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## High-Bandwidth, T1/E1, SPST Analog Switches


#### Abstract

General Description The MAX4815/MAX4816/MAX4817 high-bandwidth, low-on-resistance, quad-SPST analog switches are designed to serve as integrated T1/E1 protection switches for $1+1$ and $\mathrm{N}+1$ line-card redundancy applications. Each MAX4815/MAX4816/MAX4817 replaces four electromechanical relays, significantly reducing board space, simplifying PC board routing, and reducing power consumption. These devices operate with $\pm 3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ or $\pm 5 \mathrm{~V}$ dual supplies for applications requiring T1/E1 signal switching in the line side of the interface transformer. Internal voltage multipliers drive the analog switches, yielding excellent linearity and low $3.7 \Omega$ typical on-resistance within the T1/E1 analog signal range. This high-bandwidth ( 550 MHz typical) family of products is optimized for low return loss and matched pulse template performance in T1/E1 long-haul and short-haul applications. The MAX4815/MAX4816/MAX4817 are available in a tiny $16-$ pin, $5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$, thin QFN package and are specified over the extended $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ temperature range.


## Applications

T1/E1 Redundancy Switching
Base Stations and Base-Station Controllers
Add and Drop Multiplexers
Multiservice Provisioning Platforms
Edge Routers
Multiservice Switches (MSSs)
Digital Loop Carriers
Industrial Applications
Data Acquisition
Telecom Signal Switching
Test Equipment
Avionics
$\qquad$

## High-Bandwidth, T1/E1, SPST Analog Switches

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| (All voltages referenced to GND unless otherwise noted.) |
| :---: |
| V+ ..................................................................-0.3V to +6V |
| V- ..................................................................-6V to +0.3V |
| V+ to V-..........................................................-0.3V to +12V |
| IN_ ......................................................-0.3V to (V+ + 0.3V) |
| NO_, NC_, COM_ .............................................-12V to +12V |
| NO_ to COM_, NC_ to COM_..............................-18V to +18V |
| Continuous Current (NO_, NC_, COM_) ..................... $\pm 100 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Continuous Current (any other terminal) ........................ $\pm 30 \mathrm{~mA}$ |


| Peak Current (NO_, NC_, COM_) (pulsed at $1 \mathrm{~ms}, 10 \%$ duty cycle) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Continuous Power Dissipation ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |  |
| 16-Pin Thin QFN $5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$ (derate $33.3 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Operating |  |
| Storage Temperature Range ........................ -65 | $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Junction Temperature | $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s) | $+300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

Stresses beyond 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 in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—Dual $\pm 3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ Supplies

$\left(\mathrm{V}+=+3.3 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%, \mathrm{~V}-=-3.3 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{T}_{\text {MIN }}\right.$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MAX}}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.) (Note 1)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS |  | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ANALOG SWITCH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fault-Free Analog Signal Range | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}^{-} \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}_{-}} \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}_{-}} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | V- |  | V+ | V |
| On-Resistance (Note 2) | Ron | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}+=+3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}-=-3 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{ICOM}_{-}=30 \mathrm{~mA}, \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{NO}_{-}} \text {or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}_{-}}=+3 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 3.7 | 5 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {A }}=\mathrm{T}_{\text {MIN }}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\text {MAX }}$ |  |  | 6 |  |
| On-Resistance Match Between Channels (Notes 2, 3) | $\Delta \mathrm{RON}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}+=+3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}-=-3 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{COM}}=30 \mathrm{~mA}, \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{NO}_{-}} \text {or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}^{-} \end{aligned}=+3 \mathrm{~V},$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 0.1 | 0.6 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {A }}=\mathrm{T}_{\text {MIN }}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\text {MAX }}$ |  |  | 0.8 |  |
| On-Resistance Flatness <br> (Notes 2, 4) | RFLAT(ON) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}+=+3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}-=-3 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{COM}}=30 \mathrm{~mA} \text {; } \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}^{-}=-3 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & 0 \mathrm{~V},+3 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 0.4 | 1.2 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {A }}=\mathrm{T}_{\text {MIN }}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\text {MAX }}$ |  |  | 1.5 |  |
| NO or NC Off-Leakage Current | INO_(OFF) <br> INC_(OFF) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}+=+3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}-=-3.6 \mathrm{~V} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=-3 \mathrm{~V},+3 \mathrm{~V} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\text {NO_ }} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\text {NC_ }}=+3 \mathrm{~V},-3 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |  | -10 |  | +10 | nA |
| COM Off-Leakage Current | ICOM_(OFF) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}+=+3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}-=-3.6 \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\text {COM }}=-3 \mathrm{~V},+3 \mathrm{~V} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\text {NO_ }} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\text {NC_ }}=+3 \mathrm{~V}, \end{aligned}$ |  | -10 |  | +10 | nA |
| COM On-Leakage Current | ICOM_(ON) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}+=+3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}-=-3.6 \mathrm{~V} \text {; } \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\text {Com_ }}=-3 \mathrm{~V},+3 \mathrm{~V} \text {; } \\ & \text { NO_ or NC_ unconnected } \end{aligned}$ |  | -15 |  | +15 | nA |
| FAULT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fault Analog Signal Range | VCOM | $\mathrm{V}+=+3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}-=-3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | -11 |  | +11 | V |

