

General Purpose CMOS Logic IC Quad-Analog Switch

BU4066BC BU4066BCF BU4066BCFV

General Description

The BU4066BC series ICs each contain 4 independent switches capable of controlling either digital or analog signals.

Features

- Low Power Consumption
- Wide Operating Supply Voltage Range

Key Specifications

- Operating Supply Voltage Range:
- Input Voltage Range:
- VEE to VDD

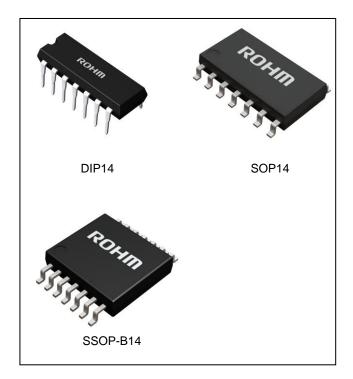
3V to 18V

Operating Temperature Range: -40°C to +85°C

Packages

W(Typ) x D(Typ) x H(Max)

DIP14 SOP14 SSOP-B14 19.40mm x 6.50mm x 7.95mm 8.70mm x 6.20mm x 1.71mm 5.00mm x 6.40mm x 1.35mm

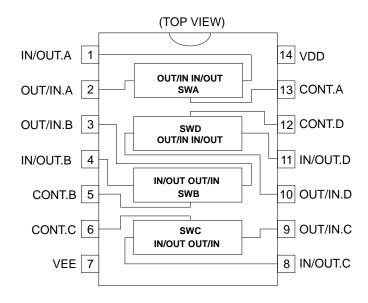


Truth Table

Inputs		Switches		
CONT.A	Н	SWA is turned on. (1pin-2pin)		
CONTA	L	SWA is turned off. (1pin-2pin)		
CONT.B	Н	SWB is turned on. (3pin-4pin)		
CONT.B	L	SWB is turned off. (3pin-4pin)		
CONT.C	Н	SWC is turned on. (8pin-9pin)		
CONT.C	L	SWC is turned off. (8pin-9pin)		
CONT.D	Н	SWD is turned on. (10pin-11pin)		
	L	SWD is turned off. (10pin-11pin)		

OProduct structure : Silicon monolithic integrated circuit OThis product has no designed protection against radioactive rays

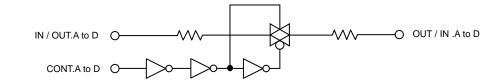
Pin Configuration



Pin Description

Pin No.	Pin Name	I/O	Function
1	IN/OUT.A	I/O	Analog Switch Input / Output.A
2	OUT/IN.A	I/O	Analog Switch Input / Output.A
3	OUT/IN.B	I/O	Analog Switch Input / Output.B
4	IN/OUT.B	I/O	Analog Switch Input / Output.B
5	CONT.B	I	Control Input.B
6	CONT.C	I	Control Input.C
7	VEE	-	Power Supply(-)
8	IN/OUT.C	I/O	Analog Switch Input / Output.C
9	OUT/IN.C	I/O	Analog Switch Input / Output.C
10	OUT/IN.D	I/O	Analog Switch Input / Output.D
11	IN/OUT.D	I/O	Analog Switch Input / Output.D
12	CONT.D	I	Control Input.D
13	CONT.A	I	Control Input.A
14	VDD	-	Power Supply(+)

Block Diagram



Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_A = 25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Rating	Unit	
Supply Voltage		V _{DD}	-0.5 to +20.0	V	
Input Voltage		VIN	(V _{EE} -0.5) to (V _{DD} +0.5)	V	
Control Input Current		lin	±10	mA	
Operating Temperature		Topr	-40 to +85	°C	
Storage Temperature		Tstg	-55 to +150	°C	
Maximum Junction Temperature		T _{Jmax}	+150	°C	
		DIP14	1.18 (Note 1)		
Power Dissipation	PD	SOP14	0.56 (Note 2)	W	
		SSOP-B14	0.87 (Note 3)		

Caution: Operating the IC over the absolute maximum ratings may damage the IC. The damage can either be a short circuit between pins or an open circuit between pins and the internal circuitry. Therefore, it is important to consider circuit protection measures, such as adding a fuse, in case the IC is operated over the absolute maximum ratings.

(Note 1) Reduce 9.5mW/°C above 25°C.

(Note 2) Mounted on 70.0mm x 70.0mm x 1.6mm board glass epoxy board, reduce 4.5mW/°C above 25°C.

(Note 3) Mounted on 70.0mm x 70.0mm x 1.6mm board glass epoxy board, reduce 7.0mW/°C above 25°C.

