

# 74LVC1G384

## Bilateral switch

Rev. 8 — 8 February 2022

Product data sheet

## 1. General description

The 74LVC1G384 is a single pole, single throw analog switch. It has two input/output terminals (Y and Z) and an enable pin (E). When  $\bar{E}$  is HIGH, the analog switch is turned off. Control inputs can be driven from either 3.3 V or 5 V devices. This feature allows the use of these devices as translators in mixed 3.3 V and 5 V environments.

Schmitt-trigger action at control inputs makes the circuit tolerant of slower input rise and fall times.

## 2. Features and benefits

- Wide supply voltage range from 1.65 V to 5.5 V
- Very low ON resistance:
  - 7.5  $\Omega$  (typical) at  $V_{CC} = 2.7$  V
  - 6.5  $\Omega$  (typical) at  $V_{CC} = 3.3$  V
  - 6  $\Omega$  (typical) at  $V_{CC} = 5$  V
- ESD protection:
  - HBM EIA/JESD22-A114-A exceeds 2000 V
  - MM EIA/JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V
- 32 mA continuous switch current
- High noise immunity
- CMOS low power dissipation
- TTL interface compatibility at 3.3 V
- Latch-up performance meets requirements of JESD 78 Class I
- Overvoltage tolerant inputs to 5.5 V
- Multiple package options
- Specified from -40 °C to +85 °C and from -40 °C to +125 °C

## 3. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

Type number	Package			
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version
74LVC1G384GW	-40 °C to +125 °C	TSSOP5	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 5 leads; body width 1.25 mm	SOT353-1
74LVC1G384GV	-40 °C to +125 °C	SC-74A	plastic surface-mounted package; 5 leads	SOT753
74LVC1G384GM	-40 °C to +125 °C	XSON6	plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 1 × 1.45 × 0.5 mm	SOT886
74LVC1G384GN	-40 °C to +125 °C	XSON6	extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 0.9 × 1.0 × 0.35 mm	SOT1115
74LVC1G384GS	-40 °C to +125 °C	XSON6	extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 1.0 × 1.0 × 0.35 mm	SOT1202
74LVC1G384GX	-40 °C to +125 °C	X2SON5	plastic thermal enhanced extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 5 terminals; body 0.8 × 0.8 × 0.35 mm	SOT1226

## 4. Marking

Table 2. Marking

Type number	Marking code[1]
74LVC1G384GW	YL
74LVC1G384GV	YL
74LVC1G384GM	YL
74LVC1G384GN	YL
74LVC1G384GS	YL
74LVC1G384GX	YL

[1] The pin 1 indicator is located on the lower left corner of the device, below the marking code.

## 5. Functional diagram

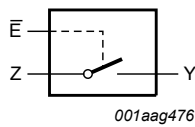


Fig. 1. Logic symbol

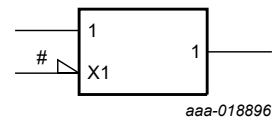


Fig. 2. IEC logic symbol

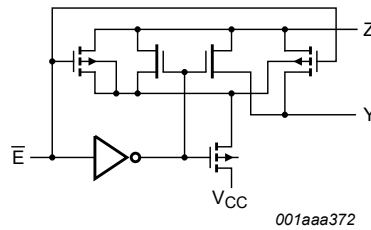


Fig. 3. Logic diagram

## 6. Pinning information

### 6.1. Pinning

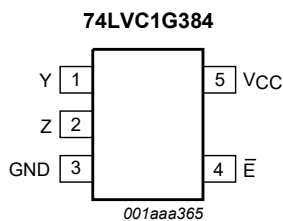


Fig. 4. Pin configuration SOT353-1 (TSSOP5) and SOT753 (SC-74A)

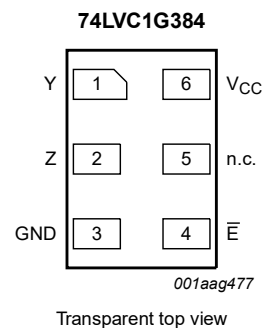


Fig. 5. Pin configuration SOT886 (XSON6)

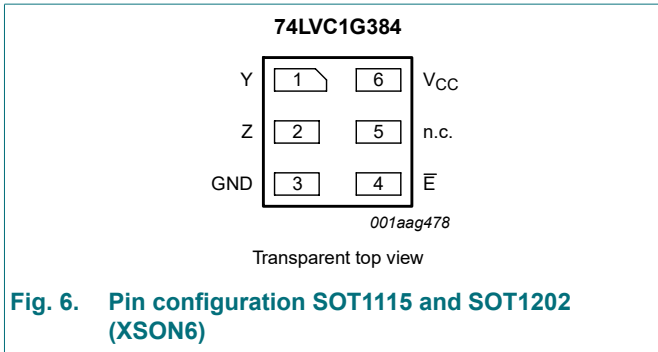


Fig. 6. Pin configuration SOT1115 and SOT1202 (XSON6)

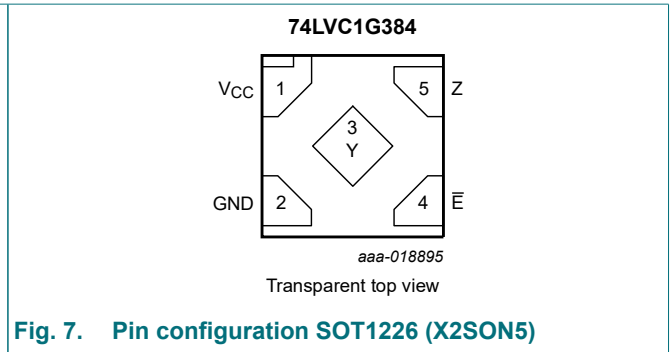


Fig. 7. Pin configuration SOT1226 (X2SON5)

## 6.2. Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

Symbol	Pin			Description
	TSSOP5 and SC-74	XSON6	X2SON5	
Y	1	1	3	independent input or output
Z	2	2	5	independent output or input
GND	3	3	2	ground (0 V)
$\bar{E}$	4	4	4	enable input (active LOW)
n.c.	-	5	-	not connected
$V_{CC}$	5	6	1	supply voltage

## 7. Functional description

Table 4. Function table

H = HIGH voltage level; L = LOW voltage level.

Input $\bar{E}$	Switch
L	ON-state
H	OFF-state

## 8. Limiting values

**Table 5. Limiting values**

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{CC}$	supply voltage		-0.5	+6.5	V
$V_I$	input voltage	[1]	-0.5	+6.5	V
$I_{IK}$	input clamping current	$V_I < -0.5 \text{ V}$ or $V_I > V_{CC} + 0.5 \text{ V}$	-50	-	mA
$I_{SK}$	switch clamping current	$V_I < -0.5 \text{ V}$ or $V_I > V_{CC} + 0.5 \text{ V}$	-	$\pm 50$	mA
$V_{SW}$	switch voltage	enable and disable mode [2]	-0.5	$V_{CC} + 0.5$	V
$I_{SW}$	switch current	$V_{SW} > -0.5 \text{ V}$ or $V_{SW} < V_{CC} + 0.5 \text{ V}$	-	$\pm 50$	mA
$I_{CC}$	supply current		-	100	mA
$I_{GND}$	ground current		-100	-	mA
$T_{stg}$	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
$P_{tot}$	total power dissipation	$T_{amb} = -40 \text{ °C}$ to $+125 \text{ °C}$ [3]	-	250	mW

[1] The minimum input voltage rating may be exceeded if the input current rating is observed.

