

## MAX4936A/MAX4937A

## Octal High-Voltage Transmit/Receive Switches

### General Description

The MAX4936A/MAX4937A are octal, high-voltage, transmit/receive (T/R) switches. The T/R switches are based on a diode bridge topology, and the amount of current in the diode bridges can be programmed by three digital inputs (S0, S1, and S2). Two control inputs (EN1 and EN2) allow enabling/disabling channels 1–4 and channels 5–8, respectively. The MAX4936A includes the T/R switch and grass-clipping diodes, performing both transmit and receive operations. The MAX4937A includes just the T/R switch and performs the receive operation only.

These devices feature low on-impedance in the entire ultrasound frequency range with extremely low power dissipation of 15mW (typ) per channel.

The receive path for both devices is low impedance during low-voltage receive and high impedance during high-voltage transmit, providing protection to the receive circuitry. The low-voltage receive path is high bandwidth, low noise, low distortion, and low jitter.

The MAX4936A SWC\_ pins can be driven with high-voltage signals using the anti-parallel diodes as grass clippers while connecting the SWB\_ pins to the low-noise amplifier (LNA). Connecting SWC\_ to GND allows the internal anti-parallel diodes to be used as clamps. Grass-clipping diodes can then be connected to SWB\_ and the LNA to SWA\_; see the [Applications Information](#) section.

Both devices are available in a small, 42-pin, 3.5mm x 9mm TQFN package, and are specified over the commercial 0°C to +70°C temperature range.

### Applications

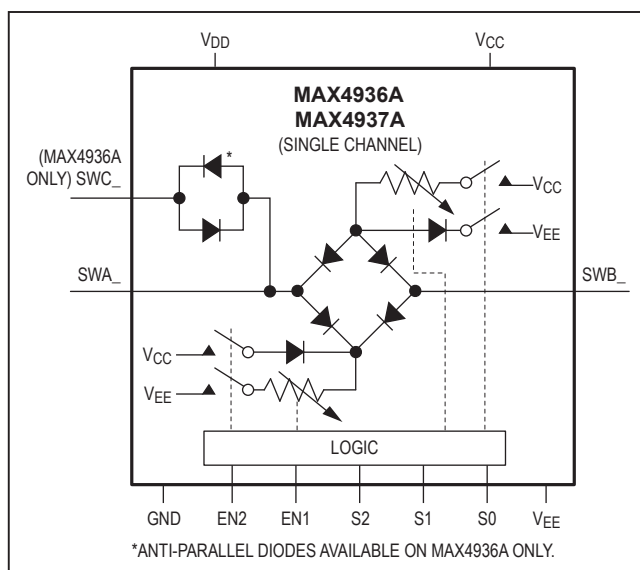
- Medical/Industrial Imaging
- Ultrasound
- High-Voltage Transmit and Low-Voltage Isolation

[Ordering Information/Selector Guide](#) appears at end of data sheet.

### Benefits and Features

- Save Space—Optimized for High-Channel-Count Systems
  - High Density (Eight Transmit/Receive Switches per Package)
  - Two Banks of Four Channels with Independent Enable Control (EN1, EN2)
  - Low-Capacitance Anti-Parallel Diodes to Be Used as Grass-Clipping or Clamping Diodes (MAX4936A Only)
  - Small, 42-Pin, 3.5mm x 9mm, TQFN Package
- Save Power
  - Low 6Ω (typ) On-Impedance with 1.5mA Bias Current Only
  - Adjustable Bias Resistors Allow Operation with Different Voltage Supplies
- High Performance—Designed to Enhance Image Quality
  - Low Noise at Low Power Consumption (< 0.5nV/√Hz (typ) with 1.5mA Bias Current)
  - Wide -3dB Bandwidth 100MHz (typ)
- Low-Voltage Receive Path with High-Voltage Protection

### Functional Diagram



## Absolute Maximum Ratings

(All voltages referenced to GND unless otherwise noted.)

V <sub>DD</sub> Positive Supply Voltage	-0.3V to +6V	Continuous Current (any other terminal)	±100mA
V <sub>CC</sub> Positive Supply Voltage	-0.3V to +6V	Peak Current (SWC <sub>_</sub> to SWA <sub>_</sub> )	
V <sub>EE</sub> Negative Supply Voltage	-6V to +0.3V	(pulsed at 1ms, 0.1% duty cycle)	±2.5A
S0, S1, S2, EN1, EN2 Input Voltage	-0.3V to +6V	Continuous Power Dissipation (T <sub>A</sub> = +70°C)	
SWC <sub>_</sub> Input Voltage	-120V to +120V	TQFN (single-layer board)	
SWA <sub>_</sub> Input/Output Voltage	-120V to +120V	(derate 25mW/°C above +70°C)	2000mW
SWB <sub>_</sub> Input/Output Voltage	-120V to +120V	TQFN (multilayer board)	
Voltage Difference Between SWC <sub>_</sub> and SWA <sub>_</sub>	±1V	(derate 34.5mW/°C above +70°C)	2758mW
Voltage Difference Across Any or All SWC <sub>_</sub>	±230V	Operating Temperature Range	0°C to +70°C
Voltage Difference Across Any or All SWA <sub>_</sub>	±230V	Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
Voltage Difference Across Any or All SWB <sub>_</sub>	±230V	Junction Temperature	+150°C
Continuous Current (SWC <sub>_</sub> to SWA <sub>_</sub> )	±250mA	Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	+300°C
		Soldering Temperature (reflow)	+260°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.

## Package Thermal Characteristics (Note 1)

TQFN

Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance (θ<sub>JA</sub>) .....29°C/W

Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance (θ<sub>JC</sub>) .....2°C/W

**Note 1:** Package thermal resistances were obtained using the method described in JEDEC specification JESD51-7, using a four-layer board. For detailed information on package thermal considerations, refer to [www.maximintegrated.com/thermal-tutorial](http://www.maximintegrated.com/thermal-tutorial).

## Electrical Characteristics

(V<sub>DD</sub> = +1.62V to +5.5V, V<sub>CC</sub> = +2.5V to +5.5V, V<sub>EE</sub> = -2.5V to -5.5V, T<sub>A</sub> = T<sub>MIN</sub> to T<sub>MAX</sub>, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at V<sub>CC</sub> = +5V, V<sub>EE</sub> = -5V, V<sub>DD</sub> = +3.3V, T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C.) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>STATIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
SWA <sub>_</sub> , SWB <sub>_</sub> , SWC <sub>_</sub> Input Voltage Range	V <sub>IRSW<sub>_</sub></sub>	(SWC <sub>_</sub> input voltage range for MAX4936A only)	-115		+115	V
Voltage Difference Across Any or All  SWA <sub>_</sub> , SWB <sub>_</sub> , SWC <sub>_</sub>	ΔV <sub>DIFF</sub>	(SWC <sub>_</sub> voltage difference for MAX4936A only)			220	V
SWA <sub>_</sub> Output Voltage Range	V <sub>SWA<sub>_</sub></sub>	V <sub>SWC<sub>_</sub></sub> ≥  ±2V , I <sub>SWC<sub>_</sub></sub> = ±100mA (MAX4936A only)	V <sub>SWC<sub>-</sub></sub> - 1	V <sub>SWC<sub>-</sub></sub> ±0.85	V <sub>SWC<sub>-</sub></sub> + 1	V
SWA <sub>_</sub> Output Clamp Voltage	V <sub>CLMP<sub>SWA<sub>-</sub></sub></sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> = +5V, V <sub>EE</sub> = -5V,  V <sub>SWB<sub>-</sub></sub>   ≥ ±2V, V <sub>SWC<sub>-</sub></sub> = 0V, R <sub>L</sub> = 200Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 30pF, I <sub>CH</sub> = 1.5mA (MAX4936A only) (Note 3)	-1	±0.75	+1	V
SWC <sub>_</sub> to SWA <sub>_</sub> Continuous Current	I <sub>CN</sub>	V <sub>SWA<sub>-</sub></sub> = 0V, (MAX4936A only)	-200		+200	mA
SWC <sub>_</sub> to SWA <sub>_</sub> Voltage Drop	V <sub>CN</sub>	V <sub>SWA<sub>-</sub></sub> = 0V, I = ±2A (MAX4936A only)		±2		V