## High-Bandwidth, T1/E1, SPST Analog Switches

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—Dual $\pm 3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ Supplies (continued)

$\left(\mathrm{V}+=+3.3 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%, \mathrm{~V}-=-3.3 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{T}_{\text {MIN }}\right.$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MAX}}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.) (Note 1)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS |  | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NO or NC Off-Leakage Current | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{INO}_{2} \\ & \mathrm{INSC}_{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { V+=+3.3V, } \mathrm{V}-=-3.3 \mathrm{~V} \text {; } \mathrm{V}_{\text {NO_ }} \text { or } \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\text {NC_ }}=+11 \mathrm{~V},-11 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\text {COM_ }}=-5.5 \mathrm{~V},+5.5 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |  | -1 |  | +1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| COM Off-Leakage Current | ICOM_ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{+}=+3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}-=-3.3 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=+11 \mathrm{~V},-11 \mathrm{~V} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}_{-}} \text {or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}= \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  | -1 |  | +1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| SWITCH DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crosstalk (Note 5) | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CT1 }}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \mathrm{f}=1.024 \mathrm{MHz}$, Figure 4 |  | 110 |  |  | dB |
|  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CT2 }}$ | $R_{L}=50 \Omega, f=30 \mathrm{MHz}$, Figure 4 |  | 77 |  |  |  |
| Off-Isolation (Note 6) | VISO1 | VCOM_ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}$, $R L=50 \Omega, f=1.024 \mathrm{MHz}$, Figure 4 |  | 60 |  |  | dB |
|  | VISO2 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}$, $R_{L}=50 \Omega, f=30 \mathrm{MHz}$, Figure 4 |  | 30 |  |  |  |
| On-Channel -3dB Bandwidth | BW | $R_{S}=R_{L}=50 \Omega$, Figure 4 |  | 550 |  |  | MHz |
| COM On-Capacitance | CON(COM_) | $f=1 \mathrm{MHz}$, Figure 5 |  | 10 |  |  | pF |
| COM Off-Capacitance | COFF(COM_) | $f=1 \mathrm{MHz}$, Figure 5 |  | 7 |  |  | pF |
| NC/NO Off-Capacitance | CofF | $f=1 \mathrm{MHz}$, Figure 5 |  | 7 |  |  | pF |
| Charge Injection | Q | $C_{L}=1.0 n F, V_{G E N}=0, R_{G E N}=0$, Figure 3 |  | 55 |  |  | pC |
| Fault Recovery Time | trec | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {NO_ }}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {NC_, }}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {COM }}=-11 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 128 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Turn-On Time | ton | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}_{2}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}_{-}}=+3 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=300 \Omega \text {, } \\ & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=35 \mathrm{pF} \text {, Figure } 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 20 | 40 | $\mu \mathrm{S}$ |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {A }}=\mathrm{T}_{\text {MIN }}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\text {MAX }}$ |  |  | 40 |  |
| Turn-Off Time | toff | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}_{2}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}_{-}}=+3 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=300 \Omega, \\ & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=35 \mathrm{pF}, \text { Figure } 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 0.5 | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {A }}=\mathrm{T}_{\text {MIN }}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\text {MAX }}$ |  |  | 1 |  |
| Power-Up Delay | tDEL |  |  |  | 128 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| LOGIC INPUT (IN_) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Input-Voltage Low | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ |  |  |  |  | 0.8 | V |
| Input-Voltage High | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ |  |  | 2.4 |  |  | V |
| Input Leakage Current | IIN | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=0$ or $\mathrm{V}_{+}$ |  | -1 |  | +1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| POWER SUPPLY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quiescent Positive Supply Current | I+ | $\mathrm{V}+=+3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}-=-3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{~N}_{-}=0$ or $\mathrm{V}+$ |  |  | 0.8 | 2 | mA |
| Quiescent Negative Supply Current | I- | $\mathrm{V}+=+3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}-=-3.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}^{1} \mathrm{~N}_{-}=0$ or $\mathrm{V}+$ |  |  | 0.8 | 2 | mA |
| Negative Supply Voltage | V- |  |  | -3.6 |  | -3.0 | V |
| Positive Supply Voltage | V+ |  |  | 3.0 |  | 3.6 | V |

