# ANALOG DEVICES

## Low Capacitance, Low Charge Injection, $\pm 15 \text{ V}/12 \text{ V} i \text{CMOS}^{\text{TM}}$ , Dual SPDT Switch

## ADG1236

#### **FEATURES**

1.3 pF off capacitance
3.5 pF on capacitance
1 pC charge injection
33 V supply range
120 Ω on resistance
Fully specified at +12 V, ±15 V
No V<sub>L</sub> supply required
3 V logic-compatible inputs
Rail-to-rail operation
16-lead TSSOP and 12-lead LFCSP packages
Typical power consumption: <0.03 μW</li>

#### **APPLICATIONS**

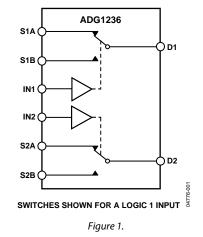
Automatic test equipment Data acquisition systems Battery-powered systems Sample-and-hold systems Audio/video signal routing Communication systems

#### **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The ADG1236 is a monolithic CMOS device containing two independently selectable SPDT switches. It is designed on an *i*CMOS process. *i*CMOS (industrial CMOS) is a modular manufacturing process combining high voltage complementary metal-oxide semiconductor (CMOS) and bipolar technologies. It enables the development of a wide range of high performance analog ICs capable of 33 V operation in a footprint that no previous generation of high voltage parts has been able to achieve. Unlike analog ICs using conventional CMOS processes, *i*CMOS components can tolerate high supply voltages while providing increased performance, dramatically lower power consumption, and reduced package size.

The ultralow capacitance and charge injection of the part make it an ideal solution for data acquisition and sample-and-hold applications, where low glitch and fast settling are required. Fast switching speed coupled with high signal bandwidth makes the part suitable for video signal switching. *i*CMOS construction ensures ultralow power dissipation, making the part ideally suited for portable and battery-powered instruments.

#### FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



Each switch conducts equally well in both directions when on and has an input signal range that extends to the supplies. In the off condition, signal levels up to the supplies are blocked. Both switches exhibit break-before-make switching action for use in multiplexer applications.

#### **PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS**

- 1. 1.3 pF off capacitance (±15 V supply).
- 2. 1 pC charge injection.
- 3. 3 V logic-compatible digital inputs:  $V_{IH} = 2.0$  V,  $V_{IL} = 0.8$  V.
- 4. No V<sub>L</sub> logic power supply required.
- 5. Ultralow power dissipation:  $<0.03 \mu$ W.
- 6. 16-lead TSSOP and 12-lead 3 mm × 3 mm LFCSP packages.

