

## Low-Power, High-Speed CMOS Analog Switches

#### **DESCRIPTION**

The DG401, DG403, DG405 monolithic analog switches were designed to provide precision, high performance switching of analog signals. Combining low power (0.35  $\mu$ W, typ.) with high speed (t<sub>ON</sub>: 75 ns, typ.), the DG401 series is ideally suited for portable and battery powered industrial and military applications.

Built on the Vishay Siliconix proprietary high-voltage silicon-gate process to achieve high voltage rating and superior switch on/off performance, break-before-make is guaranteed for the SPDT configurations. An epitaxial layer prevents latchup.

Each switch conducts equally well in both directions when on, and blocks up to 30 V peak-to-peak when off. On-resistance is very flat over the full  $\pm$  15 V analog range, rivaling JFET performance without the inherent dynamic range limitations.

The three devices in this series are differentiated by the type of switch action as shown in the functional block diagrams.

#### **FEATURES**

- 44 V supply max. rating
- ± 15 V analog signal range
- On-resistance  $R_{DS}$ (on): 30  $\Omega$
- Low leakage I<sub>D(on)</sub>: 40 pA
- Fast switching t<sub>ON</sub>: 75 ns
- Ultra low power requirements P<sub>D</sub>: 0.35 μW
- TTL, CMOS compatible
- Single supply capability
- Compliant to RoHS directive 2002/95/EC

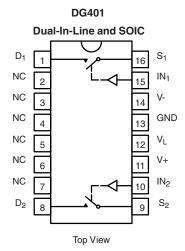
#### **BENEFITS**

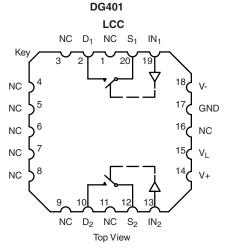
- · Wide dynamic range
- Break-before-make switching action
- · Simple interfacing

#### **APPLICATIONS**

- · Audio and video switching
- · Sample-and-hold circuits
- · Battery operation
- · Test equipment
- · Communications systems
- PBX, PABX

#### **FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM AND PIN CONFIGURATION**





Two SPST Switches per Package

TRUTH TABLE	
Logic	Switch
0	OFF
1	ON

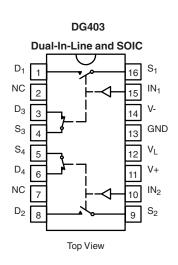
Logic "0"  $\leq$  0.8 V Logic "1"  $\geq$  2.4 V

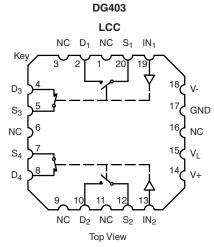
Document Number: 70049 S09-2561-Rev. I, 30-Nov-09

<sup>\*</sup> Pb containing terminations are not RoHS compliant, exemptions may apply

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#### **FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM AND PIN CONFIGURATION**

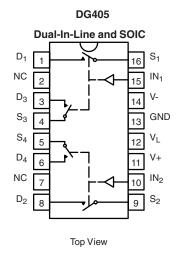


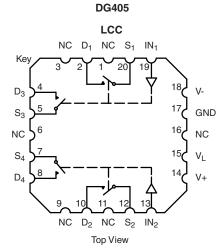


Two SPDT Switches per Package

TRUTH TABLE			
Logic	SW <sub>1</sub> , SW <sub>2</sub>	$SW_3, SW_4$	
0	OFF	ON	
1	ON	OFF	

Logic "0"  $\leq$  0.8 V Logic "1"  $\geq$  2.4 V





Two DPST Switches per Package

TRUTH TABLE	
Logic	Switch
0	OFF
1	ON

 $\begin{array}{l} \text{Logic "0"} \leq 0.8 \ V \\ \text{Logic "1"} \geq 2.4 \ V \end{array}$ 



ORDERING INFORMATION			
Temp. Range	Package	Part Number	
DG401			
	16-Pin Plastic DIP	DG401DJ DG401DJ-E3	
- 40 °C to 85 °C	16-Pin Narrow SOIC	DG401DY DG401DY-T1 DG401DY-E3 DG401DY-T1-E3	
DG403			
	16-Pin Plastic DIP	DG403DJ DG403DJ-E3	
- 40 °C to 85 °C	16-Pin Narrow SOIC	DG403DY DG403DY-E3 DG403DY-T1 DG403DY-T1-E3	
DG405			
	16-Pin Plastic DIP	DG405DJ DG405DJ-E3	
- 40 °C to 85 °C	16-Pin Narrow SOIC	DG405DY DG405DY-E3 DG405DY-T1 DG405DY-T1-E3	

