# 74HC4053-Q100; 74HCT4053-Q100

Triple 2-channel analog multiplexer/demultiplexer

Rev. 3 — 5 March 2020

**Product data sheet** 

### 1. General description

The 74HC4053-Q100; 74HCT4053-Q100 is a triple single-pole double-throw analog switch (3x SPDT) suitable for use in analog or digital 2:1 multiplexer/demultiplexer applications. Each switch features a digital select input (Sn), two independent inputs/outputs (nY0 and nY1) and a common input/output (nZ). A digital enable input ( $\overline{E}$ ) is common to all 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  $V_{CC}$ .

This product has been qualified to the Automotive Electronics Council (AEC) standard Q100 (Grade 1) and is suitable for use in automotive applications.

#### 2. Features and benefits

- Automotive product qualification in accordance with AEC-Q100 (Grade 1)
  - Specified from -40 °C to +85 °C and from -40 °C to +125 °C
- Wide analog input voltage range from -5 V to +5 V
- 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 Ω (typical) at V<sub>CC</sub> V<sub>EE</sub> = 9.0 V
- Logic level translation: to enable 5 V logic to communicate with ±5 V analog signals
- Typical 'break before make' built-in
- ESD protection:
  - MIL-STD-883, method 3015 exceeds 2000 V
  - HBM JESD22-A114F exceeds 2000 V
  - MM JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V (C = 200 pF, R = 0 Ω)
  - CDM AEC-Q100-011 revision B exceeds 1000 V
- Multiple package options
- DHVQFN package with Side-Wettable Flanks enabling Automatic Optical Inspection (AOI) of solder joints

### 3. Applications

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

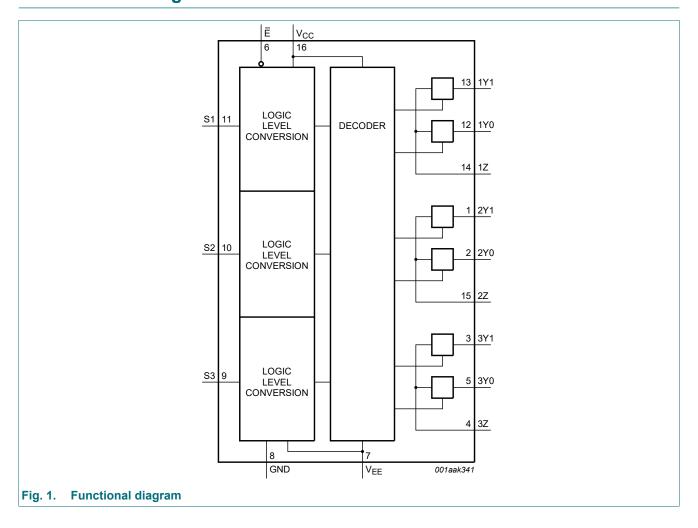


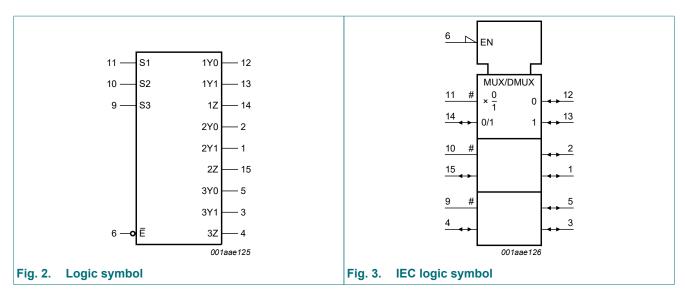
### 4. Ordering information

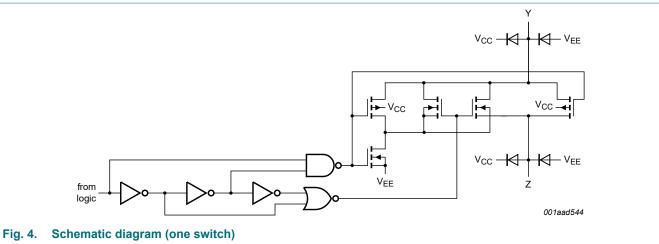
**Table 1. Ordering information** 

Type number	Package							
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version				
74HC4053D-Q100	-40 °C to +125 °C	SO16	plastic small outline package; 16 leads;	SOT109-1				
74HCT4053D-Q100			body width 3.9 mm					
74HC4053PW-Q100	-40 °C to +125 °C	TSSOP16	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 16 leads;	SOT403-1				
74HCT4053PW-Q100			body width 4.4 mm					
74HC4053BQ-Q100	-40 °C to +125 °C	DHVQFN16	plastic dual in-line compatible thermal	SOT763-1				
74HCT4053BQ-Q100			enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 16 terminals; body 2.5 × 3.5 × 0.85 mm					

