General Description

The MAX4359/MAX4360/MAX4456 low-cost video crosspoint switches are designed to reduce component count, board space, design time, and system cost. Each contains a matrix of T-switches that connect any of their four (MAX4359) or eight (MAX4360/MAX4456) video inputs to any of their buffered outputs, in any combination. Each matrix output is buffered by an internal, high-speed (250V/µs), unity-gain amplifier that is capable of driving 400 Ω and 20pF at 2.6VP-P. For applications requiring increased drive capability, buffer the MAX4359/ MAX4360/MAX4456 outputs with the MAX4395 quad, operational amplifier.

The MAX4456 has a digitally controlled 8x8 switch matrix and is a low-cost pin-for-pin compatible alternative to the popular MAX456. The MAX4359/MAX4360 are similar to the MAX4456, with the 8x8 switch matrix replaced by a 4x4 (MAX4359) or an 8x4 (MAX4360) switch matrix.

Three-state output capability and internal, programmable active loads make it feasible to parallel multiple devices to form larger switch arrays. The inputs and outputs are on opposite sides, and a quiet power supply or digital input line separates each channel, which reduces crosstalk to -70dB at 5MHz. For applications demanding better DC specifications, see the MAX456 8x8 video crosspoint switch.

Applications

High-Speed Signal Routing Video-On-Demand Systems

WR

Δ2

A1

A0

D3

D2

D1/SER OUT

D0/SER IN

OUTPUT

SELECT

INPUT

SELECT

SFRIAL

OF

LATCH

8 INPUT CHANNELS

MAX4456

8x8 T-SWITCH

MATRIX

Video Test Equipment Video Conferencing Security Systems

750

 $A_V = +2$

MIXAM

MAX4395

MAXAM

MAX4395



- ♦ Eight (MAX4456) or Four (MAX4359/MAX4360) Internal Buffers 250V/µs Slew Rate Three-State Output Capability Power-Saving Disable Feature 65MHz -3dB Bandwidth
- Routes Any Input Channel to Any Output Channel
- Serial or Parallel Digital Interface
- Expandable for Larger Switch Matrices
- ♦ 80dB All-Channel Off-Isolation at 5MHz
- ♦ 70dB Single-Channel Crosstalk
- Straight-Through Pinouts Simplify Layout
- Low-Cost Pin-Compatible Alternative to MAX456 (MAX4456)

Ordering Information

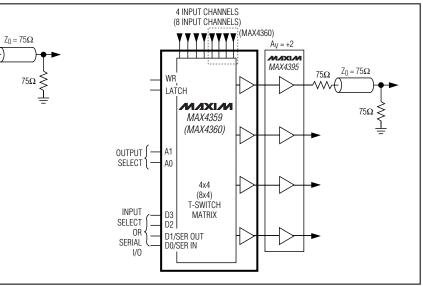
| PART | TEMP RANGE | PIN- PACKAGE | PKG CODE |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| MAX4359EAX | -40°C to +85°C | 36 SSOP | A36-2 |
| MAX4359EWG | -40°C to +85°C | 24 SO | W24-2 |
| MAX4360EAX | -40°C to +85°C | 36 SSOP | A36-2 |
| MAX4456CPL | 0°C to +70°C | 40 Plastic DIP | P40-1 |
| MAX4456CQH | 0°C to +70°C | 44 PLCC | Q44-1 |
| MAX4456EPL | -40°C to +85°C | 40 Plastic DIP | P40-1 |
| MAX4456EQH | -40°C to +85°C | 44 PLCC | Q44-1 |
| Pin Configuration | e appear at and | of data shoot | |

in Configurations appear at end of data sheet.

_ Typical Application Circuits

Maxim Integrated Products

1



M/XI/M

For pricing, delivery, and ordering information, please contact Maxim/Dallas Direct! at 1-888-629-4642, or visit Maxim's website at www.maxim-ic.com.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Total Supply Voltage (V+ to V-)+12V Positive Supply Voltage (V+) Referred to AGND0.3V to +12V Negative Supply Voltage (V-) Referred to AGND12V to +0.3V DGND to AGND+0.3V |
|--|
| Buffer Short Circuit to Ground when Not Exceeding Package Power DissipationIndefinite |
| Analog Input Voltage $(V + + 0.3V)$ to $(V - 0.3V)$ Digital Input Voltage $(V + + 0.3V)$ to $(V - 0.3V)$ Input Current, Power On or Off |
| Digital Inputs±20mA Analog Inputs±50mA |

| Continuous Power Dissipation ($T_A = +70^{\circ}C$) |
|--|
| 36-Pin SSOP (derate 11.8mW/°C above +70°C)941mW |
| 24-Pin SO (derate 11.8mW/°C above +70°C)941mW |
| 40-Pin Plastic DIP (derate 11.3mW/°C above +70°C)889mW |
| 44-Pin PLCC (derate 13.3mW/°C above +70°C)1066mW |
| Operating Temperature Ranges |
| MAX4456C0°C to +70°C |
| MAX4E40°C to +85°C |
| Junction Temperature+150°C |
| Storage Temperature Range65°C to +150°C |
| Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)+300°C |

