

# **CMOS Low Voltage** 2 Ω SPST Switches in SC70 Packages

# ADG741/ADG742

#### **FEATURES**

1.8 V to 5.5 V single supply  $2 \Omega$  (typ) on resistance Low on resistance flatness -3 dB bandwidth >200 MHz **Rail-to-rail operation** 6-lead and 5-lead SC70 packages **Fast switching times** ton 18 ns toff 12 ns Typical power consumption (<0.01  $\mu$ W) 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 ADG741/ADG742 are monolithic CMOS SPST switches. These switches are designed using an advanced submicron process that provides low power dissipation, yet offers high switching speed, low on resistance, and low leakage currents. In addition, -3 dB bandwidths of greater than 200 MHz can be achieved.

The ADG741/ADG742 can operate from a single 1.8 V to 5.5 V supply, making them ideal for use in battery-powered instruments and with Analog Devices' new generation of DACs and ADCs.

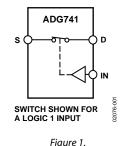
As shown in the Functional Block Diagrams, with a logic input of 1 the switch of the ADG741 is closed, while that of the ADG742 is open. Each switch conducts equally well in both directions when on.

The ADG741/ADG742 are available in 6-lead and 5-lead SC70 packages.

#### Rev. A

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# FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAMS



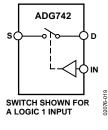


Figure 2.

### **PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS**

- 1. 1.8 V to 5.5 V Single-Supply Operation. The ADG741/ADG742 offer high performance, including low on resistance and fast switching times. They are fully specified and guaranteed with 3 V and 5 V supply rails.
- Very Low  $R_{ON}$  (3  $\Omega$  max at 5 V, 5  $\Omega$  max at 3 V). 2 At 1.8 V operation,  $R_{ON}$  is typically 40  $\Omega$  over the temperature range.
- On Resistance Flatness  $R_{FLAT (ON)}$  (1  $\Omega$  max). 3.
- -3 dB Bandwidth >200 MHz. 4
- 5. Low Power Dissipation. CMOS construction ensures low power dissipation.
- Fast ton/toff. 6
- Tiny 6-Lead and 5-Lead SC70 Packages. 7

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### **REVISION HISTORY**

3/05—Rev. 0 to Rev. A	
Added 5-Lead Package	Universal
Change to Absolute Maximum Ratings	5
Inserted New Figure 4	6
Added Terminology Section	8
Replaced Figure 11, Figure 12, and Figure 13	9
Updated Outline Dimensions	12
Changes to Ordering Guide	

#### 10/00—Revision 0: Initial Version

### **SPECIFICATIONS**

 $V_{\text{DD}}$  = 5 V ±10%, GND = 0 V. All specifications –40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted.

#### Table 1.

	B Version				
Parameter	25°C	–40°C to +85°C	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments	
ANALOG SWITCH					
Analog Signal Range		0 V to V <sub>DD</sub>	V		
On Resistance (R <sub>ON</sub> )	2		Ωtyp	$V_{s} = 0 V$ to $V_{DD}$ , $I_{s} = -10 mA$ ;	
	3	4	Ωmax	Figure 11	
On Resistance Flatness (R <sub>FLAT (ON)</sub> )	0.5		Ωtyp	$V_s = 0 V$ to $V_{DD}$ , $I_s = -10 \text{ mA}$	
		1.0	Ωmax		
LEAKAGE CURRENTS <sup>1</sup>				V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.5 V	
Source OFF Leakage Is (OFF)	±0.01		nA typ	$V_{s} = 4.5 V/1 V$ , $V_{D} = 1 V/4.5 V$ ;	
	±0.25	±0.35	nA max	Figure 12	
Drain OFF Leakage I <sub>D</sub> (OFF)	±0.01		nA typ	$V_{s} = 4.5 V/1 V$ , $V_{D} = 1 V/4.5 V$ ;	
	±0.25	±0.35	nA max	Figure 12	
Channel ON Leakage I <sub>D</sub> , I <sub>S</sub> (ON)	±0.01		nA typ	$V_{S} = V_{D} = 1 V$ , or 4.5 V;	
	±0.25	±0.35	nA max	Figure 13	
DIGITAL INPUTS					
Input High Voltage, V <sub>INH</sub>		2.4	V min		
Input Low Voltage, VINL		0.8	V max		
Input Current					
IINL OR IINH	0.005		μA typ	$V_{IN} = V_{INL} \text{ or } V_{INH}$	
		±0.1	μA max		
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS <sup>1</sup>					
ton	12		ns typ	$R_L = 300 \Omega$ , $C_L = 35 pF$	
		18	ns max	V <sub>s</sub> = 3 V; Figure 14	
toff	8		ns typ	$R_L = 300 \Omega$ , $C_L = 35 pF$	
		12	ns max	Vs = 3 V; Figure 14	
Charge Injection	5		pC typ	$V_s = 2 V$ , $R_s = 0 \Omega$ , $C_L = 1 nF$ ; Figure 15	
Off Isolation	-55		dB typ	$RL = 50 \Omega$ , $C_L = 5 pF$ , $f = 10 MHz$	
	-75		dB typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$ , $C_L = 5 pF$ , $f = 1 MHz$ ; Figure 16	
Bandwidth –3 dB	200		MHz typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$ , $C_L = 5 pF$ ; Figure 17	
Cs (OFF)	17		pF typ		
C <sub>D</sub> (OFF)	17		pF typ		
C <sub>D</sub> , C <sub>s</sub> (ON)	38		pF typ		
POWER REQUIREMENTS				V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.5 V	
				Digital Inputs = 0 V or 5 V	
I <sub>DD</sub>	0.001		μA typ		
		1.0	µA max		

