# 74HC4052; 74HCT4052

# Dual 4-channel analog multiplexer/demultiplexer Rev. 14 — 9 February 2023 Product data sheet

## 1. General description

The 74HC4052; 74HCT4052 is a dual single-pole quad-throw analog switch (2 × SP4T) suitable for use in analog or digital 4:1 multiplexer/demultiplexer applications. Each switch features four independent inputs/outputs (nY0, nY1, nY2 and nY3) and a common input/output (nZ). A digital enable input ( $\overline{E}$ ) and two digital select inputs (S0 and S1) are common to both switches. When  $\overline{E}$  is HIGH, the switches are 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

- Wide analog input voltage range from -5 V to +5 V
- CMOS low power dissipation
- · High noise immunity
- · Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA per JESD 78 Class II Level B
- · Low ON resistance:
  - 80 Ω (typical) at V<sub>CC</sub> V<sub>EE</sub> = 4.5 V
  - 70  $\Omega$  (typical) at  $V_{CC}$   $V_{EE}$  = 6.0 V
  - 60  $\Omega$  (typical) at  $V_{CC}$   $V_{EE}$  = 9.0 V
- Logic level translation: to enable 5 V logic to communicate with ±5 V analog signals
- Typical 'break before make' built-in
- Complies with JEDEC standards:
  - JESD8C (2.7 V to 3.6 V)
  - JESD7A (2.0 V to 6.0 V)
- Input levels:
  - For 74HC4052: CMOS level
  - For 74HCT4052: TTL level
- ESD protection:
  - HBM JESD22-A114F exceeds 2000 V
  - MM JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V
  - CDM JESD22-C101E exceeds 1000 V
- Specified from -40 °C to +85 °C and -40 °C to +125 °C

## 3. Applications

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

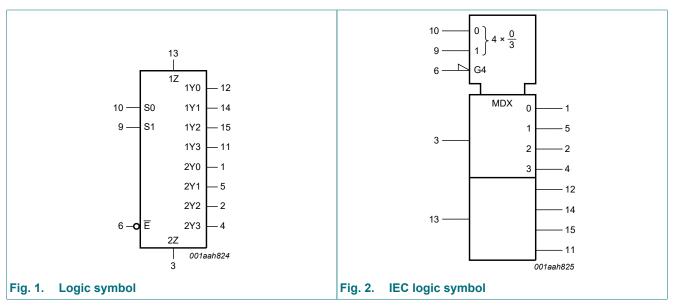


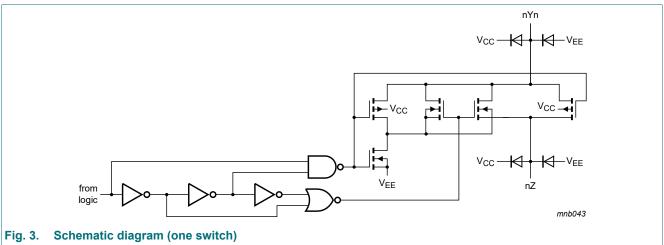
## 4. Ordering information

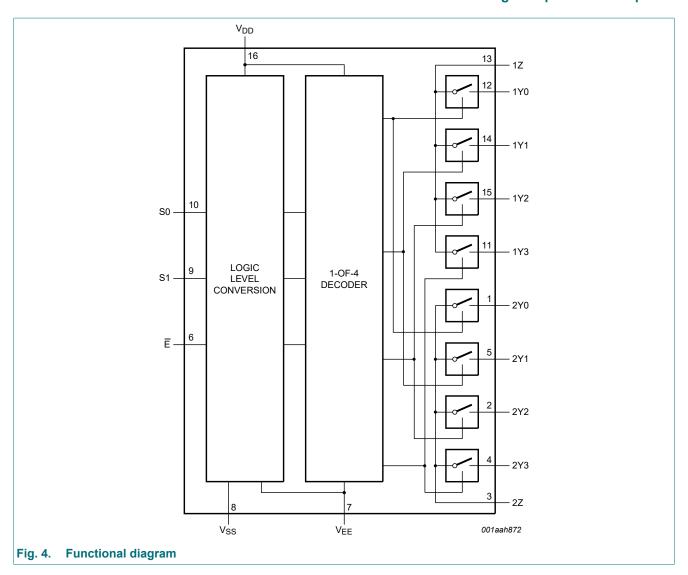
**Table 1. Ordering information** 

Type number	Package			
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version
74HC4052D 74HCT4052D	-40 °C to +125 °C	SO16	plastic small outline package; 16 leads; body width 3.9 mm	SOT109-1
74HC4052PW 74HCT4052PW	-40 °C to +125 °C	TSSOP16	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 16 leads; body width 4.4 mm	SOT403-1
74HC4052BQ 74HCT4052BQ	-40 °C to +125 °C	DHVQFN16	plastic dual in-line compatible thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 16 terminals; body 2.5 × 3.5 × 0.85 mm	SOT763-1
74HC4052BZ 74HCT4052BZ	-40 °C to +125 °C	DHXQFN16	plastic, leadless dual in-line compatible thermal enhanced extreme thin quad flat package; no leads; 16 terminals; 0.4 mm pitch; body 2 mm × 2.4 mm × 0.48 mm	SOT8016-1

