

74LV4053-Q100

Triple single-pole double-throw analog switch

Rev. 1 — 25 March 2014

Product data sheet

1. General description

The 74LV4053-Q100 is a triple single-pole double-throw (SPDT) analog switch, suitable for use as an analog or digital multiplexer/demultiplexer. It is a low-voltage Si-gate CMOS device and is pin and function compatible with the 74HC4053-Q100 and 74HCT4053-Q100. Each switch has a digital select input (S_n), two independent inputs/outputs (nY_0 and nY_1) and a common input/output (nZ). All three switches share an enable input (\bar{E}). A HIGH on \bar{E} causes all switches into the high-impedance OFF-state, independent of S_n .

V_{CC} and GND are the supply voltage connections for the digital control inputs (S_n and \bar{E}). The V_{CC} to GND range is 1 V to 6 V. The analog inputs/outputs (nY_0 , nY_1 and nZ) can swing between V_{CC} as a positive limit and V_{EE} as a negative limit. $V_{CC} - V_{EE}$ may not exceed 6 V. For operation as a digital multiplexer/demultiplexer, V_{EE} is connected to GND (typically ground). V_{EE} and V_{SS} are the supply voltage connections for the switches.

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 $+85\text{ °C}$ and from -40 °C to $+125\text{ °C}$
- Optimized for low-voltage applications: 1.0 V to 3.6 V
- Accepts TTL input levels between $V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$ and $V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$
- Low ON resistance:
 - ◆ $180\ \Omega$ (typical) at $V_{CC} - V_{EE} = 2.0\text{ V}$
 - ◆ $100\ \Omega$ (typical) at $V_{CC} - V_{EE} = 3.0\text{ V}$
 - ◆ $75\ \Omega$ (typical) at $V_{CC} - V_{EE} = 4.5\text{ V}$
- Logic level translation:
 - ◆ To enable 3 V logic to communicate with $\pm 3\text{ V}$ 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 ($C = 200\text{ pF}$, $R = 0\ \Omega$)
- Multiple package options

3. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

| Type number | Package | | | Version |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--|----------|
| | Temperature range | Name | Description | |
| 74LV4053D-Q100 | -40 °C to +125 °C | SO16 | plastic small outline package; 16 leads; body width 3.9 mm | SOT109-1 |
| 74LV4053PW-Q100 | -40 °C to +125 °C | TSSOP16 | plastic thin shrink small outline package; 16 leads; body width 4.4 mm | SOT403-1 |
| 74LV4053BQ-Q100 | -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 |

