

High Performance, 4-/8-Channel, Fault-Protected Analog Multiplexers

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

ADG438F/ADG439F

FEATURES

All switches off with power supply off Analog output of on channel clamped within power supplies if an overvoltage occurs Latch-up proof construction Fast switching times tor 250 ns maximum tor 150 ns maximum Fault and overvoltage protection: -40 V to +55 V Break-before-make construction TTL- and CMOS-compatible inputs

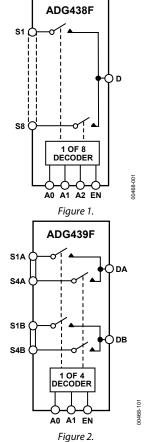
APPLICATIONS

Data acquisition systems Industrial and process control systems Avionics test equipment Signal routing between systems High reliability control systems

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADG438F and ADG439F are CMOS analog multiplexers, with the ADG438F comprising eight single channels and the ADG439F comprising four differential channels. These multiplexers provide fault protection. Using a series n-channel, p-channel, and n-channel MOSFET structure, both device and signal source protection is provided in the event of an overvoltage or power loss. The multiplexer can withstand continuous overvoltage inputs from -40 V to +55 V. During fault conditions with power supplies off, the multiplexer input (or output) appears as an open circuit and only a few nanoamperes of leakage current flows. This protects not only the multiplexer and the circuitry driven by the multiplexer, but also protects the sensors or signal sources which drive the multiplexer.

The ADG438F switches one of eight inputs to a common output as determined by the 3-bit binary address lines, A0, A1, and A2. The ADG439F switches one of four differential inputs to a common differential output as determined by the 2-bit binary address lines, A0 and A1. An EN input on each device is used to enable or disable the device. When disabled, all channels are switched off.



PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS

- Fault Protection. The ADG438F and ADG439F can withstand continuous voltage inputs up to -40 V or +55 V. When a fault occurs due to the power supplies being turned off, all the channels are turned off and only a leakage current of a few nanoamperes flows.
- 2. On channel saturates while fault exists.
- 3. Low Ron.
- 4. Fast Switching Times.
- 5. Break-Before-Make Switching. Switches are guaranteed break-before-make so that input signals are protected against momentary shorting.
- 6. Trench Isolation Eliminates Latch-Up. A dielectric trench separates the p-channel and n-channel MOSFETs thereby preventing latch-up.
- 7. Improved Off Isolation. Trench isolation enhances the channel-to-channel isolation of the ADG438F/ADG439F.

Rev. E

Information furnished by Analog Devices is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, no responsibility is assumed by Analog Devices for its use, nor for any infringements of patents or other rights of third parties that may result from its use. Specifications subject to change without notice. No license is granted by implication or otherwise under any patent or patent rights of Analog Devices. Trademarks and registered trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Features	1
Applications	1
General Description	1
Functional Block Diagram	1
Product Highlights	1
Revision History	2
Specifications	3
Dual Supply	3
Absolute Maximum Ratings	5

REVISION HISTORY

7/11—Rev. D to Rev. E
Updated FormatUniversal
Changes to Product Highlights Section and General
Description
Changes to Specification Section and Table 1 3
Changes to Table 2
Added Table 3 and Table 4; Renumbered Sequentially 6
Changes to Figure 5 to Figure 107
Changes to Figure 11 to Figure 13
Added Figure 14 to Figure 16
Changes to Figure 18 to Figure 20, Figure 23, and Figure 24 9
Changes to Terminology Section
Changes to Theory of Operation Section, Figure 29, and
Figure 30
Updated Outline Dimensions
Changes to Ordering Guide 15

2/00-Rev. C to Rev. D

SPECIFICATIONS

DUAL SUPPLY

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

Table 1.

