TOKO

TK15220

Audio Analog Switch

FEATURES

- Wide Operating Voltage Range (2 to 13 V)
- Low Distortion (typ. 0.004%)
- Wide Dynamic Range (typ. 6 V_{P-P})
- Low Output Impedance (typ. 20 Ω)
- Protection at Output Terminal.

APPLICATIONS

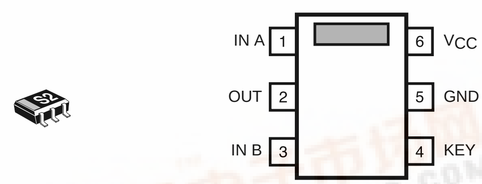
- Audio Systems
- Radio Cassettes

DESCRIPTION

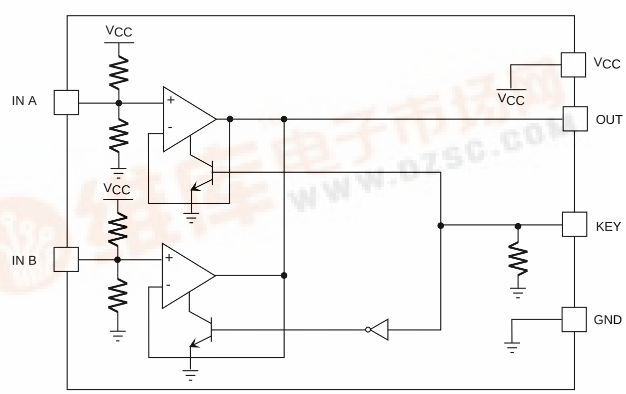
The TK15220M is an Analog Switch IC that was developed for audio frequency applications. The function of the IC is to select one output from two input channels. The channel selection can be controlled by a higher level by the addition of an external resistor. The TK15220M operates from a single power supply with the input bias built-in (V_{CC}/2). Because the distortion is very low, the TK15220M is suitable for various signal switching applications, especially Hi-Fi devices. The TK15220M offers a wide operating voltage range with simple associated circuitry.

The TK15220M is available in the small SOT23L-6 plastic surface mount package.

TK15220



BLOCK DIAGRAM



ORDERING INFORMATION

TK15220M □□

Tape/Reel Code

TAPE/REEL CODE
TL: Tape Left

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage .... 14 V
Operating Voltage Range................................. 2 to 13 V
Power Dissipation (Note 4) .... 200 mW
Storage Temperature Range .... -55 to +150 °C
Operating Temperature Range ....-20 to +75 °C
CONTROL SECTION
Input Voltage .... -0.3 V to V_{CC} +0.3 V

ANALOG SWITCH SECTION
Signal Input Voltage .... -0.3 V to V_{CC} +0.3 V
Signal Output Current .... 3 mA

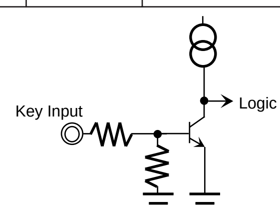
Maximum Input Frequency.................................100 kHz
Lead Soldering Temperature (10 s) ....235 °C

TK15210M ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Test conditions: V_{CC} = 8.0 V, T_A = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified.

