### INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

# DATA SHEET

For a complete data sheet, please also download:

- The IC04 LOCMOS HE4000B Logic Family Specifications HEF, HEC
- The IC04 LOCMOS HE4000B Logic Package Outlines/Information HEF, HEC

## HEF4051B MSI

8-channel analogue multiplexer/demultiplexer

Product specification
File under Integrated Circuits, IC04

January 1995





### 8-channel analogue multiplexer/demultiplexer

### HEF4051B MSI

#### **DESCRIPTION**

The HEF4051B is an 8-channel analogue multiplexer/demultiplexer with three address inputs  $(A_0 \text{ to } A_2)$ , an active LOW enable input  $(\overline{E})$ , eight independent inputs/outputs  $(Y_0 \text{ to } Y_7)$  and a common input/output (Z).

The device contains eight bidirectional analogue switches, each with one side connected to an independent input/output (Y<sub>0</sub> to Y<sub>7</sub>)

and the other side connected to a common input/output (Z).

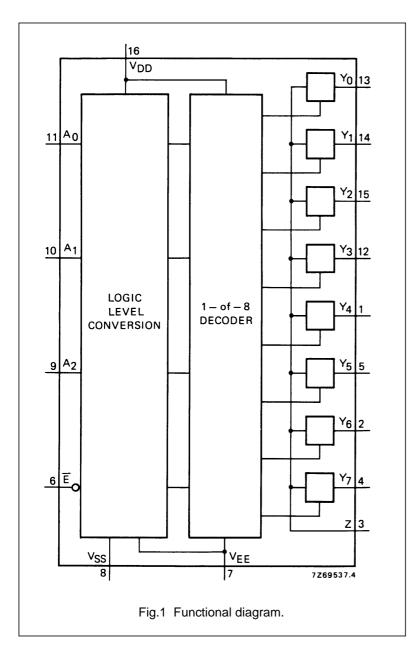
With  $\overline{E}$  LOW, one of the eight switches is selected (low impedance ON-state) by  $A_0$  to  $A_2$ . With  $\overline{E}$  HIGH, all switches are in the high impedance OFF-state, independent of  $A_0$  to  $A_2$ .

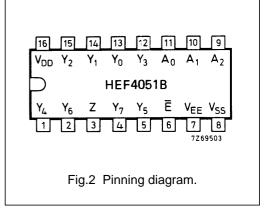
 $V_{DD}$  and  $V_{SS}$  are the supply voltage connections for the digital control inputs (A<sub>0</sub> to A<sub>2</sub>, and  $\overline{E}$ ).

The  $V_{DD}$  to  $V_{SS}$  range is 3 to 15 V.

The analogue inputs/outputs ( $Y_0$  to  $Y_7$ , and Z) can swing between  $V_{DD}$  as a positive limit and  $V_{EE}$  as a negative limit.  $V_{DD}$ – $V_{EE}$  may not exceed 15 V.

For operation as a digital multiplexer/demultiplexer, V<sub>EE</sub> is connected to V<sub>SS</sub> (typically ground).





HEF4051BP(N): 16-lead DIL; plastic

(SOT38-1)

HEF4051BD(F): 16-lead DIL; ceramic

(cerdip) (SOT74)

HEF4051BT(D): 16-lead SO; plastic

(SOT109-1)

(): Package Designator North America

#### **PINNING**

Y<sub>0</sub> to Y<sub>7</sub> independent inputs/outputs

A<sub>0</sub> to A<sub>2</sub> address inputs

E enable input (active LOW)

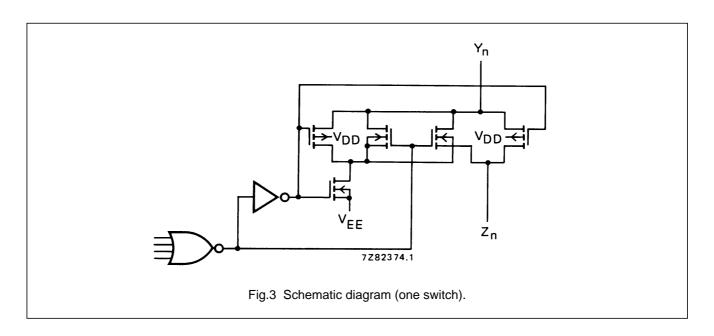
Z common input/output

### FAMILY DATA, I<sub>DD</sub> LIMITS category MSI

See Family Specifications.

