

IH5009 — IH5024 Virtual Ground Analog Switches

FEATURES

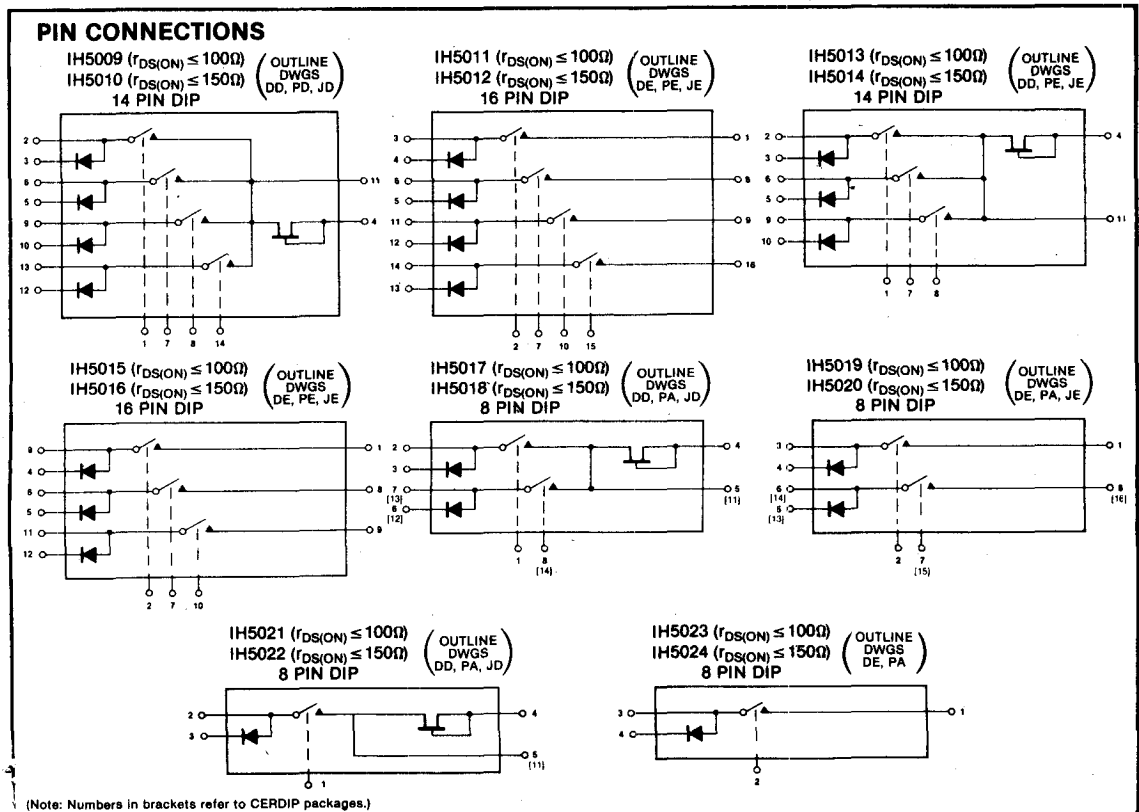
- Switches Analog Signals up to 20 Volts Peak-to-Peak
- Each Channel Complete — Interfaces with Most Integrated Logic
- Switching Speeds Less than $0.5\mu\text{s}$
- $I_{D(OFF)}$ Less than 500pA Typical at 70°C
- Effective $r_{DS(ON)}$ — 5Ω to 50Ω
- Commercial and Military Temperature Range Operation

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

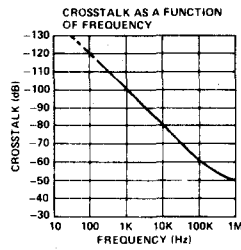
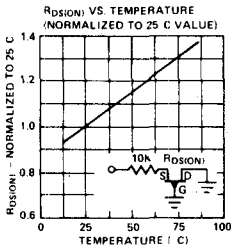
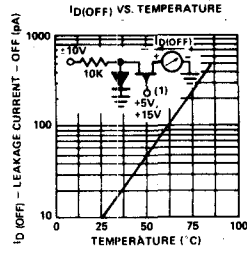
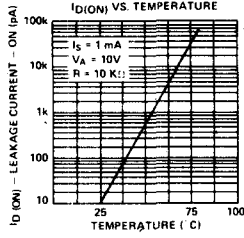
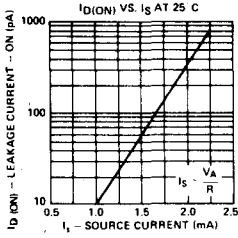
The IH5009 series of analog switches were designed to fill the need for an easy-to-use, inexpensive switch for both industrial and military applications. Although low cost is a primary design objective, performance and versatility have not been sacrificed.

Each package contains up to four channels of analog gating and is designed to eliminate the need for an external driver. The odd numbered devices are designed to be driven directly from T²L open collector logic (15 volts) while the even numbered devices are driven directly from low level T²L logic (5 volts). Each channel simulates a SPDT switch. SPST switch action is obtained by leaving the diode cathode unconnected; for SPDT action, the cathode should be grounded (0V). The parts are intended for high performance multiplexing and commutating usage. A logic "0" turns the channel ON and a logic "1" turns the channel OFF.