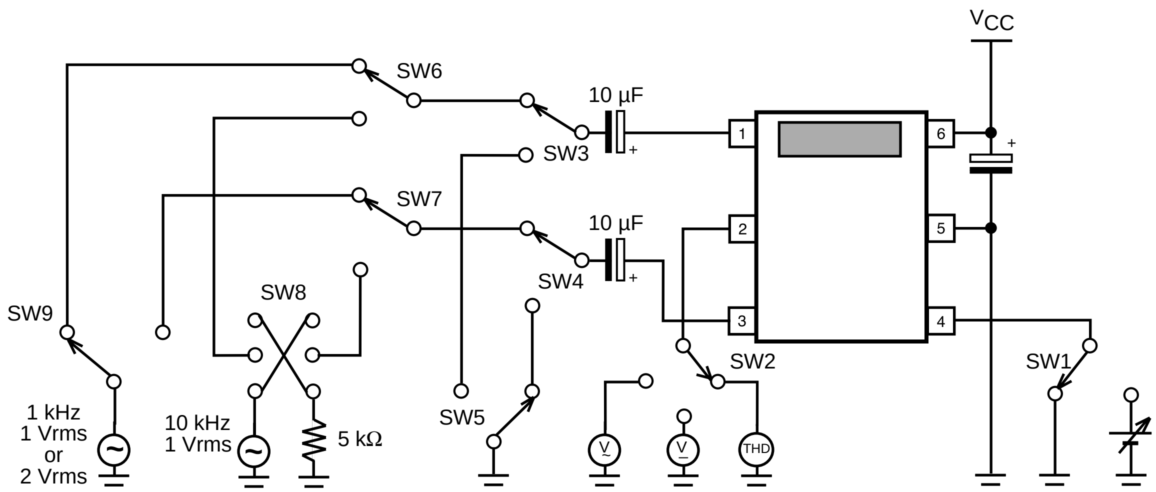
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
I_{CC}	Supply Current			2.5	5.0	mA
KEY CONTROL SECTION						
V_{IL}	Input Voltage Low Level	Note 1	-0.3		+0.6	V
V_{IH}	Input Voltage High Level		2.0		V_{CC} + 0.3	V
I_R	Input Resistance			30		kΩ
ANALOG SWITCH SECTION						
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	V_{IN} = 1 Vrms, f = 1 kHz		0.004	0.008	%
N_L	Residual Noise	Note 2			10	µVrms
CT	Cross Talk	V_{IN} = 1 Vrms, f = 10 kHz, Note 3		-80	-75	dB
DYN	Maximum Input Signal Level	f = 1 kHz, THD = 0.1%	2.0			Vrms
GVA	Voltage Gain	f = ~20 kHz		0		dB
V_{cent}	Input-Output Terminal Voltage	V_{CC} / 2 output	3.8	4.0	4.2	V
ΔV_{cent}	Output Terminal Voltage Difference	Between same channel			18	mV
Z_{IN}	Input Impedance	DC Impedance		36		kΩ
Z_{OUT}	Output Impedance	DC Impedance		20		Ω

Note 1: The KEY input equivalent circuit is shown to the right. When the control pin is open, the input is pulled down to a low level. This applies the channel A input signal to the output. A high level changes the output to the channel B input signal.



Note 2: This value measured with a capacitor connected between the input terminal and ground. See Figure 7.
Note 3: This value measured with a 5 kΩ resistor and series capacitor connected between the input terminal and ground. See Figure 8.
Note 4: Power dissipation is 200 mW when mounted as recommended. Derate at 1.6 mW/°C for operation above 25°C.

TEST CIRCUITS AND METHODS



1: The above condition tests the dynamic range measurement for channel A.
2: SW5 is for residual noise measurement.
3: SW8 is for cross talk measurement.

SUPPLY CURRENT (FIGURE 1)

This current is a consumption current with a nonloading condition.

1) Measure the inflow current to Pin 6 from V_{CC}. This current is the supply current.

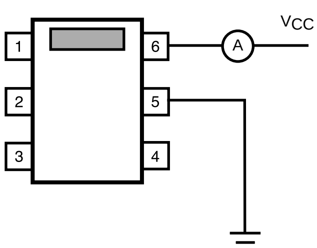


Figure 1

CONTROL LOW/HIGH LEVEL (FIGURE 2)

This level is to measure the threshold level.

1) Input the V_{CC} to Pin 6. (This condition is the same with the other measurements, omitted from the next for simplicity.)
2) Input to Pin 1 with a sine wave (1 kHz, 1 Vrms).
3) Connect an oscilloscope to Pin 2.
4) Elevate the Pin 4 voltage from 0 V gradually, until the sine wave appears at the oscilloscope. This voltage is the threshold level when the wave appears.

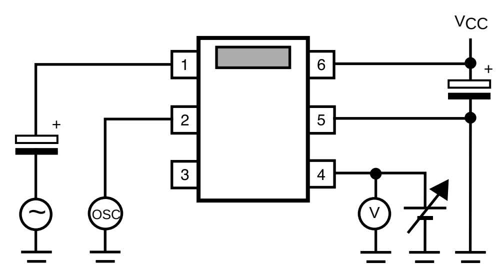


Figure 2

KEY INPUT IMPEDANCE (FIGURE 3)

This impedance means the base resistance of the input transistor (see terminal circuit on page 8).

1) Remove V_{CC} of Pin 6.
2) Measure the resistance value by measuring instrument. (e.g., multimeter etc.)