Recommended Operating Conditions (T_A= -40°C to +85°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Supply Voltage	V _{DD}	3.0	-	18.0	V
Input Voltage	Vin	Vee	-	Vdd	V

Electrical Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified $V_{EE}=0V T_A=25^{\circ}C$)

Parameter Sym		Symbol Min Typ Max Ur		Unit	Conditions			
DC Characteristics								
		3.5	-	-		V _{DD} =5V		
Input "H" Voltage	Vih	7.0	-	-	V	V _{DD} =10V	-	
		11.0	-	-		V _{DD} =15V		
		-	-	1.5		V _{DD} =5V		
Input "L" Voltage	VIL	-	-	3.0	V	V _{DD} =10V	-	
		-	-	3.75		V _{DD} =15V	_	
Input "H" Current	I _{IH}	-	-	0.3	μA	V _{DD} =15V	V _{IH} =15V	
Input "L" Current	lı∟	-	-	-0.3	μA	V _{DD} =15V	VIL=0V	
		-	500	600		V _{DD} =5V CONT=5V	V _{IN} =2.5V R _L =10kΩ	
ON Resistance	Ron	-	120	500	Ω	V _{DD} =10V CONT=10V	V _{IN} =5V R _L =10kΩ	
		-	80	280		V _{DD} =15V CONT=15V	V _{IN} =7.5V R _L =10kΩ	
		-	25	-		V _{DD} =5V	V _{IN} =V _{DD} /2 RL=10kΩ	
ON Resistance Defluxion	$\triangle R_{ON}$	-	10	-	Ω	V _{DD} =10V		
		-	5	-		V _{DD} =15V	_	
Channel-OFF	IOFF	-	-	0.3	μA	V _{DD} =15V	V _{IN} =15V V _{OUT} =0V	
Leakage Current		-	-	-0.3	μ/	V _{DD} =15V	V _{IN} =0V V _{OUT} =15V	
Static Supply Current	IDD	-	-	1.0	μA	V _{DD} =5V		
		-	-	2.0		V _{DD} =10V	VIN=VDD or VEE	
		-	-	4.0		V _{DD} =15V		
Input Capacitance (Control Input)	Cc	-	8	-	pF	-	f=1MHz	
Input capacitance (Switch Input)	Cs	-	10	-	pF	-	f=1MHz	
Switching Characteristics, CL	=50pF							
Propagation Delay Time	tplh tphl	-	20	50	_	V _{DD} =5V		
IN→OUT		-	12	40	ns	V _{DD} =10V	R_=10kΩ	
		-	10	30		V _{DD} =15V		
Propagation Delay Time		-	40	90	-	VDD=5V	RL=1kΩ	
CONT→OUT	t _{PHZ} ,t _{PLZ}	-	35	80	ns	V _{DD} =10V		
		-	30	70		V _{DD} =15V		
Propagation Delay Time	tpzh,tpzl	-	60	140	ns	V _{DD} =5V	R_=1kΩ	
CONT→OUT		-	20	50		V _{DD} =10V		
		-	15	40		V _{DD} =15V		
Feed Through Attenuation	Fτ	-	0.7	-	MHz	V _{DD} =5V V _{SS} =-5V	RL=10kΩ VIN=5VP-P VOUT=-50dE	
Sine Wave Distortion	D	-	0.1	-	%	V _{DD} =5V V _{SS} =-5V	R _L =10kΩ V _{IN} =5V _{P-P}	
Cross Talk CONT→OUT	Стс	-	-	600	mV _{P-P}	V _{DD} =5V V _{SS} =-5V	RL=10kΩ,f=1MHz VIN=5VP-P	
Cross Talk Between Channels	Ст	-	1	-	MHz	V _{DD} =5V V _{SS} =-5V	R _L =10kΩ VIN=5VP-P,VOUT=-50dI	

Waveforms of Switching Characteristics

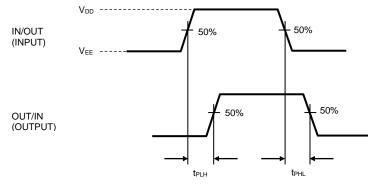


Figure 1. Propagation Delay Time IN→OUT(t_{PHZ},t_{PLZ}) Input/Output Waveform

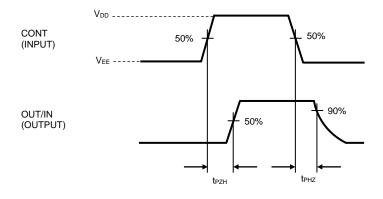


Figure 3. Propagation Delay Time CONT \rightarrow OUT (t_{PZH},t_{PHZ}) Input/Output Waveform

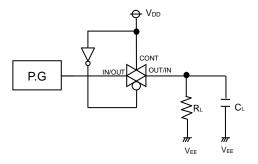


Figure 2. Propagation Delay Time IN→OUT(t_{PHZ},t_{PLZ}) Test Circuit

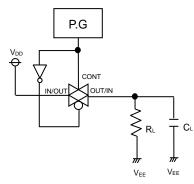
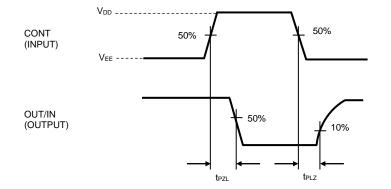
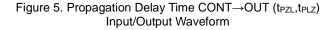