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#### **FUNCTION TABLE**

	INPL	CHANNEL		
Ē	A <sub>2</sub>	<b>A</b> <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>	ON
L	L	L	L	Y <sub>0</sub> –Z
L	L	L	Н	Y <sub>1</sub> –Z Y <sub>2</sub> –Z
L	L	Н	L	Y <sub>2</sub> –Z
L	L	Н	Н	Y <sub>3</sub> –Z
L	Н	L	L	Y <sub>4</sub> –Z
L	Н	L	Н	Y <sub>5</sub> –Z
L	Н	Н	L	Y <sub>5</sub> –Z Y <sub>6</sub> –Z Y <sub>7</sub> –Z
L	Н	Н	Н	Y <sub>7</sub> –Z
Н	Х	X	Х	none

#### Notas

1. H = HIGH state (the more positive voltage)

L = LOW state (the less positive voltage)

X = state is immaterial

#### **RATINGS**

Limiting values in accordance with the Absolute Maximum System (IEC 134)

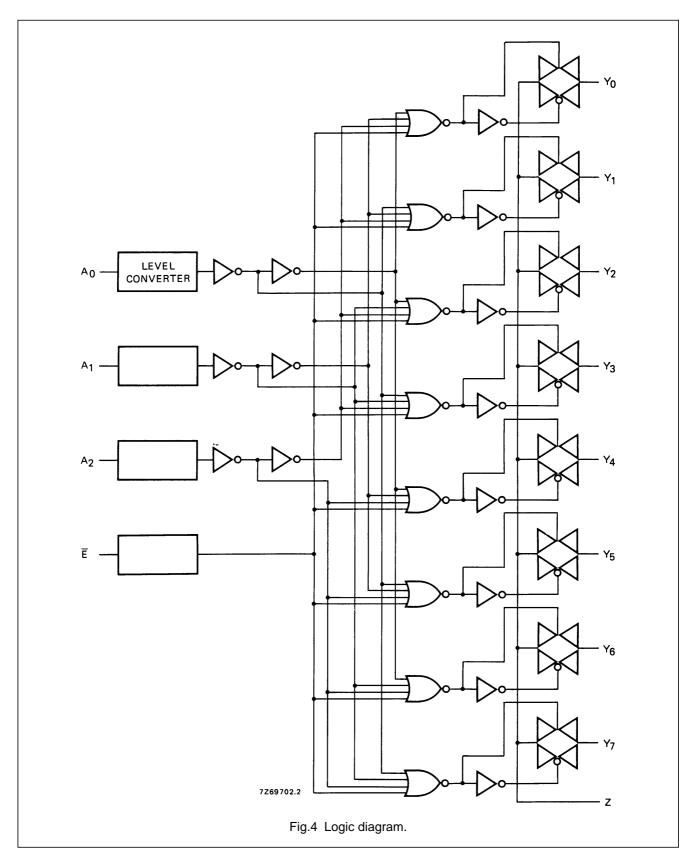
Supply voltage (with reference to  $V_{DD}$ )  $V_{EE}$  -18 to +0.5 V

#### Note

To avoid drawing V<sub>DD</sub> current out of terminal Z, when switch current flows into terminals Y, the voltage drop across
the bidirectional switch must not exceed 0,4 V. If the switch current flows into terminal Z, no V<sub>DD</sub> current will flow out
of terminals Y, in this case there is no limit for the voltage drop across the switch, but the voltages at Y and Z may
not exceed V<sub>DD</sub> or V<sub>EE</sub>.