[2] The minimum and maximum switch voltage ratings may be exceeded if the switch clamping current rating is observed.

[3] For SOT353-1 (TSSOP5) package:  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 3.3 mW/K above 74 °C.

For SOT753 (SC-74A) package:  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 3.8 mW/K above 85 °C.

For SOT886 (XSON6) package:  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 3.3 mW/K above 74 °C.

For SOT1115 (XSON6) package:  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 3.2 mW/K above 71 °C.

For SOT1202 (XSON6) package:  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 3.3 mW/K above 74 °C.

For SOT1226 (X2SON5) package:  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 3.0 mW/K above 67 °C.

## 9. Recommended operating conditions

**Table 6. Recommended operating conditions**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{CC}$	supply voltage		1.65	-	5.5	V
$V_I$	input voltage		0	-	5.5	V
$V_{SW}$	switch voltage	[1]	0	-	$V_{CC}$	V
$T_{amb}$	ambient temperature		-40	-	+125	°C
$\Delta t/\Delta V$	input transition rise and fall rate	$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V}$ to $2.7 \text{ V}$	-	-	20	ns/V
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}$ to $5.5 \text{ V}$	-	-	10	ns/V

[1] To avoid sinking GND current from terminal Z when switch current flows in terminal Y, the voltage drop across the bidirectional switch must not exceed 0.4 V. If the switch current flows into terminal Z, no GND current will flow from terminal Y. In this case, there is no limit for the voltage drop across the switch.

## 10. Static characteristics

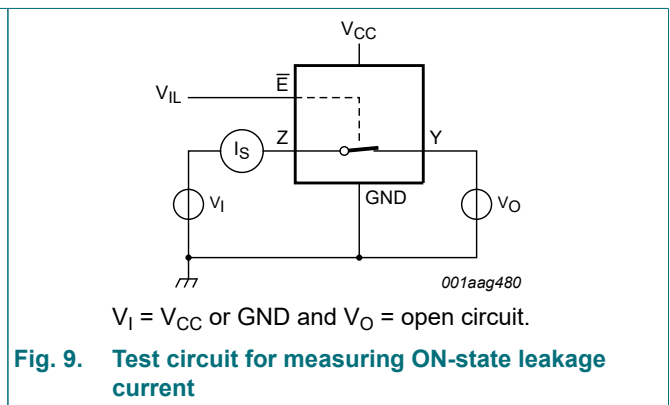
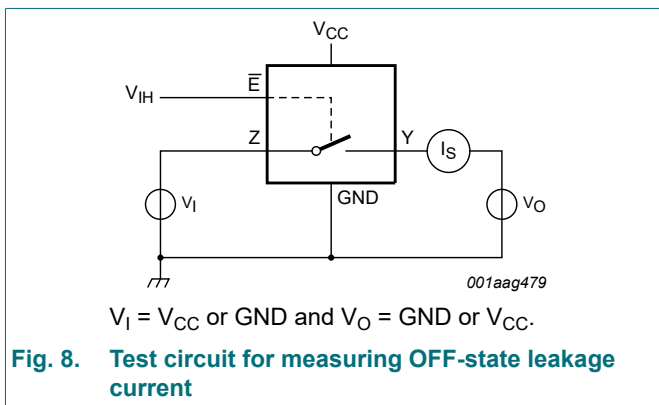
**Table 7. Static characteristics**

At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C to +85 °C			-40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Typ[1]	Max	Min	Max	
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	0.65 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	0.65 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.7	-	-	1.7	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V to 3.6 V	2.0	-	-	2.0	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	0.7 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	0.7 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	-	-	0.35 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	0.35 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	-	0.7	-	0.7	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V to 3.6 V	-	-	0.8	-	0.8	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	-	-	0.3 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	0.3 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V
I <sub>I</sub>	input leakage current	pin $\bar{E}$ ; V <sub>I</sub> = 5.5 V or GND; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V to 5.5 V [2]	-	±0.1	±1	-	±1	µA
I <sub>S(OFF)</sub>	OFF-state leakage current	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V; see Fig. 8 [2]	-	±0.1	±0.2	-	±0.5	µA
I <sub>S(ON)</sub>	ON-state leakage current	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V; see Fig. 9 [2]	-	±0.1	±1	-	±2	µA
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	V <sub>I</sub> = 5.5 V or GND; V <sub>SW</sub> = GND or V <sub>CC</sub> ; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 5.5 V [2]	-	0.1	4	-	4	µA
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>	additional supply current	pin $\bar{E}$ ; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.6 V; V <sub>SW</sub> = GND or V <sub>CC</sub> ; V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V [2]	-	5	500	-	500	µA
C <sub>I</sub>	input capacitance		-	2.0	-	-	-	pF
C <sub>S(OFF)</sub>	OFF-state capacitance		-	5.0	-	-	-	pF
C <sub>S(ON)</sub>	ON-state capacitance		-	9.5	-	-	-	pF

- [1] All typical values are measured at T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C.
- [2] These typical values are measured at V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V.

### 10.1. Test circuits



## 10.2. ON resistance

**Table 8. ON resistance**

At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground 0 V); for graphs see Fig. 11 to Fig. 16.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C to +85 °C			-40 °C to +125 °C		Unit		
			Min	Typ[1]	Max	Min	Max			
R <sub>ON(peak)</sub>	ON resistance (peak)	V <sub>I</sub> = GND to V <sub>CC</sub> ; see Fig. 10								
		I <sub>SW</sub> = 4 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	-	34.0	130	-	195	Ω		
		I <sub>SW</sub> = 8 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	12.0	30	-	45	Ω		
		I <sub>SW</sub> = 12 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V	-	10.4	25	-	38	Ω		
		I <sub>SW</sub> = 24 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V to 3.6 V	-	7.8	20	-	30	Ω		
		I <sub>SW</sub> = 32 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	-	6.2	15	-	23	Ω		
R <sub>ON(rail)</sub>	ON resistance (rail)	V <sub>I</sub> = GND; see Fig. 10								
		I <sub>SW</sub> = 4 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	-	8.2	18	-	27	Ω		
		I <sub>SW</sub> = 8 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	7.1	16	-	24	Ω		
		I <sub>SW</sub> = 12 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V	-	6.9	14	-	21	Ω		
		I <sub>SW</sub> = 24 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V to 3.6 V	-	6.5	12	-	18	Ω		
		I <sub>SW</sub> = 32 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	-	5.8	10	-	15	Ω		
		V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> ; see Fig. 10				-				
		I <sub>SW</sub> = 4 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	-	10.4	30	-	45	Ω		
		I <sub>SW</sub> = 8 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	7.6	20	-	30	Ω		
		I <sub>SW</sub> = 12 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V	-	7.0	18	-	27	Ω		
		I <sub>SW</sub> = 24 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V to 3.6 V	-	6.1	15	-	23	Ω		
		I <sub>SW</sub> = 32 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	-	4.9	10	-	15	Ω		
		R <sub>ON(flat)</sub>	ON resistance (flatness)	V <sub>I</sub> = GND to V <sub>CC</sub> [2]						
				I <sub>SW</sub> = 4 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	-	26.0	-	-	-	Ω
I <sub>SW</sub> = 8 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-			5.0	-	-	-	Ω		
I <sub>SW</sub> = 12 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V	-			3.5	-	-	-	Ω		
I <sub>SW</sub> = 24 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V to 3.6 V	-			2.0	-	-	-	Ω		
I <sub>SW</sub> = 32 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	-			1.5	-	-	-	Ω		

[1] Typical values are measured at T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C and nominal V<sub>CC</sub>.

