Data Sheet

ADGS6414D

0.56Ω On Resistance High Density Octal SPST Switch

FEATURES

- 0.56Ω typical on resistance
- High continuous current of up to 768mA
- Flat R_{ON} across signal range of 0.004Ω
- THD of −127dB at 1kHz
- Route through pins for digital signals and supplies
- Integrated passive components
- SPI with error detection
- Guaranteed break-before-make switching, allowing external wiring of switches to deliver multiplexer configurations
- Fully specified at ±20V and +36V
- 1.8V logic compatibility with 2.7V ≤ V_L ≤ 3.3V (excludes SPI read-back to a 1.8V device)
- 4mm × 5mm × 1.63mm, 30-terminal LGA

APPLICATIONS

- Automatic test equipment
- Solid-state relay replacement
- Relay replacement
- Instrumentation
- Data acquisition
- Avionics
- Audio and video switching
- Communication systems

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

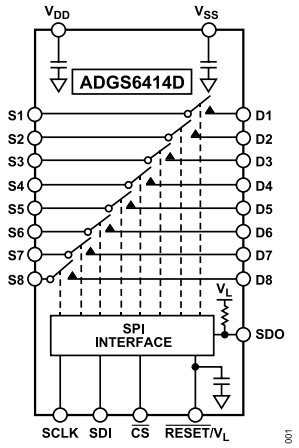

Figure 1. Functional Block Diagram

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADGS6414D[1] contains eight independent, low on-resistance, single-pole/single-throw (SPST) switches in a 4mm × 5mm, 30-terminal LGA package.

The ADGS6414D enables higher channel density in systems where printed circuit board space is constrained or existing system form factors restrict expansion.

When using SPI daisy-chain mode, the unique route through pins provide considerable space savings when multiple ADGS6414D instances are combined to design very high channel count systems, such as large switching matrices and fanout applications. The integrated supply decoupling capacitors and SDO pullup resistor further increase the space savings and reduce printed circuit board complexity.

The low on-resistance (0.56Ω typical) of each switch channel allows for higher current density in systems where heat dissipation is an issue, and the on-resistance profile of the switch channels is exceptionally flat over the full-analog input range, which ensures good linearity and low distortion when switching precision analog signals.

Each switch has an input signal range from V_{SS} to V_{DD} – 2V. When on, each switch conducts equally well in both directions, and in the off condition, signal levels up to the supplies are blocked.

The SPI has robust error detection features, such as cyclic redundancy check (CRC) error detection, invalid read and write address detection, and SCLK count error detection.

PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS

1. The SPI removes the need for parallel conversion, logic traces, and reduces the general-purpose input/output (GPIO) channel count.
2. Daisy-chain mode removes additional logic traces when multiple devices are used.
3. Route through of digital signals and supplies eases routing and allows for an increase in channel density.
4. Integrated passive components eliminate the need for external passive components.
5. CRC error detection, invalid read and write address detection, and SCLK count error detection ensure a robust digital interface.
6. CRC, invalid read and write address, and SCLK error detection capabilities allow for the use of the ADGS6414D in safety-critical systems.
7. Pin for pin replacement for the ADGS1414D and ADGS2414D.

[1] Protected by US Patent number 10,642,769 and 11,222,834.

Rev. 0

TABLE OF CONTENTS

REVISION HISTORY

12/2024—Revision 0: Initial Version

SPECIFICATIONS

OPERATING SUPPLY VOLTAGES

Table 1. Operating Supply Voltages

Supply Voltage	Min	Max	Unit
Dual Supply	±4.5	±22	V
Single Supply	+5	+40	V

±20V DUAL SUPPLY

V_{DD} = +20V ± 10%, V_{SS} = −20V ± 10%, V_L = 2.7V to 5.5V, and GND = 0V, unless otherwise noted.

Table 2. ±20V Dual Supply

Parameter	+25°C	−40°C to +85°C	−40°C to +125°C	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
ANALOG SWITCH					V_{DD} = +18V, V_{SS} = −18V
Analog Signal Range			V_{DD} − 2V to V_{SS}	V	
On Resistance, R_{ON}	0.56			Ω typ	Source voltage, (V_S) = −18V to +14.5V, source current, (I_S) = −100mA, see Figure 35
	0.7	0.85	1.0	Ω max	
	0.6			Ω typ	V_S = −18V to +15.5V, I_S= −100mA
	0.75	0.9	1.05	Ω max	
On-Resistance Match Between Channels, ΔR_{ON}	0.045			Ω typ	V_S = −18V to +15.5V, I_S = −100mA
	0.12	0.14	0.16	Ω max	
On Resistance Flatness, $R_{FLAT(ON)}$	0.004			Ω typ	V_S = −18V to +14.5V, I_S = −100mA
	0.035	0.035	0.035	Ω max	
	0.04			Ω typ	V_S = −18V to +15.5V, I_S = −100mA
	0.08	0.1	0.1	Ω max	
LEAKAGE CURRENTS					V_{DD} = +22V, V_{SS} = −22V
Source Off Leakage, I_S (Off)	±4			nA typ	V_S = +15V/-15V, drain voltage, V_D = -15V/+15V, see Figure 36
	±12.5	+90/−14	+400/−14	nA max	
Drain Off Leakage, I_D (Off)	±4			nA typ	V_S = +15V/-15V, V_D = -15V/+15V, see Figure 36
	±12.5	+90/−14	+400/−14	nA max	
Channel On Leakage, I_D (On), I_S (On)	±0.2			nA typ	V_S = V_D = ±15V, see Figure 37
	±1.3	±5	+50/−5	nA max	
DIGITAL OUTPUT					
Output Voltage					
Low, V_{OL}			0.4	V max	Sink current, I_{SINK} = 1mA
			0.3	V max	I_{SINK} = 100µA
High, V_{OH}			V_L − 1.25V	V min	Source current, I_{SOURCE} = 1mA
			V_L − 0.125V	V min	I_{SOURCE} = 100µA
Digital Output Capacitance, C_{OUT}	4			pF typ	
DIGITAL INPUTS					
Input Voltage					
High, V_{INH}			2	V min	3.3V < V_L ≤ 5.5V
			1.35	V min	2.7V ≤ V_L ≤ 3.3V
Low, V_{INL}			0.8	V max	3.3V < V_L ≤ 5.5V
			0.8	V max	2.7V ≤ V_L ≤ 3.3V

SPECIFICATIONS

Table 2. ±20V Dual Supply (Continued)

Parameter	+25°C	−40°C to +85°C	−40°C to +125°C	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
Input Current					
Low, I_{INL} or High, I_{INH}	0.001			µA typ	Input voltage, V_{IN} = ground voltage, V_{GND} or V_L
			±0.1	µA max	
Digital Input Capacitance, C_{IN}	4			pF typ	
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS					
On Time, t_{ON}	638			ns typ	Load resistance, R_L = 300Ω, load capacitance, C_L = 35pF, V_S = 10V, see Figure 44
	746	778	815	ns max	
Off Time, t_{OFF}	162			ns typ	R_L = 300Ω, C_L = 35pF, V_S = 10V, see Figure 44
	202	205	207	ns max	
Break-Before-Make Time Delay, t_D	485			ns typ	R_L = 300Ω, C_L = 35pF, Source 1 voltage, V_{S1} = Source 2 voltage, V_{S2} = 10V, see Figure 43
	396	418	445	ns min	
Charge Injection, Q_{INJ}	−2.2			nC typ	V_S = 0V, source resistance R_S = 0Ω, C_L = 1 nF, see Figure 45
Off Isolation	−78			dB typ	R_L = 50Ω, C_L = 5pF, frequency, f = 100kHz, see Figure 39
Channel to Channel Crosstalk	−85			dB typ	R_L = 50Ω, C_L = 5pF, f = 100kHz, see Figure 38
Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise, THD + N	0.001			% typ	R_L = 1kΩ, 20V p-p, f = 20Hz to 20kHz, see Figure 40
Total Harmonic Distortion, THD	−128			dB typ	R_L = 1kΩ, 20V p-p, f = 1kHz
	−101			dB typ	R_L = 1kΩ, 20V p-p, f = 20kHz
	−85			dB typ	R_L = 1kΩ, 20V p-p, f = 100kHz
−3dB Bandwidth	184			MHz typ	R_L = 50Ω, C_L = 5pF, and signal = 0dBm, see Figure 41
Insertion Loss	−0.06			dB typ	R_L = 50Ω, C_L = 5pF, f = 1MHz, see Figure 41
Source Capacitance, C_S (Off)	70			pF typ	V_S = 0V, f = 1MHz
Drain Capacitance, C_D (Off)	70			pF typ	V_S = 0V, f = 1MHz
C_D (On), C_S (On)	25			pF typ	V_S = 0V, f = 1MHz
POWER REQUIREMENTS					V_{DD} = +22V, V_{SS} = −22V
Positive Supply Current, I_{DD}	330			µA typ	All switches open
			440	µA max	
	350			µA typ	All switches closed, V_L = 5.5V
			460	µA max	
	350			µA typ	All switches closed, V_L = 2.7V
			460	µA max	
Load Current, I_L					
Inactive	6.3			µA typ	Digital inputs = 0V or V_L
			8.5	µA max	
	2.5			µA typ	Digital inputs = 0V or 3V
			4.0	µA max	
Inactive, SCLK = 1MHz	14			µA typ	$\overline{CS}$ = V_L and SDI = 0V or V_L, V_L = 5V
	7			µA typ	$\overline{CS}$ = V_L and SDI = 0V or V_L, V_L = 3V
SCLK = 50MHz	390			µA typ	$\overline{CS}$ = V_L and SDI = 0V or V_L, V_L = 5V
	210			µA typ	$\overline{CS}$ = V_L and SDI = 0V or V_L, V_L = 3V
Inactive, SDI = 1MHz	15			µA typ	$\overline{CS}$ and SCLK = 0V or V_L, V_L = 5V
	7.5			µA typ	$\overline{CS}$ and SCLK = 0V or V_L, V_L = 3V
SDI = 25MHz	230			µA typ	$\overline{CS}$ and SCLK = 0V or V_L, V_L = 5V
	120			µA typ	$\overline{CS}$ and SCLK = 0V or V_L, V_L = 3V

SPECIFICATIONS

Table 2. ±20V Dual Supply (Continued)

Parameter	+25°C	−40°C to +85°C	−40°C to +125°C	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
Active at 50MHz	7.0			mA typ	Digital inputs toggle between 0V and V_L, V_L = 5.5V
			9.0	mA max	
	3.3			mA typ	Digital inputs toggle between 0V and V_L, V_L = 2.7V
			5.0	mA max	
Negative Supply Current, I_{SS}	180			µA typ	Digital inputs = 0V or V_L
			250	µA max	

36V SINGLE SUPPLY

V_{DD} = 36V ± 10%, V_{SS} = 0V, V_L = 2.7V to 5.5V, and GND = 0V, unless otherwise noted.

