

# High Voltage Latch-Up Proof, Single SPST Switch

Data Sheet ADG5401

#### **FEATURES**

Latch-up immune under all circumstances Human body model (HBM) ESD rating: 8 kV Low on resistance: 6.5  $\Omega$   $\pm 9$  V to  $\pm 22$  V dual-supply operation 9 V to 40 V single-supply operation 48 V supply maximum ratings Fully specified at  $\pm 15$  V,  $\pm 20$  V,  $\pm 12$  V, and  $\pm 36$  V V<sub>DD</sub> to V<sub>SS</sub> analog signal range

#### **APPLICATIONS**

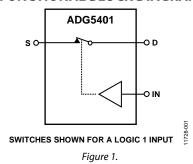
High voltage signal routing Automatic test equipment Analog front-end circuits Precision data acquisition Amplifier gain select Industrial instrumentation Relay replacement

#### **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The ADG5401 is a monolithic industrial, complementary metal oxide semiconductor (CMOS) analog switch containing a latch-up immune single-pole/single-throw (SPST) switch. The switch conducts equally well in both directions when on, and has an input signal range that extends to the power supplies. In the off condition, signal levels up to the supplies are blocked.

The ultralow on resistance and on-resistance flatness of these switches make them ideal solutions for data acquisition and gain switching applications, where low distortion is critical. The latch-up immune construction and high ESD rating make these switches more robust in harsh environments.

#### **FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM**



#### **PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS**

- Trench isolation guards against latch-up. A dielectric trench separates the P channel and N channel transistors, thereby preventing latch-up even under severe overvoltage conditions.
- 2. Low  $R_{ON}$  of 6.5  $\Omega$ .
- 3. Dual-supply operation. For applications where the analog signal is bipolar, the ADG5401 can operate from dual supplies of up to  $\pm 22$  V.
- 4. Single-supply operation. For applications where the analog signal is unipolar, the ADG5401 can operate from a single-rail power supply of up to 40 V.
- 5. 3 V logic compatible digital inputs:  $V_{INH} = 2.0 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{INL} = 0.8 \text{ V}$ .
- 6. No V<sub>L</sub> logic power supply required.
- 7. Available in 8-lead MSOP package and 8-lead, 2 mm  $\times$  3 mm LFCSP packages.

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Continuous Current per Channel, S or D.......7

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REVISION HISTORY		
1/15—Rev. 0 to Rev. A	Changes to Figure 21 and Figure 26	13
Added 8-Lead LFCSPUniversal	Added AC Power Supply Rejection Ratio (ACPSRR),	
Changed Continuous Current, S or D Parameter to 8-Lead	Terminology Section	15
MSOP, Table 5	Added Figure 30, Outline Dimensions	
Added Figure 2; Renumbered Sequentially9	Changes to Ordering Guide	
Changes to Table 79		
Changes to Figure 4	9/13—Revision 0: Initial Version	