Rev. 0

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#### **REVISION HISTORY**

9/05—Revision 0: Initial Version

### **SPECIFICATIONS**

#### **DUAL SUPPLY**

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

#### Table 1.

		Y Version <sup>1</sup> –40°C to	–40°C to			
Parameters	25°C	+85°C	+125°C	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments <sup>1</sup>	
ANALOG SWITCH						
Analog Signal Range			$V_{\text{DD}}$ to $V_{\text{SS}}$	V		
On Resistance (R <sub>ON</sub> )	120			Ωtyp	$V_s = \pm 10 V$ , $I_s = -1 mA$ ; Figure 20	
	190	230	260	Ωmax	$V_{DD} = +13.5 V, V_{SS} = -13.5 V$	
On Resistance Match Between Channels (ΔR <sub>ON</sub> )	3.5			Ωtyp	$V_s = \pm 10 V$ , $I_s = -1 mA$	
	6	10	12	Ωmax		
On Resistance Flatness (R <sub>FLAT(ON)</sub> )	20			Ωtyp	$V_s = -5 V$ , 0 V, +5 V; $I_s = -1 mA$	
	57	72	79	Ωmax		
LEAKAGE CURRENTS					$V_{DD} = +16.5 V, V_{SS} = -16.5 V$	
Source Off Leakage, Is (Off)	±0.02			nA typ	$V_s = \pm 10 V$ , $V_s = \mp 10 V$ ; Figure 21	
-	±0.1	±0.6	±1	nA max		
Drain Off Leakage, I <sub>D</sub> (Off)	±0.02			nA typ	$V_s = \pm 10 V$ , $V_s = \mp 10 V$ ; Figure 21	
	±0.1	±0.6	±1	nA max	$v_{5} = \pm 10 v_{7} v_{5} = \pm 10 v_{7} r_{10} u_{10} = 21$	
Channel On Leakage, I <sub>D</sub> , I <sub>S</sub> (On)	±0.1	±0.0	±1	nA typ	$V_{s} = V_{D} = \pm 10 V$ ; Figure 22	
charmer on Ecakage, ib, is (on)	±0.02	±0.6	±1	nA max	$v_{3} = v_{0} = \pm 10 v_{1} + 10 u_{2}$	
DIGITAL INPUTS	10.2	±0.0	±1	пл пал		
Input High Voltage, VINH			2.0	V min		
Input Low Voltage, VINH			0.8	V max		
Input Current, Inc or Inn	0.005		0.0	μA typ	$V_{\rm IN} = V_{\rm INL}$ or $V_{\rm INH}$	
	0.005		±0.1	μA typ μA max		
Digital Input Capacitance, C <sub>IN</sub>	2		±0.1	pF typ		
	2			prtyp		
Transition Time, trans Aoff Bon	125			ns typ	$R_L = 300 \ \Omega_r$ , $C_L = 35 \ pF$	
Transition Time, trans AGF DON	150		200	ns max	$V_s = 10 V$ ; Figure 23	
Transition Time, t <sub>TRANS</sub> BOFF AON	70		200	ns typ	$R_L = 300 \Omega$ , $C_L = 35 pF$	
Transition Time, trans borr Aon	90		115	ns max	$V_s = 10 V$ ; Figure 23	
Break-Before-Make Time Delay, t <sub>D</sub>	25		115	ns typ	$R_L = 300 \Omega$ , $C_L = 35 pF$	
bleak-belote-make time belay, to	25		10	ns min	$V_{s1} = V_{s2} = 10 V$ ; Figure 24	
Charge Injection	-1		10	pC typ	$V_{s1} = V_{s2} = 10V$ , figure 24 $V_s = 0V$ , $R_s = 0\Omega$ , $C_L = 1$ nF; Figure 25	
Off Isolation	80			dB typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$ , $C_L = 5 pF$ , $f = 1 MHz$ ; Figure 26	
Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk	85			dB typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega_2$ , $C_L = 5 pF$ , $f = 1 MHz$ ; Figure 27 $R_L = 50 \Omega_2$ , $C_L = 5 pF$ , $f = 1 MHz$ ; Figure 27	
Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	0.15			% typ	$R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ , 5 V rms, f = 20 Hz to 20 kHz	
-3 dB Bandwidth	1000			MHz typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$ , $C_L = 5 pF$ ; Figure 28	
C <sub>s</sub> (Off)	1.3			pF typ	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}; V_s = 0 \text{ V}$	
C3 (011)	1.5			pF max	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}; V_S = 0 \text{ V}$	
C <sub>D</sub> , C <sub>s</sub> (On)	3.5			pF typ	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}; V_S = 0 \text{ V}$	
	4.3			pF max	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}; V_S = 0 \text{ V}$	

	Y Version <sup>1</sup> –40°C to –40°C to					
Parameters	25°C	+85°C	+125°C	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments <sup>1</sup>	
POWER REQUIREMENTS					$V_{DD} = +16.5 V$ , $V_{SS} = -16.5 V$	
I <sub>DD</sub>	0.001			μA typ	Digital inputs = $0 V \text{ or } V_{DD}$	
			1.0	μA max		
I <sub>DD</sub>	170			μA typ	Digital inputs = 5 V	
			230	μA max		
Iss	0.001			μA typ	Digital inputs = $0 V \text{ or } V_{DD}$	
			1.0	μA max		
Iss	0.001			μA typ	Digital inputs = 5 V	
			1.0	μA max		

 $^{\rm 1}$  Temperature range for Y version is –40°C to +125°C.  $^{\rm 2}$  Guaranteed by design; not subject to production test.

