

# 74HC4052; 74HCT4052

Dual 4-channel analog multiplexer/demultiplexer

Rev. 15 — 21 March 2024

Product data sheet

## 1. General description

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The 74HC4052; 74HCT4052 is a dual single-pole quad-throw analog switch ( $2 \times \text{SP4T}$ ) suitable for use in analog or digital 4:1 multiplexer/demultiplexer applications. Each switch features four independent inputs/outputs (nY0, nY1, nY2 and nY3) and a common input/output (nZ). A digital enable input (E) and two digital select inputs (S0 and S1) are common to both switches. When  $\bar{E}$  is HIGH, the switches are turned off. Inputs include clamp diodes. This enables the use of current limiting resistors to interface inputs to voltages in excess of  $V_{CC}$ .

## 2. Features and benefits

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- Wide analog input voltage range from -5 V to +5 V
- CMOS low power dissipation
- High noise immunity
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA per JESD 78 Class II Level B
- Low ON resistance:
  - 80  $\Omega$  (typical) at  $V_{CC} - V_{EE} = 4.5 \text{ V}$
  - 70  $\Omega$  (typical) at  $V_{CC} - V_{EE} = 6.0 \text{ V}$
  - 60  $\Omega$  (typical) at  $V_{CC} - V_{EE} = 9.0 \text{ V}$
- Logic level translation: to enable 5 V logic to communicate with  $\pm 5 \text{ V}$  analog signals
- Typical 'break before make' built-in
- Complies with JEDEC standards:
  - JESD8C (2.7 V to 3.6 V)
  - JESD7A (2.0 V to 6.0 V)
- Input levels:
  - For 74HC4052: CMOS level
  - For 74HCT4052: TTL level
- ESD protection:
  - HBM: ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 class 2 exceeds 2000 V
  - CDM: ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-002 class C3 exceeds 1000 V
- Specified from -40 °C to +85 °C and -40 °C to +125 °C

## 3. Applications

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- Analog multiplexing and demultiplexing
- Digital multiplexing and demultiplexing
- Signal gating

### 4. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

Type number	Package			Version
	Temperature range	Name	Description	
<a href="#">74HC4052D</a> <a href="#">74HCT4052D</a>	-40 °C to +125 °C	SO16	plastic small outline package; 16 leads; body width 3.9 mm	<a href="#">SOT109-1</a>
<a href="#">74HC4052PW</a> <a href="#">74HCT4052PW</a>	-40 °C to +125 °C	TSSOP16	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 16 leads; body width 4.4 mm	<a href="#">SOT403-1</a>
<a href="#">74HC4052BQ</a> <a href="#">74HCT4052BQ</a>	-40 °C to +125 °C	DHVQFN16	plastic dual in-line compatible thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 16 terminals; body 2.5 × 3.5 × 0.85 mm	<a href="#">SOT763-1</a>
<a href="#">74HC4052BZ</a> <a href="#">74HCT4052BZ</a>	-40 °C to +125 °C	DHXQFN16	plastic, leadless dual in-line compatible thermal enhanced extreme thin quad flat package; no leads; 16 terminals; 0.4 mm pitch; body 2 mm × 2.4 mm × 0.48 mm	<a href="#">SOT8016-1</a>