# **SPECIFICATIONS**

## ±15 V DUAL SUPPLY

 $V_{\text{DD}}$  = +15 V  $\pm$  10%,  $V_{\text{SS}}$  = –15 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	
On Resistance, Ron	6.5			Ωtyp	$V_S = \pm 10 \text{ V}, I_S = -10 \text{ mA}; \text{ see Figure 21}$
	8	10	12	Ω max	$V_{DD} = +13.5 \text{ V}, V_{SS} = -13.5 \text{ V}$
On-Resistance Flatness, R <sub>FLAT (ON)</sub>	1			Ωtyp	$V_S = \pm 10 \text{ V}, I_S = -10 \text{ mA}$
	1.4	1.7	2	Ω max	
LEAKAGE CURRENTS					$V_{DD} = +16.5 \text{ V}, V_{SS} = -16.5 \text{ V}$
Source Off Leakage, I <sub>s</sub> (Off)	±0.1			nA typ	$V_S = \pm 10 \text{ V}, V_D = \mp 10 \text{ V}; \text{ see Figure 20}$
	±0.5	±2	±20	nA max	
Drain Off Leakage, I <sub>D</sub> (Off)	±0.1			nA typ	$V_S = \pm 10 \text{ V}, V_D = \mp 10 \text{ V}$ ; see Figure 20
	±0.5	±2	±20	nA max	_
Channel On Leakage, ID (On), Is (On)	±0.2			nA typ	$V_S = V_D = \pm 10 \text{ V}$ ; see Figure 23
	±1	±8	±40	nA max	
DIGITAL INPUTS					
Input High Voltage, V <sub>INH</sub>			2.0	V min	
Input Low Voltage, V <sub>INL</sub>			0.8	V max	
Input Current, I <sub>INL</sub> or I <sub>INH</sub>	0.002			μA typ	$V_{IN} = V_{GND}$ or $V_{DD}$
·			±0.1	μA max	
Digital Input Capacitance, CIN	6			pF typ	
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS <sup>1</sup>					
ton	160			ns typ	$R_L = 300 \Omega$ , $C_L = 35 pF$
	193	230	253	ns max	$V_s = 10 \text{ V}$ ; see Figure 26
toff	175			ns typ	$R_L = 300 \Omega, C_L = 35 pF$
	207	230	242	ns max	V <sub>s</sub> = 10 V; see Figure 26
Charge Injection, Q <sub>INJ</sub>	220			pC typ	$V_S = 0 \text{ V}, R_S = 0 \Omega, C_L = 1 \text{ nF; see}$ Figure 27
Off Isolation	-50			dB typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$ , $C_L = 5 pF$ , $f = 1 MHz$ ; see Figure 22
Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise (THD + N)	0.01			% typ	$R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ , 15 V p-p, f = 20 Hz to 20 kHz; see Figure 24
–3 dB Bandwidth	170			MHz typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$ , $C_L = 5 pF$ ; see Figure 25
Insertion Loss	-0.4			dB typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$ , $C_L = 5 pF$ , $f = 1 MHz$ ; see Figure 25
C <sub>s</sub> (Off)	22			pF typ	$V_S = 0 V, f = 1 MHz$
C <sub>D</sub> (Off)	24			pF typ	$V_S = 0 V, f = 1 MHz$
$C_D$ (On), $C_S$ (On)	75			pF typ	$V_S = 0 V, f = 1 MHz$
POWER REQUIREMENTS					$V_{DD} = +16.5 \text{ V}, V_{SS} = -16.5 \text{ V}$
I <sub>DD</sub>	45			μA typ	Digital inputs = 0 V or V <sub>DD</sub>
	55		70	μA max	
Iss	0.001			μA typ	Digital inputs = 0 V or V <sub>DD</sub>
			1	μA max	
$V_{DD}/V_{SS}$			±9/±22	V min/V max	GND = 0 V

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 1}}$  Guaranteed by design; not subject to production test.

### ±20 V DUAL SUPPLY

 $V_{\text{DD}}$  = +20 V  $\pm$  10%,  $V_{\text{SS}}$  = -20 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 <sub>DD</sub> to V <sub>SS</sub>	V	
On Resistance, R <sub>ON</sub>	6			Ωtyp	$V_S = \pm 15 \text{ V}, I_S = -10 \text{ mA};$ see Figure 21
	7	9	11	Ω max	$V_{DD} = +18 \text{ V}, V_{SS} = -18 \text{ V}$
On-Resistance Flatness, R <sub>FLAT (ON)</sub>	1.2			Ωtyp	$V_S = \pm 15 \text{ V}, I_S = -10 \text{ mA}$
	1.7	2.1	2.5	Ω max	
LEAKAGE CURRENTS					$V_{DD} = +22 \text{ V}, V_{SS} = -22 \text{ V}$
Source Off Leakage, I₅ (Off)	±0.1			nA typ	$V_S = \pm 15 \text{ V}, V_D = \mp 15 \text{ V}; \text{ see}$ Figure 20
	±0.5	±2	±20	nA max	
Drain Off Leakage, I <sub>D</sub> (Off)	±0.1			nA typ	$V_S = \pm 15 \text{ V}, V_D = \mp 15 \text{ V}; \text{ see}$ Figure 20
	±0.5	±2	±20	nA max	
Channel On Leakage, $I_D$ (On), $I_S$ (On)	±0.2			nA typ	$V_S = V_D = \pm 15 \text{ V}$ ; see Figure 23
	±1	±8	±40	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>	0.002			μA typ	$V_{IN} = V_{GND} \text{ or } V_{DD}$
			±0.1	μA max	
Digital Input Capacitance, CIN	6			pF typ	
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS <sup>1</sup>					
ton	150			ns typ	$R_L = 300 \Omega$ , $C_L = 35 pF$
	175	207	219	ns max	$V_s = 10 V$ ; see Figure 26
toff	170			ns typ	$R_L = 300 \Omega$ , $C_L = 35 pF$
	196	214	223	ns max	$V_S = 10 V$ ; see Figure 26
Charge Injection, Q <sub>INJ</sub>	275			pC typ	$V_S = 0 \text{ V}, R_S = 0 \Omega, C_L = 1 \text{ nF; see}$ Figure 27
Off Isolation	-50			dB typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$ , $C_L = 5 pF$ , $f = 1 MHz$ ; see Figure 22
Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise (THD + N)	0.01			% typ	$R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ , 20 V p-p, f = 20 Hz to 20 kHz; see Figure 24
–3 dB Bandwidth	170			MHz typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$ , $C_L = 5 pF$ ; see Figure 25
Insertion Loss	-0.5			dB typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$ , $C_L = 5 pF$ , $f = 1 MHz$ ; see Figure 25
Cs (Off)	21			pF typ	$V_S = 0 V, f = 1 MHz$
C <sub>D</sub> (Off)	23			pF typ	$V_S = 0 V, f = 1 MHz$
$C_D$ (On), $C_S$ (On)	75			pF typ	$V_S = 0 V, f = 1 MHz$
POWER REQUIREMENTS					$V_{DD} = +22 \text{ V}, V_{SS} = -22 \text{ V}$
I <sub>DD</sub>	50			μA typ	Digital inputs = 0 V or V <sub>DD</sub>
	70		110	μA max	
Iss	0.001			μA typ	Digital inputs = 0 V or V <sub>DD</sub>
			1	μA max	
$V_{DD}/V_{SS}$			±9/±22	V min/V max	GND = 0 V

