

## 8-CHANNEL ANALOG MULTIPLEXER/DEMULTIPLEXER WITH LATCH

## FEATURES

- Wide analog input voltage range:  
 $\pm 5\text{ V}$
- Low "ON" resistance:  
80  $\Omega$  (typ.) at  $V_{CC} - V_{EE} = 4.5\text{ V}$   
70  $\Omega$  (typ.) at  $V_{CC} - V_{EE} = 6.0\text{ V}$   
60  $\Omega$  (typ.) at  $V_{CC} - V_{EE} = 9.0\text{ V}$
- Logic level translation:  
to enable 5 V logic to communicate with  $\pm 5\text{ V}$  analog signals
- Typical "break before make" built in
- Address latches provided
- Output capability: non-standard
- I<sub>CC</sub> category: MSI

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The 74HC/HCT4351 are high-speed Si-gate CMOS devices. They are specified in compliance with JEDEC standard no. 7A.

The 74HC/HCT4351 are 8-channel analog multiplexers/demultiplexers with three select inputs ( $S_0$  to  $S_2$ ), two enable inputs ( $E_1$  and  $E_2$ ), a latch enable input ( $LE$ ), eight independent inputs/outputs ( $Y_0$  to  $Y_7$ ) and a common input/output ( $Z$ ).

With  $E_1$  LOW and  $E_2$  is HIGH, one of the eight switches is selected (low impedance ON-state) by  $S_0$  to  $S_2$ . The data at the select inputs may be latched by using the active LOW latch enable input ( $LE$ ). When  $LE$  is HIGH the latch is transparent. When either of the two enable inputs,  $E_1$  (active LOW) and  $E_2$  (active HIGH), is inactive, all 8 analog switches are turned off.

(continued on next page)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	TYPICAL		UNIT
			HC	HCT	
t <sub>PZH</sub> / t <sub>PZL</sub>	turn "ON" time $\bar{E}_1, E_2$ or $S_n$ to $V_{os}$	$C_L = 15\text{ pF}$ $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$	27	35	ns
t <sub>PHZ</sub> / t <sub>PLZ</sub>	turn "OFF" time $\bar{E}_1, E_2$ or $S_n$ to $V_{os}$		21	23	ns
C <sub>I</sub>	input capacitance		3.5	3.5	pF
C <sub>PD</sub>	power dissipation capacitance per switch	notes 1 and 2	25	25	pF
C <sub>S</sub>	max. switch capacitance independent (Y) common (Z)		5 25	5 25	pF pF

$V_{EE} = GND = 0\text{ V}$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $t_f = t_r = 6\text{ ns}$

## Notes

1. CPD is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation ( $P_D$  in  $\mu\text{W}$ ):

$$P_D = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_i + \sum \{(C_L + C_S) \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o\} \text{ where:}$$

$f_i$  = input frequency in MHz

$C_L$  = output load capacitance in pF

$f_o$  = output frequency in MHz

$C_S$  = max. switch capacitance in pF

$\sum \{(C_L + C_S) \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o\}$  = sum of outputs

$V_{CC}$  = supply voltage in V

2. For HC the condition is  $V_I = GND$  to  $V_{CC}$

For HCT the condition is  $V_I = GND$  to  $V_{CC} - 1.5\text{ V}$

## PACKAGE OUTLINES

20-lead DIL; plastic (SOT146).  
20-lead mini-pack; plastic (SO20; SOT163A).

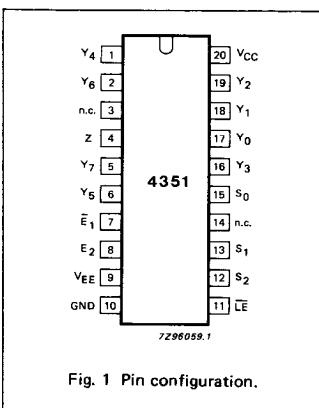


Fig. 1 Pin configuration.

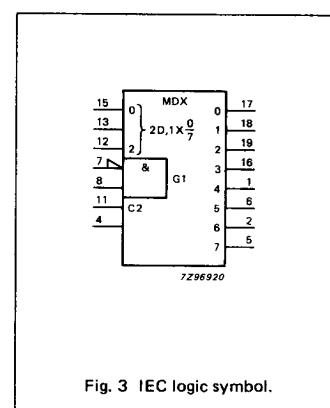
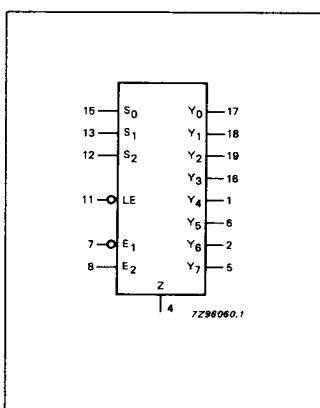


Fig. 3 IEC logic symbol.

