

## FEATURES

- 1  $\Omega$  typical on resistance
- 0.2  $\Omega$  on resistance flatness
- $\pm 3.3$  V to  $\pm 8$  V dual supply operation
- 3.3 V to 16 V single supply operation
- No  $V_L$  supply required
- 3 V logic-compatible inputs
- Rail-to-rail operation
- Continuous current per channel
  - LFCSP: 385 mA
  - TSSOP: 238 mA
- 16-lead TSSOP and 16-lead, 4 mm  $\times$  4 mm LFCSP

## APPLICATIONS

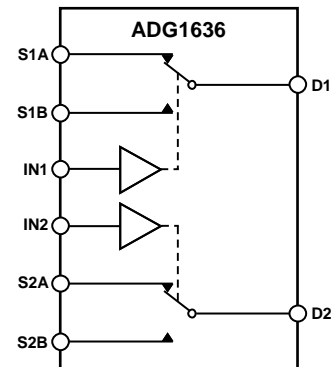
- Communication systems
- Medical systems
- Audio signal routing
- Video signal routing
- Automatic test equipment
- Data acquisition systems
- Battery-powered systems
- Sample-and-hold systems
- Relay replacements

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The **ADG1636** is a monolithic CMOS device containing two independently selectable single-pole/double-throw (SPDT) switches. An EN input is used to enable or disable the device. When disabled, all channels are switched off. Each switch conducts equally well in both directions when on and has an input signal range that extends to the supplies. In the off condition, signal levels up to the supplies are blocked. Both switches exhibit break-before-make switching action for use in multiplexer applications.

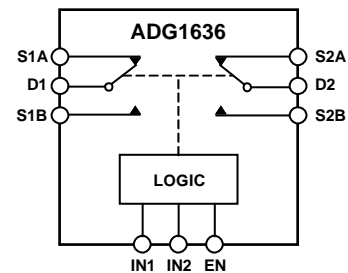
The ultralow on resistance of these switches make them ideal solutions for data acquisition and gain switching applications where low on resistance and distortion is critical. The on resistance profile is very flat over the full analog input range, ensuring excellent linearity and low distortion when switching audio signals.

## FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAMS



- NOTES  
1. SWITCHES SHOWN FOR A LOGIC 1 INPUT.

Figure 1. 16-Lead TSSOP



- NOTES  
1. SWITCHES SHOWN FOR A 1 INPUT LOGIC.

Figure 2. 16-Lead LFCSP

The CMOS construction ensures ultralow power dissipation, making the devices ideally suited for portable and battery-powered instruments.

## PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS

1. 1.6  $\Omega$  maximum on resistance over temperature.
2. Minimum distortion: THD + N = 0.007%.
3. 3 V logic-compatible digital inputs:  $V_{INH} = 2.0$  V,  $V_{INL} = 0.8$  V.
4. No  $V_L$  logic power supply required.
5. Ultralow power dissipation: <16 nW.
6. 16-lead TSSOP and 16-lead 4 mm  $\times$  4 mm LFCSP.

Rev. B

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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Features .....	1	3.3 V Single Supply.....	6
Applications.....	1	Continuous Current per Channel, S or D.....	7
General Description .....	1	Absolute Maximum Ratings .....	8
Functional Block Diagrams.....	1	ESD Caution.....	8
Product Highlights .....	1	Pin Configurations and Function Descriptions .....	9
Revision History .....	2	Typical Performance Characteristics .....	10
Specifications.....	3	Test Circuits.....	13
±5 V Dual Supply .....	3	Terminology .....	15
12 V Single Supply.....	4	Outline Dimensions .....	16
5 V Single Supply.....	5	Ordering Guide .....	16

**REVISION HISTORY**

**3/16—Rev. A to Rev. B**

Changed CP-16-13 to CP-16-26 .....	Throughout
Changes to Figure 3, Figure 4, and Table 7 .....	9
Updated Outline Dimensions .....	16
Changes to Ordering Guide .....	16

**9/09—Rev. 0 to Rev. A**

Changes to Table 4.....	6
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**1/09—Revision 0: Initial Version**

## SPECIFICATIONS

## ±5 V DUAL SUPPLY

$V_{DD} = +5\text{ V} \pm 10\%$ ,  $V_{SS} = -5\text{ V} \pm 10\%$ , GND = 0 V, unless otherwise noted.

Table 1.

Parameter	25°C	-40°C to +85°C	-40°C to +125°C	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
<b>ANALOG SWITCH</b>					
Analog Signal Range			$V_{DD}$ to $V_{SS}$	V	
On Resistance ( $R_{ON}$ )	1			$\Omega$ typ	$V_S = \pm 4.5\text{ V}$ , $I_S = -10\text{ mA}$ ; see Figure 23
	1.2	1.4	1.6	$\Omega$ max	$V_{DD} = \pm 4.5\text{ V}$ , $V_{SS} = \pm 4.5\text{ V}$
On Resistance Match Between Channels ( $\Delta R_{ON}$ )	0.04			$\Omega$ typ	$V_S = \pm 4.5\text{ V}$ , $I_S = -10\text{ mA}$
	0.08	0.09	0.1	$\Omega$ max	
On Resistance Flatness ( $R_{FLAT(ON)}$ )	0.2			$\Omega$ typ	$V_S = \pm 4.5\text{ V}$ , $I_S = -10\text{ mA}$
	0.25	0.29	0.34	$\Omega$ max	
<b>LEAKAGE CURRENTS</b>					
Source Off Leakage, $I_S$ (Off)	$\pm 0.1$			nA typ	$V_{DD} = +5.5\text{ V}$ , $V_{SS} = -5.5\text{ V}$
	$\pm 0.25$	$\pm 1$	$\pm 4$	nA max	$V_S = \pm 4.5\text{ V}$ , $V_D = \mp 4.5\text{ V}$ ; see Figure 24
Drain Off Leakage, $I_D$ (Off)	$\pm 0.1$			nA typ	$V_S = \pm 4.5\text{ V}$ , $V_D = \mp 4.5\text{ V}$ ; see Figure 24
	$\pm 0.25$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 10$	nA max	
Channel On Leakage, $I_D$ , $I_S$ (On)	$\pm 0.3$			nA typ	$V_S = V_D = \pm 4.5\text{ V}$ ; see Figure 25
	$\pm 0.6$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 12$	nA max	
<b>DIGITAL INPUTS</b>					
Input High Voltage, $V_{INH}$			2.0	V min	
Input Low Voltage, $V_{INL}$			0.8	V max	
Input Current, $I_{INL}$ or $I_{INH}$	0.005			$\mu\text{A}$ typ	$V_{IN} = V_{GND}$ or $V_{DD}$
			$\pm 0.1$	$\mu\text{A}$ max	
Digital Input Capacitance, $C_{IN}$	5			pF typ	
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS<sup>1</sup></b>					
Transition Time, $t_{TRANSITION}$	130			ns typ	$R_L = 300\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 35\text{ pF}$
	209	245	273	ns max	$V_S = 2.5\text{ V}$ ; see Figure 30
$t_{ON}$ (EN)	119			ns typ	$R_L = 300\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 35\text{ pF}$
	148	166	176	ns max	$V_S = 2.5\text{ V}$ ; see Figure 30
$t_{OFF}$ (EN)	182			ns typ	$R_L = 300\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 35\text{ pF}$
	228	259	281	ns max	$V_S = 2.5\text{ V}$ ; see Figure 30
Break-Before-Make Time Delay, $t_D$	30			ns typ	$R_L = 300\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 35\text{ pF}$
			17	ns min	$V_{S1} = V_{S2} = 2.5\text{ V}$ ; see Figure 31
Charge Injection	130			pC typ	$V_S = 0\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 0\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 1\text{ nF}$ ; see Figure 32
Off Isolation	70			dB typ	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 5\text{ pF}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ ; see Figure 26
Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk	90			dB typ	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 5\text{ pF}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ ; see Figure 28
Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise (THD + N)	0.007			% typ	$R_L = 110\ \Omega$ , $5\text{ V p-p}$ , $f = 20\text{ Hz to } 20\text{ kHz}$ ; see Figure 29
-3 dB Bandwidth	25			MHz typ	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 5\text{ pF}$ ; see Figure 27
$C_S$ (Off)	68			pF typ	$V_S = 0\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$
$C_D$ (Off)	127			pF typ	$V_S = 0\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$
$C_D$ , $C_S$ (On)	220			pF typ	$V_S = 0\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$
<b>POWER REQUIREMENTS</b>					
$I_{DD}$	0.001			$\mu\text{A}$ typ	$V_{DD} = +5.5\text{ V}$ , $V_{SS} = -5.5\text{ V}$
			1.0	$\mu\text{A}$ max	Digital inputs = 0 V or $V_{DD}$
$V_{DD}/V_{SS}$			$\pm 3.3/\pm 8$	V min/max	