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $(V + = +5V, V - = -5V, V_{LOAD} = +5V (internal load resistors on), V_{IN} = V_{AGND} = V_{DGND} = 0V, T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$.)

| PARAMETER | CON | DITIONS | 3 | MIN | ТҮР | MAX | UNITS |
|--|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| Operating Supply Voltage | Inferred from PSRR test | | ±4.5 | | ±5.5 | V | |
| Input Voltage Range | Inferred from swing test | | | -1.3 | | 1.3 | V |
| Veltage Cain | Internal load resistors or | Internal load resistors on. $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ | | | 1.0 | 1.01 | V/V |
| Voltage Gain | no external load, $V_{IN} = 0$ | to 1V | $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} | 0.98 | 1.0 | 1.02 | V/V |
| Putter Offect Veltage | $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ | | 1 | | ±1 | ±15 | mV |
| Buffer Offset Voltage | $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} | | | | | ±20 | mv |
| Offset Voltage Drift | | | | | 20 | | µV/°C |
| Supply Current, All Buffers On (no external load) | MAX4359/MAX4360 | T _A = | +25°C | | 20 | 32 | |
| | IVIAA4339/IVIAA4300 | T _A = | T _{MIN} to T _{MAX} | | | 37 | mA |
| | MAX4456 | T _A = | +25°C | | 39 | 50 | ША |
| | IVIAA4400 | T _A = | $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} | | | 65 | L |
| Supply Current, All Buffers Off | | | 1.6 | 5 | mA | | |
| Power-Supply Rejection Ratio | ±4.5V to ±5.5V | 50 | 64 | | dB | | |
| Analog Input Current | | | | | ±0.1 | ±100 | nA |
| Output Leakage Current | Internal load resistors o | ff, all buf | fers off | | | ±100 | nA |
| Internal Amplifiant and Desister | | T _A = | +25°C | 250 | 400 | 600 | 0 |
| Internal Amplifier Load Resistor | $V_{LOAD} = 5V$ | T _A = | $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} | | | 765 | Ω |
| Buffer Output Voltage Swing | Internal load resistors o | n, no ext | ernal load | ±1.3 | | | V |
| Digital Input Current | | | | | | ±1 | μA |
| Output Impedance at DC | | | | | 10 | | Ω |
| Input-Logic Low Threshold | | | | | | 0.8 | V |
| Input-Logic High Threshold | | | | 2.4 | | | V |
| SER OUT Output-Logic Low/High | Serial mode, | I _{OL} = | = 0.4mA | | | 0.4 | V |
| SER OUT Output-Logic Low/High | $V_{SER/PAR} = 5V$ | IOH = | = -0.4mA | 4 | | | V |

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $(V + = +5V, V - = -5V, V_{LOAD} = +5V (internal load resistors on), V_{AGND} = V_{DGND} = 0V, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$

| PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | MIN TYP MAX | UNITS | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------|-------------------|--|--|
| DYNAMIC SPECIFICATIONS | | | 1 | | |
| Output-Buffer Slew Rate | Internal load resistors on, 10pF load | 250 | V/µs | | |
| Single-Channel Crosstalk | 5MHz, V _{IN} = 2V _{P-P} (Note 1) | 70 | dB | | |
| All-Hostile Crosstalk | 5MHz, $V_{IN} = 2V_{P-P}$ (Notes 1, 2) | 57 | dB | | |
| All-Channel Off-Isolation | 5MHz, V _{IN} = 2V _{P-P} (Note 1) | 80 | dB | | |
| -3dB Bandwidth | 10pF load, V _{IN} = 2V _{P-P} (Note 1) | 35 | MHz | | |
| Small-Signal -3dB Bandwidth | 10pF load, $V_{IN} = 100mV_{P-P}$ (Note 1) | 65 | MHz | | |
| 0.1dB Bandwidth | $10pF load, V_{IN} = 100mV_{P-P}$ (Note 1) | 4 | MHz | | |
| Differential Phase Error | (Note 3) | 1.0 | degrees | | |
| Differential Gain Error | (Note 3) | 0.5 | % | | |
| Input Noise | DC to 40MHz | 0.3 | mV _{RMS} | | |
| Input Capacitance | All buffer inputs grounded | 6 | pF | | |
| Buffer Input Capacitance | Input CapacitanceAdditional capacitance for each output buffer connected to channel input2 | | | | |
| Output Capacitance | Output buffer off | 7 | pF | | |

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

(Figure 4, V+ = +5V, V- = -5V, V_{LOAD} = +5V (internal load resistors on), V_{IN} = V_{AGND} = V_{DGND} = 0V, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.) (Note 4)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | MIN | ТҮР | MAX | UNITS |
|--------------------------------|------------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Chip-Enable to Write Setup | tCE | | 0 | | | ns |
| Write Pulse Width High | twH | | 80 | | | ns |
| Write Pulse Width Low | twL | | 80 | | | ns |
| Data Setup | too | Parallel mode | 240 | | | ns |
| | tDS | Serial mode | 160 | | | 115 |
| Data Hold | tDH | | 0 | | | ns |
| Latch Pulse Width | tL | | 80 | | | ns |
| Latch Delay | tD | | 80 | | | ns |
| Switch Break-Before-Make Delay | ton - toff | | | 15 | | ns |
| LATCH Edge to Switch Off | tOFF | LATCH on | | 35 | | ns |
| LATCH Edge to Switch On | ton | | | 50 | | ns |

Note 1: See Dynamic Test Circuits section.