4. Functional diagram

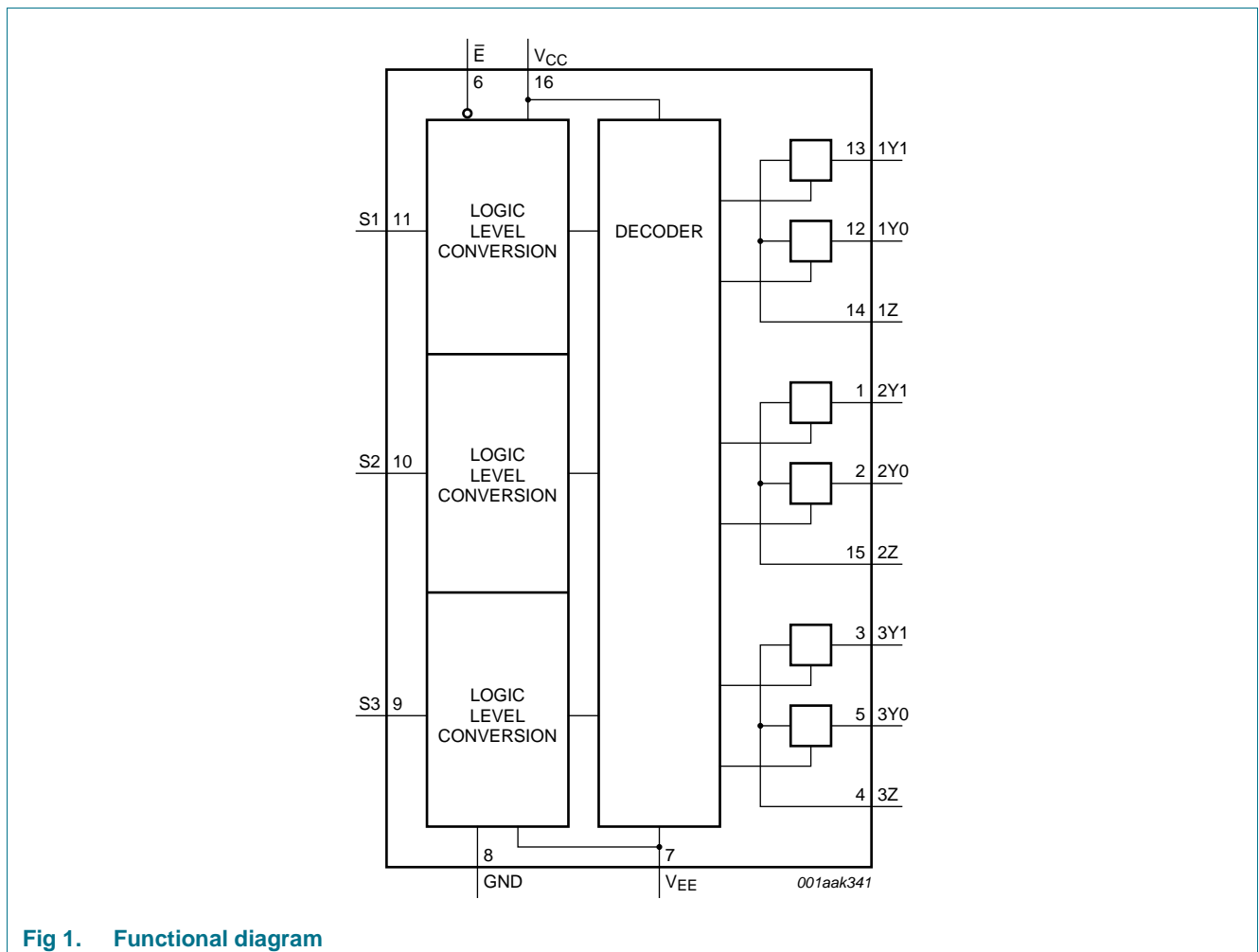


Fig 1. Functional diagram

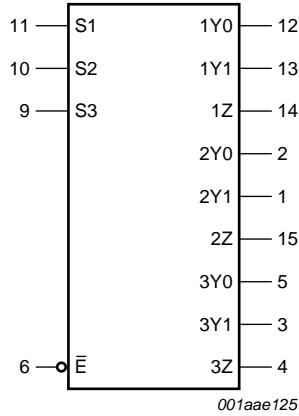


Fig 2. Logic symbol

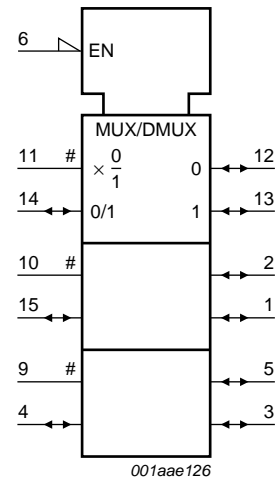


Fig 3. IEC logic symbol

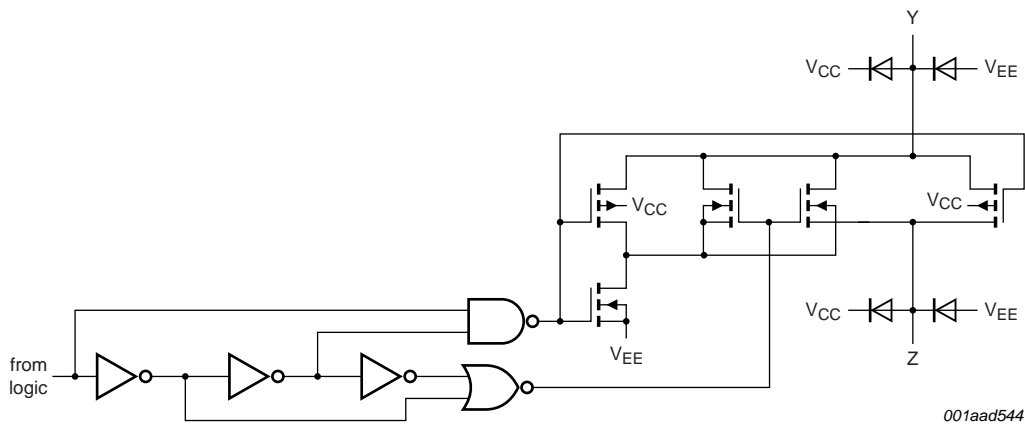
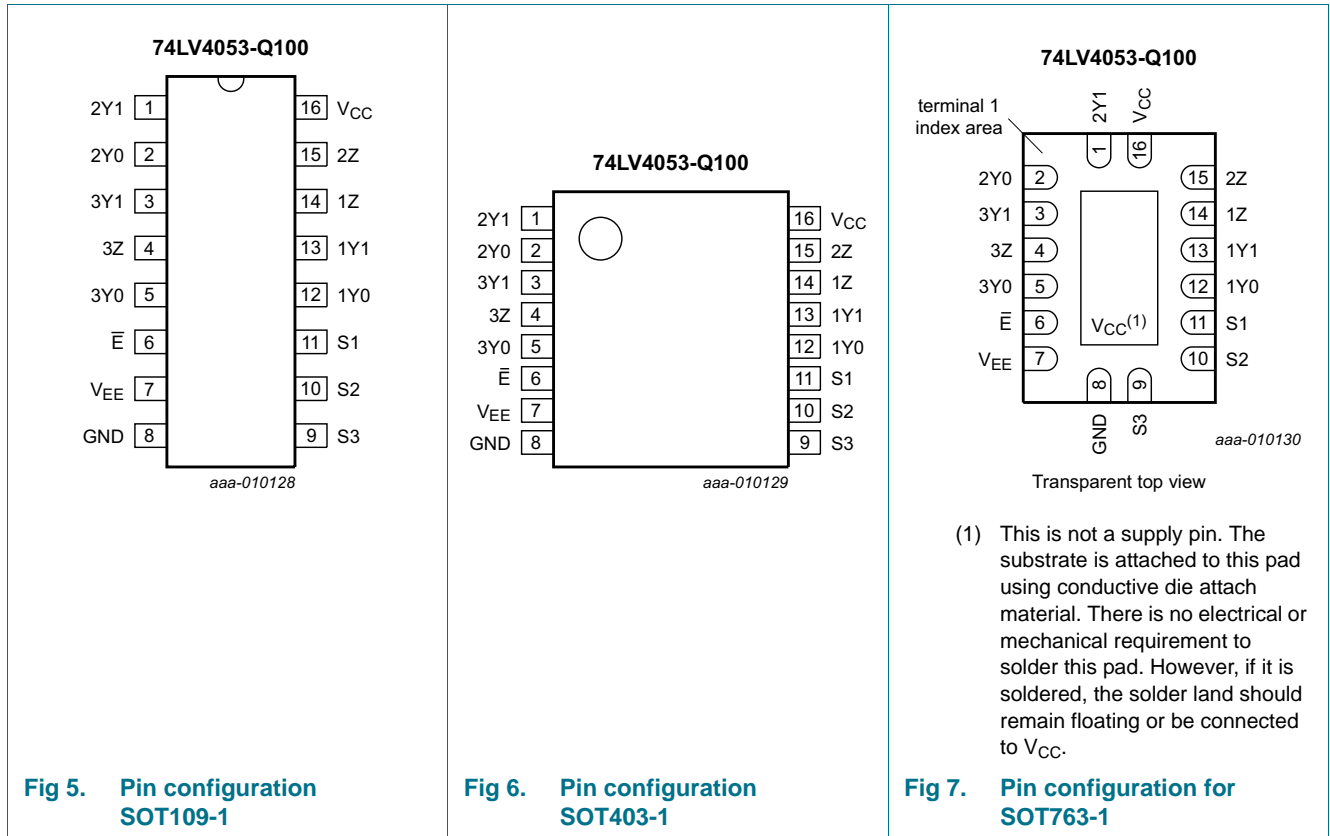


Fig 4. Schematic diagram (one switch)

5. Pinning information

5.1 Pinning



5.2 Pin description

Table 2. Pin description

| Symbol | Pin | Description |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| \bar{E} | 6 | enable input (active LOW) |
| V _{EE} | 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 _{CC} | 16 | supply voltage |

6. Functional description

Table 3. Function table [1]

| Inputs | | Channel on |
|-----------|----|--------------|
| \bar{E} | Sn | |
| L | L | nY0 to nZ |
| L | H | nY1 to nZ |
| H | X | switches off |

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

7. Limiting values

Table 4. Limiting values

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

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Max | Unit |
|-----------|-------------------------|---|----------|----------|------|
| V_{CC} | supply voltage | | [1] -0.5 | +7.0 | V |
| I_{IK} | input clamping current | $V_I < -0.5$ V or $V_I > V_{CC} + 0.5$ V | [2] - | ± 20 | mA |
| I_{SK} | switch clamping current | $V_{SW} < -0.5$ V or $V_{SW} > V_{CC} + 0.5$ V | [2] - | ± 20 | mA |
| I_{SW} | switch current | $V_{SW} > -0.5$ V or $V_{SW} < V_{CC} + 0.5$ V; source or sink current | [2] - | ± 25 | mA |
| T_{stg} | storage temperature | | -65 | +150 | °C |
| P_{tot} | total power dissipation | $T_{amb} = -40$ °C to +125 °C | [3] | | |
| | | SO16 package | - | 500 | mW |
| | | TSSOP16 package | - | 500 | mW |
| | | DHVQFN16 package | - | 500 | mW |

- [1] To avoid drawing V_{CC} current from 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 flows out of terminals nYn. In this case, there is no limit to the voltage drop across the switch. However, the voltages at nYn and nZ may not exceed V_{CC} or V_{EE} .
- [2] The minimum input voltage rating may be exceeded if the input current rating is observed.
- [3] For SO16 packages: above 70 °C the value of P_{tot} derates linearly with 8 mW/K.
For TSSOP16 packages: above 60 °C the value of P_{tot} derates linearly with 5.5 mW/K.
For DHVQFN16 packages: above 60 °C the value of P_{tot} derates linearly with 4.5 mW/K.

8. Recommended operating conditions

Table 5. Recommended operating conditions

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----|-----|----------|------|
| V_{CC} | supply voltage | see Figure 8 | 1 | 3.3 | 6 | V |
| V_I | input voltage | | 0 | - | V_{CC} | V |
| V_{SW} | switch voltage | | 0 | - | V_{CC} | V |
| T_{amb} | ambient temperature | in free air | -40 | - | +125 | °C |
| $\Delta t/\Delta V$ | input transition rise and fall rate | $V_{CC} = 1.0\text{ V to }2.0\text{ V}$ | - | - | 500 | ns/V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$ | - | - | 200 | ns/V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$ | - | - | 100 | ns/V |

- [1] The static characteristics are guaranteed from $V_{CC} = 1.2\text{ V to }6.0\text{ V}$. However, LV devices are guaranteed to function down to $V_{CC} = 1.0\text{ V}$ (with input levels GND or V_{CC}).