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 1}}$  Guaranteed by design; not subject to production test.

## **12 V SINGLE SUPPLY**

 $V_{\text{DD}}$  = 12 V  $\pm$  10%,  $V_{\text{SS}}$  = 0 V, GND = 0 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 <sub>DD</sub>	V	
On Resistance, Ron	14			Ωtyp	$V_s = 0 \text{ V to } 10 \text{ V, } I_s = -10 \text{ mA; see}$ Figure 21
	16	19	22	Ω max	$V_{DD} = 10.8 \text{ V}, V_{SS} = 0 \text{ V}$
On-Resistance Flatness, R <sub>FLAT (ON)</sub>	2.8			Ωtyp	$V_S = 0 \text{ V to } 10 \text{ V, } I_S = -10 \text{ mA}$
	4	5.5	7	Ω max	
LEAKAGE CURRENTS					$V_{DD} = +13.2 \text{ V}, V_{SS} = 0 \text{ V}$
Source Off Leakage, Is (Off)	±0.1			nA typ	$V_S = 1 \text{ V to } 10 \text{ V}, V_D = 10 \text{ V to } 1 \text{ V};$ see Figure 20
	±0.5	±2	±20	nA max	
Drain Off Leakage, I <sub>D</sub> (Off)	±0.1			nA typ	$V_S = 1 \text{ V to } 10 \text{ V}, V_D = 10 \text{ V to } 1 \text{ V};$ see Figure 20
	±0.5	±2	±20	nA max	
Channel On Leakage, I <sub>D</sub> (On), I <sub>S</sub> (On)	±0.2			nA typ	$V_S = V_D = 1 \text{ V to } 10 \text{ V}$ ; see Figure 23
	±1	±8	±40	nA max	
DIGITAL INPUTS					
Input High Voltage, V <sub>INH</sub>			2.0	V min	
Input Low Voltage, V <sub>INL</sub>			0.8	V max	
Input Current, I <sub>INL</sub> or I <sub>INH</sub>	0.002			μA typ	$V_{IN} = V_{GND}$ or $V_{DD}$
			±0.1	μA max	
Digital Input Capacitance, C <sub>IN</sub>	6			pF typ	
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS <sup>1</sup>					
ton	260			ns typ	$R_L = 300 \Omega$ , $C_L = 35 pF$
	327	406	454	ns max	$V_S = 8 V$ ; see Figure 26
t <sub>OFF</sub>	200			ns typ	$R_L = 300 \Omega$ , $C_L = 35 pF$
	244	280	300	ns max	$V_S = 8 V$ ; see Figure 26
Charge Injection, Q <sub>INJ</sub>	95			pC typ	$V_S = 6 \text{ V}, R_S = 0 \Omega, C_L = 1 \text{ nF; see}$ Figure 27
Off Isolation	-50			dB typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$ , $C_L = 5 pF$ , $f = 1 MHz$ ; see Figure 22
Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise (THD + N)	0.02			% typ	$R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ , 6 V p-p, $f = 20 \text{ Hz to}$ 20 kHz; see Figure 24
–3 dB Bandwidth	190			MHz typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$ , $C_L = 5 pF$ ; see Figure 25
Insertion Loss	-0.9			dB typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$ , $C_L = 5 pF$ , $f = 1 MHz$ ; see Figure 25
C <sub>s</sub> (Off)	28			pF typ	$V_{s} = 6 \text{ V, } f = 1 \text{ MHz}$
C <sub>D</sub> (Off)	30			pF typ	$V_S = 6 \text{ V, } f = 1 \text{ MHz}$
$C_D$ (On), $C_S$ (On)	60			pF typ	$V_S = 6 V, f = 1 MHz$
POWER REQUIREMENTS					$V_{DD} = 13.2 \text{ V}$
I <sub>DD</sub>	40			μA typ	Digital inputs = 0 V or V <sub>DD</sub>
	50		65	μA max	
$V_{DD}$			9/40	V min/V max	$GND = 0 V, V_{SS} = 0 V$