## 5. Functional diagram

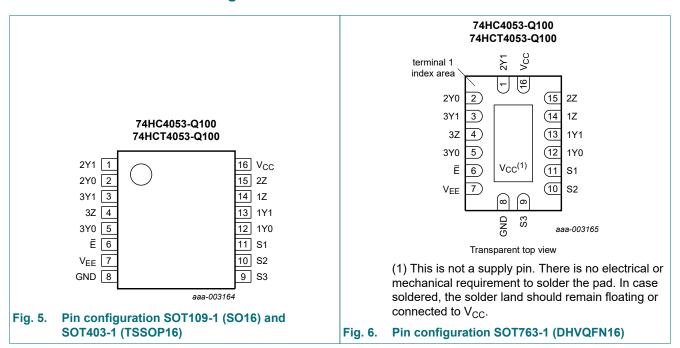






### 6. Pinning information

#### 6.1. Pinning



#### 6.2. Pin description

Table 2. Pin description

Table 2. Fill description		
Symbol	Pin	Description
E	6	enable input (active LOW)
V <sub>EE</sub>	7	supply voltage
GND	8	ground supply voltage
S1, S2, S3	11, 10, 9	select input
1Y0, 2Y0, 3Y0	12, 2, 5	independent input or output
1Y1, 2Y1, 3Y1	13, 1, 3	independent input or output
1Z, 2Z, 3Z	14, 15, 4	common output or input
V <sub>CC</sub>	16	supply voltage

### 7. Functional description

#### Table 3. Function table

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

Inputs		Channel on
Ē	Sn	
L	L	nY0 to nZ
L	Н	nY1 to nZ
Н	X	switches off

### 8. Limiting values

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

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Voltages are referenced to  $V_{SS} = 0 \text{ V}$  (ground).

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 V < V <sub>SW</sub> < V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5 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
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	[2]	-	500	mW
Р	power dissipation	per switch	-	100	mW

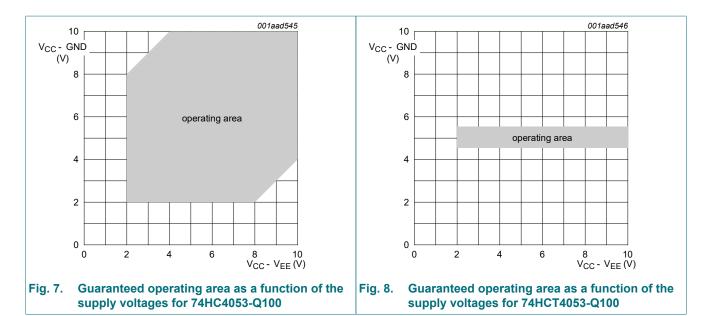
<sup>[1]</sup> To avoid drawing  $V_{CC}$  current out of terminal nZ, when switch current flows into terminals nYn, the voltage drop across the bidirectional switch must not exceed 0.4 V. If the switch current flows into terminal nZ, no  $V_{CC}$  current will flow out of terminals nYn, and in this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

### 9. Recommended operating conditions

Table 5. Recommended operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	74F	IC4053-Q	100	74H	CT4053-0	2100	Unit
			Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	
V <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage	see Fig. 7 and Fig. 8							
		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
$V_{SW}$	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 fall	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	-	-	625	-	-	-	ns/V
	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.



#### 10. Static characteristics

#### Table 6. R<sub>ON</sub> resistance per switch for 74HC4053-Q100 and 74HCT4053-Q100

 $V_I = V_{IH}$  or  $V_{IL}$ ; for test circuit see Fig. 9.

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.

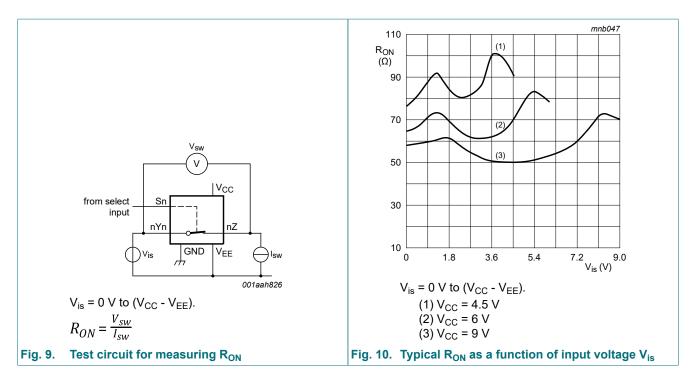
For 74HC4053-Q100:  $V_{CC}$  - GND or  $V_{CC}$  -  $V_{EE}$  = 2.0 V, 4.5 V, 6.0 V and 9.0 V.

