

HA4201

480MHz, 1x1 Video Crosspoint Switch with Tally Output

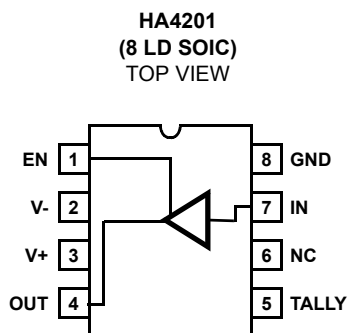
FN3680  
Rev 6.00  
March 8, 2007

The HA4201 is a very wide bandwidth 1x1 crosspoint switch ideal for professional video switching, HDTV, computer monitor routing, and other high performance applications. The circuit features very low power dissipation (105mW Enabled, 1mW Disabled), excellent differential gain and phase, and very high off isolation. When disabled, the output is switched to a high impedance state, making the HA4201 ideal for routing matrix equipment.

The HA4201 requires no external current source, and features fast switching and symmetric slew rates. The tally output is an open collector PNP transistor to V<sub>CC</sub>, and is activated whenever EN = 1 to provide an indication of crosspoint selection.

For applications which don't require a TALLY output, please refer to the HA4600 data sheet.

**Pinout**



**Truth Table**

EN	OUT	TALLY
0	High Z	Off
1	Active	On

**Features**

- Low Power Dissipation . . . . . 105mW
- Symmetrical Slew Rates . . . . . 1700V/μs
- 0.1dB Gain Flatness . . . . . 250MHz
- Off Isolation (100MHz) . . . . . 85dB
- Differential Gain . . . . . 0.01%
- Differential Phase . . . . . 0.01 Degrees
- High ESD Rating . . . . . >1800V
- TTL Compatible Enable Input
- Open Collector Tally Output
- Improved Replacement for GX4201
- Pb-Free Plus Anneal Available (RoHS Compliant)

**Applications**

- Professional Video Switching and Routing
- Video Multiplexers
- HDTV
- Computer Graphics
- RF Switching and Routing
- PCM Data Routing

**Ordering Information**

PART NUMBER	PART MARKING	TEMP. RANGE (°C)	PACKAGE	PKG. DWG. #
HA4201CB96	4201C B	0 to +70	8 Ld SOIC Tape and Reel	M8.15
HA4201CBZ96 (Note)	4201C BZ	0 to +70	8 Ld SOIC (Pb-free)	M8.15

NOTE: Intersil Pb-free plus anneal products employ special Pb-free material sets; molding compounds/die attach materials and 100% matte tin plate termination finish, which are RoHS compliant and compatible with both SnPb and Pb-free soldering operations. Intersil Pb-free products are MSL classified at Pb-free peak reflow temperatures that meet or exceed the Pb-free requirements of IPC/JEDEC J STD-020.

**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Voltage Between V+ and V- . . . . .	12V
Input Voltage . . . . .	V <sub>SUPPLY</sub>
Digital Input Current (Note 2) . . . . .	±25mA
Output Current . . . . .	20mA
ESD Rating	
Human Body Model (Per MIL-STD-883 Method 3015.7) . . . .	1800V

**Operating Conditions**

Temperature Range . . . . .	0°C to +70°C
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**Thermal Information**

Thermal Resistance (Typical, Note 1)	$\theta_{JA}$ (°C/W)
SOIC Package . . . . .	170
Maximum Junction Temperature (Die) . . . . .	+175°C
Maximum Junction Temperature (Plastic Package) . . . . .	+150°C
Maximum Storage Temperature Range . . . . .	-65°C to +150°C
Maximum Lead Temperature (Soldering 10s) . . . . .	+300°C (SOIC - Lead Tips Only)
Pb-free reflow profile . . . . .	see link below <a href="http://www.intersil.com/pbfree/Pb-FreeReflow.asp">http://www.intersil.com/pbfree/Pb-FreeReflow.asp</a>

*CAUTION: Stresses above those listed in "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress only rating and operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied.*

## NOTES:

- $\theta_{JA}$  is measured with the component mounted on an evaluation PC board in free air.
- If an input signal is applied before the supplies are powered up, the input current must be limited to this maximum value.