## 5. Functional diagram

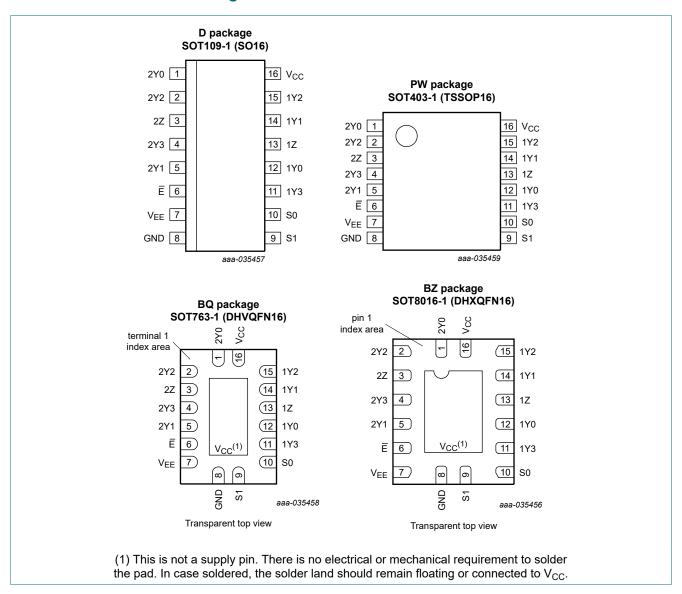






## 6. Pinning information

## 6.1. Pinning



## 6.2. Pin description

Table 2. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description
2Y0, 2Y1, 2Y2, 2Y3	1, 5, 2, 4	independent input or output
1Z, 2Z	13, 3	common input or output
Ē	6	enable input (active LOW)
V <sub>EE</sub>	7	negative supply voltage
GND	8	ground (0 V)
S0, S1	10, 9	select logic input
1Y0, 1Y1, 1Y2, 1Y3	12, 14, 15, 11	independent input or output
V <sub>CC</sub>	16	positive supply voltage

## 7. Functional description

#### **Table 3. Function table**

H = HIGH voltage level; L = LOW voltage level; X = don't care.

Input	Channel on		
E	S1	S0	
L	L	L	nY0 and nZ
L	L	Н	nY1 and nZ
L	Н	L	nY2 and nZ
L	Н	Н	nY3 and nZ
Н	X	X	none

## 8. Limiting values

#### **Table 4. Limiting values**

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage	[1]	-0.5	+11.0	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	input clamping current	$V_{I} < -0.5 \text{ V or } V_{I} > V_{CC} + 0.5 \text{ V}$	-	±20	mA
I <sub>SK</sub>	switch clamping current	$V_{SW}$ < -0.5 V or $V_{SW}$ > $V_{CC}$ + 0.5 V	-	±20	mA
I <sub>SW</sub>	switch current	$-0.5 \text{ V} < \text{V}_{\text{SW}} < \text{V}_{\text{CC}} + 0.5 \text{ V}$	-	±25	mA
I <sub>EE</sub>	supply current		-	±20	mA
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current		-	50	mA
I <sub>GND</sub>	ground current		-	-50	mA
T <sub>stg</sub>	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
Р	power dissipation	per switch	-	100	mW
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	SOT109-1; SOT403-1; SOT763-1 [2]	-	500	mW
		SOT8016-1	-	250	mW

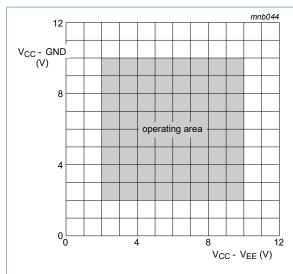
<sup>[1]</sup> To avoid drawing V<sub>CC</sub> current out of pins nZ, when switch current flows in pins nYn, the voltage drop across the bidirectional switch must not exceed 0.4 V. If the switch current flows into pins nZ, no V<sub>CC</sub> current will flow out of pins nYn. In this case there is no limit for the voltage drop across the switch, but the voltages at pins nYn and nZ may not exceed V<sub>CC</sub> or V<sub>EE</sub>.

## 9. Recommended operating conditions

Table 5. Recommended operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		74HC4052	2	7	4HCT405	2	Unit
			Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	
V <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage	see <u>Fig. 5</u> and <u>Fig. 6</u>							
		V <sub>CC</sub> - GND	2.0	5.0	10.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> - V <sub>EE</sub>	2.0	5.0	10.0	2.0	5.0	10.0	V
VI	input voltage		GND	-	V <sub>CC</sub>	GND	-	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
V <sub>SW</sub>	switch voltage		V <sub>EE</sub>	-	V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>EE</sub>	-	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
T <sub>amb</sub>	ambient temperature		-40	+25	+125	-40	+25	+125	°C
Δt/ΔV	input transition rise and	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	-	-	625	-	-	-	ns/V
	fall rate	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-	1.67	139	-	1.67	139	ns/V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	-	-	83	-	-	-	ns/V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 10.0 V	-	-	31	-	-	-	ns/V

<sup>[2]</sup> For SOT109-1 (SO16) package: P<sub>tot</sub> derates linearly with 12.4 mW/K above 110 °C. For SOT403-1 (TSSOP16) package: P<sub>tot</sub> derates linearly with 8.5 mW/K above 91 °C. For SOT763-1 (DHVQFN16) package: P<sub>tot</sub> derates linearly with 11.2 mW/K above 106 °C.



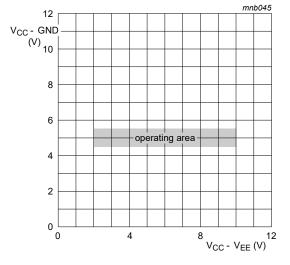


Fig. 5. Guaranteed operating area as a function of the supply voltages for 74HC4052

Fig. 6. Guaranteed operating area as a function of the supply voltages for 74HCT4052

## 10. Static characteristics

#### Table 6. R<sub>ON</sub> resistance per switch for 74HC4052 and 74HCT4052

 $V_I = V_{IH}$  or  $V_{IL}$ ; for test circuit see Fig. 7.