**PIN DESCRIPTION**

PIN NO.	SYMBOL	NAME AND FUNCTION
4	Z	common
3, 14	n.c.	not connected
7	$\bar{E}_1$	enable input (active LOW)
8	$E_2$	enable input (active HIGH)
9	$V_{EE}$	negative supply voltage
10	GND	ground (0 V)
11	$\bar{L}E$	latch enable input (active LOW)
15, 13, 12	$S_0$ to $S_2$	select inputs
17, 18, 19, 16, 1, 6, 2, 5	$Y_0$ to $Y_7$	independent inputs/outputs
20	$V_{CC}$	positive supply voltage

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

$V_{CC}$  and GND are the supply voltage pins for the digital control inputs ( $S_0$  to  $S_2$ ,  $\bar{L}E$ ,  $E_1$  and  $E_2$ ). The  $V_{CC}$  to GND ranges are 2.0 to 10.0 V for HC and 4.5 to 5.5 V for HCT. The analog inputs/outputs ( $Y_0$  to  $Y_7$ , and Z) can swing between  $V_{CC}$  as a positive limit and  $V_{EE}$  as a negative limit.  $V_{CC} - V_{EE}$  may not exceed 10.0 V. For operation as a digital multiplexer/demultiplexer,  $V_{EE}$  is connected to GND (typically ground).

**FUNCTION TABLE**

INPUTS						CHANNEL ON
$\bar{E}_1$	$E_2$	$\bar{L}E$	$S_2$	$S_1$	$S_0$	
H	X	X	X	X	X	none
X	L	X	X	X	X	none
L	H	H	L	L	L	$Y_0$
L	H	H	L	L	H	$Y_1$
L	H	H	L	H	L	$Y_2$
L	H	H	L	H	H	$Y_3$
L	H	H	H	L	L	$Y_4$
L	H	H	H	L	H	$Y_5$
L	H	H	H	H	L	$Y_6$
L	H	H	H	H	H	$Y_7$
L	H	L	X	X	X	*
X	X	↓	X	X	X	**

H = HIGH voltage level

\* Last selected channel "ON".

L = LOW voltage level

\*\* Selected channels latched.

X = don't care

↓ = HIGH-to-LOW  $\bar{L}E$  transition**APPLICATIONS**

- Analog multiplexing and demultiplexing
- Digital multiplexing and demultiplexing
- Signal gating

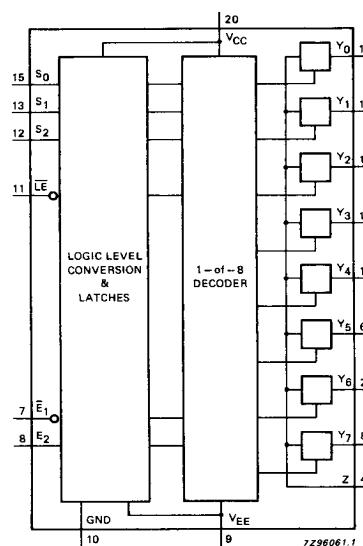


Fig. 4 Functional diagram.

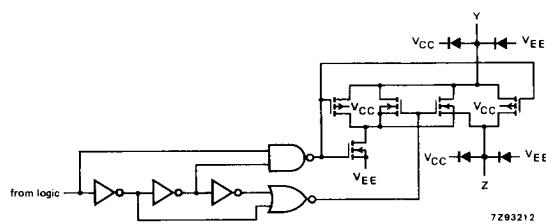


Fig. 5 Schematic diagram (one switch).

**RATINGS**

Limiting values in accordance with the Absolute Maximum System (IEC 134)

Voltages are referenced to  $V_{EE}$  = GND (ground = 0 V)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT	CONDITIONS
$V_{CC}$	DC supply voltage	-0.5	+11.0	V	
$\pm I_{IK}$	DC digital input diode current		20	mA	for $V_I < -0.5$ V or $V_I > V_{CC} + 0.5$ V
$\pm I_{SK}$	DC switch diode current		20	mA	for $V_S < -0.5$ V or $V_S > V_{CC} + 0.5$ V
$\pm I_S$	DC switch current		25	mA	for $-0.5$ V < $V_S$ < $V_{CC} + 0.5$ V
$\pm I_{EE}$	DC $V_{EE}$ current		20	mA	
$\pm I_{CC}$ $\pm I_{GND}$	DC $V_{CC}$ or GND current		50	mA	
$T_{stg}$	storage temperature range	-65	+150	°C	
$P_{tot}$	power dissipation per package				for temperature range: -40 to +125 °C 74HC/HCT
	plastic DIL		750	mW	above +70 °C: derate linearly with 12 mW/K
	plastic mini-pack (SO)		500	mW	above +70 °C: derate linearly with 8 mW/K
$P_S$	power dissipation per switch		100	mW	

**Note to ratings**

To avoid drawing  $V_{CC}$  current out of terminal Z, when switch current flows in terminals  $Y_N$ , the voltage drop across the bidirectional switch must not exceed 0.4 V. If the switch current flows into terminal Z, no  $V_{CC}$  current will flow out of terminals  $Y_N$ . In this case there is no limit for the voltage drop across the switch, but the voltages at  $Y_N$  and Z may not exceed  $V_{CC}$  or  $V_{EE}$ .

**RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	74HC			74HCT			UNIT	CONDITIONS
		min.	typ.	max.	min.	typ.	max.		
$V_{CC}$	DC supply voltage $V_{CC}$ -GND	2.0	5.0	10.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	V	see Figs 6 and 7
$V_{CC}$	DC supply voltage $V_{CC}$ - $V_{EE}$	2.0	5.0	10.0	2.0	5.0	10.0	V	see Figs 6 and 7
$V_I$	DC input voltage range	GND		$V_{CC}$	GND		$V_{CC}$	V	
$V_S$	DC switch voltage range	$V_{EE}$		$V_{CC}$	$V_{EE}$		$V_{CC}$	V	
$T_{amb}$	operating ambient temperature range	-40		+85	-40		+85	°C	see DC and AC CHARACTERISTICS
$T_{amb}$	operating ambient temperature range	-40		+125	-40		+125	°C	
$t_r, t_f$	input rise and fall times		6.0	1000 500 400 250		6.0	500	ns	$V_{CC} = 2.0$ V $V_{CC} = 4.5$ V $V_{CC} = 6.0$ V $V_{CC} = 10.0$ V

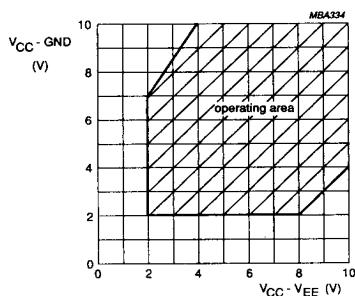


Fig. 6 Guaranteed operating area as a function of the supply voltages for 74HC4351.

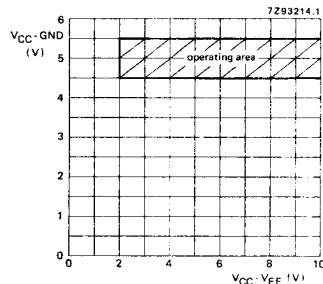


Fig. 7 Guaranteed operating area as a function of the supply voltages for 74HCT4351.

**DC CHARACTERISTICS FOR 74HC/HCT**For 74HC:  $V_{CC} - GND$  or  $V_{CC} - V_{EE}$  = 2.0, 4.5, 6.0 and 9.0 VFor 74HCT:  $V_{CC} - GND$  = 4.5 and 5.5 V;  $V_{CC} - V_{EE}$  = 2.0, 4.5, 6.0 and 9.0 V

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	T <sub>amb</sub> (°C)						UNIT	TEST CONDITIONS										
		74HC/HCT							V <sub>CC</sub> V	V <sub>EE</sub> V	I <sub>S</sub> μA	V <sub>IS</sub>	V <sub>I</sub>						
		+25		-40 to +85		-40 to +125													
		min.	typ.	max.	min.	max.	min.												
R <sub>ON</sub>	ON resistance (rail)	— 100 90 70	— 180 160 130		— 225 200 165		— 270 240 195	Ω Ω Ω Ω	2.0 4.5 6.0 4.5	0 0 0 -4.5	100 1000 1000 1000	V <sub>CC</sub> to V <sub>EE</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>						
R <sub>ON</sub>	ON resistance (rail)	150 80 70 60	— 140 120 105		— 175 150 130		— 210 180 160	Ω Ω Ω Ω	2.0 4.5 6.0 4.5	0 0 0 -4.5	100 1000 1000 1000	V <sub>EE</sub>	V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>						
R <sub>ON</sub>	ON resistance (rail)	150 90 80 65	— 160 140 120		— 200 175 150		— 240 210 180	Ω Ω Ω Ω	2.0 4.5 6.0 4.5	0 0 0 -4.5	100 1000 1000 1000	V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>						
ΔR <sub>ON</sub>	maximum ΔR <sub>ON</sub> resistance between any two channels	— 9 8 6						Ω Ω Ω Ω	2.0 4.5 6.0 4.5	0 0 0 -4.5		V <sub>CC</sub> to V <sub>EE</sub>	V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>						

**Notes to DC characteristics**

1. At supply voltages ( $V_{CC} - V_{EE}$ ) approaching 2.0 V the analog switch ON-resistance becomes extremely non-linear. There it is recommended that these devices be used to transmit digital signals only, when using these supply voltages.  
 2. For test circuit measuring R<sub>ON</sub> see Fig. 8.

**DC CHARACTERISTICS FOR 74HC**

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	$T_{amb}$ (°C)						UNIT	TEST CONDITIONS							
		74HC							V <sub>CC</sub> V	V <sub>EE</sub> V	V <sub>I</sub>	OTHER				
		+25			−40 to +85		−40 to +125									
		min.	typ.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.								
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH level input voltage	1.5 3.15 4.2 6.3	1.2 2.4 3.2 4.7		1.5 3.15 4.2 6.3		1.5 3.15 4.2 6.3		V	2.0 4.5 6.0 9.0						
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW level input voltage		0.8 2.1 2.8 4.3	0.5 1.35 1.8 2.7		0.5 1.35 1.8 2.7		0.5 1.35 1.8 2.7	V	2.0 4.5 6.0 9.0						
$\pm I_l$	input leakage current			0.1 0.2		1.0 2.0		1.0 2.0	$\mu A$	6.0 10.0	0 0	V <sub>CC</sub> or GND				
$\pm I_S$	analog switch OFF-state current per channel			0.1		1.0		1.0	$\mu A$	10.0	0	V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>	$ I_S  = V_{CC} - V_{EE}$ (see Fig. 10)			
$\pm I_S$	analog switch OFF-state current all channels			0.4		4.0		4.0	$\mu A$	10.0	0	V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>	$ I_S  = V_{CC} - V_{EE}$ (see Fig. 10)			
$\pm I_S$	analog switch ON-state current			0.4		4.0		4.0	$\mu A$	10.0	0	V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>	$ I_S  = V_{CC} - V_{EE}$ (see Fig. 11)			
I <sub>CC</sub>	quiescent supply current			8.0 16.0		80.0 160.0		160.0 320.0	$\mu A$	6.0 10.0	0 0	V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	$I_{CC} = V_{EE}$ or $V_{CC}$ : $V_{os} = V_{CC}$ or $V_{EE}$			

