

74HC4016

Quad single-pole single-throw analog switch

Rev. 3 — 12 December 2016

Product data sheet

1. General description

The 74HC4016 is a quad single pole, single throw analog switch. Each switch features two input/output terminals (nY and nZ) and an active HIGH enable input (nE). When nE is LOW, the analog switch is turned off. Inputs include clamp diodes. This enables the use of current limiting resistors to interface inputs to voltages in excess of V_{CC} .

2. Features and benefits

- Input levels nE inputs:
 - ◆ For 74HC4016: CMOS level
- Typical 'break before make' built-in
- Low ON resistance:
 - ◆ 160 Ω (typical) at $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$
 - ◆ 120 Ω (typical) at $V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$
 - ◆ 85 Ω (typical) at $V_{CC} = 9.0\text{ V}$
- Specified in compliance with JEDEC standard no. 7A
- ESD protection:
 - ◆ HBM JESD22-A114F exceeds 2000 V
 - ◆ MM JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V
- Specified from $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

3. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

| Type number | Package | | | |
|-------------|---|---------|--|----------|
| | Temperature range | Name | Description | Version |
| 74HC4016D | $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ | SO14 | plastic small outline package; 14 leads; body width 3.9 mm | SOT108-1 |
| 74HC4016PW | $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ | TSSOP14 | plastic thin shrink small outline package; 14 leads; body width 4.4 mm | SOT402-1 |

4. Functional diagram



Fig 1. Logic symbol

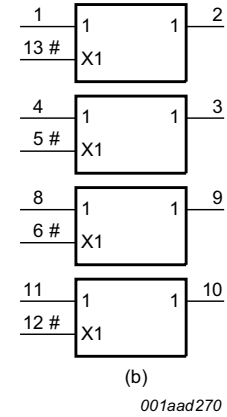
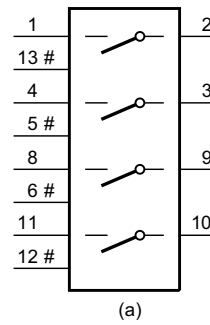


Fig 2. IEC logic symbol

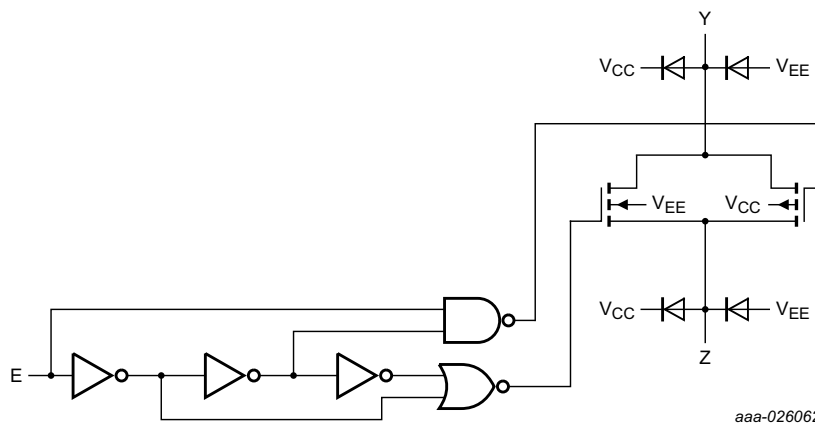
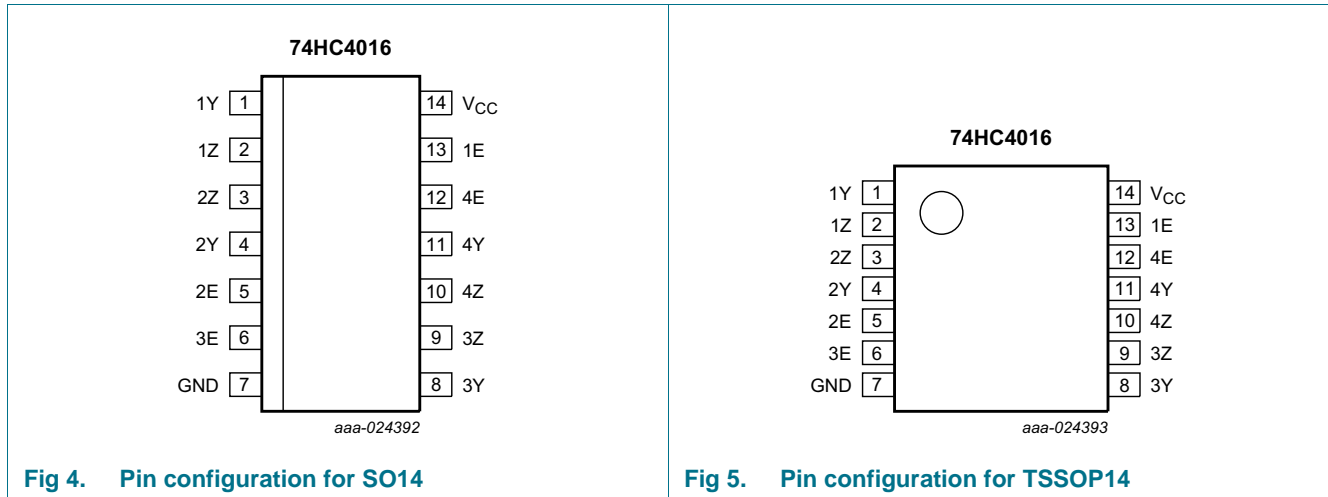


Fig 3. Schematic diagram (one switch)

5. Pinning information

5.1 Pinning



5.2 Pin description

Table 2. Pin description

| Symbol | Pin | Description |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| 1Z, 2Z, 3Z, 4Z | 2, 3, 9, 10 | independent input or output |
| 1Y, 2Y, 3Y, 4Y | 1, 4, 8, 11 | independent input or output |
| GND | 7 | ground (0 V) |
| 1E, 2E, 3E, 4E | 13, 5, 6, 12 | enable input (active HIGH) |
| V _{CC} | 14 | supply voltage |

6. Functional description

Table 3. Function table^[1]

| Input nE | Switch |
|----------|--------|
| L | OFF |
| H | ON |

[1] H = HIGH voltage level;
L = LOW voltage level.

