TEXAS INSTRUMENTS
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CD4066B Types

CMOS Quad Bilateral Switch

For Transmission or Multiplexing of Analog or Digital Signals

High-Voltage Types (20-Volt Rating)

■ CD4066B is a quad bilateral switch intended for the transmission or multiplexing of analog or digital signals. It is pin-for-pin compatible with RCA-CD4016B, but exhibits a much lower on-state resistance. In addition, the on-state resistance is relatively constant over the full input-signal range.

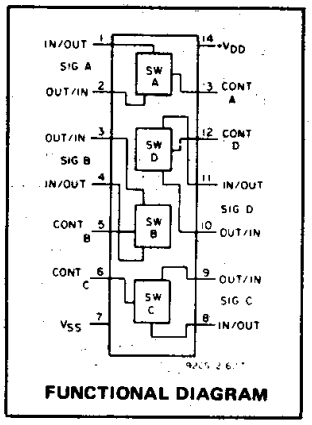
The CD4066B consists of four independent bilateral switches. A single control signal is required per switch. Both the p and the n device in a given switch are biased on or off simultaneously by the control signal. As shown in Fig.1, the well of the n-channel device on each switch is either tied to the input when the switch is on or to V_{SS} when the switch is off. This configuration eliminates the variation of the switch-transistor threshold voltage with input signal, and thus keeps the on-state resistance low over the full operating-signal range.

The advantages over single-channel switches include peak input-signal voltage swings equal to the full supply voltage, and more constant on-state impedance over the input-signal range. For sample-and-hold applications, however, the CD4016B is recommended.

The CD4066B is available in 14-lead ceramic dual-in-line packages (D and F suffixes), 14-lead plastic dual-in-line packages (E suffix), 14-lead small-outline package (NSR suffix), and in chip form (H suffix).

Features:

- 15-V digital or ±7.5-V peak-to-peak switching
- 125Ω typical on-state resistance for 15-V operation
- Switch on-state resistance matched to within 5 Ω over 15-V signal-input range
- On-state resistance flat over full peak-to-peak signal range
- High on/off output-voltage ratio: 80 dB typ. @ f_{is} = 1 kHz, R_L = 1 kΩ
- High degree of linearity: <0.5% distortion typ. @ f_{is} = 1 kHz, V_{is} = 5 Vp-p, $V_{DD} - V_{SS} \geq 10$ V, R_L = 10 kΩ
- Extremely low off-state switch leakage resulting in very low offset current and high effective off-state resistance: 10 pA typ. @ $V_{DD} - V_{SS}$ = 10 V, T_A = 25°C
- Extremely high control input impedance (control circuit isolated from signal circuit): 10^{12} Ω typ.
- Low crosstalk between switches: –50 dB typ. @ f_{is} = 8 MHz, R_L = 1 kΩ
- Matched control-input to signal-output capacitance: Reduces output signal transients
- Frequency response, switch on = 40 MHz (typ.)
- 100% tested for quiescent current at 20 V
- 5-V, 10-V, and 15-V parametric ratings
- Meets all requirements of JEDEC Tentative Standard No. 13B, "Standard Specifications for Description of "B" Series CMOS Devices"



FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM

Applications:

- Analog signal switching/multiplexing
  Signal gating — Modulator
  Squelch control — Demodulator
  Chopper — Commutating switch
- Digital signal switching/Multiplexing
- Transmission-gate logic implementation
- Analog-to-digital & digital-to-analog conversion
- Digital control of frequency, impedance, phase, and analog-signal gain

