





SN54LV4053A, SN74LV4053A SCLS430M – MAY 1999 – REVISED SEPTEMBER 2024

# SNx4LV4053A Triple 2-Channel Analog Multiplexers or Demultiplexers

## **1** Features

**TEXAS** 

**INSTRUMENTS** 

- 1.65V to 5.5V V<sub>CC</sub> operation
- Support mixed-mode voltage operation on all ports
- High on-off output-voltage ratio
- Low crosstalk between switches
- Individual switch controls
- · Extremely low input current
- Latch-up performance exceeds 250mA per JESD 17
- ESD protection exceeds JESD 22
  - 2000V Human-Body Model (A114-A)
  - 1000V Charged-Device Model (C101)

## **2** Applications

- Telecommunications
- Infotainment
- · Signal gating and isolation
- Home appliances
- · Programmable logic circuits
- Modulation and demodulation

## **3 Description**

These triple 2-channel CMOS analog multiplexers/ demultiplexers are designed for 1.65V to 5.5V  $V_{CC}$  operation.

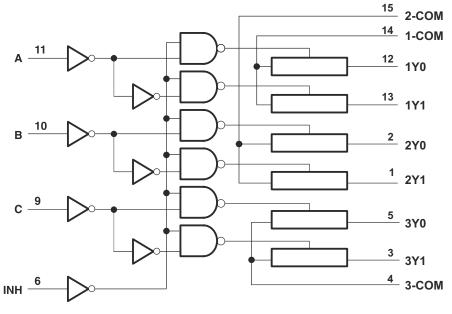
The SNx4LV4053A devices handle both analog and digital signals. Each channel permits signals with amplitudes up to 5.5V (peak) to be transmitted in either direction.

Applications include signal gating, chopping, modulation or demodulation (modem), and signal multiplexing for analog-to-digital and digital-to-analog conversion systems.

#### Package Information

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE <sup>(1)</sup>	PACKAGE SIZE <sup>(2)</sup>
	D (SOIC, 16)	9.9mm × 6mm
	PW (TSSOP, 16)	5mm × 6.4mm
SNx4LV4053A	RGY (VQFN, 16)	4mm × 3.5mm
	DYY (SOT-23-THIN, 16)	4.2mm x 3.26mm

- (1) For more information, see Section 11.
- (2) The package size (length × width) is a nominal value and includes pins, where applicable.



**Functional Block Diagram** 



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## **4 Pin Configuration and Functions**

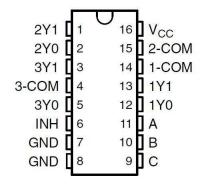
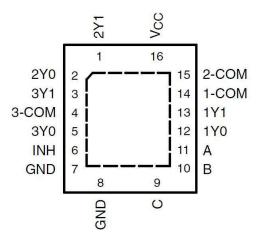


Figure 4-1. SN74LV4053A D, PW or DYY Packages, 16-Pin SOIC, TSSOP or SOT-23-THIN (Top View)



# Figure 4-2. SN74LV4053A RGY, 16-Pin VQFN (Top View)

PI	N	TYPE <sup>(2)</sup>	DESCRIPTION			
NAME	NO.		DESCRIPTION			
2Y1	1	l <sup>(1)</sup>	Input to mux 2			
2Y0	2	l <sup>(1)</sup>	Input to mux 2			
3Y1	3	l <sup>(1)</sup>	Input to mux 3			
3-COM	4	O <sup>(1)</sup>	Output of mux 3			
3Y0	5	<sup>(1)</sup>	Input to mux 3			
INH	6	I	Enables the outputs of the device. Logic low level with turn the outputs on, high level will turn them off.			
GND	7	-	Ground			
GND	8	-	Ground			
С	9	I	Selector line for outputs (see Section 7.2 for specific information)			
В	10	I	Selector line for outputs (see Section 7.2 for specific information)			
A	11	I	Selector line for outputs (see Section 7.2 for specific information)			
1Y0	12	<sup>(1)</sup>	Input to mux 1			
1Y1	13	l <sup>(1)</sup>	Input to mux 1			
1-COM	14	O <sup>(1)</sup>	Output of mux 1			
2-COM	15	O <sup>(1)</sup>	Output of mux 2			
V <sub>CC</sub>	16	I	Device power input			