For 74HCT4053-Q100:  $V_{CC}$  - 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	Тур	Max	Unit
T <sub>amb</sub> = 25	s°C						
R <sub>ON(peak)</sub>	ON resistance (peak)	V <sub>is</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> to V <sub>EE</sub>					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 100 μA	[1]	-	-	-	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	100	180	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	90	160	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	70	130	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	[1]	-	150	-	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	80	140	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	70	120	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	60	105	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	[1]	-	150	-	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	90	160	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	80	140	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	65	120	Ω
ΔR <sub>ON</sub>	ON resistance mismatch	$V_{is} = V_{CC}$ to $V_{EE}$					
	between channels	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	[1]	-	-	-	Ω
		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	Тур	Max	Unit
T <sub>amb</sub> = -4	0 °C to +85 °C						
R <sub>ON(peak)</sub>	ON resistance (peak)	V <sub>is</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> to V <sub>EE</sub>					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 100 μA	[1]	-	-	-	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	-	225	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	-	200	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	-	165	Ω
R <sub>ON(rail)</sub>	ON resistance (rail)	V <sub>is</sub> = V <sub>EE</sub>					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 100 μA	[1]	-	-	-	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	-	175	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	-	150	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	-	130	Ω
		$V_{is} = V_{CC}$					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 100 μA	[1]	-	-	-	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	-	200	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	-	175	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	-	150	Ω
T <sub>amb</sub> = -4	0 °C to +125 °C		1		ı		
R <sub>ON(peak)</sub>	ON resistance (peak)	V <sub>is</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> to V <sub>EE</sub>					
		$V_{CC}$ = 2.0 V; $V_{EE}$ = 0 V; $I_{SW}$ = 100 $\mu A$	[1]	-	-	-	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 <sub>is</sub> = V <sub>EE</sub>					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 100 μA	[1]	-	-	-	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	[1]	-	-	-	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

<sup>[1]</sup> When supply voltages (V<sub>CC</sub> - V<sub>EE</sub>) 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 74HC4053-Q100

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.

Vos is the output voltage at pins nZ or nYn, whichever is assigned as an output.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
T <sub>amb</sub> = 2	5 °C				'	
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	1.5	1.2	-	V
	voltage	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	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	-	0.8	0.5	V
	voltage	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
I <sub>I</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	-	-	±0.1	μA
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 10.0 V	-	-	±0.2	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. 11$				
		per channel	-	-	±0.1	μA
		all channels	-	-	±0.1	μΑ
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. 12$	-	-	±0.1	μA
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	-	-	8.0	μA
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 10.0 V	-	-	16.0	μA
Cı	input capacitance		-	3.5	-	pF

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
C <sub>sw</sub>	switch capacitance	independent pins nYn	-	5	-	pF
		common pins nZ	-	8	-	pF
T <sub>amb</sub> = -4	40 °C to +85 °C					
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	1.5	-	-	V
	voltage	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	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	-	-	0.5	V
	voltage	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
I <sub>I</sub>	input leakage	V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND				
	current	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}; Fig. 11$				
		per channel	-	-	±1.0	μΑ
		all channels	-	-	±1.0	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. } 12$	-	-	±1.0	μA
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	μΑ
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 10.0 V	-	-	160.0	μA
T <sub>amb</sub> = -4	40 °C to +125 °C					·
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	1.5	-	-	V
	voltage	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	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V	-	-	0.5	V
	voltage	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
I <sub>I</sub>	input leakage	V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND				
	current	V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	-	-	±1.0	μA
		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. 11}$				
		per channel	-	-	±1.0	μΑ
		all channels	-	-	±1.0	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. } 12$	-	-	±1.0	μΑ
					·	

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Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
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

#### Table 8. Static characteristics for 74HCT4053-Q100

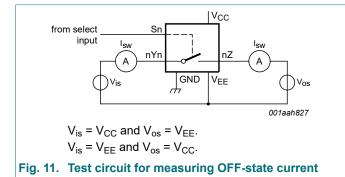
Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

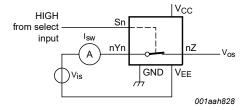
 $V_{is}$  is the input voltage at pins nYn or nZ, whichever is assigned as an input.