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 1}$  Guaranteed by design; not subject to production test.

### **36 V SINGLE SUPPLY**

 $V_{\text{DD}}$  = 36 V  $\pm$  10%,  $V_{\text{SS}}$  = 0 V, GND = 0 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 <sub>DD</sub>	V	
On Resistance, Ron	7			Ωtyp	$V_S = 0 \text{ V to } 30 \text{ V, } I_S = -10 \text{ mA; see}$ Figure 21
	9	11	13	Ω max	$V_{DD} = 32.4 \text{ V}, V_{SS} = 0 \text{ V}$
On-Resistance Flatness, R <sub>FLAT (ON)</sub>	1.8			Ωtyp	$V_S = 0 \text{ V to } 30 \text{ V, } I_S = -10 \text{ mA}$
	2.6	3	3.5	Ω max	
LEAKAGE CURRENTS					$V_{DD} = +39.6 \text{ V}, V_{SS} = 0 \text{ V}$
Source Off Leakage, I <sub>S</sub> (Off)	±0.1			nA typ	$V_S = 1 \text{ V to } 30 \text{ V}, V_D = 30 \text{ V to } 1 \text{ V}; \text{ see}$ Figure 20
	±0.5	±2	±20	nA max	
Drain Off Leakage, I <sub>D</sub> (Off)	±0.1			nA typ	$V_S = 1 \text{ V to } 30 \text{ V}, V_D = 30 \text{ V to } 1 \text{ V}; \text{ see}$ Figure 20
	±0.5	±2	±20	nA max	
Channel On Leakage, I <sub>D</sub> (On), I <sub>S</sub> (On)	±0.2			nA typ	$V_S = V_D = 1 \text{ V to } 30 \text{ V; see Figure } 23$
	±1	±8	±40	nA max	
DIGITAL INPUTS					
Input High Voltage, V <sub>INH</sub>			2.0	V min	
Input Low Voltage, V <sub>INL</sub>			0.8	V max	
Input Current, I <sub>INL</sub> or I <sub>INH</sub>	0.002			μA typ	$V_{IN} = V_{GND} \text{ or } V_{DD}$
			±0.1	μA max	
Digital Input Capacitance, C <sub>IN</sub>	6			pF typ	
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS <sup>1</sup>					
ton	160			ns typ	$R_L = 300 \Omega, C_L = 35 pF$
	187	212	230	ns max	$V_S = 18 V$ ; see Figure 26
t <sub>OFF</sub>	180			ns typ	$R_L = 300 \Omega, C_L = 35 pF$
	213	221	225	ns max	$V_S = 18 V$ ; see Figure 26
Charge Injection, Q <sub>INJ</sub>	255			pC typ	$V_S = 18 \text{ V}, R_S = 0 \Omega, C_L = 1 \text{ nF; see}$ Figure 27
Off Isolation	-50			dB typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$ , $C_L = 5 pF$ , $f = 1 MHz$ ; see Figure 22
Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise $(THD + N)$	0.01			% typ	$R_L$ = 1 kΩ, 18 V p-p, f = 20 Hz to 20 kHz; see Figure 24
–3 dB Bandwidth	170			MHz typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$ , $C_L = 5 pF$ ; see Figure 25
Insertion Loss	-0.55			dB typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$ , $C_L = 5 pF$ , $f = 1 MHz$ ; see Figure 25
C <sub>s</sub> (Off)	26			pF typ	$V_S = 18 \text{ V, } f = 1 \text{ MHz}$
C <sub>D</sub> (Off)	28			pF typ	$V_S = 18 \text{ V, } f = 1 \text{ MHz}$
$C_D$ (On), $C_S$ (On)	65			pF typ	$V_S = 18 \text{ V, } f = 1 \text{ MHz}$
POWER REQUIREMENTS					$V_{DD} = 39.6 \text{ V}$
lod	80			μA typ	Digital inputs = 0 V or V <sub>DD</sub>
	100		130	μA max	
$V_{DD}$			9/40	V min/V max	$GND = 0 V, V_{SS} = 0 V$

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Guaranteed by design; not subject to production test.