Figure 4. Propagation Delay Time CONT \rightarrow OUT (t_{PZH},t_{PHZ}) Test Circuit





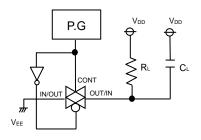


Figure 6. Propagation Delay Time CONT \rightarrow OUT (t_{PZL},t_{PLZ}) Test Circuit

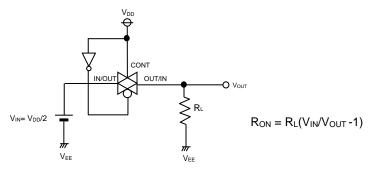
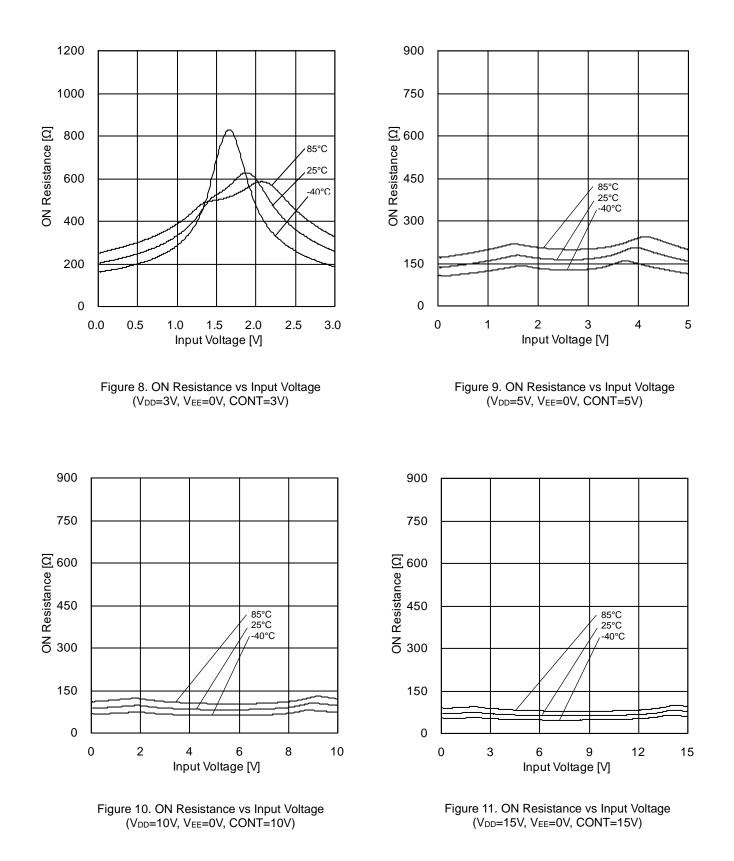
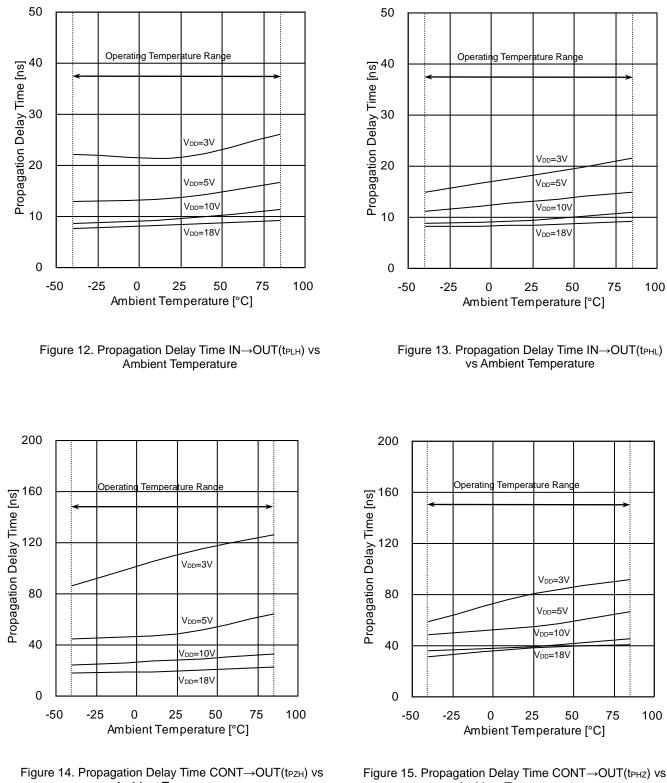


Figure 7. ON Resistance (RON) Test Circuit

Typical Performance Curves



Typical Performance Curves - continued



Ambient Temperature

Typical Performance Curves - continued

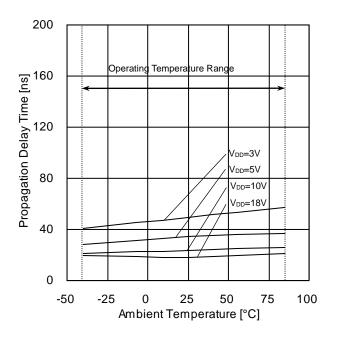


Figure 16. Propagation Delay Time CONT ${\rightarrow} \text{OUT}(t_{\text{PLZ}})$ vs Ambient Temperature

