

FEATURES

- <0.5 pC charge injection over full signal range
- 2.5 pF off capacitance
- Low leakage; 0.6 nA maximum @ 85°C
- 120 Ω on resistance
- Fully specified at +12 V, ±15 V
- No V_L supply required
- 3 V logic-compatible inputs
- Rail-to-rail operation
- 8-lead SOT-23 package

APPLICATIONS

- Automatic test equipment
- Data acquisition systems
- Battery-powered systems
- Sample-and-hold systems
- Audio/video signal routing
- Communication systems

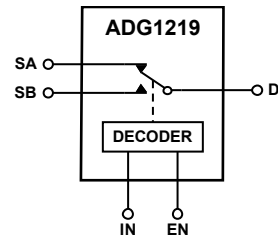
GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADG1219 is a monolithic *i*CMOS device containing an SPDT switch. An EN input is used to enable or disable the device. When disabled, all channels are switched off. When on, each channel conducts equally well in both directions and has an input signal range that extends to the supplies. Each switch exhibits break-before-make switching action.

The *i*CMOS (industrial CMOS) modular manufacturing process combines high voltage CMOS (complementary metal-oxide semiconductor) and bipolar technologies. It enables the development of a wide range of high performance analog ICs capable of 33 V operation in a footprint that no other generation of high voltage parts has been able to achieve. Unlike analog ICs using conventional CMOS processes, *i*CMOS components can tolerate high supply voltages while providing increased performance, dramatically lower power consumption, and reduced package size.

The ultralow capacitance and exceptionally low charge injection of these multiplexers make them ideal solutions for data acquisition and sample-and-hold applications, where low glitch and fast settling are required. Figure 2 shows that there is

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



SWITCHES SHOWN FOR A LOGIC "0" INPUT

Figure 1.

06575-001

minimum charge injection over the entire signal range of the device. *i*CMOS construction also ensures ultralow power dissipation, making the parts ideally suited for portable and battery-powered instruments.

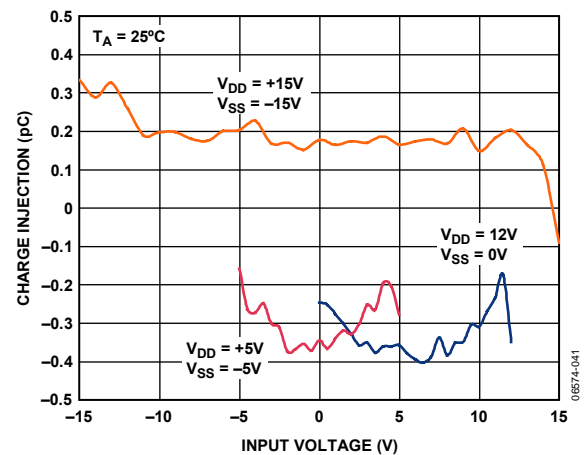


Figure 2. Charge Injection vs. Input Voltage

01874-041

Rev. PrB

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REVISION HISTORY

7/07—Revision 0: Initial Version

SPECIFICATIONS

DUAL SUPPLY

$V_{DD} = 15\text{ V} \pm 10\%$, $V_{SS} = -15\text{ V} \pm 10\%$, GND = 0 V, unless otherwise noted.

Table 1.

Parameters	B Version ¹			Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
	25°C	-40°C to +85°C	-40°C to +125°C		
ANALOG SWITCH					
Analog Signal Range			V_{DD} to V_{SS}	V	
On Resistance (R_{ON})	120			Ω typ	$V_S = \pm 10\text{ V}$, $I_S = -1\text{ mA}$; see Figure 23 $V_{DD} = +13.5\text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = -13.5\text{ V}$
	190	230	260	Ω max	
On Resistance Match Between Channels (ΔR_{ON})	3.5			Ω typ	$V_S = \pm 10\text{ V}$, $I_S = -1\text{ mA}$
On Resistance Flatness ($R_{FLAT(ON)}$)	6	10	12	Ω max	$V_S = -5\text{ V}, 0\text{ V}, +5\text{ V}$; $I_S = -1\text{ mA}$
	20			Ω typ	
	60	72	79	Ω max	
LEAKAGE CURRENTS					
Source Off Leakage, I_S (Off)	± 0.01			nA typ	$V_{DD} = +16.5\text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = -16.5\text{ V}$ $V_S = \pm 10\text{ V}$, $V_D = \pm 10\text{ V}$; see Figure 24
	± 0.1	± 0.6	± 1	nA max	
Drain Off Leakage, I_D (Off)	± 0.01			nA typ	$V_S = \pm 10\text{ V}$, $V_D = \pm 10\text{ V}$; see Figure 24
	± 0.1	± 0.6	± 1	nA max	
Channel On Leakage, I_D, I_S (On)	± 0.02			nA typ	$V_S = V_D = \pm 10\text{ V}$; see Figure 25
	± 0.2	± 0.6	± 1	nA max	
DIGITAL INPUTS					
Input High Voltage, V_{INH}			2.0	V min	$V_{IN} = V_{INL}$ or V_{INH}
Input Low Voltage, V_{INL}			0.8	V max	
Input Current, I_{INL} or I_{INH}	0.005			μA typ	
			± 0.1	μA max	
Digital Input Capacitance, C_{IN}	2			pF typ	
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS²					
Transition Time, $t_{TRANSITION}$	140			ns typ	$R_L = 300\ \Omega$, $C_L = 35\text{ pF}$ $V_S = 10\text{ V}$; see Figure 26
	170	200	230	ns max	
t_{ON} (EN)	85			ns typ	$R_L = 300\ \Omega$, $C_L = 35\text{ pF}$ $V_S = 10\text{ V}$; see Figure 26
	105	130	140	ns max	
t_{OFF} (EN)	105			ns typ	$R_L = 300\ \Omega$, $C_L = 35\text{ pF}$ $V_S = 10\text{ V}$; see Figure 26
	125	150	170	ns max	
Break-Before-Make Time Delay, t_{BBM}	40			ns typ	$R_L = 300\ \Omega$, $C_L = 35\text{ pF}$ $V_{S1} = V_{S2} = 10\text{ V}$; Figure 27
			10	ns min	
Charge Injection	0.1			pC typ	$V_S = 0\text{ V}$, $R_S = 0\ \Omega$, $C_L = 1\text{ nF}$; see Figure 28
Off Isolation	77			dB typ	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$, $C_L = 5\text{ pF}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$; see Figure 29
Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk	80			dB typ	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$, $C_L = 5\text{ pF}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$; see Figure 30
Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	0.15			% typ	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, 5 V rms, $f = 20\text{ Hz}$ to 20 kHz
-3 dB Bandwidth	520			MHz typ	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$, $C_L = 5\text{ pF}$; see Figure 31
C_S (Off)	2.5			pF typ	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$; $V_S = 0\text{ V}$
	3.3			pF max	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$; $V_S = 0\text{ V}$
C_D (Off)	4.3			pF typ	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$; $V_S = 0\text{ V}$
	5.1			pF max	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$; $V_S = 0\text{ V}$
C_D, C_S (On)	7.5			pF typ	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$; $V_S = 0\text{ V}$
	10			pF max	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$; $V_S = 0\text{ V}$