Note 2: 3dB typical crosstalk improvement when $R_S = 0$.

Note 3: Input test signal: 3.58MHz sine wave of amplitude 40IRE superimposed on a linear ramp (0 to 100IRE). IRE is a unit of video-signal amplitude developed by the International Radio Engineers. 140IRE = 1.0V.

Note 4: Guaranteed by design.

Pin Description

| | | PIN | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|--|
| МАХ | 4359 | MAX4360 | МАХ | 4456 | NAME | FUNCTION |
| SO | SSOP | SSOP | DIP | PLCC | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | D1/ SER OUT | Parallel Data Bit D1 when SER/PAR = GND. Serial output for cascading multiple parts when SER/PAR = V_{CC} . |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | D0/SER IN | Parallel Data Bit D0 when SER/ \overrightarrow{PAR} = GND. Serial input when SER/ \overrightarrow{PAR} = V _{CC} . |
| 3, 5 | 3, 5 | 3, 5 | 3, 4, 6 | 4, 5, 7 | Α_ | Output Buffer Address Lines |
| 4, 6, 8, 10 | 4, 6, 8, 10 | 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 | 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 | 6, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21 | IN_ | Video Input Lines |
| 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | LOAD | Asynchronous Control Line. When $LOAD = V_{CC}$, all the 400 Ω internal active loads are on. When $LOAD = GND$, external 400 Ω loads must be used. The buffers <i>must</i> have a resistive load to maintain stability. |
| 9 | 9 | 9 | 10, 12 | 11, 14 | DGND | Digital Ground. DGND pins must have the same potential and be bypassed to AGND. DGND should be within $\pm 0.3V$ of AGND. |
| 11 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 16 | EDGE/ LEVEL | When this control line is high, the 2nd-rank registers are loaded with the rising edge of LATCH. If this con- trol line is low, the 2nd-rank registers are transparent when LATCH is low, passing data directly from the 1st-rank registers to the decoders. |
| | 12–16, 18, 22–26 | 22–26 | | 1, 12, 23, 34 | N.C. | No connection. Not internally connected. |
| 12 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 20 | SER/PAR | Connect to V_{CC} for serial mode; connect to GND for parallel mode. |
| 13 | 19, 30 | 19, 30 | 20, 34 | 22, 38 | V- | Negative Supply. All V- pins must be connected to each other and bypassed to GND separately (Figure 2). |
| 14 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 24 | WR | In serial mode, WR (write) shifts data into the input regis- ter. In parallel mode, WR loads data into the 1st-rank registers. Data is latched on the rising edge. |
| 15 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 25 | LATCH | If EDGE/LEVEL = V _{CC} , data is loaded from the 1st- rank registers to the 2nd-rank registers on the rising edge of LATCH. If EDGE/LEVEL = GND, data is loaded while LATCH = GND. In addition, data is loaded during the execution of parallel-mode func- tions 1011 through 1110, or if LATCH = V _{CC} during the execution of the parallel-mode "software-latch" command (1111). |

Pin Description (continued)

| | | PIN | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|--|--|--|
| МАХ | 4359 | MAX4360 MAX4456 | | NAME | FUNCTION | | | |
| SO | SSOP | SSOP | DIP | PLCC | | | | |
| _ | _ | _ | 23 | 26 | CE | Active-Low Chip Enable. WR is enabled when \overline{CE} = GND and CE = V _{CC} . WR is disabled when \overline{CE} = V _{CC} and CE = GND. | | |
| 16 | 27 | 27 | 24 | 27 | CE | $\label{eq:constraint} \begin{array}{l} \mbox{Active-High Chip Enable. WR is enabled when} \\ \hline \hline \hline CE = GND \mbox{ and } CE = V_{CC}. \mbox{ WR is disabled when} \\ \hline \hline CE = V_{CC} \mbox{ and } CE = GND. \end{array}$ | | |
| 17, 19, 21, 23 | 28, 31, 33, 35 | 28, 31, 33, 35 | 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39 | 28, 30, 32, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43 | OUT_ | Buffer Outputs. Buffer inputs are internally grounded with a 1000 or 1001 command from the D3–D0 lines. | | |
| 18 | 29 | 15, 29 | 28, 30, 32 | 31, 33, 36 | AGND | Analog Ground. AGND must be at 0.0V, since the gain- setting resistors of the buffers are connected to these pins. | | |
| 20 | 32 | 32 | 36 | 40 | D3 | Parallel Data Bit when SER/ \overline{PAR} = GND. When D3 = GND, D0–D2 specify the input channel to be con- nected to specified buffer. When D3 = V _{CC} , D0–D2 specify control codes. D3 is not used in serial mode (SER/ \overline{PAR} = V _{CC}). | | |
| 22 | 34 | 34 | 38 | 42 | D2 | Parallel Data Bit D2 when SER/ \overline{PAR} = GND. Not used when SER/ \overline{PAR} = V _{CC} . | | |
| 24 | 36 | 13, 36 | 16, 26, 40 | 18, 29, 44 | V+ | Positive Supply. All V+ pins must be connected to each other and bypassed to AGND separately (Figure 2). | | |