[2] Flatness is defined as the difference between the maximum and minimum value of ON resistance measured at identical V<sub>CC</sub> and temperature.

10.3. ON resistance test circuit and graphs

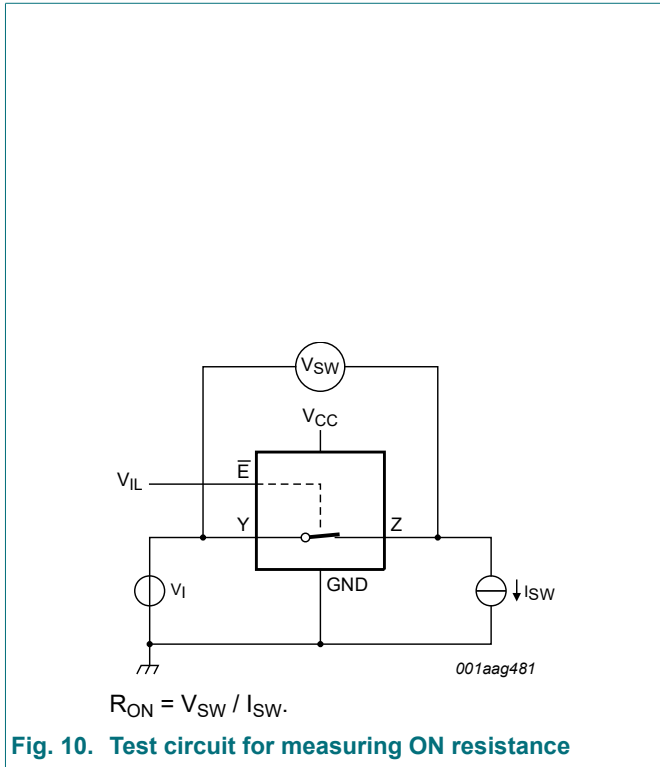


Fig. 10. Test circuit for measuring ON resistance

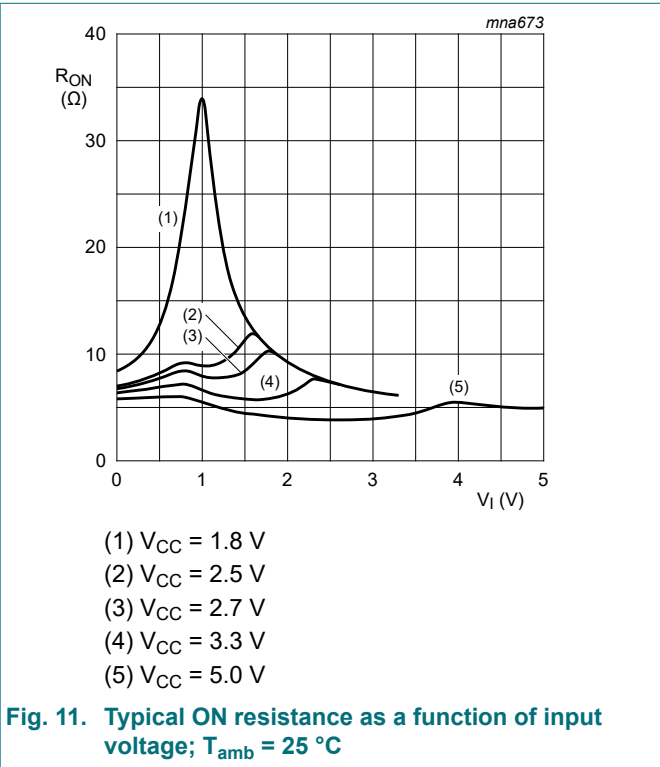


Fig. 11. Typical ON resistance as a function of input voltage;  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

