

CMOS Low Voltage 4 Ω Quad SPST Switches

ADG711/ADG712/ADG713

FEATURES

+1.8 V to +5.5 V Single Supply Low On Resistance (2.5 Ω Typ) Low On-Resistance Flatness -3 dB Bandwidth > 200 MHz Rail-to-Rail Operation 16-Lead TSSOP and SOIC Packages Fast Switching Times

 t_{ON} 16 ns t_{OFF} 10 ns Typical Power Consumption (< 0.01 μW) TTL/CMOS Compatible

APPLICATIONS

Battery Powered Systems Communication Systems Sample Hold Systems Audio Signal Routing Video Switching Mechanical Reed Relay Replacement

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADG711, ADG712 and ADG713 are monolithic CMOS devices containing four independently selectable switches. These switches are designed on an advanced submicron process that provides low power dissipation yet gives high switching speed, low on resistance, low leakage currents and high bandwidth.

They are designed to operate from a single +1.8 V to +5.5 V supply, making them ideal for use in battery powered instruments and with the new generation of DACs and ADCs from Analog Devices. Fast switching times and high bandwidth make the part suitable for video signal switching.

The ADG711, ADG712 and ADG713 contain four independent single-pole/single throw (SPST) switches. The ADG711 and ADG712 differ only in that the digital control logic is inverted. The ADG711 switches are turned on with a logic low on the appropriate control input, while a logic high is required to turn on the switches of the ADG712. The ADG713 contains two switches whose digital control logic is similar to the ADG711, while the logic is inverted on the other two switches.

Each switch conducts equally well in both directions when ON. The ADG713 exhibits break-before-make switching action.

The ADG711/ADG712/ADG713 are available in 16-lead TSSOP and 16-lead SOIC packages.

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAMS



PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS

- +1.8 V to +5.5 V Single Supply Operation. The ADG711, ADG712 and ADG713 offer high performance and are fully specified and guaranteed with +3 V and +5 V supply rails.
- 2. Very Low R_{ON} (4.5 Ω max at +5 V, 8 Ω max at +3 V). At supply voltage of +1.8 V, R_{ON} is typically 35 Ω over the temperature range.
- 3. Low On-Resistance Flatness.
- 4. -3 dB Bandwidth >200 MHz.
- Low Power Dissipation. CMOS construction ensures low power dissipation.
- 6. Fast t_{ON}/t_{OFF.}
- Break-Before-Make Switching. This prevents channel shorting when the switches are configured as a multiplexer (ADG713 only).
- 8. 16-Lead TSSOP and 16-Lead SOIC Packages.

REV.0

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$\label{eq:addition} ADG711/ADG712/ADG713 \\ \mbox{-} SPECIFICATIONS^{1} (V_{DD} = +5 \ V \ \pm \ 10\%, \ GND = 0 \ V. \ All \ specifications \\ \mbox{-} -40^{\circ}C \ to \ +85^{\circ}C \ unless \ otherwise \ noted.)$