#### Table 4-1. Pin Functions

(1) These I/O descriptions represent the device when used as a multiplexer, when this device is operated as a demultiplexer pins 1Y0, 1Y1, 2Y0, 2Y1, 3Y0, 3Y1 may be considered outputs (O) and pins 1-COM, 2-COM, and 3-COM may be considered inputs (I).

(2) I = input, O = output



## **5** Specifications

## 5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1) (3)</sup>

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage		-0.5	7.0	V
VI	Logic input voltage range	Logic input voltage range		7.0	V
V <sub>IO</sub>	Switch I/O voltage range <sup>(2) (3)</sup>		-0.5	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	Input clamp current	V <sub>1</sub> < 0	-20		mA
I <sub>IOK</sub>	Switch IO diode clamp current	$V_{IO}$ < 0 or $V_{IO}$ > $V_{CC}$	-50	50	mA
Ι <sub>Τ</sub>	Switch continuous current	$V_{IO}$ = 0 to $V_{CC}$		±25	mA
	Continuous current through V <sub>CC</sub>	Continuous current through V <sub>CC</sub> or GND			mA
TJ	Junction temperature			150	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature		-65	150	°C

(1) Operation outside the Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent device damage. Absolute maximum ratings do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those listed under Recommended Operating Conditions. If briefly operating outside the Recommended Operating Conditions but within the Absolute Maximum Ratings, the device may not sustain damage, but it may not be fully functional. Operating the device in this manner may affect device reliability, functionality, performance, and shorten the device lifetime.

(2) Pins are diode-clamped to the power-supply rails. Over voltage signals must be voltage and current limited to maximum ratings.

(3) This value is limited to 5.5 V maximum

### 5.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
V <sub>(ESD)</sub> Electrostatic discharge	Floatraatatia diasharra	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/ JEDEC JS-001, all pins <sup>(1)</sup>	±2000	M
		Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101, all pins <sup>(2)</sup>	±1000	V

JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

## 5.3 Thermal Information: SN74LV4053A

		SN74LV4053A					
THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		D (SOIC)	PW (TSSOP)	RGY (VQFN)	DYY (SOT)	UNIT	
		16 PINS	16 PINS	16 PINS	16 PINS		
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	115.2	140.2	89.4	199.7	°C/W	
R <sub>θJC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	75.0	72.6	89.7	121.2	°C/W	
R <sub>θJB</sub>	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	76.6	98.7	65.4	129.0	°C/W	
$\Psi_{JT}$	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	31.3	13.4	25.0	24.6	°C/W	
$\Psi_{JB}$	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	75.7	97.3	65.2	126.7	°C/W	
R <sub>0JC(bot)</sub>	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	N/A	N/A	48.9	N/A	°C/W	

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics application report.



## **5.4 Recommended Operating Conditions**

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

			MIN	NOM MAX	UNIT
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage		1 <sup>(2)</sup>	5.5	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65	1.2	5.5	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2 V	1.5	5.5	
V <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input voltage, logic control inputs	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	V <sub>CC</sub> x 0.7	5.5	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V to 3.6 V	V <sub>CC</sub> x 0.7	5.5	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	V <sub>CC</sub> x 0.7	5.5	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65	0	0.4	
	Low-level input voltage, logic control inputs	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2 V	0	0.5	
VIL		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	0	V <sub>CC</sub> x 0.3	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V to 3.6 V	0	V <sub>CC</sub> x 0.3	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	0	V <sub>CC</sub> x 0.3	
VI	Logic control input voltage		0	5.5	V
V <sub>IO</sub>	Switch input or output voltage		0	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V		200	
Δt/ΔV	Logic input transition rise or fall rate	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V to 3.6 V		100	ns/V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V		20	
T <sub>A</sub>	Ambient temperature		-40	125	°C

(1) All unused inputs of the device must be held at V<sub>CC</sub> or GND to ensure proper device operation. Refer to TI application report *Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs*, SCBA004.