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

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

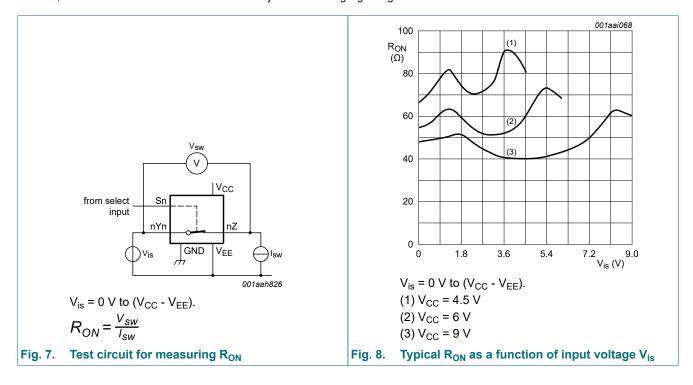
For 74HC4052:  $V_{CC}$  - GND or  $V_{CC}$  -  $V_{EE}$  = 2.0 V, 4.5 V, 6.0 V and 9.0 V.

For 74HCT4052:  $V_{CC}$  - GND = 4.5 V and 5.5 V,  $V_{CC}$  -  $V_{EE}$  = 2.0 V, 4.5 V, 6.0 V and 9.0 V.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
T <sub>amb</sub> = -4	0 °C to +85 °C				<u> </u>		
R <sub>ON(peak)</sub>	ON resistance	V <sub>is</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> to V <sub>EE</sub>					
	(peak)	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 100 μA	[2]	-	-	-	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	100	225	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	90	200	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	70	165	Ω
R <sub>ON(rail)</sub>	ON resistance (rail)	$V_{is} = V_{EE}$					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 100 μA	[2]	-	150	-	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	80	175	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	70	150	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	60	130	Ω
		V <sub>is</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub>					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 100 μA	[2]	-	150	-	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	90	200	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	80	175	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	65	150	Ω
ΔR <sub>ON</sub>	ON resistance	$V_{is} = V_{CC}$ to $V_{EE}$					
	mismatch between channels	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	[2]	-	-	-	Ω
	Chamileis	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	9	-	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	8	-	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V		-	6	-	Ω

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
T <sub>amb</sub> = -4	0 °C to +125 °C						
R <sub>ON(peak)</sub>	ON resistance	$V_{is} = V_{CC}$ to $V_{EE}$					
	(peak)	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 100 μA	[2]	-	-	-	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	-	270	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	-	240	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	-	195	Ω
R <sub>ON(rail)</sub>	ON resistance (rail)	$V_{is} = V_{EE}$					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 100 μA	[2]	-	-	-	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	-	210	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	-	180	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	-	160	Ω
		$V_{is} = V_{CC}$					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 100 μA	[2]	-	-	-	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	-	240	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	-	210	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	-	180	Ω

All typical values are measured at  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C. When supply voltages ( $V_{CC}$  -  $V_{EE}$ ) near 2.0 V the analog switch ON resistance becomes extremely non-linear. When using a supply of 2 V, it is recommended to use these devices only for transmitting digital signals.



### Table 7. Static characteristics for 74HC4052

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

V<sub>is</sub> is the input voltage at pins nYn or nZ, whichever is assigned as an input.

 $V_{os}$  is the output voltage at pins nZ or nYn, whichever is assigned as an output.

Symbo	I Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
T <sub>amb</sub> =	-40 °C to +85 °C					
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	1.5	1.2	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	3.15	2.4	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	4.2	3.2	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 9.0 V	6.3	4.7	-	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	-	8.0	0.5	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-	2.1	1.35	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	-	2.8	1.8	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 9.0 V	-	4.3	2.7	V
l <sub>l</sub>	input leakage current	V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	-	-	±1.0	μA
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 10.0 V	-	-	±2.0	μA
I <sub>S(OFF)</sub>	OFF-state leakage current	$V_{CC} = 10.0 \text{ V}; V_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}; V_{I} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL};$ $ V_{SW}  = V_{CC} - V_{EE}; \text{ see } Fig. 9$				
		per channel	-	-	±1.0	μA
		all channels	-	-	±2.0	μA
I <sub>S(ON)</sub>	ON-state leakage current	$V_{CC} = 10.0 \text{ V}; V_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}; V_{I} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL};$ $ V_{SW}  = V_{CC} - V_{EE}; \text{ see Fig. } 10$	-	-	±2.0	μΑ
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	$V_{EE}$ = 0 V; $V_{I}$ = $V_{CC}$ or GND; $V_{is}$ = $V_{EE}$ or $V_{CC}$ ; $V_{os}$ = $V_{CC}$ or $V_{EE}$				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	-	-	80.0	μA
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 10.0 V	-	-	160.0	μA
Cı	input capacitance		-	3.5	-	pF
C <sub>sw</sub>	switch capacitance	independent pins nYn	-	5	-	pF
		common pins nZ	-	12	-	pF
T <sub>amb</sub> =	-40 °C to +125 °C	1	'	·		
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	1.5	-	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	3.15	-	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	4.2	-	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 9.0 V	6.3	-	-	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	-	-	0.5	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V	-	-	1.35	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	-	-	1.8	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 9.0 V	-	-	2.7	V
l <sub>l</sub>	input leakage current	V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	-	-	±1.0	μΑ
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 10.0 V	-	-	±2.0	μΑ
I <sub>S(OFF)</sub>	OFF-state leakage current	$V_{CC} = 10.0 \text{ V}; V_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}; V_{I} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL};$ $ V_{SW}  = V_{CC} - V_{EE}; \text{ see Fig. 9}$				
		per channel	-	-	±1.0	μA
		all channels	_	-	±2.0	μA