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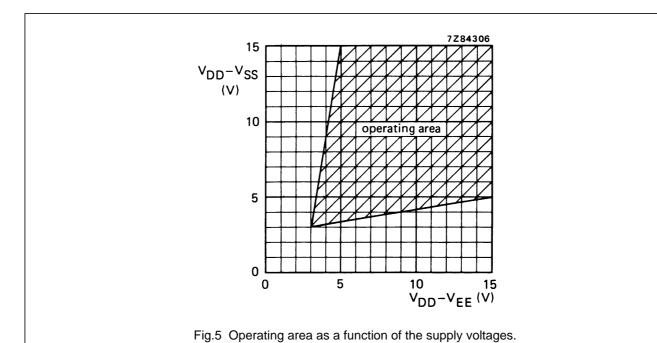
### 8-channel analogue multiplexer/demultiplexer

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#### **DC CHARACTERISTICS**

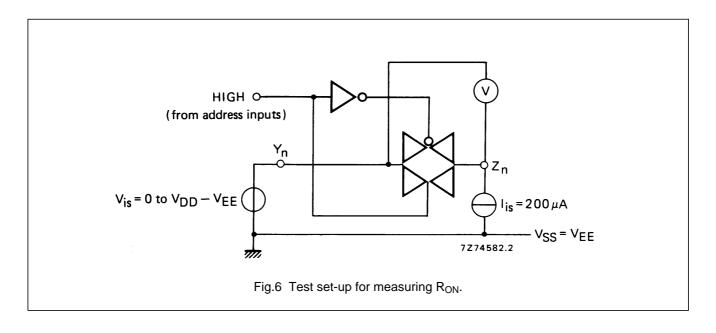
 $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C

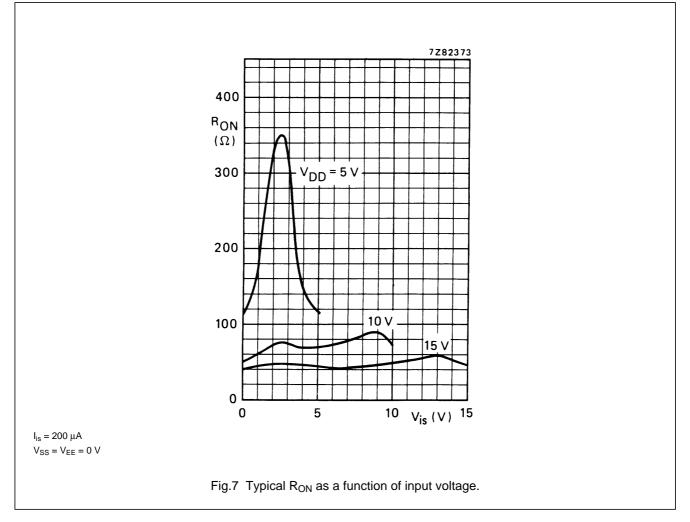
	V <sub>DD</sub> -V <sub>EE</sub> V	SYMBOL	TYP.	MAX.		CONDITIONS
ON resistance	5	R <sub>ON</sub>	350	2500	Ω	V <sub>is</sub> = 0 to V <sub>DD</sub> -V <sub>EE</sub> see Fig.6
	10		80	245	Ω	
	15		60	175	Ω	
	5	R <sub>ON</sub>	115	340	Ω	
ON resistance	10		50	160	Ω	V <sub>is</sub> = 0 see Fig.6
	15		40	115	Ω	300 Fig.0
	5	R <sub>ON</sub>	120	365	Ω	V V V
ON resistance	10		65	200	Ω	V <sub>is</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> -V <sub>EE</sub> see Fig.6
	15		50	155	Ω	
'Δ' ON resistance	5		25	_	Ω	V 045 V V
between any two	10	$\Delta R_{ON}$	10	_	Ω	$V_{is} = 0$ to $V_{DD} - V_{EE}$ see Fig.6
channels	15		5	_	Ω	19.0
OFF-state leakage	5		_	_	nA	$\overline{E}$ at $V_{DD}$ $V_{SS} = V_{EE}$
current, all	10	I <sub>OZZ</sub>	_	_	nA	
channels OFF	15		_	1000	nA	
OFF-state leakage	5		_	_	nA	$\overline{E}$ at $V_{SS}$ $V_{SS} = V_{EE}$
current, any	10	I <sub>OZY</sub>	_	_	nA	
channel	15		_	200	nA	