MAXIMUM RATINGS, *Absolute-Maximum Values:*

DC SUPPLY-VOLTAGE RANGE, (V_{DD})
(Voltages referenced to V_{SS} Terminal) ..... -0.5V to +20V
INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE, ALL INPUTS ..... -0.5V to V_{DD} +0.5V
DC INPUT CURRENT, ANY ONE INPUT ..... ±10mA
POWER DISSIPATION PER PACKAGE (P_D):
For T_A = -55°C to +100°C 500mW
For T_A = +100°C to +125°C ..... Derate Linearity at 12mW/°C to 200mW
DEVICE DISSIPATION PER OUTPUT TRANSISTOR
FOR T_A = FULL PACKAGE-TEMPERATURE RANGE (All Package Types) 100mW
OPERATING-TEMPERATURE RANGE (T_A) ..... -55°C to +125°C
STORAGE TEMPERATURE RANGE (T_{stg}) ..... -65°C to +150°C
LEAD TEMPERATURE (DURING SOLDERING):
At distance 1/16 ± 1/32 inch (1.59 ± 0.79mm) from case for 10s max ..... +265°C

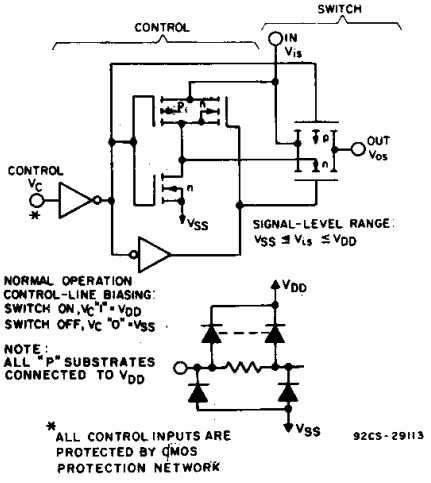


Fig. 1 – Schematic diagram of 1 of 4 identical switches and its associated control circuitry.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

For maximum reliability, nominal operating conditions should be selected so that operation is always within the following ranges:

CHARACTERISTIC	LIMITS		UNITS
	Min.	Max.	
Supply-Voltage Range (For T_A = Full Package-Temperature Range)	3	18	V

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

CHARACTERISTIC	TEST CONDITIONS	V_{IN} (V)	V_{DD} (V)	LIMITS AT INDICATED TEMPERATURES (°C) −55	−40	+85	+125	+25 Typ.	+25 Max.	UNITS
Quiescent Device Current, I_{DD}		0,5	5	0.25	0.25	7.5	7.5	0.01	0.25	μA
		0,10	10	0.5	0.5	15	15	0.01	0.5	
		0,15	15	1	1	30	30	0.01	1	
		0,20	20	5	5	150	150	0.02	5	
Signal Inputs (V_{is}) and Output (V_{os})										
On-State Resistance, r_{on} Max.	$V_C = V_{DD}$, R_L = 10 kΩ returned to $\frac{V_{DD}-V_{SS}}{2}$, $V_{is} = V_{SS}$ to V_{DD}		5	800	850	1200	1300	470	1050	Ω
			10	310	330	500	550	180	400	
			15	200	210	300	320	125	240	
ΔOn-State Resistance Between Any 2 Switches, Δr_{on}	R_L=10 kΩ, $V_C = V_{DD}$		5	–	–	–	–	15	–	Ω
			10	–	–	–	–	10	–	
			15	–	–	–	–	5	–	
Total Harmonic Distortion, THD	V_C=V_{DD} = 5 V, V_{SS} = −5 V, $V_{is(p-p)}$ = 5 V (Sine wave centered on 0 V) R_L=10 kΩ, f_{is}=1 kHz sine wave			–	–	–	–	0.4	–	%
−3dB Cutoff Frequency (Switch on)	V_C=V_{DD}=5 V, V_{SS} = −5 V, $V_{is(p-p)}$ =5 V (Sine wave centered on 0 V R_L = 1 kΩ,			–	–	–	–	40	–	MHz
−50dB Feed-through Frequency (Switch off)	V_C=V_{SS}= −5 V, $V_{is(p-p)}$ = 5 V Sine wave centerd on 0 V R_L = 1 kΩ			–	–	–	–	1	–	MHz
Input/Output Leakage Current (Switch off) I_{is} Max.	V_C = 0 V V_{is} = 18 V; V_{os} = 0 V, V_{is} = 0V; V_{os} = 18 V		18	±0.1	±0.1	±1	±1	$±10^{-5}$	±0.1	μA
−50 dB Crosstalk Frequency	V_C(A) = V_{DD} = +5 V, V_C(B) = V_{SS} = −5 V, V_{is}(A) = 5 V_{p-p}, 50 Ω source R_L = 1 kΩ			–	–	–	–	8	–	MHz
Propagation Delay (Signal Input to Signal Output) t_{pd}	R_L = 200 kΩ V_C = V_{DD}, V_{SS} = GND, C_L = 50 pF V_{is} = 10 V (Square wave centered on 5 V t_r, t_f = 20 ns		5	–	–	–	–	20	40	ns
			10	–	–	–	–	10	20	
			15	–	–	–	–	7	15	
Capacitance: Input, C_{is}	V_{DD} = +5 V V_C = V_{SS} = −5 V			–	–	–	–	8	–	pF
Output, C_{os}				–	–	–	–	8	–	
Feedthrough, C_{ios}				–	–	–	–	0.5	–	