(2) When using a V<sub>CC</sub> of ≤1.2 V, it is recommended to use these devices only for transmitting digital signals. When supply voltage is near 1.2 V the analog switch ON resistance becomes very non-linear

### **5.5 Electrical Characteristics**

over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	Condition	T <sub>A</sub>	V <sub>cc</sub>	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	UNIT
r <sub>ON</sub>	ON-state switch resistance	$I_{T} = 2 \text{ mA},$ $V_{I} = V_{CC} \text{ or GND},$ $V_{INH} = V_{IL}$	25°C	1.65 V		60	150	Ω
r <sub>ON</sub>	ON-state switch resistance	$I_T = 2 \text{ mA},$ $V_I = V_{CC} \text{ or GND},$ $V_{INH} = V_{IL}$	–40°C to 85°C	1.65 V			225	Ω
r <sub>ON</sub>	ON-state switch resistance	$    I_T = 2 \text{ mA}, \\ V_I = V_{CC} \text{ or GND}, \\ V_{INH} = V_{IL} $	–40°C to 125°C	1.65 V			225	Ω
		25°C -40°C to 85°C 2 -40°C to 125°C			38	180		
			–40°C to 85°C	2.3 V			225	Ω
			–40°C to 125°C				225	
		$I_{T} = 2 \text{ mA},$	25°C			30	150	
r <sub>ON</sub>	ON-state switch resistance	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND,	–40°C to 85°C	3 V			190	Ω
	Teolotanoe	$V_{INH} = V_{IL}$	–40°C to 125°C				190	
			25°C			22	75	
			–40°C to 85°C	4.5 V			100	Ω
			–40°C to 125°C				100	
r <sub>ON(p)</sub>	Peak ON-state resistance	$I_{T} = 2 \text{ mA},$ $V_{I} = \text{GND to } V_{CC},$ $V_{INH} = V_{IL}$	25°C	1.65 V		220	600	Ω



