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# Contact us

Tel: +86-755-8981 8866 Fax: +86-755-8427 6832

Email & Skype: info@chipsmall.com Web: www.chipsmall.com

Address: A1208, Overseas Decoration Building, #122 Zhenhua RD., Futian, Shenzhen, China











#### **DUAL 4-CHANNEL ANALOG MULTIPLEXER/DEMULTIPLEXER**

## **Description**

The AZ4052 is high-speed si-gate CMOS device. The AZ4052 is dual 4-channel analog multiplexers or demultiplexers with common select logic. Each multiplexer has four independent inputs/outputs (pins nY0 to nY3) and a common input/output (pin nZ). The common channel select logics include two digital select inputs (pins S0 and S1) and an active LOW enable input (pin  $\overline{E}$ ). When pin  $\overline{E}$  = LOW, one of the four switches is selected (Low-impedance On-state) with pins S0 and S1. When pin  $\overline{E}$  = HIGH, all switches are in the high-impedance Off-state, independent of pins S0 and S1.  $V_{CC}$  and GND are the supply voltage pins for the digital control inputs (pins S0, S1 and  $\overline{E}$ ). The  $V_{CC}$  to GND ranges are 3.0V to 10V. The analog inputs/outputs (pins nY0 to nY3 and nZ) can swing between  $V_{CC}$  as a positive limit and  $V_{EE}$  as a negative limit.  $V_{CC}$ - $V_{EE}$  may not exceed 10V. For operation as a digital multiplexer/demultiplexer,  $V_{EE}$  is connected to GND (Typically Ground).

The AZ4052 is available in standard packages of SOIC-16 and DIP-16.

#### **Features**

- Wide Operation Voltage: ±5.0V or 10V
- Low On-resistance:
  - 55Ω (Typ.) at V<sub>CC</sub>-V<sub>EE</sub> = 5V
  - 40Ω (Typ.) at V<sub>CC</sub>-V<sub>EE</sub> = 10V
- Ultra Low THD+N: 0.003% @ 10V, 0.008% @ 5.0V
- Ultra Low Crosstalk: -120dB
- Ultra Low Noise: 6.0μV<sub>RMS</sub>
- Operating Temperature: -40°C to +85°C
- Totally Lead-Free & Fully RoHS Compliant (Notes 1 & 2)
- Halogen and Antimony Free. "Green" Device (Note 3)

## **Applications**

- LCD TV/PDP TV/CRT TV
- 4:1 Multi-channel Signal Selecting

### **Function Table**

(	Control Inpu	ıt	On Channel		
Ē	S1	S0	-		
L	L	L	nY0	nZ	
L	L	Н	nY1 nZ		
L	Н	L	nY2	nZ	
L	Н	Н	nY3 nZ		
Н	Х	Х	None		

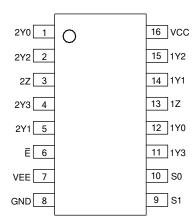
Notes: 1. No purposely added lead. Fully EU Directive 2002/95/EC (RoHS) & 2011/65/EU (RoHS 2) compliant.

See http://www.diodes.com/quality/lead\_free.html for more information about Diodes Incorporated's definitions of Halogen- and Antimony-free, "Green" and Lead-free.

3. Halogen- and Antimony-free "Green" products are defined as those which contain <900ppm bromine, <900ppm chlorine (<1500ppm total Br + Cl) and <1000ppm antimony compounds.

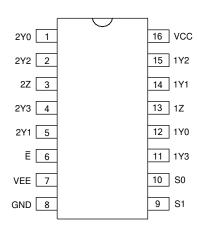
# Pin Assignments

#### (Top View)



SOIC-16

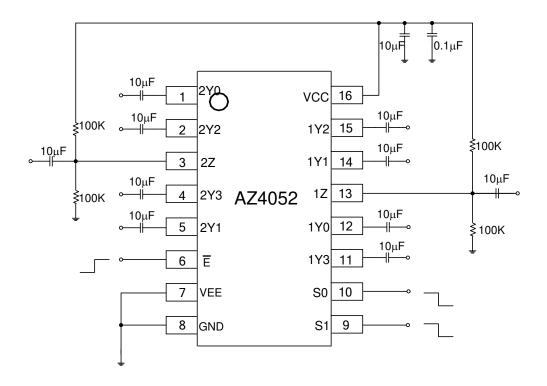
#### (Top View)



