## MC74LVX4051

## Analog Multiplexer/ Demultiplexer High-Performance Silicon-Gate CMOS

The MC74LVX4051 utilizes silicon-gate CMOS technology to achieve fast propagation delays, low ON resistances, and low leakage currents. This analog multiplexer/demultiplexer controls analog voltages that may vary across the complete power supply range (from $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ to $\left.\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}\right)$.

The LVX4051 is similar in pinout to the LVX8051, the HC4051A, and the metal-gate MC14051B. The Channel-Select inputs determine which one of the Analog Inputs/Outputs is to be connected, by means of an analog switch, to the Common Output/Input. When the Enable pin is HIGH, all analog switches are turned off.

The Channel-Select and Enable inputs are compatible with standard CMOS outputs. These inputs are overvoltage tolerant (OVT) for level translation from 6.0 V down to 3.0 V .

This device has been designed so the ON resistance $\left(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}\right)$ is more linear over input voltage than the $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ of metal-gate CMOS analog switches and High-Speed CMOS analog switches.

## Features

- Fast Switching and Propagation Speeds
- Low Crosstalk Between Switches
- Analog Power Supply Range $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}\right)=-3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ to +3.0 V
- Digital (Control) Power Supply Range $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-\mathrm{GND}\right)=2.5$ to 6.0 V
- Improved Linearity and Lower ON Resistance Than Metal-Gate, HSL, or VHC Counterparts
- Low Noise
- Designed to Operate on a Single Supply with $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}=\mathrm{GND}$, or Using Split Supplies up to $\pm 3.0 \mathrm{~V}$
- Break-Before-Make Circuitry
- These Devices are $\mathrm{Pb}-$ Free and are RoHS Compliant

ON Semiconductor ${ }^{\circledR}$
http://onsemi.com

| QFN16 | SOIC-16 | TSSOP-16 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| MN SUFFIX | D SUFFIX | DT SUFFIX |
| CASE 485AW | CASE 751B | CASE 948F |

MARKING DIAGRAMS



16 AABABABH
LVX
4051
ALYW.
○ -
1 昭昭
TSSOP-16

| LVX4051 | $=$ Specific Device Code |
| :--- | :--- |
| A | $=$ Assembly Location |
| WL, L | $=$ Wafer Lot |
| Y | Year |
| WW, W | = Work Week |
| G or : | Pb-Free Package |

(Note: Microdot may be in either location)
ORDERING INFORMATION
See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 2 of this data sheet.

## MC74LVX4051



Figure 1. Pin Connection Diagrams
(Top View)

FUNCTION TABLE

| Control Inputs |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Enable | C | Select |  |  |
| B | A | ON Channels |  |  |
| L | L | L | L | X0 |
| L | L | L | H | X1 |
| L | L | H | L | X2 |
| L | L | H | H | X3 |
| L | H | L | L | X4 |
| L | H | L | H | X5 |
| L | H | H | L | X6 |
| L | H | H | H | X7 |
| H | X | X | X | NONE |

X = Don't Care


Figure 2. Logic Diagram
Single-Pole, 8-Position Plus Common Off

ORDERING INFORMATION

| Device | Package | Shipping $^{\dagger}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| MC74LVX4051DG | SOIC-16 <br> (Pb-Free) | 48 Units / Rail |
| MC74LVX4051DR2G | SOIC-16 <br> (Pb-Free) | $2500 /$ Tape \& Reel |
| MC74LVX4051DTG | TSSOP-16 <br> (Pb-Free) | 96 Units / Rail |
| MC74LVX4051DTR2G | TSSOP-16 <br> (Pb-Free) | $2500 /$ Tape \& Reel |
| MC74LVX4051MNTWG | QFN-16 <br> (Pb-Free) | $3000 /$ Tape \& Reel |