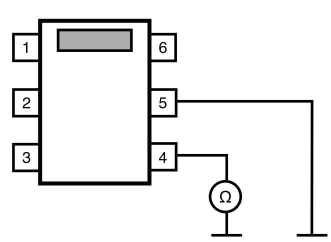


Figure 3

TEST CIRCUITS AND METHODS (CONT.)

TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION (FIGURE 4)

Use the lower distortion oscillator for this measurement because the distortion of the TK15220 is very low.

1) Pin 4 is in the open condition, or high level.
2) Connect a distortion analyzer to Pin 2.
3) Input the sine wave (1 kHz, 1 Vrms) to Pin 1.
4) Measure the distortion of Pin 2. This value is the distortion of Ach.
5) Next connect Pin 4 to the V_{CC}, or high level.
6) Input the same sine wave to Pin 3.
7) Measure in the same way. This value is the distortion of Bch.

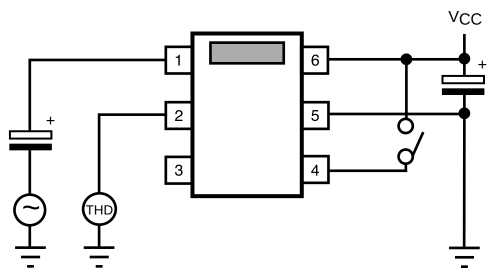


Figure 4

VOLTAGE GAIN (FIGURE 5)

This is the output level against the input level.

1) Pin 4 is in the open condition, or low level.
2) Connect AC volt meters to Pin 1 and Pin 3. (Using the same type meter is best)
3) Input a sine wave (1 kHz) to Pin 1 (f = optional up to max. 20 kHz, 1 Vrms).
4) Measure the level of Pin 1 and name this V1.
5) Measure the level of Pin 2 and name this V2.
6) Calculate Gain = 20 Log ((|V2 - V1|)/V1)
   V1<V2 = + Gain, V1>V2 = - Gain
   This value is the voltage gain of Ach.
7) Next, connect Pin 4 to the GND, or high level.
8) Input the same sine wave to Pin 3.
9) Measure and calculate in the same way.
   This value is the voltage gain of Bch.

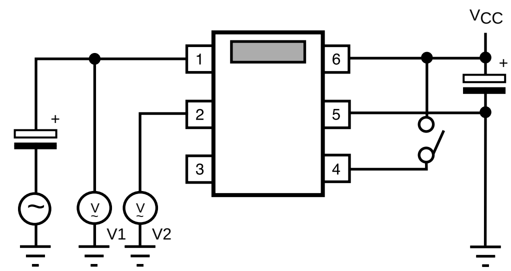


Figure 5

MAXIMUM INPUT LEVEL (FIGURE 6)

This measurement measures at the output side.

1) Pin 4 is in the open condition, or low level.
2) Connect a distortion analyzer and an AC volt meter to Pin 2.
3) Input a sine wave (1 kHz) to Pin 1 and elevate the voltage from 0 V gradually until the distortion gets to 0.1% at Pin 2.
4) When the distortion amounts to 0.1%, stop elevating and measure the AC level of Pin 2.
   This value is the maximum input level of Ach.
5) Next, connect Pin 4 to the V_{CC}, or high level.
6) Input the same sine wave to Pin 2.
7) Measure in the same way.
   This value is the maximum input level of Bch.

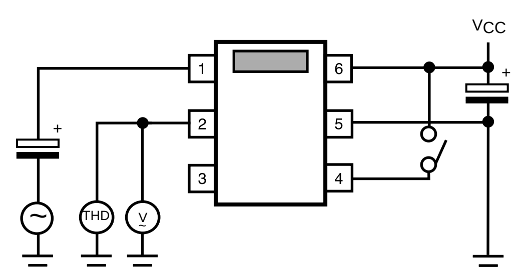


Figure 6

TEST CIRCUITS AND METHODS (CONT.)

RESIDUAL NOISE (FIGURE 7)

This value is not a S/N ratio. This is a noise which occurs from the device itself.

1) Pin 4 is in the open condition, or low level.
2) Connect an AC volt meter to Pin 2.
3) Connect a capacitor to GND from Pin 1.
4) Measure the AC voltage of Pin 2. This value is the noise of Ach. If the influence of noise from outside exists, use optional filters.
5) Next, connect Pin 4 to the V_{CC}, or high level.
6) Remove the capacitor of Pin 1 and connect the capacitor to Pin 3.
7) Measure in the same way.
   This value is the noise level of Bch.

