

CBTU02044

High-speed two-differential channels 1-to-2 switch

Rev. 1.2 — 21 April 2022

Product data sheet

1 General description

CBTU02044 is a high-speed differential 1-to-2 switching chip optimized to interface with PCIe4.0 for server and client applications. This high performance switch chip could be used for other high-speed interfaces such as PCIe-Gen4, MIPI, DP1.4, and DDR. CBTU02044 also functions as a 2-to-1 MUX by selecting 1 (Port A) as output out of one of the two differential ports (either Port B or C).

Pinouts are optimized for minimum number of layout layers and for achievement of very low crosstalk to meet stringent crosstalk requirements at higher data rate. CBTU02044 is a small package with optimized footprint for smaller real estate occupancy.

CBTU02044 is available in 1.6 mm x 2.4 mm x 0.5 mm HUQFN16 package with 0.4 mm pitch.

2 Features and benefits

- Optimized high-speed signal integrity
- Minimize crosstalk to meet stringent PCIe4.0 requirement
- Two-differential channels 1-to-2 switch/2-to-1 mux
 - Low insertion loss (typ): 0.56 dB at 100 MHz; 1.1 dB at 5 GHz; 1.5 dB at 8 GHz
 - Low off-state isolation: -70 dB at 100 MHz, -23 dB at 5 GHz, -18 dB at 8 GHz
 - Low return loss (typ): 21 dB at 2.5 GHz; 18 dB at 5 GHz; 15 dB at 8 GHz
 - Low ON-state resistance: 10 Ω (typ)
 - 3 dB bandwidth (typ): 17 GHz (typ)
 - DDNEXT < -50 dB @ 8 GHz
 - DDFEXT < -48 dB @ 8 GHz
 - VIC common mode input voltage VIC: 0 V to 2 V
 - Differential input voltage VID < 1.6 V
 - Intra-pair skew < 4 ps
- VDD power supply voltage range: 1.62 V to 3.63 V
- Low current consumption:
 - For active mode = 200 μ A (typ)
 - For power-saving = 3 μ A (typ)
- CMOS SEL and XSD pins
- Back current protection on all I/O pins of these switches
- Patent pending high performance analog pass-gate technology
- All channels support rail-to-rail input voltage (up to 2.4 V)
- HUQFN16 1.6 mm x 2.4 mm x 0.5 mm package with 0.4 mm pitch
- ESD: 2000 V HBM; 1000 V CDM
- Operating temperature range: -40 °C to +85 °C



3 Application example

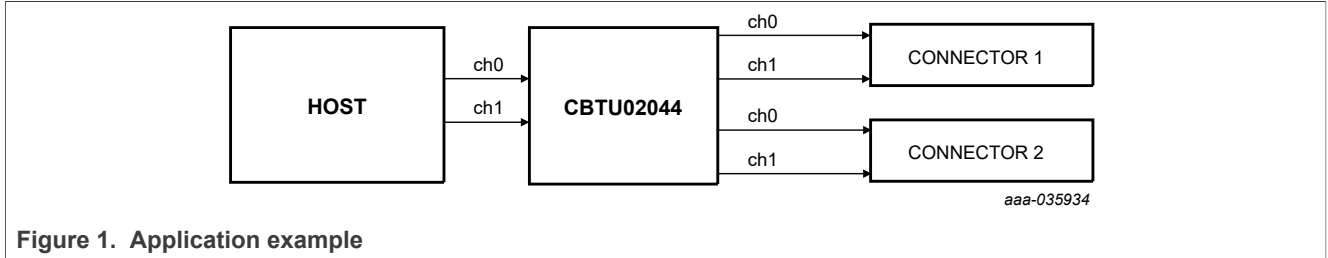


Figure 1. Application example

4 Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

Type number	Topside marking	Package		
		Name	Description	Version
CBTU02044HE	44	HUQFN16	Plastic, super thin quad flat package; no leads; 16 terminals; body 1.6 mm x 2.4 mm x 0.5 mm; 0.4 mm pitch	SOT1832-1

4.1 Ordering options

Table 2. Ordering options

Type number	Orderable part number	Package	Packing method	Minimum order quantity	Temperature
CBTU02044	CBTU02044HEJ	HUQFN16	REEL 13" Q1/T1 *STANDARD MARK SMD	10000	T _{amb} = -40 °C to +85 °C