$\dagger$ For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Symbol | Parameter | Value | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}$ | Negative DC Supply Voltage (Referenced to GND) | -7.0 to +0.5 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | Positive DC Supply Voltage $\begin{gathered}\text { (Referenced to GND) } \\ \text { (Referenced to } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}} \text { ) }\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.5 \text { to }+7.0 \\ -0.5 \text { to }+7.0 \end{gathered}$ | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IS }}$ | Analog Input Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}-0.5$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.5$ | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ | Digital Input Voltage (Referenced to GND) | -0.5 to 7.0 | V |
| I | DC Current, Into or Out of Any Pin | $\pm 50$ | mA |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {STG }}$ | Storage Temperature Range | -65 to +150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | Lead Temperature, 1 mm from Case for 10 Seconds | 260 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\mathrm{T}_{J}$ | Junction Temperature under Bias | +150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\theta_{\mathrm{JA}}$ | Thermal Resistance $\begin{array}{r}\text { SOIC } \\ \text { TSSOP }\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 143 \\ & 164 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{D}}$ | $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Power Dissipation in Still Air, } & \text { SOIC } \\ \text { TSSOP }\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 450 \end{aligned}$ | mW |
| MSL | Moisture Sensitivity | Level 1 |  |
| $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | Flammability Rating Oxygen Index: 30\% - 35\% | UL 94-V0 @ 0.125 in |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ESD }}$ | ESD Withstand Voltage Human Body Model (Note 1) <br> Machine Model (Note 2) <br> Charged Device Model (Note 3) | $\begin{aligned} & \hline>2000 \\ & >200 \\ & >1000 \end{aligned}$ | V |
| LATCHUP | Latchup Performance Above $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}$ and Below GND at $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (Note 4) | $\pm 300$ | mA |

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

1. Tested to EIA/JESD22-A114-A.
2. Tested to EIA/JESD22-A115-A.
3. Tested to JESD22-C101-A.
4. Tested to EIA/JESD78.

## RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

| Symbol | Parameter |  | Min | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}$ | Negative DC Supply Voltage | (Referenced to GND) | -6.0 | GND | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | Positive DC Supply Voltage | (Referenced to GND) (Referenced to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}$ ) | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 2.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.0 \\ & 6.0 \end{aligned}$ | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IS }}$ | Analog Input Voltage |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {EE }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {cc }}$ | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ | Digital Input Voltage | (Note 5) (Referenced to GND) | 0 | 6.0 | V |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | Operating Temperature Range, All Package Types |  | -55 | 125 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}, \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}$ | Input Rise/Fall Time (Channel Select or Enable Inputs) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.3 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.0 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100 \\ 20 \end{gathered}$ | ns/V |

5. Unused inputs may not be left open. All inputs must be tied to a high-logic voltage level or a low-logic input voltage level.

## DEVICE JUNCTION TEMPERATURE VERSUS TIME TO 0.1\% BOND FAILURES

| Junction <br> Temperature ${ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ | Time, Hours | Time, Years |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 80 | $1,032,200$ | 117.8 |
| 90 | 419,300 | 47.9 |
| 100 | 178,700 | 20.4 |
| 110 | 79,600 | 9.4 |
| 120 | 37,000 | 4.2 |
| 130 | 17,800 | 2.0 |
| 140 | 8,900 | 1.0 |



TIME, YEARS
Figure 3. Failure Rate vs. Time Junction Temperature

DC CHARACTERISTICS - Digital Section (Voltages Referenced to GND)

| Symbol | Parameter | Condition | $\underset{\mathrm{V}}{\mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{cc}}}$ | Guaranteed Limit |  |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | -55 to $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 85{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | Minimum High-Level Input Voltage, Channel-Select or Enable Inputs |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 6.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.90 \\ & 2.10 \\ & 3.15 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.90 \\ & 2.10 \\ & 3.15 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.90 \\ & 2.10 \\ & 3.15 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | Maximum Low-Level Input Voltage, Channel-Select or Enable Inputs |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 6.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.6 \\ 0.9 \\ 1.35 \\ 1.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.6 \\ 0.9 \\ 1.35 \\ 1.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.6 \\ 0.9 \\ 1.35 \\ 1.8 \end{gathered}$ | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ | Maximum Input Leakage Current, Channel-Select or Enable Inputs | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=6.0$ or GND | 0 V to 6.0 V | $\pm 0.1$ | $\pm 1.0$ | $\pm 1.0$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Icc | Maximum Quiescent Supply Current (per Package) | Channel Select, Enable and $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IS }}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ or GND | 6.0 | 4.0 | 40 | 80 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |

## DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS - Analog Section

| Symbol | Parameter | Test Conditions | $\underset{\mathrm{V}}{\mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{cc}}}$ | $\mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{EE}}$ | Guaranteed Limit |  |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | -55 to $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| R ON | Maximum "ON" Resistance | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{IS}}=1 / 2\left(\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}\right) \\ & \\| \mathrm{S} \mid=2.0 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \text { (Figure } 4) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 0 \\ 0 \\ -3.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86 \\ & 37 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 108 \\ 46 \\ 33 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 120 \\ 55 \\ 37 \end{gathered}$ | $\Omega$ |
| $\Delta \mathrm{R}_{\text {ON }}$ | Maximum Difference in "ON" Resistance Between Any Two Channels in the Same Package | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}} \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{IS}}=1 / 2\left(\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}\right) \\ & \mid \mathrm{IS}_{\mathrm{S}}=2.0 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 0 \\ -3.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 13 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 18 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 18 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\Omega$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {off }}$ | Maximum Off-Channel Leakage Current, Any One Channel | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IO}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} \text { or GND; } \\ & \text { Switch Off (Figure 3) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.5 \\ +3.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ -3.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 1.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
|  | Maximum Off-Channel Leakage Current, Common Channel | $\begin{aligned} & V_{\text {in }}=V_{\mathrm{IL}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}} ; \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IO}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} \text { or } G N D ; \end{aligned}$ Switch Off (Figure 4) | $\begin{gathered} 5.5 \\ +3.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ -3.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {on }}$ | Maximum On-Channel Leakage Current, Channel-to-Channel | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}} ;$ <br> Switch-to-Switch = $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ or GND; (Figure 5) | $\begin{gathered} \hline 5.5 \\ +3.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 0 \\ -3.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2.0 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |

AC CHARACTERISTICS (Input $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}=\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}=3 \mathrm{~ns}$ )

| Symbol | Parameter | Test Conditions | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{cc}} \\ \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | $\mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{EEE}}$ | Guaranteed Limit |  |  |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | -55 to $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $\leq 85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Min | Typ* |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {BBM }}$ | Minimum Break-Before-Make | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IH }}$ | 3.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 6.5 | - | - | ns |
|  | Time | $V_{\text {IS }}=V_{\text {CC }}$ | 4.5 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 5.0 | - | - |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=300 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=35 \mathrm{pF}$ <br> (Figures 12 and 13) | 3.0 | -3.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 | - | - |  |

${ }^{*}$ Typical Characteristics are at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

AC CHARACTERISTICS $\left(C_{L}=50 \mathrm{pF}\right.$, Input $\left.\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}=\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}=3 \mathrm{~ns}\right)$

| Symbol | Parameter | $\mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}$ | Guaranteed Limit |  |  |  |  |  |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | -55 to $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | $\leq 85{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $\leq 125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Max | Min | Max |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{tPLH}}, \\ & \mathrm{t}_{\text {PHL }} \end{aligned}$ | Maximum Propagation Delay, Channel-Select to Analog Output <br> (Figures 16 and 17) | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2.5 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -3.0 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 28 \\ & 23 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 30 \\ & 25 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 35 \\ & 30 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | ns |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { tpLZ, } \\ & t_{\text {PHZ }} \end{aligned}$ | Maximum Propagation Delay, Enable to Analog Output (Figures 14 and 15) | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -3.0 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 28 \\ & 23 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 30 \\ & 25 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 35 \\ & 30 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | ns |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PzL}}, \\ & \mathrm{t}_{\text {PZH }} \end{aligned}$ | Maximum Propagation Delay, Enable to Analog Output (Figures 14 and 15) | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -3.0 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 40 28 23 23 |  | 45 30 25 25 |  | 50 35 30 28 | ns |


| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {PD }}$ | Power Dissipation Capacitance (Figure 18) (Note 6) |  | Typical @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{EE}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ | pF |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 45 |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {IN }}$ | Maximum Input Capacitance, Channel-Select or Enable Inputs |  | 10 | pF |
| $\mathrm{Cl}_{1 / \mathrm{O}}$ | Maximum Capacitance (All Switches Off) | Analog I/O Common O/l Feedthrough | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 1.0 \end{aligned}$ | pF |

6. Used to determine the no-load dynamic power consumption: $P_{D}=C_{P D} V_{C C}^{2} f+I_{C C} V_{C C}$.

ADDITIONAL APPLICATION CHARACTERISTICS (GND = 0 V )

| Symbol | Parameter | Condition | $\underset{\mathrm{V}}{\mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{cc}}}$ | $\mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{EE}}^{\mathrm{V}}$ | Typ | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| BW | Maximum On-Channel Bandwidth or Minimum Frequency Response | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\text {IS }}=1 / 2\left(\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}\right) \\ & \text { Ref and Test Attn }=10 \mathrm{~dB} \\ & \text { Source Amplitude }=0 \mathrm{~dB} \\ & \text { (Figure 7) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 6.0 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 0.0 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.0 \\ -3.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 80 \\ & 80 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | MHz |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ISO }}$ | Off-Channel Feedthrough Isolation | $\mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz} ; \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IS}}=1 / 2\left(\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}\right)$ <br> Adjust Network Analyzer output to 10 dBm on each output from the power splitter (Figures 8 and 9) | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 6.0 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 0.0 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.0 \\ -3.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline-70 \\ & -70 \\ & -70 \\ & -70 \end{aligned}$ | dB |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ONL }}$ | Maximum Feedthrough On Loss | $V_{I S}=1 / 2\left(V_{C C}-V_{E E}\right)$ <br> Adjust Network Analyzer output to 10 dBm on each output from the power splitter (Figure 11) | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 6.0 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 0.0 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.0 \\ -3.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -2 \\ & -2 \\ & -2 \\ & -2 \end{aligned}$ | dB |
| Q | Charge Injection | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE},} \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IS}}=1 \mathrm{kHz}, \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}=\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}=3 \mathrm{~ns}$ $R_{\text {IS }}=0 \Omega, C_{L}=1000 \mathrm{pF}, \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}{ }^{*} \Delta \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT }}$ (Figure 10) | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 0.0 \\ -3.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.0 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | pC |
| THD | Total Harmonic Distortion THD + Noise | $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{IS}}=1 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \mathrm{~K} \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF},$ <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IS }}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{PP}}$ sine wave <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IS }}=6.0 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{PP}}$ sine wave <br> (Figure 19) | $\begin{aligned} & 6.0 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.0 \\ -3.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.10 \\ & 0.05 \end{aligned}$ | \% |



Figure 4. On Resistance, Test Set-Up


Figure 5. Maximum Off Channel Leakage Current, Any One Channel, Test Set-Up


Figure 6. Maximum On Channel Leakage Current, Channel to Channel, Test Set-Up


Figure 7. Maximum On Channel Bandwidth, Test Set-Up

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Figure 8. Maximum Off Channel Feedthrough Isolation, Test Set-Up


Figure 9. Maximum Common-Channel Feedthrough Isolation, Test Set-Up

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*Includes all probe and jig capacitance.