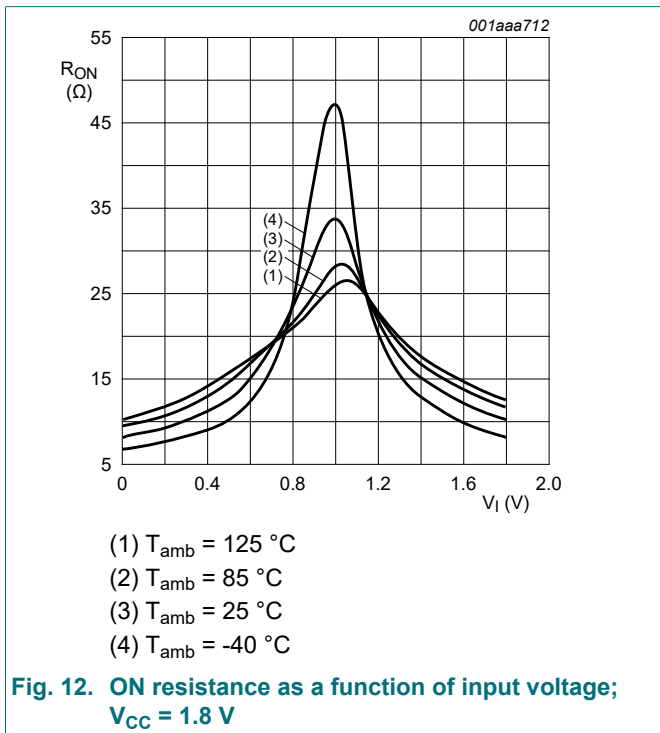


Fig. 12. ON resistance as a function of input voltage;  $V_{CC} = 1.8\text{ V}$

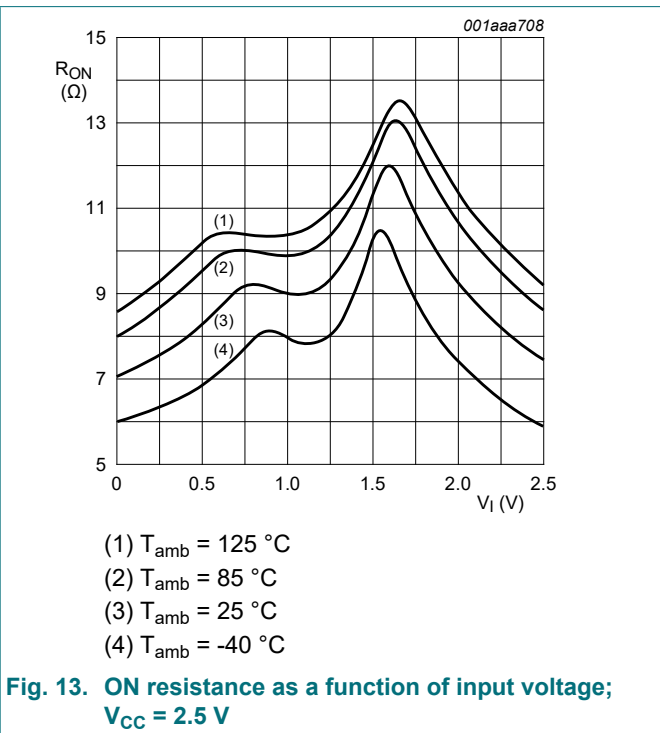
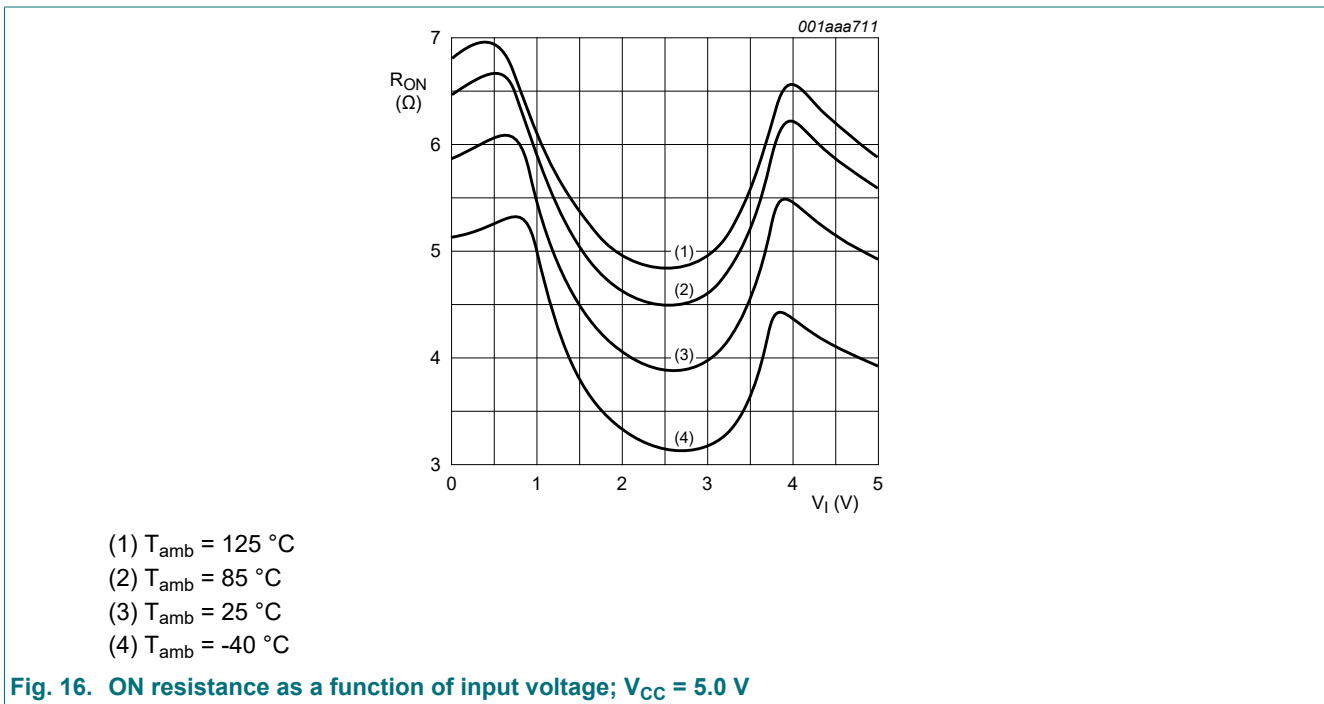
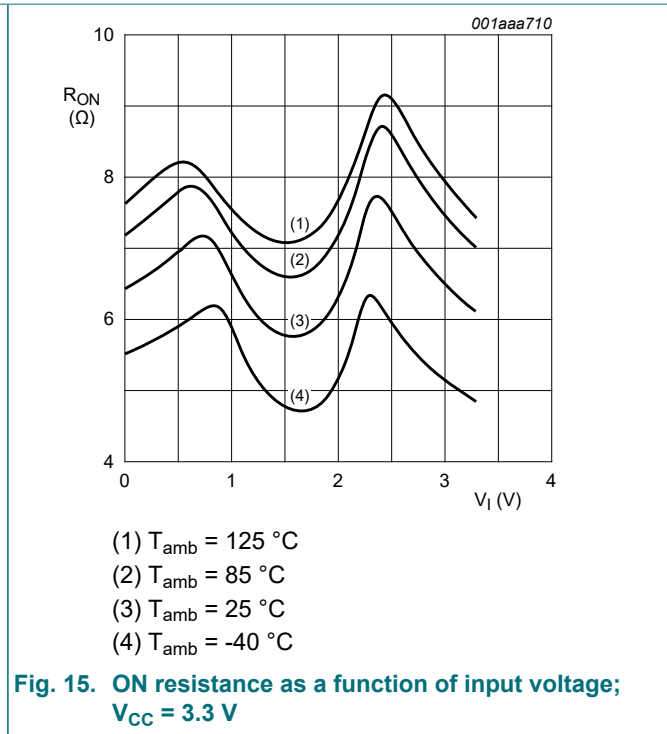
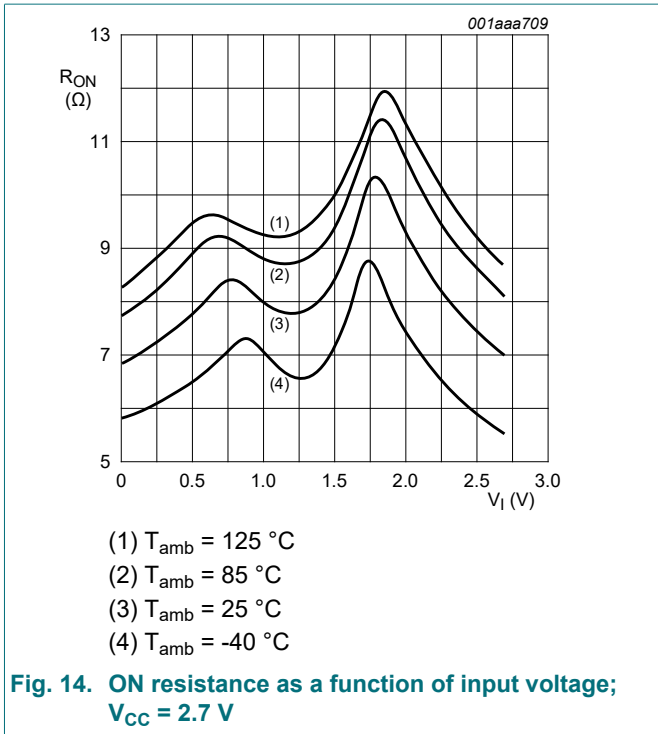