## Electrical Characteristics (continued)

( $V_{DD} = +1.62V$  to  $+5.5V$ ,  $V_{CC} = +2.5V$  to  $+5.5V$ ,  $V_{EE} = -2.5V$  to  $-5.5V$ ,  $T_A = T_{MIN}$  to  $T_{MAX}$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $V_{CC} = +5V$ ,  $V_{EE} = -5V$ ,  $V_{DD} = +3.3V$ ,  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ .) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Diode Bridge Voltage Offset	$V_{OFF}$	$V_{CC} = +5V$ , $V_{EE} = -5V$ , $SWA_{-}$ = unconnected, $SWB_{-}$ = unconnected, $I_{CH} = 1.5mA$ (Note 3)	-100		+100	mV
SWC_ Off-Leakage Current	$I_{LSWC_{-}}$	$ V_{SWC_{-}} - V_{SWA_{-}}  \leq \pm 0.3V$ , $V_{SWA_{-}} = 0V$ , (MAX4936A only)	-3		+3	$\mu A$
SWA_ Off-Leakage Current	$I_{LSWA_{-}}$	$ V_{SWC_{-}} - V_{SWA_{-}}  \leq \pm 0.3V$ , $V_{SWC_{-}} = 0V$ , (MAX4936A only)	-3		+3	$\mu A$
		$SWC_{-}$ = unconnected (MAX4936A only)	-1		+1	
SWB_ Off-Leakage Current	$I_{LSWB_{-}}$		-1		+1	$\mu A$
<b>DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Diode Bridge Turn-On Time	$t_{ON}$	$V_{CC} = +5V$ , $V_{EE} = -5V$ , $R_L = 200\Omega$ , $C_L = 30pF$ , $V_{SWA_{-}} = \pm 0.4V$ , Figure 1			200	ns
Diode Bridge Turn-Off Time	$t_{OFF}$	$V_{CC} = +5V$ , $V_{EE} = -5V$ , $R_L = 200\Omega$ , $C_L = 30pF$ , $V_{SWA_{-}} = \pm 0.4V$ , Figure 1			5	$\mu s$
Reverse Recovery Time	$t_{RR}$	$I_{FWD} = I_{RVR} = 1.5mA$		450		ns
Bias Current Settling Time after Programming Change [S0, S1, S2]	$t_{SET}$				3	$\mu s$
Small-Signal SWA_ to SWB_ On-Impedance	$R_{ISWA_{-}}$	$V_{CC} = +5V$ , $V_{EE} = -5V$ , $V_{SWB_{-}} = 0V$ , $I_{CH} = 1.44mA$ , $f = 5MHz$ (Note 3)		6		$\Omega$
-3dB Bandwidth	BW	$SWA_{-}$ to $SWB_{-}$ , switch on, $ V_{SWA_{-}}  \leq \pm 0.4V$ , $V_{CC} = +5V$ , $V_{EE} = -5V$ , $R_L = 50\Omega$ , $C_L = 30pF$ , $I_{CH} = 1.5mA$ (Note 3)		100		MHz
Off-Isolation	$V_{ISO}$	$SWC_{-}$ to $SWA_{-}$ , $ V_{SWC_{-}} - V_{SWA_{-}}  \leq \pm 0.4V$ , $V_{CC} = +5V$ , $V_{EE} = -5V$ , $R_L = 50\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ , $f = 1MHz$ , (MAX4936A only)		-45		dB
		$SWA_{-}$ to $SWB_{-}$ , switch off, $V_{CC} = +5V$ , $V_{EE} = -5V$ , $R_L = 50\Omega$ , $C_L = 30pF$ , $f = 1MHz$		-65		

## Electrical Characteristics (continued)

( $V_{DD} = +1.62V$  to  $+5.5V$ ,  $V_{CC} = +2.5V$  to  $+5.5V$ ,  $V_{EE} = -2.5V$  to  $-5.5V$ ,  $T_A = T_{MIN}$  to  $T_{MAX}$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $V_{CC} = +5V$ ,  $V_{EE} = -5V$ ,  $V_{DD} = +3.3V$ ,  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ .) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Crosstalk	$V_{CT}$	Between any two SWC_ to SWA_ channels, $ V_{SWC\_}  \geq \pm 2V$ , $V_{CC} = +5V$ , $V_{EE} = -5V$ , $R_L = 50\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ , $f = 5MHz$ , (MAX4936A only)		-65		dB
		Between any two SWA_ to SWB_ channels, switch on, $ V_{SWA\_}  \geq \pm 0.4V$ , $V_{CC} = +5V$ , $V_{EE} = -5V$ , $R_L = 50\Omega$ , $C_L = 30pF$ , $I_{CH} = 1.5mA$ , $f = 5MHz$ (Note 3)		-80		
2nd Harmonic Distortion	HD2	SWC_ to SWA_, $ V_{SWA\_}  \geq \pm 2V$ , $V_{CC} = +5V$ , $V_{EE} = -5V$ , $R_L = 50\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ , $f = 5MHz$ , (MAX4936A)		-70		dBc
		SWA_ to SWB_, switch on, $ V_{SWA\_}  < \pm 0.4V$ , $V_{CC} = +5V$ , $V_{EE} = -5V$ , $R_L = 50\Omega$ , $C_L = 30pF$ , $I_{CH} = 1.5mA$ , $f = 5MHz$ (Note 3)		-81		
Two-Tone Intermodulation Distortion	IMD3	SWA_ to SWB_, switch on, $ V_{SWA\_}  < \pm 0.4V$ , $V_{CC} = +5V$ , $V_{EE} = -5V$ , $R_L = 50\Omega$ , $C_L = 30pF$ , $I_{CH} = 1.5mA$ , $f_1 = 5MHz$ , $f_2 = 5.01MHz$ (Notes 3 and 4)		-57		dBc
SWC_ Off-Capacitance	$C_{SWC\_}(OFF)$	$ V_{SWC\_} - V_{SWA\_}  < \pm 50mV$ (MAX4936A only)		14		pF
SWA_ Off-Capacitance	$C_{SWA\_}(OFF)$	$V_{SWC\_} = 0V$ (MAX4936A only)		18		pF
		(MAX4937A only)		11		
SWB_ On-Capacitance	$C_{SWB\_}(ON)$	$ V_{SWB\_}  < \pm 0.4V$ (MAX4936A only)		20		pF
		(MAX4937A only)		13		
SWB_ Off-Capacitance	$C_{SWB\_}(OFF)$	$ V_{SWB\_}  < \pm 0.4V$		4.5		pF
<b>DIGITAL I/Os (S2, S1, S0, EN1, EN2)</b>						
Input High Voltage	$V_{IH}$	$V_{DD} = +2.25V$ to $+5.5V$	$V_{DD} - 0.5$			V
		$V_{DD} = +1.62V$ to $+1.98V$	1.4			
Input Low Voltage	$V_{IL}$	$V_{DD} = +2.25V$ to $+5.5V$	0.6			V
		$V_{DD} = +1.62V$ to $+1.98V$	0.4			
Input Hysteresis	$V_{IL}$	$V_{DD} = +3V$	50			mV
		$V_{DD} = +1.8V$	90			
Input Leakage Current	$I_{IL}$	$S\_$ , $EN\_ = GND$ or $V_{DD}$	-1		+1	$\mu A$
Input Capacitance	$C_{IN}$			5		pF