Detailed Description

Output Buffers

The MAX4456 video crosspoint switch consists of 64 T-switches in an 8x8 grid (Figure 1). The eight matrix outputs are followed by eight wideband buffers optimized for driving 400Ω and 20pF loads. The MAX4359's core is a 4x4 switch matrix with each of its outputs followed by a wideband buffer. The MAX4360 has an 8x4 matrix and four output buffers. Each buffer has an internal active load on the output that can be readily shut off through the LOAD input (off when LOAD = 0V). The shut-off is useful when two or more crosspoints are connected in parallel to create more input channels. With more input channels, only one set of

buffers can be active and only one set of loads can be driven. When active, the buffer must have either 1) an internal load, 2) the internal load of another buffer in another MAX4359/MAX4360/MAX4456, or 3) an external load.

Each output can be disabled under logic control. When a buffer is disabled, its output enters a high-impedance state. In multichip parallel applications, the disable function prevents inactive outputs from loading lines driven by other devices. Disabling the inactive buffers reduces power consumption.

The outputs connect easily to MAX4395 quad, operational amplifiers when back-terminated 75 $\!\Omega$ coaxial cable must be driven.

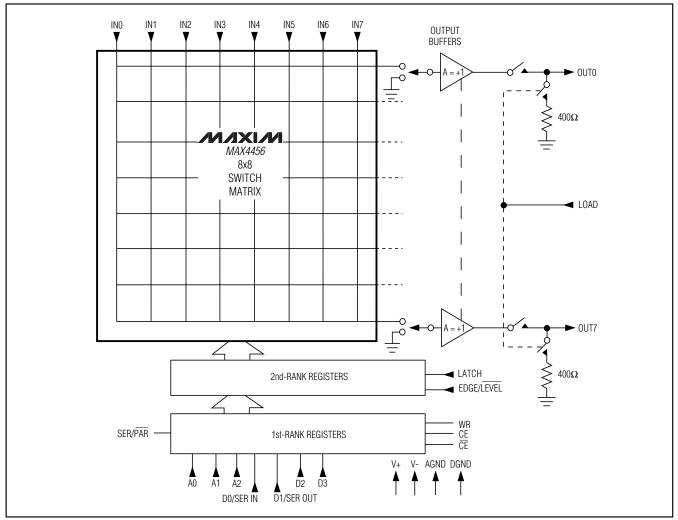


Figure 1. MAX4456 Functional Diagram

Power-On RESET

The MAX4359/MAX4360/MAX4456 have an internal power-on reset (POR) circuit that remains low for 5µs after power is applied. POR also remains low if the total supply voltage is less than 4V. **The POR disables all buffer outputs at power-up**, but the switch matrix is not preset to any initial condition. The desired switch state should be programmed before the buffer outputs are enabled.

Digital Interface

The desired switch state can be loaded in a parallelinterface mode or serial-interface mode (Table 3 and Figures 4, 5, 6). All action associated with the WR line occurs on its rising edge. The same is true for the LATCH line if EDGE/LEVEL is high. Otherwise, the second-rank registers update while LATCH is low (when EDGE/LEVEL is low). WR is logically ANDed with CE and CE (when present) to allow active-high or activelow chip enable.

6-Bit Parallel-Interface Mode (MAX4359/MAX4360)

In the MAX4359/MAX4360's parallel-interface mode (SER/PAR = GND), the six data bits specify an output channel (A1, A0) and the input channel to which it connects (D3–D0). This data is loaded on the rising edge of WR. The input channels are selected by codes 0000

Table 1. Parallel-Interface Mode Functions

through 0111 (D3–D0) for the MAX4360, and codes 0000 through 0011 (D3–D0) for the MAX4359. Note that the MAX4359 does not use codes 0100 through 0111. The eight codes 1000 through 1111 control other functions, as listed in Table 1.

7-Bit Parallel-Interface Mode (MAX4456) In the MAX4456's parallel-interface mode (SER/PAR = GND), the seven data bits specify an output channel (A2, A1, A0) and the input channel to which it connects (D3–D0). This data is loaded on the rising edge of WR. The input channels are selected by codes 0000 through 0111 (D3–D0) for the MAX4456. The remaining eight codes 1000 through 1111 control other functions, as listed in Table 1.

