

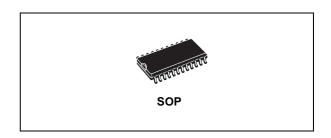
# **HCF4067B**

# ANALOG SINGLE 16 CHANNEL MULTIPLEXER/DEMULTIPLEXER

- LOW ON RESISTANCE : 125Ω (Typ.) OVER 15V p-p SIGNAL INPUT RANGE FOR V<sub>DD</sub> - V<sub>SS</sub> = 15V
- HIGH OFF RESISTANCE : CHANNEL LEAKAGE OF 10pA (Typ.) at V<sub>DD</sub> - V<sub>SS</sub> = 10V
- MATCHED SWITCH CHARACTERISTICS :  $\Delta R_{ON} = 5\Omega$  (Typ.) FOR  $V_{DD} V_{SS} = 15V$
- VERY LOW QUIESCENT POWER DISSIPATION UNDER A DIGITAL CONTROL INPUT AND SUPPLY CONDITIONS: 0.2µW (Typ.) at V<sub>DD</sub> - V<sub>SS</sub> = 10V
- BINARY ADDRESS DECODING ON CHIP
- QUIESCENT CURRENT SPECIFIED UP TO 20V
- STANDARDIZED SYMMETRICAL OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS
- 5V, 10V AND 15V PARAMETRIC RATINGS
- INPUT LEAKAGE CURRENT I<sub>I</sub> = 100nA (MAX) AT V<sub>DD</sub> = 18V T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C
- 100% TESTED FOR QUIESCENT CURRENT
- MEETS ALL REQUIREMENTS OF JEDEC JESD13B "STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR DESCRIPTION OF B SERIES CMOS DEVICES"

#### **DESCRIPTION**

HCF4067B is monolithic integrated circuits fabricated in Metal Oxide Semiconductor technology available in SOP package.



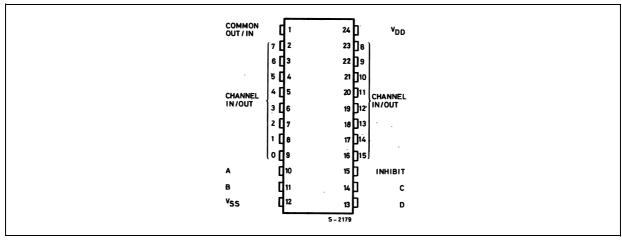
#### **ORDER CODES**

PACKAGE	TUBE	T & R
SOP	HCF4067BM1	HCF4067M013TR

HCF4067B, analog multiplexer/demultiplexer CMOS, is a digitally controlled analog switches device having low ON impedance, low OFF leakage current and internal address decoding. In addition, the ON resistance is relatively constant over the full input-signal range.

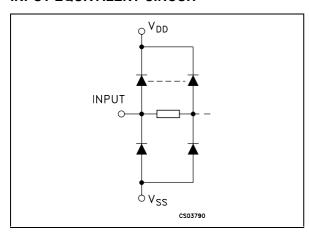
HCF4067B ia a 16-channel multiplexer with four binary control inputs A, B, C, D, and an inhibit input, arranged so that any combination of the inputs selects one switch.

#### **PIN CONNECTION**



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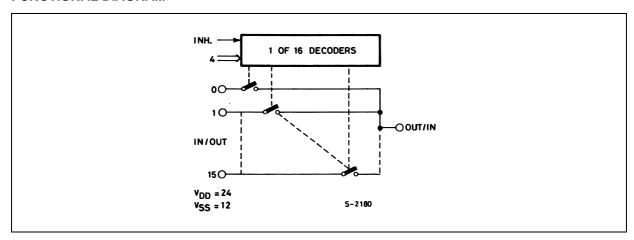
## **INPUT EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT**