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

 $V_{\text{DD}}$  = 3 V ±10%, GND = 0 V. All specifications –40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted.

### Table 2.

		<b>B</b> Version		
Parameter	25°C	–40°C to +85°C	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
ANALOG SWITCH				
Analog Signal Range		$0 V to V_{\text{DD}}$	V	
On Resistance (R <sub>ON</sub> )	3.5		Ωtyp	$V_{s} = 0 V \text{ to } V_{DD}$ , $I_{s} = -10 \text{ mA}$ ;
	5	6	Ωmax	Figure 11
On Resistance Flatness (R <sub>FLAT (ON)</sub> )	1.5		Ωtyp	$V_s = 0 V$ to $V_{DD}$ , $I_s = -10 \text{ mA}$
LEAKAGE CURRENTS <sup>1</sup>				$V_{DD} = 3.3 V$
Source OFF Leakage Is (OFF)	±0.01		nA typ	$V_{S} = 3 V/1 V, V_{D} = 1 V/3 V;$
	±0.25	±0.35	nA max	Figure 12
Drain OFF Leakage I <sub>D</sub> (OFF)	±0.01		nA typ	$V_{S} = 3 V/1 V, V_{D} = 1 V/3 V;$
	±0.25	±0.35	nA max	Figure 12
Channel ON Leakage I <sub>D</sub> , I <sub>S</sub> (ON)	±0.01		nA typ	$V_{S} = V_{D} = 1 V$ , or 3 V;
	±0.25	±0.35	nA max	Figure 13
DIGITAL INPUTS				
Input High Voltage, VINH		2.0	V min	
Input Low Voltage, VINL		0.4	V max	
Input Current				
IINL OF IINH	0.005		μA typ	$V_{IN} = V_{INL} \text{ or } V_{INH}$
		±0.1	μA max	
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS <sup>1</sup>				
ton	14		ns typ	$R_L = 300 \Omega$ , $C_L = 35 pF$
		20	ns max	$V_s = 2 V$ , Figure 14
toff	8		ns typ	$R_L = 300 \Omega$ , $C_L = 35 pF$
		13	ns max	$V_s = 2 V$ , Figure 14
Charge Injection	4		pC typ	$V_s = 1.5 V$ , $R_s = 0 \Omega$ , $C_L = 1 nF$ ; Figure 15
Off Isolation	-55		dB typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$ , $C_L = 5 pF$ , $f = 10 MHz$
	-75		dB typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$ , $C_L = 5 pF$ , $f = 1 MHz$ ; Figure 16
Bandwidth –3 dB	200		MHz typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$ , $C_L = 5 pF$ ; Figure 17
Cs (OFF)	17		pF typ	
C <sub>D</sub> (OFF)	17		pF typ	
C <sub>D</sub> , C <sub>S</sub> (ON)	38		pF typ	
POWER REQUIREMENTS				$V_{DD} = 3.3 \text{ V}$
				Digital Inputs = 0 V or 3 V
I <sub>DD</sub>	0.001		μA typ	
		1.0	μA max	