16-Bit Serial-Interface Mode (MAX4359/MAX4360)

In serial mode (SER/PAR = V_{CC}), all first-rank registers are loaded with data, making it unnecessary to specify an output address (A1, A0). The input data format is D3–D0, starting with OUT0 and ending with OUT3 for 16 total bits. For the MAX4360, only codes 0000 through 1010 are valid. For the MAX4359, only the codes 0000 through 0011 and codes 1000 through 1010 are valid. Code 1010 disables a buffer, while code 1001 enables it. After data is shifted into the 16bit first-rank register, it is transferred to the second rank by LATCH (Table 2), which updates the switches.

| A2, A1, A0 | D3–D0 | FUNCTION |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--|
| | 0000 to 0111 | Connect the buffer selected by A2–A0 (MAX4456) or A1–A0 (MAX4359/MAX4360) to the input channel selected by D3–D0. |
| | 1000 | Connect the buffer selected by A2–A0 (MAX4456) or A1–A0 (MAX4359/MAX4360) to DGND. Note, if the buffer output is on, its output is its offset voltage. |
| | 1011 | Shut off the buffer selected by A2–A0 (MAX4456) or A1–A0 (MAX4359/MAX4360) and retain 2nd-rank registers contents. |
| O - la ata | 1100 | Turn on the buffer selected by A2–A0 (MAX4456) or A1–A0 (MAX4359/MAX4360, and restore the previously connected channel. |
| Selects Output Buffer | 1101 | Turn off all buffers, and leave 2nd-rank registers unchanged. |
| | 1110 | Turn on all buffers, and restore the connected channels. |
| | 1111 | Send a pulse to the 2nd-rank registers to load them with the contents of the 1st-rank registers. When latch is held high, this "software-LATCH" command performs the same function as pulsing LATCH low. |
| | 1001 and 1010 | Do not use these codes in the parallel-interface mode. These codes are for the serial- interface mode only. |
| | 0100 and 0111 | For the MAX4359, unused codes. |

32-Bit Serial-Interface Mode (MAX4456)

In serial mode (SER/PAR = V_{CC}), all first-rank registers are loaded with data, making it unnecessary to specify an output address (A2, A1, A0). The input data format is D3–D0, starting with OUT0 and ending with OUT7 for 32 total bits. Only codes 0000 through 1010 are valid. Code 1010 disables a buffer, while code 1001 enables it. After data is shifted into the 32-bit first-rank register, it is transferred to the second rank by LATCH (Table 2), which updates the switches.

Table 2. Serial-Interface Mode Functions

| D3–D0 | FUNCTION |
|--------------|---|
| 0000 to 0111 | Connect the selected buffer to the input channel selected by D3–D0. Note that 0100 through 0111 are not valid for the MAX4359. |
| 1000 | Connect the input of the selected buffer to GND. Note: If the buffer output remains on, its input is its offset voltage. |
| 1001 | Turn on the selected buffer and connect its input to GND. Use this code to turn on buffers after power is applied. The default power-up state is all buffers disabled. |
| 1010 | Shut off the selected buffer at the speci- fied channel, and erase data stored in the 2nd rank of registers. The 2nd rank now holds the command word 1010. |
| 1011 to 1111 | Do not use these codes in the serial-inter- face mode. They inhibit the latching of the 2nd-rank registers, which prevents proper data loading. |

(PDIP) with the MAX4395 guad, operational amplifiers

at the outputs to drive 75Ω loads. This application shows the MAX4456 digital-switch control interface set up in the 7-bit parallel mode. The MAX4456 uses seven data lines and two control lines (WR and LATCH). Two additional lines may be needed to control CE and LOAD when using multiple MAX4456s.

Figure 2 shows a typical application of the MAX4456

Typical Application

The input/output information is presented to the chip at A2, A1, A0, and D3–D0 by a parallel printer port. The data is stored in the 1st-rank registers on the rising edge of WR. When the LATCH line goes high, the switch configuration is loaded into the 2nd-rank registers, and all eight outputs enter the new configuration at the same time. Each 7-bit word updates only one output buffer at a time. If several buffers are to be updated, the data is individually loaded into the 1st-rank registers. Then, a single LATCH pulse is used to reconfigure all channels simultaneously.

The short BASIC program in Figure 3 loads programming data into the MAX4456 from any IBM PC or compatible. It uses the computer's "LPT1" output to interface to the circuit, then automatically finds the address for LPT1 and displays a table of valid input values to be used. The program does not keep track of previous commands, but it does display the last data sent to LPT1, which is written and latched with each transmission. A similar application is possible with the MAX4359/MAX4360.

Chip Information

MAX4359 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 2372 MAX4360 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 2372 MAX4456 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 3820

| SERIAL / PARALLEL | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 | (A2), A1, A0 | COMMENT |
|----------------------|----|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| н | Х | Х | Serial Output | Serial Input | Х | Serial Mode |
| L | Н | Parallel Input | Parallel Input | Parallel Input | Output Buffer Address | Parallel Mode, D0–D2 = Control Code |
| L | L | Parallel Input | Parallel Input | Parallel Input | Output Buffer Address | Parallel Mode, D0–D2 = Input Address |

Table 3. Input/Output Line Configurations

X = Don't care, H = 5V, L = 0V() are for MAX4456 only.