## High-Bandwidth, T1/E1, SPST Analog Switches

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—Dual $\pm 5$ V Supplies

$\left(\mathrm{V}+=+5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%, \mathrm{~V}-=-5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{T}_{\text {MIN }}\right.$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\text {MAX }}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.) (Note 1)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS |  | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ANALOG SWITCH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fault-Free Analog Signal Range | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{NO}_{-}} \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}^{-} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | V- |  | V+ | V |
| On-Resistance (Note 2) | Ron | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}+=+4.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}-=-4.5 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{ICOM}=30 \mathrm{~mA}, \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\text {NO_ }} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\text {NC_ }}=+3 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 3.7 | 5 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MIN}} \text { to }$ <br> TMAX |  |  | 6 |  |
| On-Resistance Match Between Channels (Notes 2, 3) | $\Delta \mathrm{RoN}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}+=+4.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}-=-4.5 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{I} \text {, } \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}_{-}}=30 \mathrm{or} \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{NC}}^{-} \end{aligned}=+3 \mathrm{~V},$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 0.1 | 0.6 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MIN}} \text { to }$ TMAX |  |  | 0.8 |  |
| On-Resistance Flatness (Notes 2, 4) | RFLAT(ON) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}+=+4.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}-=-4.5 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{COM}}=30 \mathrm{~mA} \text {; } \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}_{-}}=-3 \mathrm{~V}, 0 \mathrm{~V} \text {, } \\ & +3 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 0.4 | 1.2 | $\Omega$ |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MIN}} \text { to }$ TMAX |  |  | 1.5 |  |
| NO or NC Off-Leakage Current | INO_(OFF) <br> INC_(OFF) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}+=+5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}-=-5.5 \mathrm{~V} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=-5 \mathrm{~V},+5 \mathrm{~V} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\text {NO_ }} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\text {NC_ }}=+5 \mathrm{~V},-5 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | -10 |  | +10 | nA |
| COM Off-Leakage Current | ICOM_(OFF) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}+=+5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}-=-5.5 \mathrm{~V} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=-5 \mathrm{~V},+5 \mathrm{~V} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\text {NO_ }} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\text {NC_ }}=+5 \mathrm{~V},-5 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |  | -10 |  | +10 | nA |
| COM On-Leakage Current | ICOM_(ON) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}+=+5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}-=-5.5 \mathrm{~V} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\text {COM_ }}=-5 \mathrm{~V},+5 \mathrm{~V} ; \\ & \text { NO_ or NO_ unconnected } \end{aligned}$ |  | -15 |  | +15 | nA |
| FAULT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fault Analog Signal Range | $V_{C O M}$ <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}$ <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}$ | $\mathrm{V}+=+5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}-=-5 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | -11 |  | +11 | V |
| NO or NC Off-Leakage Current | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{INO}_{2} \\ & \text { INC_ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}+=+5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}-=-5 \mathrm{~V} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\text {NO_ }} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}^{-}=+11 \mathrm{~V},-11 \mathrm{~V} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}^{-}= \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | -1 |  | +1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| COM Off-Leakage Current | ICOM_ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}+=+5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}-=-5 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\text {COM }}=+11 \mathrm{~V},-11 \mathrm{~V} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\text {NO_ }} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\text {NC_ }}=-5.5 \mathrm{~V},+5 . \end{aligned}$ |  | -1 |  | +1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| SWITCH DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crosstalk (Note 5) | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CT} 1}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \Omega, \mathrm{f}=1.024 \mathrm{MHz}$, Figure 4 |  |  | 110 |  | dB |
|  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CT2 }}$ | $R_{L}=50 \Omega, f=30 \mathrm{MHz}$, Figure 4 |  | 77 |  |  |  |