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
I <sub>S(ON)</sub>	ON-state leakage current	$V_{CC} = 10.0 \text{ V}; V_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}; V_{I} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL};$ $ V_{SW}  = V_{CC} - V_{EE}; \text{ see } Fig. 10$	-	-	±2.0	μΑ
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	$V_{EE}$ = 0 V; $V_{I}$ = $V_{CC}$ or GND; $V_{is}$ = $V_{EE}$ or $V_{CC}$ ; $V_{os}$ = $V_{CC}$ or $V_{EE}$				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	-	-	160.0	μΑ
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 10.0 V	-	-	320.0	μΑ

<sup>[1]</sup> All typical values are measured at  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C.

#### Table 8. Static characteristics for 74HCT4052

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

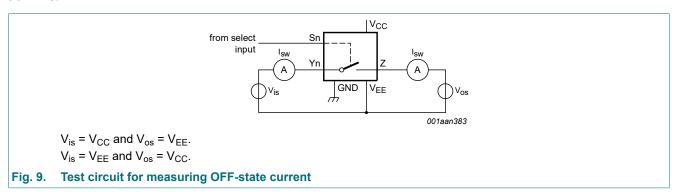
 $V_{is}$  is the input voltage at pins nYn or nZ, whichever is assigned as an input.

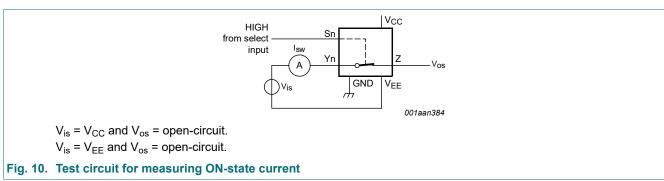
 $V_{os}$  is the output voltage at pins nZ or nYn, whichever is assigned as an output.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
T <sub>amb</sub> = -	40 °C to +85 °C	1				
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	2.0	1.6	-	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	-	1.2	0.8	V
I <sub>I</sub>	input leakage current	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND; $V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	-	±1.0	μA
I <sub>S(OFF)</sub>	OFF-state leakage current	$V_{CC}$ = 10.0 V; $V_{EE}$ = 0 V; $V_{I}$ = $V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ ; $ V_{SW} $ = $V_{CC}$ - $V_{EE}$ ; see Fig. 9				
		per channel	-	-	±1.0	μA
		all channels	-	-	±2.0	μA
I <sub>S(ON)</sub>	ON-state leakage current	$V_{CC} = 10.0 \text{ V}; V_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}; V_{I} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL};$ $ V_{SW}  = V_{CC} - V_{EE}; \text{ see } Fig. 10$	-	-	±2.0	μΑ
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND; $V_{is} = V_{EE}$ or $V_{CC}$ ; $V_{os} = V_{CC}$ or $V_{EE}$				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	80.0	μA
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -5.0 V	-	-	160.0	μA
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>	additional supply current	per input; $V_I = V_{CC} - 2.1 \text{ V}$ ; other inputs at $V_{CC}$ or GND; $V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$ to 5.5 V; $V_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	45	202.5	μΑ
C <sub>I</sub>	input capacitance		-	3.5	-	pF
C <sub>sw</sub>	switch capacitance	independent pins nYn	-	5	-	pF
		common pins nZ	-	12	-	pF
T <sub>amb</sub> = -	40 °C to +125 °C		-			
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	2.0	-	-	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	-	-	0.8	V
lı	input leakage current	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND; $V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	-	±1.0	μΑ
I <sub>S(OFF)</sub>	OFF-state leakage current	$V_{CC}$ = 10.0 V; $V_{EE}$ = 0 V; $V_{I}$ = $V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ ; $ V_{SW} $ = $V_{CC}$ - $V_{EE}$ ; see Fig. 9				
		per channel	-	-	±1.0	μA
		all channels	-	-	±2.0	μA
I <sub>S(ON)</sub>	ON-state leakage current	$V_{CC} = 10.0 \text{ V}; V_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}; V_{I} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL};$ $ V_{SW}  = V_{CC} - V_{EE}; \text{ see } Fig. 10$	-	-	±2.0	μA
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND; $V_{is} = V_{EE}$ or $V_{CC}$ ; $V_{os} = V_{CC}$ or $V_{EE}$				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	160.0	μA
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -5.0 V	-	-	320.0	μΑ

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>		per input; $V_I = V_{CC} - 2.1 \text{ V}$ ; other inputs at $V_{CC}$ or GND; $V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$ to 5.5 V; $V_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	-	220.5	μA

## [1] All typical values are measured at $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C.





## 11. Dynamic characteristics

### Table 9. Dynamic characteristics for 74HC4052

GND = 0 V;  $t_r = t_f = 6$  ns;  $C_L = 50$  pF; for test circuit see Fig. 13.