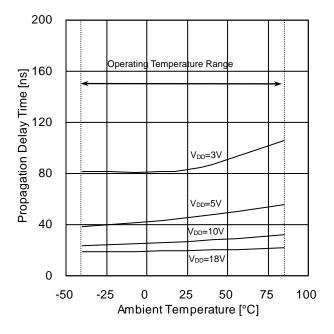


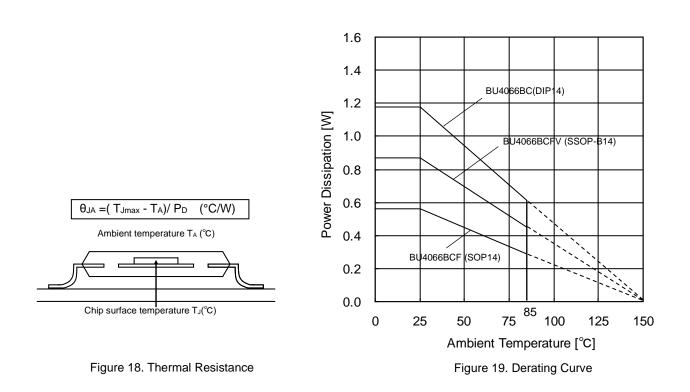
Figure 17. Propagation Delay Time CONT \rightarrow OUT(t_{PZL}) vs Ambient Temperature

Power Dissipation

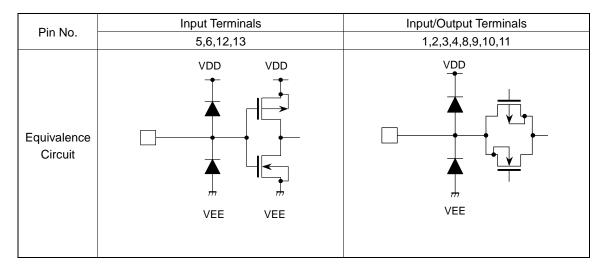
Power dissipation (total loss) indicates the power that can be consumed by IC at $T_A=25^{\circ}C$ (normal temperature). IC is heated when it consumed power, and the temperature of IC chip becomes higher than ambient temperature. The temperature that can be accepted by IC chip depends on circuit configuration, manufacturing process, and consumable power is limited. Power dissipation is determined by the temperature allowed in IC chip(maximum junction temperature) and thermal resistance of package(heat dissipation capability). The maximum junction temperature is typically equal to the maximum value in the storage temperature range. Heat generated by consumed power of IC radiates from the mold resin or lead frame of the package. The parameter which indicates this heat dissipation capability(hardness of heat release) is called thermal resistance, represented by the symbol θ_{JA} (°C/W).The temperature of IC inside the package can be estimated by this thermal resistance. Figure 11 shows the model of thermal resistance of the package. Thermal resistance θ_{JA} , ambient temperature T_A, maximum junction temperature T_{Jmax}, and power dissipation P_D can be calculated by the equation below:

$$\theta_{JA} = (T_{Jmax} - T_A) / P_D$$
 (°C/W)

Derating curve in Figure 12 indicates power that can be consumed by IC with reference to ambient temperature. Power that can be consumed by IC begins to attenuate at certain ambient temperature. This gradient is determined by thermal resistance θ_{JA} . Thermal resistance θ_{JA} depends on chip size, power consumption, package, ambient temperature, package condition, wind velocity, etc even when the same of package is used. Thermal reduction curve indicates a reference value measured at a specified condition.



I/O Equivalent Circuits



Operational Notes

1. Reverse Connection of Power Supply

Connecting the power supply in reverse polarity can damage the IC. Take precautions against reverse polarity when connecting the power supply, such as mounting an external diode between the power supply and the IC's power supply pins.

2. Power Supply Lines

Design the PCB layout pattern to provide low impedance supply lines. Separate the ground and supply lines of the digital and analog blocks to prevent noise in the ground and supply lines of the digital block from affecting the analog block. Furthermore, connect a capacitor to ground at all power supply pins. Consider the effect of temperature and aging on the capacitance value when using electrolytic capacitors.

3. Ground Voltage

Ensure that no pins are at a voltage above that of the VDD pin at any time, even during transient condition.

4. Ground Wiring Pattern

When using both small-signal and large-current ground traces, the two ground traces should be routed separately but connected to a single ground at the reference point of the application board to avoid fluctuations in the small-signal ground caused by large currents. Also ensure that the ground traces of external components do not cause variations on the ground voltage. The ground lines must be as short and thick as possible to reduce line impedance.