# **CONTINUOUS CURRENT PER CHANNEL, S OR D**

Table 5.

Parameter	25°C	85°C	125°C	Unit	Test Condition/Comments
8-LEAD MSOP					$\theta_{JA} = 133.1^{\circ}C/W$
$V_{DD} = 15 \text{ V}, V_{SS} = -15 \text{ V}$	171	116	79	mA maximum	
$V_{DD} = 20 \text{ V}, V_{SS} = -20 \text{ V}$	177	120.5	81	mA maximum	
$V_{DD} = 12 \text{ V, } V_{SS} = 0 \text{ V}$	139	99	70	mA maximum	
$V_{DD} = 36 \text{ V}, V_{SS} = 0 \text{ V}$	174	118	81	mA maximum	
8-LEAD LFCSP					$\theta_{JA} = 60.88$ °C/W
$V_{DD} = 15 \text{ V}, V_{SS} = -15 \text{ V}$	234	150	93	mA maximum	
$V_{DD} = 20 \text{ V}, V_{SS} = -20 \text{ V}$	246	155	95	mA maximum	
$V_{DD} = 12 \text{ V, } V_{SS} = 0 \text{ V}$	193	130	85	mA maximum	
$V_{DD} = 36 \text{ V}, V_{SS} = 0 \text{ V}$	241	153	95	mA maximum	

# **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

 $T_A = 25$ °C, unless otherwise noted.

Table 6.

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Parameter	Rating
V <sub>DD</sub> to V <sub>SS</sub>	48 V
V <sub>DD</sub> to GND	−0.3 V to +48 V
V <sub>SS</sub> to GND	+0.3 V to -48 V
Analog Inputs <sup>1</sup>	$V_{SS} - 0.3 \text{ V to } V_{DD} + 0.3 \text{ V or}$ 30 mA, whichever occurs first
Digital Inputs <sup>1</sup>	$V_{SS}$ – 0.3 V to $V_{DD}$ + 0.3 V or 30 mA, whichever occurs first
Peak Current, S or D Pin	630 mA (pulsed at 1 ms, 10% duty cycle maximum)
Continuous Current, S or D <sup>2</sup>	Data + 15%
Temperature Range	
Operating	–40°C to +125°C
Storage	−65°C to +150°C
Junction Temperature	150°C
Thermal Impedance, $\theta_{JA}$	
8-Lead MSOP (4-Layer Board)	133.1°C/W
8-Lead LFCSP	60.88°C/W
Reflow Soldering Peak Temperature, Pb Free	As per JEDEC J-STD-020
Human Body Model (HBM) ESD	8 kV

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Overvoltages at the IN, S, and D pins are clamped by internal diodes. Limit current to the maximum ratings given.

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

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

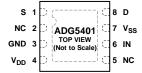
#### **ESD CAUTION**



**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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See Table 5.

# PIN CONFIGURATIONS AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS



NOTES 1. NC = NO CONNECT. NOT INTERNALLY CONNECTED. 2. THE EXPOSED PAD IS TIED TO SUBSTRATE,  $V_{SS}$ .

Figure 2. 8-Lead LFCSP Pin Configuration



Figure 3. 8-Lead MSOP Pin Configuration

**Table 7. Pin Function Descriptions** 

	Pin No.			
8-Lead LFCSP	8-Lead MSOP	Mnemonic	Description	
1	1	S	Source Terminal. This pin can be an input or output.	
2	2	NC	No Connect. Not internally connected.	
3	3	GND	Ground (0 V) Reference.	
4	4	$V_{DD}$	Most Positive Power Supply Potential.	
5	5	NC	No Connect. Not internally connected.	
6	6	IN	Logic Control Input.	
7	7	V <sub>SS</sub>	Most Negative Power Supply Potential.	
8	8	D	Drain Terminal. This pin can be an input or output.	
	Not applicable	EPAD	The exposed pad is tied to substrate, V <sub>SS</sub> .	