Table 3. 36 V Single Supply

Parameter	+25°C	−40°C to +85°C	−40°C to +125°C	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
ANALOG SWITCH					V_{DD} = 32.4V, V_{SS} = 0V
Analog Signal Range			0V to V_{DD} − 2V	V	
R_{ON}	0.56			Ω typ	V_S = 0V to 28.9V, I_S = −100mA, see Figure 35
	0.7	0.85	1.0	Ω max	
	0.6			Ω typ	V_S = 0V to 29.9V, I_S = −100mA
	0.75	0.9	1.05	Ω max	
ΔR_{ON}	0.045			Ω typ	V_S = 0V to 29.9V, I_S = −100mA
	0.12	0.14	0.16	Ω max	
$R_{FLAT (ON)}$	0.004			Ω typ	V_S = 0V to 28.9V, I_S = −100mA
	0.035	0.035	0.035	Ω max	
	0.04			Ω typ	V_S = 0V to 29.9V, I_S = −100mA
	0.08	0.1	0.1	Ω max	
LEAKAGE CURRENTS					V_{DD} = 39.6V, V_{SS} = 0V
I_S (Off)	±4			nA typ	V_S = 1V/30V, V_D = 30V/1V, see Figure 36
	±12.5	+90/−14	+400/−14	nA max	
I_D (Off)	±4			nA typ	V_S = 1V/30V, V_D = 30V/1V, see Figure 36
	±12.5	+90/−14	+400/−14	nA max	
I_D (On), I_S (On)	±0.2			nA typ	V_S = V_D = 1V/30V, see Figure 37
	±1.3	±5	+50/−5	nA max	
DIGITAL OUTPUT					
Output Voltage					
Low, V_{OL}			0.4	V max	I_{SINK} = 1mA
			0.3	V max	I_{SINK} = 100µA
High, V_{OH}			V_L − 1.25V	V min	I_{SOURCE} = 1mA
			V_L − 0.125V	V min	I_{SOURCE} = 100µA
C_{OUT}	4			pF typ	
DIGITAL INPUTS					
Input Voltage					
High, V_{INH}			2	V min	3.3V < V_L ≤ 5.5V
			1.35	V min	2.7V ≤ V_L ≤ 3.3V
Low, V_{INL}			0.8	V max	3.3V < V_L ≤ 5.5V
			0.8	V max	2.7V ≤ V_L ≤ 3.3V
Input Current					
Low, I_{INL} or High, I_{INH}	0.001			µA typ	V_{IN} = V_{GND} or V_L
			±0.1	µA max	
C_{IN}	4			pF typ	

SPECIFICATIONS

Table 3. 36 V Single Supply (Continued)

Parameter	+25°C	−40°C to +85°C	−40°C to +125°C	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS					
t_{ON}	490			ns typ	R_L = 300Ω, C_L = 35pF, V_S = 18V, see Figure 44
	574	583	596	ns max	
t_{OFF}	256			ns typ	R_L = 300Ω, C_L = 35pF, V_S = 18V, see Figure 44
	298	305	311	ns max	
t_D	294			ns typ	R_L = 300Ω, C_L = 35pF, V_{S1} = V_{S2} = 18V, see Figure 43
	242	249	258	ns min	
Q_{INJ}	−2.0			nC typ	V_S = 18V, R_S = 0Ω, C_L = 1nF
Off Isolation	−65			dB typ	R_L = 50Ω, C_L = 5pF, f = 100kHz, see Figure 39
Channel to Channel Crosstalk	−85			dB typ	R_L = 50Ω, C_L = 5pF, f = 100kHz, see Figure 38
THD + N	0.005			% typ	R_L = 1kΩ, 18V p-p, f = 20Hz to 20kHz, seeFigure 40
THD	−113			dB typ	R_L = 1kΩ, 18V p-p, f = 1kHz
	−87			dB typ	R_L = 1kΩ, 18V p-p, f = 20kHz
	−72			dB typ	R_L = 1kΩ, 18V p-p, f = 100kHz
−3dB Bandwidth	134			MHz typ	R_L = 50Ω, C_L = 5pF and signal = 0dBm, see Figure 41
Insertion Loss	−0.06			dB typ	R_L = 50Ω, C_L = 5pF, f = 1MHz, see Figure 41
C_S (Off)	72			pF typ	V_S = 18V, f = 1MHz
C_D (Off)	72			pF typ	V_S = 18V, f = 1MHz
C_D (On), C_S (On)	26			pF typ	V_S = 18V, f = 1MHz
POWER REQUIREMENTS					V_{DD} = 39.6V
I_{DD}	330			µA typ	All switches open
			440	µA max	
	350			µA typ	All switches closed, V_L = 5.5V
			460	µA max	
	350			µA typ	All switches closed, V_L = 2.7V
			460	µA max	
I_L					
Inactive	6.3			µA typ	Digital inputs = 0V or V_L
			8.5	µA max	
	2.5			µA typ	Digital inputs = 0V or 3V
			4.0	µA max	
Inactive, SCLK = 1MHz	14			µA typ	$\overline{CS}$ = V_L and SDI = 0V or V_L, V_L = 5V
	7			µA typ	$\overline{CS}$ = V_L and SDI = 0V or V_L, V_L = 3V
SCLK = 50MHz	390			µA typ	$\overline{CS}$ = V_L and SDI = 0V or V_L, V_L = 5V
	210			µA typ	$\overline{CS}$ = V_L and SDI = 0V or V_L, V_L = 3V
Inactive, SDI = 1MHz	15			µA typ	$\overline{CS}$ and SCLK = 0V or V_L, V_L = 5V
	7.5			µA typ	$\overline{CS}$ and SCLK = 0V or V_L, V_L = 3V
SDI = 25MHz	230			µA typ	$\overline{CS}$ and SCLK = 0V or V_L, V_L = 5V
	120			µA typ	$\overline{CS}$ and SCLK = 0V or V_L, V_L = 3V
Active at 50MHz	7.0			mA typ	Digital inputs toggle between 0V and V_L, V_L = 5.5V
			9.0	mA max	
	3.3			mA typ	Digital inputs toggle between 0V and V_L, V_L = 2.7V
			5.0	mA max	

SPECIFICATIONS

CONTINUOUS CURRENT PER CHANNEL, SX OR DX

Table 4. Eight Channels On

Parameter	25°C	85°C	125°C	Unit
CONTINUOUS CURRENT, Sx OR Dx[1]				
V_{DD} = +20V, V_{SS} = −20V (θ_{JA} = 56.74°C/W)	439	232	112	mA maximum
V_{DD} = +36V, V_{SS} = 0V (θ_{JA} = 56.74°C/W)	439	232	112	mA maximum

[1] Sx refers to the S1 to S8 pins, and Dx refers to the D1 to D8 pins.

Table 5. One Channel On

Parameter	25°C	85°C	125°C	Unit
CONTINUOUS CURRENT, Sx OR Dx[1]				
V_{DD} = +20V, V_{SS} = −20V (θ_{JA} = 56.74°C/W)	768	313	122	mA maximum
V_{DD} = +36V, V_{SS} = 0V (θ_{JA} = 56.74°C/W)	768	313	122	mA maximum

[1] Sx refers to the S1 to S8 pins, and Dx refers to the D1 to D8 pins.

SPECIFICATIONS

TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

V_L = 2.7V to 5.5V, GND = 0V, and all specifications T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. See Figure 2 to Figure 4 for the timing diagrams.

Table 6. Timing Characteristics

Parameter	Limit	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
TIMING CHARACTERISTICS			
t_1	20	ns min	SCLK period
t_2	8	ns min	SCLK high pulse width
t_3	8	ns min	SCLK low pulse width
t_4	10	ns min	$\overline{CS}$ falling edge to SCLK active edge
t_5	6	ns min	Data setup time
t_6	8	ns min	Data hold time
t_7	10	ns min	SCLK active edge to rising edge
t_8	20	ns max	$\overline{CS}$ falling edge to SDO data available
t_9[1]	30	ns max	SCLK falling edge to SDO data available
t_{10}	30	ns max	$\overline{CS}$ rising edge to SDO returns to high
t_{11}	20	ns min	$\overline{CS}$ high time between SPI commands
t_{12}	8	ns min	$\overline{CS}$ falling edge to SCLK becomes stable
t_{13}	8	ns min	$\overline{CS}$ rising edge to SCLK becomes stable

[1] Measured with a 20pF load. t_9 determines the maximum SCLK frequency when SDO is used.

SPECIFICATIONS

TIMING DIAGRAMS

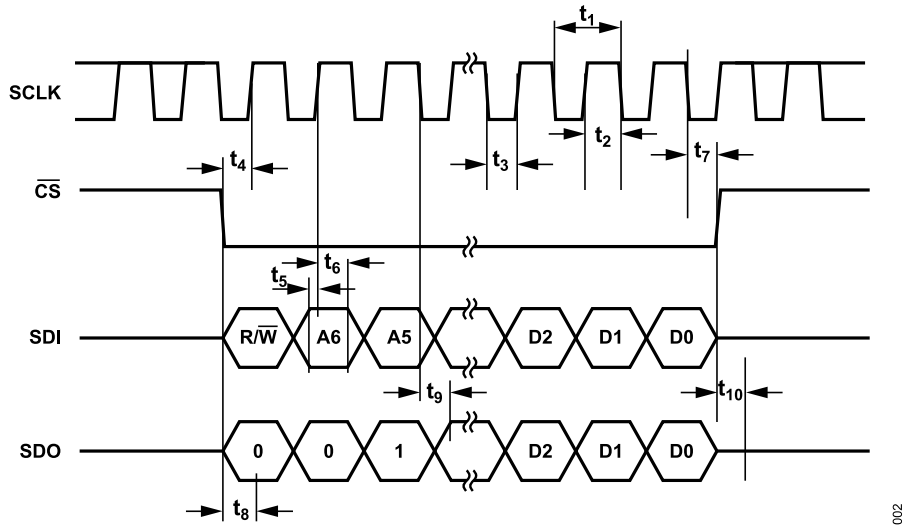

Figure 2. Address Mode Timing Diagram

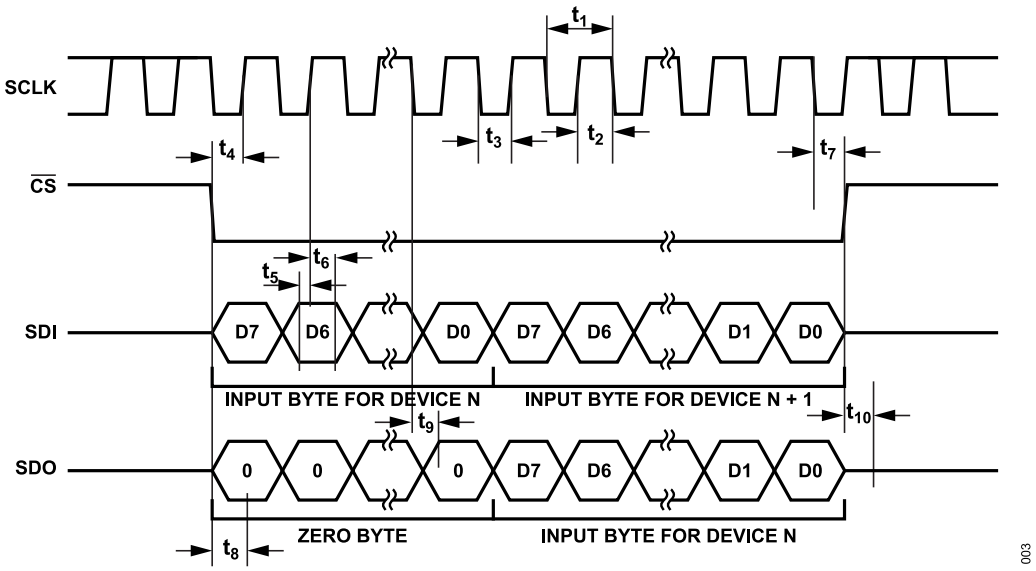

Figure 3. Daisy-Chain Timing Diagram

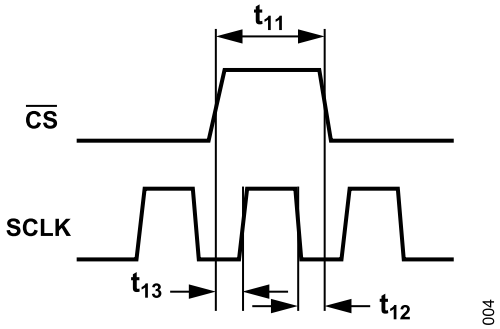

Figure 4. SCLK and $\overline{CS}$ Timing Relationship

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.

Table 7. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Rating
V_{DD} to V_{SS}	46V
V_{DD} to GND	−0.3V to +46V
V_{SS} to GND	+0.3V to −46V
V_L to GND	
For V_{DD} ≤ 5.5V	−0.3V to V_{DD} + 0.3V
For V_{DD} > 5.5V	−0.3V to +6V
SDO	−0.3V to V_L + 0.3V or 6mA, whichever occurs first
Analog Inputs[1]	V_{SS} − 0.3V to V_{DD} + 0.3V or 30mA, whichever occurs first
Digital Inputs[1]	−0.3V to +6V
Peak Current, Sx or Dx[2]	1180mA (pulsed at 1ms, 10% duty cycle maximum)
Continuous Current, Sx or Dx[2]	Data[3] + 15%
Temperature	
Operating Range	−40°C to +125°C
Storage Range	−65°C to +150°C
Junction	150°C
Reflow Soldering Peak Temperature, Pb Free	As per JEDEC J-STD-020

1 Overvoltages at the digital Sx and Dx pins are clamped by internal diodes. Limit current to the maximum ratings given.

2 Sx refers to the S1 to S8 pins, and Dx refers to the D1 to D8 pins.

3 See Table 4 and Table 5.

Stresses at or above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the product. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the product at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Operation beyond the maximum operating conditions for extended periods may affect product reliability.