### Electrical Characteristics (continued)

( $V_{DD}$  = +1.62V to +5.5V,  $V_{CC}$  = +2.5V to +5.5V,  $V_{EE}$  = -2.5V to -5.5V,  $T_A$  =  $T_{MIN}$  to  $T_{MAX}$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $V_{CC}$  = +5V,  $V_{EE}$  = -5V,  $V_{DD}$  = +3.3V,  $T_A$  = +25°C.) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>POWER SUPPLY (<math>V_{DD}</math>, <math>V_{CC}</math>, <math>V_{EE}</math>)</b>						
Positive Logic Supply Voltage	$V_{DD}$		+1.62		+5.5	V
Positive Analog Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$		+2.5		+5.5	V
Negative Analog Supply Voltage	$V_{EE}$		-5.5		-2.5	V
Positive Logic Supply Current	$I_{DD}$	$S_{-}$ , $EN_{-}$ = GND or $V_{DD}$			+1	$\mu$ A
Positive Analog Supply Current	$I_{CC}$	Per channel, switch on, $V_{CC}$ = +5V, $V_{EE}$ = -5V, $I_{CH}$ = 1.5mA (Note 3)	+1.15	+1.5	+2	mA
Positive Analog Shutdown Supply Current	$I_{CC\_SHDN}$	$EN_{-}$ = GND			+1	$\mu$ A
Negative Analog Supply Current	$I_{EE}$	Per channel, switch on, $V_{CC}$ = +5V, $V_{EE}$ = -5V, $I_{CH}$ = 1.5mA (Note 3)	-2	-1.5	-1.15	mA
Negative Analog Shutdown Supply Current	$I_{EE\_SHDN}$	$EN_{-}$ = GND	-1			$\mu$ A
On Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	$PSRR_{ON}$	$V_{CC}$ or $V_{EE}$ to $SWB_{-}$ , switch on, $V_{CC}$ = +5V, $V_{EE}$ = -5V, $R_L$ = 50 $\Omega$ , $C_L$ = 30pF, $I_{CH}$ = 1.5mA, $f$ = 1MHz (Note 3)		-36		dB
Off Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	$PSRR_{OFF}$	$V_{CC}$ or $V_{EE}$ to $SWB_{-}$ , switch off, $V_{CC}$ = +5V, $V_{EE}$ = -5V, $R_L$ = 50 $\Omega$ , $C_L$ = 30pF, $f$ = 1MHz		-65		dB

**Note 2:** All specifications are 100% production tested at  $T_A$  = +70°C, unless otherwise noted. Specifications at 0°C are guaranteed by design.

**Note 3:**  $I_{CH}$  equals the bias current through one channel.

**Note 4:** See the [Ultrasound-Specific IMD3 Specification](#) in the [Applications Information](#) section.

## Timing Diagram

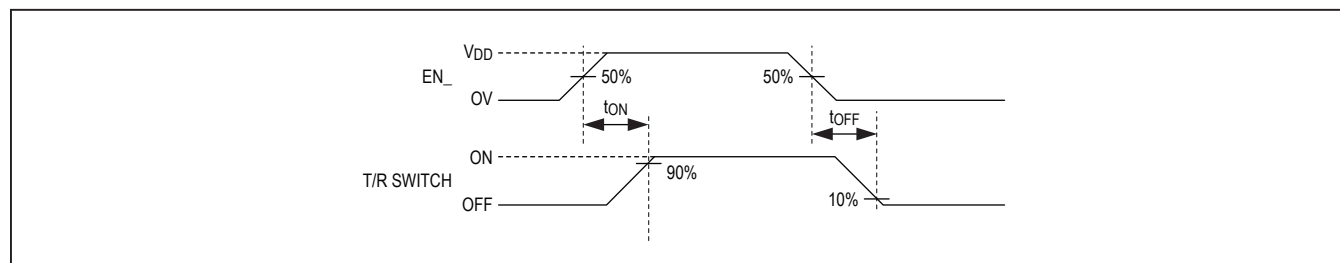
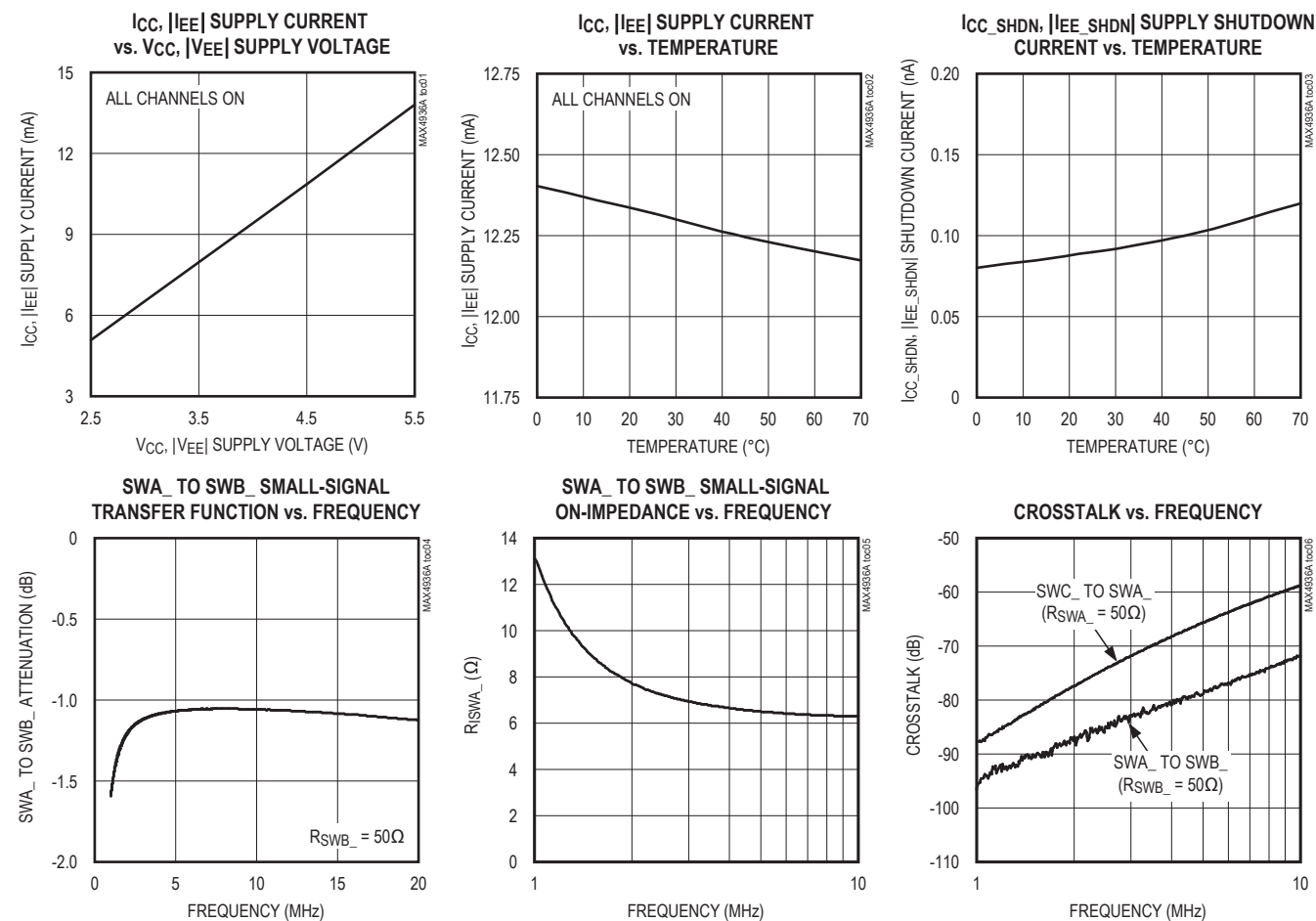