	B Version					
		–40°C to	–40°C to	–40°C to		
Parameter	+25°C	+85℃	+105°C	+125°C	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
ANALOG SWITCH						
Analog Signal Range	Vss + 1.4				V typ	Output open circuit
	V _{DD} – 1.4				V typ	
	V _{ss} + 2.2				V typ	Output loaded, 1 mA
	V _{DD} – 2.2				V typ	
Ron	270				Ω typ	$-10 V \le V_S \le +10 V$, $I_S = 1 mA$
		390	420	450	Ωmax	See Figure 17
On-Resistance Flatness, R _{FLAT (ON)}	9				% typ	$-10 V \le V_S \le +10 V$, $I_S = 1 mA$
	10	10	10	10	% max	
Ron Drift	0.6				%/°C typ	$V_s = 0 V, I_s = 1 mA$
On-Resistance Match Between	3	3	3	3	% max	$V_{s} = \pm 10 V$, $I_{s} = 1 mA$
Channels, ΔR_{ON}						
LEAKAGE CURRENTS						
Source Off Leakage, Is (Off)	±0.01				nA typ	$V_D = \pm 10 \text{ V}, V_S = \mp 10 \text{ V}$
	±0.5	±1.5	±1.5	±4	nA max	See Figure 18
Drain Off Leakage, I _D (Off)	±0.01				nA typ	$V_D = \pm 10 \text{ V}, V_S = \mp 10 \text{ V}$
ADG438F ADG439F	±0.5	±5	±5	±20	nA max	See Figure 19
Channel On Leakage, I _D , I _S (On)	±0.01				nA typ	$V_S = V_D = \pm 10 V$
ADG438F/ADG439F	±0.5	±5	±5	±20	nA max	See Figure 20
FAULT						
Source Leakage Current, Is (Fault)	±0.02				nA typ	$V_s = +55 V \text{ or } -40 V$, $V_D = 0 V$; see Figure 21
(With Overvoltage)	±0.05	±0.1	±0.2	±0.2	μA max	
Drain Leakage Current, I _D (Fault)	±0.05				nA typ	$V_S = \pm 25 \text{ V}, V_D = \mp 10 \text{ V}; \text{ see Figure 19}$
(With Overvoltage)	±0.05	±0.1	±0.2	±0.2	μA max	
Source Leakage Current, Is (Fault) (Power Supplies Off)	±30				nA typ	$V_{s} = \pm 25 V, V_{D} = V_{EN}, A0, A1, A2 = 0 V$
	±0.1	±0.2	±0.3	1	μA max	See Figure 22
DIGITAL INPUTS						
Input High Voltage, V _{INH}		2.4	2.4	2.4	V min	
Input Low Voltage, V _{INL}		0.8	0.8	0.8	V max	
Input Current						
Iinl or Iinh		±1	±1	±1	μA max	$V_{IN} = 0 V \text{ or } V_{DD}$
Digital Input Capacitance, C _{IN}	5				pF typ	
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS ¹						
t transition	175				ns typ	$R_{L} = 1 M\Omega, C_{L} = 35 pF$
	220	300	300	330	ns max	$V_{S1} = \pm 10 V$, $V_{S8} = \mp 10 V$; see Figure 25
topen	90					
	60	40	40	40	ns min	$R_L = 1 k\Omega$, $C_L = 35 pF$, $V_S = 5 V$; see Figure 26
ton (EN)	180				ns typ	$R_L = 1 k\Omega$, $C_L = 35 pF$
	230	300	300	345	ns max	$V_s = 5 V$; see Figure 27
t _{off} (EN)	100				ns typ	$R_L = 1 k\Omega$, $C_L = 35 pF$
	130	150	150	173	ns max	$V_s = 5 V$; see Figure 27

		B Version				
Parameter	+25°C	-40°C to +85°C	–40°C to +105°C	–40°C to +125°C	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
Settling Time, t _{SETT}						
0.1%		1	1	1	µs typ	$R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega, C_L = 35 \text{ pF}$
0.01%		2.5	2.5	2.5	µs typ	$V_S = 5 V$
Charge Injection	15				pC typ	$V_s = 0 V$, $R_s = 0 \Omega$, $C_L = 1 nF$; see Figure 28
Off Isolation	93				dB typ	$R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega, C_L = 15 \text{ pF, } f = 100 \text{ kHz},$ $V_S = 7 \text{ V rms; see Figure 23}$
Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk	93				dB typ	$R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$, $f = 100 \text{ kHz}$, $V_S = 7 \text{ rms}$; see Figure 24
C _s (Off)	3				pF typ	_
C _D (Off)						
ADG438F	22				pF typ	
ADG439F	12				pF typ	
POWER REQUIREMENTS						
l _{DD}	0.05				mA typ	$V_{IN} = 0 V \text{ or } 5 V$
	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	mA max	
lss	0.1				μA typ	
		1	1	1	µA max	

¹ Guaranteed by design, not subject to production test.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

Table 2.