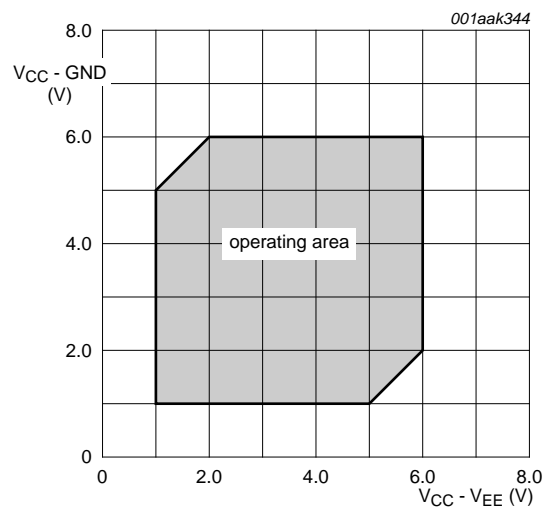


Fig 8. Guaranteed operating area as a function of the supply voltages

9. Static characteristics

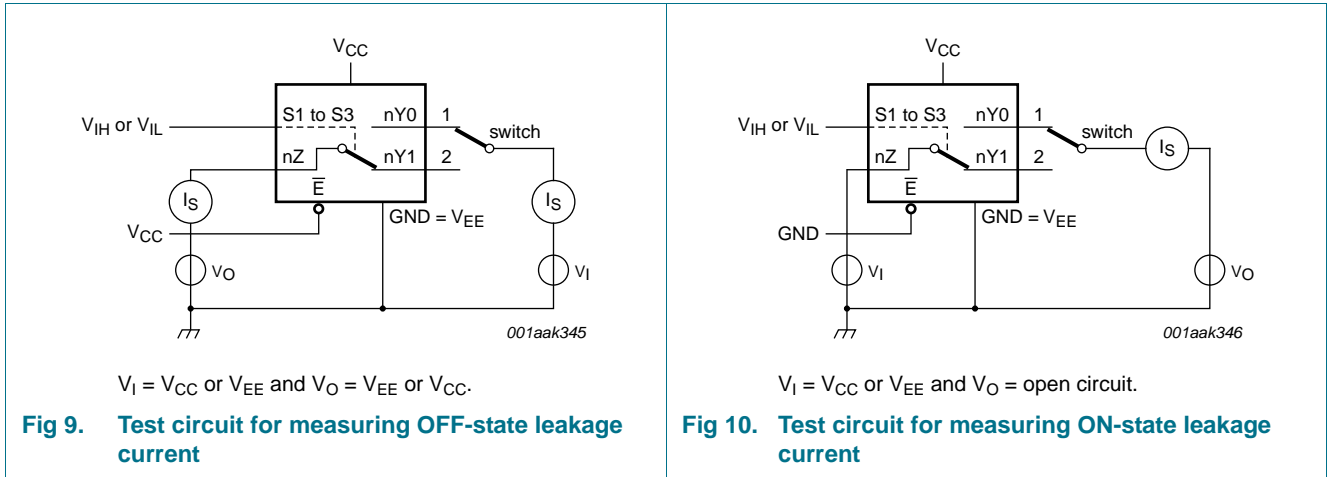
Table 6. Static characteristics

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

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | -40 °C to +85 °C | | | -40 °C to +125 °C | | Unit |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------|--------------------|------|-------------------|------|------|
| | | | Min | Typ ^[1] | Max | Min | Max | |
| V _{IH} | HIGH-level input voltage | V _{CC} = 1.2 V | 0.9 | - | - | 0.9 | - | V |
| | | V _{CC} = 2.0 V | 1.4 | - | - | 1.4 | - | V |
| | | V _{CC} = 2.7 V to 3.6 V | 2.0 | - | - | 2.0 | - | V |
| | | V _{CC} = 4.5 V | 3.15 | - | - | 3.15 | - | V |
| | | V _{CC} = 6.0 V | 4.20 | - | - | 4.20 | - | V |
| V _{IL} | LOW-level input voltage | V _{CC} = 1.2 V | - | - | 0.3 | - | 0.3 | V |
| | | V _{CC} = 2.0 V | - | - | 0.6 | - | 0.6 | V |
| | | V _{CC} = 2.7 V to 3.6 V | - | - | 0.8 | - | 0.8 | V |
| | | V _{CC} = 4.5 V | - | - | 1.35 | - | 1.35 | V |
| | | V _{CC} = 6.0 V | - | - | 1.80 | - | 1.80 | V |
| I _I | input leakage current | V _I = V _{CC} or GND | | | | | | |
| | | V _{CC} = 3.6 V | - | - | 1.0 | - | 1.0 | μA |
| | | V _{CC} = 6.0 V | - | - | 2.0 | - | 2.0 | μA |
| I _{S(OFF)} | OFF-state leakage current | V _I = V _{IH} or V _{IL} ; see Figure 9 | | | | | | |
| | | V _{CC} = 3.6 V | - | - | 1.0 | - | 1.0 | μA |
| | | V _{CC} = 6.0 V | - | - | 2.0 | - | 2.0 | μA |
| I _{S(ON)} | ON-state leakage current | V _I = V _{IH} or V _{IL} ; see Figure 10 | | | | | | |
| | | V _{CC} = 3.6 V | - | - | 1.0 | - | 1.0 | μA |
| | | V _{CC} = 6.0 V | - | - | 2.0 | - | 2.0 | μA |
| I _{CC} | supply current | V _I = V _{CC} or GND; I _O = 0 A | | | | | | |
| | | V _{CC} = 3.6 V | - | - | 20 | - | 40 | μA |
| | | V _{CC} = 6.0 V | - | - | 40 | - | 80 | μA |
| ΔI _{CC} | additional supply current | per input; V _I = V _{CC} - 0.6 V; V _{CC} = 2.7 V to 3.6 V | - | - | 500 | - | 850 | μA |
| C _I | input capacitance | | - | 3.5 | - | - | - | pF |
| C _{sw} | switch capacitance | independent pins nYn | - | 5 | - | - | - | pF |
| | | common pins nZ | - | 8 | - | - | - | pF |

[1] Typical values are measured at T_{amb} = 25 °C.

9.1 Test circuits



9.2 ON resistance

Table 7. ON resistance

At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for graphs see [Figure 11](#) and [Figure 12](#).

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | -40 °C to +85 °C | | | -40 °C to +125 °C | | Unit |
|-----------------------|---|---|------------------|--------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|------|
| | | | Min | Typ ^[1] | Max | Min | Max | |
| R _{ON(peak)} | ON resistance (peak) | $V_I = 0 \text{ V to } V_{CC} - V_{EE}$ | | | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 1.2 \text{ V}; I_{SW} = 100 \mu\text{A}$ [2] | - | - | - | - | - | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 2.0 \text{ V}; I_{SW} = 1000 \mu\text{A}$ | - | 180 | 365 | - | 435 | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}; I_{SW} = 1000 \mu\text{A}$ | - | 115 | 225 | - | 270 | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}; I_{SW} = 1000 \mu\text{A}$ | - | 100 | 200 | - | 245 | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}; I_{SW} = 1000 \mu\text{A}$ | - | 75 | 150 | - | 180 | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0 \text{ V}; I_{SW} = 1000 \mu\text{A}$ | - | 70 | 140 | - | 165 | Ω |
| ΔR _{ON} | ON resistance mismatch between channels | $V_I = 0 \text{ V to } V_{CC} - V_{EE}$ | | | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 1.2 \text{ V}; I_{SW} = 100 \mu\text{A}$ [2] | - | - | - | - | - | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 2.0 \text{ V}; I_{SW} = 1000 \mu\text{A}$ | - | 5 | - | - | - | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}; I_{SW} = 1000 \mu\text{A}$ | - | 4 | - | - | - | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}; I_{SW} = 1000 \mu\text{A}$ | - | 4 | - | - | - | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}; I_{SW} = 1000 \mu\text{A}$ | - | 3 | - | - | - | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0 \text{ V}; I_{SW} = 1000 \mu\text{A}$ | - | 2 | - | - | - | Ω |

Table 7. ON resistance ...continued

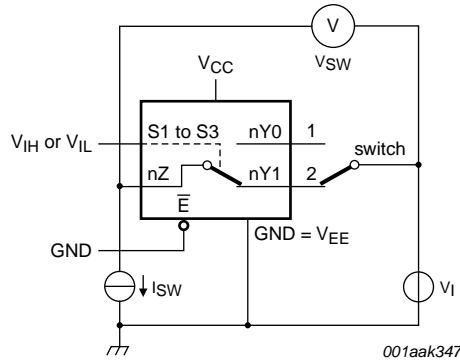
At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for graphs see [Figure 11](#) and [Figure 12](#).