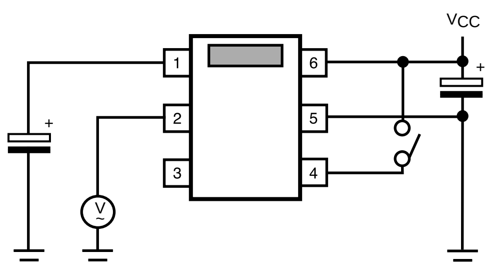


Figure 7

CROSS TALK (FIGURE 8)

This is the cross talk between Ach and Bch.

1) Pin 4 is in the open condition, or low level.
2) Connect AC volt meters to Pin 2 and Pin 3.
3) Connect a capacitor and a resistance in series to GND from Pin 1.
4) Input a sine wave (10 kHz, 1 Vrms) to Pin 3.
5) Measure the level of Pin 3 and name this V3.
6) Measure the level of Pin 2 and name this V4.
7) Calculate:
   Cross Talk = 20 Log (V4 / V3)
   This value is the cross talk to Ach from Bch.
8) Next, connect Pin 4 to the V_{CC}, or high level.
9) Change line of Pin 1 and Pin 3.
10) Input the same sine wave to Pin 1.
11) Measure and calculate in the same way.
    This value is the isolation to Bch from Ach.

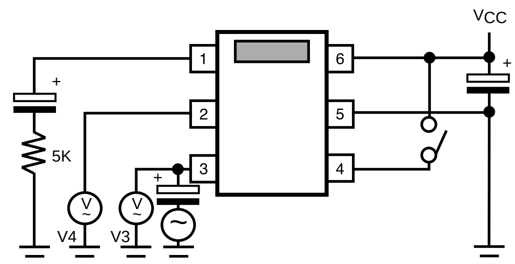


Figure 8

I/O TERMINAL VOLTAGE (FIGURE 9)

This is the DC voltage of the input and output. Because the input and the output are nearly equal, only the output is measured.

1) Pin 4 is in the open condition, or low level.
2) Connect a DC volt meter to Pin 2 and measure.
   This value is the terminal voltage of Ach.
3) Next, connect Pin 4 to the V_{CC}, or high level.
4) Measure in the same way.
   This value is the terminal voltage of Bch.

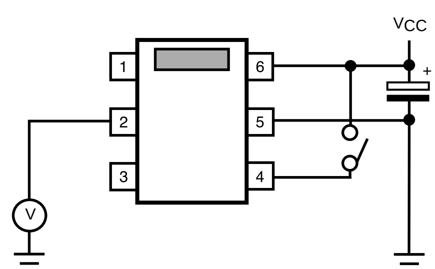


Figure 9

OUTPUT TERMINAL DIFFERENCE

This is the DC output voltage difference between Ach and Bch. This is calculated by using values measured at the I/O Terminal Voltage.

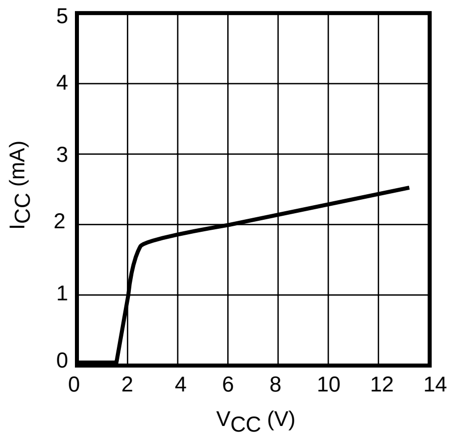
Δ Vcent = | (Ach DC output value) - (Bch DC output value) |

This value is the voltage difference.

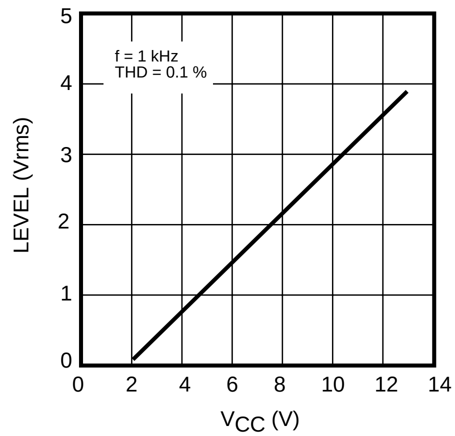
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

V_{CC} = 8 V, T_A = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified.