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### 8-channel analogue multiplexer/demultiplexer

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### **AC CHARACTERISTICS**

 $V_{EE}$  =  $V_{SS}$  = 0 V;  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C; input transition times  $\leq$  20 ns

	V <sub>DD</sub>	TYPICAL FORMULA FOR P (μW)	
Dynamic power	5	1 000 $f_i + \sum (f_o C_L) \times V_{DD}^2$	where
dissipation per	10	5 500 $f_i + \sum (f_o C_L) \times V_{DD}^2$	f <sub>i</sub> = input freq. (MHz)
package (P)	15	15 000 $f_i + \sum (f_o C_L) \times V_{DD}^2$	f <sub>o</sub> = output freq. (MHz)
			C <sub>L</sub> = load capacitance (pF)
			$\Sigma(f_0C_L)$ = sum of outputs
			V <sub>DD</sub> = supply voltage (V)

#### **AC CHARACTERISTICS**

 $V_{EE}$  =  $V_{SS}$  = 0 V;  $T_{amb}$  = 25  $^{\circ}C;$  input transition times  $\leq$  20 ns

	V <sub>DD</sub>	SYMBOL	TYP.	MAX.		
Propagation delays						
$V_{is} \rightarrow V_{os}$	5		15	30	ns	
HIGH to LOW	10	t <sub>PHL</sub>	5	10	ns	note 1
	15		5	10	ns	
	5		15	30	ns	
LOW to HIGH	10	t <sub>PLH</sub>	5	10	ns	note 1
	15		5	10	ns	
$A_n \rightarrow V_{os}$	5		150	300	ns	
HIGH to LOW	10	t <sub>PHL</sub>	60	120	ns	note 2
	15		45	90	ns	
	5		150	300	ns	
LOW to HIGH	10	t <sub>PLH</sub>	65	130	ns	note 2
	15		45	90	ns	
Output disable times						
$\overline{E} \to V_{os}$	5		120	240	ns	
HIGH	10	t <sub>PHZ</sub>	90	180	ns	note 3
	15		85	170	ns	
	5		145	290	ns	
LOW	10	t <sub>PLZ</sub>	120	240	ns	note 3
	15		115	230	ns	
Output enable times						
$\overline{E} \to V_{os}$	5		140	280	ns	
HIGH	10	t <sub>PZH</sub>	55	110	ns	note 3
	15		40	80	ns	
	5		140	280	ns	
LOW	10	t <sub>PZL</sub>	55	110	ns	note 3
	15		40	80	ns	

### 8-channel analogue multiplexer/demultiplexer

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	V <sub>DD</sub>	SYMBOL	TYP.	MAX.	
Distortion, sine-wave	5		0,25	%	
response	10		0,04	%	note 4
	15		0,04	%	
Crosstalk between	5		_	MHz	
any two channels	10		1	MHz	note 5
	15		_	MHz	
Crosstalk; enable	5		_	mV	
or address input	10		50	mV	note 6
to output	15		_	mV	
OFF-state	5		_	MHz	
feed-through	10		1	MHz	note 7
	15		_	MHz	
ON-state frequency	5		13	MHz	
response	10		40	MHz	note 8
	15		70	MHz	

#### Notes

V<sub>is</sub> is the input voltage at a Y or Z terminal, whichever is assigned as input.

V<sub>os</sub> is the output voltage at a Y or Z terminal, whichever is assigned as output.