## High-Bandwidth, T1/E1, SPST Analog Switches

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—Dual $\pm 5 \mathrm{~V}$ Supplies (continued)
$\left(\mathrm{V}+=+5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%, \mathrm{~V}-=-5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{T}_{\text {MIN }}\right.$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MAX}}$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.) (Note 1)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS |  | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Off-Isolation (Note 6) | VISO1 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}_{-}}$, $R L=50 \Omega, f=1.024 \mathrm{MHz}$, Figure 4 |  |  | 60 |  | dB |
|  | VISO2 | VCOM_ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}}$, $R_{L}=50 \Omega, f=30 \mathrm{MHz}$, Figure 4 |  | 30 |  |  |  |
| On-Channel -3dB Bandwidth | BW | $R_{S}=R_{L}=50 \Omega$, Figure 4 |  | 550 |  |  | MHz |
| COM On-Capacitance | CON(COM_) | $f=1 \mathrm{MHz}$, Figure 5 |  | 10 |  |  | pF |
| COM Off-Capacitance | COFF(COM_) | $f=1 \mathrm{MHz}$, Figure 5 |  | 7 |  |  | pF |
| NC/NO Off-Capacitance | COFF | $f=1 \mathrm{MHz}$, Figure 5 |  | 7 |  |  | pF |
| Charge Injection | Q | $C_{L}=1.0 n F, V_{G E N}=0, R \mathrm{GEN}=0$, Figure 3 |  | 55 |  |  | pC |
| Fault Recovery Time | trec | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {NO_ }}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {NC-}}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {COM }}=-11 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 128 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Turn-On Time | ton | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}} \mathrm{RO}_{\mathrm{o}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{N}} \mathrm{R}_{-}=+3 \mathrm{~V}$, <br> $R \mathrm{~L}=300 \Omega$, <br> $C_{L}=35 p F$, Figure 2 | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 20 | 40 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{MIN}} \text { to }$ <br> TMAX |  |  | 40 |  |
| Turn-Off Time | toff | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}_{2}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}_{-}}=+3 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=300 \Omega, \\ & \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=35 \mathrm{pF} \text {, Figure } 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 0.5 | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{T}_{\text {MIN }} \text { to } \\ & \mathrm{T}_{\text {MAX }} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1 |  |
| Power-Up Delay | tDEL |  |  |  | 128 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| LOGIC INPUT (IN_) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Input-Voltage Low | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ |  |  |  |  | 0.8 | V |
| Input-Voltage High | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ |  |  | 2.4 |  |  | V |
| Input Leakage Current | IIN | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=0$ or $\mathrm{V}+$ |  | -1 |  | +1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| POWER SUPPLY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quiescent Positive Supply Current | I+ | $\mathrm{V}+=+5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}-=-5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}^{\mathrm{N}}$ - $=0$ or $\mathrm{V}+$ |  |  | 0.9 | 2 | mA |
| Quiescent Negative Supply Current | I- | $\mathrm{V}+=+5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}-=-5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}^{1} \mathrm{~N}_{-}=0$ or $\mathrm{V}+$ |  |  | 0.9 | 2 | mA |
| Negative Supply Voltage | V- |  |  | -5.5 |  | -4.5 | V |
| Positive Supply Voltage | V+ |  |  | 4.5 |  | 5.5 | V |

Note 1: All parameters are production tested at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and guaranteed by design over specified temperature range.
Note 2: Guaranteed by design, not production tested.
Note 3: $\Delta$ RON = RON(MAX) - RON(MIN).
Note 4: Flatness is defined as the difference between the maximum and minimum value of on-resistance as measured over the specified analog signal range.
Note 5: Between any two switches.
Note 6: Off-isolation $=20 \times \log _{10}\left[\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{COM}} /\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}_{-}}\right.\right.$or $\left.\left.\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}}\right)\right], \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}=$ output, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NC}_{-}}$or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{NO}_{-}}=$input to OFF switch.

## High-Bandwidth, T1/E1, SPST Analog Switches

Typical Operating Characteristics


## High-Bandwidth, T1/E1, SPST Analog Switches

## Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

$\left(\mathrm{V}+=+3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}-=-3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$, unless otherwise noted.)