DIP-16



# **Typical Applications Circuit**

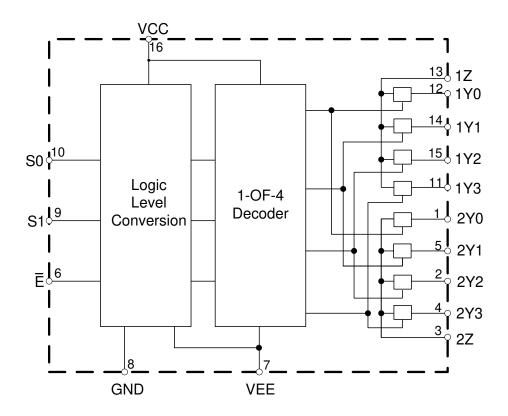


# **Pin Description**

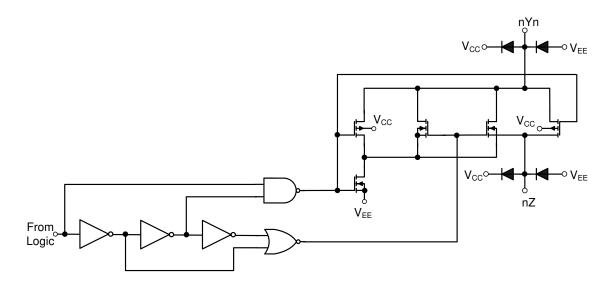
Pin Number	Pin Name	Function
1	2Y0	2CH signal input or output terminal 0
2	2Y2	2CH signal input or output terminal 2
3	2Z	2CH common signal input or output terminal
4	2Y3	2CH signal input or output terminal 3
5	2Y1	2CH signal input or output terminal 1
6	Ē	Enable input (Active LOW)
7	VEE	Negative supply voltage
8	GND	Ground (0V)
9	S1	Select logic input terminal 1
10	S0	Select logic input terminal 0
11	1Y3	1CH signal input or output terminal 3
12	1Y0	1CH signal input or output terminal 0
13	1Z	1CH common signal input or output terminal
14	1Y1	1CH signal input or output terminal 1
15	1Y2	1CH signal input or output terminal 2
16	VCC	Positive supply voltage



# **Functional Block Diagram**



# **Schematic Diagram (One Switch)**





## Absolute Maximum Ratings (Notes 4 & 5)

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Rating	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	Power Supply Voltage	-	-0.5 to 11.0	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	Input Diode Current	$V_{I} < -0.5V, V_{I} > V_{CC} + 0.5V$	20	mA
Isk	Switch Diode Current	V <sub>S</sub> < -0.5V, V <sub>S</sub> > V <sub>CC</sub> +0.5V	20	mA
Is	Switch Current	-0.5V < V <sub>S</sub> < V <sub>CC</sub> +0.5V	25	mA
I <sub>EE</sub>	V <sub>EE</sub> Current	-	20	mA
I <sub>CC</sub> I <sub>GND</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> Current GND Current	-	50	mA
$P_{D}$	Power Dissipation	$T_A = -40$ °C to +85°C (Note 6)	500	mW
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature Range	-	-65 to +150	°C
TJ	Operating Junction Temperature Range	-	+150	°C
Ps	Power Dissipation Per Switch	-	100	mW
-	ESD (Machine Model)	-	100	V
-	ESD (Human Body Model)	-	1,000	V

Notes: 4. Stresses greater than those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under "Recommended Operating Conditions" is not implied. Exposure to "Absolute Maximum Ratings" for extended periods may affect device reliability.