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

**12 V SINGLE SUPPLY**

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

**Table 2.**

Parameter	25°C	-40°C to +85°C	-40°C to +125°C	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
<b>ANALOG SWITCH</b>					
Analog Signal Range			0 V to $V_{DD}$	V	
On Resistance ( $R_{ON}$ )	0.95			$\Omega$ typ	$V_S = 0\text{ V to }10\text{ V}$ , $I_S = -10\text{ mA}$ ; see Figure 23
	1.1	1.25	1.45	$\Omega$ max	$V_{DD} = 10.8\text{ V}$ , $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$
On Resistance Match Between Channels ( $\Delta R_{ON}$ )	0.03			$\Omega$ typ	$V_S = 10\text{ V}$ , $I_S = -10\text{ mA}$
	0.06	0.07	0.08	$\Omega$ max	
On Resistance Flatness ( $R_{FLAT(ON)}$ )	0.2			$\Omega$ typ	$V_S = 0\text{ V to }10\text{ V}$ , $I_S = -10\text{ mA}$
	0.23	0.27	0.32	$\Omega$ max	
<b>LEAKAGE CURRENTS</b>					
Source Off Leakage, $I_S$ (Off)	$\pm 0.1$			nA typ	$V_{DD} = 13.2\text{ V}$ , $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$ $V_S = 1\text{ V}/10\text{ V}$ , $V_S = 10\text{ V}/1\text{ V}$ ; see Figure 24
	$\pm 0.25$	$\pm 1$	$\pm 4$	nA max	
Drain Off Leakage, $I_D$ (Off)	$\pm 0.1$			nA typ	$V_S = 1\text{ V}/10\text{ V}$ , $V_S = 10\text{ V}/1\text{ V}$ ; see Figure 24
	$\pm 0.25$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 10$	nA max	
Channel On Leakage, $I_D$ , $I_S$ (On)	$\pm 0.3$			nA typ	$V_S = V_D = 1\text{ V or }10\text{ V}$ ; see Figure 25
	$\pm 0.6$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 12$	nA max	
<b>DIGITAL INPUTS</b>					
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	$V_{IN} = V_{GND}$ or $V_{DD}$
			$\pm 0.1$	$\mu\text{A}$ max	
Digital Input Capacitance, $C_{IN}$	5			pF typ	
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS<sup>1</sup></b>					
Transition Time, $t_{TRANSITION}$	100			ns typ	$R_L = 300\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 35\text{ pF}$
	153	183	206	ns max	$V_S = 8\text{ V}$ ; see Figure 30
$t_{ON}$ (EN)	80			ns typ	$R_L = 300\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 35\text{ pF}$
	95	103	110	ns max	$V_S = 8\text{ V}$ ; see Figure 30
$t_{OFF}$ (EN)	133			ns typ	$R_L = 300\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 35\text{ pF}$
	161	187	210	ns max	$V_S = 8\text{ V}$ ; see Figure 30
Break-Before-Make Time Delay, $t_D$	25			ns typ	$R_L = 300\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 35\text{ pF}$
			17	ns min	$V_{S1} = V_{S2} = 8\text{ V}$ ; see Figure 31
Charge Injection	150			pC typ	$V_S = 6\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 0\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 1\text{ nF}$ ; see Figure 32
Off Isolation	70			dB typ	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 5\text{ pF}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ ; see Figure 26
Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk	90			dB typ	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 5\text{ pF}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ ; see Figure 28
Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise (THD + N)	0.013			% typ	$R_L = 110\ \Omega$ , $5\text{ V p-p}$ , $f = 20\text{ Hz to }20\text{ kHz}$ ; see Figure 29
-3 dB Bandwidth	27			MHz typ	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 5\text{ pF}$ ; see Figure 27
$C_S$ (Off)	65			pF typ	$V_S = 6\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$
$C_D$ (Off)	120			pF typ	$V_S = 6\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$
$C_D$ , $C_S$ (On)	216			pF typ	$V_S = 6\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$
<b>POWER REQUIREMENTS</b>					
$I_{DD}$	0.001			$\mu\text{A}$ typ	$V_{DD} = 12\text{ V}$ Digital inputs = 0 V or $V_{DD}$
			1	$\mu\text{A}$ max	
$I_{DD}$	230			$\mu\text{A}$ typ	Digital inputs = 5 V
			360	$\mu\text{A}$ max	
$V_{DD}$			3.3/16	V min/max	

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

**5 V SINGLE SUPPLY**

$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V} \pm 10\%$ ,  $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $GND = 0\text{ V}$ , unless otherwise noted.