#### SINGLE SUPPLY

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

#### Table 2.

		Y Version <sup>1</sup> –40°C to	–40°C to		
Parameters	25°C	+85°C	+125°C	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
ANALOG SWITCH					
Analog Signal Range			$0 V to V_{\text{DD}}$	V	
On Resistance (R <sub>ON</sub> )	300			Ω typ	$V_s = 0 V$ to 10 V, $I_s = -1 mA$ ; Figure 20
	475	567	625	Ωmax	$V_{DD} = 10.8 V, V_{SS} = 0 V$
On Resistance Match Between Channels ( $\Delta R_{ON}$ )	4.5			Ω typ	$V_{s} = 0 V$ to 10 V, $I_{s} = -1 mA$
	16	26	27	Ωmax	
On Resistance Flatness (R <sub>FLAT(ON)</sub> )	60			Ω typ	$V_s = 3 V, 6 V, 9 V, I_s = -1 mA$
LEAKAGE CURRENTS					$V_{DD} = 13.2 V$
Source Off Leakage, Is (Off)	±0.02			nA typ	$V_{s} = 1 \text{ V}/10 \text{ V}, V_{D} = 10 \text{ V}/1 \text{ V};$ Figure 21
	±0.1	±0.6	±1	nA max	
Drain Off Leakage, I <sub>D</sub> (Off)	±0.02			nA typ	$V_{s} = 1 \text{ V}/10 \text{ V}, V_{D} = 10 \text{ V}/1 \text{ V};$ Figure 21
	±0.1	±0.6	±1	nA max	
Channel On Leakage, I <sub>D</sub> , I <sub>S</sub> (On)	±0.02			nA typ	$V_s = V_D = 1 V \text{ or } 10 V$ , Figure 22
	±0.2	±0.6	±1	nA max	
DIGITAL INPUTS					
Input High Voltage, V <sub>INH</sub>			2.0	V min	
Input Low Voltage, VINL			0.8	V max	
Input Current, I <sub>INL</sub> or I <sub>INH</sub>	0.001			μA typ	$V_{IN} = V_{INL} \text{ or } V_{INH}$
			±0.1	µA max	
Digital Input Capacitance, C <sub>IN</sub>	3			pF typ	
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS <sup>2</sup>					
Transition Time, trans Boff Aon	105			ns typ	$R_L = 300 \Omega, C_L = 35 pF$
	140		175	ns max	Vs = 8 V; Figure 23
Transition Time, trrans AOFF BON	155			ns typ	$R_{L} = 300 \Omega, C_{L} = 35 pF$
	190		255	ns max	$V_s = 8 V$ ; Figure 23
Break-Before-Make Time Delay, t <sub>D</sub>	50			ns typ	$R_{L} = 300 \Omega, C_{L} = 35 pF$
			10	ns min	$V_{51} = V_{52} = 8 V$ ; Figure 24
Charge Injection	-0.8			pC typ	$V_s = 6 V, R_s = 0 \Omega, C_L = 1 nF;$ Figure 25
Off Isolation	75			dB typ	$R_{L} = 50 \Omega$ , $C_{L} = 5 pF$ , $f = 1 MHz$ ; Figure 26;
Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk	85			dB typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$ , $C_L = 5 pF$ , $f = 1 MHz$ ; Figure 27
–3 dB Bandwidth	800			MHz typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$ , $C_L = 5 pF$ ; Figure 28
C <sub>s</sub> (Off)	1.6			pF typ	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}; V_s = 6 \text{ V}$
es (e)	1.9			pF max	$f = 1 MHz; V_s = 6 V$
C <sub>D</sub> , C <sub>s</sub> (On)	4			pF typ	$f = 1 MHz; V_s = 6 V$
	4.9			pF max	$f = 1 \text{ MHz}; V_s = 6 \text{ V}$
POWER REQUIREMENTS				P	$V_{DD} = 13.2 V$
IDD	0.001			μA typ	Digital inputs = $0 \text{ V or } V_{DD}$
עטי	0.001		1.0	μΑ τyp μΑ max	
	170		1.0	μA max μA typ	Digital inputs = 5 V
I <sub>DD</sub>	170		230		
			230	μA max	

<sup>1</sup> Temperature range for Y version is -40°C to +125°C. <sup>2</sup> Guaranteed by design; not subject to production test.

