## Data Sheet

## FEATURES

1.8 V to 5.5 V single supply
$2 \Omega$ (typical) on resistance
Low on resistance flatness
Guaranteed leakage specifications up to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

- $\mathbf{3}$ dB bandwidth > $\mathbf{2 0 0} \mathbf{~ M H z}$

Rail-to-rail operation
Fast switching times
ton 18 ns
toff 12 ns
Typical power consumption < $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~W}$
Transistor/Transistor Logic (TTL)/CMOS-compatible

## APPLICATIONS

## Battery-powered systems

Communication systems
Sample-and-hold systems
Audio signal routing
Video switching
Mechanical reed relay replacement

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADG701L/ADG702L are monolithic CMOS SPST switches. These switches are designed using an advanced submicron process that provides low power dissipation yet also offers high switching speed, low on resistance, and low leakage currents. In addition, -3 dB bandwidths greater than 200 MHz can be achieved.

The ADG701L/ADG702L can operate from a single 1.8 V to 5.5 V supply, making it ideal for use in battery-powered instruments and with the new generation of DACs and ADCs from Analog Devices, Inc.

Figure 1 and Figure 2 show that with a logic input of 1, the switch of the ADG701L is closed while the switch of the ADG702L is open. Each switch conducts equally well in both directions when on.

The ADG701L/ADG702L are packaged as 5-lead SOT-23, 6-lead SOT-23, and 8-lead MSOP.

## FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAMS



SWITCHES SHOWN FOR A LOGIC 1 INPUT

Figure 1.


Figure 2.

## PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS

1. 1.8 V to 5.5 V Single-Supply Operation. The ADG701L/ ADG702L offer high performance, including low on resistance and fast switching times. The ADG701L/ ADG702L are fully specified and guaranteed with 3 V and 5 V supply rails.
2. Very Low Ron ( $3 \Omega$ Maximum at $5 \mathrm{~V}, 5 \Omega$ Maximum at 3 V ). At 1.8 V operation, on resistance (Ros) is typically $40 \Omega$ over the temperature range.
3. On Resistance Flatness, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{FLAT}(\mathrm{ON})}(1 \Omega$ Maximum).
4. -3 dB Bandwidth $>200 \mathrm{MHz}$.
5. Low Power Dissipation. CMOS construction ensures low power dissipation.
6. Fast $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{ON}} / \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{ofF}}$.

## ADG701L/ADG702L

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## SPECIFICATIONS

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%$ and $\mathrm{GND}=0 \mathrm{~V}$. Temperature range for the B version is $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.
Table 1.