Fig. 13. ON resistance as a function of input voltage;  $V_{CC} = 2.5\text{ V}$





## 11. Dynamic characteristics

**Table 9. Dynamic characteristics**

At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Fig. 19.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C to +85 °C			-40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Typ[1]	Max	Min	Max	
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	Y to Z or Z to Y; see Fig. 17 [2] [3]						
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	-	0.8	2.0	-	3.0	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	0.4	1.2	-	2.0	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V	-	0.4	1.0	-	1.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	0.3	0.8	-	1.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	-	0.2	0.6	-	1.0	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	$\bar{E}$ to Y or Z; see Fig. 18 [4]						
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.0	10.0	12.0	1.0	15.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.0	5.7	6.5	1.0	8.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V	1.0	5.4	6.0	1.0	8.0	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.0	4.8	5.0	1.0	6.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	1.0	3.3	4.2	1.0	5.5	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	$\bar{E}$ to Y or Z; see Fig. 18 [5]						
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.0	7.4	10.0	1.0	13.0	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.0	4.1	6.9	1.0	9.0	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V	1.0	4.9	7.5	1.0	9.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.0	5.4	6.5	1.0	8.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	1.0	3.6	5.0	1.0	6.5	ns
C <sub>PD</sub>	power dissipation capacitance	C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF; f <sub>i</sub> = 10 MHz; V <sub>I</sub> = GND to V <sub>CC</sub> [6]						
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.5 V	-	13.7	-	-	-	pF
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V	-	15.2	-	-	-	pF
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V	-	18.3	-	-	-	pF

[1] Typical values are measured at T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C and nominal V<sub>CC</sub>.

[2] Propagation delay is the calculated RC time constant of the typical ON resistance of the switch and the specified capacitance when driven by an ideal voltage source (zero output impedance).

[3] t<sub>pd</sub> is the same as t<sub>PLH</sub> and t<sub>PHL</sub>.

[4] t<sub>en</sub> is the same as t<sub>PZH</sub> and t<sub>PZL</sub>.

[5] t<sub>dis</sub> is the same as t<sub>PLZ</sub> and t<sub>PHZ</sub>.

[6] C<sub>PD</sub> is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P<sub>D</sub> in μW).

$$P_D = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_i \times N + \Sigma\{(C_L + C_{S(ON)}) \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o\} \text{ where:}$$

f<sub>i</sub> = input frequency in MHz;

f<sub>o</sub> = output frequency in MHz;

C<sub>L</sub> = output load capacitance in pF;

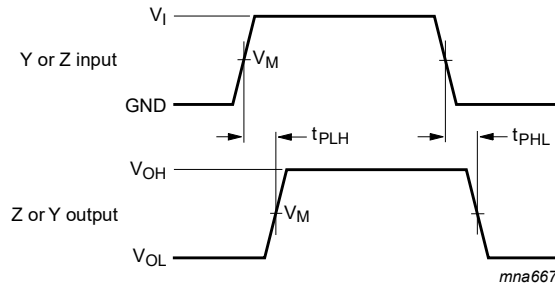
C<sub>S(ON)</sub> = maximum ON-state switch capacitance in pF;

V<sub>CC</sub> = supply voltage in V;

N = number of inputs switching;

$\Sigma\{(C_L + C_{S(ON)}) \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o\}$  = sum of the outputs.

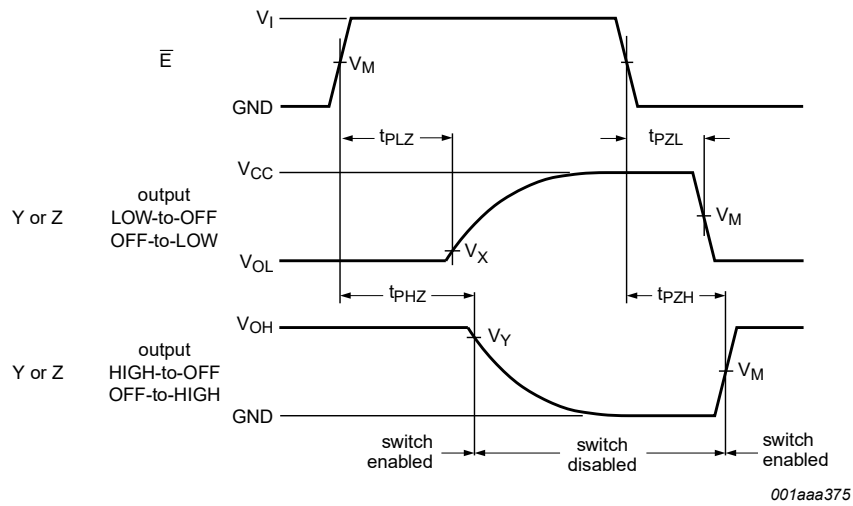
11.1. Waveforms and test circuit



Measurement points are given in [Table 10](#).

Logic levels:  $V_{OL}$  and  $V_{OH}$  are typical output voltage levels that occur with the output load.

Fig. 17. Input (Y or Z) to output (Z or Y) propagation delays



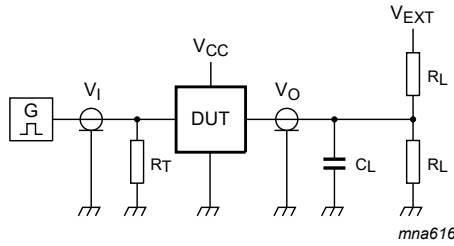
Measurement points are given in [Table 10](#).

Logic levels:  $V_{OL}$  and  $V_{OH}$  are typical output voltage levels that occur with the output load.

Fig. 18. Enable and disable times

Table 10. Measurement points

Supply voltage	Input	Output		
$V_{CC}$	$V_M$	$V_M$	$V_X$	$V_Y$
1.65 V to 1.95 V	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$V_{OL} + 0.15 \text{ V}$	$V_{OH} - 0.15 \text{ V}$
2.3 V to 2.7 V	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$V_{OL} + 0.15 \text{ V}$	$V_{OH} - 0.15 \text{ V}$
2.7 V	1.5 V	1.5 V	$V_{OL} + 0.3 \text{ V}$	$V_{OH} - 0.3 \text{ V}$
3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.5 V	1.5 V	$V_{OL} + 0.3 \text{ V}$	$V_{OH} - 0.3 \text{ V}$
4.5 V to 5.5 V	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$V_{OL} + 0.3 \text{ V}$	$V_{OH} - 0.3 \text{ V}$



Test data is given in [Table 11](#).

Definitions for test circuit:

$R_T$  = Termination resistance should be equal to output impedance  $Z_o$  of the pulse generator;

$C_L$  = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance;

$R_L$  = Load resistance;

$V_{EXT}$  = External voltage for measuring switching times.