Parameters	B Version ¹			Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
	25°C	-40°C to +85°C	-40°C to +125°C		
POWER REQUIREMENTS					$V_{DD} = +16.5\text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = -16.5\text{ V}$ Digital inputs = 0 V or V_{DD}
I_{DD}	0.001		1.0	$\mu\text{A typ}$ $\mu\text{A max}$	Digital inputs = 5 V
I_{DD}	140		170	$\mu\text{A typ}$ $\mu\text{A max}$	Digital inputs = 0 V, 5 V or V_{DD}
I_{SS}	0.001		1.0	$\mu\text{A typ}$ $\mu\text{A max}$	$ V_{DD} = V_{SS} $
V_{DD}/V_{SS}			$\pm 5/\pm 16.5$	V min/max	

¹ Temperature range for B version is -40°C to +125°C.

² Guaranteed by design; not subject to production test.

SINGLE SUPPLY

$V_{DD} = 12\text{ V} \pm 10\%$, $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$, $GND = 0\text{ V}$, unless otherwise noted.

Table 2.

Parameters	B Version ¹			Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
	25°C	-40°C to +85°C	-40°C to +125°C		
ANALOG SWITCH					
Analog Signal Range			0 V to V_{DD}	V	
On Resistance (R_{ON})	300			$\Omega\text{ typ}$ $\Omega\text{ max}$	$V_S = 0\text{ V to }10\text{ V}$, $I_S = -1\text{ mA}$; see Figure 23 $V_{DD} = 10.8\text{ V}$, $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$
On Resistance Match Between Channels (ΔR_{ON})	4.5	567	625	$\Omega\text{ typ}$	$V_S = 0\text{ V to }10\text{ V}$, $I_S = -1\text{ mA}$
On Resistance Flatness ($R_{FLAT(ON)}$)	16	26	27	$\Omega\text{ max}$ $\Omega\text{ typ}$	$V_S = 3\text{ V, }6\text{ V, }9\text{ V}$, $I_S = -1\text{ mA}$
LEAKAGE CURRENTS					$V_{DD} = 13.2\text{ V}$
Source Off Leakage, I_S (Off)	± 0.01			nA typ nA max	$V_S = 1\text{ V}/10\text{ V}$, $V_D = 10\text{ V}/1\text{ V}$; see Figure 24
Drain Off Leakage, I_D (Off)	± 0.1	± 0.6	± 1	nA typ nA max	$V_S = 1\text{ V}/10\text{ V}$, $V_D = 10\text{ V}/1\text{ V}$; see Figure 24
Channel On Leakage, I_D , I_S (On)	± 0.1	± 0.6	± 1	nA typ nA max	$V_S = V_D = 1\text{ V or }10\text{ V}$, see Figure 25
	± 0.02			nA typ nA max	
	± 0.2	± 0.6	± 1	nA max	
DIGITAL INPUTS					
Input High Voltage, V_{INH}			2.0	V min	
Input Low Voltage, V_{INL}			0.8	V max	
Input Current, I_{INL} or I_{INH}	0.001			$\mu\text{A typ}$ $\mu\text{A max}$	$V_{IN} = V_{INL}$ or V_{INH}
Digital Input Capacitance, C_{IN}	3			pF typ	
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS ²					
Transition Time, $t_{TRANSITION}$	195			ns typ ns max	$R_L = 300\ \Omega$, $C_L = 35\text{ pF}$ $V_S = 8\text{ V}$; see Figure 26
t_{ON} (EN)	120	300	340	ns typ ns max	$R_L = 300\ \Omega$, $C_L = 35\text{ pF}$ $V_S = 8\text{ V}$; see Figure 26
t_{OFF} (EN)	145	190	210	ns typ ns max	$R_L = 300\ \Omega$, $C_L = 35\text{ pF}$ $V_S = 8\text{ V}$; see Figure 26
Break-Before-Make Time Delay, t_{BBM}	70			ns typ ns min	$R_L = 300\ \Omega$, $C_L = 35\text{ pF}$ $V_{S1} = V_{S2} = 8\text{ V}$; see Figure 27
Charge Injection	-0.8			pC typ	$V_S = 6\text{ V}$, $R_S = 0\ \Omega$, $C_L = 1\text{ nF}$; see Figure 28
Off Isolation	80			dB typ	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$, $C_L = 5\text{ pF}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$; see Figure 29;
Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk	80			dB typ	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$, $C_L = 5\text{ pF}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$; see Figure 30
-3 dB Bandwidth	400			MHz typ	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$, $C_L = 5\text{ pF}$; see Figure 31