Figure 1. Turn-On/Turn-Off Time

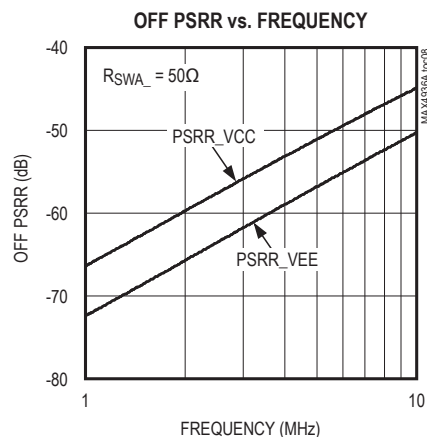
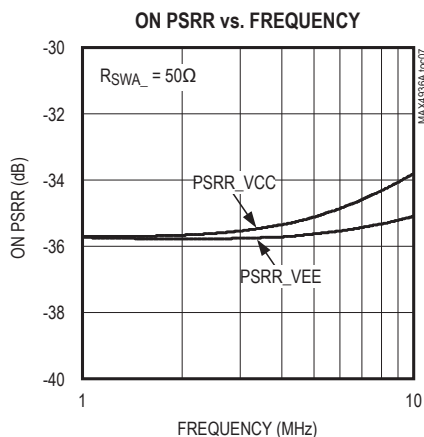
## Typical Operating Characteristics

( $V_{CC} = +5V$ ,  $V_{EE} = -5V$ ,  $V_{DD} = +3.3V$ ,  $I_{CH} = 1.5mA$ ,  $R_{SWA_{-}} = 50\Omega$ ,  $R_{SWB_{-}} = 50\Omega$ ,  $f = 5MHz$ ,  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted.)

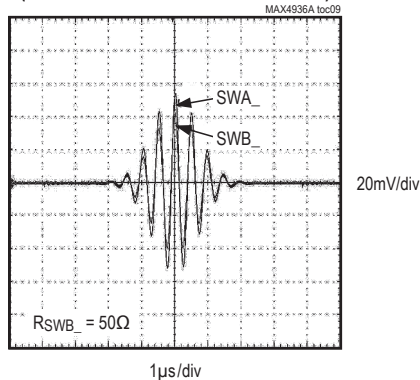


### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

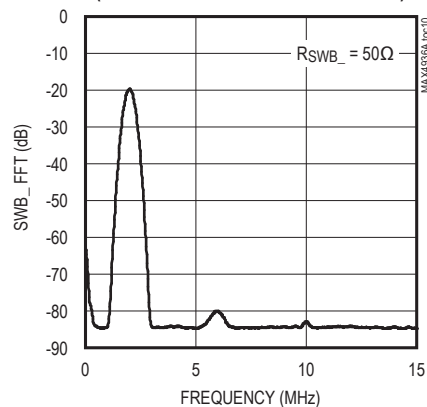
( $V_{CC} = +5V$ ,  $V_{EE} = -5V$ ,  $V_{DD} = +3.3V$ ,  $I_{CH} = 1.5mA$ ,  $R_{SWA\_} = 50\Omega$ ,  $R_{SWB\_} = 50\Omega$ ,  $f = 5MHz$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



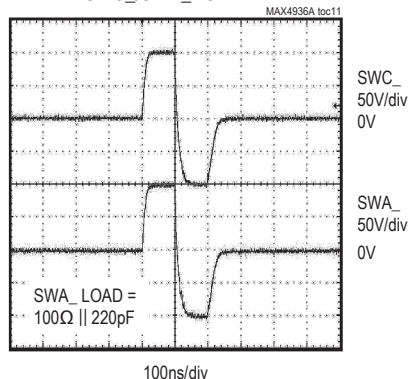
**SWA\_/SWB\_ SMALL SIGNAL vs. TIME**  
(2MHz GAUSSIAN SIGNAL AT SWA\_)