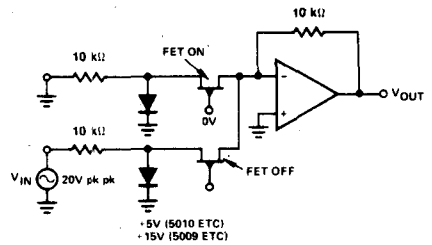
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TYPICAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (per channel)



CROSSTALK MEASUREMENT CIRCUIT

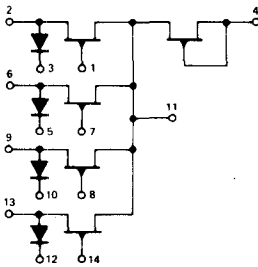


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DEVICE SCHEMATICS AND PIN CONNECTIONS

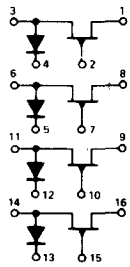
FOUR CHANNEL

IH5009 ($r_{DS(ON)} \leq 100\Omega$)
IH5010 ($r_{DS(ON)} \leq 150\Omega$)
14 PIN DIP

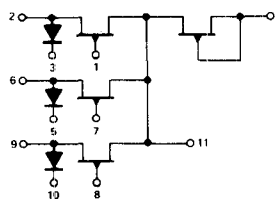


THREE CHANNEL

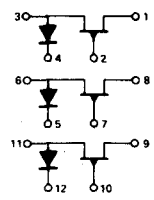
IH5011 ($r_{DS(ON)} \leq 100\Omega$)
IH5012 ($r_{DS(ON)} \leq 150\Omega$)
16 PIN DIP



IH5013 ($r_{DS(ON)} \leq 100\Omega$)
IH5014 ($r_{DS(ON)} \leq 150\Omega$)
14 PIN DIP

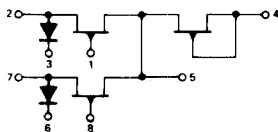


IH5015 ($r_{DS(ON)} \leq 100\Omega$)
IH5016 ($r_{DS(ON)} \leq 150\Omega$)
16 PIN DIP



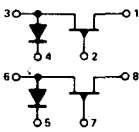
TWO CHANNEL

IH5017 ($r_{DS(ON)} \leq 100\Omega$)
IH5018 ($r_{DS(ON)} \leq 150\Omega$)
8 PIN DIP

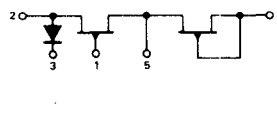


SINGLE CHANNEL

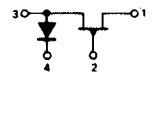
IH5019 ($r_{DS(ON)} \leq 100\Omega$)
IH5020 ($r_{DS(ON)} \leq 150\Omega$)
8 PIN DIP



IH5021 ($r_{DS(ON)} \leq 100\Omega$)
IH5022 ($r_{DS(ON)} \leq 150\Omega$)
8 PIN DIP



IH5023 ($r_{DS(ON)} \leq 100\Omega$)
IH5024 ($r_{DS(ON)} \leq 150\Omega$)
8 PIN DIP



THEORY OF OPERATION

The signals seen at the drain of a junction FET type analog switch can be arbitrarily divided into two categories; those which are less than $\pm 200\text{mV}$, and those which are greater than $\pm 200\text{mV}$. The former category includes all those circuits where switching is performed at the virtual ground point of an op-amp, and it is primarily towards these applications that the IH5009 family of circuits is directed.

By limiting the analog signal at the switching point to $\pm 200\text{mV}$, no external driver is required and the need for additional power supplies is eliminated.

Devices are available with both common drains and with uncommitted drains.

Those devices which feature common drains have another FET in addition to the channel switches. This FET, which has gate and source connected such that $V_{GS}=0$, is intended to compensate for the on-resistance of the switch. When placed in series with the feedback resistor (Figure 1) the gain is given by

$$\text{GAIN} = \frac{10\text{k}\Omega + r_{DS(ON)}(\text{compensator})}{10\text{k}\Omega + r_{DS}(\text{switch})}$$

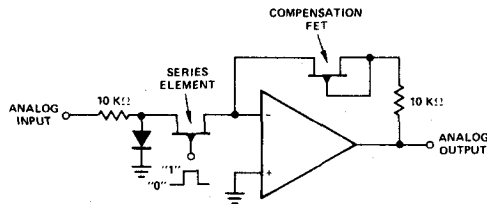


Figure 1. Use of Compensation FET

Clearly, the gain error caused by the switch is dependent on the match between the FETs rather than the absolute value of the FET on-resistance. For the standard product, all the FETs in a given package are guaranteed to match within 50Ω . Selections down to 5Ω are available however. Contact factory for details. Since the absolute value of $r_{DS(ON)}$ is guaranteed only to be less than 100Ω or 150Ω , a substantial improvement in gain accuracy can be obtained by using the compensating FET.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

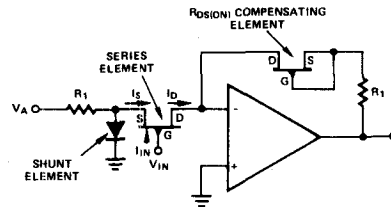


Figure 2.