5. Thermal Consideration

Should by any chance the power dissipation rating be exceeded the rise in temperature of the chip may result in deterioration of the properties of the chip. The absolute maximum rating of the Pd stated in this specification is when the IC is mounted on a 70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm glass epoxy board. In case of exceeding this absolute maximum rating, increase the board size and copper area to prevent exceeding the Pd rating.

6. Recommended Operating Conditions

These conditions represent a range within which the expected characteristics of the IC can be approximately obtained. The electrical characteristics are guaranteed under the conditions of each parameter.

7. Inrush Current

When power is first supplied to the IC, it is possible that the internal logic may be unstable and inrush current may flow instantaneously due to the internal powering sequence and delays, especially if the IC has more than one power supply. Therefore, give special consideration to power coupling capacitance, power wiring, width of ground wiring, and routing of connections.

8. Operation Under Strong Electromagnetic Field

Operating the IC in the presence of a strong electromagnetic field may cause the IC to malfunction.

9. Testing on Application Boards

When testing the IC on an application board, connecting a capacitor directly to a low-impedance output pin may subject the IC to stress. Always discharge capacitors completely after each process or step. The IC's power supply should always be turned off completely before connecting or removing it from the test setup during the inspection process. To prevent damage from static discharge, ground the IC during assembly and use similar precautions during transport and storage.

10. Inter-pin Short and Mounting Errors

Ensure that the direction and position are correct when mounting the IC on the PCB. Incorrect mounting may result in damaging the IC. Avoid nearby pins being shorted to each other especially to ground, power supply and output pin. Inter-pin shorts could be due to many reasons such as metal particles, water droplets (in very humid environment) and unintentional solder bridge deposited in between pins during assembly to name a few.

Operational Notes – continued

11. Unused Input Pins

Input pins of an IC are often connected to the gate of a MOS transistor. The gate has extremely high impedance and extremely low capacitance. If left unconnected, the electric field from the outside can easily charge it. The small charge acquired in this way is enough to produce a significant effect on the conduction through the transistor and cause unexpected operation of the IC. So unless otherwise specified, unused input pins should be connected to the power supply or ground line.

12. Regarding the Input Pin of the IC

In the construction of this IC, P-N junctions are inevitably formed creating parasitic diodes or transistors. The operation of these parasitic elements can result in mutual interference among circuits, operational faults, or physical damage. Therefore, conditions which cause these parasitic elements to operate, such as applying a voltage to an input pin lower than the ground voltage should be avoided. Furthermore, do not apply a voltage to the input pins when no power supply voltage is applied to the IC. Even if the power supply voltage is applied, make sure that the input pins have voltages within the values specified in the electrical characteristics of this IC.

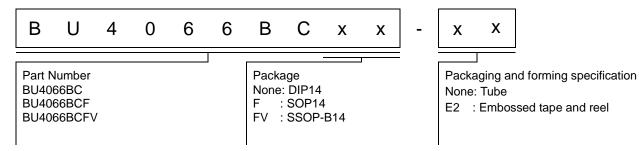
13. Ceramic Capacitor

When using a ceramic capacitor, determine the dielectric constant considering the change of capacitance with temperature and the decrease in nominal capacitance due to DC bias and others.

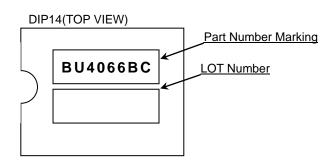
14. Area of Safe Operation (ASO)

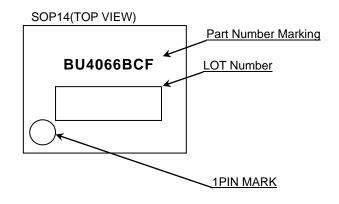
Operate the IC such that the output voltage, output current, and power dissipation are all within the Area of Safe Operation (ASO).