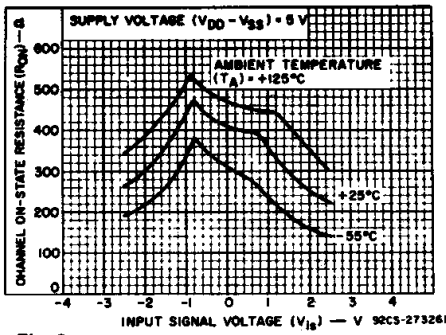


Fig. 2— Typical on-state resistance vs. input signal voltage (all types).

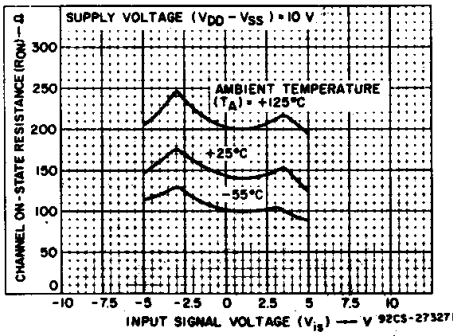


Fig. 3— Typical on-state vs. input signal voltage (all types).

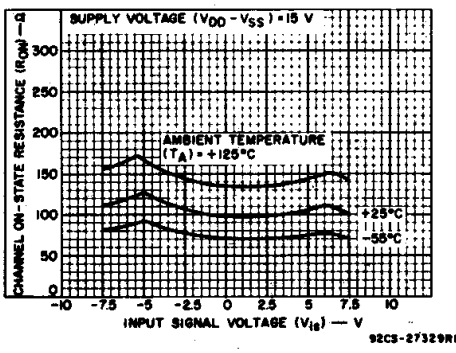


Fig. 4— Typical on-state resistance vs. input signal voltage (all types).

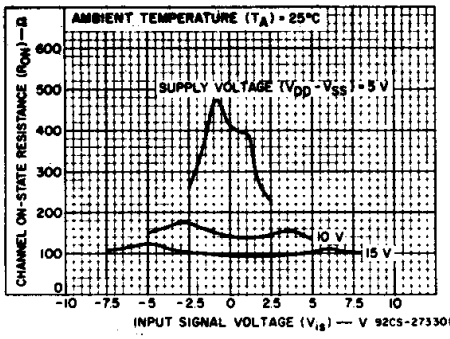


Fig. 5— on-state resistance vs. input signal voltage (all types).