NOISE IMMUNITY

The advantage of SPDT switching is high noise immunity when the series elements is OFF. For example, if a $\pm 10\text{V}$ analog input is being switched by T2L open collector logic, the series switch is OFF when the logic level is at +15 volts. At this time, the diode conducts and holds the source at approximately +0.7 volts with an AC impedance to ground of 25 ohms. Thus random noise superimposed on the +10 volt analog input will not falsely trigger the FET since the noise voltage will be shunted to ground.

When switching a negative voltage, the input further increases the OFF voltage beyond pinch-off, so there is no danger of the FET turning on.

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

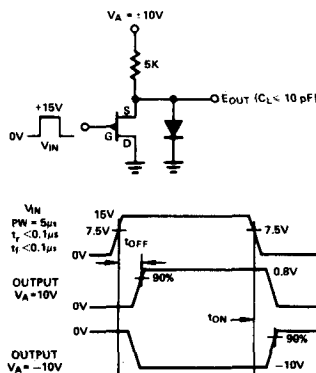


Figure 3. High Level Logic

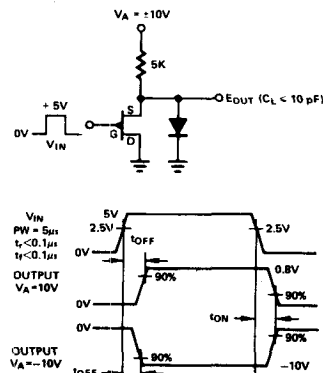


Figure 4. Standard DTL, TTL, RTL

LOGIC INTERFACE CIRCUITS

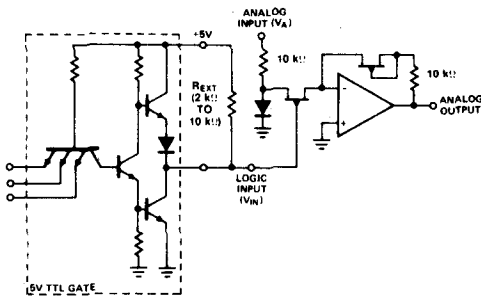


Figure 5. Interfacing with +5V Logic

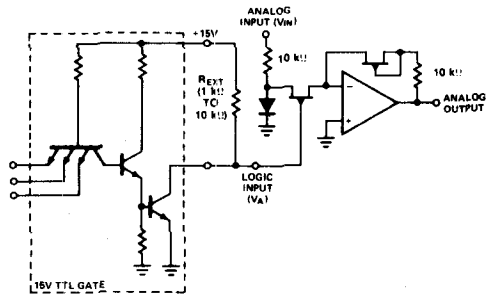
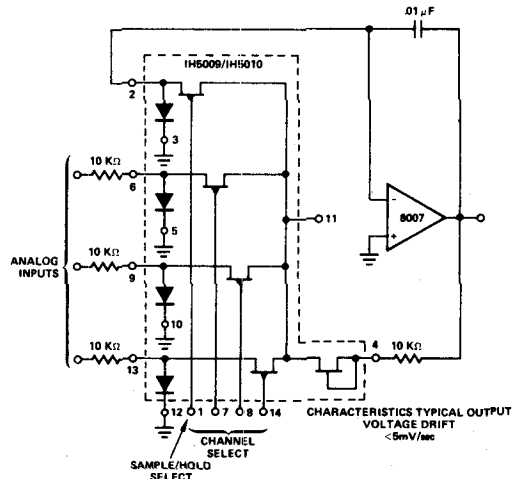
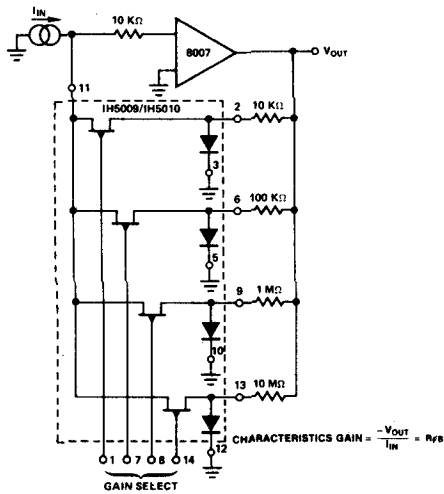


Figure 6. Interfacing with +15V Open Collector Logic

APPLICATIONS (Note)

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NOTE: Additional applications information is given in Application Bulletins A003 "Understanding and Applying the Analog Switch" and A004 "The 5009 Series of Low Cost Analog Switches". See also September '79 issue of Product Engineering "Analog Switching" by Paresh Maniar.