Ordering Information

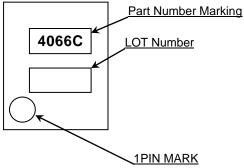


Marking Diagrams

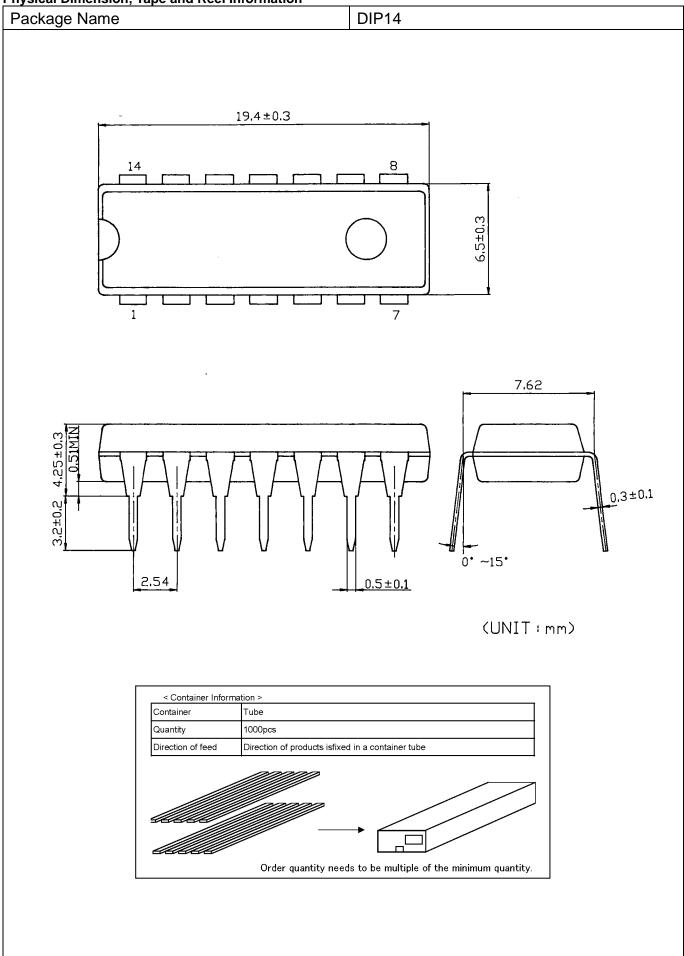


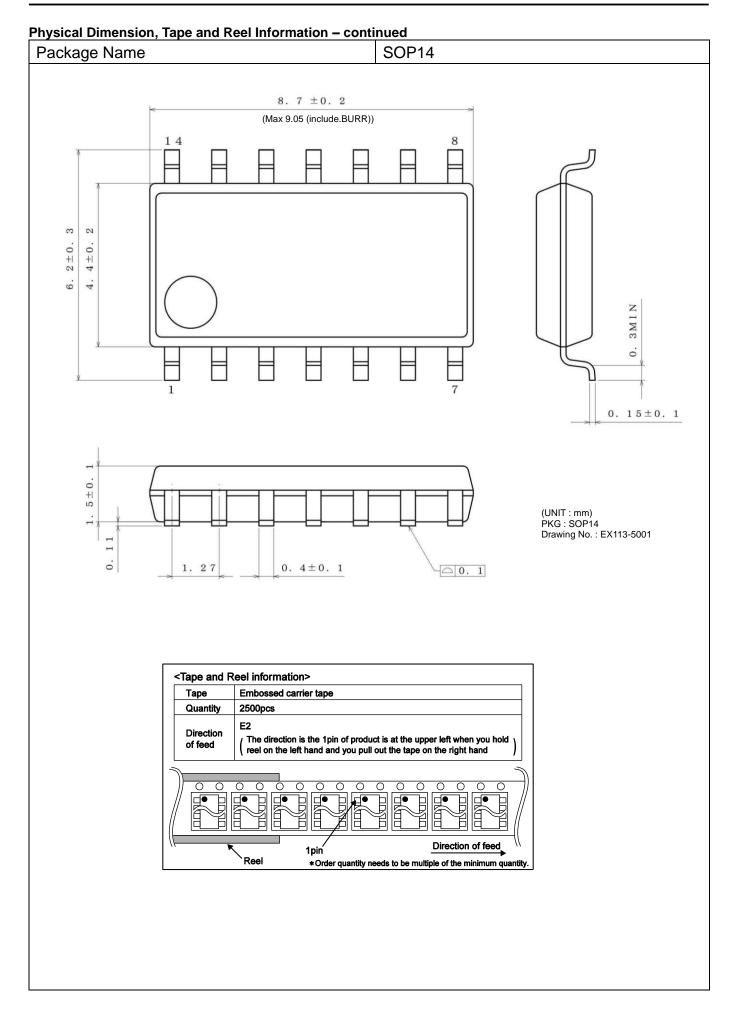


SSOP-B14(TOP VIEW)