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS				
Parameter		Limit	Unit	
V+ to V-		44	v	
GND to V-		25		
$V_{L}$		(GND - 0.3) to (V+) + 0.3		
Digital Inputs <sup>a</sup> , V <sub>S</sub> , V <sub>D</sub>		(V-) - 2 to (V+) + 2 or 30 mA, whichever occurs first		
Current (Any Terminal) Continuous		30		
Current, S or D (Pulsed 1 ms, 10 % Duty)		100	mA	
Storage Temperature	(DJ, DY Suffix)	- 65 to 125	°C	
Power Dissipation (Package) <sup>b</sup>	16-Pin Plastic DIP <sup>c</sup>	450	mW	
	16-Pin SOIC <sup>d</sup>	600		

- a. Signals on  $S_X$ ,  $D_X$ , or  $IN_X$  exceeding V+ or V- will be clamped by internal diodes. Limit forward diode current to maximum current ratings. b. All leads welded or soldered to PC board.
- c. Derate 6 mW/°C above 75 °C.
- d. Derate 7.6 mW/°C above 75 °C.

## DG401, DG403, DG405

## Vishay Siliconix



SPECIFICATIONS <sup>a</sup>	T	Test Conditions			D S	uffix		
		Unless Specified V+ = 15 V, V- = - 15 V			<b>D Suffix</b> - 40 °C to 85 °C			
Parameter	Symbol	$V_L = 5 \text{ V}, V_{IN} = 2.4 \text{ V}, 0.8 \text{ V}^f$	Temp.b	Typ. <sup>c</sup>	Min. <sup>d</sup>	Max.d	Uni	
Analog Switch						l		
Analog Signal Range <sup>e</sup>	V <sub>ANALOG</sub>		Full		- 15	15	V	
Drain-Source On-Resistance	R <sub>DS(on)</sub>	I <sub>S</sub> = - 10 mA, V <sub>D</sub> = ± 10 V V+ = 13.5 V, V- = - 13.5 V	Room Full	30		45 55	0	
Δ Drain-Source On-Resistance	ΔR <sub>DS(on)</sub>	$I_S = -10 \text{ mA}, V_D = \pm 5 \text{ V}, 0 \text{ V}$ V+ = 16.5 V, V- = -16.5 V	Room Full	3		3 5	Ω	
Switch Off Leakage Current	I <sub>S(off)</sub>	V+ = 16.5 V, V- = - 16.5 V	Room Hot	- 0.01	- 0.5 - 5	0.5 5		
	I <sub>D(off)</sub>	$V_D = \pm 15.5 \text{ V}, V_S = \pm 15.5 \text{ V}$	Room Hot	- 0.01	- 0.5 - 5	0.5 5	nA	
Channel On Leakage Current	I <sub>D(on)</sub>	V+ = 16.5  V, V- = -16.5  V $V_S = V_D = \pm 15.5 \text{ V}$	Room Hot	- 0.04	- 1 - 10	1 10		
Digital Control								
Input Current V <sub>IN</sub> Low	I <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> under test = 0.8 V All Other = 2.4 V	Full	0.005	- 1	1	μΑ	
Input Current V <sub>IN</sub> High	I <sub>IH</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> under test = 2.4 V All Other = 0.8 V	Full	0.005	- 1	1	μΑ	
Dynamic Characteristics								
Turn-On Time	t <sub>ON</sub>	$R_L = 300 \Omega$ , $C_L = 35 pF$	Room	75		150		
Turn-Off Time	t <sub>OFF</sub>	See Figure 2	Room	30		100	ns	
Break-Before-Make Time Delay (DG403)	t <sub>D</sub>	$R_L = 300 \Omega$ , $C_L = 35 pF$	Room	35	5			
Charge Injection	Q	$C_L = 10 \text{ nF}$ $V_{gen} = 0 \text{ V}, R_{gen} = 0 \Omega$	Room	60			рС	
Off Isolation Reject Ratio	OIRR	$R_L = 100 \Omega, C_L = 5 pF$	Room	72			dB	
Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk	X <sub>TALK</sub>	f = 1 MHz	Room	90			ub	
Source Off Capacitance	C <sub>S(off)</sub>		Room	12				
Drain Off Capacitance	C <sub>D(off)</sub>	$f = 1 MHz, V_S = 0 V$	Room	12			pF	
Channel On Capacitance	C <sub>D</sub> , C <sub>S(on)</sub>		Room	39				
Power Supplies								
Positive Supply Current	l+	V+ = 16.5 V, V- = - 16.5 V	Room Full	0.01		1 5		
Negative Supply Current	l-		Room Full	- 0.01	- 1 - 5		μΑ	
Logic Supply Current	ΙL	$V_{IN} = 0 \text{ or } 5 \text{ V}$	Room Full	0.01		1 5		
Ground Current	I <sub>GND</sub>		Room Full	- 0.01	- 1 - 5			

