



## DUAL 4-INPUT MULTIPLEXER

The HEF4539B is a dual 4-input multiplexer with common select logic. Each multiplexer has four multiplexer inputs ( $I_0$  to  $I_3$ ), an active LOW enable input ( $\bar{E}$ ) and a multiplexer output ( $O$ ).

When HIGH,  $\bar{E}$  forces  $O$  of the respective multiplexer LOW, independent of the select inputs ( $S_0$  and  $S_1$ ) and  $I_0$  to  $I_3$ . When  $\bar{E}$  is LOW,  $S_0$  and  $S_1$  determine which multiplexer input ( $I_0$  to  $I_3$ ) on each of the multiplexers is routed to the respective multiplexer output ( $O$ ).

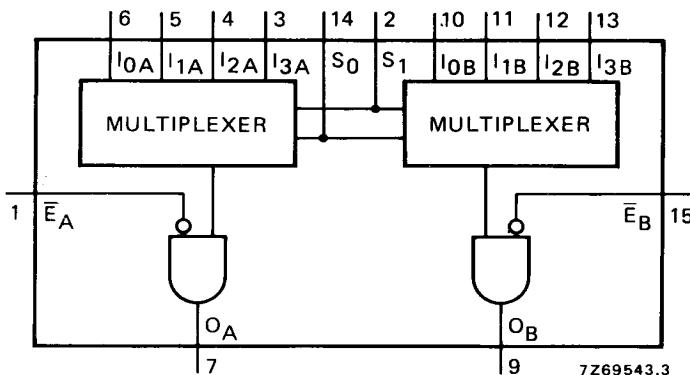
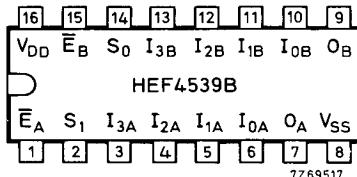


Fig. 1 Functional diagram.



HEF4539BP : 16-lead DIL; plastic (SOT-38Z).  
 HEF4539BD: 16-lead DIL; ceramic (cerdip) (SOT-74).  
 HEF4539BT: 16-lead mini-pack; plastic  
 (SO-16; SOT-109A).

Fig. 2 Pinning diagram.

## PINNING

- |                                  |                            |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| $I_{0A}, I_{1A}, I_{2A}, I_{3A}$ | multiplexer inputs         |
| $I_{0B}, I_{1B}, I_{2B}, I_{3B}$ | multiplexer inputs         |
| $S_0, S_1$                       | select inputs              |
| $\bar{E}_A, \bar{E}_B$           | enable inputs (active LOW) |
| $O_A, O_B$                       | multiplexer outputs        |