## 5.5 Electrical Characteristics (continued)

over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	Condition	T <sub>A</sub>	V <sub>cc</sub>	MIN TYP	MAX	UNIT
r <sub>ON(p)</sub>	Peak ON-state resistance	$    I_T = 2 \text{ mA}, \\ V_I = \text{GND to } V_{\text{CC}}, \\ V_{\text{INH}} = V_{\text{IL}} $	–40°C to 85°C	1.65 V		700	Ω
rON(p)	Peak ON-state resistance	$I_T = 2 \text{ mA},$ $V_I = \text{GND to } V_{CC},$ $V_{INH} = V_{IL}$	–40°C to 125°C	1.65 V		700	Ω
			25°C		113	500	
			–40°C to 85°C	2.3 V		600	Ω
			–40°C to 125°C			600	
		$I_{T} = 2 \text{ mA},$	25°C		54	180	
ON(p)	Peak ON-state resistance	$V_{I} = GND$ to $V_{CC}$ ,	-40°C to 85°C	3 V		225	Ω
	resistance	$V_{INH} = V_{IL}$	–40°C to 125°C			225	
			25°C		31	100	
			–40°C to 85°C	4.5 V		125	Ω
			–40°C to 125°C			125	
∆r <sub>ON</sub>	Difference in ON- state resistance between switches	$I_{T} = 2 \text{ mA},$ $V_{I} = \text{GND to } V_{CC},$ $V_{INH} = V_{IL}$	25°C	1.65 V	3	40	Ω
∆r <sub>ON</sub>	Difference in ON- state resistance between switches	$I_T = 2 \text{ mA},$ $V_I = \text{GND} \text{ to } V_{CC},$ $V_{INH} = V_{IL}$	–40°C to 85°C	1.65 V		50	Ω
∆r <sub>ON</sub>	Difference in ON- state resistance between switches	$I_T = 2 \text{ mA},$ $V_I = \text{GND} \text{ to } V_{CC},$ $V_{INH} = V_{IL}$	–40°C to 85°C	1.65 V		50	Ω
		resistance $V_1 = GND$ to $V_{CC}$ ,	25°C		2.1	30	
			–40°C to 85°C	2.3 V		40	Ω
			–40°C to 125°C			40	
	Difference in ON-		25°C		1.4	20	
∆r <sub>ON</sub>	state resistance		-40°C to 85°C	3 V		30	Ω
	between switches		-40°C to 125°C	_		30	
			25°C		1.3	15	
			–40°C to 85°C	4.5 V		20	Ω
			-40°C to 125°C			20	
			25°C			0.1	
IH IL	Control input current	$V_{I} = 5.5 V \text{ or GND}$	-40°C to 85°C	0 to 5.5 V		1	μA
IL			-40°C to 125°C			2	
		$V_{I} = V_{CC}$ and $V_{O} =$	25°C			0.1	
I	OFF-state switch	GND, or $V_1$ = GND and $V_0$ =	–40°C to 85°C	5.5 V		1	μA
S(off)	leakage current	$V_{CC}$ , $V_{INH} = V_{IH}$	-40°C to 125°C			2	μΛ
		$V_{I} = V_{CC}$ or GND,	25°C			0.1	
S(on)	ON-state switch leakage current	$V_{INH} = V_{IL}$	–40°C to 85°C	5.5 V		1	μA
		(see Figure4)	–40°C to 125°C			2	
			25°C		0.01	1	
сс	Supply current	$V_{I} = V_{CC}$ or GND $V_{INIII} = 0$ V	–40°C to 85°C	5.5 V		20	μA
		$V_{\rm INH} = 0 V$	–40°C to 125°C			40	
C <sub>IC</sub>	Control input capacitance	f = 10 MHz	25°C	3.3 V	2		pF

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## 5.5 Electrical Characteristics (continued)

over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	Condition	T <sub>A</sub>	V <sub>cc</sub>	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
C <sub>OS</sub>	Switch terminal capacitance	f = 10 MHz	25°C	3.3 V		5		pF
C <sub>IS</sub>	Common ternminal capacitance	f = 10 MHz	25°C	3.3 V		23		pF
C <sub>OS(on)</sub>	Common ternminal ON-capacitance	f = 10 MHz	25°C	3.3 V		23		pF
C <sub>F</sub>	Feedthrough capacitance	f = 10 MHz	25°C	3.3 V		0.5		pF
C <sub>PD</sub>	Power dissipation capacitance	C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF, f = 10 MHz	25°C	3.3 V		6		pF

## 5.6 Timing Characteristics $V_{CC}$ = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V

I	PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	CONDITIONS	T <sub>A</sub>	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
	_				25°C		1.9	10	
t <sub>PLH</sub> t <sub>PHL</sub>	Propagation delay time	COM or Yn	Yn or COM	C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF	–40°C to 85°C			16	ns
PAL					–40°C to 125°C			18	
					25°C		6.6	18	
t <sub>PZH</sub> t <sub>PZL</sub>	Enable delay time	INH	COM or Yn	C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF	–40°C to 85°C			23	ns
PZL					–40°C to 125°C			25	
					25°C		7.4	18	
	Disable delay time	INH	COM or Yn	C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF	–40°C to 85°C			23	ns
PLZ					–40°C to 125°C			25	
	_		Yn or COM	DM $C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$	25°C		3.8	12	ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> t <sub>PHL</sub>	Propagation delay time	COM or Yn			–40°C to 85°C			18	
PHL					–40°C to 125°C			20	
					25°C		7.8	28	
t <sub>PZH</sub> t <sub>PZL</sub>	Enable delay time	INH	COM or Yn	C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF	–40°C to 85°C			35	ns
PZL	unic				–40°C to 125°C			35	
					25°C		11.5	28	
t <sub>PHZ</sub>	Disable delay time	INH	COM or Yn	C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF	–40°C to 85°C			35	ns
t <sub>PLZ</sub>	unic				–40°C to 125°C			35	