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | -40 °C to +85 °C | | | -40 °C to +125 °C | | Unit |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--|------------------|--------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|------|
| | | | Min | Typ ^[1] | Max | Min | Max | |
| R _{ON(rail)} | ON resistance (rail) | V _I = GND | | | | | | |
| | | V _{CC} = 1.2 V; I _{SW} = 100 μA ^[2] | - | 250 | - | - | - | Ω |
| | | V _{CC} = 2.0 V; I _{SW} = 1000 μA | - | 120 | 280 | - | 325 | Ω |
| | | V _{CC} = 2.7 V; I _{SW} = 1000 μA | - | 75 | 170 | - | 195 | Ω |
| | | V _{CC} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V; I _{SW} = 1000 μA | - | 70 | 155 | - | 180 | Ω |
| | | V _{CC} = 4.5 V; I _{SW} = 1000 μA | - | 50 | 120 | - | 135 | Ω |
| | | V _{CC} = 6.0 V; I _{SW} = 1000 μA | - | 45 | 105 | - | 120 | Ω |
| R _{ON(rail)} | ON resistance (rail) | V _I = V _{CC} - V _{EE} | | | | | | |
| | | V _{CC} = 1.2 V; I _{SW} = 100 μA ^[2] | - | 350 | - | - | - | Ω |
| | | V _{CC} = 2.0 V; I _{SW} = 1000 μA | - | 170 | 340 | - | 400 | Ω |
| | | V _{CC} = 2.7 V; I _{SW} = 1000 μA | - | 105 | 210 | - | 250 | Ω |
| | | V _{CC} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V; I _{SW} = 1000 μA | - | 95 | 190 | - | 225 | Ω |
| | | V _{CC} = 4.5 V; I _{SW} = 1000 μA | - | 70 | 140 | - | 165 | Ω |
| | | V _{CC} = 6.0 V; I _{SW} = 1000 μA | - | 65 | 125 | - | 150 | Ω |

[1] Typical values are measured at T_{amb} = 25 °C.

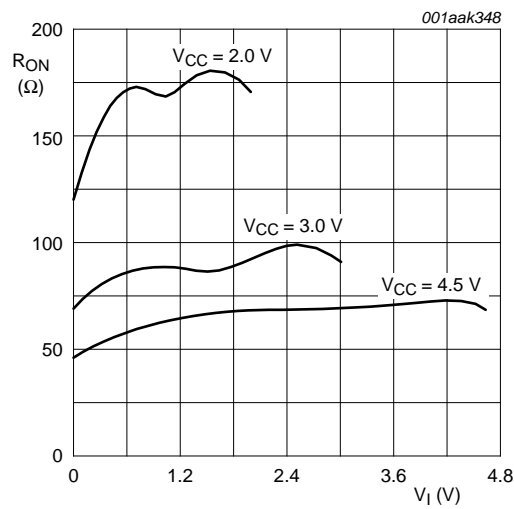
[2] When supply voltages (V_{CC} - V_{EE}) approach 1.2 V, the analog switch ON resistance becomes extremely non-linear. Use these devices only for transmitting digital signals, when using a supply of 1.2 V.

9.3 On resistance waveform and test circuit



$$R_{ON} = V_{SW} / I_{SW}$$

Fig 11. Test circuit for measuring R_{ON}



$$V_i = 0 \text{ V to } V_{CC} - V_{EE}$$

Fig 12. Typical R_{ON} as a function of input voltage

10. Dynamic characteristics

Table 8. Dynamic characteristics

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V). For test circuit, see [Figure 15](#).

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | -40 °C to +85 °C | | | -40 °C to +125 °C | | Unit |
|-----------------|-------------------|---|------------------|--------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|------|
| | | | Min | Typ ^[1] | Max | Min | Max | |
| t _{pd} | propagation delay | nYn, nZ to nZ, nYn; see Figure 13 ^[2] | | | | | | |
| | | V _{CC} = 1.2 V | - | 25 | - | - | - | ns |
| | | V _{CC} = 2.0 V | - | 9 | 17 | - | 20 | ns |
| | | V _{CC} = 2.7 V | - | 6 | 13 | - | 15 | ns |
| | | V _{CC} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V ^[3] | - | 5 | 10 | - | 12 | ns |
| | | V _{CC} = 4.5 V | - | 4 | 9 | - | 10 | ns |
| | | V _{CC} = 6.0 V | - | 3 | 7 | - | 8 | ns |
| t _{en} | enable time | \bar{E} to nYn, nZ; see Figure 14 ^[2] | | | | | | |
| | | V _{CC} = 1.2 V | - | 100 | - | - | - | ns |
| | | V _{CC} = 2.0 V | - | 34 | 65 | - | 77 | ns |
| | | V _{CC} = 2.7 V | - | 25 | 48 | - | 56 | ns |
| | | V _{CC} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V; C _L = 15 pF ^[3] | - | 16 | - | - | - | ns |
| | | V _{CC} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V ^[3] | - | 19 | 38 | - | 45 | ns |
| | | V _{CC} = 4.5 V | - | 17 | 32 | - | 38 | ns |
| | | V _{CC} = 6.0 V | - | 13 | 25 | - | 29 | ns |
| | | Sn to nYn, nZ; see Figure 14 ^[2] | | | | | | |
| | | V _{CC} = 1.2 V | - | 125 | - | - | - | ns |
| | | V _{CC} = 2.0 V | - | 43 | 82 | - | 97 | ns |
| | | V _{CC} = 2.7 V | - | 31 | 60 | - | 71 | ns |
| | | V _{CC} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V; C _L = 15 pF ^[3] | - | 20 | - | - | - | ns |
| | | V _{CC} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V ^[3] | - | 24 | 48 | - | 57 | ns |
| | | V _{CC} = 4.5 V | - | 21 | 41 | - | 48 | ns |
| | | V _{CC} = 6.0 V | - | 16 | 31 | - | 37 | ns |

Table 8. Dynamic characteristics ...continued

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V). For test circuit, see [Figure 15](#).

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | -40 °C to +85 °C | | | -40 °C to +125 °C | | Unit |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------|--------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|------|
| | | | Min | Typ ^[1] | Max | Min | Max | |
| t _{dis} | disable time | \bar{E} to nYn, nZ; see Figure 14 ^[2] | | | | | | |
| | | V _{CC} = 1.2 V | - | 95 | - | - | - | ns |
| | | V _{CC} = 2.0 V | - | 34 | 61 | - | 73 | ns |
| | | V _{CC} = 2.7 V | - | 26 | 46 | - | 54 | ns |
| | | V _{CC} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V; C _L = 15 pF ^[3] | - | 17 | - | - | - | ns |
| | | V _{CC} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V ^[3] | - | 20 | 37 | - | 44 | ns |
| | | V _{CC} = 4.5 V | - | 18 | 32 | - | 38 | ns |
| | | V _{CC} = 6.0 V | - | 15 | 25 | - | 30 | ns |
| | | Sn to nYn, nZ; see Figure 14 ^[2] | | | | | | |
| | | V _{CC} = 1.2 V | - | 90 | - | - | - | ns |
| | | V _{CC} = 2.0 V | - | 32 | 59 | - | 70 | ns |
| | | V _{CC} = 2.7 V | - | 24 | 44 | - | 52 | ns |
| | | V _{CC} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V; C _L = 15 pF ^[3] | - | 16 | - | - | - | ns |
| | | V _{CC} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V ^[3] | - | 19 | 36 | - | 42 | ns |
| V _{CC} = 4.5 V | - | 17 | 31 | - | 36 | ns | | |
| V _{CC} = 6.0 V | - | 14 | 24 | - | 28 | ns | | |
| C _{PD} | power dissipation capacitance | C _L = 50 pF; f _i = 1 MHz; V _I = GND to V _{CC} ^[4] | - | 36 | - | - | - | pF |

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

[2] t_{pd} is the same as t_{PLH} and t_{PHL}.
 t_{en} is the same as t_{PZL} and t_{PZH}.
 t_{dis} is the same as t_{PLZ} and t_{PHZ}.

