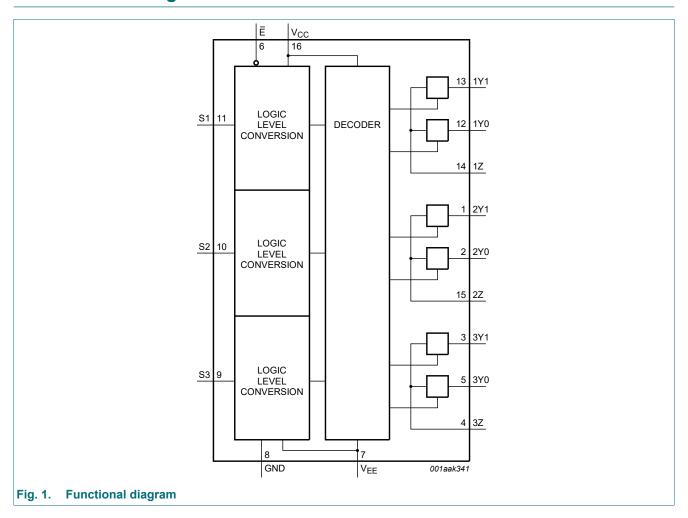
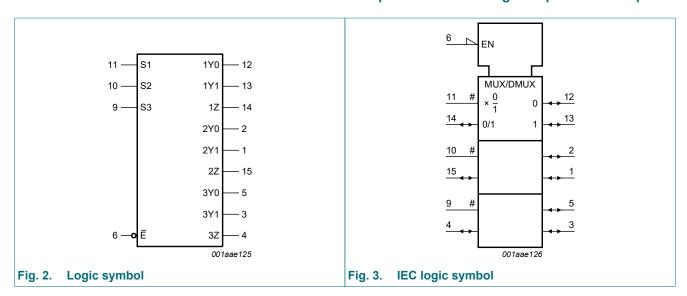
# 4. Ordering information

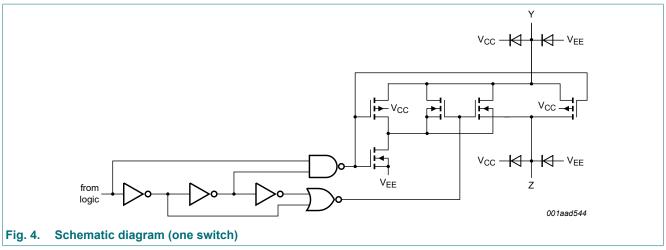
**Table 1. Ordering information** 

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

# 5. Functional diagram





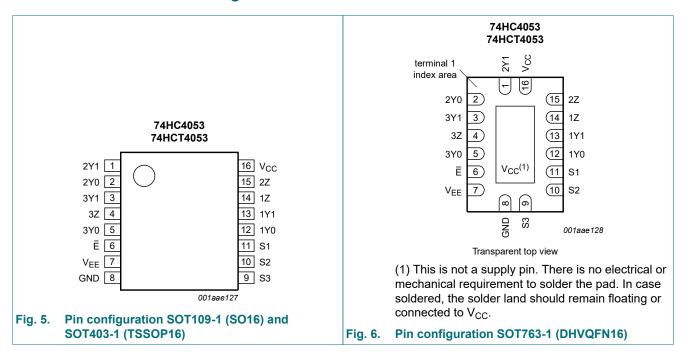


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# 6. Pinning information

### 6.1. Pinning



### 6.2. Pin description

Table 2. Pin description

Table 2. Fill description		
Symbol	Pin	Description
Ē	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
E	Sn	
L	L	nY0 to nZ
L	Н	nY1 to nZ
Н	X	switches off

74HC\_HCT4053

# 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

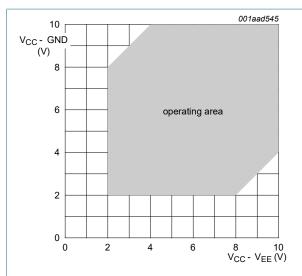
<sup>[1]</sup> To avoid drawing  $V_{CC}$  current out of terminal nZ, when switch current flows into terminals nYn, the voltage drop across the bidirectional switch must not exceed 0.4 V. If the switch current flows into terminal nZ, no  $V_{CC}$  current will flow out of terminals nYn, and in this 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	7	74HC405	3	7	4HCT405	53	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 <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 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.