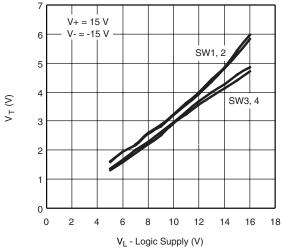
#### Notes:

- a. Refer to PROCESS OPTION FLOWCHART.
- b. Room = 25  $^{\circ}$ C, Full = as determined by the operating temperature suffix.
- c. Typical values are for DESIGN AID ONLY, not guaranteed nor subject to production testing.
- d. The algebraic convention whereby the most negative value is a minimum and the most positive a maximum, is used in this datasheet.
- e. Guaranteed by design, not subject to production test.
- f.  $V_{IN}$  = input voltage to perform proper function.

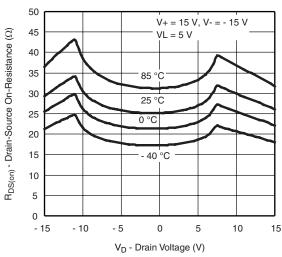
Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.



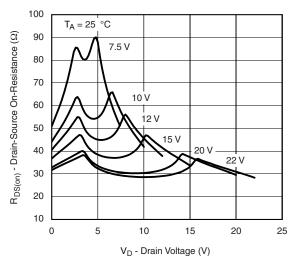
#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS 25 °C, unless otherwise noted



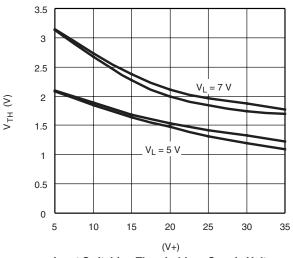
Input Switching Threshold vs. Logic Supply Voltage



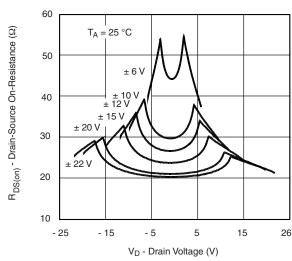
 $R_{DS(on)}$  vs.  $V_D$  and Temperature



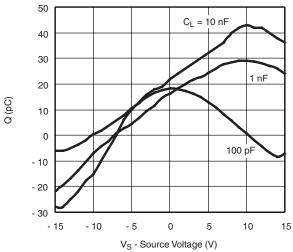
 $R_{DS(on)}$  vs.  $V_D$  and Power Supply Voltage (V- = 0 V)



Input Switching Threshold vs. Supply Voltages



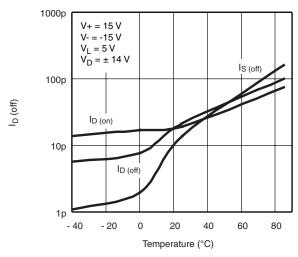
 $R_{DS(on)}$  vs.  $V_D$  and Power Supply Voltage



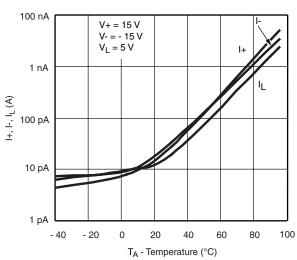
Charge Injection vs. Analog Voltage

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS 25 °C, unless otherwise noted