# **Recommended Operating Conditions**

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Туре	Max	Unit	
V	Cumple Valtage	V <sub>CC</sub> -GND	3.0	-	10	V	
V <sub>IN</sub>	Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> -V <sub>EE</sub>	3.0	-	10	V	
Vı	Logic Input Voltage	-	V <sub>EE</sub>	_	Vcc	V	
V <sub>IS</sub> /V <sub>OS</sub>	Switch Signal Input/Output Voltage	-	V <sub>EE</sub>	_	Vcc	V	
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating Ambient Temperature Range	-	-40	-	+85	°C	
	Input Rise and Fall Time	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0V	-	6.0	400	no	
t <sub>r</sub> , t <sub>f</sub>	Imput mise and Fall Tillle	V <sub>CC</sub> = 10V	_	6.0	250	ns	

<sup>5.</sup> To avoid drawing V<sub>CC</sub> current out of pins nZ, when switch current flows in pins nYn, the voltage drop across the bidirectional switch must not exceed 0.4V. If the switch current flows into pins nZ, no VCC current will flow out of pins nYn. In this case there is no limit for the voltage drop across the switch, but the voltages at pins nYn and nZ may not exceed V<sub>CC</sub> or V<sub>EE</sub>.

<sup>6.</sup> Above +70°C derate linearly with 12mW/K (DIP-16 package). Above +70°C derate linearly with 8mW/K (SOIC-16 package).

August 2016

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## **Electrical Characteristics**

#### **DC Characteristics**

 $V_{IS}$  is the input voltage at pins nYn or nZ, whichever is assigned as an input;  $V_{OS}$  is the output voltage at pins nZ or nYn, whichever is assigned as an output, voltages are referenced to GND (Ground = 0V).

	<b>_</b> .		Conditions			_		
Symbol	Parameter	Other	V <sub>CC</sub> (V)	V <sub>EE</sub> (V)	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
N/	LEab land bank Malkana		5.0	-	2.8	-	-	
V <sub>IH</sub>	V <sub>IH</sub> High-level Input Voltage	_	10	-	6.0	-	-	V
N/	V <sub>IL</sub> Low-level Input Voltage		5.0	_	_	_	1.5	
V <sub>IL</sub>		_	10	_	-	_	3.0	V
	V V or CND	5.0	0	-	_	±1.0	μΑ	
ILI	Input Leakage Current	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND	10	0	-	_	±1.0	μΑ
1 (0%)	Analog Switch	$V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL},$ $ V_S  = V_{CC}-V_{EE}$ (Figure 1)	5.0	-	_	_	±1.0	μА
I <sub>S</sub> (Off)	Off-state Current	Per Channel	10	0	_	_	±1.0	μΑ
		All Channels	10	0 🗆	_	_	±2.0	μΑ
I <sub>S</sub> (On)	Analog Switch On-state Current	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ , $ V_S  = V_{CC} - V_{EE}$ (Figure 2)	10	0	_	_	±2.0	μΑ
	Quiescent Supply	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND,	5.0	0	_	50	160	μΑ
Icc	Current	$V_{IS} = V_{EE} \text{ or } V_{CC},$ $V_{OS} = V_{CC} \text{ or } V_{EE}$	10	0	_	100	320	μΑ

## Resistance Ron

 $V_{IS}$  is the input voltage at pins nYn or nZ, which is assigned as an input ((Note 7) see figure 3)

	Poromotor		Conditions				_		Unit
Symbol	Parameter	Other	V <sub>CC</sub> (V)	V <sub>EE</sub> (V)	I <sub>S</sub> (μ <b>A</b> )	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
D (D1-)	Row (Peak) On-resistance (Peak)	$V_{IS} = V_{CC}$ to $V_{EE}$ ,	5.0	0	1,000	_	73	180	Ω
R <sub>ON</sub> (Peak) On-resistance (Peak)	$V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$	10	0	1,000	_	47	120	Ω	
		VIS = VEE, VI = VIH OF VIL	5.0	0	1,000	_	55	130	Ω
D (D 1)	On-resistance (Rail)		10	0	1,000	_	40	100	Ω
R <sub>ON</sub> (Rail)		VIS = VCC, VI = VIH OF VIL	5.0	0	1,000	_	61	150	Ω
			10	0	1,000	_	45	110	Ω
Maximum On-resistance	$V_{IS} = V_{CC}$ to $V_{EE}$ ,	5.0	0	_	_	5	_	Ω	
R <sub>ON</sub> Difference Between Any Two Channels		$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$	10	0	_	_	6	-	Ω

Note: 7. When supply voltages (V<sub>CC</sub>-V<sub>EE</sub>) near 2.0V the analog switch On-resistance becomes extremely non-linear. When using a supply of 2V, it is recommended to use these devices only for transmitting digital signals.



