

FEATURES

Latch-up proof
3 pF off source capacitance
26 pF off drain capacitance
-0.6 pC charge injection
Low leakage: 0.4 nA maximum at 85°C
±9 V to ±22 V dual-supply operation
9 V to 40 V single-supply operation
48 V supply maximum ratings
Fully specified at ±15 V, ±20 V, +12 V, and +36 V
 V_{SS} to V_{DD} analog signal range

APPLICATIONS

Automatic test equipment
Data acquisition
Instrumentation
Avionics
Audio and video switching
Communication systems

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADG5204 is a complementary metal oxide semiconductor (CMOS) analog multiplexer, comprising four single channels.

The ultralow capacitance and charge injection of these switches make them ideal solutions for data acquisition and sample-and-hold applications, where low glitch and fast settling are required. Fast switching speed together with high signal bandwidth make the ADG5204 suitable for video signal switching.

The ADG5204 is designed on a trench process, which guards against latch-up. A dielectric trench separates the P and N channel transistors, thereby preventing latch-up even under severe overvoltage conditions.

The ADG5204 switches one of four inputs to a common output, D, as determined by the 3-bit binary address lines, A0, A1, and EN. Logic 0 on the EN pin disables the device. Each switch conducts equally well in both directions when on, and each switch has an input signal range that extends to the supplies. In the off condition, signal levels up to the supplies are blocked. All switches exhibit break-before-make switching action.

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

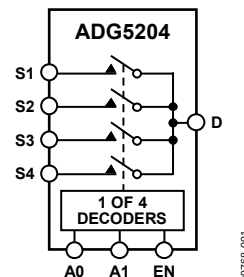


Figure 1.

PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS

1. Trench Isolation Guards Against Latch-Up.
A dielectric trench separates the P and N channel transistors, thereby preventing latch-up even under severe overvoltage conditions.
2. Ultralow Capacitance and <1 pC Charge Injection.
3. Dual-Supply Operation.
For applications where the analog signal is bipolar, the ADG5204 can be operated from dual supplies up to ±22 V.
4. Single-Supply Operation.
For applications where the analog signal is unipolar, the ADG5204 can be operated from a single rail power supply up to 40 V.
5. 3 V Logic-Compatible Digital Inputs.
 $V_{INH} = 2.0$ V, $V_{INL} = 0.8$ V.
6. No V_L Logic Power Supply Required.

Rev. 0

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REVISION HISTORY

5/11—Revision 0: Initial Version

SPECIFICATIONS

±15 V DUAL SUPPLY

$V_{DD} = 15\text{ V} \pm 10\%$, $V_{SS} = -15\text{ V} \pm 10\%$, GND = 0 V, unless otherwise noted.

Table 1.

Parameter	25°C	−40°C to +85°C	−40°C to +125°C	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
ANALOG SWITCH					
Analog Signal Range			V_{DD} to V_{SS}	V max	$V_S = \pm 10\text{ V}$, $I_S = -1\text{ mA}$, see Figure 24 $V_{DD} = +13.5\text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = -13.5\text{ V}$ $V_S = \pm 10\text{ V}$, $I_S = -1\text{ mA}$
On Resistance, R_{ON}	160 200	250	280	Ω typ Ω max	
On-Resistance Match Between Channels, ΔR_{ON}	4.5			Ω typ	
On-Resistance Flatness, $R_{FLAT(ON)}$	8	9	10	Ω max	$V_S = \pm 10\text{ V}$, $I_S = -1\text{ mA}$
	38			Ω typ	
	50			65	
LEAKAGE CURRENTS					
Source Off Leakage, I_S (Off)	0.01 0.1	0.2	0.4	nA typ nA max	$V_{DD} = +16.5\text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = -16.5\text{ V}$ $V_S = V_S = \pm 10\text{ V}$, $V_D = \mp 10\text{ V}$, see Figure 23
Drain Off Leakage, I_D (Off)	0.01			nA typ	
Channel On Leakage, I_D , I_S (On)	0.1	0.4	1.2	nA max	$V_S = V_S = \pm 10\text{ V}$, $V_D = \mp 10\text{ V}$, see Figure 23
	0.02			nA typ	
	0.2			0.5	
DIGITAL INPUTS					
Input High Voltage, V_{INH}			2.0	V min	$V_{IN} = V_{GND}$ or V_{DD}
Input Low Voltage, V_{INL}			0.8	V max	
Input Current, I_{INL} or I_{INH}	0.002		± 0.1	μA typ μA max	
Digital Input Capacitance, C_{IN}	3			pF typ	
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS ¹					
Transition Time, $t_{TRANSITION}$	175 230	285	320	ns typ ns max	$R_L = 300\ \Omega$, $C_L = 35\text{ pF}$ $V_S = 10\text{ V}$, see Figure 29
t_{ON} (EN)	155			ns typ	
t_{OFF} (EN)	205	255	285	ns max	$V_S = 10\text{ V}$, see Figure 31
	150			ns typ	
Break-Before-Make Time Delay, t_D	175	200	215	ns max	$V_S = 10\text{ V}$, see Figure 31
	80			ns typ	
Charge Injection, Q_{INJ}			30	ns min	$R_L = 300\ \Omega$, $C_L = 35\text{ pF}$ $V_{S1} = V_{S2} = 10\text{ V}$, see Figure 30
	−0.6			pC typ	
Off Isolation	−80			dB typ	$V_S = 0\text{ V}$, $R_S = 0\ \Omega$, $C_L = 1\text{ nF}$, see Figure 32
Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk	−80			dB typ	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$, $C_L = 5\text{ pF}$, $f = 100\text{ kHz}$, see Figure 25
−3 dB Bandwidth	136			MHz typ	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$, $C_L = 5\text{ pF}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$, see Figure 28
Insertion Loss	−6.8			dB typ	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$, $C_L = 5\text{ pF}$, see Figure 27
C_S (Off)	3			pF typ	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$, $C_L = 5\text{ pF}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$, see Figure 27
C_D (Off)	26			pF typ	$V_S = 0\text{ V}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$
C_D , C_S (On)	30			pF typ	$V_S = 0\text{ V}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$
POWER REQUIREMENTS					
I_{DD}	45 55		70	μA typ μA max	$V_{DD} = +16.5\text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = -16.5\text{ V}$ Digital inputs = 0 V or V_{DD}
I_{SS}	0.001		1	μA typ μA max	Digital inputs = 0 V or V_{DD}
V_{DD}/V_{SS}			$\pm 9/\pm 22$	V min/max	GND = 0 V

¹ Guaranteed by design; not subject to production test.