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

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
T <sub>amb</sub> = -4	40 °C to +85 °C					
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	$V_{is}$ to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = \infty \Omega$ ; see <u>Fig. 11</u> [2]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	14	75	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	5	15	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	4	13	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V	-	4	10	ns
t <sub>on</sub>	turn-on time	$\overline{E}$ , Sn to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = \infty \Omega$ ; see $\overline{Fig. 12}$ [3]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	105	405	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	38	81	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF	-	28	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	30	69	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V	-	26	58	ns

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time	$\overline{E}$ , Sn to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ ; see $\underline{Fig. 12}$	[4]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	74	315	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	27	63	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF		-	21	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	22	54	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V		-	22	48	ns
C <sub>PD</sub>	power dissipation capacitance	per switch; $V_I$ = GND to $V_{CC}$	[5]	-	57	-	pF
T <sub>amb</sub> = -	40 °C to +125 °C						
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	$V_{is}$ to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = \infty \Omega$ ; see Fig. 11	[2]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	-	90	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	-	18	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	-	15	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V		-	-	12	ns
t <sub>on</sub>	turn-on time	$\overline{E}$ , Sn to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = \infty \Omega$ ; see Fig. 12	[3]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	-	490	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	-	98	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	-	83	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V		-	-	69	ns
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time	$\overline{E}$ , Sn to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ ; see Fig. 12	[4]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	-	375	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	-	75	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	-	64	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V		-	-	57	ns

- All typical values are measured at  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C.
- [2] [3]  $t_{\text{pd}}$  is the same as  $t_{\text{PHL}}$  and  $t_{\text{PLH}}.$
- [4]
- $t_{OI}$  is the same as  $t_{PZH}$  and  $t_{PZL}$ .  $t_{OI}$  is the same as  $t_{PZH}$  and  $t_{PZL}$ .  $t_{OFI}$  is the same as  $t_{PHZ}$  and  $t_{PLZ}$ .  $C_{PD}$  is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation ( $P_D$  in  $\mu$ W).  $P_D = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_i \times N + \Sigma \{(C_L + C_{sw}) \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o\}$  where:

f<sub>i</sub> = input frequency in MHz;

f<sub>o</sub> = output frequency in MHz;

N = number of inputs switching;

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

C<sub>L</sub> = output load capacitance in pF;

C<sub>sw</sub> = switch capacitance in pF;

V<sub>CC</sub> = supply voltage in V.

#### Table 10. Dynamic characteristics for 74HCT4052

GND = 0 V;  $t_r = t_f = 6$  ns;  $C_L = 50$  pF; for test circuit see Fig. 13.

*V*<sub>is</sub> is the input voltage at a nYn or nZ terminal, whichever is assigned as an input.

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
T <sub>amb</sub> = -	40 °C to +85 °C						
t <sub>pd</sub> propagation delay		$V_{is}$ to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = \infty \Omega$ ; see <u>Fig. 11</u>	2]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	5	15	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V		-	4	10	ns
t <sub>on</sub>	turn-on time	$\overline{E}$ , Sn to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ ; see $\underline{Fig. 12}$	3]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	41	88	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF		-	18	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V		-	28	60	ns
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time	$\overline{E}$ , Sn to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ ; see $\underline{Fig. 12}$	4]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	26	63	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF		-	13	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V		-	21	48	ns
C <sub>PD</sub>	power dissipation capacitance	per switch; $V_I = GND$ to $V_{CC} - 1.5 V$	5]	-	57	-	pF
T <sub>amb</sub> = -	40 °C to +125 °C						_
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	$V_{is}$ to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = \infty \Omega$ ; see <u>Fig. 11</u>	2]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	-	18	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V		-	-	12	ns
t <sub>on</sub>	turn-on time	$\overline{E}$ , Sn to V <sub>os</sub> ; R <sub>L</sub> = 1 k $\Omega$ ; see $\underline{Fig. 12}$	3]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	-	105	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V		-	-	72	ns
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time	$\overline{E}$ , Sn to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ ; see $\underline{Fig. 12}$	4]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	-	75	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V		-	-	57	ns

- [1] All typical values are measured at  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C.
- $t_{pd}$  is the same as  $t_{PHL}$  and  $t_{PLH}$ .
- [3]
- $t_{on}$  is the same as  $t_{PZH}$  and  $t_{PZL}$ .  $t_{off}$  is the same as  $t_{PHZ}$  and  $t_{PLZ}$ .
- [5]  $C_{PD}$  is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation ( $P_D$  in  $\mu W$ ).

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

f<sub>i</sub> = input frequency in MHz;

f<sub>o</sub> = output frequency in MHz;

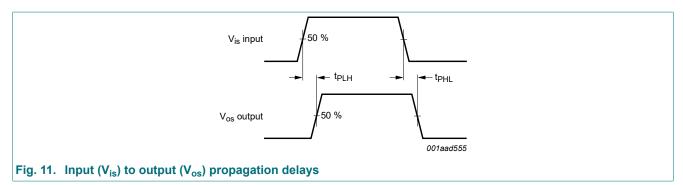
N = number of inputs switching;

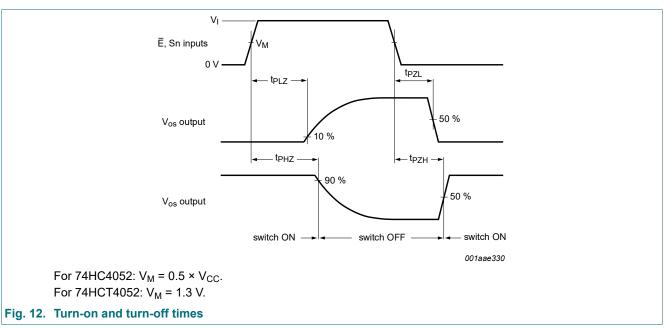
 $\Sigma \{(C_L + C_{sw}) \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o\} = \text{sum of outputs};$ 

C<sub>L</sub> = output load capacitance in pF;