| Parameter | B Version |  | Unit | Test Conditions/Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| ANALOG SWITCH |  |  |  |  |
| Analog Signal Range |  | 0 V to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ | V | Source Voltage (Vs) $=0 \mathrm{~V}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ and source off leakage $=-10 \mathrm{~mA}$, see Figure 12 |
| Ron | 2 |  | $\Omega$ typ |  |
|  | 3 | 4 | $\Omega$ max |  |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {flaton) }}$ | 0.5 |  | $\Omega$ typ | $\mathrm{V}_{S}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ and source current ( $(\mathrm{l})=-10 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
|  |  | 1.0 | $\Omega$ max |  |
| LEAKAGE CURRENTS Source Off Leakage, Is (Off) |  |  | nA typ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  | $\pm 0.01$ |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V} / 1 \mathrm{~V}$ and drain voltage $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{D}}\right)=1 \mathrm{~V} / 4.5 \mathrm{~V}$, see Figure 14 |
|  | $\pm 0.25$ | $\pm 0.35$ |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V} / 1 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{D}}=1 \mathrm{~V} / 4.5 \mathrm{~V}$, see Figure 14 |
| Drain Off Leakage, ID (Off) | $\pm 0.01$ | - | nA max nA typ |  |
|  | $\pm 0.25$ | $\pm 0.35$ | nA max | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{D}}=1 \mathrm{~V}$ or 4.5 V , see Figure 18 |
| Channel On Leakage, $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}, \mathrm{IS}_{\mathrm{S}}(\mathrm{On})$ | $\pm 0.01$ |  | nA typ |  |
|  | $\pm 0.25$ | $\pm 0.35$ | nA max |  |
| DIGITAL INPUTS |  |  |  |  |
| Input High Voltage, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {INH }}$ | 2.4 |  | $V$ min | Digital input voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ ) $=\mathrm{V}_{\text {INL }}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\text {INH }}$ |
|  | 0.8 |  | $V$ max |  |
| Input Current |  |  |  |  |
| lind or $\mathrm{linh}^{\text {l }}$ | 0.005 | $\pm 0.1$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ typ $\mu \mathrm{A}$ max |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS ${ }^{1}$ ton | 12 | 18 | ns typ | Load resistance $\left(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}\right)=300 \Omega$ and load capacitance ( $\mathrm{C}_{\text {LOAD }}$ ) $=35 \mathrm{pF}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ns max | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{s}}=3 \mathrm{~V}$, see Figure 16 |
| toff | 8 | 12 | ns typ ns max | $\begin{aligned} & R_{L}=300 \Omega \text { and } C_{L}=35 \mathrm{pF} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{S}}=3 \mathrm{~V} \text {, see Figure } 16 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Charge Injection | 5 |  | pC typ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}=2 \mathrm{~V}$ and source resistance $\left(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{S}}\right)=0 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{nF}$, see Figure 17 |
| Off Isolation | -55 |  | dB typ | $\begin{aligned} & R_{L}=50 \Omega, C_{L}=5 \mathrm{pF} \text {, and } f=10 \mathrm{MHz} \\ & R_{L}=50 \Omega, C_{L}=5 \mathrm{pF} \text {, and } f=1 \mathrm{MHz} \text {, see Figure } 13 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | -75 |  | dB typ |  |
| Bandwidth -3 dB | 200 |  | MHz typ | $R_{L}=50 \Omega$ and $C_{L}=5 \mathrm{pF}$, see Figure 15 |
| Source Capacitance ( $\mathrm{C}_{s}$ ) (Off) | 17 |  | pF typ |  |
| Drain Capacitance ( $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{D}}$ ) (Off) | 17 |  | pF typ |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{D},} \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{S}}$ (On) | 38 |  | pF typ |  |
| POWER REQUIREMENTS Supply Current (IDD) | 0.001 | 1.0 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ typ $\mu \mathrm{A}$ max | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V} \mathrm{DD}=5.5 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \text { Digital inputs }=0 \mathrm{~V} \text { or } 5 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

[^0]
## ADG701L/ADG702L

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=3 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%$ and the GND pin $=0 \mathrm{~V}$. Temperature range for the B version is $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.

Table 2.