## **Electrical Characteristics** (continued)

### **AC Characteristics**

 $GND=0V,\,t_r=t_f=6ns,\,C_L=50pF$ 

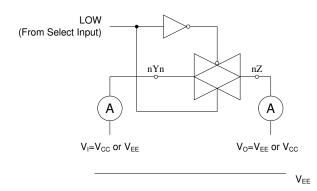
Ohl	Parameter	С	Min	<b>T</b>		Unit		
Symbol		Other	V <sub>CC</sub> (V)	V <sub>EE</sub> (V)	Min	Тур	Max	Oilit
	$\begin{array}{c} & \text{Propagation Delay $V_{IS}$ to} \\ & V_{OS} \end{array}$	R <sub>L</sub> = ∞	5.0	0	ı	15	25	ns
TPHL/TPLH		(Figure 20)	5.0	-5.0	ı	12	25	ns
	Turn-on Time $\overline{E}$ , Sn to	$R_L = 1k\Omega$ (Figure 21 and 22)	5.0	0	-	38	81	ns
t <sub>PZH</sub> /t <sub>PZL</sub>	Vos		5.0	-5.0	-	26	81	ns
. "	Turn-off Time E, Sn to	$R_L = 1k\Omega$	5.0	0	-	27	63	ns
t <sub>PHZ</sub> /t <sub>PLZ</sub> V <sub>OS</sub>	·	(Figure 21 and 22)	5.0	-5.0	-	22	48	ns

Recommended conditions and typical values, GND = 0V,  $T_A = +25$ °C,  $C_L = 50$ pF.  $V_{IS}$  is the input voltage at pins nYn or nZ, whichever is assigned as an input.  $V_{OS}$  is the output voltage at pins nYn or nZ, whichever is assigned as an output.

Ob. al	B	Conditions				B.4:	<b>T</b>		11
Symbol	Parameter	Other	V <sub>IS</sub> (p-p) (V)	V <sub>CC</sub> (V)	V <sub>EE</sub> (V)	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
	0: 5: 1:	f =1kHz, R <sub>L</sub> =10kΩ	0.5	5.0	0	_	0.008	_	%
		(Figure 4)	1.5	10	0	_	0.003	_	%
dsın	Sine-wave Distortion	f=10kHz, R <sub>L</sub> =10kΩ	0.5	5.0	0	_	0.008	_	%
		(Figure 4)	1.5	10	0	_	0.003	_	%
αoff	α <sub>OFF</sub> Switch OFF Signal	$R_L = 10k\Omega$ , $f = 1MHz$		5.0	0	_	-50	_	dB
(Feedthrough) Feed-through	(Figure 5), V <sub>IS</sub> = 1V <sub>RMS</sub>	_	5.0	-5.0	_	-50	_	dB	
Cros	Crosstalk Between Two Channels	R <sub>L</sub> =10kΩ,	_	5.0	0	_	-120	_	dB
		f = 1kHz (Figure 6), $V_{IS} = 1V_{RMS}$	_	5.0	-5.0	_	-120	_	dB
α <sub>CT(S)</sub>	Crosstalk Between	$R_L = 10k\Omega$ ,		5.0	0	_	-60	_	dB
	Two Switches /Multiplexers	f = 1kHz (Figure 6), $V_{IS} = 1V_{RMS}$	_	5.0	-5.0	_	-60	_	dB
V <sub>CT(P-P)</sub>	Crosstalk Voltage Between Control and Any Switch (Peak-to- peak Value)	$\begin{aligned} R_L = & 10k\Omega, \\ f = & 1MHz, \ \overline{E} \ or \ Sn, \\ Square-wave \ Between \\ V_{CC} \ and \ GND, \ t_r = t_f = \\ 6ns \ (Figure \ 7) \end{aligned}$	-	5.0	0	_	110	_	mV
	Frequency Response			5.0	0	_	70	-	MHz
f <sub>MAX</sub>	(-3dB)	R <sub>L</sub> =10kΩ (Figure 4)		5.0	-5.0	_	70	-	MHz
V <sub>NOISE</sub>	Output Noise Voltage	A-weighted	_	5.0	0	_	6.0	_	$\mu V_{RMS}$



