

### **General Description**

The MAX4505 is a single signal-line protector featuring a fault-protected input and Rail-to-Rail® signal handling capability. The input is protected from overvoltage faults up to ±36V with power on or ±40V with power off. During a fault condition, the input terminal becomes an open circuit and only nanoamperes of leakage current flow from the source, while the switch output (AOUT) furnishes typically 19mA from the appropriate polarity supply to the load. This ensures an unambiguous rail-to-rail output when a fault begins and ends.

The MAX4505 protects both unipolar and bipolar analog signals using either unipolar (+9V to +36V) or bipolar (±8V to ±18V) power supplies. The device has no logic control inputs; the protector is always on when the supplies are on. On-resistance is  $100\Omega$  max, and on-leakage is less than 0.5nA at  $T_A = +25^{\circ}$ C. The MAX4505 is available in 5-pin SOT23 and 8-pin µMAX packages.

### **Applications**

Process Control Systems Hot-Insertion Boards/Systems **Data-Acquisition Systems** Redundant/Backup Systems ATE Equipment Sensitive Instruments

#### **Features**

- **♦ Overvoltage Protection** ±40V with Power Off ±36V with Power On
- **♦** Open Signal Paths with Power Off
- ♦ Output Clamps to Either Rail with an Input Overvoltage
- **♦** 100Ω max On-Resistance
- ♦ 10ns Overvoltage Turn-On Delay
- ♦ No Latchup During Power Sequencing
- ♦ Rail-to-Rail Signal Handling
- **♦** 500Ω Output Clamp Resistance During Overvoltage
- **♦ Tiny 5-Pin SOT23 Package**

#### **Ordering Information**

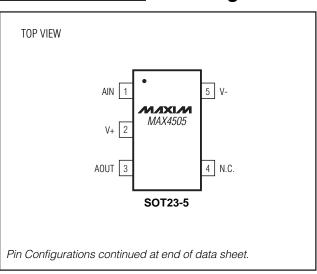
PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN- PACKAGE	TOP MARK	
MAX4505EUK-T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SOT23-5	ADLW	
MAX4505EUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 µMAX	_	

## Typical Operating Circuit

## NIXIN MAX4505 RAIL **SENSOR** AIN **AOUT** OUT IN ROUT

Rail-to-Rail is a registered trademark of Nippon Motorola, Ltd.

## **Pin Configurations**



MIXIM

Maxim Integrated Products 1

#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

(Voltages referenced to GND) V+V-		Continuous Power Dissipation (T <sub>A</sub> = + 5-Pin SOT23-5 (derate 7.10mW/°C 8-Pin µMAX (derate 4.10mW/°C a	C above +70°C)571mW
V+ to V	0.3V to +44.0V	Operating Temperature Ranges	
AIN, AOUT (Notes 1, 2)	±44V	MAX4505C	0°C to +70°C
AIN Overvoltage with Power On	±36V	MAX4505E	40°C to +85°C
AIN Overvoltage with Power Off	±40V	Storage Temperature Range	55°C to +150°C
Continuous Current into Any Terminal	±30mA	Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec)	+300°C
Peak Current into Any Terminal		, , ,	
(pulsed at 1ms, 10% duty cycle)	±70mA		

- Note 1: The AOUT pin is not fault protected. Signals on AOUT exceeding V+ or V- are clamped by internal diodes. Limit forward diode current to maximum current rating.
- **Note 2:** The AIN pin is fault protected. Signals on AIN exceeding -36V to +36V may damage the device. These limits apply with power applied to V+ or V-, or  $\pm$ 40V with V+ = V- = 0.

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.

#### RECOMMENDED OPERATING GUIDELINES

V+ to GND	0.3V to +40V	AIN to AOUT	40V differential
V- to GND	32V to +0.3V	Continuous Current into Any Terminal	≤30mA
V+ to V	40V	Peak Current into Any Terminal	
AIN	±40V	(pulsed at 1ms, 10% duty cycle)	≤70mA
AOUT	V+ to V-		

#### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—Dual Supplies**

(V+ = +15V, V- = -15V, T<sub>A</sub> = T<sub>MIN</sub> to T<sub>MAX</sub>, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C.) (Note 3)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	COND	ITIONS	TA	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
ANALOG SWITCH									
Fault-Free Analog Signal Range (Note 4)	V <sub>AIN</sub>	$V_{AIN} = \pm 15V$		Е	V-		V+	V	
Analog Signal-Path Resistance	Ron	VAIN - +10V I	VAIN = ±10V, IAOUT = 1mA	+25°C		65	100	Ω	
Analog Signal-i atti Hesistance	TION	VAIN - 110V, 1,	4001 – 1111	E			125	32	
Signal-Path Leakage Current	LACUTION	V <sub>AOUT</sub> = ±10V	, V <sub>AIN</sub> = ±10V	+25°C	-0.5		0.5	nA	
(Note 5)	IAOUT(ON)	or floating		E	-20		20		
Input Capacitance	C <sub>AIN</sub>	$V_{AIN} = 0, f = 11$	MHz	+25°C		20		pF	
FAULT PROTECTION	•								
Fault-Protected Analog Signal	V	Applies with power on		E	-36		36	V	
Range (Notes 4, 6)	VAIN	Applies with power off		Е	-40		40		
Input Signal-Path Leakage	Laurycan	V <sub>AIN</sub> = ±25V, V <sub>AOUT</sub> = open		+25°C	-20	0.1	20	nA	
Current, Supplies On	I <sub>AIN</sub> (ON)			E	-200		200		
Input Signal-Path Leakage	LANGES	V <sub>AIN</sub> = ±40V, V	AOUT = open	+25°C	-20	0.2	20	nA	
Current, Supplies Off	lain(off)	V+=0, V-=0		E	-500		500	1 IIA	
utput Clamp Current,		V <sub>AIN</sub> = 25V		+25°C	13	19	26	m 1	
Supplies On	IAOUT	V <sub>AIN</sub> = -25V		+25°C	-26	-19	-13	mA	
Output Clamp Resistance,	amp Resistance, Province I was 1 may VAIN = 25V	V <sub>AIN</sub> = 25V	+25°C		0.5	1.0	kΩ		
Supplies On	RAOUT	I <sub>AOUT</sub> = 1mA	V <sub>AIN</sub> = -25V	+25°C		0.4	1.0	1 ^52	
±Fault Output Turn-On Delay Time		$R_L = 10k\Omega, V_A$	<sub>N</sub> = ±25V	+25°C		10		ns	

### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—Dual Supplies (continued)**

 $(V+ = +15V, V- = -15V, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise noted.}$  Typical values are at  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C.$ ) (Note 3)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	TA	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
±Fault Recovery Time		$R_L = 10k\Omega$ , $V_{AIN} = \pm 25V$	+25°C		25		μs
POWER SUPPLY	-		'				•
Power-Supply Range	V+, V-		Е	±8		±18	V
Power-Supply Current I-	V <sub>AIN</sub> = 15V	+25°C		45	150		
	1+	VAIN = 15V	E			240	1
	ı	1 // 15/	+25°C	-150	-45		- μΑ
	-	$V_{AIN} = 15V$	Е	-240			

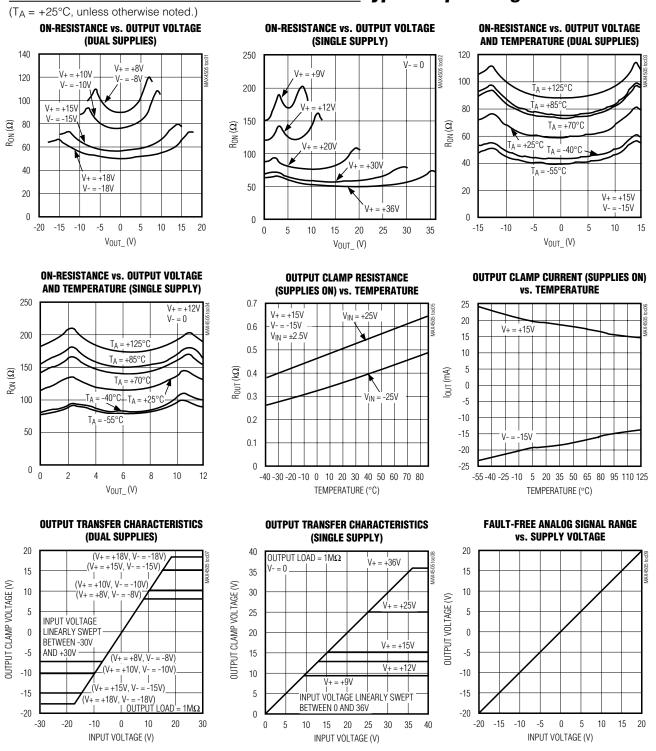
## **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—Single Supply**