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
Digital Input, EN, Ax	-0.3 V to V _{DD} + 0.3 V or 20 mA, whichever occurs first
V_s , Analog Input Overvoltage with Power On ($V_{DD} = +15 \text{ V}, V_{ss} = -15 \text{ V}$)	$V_{\text{SS}}-25$ V to $V_{\text{DD}}+40$ V
V_s , Analog Input Overvoltage with Power Off ($V_{DD} = 0 V$, $V_{ss} = 0 V$)	–40 V to +55 V
Continuous Current, S or D	20 mA
Peak Current, S or D (Pulsed at 1 ms, 10% Duty Cycle Maximum)	40 mA
Operating Temperature Range	
Industrial (B Version)	–40°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature Range	–65°C to +150°C
Junction Temperature	150°C
Plastic DIP Package	
θ _{JA} , Thermal Impedance	117°C/W
SOIC Package	
θ _{JA} , Thermal Impedance	
Narrow Body	125°C/W
Wide Body	90°C/W

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.

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 CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

00468-004

A0 1 EN 2 Vss 3 ADG438F 14 GNI S1 4 S2 5 S3 6 S4 7 D 8 ENC 16 A1 15 A2 VsD 15 A2 VsD 14 GNI TOP VIEW 13 VpD 12 S5 11 S6 10 S7 9 S8	
--	--

Figure 3. ADG438F Pin Configuration

Table 3. ADG438F Pin Function Description

A0 1 EN 2 V _{SS} 3 S1A 4 S2A 5 S3A 6 S4A 7	ADG439F TOP VIEW (Not to Scale)	16 A1 15 GND 14 V _{DD} 13 S1B 12 S2B 11 S3B 11 S4B	0468-005
DA 8		9 DB	00468

Figure 4. ADG439F Pin Configuration

Table 4. ADG439F Pin Function Description

Mnemonic Description

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Description	Pin No.
1	AO	Logic Control Input.	1
2	EN	Active High Digital Input. When low, the device is disabled, and all switches are off. When high, Ax logic inputs determine on switches.	2
3	Vss	Most Negative Power Supply Potential. In single-supply applications, this pin can be connected to ground.	3
4	S1	Source Terminal 1. This pin can be an input or an output.	4
5	S2	Source Terminal 2. This pin can be an input or an output.	5
6	S3	Source Terminal 3. This pin can be an input or an output.	6
7	S4	Source Terminal 4. This pin can be an input or an output.	7
8	D	Drain Terminal. This pin can be an input or an output.	8
9	S8	Source Terminal 8. This pin can be an input or an output.	9
10	S7	Source Terminal 7. This pin can be an input or an output.	10
11	S6	Source Terminal 6. This pin can be an input or an output.	11
12	S5	Source Terminal 5. This pin can be an input or an output.	12
13	V _{DD}	Most Positive Power Supply Potential.	13
14	GND	Ground (0 V) Reference.	
15	A2	Logic Control Input.	14
16	A1	Logic Control Input.	15
			16

Table 5. ADG438F Truth Table¹

A2	A1	A0	EN	On Switch	
Х	Х	Х	0	None	
0	0	0	1	1	
0	0	1	1	2	
0	1	0	1	3	
0	1	1	1	4	
1	0	0	1	5	
1	0	1	1	6	
1	1	0	1	7	
1	1	1	1	8	

Rev. E | Page 6 of 16

1	A0	Logic Control Input.
2	EN	Active High Digital Input. When low, the device is disabled, and all switches are off. When high, Ax logic inputs determine on switches.
3	Vss	Most Negative Power Supply Potential. In single-supply applications, this pin can be connected to ground.
4	S1A	Source Terminal 1A. This pin can be an input or an output.
5	S2A	Source Terminal 2A. This pin can be an input or an output.
6	S3A	Source Terminal 3A. This pin can be an input or an output.
7	S4A	Source Terminal 4A. This pin can be an input or an output.
8	DA	Drain Terminal A. This pin can be an input or an output.
9	DB	Drain Terminal B. This pin can be an input or an output.
10	S4B	Source Terminal 4B. This pin can be an input or an output.
11	S3B	Source Terminal 3B. This pin can be an input or an output.
12	S2B	Source Terminal 2B. This pin can be an input or an output.
13	S1B	Source Terminal 1B. This pin can be an input or an output.
14	V _{DD}	Most Positive Power Supply Potential.
15	GND	Ground (0 V) Reference.
16	A1	Logic Control Input.
T-11-	(ADC 420E	T