**Table 3.**

Parameter	25°C	-40°C to +85°C	-40°C to 125°C	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
<b>ANALOG SWITCH</b>					
Analog Signal Range			0 V to $V_{DD}$	V	
On Resistance ( $R_{ON}$ )	1.7			$\Omega$ typ	$V_S = 0\text{ V to }4.5\text{ V}$ , $I_S = -10\text{ mA}$ ; see Figure 23
	2.15	2.4	2.7	$\Omega$ max	$V_{DD} = 4.5\text{ V}$ , $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$
On Resistance Match Between Channels ( $\Delta R_{ON}$ )	0.05			$\Omega$ typ	$V_S = 0\text{ V to }4.5\text{ V}$ , $I_S = -10\text{ mA}$
	0.09	0.12	0.15	$\Omega$ max	
On Resistance Flatness ( $R_{FLAT(ON)}$ )	0.4			$\Omega$ typ	$V_S = 0\text{ V to }4.5\text{ V}$ , $I_S = -10\text{ mA}$
	0.53	0.55	0.6	$\Omega$ max	
<b>LEAKAGE CURRENTS</b>					
Source Off Leakage, $I_S$ (Off)	$\pm 0.05$			nA typ	$V_{DD} = 5.5\text{ V}$ , $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$ $V_S = 1\text{ V}/4.5\text{ V}$ , $V_D = 4.5\text{ V}/1\text{ V}$ ; see Figure 24
	$\pm 0.25$	$\pm 1$	$\pm 4$	nA max	
Drain Off Leakage, $I_D$ (Off)	$\pm 0.05$			nA typ	$V_S = 1\text{ V}/4.5\text{ V}$ , $V_D = 4.5\text{ V}/1\text{ V}$ ; see Figure 24
	$\pm 0.25$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 10$	nA max	
Channel On Leakage, $I_D$ , $I_S$ (On)	$\pm 0.1$			nA typ	$V_S = V_D = 1\text{ V or }4.5\text{ V}$ ; see Figure 25
	$\pm 0.6$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 12$	nA max	
<b>DIGITAL INPUTS</b>					
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	$V_{IN} = V_{GND}$ or $V_{DD}$
			$\pm 0.1$	$\mu\text{A}$ max	
Digital Input Capacitance, $C_{IN}$	5			pF typ	
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS<sup>1</sup></b>					
Transition Time, $t_{TRANSITION}$	160			ns typ	$R_L = 300\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 35\text{ pF}$
	271	319	355	ns max	$V_S = 2.5\text{ V}$ ; see Figure 30
$t_{ON}$ (EN)	132			ns typ	$R_L = 300\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 35\text{ pF}$
	172	185	201	ns max	$V_S = 2.5\text{ V}$ ; see Figure 30
$t_{OFF}$ (EN)	210			ns typ	$R_L = 300\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 35\text{ pF}$
	268	313	345	ns max	$V_S = 2.5\text{ V}$ ; see Figure 30
Break-Before-Make Time Delay, $t_D$	30			ns typ	$R_L = 300\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 35\text{ pF}$
			17	ns min	$V_{S1} = V_{S2} = 2.5\text{ V}$ ; see Figure 31
Charge Injection	70			pC typ	$V_S = 2.5\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 0\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 1\text{ nF}$ ; see Figure 32
Off Isolation	70			dB typ	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 5\text{ pF}$ , $f = 100\text{ kHz}$ ; see Figure 26
Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk	90			dB typ	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 5\text{ pF}$ , $f = 100\text{ kHz}$ ; see Figure 28
Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise (THD + N)	0.09			% typ	$R_L = 110\ \Omega$ , $f = 20\text{ Hz to }20\text{ kHz}$ , $V_S = 3.5\text{ V p-p}$ ; see Figure 29
-3 dB Bandwidth	26			MHz typ	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 5\text{ pF}$ ; see Figure 27
$C_S$ (Off)	76			pF typ	$V_S = 2.5\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$
$C_D$ (Off)	145			pF typ	$V_S = 2.5\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$
$C_D$ , $C_S$ (On)	237			pF typ	$V_S = 2.5\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$
<b>POWER REQUIREMENTS</b>					
$I_{DD}$	0.001			$\mu\text{A}$ typ	$V_{DD} = 5.5\text{ V}$ Digital inputs = 0 V or $V_{DD}$
		1.0	1.0	$\mu\text{A}$ max	
$V_{DD}$			3.3/16	V min/max	

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

**3.3 V SINGLE SUPPLY**

$V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $GND = 0\text{ V}$ , unless otherwise noted.

**Table 4.**

Parameter	25°C	-40°C to +85°C	-40°C to +125°C	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
<b>ANALOG SWITCH</b>					
Analog Signal Range			0 V to $V_{DD}$	V	
On Resistance ( $R_{ON}$ )	3.2	3.4	3.6	$\Omega$ typ	$V_S = 0\text{ V}$ to $V_{DD}$ , $I_S = -10\text{ mA}$ ; see Figure 23 $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$
On Resistance Match Between Channels ( $\Delta R_{ON}$ )	0.06	0.07	0.08	$\Omega$ typ	$V_S = 0\text{ V}$ to $V_{DD}$ , $I_S = -10\text{ mA}$
On Resistance Flatness ( $R_{FLAT(ON)}$ )	1.2	1.3	1.4	$\Omega$ typ	$V_S = 0\text{ V}$ to $V_{DD}$ , $I_S = -10\text{ mA}$
<b>LEAKAGE CURRENTS</b>					
Source Off Leakage, $I_S$ (Off)	$\pm 0.02$			nA typ	$V_{DD} = 3.6\text{ V}$ , $V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$ $V_S = 0.6\text{ V}/3\text{ V}$ , $V_D = 3\text{ V}/0.6\text{ V}$ ; see Figure 24
	$\pm 0.25$	$\pm 1$	$\pm 4$	nA max	
Drain Off Leakage, $I_D$ (Off)	$\pm 0.02$			nA typ	$V_S = 0.6\text{ V}/3\text{ V}$ , $V_D = 3\text{ V}/0.6\text{ V}$ ; see Figure 24
	$\pm 0.25$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 10$	nA max	
Channel On Leakage, $I_D$ , $I_S$ (On)	$\pm 0.05$			nA typ	$V_S = V_D = 0.6\text{ V}$ or $3\text{ V}$ ; see Figure 25
	$\pm 0.6$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 12$	nA max	
<b>DIGITAL INPUTS</b>					
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	$V_{IN} = V_{GND}$ or $V_{DD}$
			$\pm 0.1$	$\mu\text{A}$ max	
Digital Input Capacitance, $C_{IN}$	5			pF typ	
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS<sup>1</sup></b>					
Transition Time, $t_{TRANSITION}$	275			ns typ	$R_L = 300\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 35\text{ pF}$
	449	506	550	ns max	$V_S = 1.5\text{ V}$ ; see Figure 30
$t_{ON}$ (EN)	225			ns typ	$R_L = 300\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 35\text{ pF}$
	306	327	338	ns max	$V_S = 1.5\text{ V}$ ; see Figure 30
$t_{OFF}$ (EN)	340			ns typ	$R_L = 300\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 35\text{ pF}$
	454	512	553	ns max	$V_S = 1.5\text{ V}$ ; see Figure 30
Break-Before-Make Time Delay, $t_D$	50			ns typ	$R_L = 300\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 35\text{ pF}$
			28	ns min	$V_{S1} = V_{S2} = 1.5\text{ V}$ ; see Figure 31
Charge Injection	50			pC typ	$V_S = 1.5\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 0\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 1\text{ nF}$ ; see Figure 32
Off Isolation	70			dB typ	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 5\text{ pF}$ , $f = 100\text{ kHz}$ ; see Figure 26
Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk	90			dB typ	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 5\text{ pF}$ , $f = 100\text{ kHz}$ ; see Figure 28
Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise (THD + N)	0.19			% typ	$R_L = 33\ \Omega$ , $f = 20\text{ Hz}$ to $20\text{ kHz}$ , $V_S = 2\text{ V p-p}$ ; see Figure 29
-3 dB Bandwidth	26			MHz typ	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $C_L = 5\text{ pF}$ ; see Figure 27
$C_S$ (Off)	80			pF typ	$V_S = 1.5\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$
$C_D$ (Off)	153			pF typ	$V_S = 1.5\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$
$C_D$ , $C_S$ (On)	243			pF typ	$V_S = 1.5\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$
<b>POWER REQUIREMENTS</b>					
$I_{DD}$	0.001			$\mu\text{A}$ typ	$V_{DD} = 3.6\text{ V}$ Digital inputs = 0 V or $V_{DD}$
		1.0	1.0	$\mu\text{A}$ max	
$V_{DD}$			3.3/16	V min/max	