5 Block diagram

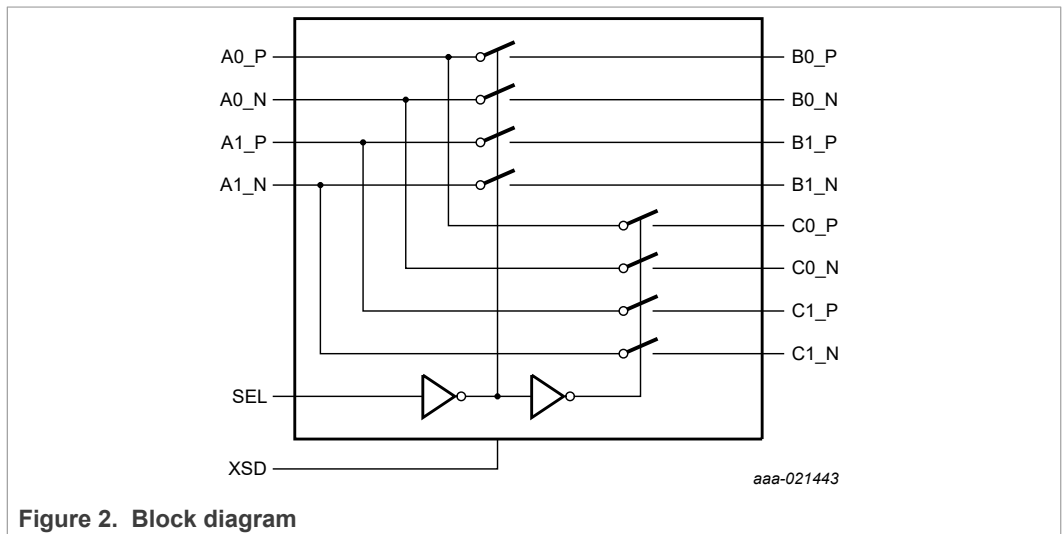


Figure 2. Block diagram

6 Pinning information

6.1 Pinning

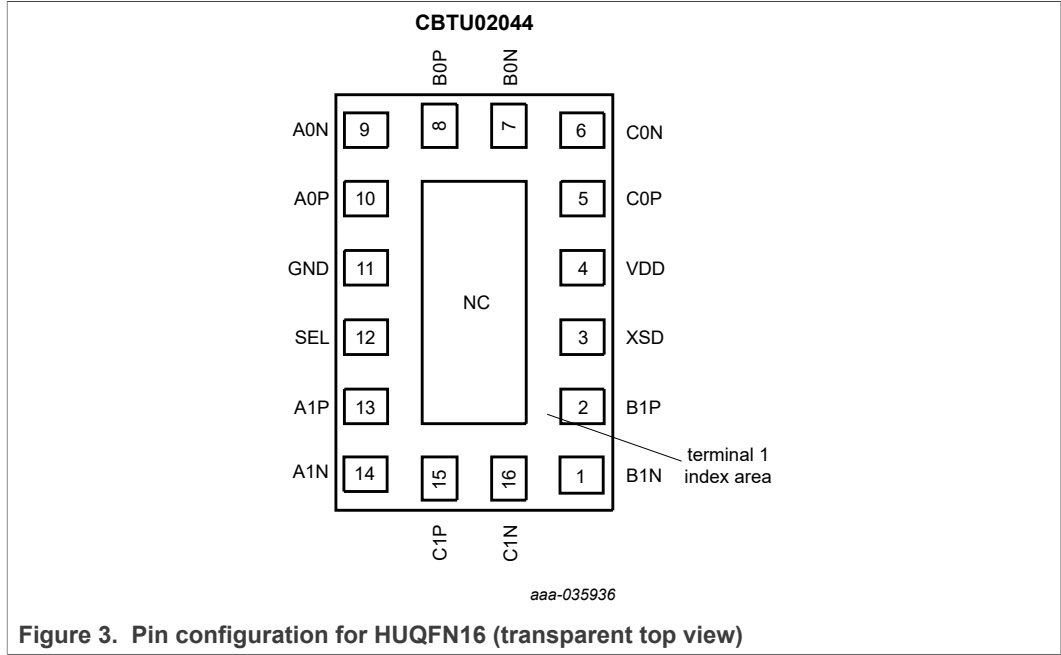


Figure 3. Pin configuration for HUQFN16 (transparent top view)

Refer to [Section 11](#) for package related information.

6.2 Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Type	Description
Data path signals			
A0N	9	I/O	Ch0 input
A0P	10	I/O	
B0P	8	I/O	B0 output
B0N	7	I/O	
C0N	6	I/O	C0 output
C0P	5	I/O	
A1P	13	I/O	Ch1 input
A1N	14	I/O	
B1P	2	I/O	B1 output
B1N	1	I/O	
C1N	16	I/O	C1 output
C1P	15	I/O	
Control signal			

Table 3. Pin description...continued

Symbol	Pin	Type	Description
SEL	12	GPIO input	Input signal driven by GPIO When SEL = LOW, Port A and Port B are mutually connected When SEL = HIGH, port A and port C are mutually connected
XSD	3	CMOS input	Shutdown pin; should be driven LOW for normal operation. When HIGH, all paths are switched off (high impedance state). And supply current consumption is minimized.
Power supply			
VDD	4	power	Power supply range between 1.62 V and 3.63 V
Ground connection			
GND	11	ground	0 V; must connect to PCB ground
NC	center pad	not connected	Center pad is not connected to the device ground pin inside the package. Recommend to connect center pad to PCB ground

7 Functional description

Refer to [Figure 2](#) of CBTU02044.

The CBTU02044 provides a shutdown function to minimize power consumption when the switch is not active, while the power to CBTU02044 is provided. The XSD pin (power down = HIGH) places all channels in high-impedance state while reducing current consumption to near-zero. When XSD pin is LOW, the device operates normally.

Table 4. ON/OFF control table

XSD	SEL	Function
HIGH	X	A, B and C ports are high-Z
LOW	LOW	A to B ports and vice versa
LOW	HIGH	A to C ports and vice versa

8 Limiting values

Table 5. Limiting values ^[1]

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Max	Unit
V _{DD}	supply voltage		[2]	-0.3	+4.4	V
V _I	input voltage of control pins		[2]	-0.3	+4.4	V
V _{IO}	voltage of I/O pins of switches		[2]	-0.3	+2.6	V
T _{stg}	storage temperature			-65	+150	°C
V _{ESD}	electrostatic discharge voltage	HBM	[3]	-	2000	V
		CDM	[4]	-	1000	V

[1] Stresses beyond those listed under absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these or any conditions beyond those indicated under recommended operating conditions is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

[2] All voltage values, except differential voltages, are with respect to network ground terminal.

[3] Human Body Model: ANSI/EOS/ESD-S5.1-1994, standard for ESD sensitivity testing, Human Body Model - Component level; Electrostatic Discharge Association, Rome, NY, USA.

[4] Charged Device Model: ANSI/EOS/ESD-S5.3-1-1999, standard for ESD sensitivity testing, Charged Device Model - Component level; Electrostatic Discharge Association, Rome, NY, USA.