**Fig. 19. Test circuit for measuring switching times**

**Table 11. Test data**

Supply voltage	Input		Load		$V_{EXT}$		
$V_{CC}$	$V_I$	$t_r, t_f$	$C_L$	$R_L$	$t_{PLH}, t_{PHL}$	$t_{PZH}, t_{PHZ}$	$t_{PZL}, t_{PLZ}$
1.65 V to 1.95 V	$V_{CC}$	$\leq 2.0$ ns	30 pF	1 k $\Omega$	open	GND	$2 \times V_{CC}$
2.3 V to 2.7 V	$V_{CC}$	$\leq 2.0$ ns	30 pF	500 $\Omega$	open	GND	$2 \times V_{CC}$
2.7 V	2.7 V	$\leq 2.5$ ns	50 pF	500 $\Omega$	open	GND	6 V
3.0 V to 3.6 V	2.7 V	$\leq 2.5$ ns	50 pF	500 $\Omega$	open	GND	6 V
4.5 V to 5.5 V	$V_{CC}$	$\leq 2.5$ ns	50 pF	500 $\Omega$	open	GND	$2 \times V_{CC}$

## 11.2. Additional dynamic characteristics

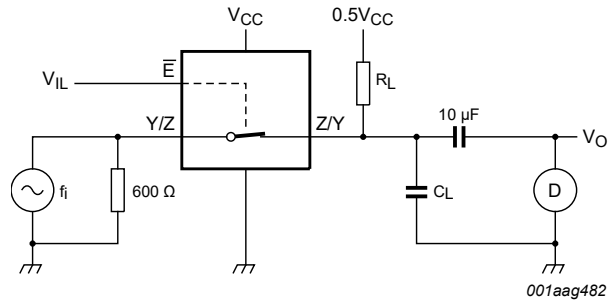
**Table 12. Additional dynamic characteristics**

At recommended operating conditions; typical values measured at  $T_{amb} = 25$  °C.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
THD	total harmonic distortion	$R_L = 10$ k $\Omega$ ; $C_L = 50$ pF; $f_i = 1$ kHz; see <a href="#">Fig. 20</a>					
		$V_{CC} = 1.65$ V	-	0.032	-	%	
		$V_{CC} = 2.3$ V	-	0.008	-	%	
		$V_{CC} = 3.0$ V	-	0.006	-	%	
		$V_{CC} = 4.5$ V	-	0.001	-	%	
		$R_L = 10$ k $\Omega$ ; $C_L = 50$ pF; $f_i = 10$ kHz; see <a href="#">Fig. 20</a>					
		$V_{CC} = 1.65$ V	-	0.068	-	%	
		$V_{CC} = 2.3$ V	-	0.009	-	%	
		$V_{CC} = 3.0$ V	-	0.008	-	%	
		$V_{CC} = 4.5$ V	-	0.006	-	%	

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$f_{(-3dB)}$	-3 dB frequency response	$R_L = 600 \Omega$ ; $C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$ ; see <a href="#">Fig. 21</a>				
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	-	135	-	MHz
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	145	-	MHz
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	150	-	MHz
		$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$	-	155	-	MHz
		$R_L = 50 \Omega$ ; $C_L = 5 \text{ pF}$ ; see <a href="#">Fig. 21</a>				
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	-	> 500	-	MHz
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	> 500	-	MHz
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	> 500	-	MHz
		$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$	-	> 500	-	MHz
		$R_L = 50 \Omega$ ; $C_L = 10 \text{ pF}$ ; see <a href="#">Fig. 21</a>				
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	-	200	-	MHz
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	350	-	MHz
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	410	-	MHz
$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$	-	440	-	MHz		
$\alpha_{iso}$	isolation (OFF-state)	$R_L = 600 \Omega$ ; $C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$ ; $f_i = 1 \text{ MHz}$ ; see <a href="#">Fig. 22</a>				
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	-	-46	-	dB
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	-46	-	dB
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	-46	-	dB
		$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$	-	-46	-	dB
		$R_L = 50 \Omega$ ; $C_L = 5 \text{ pF}$ ; $f_i = 1 \text{ MHz}$ ; see <a href="#">Fig. 22</a>				
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	-	-37	-	dB
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	-37	-	dB
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	-37	-	dB
		$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$	-	-37	-	dB
$V_{ct}$	crosstalk voltage	between digital input and switch; $R_L = 600 \Omega$ ; $C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$ ; $f_i = 1 \text{ MHz}$ ; $t_r = t_f = 2 \text{ ns}$ ; see <a href="#">Fig. 23</a>				
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	-	69	-	mV
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	87	-	mV
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	156	-	mV
		$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$	-	302	-	mV
$Q_{inj}$	charge injection	$C_L = 0.1 \text{ nF}$ ; $V_{gen} = 0 \text{ V}$ ; $R_{gen} = 0 \Omega$ ; $f_i = 1 \text{ MHz}$ ; $R_L = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$ ; see <a href="#">Fig. 24</a>				
		$V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$	-	3.3	-	pC
		$V_{CC} = 2.5 \text{ V}$	-	4.1	-	pC
		$V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-	5.0	-	pC
		$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$	-	6.4	-	pC
		$V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}$	-	7.5	-	pC

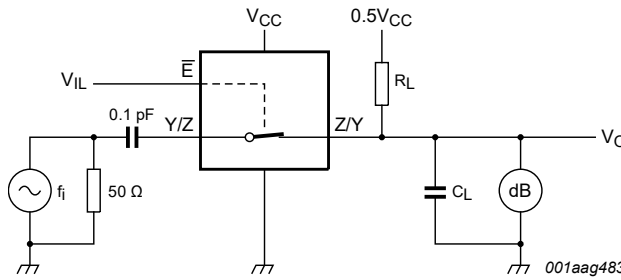
11.3. Test circuits



**Test conditions:**

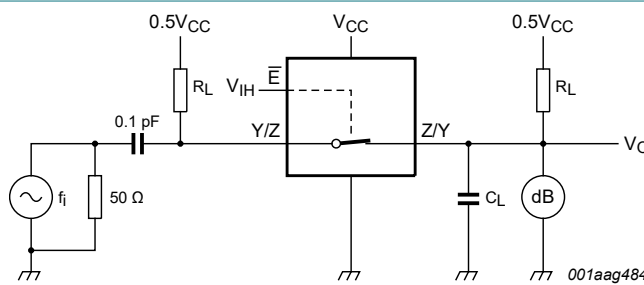
- $V_{CC} = 1.65\text{ V}$ :  $V_I = 1.4\text{ V (p-p)}$
- $V_{CC} = 2.3\text{ V}$ :  $V_I = 2\text{ V (p-p)}$
- $V_{CC} = 3\text{ V}$ :  $V_I = 2.5\text{ V (p-p)}$
- $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ :  $V_I = 4\text{ V (p-p)}$

**Fig. 20. Test circuit for measuring total harmonic distortion**



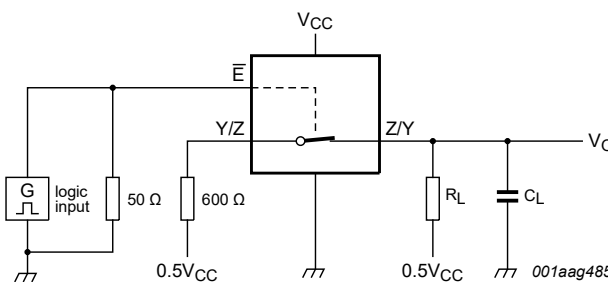
Adjust  $f_i$  voltage to obtain 0 dBm level at output. Increase  $f_i$  frequency until dB meter reads -3 dB.

**Fig. 21. Test circuit for measuring the frequency response when switch is in ON-state**



Adjust  $f_i$  voltage to obtain 0 dBm level at input.