7. Limiting values

Table 4. Limiting values

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Max | Unit |
|-----------|-------------------------|--|------|----------|------|
| V_{CC} | supply voltage | | -0.5 | +11.0 | V |
| I_{IK} | input clamping current | $V_I < -0.5\text{ V}$ or $V_I > V_{CC} + 0.5\text{ V}$ | - | ± 20 | mA |
| I_{SK} | switch clamping current | $V_{SW} < -0.5\text{ V}$ or $V_{SW} > V_{CC} + 0.5\text{ V}$ | - | ± 20 | mA |
| I_{SW} | switch current | $V_{SW} = -0.5\text{ V}$ to $V_{CC} + 0.5\text{ V}$ [1] | - | ± 25 | mA |
| I_{CC} | supply current | | - | +50 | mA |
| I_{GND} | ground current | | -50 | - | mA |
| T_{stg} | storage temperature | | -65 | +150 | °C |
| P_{tot} | total power dissipation | $T_{amb} = -40\text{ °C}$ to $+125\text{ °C}$ [2] | | | |
| | | SO14 and TSSOP14 packages | - | 500 | mW |
| P | power dissipation | per switch | - | 100 | mW |

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

[2] For SO14 package: P_{tot} derates linearly with 8 mW/K above 70 °C.
For TSSOP14 packages: P_{tot} derates linearly with 5.5 mW/K above 60 °C.

8. Recommended operating conditions

Table 5. Recommended operating conditions

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|------|----------|------|
| V_{CC} | supply voltage | | 2.0 | 5.0 | 10.0 | V |
| V_I | input voltage | | GND | - | V_{CC} | V |
| V_{SW} | switch voltage | | GND | - | V_{CC} | V |
| T_{amb} | ambient temperature | | -40 | +25 | +125 | °C |
| $\Delta t/\Delta V$ | input transition rise and fall rate | $V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$ | - | - | 625 | ns/V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ | - | 1.67 | 139 | ns/V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$ | - | - | 83 | ns/V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 10.0\text{ V}$ | - | - | 35 | ns/V |

9. Static characteristics

Table 6. R_{ON} resistance per switch

$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; for test circuit see [Figure 6](#).

V_{is} is the input voltage at a nY or nZ terminal, whichever is assigned as an input.

V_{os} is the output voltage at a nY or nZ terminal, whichever is assigned as an output.

For 74HC4016: $V_{CC} - GND = 2.0\text{ V}, 4.5\text{ V}, 6.0\text{ V}$ and 9.0 V .

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | +25 °C | | −40 °C to +85 °C | | −40 °C to +125 °C | | Unit |
|-----------------|---|---|--------|-----|------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|----------|
| | | | Typ | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | |
| $R_{ON(peak)}$ | ON resistance (peak) | $V_{is} = V_{CC}$ to GND | | | | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}; I_{SW} = 0.1\text{ mA}$ [1] | - | - | - | - | - | - | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}; I_{SW} = 1\text{ mA}$ | 160 | 320 | - | 400 | - | 480 | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}; I_{SW} = 1\text{ mA}$ | 120 | 240 | - | 300 | - | 360 | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0\text{ V}; I_{SW} = 1\text{ mA}$ | 85 | 170 | - | 213 | - | 255 | Ω |
| $R_{ON(rail)}$ | ON resistance (rail) | $V_{is} = GND$ | | | | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}; I_{SW} = 0.1\text{ mA}$ [1] | 160 | - | - | - | - | - | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}; I_{SW} = 1\text{ mA}$ | 80 | 160 | - | 200 | - | 240 | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}; I_{SW} = 1\text{ mA}$ | 70 | 140 | - | 175 | - | 210 | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0\text{ V}; I_{SW} = 1\text{ mA}$ | 60 | 120 | - | 150 | - | 180 | Ω |
| | | $V_{is} = V_{CC}$ | | | | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}; I_{SW} = 0.1\text{ mA}$ [1] | 170 | - | - | - | - | - | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}; I_{SW} = 1\text{ mA}$ | 90 | 180 | - | 225 | - | 270 | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}; I_{SW} = 1\text{ mA}$ | 80 | 160 | - | 200 | - | 240 | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0\text{ V}; I_{SW} = 1\text{ mA}$ | 65 | 135 | - | 170 | - | 205 | Ω |
| ΔR_{ON} | ON resistance mismatch between channels | $V_{is} = V_{CC}$ to GND | | | | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$ [1] | - | - | - | - | - | - | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$ | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0\text{ V}$ | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | Ω |

- [1] At supply voltages ($V_{CC} - GND$) approaching 2 V, the analog switch ON resistance becomes extremely non-linear. Therefore it is recommended that these devices be used to transmit digital signals only, when using these supply voltages.