## **Typical Test Circuit**



(From Select Input)

nYn

nZ

V<sub>IS</sub>=V<sub>EE</sub> or V<sub>CC</sub>

V<sub>OS</sub> (Open Circuit)

V<sub>EE</sub>

Figure 1. Test Circuit for Measuring OFF-state Current

Figure 2. Test Circuit for Measuring ON-state Current

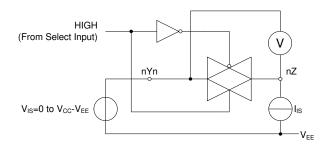


Figure 3. Test Circuit for Measuring Ron

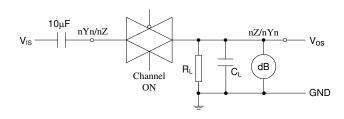
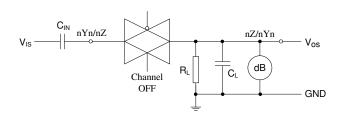
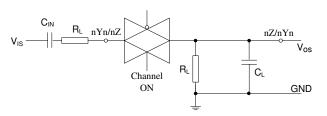
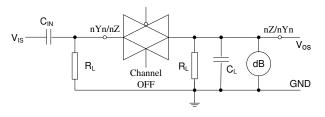


Figure 4. Test Circuit for Measuring Sine-wave Distortion and Minimum Frequency Response





(a) Channel ON Condition



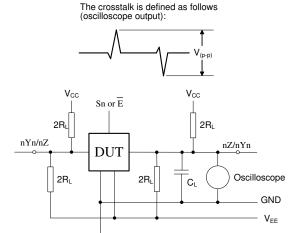
(b) Channel OFF Condition

Figure 5. Test Circuit for Measuring Switch
Off Signal Feed-through

Figure 6. Test Circuits for Measuring Crosstalk between Any Two Switches/Multiplexers