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

**CONTINUOUS CURRENT PER CHANNEL, S OR D**

Table 5.

Parameter	25°C	85°C	125°C	Unit
CONTINUOUS CURRENT, S OR D				
$V_{DD} = +5\text{ V}, V_{SS} = -5\text{ V}$				
TSSOP ( $\theta_{JA} = 150.4^\circ\text{C/W}$ )	238	151	88	mA maximum
LFCSP ( $\theta_{JA} = 48.7^\circ\text{C/W}$ )	385	220	105	mA maximum
$V_{DD} = 12\text{ V}, V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$				
TSSOP ( $\theta_{JA} = 150.4^\circ\text{C/W}$ )	280	175	98	mA maximum
LFCSP ( $\theta_{JA} = 48.7^\circ\text{C/W}$ )	469	259	119	mA maximum
$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}, V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$				
TSSOP ( $\theta_{JA} = 150.4^\circ\text{C/W}$ )	189	126	77	mA maximum
LFCSP ( $\theta_{JA} = 48.7^\circ\text{C/W}$ )	301	182	98	mA maximum
$V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}, V_{SS} = 0\text{ V}$				
TSSOP ( $\theta_{JA} = 150.4^\circ\text{C/W}$ )	189	130	84	mA maximum
LFCSP ( $\theta_{JA} = 48.7^\circ\text{C/W}$ )	305	189	105	mA maximum

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

Table 6.

Parameter	Rating
$V_{DD}$ to $V_{SS}$	18 V
$V_{DD}$ to GND	-0.3 V to +18 V
$V_{SS}$ to GND	+0.3 V to -18 V
Analog Inputs <sup>1</sup>	$V_{SS} - 0.3\text{ V}$ to $V_{DD} + 0.3\text{ V}$ or 30 mA, whichever occurs first
Digital Inputs <sup>1</sup>	GND - 0.3 V to $V_{DD} + 0.3\text{ V}$ or 30 mA, whichever occurs first
Peak Current, S or D	850 mA (pulsed at 1 ms, 10% duty cycle maximum)
Continuous Current, S or D <sup>2</sup>	Data + 15%
Operating Temperature Range	
Industrial (Y Version)	-40°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
Junction Temperature	150°C
$\theta_{JA}$ Thermal Impedance	
16-Lead TSSOP (2-Layer Board)	150.4°C/W
16-Lead LFCSP (4-Layer Board)	48.7°C/W
Reflow Soldering Peak Temperature, Pb free	260°C

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

<sup>2</sup> See Table 5.

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.** 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 CONFIGURATIONS AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

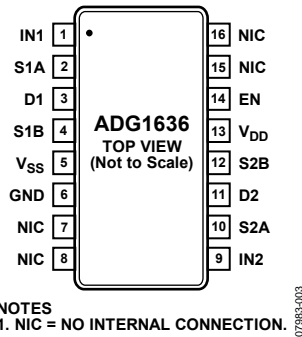


Figure 3. 16-Lead TSSOP Pin Configuration

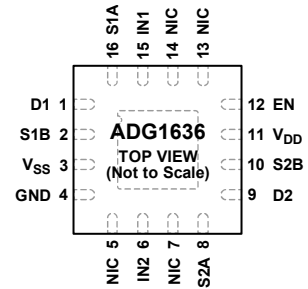


Figure 4. 16-Lead LFCSP Pin Configuration

Table 7. Pin Function Descriptions

Pin No.		Mnemonic	Description
TSSOP	LFCSP		
1	15	IN1	Logic Control Input.
2	16	S1A	Source Terminal. This pin can be an input or output.
3	1	D1	Drain Terminal. This pin can be an input or output.
4	2	S1B	Source Terminal. This pin can be an input or output.
5	3	V <sub>SS</sub>	Most Negative Power Supply Potential.
6	4	GND	Ground (0 V) Reference.
7, 8, 15, 16	5, 7, 13, 14	NIC	No Internal Connection.
9	6	IN2	Logic Control Input.
10	8	S2A	Source Terminal. This pin can be an input or output.
11	9	D2	Drain Terminal. This pin can be an input or output.
12	10	S2B	Source Terminal. This pin can be an input or output.
13	11	V <sub>DD</sub>	Most Positive Power Supply Potential.
14	12	EN	Active High Digital Input. When this pin is low, the device is disabled and all switches are off. When this pin is high, the Ax logic inputs determine the on switches.
N/A <sup>1</sup>	0	EPAD	Exposed Pad. Tie the exposed pad to the substrate, V <sub>SS</sub> .

<sup>1</sup> N/A means not applicable.