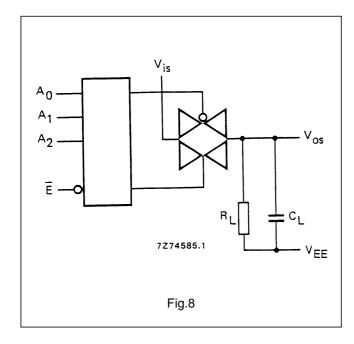
- 1.  $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$  to  $V_{EE}$ ;  $C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$  to  $V_{EE}$ ;  $\overline{E} = V_{SS}$ ;  $V_{is} = V_{DD}$  (square-wave); see Fig.8.
- 2.  $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ ;  $C_L = 50 \text{ pF to V}_{EE}$ ;  $\overline{E} = V_{SS}$ ;  $A_n = V_{DD}$  (square-wave);  $V_{is} = V_{DD}$  and  $R_L$  to  $V_{EE}$  for  $t_{PLH}$ ;  $V_{is} = V_{EE}$  and  $R_L$  to  $V_{DD}$  for  $t_{PHL}$ ; see Fig.8.
- 3.  $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ ;  $C_L = 50 \text{ pF to } V_{EE}$ ;  $\overline{E} = V_{DD}$  (square-wave);
  - $V_{is} = V_{DD}$  and  $R_L$  to  $V_{EE}$  for  $t_{PHZ}$  and  $t_{PZH}$ ;
  - $V_{is}$  =  $V_{EE}$  and  $R_L$  to  $V_{DD}$  for  $t_{PLZ}$  and  $t_{PZL}$ ; see Fig.8.
- 4.  $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ ;  $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$ ; channel ON;  $V_{is} = \frac{1}{2} V_{DD \text{ (p-p)}}$  (sine-wave, symmetrical about  $\frac{1}{2} V_{DD}$ );  $f_{is} = 1 \text{ kHz}$ ; seeFig.9.
- 5.  $R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ ;  $V_{is} = \frac{1}{2} V_{DD (p-p)}$  (sine-wave, symmetrical about  $\frac{1}{2} V_{DD}$ );

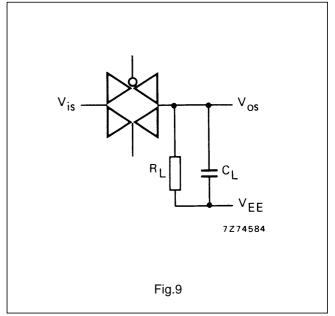
$$20 \log \frac{V_{os}}{V_{is}} = -50 \text{ dB}$$
; see Fig. 10.

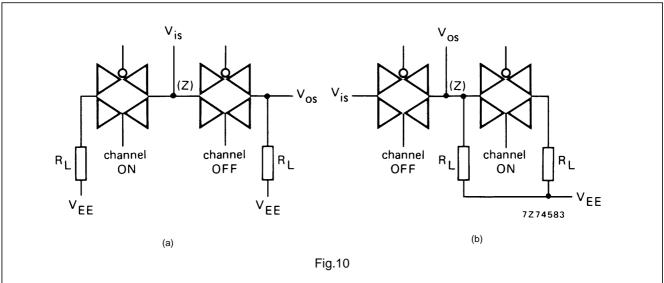
- 6.  $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$  to  $V_{EE}$ ;  $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$  to  $V_{EE}$ ;  $\overline{E}$  or  $A_n = V_{DD}$  (square-wave); crosstalk is  $V_{OS}$  (peak value); see Fig.8.
- 7.  $R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ ;  $C_L = 5 \text{ pF}$ ; channel OFF;  $V_{is} = \frac{1}{2} V_{DD (p-p)}$  (sine-wave, symmetrical about  $\frac{1}{2} V_{DD}$ );  $V_{is} = -50 \text{ dB}$ ; see Fig. 9.
- 8.  $R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ ;  $C_L = 5 \text{ pF}$ ; channel ON;  $V_{is} = \frac{1}{2} V_{DD \text{ (p-p)}}$  (sine-wave, symmetrical about  $\frac{1}{2} V_{DD}$ );  $V_{is} = \frac{1}{2} V_{DD} V$

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#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

Some examples of applications for the HEF4051B are:

- Analogue multiplexing and demultiplexing.
- Digital multiplexing and demultiplexing.
- Signal gating.

#### **NOTE**

If break before make is needed, then it is necessary to use the enable input.