## AC CHARACTERISTICS FOR 74HC

GND = 0 V;  $t_r = t_f = 6$  ns;  $C_L = 50$  pF

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	T <sub>amb</sub> (°C)							UNIT	TEST CONDITIONS						
		74HC								V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>EE</sub>	OTHER				
		+25			-40 to +85		-40 to +125									
		min.	typ.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.								
t <sub>PHL</sub> / t <sub>PLH</sub>	propagation delay V <sub>is</sub> to V <sub>os</sub>	14 5 4 4	60 12 10 8		75 15 13 10		90 18 15 12		ns	2.0 4.5 6.0 4.5	0 0 0 -4.5	R <sub>L</sub> = ∞; C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF (see Fig. 17)				
t <sub>PZH</sub> / t <sub>PZL</sub>	turn "ON" time E <sub>1</sub> to V <sub>os</sub>	85 31 25 28	300 60 51 55		375 75 64 69		450 90 77 83		ns	2.0 4.5 6.0 4.5	0 0 0 -4.5	R <sub>L</sub> = 1 kΩ; C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF (see Fig. 18)				
t <sub>PZH</sub> / t <sub>PZL</sub>	turn "ON" time E <sub>2</sub> to V <sub>os</sub>	85 31 25 25	300 60 51 55		375 75 64 69		450 90 77 83		ns	2.0 4.5 6.0 4.5	0 0 0 -4.5	R <sub>L</sub> = 1 kΩ; C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF (see Fig. 18)				
t <sub>PZH</sub> / t <sub>PZL</sub>	turn "ON" time L <sub>E</sub> to V <sub>os</sub>	91 33 26 27	300 60 51 55		375 75 64 69		450 90 77 83		ns	2.0 4.5 6.0 4.5	0 0 0 -4.5	R <sub>L</sub> = 1 kΩ; C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF (see Fig. 18)				
t <sub>PZH</sub> / t <sub>PZL</sub>	turn "ON" time S <sub>n</sub> to V <sub>os</sub>	88 32 26 25	300 60 51 50		375 75 64 63		450 90 77 75		ns	2.0 4.5 6.0 4.5	0 0 0 -4.5	R <sub>L</sub> = 1 kΩ; C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF (see Fig. 18)				
t <sub>PHZ</sub> / t <sub>PLZ</sub>	turn "OFF" time E <sub>1</sub> to V <sub>os</sub>	69 25 20 20	250 50 43 40		315 63 54 50		375 75 64 60		ns	2.0 4.5 6.0 4.5	0 0 0 -4.5	R <sub>L</sub> = 1 kΩ; C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF (see Fig. 18)				
t <sub>PHZ</sub> / t <sub>PLZ</sub>	turn "OFF" time E <sub>2</sub> to V <sub>os</sub>	72 26 21 19	250 50 43 40		315 63 54 50		375 75 64 60		ns	2.0 4.5 6.0 4.5	0 0 0 -4.5	R <sub>L</sub> = 1 kΩ; C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF (see Fig. 18)				
t <sub>PHZ</sub> / t <sub>PLZ</sub>	turn "OFF" time L <sub>E</sub> to V <sub>os</sub>	83 30 24 26	275 55 47 45		345 69 59 56		415 83 71 68		ns	2.0 4.5 6.0 4.5	0 0 0 -4.5	R <sub>L</sub> = 1 kΩ; C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF (see Fig. 18)				
t <sub>PHZ</sub> / t <sub>PLZ</sub>	turn "OFF" time S <sub>n</sub> to V <sub>os</sub>	80 29 23 24	275 55 47 48		345 69 59 60		415 83 71 72		ns	2.0 4.5 6.0 4.5	0 0 0 -4.5	R <sub>L</sub> = 1 kΩ; C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF (see Fig. 18)				
t <sub>su</sub>	set-up time S <sub>n</sub> to L <sub>E</sub>	60 12 10 18	17 6 5 9		75 15 13 23		90 18 15 27		ns	2.0 4.5 6.0 4.5	0 0 0 -4.5	R <sub>L</sub> = 1 kΩ; C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF (see Fig. 19)				
t <sub>h</sub>	hold time S <sub>n</sub> to L <sub>E</sub>	5 5 5 5	-8 -3 -2 -4		5 5 5 5		5 5 5 5		ns	2.0 4.5 6.0 4.5	0 0 0 -4.5	R <sub>L</sub> = 1 kΩ; C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF (see Fig. 19)				
t <sub>w</sub>	L <sub>E</sub> minimum pulse width HIGH	100 20 17 25	11 1 3 7		125 25 21 31		150 30 26 38		ns	2.0 4.5 6.0 4.5	0 0 0 -4.5	R <sub>L</sub> = 1 kΩ; C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF (see Fig. 19)				