Figure 10. Charge Injection, Test Set-Up


Figure 11. Maximum On Channel Feedthrough On Loss, Test Set-Up


Figure 12. Break-Before-Make, Test Set-Up
Figure 13. Break-Before-Make Time


Figure 14. Propagation Delays, Channel Select to Analog Out

Figure 16. Propagation Delays, Enable to Analog Out


*Includes all probe and jig capacitance.
Figure 15. Propagation Delay, Test Set-Up Channel Select to Analog Out

Figure 17. Propagation Delay, Test Set-Up Enable to Analog Out

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Figure 18. Power Dissipation Capacitance, Test Set-Up


Figure 19. Total Harmonic Distortion, Test Set-Up

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## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The Channel Select and Enable control pins should be at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ or GND logic levels. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ being recognized as a logic high and GND being recognized as a logic low. In this example:

$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=+5 \mathrm{~V}=\text { logic high } \\
\mathrm{GND}=0 \mathrm{~V}=\text { logic low }
\end{gathered}
$$

The maximum analog voltage swing is determined by the supply voltages $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}$. The positive peak analog voltage should not exceed $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$. Similarly, the negative peak analog voltage should not go below $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}$. In this example, the difference between $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}$ is five volts. Therefore, using the configuration of Figure 21, a maximum analog signal of five volts peak-to-peak can be controlled. Unused analog inputs/outputs may be left floating (i.e., not connected). However, tying unused analog inputs and
outputs to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ or GND through a low value resistor helps minimize crosstalk and feedthrough noise that may be picked up by an unused switch.

Although used here, balanced supplies are not a requirement. The only constraints on the power supplies are that:

$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}-\mathrm{GND}=0 \text { to }-6 \text { volts } \\
\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-\mathrm{GND}=2.5 \text { to } 6 \text { volts } \\
\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}=2.5 \text { to } 6 \text { volts } \\
\text { and } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}} \leq \mathrm{GND}
\end{gathered}
$$

When voltage transients above $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ and/or below $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}$ are anticipated on the analog channels, external Germanium or Schottky diodes $\left(\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{x}}\right)$ are recommended as shown in Figure 22. These diodes should be able to absorb the maximum anticipated current surges during clipping.

Figure 20. Application Example


Figure 21. Application Example



Figure 22. External Germanium or Schottky Clipping Diodes


Figure 23. Function Diagram, LVX4051


QFN16, 2.5x3.5, 0.5P
CASE 485AW-01
DATE 11 DEC 2008
SCALE 2:1

## \section*{ISSUE O} <br> ISSUE O



NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.
3. DIMENSIONS b APPLIES TO PLATED

TERMINAL AND IS MEASURED BETWEEN
0.15 AND 0.30 MM FROM TERMINAL.
4. COPLANARITY APPLIES TO THE EXPOSED PAD AS WELL AS THE TERMINALS.

| DIM | MILLIMETERS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MIN | MAX |
| A | 0.80 | 1.00 |
| A1 | 0.00 | 0.05 |
| A3 | 0.20 REF |  |
| b | 0.20 | 0.30 |
| D | 2.50 BSC |  |
| D2 | 0.85 | 1.15 |
| E | 3.50 BSC |  |
| E2 | 1.85 | 2.15 |
| e | 0.50 BSC |  |
| K | 0.20 | --- |
| L | 0.35 | 0.45 |
| L1 | --- | 0.15 |

## GENERIC MARKING

DIAGRAM*

| XXXX |
| :---: |
| ALYW |


$\begin{array}{ll}\text { XXXX } & =\text { Specific Device Code } \\ \text { A } & =\text { Assembly Location } \\ \text { L } & =\text { Wafer Lot } \\ \text { Y } & =\text { Year } \\ \text { W } & =\text { Work Week } \\ \text { - } & \text { = Pb-Free Package }\end{array}$
(Note: Microdot may be in either location)
*This information is generic. Please refer to device data sheet for actual part marking. $\mathrm{Pb}-$ Free indicator, " G " or microdot " * ", may or may not be present.

## SOLDERING FOOTPRINT*


*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

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