# Typical Test Circuit (continued)



V<sub>CC</sub> V<sub>IS</sub> — Open

Pulse Generator

R<sub>T</sub> — C<sub>L</sub> GND

V<sub>EE</sub>

Figure 7. Test Circuit for Measuring Crosstalk Performance

Figure 8. Test Circuit for Measuring AC between Control and Any Switch

## **Performance Characteristics**

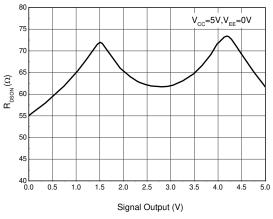


Figure 9. R<sub>DSON</sub> vs. Signal Output

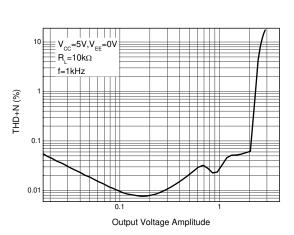


Figure 11. THD+N vs. Output Voltage Amplitude

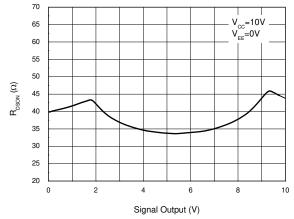


Figure 10. R<sub>DSON</sub> vs. Signal Output

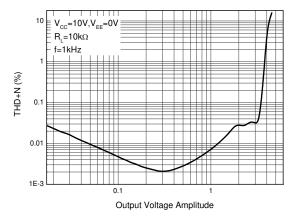


Figure 12. THD+N vs. Output Voltage Amplitude



## **Performance Characteristics** (continued)

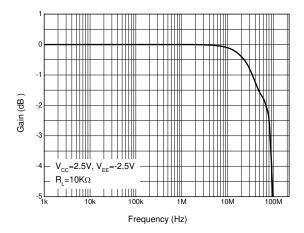


Figure 13. Frequency Response

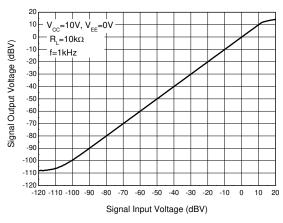


Figure 15. Linear Range

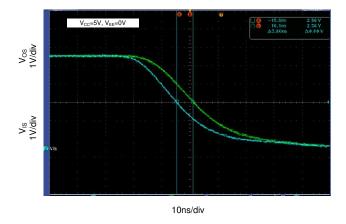


Figure 17. Propagation Delay

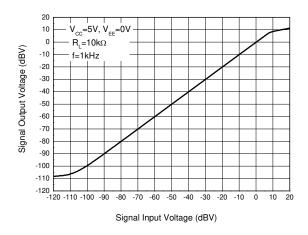


Figure 14. Linear Range

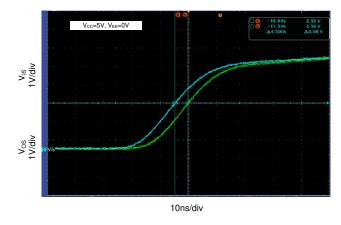


Figure 16. Propagation Delay

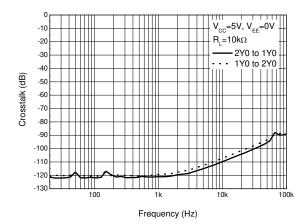
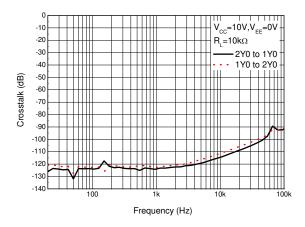


Figure 18. Crosstalk vs. Frequency



## **Performance Characteristics** (cont.)



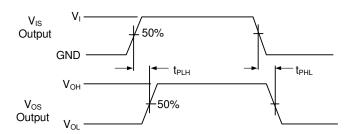
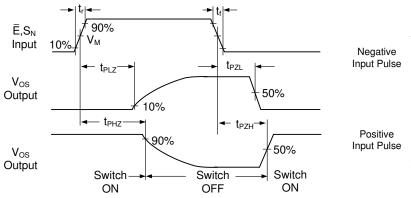


Figure 19. Crosstalk vs. Frequency

Figure 20. Waveforms Showing the Input (V<sub>IS</sub>) to Output (V<sub>OS</sub>) Propagation Delays



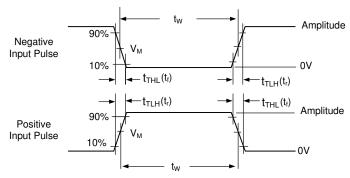


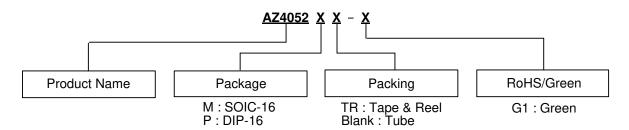
Figure 21. Waveforms Showing the Turn-on and Turn-off Times ( $V_M$  = 50%,  $V_I$  = GND to  $V_{CC}$ )

Figure 22. Input Pulse Definitions

Amplitude	V	t <sub>r</sub> and t <sub>f</sub>		
Ampillade	$V_{M}$	F <sub>max</sub> Pulse Width	Other	
Vcc	50%	<2ns 6ns		

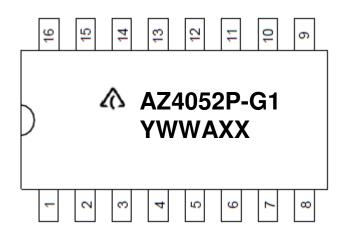


## **Ordering Information**



Package	Temperature Range	Part Number	Marking ID	Packing
		AZ4052M-G1	AZ4052M-G1	25/Tube
SOIC-16	-40 to +85°C	AZ4052MTR-G1	AZ4052M-G1	4,000/13"/ Tape & Reel
DIP-16	-40 to +85°C	AZ4052P-G1	AZ4052P-G1	25/Tube

### **DIP16 Marking Information:**



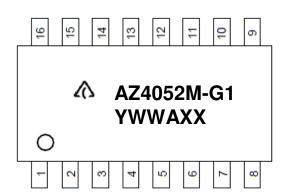
First line: Logo and Marking ID Second line: Date Code