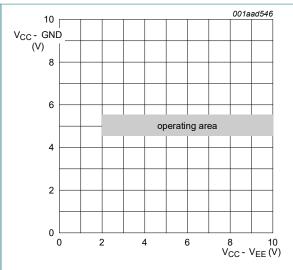


Fig. 8. Guaranteed operating area as a function of the supply voltages for 74HCT4053

### 10. Static characteristics

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

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

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

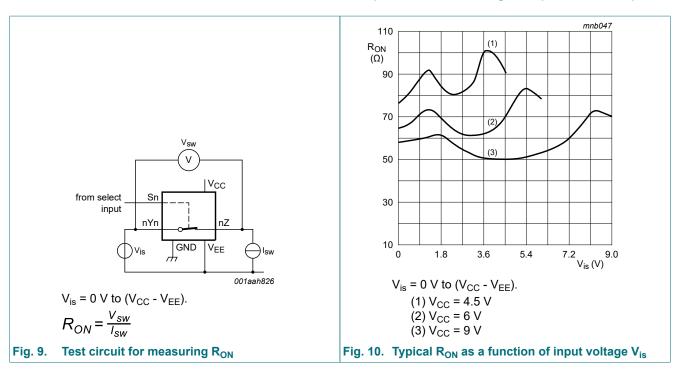
For 74HCT4053:  $V_{CC}$  - GND = 4.5 V and 5.5 V,  $V_{CC}$  -  $V_{EE}$  = 2.0 V, 4.5 V, 6.0 V and 9.0 V.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
T <sub>amb</sub> = 25	5 °C				'		_
R <sub>ON(peak)</sub>	ON resistance (peak)	$V_{is} = V_{CC}$ to $V_{EE}$					
		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)	$V_{is} = V_{EE}$					
		$V_{CC}$ = 2.0 V; $V_{EE}$ = 0 V; $I_{SW}$ = 100 $\mu$ A	[1]	-	150	-	Ω
		$V_{CC}$ = 4.5 V; $V_{EE}$ = 0 V; $I_{SW}$ = 1000 $\mu A$		-	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>					
		$V_{CC}$ = 2.0 V; $V_{EE}$ = 0 V; $I_{SW}$ = 100 $\mu$ A	[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
		$V_{CC} = 6.0 \text{ V}; V_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}; I_{SW} = 1000 \mu\text{A}$		-	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
İ		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>					
		$V_{CC}$ = 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		-	-	225	Ω
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 1000 μA		-	-	200	Ω
		$V_{CC}$ = 4.5 V; $V_{EE}$ = -4.5 V; $I_{SW}$ = 1000 $\mu A$		-	-	165	Ω
R <sub>ON(rail)</sub>	ON resistance (rail)	V <sub>is</sub> = 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		-	-	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				·		
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
	I	I .					

<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.

**Product data sheet** 



### Table 7. Static characteristics for 74HC4053

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	25 °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	μΑ
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 10.0 V	-	-	±0.2	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	μA
		all channels	-	-	±0.1	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$	-	-	±0.1	μΑ
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	$V_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}; V_{I} = V_{CC} \text{ or GND}; V_{is} = V_{EE} \text{ or } V_{CC};$ $V_{os} = V_{CC} \text{ or } V_{EE}$				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V	-	-	8.0	μΑ
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 10.0 V	-	-	16.0	μΑ
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
l <sub>l</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	μA
		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
l <sub>l</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	μA
		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

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

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
l <sub>l</sub>	input leakage current	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND; $V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	-	±0.1	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	μΑ
		all channels	-	-	±0.1	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$	-	-	±0.1	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	-	-	8.0	μA
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -5.0 V	-	-	16.0	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	-	50	180	μΑ
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				1	
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	-	-	80.0	μA
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -5.0 V	-	-	160.0	μΑ

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	μА
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
l <sub>l</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	μA
		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	μА

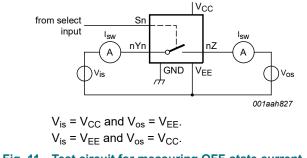
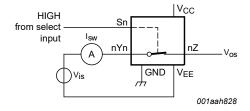


Fig. 11. Test circuit for measuring OFF-state current



 $V_{is} = V_{CC}$  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

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

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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 Fig. 14 [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 <u>Fig. 14</u> [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 <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; C <sub>L</sub> = 15 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 $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ ; 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 <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 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			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> = 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]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	275	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</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 <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time	$\overline{E}$ to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ ; see $\overline{Fig. 14}$ [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	-	-	- 265 - 53 - 45 - 36 - 265 - 53 - 45 - 36 - 45 - 36 - 15 - 12 - 330 - 66 - 56 - 47 - 330 - 66 - 56 - 47	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V	-	-		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> = -2	40 °C to +125 °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	-	-	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	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 $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ ; see $\underline{Fig. 14}$ [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
		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  $t_{\text{PLH}}$ .