9 Recommended operating conditions

Table 6. Operating conditions*Over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)*

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
VDD	supply voltage	3.3 V supply option	1.62	-	3.63	V
V _I	input voltage	CMOS inputs	-0.3	-	VDD	V
		switch I/O pins	-0.3	-	+2.4	V
T _{amb}	ambient operating temperature	operating in free air	-40	-	+85	°C

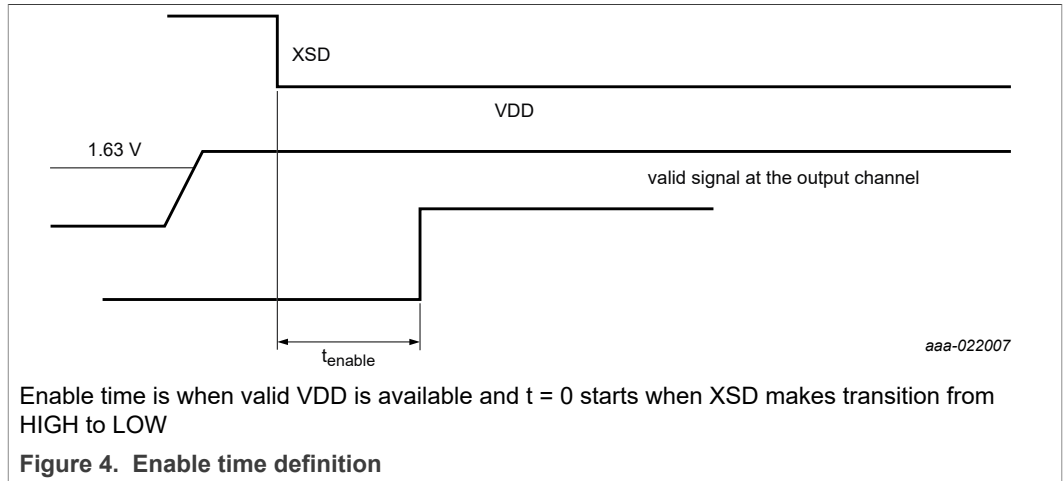
10 Characteristics

10.1 Device general characteristics

Table 7. General characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ ^[1]	Max	Unit
I _{DD}	supply current	XSD = HIGH (disable)	-	3	10	μA
		XSD = LOW (enable)	-	250	450	μA
t _{startup}	start-up time	supply voltage ramping up to valid with XSD = LOW to channel specified operating characteristics	-	-	30	μs
t _{en}	enable time	XSD going LOW to channel specified operating characteristics	-	90	220	μs
t _{rcfg}	reconfiguration time	SEL state changes ^[2]	-	18	30	ns

[1] Typical values are at VDD = 1.8 V; T_{amb} = 25 °C, and maximum loading
 [2] Smooth transition without glitch



10.2 Switch channel characteristics

Table 8. Dynamic and static characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
DDIL	differential insertion loss	Channel is OFF				
		f = 5 GHz	-	20	-	dB
		f = 100 MHz	-	40	-	dB
		Channel is ON				
		f = 8 GHz	-	1.5	-	dB
		f = 5 GHz	-	1.1	-	dB
		f = 2.5 GHz	-	0.8	-	dB
B _{-3dB}	bandwidth		-	17	-	GHz
DDRDL	differential return loss	f = 8 GHz	-	15	-	dB
		f = 5 GHz	-	18	-	
		f = 2.5 GHz	-	21	-	dB
DDNEXT	High-Speed Differential near-end crosstalk	A0 to A1 or B0 to B1 or C0 to C1 ports				
		f = 8 GHz	-	-	-48	dB
DDFEXT	High-Speed far-end crosstalk	A to B or A to C ports (or vice versa)				
		f = 8 GHz	-	-	-46	dB
V _I	input voltage	Switch I/O pins	-0.3	-	2.4	V
V _{IC}	Common-mode input voltage	for all switch ports	0	-	2.0	V
V _{ID_PP}	Differential input voltage		-	1.2	1.6	V
I _{IH}	HIGH-level input leakage current	High-speed switch I/O; A, B and C ports; XSD = HIGH; V _I = 2.0 V	-	-	1.5	μA
I _{IL}	LOW-level input leakage current	High-speed switch I/O; A, B and C ports; XSD = HIGH; V _I = GND	-	-	1.5	μA
V _{IK}	Input negative clamping voltage	Voltage on high-speed channel pins; I _I = -18 mA	-	-	-1.2	V
t _{PD}	propagation delay at 8 GHz	From A port to B or C port or vice versa	-	32	35 ^[1]	ps
t _{sk}	Intra-pair skew	Skew between P and N for all the ports	-	3	-	ps
R _{onse}	single-end ON-state resistance	Switch ON resistance with source current is 18 mA	-	10	14	Ω
Z _{input}	DC CM input impedance	XSD = HIGH and V _I > 0 V	-	3000 ^[1]	-	KΩ
C _{in}	input capacitance at 2.5 GHz	VDD = 1.8 V; V _I = 1.4 V or floating	-	622 ^[1]	-	fF

[1] Guaranteed by design

10.3 Control signals characteristics

Table 9. SEL input buffer characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage		1.4	-	-	V
V_{IL}	LOW-level input voltage		-0.3	-	0.4	V
I_{IH}	HIGH-level input leakage current	Measured with input at $V_I = V_{DD}$	-	-	1.5	μA
I_{IL}	LOW-level input leakage current	Measured with input at $V_I = 0\text{ V}$	-	-	1.5	μA

Table 10. XSD input buffer characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage		0.75 % VDD	-	-	V
V_{IL}	LOW-level input voltage		-0.3	-	0.25 % VDD	V
I_{IH}	HIGH-level input leakage current	Measured with input at $V_I = V_{DD}$	-	-	1.5	μA
I_{IL}	LOW-level input leakage current	Measured with input at $V_I = 0\text{ V}$	-	-	1.5	μA

