PLESSEY Semiconductors — PRELIMINARY INFORMATION CMOS

MV8804 EXP

8 x 4 BIDIRECTIONAL ANALOGUE SWITCH ARRAY

The MV8804 is a CMOS/LSI 8 x 4 Analogue Switch Array incorporating control memory (32 bits), decoder and digital logic level converters. The circuit has digitally-controlled analogue switches having very low 'ON' resistance and very low 'OFF' leakage current. The switches will operate with analogue signals at frequencies up to 40MHz and up to 13.0V peak-to-peak. A 'HIGH' on the Master Reset input switches all channels 'OFF' and clears the memory. The MV8804 is ideal for crosspoint switching applications.

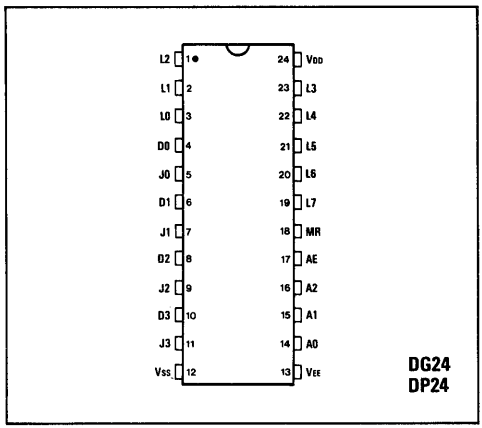

Fig.1 Pin connections - top view

FEATURES

- Microprocessor Compatible Control Inputs
- On-Chip Control Memory And Address Decoding
- Row Addressing
- Master Reset
- 32 Crosspoint Switches in 8 x 4 Array
- 5.0V to 13.0V Operation
- Low Crosstalk Between Switches
- Low On Resistance: 90Ω (typ.) At 10V
- Matched Switch Characteristics
- Switches Frequencies Up To 40MHz

APPLICATIONS

- PABX And Key Systems
- Data Acquisition Systems
- Test Equipment/Instrumentation
- Analogue/Digital Multiplexers

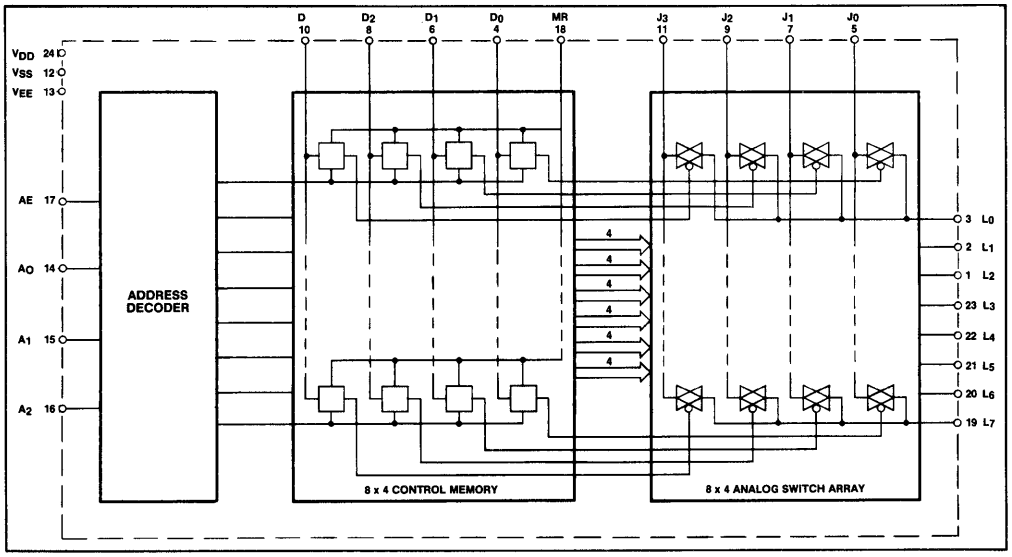

Fig.2 MV8804 functional block diagram

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Exceeding these ratings may cause permanent damage. Functional operation under these conditions is not implied.