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±20 V DUAL SUPPLY

$V_{DD} = +20\text{ V} \pm 10\%$, $V_{SS} = -20\text{ V} \pm 10\%$, GND = 0 V, unless otherwise noted.

Table 2.

Parameter	25°C	−40°C to +85°C	−40°C to +125°C	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
ANALOG SWITCH					
Analog Signal Range			V _{DD} to V _{SS}	V max	V _S = ±15 V, I _S = −1 mA, see Figure 24 V _{DD} = +18 V, V _{SS} = −18 V V _S = ±15 V, I _S = −1 mA
On Resistance, R _{ON}	140 160	200	230	Ω typ Ω max	
On-Resistance Match Between Channels, ΔR _{ON}	4.5			Ω typ	
On-Resistance Flatness, R _{FLAT(ON)}	8 33 45	9 55	10 60	Ω max Ω typ Ω max	
LEAKAGE CURRENTS					
Source Off Leakage, I _S (Off)	0.01			nA typ	V _{DD} = +22 V, V _{SS} = −22 V V _S = ±15 V, V _D = ∓15 V, see Figure 23
Drain Off Leakage, I _D (Off)	0.1 0.01	0.2	0.4	nA max nA typ	V _S = ±15 V, V _D = ∓15 V, see Figure 23
Channel On Leakage, I _D , I _S (On)	0.1 0.02 0.2	0.4 0.5	1.2 1.2	nA max nA typ nA max	
DIGITAL INPUTS					
Input High Voltage, V _{INH}			2.0	V min	V _{IN} = V _{GND} or V _{DD}
Input Low Voltage, V _{INL}			0.8	V max	
Input Current, I _{INL} or I _{INH}	0.002		±0.1	μA typ μA max	
Digital Input Capacitance, C _{IN}	3			pF typ	
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS ¹					
Transition Time, t _{TRANSITION}	160 215	260	290	ns typ ns max	R _L = 300 Ω, C _L = 35 pF V _S = 10 V, see Figure 29
t _{ON} (EN)	150 185	225	255	ns typ ns max	R _L = 300 Ω, C _L = 35 pF V _S = 10 V, see Figure 31
t _{OFF} (EN)	150 175	195	210	ns typ ns max	R _L = 300 Ω, C _L = 35 pF V _S = 10 V, see Figure 31
Break-Before-Make Time Delay, t _D	75		30	ns typ ns min	R _L = 300 Ω, C _L = 35 pF V _{S1} = V _{S2} = 10 V, see Figure 30
Charge Injection, Q _{INJ}	−0.6			pC typ	V _S = 0 V, R _S = 0 Ω, C _L = 1 nF, see Figure 32
Off Isolation	−80			dB typ	R _L = 50 Ω, C _L = 5 pF, f = 100 kHz, see Figure 25
Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk	−80			dB typ	R _L = 50 Ω, C _L = 5 pF, f = 1 MHz, see Figure 28
−3 dB Bandwidth	150			MHz typ	R _L = 50 Ω, C _L = 5 pF, see Figure 27
Insertion Loss	−6			dB typ	R _L = 50 Ω, C _L = 5 pF, f = 1 MHz, see Figure 27
C _S (Off)	3			pF typ	V _S = 0 V, f = 1 MHz
C _D (Off)	26			pF typ	V _S = 0 V, f = 1 MHz
C _D , C _S (On)	30			pF typ	V _S = 0 V, f = 1 MHz
POWER REQUIREMENTS					
I _{DD}	50 70		110	μA typ μA max	V _{DD} = +22 V, V _{SS} = −22 V Digital inputs = 0 V or V _{DD}
I _{SS}	0.001		1	μA typ μA max	Digital inputs = 0 V or V _{DD}
V _{DD} /V _{SS}			±9/±22	V min/max	GND = 0 V

¹ Guaranteed by design; not subject to production test.

12 V SINGLE SUPPLY

$V_{DD} = 12\text{ V} \pm 10\%$, $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$, $GND = 0\text{ V}$, unless otherwise noted.

Table 3.

Parameter	25°C	−40°C to +85°C	−40°C to +125°C	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
ANALOG SWITCH					
Analog Signal Range			0 V to V _{DD}	V max	V _S = 0 V to 10 V, I _S = −1 mA, see Figure 24 V _{DD} = 10.8 V, V _{SS} = 0 V V _S = 0 V to 10 V, I _S = −1 mA
On Resistance, R _{ON}	340	610	700	Ω typ	
	500			Ω max	
On-Resistance Match Between Channels, ΔR _{ON}	5			Ω typ	
	20	21	22	Ω max	
On-Resistance Flatness, R _{FLAT(ON)}	145			Ω typ	V _S = 0 V to 10 V, I _S = −1 mA
	280	335	370	Ω max	
LEAKAGE CURRENTS					
Source Off Leakage, I _S (Off)	0.01	0.2	0.4	nA typ	V _{DD} = 13.2 V, V _{SS} = 0 V V _S = 1 V/10 V, V _D = 10 V/1 V, see Figure 23
	0.1			nA max	
Drain Off Leakage, I _D (Off)	0.01	0.4	1.2	nA typ	V _S = 1 V/10 V, V _D = 10 V/1 V, see Figure 23
	0.1			nA max	
Channel On Leakage, I _D , I _S (On)	0.02	0.5	1.2	nA typ	V _S = V _D = 1 V/10 V, see Figure 26
	0.2			nA max	
DIGITAL INPUTS					
Input High Voltage, V _{INH}	0.002		2.0	V min	V _{IN} = V _{GND} or V _{DD}
Input Low Voltage, V _{INL}			0.8	V max	
Input Current, I _{INL} or I _{INH}			±0.1	μA typ	
				μA max	
Digital Input Capacitance, C _{IN}	3		pF typ		
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS ¹					
Transition Time, t _{TRANSITION}	240	445	515	ns typ	R _L = 300 Ω, C _L = 35 pF V _S = 8 V, see Figure 29
	350			ns max	
t _{ON} (EN)	250	420	485	ns typ	R _L = 300 Ω, C _L = 35 pF V _S = 8 V, see Figure 31
	335			ns max	
t _{OFF} (EN)	160	220	240	ns typ	R _L = 300 Ω, C _L = 35 pF V _S = 8 V, see Figure 31
	195			ns max	
Break-Before-Make Time Delay, t _D	140		60	ns typ	R _L = 300 Ω, C _L = 35 pF V _{S1} = V _{S2} = 8 V, see Figure 30
				ns min	
Charge Injection, Q _{INJ}	−1.2			pC typ	V _S = 6 V, R _S = 0 Ω, C _L = 1 nF, see Figure 32
Off Isolation	−80			dB typ	
Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk	−80			dB typ	R _L = 50 Ω, C _L = 5 pF, f = 1 MHz, see Figure 25 R _L = 50 Ω, C _L = 5 pF, f = 1 MHz, see Figure 28
−3 dB Bandwidth	106			MHz typ	
Insertion Loss	−11			dB typ	R _L = 50 Ω, C _L = 5 pF, f = 1 MHz, see Figure 27 V _S = 6 V, f = 1 MHz
C _S (Off)	3.5			pF typ	
C _D (Off)	29			pF typ	V _S = 6 V, f = 1 MHz V _S = 6 V, f = 1 MHz
C _D , C _S (On)	33			pF typ	
POWER REQUIREMENTS					
I _{DD}	40		65	μA typ	V _{DD} = 13.2 V Digital inputs = 0 V or V _{DD}
			9/40	μA max	
V _{DD}				V min/max	GND = 0 V, V _{SS} = 0 V

¹ Guaranteed by design; not subject to production test.