Table 6. ADG439F Truth Table¹

A1	A0	EN	On Switch Pair		
Х	Х	0	None		
0	0	1	1		
0	1	1	2		
1	0	1	3		
1	1	1	4		

 1 X = don't care.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

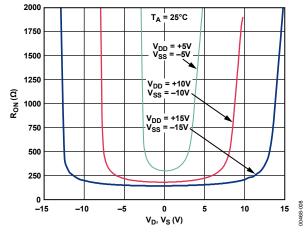


Figure 5. On Resistance as a Function of V_D (V_S)

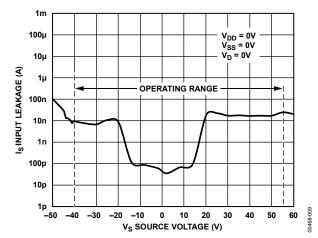


Figure 6. Source Input Leakage Current as a Function of V₅ (Power Supplies Off) During Overvoltage Conditions

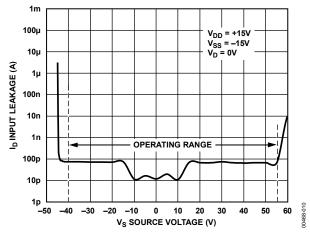


Figure 7. Drain Output Leakage Current as a Function of V₅ (Power Supplies On) During Overvoltage Conditions

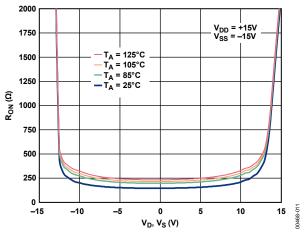


Figure 8. On Resistance as a Function of V_D (V_S) for Different Temperatures

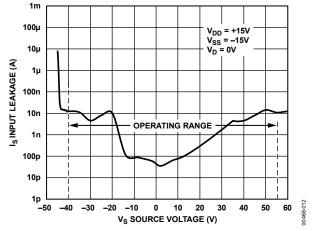


Figure 9. Source Input Leakage Current as a Function of V_S (Power Supplies On) During Overvoltage Conditions

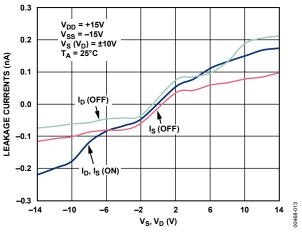
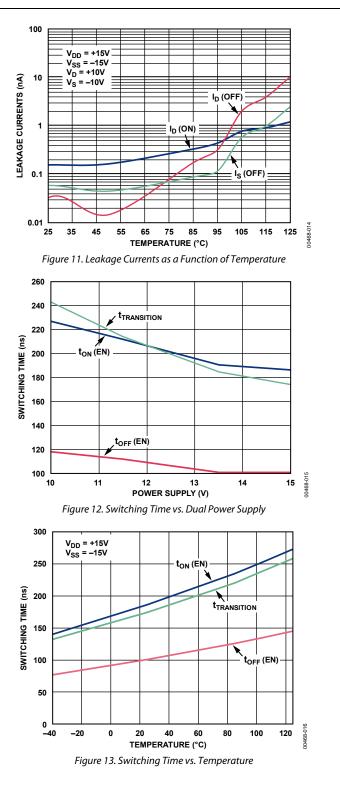
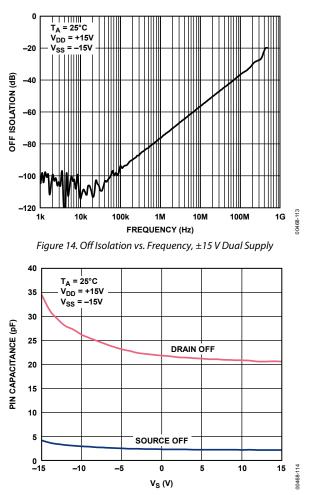
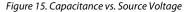
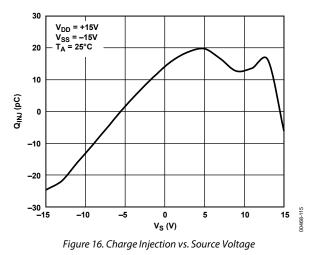


Figure 10. Leakage Currents as a Function of V_D (Vs)