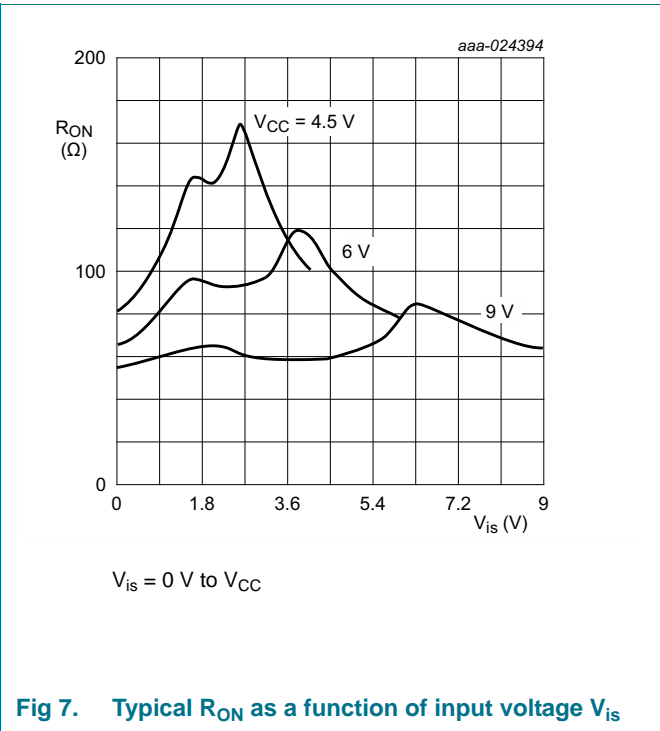
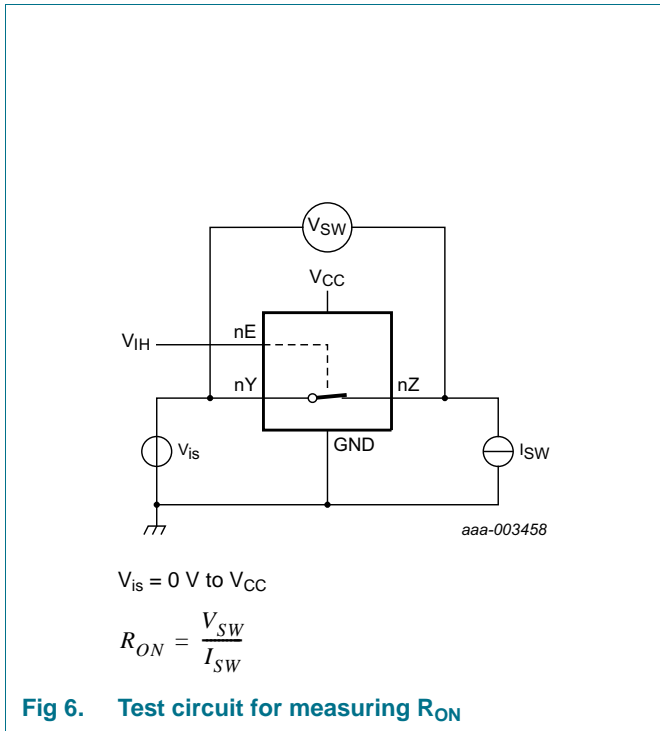


Table 7. Static characteristics

At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

V_{is} is the input voltage at a nY or terminal, whichever is assigned as an input.

V_{os} is the output voltage at a nY or nZ terminal, whichever is assigned as an output.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ ^[1] | Max | Unit |
|--|---------------------------|--|------|--------------------|-----------|---------------|
| $T_{amb} = +25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | | | | | | |
| V_{IH} | HIGH-level input voltage | $V_{CC} = 2.0 \text{ V}$ | 1.5 | 1.2 | - | V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$ | 3.15 | 2.4 | - | V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0 \text{ V}$ | 4.2 | 3.2 | - | V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0 \text{ V}$ | 6.3 | 4.3 | - | V |
| V_{IL} | LOW-level input voltage | $V_{CC} = 2.0 \text{ V}$ | - | 0.8 | 0.5 | V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$ | - | 2.1 | 1.35 | V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0 \text{ V}$ | - | 2.8 | 1.80 | V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0 \text{ V}$ | - | 4.3 | 2.70 | V |
| I_I | input leakage current | $V_I = V_{CC} \text{ or } GND$ | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0 \text{ V}$ | - | - | ± 0.1 | μA |
| | | $V_{CC} = 10.0 \text{ V}$ | - | - | ± 0.2 | μA |
| $I_{S(OFF)}$ | OFF-state leakage current | $V_{CC} = 10.0 \text{ V}; V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}; V_{SW} = V_{CC} - GND$; see Figure 8 | | | | |
| | | per channel | - | - | ± 0.1 | μA |
| $I_{S(ON)}$ | ON-state leakage current | $V_{CC} = 10.0 \text{ V}; V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}; V_{SW} = V_{CC} - GND$; see Figure 9 | - | - | ± 0.1 | μA |

Table 7. Static characteristics

At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

V_{is} is the input voltage at a nY or terminal, whichever is assigned as an input.

V_{os} is the output voltage at a nY or nZ terminal, whichever is assigned as an output.