Only one absolute maximum rating can be applied at any one time.

THERMAL RESISTANCE

Thermal performance is directly linked to printed circuit board (PCB) design and operating environment. Careful attention to PCB thermal design is required.

θ_{JA} is the natural convection junction-to-ambient thermal resistance measured in a one cubic foot sealed enclosure. θ_{JCB} is the junction to the bottom of the case value.

Table 8. Thermal Resistance

Package Type[1]	θ_{JA}	θ_{JCB}	Unit
CC-30-3	56.81	29.82	°C/W

1 Thermal impedance simulated values are based on a JEDEC 2S2P thermal test board with nine thermal vias. See JEDEC JESD-51.

ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE (ESD) RATINGS

The following ESD information is provided for handling of ESD-sensitive devices in an ESD protected area only.

Human body model (HBM) per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001.

Field induced charged device model (FICDM) per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-002.

ESD Ratings for ADGS6414D

Table 9. ADGS6414D, 30-Terminal LGA

Package Type	Withstand Threshold (V)	Class
HBM	±4000	3A
FICDM	±1250	C3

ESD CAUTION

ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. Charged devices and circuit boards can discharge without detection. Although this product features patented or proprietary protection circuitry, damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy ESD. Therefore, proper ESD precautions should be taken to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.

PIN CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

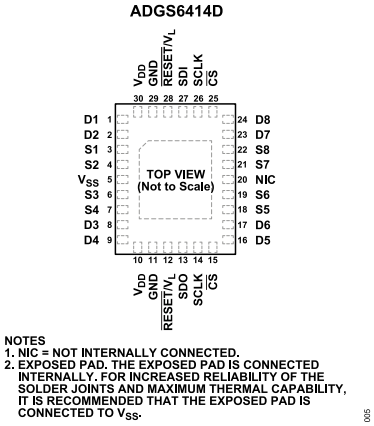

Figure 5. Pin Configuration

Table 10. Pin Function Descriptions

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Description
1	D1	Drain Terminal 1. The D1 pin can be an input or an output.
2	D2	Drain Terminal 2. The D2 pin can be an input or an output.
3	S1	Source Terminal 1. The S1 pin can be an input or an output.
4	S2	Source Terminal 2. The S2 pin can be an input or an output.
5	V_{SS}	Most Negative Power Supply Potential. In single-supply applications, tie the V_{SS} pin to ground.
6	S3	Source Terminal 3. The S3 pin can be an input or an output.
7	S4	Source Terminal 4. The S4 pin can be an input or an output.
8	D3	Drain Terminal 3. The D3 pin can be an input or an output.
9	D4	Drain Terminal 4. The D4 pin can be an input or an output.
10, 30	V_{DD}	Most Positive Power Supply Potential. Both V_{DD} pins are connected internally.
11, 29	GND	Ground (0V) Reference. Both GND pins are connected internally.
12, 28	$\overline{RESET}/V_L$	$\overline{RESET}$/Logic Power Supply Input (V_L). Under normal operation, drive $\overline{RESET}$)/V_L with a 2.7V to 5.5V supply. Pull $\overline{RESET}/V_L$ low to complete a hardware reset. After a reset, all switches open, and the appropriate registers are set to their default. Both $\overline{RESET}$ and V_L are connected internally.
13	SDO	Serial Data Output. Use the SDO pin for daisy-chaining a number of these devices together or for reading back the data stored in a register for diagnostic purposes. The serial data is propagated on the falling edge of SCLK.
14, 26	SCLK	Serial Clock Input. Data is captured on the positive edge of SCLK. Data can be transferred at rates up to 50MHz. Both SCLK pins are connected internally.
15, 25	$\overline{CS}$	Active Low Control Input.$\overline{CS}$ is the frame synchronization signal for the input data. Both $\overline{CS}$ pins are connected internally.
16	D5	Drain Terminal 5. The D5 pin can be an input or an output.
17	D6	Drain Terminal 6. The D6 pin can be an input or an output.
18	S5	Source Terminal 5. The S5 pin can be an input or an output.
19	S6	Source Terminal 6. The S6 pin can be an input or an output.
20	NIC	Not Internally Connected.
21	S7	Source Terminal 7. The S7 pin can be an input or an output.
22	S8	Source Terminal 8. The S8 pin can be an input or an output.
23	D7	Drain Terminal 7. The D7 pin can be an input or an output.
24	D8	Drain Terminal 8. The D8 pin can be an input or an output.
27	SDI	Serial Data Input. Data is captured on the positive edge of SCLK.
	EPAD	Exposed Pad. The exposed pad is connected internally. For increased reliability of the solder joints and maximum thermal capability, it is recommended that the exposed pad is connected to V_{SS}.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

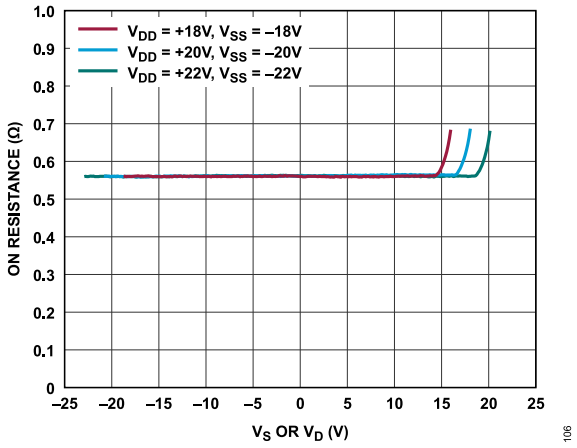

Figure 6. On Resistance vs. V_S or V_D for ±20V Dual Supply

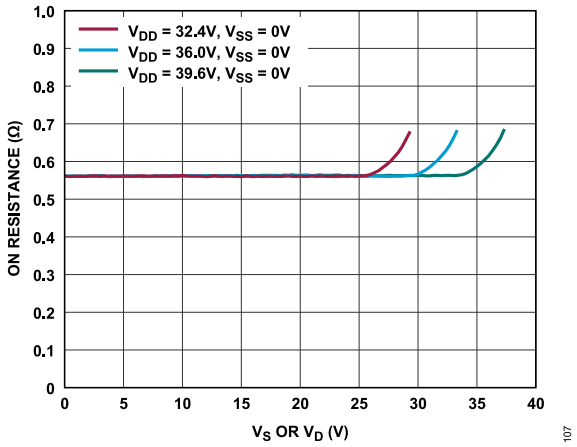

Figure 7. On Resistance vs. V_S or V_D for +36V Single Supply

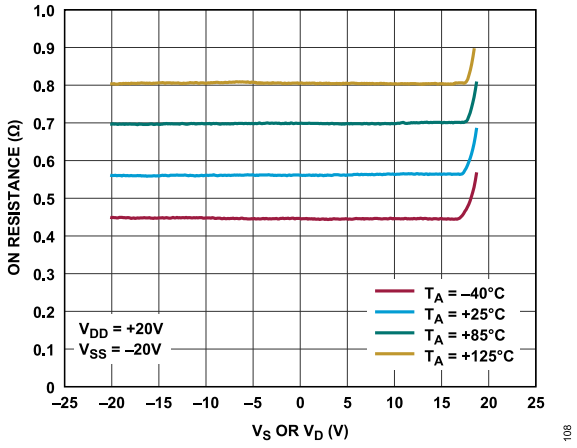

Figure 8. On Resistance vs. V_S or V_D for Various Temperatures, ±20V Dual Supply

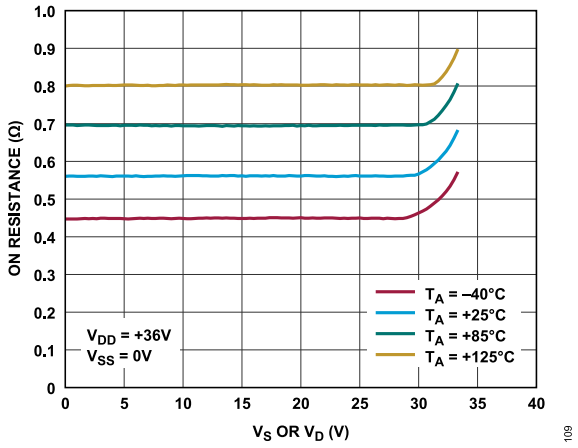

Figure 9. On Resistance vs. V_S or V_D for Various Temperatures, +36V Single Supply