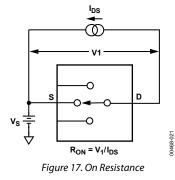


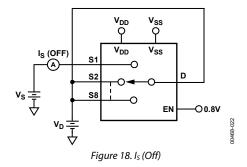


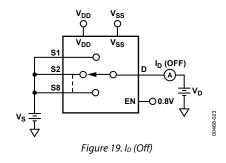




TEST CIRCUITS







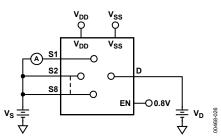


Figure 21. Input Leakage Current (with Overvoltage)

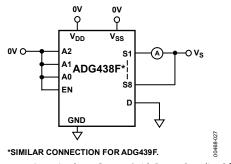
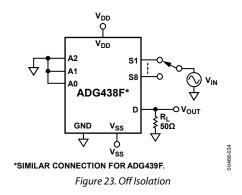


Figure 22. Input Leakage Current (with Power Supplies Off)



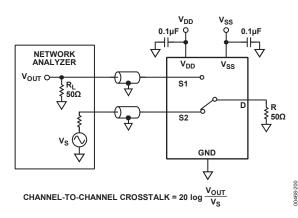


Figure 24. Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk

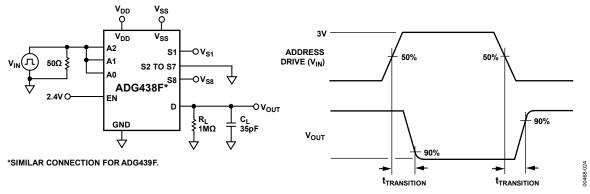


Figure 25. Switching Time of Multiplexer, transition

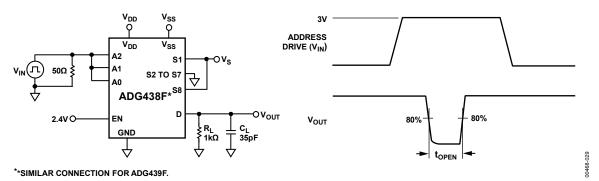
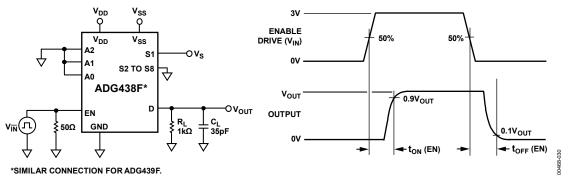
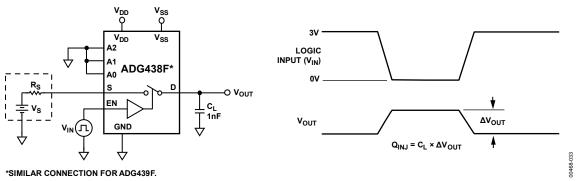
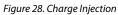


Figure 26. Break-Before-Make Delay, tOPEN









TERMINOLOGY

VDD

Most positive power supply potential.

Vss

Most negative power supply potential.

GND

Ground (0 V) reference.

Ron

Ohmic resistance between D and S.

ΔR_{ON}

 $\Delta R_{\rm ON}$ represents the difference between the $R_{\rm ON}$ of any two channels as a percentage of the maximum $R_{\rm ON}$ of those two channels.

$\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{FLAT}\ (\mathrm{ON})}$

Flatness is defined as the difference between the maximum and minimum value of the on resistance measured over the specified analog signal range and is represented by $R_{\rm FLAT\ (ON)}.$

Flatness is calculated by

$((R_{MAX} - R_{MIN}) / R_{MAX} \times 100)$

Ron Drift

Change in $R_{\mbox{\scriptsize ON}}$ when temperature changes by one degree Celsius.

Is (Off) Source leakage current when the switch is off.

 I_D (Off) Drain leakage current when the switch is off.

I_D, I_S (On) Channel leakage current when the switch is on.

 $\mathbf{V}_{D}\left(\mathbf{V}_{S}\right)$ Analog voltage on Terminal D and Terminal S.

Is (Fault–Power Supplies On)

Source leakage current when exposed to an overvoltage condition.

I_D (Fault—Power Supplies On)

Drain leakage current when exposed to an overvoltage condition.

Is (Fault—Power Supplies Off) Source leakage current with power supplies off.

Cs (Off)

Channel input capacitance for off condition.