### 5. Functional diagram

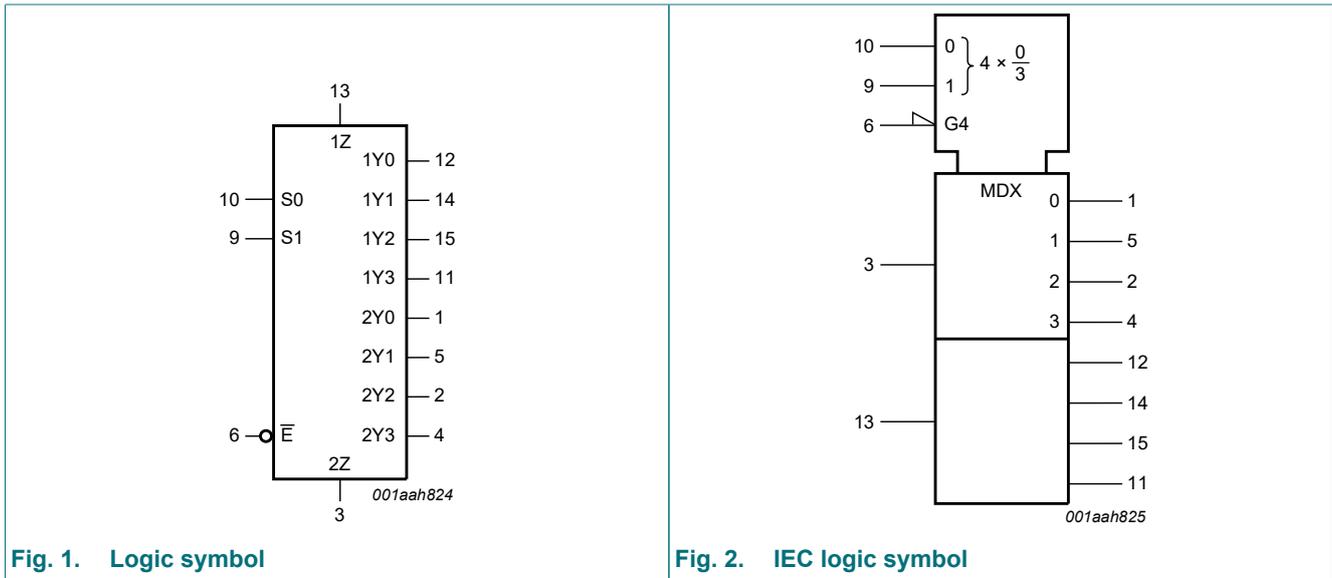


Fig. 1. Logic symbol

Fig. 2. IEC logic symbol

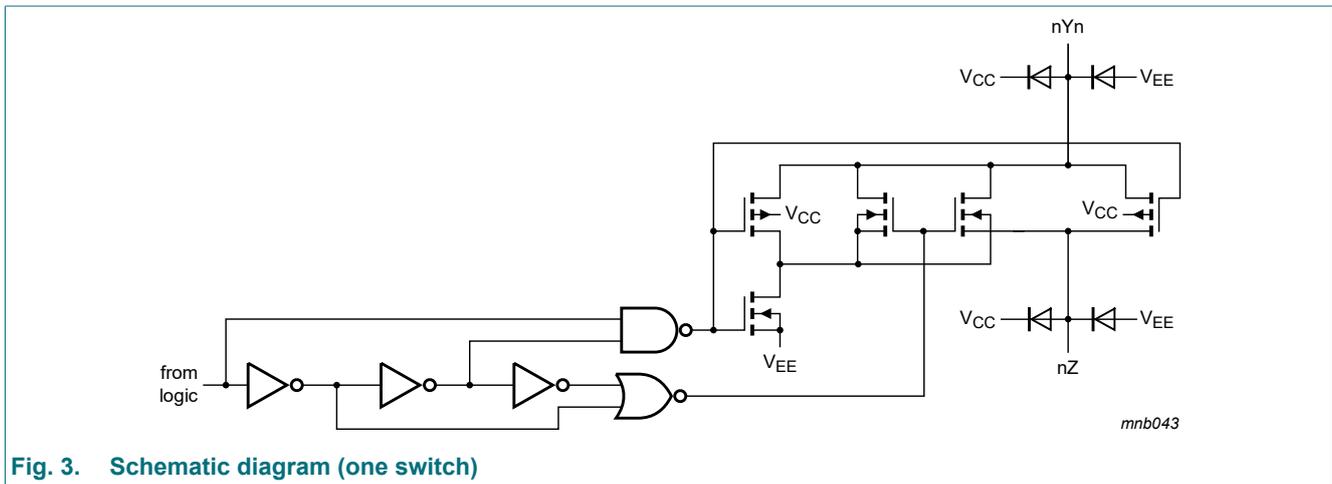


Fig. 3. Schematic diagram (one switch)