	Min.	Max.		Min.	Max.
V_{DD} - V_{SS}	-0.3V	16V	Storage temperature	-65°C	+125°C
V_{DD} - V_{EE}	-0.3V	16V	(DP package)		
V_{SS} - V_{EE}	-0.3V	16V	Power dissipation		1200mW*
Voltage on any logic pin	V_{SS} -0.3V	V_{DD} +0.3V	(DG package)		
Voltage on any line (V_L) or junctor (V_J)	V_{EE} -0.3V	V_{DD} +0.3V	Power dissipation		600mW**
Current at any logic pin		10mA	(DP package)		
Operating temperature (all packages)	-40°C	+85°C			
Storage temperature (DG package)	-65°C	+150°C			

* Derate 16mW/°C above 75°C. All leads soldered to PC board.

** Derate 6.3mW/°C above 25°C. All leads soldered to PC board.

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Test conditions (unless otherwise stated):

T_{amb} = +25°C, V_{SS} - V_{EE} = 0V, V_{is} = 5V p-p, C_L = 50pF, R_L = 10kΩ, t_r = t_f = 20ns (input signal)

Characteristic	Symbol	Value			Units	Conditions
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Sine wave response (distortion)			0.1		%	V_{DD} = 13V }
			0.2		%	V_{DD} = 10V } f_{in} = 1kHz
			1.0		%	V_{DD} = 5V }
Frequency response channel 'ON' (sine wave input)			40		MHz	V_C = V_{DD} = 10V, $\frac{V_o}{V_i}$ = -3dB
Feedthrough channel 'OFF'			-40		dB	V_{DD} = 10V, V_C = V_{EE}, R_L = 1kΩ, f_{in} = 1MHz
Crosstalk between any two channels			-40		dB	f_{in} = 1.0MHz } V_{DD} = 10V, Switch A
			-90		dB	f_{in} = 3.4kHz } 'ON',Switch B 'OFF'
Propagation delay Signal input to signal output	t_{PS}		10		ns	V_{DD} = 10V, Switch 'ON'
Turn 'ON' propagation delay	t_{PLH}		200		ns	V_{DD} = 10V
Data input to signal output	t_{PHL}		400		ns	V_{DD} = 5V
Address enable to signal output	t_{PAE}		300		ns	V_{DD} = 10V
			600		ns	V_{DD} = 5V
Minimum address enable (AE)	t_{AE}		90		ns	V_{DD} = 10V
Pulse width			225		ns	V_{DD} = 5V
Minimum set-up time						
Address to AE	t_s	0	50		ns	V_{DD} = 10V
		0	90		ns	V_{DD} = 5V
Data in to AE	t_s		50		ns	V_{DD} = 10V
			90		ns	V_{DD} = 5V
Minimum Hold Time	t_h		50		ns	V_{DD} = 10V
Address or data in to address enable			90		ns	V_{DD} = 5V
Memory reset time	t_{MR}		175		ns	V_{DD} = 10V, R_L = 1kΩ
Memory reset recovery time	T_{MRR}		150		ns	V_{DD} = 10V } R_L = 1kΩ
			250		ns	V_{DD} = 5V }

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Test conditions (unless otherwise stated):
T_{amb} = +25°C, V_{SS} = V_{EE} = 0V

Characteristic	Symbol	Value			Units	Conditions
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Operating voltage range						
Digital	V_{DD} - V_{SS}	5	5	13	V	
Analogue	V_{DD} - V_{EE}	5	10	13	V	
Logic level converter	V_{SS} - V_{EE}	0	5	12	V	
On state resistance	R_{ON}		75	108	Ω	V_{DD} = 13V }
			90		Ω	V_{DD} = 10V } V_J = V_L = 0.6V
			240		Ω	V_{DD} = 5V }
Difference in On state	R_{ON}		20		Ω	V_{DD} = 13V
Resistance between any switches			30		Ω	V_{DD} = 10V
Off state leakage current (any line to any junctor)	I_{OFF}		±0.01	±500	nA	V_{DD} = 13V, selected crosspoint in Off state
Input logic '0' level	V_{IL}		4.5		V	V_{DD} = 10V } V_{is} = V_{DD} through 1kΩ
			2.25	1.5	V	V_{DD} = 5V }
Input logic '1' level	V_{IH}		5.5		V	V_{DD} = 10V } V_{is} = V_{DD} through 1kΩ
		3.5	2.75		V	V_{DD} = 5V }
Quiescent device current (per package)	I_Q		0.1	500	μA	V_{DD} = 13V
Maximum current through crosspoint switch	I_{MAX}		±8.0		mA	V_{DD} = 13V
Switch input capacitance	C_{is}		5		pF	V_{DD} = 10V, V_{in} = 0V
Switch output capacitance	C_{os}		20		pF	V_{DD} = 10V, V_{in} = 0V
Feedthrough capacitance	C_{ios}		0.2		pF	V_{DD} = 10V, V_{in} = 0V
Digital input capacitance	C_{in}		5		pF	V_{DD} = 10V, V_{in} = 0V

NOTES
1. Typical parametric values are for Design Aid Only, not guaranteed and not subject to production testing.
2. Vis is the analogue switch input voltage, Vin is digital input voltage.