## **PIN DESCRIPTION**

PIN No	SYMBOL	NAME AND FUNCTION
10, 11, 14, 13	A, B, C, D	Binary Control Inputs
1	COMMON OUT/IN	Common Out/In
15	INHIBIT	Inhibit Input
9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16	0 to 15 CHANNEL IN/OUT	16 channel In/Out
12	V <sub>SS</sub>	Negative Supply Voltage
24	$V_{DD}$	Positive Supply Voltage

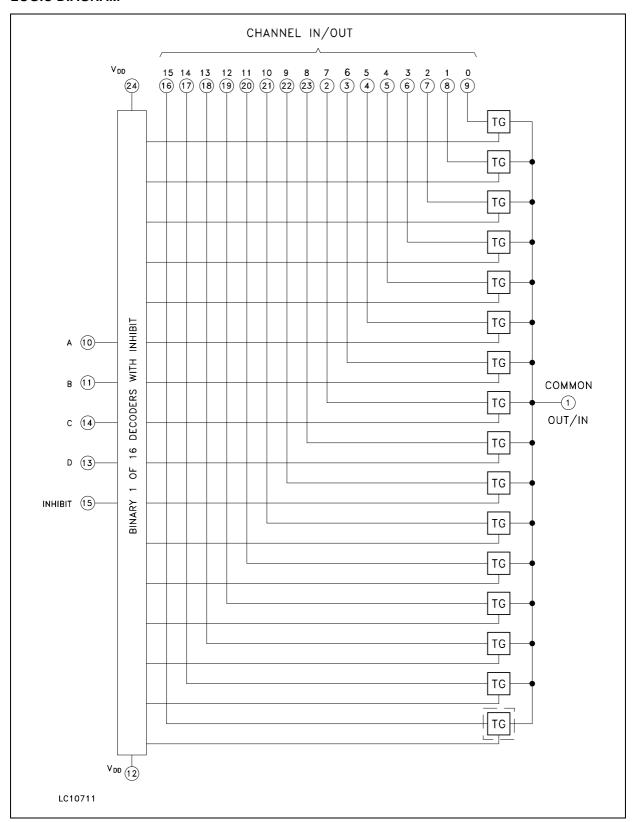
## **FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM**



#### **TRUTH TABLE**

Α	В	С	D	INH	SELECTED CHANNEL
Х	Х	Х	Х	Н	NONE
L	L	L	L	L	0
Н	L	L	L	L	1
L	Н	L	L	L	2
Н	Н	L	L	L	3
L	L	Н	L	L	4
Н	L	Н	L	L	5
L	Н	Н	L	L	6
Н	Н	Н	L	L	7
L	L	L	Н	L	8
Н	L	L	Н	L	9
L	Н	L	Н	L	10
Н	Н	L	Н	L	11
L	L	Н	Н	L	12
Н	L	Н	Н	L	13
L	Н	Н	Н	L	14
Н	Н	Н	Н	L	15

#### **LOGIC DIAGRAM**



## **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V <sub>DD</sub>	Supply Voltage	-0.5 to +22	V
V <sub>I</sub>	DC Input Voltage	-0.5 to V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.5	V
I	DC Input Current	± 10	mA
P <sub>D</sub>	Power Dissipation per Package	200	mW
	Power Dissipation per Output Transistor	100	mW
T <sub>op</sub>	Operating Temperature	-55 to +125	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage Temperature	-65 to +150	°C

Absolute Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which damage to the device may occur. Functional operation under these conditions is not implied.

All voltage values are referred to V<sub>SS</sub> pin voltage.