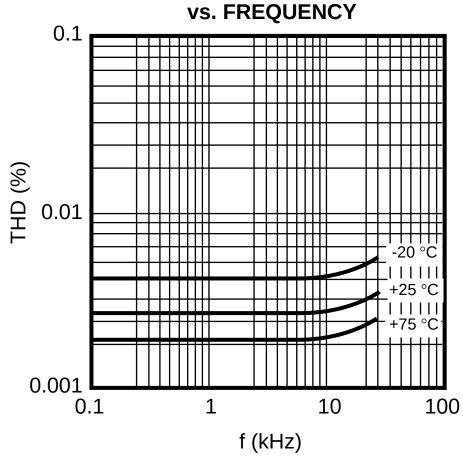
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



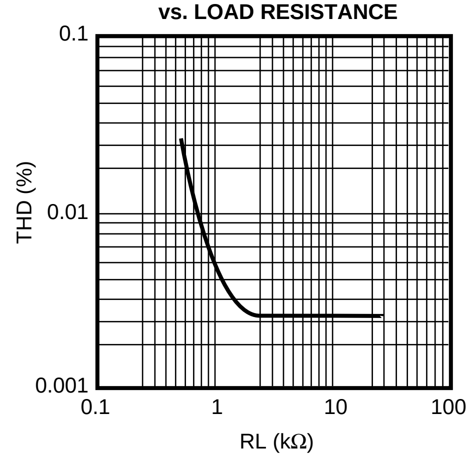
MAXIMUM INPUT LEVEL vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



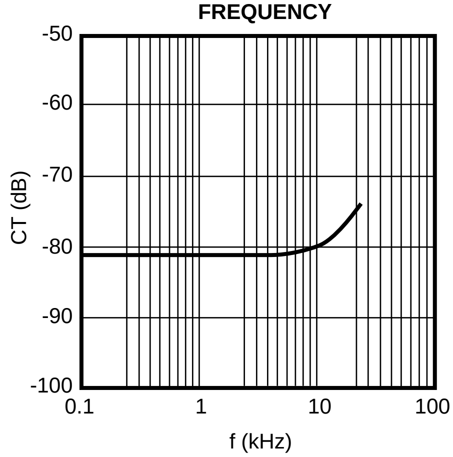
TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION vs. FREQUENCY



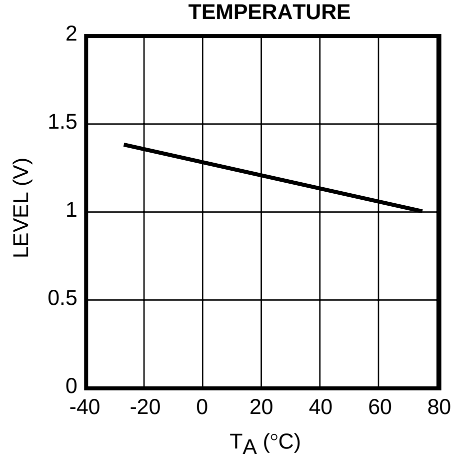
TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION vs. LOAD RESISTANCE



CROSS TALK vs. FREQUENCY



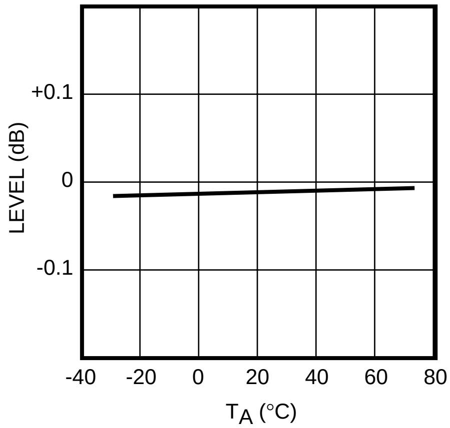
KEY THRESHOLD vs. TEMPERATURE



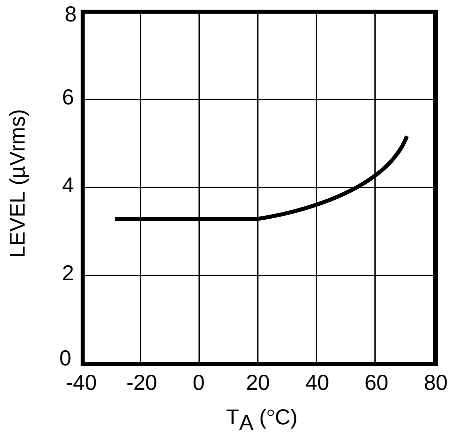
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (CONT.)