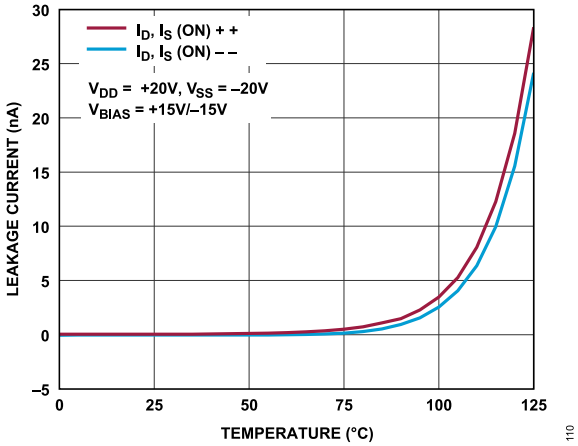

Figure 10. On Leakage Currents vs. Temperature, ±20V Dual Supply

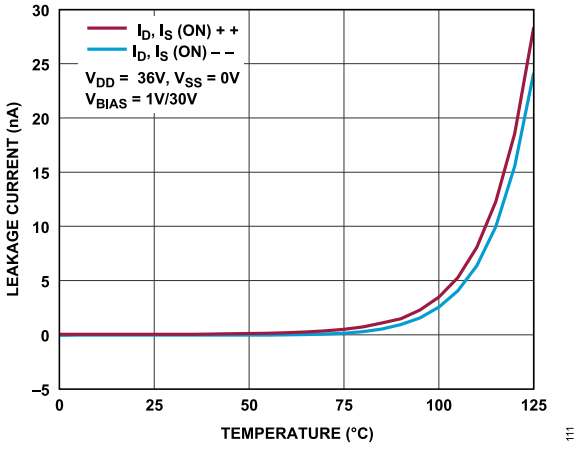

Figure 11. On Leakage Currents vs. Temperature, +36V Single Supply

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

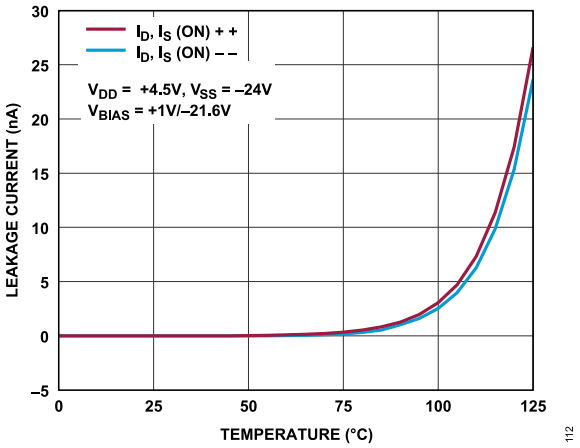

Figure 12. On Leakage Currents vs. Temperature, +4.5V, −24V Dual Supply

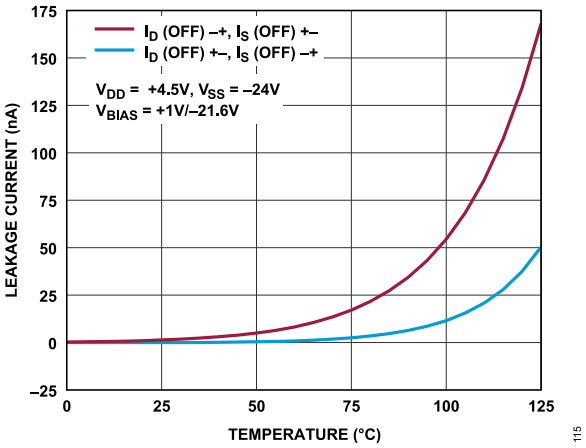

Figure 15. Off Leakage Currents vs. Temperature, +4.5V, −24V Dual Supply

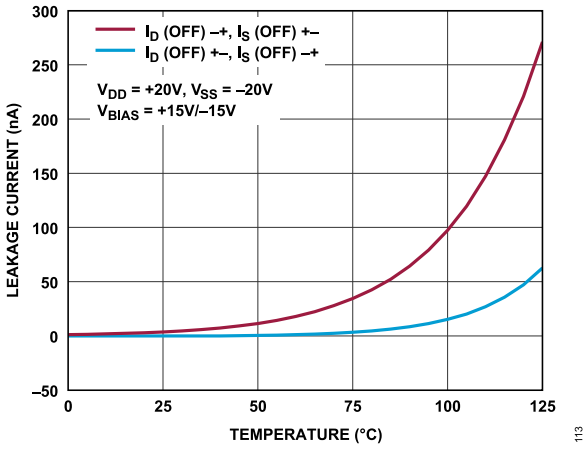

Figure 13. Off Leakage Currents vs. Temperature, ±20V Dual Supply

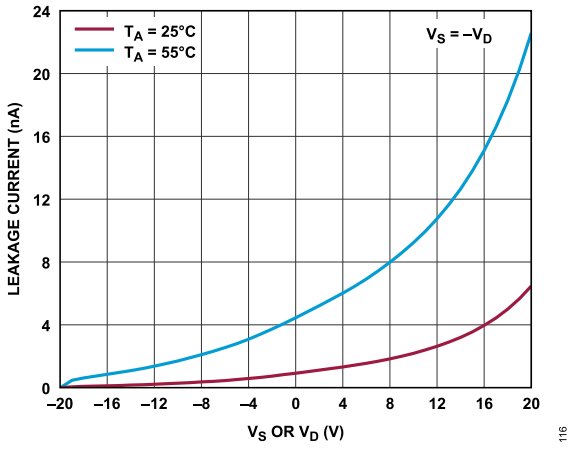

Figure 16. Off Leakage Currents vs. Bias Voltage, ±20V Dual Supply

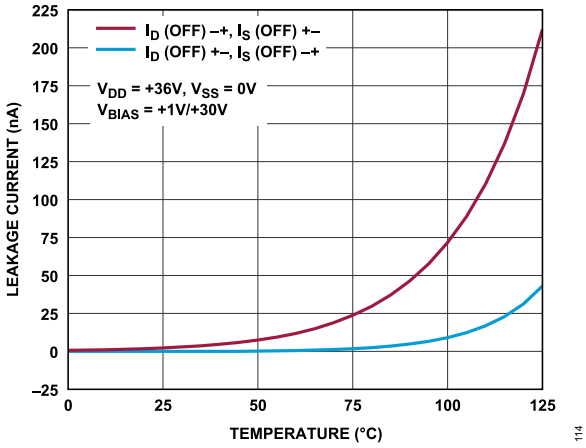

Figure 14. Off Leakage Currents vs. Temperature, +36V Single Supply

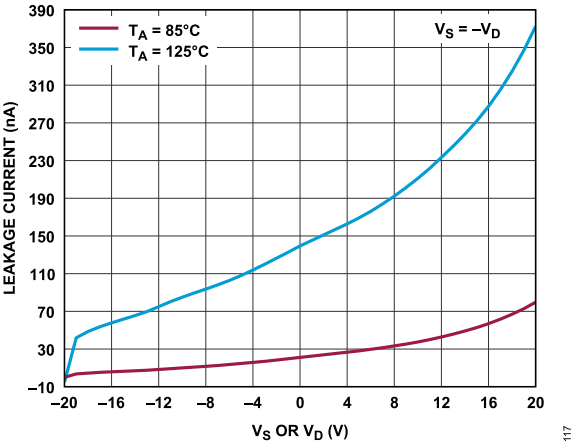

Figure 17. Off Leakage Currents vs. Bias Voltage, ±20V Dual Supply

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

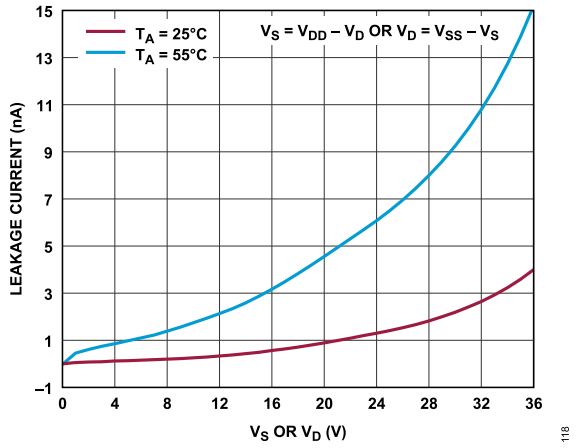

Figure 18. Off Leakage Currents vs. Bias Voltage, +36V Single Supply

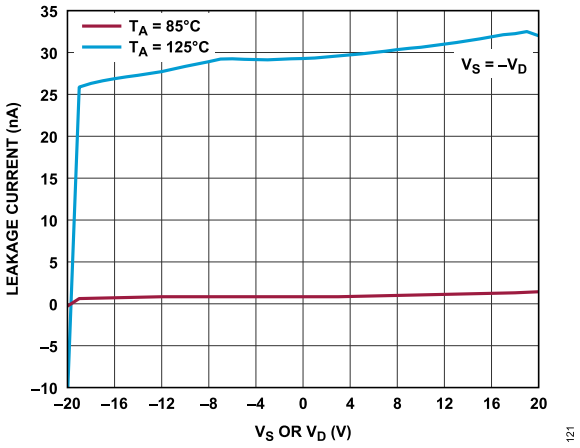

Figure 21. On Leakage Currents vs. Bias Voltage, ±20V Dual Supply

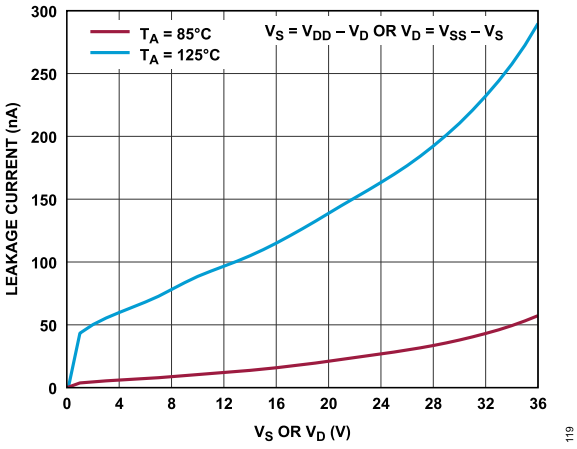

Figure 19. Off Leakage Currents vs. Bias Voltage, +36V Single Supply

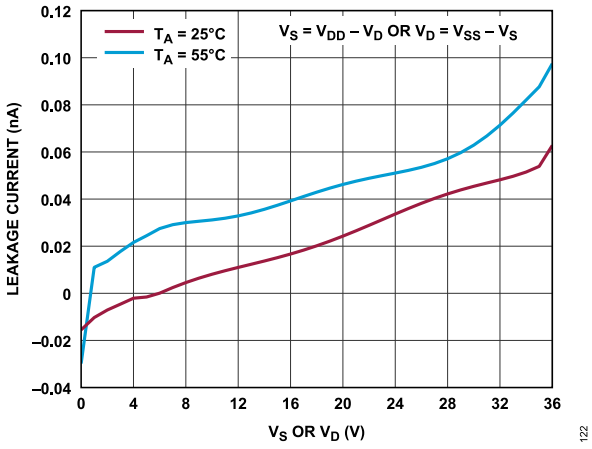

Figure 22. On Leakage Currents vs. Bias Voltage, +36V Single Supply

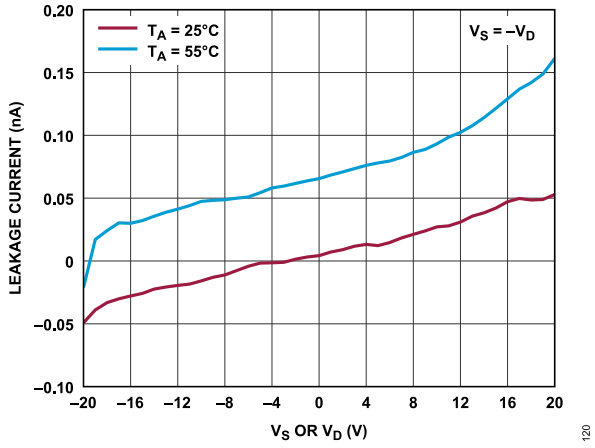

Figure 20. On Leakage Currents vs. Bias Voltage, ±20V Dual Supply

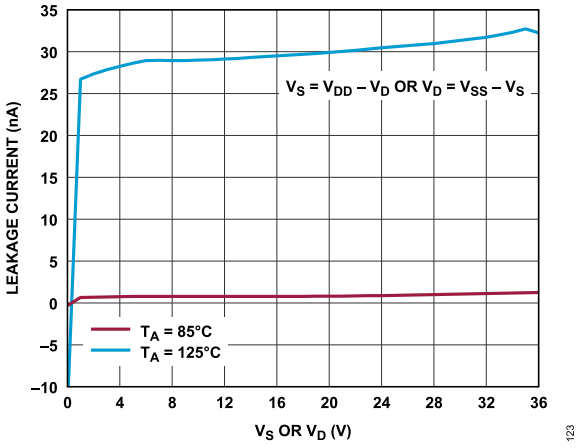

Figure 23. On Leakage Currents vs. Bias Voltage, +36V Single Supply

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

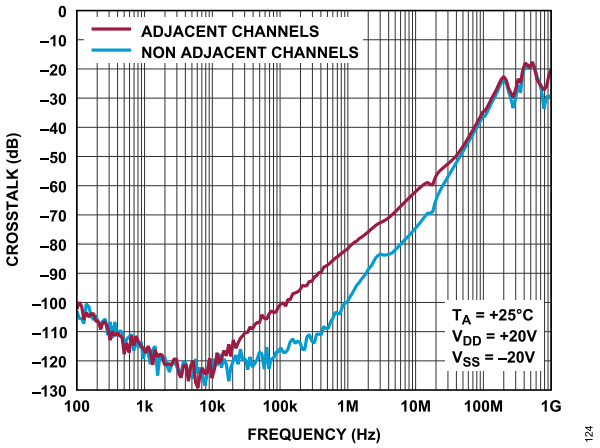

Figure 24. Crosstalk vs. Frequency, ±20 V Dual Supply

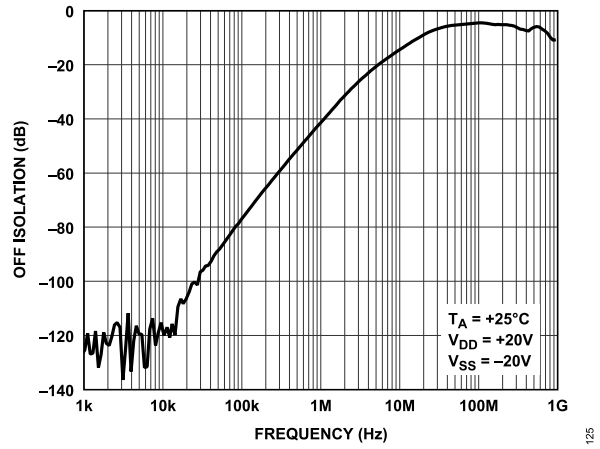

Figure 25. Off Isolation vs. Frequency, ±20 V Dual Supply

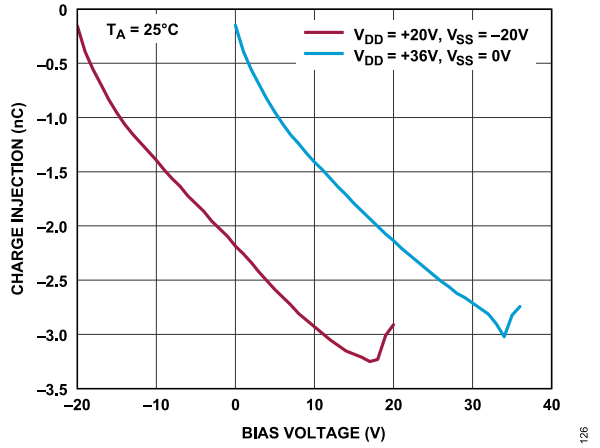

Figure 26. Charge Injection vs. V_S

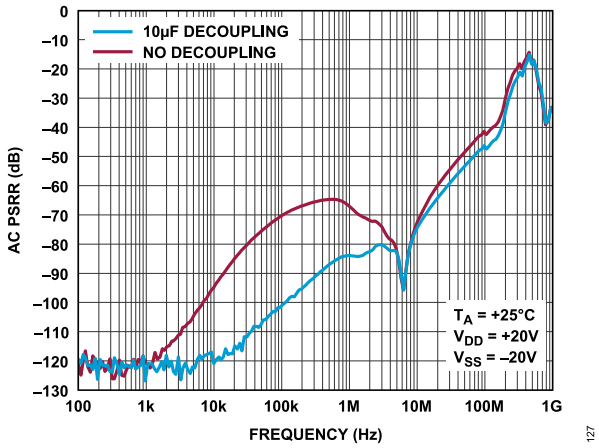

Figure 27. AC Power Supply Rejection Ratio (AC PSRR) vs. Frequency, ±20 V Dual Supply