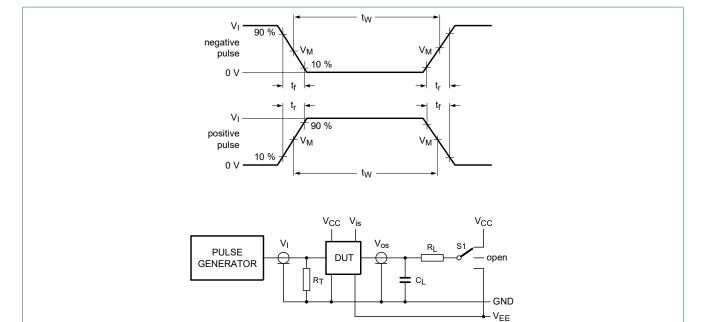
C<sub>sw</sub> = switch capacitance in pF;

V<sub>CC</sub> = supply voltage in V.





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Definitions for test circuit; see Table 11:

 $R_T$  = Termination resistance should be equal to the output impedance  $Z_o$  of the pulse generator;

 $C_L$  = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance;

R<sub>L</sub> = Load resistance;

S1 = Test selection switch.

Fig. 13. Test circuit for measuring switching times

Table 11. Test data

Test	Input			Load	Load		
	V <sub>I</sub> [1]	V <sub>is</sub>	t <sub>r</sub> , t <sub>f</sub>	t <sub>r</sub> , t <sub>f</sub>		R <sub>L</sub>	
			at f <sub>max</sub>	other [2]			
t <sub>PHL</sub> , t <sub>PLH</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	pulse	< 2 ns	6 ns	50 pF	1 kΩ	open
t <sub>PZH</sub> , t <sub>PHZ</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	< 2 ns	6 ns	50 pF	1 kΩ	V <sub>EE</sub>
t <sub>PZL</sub> , t <sub>PLZ</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>EE</sub>	< 2 ns	6 ns	50 pF	1 kΩ	V <sub>CC</sub>

<sup>[1]</sup> For 74HCT4052:  $V_1 = 3 V$ 

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

## 11.1. Additional dynamic characteristics

#### Table 12. Additional dynamic characteristics

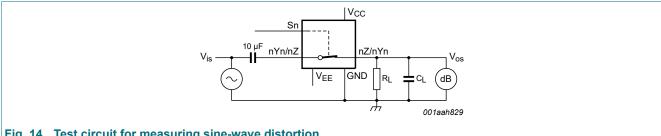
Recommended conditions and typical values; GND = 0 V;  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C;  $C_L$  = 50 pF.

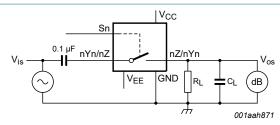
 $V_{is}$  is the input voltage at pins nYn or nZ, whichever is assigned as an input.

 $V_{os}$  is the output voltage at pins nYn or nZ, whichever is assigned as an output.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
d <sub>sin</sub>	sine-wave distortion	$f_i$ = 1 kHz; $R_L$ = 10 kΩ; see <u>Fig. 14</u>					
		V <sub>is</sub> = 4.0 V (p-p); V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.25 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -2.25 V		-	0.04	-	%
		$V_{is} = 8.0 \text{ V (p-p)}; V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}; V_{EE} = -4.5 \text{ V}$		-	0.02	-	%
		$f_i$ = 10 kHz; $R_L$ = 10 kΩ; see Fig. 14					
		V <sub>is</sub> = 4.0 V (p-p); V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.25 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -2.25 V		-	0.12	-	%
		$V_{is} = 8.0 \text{ V (p-p)}; V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}; V_{EE} = -4.5 \text{ V}$		-	0.06	-	%
α <sub>iso</sub>	isolation	$R_L$ = 600 Ω; $f_i$ = 1 MHz; see <u>Fig. 15</u>					
	(OFF-state)	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.25 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -2.25 V	[1]	-	-50	-	dB
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V	[1]	-	-50	-	dB
Xtalk crosstalk	crosstalk	between two switches/multiplexers; $R_L$ = 600 $\Omega$ ; $f_i$ = 1 MHz; see Fig. 16					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.25 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -2.25 V	[1]	-	-60	-	dB
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V	[1]	-	-60	-	dB
V <sub>ct</sub> crosstalk voltage		peak-to-peak value; between control and any switch; $R_L = 600 \ \Omega$ ; $f_i = 1 \ \text{MHz}$ ; $\overline{E}$ or Sn square wave between $V_{CC}$ and GND; $t_r = t_f = 6 \ \text{ns}$ ; see Fig. 17					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	110	-	mV
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V		-	220	-	mV
f <sub>(-3dB)</sub>	-3 dB frequency	$R_L$ = 50 Ω; see Fig. 18					
	response	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.25 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -2.25 V	[2]	-	170	-	MHz
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V	[2]	-	180	-	MHz

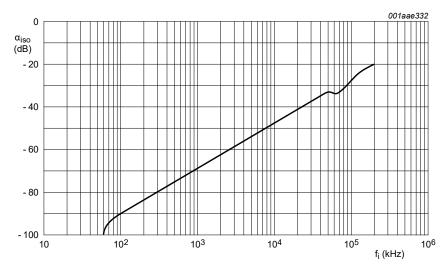
- Adjust input voltage  $V_{is}$  to 0 dBm level (0 dBm = 1 mW into 600  $\Omega$ ).
- Adjust input voltage  $V_{is}$  to 0 dBm level at  $V_{os}$  for 1 MHz (0 dBm = 1 mW into 50  $\Omega$ ).