Table 8. ADG1636 TSSOP Truth Table

EN	IN <sub>x</sub>	S <sub>x</sub> A	S <sub>x</sub> B
0	X	Off	Off
1	0	Off	On
1	1	On	Off

Table 9. ADG1636 LFCSP Truth Table

EN	IN <sub>x</sub>	S <sub>x</sub> A	S <sub>x</sub> B
0	X	Off	Off
1	0	Off	On
1	1	On	Off

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

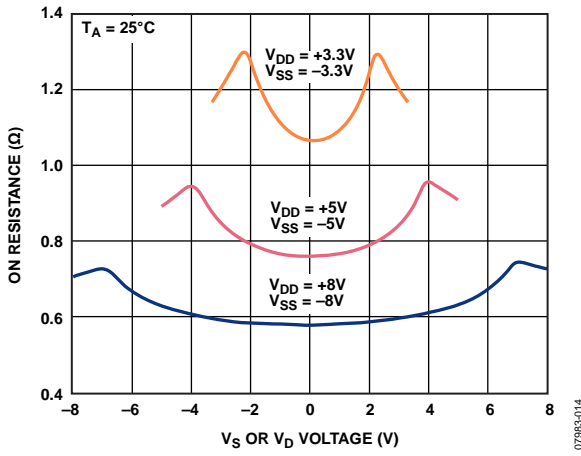


Figure 5. On Resistance as a Function of  $V_D$  ( $V_S$ ) for Dual Supply

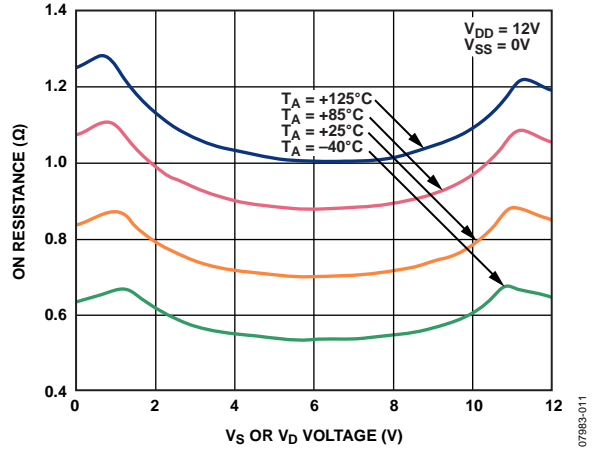


Figure 8. On Resistance as a Function of  $V_D$  ( $V_S$ ) for Different Temperatures, 12 V Single Supply

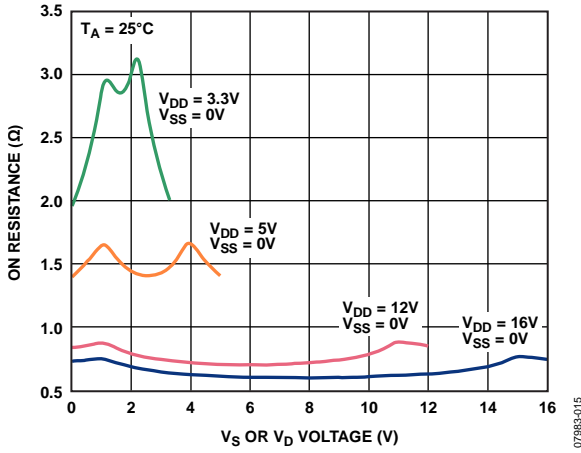


Figure 6. On Resistance as a Function of  $V_D$  ( $V_S$ ) for Single Supply

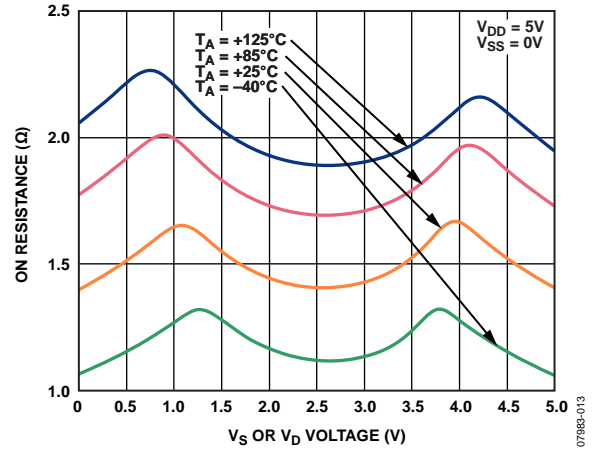


Figure 9. On Resistance as a Function of  $V_D$  ( $V_S$ ) for Different Temperatures, 5 V Single Supply

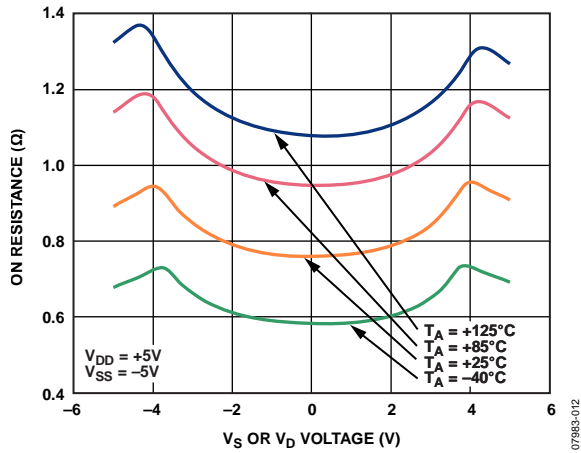


Figure 7. On Resistance as a Function of  $V_D$  ( $V_S$ ) for Different Temperatures,  $\pm 5$  V Dual Supply

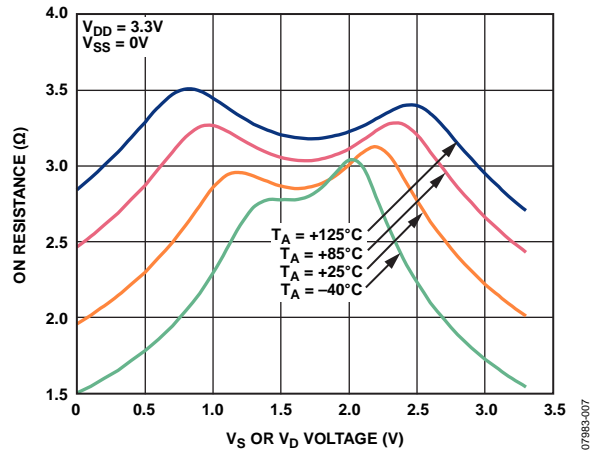


Figure 10. On Resistance as a Function of  $V_D$  ( $V_S$ ) for Different Temperatures, 3.3 V Single Supply