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36 V SINGLE SUPPLY

$V_{DD} = 36\text{ V} \pm 10\%$, $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$, $GND = 0\text{ V}$, unless otherwise noted.

Table 4.

Parameter	25°C	−40°C to +85°C	−40°C to +125°C	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
ANALOG SWITCH					
Analog Signal Range			0 V to V_{DD}	V max	$V_S = 0\text{ V to }30\text{ V}$, $I_S = -1\text{ mA}$, see Figure 24 $V_{DD} = 32.4\text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$ $V_S = 0\text{ V to }30\text{ V}$, $I_S = -1\text{ mA}$
On Resistance, R_{ON}	150 170	215	245	Ω typ Ω max	
On-Resistance Match Between Channels, ΔR_{ON}	4.5			Ω typ	
On-Resistance Flatness, $R_{FLAT(ON)}$	8 35 50	9 60	10 65	Ω max Ω typ Ω max	$V_S = 0\text{ V to }30\text{ V}$, $I_S = -1\text{ mA}$
LEAKAGE CURRENTS					$V_{DD} = 39.6\text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$
Source Off Leakage, I_S (Off)	0.01 0.1	0.2	0.4	nA typ nA max	$V_S = 1\text{ V/30 V}$, $V_D = 30\text{ V/1 V}$, see Figure 23
Drain Off Leakage, I_D (Off)	0.01 0.1			nA typ nA max	
Channel On Leakage, I_D , I_S (On)	0.02 0.2	0.4 0.5	1.2 1.2	nA typ nA max	$V_S = V_D = 1\text{ V/30 V}$, see Figure 26
DIGITAL INPUTS					
Input High Voltage, V_{INH}			2.0	V min	$V_{IN} = V_{GND}$ or V_{DD}
Input Low Voltage, V_{INL}			0.8	V max	
Input Current, I_{INL} or I_{INH}	0.002		± 0.1	μA typ μA max	
Digital Input Capacitance, C_{IN}	3			pF typ	
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS ¹					
Transition Time, $t_{TRANSITION}$	180 250	275	305	ns typ ns max	$R_L = 300\ \Omega$, $C_L = 35\text{ pF}$ $V_S = 18\text{ V}$, see Figure 29
t_{ON} (EN)	170 220			ns typ ns max	
t_{OFF} (EN)	170 210	215	220	ns typ ns max	$R_L = 300\ \Omega$, $C_L = 35\text{ pF}$ $V_S = 18\text{ V}$, see Figure 31
Break-Before-Make Time Delay, t_D	80			ns typ ns min	
Charge Injection, Q_{INJ}	−0.6		30	pC typ	$V_{S1} = V_{S2} = 18\text{ V}$, see Figure 30
Off Isolation	−80			dB typ	$V_S = 18\text{ V}$, $R_S = 0\ \Omega$, $C_L = 1\text{ nF}$, see Figure 32
Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk	−80			dB typ	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$, $C_L = 5\text{ pF}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$, see Figure 25
−3 dB Bandwidth	136			MHz typ	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$, $C_L = 5\text{ pF}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$, see Figure 28
Insertion Loss	−6.7			dB typ	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$, $C_L = 5\text{ pF}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$, see Figure 27
C_S (Off)	3			pF typ	$V_S = 18\text{ V}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$
C_D (Off)	26			pF typ	$V_S = 18\text{ V}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$
C_D , C_S (On)	30			pF typ	$V_S = 18\text{ V}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$
POWER REQUIREMENTS					$V_{DD} = 39.6\text{ V}$
I_{DD}	85 100		130	μA typ μA max	Digital inputs = 0 V or V_{DD}
V_{DD}			9/40	V min/max	$GND = 0\text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$

¹ Guaranteed by design; not subject to production test.

CONTINUOUS CURRENT PER CHANNEL, Sx OR D

Table 5.

Parameter	25°C	85°C	125°C	Unit
CONTINUOUS CURRENT, Sx OR D PINS				
$V_{DD} = +15\text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = -15\text{ V}$				
TSSOP ($\theta_{JA} = 112.6^{\circ}\text{C/W}$)	24.5	7.5	2.8	mA max
LFCSP ($\theta_{JA} = 30.4^{\circ}\text{C/W}$)	35.7	7.7	2.8	mA max
$V_{DD} = +20\text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = -20\text{ V}$				
TSSOP ($\theta_{JA} = 112.6^{\circ}\text{C/W}$)	26	7.5	2.8	mA max
LFCSP ($\theta_{JA} = 30.4^{\circ}\text{C/W}$)	37	7.7	2.8	mA max
$V_{DD} = 12\text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$				
TSSOP ($\theta_{JA} = 112.6^{\circ}\text{C/W}$)	18	7	2.8	mA max
LFCSP ($\theta_{JA} = 30.4^{\circ}\text{C/W}$)	28	7.7	2.8	mA max
$V_{DD} = 36\text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$				
TSSOP ($\theta_{JA} = 112.6^{\circ}\text{C/W}$)	30	7.7	2.8	mA max
LFCSP ($\theta_{JA} = 30.4^{\circ}\text{C/W}$)	41	7.7	2.8	mA max

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.

Table 6.

Parameter	Rating
V_{DD} to V_{SS}	48 V
V_{DD} to GND	–0.3 V to +48 V
V_{SS} to GND	+0.3 V to –48 V
Analog Inputs ¹	$V_{SS} - 0.3\text{ V}$ to $V_{DD} + 0.3\text{ V}$ or 30 mA, whichever occurs first
Digital Inputs ¹	$V_{SS} - 0.3\text{ V}$ to $V_{DD} + 0.3\text{ V}$ or 30 mA, whichever occurs first
Peak Current, Sx or D Pins	81 mA (pulsed at 1 ms, 10% duty cycle maximum)
Continuous Current, Sx or D ²	Data + 15%
Operating Temperature Range	–40°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature Range	–65°C to +150°C
Junction Temperature	150°C
Thermal Impedance, θ_{JA}	
16-Lead TSSOP, θ_{JA} Thermal Impedance (4-Layer Board)	112.6°C/W
16-Lead LFCSP, θ_{JA} Thermal Impedance (4-Layer Board)	30.4°C/W
Reflow Soldering Peak Temperature, Pb Free	260(+0/–5)°C

¹ Overvoltages at the Sx and D pins are clamped by internal diodes. Limit current to the maximum ratings given.