| Parameter | B Version |  | Unit | Test Conditions/Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| ANALOG SWITCH <br> Analog Signal Range Ron <br> Rflaton) | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 5 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | 0 V to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ <br> 6 | V <br> $\Omega$ typ <br> $\Omega$ max <br> $\Omega$ typ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ and $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{S}}=-10 \mathrm{~mA}$, see Figure 12 <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ and $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{S}}=-10 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| LEAKAGE CURRENTS <br> Source Off Leakage IS (Off) <br> Drain Off Leakage $I_{D}$ (Off) <br> Channel On Leakage $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{S}}(\mathrm{On})$ | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 0.01 \\ & \pm 0.25 \\ & \pm 0.01 \\ & \pm 0.25 \\ & \pm 0.01 \\ & \pm 0.25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 0.35 \\ & \pm 0.35 \\ & \pm 0.35 \end{aligned}$ | nA typ <br> nA max <br> nA typ <br> nA max <br> nA typ <br> nA max | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{S}}=3 \mathrm{~V} / 1 \mathrm{~V} \text { and } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{D}}=1 \mathrm{~V} / 3 \mathrm{~V} \text {, see Figure } 14 \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{S}}=3 \mathrm{~V} / 1 \mathrm{~V} \text { and } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{D}}=1 \mathrm{~V} / 3 \mathrm{~V} \text {, see Figure } 14 \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{S}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{D}}=1 \mathrm{~V} \text { or } 3 \mathrm{~V} \text {, see Figure } 18 \end{aligned}$ |
| DIGITAL INPUTS Input High Voltage, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{INH}}$ Input Low Voltage, VINL Input Current linl or linh | 0.005 | 2.0 <br> 0.4 <br> $\pm 0.1$ | $V$ min <br> V max <br> $\mu \mathrm{A}$ typ <br> $\mu \mathrm{A}$ max | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {INL }}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\text {INH }}$ |
| DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS ${ }^{1}$ <br> ton <br> toff <br> Charge Injection <br> Off Isolation <br> Bandwidth -3 dB <br> $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{s}}$ (Off) <br> $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{D}}$ (Off) <br> $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{d}}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{s}}(\mathrm{On})$ | 14 <br> 8 <br> 4 <br> -55 <br> -75 <br> 200 <br> 17 <br> 17 <br> 38 | 20 13 | ns typ ns max ns typ ns max pC typ dB typ dB typ MHz typ pF typ pF typ pF typ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=300 \Omega \text { and } \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=35 \mathrm{pF} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{S}}=2 \mathrm{~V} \text {, see Figure } 16 \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=300 \Omega \text { and } \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=35 \mathrm{pF} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{S}}=2 \mathrm{~V} \text {, see Figure } 16 \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{S}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{S}}=0 \Omega \text { and } \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=1 \mathrm{nF} \text {, see Figure } 17 \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, C_{\mathrm{L}}=5 \mathrm{pF}, \text { and } \mathrm{f}=10 \mathrm{MHz} \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, C_{\mathrm{L}}=5 \mathrm{pF} \text {, and } \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz} \text {, see Figure } 13 \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega \text { and } \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=5 \mathrm{pF} \text {, see Figure } 15 \end{aligned}$ |
| POWER REQUIREMENTS ldo | 0.001 | 1.0 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ typ $\mu \mathrm{A}$ max | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \text { Digital inputs }=0 \mathrm{~V} \text { or } 3 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |

[^1]
## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise noted.
Table 3.

| Parameter | Rating |
| :--- | :--- |
| V $_{\text {DD }}$ to GND Pin | -0.3 V to +7 V |
| Analog, Digital Inputs ${ }^{1}$ | -0.3 V to $\mathrm{VDD}+0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ or 30 mA, |
|  | whichever occurs first |
| Continuous Current, S or D | 30 mA |
| Peak Current, S or D | 100 mA, pulsed at 1 ms, |
|  | $10 \%$ duty cycle maximum |
| Operating Temperature Range |  |
| $\quad$ Industrial (B Version) | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature Range | $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Junction Temperature | $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| MSOP Package, Power | 315 mW |
| Dissipation |  |
| $\theta_{\mathrm{JA}}$ Thermal Impedance | $206^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| $\theta_{\mathrm{Jc}}$ Thermal Impedance | $44^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| SOT-23 Package, Power | 282 mW |
| Dissipation |  |
| $\theta_{\mathrm{JA}}$ Thermal Impedance | $229.6^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| $\theta_{\mathrm{Jc}}$ Thermal Impedance | $91.99^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| Lead Temperature, Soldering |  |
| Vapor Phase ( 60 sec) | $215^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Infrared (15 sec) | $220^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Lead-free Reflow Soldering |  |
| Peak Temperature | $260(+0 /-5)^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Time at Peak Temperature | 10 sec to 40 sec |
| ESD | 2 kV |

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.

## ESD CAUTION

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

[^2]
## PIN CONFIGURATIONS AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS



Figure 3. 8-Lead MSOP Pin Configuration


Figure 5. 5-Lead SOT-23 Pin Configuration


Figure 4. 6-Lead SOT-23 Pin Configuration

Table 4. Pin Function Descriptions

| Pin Number |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8-Lead MSOP | 6-lead SOT-23 | 5-lead SOT-23 | Mnemonic | Description |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | D | Drain Terminal. Can be an input or output. |
| $2,3,5$ | 5 | Not applicable | NC | No Connect. |
| 4 | 6 | 5 | VDD | Most Positive Power Supply Potential. |
| 6 | 4 | 4 | IN | Logic Control Input. |
| 7 | 3 | 3 | GND | Ground ( 0 V) Reference. |
| 8 | 2 | 2 | S | Source Terminal. May be an input or output. |

Table 5. Truth Table

| ADG701L In | ADG702L In | Switch Condition |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 1 | Off |
| 1 | 0 | On |