[3] Typical values are measured at nominal supply voltage (V_{CC} = 3.3 V).

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

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

f_i = input frequency in MHz, f_o = output frequency in MHz

C_L = output load capacitance in pF

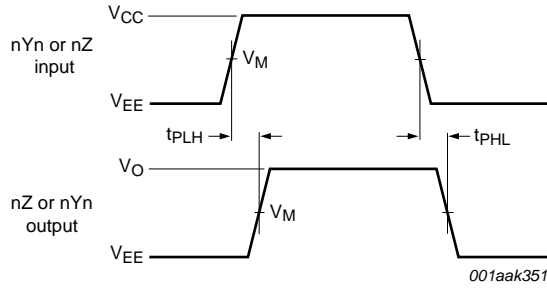
C_{SW} = maximum switch capacitance in pF;

V_{CC} = supply voltage in Volts

N = number of inputs switching

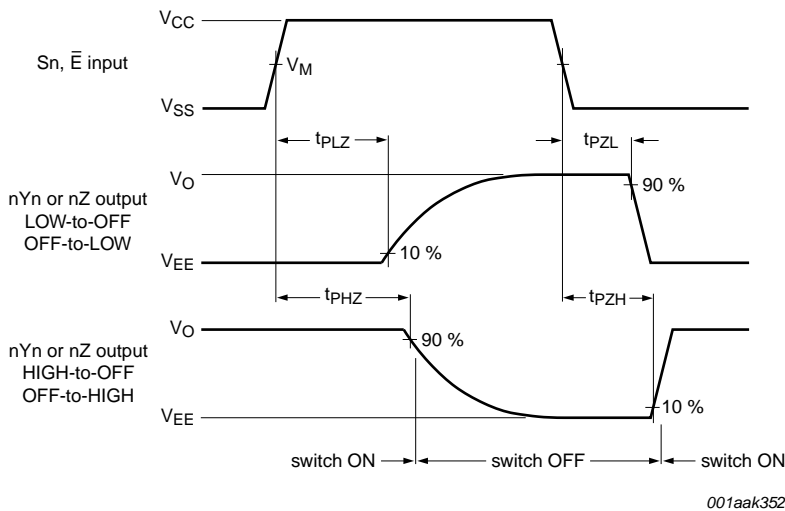
Σ(C_L × V_{CC}² × f_o) = sum of the outputs.

10.1 Waveforms



Measurement points are given in [Table 9](#).
 V_{OL} and V_{OH} are typical voltage output levels that occur with the output load.

Fig 13. nYn, nZ to nZ, nYn propagation delays

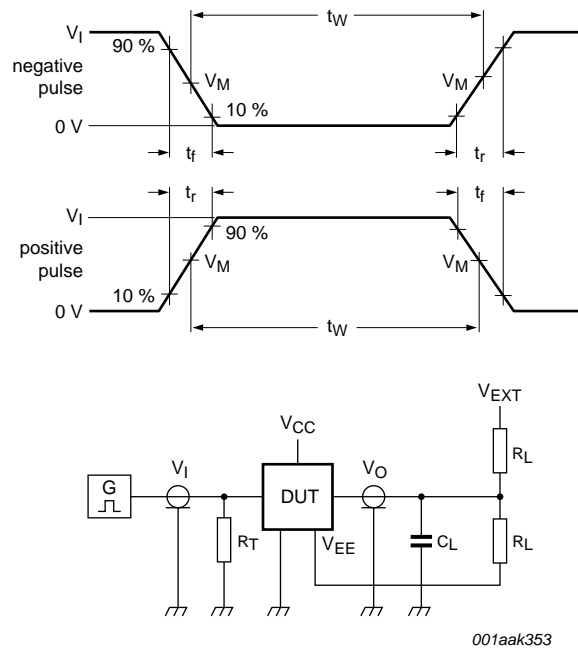


Measurement points are given in [Table 9](#).
 V_{OL} and V_{OH} are typical voltage output levels that occur with the output load.

Fig 14. Enable and disable times

Table 9. Measurement points

| Supply voltage | Input | Output | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| V_{CC} | V_M | V_M | V_X | V_Y |
| < 2.7 V | $0.5V_{CC}$ | $0.5V_{CC}$ | $V_{OL} + 0.1V_{CC}$ | $V_{OH} - 0.1V_{CC}$ |
| 2.7 V to 3.6 V | 1.5 V | 1.5 V | $V_{OL} + 0.3 V$ | $V_{OH} - 0.3 V$ |
| > 3.6 V | $0.5V_{CC}$ | $0.5V_{CC}$ | $V_{OL} + 0.1V_{CC}$ | $V_{OH} - 0.1V_{CC}$ |



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Test data is given in [Table 10](#).

Definitions for test circuit:

R_L = Load resistance.

C_L = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.

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

V_{EXT} = External voltage for measuring switching times.

Fig 15. Test circuit for measuring switching times

Table 10. Test data

| Supply voltage | Input | | Load | | V_{EXT} | | |
|----------------|----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| V_{CC} | V_I | t_r, t_f | C_L | R_L | t_{PHL}, t_{PLH} | t_{PZH}, t_{PHZ} | t_{PZL}, t_{PLZ} |
| < 2.7 V | V_{CC} | ≤ 6 ns | 50 pF | 1 k Ω | open | V_{EE} | $2V_{CC}$ |
| 2.7 V to 3.6 V | 2.7 V | ≤ 6 ns | 15 pF, 50 pF | 1 k Ω | open | V_{EE} | $2V_{CC}$ |
| > 3.6 V | V_{CC} | ≤ 6 ns | 50 pF | 1 k Ω | open | V_{EE} | $2V_{CC}$ |

10.2 Additional dynamic parameters

Table 11. Additional dynamic characteristics

At recommended operating conditions. Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V). $V_I = \text{GND}$ or V_{CC} (unless otherwise specified). $t_r = t_f \leq 6.0 \text{ ns}$; $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|--|-----|------|-----|------|
| THD | total harmonic distortion | $f_i = 1 \text{ kHz}$; $C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$; $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$; see Figure 20 | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$; $V_I = 2.75 \text{ V (p-p)}$ | - | 0.8 | - | % |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0 \text{ V}$; $V_I = 5.5 \text{ V (p-p)}$ | - | 0.4 | - | % |
| | | $f_i = 10 \text{ kHz}$; $C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$; $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$; see Figure 20 | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$; $V_I = 2.75 \text{ V (p-p)}$ | - | 2.4 | - | % |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0 \text{ V}$; $V_I = 5.5 \text{ V (p-p)}$ | - | 1.2 | - | % |
| $f_{(-3\text{dB})}$ | -3 dB frequency response | $C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$; $R_L = 50 \text{ }\Omega$; see Figure 16 [1] | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$ | - | 180 | - | MHz |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0 \text{ V}$ | - | 200 | - | MHz |
| α_{iso} | isolation (OFF-state) | $f_i = 1 \text{ MHz}$; $C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$; $R_L = 600 \text{ }\Omega$; see Figure 18 [2] | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$ | - | -50 | - | dB |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0 \text{ V}$ | - | -50 | - | dB |
| V_{ct} | crosstalk voltage | between digital inputs and switch; [2] | | | | |
| | | $f_i = 1 \text{ MHz}$; $C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$; $R_L = 600 \text{ }\Omega$; see Figure 21 | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$ | - | 0.11 | - | V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0 \text{ V}$ | - | 0.12 | - | V |
| Xtalk | crosstalk | between switches; $f_i = 1 \text{ MHz}$; $C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$; $R_L = 600 \text{ }\Omega$; see Figure 22 | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$ | - | -60 | - | dB |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0 \text{ V}$ | - | -60 | - | dB |

[1] To obtain 0 dBm level at output for 1 MHz, adjust f_i voltage (0 dBm = 1 mW into 50 Ω).