V_{CC} = 8 V, T_A = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified.

VOLTAGE GAIN vs. **TEMPERATURE**

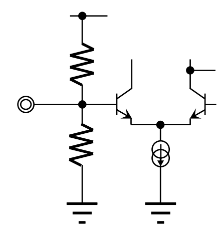
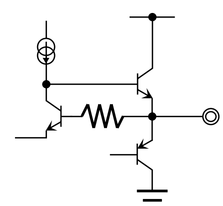
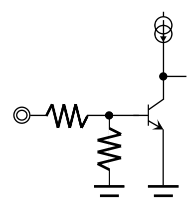


RESIDUAL NOISE vs. **TEMPERATURE**



TERMINAL VOLTAGE AND CIRCUIT

Condition: V_{CC} = 8 V.

PIN NO.	ASSIGNMENT	DC VOLTAGE	CIRCUIT/FUNCTION
1 3	IN A IN B	4 V	 Signal Input Pin
2	OUT	4 V	 Signal Output Pin
4	KEY	0 V	 Key Input Pin
5	GND	0 V	Ground Pin
6	V_{CC}	8 V	Supply Voltage Pin

APPLICATION INFORMATION

KEY INPUT CIRCUIT

Figure 10 illustates the KEY input equivalent circuit. When the control pin is open, the input is pulled down to a low level. This applies the channel A input signal to the output. A high level changes the output to the channel B input signal. The input impedance is approximately 40 kΩ. If it is desired to raise the key threshold level, an external series resistor can be connected. This resistance will elevate the threshold level.

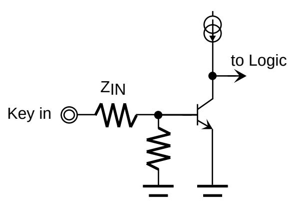


Figure 10

SWITCHING TIME

This time is the signal change response time compared to the control key input signal. Figure 11 illustrates the timimg chart. T = 2 µs typically.

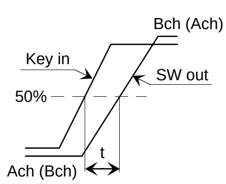


Figure 11

APPLICATION

Figure 12 illustrates an example of a typical application. The standard application is to use capacitor coupling at the inputs and output of the TK15220M. For characteristics of distortion and dynamic range versus R_L, refer to the graphs in the Typical Performance Characteristics. The TK15220M can also be used with direct coupling, but the characteristics will get worse (distortion, etc.). If direct coupling is desired, then it is recommended to use external circuitry that is biased compatible with the TK15220M. Use caution that the external channel is of the low level type.

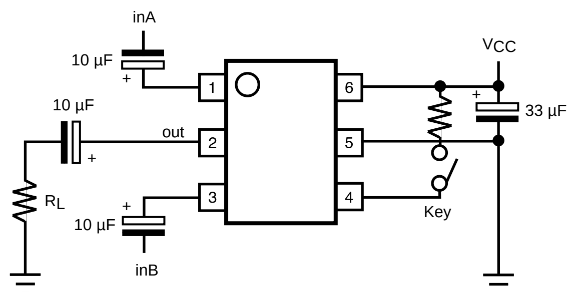


Figure 12

CROSS TALK

Figure 13 is an example of a layout pattern. In the application of the TK15220, the following must be considered. Because of the high impedance at the inputs, the capacitors can act as antennas to each other. If the parts are bigger, and the space between the capacitors is too narrow, then cross talk will increase. Therefore, when designing the printed circuit pattern, separate the input capacitors as far as possible and use as small a part as possible (e.g., surface mount types, etc.).