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS



Figure 6. Ron as a Function of $V_{D}\left(V_{S}\right)$ Single Supplies


Figure 7. Ron as a Function of $V_{D}\left(V_{S}\right)$ for Different Temperatures $V_{D D}=3 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 8. Ron as a Function of $V_{D}\left(V_{S}\right)$ for Different Temperatures $V_{D D}=5 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 9. Supply Current (IsuppLr) vs. Input Switching Frequency


Figure 10. Off Isolation vs. Frequency


Figure 11. Bandwidth

## TEST CIRCUITS



Figure 12. RoN


Figure 13. Off Isolation


Figure 14. Off Leakage


Figure 15. Bandwidth


Figure 16. Switching Times


Figure 17. Charge Injection


Figure 18. On Leakage

## ADG701L/ADG702L

## TERMINOLOGY

Ron
Ohmic resistance between D and $S$.

## $\mathrm{R}_{\text {flat(on) }}$

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)

Source leakage current with the switch off.

## $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}$ (OFF)

Drain leakage current with the switch off.

## $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{S}}(\mathrm{ON})$

Channel leakage current with the switch on.
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{D}}\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{s}}\right)$
Analog voltage on Terminal D and Terminal S.
$\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{s}}$ (OFF)
Off switch source capacitance.
$\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{D}}$ (OFF)
Off switch drain capacitance.

## $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{D}}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{s}}$ (ON)

On switch capacitance.

## ton

Delay between applying the digital control input and the output switching on. See Figure 16.
toff
Delay between applying the digital control input and the output switching off.

## Off Isolation

A measure of unwanted signal coupling through an off switch.

## Charge Injection

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

## Bandwidth

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

## On Response

The frequency response of the on switch.

## On Loss

The voltage drop across the on switch, seen in Figure 11 as the number of decibels the signal is away from 0 dB at very low frequencies.

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The ADG701L/ADG702L belong to the Analog Devices new family of CMOS switches. This series of general-purpose switches have improved switching times, lower Ron, higher bandwidth, low power consumption, and low leakage currents.

## SUPPLY VOLTAGES

Functionality of the ADG701L/ADG702L extends from 1.8 V to 5.5 V single supply, making the parts ideal for battery-powered instruments where power, efficiency, and performance are important design parameters.

It is important to note that the supply voltage affects the input signal range, the on resistance, and the switching times of the part. The effects of the power supplies can be clearly seen in the Typical Performance Characteristics section and the Specifications section.

For $V_{\mathrm{DD}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$ operation, Ron is typically $40 \Omega$ over the temperature range.

## BANDWIDTH

Figure 19 illustrates the parasitic components that affect the ac performance of CMOS switches (a box surrounds the switch). Additional external capacitances further degrade some performance. These capacitances affect feedthrough, crosstalk, and system bandwidth.


Figure 19. Switch Represented by Equivalent Parasitic Components
The transfer function that describes the equivalent diagram of the switch (see Figure 19) is of the form $\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{s})$, as shown in the following equation:

$$
A(s)=R_{T}\left(\frac{s\left(R_{O N} C_{D S}\right)+1}{s\left(R_{O N} C_{T} R_{T}\right)+1}\right)
$$

and calculate the total capacitance, $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{T}}$, with the following equation:

$$
C_{T}=C_{L O A D}+C_{D}+C_{D S}
$$

The signal transfer characteristic is dependent on the switch channel capacitance, $C_{\text {Ds. }}$. This capacitance creates a frequency zero in the numerator of the transfer function, $\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{s})$. Because the switch on resistance is small, this zero usually occurs at high frequencies. The bandwidth is a function of the switch output capacitance combined with $C_{D S}$ and the load capacitance. The frequency pole corresponding to these capacitances appears in the denominator of $\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{s})$.

The dominant effect of the output capacitance, $C_{D}$, causes the pole breakpoint frequency to occur first. In order to maximize bandwidth, a switch must have a low input and output capacitance and low on resistance. The on response versus frequency for the ADG701L/ADG702L is shown in Figure 11.

## OFF ISOLATION

Off isolation is a measure of the input signal coupled through an off switch to the switch output. The capacitance, $C_{D S}$, couples the input signal to the output load when the switch is off (see Figure 20).