**SWB\_ FFT vs. FREQUENCY**  
(2MHz GAUSSIAN SIGNAL AT SWA\_)



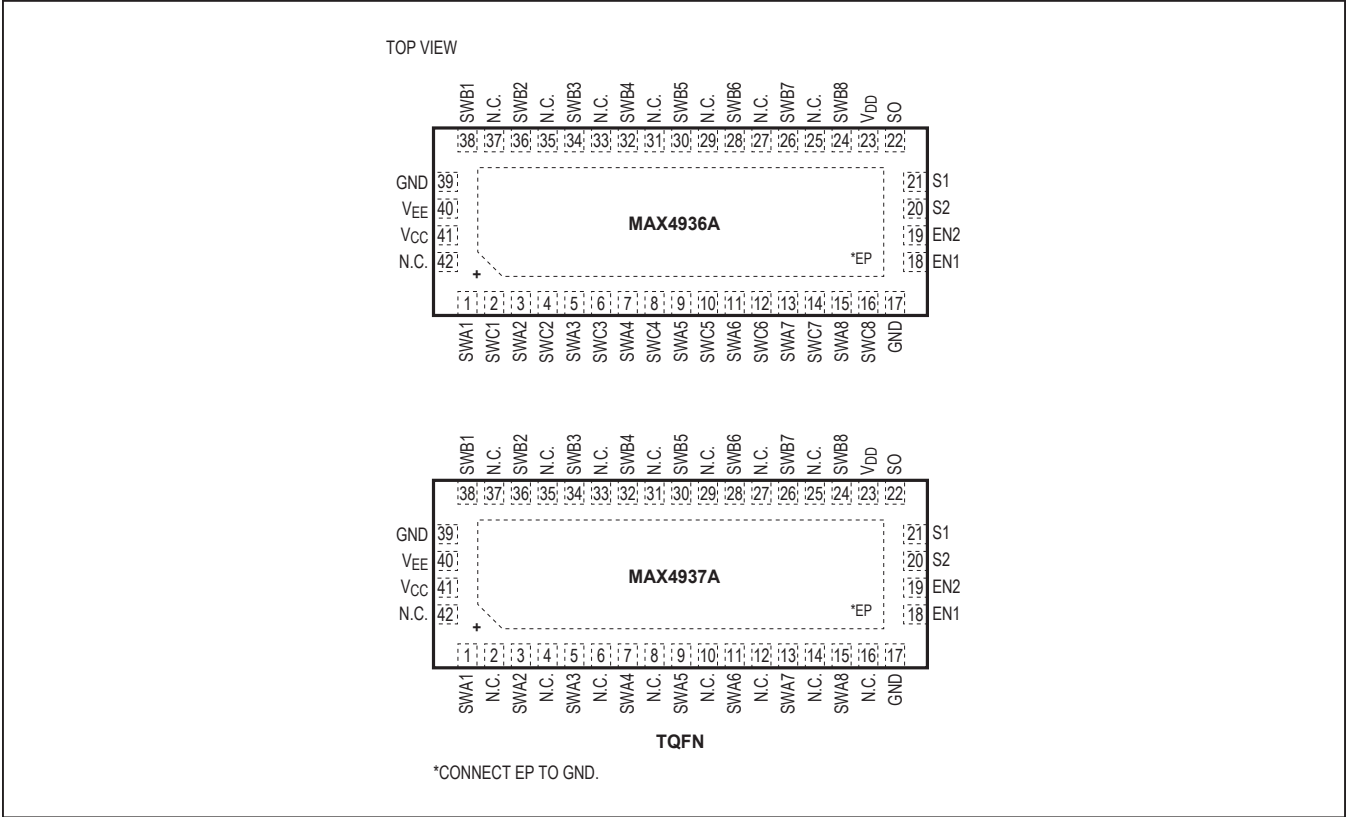
**SWC\_/SWA\_ vs. TIME**



MAX4936A/MAX4937A

Octal High-Voltage Transmit/Receive Switches

Pin Configurations



Pin Description

PIN		NAME	FUNCTION
MAX4936A	MAX4937A		
1	1	SWA1	T/R Switch 1 Terminal A. When the switch is on, low-voltage signals are passed through from SWA1 to SWB1 and vice-versa, while high-voltage signals are blocked. When the switch is off, both low-voltage and high-voltage signals are blocked.
2	—	SWC1	T/R Switch 1 Terminal C. Two diodes in anti-parallel configuration are connected between SWA1 and SWC1. Connect SWC1 to GND to clamp SWA1 and absorb leakage flowing through the diode bridge. Connect SWC1 to the transmitter output to use the diodes as grass clippers.
3	3	SWA2	T/R Switch 2 Terminal A. When the switch is on, low-voltage signals are passed through from SWA2 to SWB2 and vice-versa, while high-voltage signals are blocked. When the switch is off, both low-voltage and high-voltage signals are blocked.



## Pin Description (continued)

PIN		NAME	FUNCTION
MAX4936A	MAX4937A		
4	—	SWC2	T/R Switch 2 Terminal C. Two diodes in anti-parallel configuration are connected between SWA2 and SWC2. Connect SWC2 to GND to clamp SWA2 and absorb leakage flowing through the diode bridge. Connect SWC2 to the transmitter output to use the diodes as grass clippers.
5	5	SWA3	T/R Switch 3 Terminal A. When the switch is on, low-voltage signals are passed through from SWA3 to SWB3 and vice-versa, while high-voltage signals are blocked. When the switch is off, both low-voltage and high-voltage signals are blocked.
6	—	SWC3	T/R Switch 3 Terminal C. Two diodes in anti-parallel configuration are connected between SWA3 and SWC3. Connect SWC3 to GND to clamp SWA3 and absorb leakage flowing through the diode bridge. Connect SWC3 to the transmitter output to use diodes as grass clippers.
7	7	SWA4	T/R Switch 4 Terminal A. When the switch is on, low-voltage signals are passed through from SWA4 to SWB4 and vice-versa, while high-voltage signals are blocked. When the switch is off, both low-voltage and high-voltage signals are blocked.
8	—	SWC4	T/R Switch 4 Terminal C. Two diodes in anti-parallel configuration are connected between SWA4 and SWC4. Connect SWC4 to GND to clamp SWA4 and absorb leakage flowing through the diode bridge. Connect SWC4 to the transmitter output to use diodes as grass clippers.
9	9	SWA5	T/R Switch 5 Terminal A. When the switch is on, low-voltage signals are passed through from SWA5 to SWB5 and vice-versa, while high-voltage signals are blocked. When the switch is off, both low-voltage and high-voltage signals are blocked.
10	—	SWC5	T/R Switch 5 Terminal C. Two diodes in anti-parallel configuration are connected between SWA5 and SWC5. Connect SWC5 to GND to clamp SWA5 and absorb leakage flowing through the diode bridge. Connect SWC5 to the transmitter output to use diodes as grass clippers.
11	11	SWA6	T/R Switch 6 Terminal A. When the switch is on, low-voltage signals are passed through from SWA6 to SWB6 and vice-versa, while high-voltage signals are blocked. When the switch is off, both low-voltage and high-voltage signals are blocked.
12	—	SWC6	T/R Switch 6 Terminal C. Two diodes in anti-parallel configuration are connected between SWA6 and SWC6. Connect SWC6 to GND to clamp SWA6 and absorb leakage flowing through the diode bridge. Connect SWC6 to the transmitter output to use diodes as grass clippers.
13	13	SWA7	T/R Switch 7 Terminal A. When the switch is on, low-voltage signals are passed through from SWA7 to SWB7 and vice-versa, while high-voltage signals are blocked. When the switch is off, both low-voltage and high-voltage signals are blocked.

## Pin Description (continued)

PIN		NAME	FUNCTION
MAX4936A	MAX4937A		
14	—	SWC7	T/R Switch 7 Terminal C. Two diodes in anti-parallel configuration are connected between SWA7 and SWC7. Connect SWC7 to GND to clamp SWA7 and absorb leakage flowing through the diode bridge. Connect SWC7 to the transmitter output to use diodes as grass clippers.
15	15	SWA8	T/R Switch 8 Input A. When the switch is on, low-voltage signals are passed through from SWA8 to SWB8 and vice-versa, while high-voltage signals are blocked. When the switch is off, both low-voltage and high-voltage signals are blocked.
16	—	SWC8	T/R Switch 8 Terminal C. Two diodes in anti-parallel configuration are connected between SWA8 and SWC8. Connect SWC8 to GND to clamp SWA8 and absorb leakage flowing through the diode bridge. Connect SWC8 to the transmitter output to use diodes as grass clippers.
17, 39	17, 39	GND	Ground
18	18	EN1	Enable Input 1. Set EN1 high to enable channels 1–4.
19	19	EN2	Enable Input 2. Set EN2 high to enable channels 5–8.
20	20	S2	Bias Select Input 2. Assert S2, S1, and S0 to set the bias current of the switch. See Table 1.
21	21	S1	Bias Select Input 1. Assert S2, S1, and S0 to set the bias current of the switch. See Table 1.
22	22	S0	Bias Select Input 0. Assert S2, S1, and S0 to set the bias current of the switch. See Table 1.
23	23	V <sub>DD</sub>	Positive Logic Supply. Bypass V <sub>DD</sub> to GND with a 1μF or greater ceramic capacitor as close as possible to the device.
24	24	SWB8	T/R Switch 8 Terminal B. When the switch is on, low-voltage signals are passed through from SWA8 to SWB8 and vice-versa, while high-voltage signals are blocked. When the switch is off, both low-voltage and high-voltage signals are blocked.
25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 42	2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 42	N.C.	No Connect. Not internally connected. Leave N.C. unconnected or connect N.C. to GND.
26	26	SWB7	T/R Switch 7 Terminal B. When the switch is on, low-voltage signals are passed through from SWA7 to SWB7 and vice-versa, while high-voltage signals are blocked. When the switch is off, both low-voltage and high-voltage signals are blocked.
28	28	SWB6	T/R Switch 6 Terminal B. When the switch is on, low-voltage signals are passed through from SWA6 to SWB6 and vice-versa, while high-voltage signals are blocked. When the switch is off, both low-voltage and high-voltage signals are blocked.