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

<sup>[2]</sup> t<sub>on</sub> is the same as t<sub>PZH</sub> and t<sub>PZL</sub>.
[3] t<sub>off</sub> is the same as t<sub>PHZ</sub> and t<sub>PLZ</sub>.
[4] C<sub>PD</sub> is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P<sub>D</sub> in μW).

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

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.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
T <sub>amb</sub> = 2	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> = 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 <u>Fig. 14</u>	[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 $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = 1 k\Omega$ ; 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 <sub>I</sub> = GND to V <sub>CC</sub> - 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 Fig. 13	[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 <u>Fig. 14</u>	[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 $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = 1 k\Omega$ ; see <u>Fig. 14</u>	[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

**Product data sheet** 

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 $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = 1 k\Omega$ ; 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	$\overline{E}$ 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

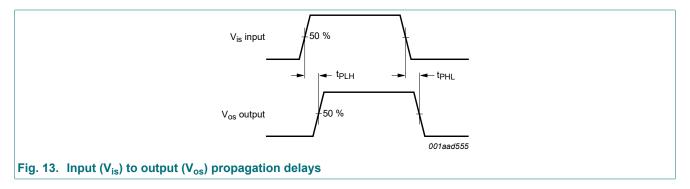
- $\rm t_{pd}$  is the same as  $\rm t_{PHL}$  and  $\rm t_{PLH}$ .
- [2] t<sub>on</sub> is the same as t<sub>PZH and</sub> t<sub>PZL</sub>.
- $t_{\text{off}}$  is the same as  $t_{\text{PHZ}}$  and  $t_{\text{PLZ}}$ .
- [4]  $C_{PD}$  is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation ( $P_D$  in  $\mu$ 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:

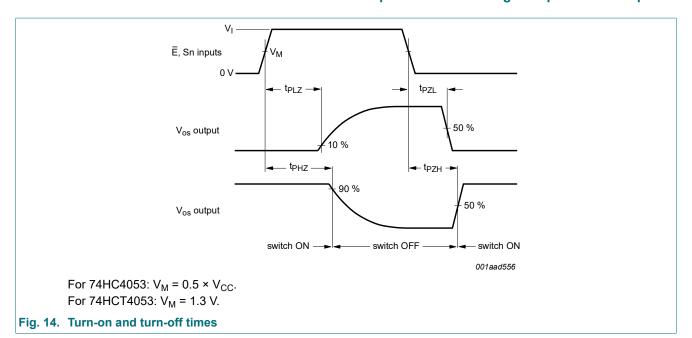
 $f_i$  = input frequency in MHz;  $f_o$  = output frequency in MHz;

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.





90 % negative pulse 10 % 0 V ٧ı 90 % positive pulse 0 V V<sub>C</sub>C V<sub>is</sub> Vcc PULSE DUT GENERATOR CL GND VEE 001aae382 Definitions for test circuit; see <u>Table 11</u>:  $R_T$  = termination resistance should be equal to the output impedance  $Z_o$  of the pulse generator.

 $C_L$  = load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.

 $R_{l}$  = load resistance.

S1 = Test selection switch.

Fig. 15. Test circuit for measuring AC performance

Table 11. Test data

Test	Input	Input				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:  $V_1 = 3 V$ 

# 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	-	%
$\alpha_{iso}$	isolation (OFF-state)	$R_L$ = 600 Ω; $f_i$ = 1 MHz; see Fig. 17				
		$V_{CC} = 2.25 \text{ V}; V_{EE} = -2.25 \text{ V}$ [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	$R_L$ = 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  $\Omega$ ).

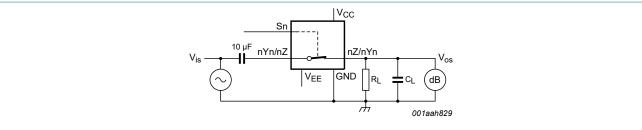
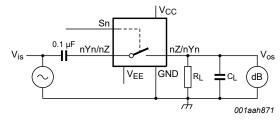