C_D (Off) Channel output capacitance for off condition.

C_D, C_s (On) On switch capacitance.

C_{IN} Digital input capacitance.

ton (EN)

Delay time between the 50% and 90% points of the digital input and switch on condition.

toff (EN)

Delay time between the 50% and 90% points of the digital input and switch off condition.

tTRANSITION

Delay time between the 50% and 90% points of the digital inputs and the switch on condition when switching from one address state to another.

topen

Off time measured between 80% points of both switches when switching from one address state to another.

V_{INL} Maximum input voltage for Logic 0.

V_{INH} Minimum input voltage for Logic 1.

I_{INL} (I_{INH}) Input current of the digital input.

Off Isolation

A measure of unwanted signal coupling through an off channel.

Charge Injection

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

I_{DD} Positive supply current.

Iss Negative supply current.

THEORY OF OPERATION

The ADG438F/ADG439F multiplexers are capable of withstanding overvoltages from -40 V to +55 V, irrespective of whether the power supplies are present or not. Each channel of the multiplexer consists of an n-channel MOSFET, a p-channel MOSFET, and an n-channel MOSFET, connected in series. When the analog input exceeds the power supplies, one of the MOSFETs saturates, limiting the current. The current during a fault condition is determined by the load on the output. Figure 31 illustrates the channel architecture that enables these multiplexers to withstand continuous overvoltages.

When an analog input of V_{SS} + 2.2 V to V_{DD} – 2.2 V (output loaded, 1 mA) is applied to the ADG438F/ADG439F, the multiplexer behaves as a standard multiplexer, with specifications similar to a standard multiplexer, for example, the on-resistance is 270 Ω typically. However, when an overvoltage is applied to the device, one of the three MOSFETs saturates.

Figure 29 to Figure 32 show the conditions of the three MOSFETs for the various overvoltage situations. When the analog input applied to an on channel approaches the positive power supply line, the n-channel MOSFET saturates because the voltage on the analog input exceeds the difference between V_{DD} and the n-channel threshold voltage (V_{TN}). When a voltage more negative than V_{SS} is applied to the multiplexer, the p-channel MOSFET saturates because than the difference between V_{SS} and the p-channel threshold voltage (V_{TP}). Because V_{TN} is nominally 1.4 V and $V_{TP} - 1.4$ V, the analog input range to the multiplexer is limited to $V_{SS} + 1.4$ V to $V_{DD} - 1.4$ V (output open circuit) when a ±15 V power supply is used.

When the power supplies are present but the channel is off, again either the p-channel MOSFET or one of the n-channel MOSFETs remains off when an overvoltage occurs.

Finally, when the power supplies are off, the gate of each MOSFET is at ground. A negative overvoltage switches on the first n-channel MOSFET, but the bias produced by the overvoltage causes the p-channel MOSFET to remain turned off. With a positive overvoltage, the first MOSFET in the series remains off because the gate to source voltage applied to this MOSFET is negative.

During fault conditions (power supplies off), the leakage current into and out of the ADG438F/ADG439F is limited to a few microamps. This limit protects the multiplexer and succeeding circuitry from over stresses as well as protects the signal sources that drive the multiplexer. Also, the other channels of the multiplexer are undisturbed by the overvoltage and continue to operate normally.

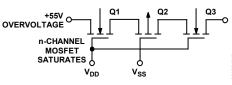


Figure 29. +55 V Overvoltage Input to the On Channel

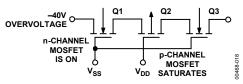
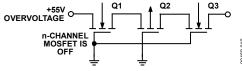
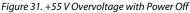


Figure 30. –40 V Overvoltage on an Off Channel with Multiplexer Power On





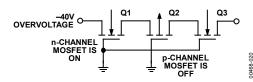
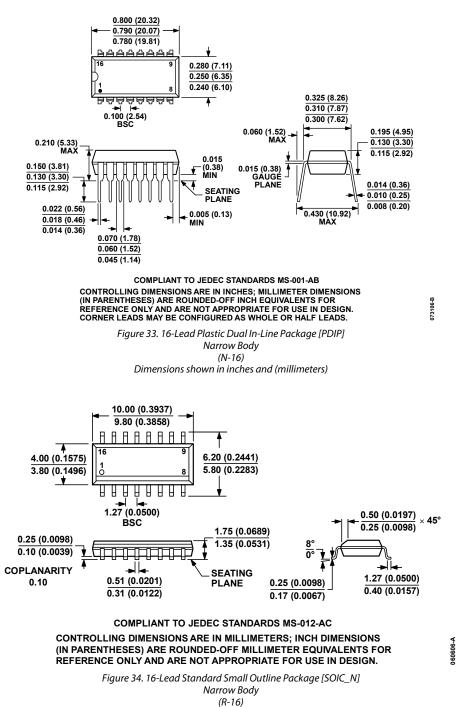