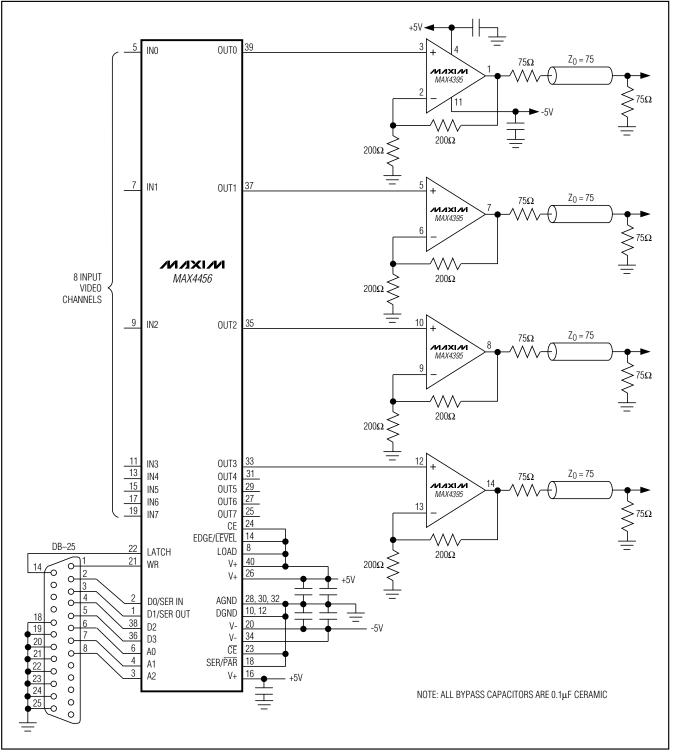


Figure 2. MAX4456 (plastic DIP) Typical Application Circuit

MAX4359/MAX4360/MAX4456

MAX4359/MAX4360/MAX4456

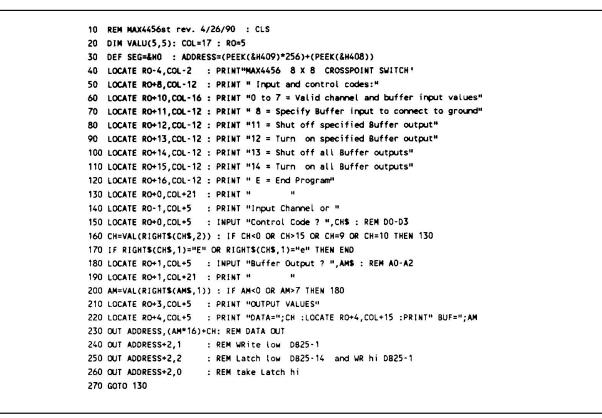
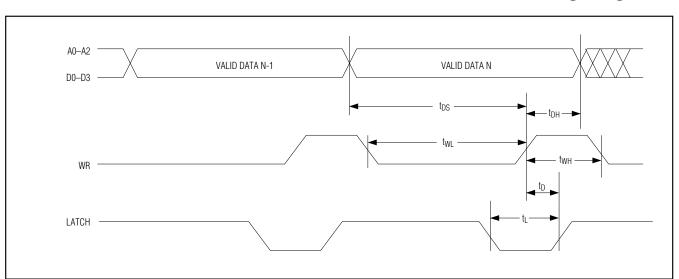


Figure 3. BASIC Program for Loading Data into the MAX4456 from a PC Using Figure 2's Circuit



Timing Diagrams

Figure 4. Write Timing for Serial- and Parallel-Interface Modes



Timing Diagrams (continued)

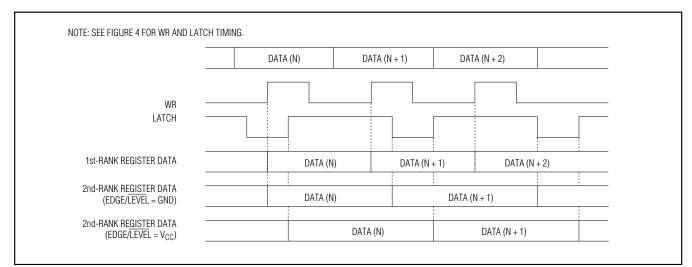
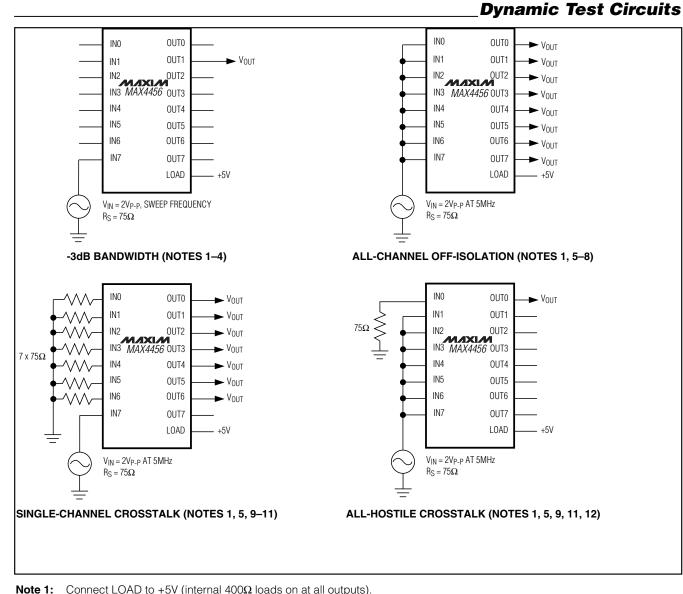