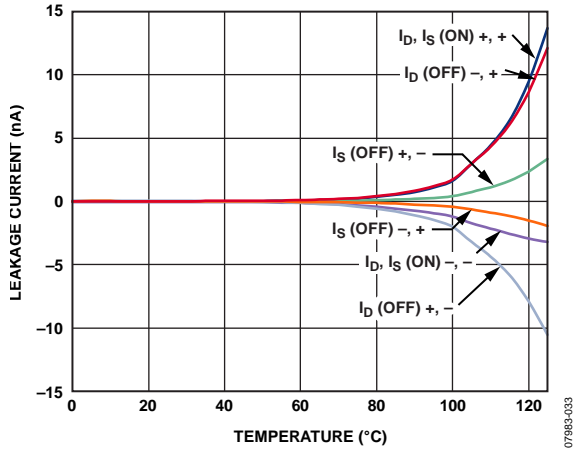


Figure 11. Leakage Currents as a Function of Temperature, ±5 V Dual Supply

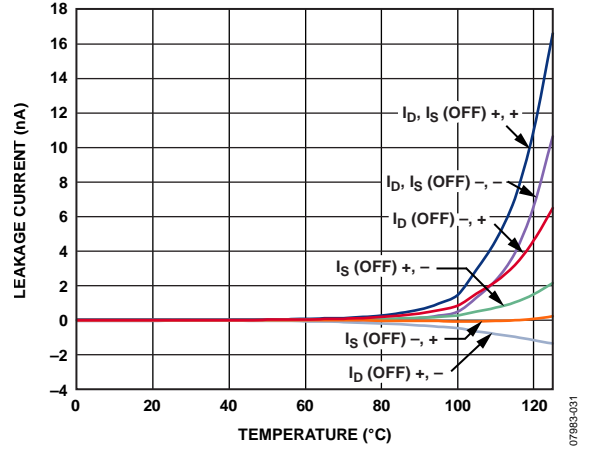


Figure 14. Leakage Currents as a Function of Temperature, 3.3 V Single Supply

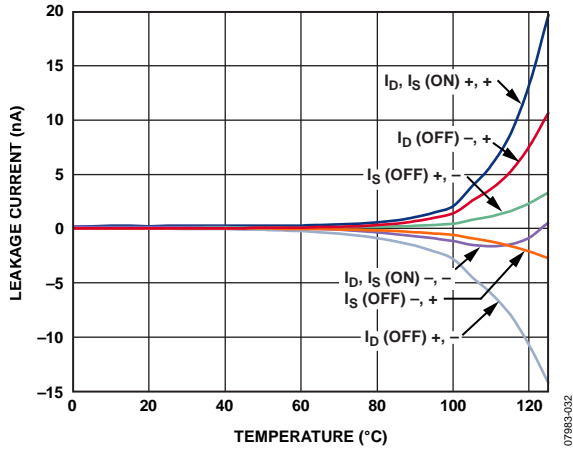


Figure 12. Leakage Currents as a Function of Temperature, 12 V Single Supply

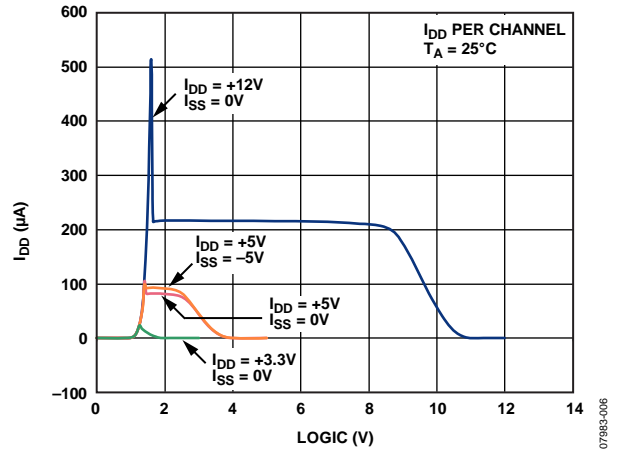


Figure 15.  $I_{DD}$  vs. Logic Level

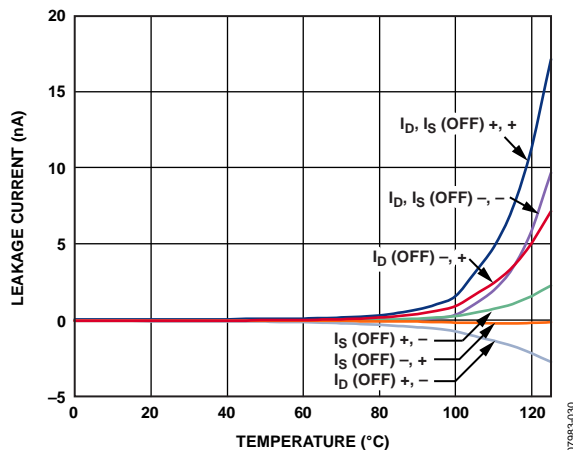


Figure 13. Leakage Currents as a Function of Temperature, 5 V Single Supply

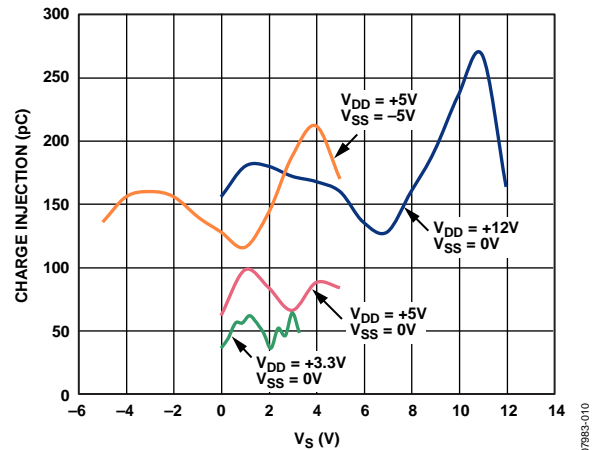


Figure 16. Charge Injection vs. Source Voltage

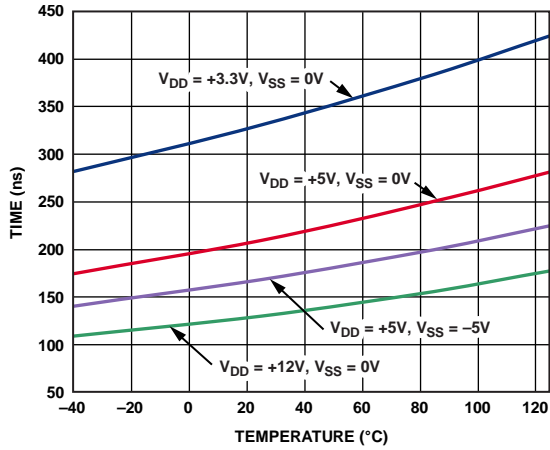


Figure 17.  $t_{ON}/t_{OFF}$  Times vs. Temperature

07983-019

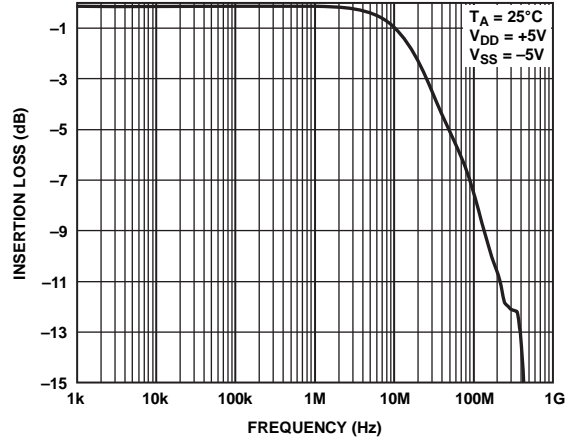


Figure 20. On Response vs. Frequency