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

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

### Table 3.

Parameters	Ratings
V <sub>DD</sub> to GND	–0.3 V to +7 V
Analog, Digital Inputs <sup>1</sup>	-0.3 V to V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3 V or 30 mA, Whichever Occurs First
Continuous Current, S or D	30 mA
Peak Current, S or D (Pulsed at 1ms, 10% Duty Cycle Max)	100 mA
Operating Temperature Range	
Industrial (B Version)	-40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range	–65°C to +150°C
Junction Temperature	150°C
SC70 Package	
θ <sub>JA</sub> Thermal Impedance	494.8°C/W
θ <sub>JC</sub> Thermal Impedance	120°C/W
Lead Temperature, Soldering	
Vapor Phase (60 sec)	215°C
Infrared (15 sec)	220°C
ESD	1.5 kV

<sup>1</sup> Overvoltages at IN, S, or D will be clamped by internal diodes. Current should be limited to the maximum ratings given.

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 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.

#### Table 4. Truth Table

ADG741 In	ADG742 In	Switch Condition
0	1	OFF
1	0	ON

### **ESD 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 this product features 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.



### **PIN CONFIGURATIONS AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS**

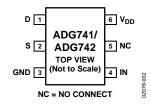


Figure 3. 6-Lead Pin Configuration

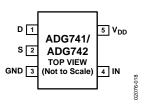
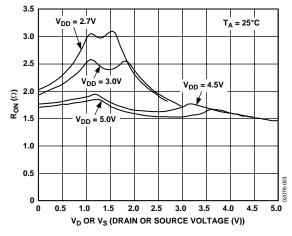


Figure 4. 5-Lead Pin Configuration

#### Table 5. Pin Function Descriptions

Pin No. (6-Lead)	Pin No. (5-Lead)	Mnemonic	Description
1	1	D	Drain Terminal. May be an input or output.
2	2	S	Source Terminal. May be an input or output.
3	3	GND	Ground (0 V) Reference.
4	4	IN	Logic Control Input.
5	-	NC	No Connect.
6	5	V <sub>DD</sub>	Most Positive Power Supply Potential.

### **TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS**





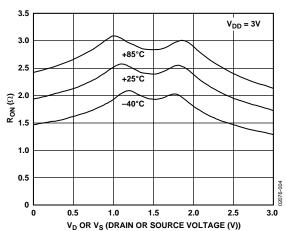


Figure 6. On Resistance as a Function of  $V_D$  (V<sub>s</sub>) for Different Temperatures  $V_{DD} = 3 V$ 

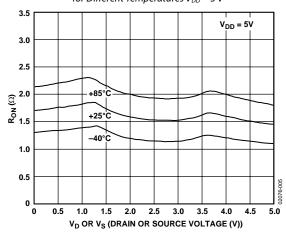


Figure 7. On Resistance as a Function of  $V_D$  ( $V_s$ ) for Different Temperatures  $V_{DD} = 5 V$ 

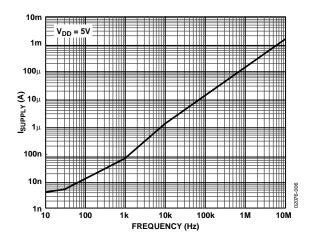


Figure 8. Supply Current vs. Input Switching Frequency

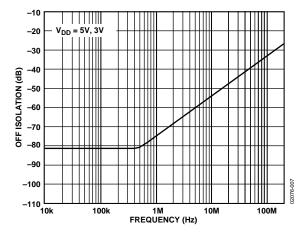


Figure 9. Off Isolation vs. Frequency

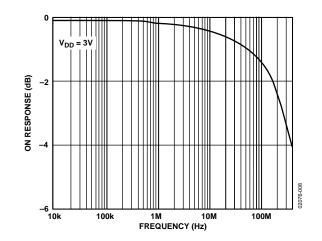


Figure 10. On Response vs. Frequency

### TERMINOLOGY

Ron

Ohmic resistance between D and S.

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

Flatness is defined as the difference between the maximum and minimum value of on resistance as measured.