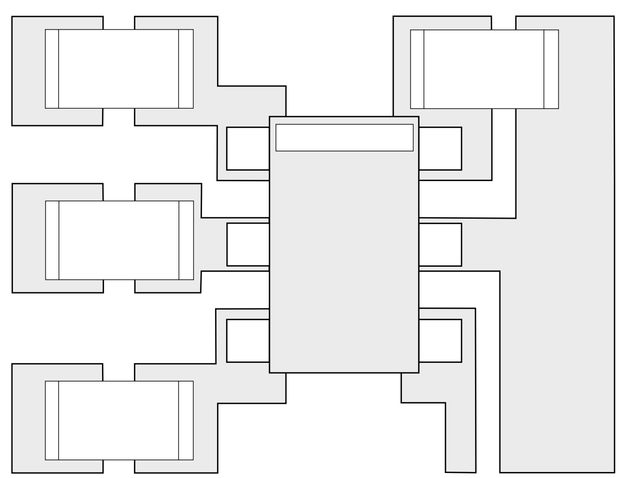


Figure 13

APPLICATION INFORMATION (CONT.)

OUTPUT TERMINAL VOLTAGE DIFFERENCE

This parameter is the output voltage difference between Ach and Bch, and appears when the channel changes from Ach to Bch, or changes to the reverse. Generally, this is called Switching Noise or Pop Noise. If this value is big and if this noise is amplified by the final amplifier and is outputted by the speakers, then it appears as a Shock Sound. Output terminal voltage difference of the TK15220M is a value that adds the internal bias difference and the off-set voltage difference. The value of the TK15220 is very small; its maximum value is 18 mV. Toko can offer the “Muting IC” if users wish to mute Switching Noise.

DIRECT TOUCH

The signal input terminals:
Internal circuits are operated by constant current circuit, even if V_{CC} or GND is contacted, damage does not occur.
The signal output terminal:
As for inflow, internal circuits are operated by constant current circuit; even if V_{CC} is contacted, damage does not occur. Outflow is protected by the circuit. Even if the terminal is contacted to GND, damage does not happen. Package damage may occur due to heat. Pay attention to long time contact.
Do not supply over the maximum rating.
Referenced to GND, do not provide any terminal voltages over V_{CC} +0.3 V or -0.3 V.

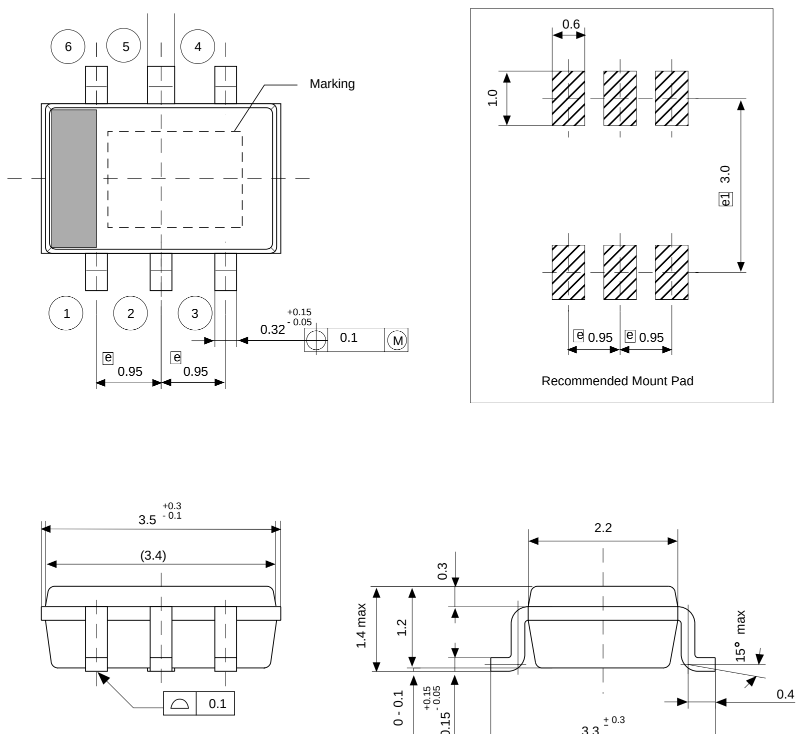
DC SIGNAL INPUT

The output of the TK15220M has a saturation voltage (both V_{CC} and GND sides of approximately 1.0 V); accordingly the use of a DC signal is not recommended (e.g., pulse signal, etc.)

NOTES

PACKAGE OUTLINE

SOT23L-6



Dimensions are shown in millimeters
Tolerance: x.x = ± 0.2 mm (unless otherwise specified)

Marking Information

TK15220M	S2

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