## Pin Description (continued)

PIN		NAME	FUNCTION
MAX4936A	MAX4937A		
30	30	SWB5	T/R Switch 5 Terminal B. When the switch is on, low-voltage signals are passed through from SWA5 to SWB5 and vice-versa, while high-voltage signals are blocked. When the switch is off, both low-voltage and high-voltage signals are blocked.
32	32	SWB4	T/R Switch 4 Terminal B. When the switch is on, low-voltage signals are passed through from SWA4 to SWB4 and vice-versa, while high-voltage signals are blocked. When the switch is off, both low-voltage and high-voltage signals are blocked.
34	34	SWB3	T/R Switch 3 Terminal B. When the switch is on, low-voltage signals are passed through from SWA3 to SWB3 and vice-versa, while high-voltage signals are blocked. When the switch is off, both low-voltage and high-voltage signals are blocked.
36	36	SWB2	T/R Switch 2 Terminal B. When the switch is on, low-voltage signals are passed through from SWA2 to SWB2 and vice-versa, while high-voltage signals are blocked. When the switch is off, both low-voltage and high-voltage signals are blocked.
38	38	SWB1	T/R Switch 1 Terminal B. When the switch is on, low-voltage signals are passed through from SWA1 to SWB1 and vice-versa, while high-voltage signals are blocked. When the switch is off, both low-voltage and high-voltage signals are blocked.
40	40	V <sub>EE</sub>	Negative Analog Supply. Bypass V <sub>EE</sub> to GND with a 1μF or greater ceramic capacitor as close as possible to the device.
41	41	V <sub>CC</sub>	Positive Analog Supply. Bypass V <sub>CC</sub> to GND with a 1μF or greater ceramic capacitor as close as possible to the device.
—	—	EP	Exposed Pad. Internally connected to GND. Connect to a large ground plane to maximize thermal performance. Do not use EP as the only GND connection.

## Detailed Description

The MAX4936A/MAX4937A are octal, high-voltage, transmit/receive (T/R) switches. The T/R switches are based on a diode bridge topology, and the amount of current in the diode bridges can be programmed by three digital inputs (S0, S1, and S2). Two control inputs (EN1 and EN2) allow enabling/disabling channels 1–4 and channels 5–8, respectively. The MAX4936A includes the T/R switch and grass-clipping diodes, performing both transmit and receive operations. The MAX4937A includes just the T/R switch and performs the receive operation only.

These devices feature a low on-impedance in the entire ultrasound frequency range with extremely low power dissipation 15mW (typ) per channel.

The receive path for both devices is low impedance during low-voltage receive and high impedance during high-voltage transmit, providing protection to the receive circuitry. The low-voltage receive path is high bandwidth, low noise, low distortion, and low jitter. The MAX4936A SWC\_ pins can be driven with high-voltage signals using the anti-parallel diodes as grass clippers while connecting the SWB\_ pins to the low-noise amplifier (LNA); see [Figure 3](#). Connecting SWC\_ to GND allows the internal

anti-parallel diodes to be used as clamps. Grass-clipping diodes can then be connected to SWB\_ and the LNA to SWA\_; see [Figure 4](#).

## Transmit/Receive Switch

The T/R switch is based on a diode bridge topology. The amount of bias current into each diode bridge is adjustable by setting the S0–S2 switches (see [Figure 2](#) and [Table 1](#)).

## Enable Inputs (EN1, EN2)

Two control inputs (EN1 and EN2) allow enabling/disabling channels 1–4 and channels 5–8, respectively. Drive EN1 high to enable channels 1–4; drive EN1 low to disable channels 1–4. Drive EN2 high to enable channels 5–8; drive EN2 low to disable channels 5–8. See [Table 2](#).

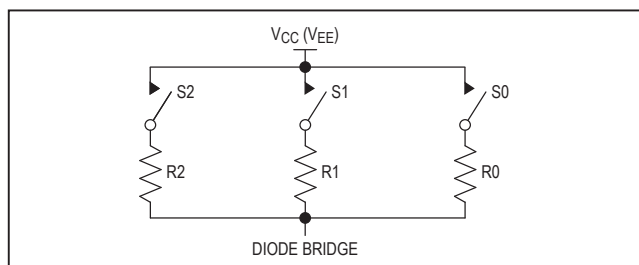


Figure 2. Diode Bias Current Control

Table 1. Diode Bias Current

DIODE BRIDGE CURRENT CONTROL BITS			RESISTORS ( $\Omega$ )			RESISTOR COMBINATION	TYPICAL DIODE BRIDGE CURRENT (mA) vs. S[2:0] CONTROL BITS (*)	
S2	S1	S0	R2	R1	R0	( $\Omega$ )	$V_{CC} = +3.3V$	$V_{CC} = +5V$
0	0	0	2,200	4,400	8,800	—	0	0
0	0	1	2,200	4,400	8,800	8,800	0.31	0.52
0	1	0	2,200	4,400	8,800	4,400	0.61	1.02
0	1	1	2,200	4,400	8,800	2,933	0.91	1.53
1	0	0	2,200	4,400	8,800	2,200	1.20	2.03
1	0	1	2,200	4,400	8,800	1,760	1.50	2.54
1	1	0	2,200	4,400	8,800	1,467	1.80	3.04
1	1	1	2,200	4,400	8,800	1,257	2.09	3.53

\* $V_{EE} = -V_{CC}$

Table 2. Enable Truth Table

EN1	EN2	CHANNELS 1–4	CHANNELS 5–8
0	0	Disabled (Off)	Disabled (Off)
0	1	Disabled (Off)	Enabled (On)
1	0	Enabled (On)	Disabled (Off)
1	1	Enabled (On)	Enabled (On)

## Applications Information

For medical ultrasound applications, see [Figures 3–6](#).

### Ultrasound-Specific IMD3 Specification

Unlike typical communications applications, the two input tones are not equal in magnitude for the ultrasound-specific IMD3 two-tone specification. In this measurement, F1 represents reflections from tissue and F2 represents reflections from blood. The latter reflections are typically 25dB lower in magnitude, and hence the measurement is defined with one input tone 25dB lower than the other. The IMD3 product of interest ( $F1 - (F2 - F1)$ ) presents itself as an undesired Doppler error signal in ultrasound applications. See [Figure 7](#).

### Logic Levels

The digital inputs S0, S1, S2, EN1, and EN2 are tolerant of up to +5.5V, independent of the  $V_{DD}$  supply voltage, allowing compatibility with higher voltage controllers.

### Supply Sequencing and Bypassing

The devices do not require special sequencing of the  $V_{DD}$ ,  $V_{CC}$ , and  $V_{EE}$  supply voltages; however, analog

switch inputs must be unconnected, or satisfy  $V_{EE} \leq (V_{SWA\_}, V_{SWB\_}, V_{SWC\_}) \leq V_{CC}$  during power-up and power-down. Bypass  $V_{DD}$ ,  $V_{CC}$ , and  $V_{EE}$  to GND with a 1FF ceramic capacitor as close as possible to the device.

### PCB Layout

The pin configuration is optimized to facilitate a very compact physical layout of the device and its associated discrete components. A typical application for this device might incorporate several devices in close proximity to handle multiple channels of signal processing.

The exposed pad (EP) of the TQFN-EP package provides a low thermal resistance path to the die. It is important that the PCB on which the device is mounted be designed to conduct heat from the EP. In addition, provide the EP with a low-inductance path to electrical ground. The EP must be soldered to a ground plane on the PCB, either directly or through an array of plated through holes.

### Single-Supply Operation

For single-supply operation, connect  $V_{EE}$  to GND and apply +2.5V to +5.5V to  $V_{CC}$ .