Parameters	B Version ¹			Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
	25°C	-40°C to +85°C	-40°C to +125°C		
C _S (Off)	2.9			pF typ	f = 1 MHz; V _S = 6 V
	3.7			pF max	f = 1 MHz; V _S = 6 V
C _D (Off)	5			pF typ	f = 1 MHz; V _S = 6 V
	5.8			pF max	f = 1 MHz; V _S = 6 V
C _D , C _S (On)	8.5			pF typ	f = 1 MHz; V _S = 6 V
	11			pF max	f = 1 MHz; V _S = 6 V
POWER REQUIREMENTS					
I _{DD}	0.001			μA typ	V _{DD} = 13.2 V Digital inputs = 0 V or V _{DD}
			1.0	μA max	
I _{DD}	140			μA typ	Digital inputs = 5 V
			170	μA max	
V _{DD}			5/16.5	V min/max	V _{SS} = 0 V, GND = 0 V

¹ Temperature range for B version is -40°C to +125°C.

² Guaranteed by design; not subject to production test.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

Table 3.

Parameter	Rating
V_{DD} to V_{SS}	35 V
V_{DD} to GND	-0.3 V to +25 V
V_{SS} to GND	+0.3 V to -25 V
Analog Inputs ¹	$V_{SS} - 0.3\text{ V}$ to $V_{DD} + 0.3\text{ V}$ or 30 mA, whichever occurs first
Digital Inputs ¹	GND - 0.3 V to $V_{DD} + 0.3\text{ V}$ or 30 mA, whichever occurs first
Peak Current, S or D	100 mA (pulsed at 1 ms, 10% duty cycle maximum)
Continuous Current per Channel, S or D	30 mA
Operating Temperature Range Industrial (B Version)	-40°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
Junction Temperature	150°C
8-Lead SOT-23, θ_{JA} Thermal Impedance	211.5°C/W
Reflow Soldering Peak Temperature, Pb Free	260°C

¹ Overvoltages at IN, S, or D are 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 indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

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.

PIN CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

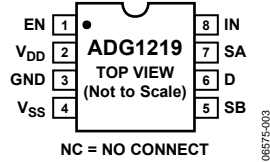


Figure 3. SOT-23 Pin Configuration

Table 4. Pin Function Descriptions

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Description
1	EN	Active High Digital Input. When this pin is low, the device is disabled and all switches are turned off. When this pin is high, the IN logic input determines which switch is turned on.
2	V _{DD}	Most Positive Power Supply Potential.
3	GND	Ground (0 V) Reference.
4	V _{SS}	Most Negative Power Supply Potential.
5	SB	Source Terminal. Can be an input or output.
6	D	Drain Terminal. Can be an input or output.
7	SA	Source Terminal. Can be an input or output.
8	IN	Logic Control Input.

Table 5. Truth Table

EN	IN	Switch A	Switch B
0	X	Off	Off
1	0	On	Off
1	1	Off	On

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

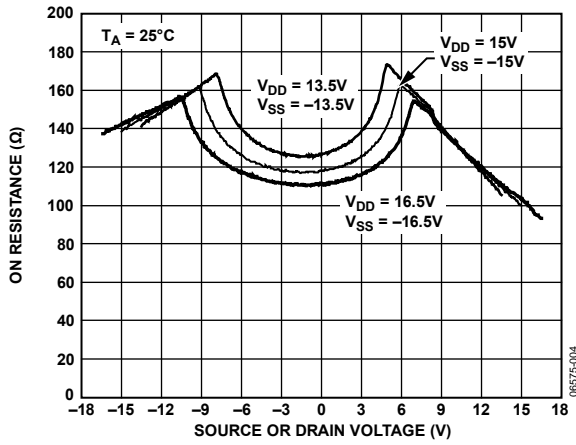


Figure 4. On Resistance as a Function of V_D (V_S) for Dual Supply

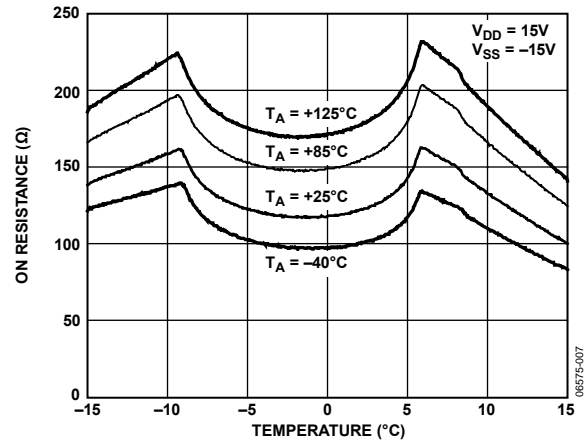


Figure 7. On Resistance as a Function of V_D (V_S) for Different Temperatures, Dual Supply