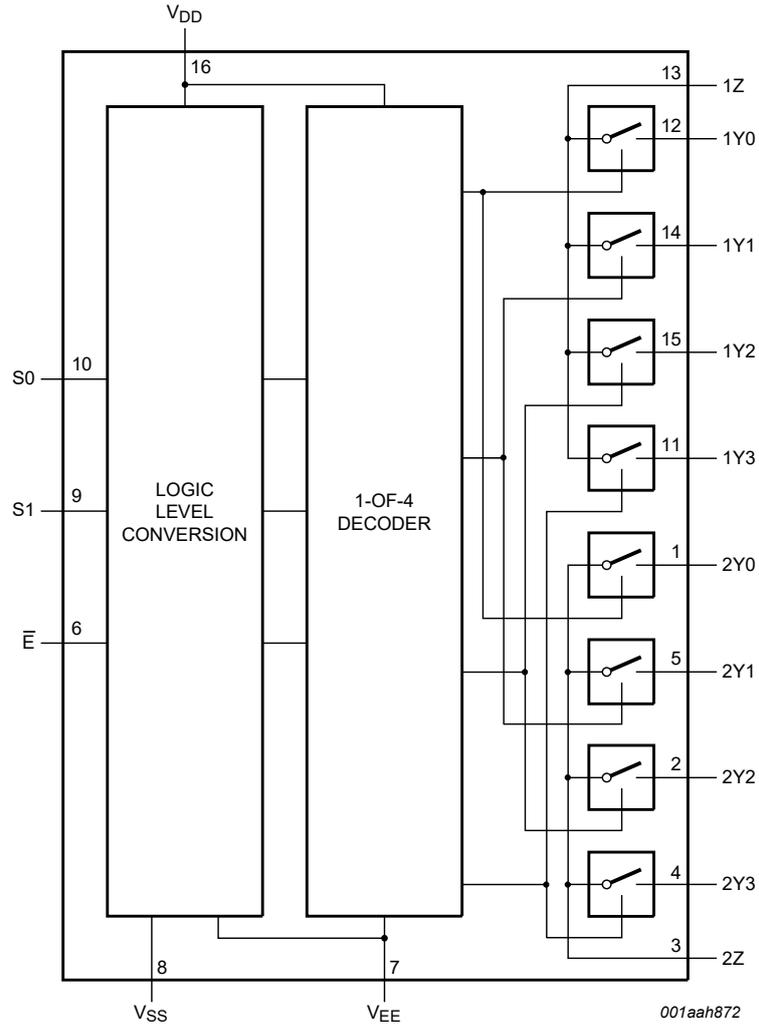
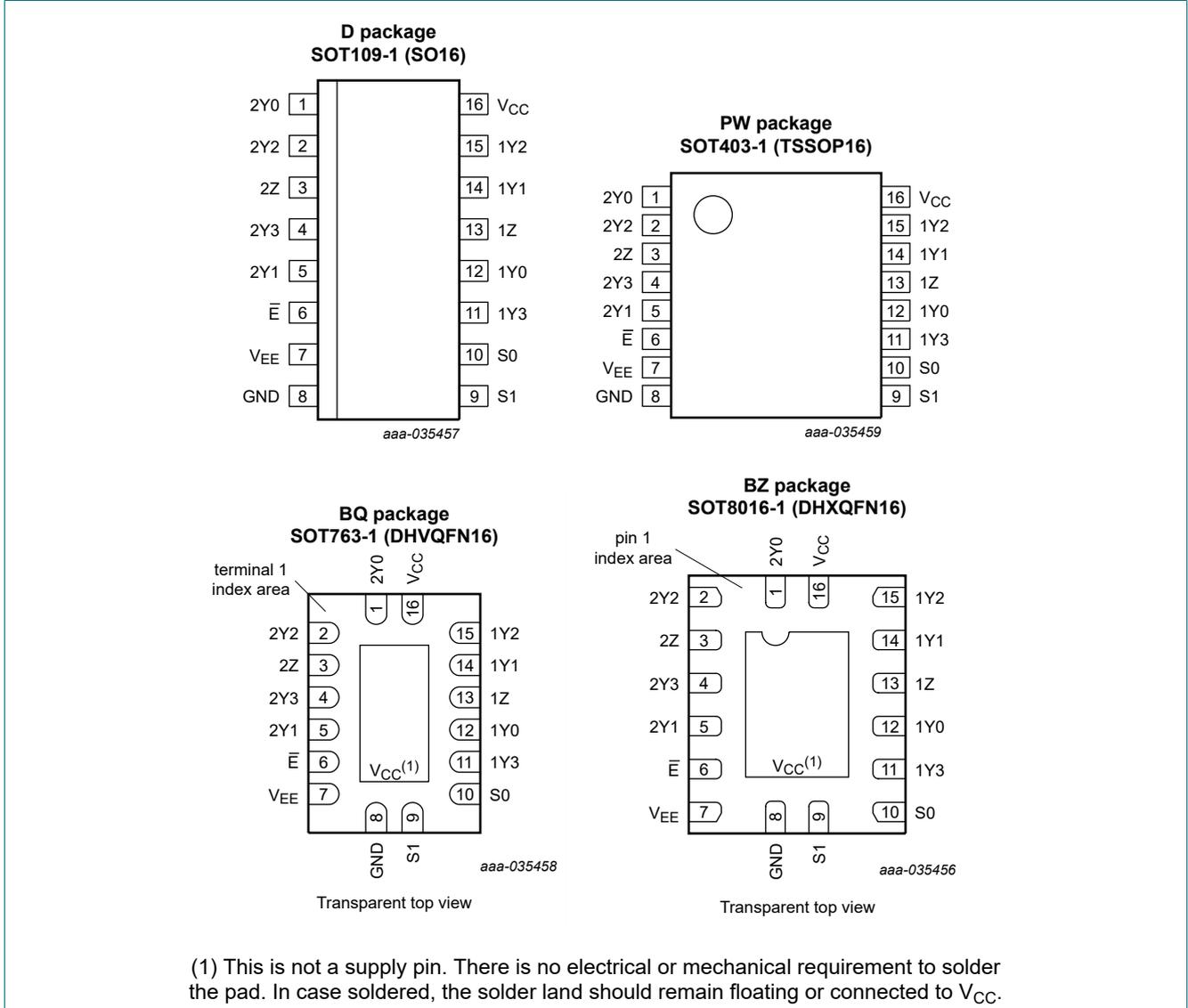