**Table 8. Truth Table** 

IN	Switch Condition
1	On
0	Off

# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

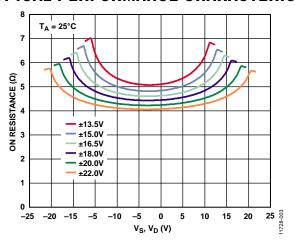


Figure 4. On Resistance as a Function of  $V_S$ ,  $V_D$  (Dual Supply)

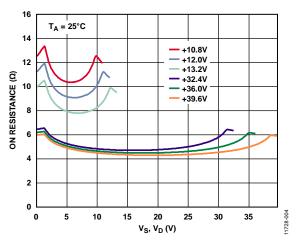


Figure 5. On Resistance as a Function of  $V_s$ ,  $V_D$  (Single Supply)

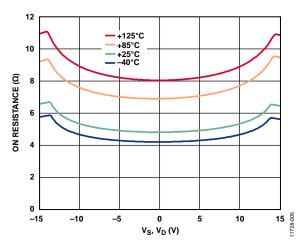


Figure 6. On Resistance as a Function of  $V_S(V_D)$  for Different Temperatures,  $\pm 15 \text{ V Dual Supply}$ 

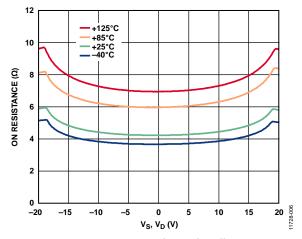


Figure 7. On Resistance as a Function of  $V_S$  ( $V_D$ ) for Different Temperatures,  $\pm 20$  V Dual Supply

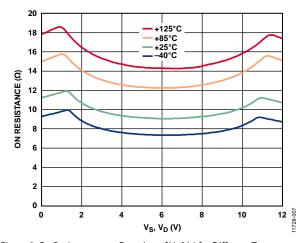


Figure 8. On Resistance as a Function of  $V_S(V_D)$  for Different Temperatures, 12 V Single Supply

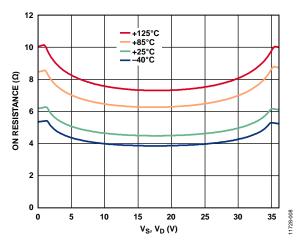


Figure 9. On Resistance as a Function of  $V_5$  ( $V_0$ ) for Different Temperatures, 36 V Single Supply

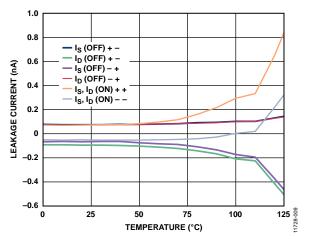


Figure 10. Leakage Currents as a Function of Temperature, ±15 V Dual Supply

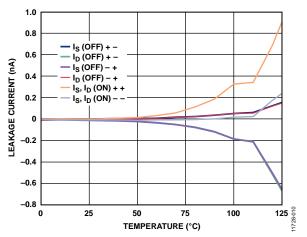


Figure 11. Leakage Currents as a Function of Temperature,  $\pm 20$  V Dual Supply

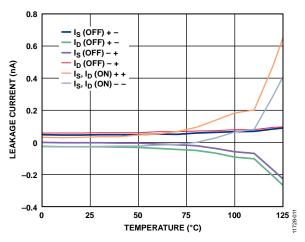


Figure 12. Leakage Currents as a Function of Temperature, 12 V Single Supply

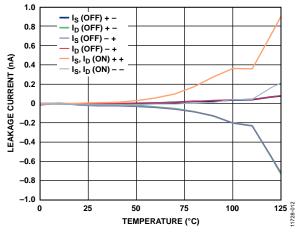


Figure 13. Leakage Currents as a Function of Temperature, 36 V Single Supply

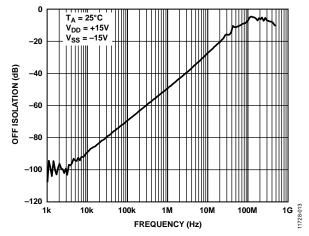


Figure 14. Off Isolation vs. Frequency

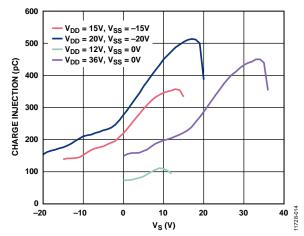


Figure 15. Charge Injection vs. Source Voltage (V<sub>S</sub>)