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
T <sub>amb</sub> = 2	5 °C					
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; $V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	-	±0.1	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. 11$				
		per channel	-	-	±0.1	μΑ
		all channels	-	-	±0.1	μΑ
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. 12$	-	-	±0.1	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	-	-	8.0	μΑ
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -5.0 V	-	-	16.0	μA
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>	additional supply current	per input; $V_I = V_{CC}$ - 2.1 V; other inputs at $V_{CC}$ or GND; $V_{CC}$ = 4.5 V to 5.5 V; $V_{EE}$ = 0 V	-	50	180	μA
Cı	input capacitance		-	3.5	-	pF
C <sub>sw</sub>	switch capacitance	independent pins nYn	-	5	-	pF
		common pins nZ	-	8	-	pF
T <sub>amb</sub> = -	40 °C to +85 °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
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	$V_{CC} = 10.0 \text{ V}; V_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}; V_{I} = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL};$ $ V_{SW}  = V_{CC} - V_{EE}; \text{ see } Fig. 11$				
		per channel	-	-	±1.0	μΑ
		all channels	-	-	±1.0	μΑ
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. 12$	-	-	±1.0	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	-	-	80.0	μΑ
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -5.0 V	-	-	160.0	μA

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>	additional supply current	per input; $V_I = V_{CC}$ - 2.1 V; other inputs at $V_{CC}$ or GND; $V_{CC}$ = 4.5 V to 5.5 V; $V_{EE}$ = 0 V	-	-	225	μΑ
T <sub>amb</sub> = -4	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
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	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. 11$				
		per channel	-	-	±1.0	μΑ
		all channels	-	-	±1.0	μΑ
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. 12$	-	-	±1.0	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	-	-	160.0	μA
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -5.0 V	-	-	320.0	μΑ
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>	additional supply current	per input; $V_I = V_{CC}$ - 2.1 V; other inputs at $V_{CC}$ or GND; $V_{CC}$ = 4.5 V to 5.5 V; $V_{EE}$ = 0 V	-	-	245	μΑ





 $V_{is}$  =  $V_{CC}$  and  $V_{os}$  = open-circuit.  $V_{is}$  =  $V_{EE}$  and  $V_{os}$  = open-circuit.

Fig. 12. Test circuit for measuring ON-state current

### 11. Dynamic characteristics

#### Table 9. Dynamic characteristics for 74HC4053-Q100

GND = 0 V;  $t_r = t_f = 6$  ns;  $C_L = 50$  pF; for test circuit see Fig. 15.

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	Тур	Max	Unit		
T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C								
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	$V_{is}$ to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = \infty \Omega$ ; see <u>Fig. 13</u> [1]						
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	15	60	ns		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	5	12	ns		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	4	10	ns		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V	-	4	8	ns		

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
t <sub>on</sub>	turn-on time	$\overline{E}$ to $V_{os}; R_{L} = \infty \ \Omega; see \ \underline{Fig.  14} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	60	220	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	20	44	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF	-	17	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	16	37	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V	-	15	31	ns
		Sn to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = \infty \Omega$ ; see <u>Fig. 14</u> [2]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	75	220	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	25	44	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	-	20	37	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V	-	15	31	ns
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time	$\overline{E}$ to V <sub>os</sub> ; R <sub>L</sub> = 1 k $\Omega$ ; see Fig. 14 [3]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	63	210	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	21	42	ns
		$V_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V}; V_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}; C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$	-	18	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	17	36	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V	-	15	29	ns
		Sn to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = 1 k\Omega$ ; see Fig. 14 [3]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	60	210	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	20	42	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF	-	17	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	16	36	ns
		$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}; V_{FF} = -4.5 \text{ V}$	-	15	29	ns
C <sub>PD</sub>	power dissipation capacitance	per switch; $V_I = GND$ to $V_{CC}$ [4]	-	36	-	pF
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. 13</u> [1]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	75	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	15	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	13	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V	-	-	10	ns
t <sub>on</sub>	turn-on time	$\overline{E}$ to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = \infty \Omega$ ; see Fig. 14 [2]				
on		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	_	275	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>FF</sub> = 0 V	_	_	55	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	_	47	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V	-	_	39	ns
		Sn to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = \infty \Omega$ ; see Fig. 14 [2]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	_	_	275	ns
		$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}; V_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}$	_	_	55	ns
		$V_{CC} = 6.0 \text{ V}; V_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}$	_	_	47	ns
		$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}; V_{EE} = -4.5 \text{ V}$				