² See Table 5.

Stresses above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Only one absolute maximum rating can be applied at any one time.

ESD CAUTION



ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. Charged devices and circuit boards can discharge without detection. Although this product features patented or proprietary protection circuitry, damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy ESD. Therefore, proper ESD precautions should be taken to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.

PIN CONFIGURATIONS AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

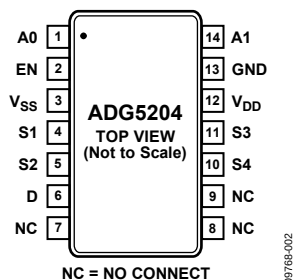


Figure 2. TSSOP Pin Configuration

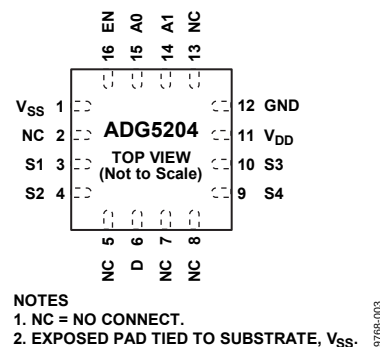


Figure 3. LFCSP Pin Configuration

Table 7. Pin Function Descriptions

Pin No.		Mnemonic	Description
TSSOP	LFCSP		
1	15	A0	Logic Control Input.
2	16	EN	Active High Digital Input. When this pin is low, the device is disabled and all switches are off. When this pin is high, the Ax logic inputs determine the on switches.
3	1	V _{SS}	Most Negative Power Supply Potential.
4	3	S1	Source Terminal. Can be an input or an output.
5	4	S2	Source Terminal. Can be an input or an output.
6	6	D	Drain Terminal. Can be an input or an output.
7 to 9	2, 5, 7, 8, 13	NC	No Connect. These pins are open.
10	9	S4	Source Terminal. Can be an input or an output.
11	10	S3	Source Terminal. Can be an input or an output.
12	11	V _{DD}	Most Positive Power Supply Potential.
13	12	GND	Ground (0 V) Reference.
14	14	A1	Logic Control Input.
N/A ¹	EP	Exposed Pad	Exposed Pad. The exposed pad is connected internally. For increased reliability of the solder joints and maximum thermal capability, it is recommended that the pad be soldered to the substrate, V _{SS} .

¹ N/A means not applicable.

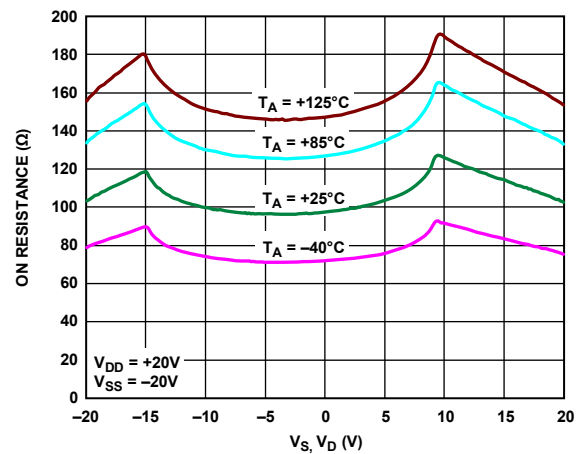
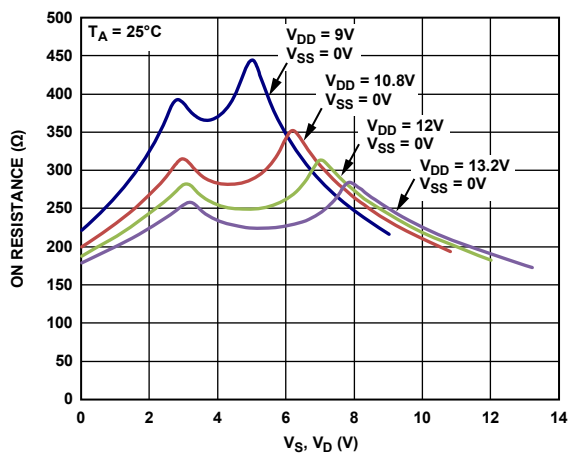
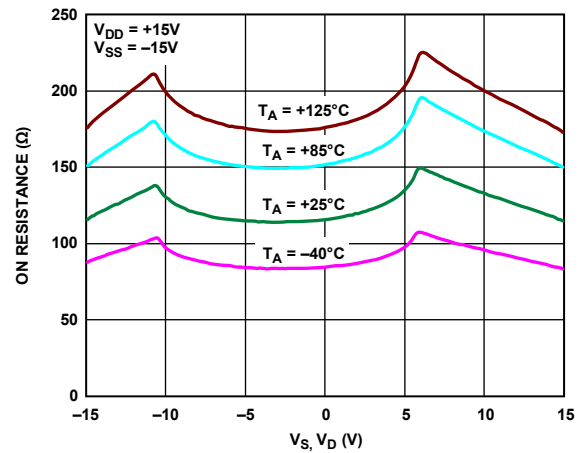
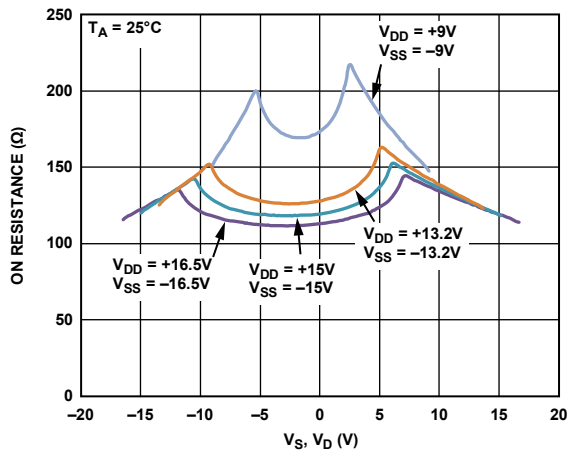
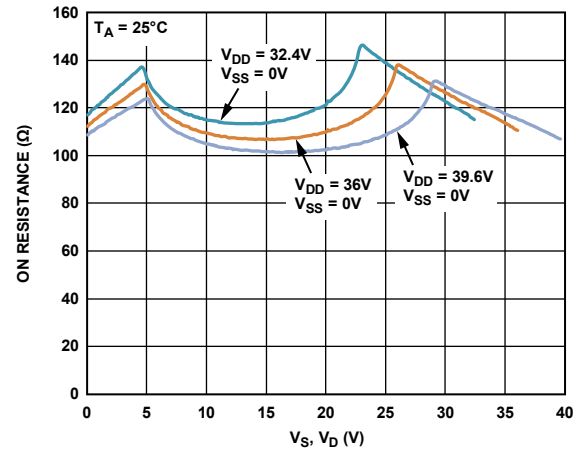
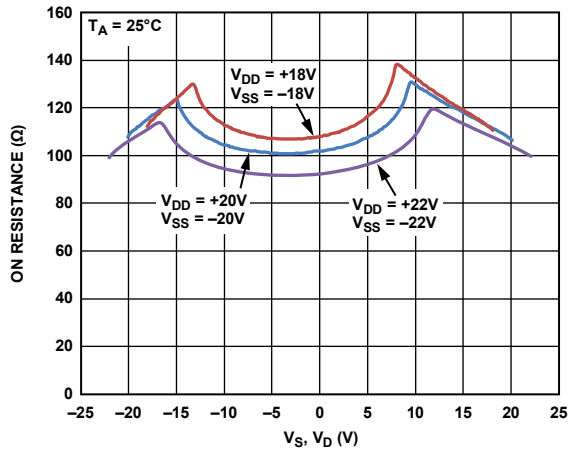
TRUTH TABLE