Figure 5. Parallel-Interface Mode Format (SER/ \overline{PAR} = GND)

| NOTES: SEE TABLE 2 FOR INPUT SEE FIGURE 4 FOR WR A | | H TIMING. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----------|------------|-----|----------|-----------|------------|-----|-----------|-----------|-----|------------|--|
| | | INPUT DAT | A FOR OUTO | I | INPUT DA | TA FOR OU | T1 TO OUT6 | | INPUT DAT | A FOR OUT | 7 | | |
| / | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0D3 | 0D2 | 0D1 | 0D0 | 1D3 | 1D2 | | 7D3 | 7D2 | 7D1 | 7D0 | | |
| WR | | | | | | |] | | | | | | |
| LATCH · | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2nd-RANK REGISTER D/ (EDGE/LEVEL = GI | | | | | | | | | | | | DATA VALID | |
| 2nd-RANK REGISTER DA (EDGE/LEVEL = V | | | | | | | | | | | | DATA VALIE | |

MAX4359/MAX4360/MAX4456

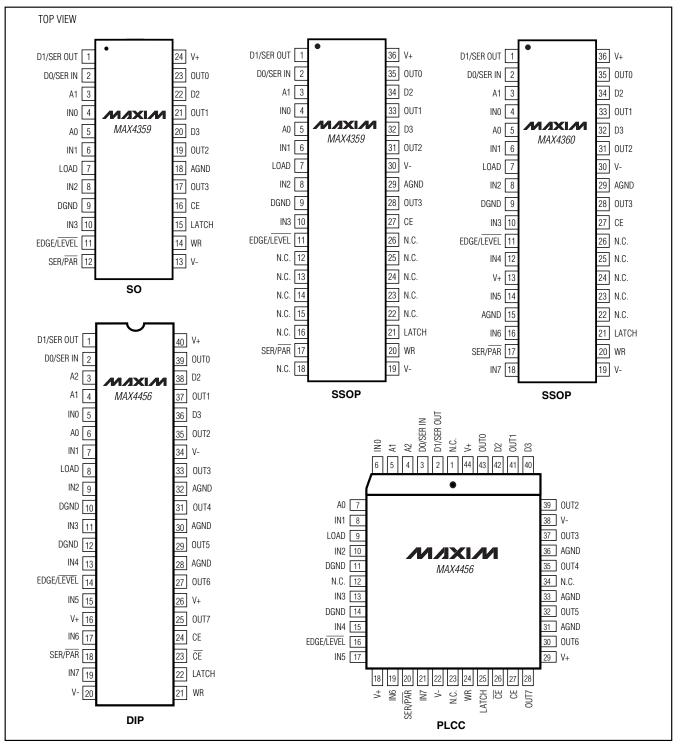
Figure 6. Serial-Mode Interface Format (SER/PAR = V_{CC})



Connect LOAD to +5V (internal 400 Ω loads on at all outputs).

- Note 2: Program any one input to connect to any one output. See Table 1 or 2 for programming codes.
- Note 3: Turn on the buffer at the selected output (Table 1 or 2).
- Drive the selected input with VIN, and measure VOUT at the -3dB frequency at the selected output. Note 4:
- Note 5: Program each numbered input to connect to the same numbered output (IN0 to OUT0, IN1 to OUT1, etc., for the MAX4456; also IN4 to OUT0, IN5 to OUT1, etc., for the MAX4360.) See Table 1 or 2 for programming codes.
- Note 6: Turn off all output buffers (Table 1 or 2).
- **Note 7:** Drive all inputs with VIN, and measure VOUT at any output.
- **Note 8:** Isolation (in dB) = $20\log_{10} (V_{OUT}/V_{IN})$.
- Note 9: Turn on all output buffers (Table 1 or 2).
- Note 10: Drive any one input with VIN, and measure VOUT at any undriven output.
- Note 11: Crosstalk (in dB) = 20log₁₀ (V_{OUT}/V_{IN}).
- Note 12: Drive all but one input with VIN, and measure VOUT at the undriven output.