### Is (OFF)

Source leakage current with the switch off.

 $\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{D}}$  (OFF) Drain leakage current with the switch off.

 $\mathbf{I}_{D},\,\mathbf{I}_{S}\left(ON\right)$  Channel leakage current with the switch on.

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

#### Cs (OFF) Off switch source capacitance. Measured with reference to ground.

 $C_D$  (OFF) Off switch drain capacitance. Measured with reference to ground. C<sub>D</sub>, C<sub>s</sub> (ON) On switch capacitance. Measured with reference to ground.

#### **t**<sub>ON</sub> Delay time between the 50% and the 90% points of the digital input and switch on condition. See Figure 14.

#### toff

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

**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 on-off switching.

#### Bandwidth

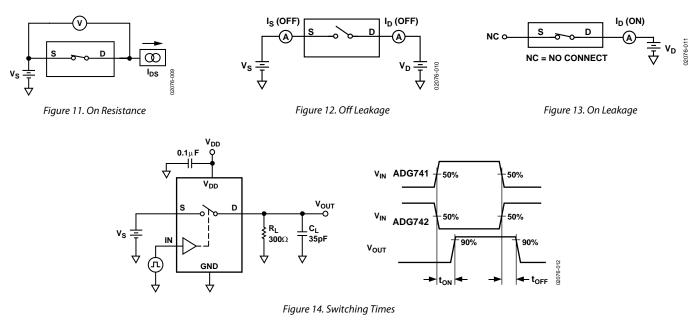
The frequency at which the output is attenuated by -3 dB.

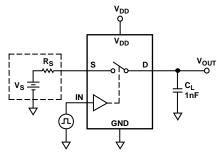
#### **On Response** The frequency response of the on switch.

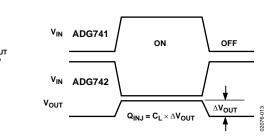
#### On Loss

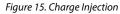
The voltage drop across the on switch as how many dBs the signal is away from 0 dB at very low frequencies. See Figure 10.

### **TEST CIRCUITS**









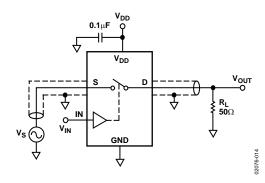


Figure 16. Off Isolation

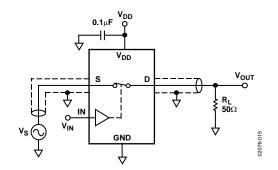


Figure 17. Bandwidth

### **APPLICATIONS INFORMATION**

The ADG741/ADG742 belong to Analog Devices' family of CMOS switches. This series of general-purpose switches offers improved switching times, lower on resistance, higher bandwidth, low power consumption, and low leakage currents.

### SUPPLY VOLTAGES

Functionality of the ADG741/ADG742 extends from 1.8 V to 5.5 V single supply, which makes them ideal for battery-powered instruments where important design parameters are power, efficiency, and performance.

It is important to note that the supply voltage affects the input signal range, the on resistance, and the switching times of the part. By looking at the typical performance characteristics and the specifications, the effects of the power supplies can be clearly seen.

For  $V_{\text{DD}}$  = 1.8 V operation,  $R_{\text{ON}}$  is typically 40  $\Omega$  over the temperature range.

### **ON RESPONSE VS. FREQUENCY**

Figure 18 illustrates the parasitic components that affect the ac performance of CMOS switches (the switch is shown surrounded by a box). Additional external capacitances will further degrade some performance. These capacitances affect feedthrough, crosstalk, and system bandwidth.

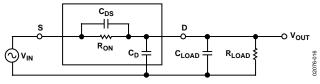


Figure 18. Switch Represented by Equivalent Parasitic Components

The transfer function that describes the equivalent diagram of the switch (Figure 18) is of the form A(s), as shown below.

$$A(s) = R_T \left[ \frac{s(R_{ON} \ C_{DS}) + 1}{s(R_{ON} \ C_T \ R_T) + 1} \right]$$

where:

$$C_T = C_{LOAD} + C_D + C_{DS}$$
$$R_T = R_{LOAD} / (R_{LOAD} + R_{ON})$$

The signal transfer characteristic is dependent on the switch channel capacitance,  $C_{DS}$ . This capacitance creates a frequency zero in the numerator of the transfer function A(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  $C_{DS}$  and the load capacitance. The frequency pole corresponding to these capacitances appears in the denominator of A(s).