	B Version			
Parameter	+25°C	-40°C to +85°C	Units	Test Conditions/Comments
ANALOG SWITCH				
Analog Signal Range		0 V to V_{DD}	v	
On-Resistance (R _{ON})	2.5		Ω typ	$V_{s} = 0 V \text{ to } V_{DD}, I_{s} = -10 \text{ mA};$
	4	4.5	Ω max	Test Circuit 1
On-Resistance Match Between		0.05	Ωtyp	$V_{\rm S} = 0$ V to $V_{\rm DD}$, $I_{\rm S} = -10$ mA
Channels (ΔR_{ON})		0.3	Ω max	
On-Resistance Flatness $(R_{FLAT(ON)})$	0.5		Ω typ	$V_{S} = 0 V$ to V_{DD} , $I_{S} = -10 mA$
		1.0	Ω max	
LEAKAGE CURRENTS				$V_{DD} = +5.5 V;$
Source OFF Leakage I _S (OFF)	±0.01		nA typ	$V_{S} = 4.5 V/1 V$, $V_{D} = 1 V/4.5 V$;
	±0.1	± 0.2	nA max	Test Circuit 2
Drain OFF Leakage I _D (OFF)	±0.01		nA typ	$V_{\rm S} = 4.5 \text{ V}/1 \text{ V}, V_{\rm D} = 1 \text{ V}/4.5 \text{ V};$
	±0.1	± 0.2	nA max	Test Circuit 2
Channel ON Leakage I _D , I _S (ON)	±0.01		nA typ	$V_{\rm S} = V_{\rm D} = 1$ V, or 4.5 V;
	±0.1	± 0.2	nA max	Test Circuit 3
DIGITAL INPUTS				
Input High Voltage, V _{INH}		2.4	V min	
Input Low Voltage, V _{INL}		0.8	V max	
Input Current				
I _{INL} or I _{INH}	0.005		μA typ	$V_{IN} = V_{INL}$ or V_{INH}
		± 0.1	μA max	
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS ²				
t _{ON}	11		ns typ	$R_L = 300 \Omega$, $C_L = 35 pF$,
		16	ns max	$V_S = 3 V$; Test Circuit 4
t _{OFF}	6		ns typ	$R_L = 300 \Omega, C_L = 35 pF,$
		10	ns max	$V_{S} = 3 V$; Test Circuit 4
Break-Before-Make Time Delay, t _D	6		ns typ	$R_L = 300 \Omega, C_L = 35 pF,$
(ADG713 Only)		1	ns min	$V_{S1} = V_{S2} = 3 V$; Test Circuit 5
Charge Injection	3		pC typ	$V_{S} = 2 V; R_{S} = 0 \Omega, C_{L} = 1 nF;$
				Test Circuit 6
Off Isolation	-58		dB typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$, $C_L = 5 pF$, $f = 10 MHz$
	-78		dB typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$, $C_L = 5 pF$, $f = 1 MHz$; Test Circuit 7
Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk	-90		dB typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$, $C_L = 5 pF$, $f = 10 MHz$;
Chamier to Chamier Crosstark	50		dD typ	Test Circuit 8
Bandwidth –3 dB	200		MHz typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$, $C_L = 5 pF$; Test Circuit 9
C _s (OFF)	10		pF typ	
C _D (OFF)	10		pF typ	
$C_D, C_S(ON)$	22		pF typ	
POWER REQUIREMENTS				V_{DD} = +5.5 V
I _{DD}	0.001		μA typ	Digital Inputs = $0 \text{ V or } 5 \text{ V}$
		1.0	μA max	

NOTES

 1Temperature ranges are as follows: B Version: –40 $^\circ C$ to +85 $^\circ C.$

²Guaranteed by design, not subject to production test.

Specifications subject to change without notice.

 $\label{eq:specifications} SPECIFICATIONS^{1} (V_{DD} = +3 \ V \pm 10\%, \ \text{GND} = 0 \ \text{V}. \ \text{All specifications} -40^{\circ}\text{C to} +85^{\circ}\text{C unless otherwise noted.})$