Table 8.

EN	A1	A0	S1	S2	S3	S4
0	X ¹	X ¹	Off	Off	Off	Off
1	0	0	On	Off	Off	Off
1	0	1	Off	On	Off	Off
1	1	0	Off	Off	On	Off
1	1	1	Off	Off	Off	On

¹ X is don't care.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS



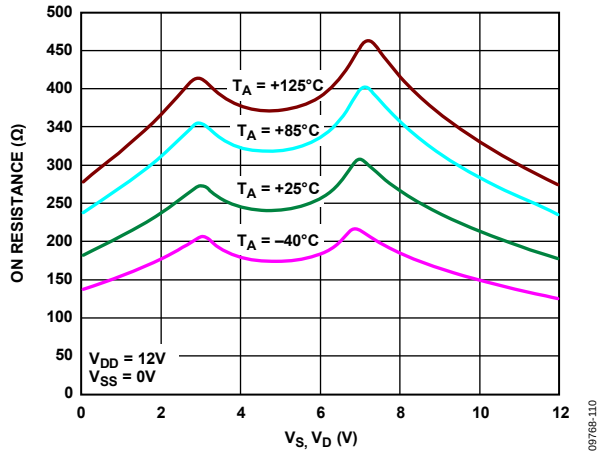


Figure 10. R_{ON} as a Function of V_D or V_S for Different Temperatures, 12 V Single Supply

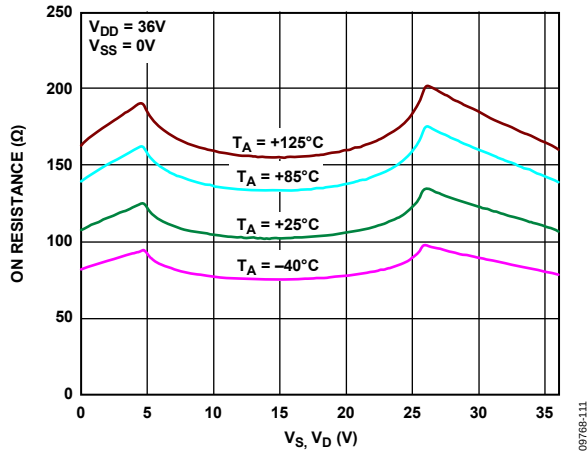


Figure 11. R_{ON} as a Function of V_D or V_S for Different Temperatures, 36 V Single Supply