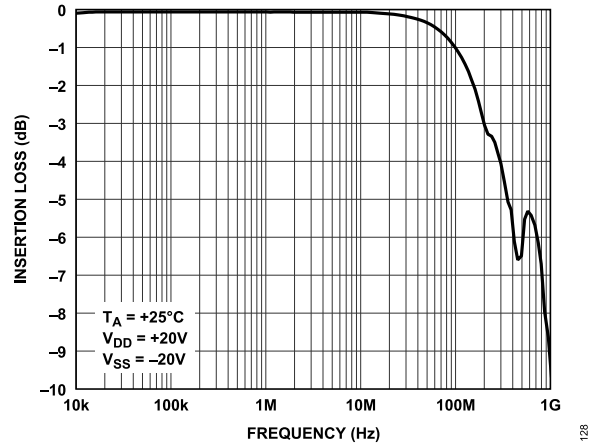

Figure 28. Insertion Loss vs. Frequency, ±20 V Dual Supply

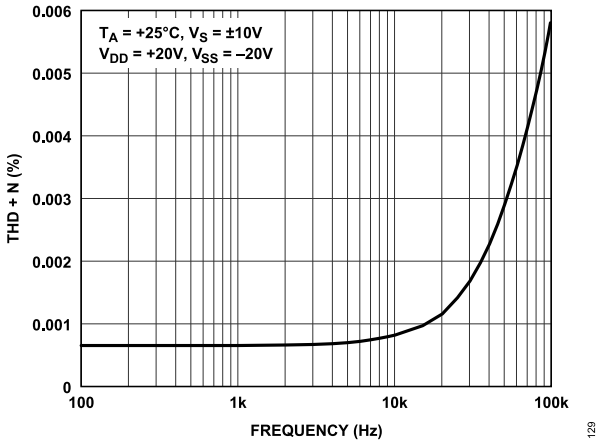

Figure 29. THD + N vs. Frequency, ±20 V Dual Supply

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

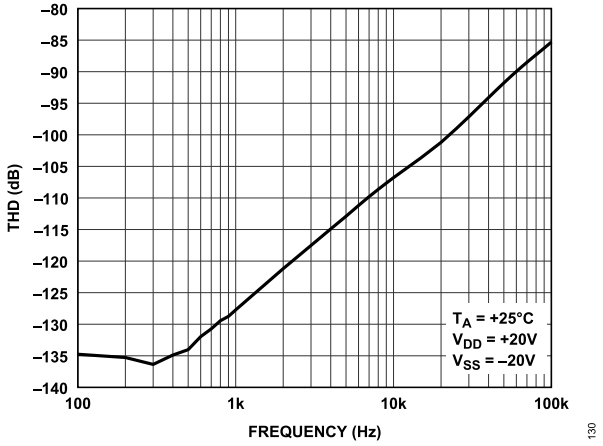

Figure 30. THD vs. Frequency, ±20 V Dual Supply

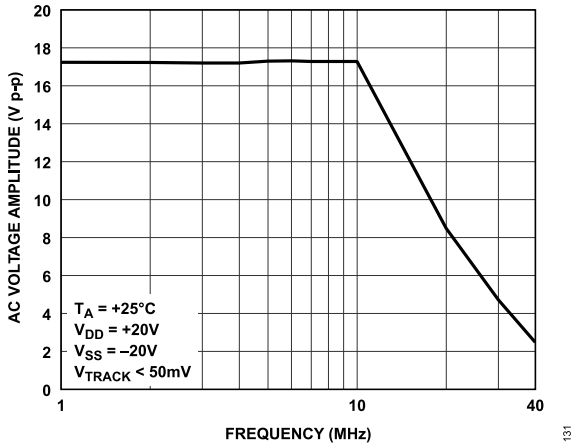

Figure 31. Large AC Signal Voltage vs. Frequency

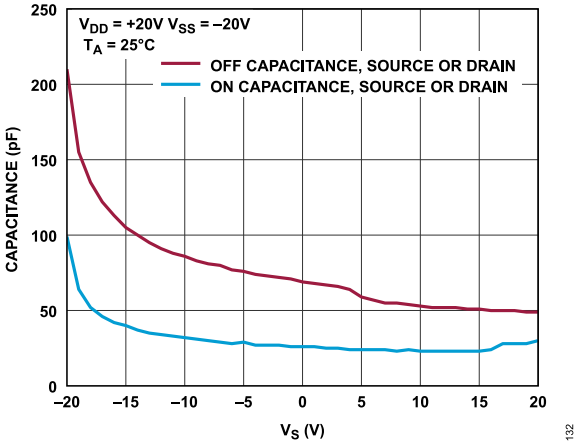

Figure 32. Capacitance vs. V_S, ±20 V Dual Supply

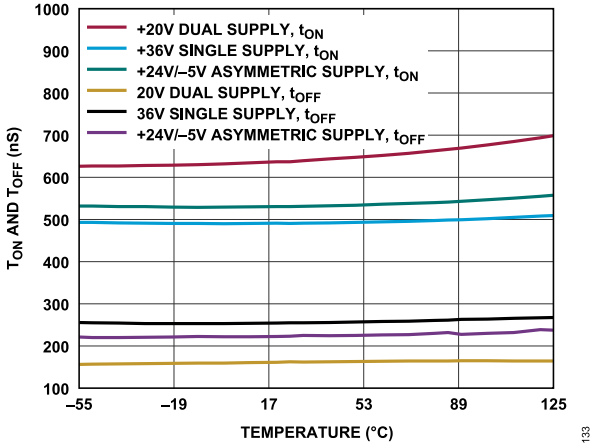

Figure 33. T_{ON}/T_{OFF} Time vs. Temperature for Single Supply (SS) and Dual Supply (DS)

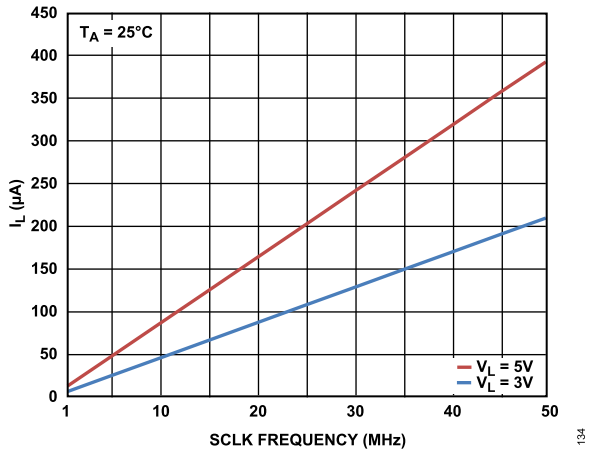

Figure 34. I_L vs. SCLK Frequency When $\overline{CS}$ Is High

TEST CIRCUITS

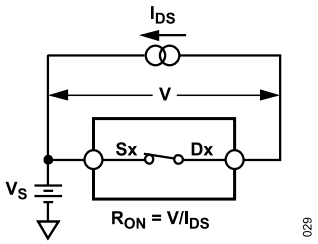

Figure 35. On Resistance (I_{DS} = Drain and Source Current)