 $(V+=+12V, V-=0, T_A=T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise noted.}$  Typical values are at  $T_A=+25^{\circ}\text{C.})$  (Note 3)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	TA	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
ANALOG SWITCH							
Fault-Free Analog Signal Range (Note 4)	VAIN	V <sub>AIN</sub> = 12V	Е	0		V+	V
Analog Signal-Path Resistance	RON	V <sub>AIN</sub> = 10V, I <sub>AOUT</sub> = 1mA	+25°C		125	200	Ω
Analog Signal-i alii Nesistance	TION	VAIN - 10V, IAOUT - IIIIA	E			250	32
Signal-Path Leakage Current	IAOUT(ON)	V <sub>AIN</sub> = 10V or floating	+25°C	-0.5	0.05	0.5	nA
(Note 5)	IAOUT(ON)	VAIN = 10V or noating	Е	-20		20	
FAULT PROTECTION							
Fault-Protected Analog Signal	VAIN	Applies with power on	E	-36		36	V
Range (Notes 4, 6)	VAIN	Applies with power off	E	-40		40	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
Input Signal-Path Leakage	I <sub>AIN(ON)</sub>	$V_{AIN} = \pm 25V, V_{AOUT} = 0$	+25°C	-20	0.2	20	nA
Current, Supply On (Note 7)	IAIN(ON) VAIN - 125V, VAOUT - 0	E	-200		200	117 (	
Input Signal-Path Leakage	LAIN/OFF)	IAIN(OFF) VAIN = ±40V	+25°C	-20	0.2	20	nA
Current, Supply Off (Note 7)	'Ally(OFF)		E	-500		500	117 (
Output Clamp Current, Supply On	I <sub>AOUT</sub>	V <sub>AIN</sub> = 25V	+25°C	3	5.5	10	mA
Output Clamp Resistance, Supply On	RAOUT	V <sub>AIN</sub> = ±25V	+25°C		1.0	2.5	kΩ
±Fault Output Turn-On Delay Time		$R_L = 10k\Omega$ , $V_{AIN} = 25V$	+25°C		10		ns
±Fault Recovery Time		$R_L = 10k\Omega$ , $V_{AIN} = 25V$	+25°C		2.5		μs
POWER SUPPLY							
Power-Supply Range	V+, V-		E	+9		+36	V
Dower Cupply Current	1.	I+ V <sub>AIN</sub> = 12V	+25°C		5	25	
Power-Supply Current	1+		Е			40	μΑ

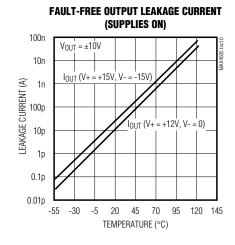
- Note 3: The algebraic convention is used in this data sheet; the most negative value is shown in the minimum column.
- Note 4: See Fault-Free Analog Signal Range vs. Supply Voltage graph in the Typical Operating Characteristics.
- Note 5: Leakage parameters are 100% tested at maximum rated hot temperature and guaranteed by correlation at TA = +25°C.
- Note 6: Guaranteed by design.
- Note 7: Guaranteed by testing with dual supplies.
- Note 8: SOT packaged parts are 100% tested at +25°C. Limits at the maximum rated temperature are guaranteed by design and correlation limits at +25°C. Leakage tests are typical for SOT packaged parts.

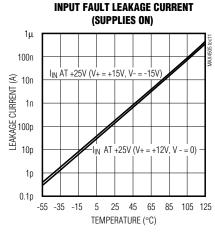
### **Typical Operating Characteristics**

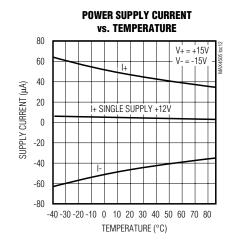


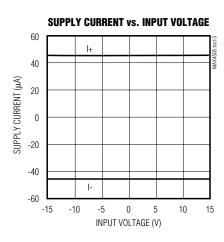
## Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

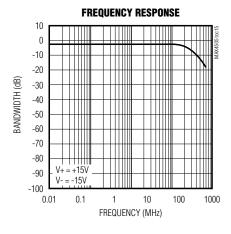
 $(T_A = +25$ °C, unless otherwise noted.)