[2] To obtain 0 dBm level at output for 1 MHz, adjust f_i voltage (0 dBm = 1 mW into 600 Ω).

10.2.1 Test circuits

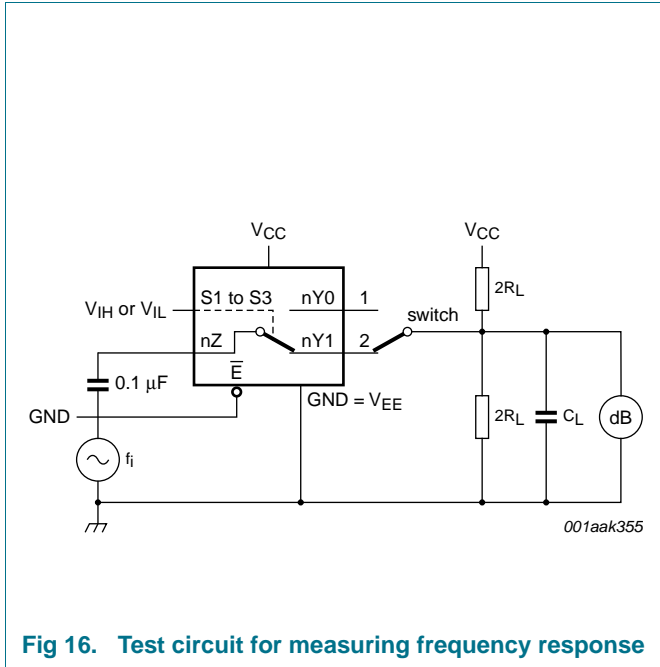


Fig 16. Test circuit for measuring frequency response

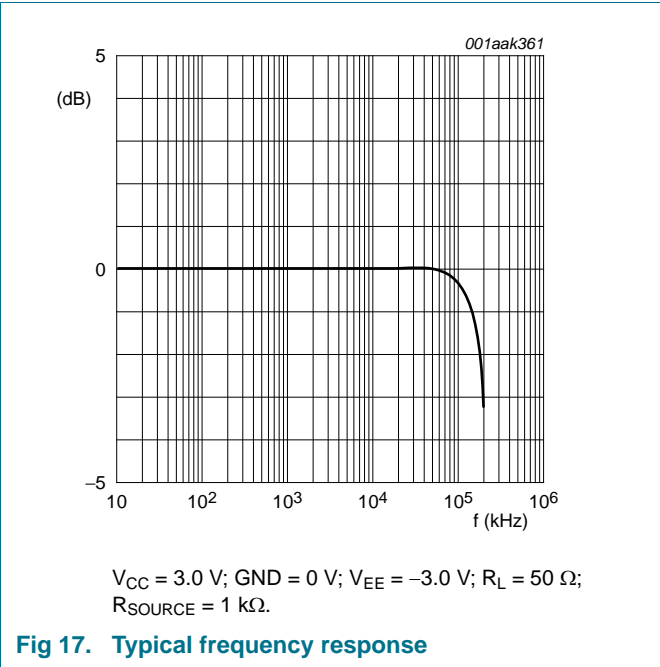


Fig 17. Typical frequency response

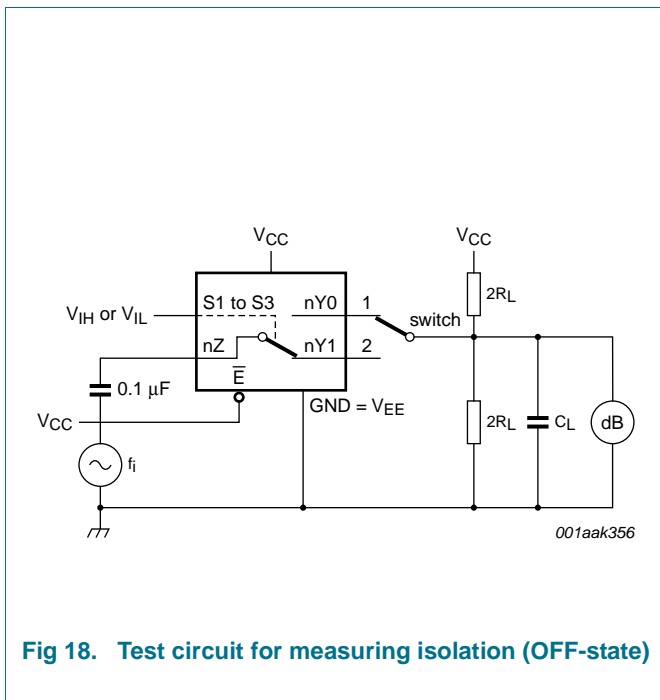


Fig 18. Test circuit for measuring isolation (OFF-state)

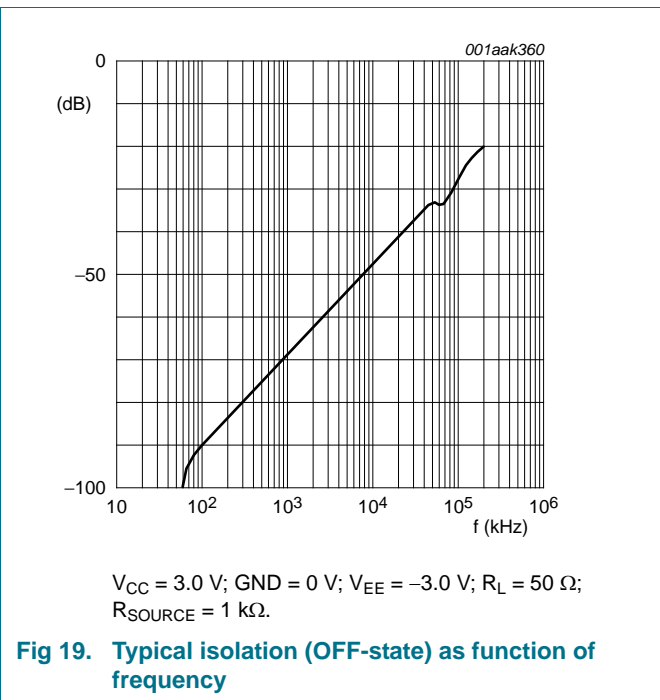


Fig 19. Typical isolation (OFF-state) as function of frequency

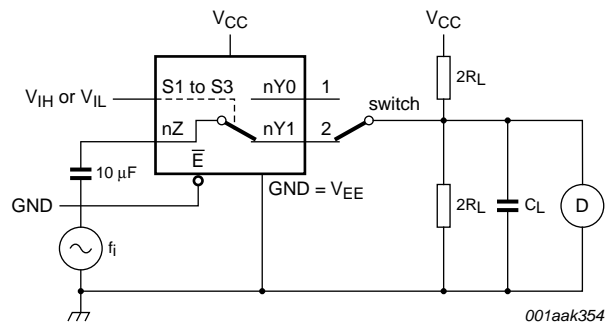
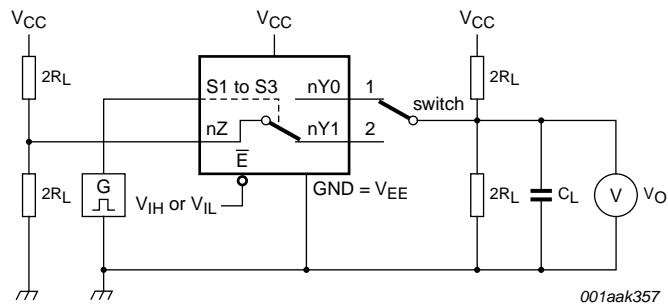
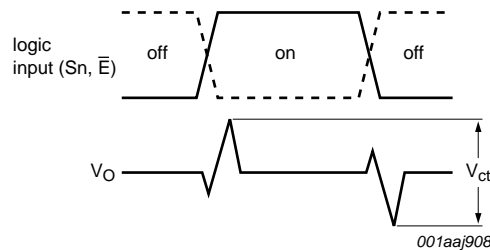