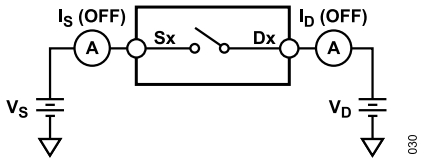

Figure 36. Off Leakage

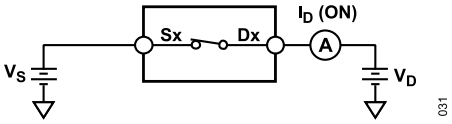

Figure 37. On Leakage

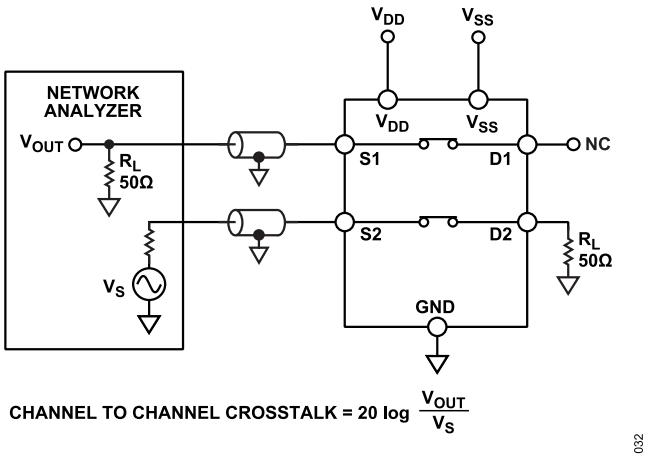

Figure 38. Channel to Channel Crosstalk

TEST CIRCUITS

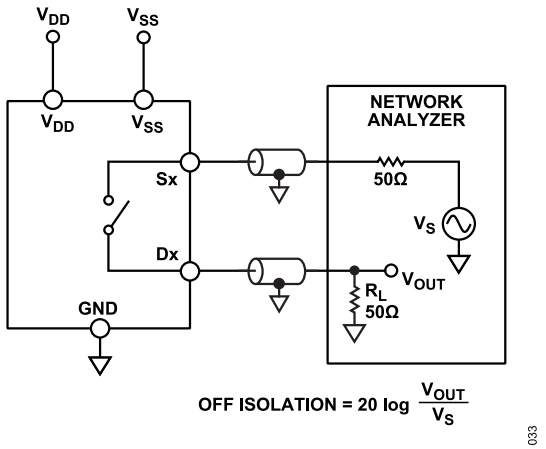

Figure 39. Off Isolation

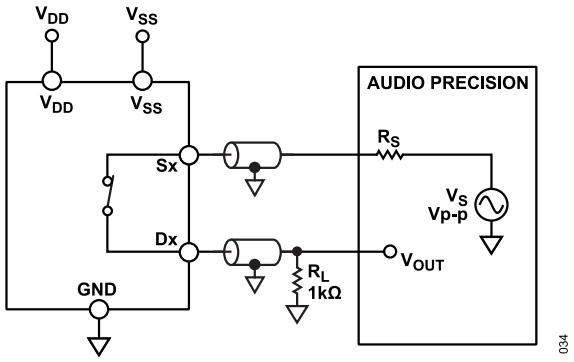

Figure 40. THD + N

TEST CIRCUITS

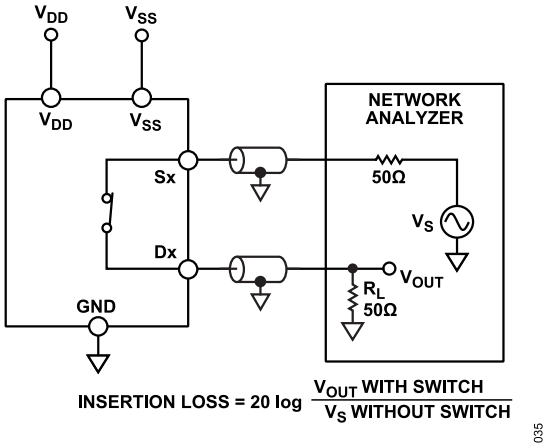

Figure 41. −3 dB Bandwidth

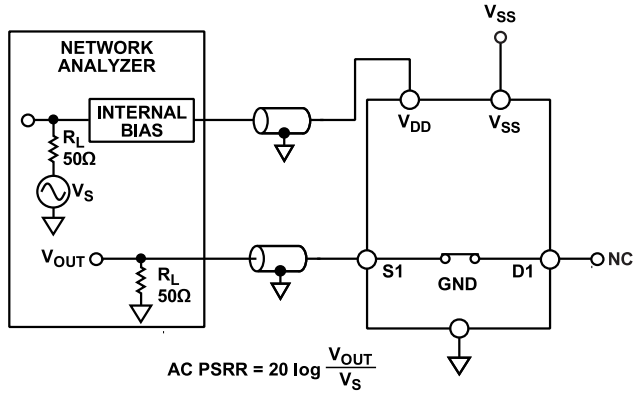

Figure 42. AC PSRR

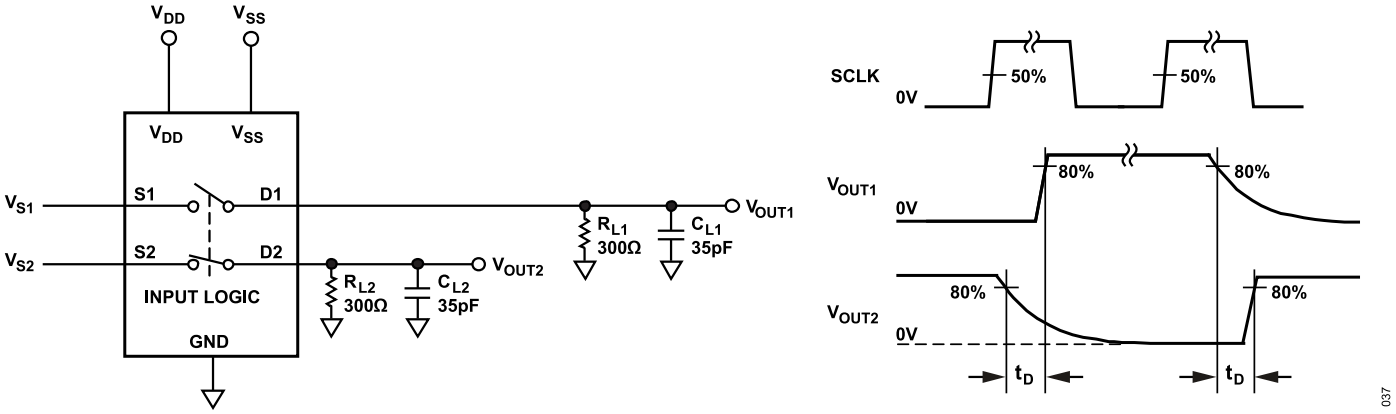

Figure 43. Break-Before-Make Time Delay, t_D

TEST CIRCUITS

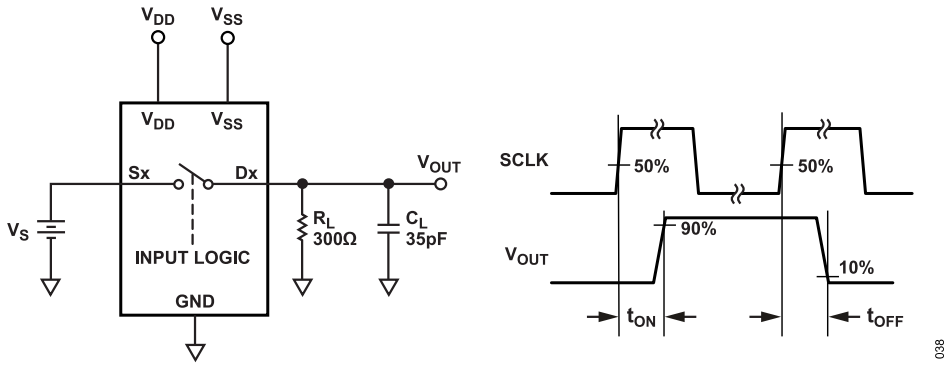

Figure 44. Switching Times, t_{ON} and t_{OFF}

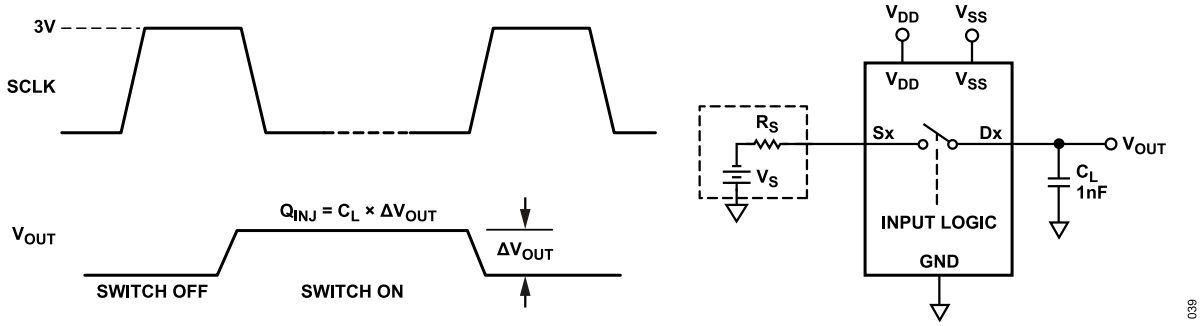

Figure 45. Charge Injection, Q_{INJ} (ΔV_{OUT} = Change in Output Voltage)

TERMINOLOGY

I_{DD}

I_{DD} represents the positive supply current.

I_{SS}

I_{SS} represents the negative supply current.

V_D, V_S

V_D and V_S represent the analog voltage on Terminal Dx and Terminal Sx, respectively.

R_{ON}

R_{ON} represents the ohmic resistance between Terminal Dx and Terminal Sx.

ΔR_{ON}

ΔR_{ON} represents the difference between the R_{ON} of any two channels.

$R_{FLAT (ON)}$

$R_{FLAT (ON)}$ is flatness that is defined as the difference between the maximum and minimum value of on resistance measured over the specified analog signal range.

I_S (Off)

I_S (Off) is the source leakage current with the switch off.

I_D (Off)

I_D (Off) is the drain leakage current with the switch off.

I_D (On), I_S (On)

I_D (On) and I_S (On) represent the channel leakage currents with the switch on.

V_{INL}

V_{INL} is the maximum input voltage for Logic 0.

V_{INH}

V_{INH} is the minimum input voltage for Logic 1.

I_{INL}, I_{INH}

I_{INL} and I_{INH} represent the low and high input currents of the digital inputs.

C_D (Off)

C_D (Off) represents the off switch drain capacitance, which is measured with reference to ground.

C_S (Off)

C_S (Off) represents the off switch source capacitance, which is measured with reference to ground.

C_D (On), C_S (On)

C_D (On) and C_S (On) represent on switch capacitances, which are measured with reference to ground.

C_{IN}

C_{IN} is the digital input capacitance.

C_{OUT}

C_{OUT} is the digital output capacitance.

t_{ON}

t_{ON} represents the delay between applying the digital control input and the output switching on.

t_{OFF}

t_{OFF} represents the delay between applying the digital control input and the output switching off.

Off Isolation

Off isolation is a measure of unwanted signal coupling through an off switch.

Charge Injection

Charge injection is a measure of the glitch impulse transferred from the digital input to the analog output during switching.

Crosstalk

Crosstalk is a measure of unwanted signal that is coupled through from one channel to another as a result of parasitic capacitance.

−3dB Bandwidth

Bandwidth is the frequency at which the output is attenuated by 3dB.

On Response

On response is the frequency response of the on switch.

Insertion Loss

Insertion loss is the loss due to the on resistance of the switch.

Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise (THD + N)

THD + N is the ratio of the harmonic amplitude plus noise of the signal to the fundamental.

AC Power Supply Rejection Ratio (AC PSRR)

AC PSRR is the ratio of the amplitude of the signal on the output to the amplitude of the modulation. AC PSRR is a measure of the ability of the device to avoid coupling noise and spurious signals that appear on the supply voltage pin to the output of the switch. The DC voltage on the device is modulated by a sine wave of 0.62V p-p.

THEORY OF OPERATION

The ADGS6414D is a set of serially controlled, octal SPST switches with error detection features. SPI Mode 0 and Mode 3 can be used with the ADGS6414D, and the device operates with SCLK frequencies up to 50MHz. The default mode for the ADGS6414D is address mode in which the registers of the device are accessed by a 16-bit SPI command that is bounded by $\overline{CS}$. The SPI command is a 24-bit command if the user enables CRC error detection. Other error detection features include SCLK count error and invalid read and write error. Read the error flags register to detect if any of these SPI errors occur. The ADGS6414D can also operate in two other modes: burst mode and daisy-chain mode.

The interface pins of the ADGS6414D are $\overline{CS}$, SCLK, SDI, and SDO. Hold $\overline{CS}$ low when using the SPI. Data is captured on the SDI on the rising edge of SCLK, and data is propagated out on the SDO on the falling edge of SCLK.

ADDRESS MODE

Address mode is the default mode for the ADGS6414D upon power-up. A single SPI frame in address mode is bounded by a $\overline{CS}$ falling edge and the succeeding $\overline{CS}$ rising edge. The SPI frame is comprised of 16 SCLK cycles. The timing diagram for address mode is shown in Figure 46. The first SDI bit indicates if the SPI command is a read or write command. When the first bit is set to 0, a write command is issued, and if the first bit is set to 1, a read command is issued. The next seven bits determine the target register address. The remaining eight bits provide the data to the addressed register. The last eight bits are ignored during a read command because, during these clock cycles, SDO propagates out the data contained in the addressed register.

The target register address of an SPI command is determined on the eighth SCLK rising edge. Data from this register propagates out on SDO from the eighth to the 15th SCLK falling edge during SPI reads. A register write occurs on the 16th SCLK rising edge during SPI writes.

During any SPI command, SDO sends out eight alignment bits as the first eight bits. The alignment bits observed at SDO are 0x25.

ERROR DETECTION FEATURES

Protocol and communication errors on the SPI are detectable. There are three error detection features: incorrect SCLK count error detection, invalid read and write address error detection, and CRC error detection. Each of these error detection features has a corresponding enable bit in the error configuration register. In addition, there is an error flag bit for each of these error detection features in the error flags register.

CYCLIC REDUNDANCY CHECK (CRC) ERROR DETECTION

The CRC error detection feature extends a valid SPI frame by eight SCLK cycles. These eight extra cycles are needed to send the CRC byte for that SPI frame. The CRC byte is calculated by the SPI block using the 16-bit payload: the R/$\overline{W}$ bit, the register address (Bits[6:0]), and the register data (Bits[7:0]). The CRC polynomial used in the SPI block is $x^8 + x^2 + x^1 + 1$ with a seed value of 0. For a timing diagram with CRC enabled, see Figure 47. Register writes occur at the 24th SCLK rising edge with CRC error checking enabled.

During an SPI write, the microcontroller or central processing unit (CPU) provides the CRC byte through SDI. The SPI block checks the CRC byte just before the 24th SCLK rising edge. On this same edge, the register write is prevented if an incorrect CRC byte is received by the SPI. The CRC error flag asserts in the error flags register in the case of the incorrect CRC byte being detected.

During an SPI read, the CRC byte is provided to the microcontroller through SDO.

The CRC error detection feature is disabled by default and can be configured by the user through the error configuration register.