Y: year

WW: work week of molding

A: assembly house code XX: 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> digits of Batch Number

### **SOIC16 Marking Information:**



First line: Logo and Marking ID Second line: Date Code

Y: year

WW: work week of molding

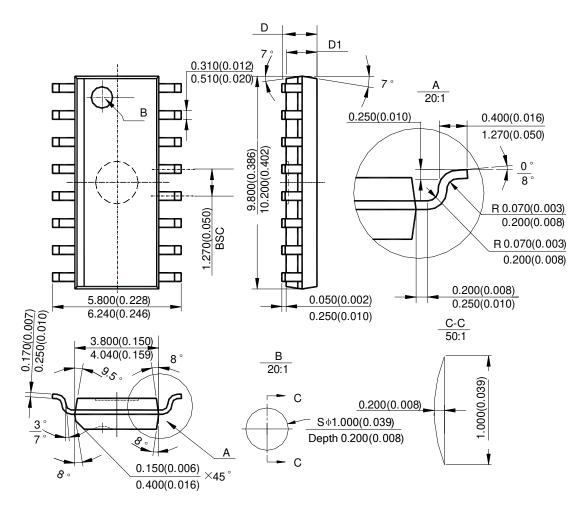
A: assembly house code XX: 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> digits of Batch Number



## Package Outline Dimensions (All dimensions in mm(inch).)

Please see http://www.diodes.com/package-outlines.html for the latest version.

#### (1) Package Type: SOIC-16



Note: Eject hole, oriented hole and mold mark is optional.

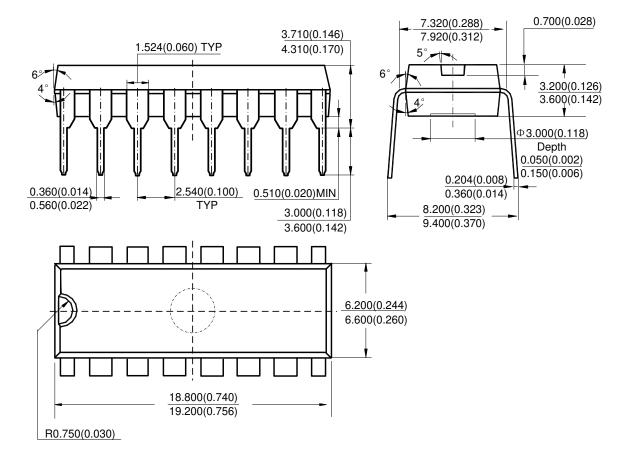
Symbol	D				D1			
•		max(mm)	min(inch)	max(inch)	min(mm)	max(mm)	min(inch)	max(inch)
Option1	1.350	1.750	0.053	0.069	1.250	1.650	0.049	0.065
Option2	-	1.260	-	0.050	1.020	-	0.040	-



# Package Outline Dimensions (continued... All dimensions in mm(inch).)

Please see http://www.diodes.com/package-outlines.html for the latest version.

#### (2) Package Type: DIP-16



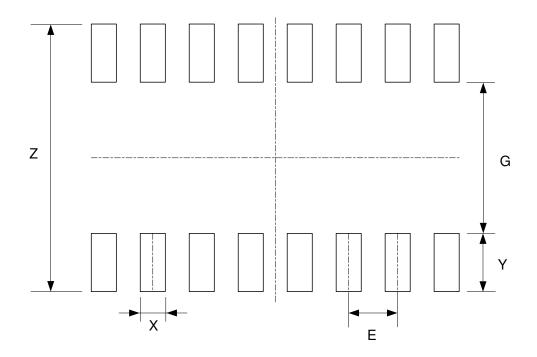
Note: Eject hole, oriented hole and mold mark is optional.



# Suggested Pad Layout

Please see http://www.diodes.com/package-outlines.html for the latest version.

## (1) Package Type: SOIC-16



Dimensions	Z	G	Х	Υ	E
Dimensions	(mm)/(inch)	(mm)/(inch)	(mm)/(inch)	(mm)/(inch)	(mm)/(inch)
Value	6.900/0.272	3.900/0.154	0.650/0.026	1.500/0.059	1.270/0.050



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