11 Package outline

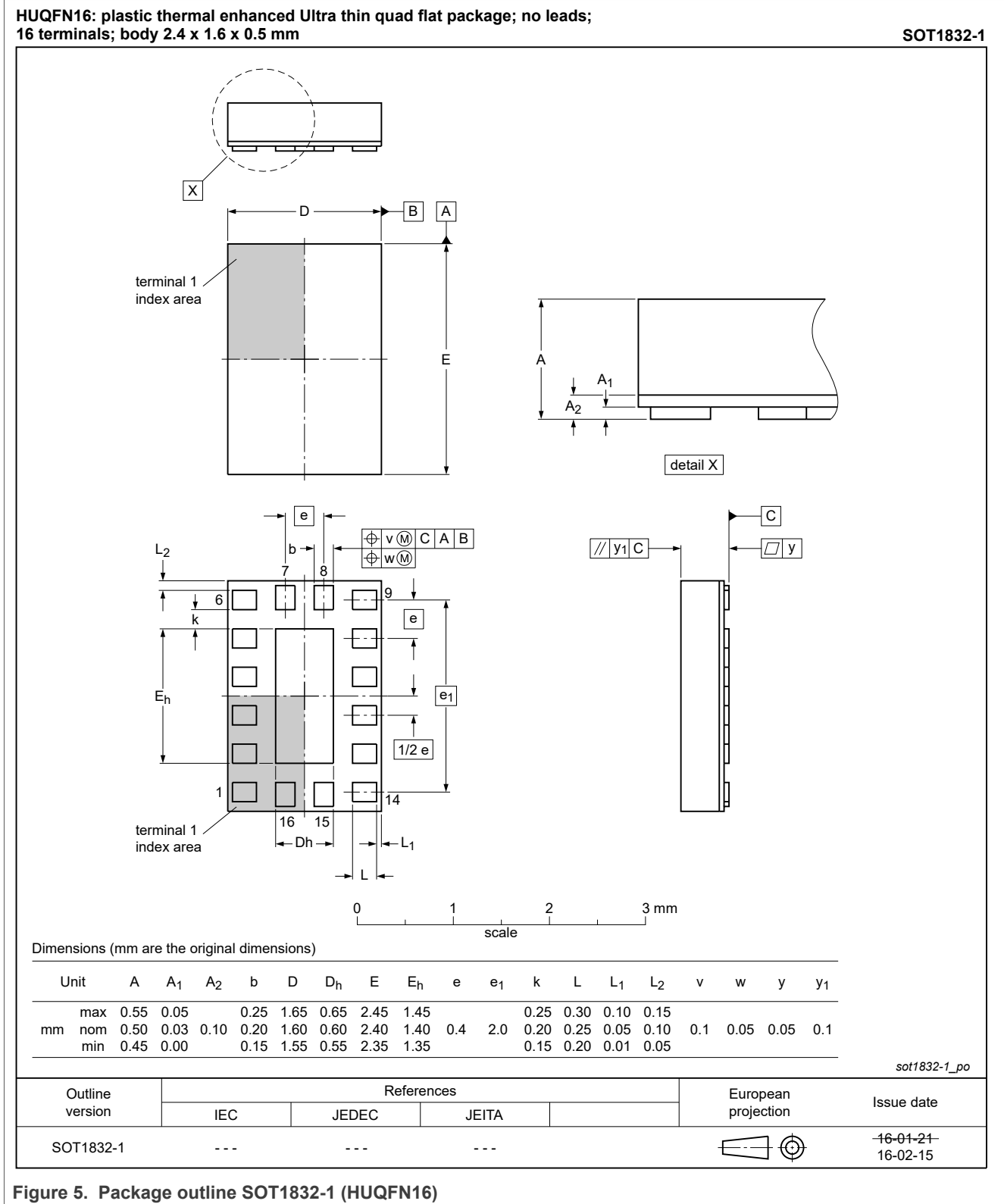


Figure 5. Package outline SOT1832-1 (HUQFN16)

12 Packing information

12.1 SOT1832-1 (HUQFN16); Reel pack, SMD, 13" Q1/T1 standard product orientation; Orderable part number ending ,118 or J; Ordering code (12NC) ending 118