FREQUENCY RESPONSE


FREQUENCY (MHz)



OFF-ISOLATION vs. FREQUENCY




T1 (100 2 ) PULSE TEMPLATE TEST


E1 (120ת) SCOPE SHOT OF THE INPUT AND OUTPUT OF DEVICE


## High-Bandwidth, T1/E1, SPST Analog Switches

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)
$\left(\mathrm{V}+=+3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}-=-3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$, unless otherwise noted. $)$


Pin Description

| PIN |  |  | NAME | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MAX4815 | MAX4816 | MAX4817 |  |  |
| 1 | - | - | NC1 | Analog Switch Normally Closed Terminal 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | V- | Negative Supply Voltage. Bypass V- to ground with a $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ceramic capacitor. |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | GND | Ground |
| 4 | - | - | NC4 | Analog Switch Normally Closed Terminal 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | COM4 | Analog Switch Common Terminal 4 |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | IN4 | Switch 4 Logic-Control Input |
| 7 | 7 | 7 | IN3 | Switch 3 Logic-Control Input |
| 8 | 8 | 8 | COM3 | Analog Switch Common Terminal 3 |
| 9 | - | 9 | NC3 | Analog Switch Normally Closed Terminal 3 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | N.C. | No Connection. Not internally connected. |
| 11 | 11 | 11 | V+ | Positive Supply Voltage. Bypass V+ to ground with a $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ceramic capacitor. |
| 12 | - | 12 | NC2 | Analog Switch Normally Closed Terminal 2 |
| 13 | 13 | 13 | COM2 | Analog Switch Common Terminal 2 |
| 14 | 14 | 14 | IN2 | Switch 2 Logic-Control Input |
| 15 | 15 | 15 | IN1 | Switch 1 Logic-Control Input |
| 16 | 16 | 16 | COM1 | Analog Switch Common Terminal 1 |
| - | 1 | 1 | NO1 | Analog Switch Normally Open Terminal 1 |
| - | 4 | 4 | NO4 | Analog Switch Normally Open Terminal 4 |
| - | 9 | - | NO3 | Analog Switch Normally Open Terminal 3 |
| - | 12 | - | NO2 | Analog Switch Normally Open Terminal 2 |
| EP | EP | EP | EP | Exposed Paddle. Connect exposed paddle to V- or leave unconnected. |

# High-Bandwidth, T1/E1, SPST Analog Switches 

## Detailed Description

The MAX4815/MAX4816/MAX4817 are high-bandwidth, low-on-resistance, quad-SPST analog switches targeted to serve as integrated T1/E1 analog protection switches for $1+1$ and $\mathrm{N}+1$ line-card redundancy applications. These devices are designed to replace electromechanical relays to save board space, reduce power consumption, and simplify PC board routing. The devices allow the user to live insert the boards with no adverse effects.

The MAX4815/MAX4816/MAX4817 support $\pm 3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ or $\pm 5 \mathrm{~V}$ dual-supply operation, which is required for E1/T1 signal switching in the line-side of the interface transformer. Internal voltage multipliers supply the switches yielding excellent linearity and low on-resistance, typically $3.7 \Omega$, within the E1/T1 analog signal range. This high-bandwidth, typically 550 MHz , family of devices is optimized for low return loss and matched pulse template performance in E1/T1 short-haul and long-haul applications.

Analog Signal Levels
The on-resistance of the MAX4815/MAX4816/MAX4817 is very low and stable as the analog signals are swept from V- to V+ (see the Typical Operating Characteristics).

## Fault Protection

The fault protection of the MAX4815/MAX4816/ MAX4817 allows the devices to handle input signals of more than twice the supply voltage without clamping the signal, latching up, or disturbing other cards in the system. The device detects when the input voltage drops below the negative supply. As soon as a fault condition is detected, the switch is immediately turned off for 128 clock cycles (typically $128 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ ). At the end of the $128 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ timeout, the switch is turned back on for one clock cycle. At the end of the one clock cycle, if the signal is within the operating range, the switch will remain on. Otherwise, the device will turn the switch off again for 128 clock cycles. This will repeat until the signal is within the operating range. In T1/E1 redundancy applications, this can happen when the load resistor ( $\mathrm{RL}_{\mathrm{L}}$ ) is removed or disconnected for any reason, as shown in Figure 1. Without a load resistor, the output voltage when using a $1: 2$ transformer can be as high as $\pm 11 \mathrm{~V}$.