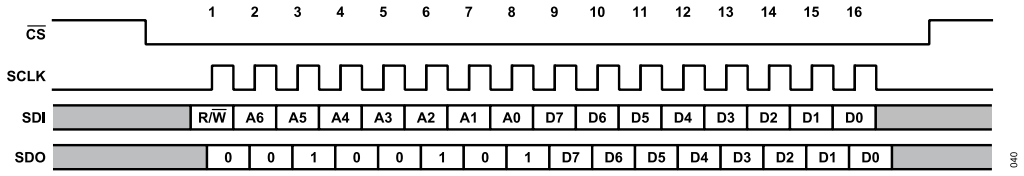

Figure 46. Address Mode Timing Diagram

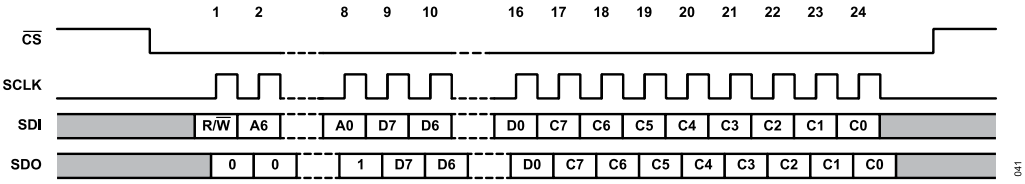

Figure 47. Timing Diagram with CRC Enabled

THEORY OF OPERATION

SCLK COUNT ERROR DETECTION

SCLK count error detection allows the user to detect if an incorrect number of SCLK cycles are sent by the microcontroller or CPU. When in address mode, with CRC disabled, 16 SCLK cycles are expected. If 16 SCLK cycles are not detected, the SCLK count error flag asserts in the error flags register. When less than 16 SCLK cycles are received by the device, a write to the register map does not occur. When the ADGS6414D receives more than 16 SCLK cycles, a write to the memory map still occurs at the 16th SCLK rising edge, and the flag asserts in the error flags register. With CRC enabled, the expected number of SCLK cycles is 24. SCLK count error detection is enabled by default and can be configured by the user through the error configuration register.

INVALID READ AND WRITE ADDRESS ERROR

An invalid read and write address error detects when a nonexistent register address is a target for a read or write. In addition, this error asserts when a write to a read only register is attempted. The invalid read and write address error flag asserts in the error flags register when an invalid read and write address error occurs. The invalid read and write address error is detected on the ninth SCLK rising edge, which means a write to the register does not occur when an invalid address is targeted. Invalid read and write address error detection is enabled by default and can be disabled by the user through the error configuration register.

CLEARING THE ERROR FLAGS REGISTER

To clear the error flags register, write the special 16-bit SPI frame, 0x6CA9, to the device. This SPI command does not trigger the invalid R/$\overline{W}$ address error. When CRC is enabled, the user must also send the correct CRC byte for a successful error clear command. At the 16th or 24th SCLK rising edge, the error flags register resets to zero.

BURST MODE

The SPI can accept consecutive SPI commands without the need to deassert the $\overline{CS}$ line, which is called burst mode. Burst mode is enabled through the burst enable register. This mode uses the same 16-bit command to communicate with the device. In addition, the response of the device at SDO is still aligned with the corresponding SPI command. Figure 48 shows an example of SDI and SDO during burst mode.

The invalid read and write address and CRC error checking functions operate similarly during burst mode as these error checking functions do during address mode. However, SCLK count error detection operates in a slightly different manner. The total number of SCLK cycles within a given $\overline{CS}$ frame are counted, and if the total is not a multiple of 16, or a multiple of 24 when CRC is enabled, the SCLK count error flag asserts.

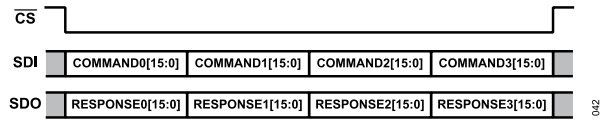

Figure 48. Burst Mode Frame

SOFTWARE RESET

When in address mode, the user can initiate a software reset by writing two consecutive SPI commands, 0xA3 followed by 0x05, targeting Register 0x0B. After a software reset, all register values are set to default.

DAISY-CHAIN MODE

The connection of several ADGS6414D devices in a daisy-chain configuration is possible, and Figure 49 illustrates this setup. All devices share the same $\overline{CS}$, SCLK, and V_L line, whereas the SDO of a device forms a connection to the SDI of the next device, creating a shift register. In daisy-chain mode, SDO is an eight-cycle delayed version of SDI. When in daisy-chain mode, all commands target the switch data register. Therefore, it is not possible to make configuration changes while in daisy-chain mode.

When in address mode, the ADGS6414D can only enter daisy-chain mode by sending the 16-bit SPI command, 0x2500 (see Figure 50). When the ADGS6414D receives this command, the SDO of the device sends out the same command because the alignment bits at the SDO are 0x25, which allows multiple daisy-connected devices to enter daisy-chain mode in a single SPI frame. A hardware reset is required to exit daisy-chain mode.

For the timing diagram of a typical daisy-chain SPI frame, see Figure 51. When $\overline{CS}$ goes high, Device 1 writes Command 0, Bits[7:0] to its switch data register, Device 2 writes Command 1, Bits[7:0] to its switches, and so on. The SPI block uses the last eight bits it received through SDI to update the switches. After entering daisy-chain mode, the first eight bits sent out by SDO on each device in the chain are 0x00. When $\overline{CS}$ goes high, the internal shift register value does not reset back to zero.

An SCLK rising edge reads data on SDI while data is propagated out of SDO on an SCLK falling edge.

THEORY OF OPERATION

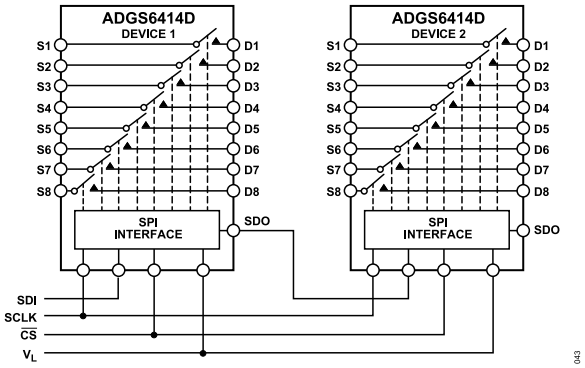

Figure 49. Two ADGS6414D Devices Connected in a Daisy-Chain Configuration

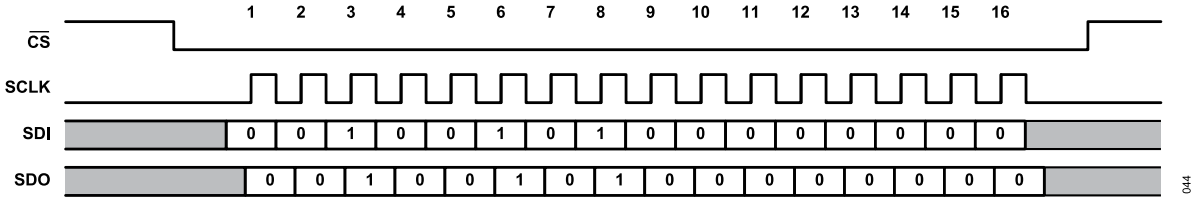

Figure 50. SPI Command to Enter Daisy-Chain Mode

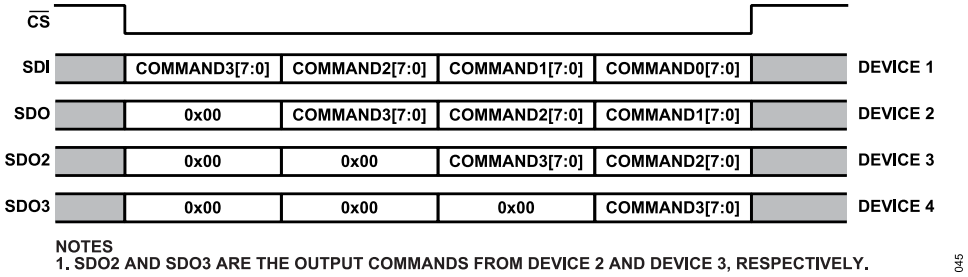

Figure 51. Example of an SPI Frame Where Four ADGS6414D Devices Connect in Daisy-Chain Mode

THEORY OF OPERATION

POWER-ON RESET

The digital section of the ADGS6414D goes through an initialization phase during V_L power-up. This initialization also occurs after a hardware or software reset. After V_L power-up or a reset, ensure that a minimum of 120µs passes from the time of power-up or reset before any SPI command is issued. Ensure that V_L does not drop out during the 120µs initialization phase because it may result in the incorrect operation of the ADGS6414D.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

LARGE VOLTAGE, HIGH FREQUENCY SIGNAL TRACKING

Figure 31 shows the voltage range and corresponding frequencies that the ADGS6414D can reliably convey. The tracking voltage (V_{TRACK}) in the figure shows the source voltage and the drain voltage difference, which is less than 50mV for a given amplitude and frequency. For large voltage, high frequency signals, the frequency must be kept below 10MHz. If the required frequency is greater than 10MHz, decrease the signal range appropriately to ensure signal integrity.

SYSTEM CHANNEL DENSITY

The ADGS6414D feature set allows for large system channel density. These features include route through pins for the digital signals and power supplies, as well as integrated passive components.

ROUTE THROUGH PINS

When multiple ADGS6414D devices are used in a system, the route through pins allow for a greater channel density layout. The route through pins enable the passing of power supplies and digital lines between devices with ease. The V_{DD}, $\overline{RESET}/V_L$, and GND power lines, as well as the SCLK, $\overline{CS}$, SDI, and SDO digital lines, are available on both the top and bottom pins of the package. These route through pins simplify PCB routing and reduce the need for vias when connecting many ADGS6414D devices together. Figure 52 shows an example layout where the route through pins on four ADGS6414D devices configured in daisy-chain mode are used to reduce the overall size of the layout.

INTEGRATED PASSIVE COMPONENTS

Note the lack of external passive components in the layout in Figure 52. The ADGS6414D has integrated decoupling capacitors for the V_{DD}, V_{SS}, and $\overline{RESET}/V_L$ power supplies. Therefore, the need for external decoupling capacitors is eliminated, reducing the total system footprint of the ADGS6414D. If additional decoupling is required for extremely noise-sensitive applications, add an external decoupling capacitor. Figure 27 shows the AC PSRR performance with and without external decoupling capacitors. The ADG6414D also contains an integrated pullup resistor to V_L for the SDO pin.

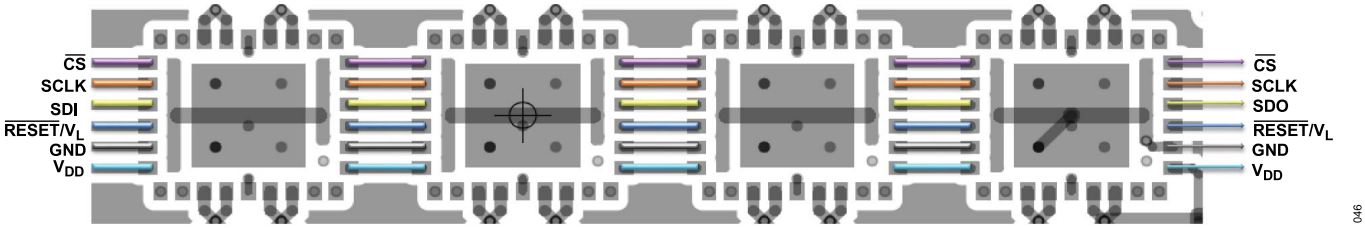

Figure 52. Layout Example Showing the Use of the Route Pins and the Elimination of External Passive Components

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

BREAK-BEFORE-MAKE SWITCHING

The ADGS6414D exhibits break-before-make switching action. This feature allows for the use of the device in multiplexer applications. To use the device as a multiplexer, externally hardwire a device into the desired mux configuration, as shown in Figure 53.

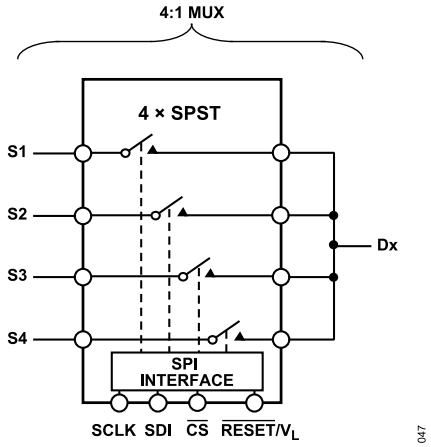

Figure 53. An SPI Controlled Switch Configured into a 4:1 Mux

DIGITAL INPUT BUFFERS

There are input buffers present on the digital input pins ($\overline{CS}$, SCLK, and SDI). These buffers are active at all times. Therefore, there is a current draw from the V_L supply if SCLK or SDI is toggled, regardless of whether $\overline{CS}$ is active. For typical values of this current draw, refer to the Specifications section and Figure 34.