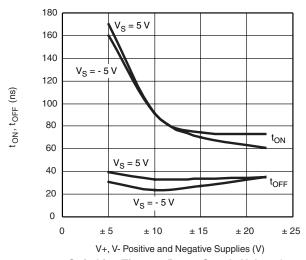




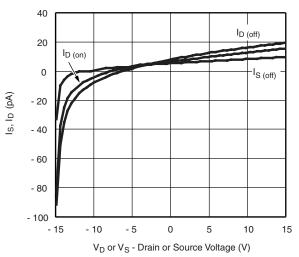
Leakage Current vs. Temperature



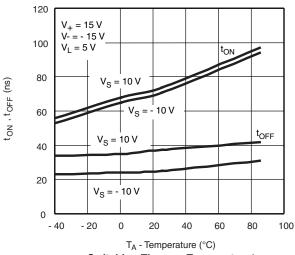
Supply Current vs. Temperature



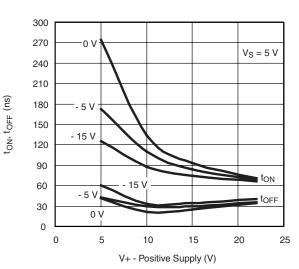
Switching Time vs. Power Supply Voltage\*



Leakage Current vs. Analog Voltage



Switching Time vs. Temperature\*

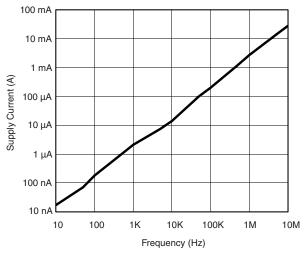


Switching Time vs. Positive Supply Voltage\*

<sup>\*</sup> Refer to Figure 2 for test conditions.



#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS 25 °C, unless otherwise noted



Supply Current vs. Switching Frequency

#### **SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM** Typical Channel

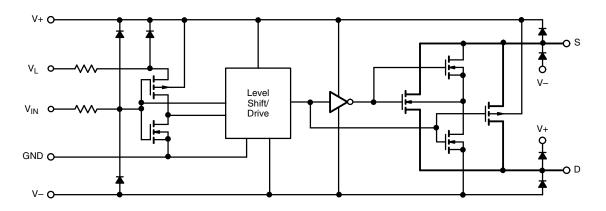
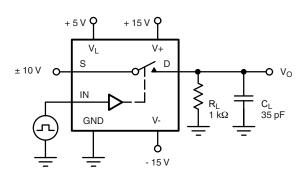


Figure 1.

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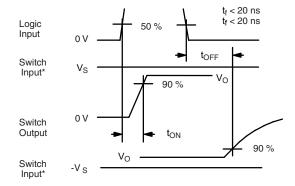
#### **TEST CIRCUITS**

 $V_O$  is the steady state output with the switch on. Feedthrough via switch capacitance may result in spikes at the leading and trailing edge of the output waveform.



C<sub>L</sub> (includes fixture and stray capacitance)

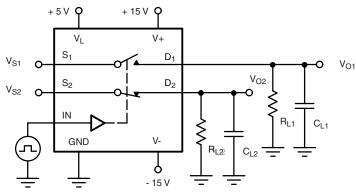
$$V_O = V_S$$
  $\frac{R_L}{R_L + r_{DS(on)}}$ 



 $^{\star}$  Vs = 10 V for  $t_{ON},$  Vs = - 10 V for  $t_{OFF}$ 

Note: Logic input waveform is inverted for switches that have the opposite logic sense control

Figure 2. Switching Time



C<sub>L</sub> (includes fixture and stray capacitance)

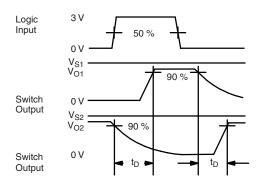
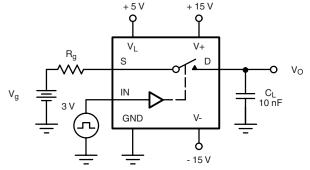