## **RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$V_{DD}$	Supply Voltage	3 to 20	V
V <sub>I</sub>	Input Voltage	0 to V <sub>DD</sub>	V
T <sub>op</sub>	Operating Temperature	-55 to 125	°C

## STATIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $(T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C, Typical temperature coefficient for all V_{DD} value is 0.3 \%/^{\circ}C)$ 

		T	est Co	ndition		Value							
Symbol P	Parameter	V <sub>IS</sub>	V <sub>EE</sub>	V <sub>SS</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub>	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C		С	-40 to 85°C		-55 to 125°C		Unit
		(V)	(V)	(V)	(V)	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
ΙL	Quiescent Supply				5		0.04	5		150		150	
_	Current				10		0.04	10		300		300	^
					15		0.04	20		600		600	μΑ
					20		0.08	100		3000		3000	
SWITCH		•	l.				*						l.
R <sub>ON</sub>	On Resistance	0			5		470	1050		1200		1200	
0.1		0 ≤ V <sub>I</sub>	0	0	10		180	400		500		520	Ω
		≤ V <sub>DD</sub>			15		125	240		300		300	
$\Delta_{ON}$	Resistance $\Delta_{RON}$				5		10						
0.1	(between any 2 of		0	0	10		10						Ω
	4 switches)				15		5						
OFF (•)	Channel Leakage Current Any Channel Off		0	0	18		±0.1	100		1000		1000	
	Channel Leakage Current All Channel Off (Common Out/In)		0	0	18		±0.1	100		1000		1000	μΑ
С	Capacitance Input						5						
	Output capacitance			-5	5		55						рF
	Feedthrough						0.2						
CONTRO	ÖL	•		•	•			•	•	•	•		
$V_{IL}$	Input Low Voltage		Vee :	= V <sub>SS</sub>	5			1.5		1.5		1.5	
			R <sub>L</sub> = 1		10			3		3		3	V
		= VDD		SS	15			4		4		4	
$V_{IH}$	Input High Voltage	thru 1KΩ	I <sub>IS</sub> < 2		5	3.5			3.5		3.5		
		11.02	-	OFF	10	7			7		7		V
			chan	nels)	15	11			11		11		
I <sub>I</sub>	Input Leakage Current	VI	V <sub>I</sub> = 0/18V		18		±10 <sup>-3</sup>	±0.1		<u>±</u> 1		±1	μΑ
C <sub>I</sub>	Input Capacitance	Any Add	ress or Input	Inhibit			5	7.5					pF

The Noise Margin for both "1" and "0" level is: 1V min. with  $V_{DD}$ =5V, 2V min. with  $V_{DD}$ =10V, 2.5V min. with  $V_{DD}$ =15V

<sup>•</sup> Determined by minimum feasible leakage measurement for automating testing

# $\textbf{DYNAMIC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS} \; (\textbf{T}_{amb} = 25^{\circ} \textbf{C}, \;\; \textbf{C}_{L} = 50 \text{pF}, \; \textbf{R}_{L} = 200 \text{K}\Omega, \;\; \textbf{t}_{f} = \textbf{t}_{f} = 20 \; \text{ns})$