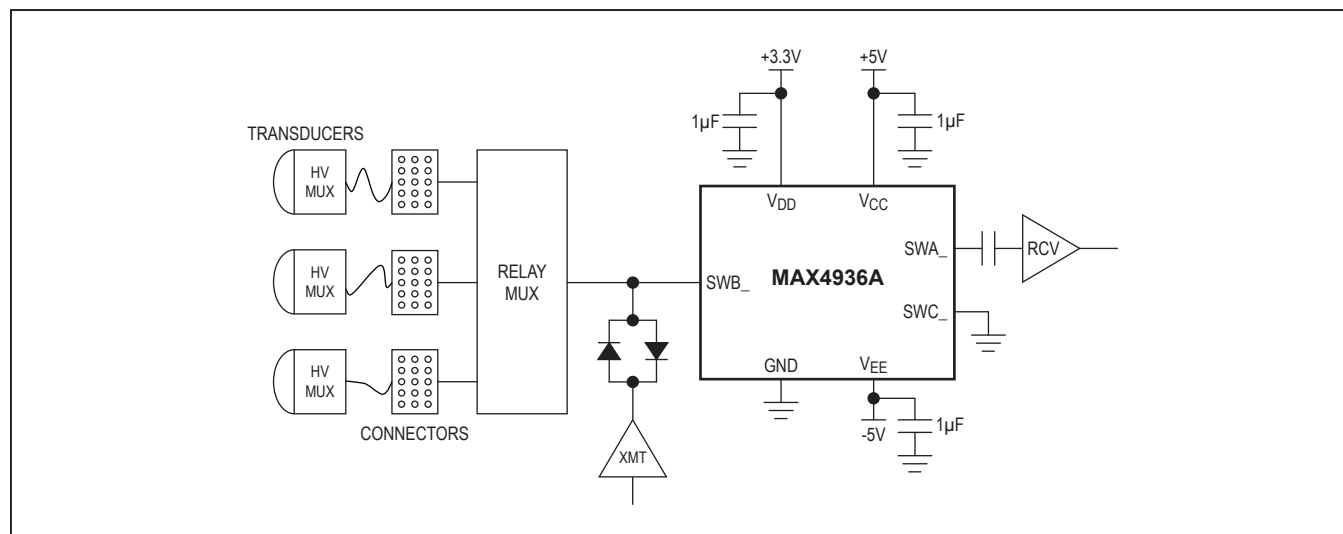


Figure 3. Ultrasound T/R Path. Anti-parallel diodes used as grass clippers.  
SWC\_ = Transmitter Output, SWA\_ = Input, SWB\_ = Output. (One channel only.)

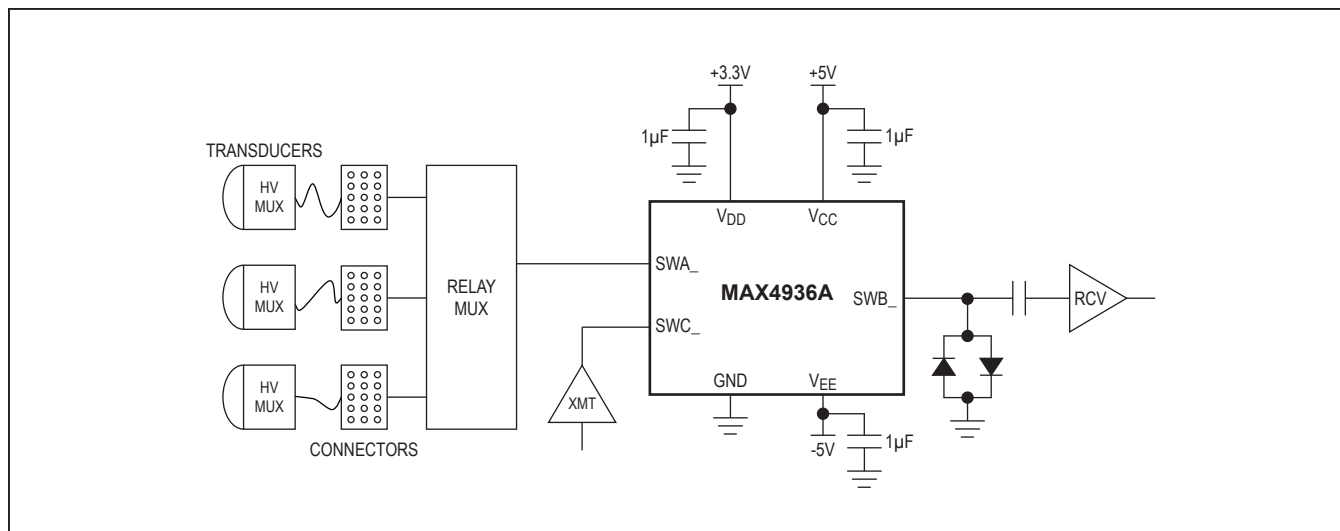


Figure 4. Ultrasound T/R Path. Anti-parallel diodes used as clamping diodes.  
 SWC\_ = GND, SWB\_ = Input, SWA\_ = Output. (One channel only.)

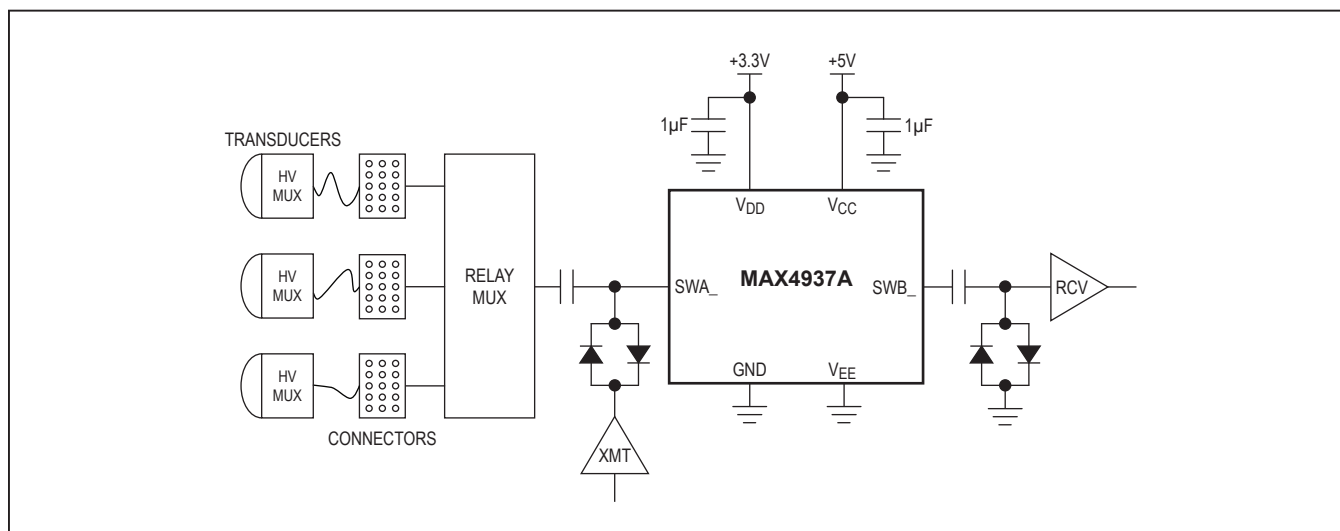


Figure 5. Ultrasound T/R Path. Operation from a single supply ( $V_{CC} = +5V$ ). (One channel only.)