**DC CHARACTERISTICS FOR 74HCT**

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	T <sub>amb</sub> (°C)						UNIT	TEST CONDITIONS							
		74HCT							V <sub>CC</sub> V	V <sub>EE</sub> V	V <sub>I</sub>	OTHER				
		+25			−40 to +85		−40 to +125									
		min.	typ.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.								
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH level input voltage	2.0	1.6		2.0		2.0		V	4.5 to 5.5						
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW level input voltage		1.2	0.8		0.8		0.8	V	4.5 to 5.5						
±I <sub>I</sub>	input leakage current			0.1		1.0		1.0	μA	5.5	0	V <sub>CC</sub> or GND				
±I <sub>S</sub>	analog switch OFF-state current per channel			0.1		1.0		1.0	μA	10.0	0	V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>	I <sub>VS</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> − V <sub>EE</sub> (see Fig. 10)			
±I <sub>S</sub>	analog switch OFF-state current all channels			0.4		4.0		4.0	μA	10.0	0	V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>	I <sub>VS</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> − V <sub>EE</sub> (see Fig. 10)			
±I <sub>S</sub>	analog switch ON-state current			0.4		4.0		4.0	μA	10.0	0	V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>	I <sub>VS</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> − V <sub>EE</sub> (see Fig. 11)			
I <sub>CC</sub>	quiescent supply current			8.0 16.0		80.0 160.0		160.0 320.0	μA	5.5 5.0	0 −5.0	V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	V <sub>is</sub> = V <sub>EE</sub> or V <sub>CC</sub> ; V <sub>os</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or V <sub>EE</sub>			
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>	additional quiescent supply current per input pin for unit load coefficient is 1 (note 1)		100	360		450		490	μA	4.5 to 5.5	0	V <sub>CC</sub> − 2.1V	other inputs at V <sub>CC</sub> or GND			

**Note to HCT types**

- The value of additional quiescent supply current ( $\Delta I_{CC}$ ) for a unit load of 1 is given here.  
To determine  $\Delta I_{CC}$  per input, multiply this value by the unit load coefficient shown in the table below.

INPUT	UNIT LOAD COEFFICIENT
E <sub>1</sub> , E <sub>2</sub>	0.50
S <sub>n</sub>	0.50
LE	1.5

## AC CHARACTERISTICS FOR 74HCT

GND = 0 V;  $t_r = t_f = 6$  ns;  $C_L = 50$  pF

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	$T_{amb}$ ( $^{\circ}$ C)						UNIT	TEST CONDITIONS					
		74HCT							V <sub>CC</sub> V	V <sub>EE</sub> V	OTHER			
		+25		-40 to +85		-40 to +125								
		min.	typ.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.						
$t_{PHL}/t_{PLH}$	propagation delay $V_{ls}$ to $V_{os}$	6 4	12 8		15 10		18 12		ns	4.5 4.5	0 -4.5	$R_L = \infty$ ; $C_L = 50$ pF (see Fig. 17)		
$t_{PZH}/t_{PZL}$	turn "ON" time $\bar{E}_1$ to $V_{os}$	40 31	75 60		94 75		113 90		ns	4.5 4.5	0 -4.5	$R_L = 1$ k $\Omega$ ; $C_L = 50$ pF (see Fig. 18)		
$t_{PZH}/t_{PZL}$	turn "ON" time $E_2$ to $V_{os}$	35 26	70 50		88 63		105 75		ns	4.5 4.5	0 -4.5	$R_L = 1$ k $\Omega$ ; $C_L = 50$ pF (see Fig. 18)		
$t_{PZH}/t_{PZL}$	turn "ON" time $\bar{E}$ to $V_{os}$	42 37	75 60		94 75		113 90		ns	4.5 4.5	0 -4.5	$R_L = 1$ k $\Omega$ ; $C_L = 50$ pF (see Fig. 18)		
$t_{PZH}/t_{PZL}$	turn "ON" time $S_n$ to $V_{os}$	39 30	75 60		94 75		113 90		ns	4.5 4.5	0 -4.5	$R_L = 1$ k $\Omega$ ; $C_L = 50$ pF (see Fig. 18)		
$t_{PHZ}/t_{PLZ}$	turn "OFF" time $\bar{E}_1$ to $V_{os}$	27 20	55 40		69 50		83 60		ns	4.5 4.5	0 -4.5	$R_L = 1$ k $\Omega$ ; $C_L = 50$ pF (see Fig. 18)		
$t_{PHZ}/t_{PLZ}$	turn "OFF" time $E_2$ to $V_{os}$	32 26	60 50		75 63		90 75		ns	4.5 4.5	0 -4.5	$R_L = 1$ k $\Omega$ ; $C_L = 50$ pF (see Fig. 18)		
$t_{PHZ}/t_{PLZ}$	turn "OFF" time $\bar{E}$ to $V_{os}$	33 30	60 55		75 69		90 83		ns	4.5 4.5	0 -4.5	$R_L = 1$ k $\Omega$ ; $C_L = 50$ pF (see Fig. 18)		
$t_{PHZ}/t_{PLZ}$	turn "OFF" time $S_n$ to $V_{os}$	33 29	65 55		81 69		98 83		ns	4.5 4.5	0 -4.5	$R_L = 1$ k $\Omega$ ; $C_L = 50$ pF (see Fig. 18)		
$t_{su}$	set-up time $S_n$ to $\bar{E}$	12 14	6 7		15 18		18 21		ns	4.5 4.5	0 -4.5	$R_L = 1$ k $\Omega$ ; $C_L = 50$ pF (see Fig. 19)		
$t_h$	hold time $S_n$ to $\bar{E}$	5 5	-1 -2		5 5		5 5		ns	4.5 4.5	0 -4.5	$R_L = 1$ k $\Omega$ ; $C_L = 50$ pF (see Fig. 19)		
$t_W$	$\bar{E}$ minimum pulse width HIGH	25 25	13 13		31 31		38 38		ns	4.5 4.5	0 -4.5	$R_L = 1$ k $\Omega$ ; $C_L = 50$ pF (see Fig. 19)		