12.1.1 Packing method

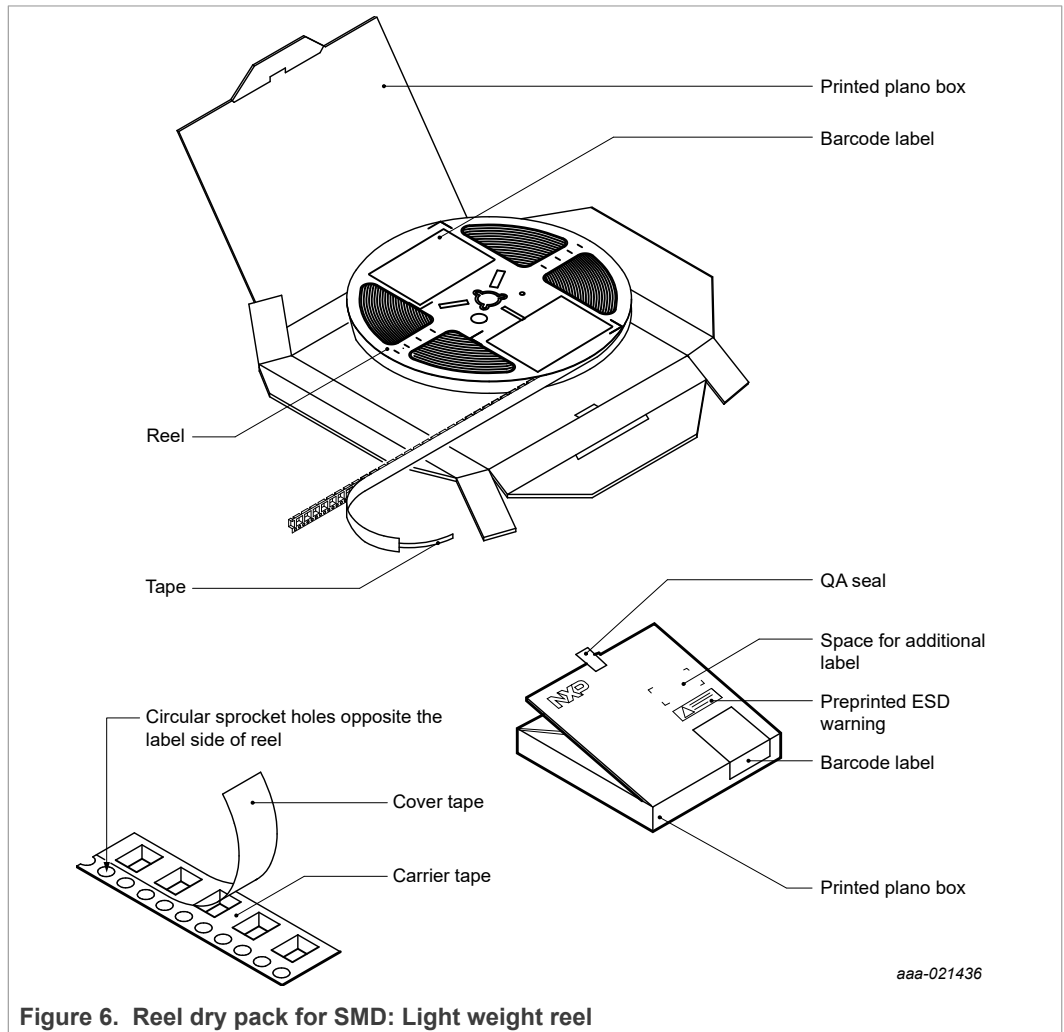


Figure 6. Reel dry pack for SMD: Light weight reel

Table 11. Dimensions and quantities

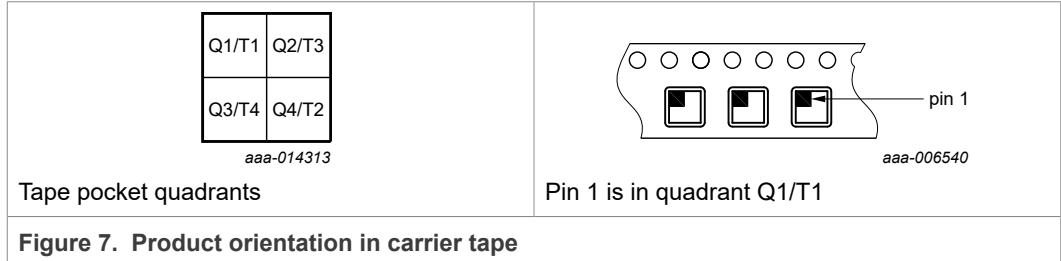
Reel dimensions d × w (mm) ^[1]	SPQ/PQ (pcs) ^[2]	Reels per box	Outer box dimensions l × w × h (mm)
330 × 8	10000	1	342 × 338 × 27

[1] d = reel diameter; w = tape width.

[2] Packing quantity dependent on specific product type.

View ordering and availability details at [NXP order portal](#), or contact your local NXP representative.

12.1.2 Product orientation



12.1.3 Carrier tape dimensions

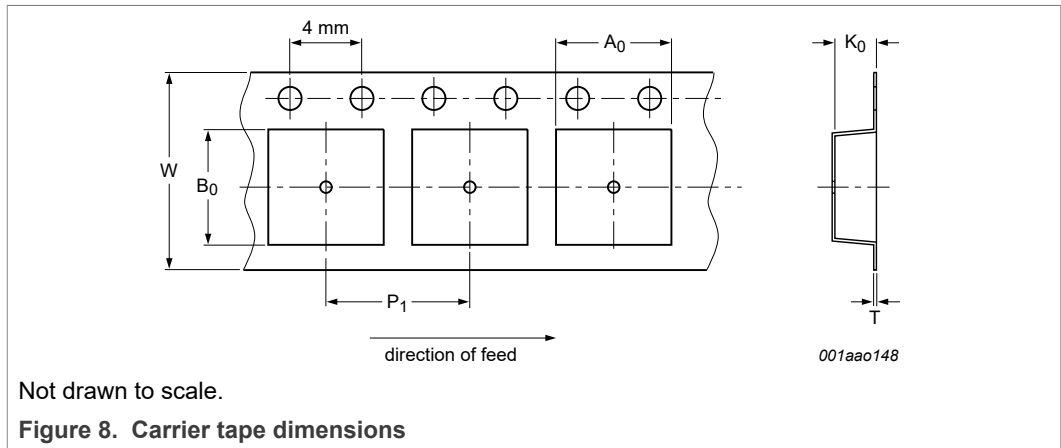


Table 12. Carrier tape dimensions
In accordance with IEC 60286-3.

A ₀ (mm)	B ₀ (mm)	K ₀ (mm)	T (mm)	P ₁ (mm)	W (mm)
1.79 ± 0.05	2.50 ± 0.05	0.65 ± 0.05	0.23 ± 0.02	4.0 ± 0.5	8.0 ± 0.3/-0.1