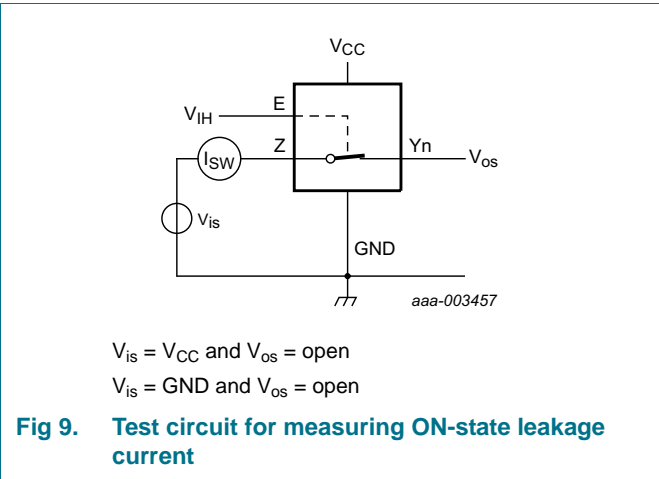
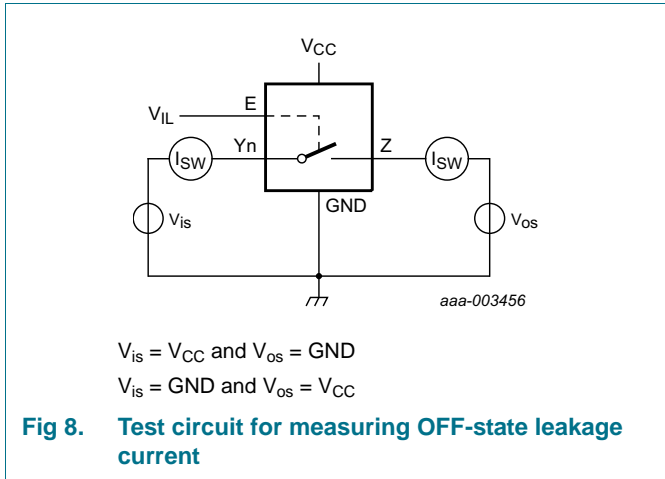
| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ ^[1] | Max | Unit |
|--|---------------------------|--|------|--------------------|-----------|---------|
| I_{CC} | supply current | $V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND; $V_{is} =$ GND or V_{CC} ; $V_{os} = V_{CC}$ or GND | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0$ V | - | - | 2.0 | μ A |
| | | $V_{CC} = 10.0$ V | - | - | 4.0 | μ A |
| C_I | input capacitance | | - | 3.5 | - | pF |
| C_{SW} | switch capacitance | | - | 5 | - | pF |
| $T_{amb} = -40$ °C to $+85$ °C | | | | | | |
| V_{IH} | HIGH-level input voltage | $V_{CC} = 2.0$ V | 1.5 | - | - | V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5$ V | 3.15 | - | - | V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0$ V | 4.2 | - | - | V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0$ V | 6.3 | - | - | V |
| V_{IL} | LOW-level input voltage | $V_{CC} = 2.0$ V | - | - | 0.50 | V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5$ V | - | - | 1.35 | V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0$ V | - | - | 1.80 | V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0$ V | - | - | 2.70 | V |
| I_I | input leakage current | $V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0$ V | - | - | ± 1.0 | μ A |
| | | $V_{CC} = 10.0$ V | - | - | ± 2.0 | μ A |
| $I_{S(OFF)}$ | OFF-state leakage current | $V_{CC} = 10.0$ V; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; $ V_{SW} = V_{CC} - \text{GND}$; see Figure 8 | | | | |
| | | per channel | - | - | ± 1.0 | μ A |
| $I_{S(ON)}$ | ON-state leakage current | $V_{CC} = 10.0$ V; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; $ V_{SW} = V_{CC} - \text{GND}$; see Figure 9 | - | - | ± 1.0 | μ A |
| I_{CC} | supply current | $V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND; $V_{is} =$ GND or V_{CC} ; $V_{os} = V_{CC}$ or GND | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0$ V | - | - | 20.0 | μ A |
| | | $V_{CC} = 10.0$ V | - | - | 40.0 | μ A |
| $T_{amb} = -40$ °C to $+125$ °C | | | | | | |
| V_{IH} | HIGH-level input voltage | $V_{CC} = 2.0$ V | 1.5 | - | - | V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5$ V | 3.15 | - | - | V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0$ V | 4.2 | - | - | V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0$ V | 6.3 | - | - | V |
| V_{IL} | LOW-level input voltage | $V_{CC} = 2.0$ V | - | - | 0.50 | V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5$ V | - | - | 1.35 | V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0$ V | - | - | 1.80 | V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0$ V | - | - | 2.70 | V |
| I_I | input leakage current | $V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0$ V | - | - | ± 1.0 | μ A |
| | | $V_{CC} = 10.0$ V | - | - | ± 2.0 | μ A |

Table 7. Static characteristics

At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).
 V_{is} is the input voltage at a nY or terminal, whichever is assigned as an input.
 V_{os} is the output voltage at a nY or nZ terminal, whichever is assigned as an output.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ ^[1] | Max | Unit |
|--------------|---------------------------|--|-----|--------------------|-----------|---------------|
| $I_{S(OFF)}$ | OFF-state leakage current | $V_{CC} = 10.0\text{ V}$; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; $ V_{SW} = V_{CC} - \text{GND}$; see Figure 8 | | | | |
| | | per channel | - | - | ± 1.0 | μA |
| $I_{S(ON)}$ | ON-state leakage current | $V_{CC} = 10.0\text{ V}$; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; $ V_{SW} = V_{CC} - \text{GND}$; see Figure 9 | - | - | ± 1.0 | μA |
| I_{CC} | supply current | $V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND ; $V_{is} = \text{GND}$ or V_{CC} ; $V_{os} = V_{CC}$ or GND | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$ | - | - | 40 | μA |
| | | $V_{CC} = 10.0\text{ V}$ | - | - | 80 | μA |

[1] Typical values are measured at $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.



10. Dynamic characteristics

Table 8. Dynamic characteristics 74HC4066

$GND = 0\text{ V}$; $t_r = t_f = 6\text{ ns}$; $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$ unless specified otherwise; for test circuit see [Figure 12](#).

V_{is} is the input voltage at a nY or nZ terminal, whichever is assigned as an input.

V_{os} is the output voltage at a nY or nZ terminal, whichever is assigned as an output.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | +25 °C | | −40 °C to +85 °C | | −40 °C to +125 °C | | Unit |
|-----------|-------------------------------|---|--------|-----|------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|------|
| | | | Typ | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max | |
| t_{pd} | propagation delay | nY to nZ or nZ to nY; [1] $R_L = \infty\ \Omega$; see Figure 10 | | | | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$ | 17 | 60 | - | 75 | - | 90 | ns |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ | 6 | 12 | - | 15 | - | 18 | ns |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$ | 5 | 10 | - | 13 | - | 15 | ns |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0\text{ V}$ | 4 | 8 | - | 10 | - | 12 | ns |
| t_{on} | turn-on time | nE to nY or nZ; [2] see Figure 11 | | | | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$ | 52 | 190 | - | 240 | - | 235 | ns |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ | 19 | 38 | - | 48 | - | 57 | ns |
| | | $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}$; $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$ | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | ns |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$ | 15 | 32 | - | 41 | - | 48 | ns |
| | $V_{CC} = 9.0\text{ V}$ | 11 | 28 | - | 35 | - | 42 | ns | |
| t_{off} | turn-off time | nE to nY or nZ; [3] see Figure 11 | | | | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$ | 47 | 145 | - | 180 | - | 220 | ns |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ | 17 | 29 | - | 36 | - | 44 | ns |
| | | $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}$; $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$ | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | ns |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$ | 14 | 25 | - | 31 | - | 38 | ns |
| | $V_{CC} = 9.0\text{ V}$ | 13 | 22 | - | 28 | - | 33 | ns | |
| C_{PD} | power dissipation capacitance | per switch; $V_I = GND$ to V_{CC} [4] | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | pF |

[1] t_{pd} is the same as t_{PHL} and t_{PLH} .

[2] t_{on} is the same as t_{PHZ} and t_{PLZ} .

[3] t_{off} is the same as t_{PZH} and t_{PZL} .