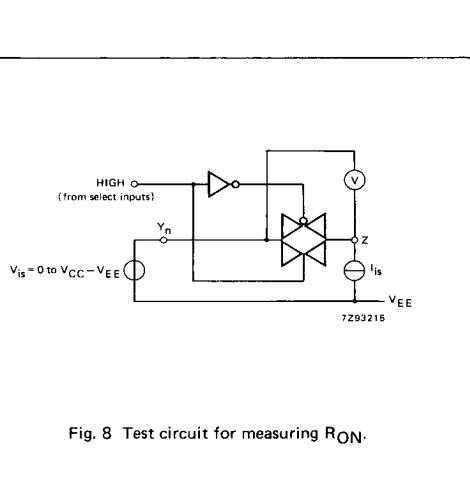


Fig. 8 Test circuit for measuring  $R_{ON}$ .

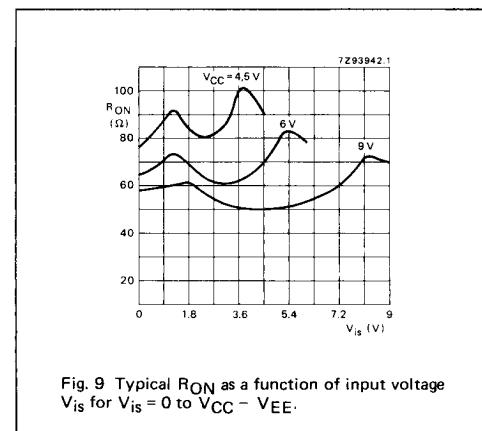


Fig. 9 Typical  $R_{ON}$  as a function of input voltage  $V_{IS}$  for  $V_{IS} = 0$  to  $V_{CC} - V_{EE}$ .

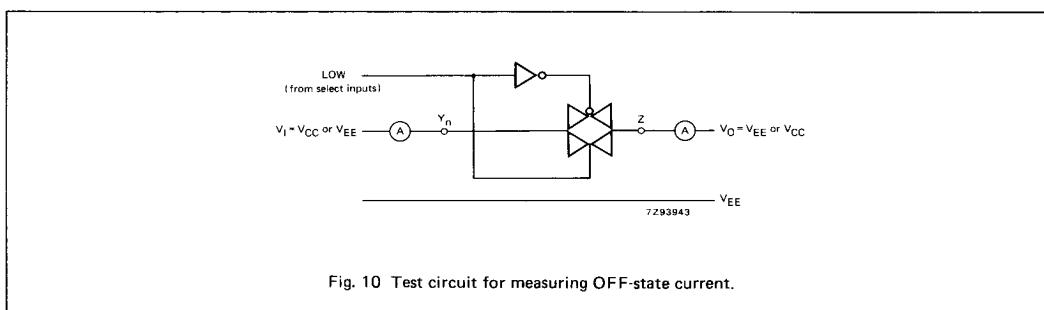


Fig. 10 Test circuit for measuring OFF-state current.

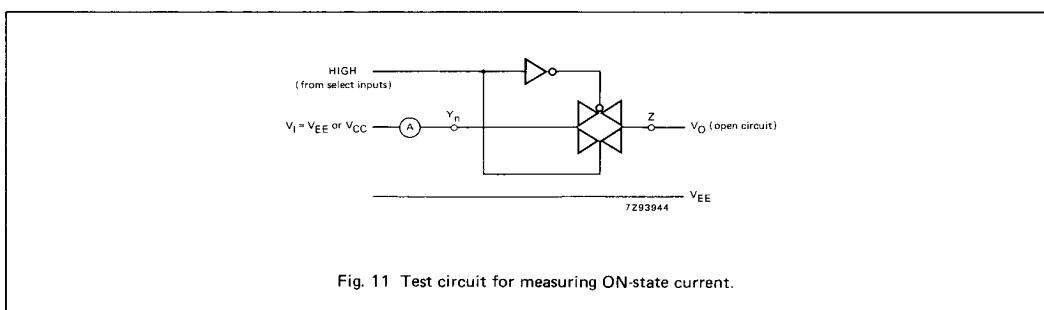


Fig. 11 Test circuit for measuring ON-state current.