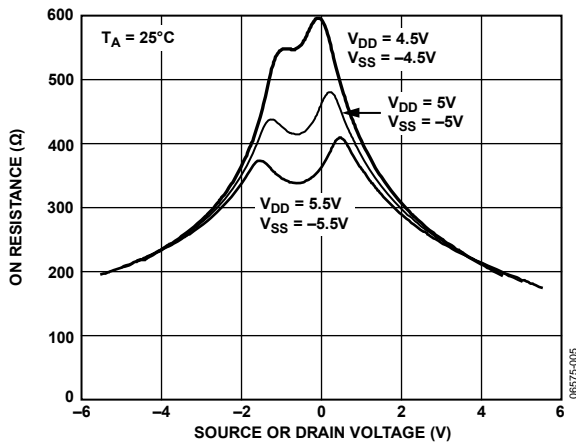


Figure 5. On Resistance as a Function of V_D (V_S) for Dual Supply

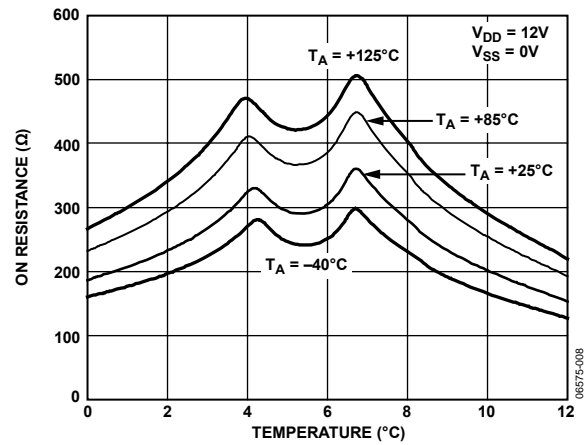


Figure 8. On Resistance as a Function of V_D (V_S) for Different Temperatures, Single Supply