12.1.4 Reel dimensions

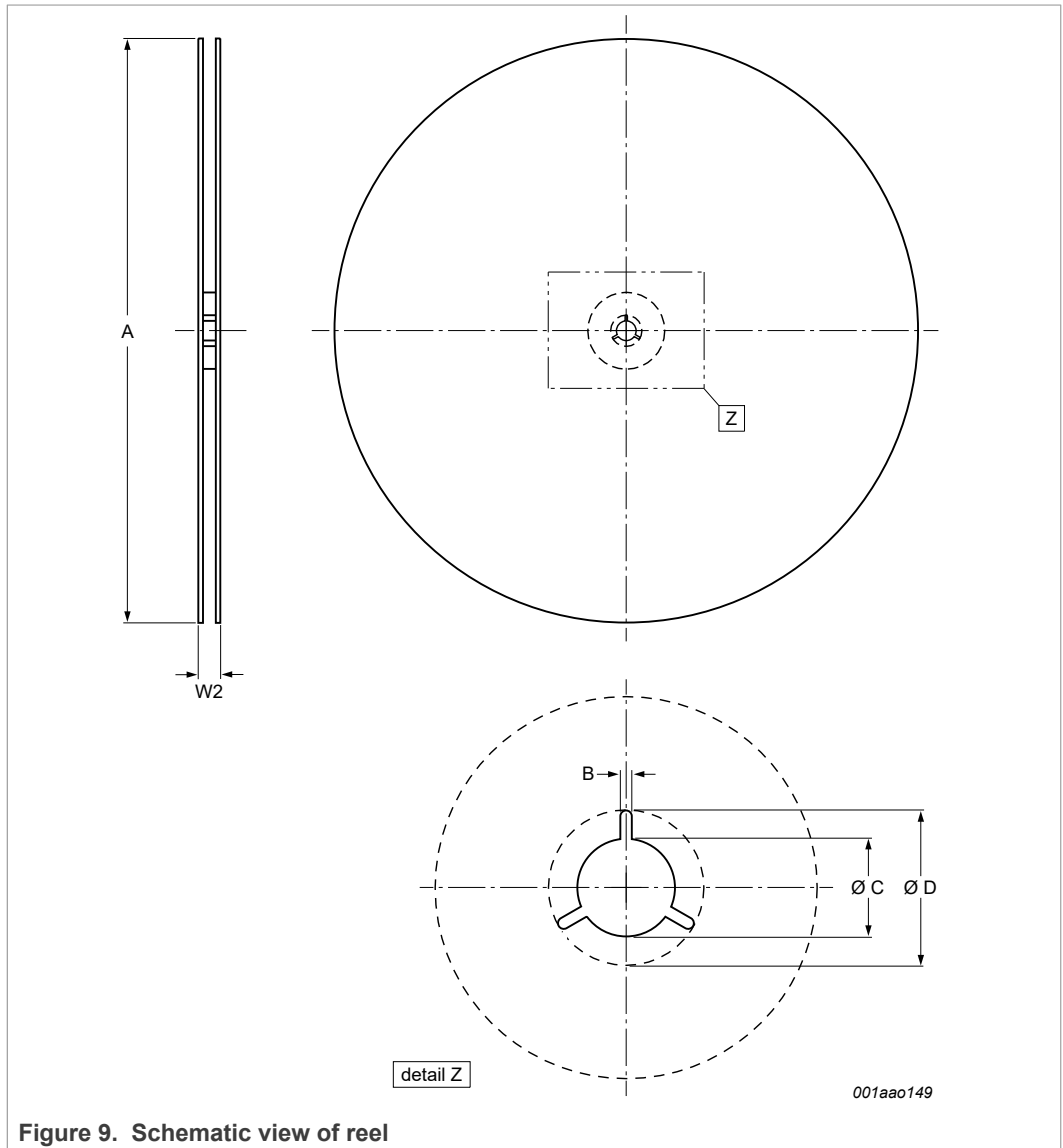


Figure 9. Schematic view of reel

Table 13. Reel dimensions
In accordance with IEC 60286-3.

A [nom] (mm)	W2 [max] (mm)	B [min] (mm)	C [min] (mm)	D [min] (mm)
330	14.4	1.5	12.8	20.2

12.1.5 Barcode label

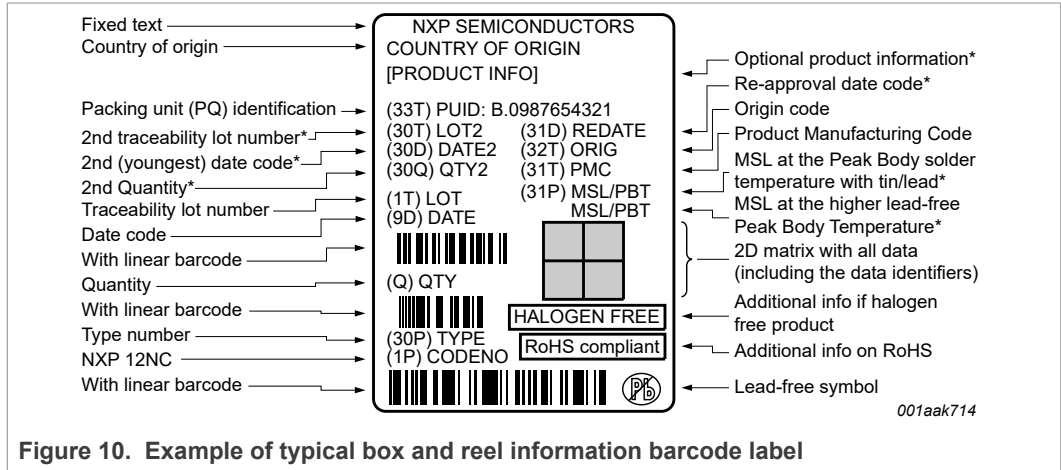


Figure 10. Example of typical box and reel information barcode label

Table 14. Barcode label dimensions

Box barcode label l × w (mm)	Reel barcode label l × w (mm)
100 × 75	36 × 75

13 Soldering of SMD packages

This text provides a very brief insight into a complex technology. A more in-depth account of soldering ICs can be found in Application Note AN10365 “Surface mount reflow soldering description”.

13.1 Introduction to soldering

Soldering is one of the most common methods through which packages are attached to Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs), to form electrical circuits. The soldered joint provides both the mechanical and the electrical connection. There is no single soldering method that is ideal for all IC packages. Wave soldering is often preferred when through-hole and Surface Mount Devices (SMDs) are mixed on one printed wiring board; however, it is not suitable for fine pitch SMDs. Reflow soldering is ideal for the small pitches and high densities that come with increased miniaturization.

13.2 Wave and reflow soldering

Wave soldering is a joining technology in which the joints are made by solder coming from a standing wave of liquid solder. The wave soldering process is suitable for the following:

- Through-hole components
- Leaded or leadless SMDs, which are glued to the surface of the printed circuit board

Not all SMDs can be wave soldered. Packages with solder balls, and some leadless packages which have solder lands underneath the body, cannot be wave soldered. Also, leaded SMDs with leads having a pitch smaller than ~0.6 mm cannot be wave soldered, due to an increased probability of bridging.