		Test Condition							Val	ue*	Unit
Symbol	Parameter	V <sub>C</sub> (V)	<b>R</b> <sub>L</sub> (ΚΩ)	f <sub>I</sub> (KHz)	V <sub>I</sub> (V)	V <sub>SS</sub> (V)	V <sub>DD</sub> (V)		Тур.	Max.	
SWITCH	•				l.						
t <sub>pd</sub>	Propagation Delay						5		30	60	
	Time (Signal Input to Output)	$= V_{DD}$	200			0	10		15	30	ns
	. ,						15		11	20	
	Frequency Response Channel "ON" (Sine Wave							V <sub>O</sub> at Common Out/In	14		
	Input) at $20 \text{ Log } \frac{V_O}{V_I} = -3 \text{dB}$	= V <sub>DD</sub>	1		5 (•)	0	10	V <sub>O</sub> at Any Chan- nel	60		ns
	Feedthrough (All channels OFF) at	.,						V <sub>O</sub> at Common Out/In	20		
	$20 \text{ Log } \frac{V_{\text{O}}}{V_{\text{I}}} = -40 \text{dB}$	= V <sub>SS</sub>	1		5 (•)	0	10	V <sub>O</sub> at Any Chan- nel	8		MHz
	Frequency Signal Crosstalk at	V <sub>C(A)</sub> =V <sub>DD</sub>	1		5 (•)	0	10	Between Any two (A and B)	1		MHz
	$20 \text{ Log} \frac{V_{O(A)}}{V_{I(B)}} = -40 \text{dB}$	$V_{C(B)}$ = $V_{SS}$	'		3 (1)	Ü		Channels	'		IVIIIZ
t <sub>W</sub>	Sine Wave	5			2 (•)		5		0.3		
	Distortion (f <sub>IS</sub> =	10	10	1	3 (•)	0	10		0.2		%
	1KHz sine wave)	15			5 (•)		15		0.12		
	L(Address or Inhibit)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1
t <sub>PLH</sub> , t <sub>PHL</sub>	Propagation Delay Time:Address or						5		325	650	
	Inhibit to Signal		1			0	10		135	270	ns
	OUT (Channel Turning ON)		·			,	15		95	190	
t <sub>PLH</sub> , t <sub>PHL</sub>	Propagation Delay						5		220	440	
	Time:Address or Inhibit to Signal		0.3			0	10		90	180	ns
	OUT (Channel Turning OFF)	▎	0.3			U	15		65	130	115
	Address or Inhibit to Signal Crosstalk	几	10**			0	10		75		mV peak

<sup>(\*)</sup> Typical temperature coefficient for all V<sub>DD</sub> value is 0.3 %/°C (\*\*): Both Ends of Channel
(•): Peak to Peak voltage symmetrical about (V<sub>DD</sub> - V<sub>SS</sub>) / 2

#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

In applications where separate power sources are used to drive  $V_{DD}$  and the signal inputs, the  $V_{DD}$  current capability should exceed  $V_{DD}/R_L$  ( $R_L$  = effective external load). This provision avoids permanent current flow or clamp action on the  $V_{DD}$  supply when power is applied or removed from the HCF4067B.

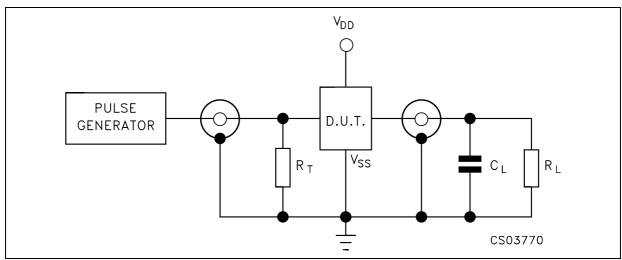
When switching from one address to another, some of the ON periods of the channels of the multiplexers will overlap momentarily, which may be objectionable in certain applications. Also, when a channel is turned ON or OFF by an address input, there is a momentary conductive path from the channel to  $V_{SS}$ , which will dump some charge from any capacitor connected to the input or output of the channel. The inhibit input turning on a channel will similarly dump some charge to  $V_{SS}$ .

The amount of charge dumped is mostly a function of the signal level above  $V_{SS}$ . Typically, at  $V_{DD}$  -  $V_{SS}$  = 10V, a 100 pF capacitor connected to

the input or output of the channel will lose 3-4% of its voltage at the moment the channel turns ON or OFF. This loss of voltage is essentially independent of the address or inhibit signal transition time, if the transition time is less than 1-2 ms. When the inhibit signal turns a channel off, there is no change dumping of  $V_{\rm SS}$ . Rather, there is a slight rise in the channel voltage level (65 mV typ.) due to the capacitance coupling from inhibit input to channel input or output. Address input also couple some voltage steps onto the channel signal levels.

In certain applications, the external load-resistor current may include both  $V_{DD}$  and signal line components. To avoid drawing  $V_{DD}$  current when switch current flows into the transmission gate inputs, the voltage drop across the bidirectional switch must not exceed 0.8V (calculated from  $R_{ON}$  values shown in ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS CHART). No  $V_{DD}$  current will flow through  $R_{L}$  if the switch current flows into terminal 1 on the HCF4067B.