The dominant effect of the output capacitance,  $C_D$ , causes the pole breakpoint frequency to occur first. To maximize bandwidth, a switch must have a low input and output capacitance and low on resistance. The on response vs. frequency is shown in Figure 10.

### **OFF ISOLATION**

Off isolation is a measure of the input signal coupled through an off switch to the switch output. The capacitance,  $C_{DS}$ , couples the input signal to the output load when the switch is off, as shown in Figure 19.

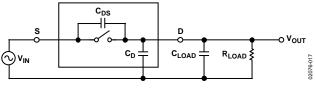
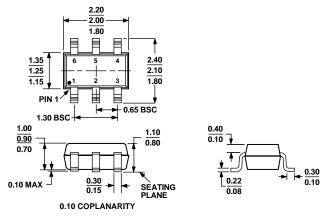


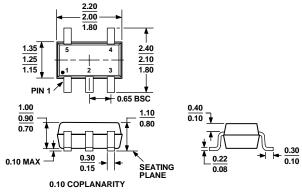
Figure 19. Off Isolation Affected by External Load Resistance and Capacitance

The larger the value of  $C_{DS}$ , the larger the value of feedthrough that will be produced. The typical performance characteristic graph of Figure 9 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  $C_{DS}$  possible. The values of load resistance and capacitance affect off isolation also, as they contribute to the coefficients of the poles and zeros in the transfer function of the switch when open.

$$A(s) = \left[\frac{s(R_{LOAD} C_{DS})}{s(R_{LOAD})(C_T) + 1}\right]$$

### **OUTLINE DIMENSIONS**





COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MO-203-AB

Figure 20. 6-Lead Thin Shrink Small Outline Transistor Package [SC70] (KS-6) Dimensions shown in millimeters



Figure 21. 5-Lead Thin Shrink Small Outline Transistor Package [SC70] (KS-5) Dimensions shown in millimeters

### **ORDERING GUIDE**

Model	Temperature Range	Brand <sup>1</sup>	Package Description	Package Option
ADG741BKS-R2	-40°C to +85°C	SFB	6-lead SC70	KS-6
ADG741BKS-REEL	–40°C to +85°C	SFB	6-lead SC70	KS-6
ADG741BKS-REEL7	–40°C to +85°C	SFB	6-lead SC70	KS-6
ADG741BKSZ-REEL <sup>2</sup>	–40°C to +85°C	S00	6-lead SC70	KS-6
ADG741BKSZ5-REEL <sup>2</sup>	–40°C to +85°C	S00	5-lead SC70	KS-5
ADG741BKSZ5-REEL7 <sup>2</sup>	–40°C to +85°C	S00	5-lead SC70	KS-5
ADG742BKS-R2	–40°C to +85°C	SGB	6-lead SC70	KS-6
ADG742BKS-REEL	–40°C to +85°C	SGB	6-lead SC70	KS-6
ADG742BKS-REEL7	–40°C to +85°C	SGB	6-lead SC70	KS-6
ADG742BKSZ-R2 <sup>2</sup>	–40°C to +85°C	S01	6-lead SC70	KS-6
ADG742BKSZ-REEL <sup>2</sup>	–40°C to +85°C	S01	6-lead SC70	KS-6
ADG742BKSZ-REEL7 <sup>2</sup>	–40°C to +85°C	S01	6-lead SC70	KS-6
ADG742BKSZ5-REEL <sup>2</sup>	-40°C to +85°C	S01	5-lead SC70	KS-5
ADG742BKSZ5-REEL7 <sup>2</sup>	–40°C to +85°C	S01	5-lead SC70	KS-5

<sup>1</sup> Brand on these packages is limited to three characters due to space constraints.

 $^{2}$  Z = Pb-free part.

### NOTES





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## **Mouser Electronics**

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Click to View Pricing, Inventory, Delivery & Lifecycle Information:

Analog Devices Inc.:

ADG742BKSZ-REEL7 ADG741BKSZ5-REEL7 ADG742BKSZ-R2 ADG741BKSZ-REEL7 ADG741BKSZ-REEL7 ADG741BKSZ-REEL7 ADG741BKSZ-REEL7 EVAL-5SC70EBZ