Fig. 16. Test circuit for measuring sine-wave distortion



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

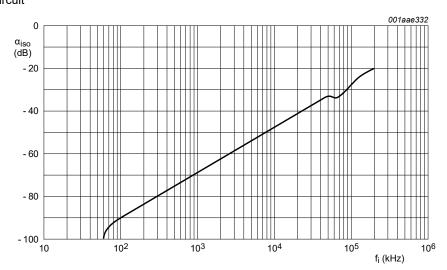
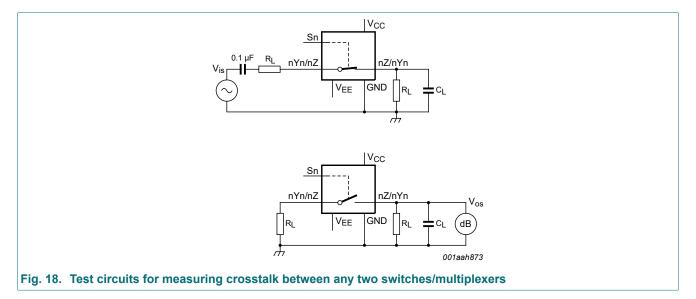


Fig. 17. Test circuit for measuring isolation (OFF-state)

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



74HC\_HCT4053

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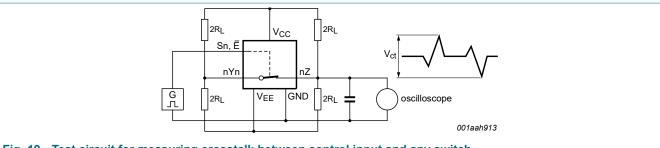
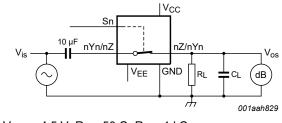


Fig. 19. Test circuit for measuring crosstalk between control input and any switch



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

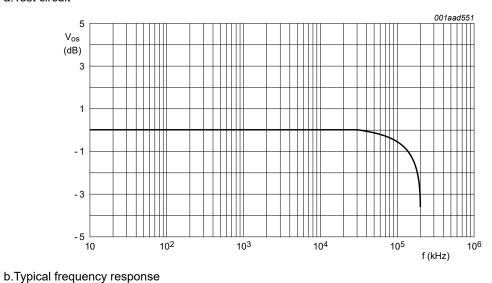


Fig. 20. Test circuit for frequency response

# 12. Package outline

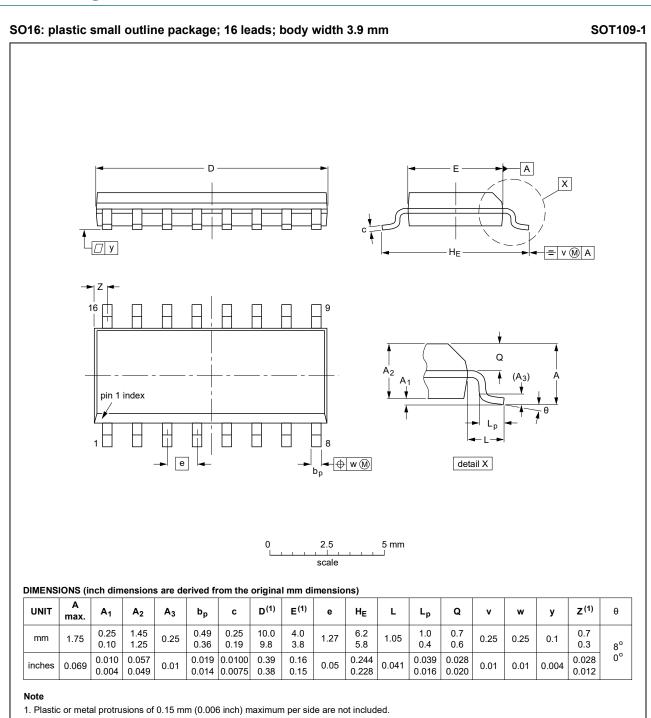


Fig. 21. Package outline SOT109-1 (SO16)