	B Version			
Parameter	+25°C	-40°C to +85°C	Units	Test Conditions/Comments
ANALOG SWITCH				
Analog Signal Range		0 V to V_{DD}	V	
On-Resistance (R _{ON})	5	5.5	Ω typ	$V_{s} = 0$ V to V_{DD} , $I_{s} = -10$ mA;
		8	Ωmax	Test Circuit 1
On-Resistance Match Between	0.1		Ω typ	$V_S = 0 V$ to V_{DD} , $I_S = -10 mA$
Channels (ΔR_{ON})		0.3	Ω max	
On-Resistance Flatness (R _{FLAT(ON)})		2.5	Ω typ	$V_{\rm S}$ = 0 V to $V_{\rm DD}$, $I_{\rm S}$ = -10 mA
LEAKAGE CURRENTS				V_{DD} = +3.3 V;
Source OFF Leakage I _S (OFF)	±0.01		nA typ	$V_{\rm S} = 3 \text{ V}/1 \text{ V}, V_{\rm D} = 1 \text{ V}/3 \text{ V};$
	±0.1	± 0.2	nA max	Test Circuit 2
Drain OFF Leakage I_D (OFF)	±0.01		nA typ	$V_{\rm S} = 3 \text{ V}/1 \text{ V}, V_{\rm D} = 1 \text{ V}/3 \text{ V};$
	±0.1	± 0.2	nA max	Test Circuit 2
Channel ON Leakage I_D , I_S (ON)	±0.01		nA typ	$V_{\rm S} = V_{\rm D} = 1$ V, or 3 V;
	±0.1	± 0.2	nA max	Test Circuit 3
DIGITAL INPUTS				
Input High Voltage, V _{INH}		2.0	V min	
Input Low Voltage, V _{INL}		0.4	V max	
Input Current				
I _{INL} or I _{INH}	0.005	10.1	μA typ	$V_{IN} = V_{INL}$ or V_{INH}
		±0.1	µA max	
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS ²				
t _{ON}	13	•	ns typ	$R_{\rm L} = 300 \ \Omega, \ C_{\rm L} = 35 \ \rm pF,$
	7	20	ns max	$V_s = 2 V$; Test Circuit 4
t _{OFF}	7	12	ns typ	$R_L = 300 \Omega$, $C_L = 35 pF$, $V_L = 2 V_L$ Test Circuit 4
Break-Before-Make Time Delay, t _D	7	12	ns max	$V_S = 2 V$; Test Circuit 4 $R_L = 300 \Omega$, $C_L = 35 pF$,
(ADG713 Only)	'	1	ns typ ns min	$V_{S1} = V_{S2} = 2 V$; Test Circuit 5
Charge Injection	3	1	pC typ	$V_{S1} = V_{S2} = 2$ V, rest circuit 5 $V_{S} = 1.5$ V; $R_{S} = 0$ Ω , $C_{L} = 1$ nF;
			petgp	Test Circuit 6
Off Isolation	-58		dB typ	$R_{L} = 50 \Omega, C_{L} = 5 pF, f = 10 MHz$
	-78		dB typ	$R_{L} = 50 \Omega, C_{L} = 5 pF, f = 1 MHz;$
				Test Circuit 7
Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk	-90		dB typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$, $C_L = 5 pF$, $f = 10 MHz$;
				Test Circuit 8
Bandwidth –3 dB	200		MHz typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$, $C_L = 5 pF$; Test Circuit 9
$C_{s}(OFF)$	10		pF typ	
$C_{\rm D}$ (OFF)	10		pF typ	
$C_D, C_S(ON)$	22		pF typ	
POWER REQUIREMENTS				V_{DD} = +3.3 V
I _{DD}	0.001		μA typ	Digital Inputs = $0 V \text{ or } 3 V$
		1.0	μA max	

NOTES

¹Temperature ranges are as follows: B Version: -40°C to +85°C.

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS¹

V_{DD} to GND $\ldots \ldots \ldots$
Analog, Digital Inputs ² -0.3 V to V _{DD} +0.3 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 max)
Operating Temperature Range
Industrial (B Version)
Storage Temperature Range
Junction Temperature+150°C
TSSOP Package, Power Dissipation 430 mW
θ_{IA} Thermal Impedance
$\theta_{\rm JC}$ Thermal Impedance

SOIC Package, Power Dissipation
θ_{JA} Thermal Impedance
Lead Temperature, Soldering
Vapor Phase (60 sec)+215°C
Infrared (15 sec)+220°C
ESD
NOTES

NOTES

¹Stresses 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 listed in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability. Only one absolute maximum rating may be applied at any one time.

²Overvoltages at IN, S or D will be clamped by internal diodes. Current should be limited to the maximum ratings given.

CAUTION_

ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. Electrostatic charges as high as 4000 V readily accumulate on the human body and test equipment and can discharge without detection. Although the ADG711/ADG712/ADG713 feature proprietary ESD protection circuitry, permanent damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy electrostatic discharges. Therefore, proper ESD precautions are recommended to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.