## FAMILY DATA

IDD LIMITS category MSI

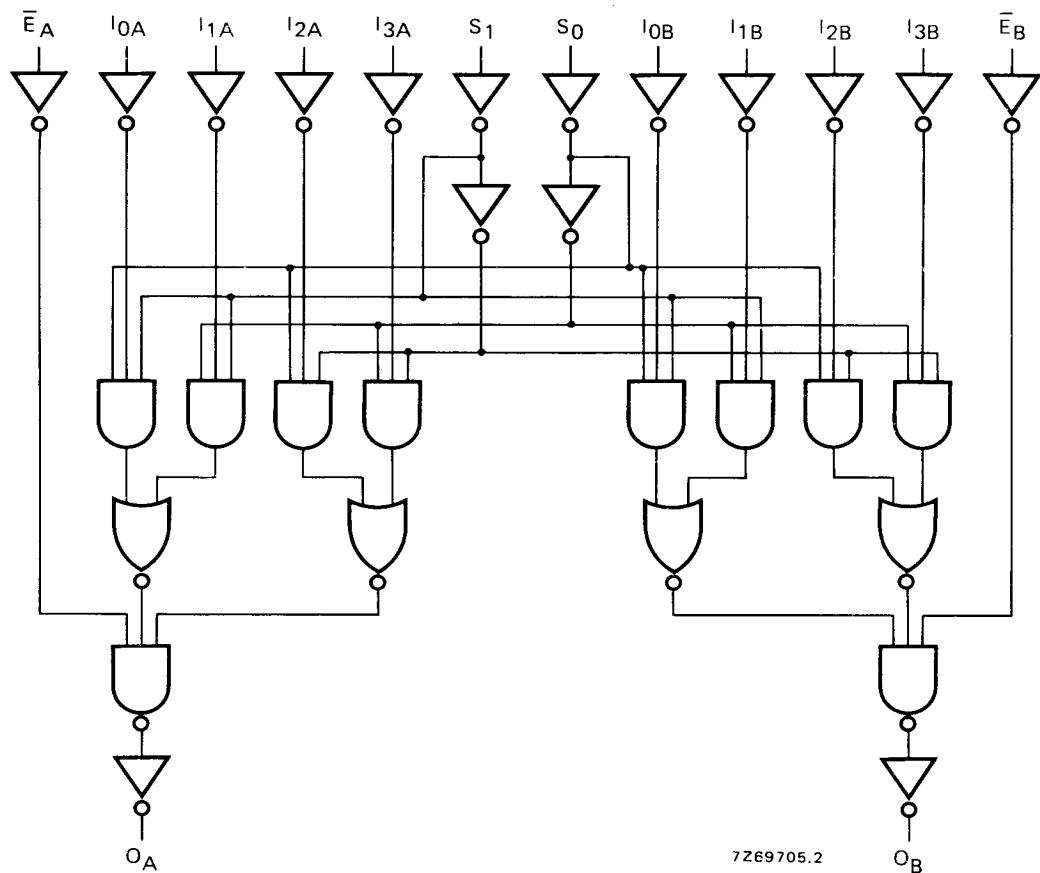
see Family Specifications



Products approved to CECC 90 104-081.

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Fig. 3 Logic diagram.

## FUNCTION TABLE

inputs			output
S <sub>0</sub>	S <sub>1</sub>	E <sub>n</sub>	O <sub>n</sub>
X	X	H	L
L	L	L	I <sub>0</sub>
H	L	L	I <sub>1</sub>
L	H	L	I <sub>2</sub>
H	H	L	I <sub>3</sub>

H = HIGH state (the more positive voltage)  
L = LOW state (the less positive voltage)  
X = state is immaterial

## A.C. CHARACTERISTICS

 $V_{SS} = 0 \text{ V}$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$ ; input transition times  $\leq 20 \text{ ns}$ 

	$V_{DD}$ V	symbol	min.	typ.	max.	typical extrapolation formula
Propagation delays						
$I_n \rightarrow O_n$	5					
HIGH to LOW	10	t <sub>PHL</sub>	120	240	ns	$93 \text{ ns} + (0,55 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L$
	15		45	90	ns	$34 \text{ ns} + (0,23 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L$
			30	60	ns	$22 \text{ ns} + (0,16 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L$
$O_n \rightarrow I_n$	5		120	245	ns	$93 \text{ ns} + (0,55 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L$
LOW to HIGH	10	t <sub>PLH</sub>	50	100	ns	$39 \text{ ns} + (0,23 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L$
	15		35	65	ns	$27 \text{ ns} + (0,16 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L$
$S_n \rightarrow O_n$	5		165	330	ns	$138 \text{ ns} + (0,55 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L$
HIGH to LOW	10	t <sub>PHL</sub>	65	125	ns	$54 \text{ ns} + (0,23 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L$
	15		40	80	ns	$32 \text{ ns} + (0,16 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L$
$E_n \rightarrow O_n$	5		155	310	ns	$128 \text{ ns} + (0,55 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L$
HIGH to LOW	10	t <sub>PLH</sub>	60	120	ns	$49 \text{ ns} + (0,23 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L$
	15		40	80	ns	$32 \text{ ns} + (0,16 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L$
$E_n \rightarrow O_n$	5		100	200	ns	$73 \text{ ns} + (0,55 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L$
HIGH to LOW	10	t <sub>PHL</sub>	40	80	ns	$29 \text{ ns} + (0,23 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L$
	15		30	55	ns	$22 \text{ ns} + (0,16 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L$
$O_n \rightarrow S_n$	5		100	200	ns	$73 \text{ ns} + (0,55 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L$
LOW to HIGH	10	t <sub>PLH</sub>	40	80	ns	$29 \text{ ns} + (0,23 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L$
	15		30	55	ns	$22 \text{ ns} + (0,16 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L$
Output transition times						
	5		60	120	ns	$10 \text{ ns} + (1,0 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L$
HIGH to LOW	10	t <sub>THL</sub>	30	60	ns	$9 \text{ ns} + (0,42 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L$
	15		20	40	ns	$6 \text{ ns} + (0,28 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L$
	5		60	120	ns	$10 \text{ ns} + (1,0 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L$
LOW to HIGH	10	t <sub>TLH</sub>	30	60	ns	$9 \text{ ns} + (0,42 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L$
	15		20	40	ns	$6 \text{ ns} + (0,28 \text{ ns/pF}) C_L$

	$V_{DD}$ V	typical formula for P ( $\mu\text{W}$ )	where
Dynamic power dissipation per package (P)	5 10 15	$700 f_i + \Sigma(f_o C_L) \times V_{DD}^2$ $2900 f_i + \Sigma(f_o C_L) \times V_{DD}^2$ $8100 f_i + \Sigma(f_o C_L) \times V_{DD}^2$	$f_i$ = input freq. (MHz) $f_o$ = output freq. (MHz) $C_L$ = load capacitance (pF) $\Sigma(f_o C_L)$ = sum of outputs $V_{DD}$ = supply voltage (V)

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

Some examples of applications for the HEF4539B are:

- Data selectors.
- Data multiplexers.