**Fig. 22. Test circuit for measuring isolation (OFF-state)**



**Fig. 23. Test circuit for measuring crosstalk between digital inputs and switch**

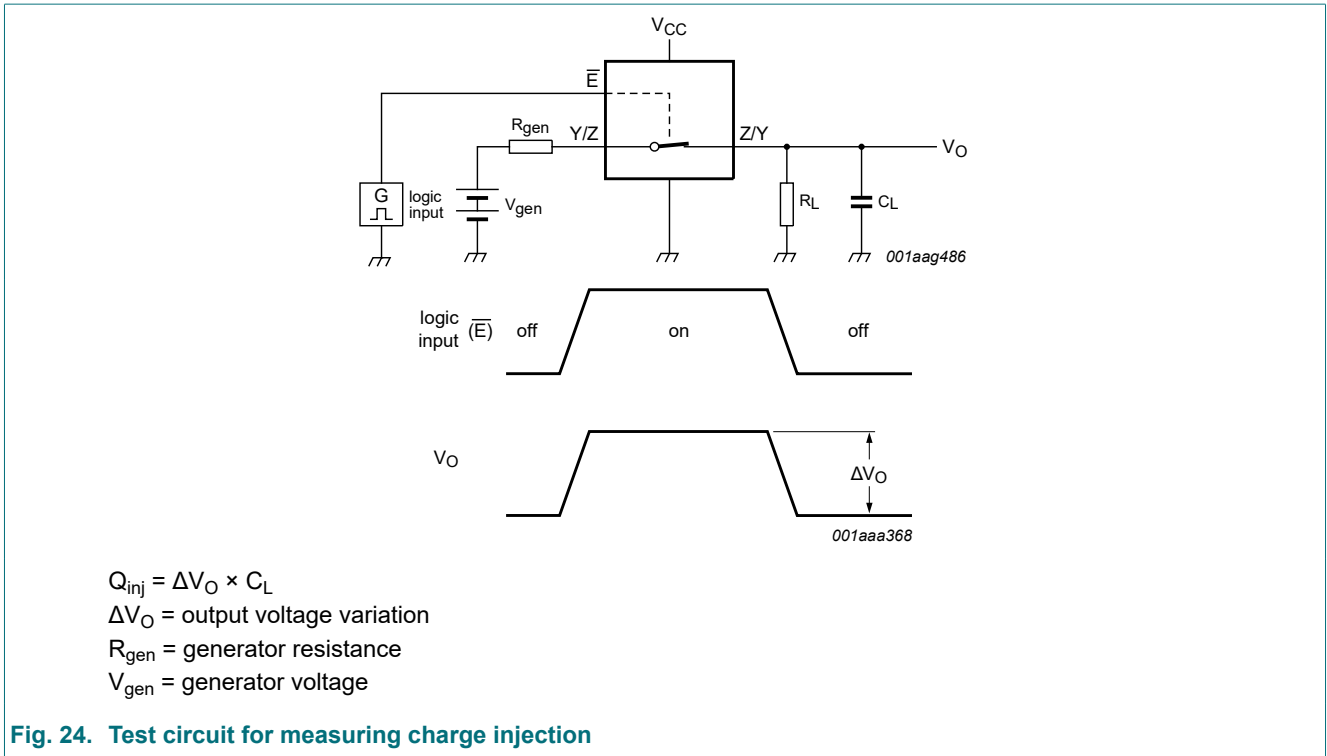


Fig. 24. Test circuit for measuring charge injection

## 12. Package outline

TSSOP5: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 5 leads; body width 1.25 mm

SOT353-1



Fig. 25. Package outline SOT353-1 (TSSOP5)

Plastic surface-mounted package; 5 leads

SOT753

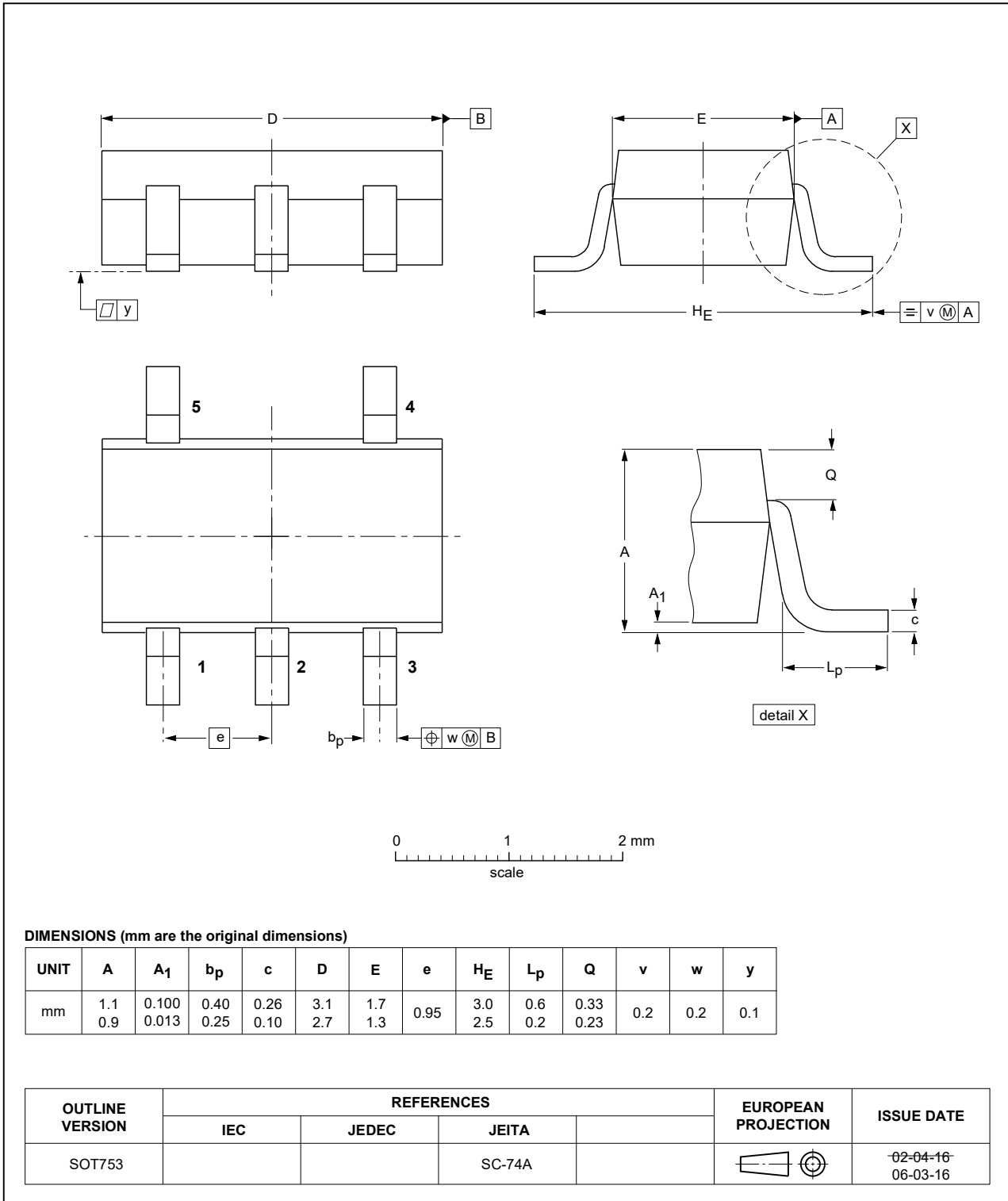


Fig. 26. Package outline SOT753 (SC-74A)