**Electrical Specifications** V<sub>SUPPLY</sub> = ±5V, R<sub>L</sub> = 10k $\Omega$ , V<sub>EN</sub> = 2.0V, Unless Otherwise Specified

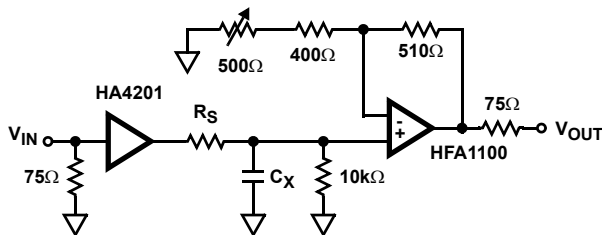
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TEMP. (°C)	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>DC SUPPLY CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Supply Voltage		Full	±4.5	±5.0	±5.5	V
Supply Current (V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0V)	V <sub>EN</sub> = 2.0V	25, 70	-	10.5	13	mA
	V <sub>EN</sub> = 2.0V	0	-	-	14.5	mA
	V <sub>EN</sub> = 0.8V	25, 70	-	100	115	$\mu$ A
	V <sub>EN</sub> = 0.8V	0	-	100	125	$\mu$ A
<b>ANALOG DC CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Output Voltage Swing without Clipping	V <sub>OUT</sub> = V <sub>IN</sub> ± V <sub>IO</sub> ± 20mV	25, 70	±2.7	±2.8	-	V
		0	±2.4	±2.5	-	V
Output Current		Full	15	20	-	mA
Input Bias Current		Full	-	30	50	$\mu$ A
Output Offset Voltage		25	-10	-	10	mV
Output Offset Voltage Drift (Note 3)		Full	-	25	50	$\mu$ V/°C
<b>SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Turn-On Time		25	-	160	-	ns
Turn-Off Time		25	-	320	-	ns
<b>DIGITAL DC CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Input Logic High Voltage		Full	2	-	-	V
Input Logic Low Voltage		Full	-	-	0.8	V
EN Input Current	V <sub>EN</sub> = 0 to 4V	Full	-2	-	2	$\mu$ A
Tally Output High Voltage	I <sub>OH</sub> = 1mA	Full	4.7	4.8	-	V
Tally Off Leakage Current	V <sub>TALLY</sub> = 0V, -5V	Full	-20	-	20	$\mu$ A
<b>AC CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Insertion Loss	1V <sub>P-P</sub>	Full	-	0.04	0.05	dB
-3dB Bandwidth	R <sub>S</sub> = 82 $\Omega$ , C <sub>L</sub> = 10pF		-	480	-	MHz
	R <sub>S</sub> = 43 $\Omega$ , C <sub>L</sub> = 15pF	25	-	380	-	MHz
	R <sub>S</sub> = 36 $\Omega$ , C <sub>L</sub> = 21pF	25	-	370	-	MHz

**Electrical Specifications**  $V_{\text{SUPPLY}} = \pm 5\text{V}$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $V_{\text{EN}} = 2.0\text{V}$ , Unless Otherwise Specified (Continued)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TEMP. (°C)	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
±0.1dB Flat Bandwidth	$R_S = 82\Omega$ , $C_L = 10\text{pF}$	25	-	250	-	MHz
	$R_S = 43\Omega$ , $C_L = 15\text{pF}$	25	-	175	-	MHz
	$R_S = 36\Omega$ , $C_L = 21\text{pF}$	25	-	170	-	MHz
Input Resistance		Full	200	400	-	k $\Omega$
Input Capacitance		Full	-	1.0	-	pF
Enabled Output Resistance		Full	-	15	-	$\Omega$
Disabled Output Capacitance	$V_{\text{EN}} = 0.8\text{V}$	Full	-	2.0	-	pF
Differential Gain	4.43MHz, (Note 3)	25	-	0.01	0.02	%
Differential Phase	4.43MHz, (Note 3)	25	-	0.01	0.02	Degrees
Off Isolation	1V <sub>P-P</sub> , 100MHz, $V_{\text{EN}} = 0.8\text{V}$ , $R_L = 10\Omega$	Full	-	85	-	dB
Slew Rate (1.5V <sub>P-P</sub> , +SR/-SR)	$R_S = 82\Omega$ , $C_L = 10\text{pF}$	25	-	1750/1770	-	V/ $\mu\text{s}$
	$R_S = 43\Omega$ , $C_L = 15\text{pF}$	25	-	1460/1360	-	V/ $\mu\text{s}$
	$R_S = 36\Omega$ , $C_L = 21\text{pF}$	25	-	1410/1360	-	V/ $\mu\text{s}$
Total Harmonic Distortion (Note 3)		Full	-	0.01	0.1	%
Disabled Output Resistance		Full	-	12	-	M $\Omega$

NOTE:

3. This parameter is not tested. The limits are guaranteed based on lab characterization, and reflect lot-to-lot variation.