Figure 3. Break-Before-Make



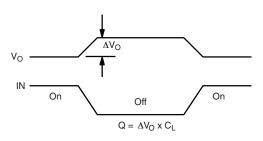


Figure 4. Charge Injection



#### **TEST CIRCUITS**

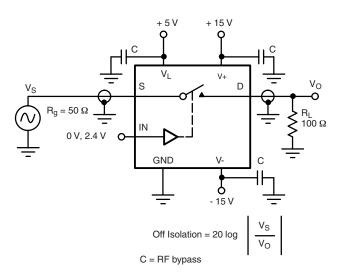


Figure 5. Off Isolation

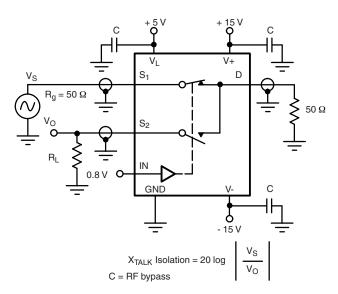


Figure 7. Crosstalk

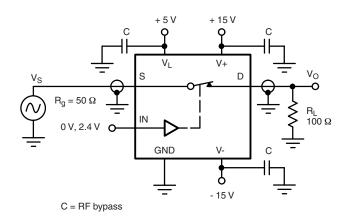


Figure 6. Insertion Loss

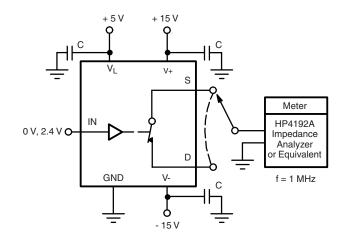


Figure 8. Capacitances

#### **APPLICATIONS**



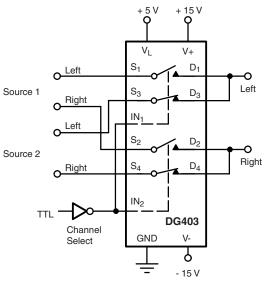


Figure 9. Stereo Source Selector

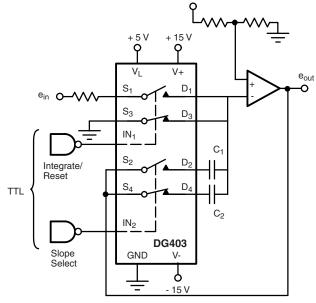


Figure 10. Dual Slope Integrator

#### **Dual Slope Integrators:**

The DG403 is well suited to configure a selectable slope integrator. One control signal selects the timing capacitor  $C_1$  or  $C_2$ . Another one selects  $e_{in}$  or discharges the capacitor in preparation for the next integration cycle.

#### **Band-Pass Switched Capacitor Filter:**

Single-pole double-throw switches are a common element for switched capacitor networks and filters. The fast switching times and low leakage of the DG403 allow for higher clock rates and consequently higher filter operating frequencies.

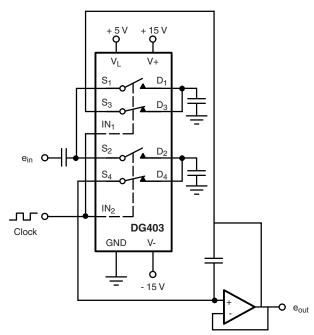


Figure 11. Band-Pass Switched Capacitor Filter



#### **APPLICATIONS**

#### **Peak Detector:**

 ${\rm A_3}$  acting as a comparator provides the logic drive for operating SW<sub>1</sub>. The output of A<sub>2</sub> is fed back to A<sub>3</sub> and compared to the analog input e<sub>in</sub>. If e<sub>in</sub> > e<sub>out</sub> the output of A<sub>3</sub> is high keeping SW<sub>1</sub> closed. This allows C<sub>1</sub> to charge up to

the analog input voltage. When  $e_{in}$  goes below  $e_{out}$   $A_3$  goes negative, turning SW<sub>1</sub> off. The system will therefore store the most positive analog input experienced.

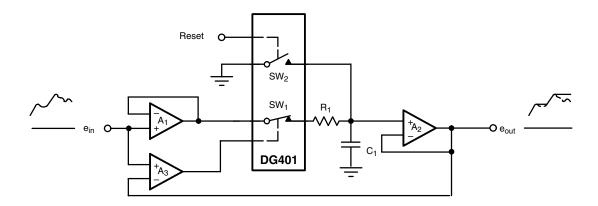


Figure 12. Positive Peak Detector

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