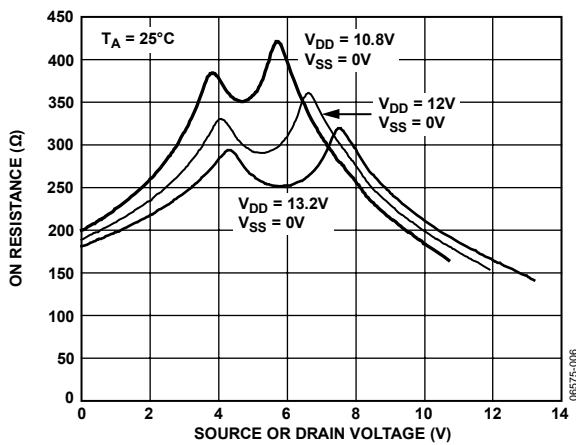


Figure 6. On Resistance as a Function of V_D (V_S) for Single Supply

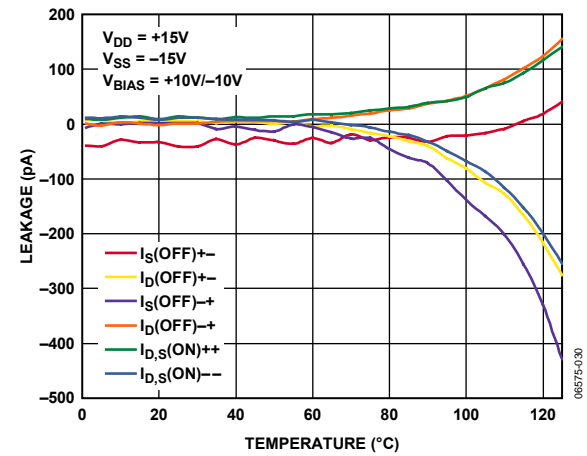


Figure 9. Leakage Currents as a Function of Temperature, 15 V Dual Supply

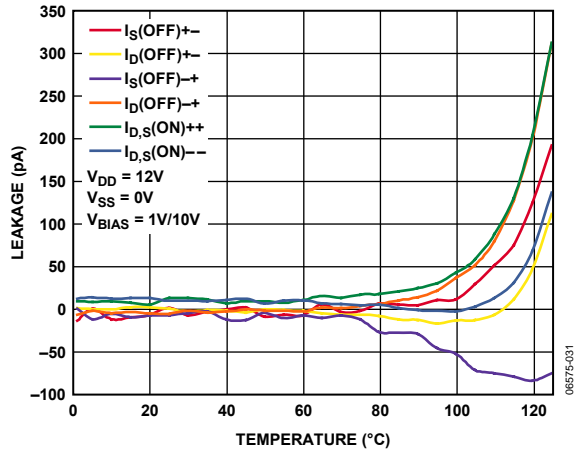


Figure 10. Leakage Currents as a Function of Temperature, 12 V Single Supply

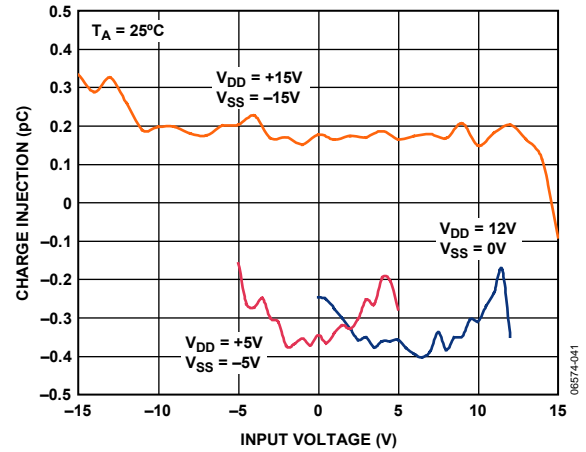


Figure 13. Charge Injection vs. Input Voltage

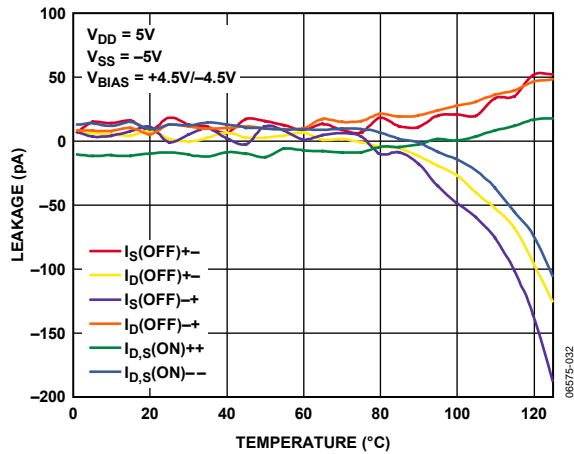


Figure 11. Leakage Currents as a Function of Temperature, 5 V Dual Supply

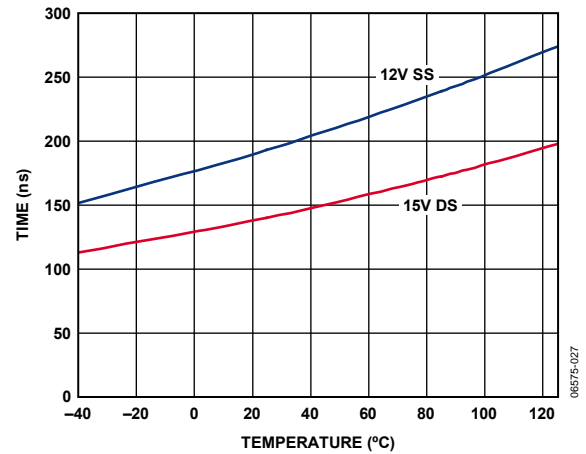


Figure 14. $t_{\text{TRANSITION}}$ Time vs. Temperature

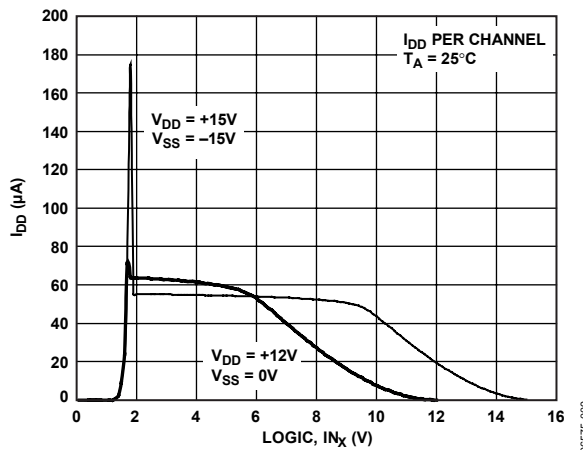


Figure 12. I_{DD} vs. Logic Level

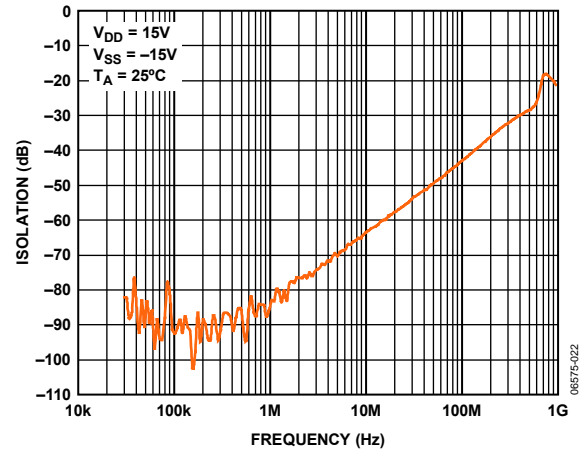


Figure 15. Off Isolation vs. Frequency

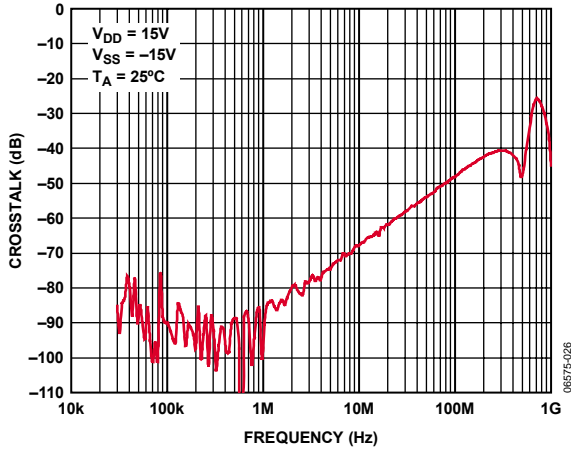


Figure 16. Crosstalk vs. Frequency

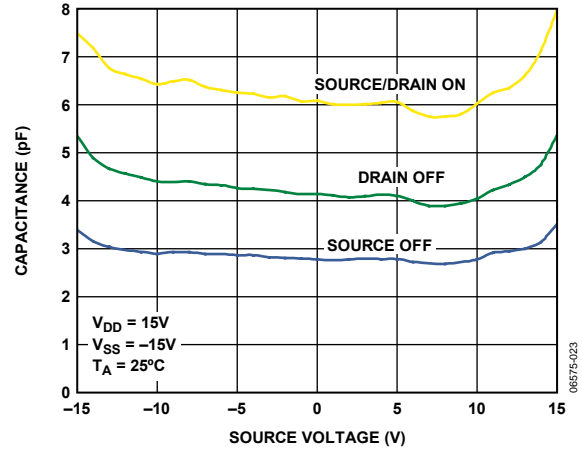


Figure 19. Capacitance vs. Source Voltage for Dual Supply

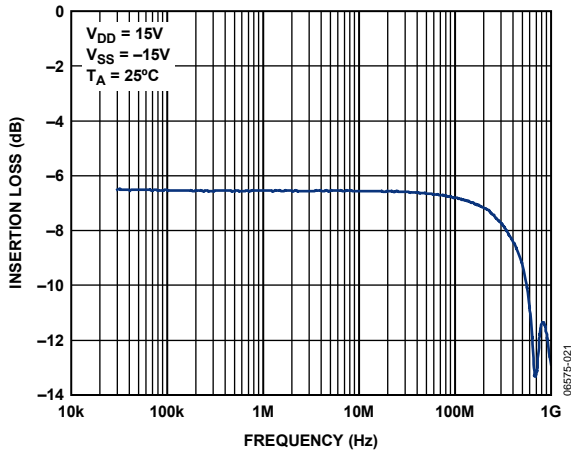


Figure 17. On Response vs. Frequency

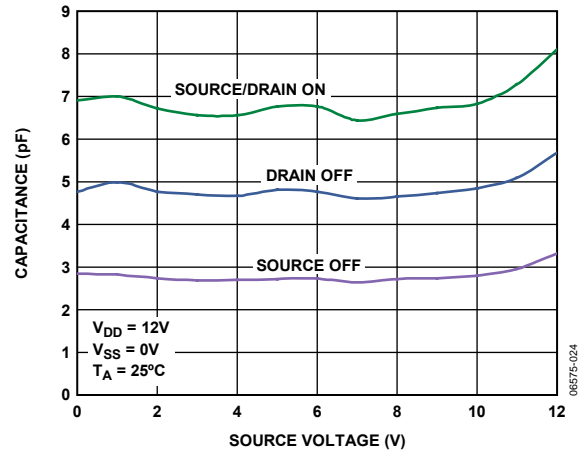


Figure 20. Capacitance vs. Source Voltage for Single Supply

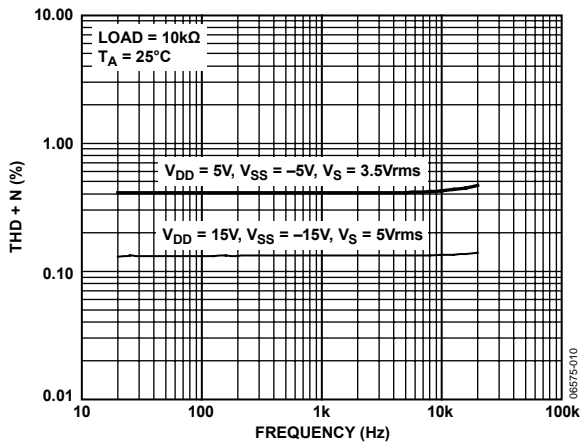