07983-005

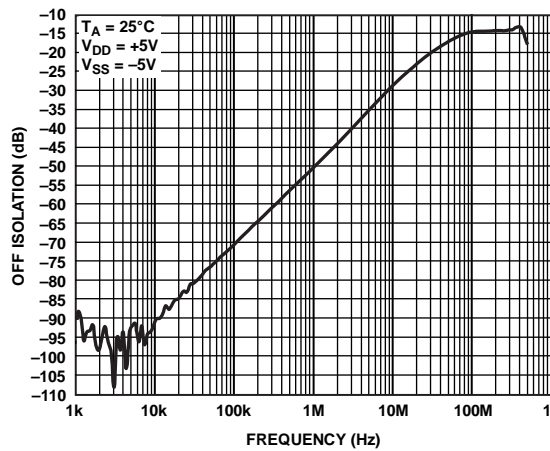


Figure 18. Off Isolation vs. Frequency

07983-008

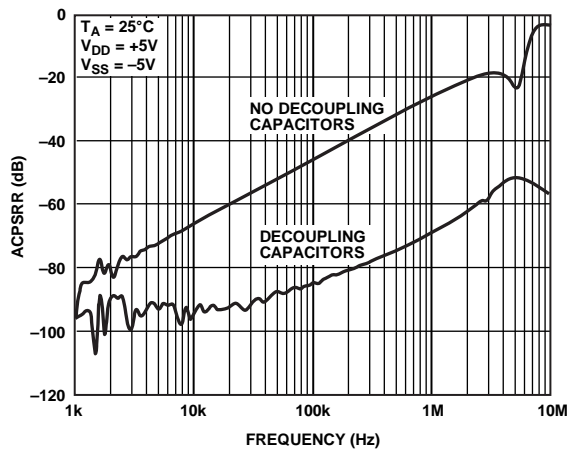


Figure 21. ACPSRR vs. Frequency

07983-009

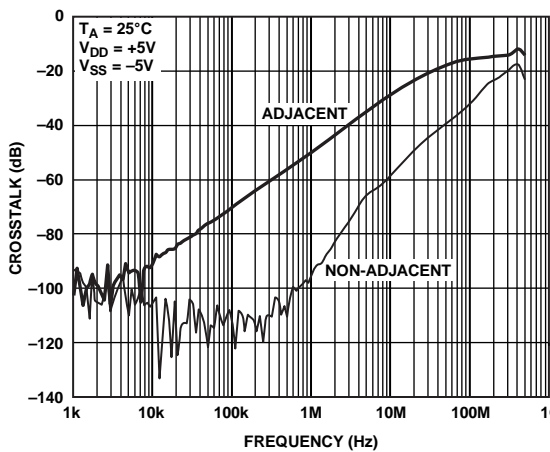


Figure 19. Crosstalk vs. Frequency

07983-018

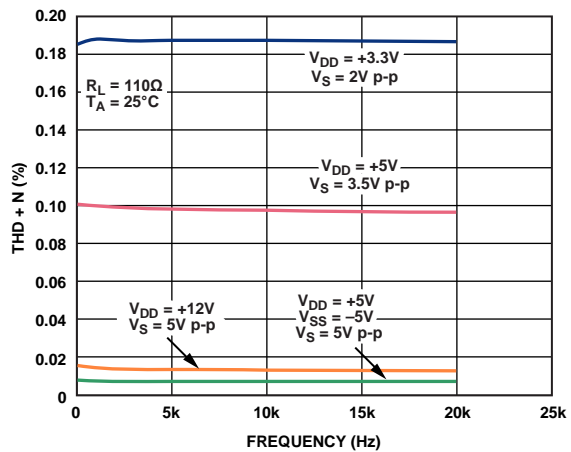


Figure 22. THD + N vs. Frequency

07983-017

TEST CIRCUITS

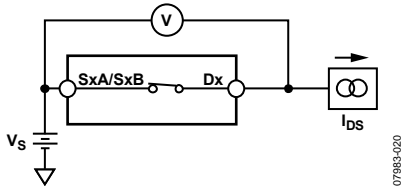


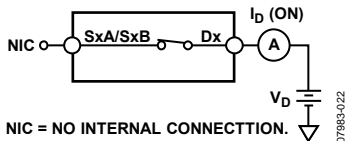
Figure 23. On Resistance

07985-020



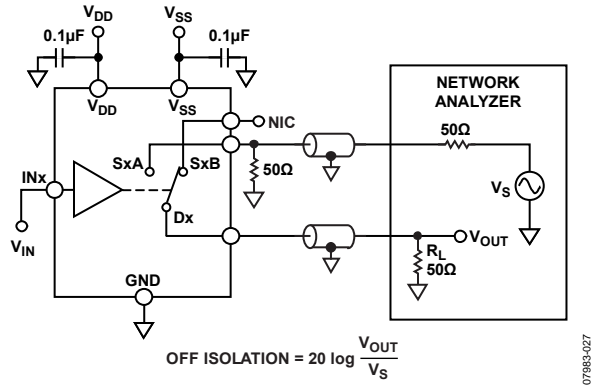
Figure 24. Off Leakage

07983-021



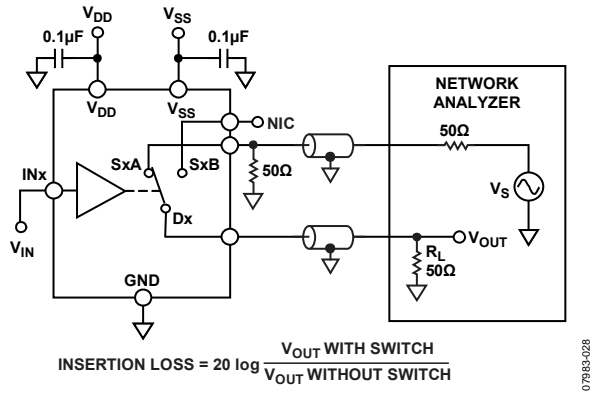
NIC = NO INTERNAL CONNECTION.  
Figure 25. On Leakage

07983-022



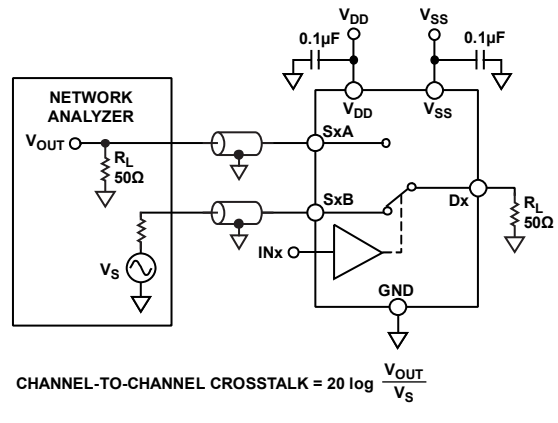
OFF ISOLATION =  $20 \log \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_s}$   
Figure 26. Off Isolation