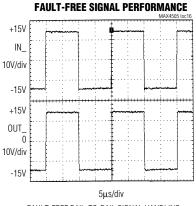




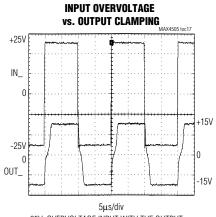


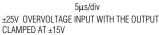


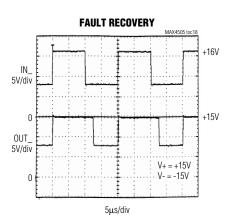




FAULT-FREE RAIL-TO-RAIL SIGNAL HANDLING WITH  $\pm 15 \text{V}$  SUPPLIES







### **Pin Description**

	PIN	NAME	FUNCTION	
SOT	μΜΑΧ	NAIVIE	FUNCTION	
1	3	AIN	Analog Fault-Protected Input	
2	8	V+	Positive Supply Voltage Input	
3	1	AOUT	Analog Signal Output	
4	2, 5, 6, 7	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected.	
5	4	V-	Negative Supply Voltage Input	

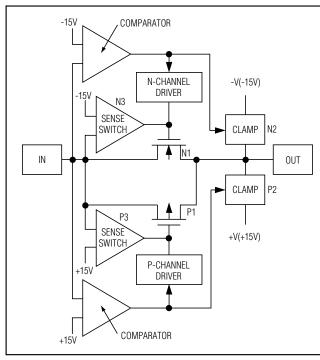


Figure 1. Simplified Internal Structure

## **Detailed Description**

The MAX4505 protects other ICs from overvoltage by clamping its output voltage to the supply rails. If the power supplies to the device are off, the device clamps the output to 0V. The MAX4505 provides protection for input signals up to  $\pm 36$ V with the power supplies on and  $\pm 40$ V with the power supplies off.

The MAX4505 protects other integrated circuits (ICs) connected to its output from latching up. Latchup is caused by parasitic SCR(s) within the IC turning on, and can occur when the supply voltage applied to the IC exceeds the specified operating range. Latchup can

also occur when signal voltage is applied before the power-supply voltage. When in a latchup state, the circuit draws excessive current and may continue to draw excessive current even after the overvoltage condition is removed. A continuous latchup condition may damage the device permanently. Such "faults" are commonly encountered in modular control systems where power supplies to interconnected modules may be interrupted and reestablished at random. Faults can happen during production testing, maintenance, startup, or a power failure.

Figure 1 shows the normal complementary pair (N1 and P1) found in many common analog switches. In addition to these transistors, the MAX4505 also contains comparators, sensing circuitry, and clamping circuitry to control the state of N1 and P1. During normal operation, N1 and P1 remain on with a typical  $65\Omega$  onresistance between IN and OUT.

The on-board comparators and sensing circuitry monitor the input voltage for possible overvoltage faults. Two clamp circuits limit the output voltage to within the supply voltages. When the power supplies are off, any input voltage applied at IN turns off both N1 and P1, and OUT is clamped to 0V.

#### **Normal Operation**

When power is applied, the protector acts as a resistor in series with the signal path. A voltage on the "input" side of the switch conducts through the protector to the output (Figure 2).

When the output load is resistive, it draws current through the protector. The internal resistance is typically less than  $100\Omega$ . The MAX4505 does not affect high-impedance loads. The protector's path resistance is a function of the supply voltage and the signal voltage (see *Typical Operating Characteristics*).

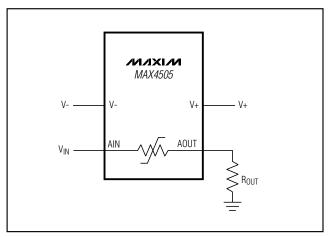


Figure 2. Application Circuit

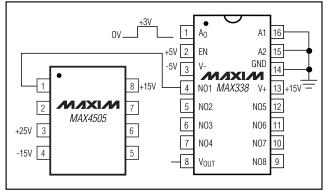


Figure 3. Protecting a MAX338 with a MAX4505

#### **Fault Protection with Power Off**

When power is off (i.e., V+=V-=0), the protector is a virtual open circuit. The output stays at 0 with up to  $\pm 40V$  applied to the input.