3 COMMERCIAL CMOS HIGH VOLTAGE ICs

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (cont'd)

CHARACTERISTIC	TEST CONDITIONS	V_{DD} (V)	LIMITS AT INDICATED TEMPERATURES (°C) –55	–40	+85	+125	+25 Typ.	+25 Max.	UNITS
Control (V_C)									
Control Input Low Voltage, V_{ILC} Max.	$\|I_{is}\| < 10\mu A$, $V_{is} = V_{SS}$, $V_{OS} = V_{DD}$ and $V_{is} = V_{DD}$, $V_{OS} = V_{SS}$	5	1	1	1	1	–	1	V
		10	2	2	2	2	–	2	
		15	2	2	2	2	–	2	
Control Input High Voltage, V_{IHC}	See Fig. 6	5	3.5 (Min.)						V
		10	7 (Min.)						
		15	11 (Min.)						
Input Current, I_{IN} Max.	$V_{is} \leq V_{DD}$, $V_{DD} - V_{SS} = 18$ V, $V_{CC} \leq V_{DD} - V_{SS}$	18	±0.1	±0.1	±1	±1	$\pm 10^{-5}$	±0.1	μA
Crosstalk (Control Input to Signal Output)	V_C = 10 V (Sq. Wave), t_r, t_f = 20 ns, R_L = 10 kΩ	10	–	–	–	–	50	–	mV
Turn-On and Turn-Off Propagation Delay	$V_{IN} = V_{DD}$, t_r, t_f = 20 ns, C_L = 50 pF, R_L = 1 kΩ	5	–	–	–	–	35	70	ns
		10	–	–	–	–	20	40	
		15	–	–	–	–	15	30	
Maximum Control Input Repetition Rate	$V_{is} = V_{DD}$, V_{SS} = GND, R_L = 1 kΩ to gnd, C_L = 50 pF, V_C = 10 V (Square wave centered on 5 V), t_r, t_f = 20 ns, $V_{OS} = \frac{1}{2} V_{OS}$ @ 1 kHz	5	–	–	–	–	6	–	MHz
		10	–	–	–	–	9	–	
		15	–	–	–	–	9.5	–	
Input Capacitance, C_{IN}			–	–	–	–	5	7.5	pF

V_{DD} (V)	V_{is} (V)	Switch Input I_{is} (mA) –55°C	–40°C	+25°C	+85°C	+125°C	Switch Output, V_{OS} (V) Min.	Max.
5	0	0.64	0.61	0.51	0.42	0.36	–	0.4
5	5	–0.64	–0.61	–0.51	–0.42	–0.36	4.6	–
10	0	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.9	–	0.5
10	10	–1.6	–1.5	–1.3	–1.1	–0.9	9.5	–
15	0	4.2	4	3.4	2.8	2.4	–	1.5
15	15	–4.2	–4	–3.4	–2.8	–2.4	13.5	–

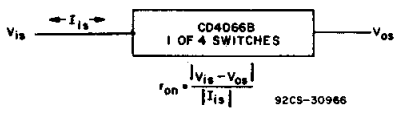


Fig. 6— Determination of r_{on} as a test condition for control input high voltage (V_{IHC}) specification.

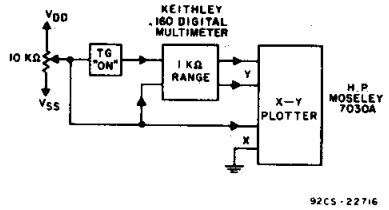


Fig. 7 — Channel on-state resistance measurement circuit.

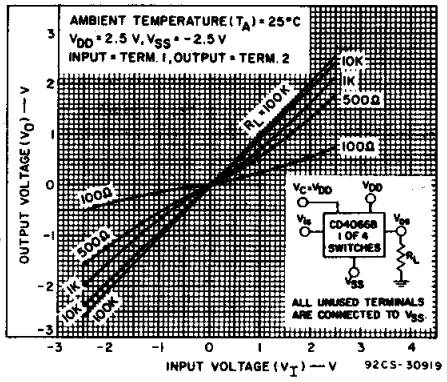


Fig. 8—Typical ON characteristics for 1 of 4 Channels.