XSON6: plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 1 x 1.45 x 0.5 mm

SOT886



Fig. 27. Package outline SOT886 (XSON6)

XSON6: extremely thin small outline package; no leads;  
6 terminals; body 0.9 x 1.0 x 0.35 mm

SOT1115



Fig. 28. Package outline SOT1115 (XSON6)

XSON6: extremely thin small outline package; no leads;  
6 terminals; body 1.0 x 1.0 x 0.35 mm

SOT1202



Fig. 29. Package outline SOT1202 (XSON6)

X2SON5: plastic thermal enhanced extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 5 terminals; body 0.8 x 0.8 x 0.35 mm

SOT1226

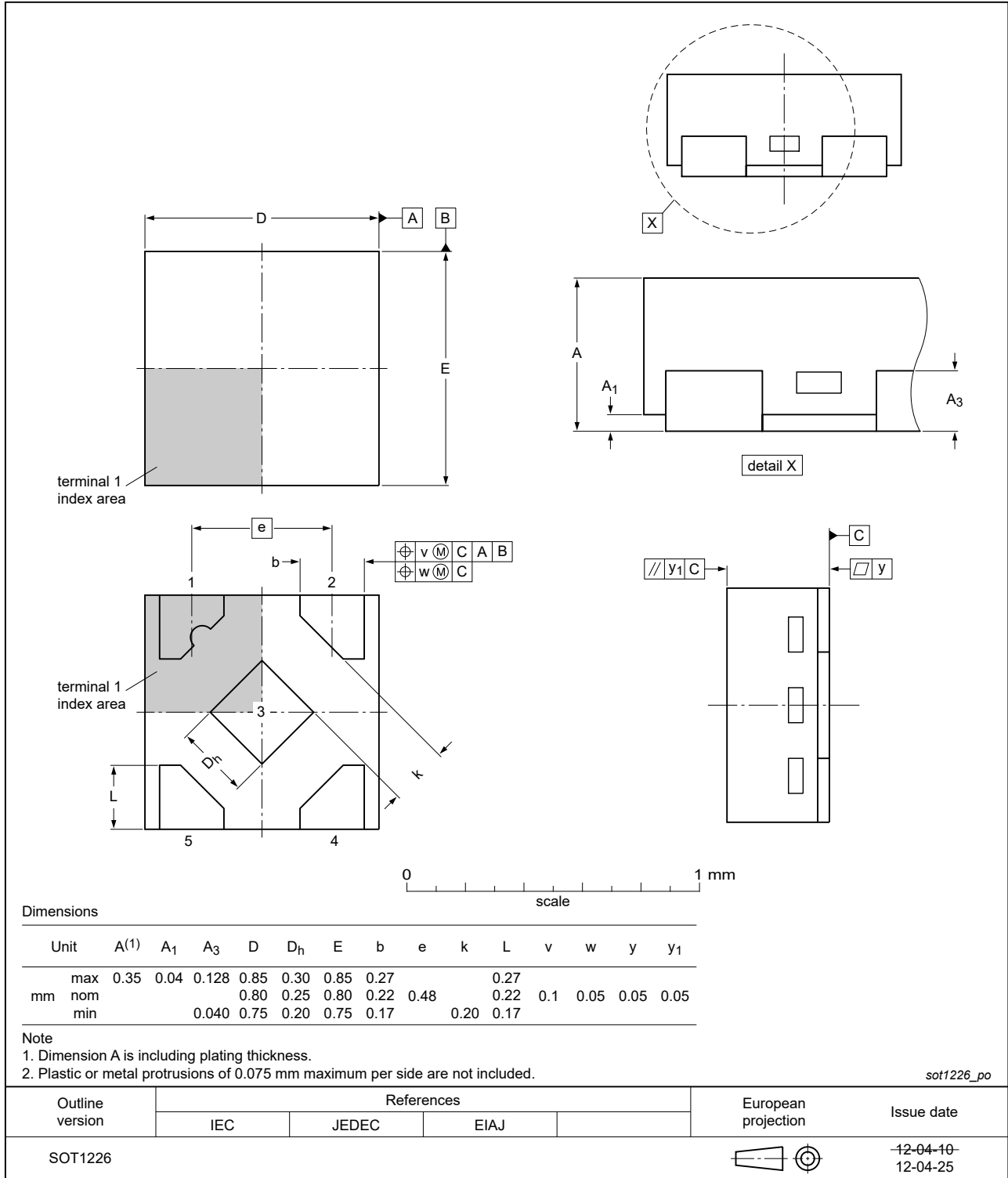


Fig. 30. Package outline SOT1226 (X2SON5)

## 13. Abbreviations

Table 13. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
CMOS	Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor
DUT	Device Under Test
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
HBM	Human Body Model
MM	Machine Model
TTL	Transistor-Transistor Logic

## 14. Revision history

Table 14. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
74LVC1G384 v.8	20220208	Product data sheet	-	74LVC1G384 v.7
Modifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The format of this data sheet has been redesigned to comply with the identity guidelines of Nexperia.</li> <li>Legal texts have been adapted to the new company name where appropriate.</li> <li><a href="#">Section 1</a> and <a href="#">Section 2</a> updated.</li> <li><a href="#">Table 5</a>: Derating values for <math>P_{tot}</math> total power dissipation updated.</li> <li><a href="#">Fig. 25</a>: Package outline drawing SOT353-1 (TSSOP5) has changed.</li> <li>Type number 74LVC1G384GF (SOT891/XSON6) removed.</li> </ul>			
74LVC1G384 v.7	20161207	Product data sheet	-	74LVC1G384 v.6
Modifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Table 7</a>: The maximum limits for leakage current and supply current have changed.</li> </ul>			
74LVC1G384 v.6	20150903	Product data sheet	-	74LVC1G384 v.5
Modifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added type number 74LVC1G384GX (SOT1226)</li> </ul>			
74LVC1G384 v.5	20150115	Product data sheet	-	74LVC1G384 v.4
Modifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SOT886 (XSON6) package outline drawing modified.</li> </ul>			
74LVC1G384 v.4	20111206	Product data sheet	-	74LVC1G384 v.3
Modifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal pages updated.</li> </ul>			
74LVC1G384 v.3	20101103	Product data sheet	-	74LVC1G384 v.2
74LVC1G384 v.2	20070829	Product data sheet	-	74LVC1G384 v.1
74LVC1G384 v.1	20040226	Product data sheet	-	-

## 15. Legal information

### Data sheet status

Document status [1][2]	Product status [3]	Definition
Objective [short] data sheet	Development	This document contains data from the objective specification for product development.
Preliminary [short] data sheet	Qualification	This document contains data from the preliminary specification.
Product [short] data sheet	Production	This document contains the product specification.

- [1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.
- [2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".
- [3] The product status of device(s) described in this document may have changed since this document was published and may differ in case of multiple devices. The latest product status information is available on the internet at <https://www.nexperia.com>.

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