Figure 18. THD + N vs. Frequency

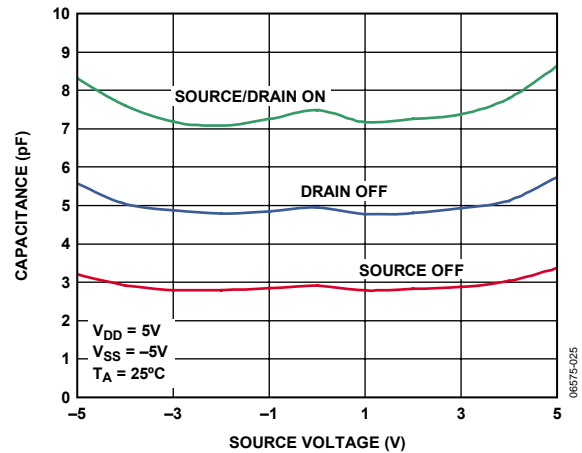


Figure 21. Capacitance vs. Source Voltage for Dual Supply

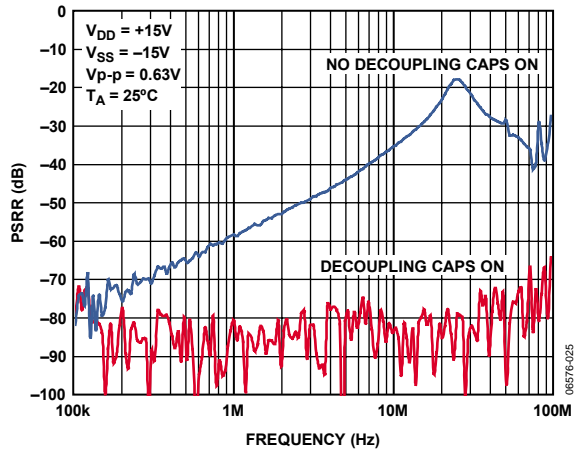


Figure 22. ACPSRR vs Frequency

TEST CIRCUITS

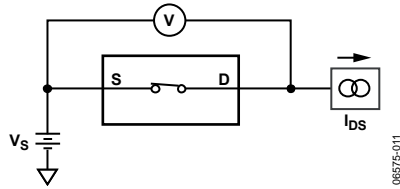


Figure 23. On Resistance

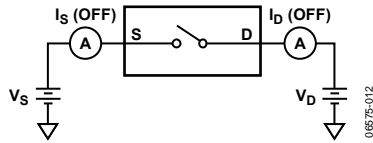


Figure 24. Off Leakage

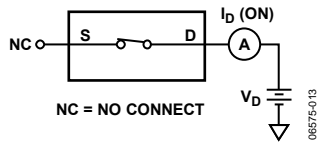


Figure 25. On Leakage

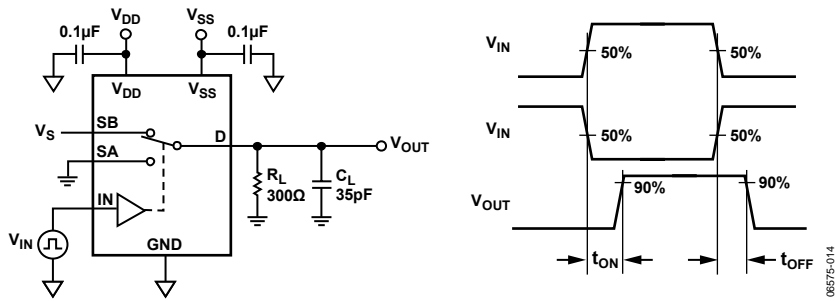


Figure 26. Switching Times

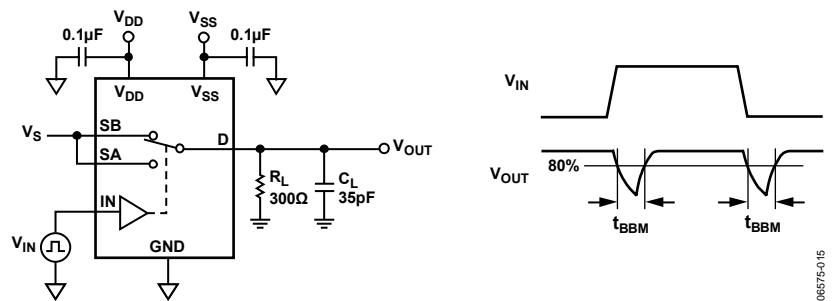


Figure 27. Break-Before-Make Time Delay

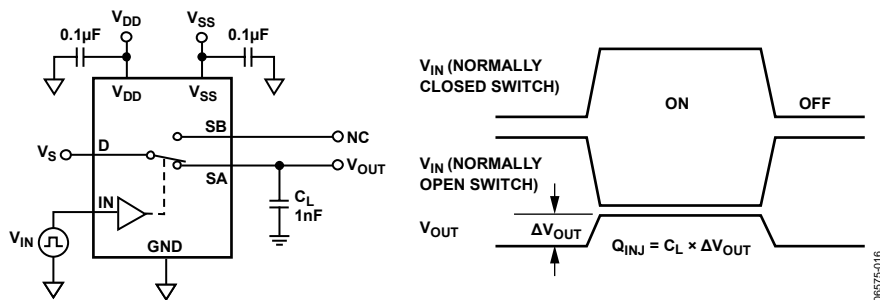


Figure 28. Charge Injection

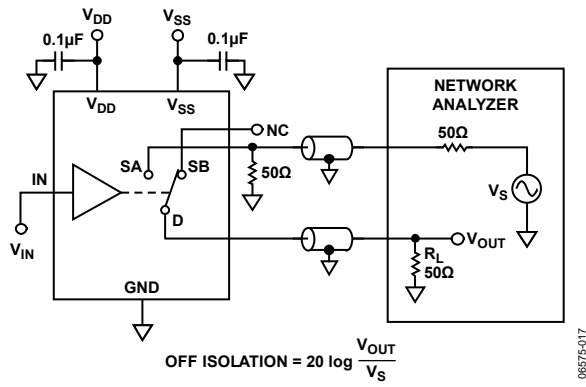


Figure 29. Off Isolation

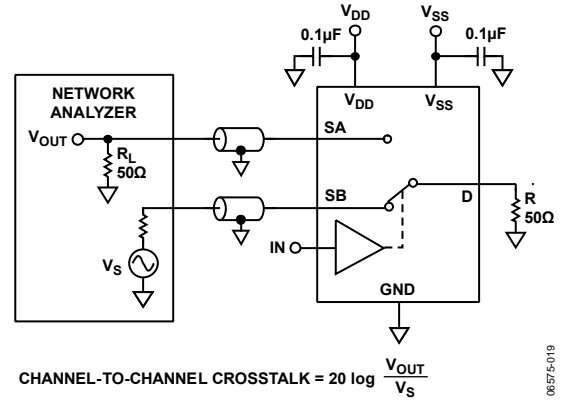


Figure 31. Bandwidth

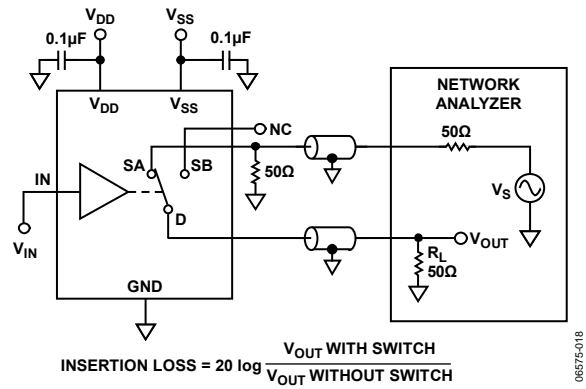


Figure 30. Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk

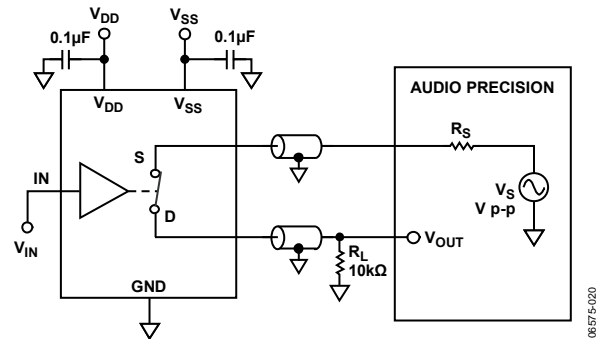
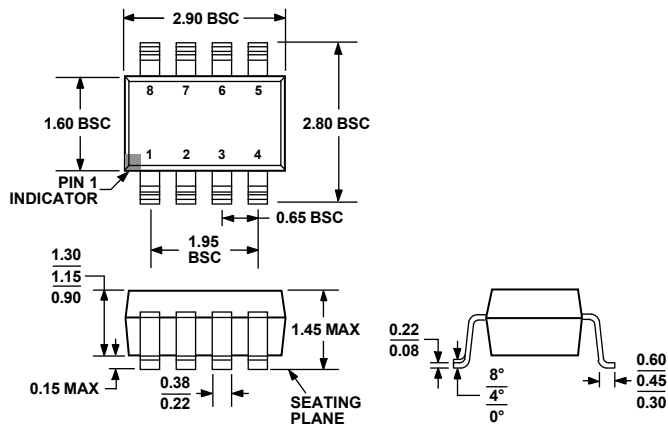


Figure 32. THD + Noise

TERMINOLOGY

I_{DD}	The positive supply current.	t_{ON} (EN)	Delay time between the 50% and 90% points of the digital input and switch on condition.