[4] C_{PD} is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P_D in μW).

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

f_i = input frequency in MHz;

f_o = output frequency in MHz;

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

C_L = output load capacitance in pF;

C_{sw} = switch capacitance in pF;

V_{CC} = supply voltage in V.

11. Waveforms

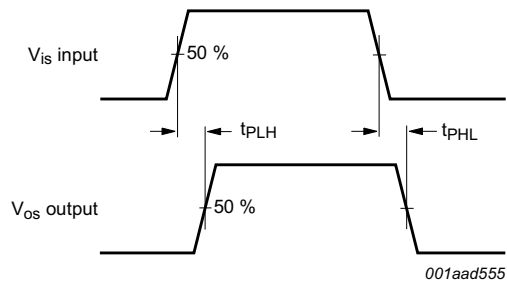
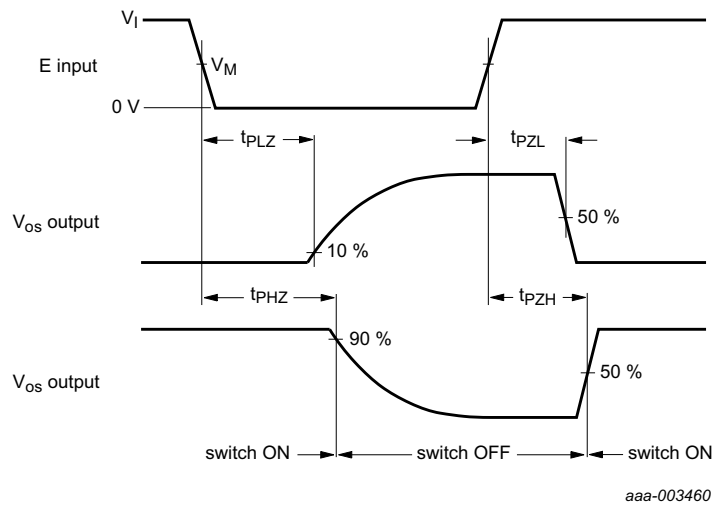


Fig 10. Input (V_{is}) to output (V_{os}) propagation delays



Measurement points are shown in [Table 9](#).

Fig 11. Turn-on and turn-off times

Table 9. Measurement points

| V_I | V_M |
|----------|-------------|
| V_{CC} | $0.5V_{CC}$ |

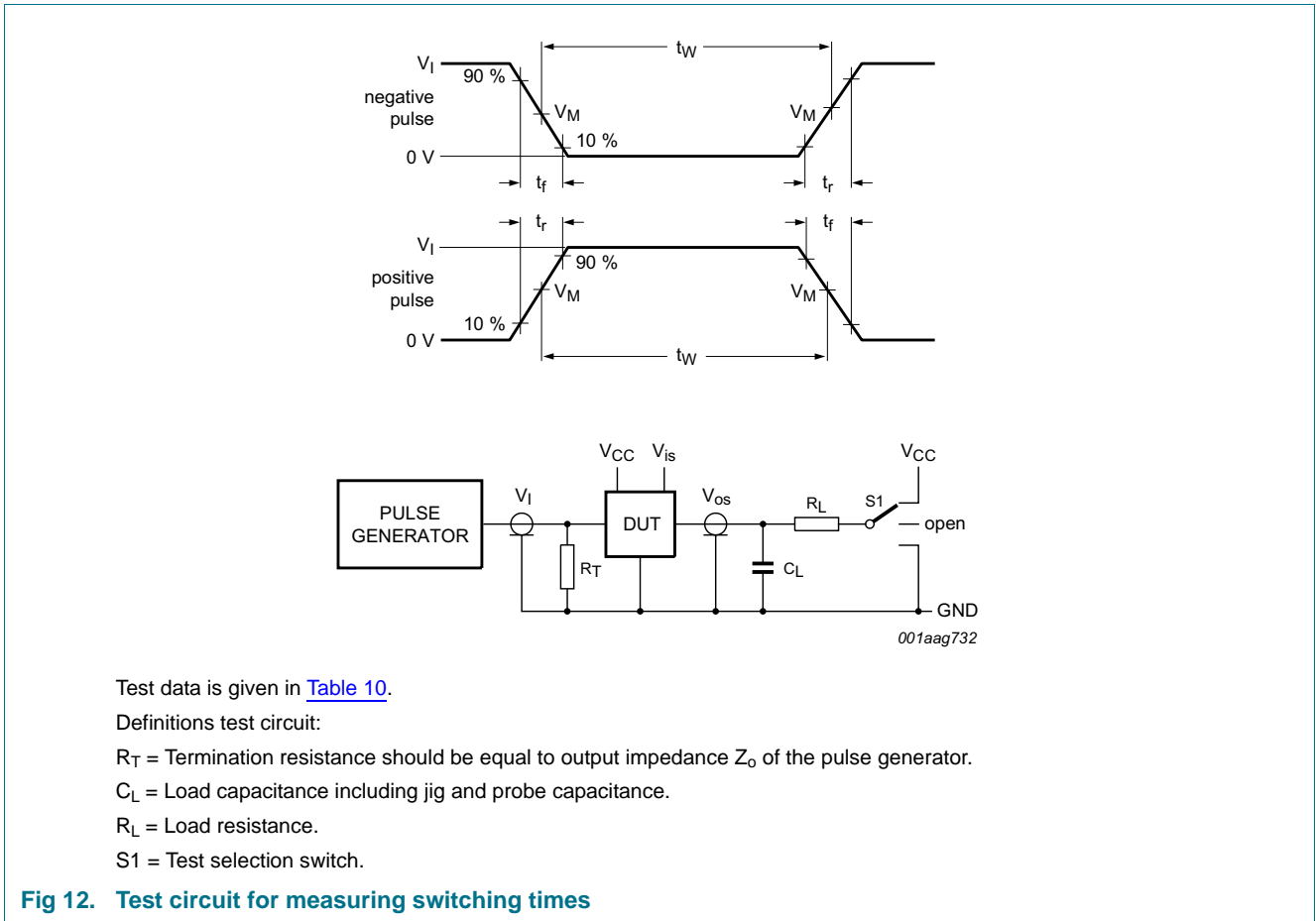


Table 10. Test data

| Test | Input | | | Output | | S1 position |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Control nE | Switch nY (nZ) | t_r, t_f | Switch nZ (nY) | | |
| | V_I | V_{is} | | C_L | R_L | |
| t_{PHL}, t_{PLH} | GND | GND to V_{CC} | 6 ns | 50 pF | - | open |
| t_{PHZ}, t_{PZH} | GND to V_{CC} | V_{CC} | 6 ns | 50 pF, 15 pF | 1 k Ω | GND |
| t_{PLZ}, t_{PZL} | GND to V_{CC} | GND | 6 ns | 50 pF, 15 pF | 1 k Ω | V_{CC} |