ORDERING GUIDE

Model	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option
ADG711BR	-40°C to +85°C	0.15" Small Outline (SOIC)	R-16A
ADG712BR	-40°C to +85°C	0.15" Small Outline (SOIC)	R-16A
ADG713BR	-40°C to +85°C	0.15" Small Outline (SOIC)	R-16A
ADG711BRU	-40°C to +85°C	Thin Shrink Small Outline (TSSOP)	RU-16
ADG712BRU	-40°C to +85°C	Thin Shrink Small Outline (TSSOP)	RU-16
ADG713BRU	–40°C to +85°C	Thin Shrink Small Outline (TSSOP)	RU-16

Table I. Truth Table (ADG711/ADG712)

ADG711 In	ADG712 In	Switch Condition
0 1	1 0	ON OFF

Table II. Truth Table (ADG713)

Logic	Switch 1, 4	Switch 2, 3
0	OFF	ON
1	ON	OFF

PIN CONFIGURATION (TSSOP/SOIC)



V _{DD}	Most positive power supply potential.	t _{OFF}	Delay between applying the digital control
GND	Ground (0 V) reference.		input and the output switching off.
S	Source terminal. May be an input or output.	t _D	"OFF" time or "ON" time measured
D	Drain terminal. May be an input or output.		between the 90% points of both switches,
IN	Logic control input.		when switching from one address state to another. (ADG713 only).
R _{ON}	Ohmic resistance between D and S.	Crosstalk	A measure of unwanted signal that is coupled
ΔR_{ON}	On resistance match between any two channels i.e., $R_{ON}max-R_{ON}min$.	Crosstaik	through from one channel to another as a result of parasitic capacitance.
R _{FLAT(ON)}	Flatness is defined as the difference between the maximum and minimum value of on-	Off Isolation	A measure of unwanted signal coupling through an "OFF" switch.
	resistance as measured over the specified analog signal range.	Charge Injection	A measure of the glitch impulse transferred from the digital input to the analog output
I _S (OFF)	Source leakage current with the switch "OFF."	injection	during switching.
I _D (OFF)	Drain leakage current with the switch "OFF."	Bandwidth	The frequency at which the output is attenu-
$I_D, I_S (ON)$	Channel leakage current with the switch "ON."		ated by 3 dB.
$V_{\rm D}$ (V _S)	Analog voltage on terminals D, S.	On Response	The frequency response of the "ON" switch.
C _S (OFF)	"OFF" switch source capacitance.	On Loss	The voltage drop across the "ON" switch,
C _D (OFF)	"OFF" switch drain capacitance.		seen on the On Response vs. Frequency plot
$C_D, C_S (ON)$	"ON" switch capacitance.		as how many dBs the signal is away from
t _{ON}	Delay between applying the digital control		0 dB at very low frequencies.
	input and the output switching on.		

Typical Performance Characteristics



Figure 1. On Resistance as a Function of V_D (V_S)



Figure 2. On Resistance as a Function of V_D (V_S) for Different Temperatures $V_{DD} = 3 V$

ADG711/ADG712/ADG713 – Typical Performance Characteristics



Figure 3. On Resistance as a Function of V_D (V_S) for Different Temperatures $V_{DD} = 5 V$



Figure 4. Supply Current vs. Input Switching Frequency



Figure 5. Off Isolation vs. Frequency



Figure 6. Crosstalk vs. Frequency



Figure 7. On Response vs. Frequency



Figure 8. Charge Injection vs. Source Voltage

APPLICATIONS

Figure 9 illustrates a photodetector circuit with programmable gain. An AD820 is used as the output operational amplifier. With the resistor values shown in the circuit, and using different combinations of the switches, gain in the range of 2 to 16 can be achieved.



Figure 9. Photodetector Circuit with Programmable Gain

Test Circuits



Test Circuit 1. On Resistance



Test Circuit 2. Off Leakage



Test Circuit 3. On Leakage



Test Circuit 4. Switching Times



Test Circuit 5. Break-Before-Make Time Delay, t_D





SW OFF

Test Circuit 6. Charge Injection





Test Circuit 9. Bandwidth





Test Circuit 8. Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk