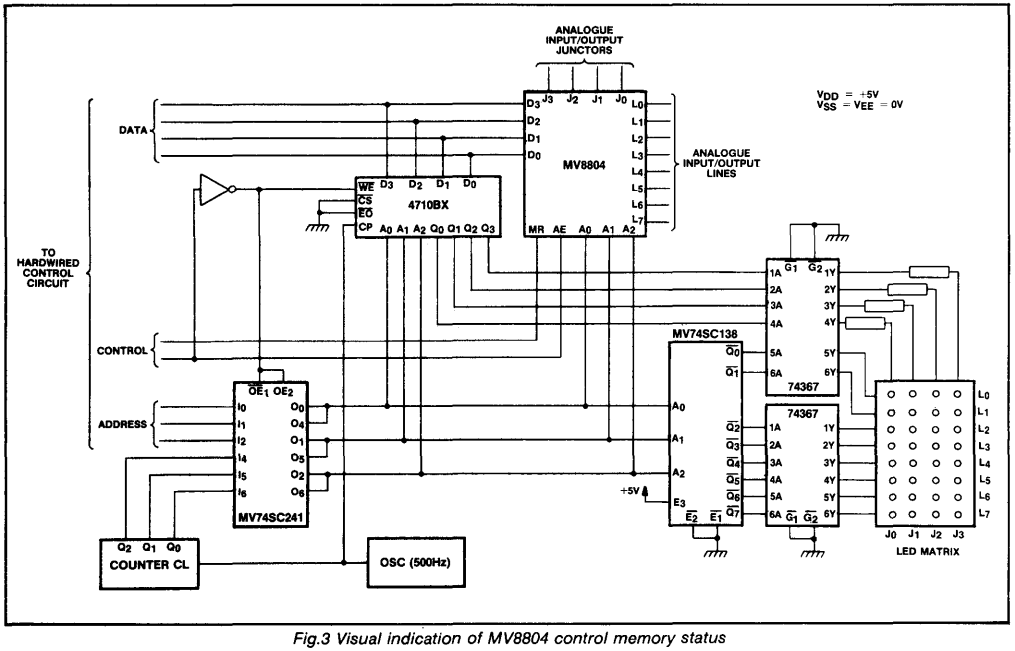

Fig.3 Visual indication of MV8804 control memory status

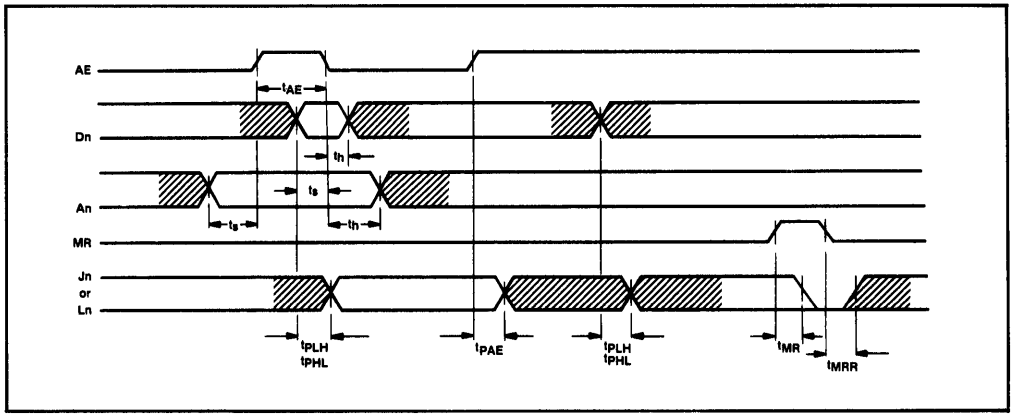

Fig.4 Timing waveforms

PIN DESCRIPTION

Pin	Name	Description
1	L_2	Analogue Switch Array Input/Output Line
2	L_1	Analogue Switch Array Input/Output Line
3	L_0	Analogue Switch Array Input/Output Line
4	D_0	Control Memory Data Line Input
5	J_0	Analogue Switch Array Input/Output Junctor
6	D_1	Control Memory Data Line Input
7	J_1	Analogue Switch Array Input/Output Junctor
8	D_2	Control Memory Data Line Input
9	J_2	Analogue Switch Array Input/Output Junctor
10	D_3	Control Memory Data Line Input
11	J_3	Analogue Switch Input/Output Junctor
12	V_{SS}	Negative Digital Power Supply
13	V_{EE}	Negative Analogue Power Supply
14	A_0	Control Memory Address Input
15	A_1	Control Memory Address Input
16	A_2	Control Memory Address Input
17	AE	Control Memory Address Enable Input (Strobe)
18	MR	Master Reset
19	L_7	Analogue Switch Array Input/Output Line
20	L_6	Analogue Switch Array Input/Output Line
21	L_5	Analogue Switch Array Input/Output Line
22	L_4	Analogue Switch Array Input/Output Line
23	L_3	Analogue Switch Array Input/Output Line
24	V_{DD}	Positive Analogue/Digital Power Supply

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The analogue switch array is arranged in 8 rows and 4 columns. The row input/outputs are referred to as LINES (L0-L7) and the column input/outputs as JUNCTORS (J0-J3). The crosspoint analogue switches interconnect the lines and junctors when turned 'ON' and provide a high degree of isolation when turned 'OFF'. Interchannel crosstalk is minimal despite the high density of the analogue switch array.

The control memory of the MV8804 can be treated as an 8-word by 4-bit random access memory. The 8 words are selected by the ADDRESS (A0-A2) inputs through the on-chip address decoder. Data is presented to the memory via the 4 DATA inputs (D0-D3). This data is asynchronously written into the control memory whenever the ADDRESS ENABLE (AE) input is high. A high level written into a memory cell turns the corresponding crosspoint switch 'ON' while a low level causes the crosspoint to turn 'OFF'.