12. Additional dynamic characteristics

Table 11. Additional dynamic characteristics

Recommended conditions and typical values; $GND = 0\text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.
 V_{is} is the input voltage at a nY or nZ terminal, whichever is assigned as an input.
 V_{os} is the output voltage at a nY or nZ terminal, whichever is assigned as an output.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|----------------|---------------------------|---|-----|------|-----|------|
| THD | total harmonic distortion | $f_i = 1\text{ kHz}$; $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$; $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$; see Figure 13 | | | | % |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$; $V_I = 4.0\text{ V (p-p)}$ | - | 0.80 | - | % |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0\text{ V}$; $V_I = 8.0\text{ V (p-p)}$ | - | 0.40 | - | % |
| | | $f_i = 10\text{ kHz}$; $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$; $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$; see Figure 13 | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$; $V_I = 4.0\text{ V (p-p)}$ | - | 2.4 | - | % |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0\text{ V}$; $V_I = 8.0\text{ V (p-p)}$ | - | 1.2 | - | % |
| $f_{(-3dB)}$ | -3 dB frequency response | $R_L = 50\text{ }\Omega$; $C_L = 10\text{ pF}$; see Figure 14 [2] | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ | - | 150 | - | MHz |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0\text{ V}$ | - | 160 | - | MHz |
| α_{iso} | isolation (OFF-state) | $R_L = 600\text{ }\Omega$; $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$; $f_i = 1\text{ MHz}$; see Figure 15 [1] | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ | - | -50 | - | dB |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0\text{ V}$ | - | -50 | - | dB |
| V_{ct} | crosstalk voltage | between digital input and switch (peak to peak value); $R_L = 600\text{ }\Omega$; $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$; $f_i = 1\text{ MHz}$; see Figure 16 | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ | - | 110 | - | mV |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0\text{ V}$ | - | 220 | - | mV |
| Xtalk | crosstalk | between switches; $R_L = 600\text{ }\Omega$; $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$; $f_i = 1\text{ MHz}$; see Figure 17 [1] | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ | - | -60 | - | dB |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0\text{ V}$ | - | -60 | - | dB |

- [1] Adjust input voltage V_{is} to 0 dBm level (0 dBm = 1 mW into 600 Ω).
- [2] Adjust input voltage V_{is} to 0 dBm level at V_{os} for $f_i = 1\text{ MHz}$ (0 dBm = 1 mW into 50 Ω). After set-up, f_i is increased to obtain a reading of -3 dB at V_{os} .

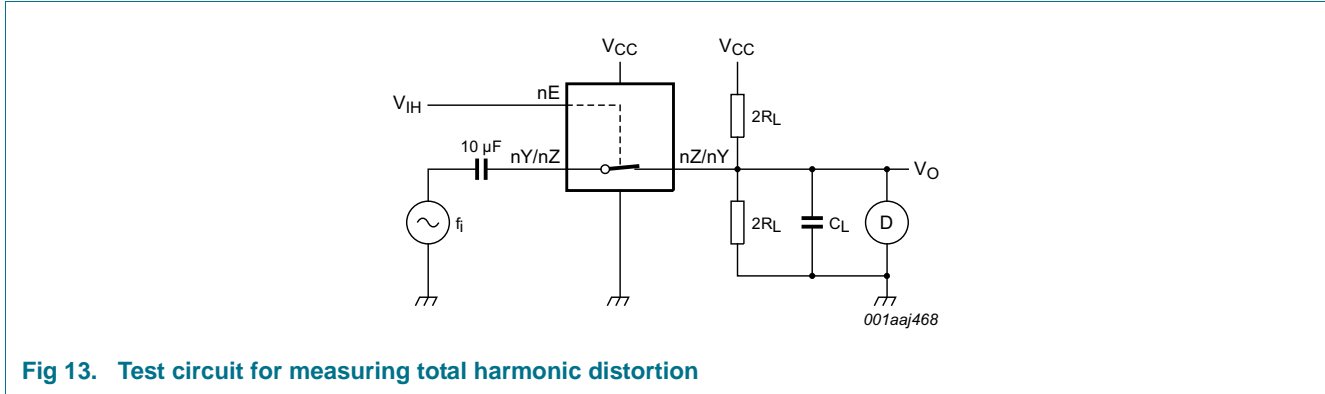
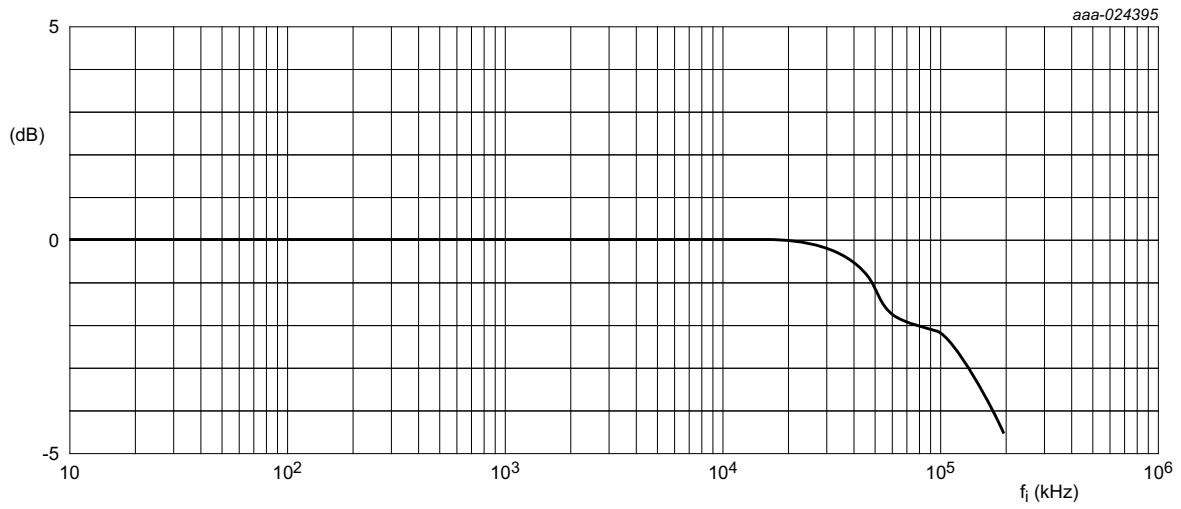
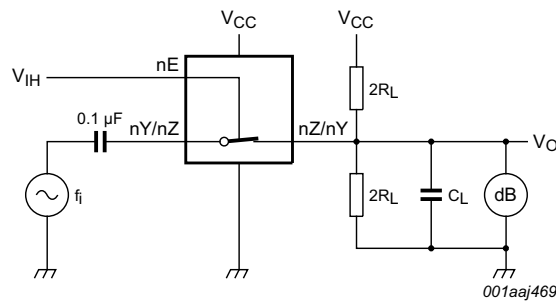


Fig 13. Test circuit for measuring total harmonic distortion



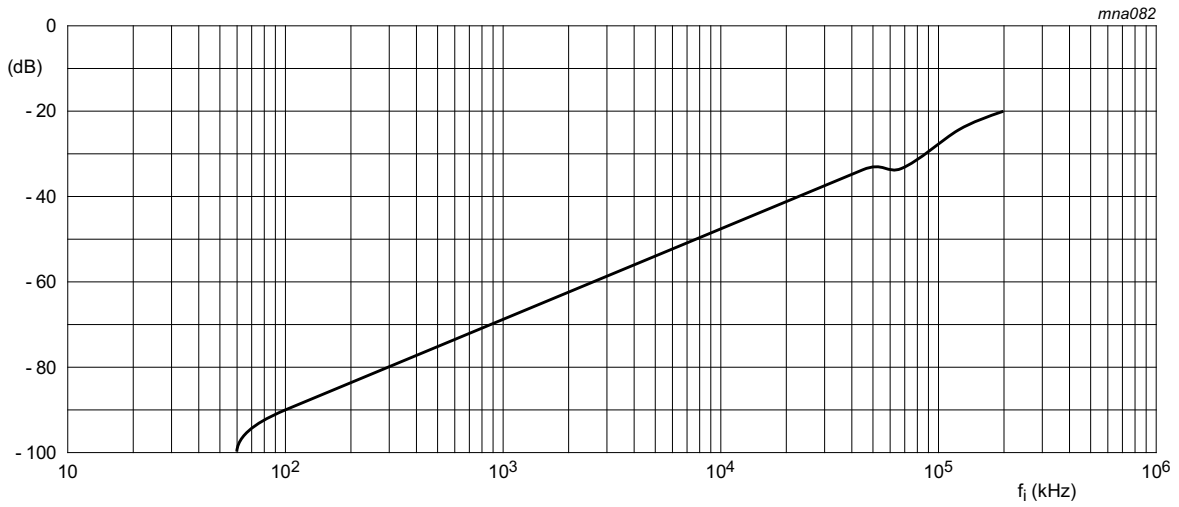
a. Typical -3 dB frequency response



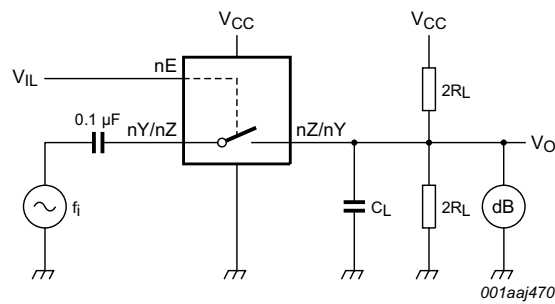
b. Test circuit

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

Fig 14. -3 dB frequency response



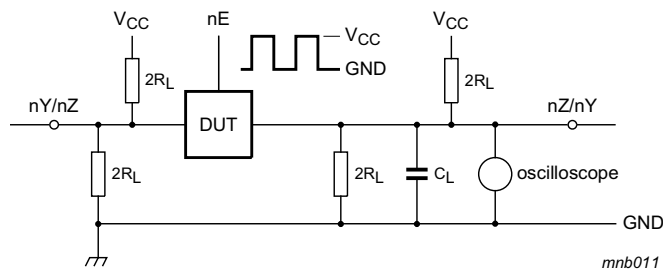
a. Isolation (OFF-state)



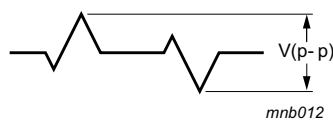
b. Test circuit

$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$; $GND = 0\text{ V}$; $R_L = 600\ \Omega$; $R_{source} = 1\text{ k}\Omega$.