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time	$\overline{E}$ to V <sub>os</sub> ; R <sub>L</sub> = 1 k $\Omega$ ; see <u>Fig. 14</u> [3]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	265	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	53	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	45	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V	-	-	36	ns
		Sn to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ ; see Fig. 14 [3]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	265	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	53	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	45	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V	-	-	36	ns
T <sub>amb</sub> = -4	40 °C to +125 °C			'	<b>'</b>	
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	$V_{is}$ to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = \infty \Omega$ ; see Fig. 13 [1]				
		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	$\overline{E}$ to $V_{os}; R_{L} = \infty \ \Omega; see \ \underline{Fig.} \ 14$				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	330	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	66	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	56	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V	-	-	47	ns
		Sn to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = \infty \Omega$ ; see Fig. 14 [2]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	330	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	66	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	56	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V	-	-	47	ns
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time	$\overline{E}$ to V <sub>os</sub> ; R <sub>L</sub> = 1 k $\Omega$ ; see <u>Fig. 14</u> [3]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	315	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	63	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	54	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V	-	-	44	ns
		Sn to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ ; see Fig. 14 [3]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	315	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	63	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	54	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V	-	-	44	ns

 $t_{\text{pd}}$  is the same as  $t_{\text{PHL}}$  and  $t_{\text{PLH}}$ .

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ton is the same as t<sub>PZH</sub> and t<sub>PZL</sub>.
 t<sub>off</sub> is the same as t<sub>PZH</sub> and t<sub>PLZ</sub>.
 C<sub>PD</sub> is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P<sub>D</sub> in μW).

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

 $f_i$  = input frequency in MHz;  $f_o$  = output frequency in MHz;

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

 $C_L$  = output load capacitance in pF;  $C_{sw}$  = switch capacitance in pF;

 $V_{CC}$  = supply voltage in V.

#### Table 10. Dynamic characteristics for 74HCT4053-Q100

GND = 0 V;  $t_r = t_f = 6$  ns;  $C_L = 50$  pF; for test circuit see Fig. 15.

 $V_{is}$  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.

Symbo	ol Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
T <sub>amb</sub> =	25 °C				1		
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	$V_{is}$ to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = \infty \Omega$ ; see <u>Fig. 13</u>	[1]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	5	12	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V		-	4	8	ns
t <sub>on</sub> turn-on time		$\overline{E}$ to V <sub>os</sub> ; R <sub>L</sub> = 1 k $\Omega$ ; see Fig. 14	[2]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	27	48	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF		-	23	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V		-	16	34	ns
		Sn to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ ; see Fig. 14	[2]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	25	48	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> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V		-	16	34	ns
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time	$\overline{E}$ to V <sub>os</sub> ; R <sub>L</sub> = 1 k $\Omega$ ; see <u>Fig. 14</u>	[3]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	24	44	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF		-	20	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V		-	15	31	ns
		Sn to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ ; see Fig. 14	[3]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	22	44	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF		-	19	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V		-	15	31	ns
C <sub>PD</sub>	power dissipation capacitance	per switch; $V_I$ = GND to $V_{CC}$ - 1.5 V	[4]	-	36	-	pF
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. 13</u>	[1]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	-	15	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V		-	-	10	ns
t <sub>on</sub>	turn-on time	$\overline{E}$ to V <sub>os</sub> ; R <sub>L</sub> = 1 k $\Omega$ ; see Fig. 14	[2]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	-	60	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V		-	-	43	ns
		Sn to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ ; see Fig. 14	[2]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	-	60	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V		-	-	43	ns
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time	$\overline{E}$ to V <sub>os</sub> ; R <sub>L</sub> = 1 k $\Omega$ ; see Fig. 14	[3]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	-	55	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V		-	-	39	ns
		Sn to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ ; see Fig. 14	[3]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	-	55	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V		-	-	39	ns

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
T <sub>amb</sub> = -	40 °C to +125 °C				1	1	
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	$V_{is}$ to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = \infty \Omega$ ; see <u>Fig. 13</u>	[1]				
		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	$\overline{E}$ to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ ; see $\overline{Fig. 14}$	[2]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	-	72	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V		-	-	51	ns
		Sn to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ ; see Fig. 14	[2]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	-	72	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V		-	-	51	ns
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time	$\overline{\mathbb{E}}$ to V <sub>os</sub> ; R <sub>L</sub> = 1 k $\Omega$ ; see <u>Fig. 14</u>	[3]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	-	66	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V		-	-	47	ns
		Sn to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ ; see Fig. 14	[3]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V		-	-	66	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V		-	-	47	ns

- $t_{pd}$  is the same as  $t_{PHL}$  and  $t_{PLH}$ .  $t_{on}$  is the same as  $t_{PZH}$  and  $t_{PZL}$ .