**AC Test Circuit**NOTE:  $C_L = C_X + \text{Test Fixture Capacitance}$ .**PC Board Layout**

The frequency response of this circuit depends greatly on the care taken in designing the PC board. **The use of low inductance components such as chip resistors and chip capacitors is strongly recommended, while a solid ground plane is a must!**

Attention should be given to decoupling the power supplies. A large value (10 $\mu\text{F}$ ) tantalum in parallel with a small value (0.1 $\mu\text{F}$ ) chip capacitor works well in most cases.

Keep input and output traces as short as possible, because trace inductance and capacitance can easily become the performance limiting items.

**Application Information****General**

The HA4201 is a 1x1 crosspoint switch that is ideal for the matrix element in small, high input-to-output isolation switchers and routers. It also excels as an input buffer for routers with a large number of outputs (i.e. each input must connect to a large number of outputs) and delivers performance superior to most video amplifiers at a fraction of the cost. As an input buffer, the HA4201's low input capacitance and high input resistance provide excellent video terminations when used with an external 75 $\Omega$  resistor. This crosspoint contains no feedback or gain setting resistors, so the output is a true high impedance load when the IC is disabled ( $\text{EN} = 0$ ).

**Frequency Response**

Most applications utilizing the HA4201 require a series output resistor,  $R_S$ , to tune the response for the specific load capacitance,  $C_L$ , driven. Bandwidth and slew rate degrade as  $C_L$  increases (as shown in the Electrical Specification table on page 2), so give careful consideration to component placement to minimize trace length. As an example, -3dB bandwidth decreases to 160MHz for  $C_L = 100\text{pF}$ ,  $R_S = 0\Omega$ . In big matrix configurations where  $C_L$  is large, better frequency response is obtained by cascading two levels of crosspoints in the case of multiplexed outputs (see Figure 2), or distributing the load between two drivers if  $C_L$  is due to bussing and subsequent stage input capacitance.

**Control Signals**

**EN** - The ENABLE input is a TTL/CMOS compatible, active high input. When driven low this input forces the output to a true high impedance state and reduces the power dissipation by two orders of magnitude. The EN input has no on-chip pull-up resistor, so it must be connected to a logic high (recommend V+) if the enable function isn't utilized.

**Tally** - The Tally output is an open collector PNP transistor connected to V+. When EN = 1, the PNP transistor is enabled and current is delivered to the load. When the crosspoint is disabled, the Tally output presents a very high impedance to the external circuitry. Several Tally outputs may be wire OR'd together to generate complex control signals, as shown with the HA4404 in the application circuits below. The Tally load may be terminated to GND or to V- as long as the continuous output current doesn't exceed 3mA (6mA at 50% duty cycle, etc.).

**Switcher/Router Applications**

Figure 1 illustrates one possible implementation of a wideband, low-power, 4x4 switcher/router. A 4x4 switcher/router allows any of the four outputs to be driven by any one of the four inputs (e.g. each of the four inputs may connect to a different output, or an input may connect to multiple outputs). This application utilizes the HA4201 for the input buffer, the HA4404 (4x1 crosspoint switch) as the switch

matrix, and the HFA1112 (programmable gain buffer) as the gain of two output driver. Figure 2 details a 16x1 switcher (basically a 16:1 mux) which uses the HA4201 in a cascaded stage configuration to minimize capacitive loading at each output node, thus increasing system bandwidth.

**Power Up Considerations**

No signals should be applied to the analog or digital inputs before the power supplies are activated. Latch-up may occur if the inputs are driven at the time of power up. To prevent latch-up, the input currents during power up must not exceed the values listed in the Absolute Maximum Ratings.

**Intersil's Crosspoint Family**

Intersil offers a variety of 1x1 and 4x1 crosspoint switches. In addition to the HA4201, the 1x1 family includes the HA4600 which is an essentially similar device but without the Tally output. The 4x1 family is comprised of the HA4314, HA4404, and HA4344. The HA4314 is a 14 lead basic 4x1 crosspoint. The HA4404 is a 16 Ld device with Tally outputs to indicate the selected channel. The HA4344 is a 16 Ld crosspoint with synchronized control lines (A0, A1,  $\overline{CS}$ ). With synchronization, the control information for the next channel switch can be loaded into the crosspoint without affecting the current state. On a subsequent clock edge the stored control state effects the desired channel switch.