Fig 15. Isolation (OFF-state) as a function of frequency



a. Circuit



b. Crosstalk voltage

Fig 16. Test circuit for measuring crosstalk voltage (between the digital input and the switch)

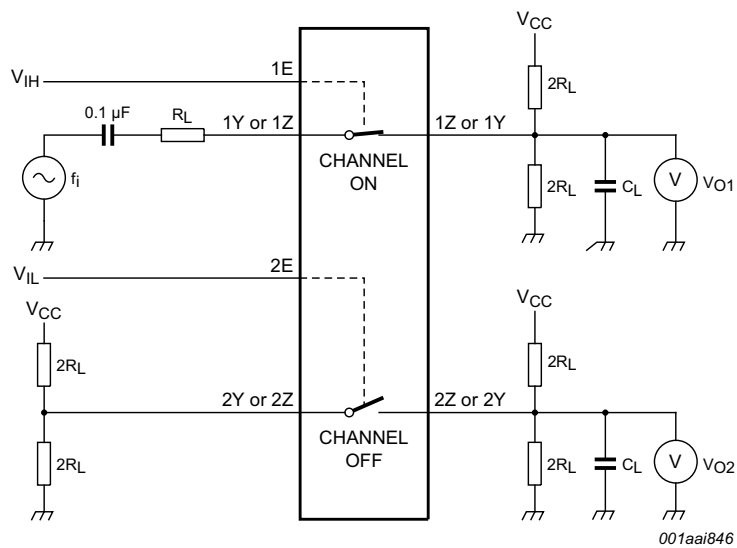


Fig 17. Test circuit for measuring crosstalk (between the switches)

13. Package outline

SO14: plastic small outline package; 14 leads; body width 3.9 mm

SOT108-1



Fig 18. Package outline SOT108-1 (SO14)

TSSOP14: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 14 leads; body width 4.4 mm

SOT402-1

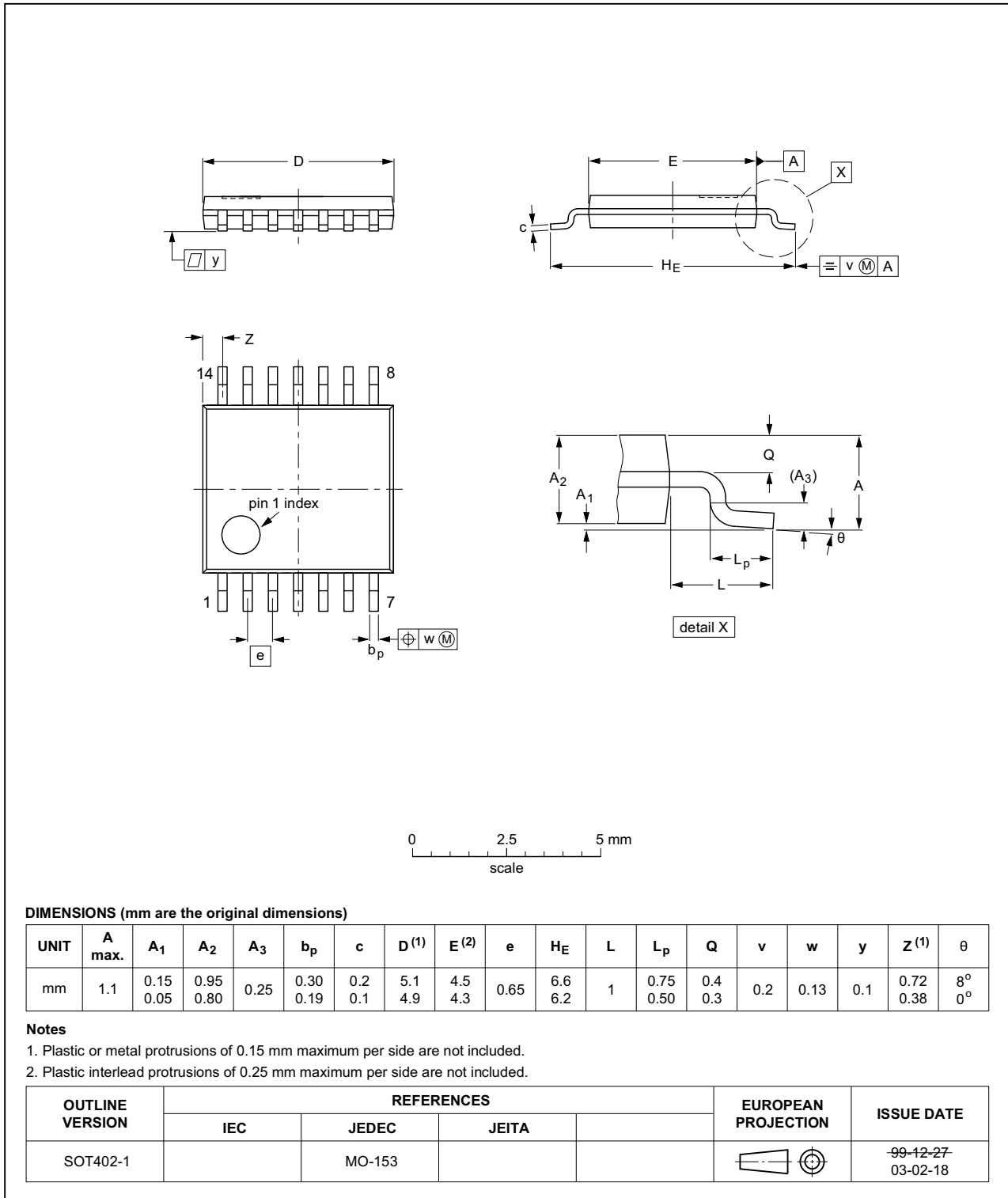


Fig 19. Package outline SOT402-1 (TSSOP14)

14. Abbreviations

Table 12. Abbreviations

| Acronym | Description |
|---------|---|
| CMOS | Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor |
| DUT | Device Under Test |
| ESD | ElectroStatic Discharge |
| HBM | Human Body Model |
| MM | Machine Model |

15. Revision history

Table 13. Revision history

| Document ID | Release date | Data sheet status | Change notice | Supersedes |
|----------------------|--|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 74HC4016 v.3 | 20161212 | Product data sheet | - | 74HC_HCT4016_CNV v.2 |
| Modifications: | • Type numbers 74HC4016N, 74HCT4016N and 74HCT4016D removed. | | | |
| 74HC_HCT4016_CNV v.2 | 19901201 | Product specification | - | - |

16. Legal information

16.1 Data sheet status

| Document status ^{[1][2]} | Product status ^[3] | Definition |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Objective [short] data sheet | Development | This document contains data from the objective specification for product development. |
| Preliminary [short] data sheet | Qualification | This document contains data from the preliminary specification. |
| Product [short] data sheet | Production | This document contains the product specification. |

[1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.

[2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".

[3] The product status of device(s) described in this document may have changed since this document was published and may differ in case of multiple devices. The latest product status information is available on the Internet at URL <http://www.nexperia.com>.

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