Fig 20. Test circuit for measuring total harmonic distortion



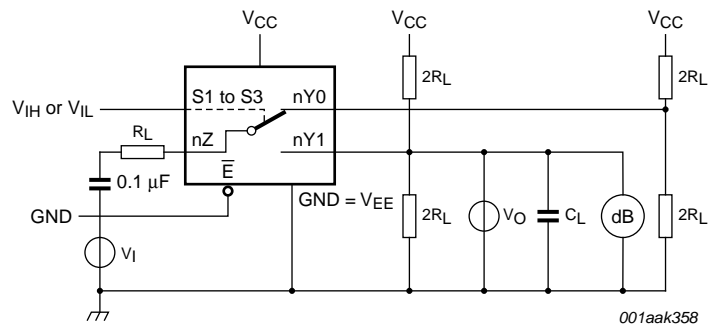
a. Test circuit



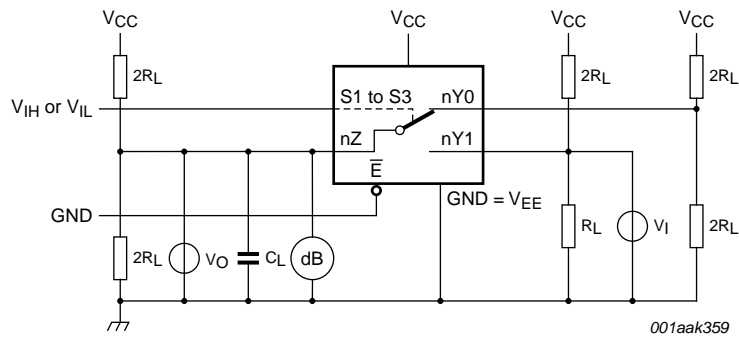
b. Input and output pulse definitions

V_I may be connected to S_n or \bar{E} .

Fig 21. Test circuit for measuring crosstalk voltage between digital inputs and switch



a. Switch closed condition



b. Switch open condition

Fig 22. Test circuit for measuring crosstalk between switches

11. Package outline

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

SOT109-1

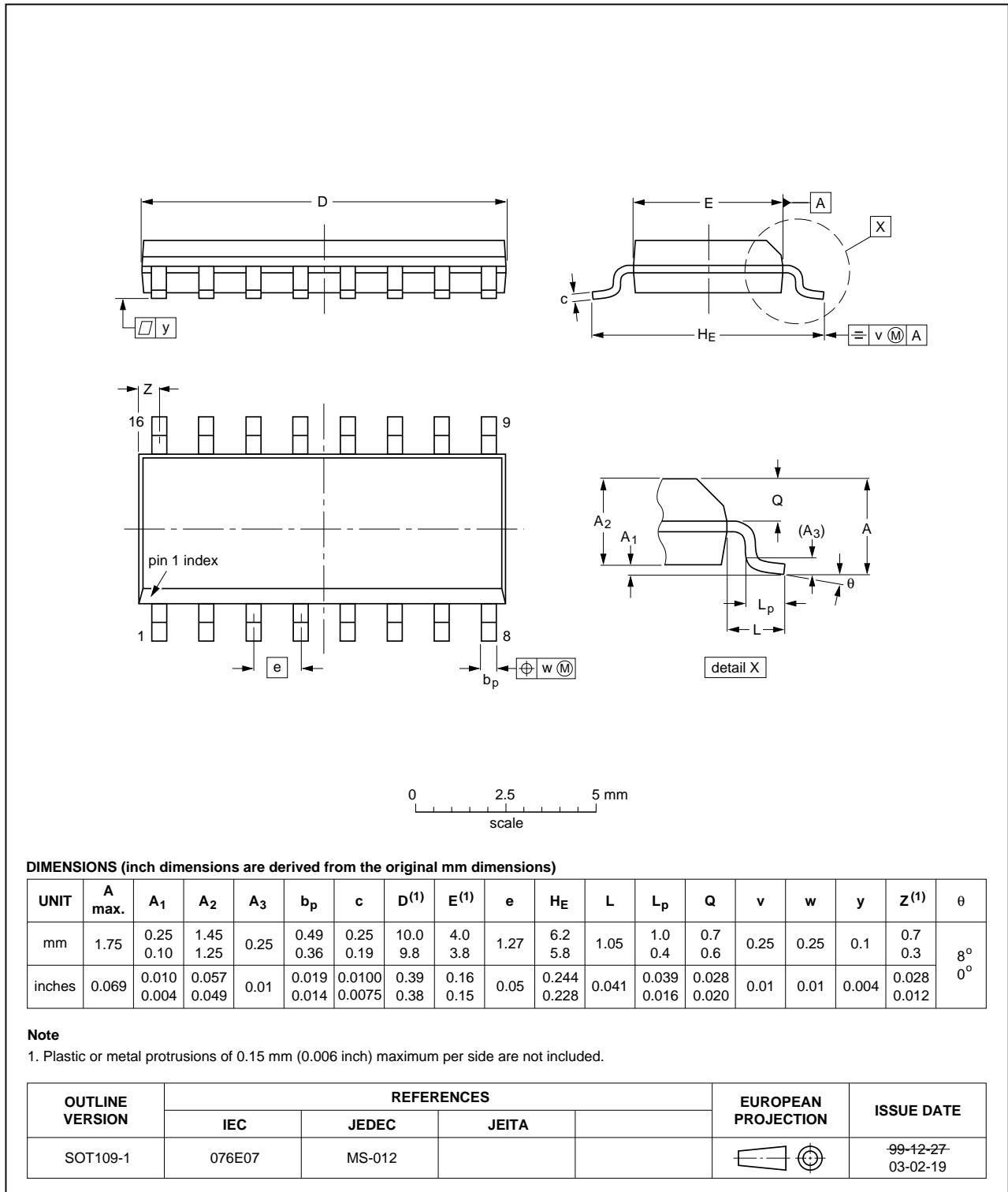


Fig 23. Package outline SOT109-1 (SO16)