## 5.7 Timing Characteristics V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V $\pm$ 0.3 V

P/	ARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	CONDITIONS	T <sub>A</sub>	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
	-			C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF	25°C		1.2	6		
t <sub>PLH</sub> t <sub>PHL</sub>	Propagation delay time	COM or Yn	Yn or COM		–40°C to 85°C			10	ns	
					–40°C to 125°C			12		
		ielay INH		C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF	25°C		4.7	12		
t <sub>PZH</sub> t <sub>PZL</sub>	Enable delay time		COM or Yn		–40°C to 85°C			15	ns	
PZL					–40°C to 125°C			18		
				C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF	25°C		5.7	12		
t <sub>PHZ</sub> t <sub>PLZ</sub>	Disable delay time	INH	COM or Yn		–40°C to 85°C			15	ns	
PLZ					–40°C to 125°C			18		

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## 5.7 Timing Characteristics $V_{CC}$ = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V (continued)

P	ARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	CONDITIONS	T <sub>A</sub>	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
					25°C		2.5	9	
t <sub>PLH</sub> t <sub>PHL</sub>	Propagation delay time	COM or Yn	Yn or COM	C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF	–40°C to 85°C			12	ns
					–40°C to 125°C			14	
	Enable delay			C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF	25°C		5.5	20	
t <sub>PZH</sub> t <sub>PZL</sub>		ime	COM or Yn		–40°C to 85°C			25	ns
-FZL					–40°C to 125°C			25	
				C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF	25°C		8.8	20	
t <sub>PHZ</sub> t <sub>PLZ</sub>	Disable delay time		COM or Yn		–40°C to 85°C			25	ns
					–40°C to 125°C			25	

## 5.8 Timing Characteristics V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V $\pm$ 0.5 V

F	PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	CONDITIONS	T <sub>A</sub>	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
	_				25°C		0.6	4	
t <sub>PLH</sub> t <sub>PHL</sub>	Propagation delay time	COM or Yn	Yn or COM	C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF	–40°C to 85°C			7	ns
PHL					–40°C to 125°C			10	
					25°C		3.5	8	
t <sub>PZH</sub> t <sub>PZL</sub>	Enable delay time	INH	COM or Yn	C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF	–40°C to 85°C			10	ns
PZL					–40°C to 125°C			12	
	Disable delay time			C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF	25°C		4.4	10	ns
t <sub>PHZ</sub> t <sub>PLZ</sub>		INH	COM or Yn		–40°C to 85°C			11	
PLZ					–40°C to 125°C			12	
				C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF	25°C		1.5	6	ns
t <sub>PLH</sub> t <sub>PHL</sub>	Propagation delay time		Yn or COM		–40°C to 85°C			8	
PHL					–40°C to 125°C			10	
					25°C		4	14	
t <sub>PZH</sub> t <sub>PZL</sub>	Enable delay time	INH	COM or Yn	C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF	–40°C to 85°C			18	ns
PZL	unic				–40°C to 125°C			18	
				C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF	25°C		6.2	14	ns
t <sub>PHZ</sub> t <sub>PLZ</sub>	Disable delay time	INH	COM or Yn		–40°C to 85°C			18	
					–40°C to 125°C			18	

## **5.9 AC Characteristics**

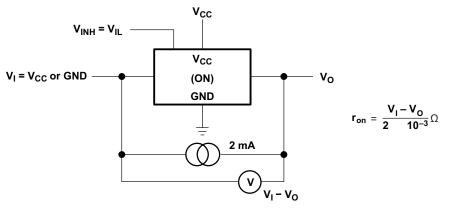
PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	Device	CONDIT	CONDITIONS		YP MAX	UNIT
				C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF, R <sub>L</sub> =	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V		40	
Frequency response (switch	COM or Yn	Yn or COM	SN74LV4053	$600 \Omega$ , F <sub>in</sub> = 1 MHz (sine	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V		45	MHz
on)				wave), (see Figure 7)(1)	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V			
	INH			$C_{1} = 50 \text{ pE } R_{1} =$	$V_{00} = 23V$		20	
Charge Injection (control input to		COM or Yn		$G_{L} = 30 \text{ pr},        $	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V		35	mV
signal output)				wave) (see Figure 9)	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V		60	