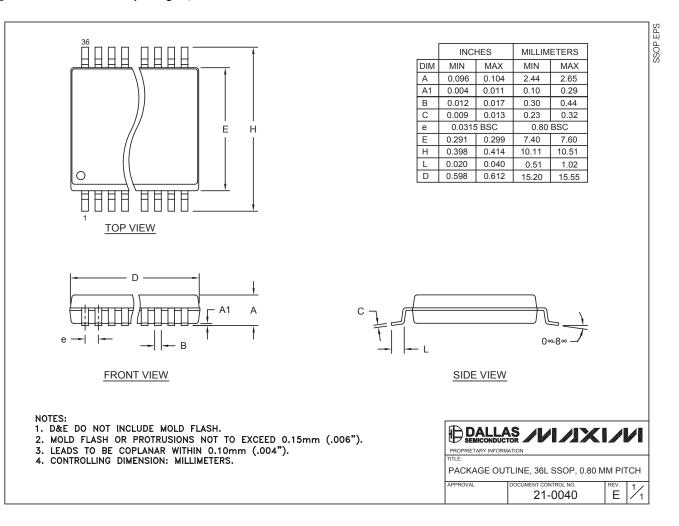
Pin Configurations



MAX4359/MAX4360/MAX4456

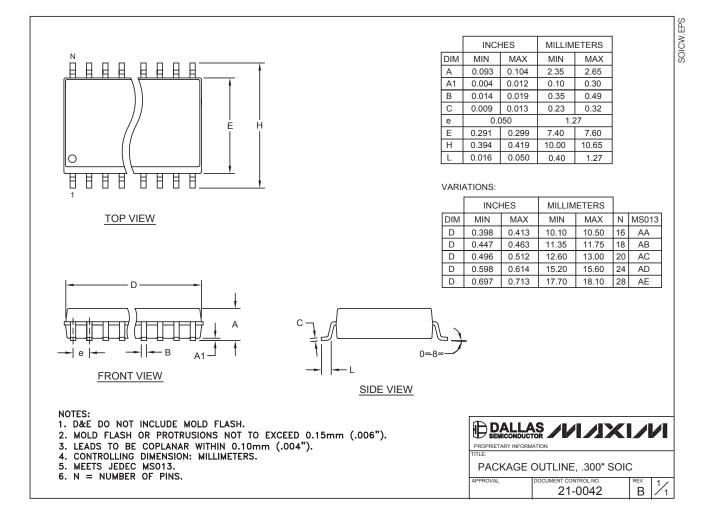
Package Information

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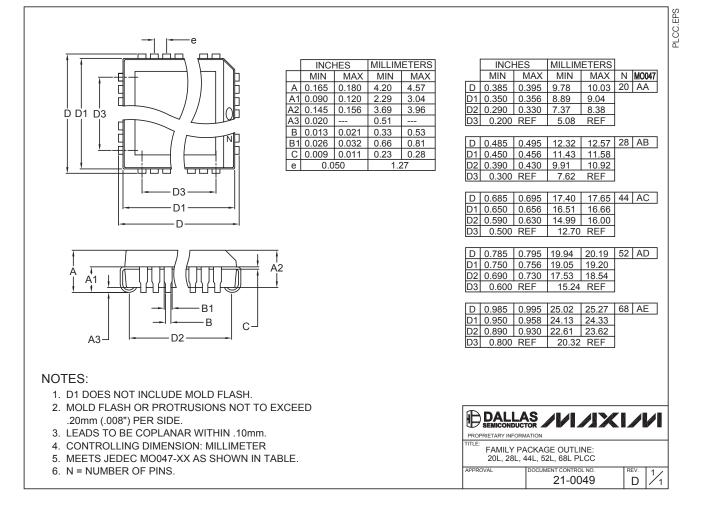
_Package Information (continued)

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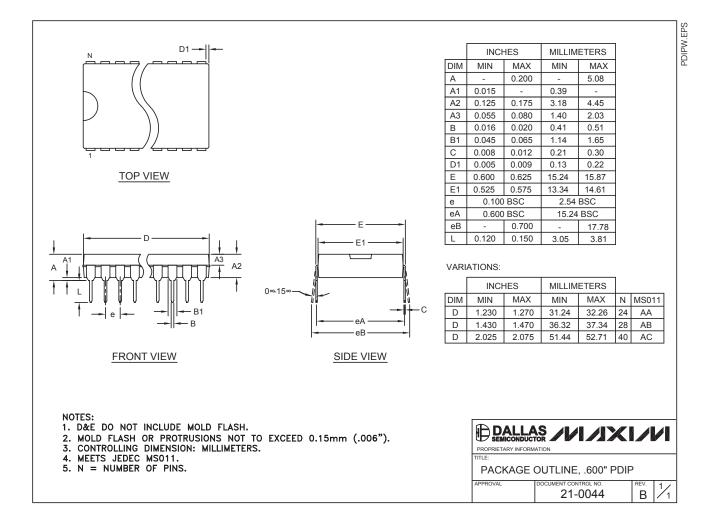
_Package Information (continued)

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Package Information (continued)

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Revision History

Pages changed at Rev 2: 1, 6, 8, 9, 14-17

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