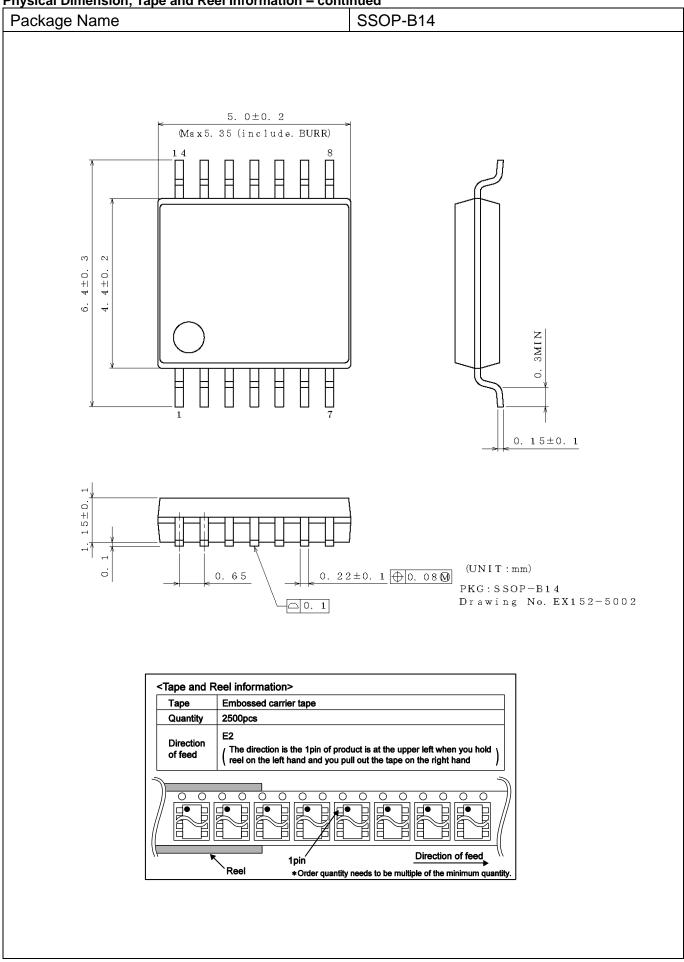








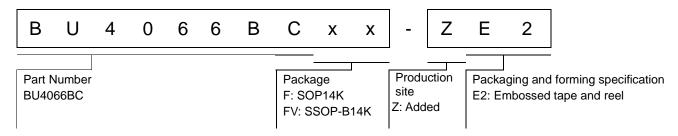




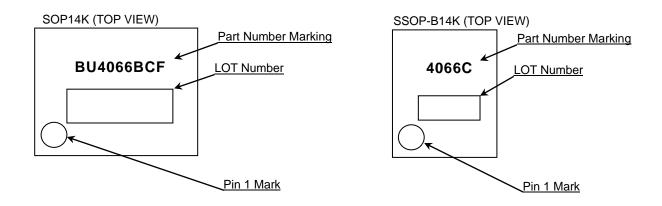
Revision History

Date	Revision	Changes			
12.Nov.2014	001	New Release			
11.Dec.2020	002	P.16-2, 16-3, 16-4 Updated packages and part numbers.			