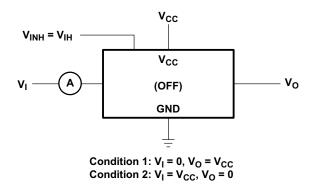
## 5.9 AC Characteristics (continued)

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	Device	CONDIT	IONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
				C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF, R <sub>L</sub> =			-45		
Feedthrough				600 Ω, F <sub>in</sub> = 1 MHz (sine	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V		-45		
attenuation (switch off)	COM or Yn	Yn or COM		wave) (see Figure 10) (2)			-45		dB
				C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF, R <sub>L</sub> =			-45		
Crosstalk (between any	COM or Yn	Yn or COM		600 Ω, F <sub>in</sub> = 1 MHz (sine	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V		-45		dB
switches)				· · ·	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V		-45		
				C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF, R <sub>L</sub> =	V <sub>I</sub> = 2 V <sub>p-p</sub> V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V		0.1		
Sine-wave distortion	COM or Yn	Yn or COM		10 kΩ, F <sub>in</sub> = 1 kHz (sine wave)	V <sub>I</sub> = 2.5 V <sub>p-p</sub> V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V		0.1		%
					$V_{I} = 4 V_{p-p}$ $V_{CC} = 4.5 V$		0.1		

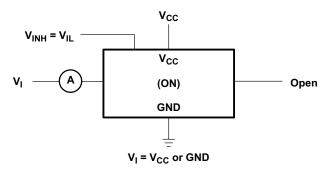
## **6** Parameter Measurement Information













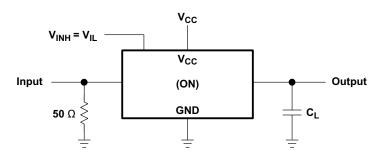


Figure 6-4. Propagation Delay Time, Signal Input to Signal Output



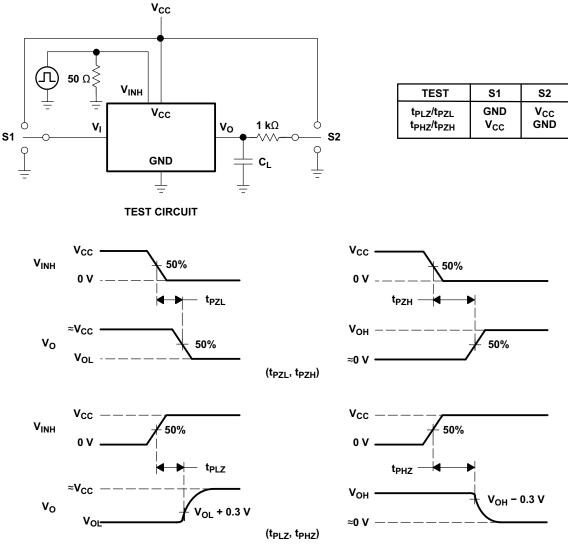
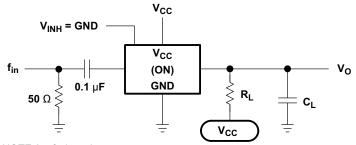




Figure 6-5. Switching Time (t<sub>PZL</sub>, t<sub>PLZ</sub>, t<sub>PZH</sub>, t<sub>PHZ</sub>), Control to Signal Output



NOTE A: fin is a sine wave.