Figure 20. Off Isolation Is Affected by External Load Resistance and Capacitance

The larger the value of $C_{D S}$, the larger the values of feedthrough produced. Figure 10 illustrates the drop in off isolation as a function of frequency. From dc to roughly 1 MHz , the switch shows better than -75 dB isolation. Up to frequencies of 10 MHz , the off isolation remains better than -55 dB . As the frequency increases, more and more of the input signal is coupled through to the output. Off isolation can be maximized by choosing a switch with the smallest $C_{\text {ds }}$ possible. The values of load resistance and capacitance also affect off isolation, as they contribute to the coefficients of the poles and zeros in the transfer function of the switch when open.

$$
A(s)=R_{T}\left(\frac{s\left(R_{L O A D} C_{D S}\right)+1}{s\left(R_{L O A D}\right)\left(C_{T}\right)+1}\right)
$$

where $C_{D S}$ is the drain/source capacitance.

## OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



Figure 22. 6-Lead Small Outline Transistor Package [SOT-23]
Dimensions shown in millimeters


COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MO-178-AA
Figure 23. 5-Lead Small Outline Transistor Package [SOT-23]
(RJ-5)
Dimensions shown in millimeters

## ORDERING GUIDE

| Model $^{1}$ | Temperature Range | Package Description | Package Option | Marking Code $^{\mathbf{2}}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ADG701LBRJZ-500RL7 | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 5-Lead Small Outline Transistor Package [SOT-23] | RJ-5 | S10 |
| ADG701LBRJZ-REEL7 | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 5-Lead Small Outline Transistor Package [SOT-23] | RJ-5 | S10 |
| ADG701LBRMZ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8-Lead Mini Small Outline Package [MSOP] | RM-8 | S10 |
| ADG701LBRMZ-REEL7 | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8-Lead Mini Small Outline Package [MSOP] | RM-8 | S10 |
| ADG701LBRTZ-REEL7 | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 6-Lead Small Outline Transistor Package [SOT-23] | RJ-6 | S10 |
| ADG702LBRMZ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 8-Lead Mini Small Outline Package [MSOP] | RM-8 | S11 |
| ADG702LBRTZ-REEL7 | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 6-Lead Small Outline Transistor Package [SOT-23] | RJ-6 | S11 |

${ }^{1} Z=$ RoHS Compliant Part.
${ }^{2}$ Due to package size limitations, these three characters represent the part number.

## X-ON Electronics

Largest Supplier of Electrical and Electronic Components
Click to view similar products for Analogue Switch ICs category:
Click to view products by Analog Devices manufacturer:
Other Similar products are found below :
FSA3051TMX NLAS4684FCTCG NLAS5223BLMNR2G NLVAS4599DTT1G NLX2G66DMUTCG 425541DB 425528R 099044FB NLAS5123MNR2G PI5A4599BCEX NLAS4717EPFCT1G PI5A3167CCEX SLAS3158MNR2G PI5A392AQE PI5A4157ZUEX PI5A3166TAEX FSA634UCX TC4066BP(N,F) DG302BDJ-E3 PI5A100QEX HV2605FG-G HV2301FG-G RS2117YUTQK10 RS2118YUTQK10 RS2227XUTQK10 ADG452BRZ-REEL7 MAX4066ESD+ MAX391CPE+ MAX4730EXT+T MAX314CPE+ BU4066BCFV-E2 MAX313CPE+ BU4S66G2-TR NLAS3158MNR2G NLASB3157MTR2G TS3A4751PWR NLAS4157DFT2G NLAS4599DFT2G NLAST4599DFT2G NLAST4599DTT1G DG300BDJ-E3 DG2503DB-T2-GE1 DG2502DB-T2-GE1

TC4W53FU(TE12L,F) 74HC2G66DC. 125 ADG619BRMZ-REEL ADG1611BRUZ-REEL7 LTC201ACN\#PBF 74LV4066DB,118
FSA2275AUMX


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Guaranteed by design, not subject to production test.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Guaranteed by design, not subject to production test.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Overvoltages at IN, S, or D are clamped by internal diodes. Current should be limited to the maximum ratings given.