## ADDITIONAL AC CHARACTERISTICS FOR 74HC/HCT

Recommended conditions and typical values

GND = 0 V; Tamb = 25 °C

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	typ.	UNIT	V <sub>CC</sub> V	V <sub>EE</sub> V	V <sub>IS(p-p)</sub> V	CONDITIONS
	sine-wave distortion f = 1 kHz	0.04 0.02	% %	2.25 4.5	-2.25 -4.5	4.0 8.0	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 kΩ; C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF (see Fig. 14)
	sine-wave distortion f = 10 kHz	0.12 0.06	% %	2.25 4.5	-2.25 -4.5	4.0 8.0	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 kΩ; C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF (see Fig. 14)
	switch "OFF" signal feed-through	-50 -50	dB dB	2.25 4.5	-2.25 -4.5	note 1	R <sub>L</sub> = 600 Ω; C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF (see Figs 12 and 15)
V <sub>(p-p)</sub>	crosstalk voltage between control and any switch (peak-to-peak value)	120 220	mV mV	4.5 4.5	0 -4.5		R <sub>L</sub> = 600 Ω; C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF; f = 1 MHz (E <sub>1</sub> , E <sub>2</sub> or S <sub>n</sub> , square-wave between V <sub>CC</sub> and GND, t <sub>r</sub> = t <sub>f</sub> = 6 ns) (see Fig. 16)
f <sub>max</sub>	minimum frequency response (-3dB)	160 170	MHz MHz	2.25 4.5	-2.25 -4.5	note 2	R <sub>L</sub> = 50 Ω; C <sub>L</sub> = 10 pF (see Figs 13 and 14)
C <sub>S</sub>	maximum switch capacitance independent (Y) common (Z)	5 25	pF pF				

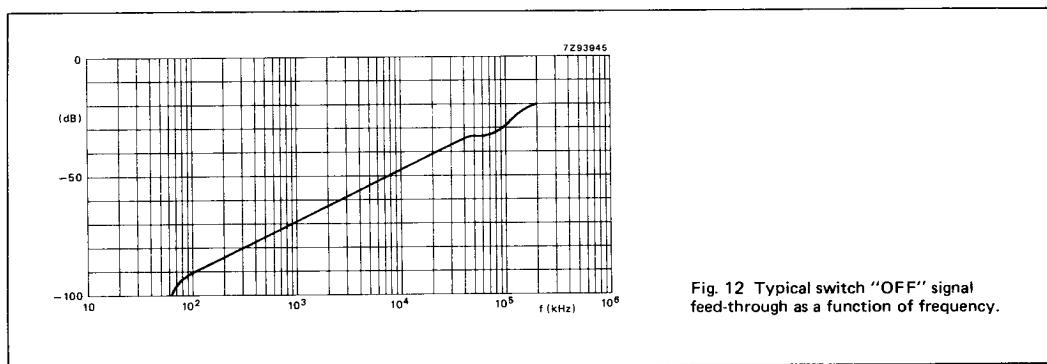
## Notes to AC characteristics

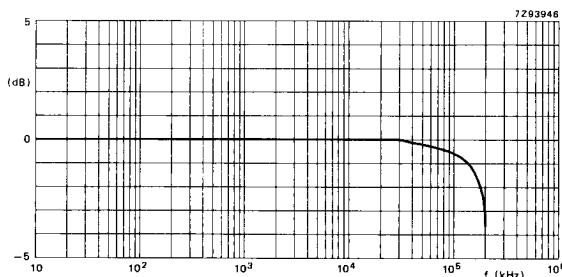
## General note

V<sub>IS</sub> is the input voltage at a Y<sub>n</sub> or Z terminal, whichever is assigned as an input.V<sub>OS</sub> is the output voltage at a Y<sub>n</sub> or Z terminal, whichever is assigned as an output.

## Notes

1. Adjust input voltage V<sub>IS</sub> to 0 dBm level (0 dBm = 1 mW into 600 Ω).
2. Adjust input voltage V<sub>IS</sub> to 0 dBm level at V<sub>OS</sub> for 1 MHz (0 dBm = 1 mW into 50 Ω).



**Note to Figs 12 and 13**

Test conditions:

$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$ ;  $GND = 0 \text{ V}$ ;  $V_{EE} = -4.5 \text{ V}$ ;  
 $R_L = 50 \Omega$ ;  $R_{\text{source}} = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ .

Fig. 13 Typical frequency response.

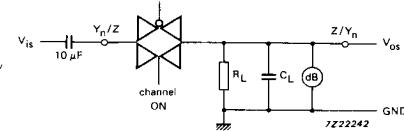


Fig. 14 Test circuit for measuring sine-wave distortion and minimum frequency response.

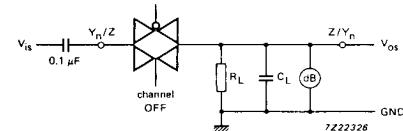


Fig. 15 Test circuit for measuring switch "OFF" signal feed-through.

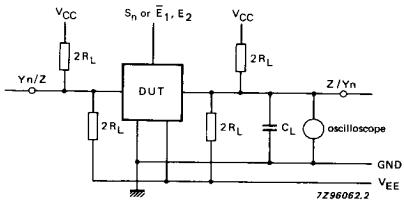
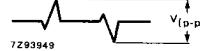


Fig. 16 Test circuit for measuring crosstalk between control and any switch.