Figure 6-6. Frequency Response (Switch On)



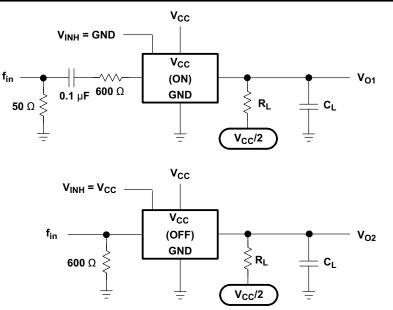


Figure 6-7. Crosstalk Between Any Two Switches

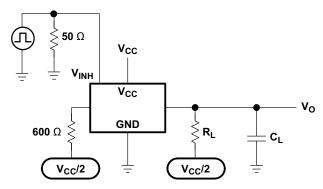


Figure 6-8. Crosstalk Between Control Input and Switch Output

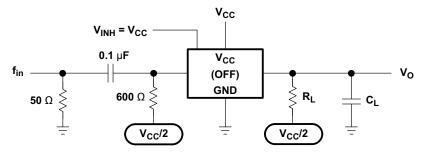


Figure 6-9. Feedthrough Attenuation (Switch Off)

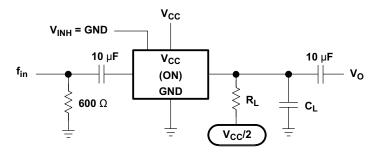
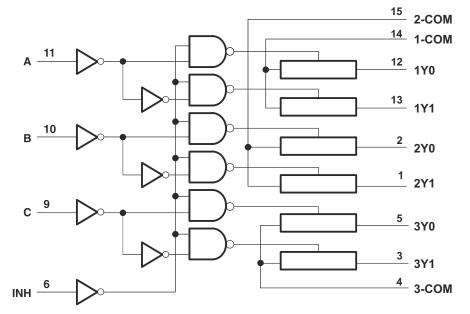


Figure 6-10. Sine-Wave Distortion



## **7 Detailed Description**

## 7.1 Functional Block Diagram



## 7.2 Device Functional Modes

Function Table											
	II	ON									
INH	С	В	Α	CHANNEL							
L	L	L	L	1Y0, 2Y0, 3Y0							
L	L	L	Н	1Y1, 2Y0, 3Y0							
L	L	Н	L	1Y0, 2Y1, 3Y0							
L	L	Н	Н	1Y1, 2Y1, 3Y0							
L	Н	L	L	1Y0, 2Y0, 3Y1							
L	Н	L	Н	1Y1, 2Y0, 3Y1							
L	Н	Н	L	1Y0, 2Y1, 3Y1							
L	Н	Н	Н	1Y1, 2Y1, 3Y1							
Н	Х	Х	Х	None							



## 8 Application and Implementation

#### Note

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes, as well as validating and testing their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

## 8.1 Application Information

A multiplexer is used in applications where multiple signals share a resource. In the following example, several different sensors are connected to the analog-to-digital converter (ADC) of a microcontroller (MCU).

### **8.2 Typical Application**

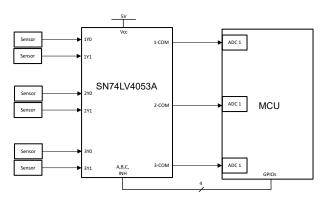


Figure 8-1. Typical Application Schematic

#### 8.2.1 Design Requirements

Processing 8 different analog signals would normally require 8 separate ADCs, but the previous figure shows how to achieve this using only 2 ADCs and 3 GPIOs (general purpose input/outputs).

#### 8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

To design with the SNx4LV4053A, a stable input voltage between 2V (see *Recommended Operating Conditions* for details) and 5.5V must be available. The characteristics of the signal that is being multiplexed so that no important information is lost due to timing or voltage level incompatibility with this device is another important design consideration.

### 8.3 Power Supply Recommendations

Most systems have a common 3.3V or 5V rail that may be used to supply the  $V_{CC}$  pin of this device. If this is not available, then a Switch-Mode-Power-Supply (SMPS) or a Linear Dropout Regulator (LDO) may be used to supply this device from a higher voltage rail.