POWER SUPPLY RAILS

The ADGS6414D can operate with bipolar supplies between ±4.5V and ±22V. The supplies on V_{DD} and V_{SS} do not have to be symmetrical. However, the V_{DD} to V_{SS} range must not exceed 44V. The ADGS6414D can also operate with single supplies between 5V and 40V with V_{SS} connected to GND. The voltage range that can be supplied to V_L is from 2.7V to 5.5V. The device is fully specified at ±20V and +36V analog supply voltage ranges.

POWER SUPPLY RECOMMENDATIONS

Analog Devices, Inc., has a wide range of power management products to meet the requirements of high-performance signal chains.

An example of a bipolar power solution is shown in Figure 54. The LT3463 (a dual switching regulator) generates a positive and negative supply rail for the ADGS6414D, an amplifier, and/or a precision converter in a typical signal chain. Also shown in Figure 54 are two optional low dropout regulators (LDOs), the ADP7142 and ADP7182 (positive and negative LDOs, respectively), which can reduce the output ripple of the LT3463 in ultralow noise-sensitive applications.

The ADP7142 can generate the V_L voltage that is required to power the digital circuitry within the ADGS6414D.

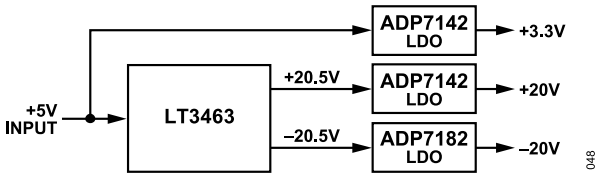

Figure 54. Bipolar Power Solution

Table 11. Recommended Power Management Devices

Product	Description
LT3463	Dual micropower, DC to DC converter with Schottky diodes
ADP7142	40V, 200mA, low noise, CMOS, LDO linear regulator
ADP7182	−28V, −200mA, low noise, LDO linear regulator

1.8V LOGIC COMPATIBILITY

The SDI, $\overline{CS}$, and SCLK digital inputs of the ADGS6414D are compatible with 1.8V logic when V_L is between or equal to 2.7V and 3.3V.

The SDO digital output levels are proportional to the V_L voltage. For example, if V_L = 3V, a logic high on the SDO is approximately 3V. When performing an SPI readback from the ADGS6414D with a controller device using 1.8V logic, there may be an issue if the digital pins on the controller cannot tolerate digital input signals that exceed 1.8V.

Figure 55 describes how to use the ADG3231 level translator to perform a 1.8V SPI readback with a device that has 1.8V logic ports, such as a microcontroller or field programmable gate array (FPGA). Place the ADG3231 between the SDO of the ADGS6414D and the microcontroller or FPGA. Supply V_{CC1} of the ADG3231 with the V_L voltage of the ADGS6414D and connect V_{CC2} to the 1.8V supply from the microcontroller or FPGA. The ADG3231 then translates the logic level of the SDO from V_L to 1.8V.

This solution is only required if the 1.8V microcontroller or FPGA cannot tolerate digital input signals that exceed 1.8V.

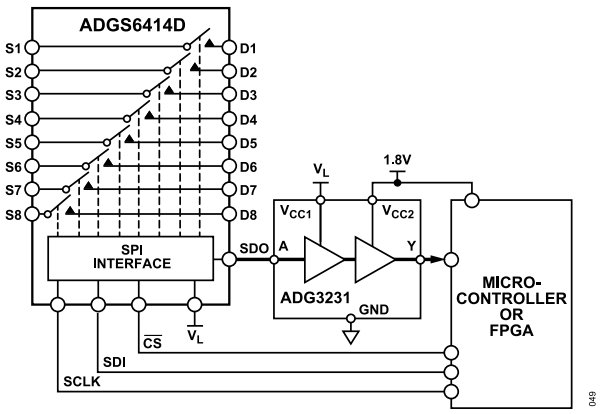

Figure 55. Using the ADG3231 to Perform a 1.8V SPI Readback

REGISTER SUMMARY

Table 12. Register Summary

Reg.	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Default	R/$\overline{W}$
0x01	SW_DATA	SW8_EN	SW7_EN	SW6_EN	SW5_EN	SW4_EN	SW3_EN	SW2_EN	SW1_EN	0x00	R/$\overline{W}$
0x02	ERR_CONFIG	Reserved					RW_ERR_EN	SCLK_ERR_EN	CRC_ERR_EN	0x06	R/$\overline{W}$
0x03	ERR_FLAGS	Reserved					RW_ERR_FLAG	SCLK_ERR_FLAG	CRC_ERR_FLAG	0x00	R
0x05	BURST_EN	Reserved							BURST_MODE_EN	0x00	R/$\overline{W}$
0x0B	SOFT_RESETB	SOFT_RESETB								0x00	$\overline{W}$

REGISTER DETAILS

SWITCH DATA REGISTER

Address: 0x01, Reset: 0x00, Name: SW_DATA

Use the switch data register to control the status of the eight switches of the ADGS6414D.

Table 13. Bit Descriptions for SW_DATA

Bit	Bit Name	Setting	Description	Default	Access
7	SW8_EN		Enable the SW8_EN bit for Switch 8.	0x0	R/$\overline{W}$
		0	Switch 8 open.		
		1	Switch 8 closed.		
6	SW7_EN		Enable the SW7_EN bit for Switch 7.	0x0	R/$\overline{W}$
		0	Switch 7 open.		
		1	Switch 7 closed.		
5	SW6_EN		Enable the SW6_EN bit for Switch 6.	0x0	R/$\overline{W}$
		0	Switch 6 open.		
		1	Switch 6 closed.		
4	SW5_EN		Enable the SW5_EN bit for Switch 5.	0x0	R/$\overline{W}$
		0	Switch 5 open.		
		1	Switch 5 closed.		
3	SW4_EN		Enable the SW4_EN bit for Switch 4.	0x0	R/$\overline{W}$
		0	Switch 4 open.		
		1	Switch 4 closed.		
2	SW3_EN		Enable the SW3_EN bit for Switch 3.	0x0	R/$\overline{W}$
		0	Switch 3 open.		
		1	Switch 3 closed.		
1	SW2_EN		Enable the SW2_EN bit for Switch 2.	0x0	R/$\overline{W}$
		0	Switch 2 open.		
		1	Switch 2 closed.		
0	SW1_EN		Enable the SW1_EN bit for Switch 1.	0x0	R/$\overline{W}$
		0	Switch 1 open.		
		1	Switch 1 closed.		

ERROR CONFIGURATION REGISTER

Address: 0x02, Reset: 0x06, Name: ERR_CONFIG

Use the error configuration register to enable and disable the relevant error features as required.

Table 14. Bit Descriptions for ERR_CONFIG

Bits	Bit Name	Settings	Description	Default	Access
[7:3]	Reserved		Bits[7:3] are reserved. Set Bits[7:3] to 0.	0x0	R
2	RW_ERR_EN		Enable the RW_ERR_EN bit to detect an invalid read and write address.	0x1	R/$\overline{W}$
		0	Disabled.		
		1	Enabled.		
1	SCLK_ERR_EN		Enable the SCLK_ERR_EN bit to detect the correct number of SCLK cycles in an SPI frame. 16 SCLK cycles are expected when CRC is disabled and burst mode is disabled. 24 SCLK cycles are expected when CRC is enabled and burst mode is disabled. A multiple of 16 SCLK cycles is expected when CRC is disabled and burst mode is enabled. A multiple of 24 SCLK cycles is expected when CRC is enabled and burst mode is enabled.	0x1	R/$\overline{W}$
		0	Disabled.		
		1	Enabled.		

REGISTER DETAILS

Table 14. Bit Descriptions for ERR_CONFIG (Continued)

Bits	Bit Name	Settings	Description	Default	Access
0	CRC_ERR_EN		Enable the CRC_ERR_EN bit for CRC error detection. SPI frames are 24 bits wide when enabled.	0x0	R/$\overline{W}$
		0	Disabled.		
		1	Enabled.		

ERROR FLAGS REGISTER

Address: 0x03, Reset: 0x00, Name: ERR_FLAGS

Use the error flags register to determine if an error has occurred. To clear the error flags register, write the special 16-bit SPI command, 0x6CA9, to the device. This SPI command does not trigger the invalid R/$\overline{W}$ address error. When CRC is enabled, include the correct CRC byte during the SPI write for the clear error flags register command to succeed.

Table 15. Bit Descriptions for ERR_FLAGS

Bits	Bit Name	Settings	Description	Default	Access
[7:3]	Reserved		Bits[7:3] are reserved and are set to 0.	0x0	R
2	RW_ERR_FLAG		Error flag for invalid read and write address. The error flag asserts during an SPI read if the target address does not exist. The error flag also asserts when the target address of an SPI write does not exist or is read only.	0x0	R
		0	No error.		
		1	Error.		
1	SCLK_ERR_FLAG		Error flag for the detection of the correct number of SCLK cycles in an SPI frame.	0x0	R
		0	No error.		
		1	Error.		
0	CRC_ERR_FLAG		Error flag that determines if a CRC error has occurred during a register write.	0x0	R
		0	No error.		
		1	Error.		

BURST ENABLE REGISTER

Address: 0x05, Reset: 0x00, Name: BURST_EN

Use the burst enable register to enable or disable burst mode. When burst mode is enabled, the user can send multiple consecutive SPI commands without deasserting $\overline{CS}$.

Table 16. Bit Descriptions for BURST_EN

Bits	Bit Name	Settings	Description	Default	Access
[7:1]	Reserved		Bits[7:1] are reserved. Set Bits[7:1] to 0.	0x0	R
0	BURST_MODE_EN		Burst mode enable bit.	0x0	R/$\overline{W}$
		0	Disabled.		
		1	Enabled.		

REGISTER DETAILS

SOFTWARE RESET REGISTER

Address: 0x0B, Reset: 0x00, Name: SOFT_RESETB

Use the software reset register to perform a software reset. Consecutively write 0xA3 followed by 0x05 to this register, and the registers of the device reset to their default state.

Table 17. Bit Descriptions for SOFT_RESETB

Bits	Bit Name	Settings	Description	Default	Access
[7:0]	SOFT_RESETB		To perform a software reset, consecutively write 0xA3 followed by 0x05 to the SOFT_RESETB register.	0x0	$\overline{W}$

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

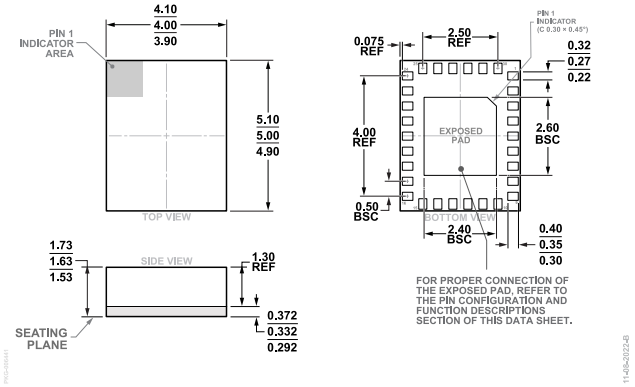

Figure 56. 30-Terminal Land Grid Array [LGA]
(CC-30-3)
4mm × 5mm Body and 1.63mm Package Height
Dimensions shown in millimeters

ORDERING GUIDE

Model[1]	Temperature Range	Package Description	Packing Quantity	Package Option
ADGS6414DBCCZ	−40°C to +125°C	30-lead LGA (4mm × 5mm × 1.63mm)	Tray, 490	CC-30-3
ADGS6414DBCCZ-RL7	−40°C to +125°C	30-lead LGA (4mm × 5mm × 1.63mm)	Reel, 1000	CC-30-3

[1] Z = RoHS Compliant Part.

EVALUATION BOARDS

Table 18. Evaluation Boards

Model[1]	Description
EVAL-ADGS6414DARDZ	Evaluation Board

[1] Z = RoHS-Compliant Part.