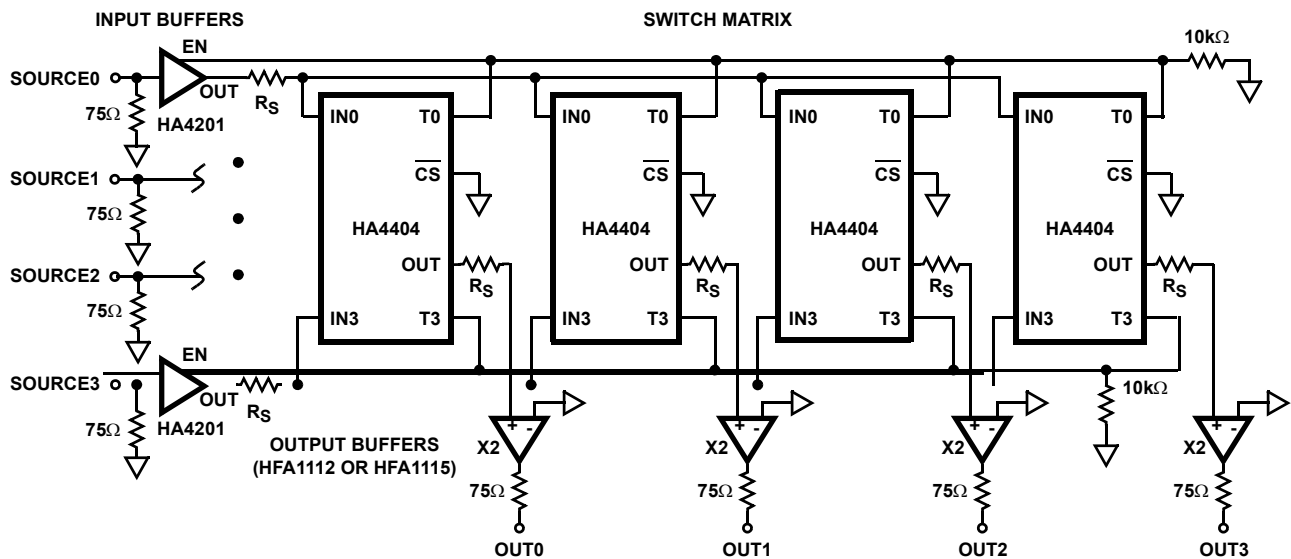


FIGURE 1. 4x4 SWITCHER/ROUTER APPLICATION

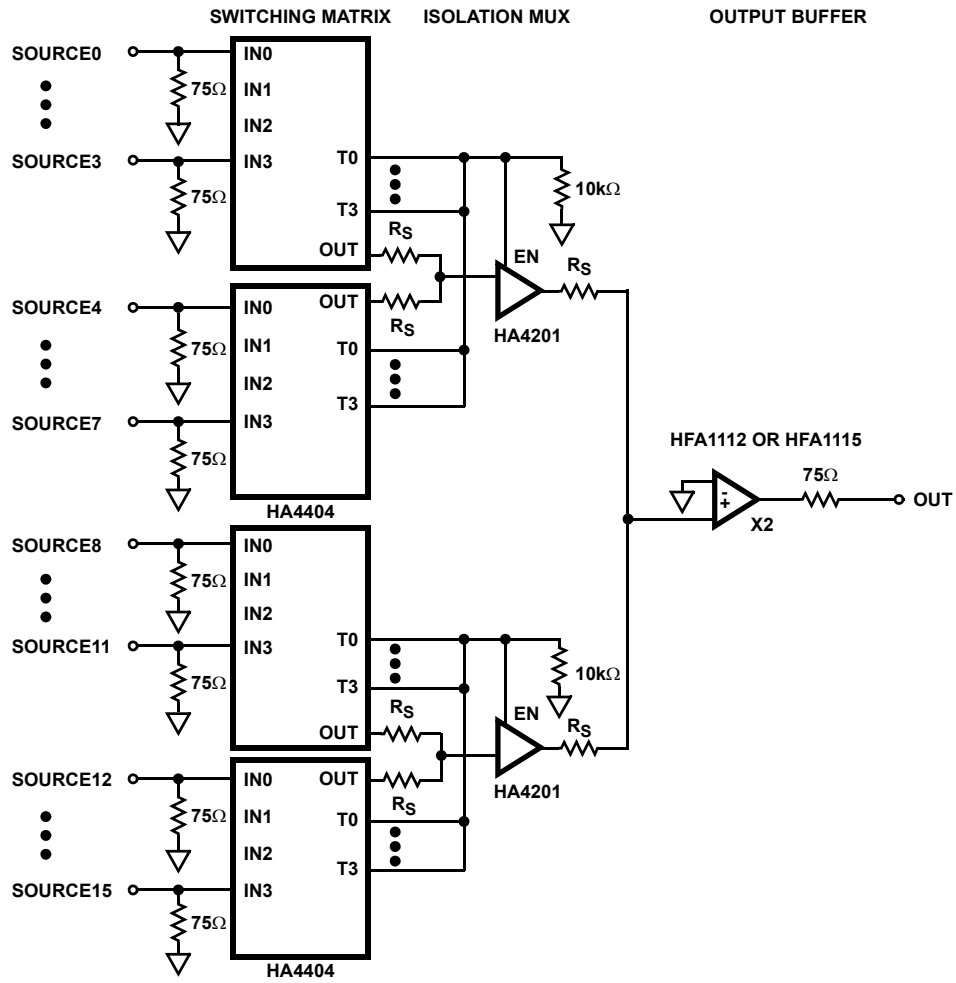


FIGURE 2. 16x1 SWITCHER APPLICATION

**Typical Performance Curves**  $V_{SUPPLY} = \pm 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ ,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$ , Unless Otherwise Specified