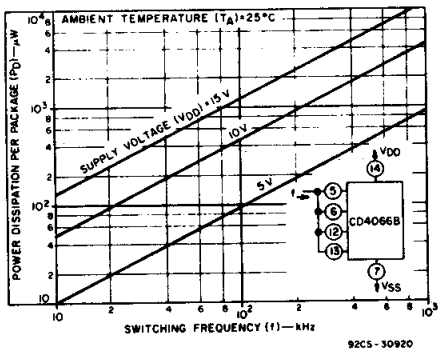


Fig. 9 — Power dissipation per package vs. switching frequency.

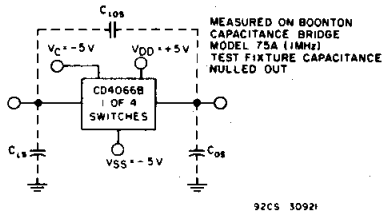


Fig. 10 — Capacitance test circuit.

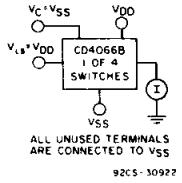


Fig. 11 – Off-switch input or output leakage.

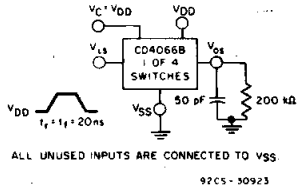


Fig. 12 – Propagation delay time signal input (V_{is}) to signal output (V_{os}).

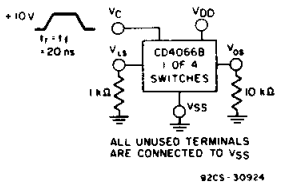


Fig. 13 – Crosstalk-control input to signal output.

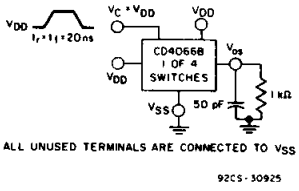


Fig. 14 – Propagation delay t_{PLH}, t_{PHL} control-signal output. Delay is measured at V_{OS} level of +10% from ground (turn-on) or on-state output level (turn-off).

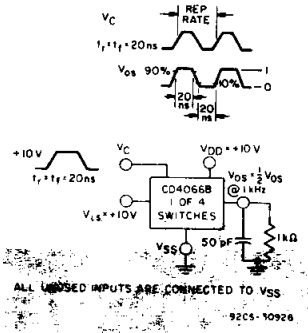


Fig. 15 – Maximum allowable control input repetition rate.

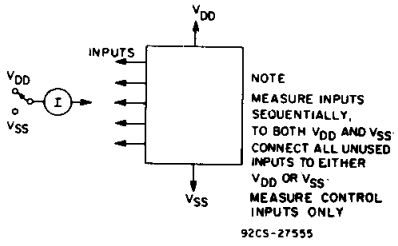


Fig. 16 – Input leakage current test circuit.