## Hot Insertion

The MAX4815/MAX4816/MAX4817 tolerate hot insertions, thus are not damaged when inserted into a live backplane. Competing devices can exhibit low impedance when plugged into a live backplane that can cause high power dissipation leading to damage of the device itself. The MAX4815/MAX4816/MAX4817 have relatively high input impedance when $\mathrm{V}+$ and V - are


Figure 1. Fault Protection
unconnected or connected to GND. Therefore, the devices are not destroyed by a hot insertion. In order to guarantee data integrity, the $\mathrm{V}+$ and V - supplies must be properly biased.

## Applications Information

T1/E1 N+1 Redundancy
The MAX4815/MAX4816/MAX4817 are designed for adjacent line-card protection applications. Figures 6 and 7 show a basic architecture for twisted-pair interface ( $120 \Omega \mathrm{E} 1$, or $100 \Omega \mathrm{~T} 1$ ). Coaxial cable interface ( $75 \Omega \mathrm{E} 1$ ) can be illustrated with the same figures but without the single-ended-to-differential conversion stage. A single protection card can replace up to N line cards in a $\mathrm{N}+1$ redundancy scheme. Figure 6 shows the MAX4815/ MAX4816/MAX4817 sitting in the line cards where they can reroute any of the input/output signals to a protection line card. Figure 7 shows the MAX4815/MAX4816/ MAX4817 sitting in a protection-switching card where the switches are always powered. These figures do not show the surge protection elements and resistors for line termination/impedance matching.
The low on-resistance and high bandwidth of the MAX4815/MAX4816/MAX4817 yield good pulse template and return-loss performance (see the Typical Operating Characteristics). The pulse template tests for E1 (twisted pair interface $120 \Omega$ and coaxial interface $75 \Omega$ ) and T1 (twisted pair interface 100 $\Omega$ ) were tested using the Dallas DS2155 single-chip transceiver evaluation board, and twelve switches in parallel with one switch closed and the other eleven open. The internal transmit termination feature must be disabled when using this circuit. To use the same transmit resistors for E1 twisted pair and coaxial cables, the transmit line build out control register (TLBC) is set to the value 6Ah. This sets the driver voltage so the output pulse has the right amplitude for both $120 \Omega$ (twisted pair) and $75 \Omega$ (coaxial) loads. The analog switches were powered with dual power supplies at $\pm 5 \mathrm{~V}$.

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$\qquad$ Test Circuits/Timing Diagrams


Figure 2. Switch Turn-On/Turn-Off Times

$\Delta V_{\text {OUT }}$ IS THE MEASURED VOLTAGE DUE TO CHARGETRANSFER ERROR Q WHEN THE CHANNEL TURNS OFF $Q=\Delta V_{\text {OUT }} \times C_{L}$

Figure 3. Charge Injection


MEASUREMENTS ARE STANDARDIZED AGAINST SHORT AND OPEN AT SOCKET TERMINALS.
OFF-ISOLATION IS MEASURED BETWEEN COM_AND OFF NO_OR NC_ TERMINALS.
ON-RESPONSE IS MEASURED BETWEEN COM_AND ON NO_OR NC_TERMINALS.
CROSSTALK IS MEASURED FROM ONE CHANNEL TO ALL OTHER CHANNELS.

Figure 4. On-Loss, Off-Isolation, and Crosstalk

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Figure 5. Channel Off-/On-Capacitance

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Figure 6. Adjacent Line-Card Protection Architecture with Switches in the Line Cards for Twisted Pair Cable (120』 E1, or 100 $\operatorname{T1}$ ). Figure for coaxial cable (75ת E1) is the same without the single-ended-to-differential conversion.

## High-Bandwidth, T1/E1, SPST Analog Switches




Figure 7. Adjacent Line-Card Protection Architecture with Switches out of the Line Cards for Twisted Pair Cable (120』 E1, or $100 \Omega$ T1). Figure for coaxial cable ( $75 \Omega$ E1) is the same without the single-ended-to-differential conversion.

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Chip Information
PROCESS: BiCMOS
CONNECT EXPOSED PADDLE TO V-

## High-Bandwidth, T1/E1, SPST Analog Switches



L L8tXVW/9 म8tXVW/G L8tXVW

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Package Information
(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information, go to www.maxim-ic.com/packages.)


## Revision History

Pages changed at Rev 2: 1, 9, 17