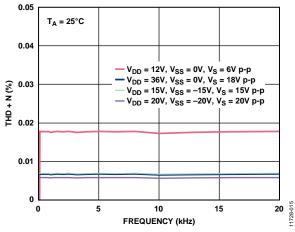


Figure 16. THD + N vs. Frequency

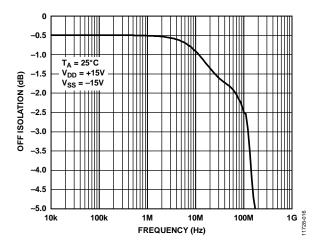


Figure 17. Bandwidth

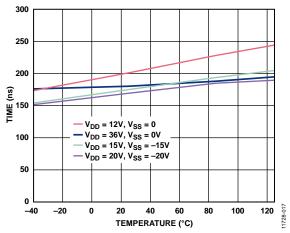


Figure 18. ttransition Times vs. Temperature

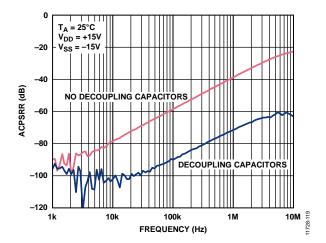


Figure 19. ACPSRR vs. Frequency

# **TEST CIRCUITS**

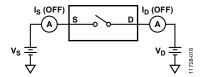
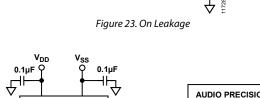


Figure 20. Off Leakage



NC = NO CONNECT

NC C

I<sub>D</sub> (ON)

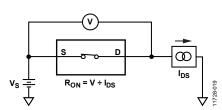


Figure 21. On Resistance

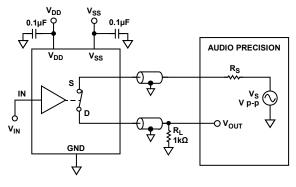


Figure 24. THD + N

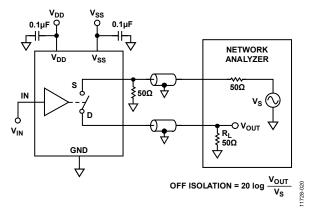


Figure 22. Off Isolation

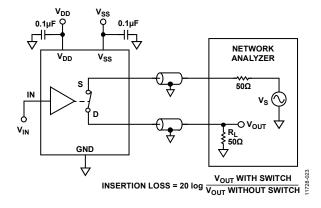
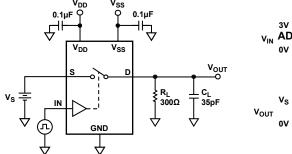


Figure 25. Bandwidth



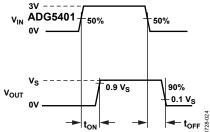


Figure 26. Switching Times, ton and toff

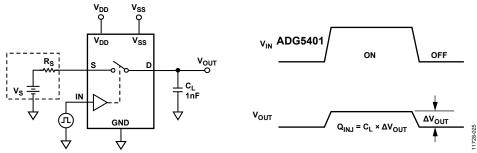


Figure 27. Charge Injection

### **TERMINOLOGY**

#### $I_{DD}$

IDD represents the positive supply current.

#### Iss

Iss represents the negative supply current.

#### $V_D, V_S$

 $V_{\text{D}}$  and  $V_{\text{S}}$  represent the analog voltage on Terminal D and Terminal S, respectively.

#### $\mathbf{R}_{ON}$

 $R_{\mathrm{ON}}$  is the ohmic resistance between Terminal D and Terminal S.

#### $R_{FLAT\,(ON)}$

 $R_{\text{FLAT (ON)}}$  represents the difference between the maximum and minimum value of on resistance as measured over the specified analog signal range.

#### Is (Off)

I<sub>S</sub> (Off) is the source leakage current with the switch off.

#### I<sub>D</sub> (Off)

ID (Off) is the drain leakage current with the switch off.

#### $I_D$ (On), $I_S$ (On)

 $I_{D}\left(On\right)$  and  $I_{S}\left(On\right)$  represent the channel leakage currents with the switch on.

#### $V_{INI}$

 $V_{\text{INL}}$  is the maximum input voltage for Logic 0.

#### $V_{INH}$

 $V_{\text{INH}}$  is the minimum input voltage for Logic 1.

#### $I_{INL}$ , $I_{INH}$

 $I_{\rm INL}$  and  $I_{\rm INH}$  represent the low and high input currents of the digital inputs.

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

 $C_{\scriptscriptstyle D}\left(Off\right)$  represents the off switch drain capacitance, which is measured with reference to ground.

#### Cs (Off)

C<sub>s</sub> (Off) represents the off switch source capacitance, which is measured with reference to ground.