Only the crosspoint switches corresponding to the addressed memory word are affected when data is written into the memory. The remaining switches retain their previous states. By establishing appropriate patterns in the control memory, any combination of lines and junctors may be interconnected. A high level on the MASTER RESET (MR) input returns all memory locations to a low level and turns all crosspoint switches 'OFF', effectively isolating the lines from the junctors. The digital logic level converters allow the digital input levels to differ from limits of the analogue levels switched through the array. For example, with V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V and V_{EE} = -6V, the control inputs can be driven by a 5V system while the analogue voltages through the crosspoint switches can swing from +5V to -6V.

8 x 8 ANALOGUE/DIGITAL SWITCH

Two MV8804s configured as shown in Fig.7, implement an 8 x 8 analogue/digital switch. The switch capacity can be expanded to an M x N array of inputs/outputs. Expansion in the N dimension is as shown and connecting the lines (L0-L7) from the MV8804s in common.

LOGIC TRUTH TABLE

Memory reset	Address enable	Address			Addressed line	Input data to control memory				Junctors connected to addressed line			
	AE	A_2	A_1	A_0		D_3	D_2	D_1	0	J_3	J_2	J_1	J_0
H	X	X	X	X	All	X	X	X	X	All switches 'Off'			
L	L	X	X	X	None	X	X	X	X	No change of state			
L	H	L	L	L	L0	L	L	L	L	•	•	•	•
L	H	L	L	L	L0	L	L	L	H	•	•	•	+
L	H	L	L	L	L0	L	L	H	L	•	•	+	•
L	H	L	L	L	L0	L	L	H	H	•	•	+	+
L	H	L	L	L	L0	L	H	L	L	•	+	•	•
L	H	L	L	L	L0	L	H	L	H	•	+	•	+
L	H	L	L	L	L0	L	H	H	L	•	+	+	•
L	H	L	L	L	L0	L	H	H	H	•	+	+	+
L	H	L	L	L	L0	H	L	L	L	+	•	•	•
L	H	L	L	L	L0	H	L	L	H	+	•	•	+
L	H	L	L	L	L0	H	L	H	L	+	•	+	•
L	H	L	L	L	L0	H	L	H	H	+	•	+	+
L	H	L	L	L	L0	H	H	L	L	+	+	•	•
L	H	L	L	L	L0	H	H	L	H	+	+	•	+
L	H	L	L	L	L0	H	H	H	L	+	+	+	•
L	H	L	L	L	L0	H	H	H	H	+	+	+	+
L	H	L	L	H	L1	Each addressed line may have 16 different combinations of junctors connected to it by inputing data to the control memory as shown for LO.							
L	H	L	H	L	L2								
L	H	L	H	H	L3								
L	H	H	L	L	L4								
L	H	H	L	H	L5								
L	H	H	H	L	L6								
L	H	H	H	H	L7								