IEC

076E07

**JEITA** 

**ISSUE DATE** 

99-12-27

03-02-19

**EUROPEAN** 

PROJECTION

 $\square$ 

**REFERENCES** 

**JEDEC** 

MS-012

OUTLINE

VERSION

SOT109-1

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

SOT403-1

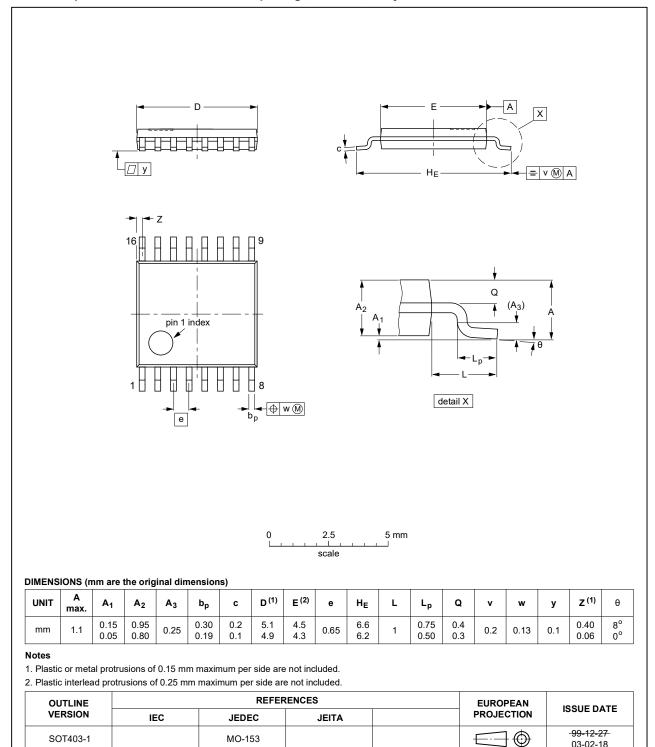


Fig. 22. Package outline SOT403-1 (TSSOP16)

MO-153

03-02-18

SOT403-1

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

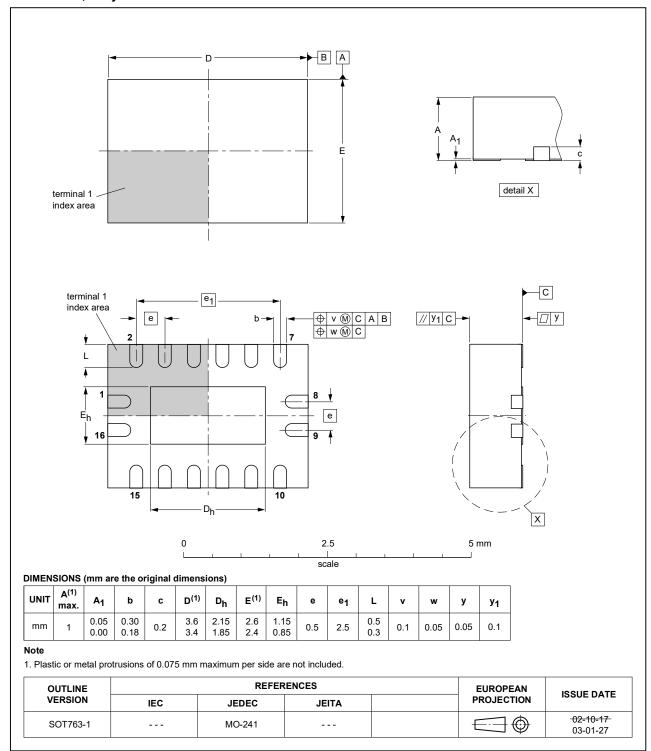


Fig. 23. Package outline SOT763-1 (DHVQFN16)

# 13. Abbreviations

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

Acronym	Description
CDM	Charged Device Model
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_HCT4053 v.11	20210909	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4053 v.10				
Modifications:	• •	<ul> <li>Type number 74HC4053DB (SOT338-1/SSOP16) removed.</li> <li>Section 2 updated.</li> </ul>						
74HC_HCT4053 v.10	20200305	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4053 v.9				
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>Type number 74HCT4053DB (SOT338-1) removed.</li> <li>Table 4: Derating values for Ptot total power dissipation updated.</li> </ul>							
74HC_HCT4053 v.9	20160210	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4053 v.8				
Modifications:	Type number	ers 74HC4053N and 74HC	T4053N (SOT38-	4) removed.				
74HC_HCT4053 v.8	20120719	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4053 v.7				
Modifications:	CDM added	to features.						
74HC_HCT4053 v.7	20111213	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4053 v.6				
Modifications:	<ul> <li>Legal pages</li> </ul>	updated.						
74HC_HCT4053 v.6	20110511	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4053 v.5				
74HC_HCT4053 v.5	20110118	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4053 v.4				
74HC_HCT4053 v.4	20060509	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4053 v.3				
74HC_HCT4053 v.3	20060315	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4053_CNV v.2				
74HC_HCT4053_CNV v.2	19901201	Product specification	-	-				

**Product data sheet** 

### 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.
Product [short] data sheet	Production	This document contains the product specification.

- 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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