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

SOT403-1

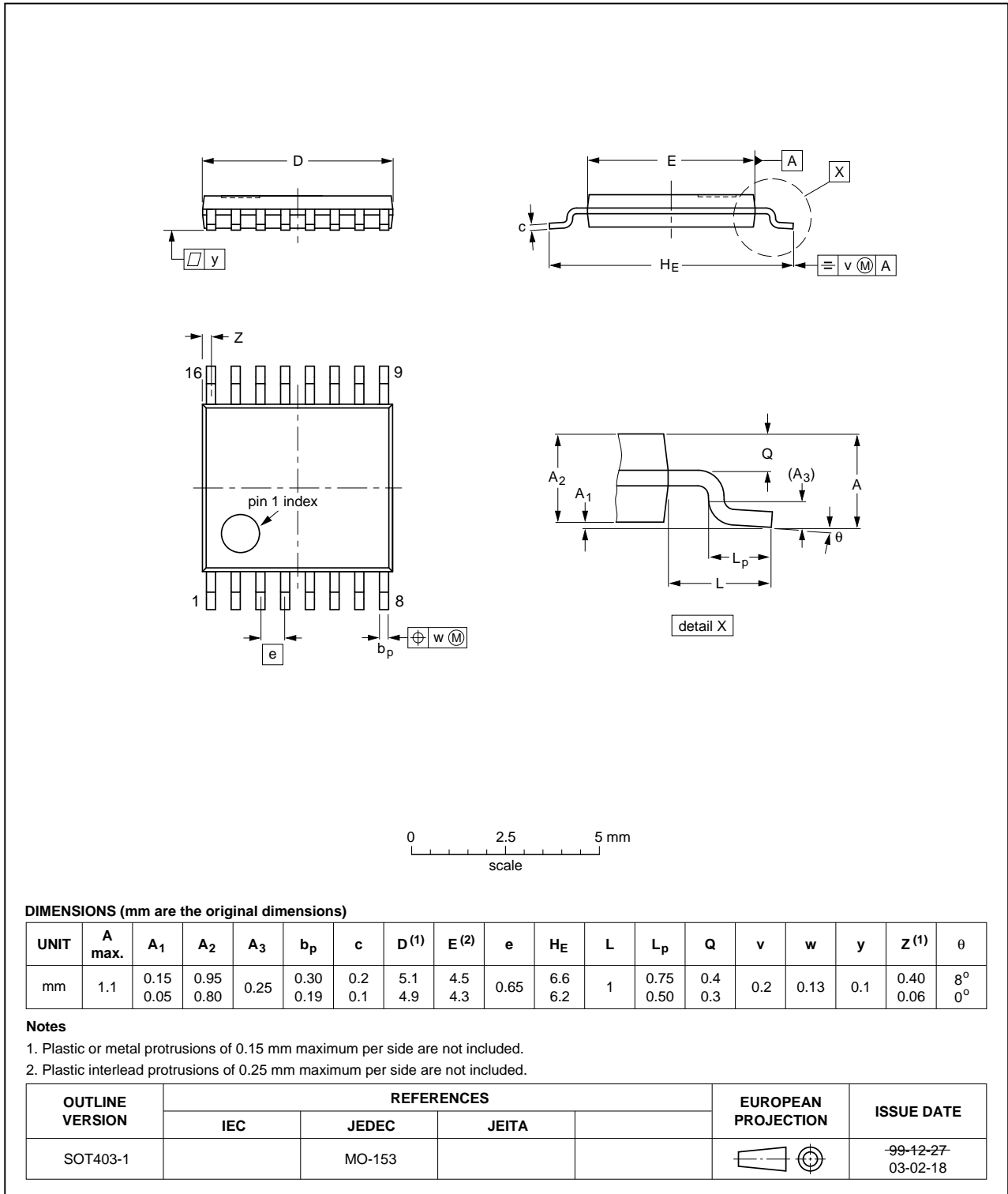


Fig 24. Package outline SOT403-1 (TSSOP16)

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

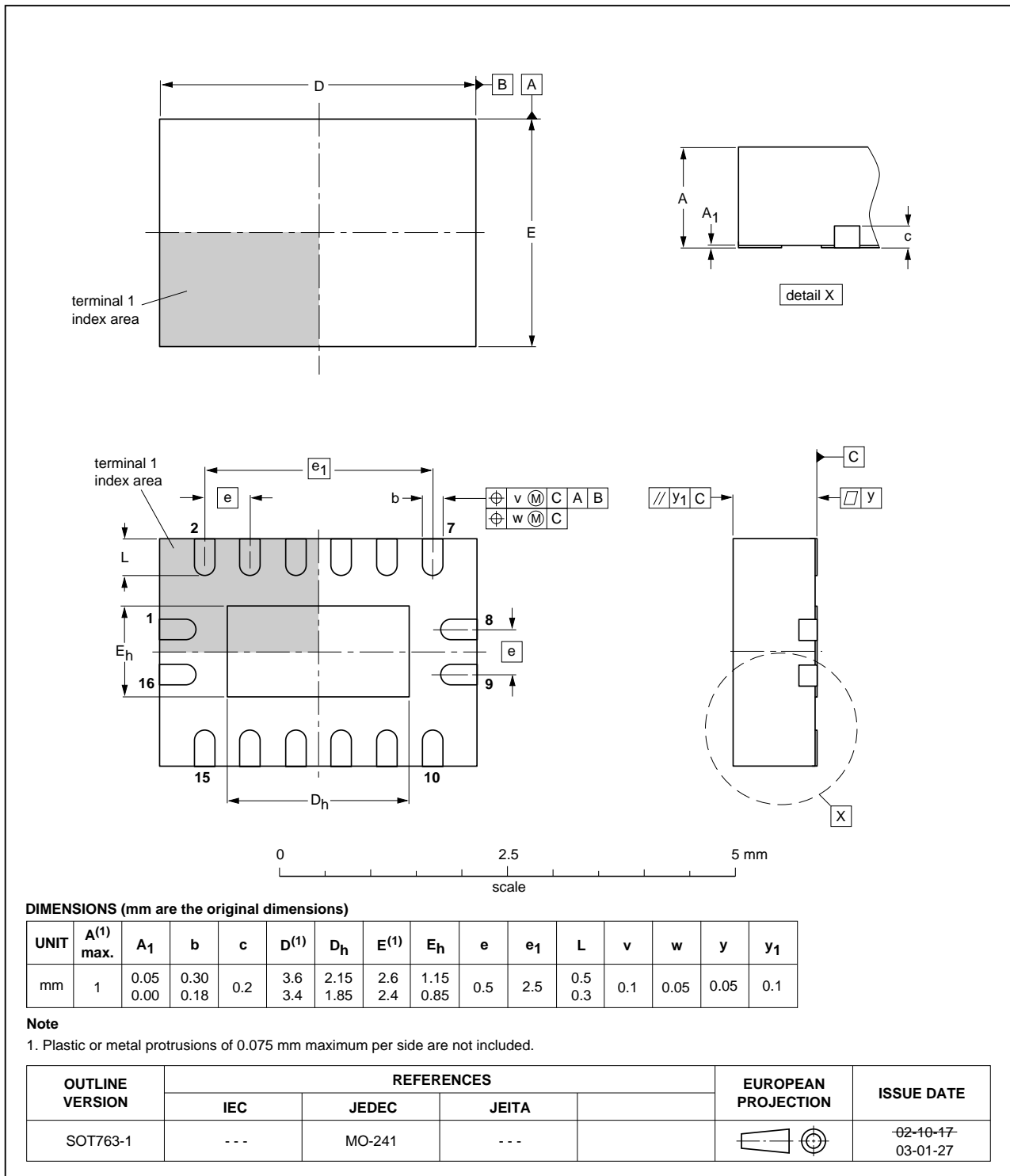


Fig 25. Package outline SOT763-1 (DHVQFN16)

12. Abbreviations

Table 12. Abbreviations

| Acronym | Description |
|---------|---|
| CMOS | Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor |
| ESD | ElectroStatic Discharge |
| HBM | Human Body Model |
| MIL | Military |
| MM | Machine Model |
| TTL | Transistor-Transistor Logic |

13. Revision history

Table 13. Revision history

| Document ID | Release date | Data sheet status | Change notice | Supersedes |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|------------|
| 74LV4053_Q100 v.1 | 20140325 | Product data sheet | - | - |

14. Legal information

14.1 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".

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Как с нами связаться

Телефон: 8 (812) 309 58 32 (многоканальный)

Факс: 8 (812) 320-02-42

Электронная почта: org@eplast1.ru

Адрес: 198099, г. Санкт-Петербург, ул. Калинина, дом 2, корпус 4, литера А.