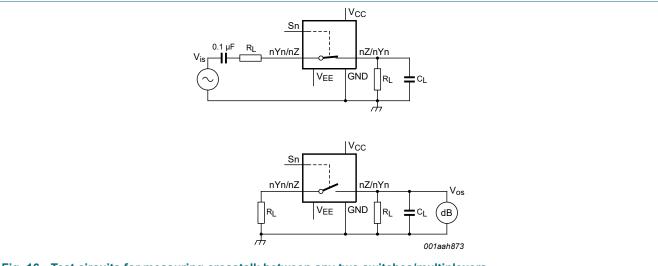
 $V_{CC}$  = 4.5 V; GND = 0 V;  $V_{EE}$  = -4.5 V;  $R_L$  = 600  $\Omega$ ;  $R_S$  = 1 k $\Omega$ .

a. Test circuit



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

Fig. 15. Test circuit for measuring isolation (OFF-state)



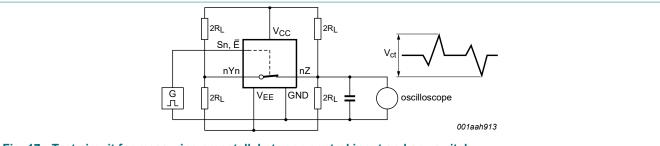
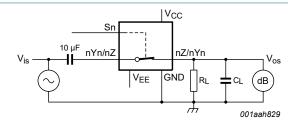
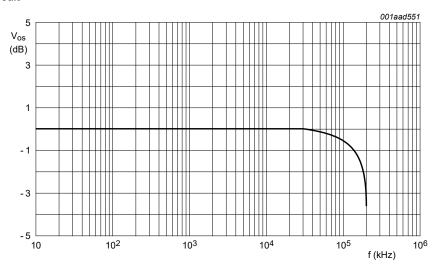


Fig. 17. Test circuit for measuring crosstalk between control input and any switch



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

a. Test circuit



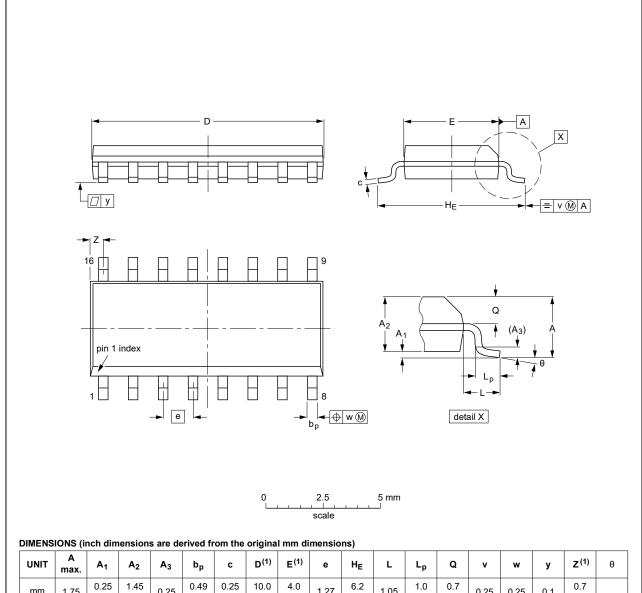
b. Typical frequency response

Fig. 18. Test circuit for frequency response

## 12. Package outline



SOT109-1



UNIT	A max.	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	bp	С	D <sup>(1)</sup>	E <sup>(1)</sup>	е	HE	L	Lp	Q	v	w	у	Z <sup>(1)</sup>	θ
mm	1.75	0.25 0.10	1.45 1.25	0.25	0.49 0.36	0.25 0.19	10.0 9.8	4.0 3.8	1.27	6.2 5.8	1.05	1.0 0.4	0.7 0.6	0.25	0.25	0.1	0.7 0.3	8°
inches	0.069	0.010 0.004	0.057 0.049	0.01		0.0100 0.0075	0.39 0.38	0.16 0.15	0.05	0.244 0.228	0.041	0.039 0.016	0.028 0.020	0.01	0.01	0.004	0.028 0.012	0°

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm (0.006 inch) maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE VERSION		REFER	EUROPEAN	ISSUE DATE		
	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA		PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
SOT109-1	076E07	MS-012				<del>99-12-27</del> 03-02-19

Fig. 19. Package outline SOT109-1 (SO16)

TSSOP16: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 16 leads; body width 4.4 mm

SOT403-1

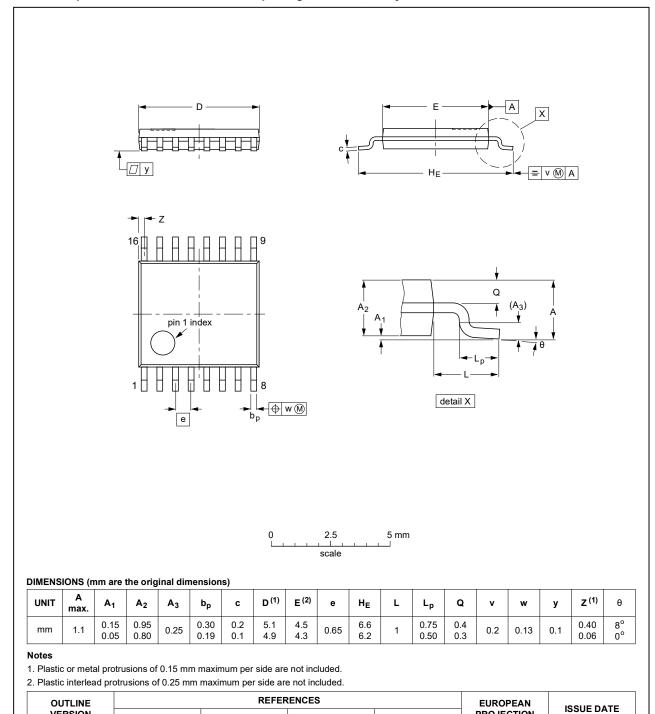


Fig. 20. Package outline SOT403-1 (TSSOP16)