The reflow soldering process involves applying solder paste to a board, followed by component placement and exposure to a temperature profile. Leaded packages, packages with solder balls, and leadless packages are all reflow solderable.

Key characteristics in both wave and reflow soldering are:

- Board specifications, including the board finish, solder masks and vias
- Package footprints, including solder thieves and orientation
- The moisture sensitivity level of the packages
- Package placement
- Inspection and repair
- Lead-free soldering versus SnPb soldering

13.3 Wave soldering

Key characteristics in wave soldering are:

- Process issues, such as application of adhesive and flux, clinching of leads, board transport, the solder wave parameters, and the time during which components are exposed to the wave
- Solder bath specifications, including temperature and impurities

13.4 Reflow soldering

Key characteristics in reflow soldering are:

- Lead-free versus SnPb soldering; note that a lead-free reflow process usually leads to higher minimum peak temperatures (see [Figure 11](#)) than a SnPb process, thus reducing the process window
- Solder paste printing issues including smearing, release, and adjusting the process window for a mix of large and small components on one board
- Reflow temperature profile; this profile includes preheat, reflow (in which the board is heated to the peak temperature) and cooling down. It is imperative that the peak temperature is high enough for the solder to make reliable solder joints (a solder paste characteristic). In addition, the peak temperature must be low enough that the packages and/or boards are not damaged. The peak temperature of the package depends on package thickness and volume and is classified in accordance with [Table 15](#) and [Table 16](#)

Table 15. SnPb eutectic process (from J-STD-020D)

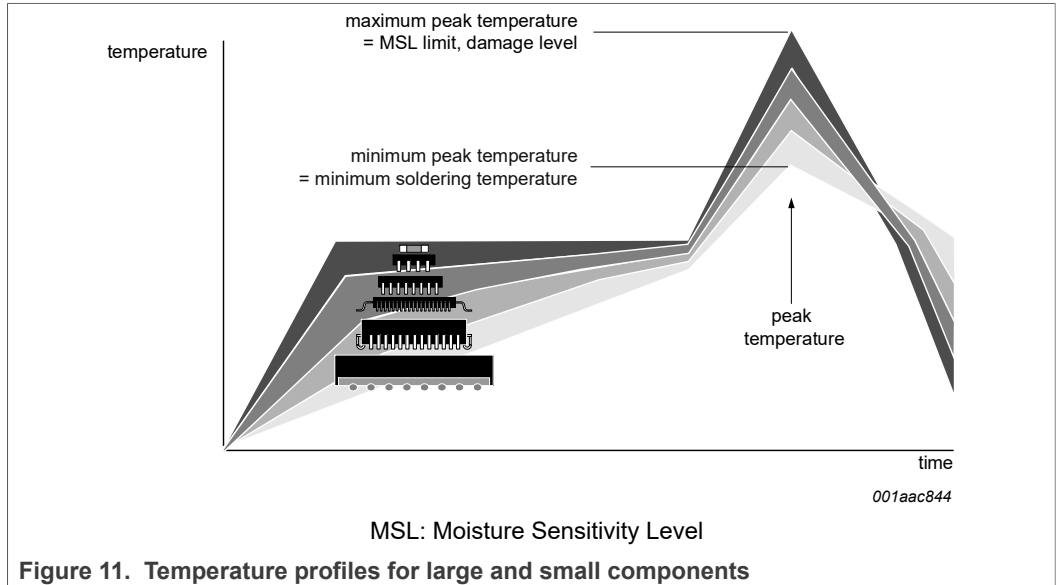
Package thickness (mm)	Package reflow temperature (°C)	
	Volume (mm ³)	
	< 350	≥ 350
< 2.5	235	220
≥ 2.5	220	220

Table 16. Lead-free process (from J-STD-020D)

Package thickness (mm)	Package reflow temperature (°C)		
	Volume (mm ³)		
	< 350	350 to 2000	> 2000
< 1.6	260	260	260
1.6 to 2.5	260	250	245
> 2.5	250	245	245

Moisture sensitivity precautions, as indicated on the packing, must be respected at all times.

Studies have shown that small packages reach higher temperatures during reflow soldering, see [Figure 11](#).



For further information on temperature profiles, refer to Application Note AN10365 “Surface mount reflow soldering description”.