07983-027



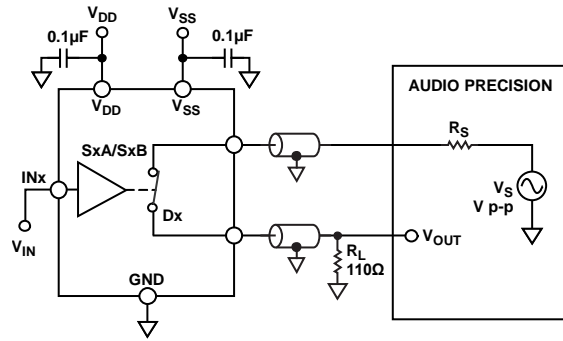
INSERTION LOSS =  $20 \log \frac{V_{OUT \text{ WITH SWITCH}}}{V_{OUT \text{ WITHOUT SWITCH}}}$   
Figure 27. Bandwidth

07983-028



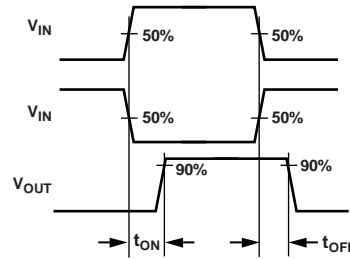
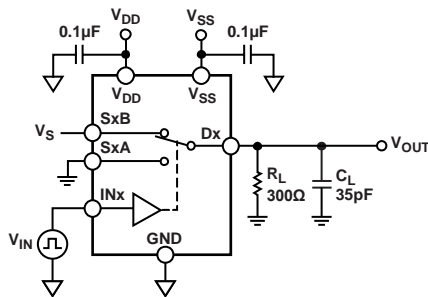
CHANNEL-TO-CHANNEL CROSSTALK =  $20 \log \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_s}$   
Figure 28. Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk

07985-029



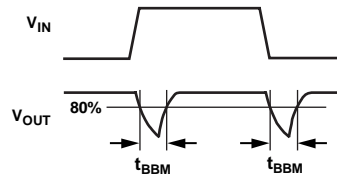
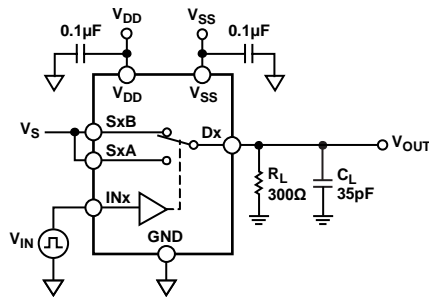
07983-034

Figure 29. THD + Noise



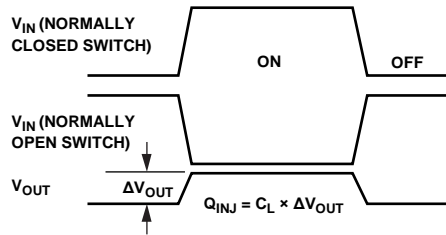
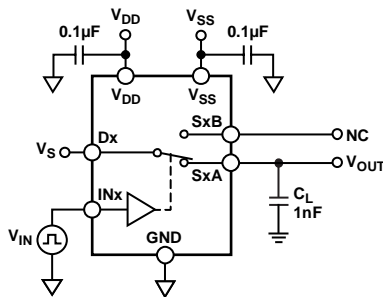
07983-023

Figure 30. Switching Times



07983-024

Figure 31. Break-Before-Make Time Delay



07983-026

Figure 32. Charge Injection

## TERMINOLOGY

**I<sub>DD</sub>**

The positive supply current.

**I<sub>SS</sub>**

The negative supply current.

**V<sub>D</sub> (V<sub>S</sub>)**

The analog voltage on Terminal D and Terminal S.

**R<sub>ON</sub>**

The ohmic resistance between Terminal D and Terminal S.

**R<sub>FLAT(ON)</sub>**

Flatness that is defined as the difference between the maximum and minimum value of on resistance measured over the specified analog signal range.

**I<sub>S</sub> (Off)**

The source leakage current with the switch off.

**I<sub>D</sub> (Off)**

The drain leakage current with the switch off.

**I<sub>D</sub>, I<sub>S</sub> (On)**

The channel leakage current with the switch on.

**V<sub>INL</sub>**

The maximum input voltage for Logic 0.

**V<sub>INH</sub>**

The minimum input voltage for Logic 1.

**I<sub>INL</sub> (I<sub>INH</sub>)**

The input current of the digital input.

**C<sub>S</sub> (Off)**

The off switch source capacitance, which is measured with reference to ground.

**C<sub>D</sub> (Off)**

The off switch drain capacitance, which is measured with reference to ground.

**C<sub>D</sub>, C<sub>S</sub> (On)**

The on switch capacitance, which is measured with reference to ground.

**C<sub>IN</sub>**

The digital input capacitance.

**t<sub>TRANSITION</sub>**

The delay time between the 50% and 90% points of the digital input and switch on condition when switching from one address state to another.

**t<sub>ON</sub> (EN)**

The delay between applying the digital control input and the output switching on. See Figure 30.

**t<sub>OFF</sub> (EN)**

The delay between applying the digital control input and the output switching off. See Figure 30.

**Charge Injection**

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

**Off Isolation**

A measure of unwanted signal coupling through an off switch.

**Crosstalk**

A measure of unwanted signal that is coupled through from one channel to another as a result of parasitic capacitance.

**Bandwidth**

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

**On Response**

The frequency response of the on switch.

**Insertion Loss**

The loss due to the on resistance of the switch.

**Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise (THD + N)**

The ratio of the harmonic amplitude plus noise of the signal to the fundamental.

**AC Power Supply Rejection Ratio (ACPSRR)**

The ratio of the amplitude of signal on the output to the amplitude of the modulation. This is a measure of the ability of the device 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.





Компания «Life Electronics» занимается поставками электронных компонентов импортного и отечественного производства от производителей и со складов крупных дистрибьюторов Европы, Америки и Азии.

С конца 2013 года компания активно расширяет линейку поставок компонентов по направлению коаксиальный кабель, кварцевые генераторы и конденсаторы (керамические, пленочные, электролитические), за счёт заключения дистрибьюторских договоров

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- Специальные условия для постоянных клиентов.
- Подбор аналогов.
- Поставку компонентов в любых объемах, удовлетворяющих вашим потребностям.
- Приемлемые сроки поставки, возможна ускоренная поставка.
- Доставку товара в любую точку России и стран СНГ.
- Комплексную поставку.
- Работу по проектам и поставку образцов.
- Формирование склада под заказчика.
- Сертификаты соответствия на поставляемую продукцию (по желанию клиента).
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- Поставку компонентов, требующих военную и космическую приемку.
- Входной контроль качества.
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Конструкторский отдел помогает осуществить:

- Регистрацию проекта у производителя компонентов.
- Техническую поддержку проекта.
- Защиту от снятия компонента с производства.
- Оценку стоимости проекта по компонентам.
- Изготовление тестовой платы монтаж и пусконаладочные работы.



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