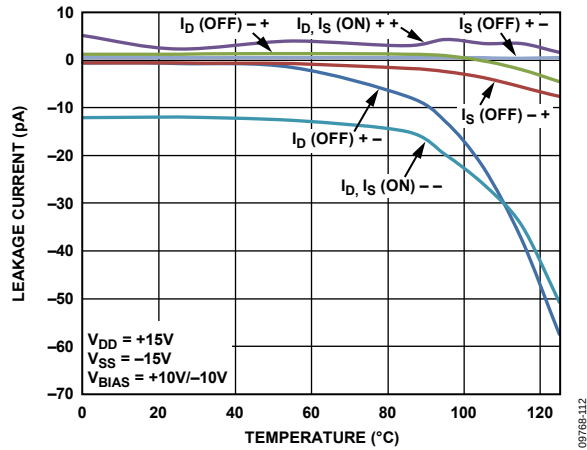


Figure 12. Leakage Current vs. Temperature, ± 15 V Dual Supply

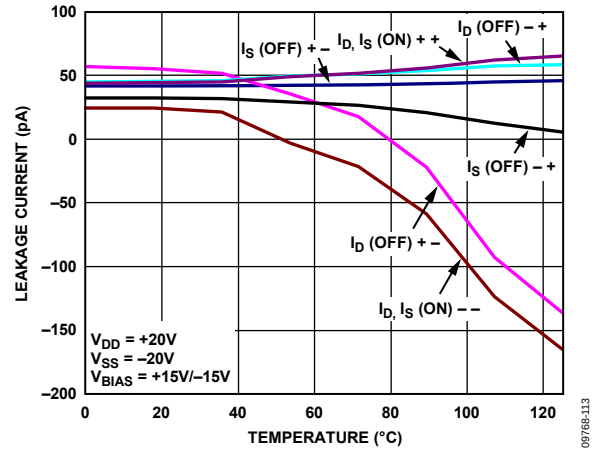


Figure 13. Leakage Current vs. Temperature, ± 20 V Dual Supply

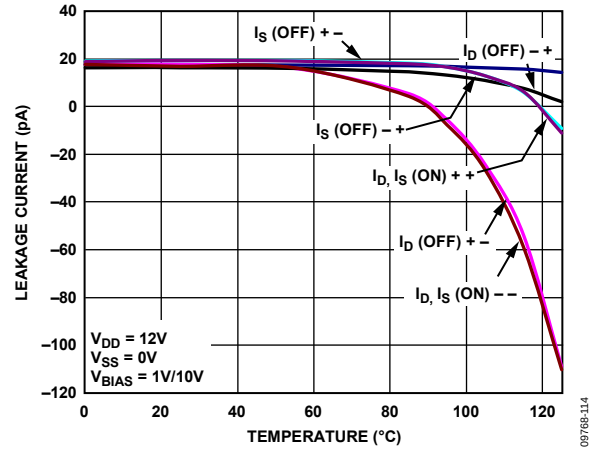


Figure 14. Leakage Current vs. Temperature, 12 V Single Supply

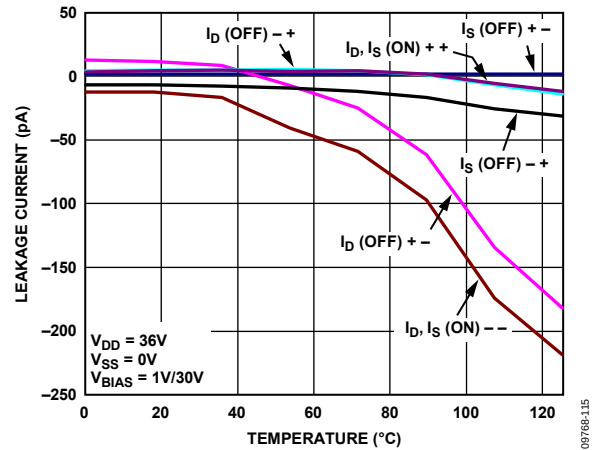


Figure 15. Leakage Current vs. Temperature, 36 V Single Supply

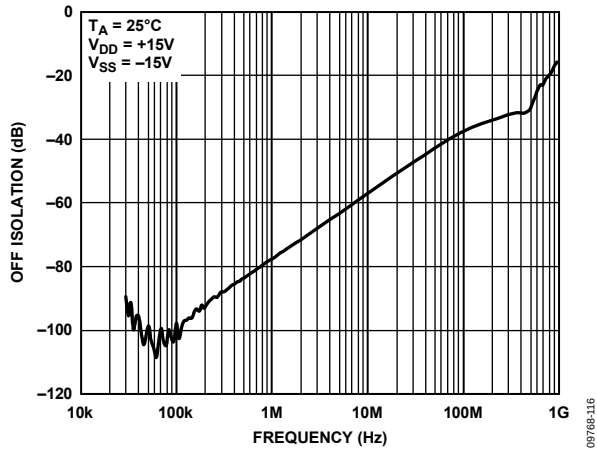


Figure 16. Off Isolation vs. Frequency, ± 15 V Dual Supply

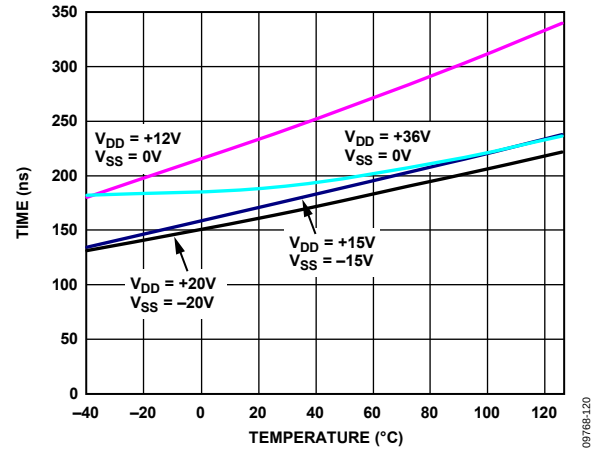


Figure 19. Transition Time vs. Temperature

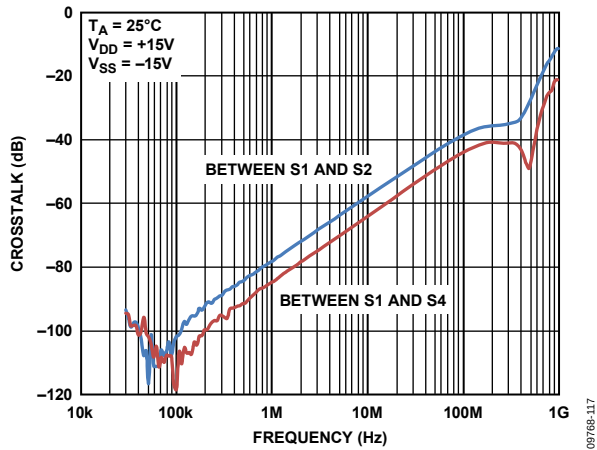


Figure 17. Crosstalk vs. Frequency, ± 15 V Dual Supply

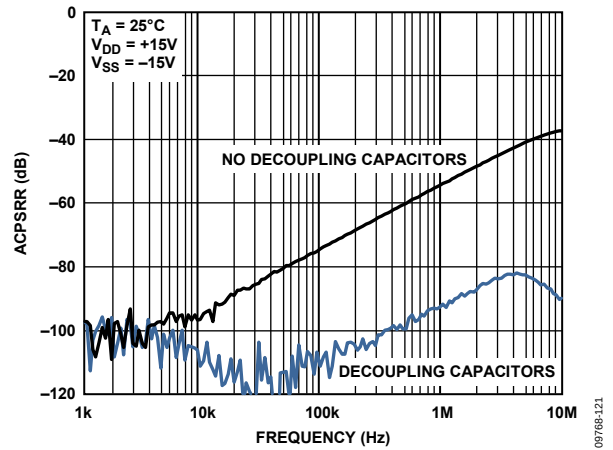


Figure 20. ACPSRR vs. Frequency, ± 15 V Dual Supply

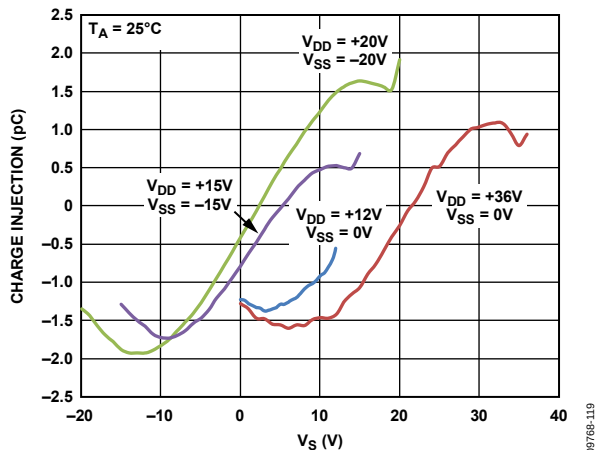


Figure 18. Charge Injection vs. Source Voltage

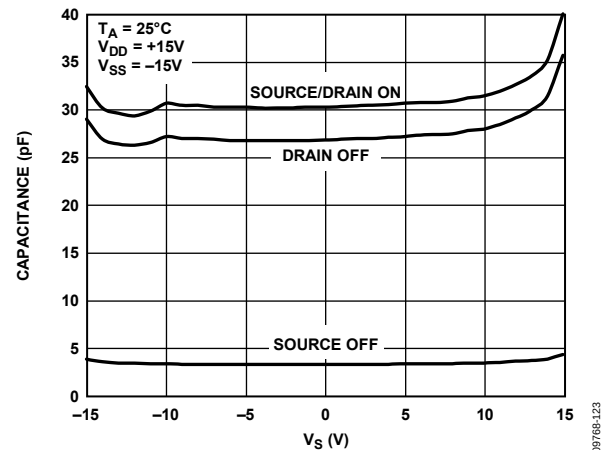


Figure 21. Capacitance vs. Source Voltage, Dual Supply

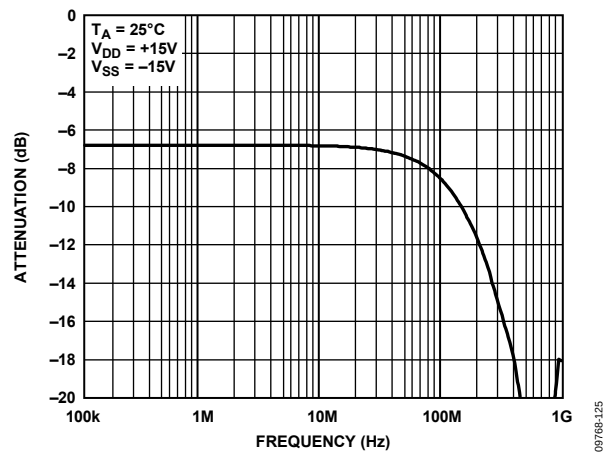


Figure 22. Bandwidth

TEST CIRCUITS

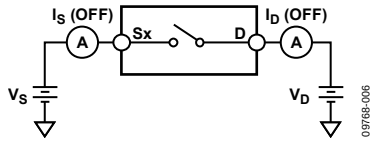


Figure 23. Off Leakage

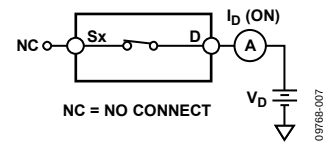


Figure 26. On Leakage

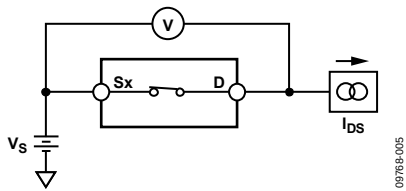


Figure 24. On Resistance

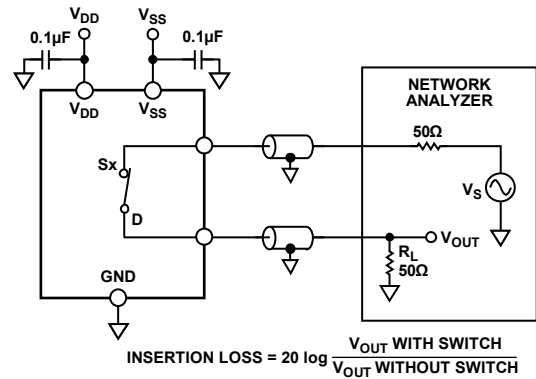


Figure 27. Bandwidth

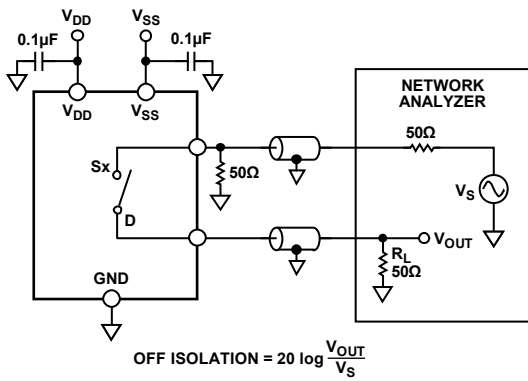


Figure 25. Off Isolation

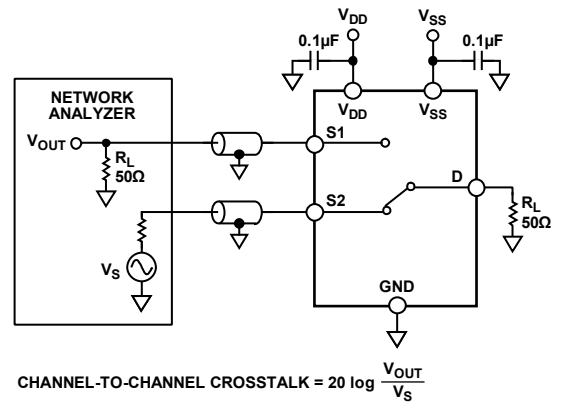


Figure 28. Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk

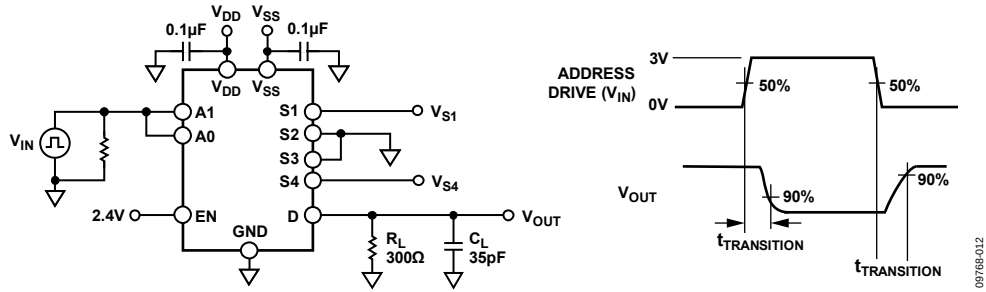


Figure 29. Address to Output Switching Times

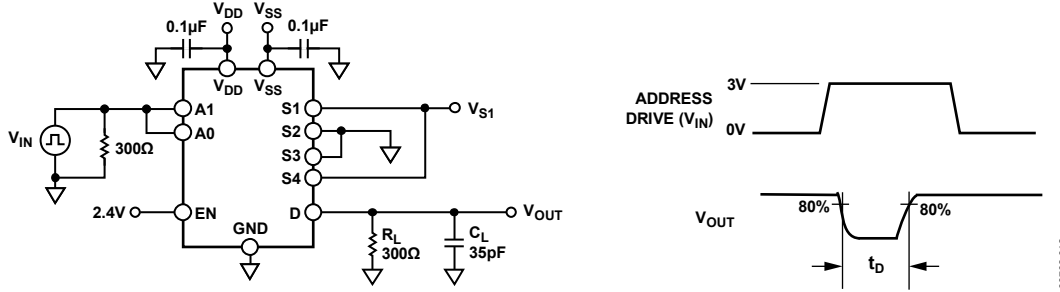


Figure 30. Break-Before-Make Time Delay, t_D

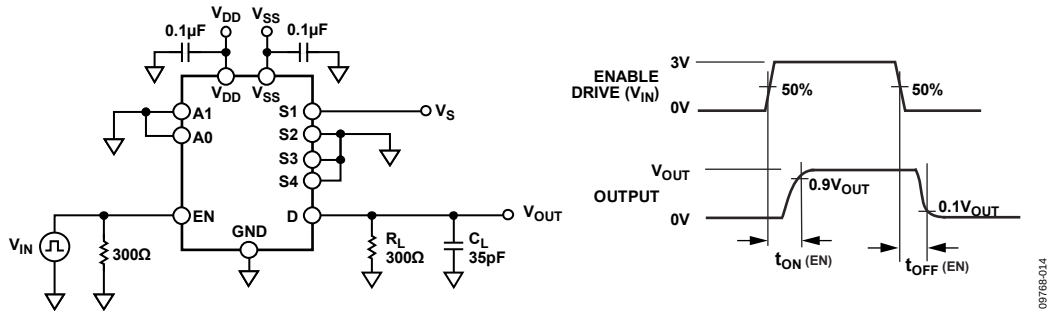


Figure 31. Enable-to-Output Switching Delay

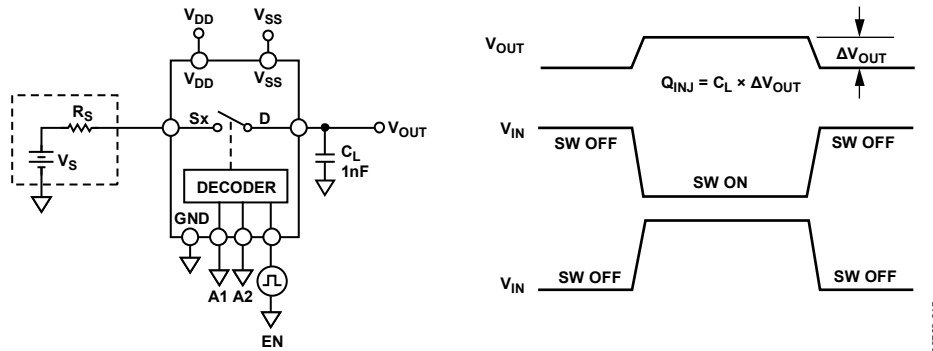