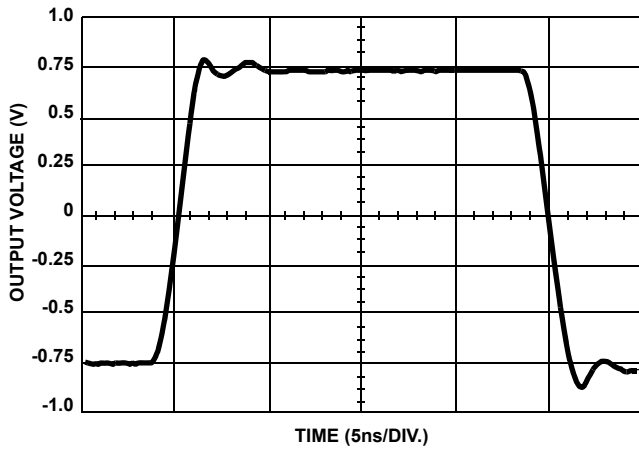


FIGURE 3. LARGE SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

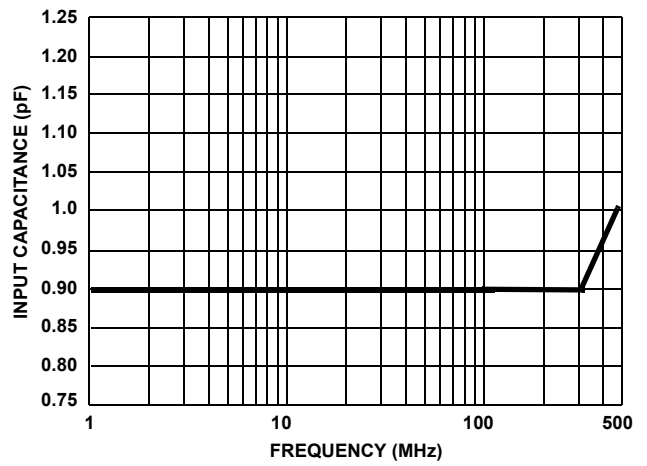


FIGURE 4. INPUT CAPACITANCE vs FREQUENCY

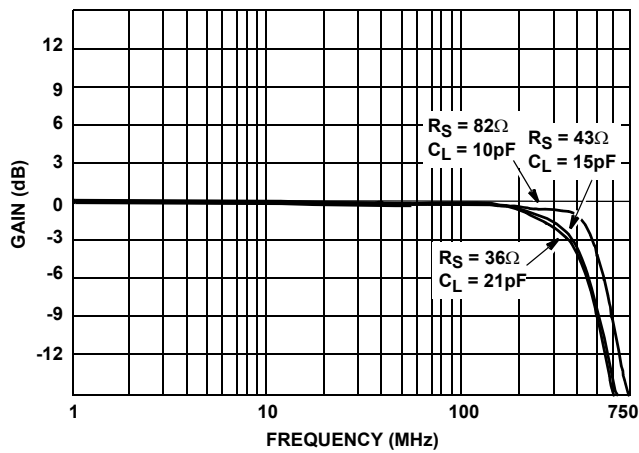


FIGURE 5. FREQUENCY RESPONSE

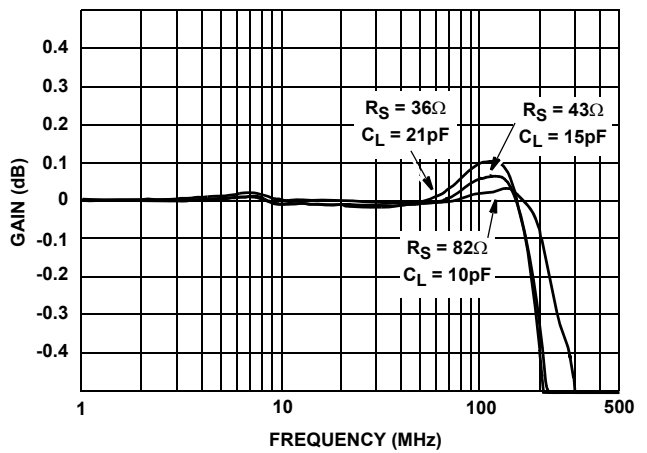


FIGURE 6. GAIN FLATNESS

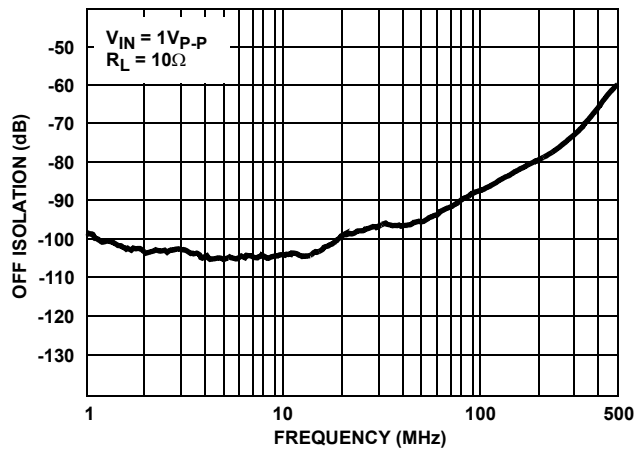


FIGURE 7. OFF ISOLATION

## Die Characteristics

### DIE DIMENSIONS:

51 mils x 36 mils x 19 mils  
 1290 $\mu$ m x 910 $\mu$ m x 483 $\mu$ m

### METALLIZATION:

Type: Metal 1: AlCu (1%)/TiW  
 Thickness: Metal 1: 6k $\text{\AA}$   $\pm$  0.8k $\text{\AA}$   
 Type: Metal 2: AlCu (1%)  
 Thickness: Metal 2: 16k $\text{\AA}$   $\pm$  1.1k $\text{\AA}$