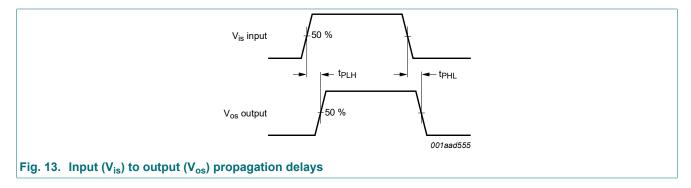
- ton is the same as t<sub>PHZ</sub> and τ<sub>PLZ</sub>.
   toff is the same as t<sub>PHZ</sub> and t<sub>PLZ</sub>.
   C<sub>PD</sub> is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P<sub>D</sub> in μW).
   P<sub>D</sub> = C<sub>PD</sub> × V<sub>CC</sub><sup>2</sup> × f<sub>i</sub> × N + Σ{(C<sub>L</sub> + C<sub>sw</sub>) × V<sub>CC</sub><sup>2</sup> × f<sub>o</sub>} where:

 $f_i$  = input frequency in MHz;  $f_o$  = output frequency in MHz;

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

 $C_L$  = output load capacitance in pF;  $C_{sw}$  = switch capacitance in pF;

 $V_{CC}$  = supply voltage in V.



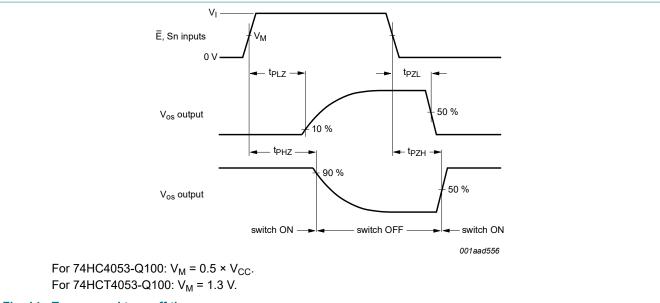


Fig. 14. Turn-on and turn-off times

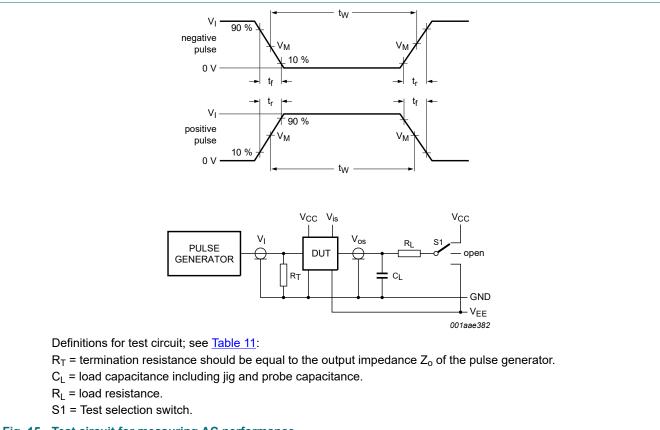


Fig. 15. Test circuit for measuring AC performance

Table 11. Test data

Test	Input 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 74HCT4053-Q100:  $V_1 = 3 V$ 

### 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. 16</u>				
		$V_{is} = 4.0 \text{ V (p-p)}; V_{CC} = 2.25 \text{ V}; V_{EE} = -2.25 \text{ V}$	-	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. 16				
		$V_{is} = 4.0 \text{ V (p-p)}; V_{CC} = 2.25 \text{ V}; V_{EE} = -2.25 \text{ V}$	-	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 (OFF-state)	$R_L$ = 600 Ω; $f_i$ = 1 MHz; see <u>Fig. 17</u>				
		$V_{CC} = 2.25 \text{ V}; V_{EE} = -2.25 \text{ V}$ [1]	-	-50	-	dB
		$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}; V_{EE} = -4.5 \text{ V}$ [1]	-	-50	-	dB
Xtalk	crosstalk	between two switches/multiplexers; $R_L$ = 600 $\Omega$ ; $f_i$ = 1 MHz; see Fig. 18				
		$V_{CC} = 2.25 \text{ V}; V_{EE} = -2.25 \text{ V}$ [1]	-	-60	-	dB
		$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}; V_{EE} = -4.5 \text{ V}$ [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. 19				
		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 <sub>L</sub> = 50 Ω; see <u>Fig. 20</u>				
	response	$V_{CC} = 2.25 \text{ V}; V_{EE} = -2.25 \text{ V}$ [2]	-	160	-	MHz
		$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}; V_{EE} = -4.5 \text{ V}$ [2]	-	170	-	MHz

<sup>[1]</sup> Adjust input voltage  $V_{is}$  to 0 dBm level (0 dBm = 1 mW into 600  $\Omega$ ).

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

<sup>[2]</sup> Adjust input voltage  $V_{is}$  to 0 dBm level at  $V_{os}$  for 1 MHz (0 dBm = 1 mW into 50  $\Omega$ ).