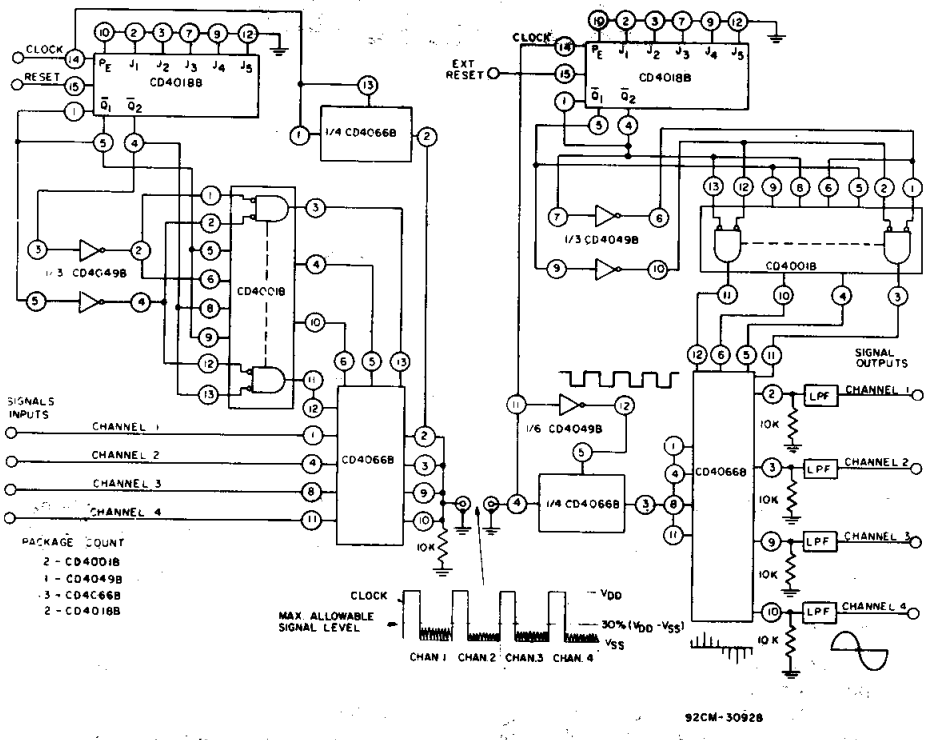


Fig. 17– 4-channel PAM multiplex system diagram.

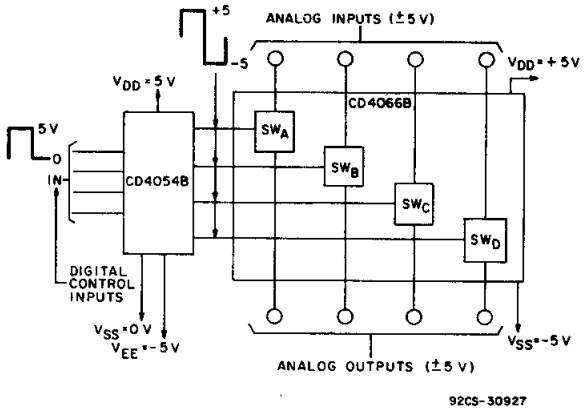
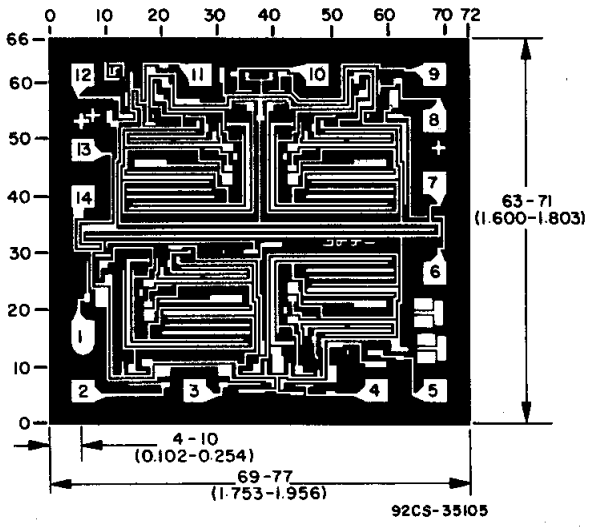


Fig. 18 – Bidirectional signal transmission via digital control logic.



CD4066BH
CHIP DIMENSIONS AND PAD LAYOUT

Dimensions in parentheses are in millimeters and are derived from the basic inch dimensions as indicated. Grid graduations are in mils (10^{-3} inch).

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS — CD4066B

1. In applications that employ separate power sources to drive V_{DD} and the signal inputs, the V_{DD} current capability should exceed V_{DD}/R_L (R_L = effective external load of the four CD4066B bilateral switches). This provision avoids any permanent current flow or clamp action on the V_{DD} supply when power is applied or removed from the CD4066B.
2. In certain applications, the external load-resistor current may include both V_{DD} and signal-line components. To avoid drawing V_{DD} current when switch current flows into terminals 1,4,8, or 11, the voltage drop across the bidirectional switch must not exceed 0.8 volts (calculated from R_{ON} values shown).

   No V_{DD} current will flow through R_L if the switch current flows into terminals 2,3,9, or 10.

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