IEC

**JEDEC** 

MO-153

VERSION

SOT403-1

JEITA

99-12-27

03-02-18

**PROJECTION** 

DHVQFN16: plastic dual in-line compatible thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 16 terminals; body 2.5 x 3.5 x 0.85 mm SOT763-1

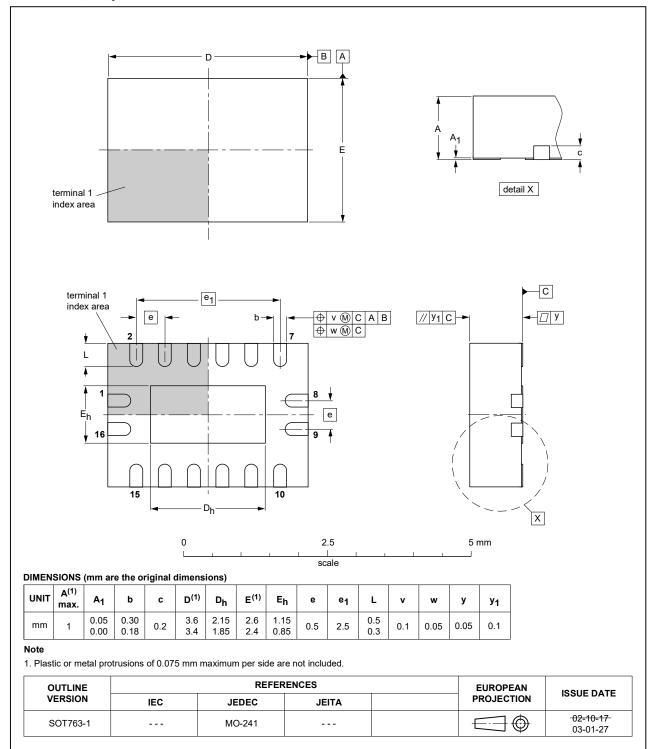


Fig. 21. Package outline SOT763-1 (DHVQFN16)

DHXQFN16: plastic, leadless dual in-line compatible thermal enhanced extreme thin quad flat package; no leads; 16 terminals; 0.4 mm pitch; body 2 mm x 2.4 mm x 0.48 mm SOT8016-1 □ z C 2x D Α Е pin 1 index area seating plane detail X \_ z C 2x ⊕ w M C A B // y<sub>1</sub> C pin 1 index area e (12x) pin1 I.D. 16 (16x) 10 u M C A B v M C (16x) 2 mm scale Dimensions (mm are the original dimensions) E Unit  $A_1$ D  $D_1$  $E_1$ е L  $A_3$ b k u z У У1 0.23 0.48 0.05 1.40 1.00 0.35 max 0.15 2.4 1.35 2.0 0.05 0.05 0.05 nom 0.45 0.02 0.18 0.95 0.4 0.30 0.1 0.05 0.1 (typ) min 0.42 0.00 0.13 1.30 0.90 0.2 0.25 sot8016-1\_po References Outline European Issue date

Fig. 22. Package outline SOT8016-1 (DHXQFN16)

IEC

version

SOT8016-1

JEITA

20-09-18

20-09-22

projection

 $\bigcirc$ 

**JEDEC** 

## 13. Abbreviations

#### **Table 13. Abbreviations**

Acronym	Description
CDM	Charged Device Model
DUT	Device Under Test
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
НВМ	Human Body Model
MM	Machine Model

## 14. Revision history

### **Table 14. Revision history**

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes					
74HC_HCT4052 v.14	20230209	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4052 v.13					
Modifications:	Type number	ers 74HC4052BZ and 74H	CT4052BZ (SOT8	3016-1/DXQFN16) added.					
74HC_HCT4052 v.13	20171010	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4052 v.12					
Modifications:	Section 2 u	Type numbers 74HC4052DB and 74HCT4052DB (SOT338-1/SSOP16) removed.  Section 2 updated.  Section 8: Derating values for P <sub>tot</sub> total power dissipation have been updated.							
74HC_HCT4052 v.12	20171010	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4052 v.11					
Modifications:	guidelines o	of this data sheet has beer of Nexperia. have been adapted to the	· ·						
74HC_HCT4052 v.11	20160210	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4052 v.10					
Modifications:	Type number	ers 74HC4052N and 74HC	T4052N (SOT38-	4) removed.					
74HC_HCT4052 v.10	20120719	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4052 v.9					
Modifications:	CDM added	to features.							
74HC_HCT4052 v.9	20111213	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4052 v.8					
Modifications:	Legal pages	s updated.							
74HC_HCT4052 v.8	20110511	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4052 v.7					
74HC_HCT4052 v.7	20110112	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4052 v.6					
74HC_HCT4052 v.6	20100111	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4052 v.5					
74HC_HCT4052 v.5	20080505	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4052 v.4					
74HC_HCT4052 v.4	20041111	Product specification	-	74HC_HCT4052 v.3					
74HC_HCT4052 v.3	20030516	Product specification	-	74HC_HCT4052 v.2					
74HC_HCT4052 v.2	19901201	-	-	-					

## 15. Legal information

#### 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.
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#### Dual 4-channel analog multiplexer/demultiplexer

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