Figure 32. Charge Injection

TERMINOLOGY

I_{DD}

The positive supply current.

I_{SS}

The negative supply current.

V_D, V_S

The analog voltage on Terminal D and Terminal S.

R_{ON}

The ohmic resistance between Terminal D and Terminal S.

R_{FLAT(ON)}

Flatness that is defined as the difference between the maximum and minimum value of on resistance measured over the specified analog signal range.

I_S (Off)

The source leakage current with the switch off.

I_D (Off)

The drain leakage current with the switch off.

I_D, I_S (On)

The channel leakage current with the switch on.

V_{INL}

The maximum input voltage for Logic 0.

V_{INH}

The minimum input voltage for Logic 1.

I_{INL}, I_{INH}

The input current of the digital input.

C_S (Off)

The off switch source capacitance, which is measured with reference to ground.

C_D (Off)

The off switch drain capacitance, which is measured with reference to ground.

C_D (On), C_S (On)

The on switch capacitance, which is measured with reference to ground.

C_{IN}

The digital input capacitance.

t_{TRANSITION}

The delay time between the 50% and 90% points of the digital input and switch-on condition when switching from one address state to another.

t_{ON} (EN)

The delay between applying the digital control input and the output switching on. See Figure 31.

t_{OFF} (EN)

The delay between applying the digital control input and the output switching off. See Figure 31.

Charge Injection

A measure of the glitch impulse transferred from the digital input to the analog output during switching.

Off Isolation

A measure of unwanted signal coupling through an off switch.

Crosstalk

A measure of unwanted signal that is coupled through from one channel to another as a result of parasitic capacitance.

Bandwidth

The frequency at which the output is attenuated by 3 dB.