#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

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

Table 3.	
Parameter	Rating
V <sub>DD</sub> to V <sub>SS</sub>	35 V
V <sub>DD</sub> to GND	–0.3 V to +25 V
V <sub>ss</sub> to GND	+0.3 V to -25 V
Analog Inputs <sup>1</sup>	V <sub>ss</sub> – 0.3 V to V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3 V or 30 mA, whichever occurs first
Digital Inputs <sup>1</sup>	GND – 0.3 V to V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3 V or 30 mA, whichever occurs first
Peak Current, S or D	100 mA (pulsed at 1 ms, 10% duty cycle max)
Continuous Current per Channel, S or D	25 mA
Operating Temperature Range	
Automotive (Y Version)	-40°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature Range	–65°C to +150°C
Junction Temperature	150°C
16-Lead TSSOP, θ <sub>JA</sub> Thermal Impedance	112°C/W
12-Lead LFCSP, θ <sub>JA</sub> Thermal Impedance	80°C/W
Reflow Soldering Peak Temperature, Pb Free	260°C

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.

#### **TRUTH TABLE FOR SWITCHES**

Table 4.

IN	Switch A	Switch B
0	Off	On
1	On	Off

<sup>1</sup> Over voltages at IN, S, or D are clamped by internal diodes. Current should be limited to the maximum ratings given.

#### **ESD CAUTION**

ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. Electrostatic charges as high as 4000 V readily accumulate on the human body and test equipment and can discharge without detection. Although this product features proprietary ESD protection circuitry, permanent damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy electrostatic discharges. Therefore, proper ESD precautions are recommended to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.



### **PIN CONFIGURATIONS AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS**

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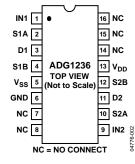
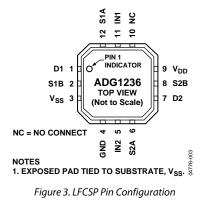


Figure 2. TSSOP Pin Configuration



#### **Table 5. Pin Function Descriptions** Pin No. TSSOP LFCSP Mnemonic Description 1 11 IN1 Logic Control Input. 2 S1A 12 Source Terminal. Can be an input or output. 3 D1 Drain Terminal. Can be an input or output. 1 4 2 S1B Source Terminal. Can be an input or output. 5 3 Vss Most Negative Power Supply Potential. 4 GND Ground (0 V) Reference. 6 NC 7, 8, 14 to 16 10 No Connect. 9 5 IN2 Logic Control Input. 6 10 S2A Source Terminal. Can be an input or output. 11 7 D2 Drain Terminal. Can be an input or output. 12 8 S2B Source Terminal. Can be an input or output. 13 9 $V_{\text{DD}}$ Most Positive Power Supply Potential.

### TERMINOLOGY

I<sub>DD</sub> The positive supply current.

Iss The negative supply current.

 $\mathbf{V}_{D}\left(\mathbf{V}s\right)$  The analog voltage on Terminals D and S.

**R**<sub>ON</sub> The ohmic resistance between D and S.

R<sub>FLAT(ON)</sub>

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

Is (Off) The source leakage current with the switch off.

 $\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{D}}$  (Off) The drain leakage current with the switch off.

 $I_{\rm D},\,I_{\rm S}\left(On\right)$  The channel leakage current with the switch on.

 $\mathbf{V}_{\text{INL}}$ The maximum input voltage for Logic 0.

 $\mathbf{V}_{\text{INH}}$ The minimum input voltage for Logic 1.

$$\begin{split} I_{\text{INL}}\left(I_{\text{INH}}\right) \\ \text{The input current of the digital input.} \end{split}$$

Cs (Off)

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

C<sub>D</sub> (Off)

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

 $C_D, C_S(On)$ 

The on switch capacitance, measured with reference to ground.

C<sub>IN</sub> The digital input capacitance.

**t**<sub>TRANS</sub>

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.

#### **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.

THD + N

The ratio of the harmonic amplitude plus noise of the signal to the fundamental.