14 Soldering: PCB footprint

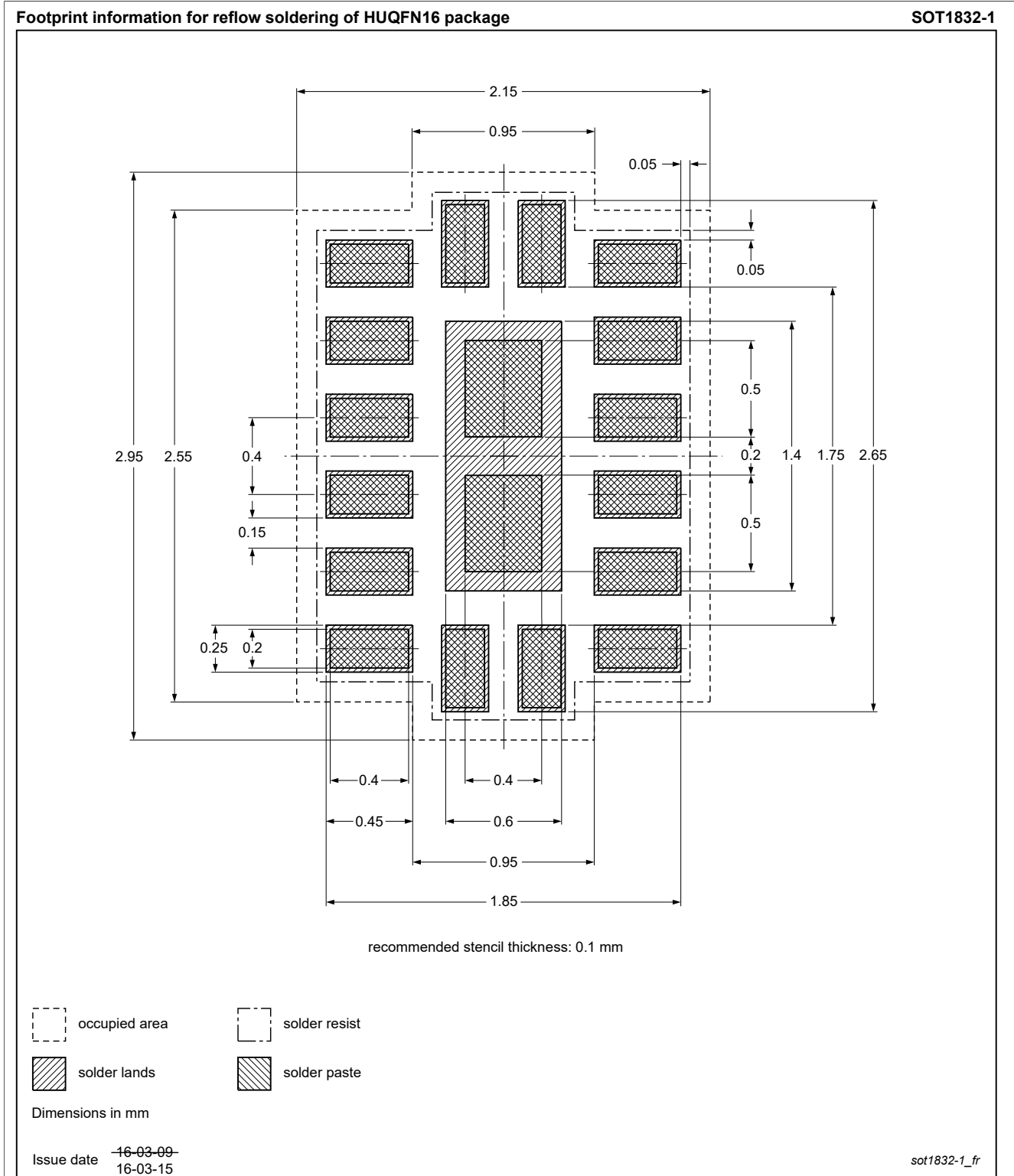


Figure 12. PCB footprint for SOT1832-1 (HUQFN16); reflow soldering

15 Abbreviations

Table 17. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
CDM	Charged Device Model
HBM	Human Body Model
MIPI	Mobile Industry Processor Interface

16 Revision history

Table 18. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
CBTU02044 v.1.2	20220421	Product data sheet	-	CBTU02044 v.1.1
Modifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 10.2: Removed duplicate Table 8 (Dynamic and static characteristics) 			
CBTU02044 v.1.1	20210928	Product data sheet	2021090241	-
CBTU02044 v.1.0	20200427	Product data sheet	-	-

17 Legal information

17.1 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.
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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".

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Tables

Tab. 1.	Ordering information	2	Tab. 10.	XSD input buffer characteristics	9
Tab. 2.	Ordering options	2	Tab. 11.	Dimensions and quantities	11
Tab. 3.	Pin description	3	Tab. 12.	Carrier tape dimensions	12
Tab. 4.	ON/OFF control table	4	Tab. 13.	Reel dimensions	13
Tab. 5.	Limiting values	5	Tab. 14.	Barcode label dimensions	14
Tab. 6.	Operating conditions	6	Tab. 15.	SnPb eutectic process (from J-STD-020D)	16
Tab. 7.	General characteristics	7	Tab. 16.	Lead-free process (from J-STD-020D)	16
Tab. 8.	Dynamic and static characteristics	8	Tab. 17.	Abbreviations	19
Tab. 9.	SEL input buffer characteristics	9	Tab. 18.	Revision history	19

Figures

Fig. 1.	Application example	2	Fig. 8.	Carrier tape dimensions	12
Fig. 2.	Block diagram	2	Fig. 9.	Schematic view of reel	13
Fig. 3.	Pin configuration for HUQFN16 (transparent top view)	3	Fig. 10.	Example of typical box and reel information barcode label	14
Fig. 4.	Enable time definition	7	Fig. 11.	Temperature profiles for large and small components	17
Fig. 5.	Package outline SOT1832-1 (HUQFN16)	10	Fig. 12.	PCB footprint for SOT1832-1 (HUQFN16); reflow soldering	18
Fig. 6.	Reel dry pack for SMD: Light weight reel	11			
Fig. 7.	Product orientation in carrier tape	12			

Contents

1 General description 1

2 Features and benefits1

3 Application example 2

4 Ordering information 2

4.1 Ordering options 2

5 Block diagram 2

6 Pinning information 3

6.1 Pinning 3

6.2 Pin description 3

7 Functional description4

8 Limiting values5

9 Recommended operating conditions 6

10 Characteristics 7

10.1 Device general characteristics7

10.2 Switch channel characteristics8

10.3 Control signals characteristics 9

11 Package outline10

12 Packing information11

12.1 SOT1832-1 (HUQFN16); Reel pack, SMD,
13" Q1/T1 standard product orientation;
Orderable part number ending ,118 or J;
Ordering code (12NC) ending 118 11

12.1.1 Packing method 11

12.1.2 Product orientation12

12.1.3 Carrier tape dimensions 12

12.1.4 Reel dimensions 13

12.1.5 Barcode label 14

13 Soldering of SMD packages15

13.1 Introduction to soldering 15

13.2 Wave and reflow soldering 15

13.3 Wave soldering 15

13.4 Reflow soldering 15

14 Soldering: PCB footprint 18

15 Abbreviations 19

16 Revision history 19

17 Legal information20

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Date of release: 21 April 2022
Document identifier: CBTU02044