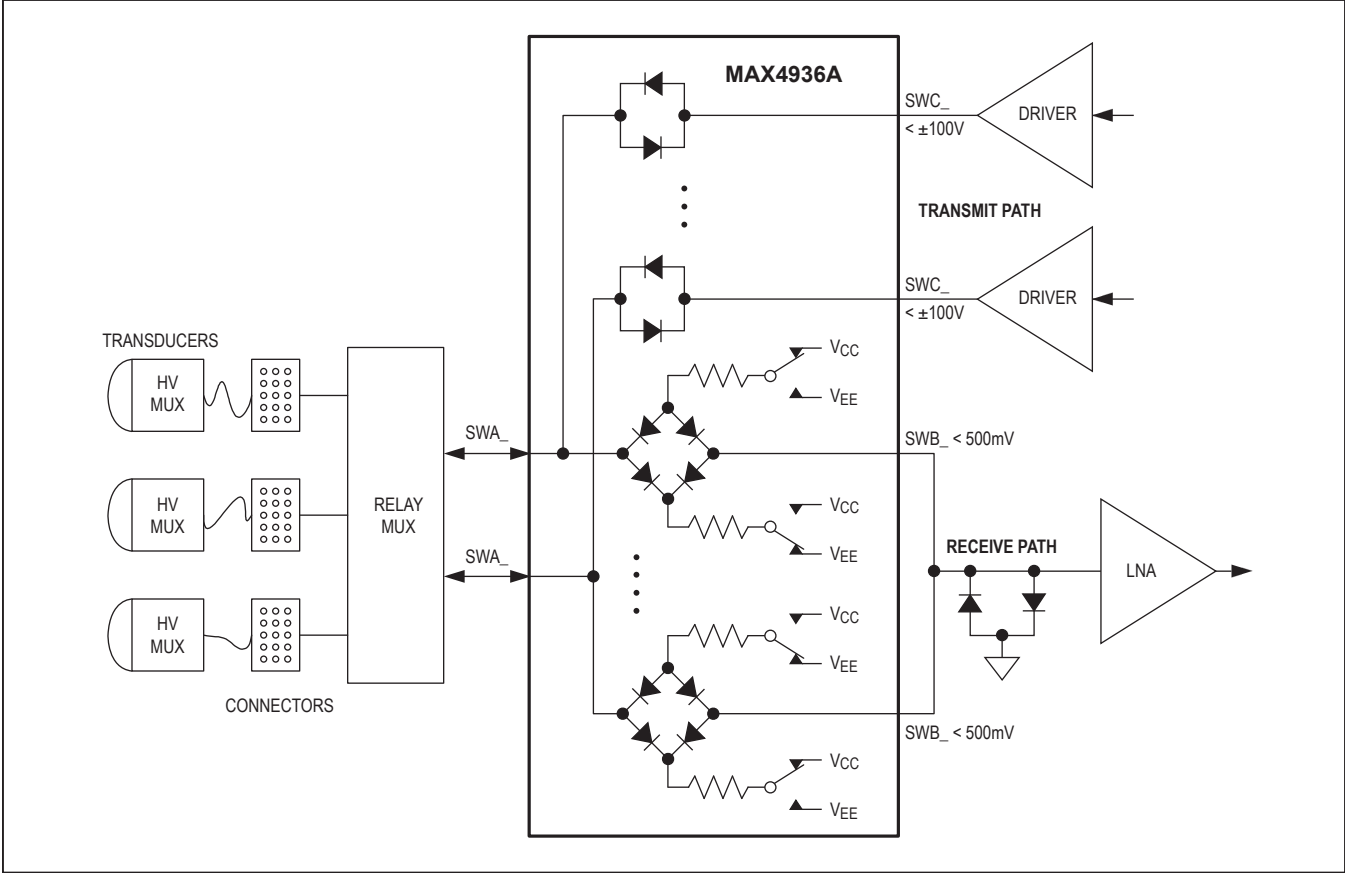


Figure 6. Ultrasound T/R Path with Multiple Transmits per Receive Channel

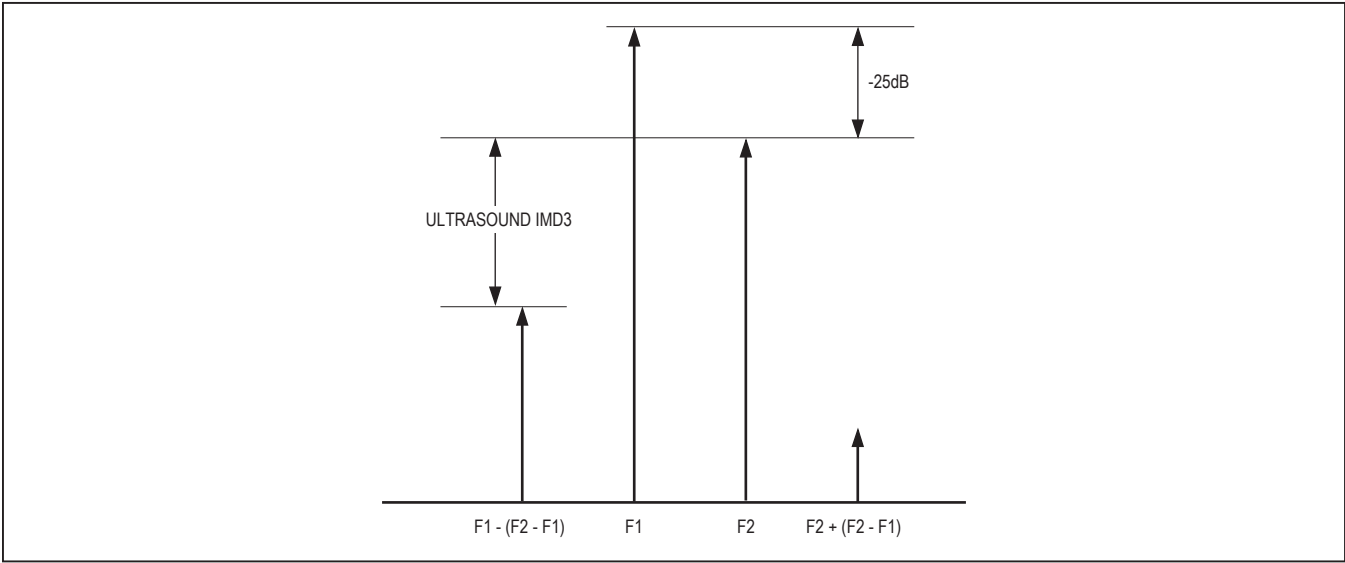


Figure 7. Ultrasound IMD3 Measurement Technique

## Ordering Information/Selector Guide

PART	ANTI-PARALLEL DIODES	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX4936ACTO+	Yes	0°C to +70°C	42 TQFN-EP*
MAX4937ACTO+	No	0°C to +70°C	42 TQFN-EP*

+Denotes a lead(Pb)-free/RoHS-compliant package.

\*EP = Exposed pad.

## Chip Information

PROCESS: BiCMOS

## Package Information

For the latest package outline information and land patterns (footprints), go to [www.maximintegrated.com/packages](http://www.maximintegrated.com/packages). Note that a "+", "#", or "-" in the package code indicates RoHS status only. Package drawings may show a different suffix character, but the drawing pertains to the package regardless of RoHS status.

PACKAGE TYPE	PACKAGE CODE	OUTLINE NO.	LAND PATTERN NO.
42 TQFN-EP	T423590+1	<a href="#">21-0181</a>	<a href="#">90-0078</a>



## Revision History

REVISION NUMBER	REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGES CHANGED
0	10/11	Initial release	—

For pricing, delivery, and ordering information, please contact Maxim Direct at 1-888-629-4642, or visit Maxim Integrated's website at [www.maximintegrated.com](http://www.maximintegrated.com).

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