#### **Fault Protection with Power On**

A fault condition exists when the voltage on AIN exceeds either supply rail. This definition is valid when power is on or off, as well as during all states while power ramps up or down.

### **Applications Information**

#### **Supplying Power Through External ICs**

The MAX4505 has low supply current ( $<250\mu$ A), which allows the supply pins to be driven by other active circuitry instead of connected directly to the power sources. In this configuration, the part can be used as a driven fault-protected switch with V+ or V- used as the

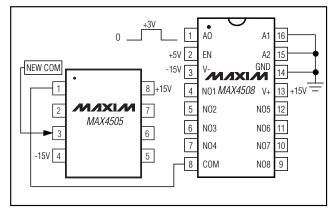


Figure 4. Demultiplexer Application Using MAX4505 with MAX4508

control pins. For example, with the V- pin grounded, the output of a CMOS gate can drive the V+ pin to turn the device on and off. Ensure that the driving source(s) does not drive the V+ pin more negative than the V- pin.

#### **Protector as Circuit Elements**

Figure 3 shows a MAX4505 used in front of a MAX338 unprotected 1-to-8 multiplexer. With supplies at  $\pm 15$ V, VAOUT of the MAX4505 clamps to  $\pm 15$ V and VOUT of the MAX338 goes to  $\pm 14$ V. With supplies off, VAOUT goes to 0 even though the input remains at  $\pm 25$ V.

#### **Multiplexer and Demultiplexer**

The MAX4505 can be used in series with the output of a MAX4508 (1-to-8 multiplexer) to act as multiplexer or demultiplexer. The MAX4508 is a fault-protected multiplexer whose inputs are designed to interface with harsh environments; however, its common output is not fault protected if connected to outside signals (i.e., demultiplexer use). If the common output can see fault signals, then it needs to be protected, and the MAX4505 can be added to provide complete protection.

As seen in Figure 4, the signal input can now be put into pin 3 of the MAX4505 (new common output for system), and outputs can be taken at MAX4508 pins 4 to 7, and 9 to 12. This is the classic demultiplexer operation. This system now has full protection on both of the multiplexers' inputs and outputs.

#### **Measuring Path Resistance**

Measuring path resistance requires special techniques, since path resistance varies dramatically with the AIN and AOUT voltages relative to the supply voltages. Do not use conventional ohmmeters. Their applied voltage and currents are usually unpredictable. The true resis-

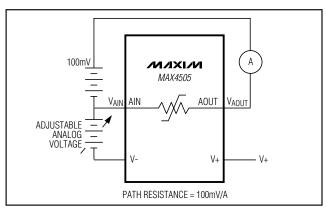


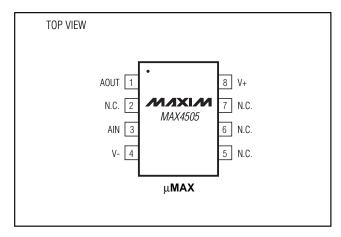
Figure 5. Path-Resistance Measuring Circuit

tance is a function of the applied voltage, which is dramatically altered by the ohmmeter itself. Autoranging ohmmeters are particularly unreliable.

Figure 5 shows a circuit that gives reliable results. This circuit uses a 100mV voltage source and a low-voltage-drop ammeter as the measuring circuit, and an adjustable supply to sweep the analog voltage across its entire range. The ammeter must have a voltage drop of less than 1mV (up to the maximum test current) for accurate results. A Keithley model 617 electrometer has a suitable ammeter circuit, appropriate ranges, and a built-in voltage source designed for this type of measurement. Find the path resistance by setting the analog voltage, measuring the current, and calculating the path resistance. Repeat the procedure at each analog and supply voltage.

Note that it is important to use a voltage source of 100mV or less. As shown in Figure 5, this voltage and the  $V_{AIN}$  voltage form the  $V_{AOUT}$  voltage. Using higher voltages could cause  $A_{OUT}$  to go into a fault condition prematurely.

### \_Pin Configurations (continued)



**Chip Information** 

**TRANSISTOR COUNT: 56** 

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