#### $C_D$ (On), $C_S$ (On)

 $C_D$  (On) and  $C_S$  (On) represent the on switch capacitances, which are measured with reference to ground.

#### CIN

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

#### ton

 $t_{\rm ON}$  represents the delay time between the 50% and 90% points of the digital input and switch on condition.

#### tofi

 $t_{\text{OFF}}$  represents the delay time between the 50% and 90% points of the digital input and switch off condition.

#### Off Isolation

Off isolation is a measure of unwanted signal coupling through an off channel.

#### **Charge Injection**

Charge injection is a measure of the glitch impulse transferred from the digital input to the analog output during switching.

#### Bandwidth

Bandwidth is the frequency at which the output is attenuated by 3 dB from its dc value.

#### Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise (THD + N)

The ratio of the harmonic amplitude plus noise of the signal to the fundamental is represented by THD + N.

#### AC Power Supply Rejection Ratio (ACPSRR)

ACPSRR measures the ability of the device to avoid coupling noise and spurious signals that appear on the supply voltage pin to the output of the switch. The dc voltage on the device is modulated by a sine wave of 0.62 V p-p. The ratio of the amplitude of the signal on the output to the amplitude of the modulation is the ACPSRR (see Figure 19).

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The ADG54xx family of switches and multiplexers provide a robust solution for instrumentation, industrial, 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 ADG5401 high voltage switch allows single-supply operation from 9 V to 40 V and dual-supply operation from  $\pm 9$  V to  $\pm 22$  V. The ADG5401 (as well as other select devices within this family) achieves an 8 kV human body model ESD rating, which provides a robust solution, eliminating the need for separate protection circuitry designs in some applications.

#### TRENCH ISOLATION

In the ADG5401, 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 latch-up immune 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. The two transistors form a silicon-controlled rectifier (SCR) type circuit, causing a significant amplification of the current that, in turn, leads to latch-up. With trench isolation, this diode is removed, and the result is a latch-up immune switch.

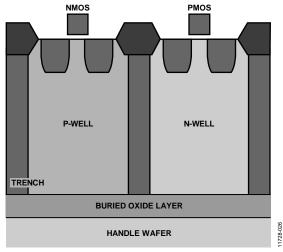


Figure 28. Trench Isolation

# **OUTLINE DIMENSIONS**

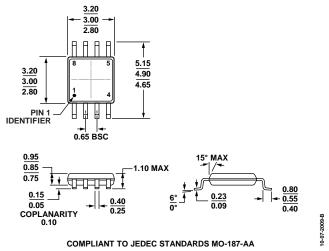


Figure 29. 8-Lead Mini Small Outline Package [MSOP] (RM-8) Dimensions shown in millimeters

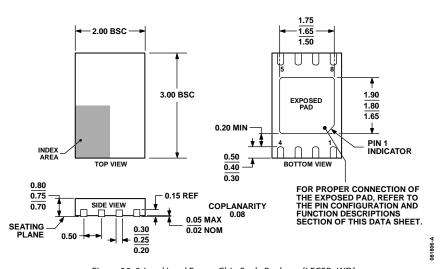


Figure 30. 8-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP\_WD] 2 mm × 3 mm Body, Very Very Thin, Dual Lead (CP-8-4) Dimensions shown in millimeters

### **ORDERING GUIDE**

Model <sup>1</sup>	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option	Branding
ADG5401BRMZ	−40°C to +125°C	8-Lead Mini Small Outline Package [MSOP]	RM-8	S2M
ADG5401BRMZ-RL7	−40°C to +125°C	8-Lead Mini Small Outline Package [MSOP]	RM-8	S2M
ADG5401BCPZ-RL7	-40°C to +125°C	8-Lead Lead Frame Chip Scale Package [LFCSP_WD]	CP-8-4	BR

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Z = RoHS Compliant Part.



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PI5A3166TAEX FSA634UCX TC4066BP(N,F) DG302BDJ-E3 PI5A100QEX HV2605FG-G HV2301FG-G RS2117YUTQK10
RS2118YUTQK10 RS2227XUTQK10 ADG452BRZ-REEL7 MAX4066ESD+ MAX391CPE+ MAX4730EXT+T MAX314CPE+
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NLAS4599DFT2G NLAST4599DFT2G NLAST4599DTT1G DG300BDJ-E3 DG2503DB-T2-GE1 DG2502DB-T2-GE1
TC4W53FU(TE12L,F) 74HC2G66DC.125 ADG619BRMZ-REEL ADG1611BRUZ-REEL7 LTC201ACN#PBF 74LV4066DB,118
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