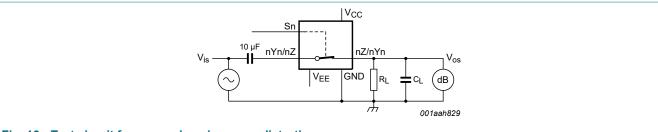
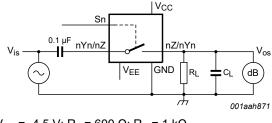


Fig. 16. Test circuit for measuring sine-wave distortion



 $V_{CC}$  = 4.5 V; GND = 0 V;  $V_{EE}$  = -4.5 V;  $R_L$  = 600 Ω;  $R_S$  = 1 kΩ. a.Test circuit

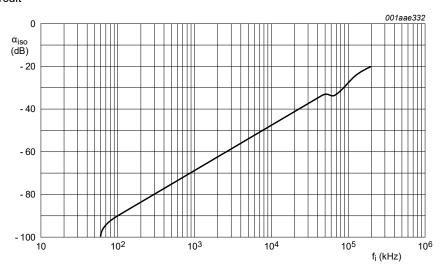
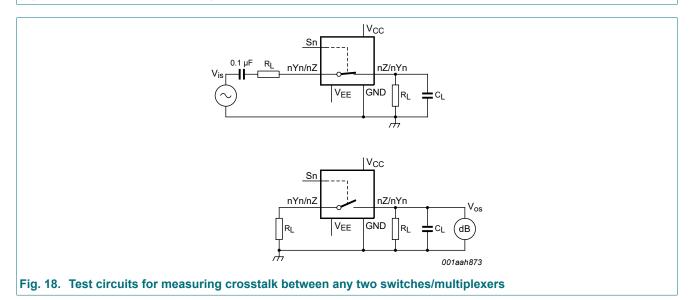


Fig. 17. Test circuit for measuring isolation (OFF-state)

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



**Product data sheet** 

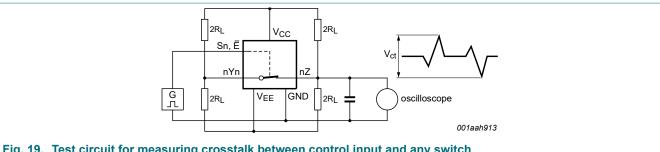
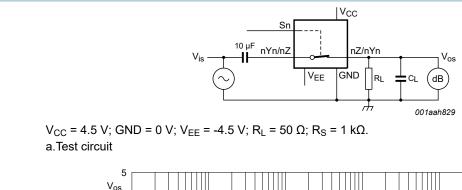
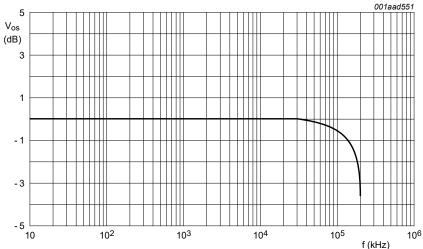


Fig. 19. Test circuit for measuring crosstalk between control input and any switch





b. Typical frequency response

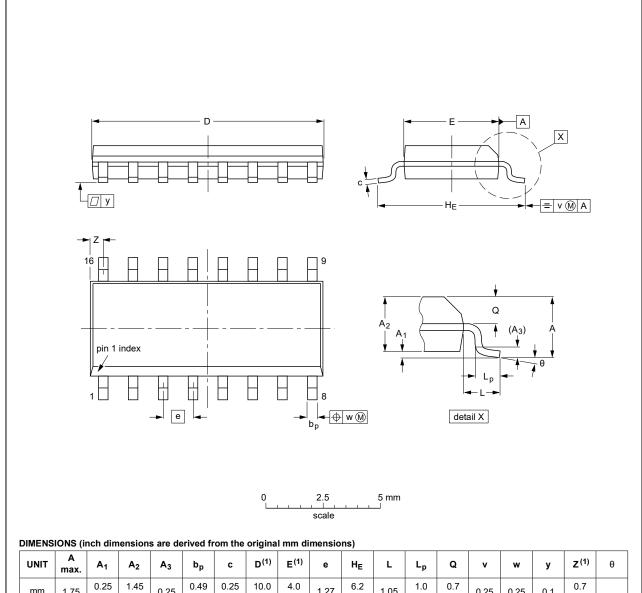
Fig. 20. Test circuit for frequency response