### **TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS**

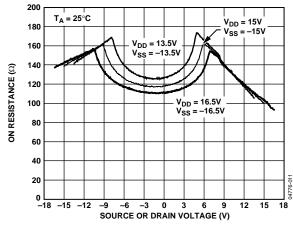


Figure 4. On Resistance as a Function of  $V_D$  (V<sub>s</sub>) for Dual Supply

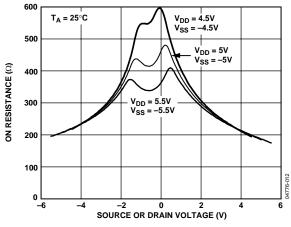


Figure 5. On Resistance as a Function of  $V_D$  (V<sub>s</sub>) for Dual Supply

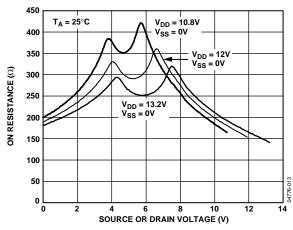


Figure 6. On Resistance as a Function of  $V_D$  ( $V_S$ ) for Single Supply

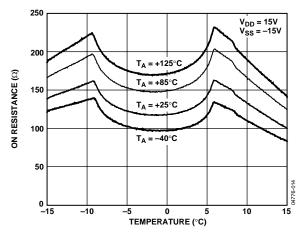


Figure 7. On Resistance as a Function of  $V_{\rm D}\,(V_{\rm S})$  for Different Temperatures, Dual Supply

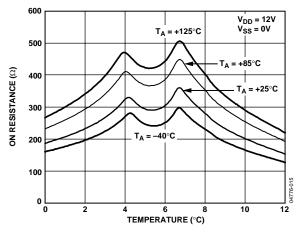


Figure 8. On Resistance as a Function of  $V_D$  ( $V_s$ ) for Different Temperatures, Single Supply

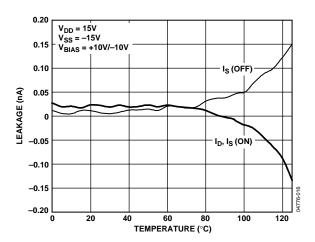


Figure 9. Leakage Currents as a Function of Temperature, Dual Supply

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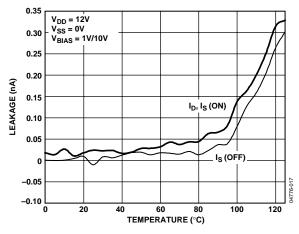


Figure 10. Leakage Currents as a Function of Temperature, Single Supply

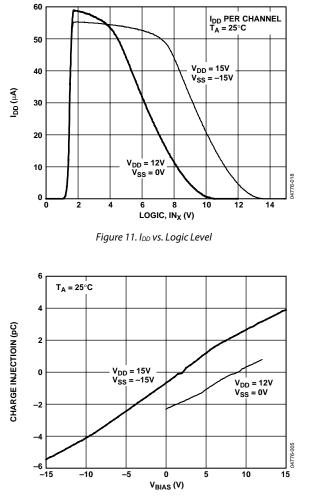
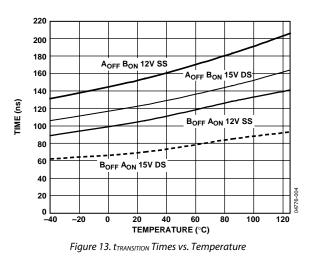
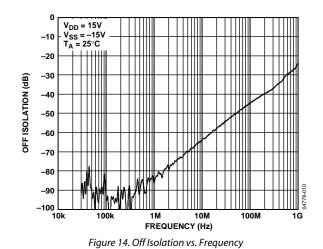


Figure 12. Charge Injection vs. Source Voltage





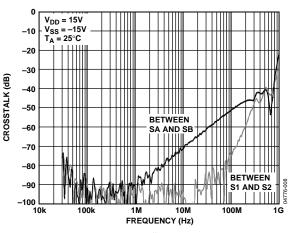
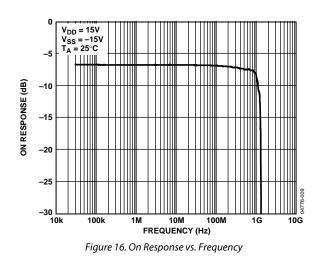


Figure 15. Crosstalk vs. Frequency



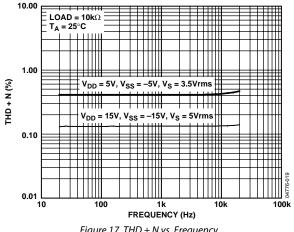


Figure 17. THD + N vs. Frequency

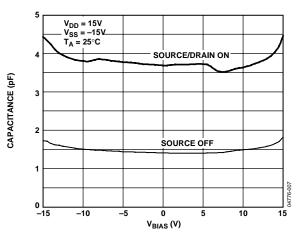


Figure 18. Capacitance vs. Source Voltage for Dual Supply

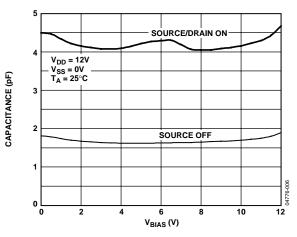
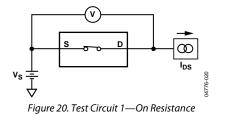
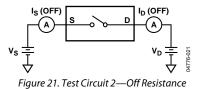
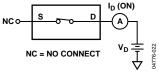