Figure 32. –40 V Overvoltage with Power Off

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



Dimensions shown in millimeters and (inches)

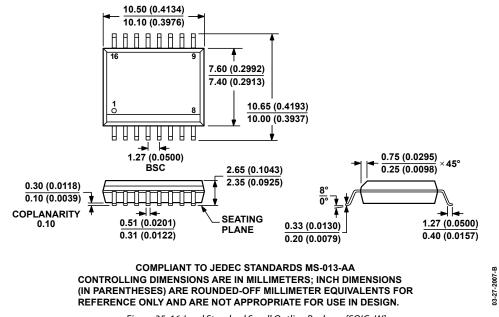


Figure 35. 16-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_W] Wide Body (RW-16) Dimensions shown in millimeters and (inches)

ORDERING GUIDE

Model ¹	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option
ADG438FBN	–40°C to +125°C	16-Lead Plastic Dual In-Line Package [PDIP]	N-16
ADG438FBNZ	–40°C to +125°C	16-Lead Plastic Dual In-Line Package [PDIP]	N-16
ADG438FBR	–40°C to +125°C	16-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-16
ADG438FBR-REEL	–40°C to +125°C	16-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-16
ADG438FBRZ	–40°C to +125°C	16-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-16
ADG438FBRZ-REEL	–40°C to +125°C	16-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-16
ADG439FBN	–40°C to +125°C	16-Lead Plastic Dual In-Line Package [PDIP]	N-16
ADG439FBNZ	–40°C to +125°C	16-Lead Plastic Dual In-Line Package [PDIP]	N-16
ADG439FBR	–40°C to +125°C	16-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-16
ADG439FBR-REEL	–40°C to +125°C	16-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-16
ADG439FBRW	–40°C to +125°C	16-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_W]	RW-16
ADG439FBRWZ	–40°C to +125°C	16-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_W]	RW-16
ADG439FBRWZ-REEL	–40°C to +125°C	16-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_W]	RW-16
ADG439FBRZ	-40°C to +125°C	16-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-16
ADG439FBRZ-REEL	–40°C to +125°C	16-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-16

 1 Z = RoHS Compliant Part.

NOTES

©2011 Analog Devices, Inc. All rights reserved. Trademarks and registered trademarks are the property of their respective owners. D00468-0-7/11(E)



www.analog.com

Rev. E | Page 16 of 16

X-ON Electronics

Largest Supplier of Electrical and Electronic Components

Click to view similar products for Multiplexer Switch ICs category:

Click to view products by Analog Devices manufacturer:

Other Similar products are found below :

NLV74HC4066ADR2G HEF4051BP MC74HC4067ADTG DG508AAK/883B NLV14051BDG 016400E PI3V512QE 7705201EC PI2SSD3212NCE NLAS3257CMX2TCG PI3DBS12412AZLEX PI3V512QEX PI3DBS16213ZLEX PI3DBS16415ZHEX MUX36S16IRSNR TC7W53FK,LF CD4053BM96 MC74HC4053ADWR2G SN74LV4051APWR HEF4053BT.653 PI3L720ZHEX ADG5408BRUZ-REEL7 ADG1404YRUZ-REEL7 ADG1208YRZ-REEL7 MAX4704EUB+T ADG1406BRUZ-REEL7 LTC4305IDHD#PBF CD4053BPWRG4 74HC4053D.653 74HCT4052PW.118 74LVC2G53DP.125 74HC4052DB.112 74HC4052PW.112 74HC4053DB.112 74HC4067DB.112 74HC4351DB.112 74HCT4052D.112 74HCT4052DB.112 74HCT4053DB.112 74HCT4067D.112 74HCT4351D.112 74LV4051PW.112 FSA1256L8X_F113 PI5V330QE PI5V331QE 5962-8771601EA 5962-87716022A ADG5249FBRUZ ADG1438BRUZ AD7506JNZ