**Product data sheet** 

### 12. Package outline

#### SO16: plastic small outline package; 16 leads; body width 3.9 mm

SOT109-1



UNIT	A max.	<b>A</b> <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°

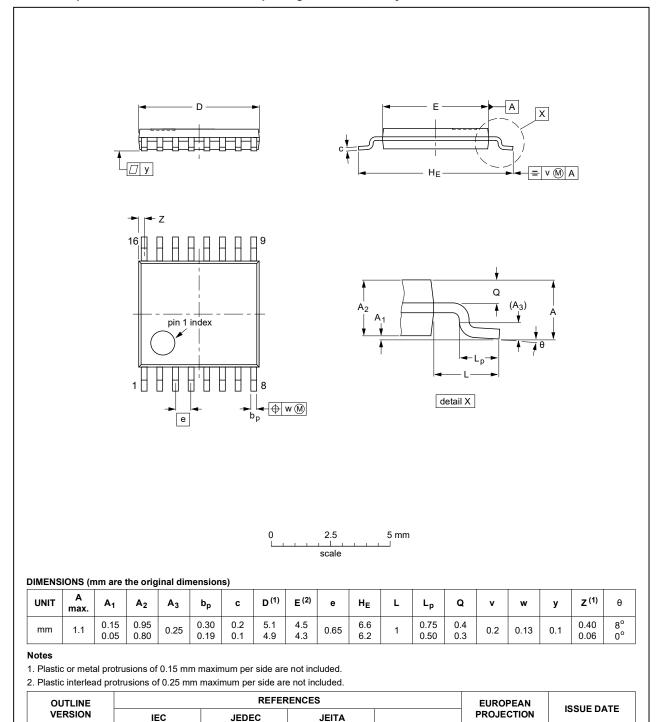
1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm (0.006 inch) maximum per side are not included.

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

Fig. 21. Package outline SOT109-1 (SO16)

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

SOT403-1



### SOT403-1 MO-153

#### Fig. 22. Package outline SOT403-1 (TSSOP16)

99-12-27

03-02-18

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

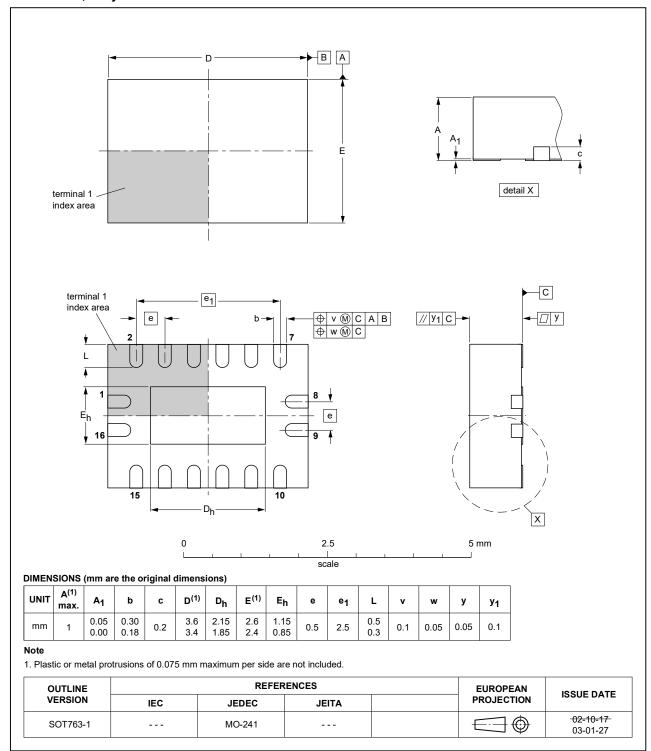


Fig. 23. Package outline SOT763-1 (DHVQFN16)

**Product data sheet** 

### 13. Abbreviations

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

Acronym	Description				
CDM	Charged Device Model				
ESD	ctroStatic Discharge				
НВМ	Human Body Model				
MIL	Military				
MM	Machine Model				

### 14. Revision history

#### Table 14. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes					
74HC_HCT4053_Q100 v.3	20200305	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4053_Q100 v.2					
Modifications:	<ul> <li>The format of this data sheet has been redesigned to comply with the identity guidelines of Nexperia.</li> <li>Legal texts have been adapted to the new company name where appropriate.</li> <li>Section 1 updated.</li> <li>Section 2 updated.</li> <li>Table 4: Derating values for P<sub>tot</sub> total power dissipation updated.</li> </ul>								
74HC_HCT4053_Q100 v.2	20121122	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4053_Q100 v.1					
Modifications:	CDM added	CDM added to features.							
74HC_HCT4053_Q100 v.1	20120720	Product data sheet	-	-					

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#### **Data sheet status**

Document status [1][2]	Product status [3]	Definition
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Product [short] data sheet	Production	This document contains the product specification.

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