#### **TEST CIRCUIT**

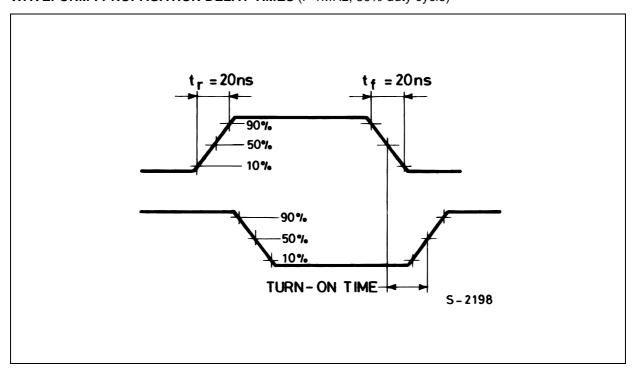


C<sub>L</sub> = 50pF or equivalent (includes jig and probe capacitance)

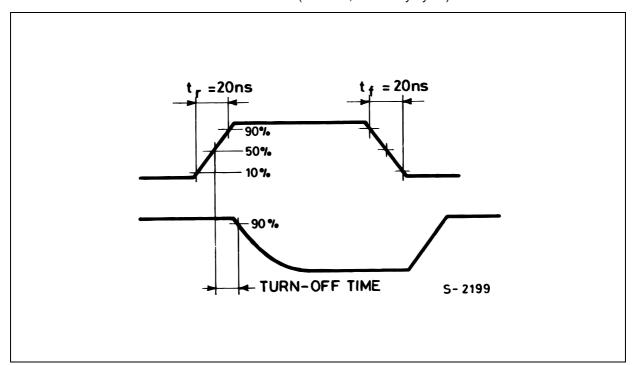
 $R_L^L = 200 K\Omega$ 

 $R_T = Z_{OUT}$  of pulse generator (typically  $50\Omega$ )

# WAVEFORM: PROPAGATION DELAY TIMES (f=1MHz; 50% duty cycle)

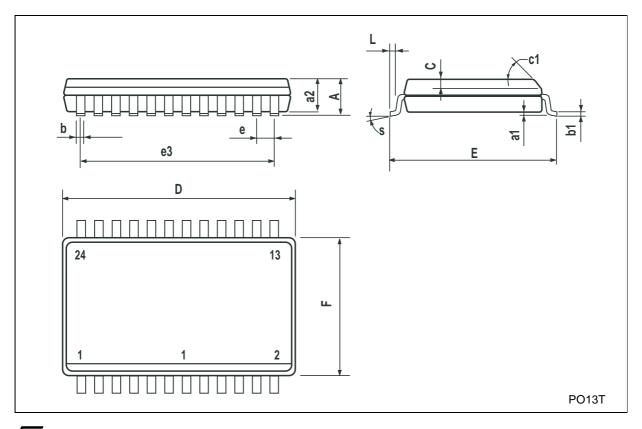


#### WAVEFORM: PROPAGATION DELAY TIMES (f=1MHz; 50% duty cycle)



# **SO-24 MECHANICAL DATA**

DIM.		mm.		inch					
DIIVI.	MIN.	TYP	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.			
А			2.65			0.104			
a1	0.1		0.2	0.004		0.008			
a2			2.45			0.096			
b	0.35		0.49	0.014		0.019			
b1	0.23		0.32	0.009		0.012			
С		0.5			0.020				
c1			45°	(typ.)		•			
D	15.20		15.60	0.598		0.614			
E	10.00		10.65	0.393		0.419			
е		1.27			0.050				
e3		13.97			0.550				
F	7.40		7.60	0.291		0.300			
L	0.50		1.27	0.020		0.050			
S			8° (1	max.)	•	•			



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