**Note to Fig. 16**The crosstalk is defined as follows  
(oscilloscope output):

## AC WAVEFORMS

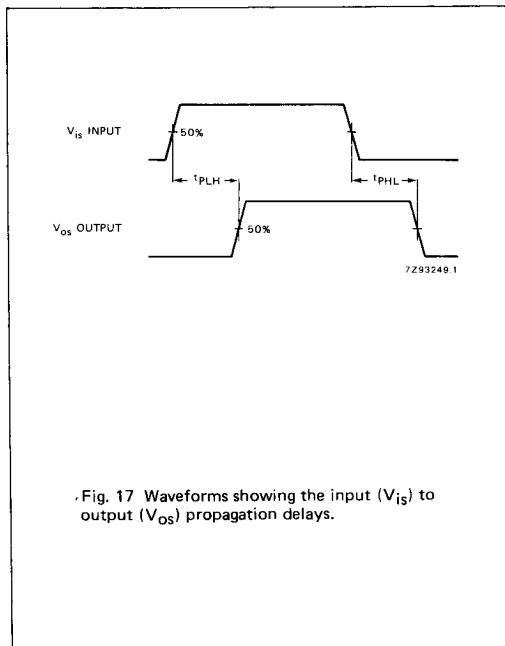


Fig. 17 Waveforms showing the input ( $V_{is}$ ) to output ( $V_{os}$ ) propagation delays.

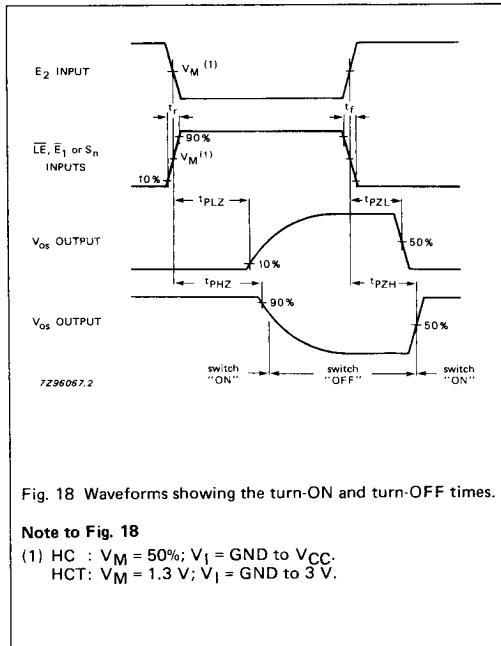


Fig. 18 Waveforms showing the turn-ON and turn-OFF times.

Note to Fig. 18

(1) HC :  $V_M = 50\%$ ;  $V_I = \text{GND to } V_{CC}$   
HCT:  $V_M = 1.3 \text{ V}$ ;  $V_I = \text{GND to } 3 \text{ V}$ .

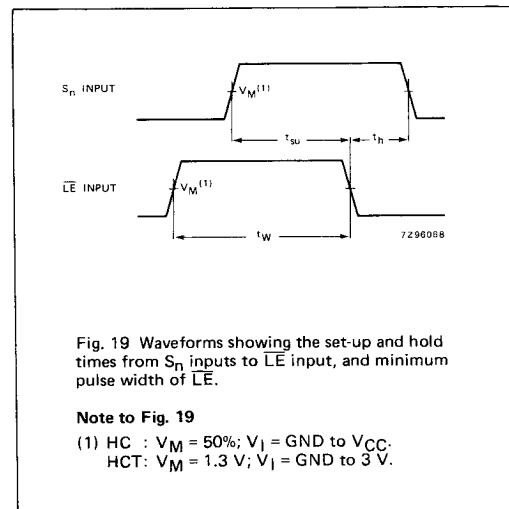


Fig. 19 Waveforms showing the set-up and hold times from  $S_n$  inputs to  $\overline{LE}$  input, and minimum pulse width of  $\overline{LE}$ .

Note to Fig. 19

(1) HC :  $V_M = 50\%$ ;  $V_I = \text{GND to } V_{CC}$   
HCT:  $V_M = 1.3 \text{ V}$ ;  $V_I = \text{GND to } 3 \text{ V}$ .

## TEST CIRCUIT AND WAVEFORMS

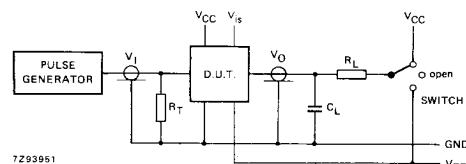


Fig. 20 Test circuit for measuring AC performance.

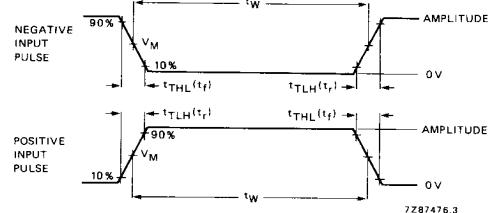


Fig. 21 Input pulse definitions.

## Conditions

TEST	SWITCH	$V_{IS}$
$t_{PZH}$	$V_{EE}$	$V_{CC}$
$t_{PLZ}$	$V_{CC}$	$V_{EE}$
$t_{PHZ}$	$V_{EE}$	$V_{CC}$
$t_{PLZ}$	$V_{CC}$	$V_{EE}$ pulse
others	open	

FAMILY	AMPLITUDE	$V_M$	$t_r; t_f$	
			$f_{max};$ PULSE WIDTH	OTHER
74HC 74HCT	$V_{CC}$ 3.0 V	50% 1.3 V	$< 2$ ns $< 2$ ns	6 ns 6 ns

Definitions for Figs 20 and 21:

$C_L$  = load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance (see AC CHARACTERISTICS for values).

$R_T$  = termination resistance should be equal to the output impedance  $Z_O$  of the pulse generator.

$t_r = t_f = 6$  ns; when measuring  $f_{max}$ , there is no constraint on  $t_r, t_f$  with 50% duty factor.