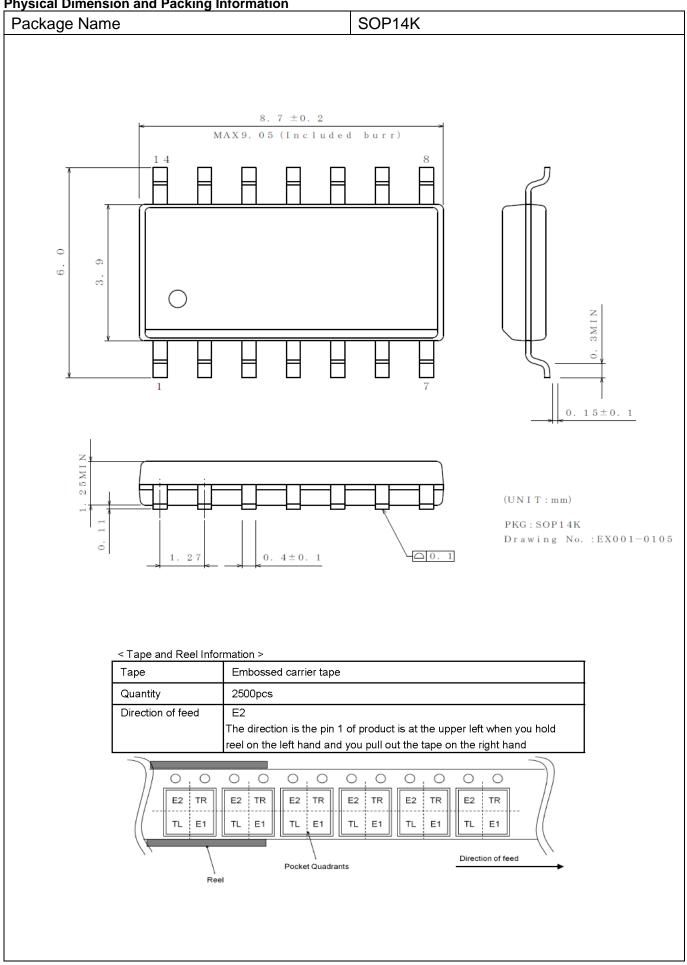
Ordering Information



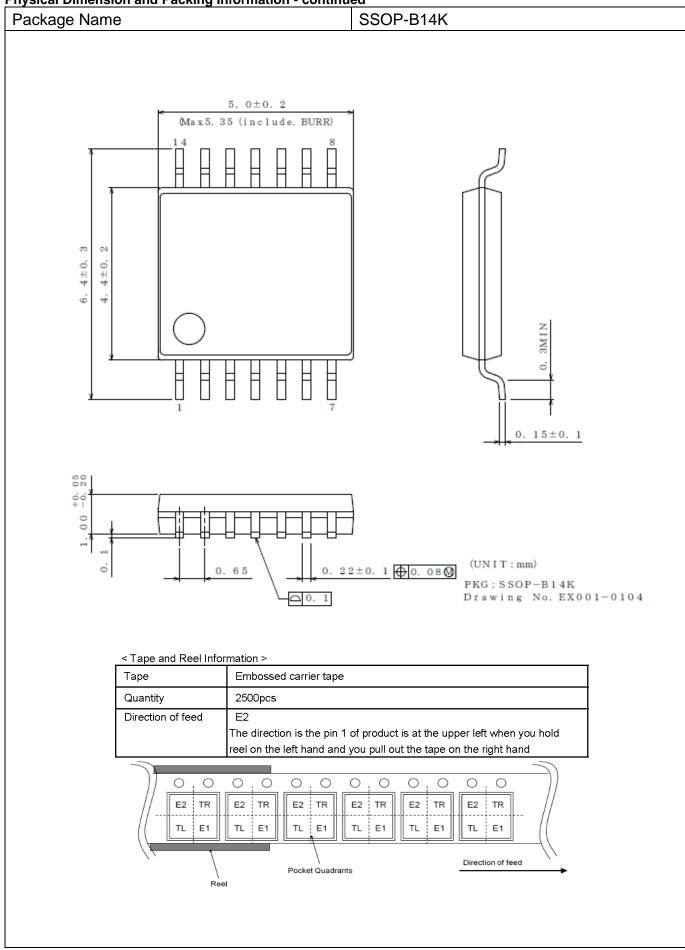
Marking Diagram











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JÁPAN	USA	EU	CHINA	
CLASSⅢ	CLASSⅢ	CLASS II b	CLASSII	
CLASSⅣ	CLASSIII	CLASSⅢ	CLASSI	

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 - [c] Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to sea wind or corrosive gases, including Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, and NO₂
 - [d] Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to static electricity or electromagnetic waves
 - [e] Use of our Products in proximity to heat-producing components, plastic cords, or other flammable items
 - [f] Sealing or coating our Products with resin or other coating materials
 - [g] Use of our Products without cleaning residue of flux (Exclude cases where no-clean type fluxes is used. However, recommend sufficiently about the residue.); or Washing our Products by using water or water-soluble cleaning agents for cleaning residue after soldering
 - [h] Use of the Products in places subject to dew condensation
- 4. The Products are not subject to radiation-proof design.
- 5. Please verify and confirm characteristics of the final or mounted products in using the Products.
- 6. In particular, if a transient load (a large amount of load applied in a short period of time, such as pulse, is applied, confirmation of performance characteristics after on-board mounting is strongly recommended. Avoid applying power exceeding normal rated power; exceeding the power rating under steady-state loading condition may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- 7. De-rate Power Dissipation depending on ambient temperature. When used in sealed area, confirm that it is the use in the range that does not exceed the maximum junction temperature.
- 8. Confirm that operation temperature is within the specified range described in the product specification.
- 9. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure induced under deviant condition from what is defined in this document.

Precaution for Mounting / Circuit board design

- 1. When a highly active halogenous (chlorine, bromine, etc.) flux is used, the residue of flux may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- 2. In principle, the reflow soldering method must be used on a surface-mount products, the flow soldering method must be used on a through hole mount products. If the flow soldering method is preferred on a surface-mount products, please consult with the ROHM representative in advance.

For details, please refer to ROHM Mounting specification

Precautions Regarding Application Examples and External Circuits

- 1. If change is made to the constant of an external circuit, please allow a sufficient margin considering variations of the characteristics of the Products and external components, including transient characteristics, as well as static characteristics.
- 2. You agree that application notes, reference designs, and associated data and information contained in this document are presented only as guidance for Products use. Therefore, in case you use such information, you are solely responsible for it and you must exercise your own independent verification and judgment in the use of such information contained in this document. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses incurred by you or third parties arising from the use of such information.

Precaution for Electrostatic

This Product is electrostatic sensitive product, which may be damaged due to electrostatic discharge. Please take proper caution in your manufacturing process and storage so that voltage exceeding the Products maximum rating will not be applied to Products. Please take special care under dry condition (e.g. Grounding of human body / equipment / solder iron, isolation from charged objects, setting of lonizer, friction prevention and temperature / humidity control).

Precaution for Storage / Transportation

- 1. Product performance and soldered connections may deteriorate if the Products are stored in the places where:
 - [a] the Products are exposed to sea winds or corrosive gases, including Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, and NO₂
 - [b] the temperature or humidity exceeds those recommended by ROHM
 - [c] the Products are exposed to direct sunshine or condensation
 - [d] the Products are exposed to high Electrostatic
- 2. Even under ROHM recommended storage condition, solderability of products out of recommended storage time period may be degraded. It is strongly recommended to confirm solderability before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.
- 3. Store / transport cartons in the correct direction, which is indicated on a carton with a symbol. Otherwise bent leads may occur due to excessive stress applied when dropping of a carton.
- 4. Use Products within the specified time after opening a humidity barrier bag. Baking is required before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.

Precaution for Product Label

A two-dimensional barcode printed on ROHM Products label is for ROHM's internal use only.

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