### PASSIVATION:

Type: Nitride  
 Thickness: 4k $\text{\AA}$   $\pm$  0.5k $\text{\AA}$

### TRANSISTOR COUNT:

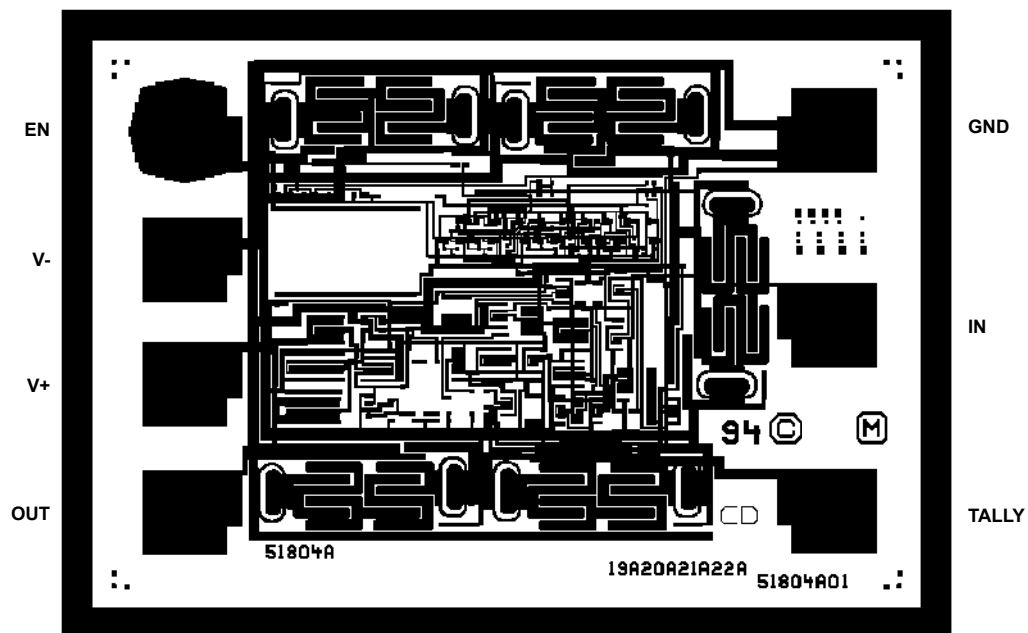
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### SUBSTRATE POTENTIAL (Powered Up):

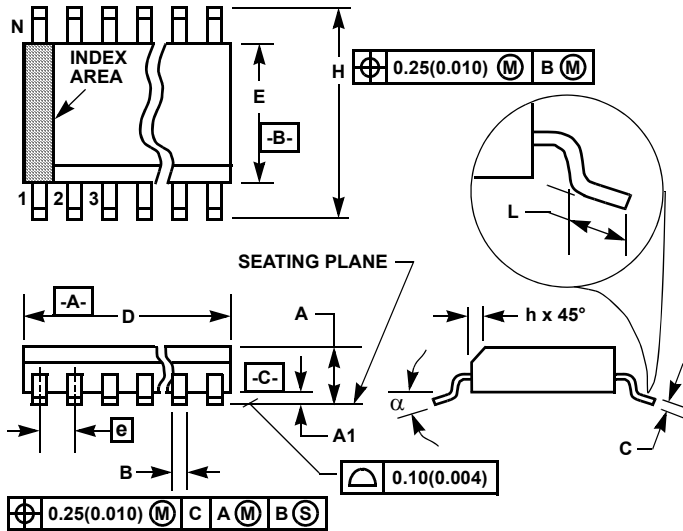
V-

## Metallization Mask Layout

HA4201



**Small Outline Plastic Packages (SOIC)**



**M8.15 (JEDEC MS-012-AA ISSUE C)  
8 LEAD NARROW BODY SMALL OUTLINE PLASTIC PACKAGE**

SYMBOL	INCHES		MILLIMETERS		NOTES
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
A	0.0532	0.0688	1.35	1.75	-
A1	0.0040	0.0098	0.10	0.25	-
B	0.013	0.020	0.33	0.51	9
C	0.0075	0.0098	0.19	0.25	-
D	0.1890	0.1968	4.80	5.00	3
E	0.1497	0.1574	3.80	4.00	4
e	0.050 BSC		1.27 BSC		-
H	0.2284	0.2440	5.80	6.20	-
h	0.0099	0.0196	0.25	0.50	5
L	0.016	0.050	0.40	1.27	6
N	8		8		7
α	0°	8°	0°	8°	-

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**NOTES:**

1. Symbols are defined in the "MO Series Symbol List" in Section 2.2 of Publication Number 95.
2. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ANSI Y14.5M-1982.
3. Dimension "D" does not include mold flash, protrusions or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusion and gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15mm (0.006 inch) per side.
4. Dimension "E" does not include interlead flash or protrusions. Interlead flash and protrusions shall not exceed 0.25mm (0.010 inch) per side.
5. The chamfer on the body is optional. If it is not present, a visual index feature must be located within the crosshatched area.
6. "L" is the length of terminal for soldering to a substrate.
7. "N" is the number of terminal positions.
8. Terminal numbers are shown for reference only.
9. The lead width "B", as measured 0.36mm (0.014 inch) or greater above the seating plane, shall not exceed a maximum value of 0.61mm (0.024 inch).
10. Controlling dimension: MILLIMETER. Converted inch dimensions are not necessarily exact.

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