NOTES
L = Low Logic Level
H = High Logic Level
X = Don't Care Condition
+ = Indicates Connection Between Junctor and Addressed Line
• = Indicates No Connection Between Junctor and Addressed Line

Expansion in the N dimension is accomplished by replicating the circuit shown and connecting the MV8804 junctors (J0-J3) in common. The address and data control inputs of the MV8804s can be connected in common for any size and switch provided that the address enable (AE) inputs are driven individually, for example by an MV74SC601 programmable AND gate.

A particular signal path is connected by setting up the appropriate signals or the address and data lines and taking the corresponding address enable input high. The master reset (MR), when taken high, disconnects all signal paths.

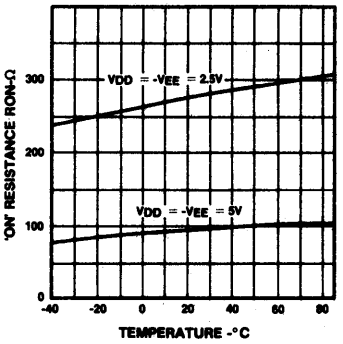

Fig.5 ON resistance vs temperature
Expanding MV8804s (input signal voltage = supply voltage/2)

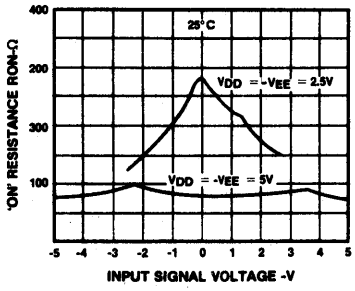

Fig.6 ON resistance vs input signal voltage

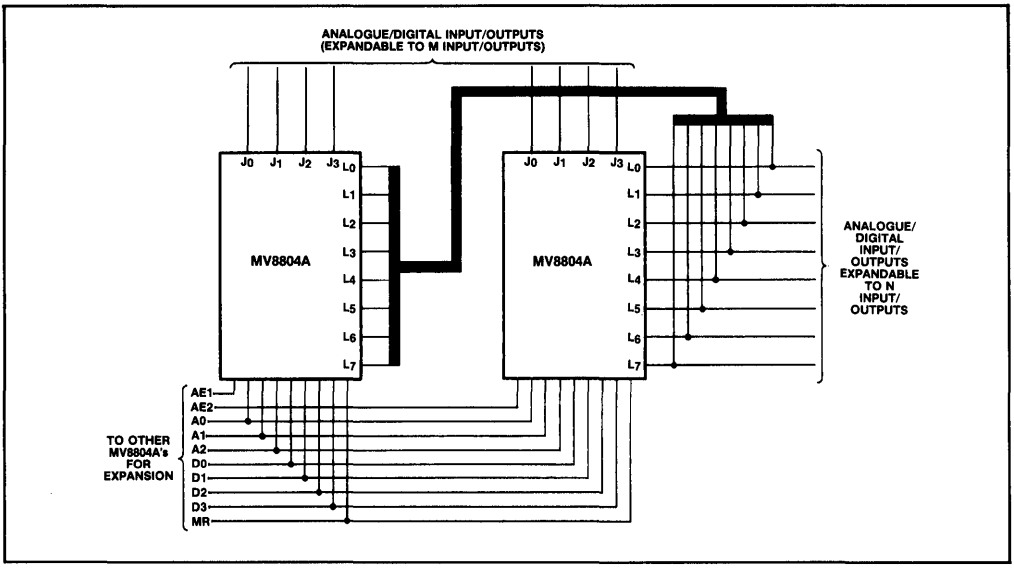

Fig.7 Expanding MV8804s