On Response

The frequency response of the on switch.

Insertion Loss

The loss due to the on resistance of the switch.

ACPSRR (AC Power Supply Rejection Ratio)

The ratio of the amplitude of signal on the output to the amplitude of the modulation. This is a measure of the ability of the device to avoid coupling noise and spurious signals that appear on the supply voltage pins to the output of the switch. The dc voltage on the device is modulated by a sine wave of 0.62 V p-p.

TRENCH ISOLATION

In the ADG5204, an insulating oxide layer (trench) is placed between the NMOS and the PMOS transistors of each CMOS switch. Parasitic junctions, which occur between the transistors in junction isolated switches, are eliminated, and the result is a completely latch-up proof switch.

In junction isolation, the N and P wells of the PMOS and NMOS transistors form a diode that is reverse-biased under normal operation. However, during overvoltage conditions, this diode can become forward-biased. A silicon controlled rectifier (SCR) type circuit is formed by the two transistors causing a significant amplification of the current that, in turn, leads to latch-up. By using trench isolation, this diode is removed, and the result is a latch-up proof switch.

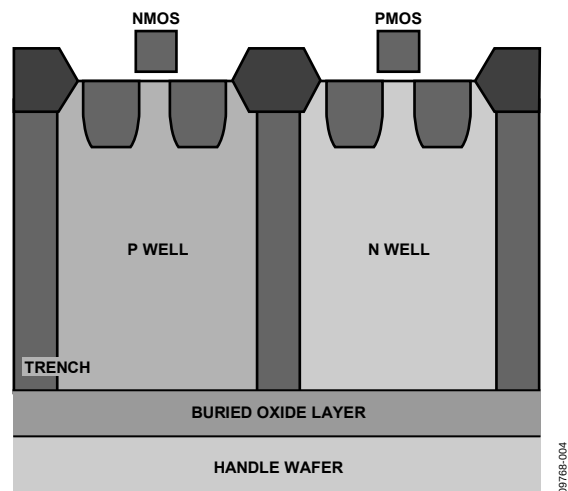


Figure 33. Trench Isolation

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The ADG52xx family of switches and multiplexers provide a robust solution for instrumentation, industrial, automotive, aerospace, and other harsh environments that are prone to latch-up, which is an undesirable high current state that can lead to device failure and persists until the power supply is turned off. The ADG5204 high voltage multiplexer allows single-supply operation from 9 V to 40 V and dual-supply operation from ± 9 V to ± 22 V.

ADG5204

NOTES