### 8.4 Layout

#### 8.4.1 Layout Guidelines

In general, it is best to keep signal lines as short and as straight as possible. Incorporation of microstrip or stripline techniques is also recommended when signal lines are greater than 1 inch in length. These traces must be designed with a characteristic impedance of either  $50\Omega$  or  $75\Omega$ , as required by the application. Be careful when placing this device too close to high voltage switching components, as they may cause interference.

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#### 8.4.2 Layout Example

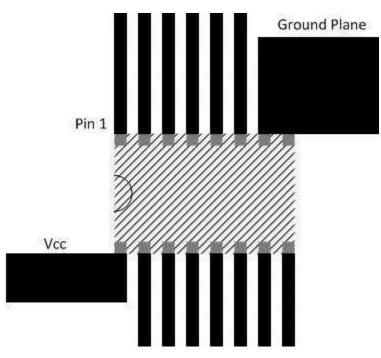


Figure 8-2. Layout Example Schematic



## 9 Device and Documentation Support

TI offers an extensive line of development tools. Tools and software to evaluate the performance of the device, generate code, and develop solutions are listed below.

#### 9.1 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. Click on *Notifications* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

### 9.2 Support Resources

TI E2E<sup>™</sup> support forums are an engineer's go-to source for fast, verified answers and design help — straight from the experts. Search existing answers or ask your own question to get the quick design help you need.

Linked content is provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's Terms of Use.

#### 9.3 Trademarks

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#### 9.4 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

## 9.5 Glossary

TI Glossary This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

## 10 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

С	Changes from Revision L (June 2024) to Revision M (September 2024)	Page
•	Added DYY package and size	1
•	Added DYY package	3
•	Added DYY package	
•		

С	hanges from Revision K (April 2005) to Revision L (June 2024)	Page
•	Changed the numbering format for tables, figures, and cross-references throughout the document	1
•	Added new VIH and VIL Specifications at 1.65V Vcc	<mark>5</mark>
•	Increased max ambient temperature max to 125C	<mark>5</mark>
•	Added Ron, Ron Peak, and Delta Ron Specifications at 1.65V Vcc	<mark>5</mark>
•	Added Ron, Ron Peak, and Delta Ron Specifications at 125C	
•	Added Timing Specifications at 125C	

## 11 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

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## PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status	Package Type	•	Pins		Eco Plan	Lead finish/	MSL Peak Temp	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking	Samples
	(1)		Drawing		Qty	(2)	Ball material	(3)		(4/5)	
SN74LV4053AD	OBSOLETE	SOIC	D	16		TBD	(6) Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 85	LV4053A	
SN74LV4053ADBR	NRND	SSOP	DB	16	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LW053A	
SN74LV4053ADGVR	NRND	TVSOP	DGV	16	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LW053A	
SN74LV4053ADR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	16	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU   SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LV4053A	Samples
SN74LV4053ADYYR	ACTIVE	SOT-23-THIN	DYY	16	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LV4053	Samples
SN74LV4053AN	NRND	PDIP	N	16	25	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 85	SN74LV4053AN	
SN74LV4053ANSR	NRND	SO	NS	16	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	74LV4053A	
SN74LV4053APW	OBSOLETE	TSSOP	PW	16		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 85	LW053A	
SN74LV4053APWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU   SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LW053A	Samples
SN74LV4053APWRG4	OBSOLETE	TSSOP	PW	16		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 85	LW053A	
SN74LV4053APWT	OBSOLETE	TSSOP	PW	16		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 85	LW053A	
SN74LV4053ARGYR	ACTIVE	VQFN	RGY	16	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	LW053A	Samples

<sup>(1)</sup> The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

**PREVIEW:** Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

<sup>(2)</sup> RoHS: TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

**RoHS Exempt:** TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (CI) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

<sup>(3)</sup> MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

<sup>(4)</sup> There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.



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# PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

<sup>(5)</sup> Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

<sup>(6)</sup> Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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#### OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF SN74LV4053A :

Automotive : SN74LV4053A-Q1

Enhanced Product : SN74LV4053A-EP

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Automotive Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects
- Enhanced Product Supports Defense, Aerospace and Medical Applications

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