Figure 19. Capacitance vs. Source Voltage for Single Supply

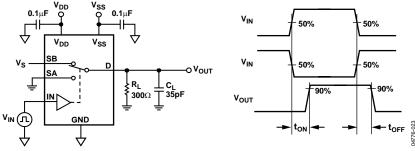
#### **TEST CIRCUITS**

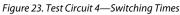


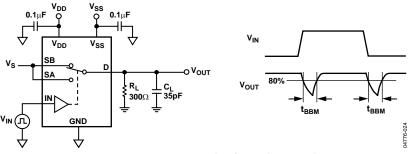


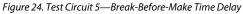












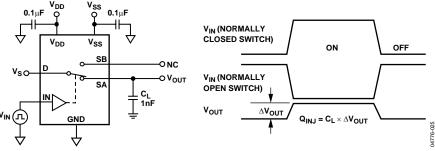


Figure 25. Test Circuit 6—Charge Injection

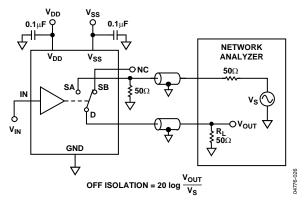
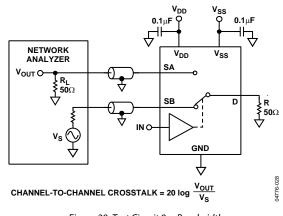


Figure 26. Test Circuit 7—Off Isolation





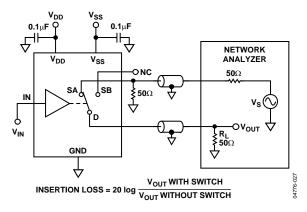
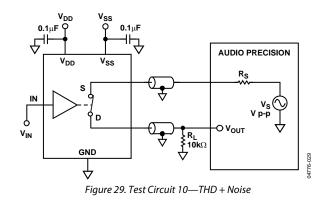
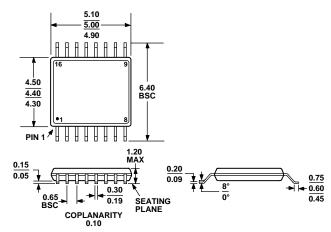


Figure 27. Test Circuit 8—Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk



#### **OUTLINE DIMENSIONS**



COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MO-153AB

Figure 30. 16-Lead Thin Shrink Small Outline Package [TSSOP] (RU-16) Dimensions shown in millimeters

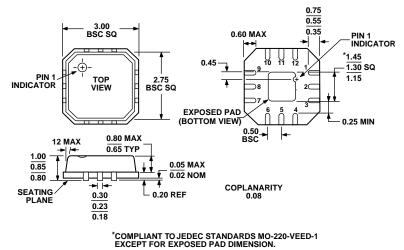


Figure 31. 12-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP\_VQ] 3 mm × 3 mm Body, Very Thin Quad (CP-12-1) Dimensions shown in millimeters

#### **ORDERING GUIDE**

Model	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option
ADG1236YRUZ <sup>1</sup>	-40°C to +125°C	16-Lead Thin Shrink Small Outline Package [TSSOP]	RU-16
ADG1236YRUZ-REEL1	–40°C to +125°C	16-Lead Thin Shrink Small Outline Package [TSSOP]	RU-16
ADG1236YRUZ-REEL71	–40°C to +125°C	16-Lead Thin Shrink Small Outline Package [TSSOP]	RU-16
ADG1236YCPZ-500RL71	-40°C to +125°C	12-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP_VQ]	CP-12-1
ADG1236YCPZ-REEL71	-40°C to +125°C	12-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP_VQ]	CP-12-1

 $^{1}$  Z = Pb-free part.

### NOTES

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