I_{SS}	The negative supply current.	t_{OFF} (EN)	Delay time between the 50% and 90% points of the digital input and switch off condition.
V_D (V_S)	The analog voltage on Terminal D and Terminal S.	t_{TRANSITION}	Delay time between the 50% and 90% points of the digital inputs and the switch on condition when switching from one address state to another.
R_{ON}	The ohmic resistance between D and S.	T_{BBM}	Off time measured between the 80% point of both switches when switching from one address state to another.
R_{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.	Charge Injection	A measure of the glitch impulse transferred from the digital input to the analog output during switching.
I_S (Off)	The source leakage current with the switch off.	Off Isolation	A measure of unwanted signal coupling through an off switch.
I_D (Off)	The drain leakage current with the switch off.	Crosstalk	A measure of unwanted signal that is coupled through from one channel to another as a result of parasitic capacitance.
I_D, I_S (On)	The channel leakage current with the switch on.	Bandwidth	The frequency at which the output is attenuated by 3 dB.
V_{INL}	The maximum input voltage for Logic 0.	On Response	The frequency response of the on switch.
V_{INH}	The minimum input voltage for Logic 1.	Insertion Loss	The loss due to the on resistance of the switch.
I_{INL} (I_{INH})	The input current of the digital input.	THD + N	The ratio of the harmonic amplitude plus noise of the signal to the fundamental.
C_S (Off)	The off switch source capacitance, measured with reference to ground.	ACPSRR (AC Power Supply Rejection Ratio)	Measures the ability of a part 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 signal on the output to the amplitude of the modulation is the ACPSRR.
C_D (Off)	The off switch drain capacitance, measured with reference to ground.		
C_D, C_S (On)	The on switch capacitance, measured with reference to ground.		
C_{IN}	The digital input capacitance.		

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MO-178-BA

Figure 33. 8-Lead Lead Small Outline Transistor Package [SOT-23] (RJ-8)

Dimensions shown in millimeters

ORDERING GUIDE

Model	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option	Branding
ADG1219BRJZ-R2 ¹	-40°C to +125°C	8-Lead Lead Small Outline Transistor Package [SOT-23]	RJ-8	S24
ADG1219BRJZ-REEL7 ¹	-40°C to +125°C	8-Lead Lead Small Outline Transistor Package [SOT-23]	RJ-8	S24

¹ Z = RoHS Compliant Part.

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