Fig. 4. Functional diagram

## 6. Pinning information

### 6.1. Pinning



## 6.2. Pin description

Table 2. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description
2Y0, 2Y1, 2Y2, 2Y3	1, 5, 2, 4	independent input or output
1Z, 2Z	13, 3	common input or output
$\bar{E}$	6	enable input (active LOW)
V <sub>EE</sub>	7	negative supply voltage
GND	8	ground (0 V)
S0, S1	10, 9	select logic input
1Y0, 1Y1, 1Y2, 1Y3	12, 14, 15, 11	independent input or output
V <sub>CC</sub>	16	positive supply voltage

## 7. Functional description

Table 3. Function table

H = HIGH voltage level; L = LOW voltage level; X = don't care.

Input			Channel on
$\bar{E}$	S1	S0	
L	L	L	nY0 and nZ
L	L	H	nY1 and nZ
L	H	L	nY2 and nZ
L	H	H	nY3 and nZ
H	X	X	none

## 8. Limiting values

**Table 4. Limiting values**

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).

Voltages are referenced to  $V_{EE} = GND$  (ground = 0 V).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{CC}$	supply voltage	[1]	-0.5	+11.0	V
$I_{IK}$	input clamping current	$V_I < -0.5\text{ V}$ or $V_I > V_{CC} + 0.5\text{ V}$	-	$\pm 20$	mA
$I_{SK}$	switch clamping current	$V_{SW} < -0.5\text{ V}$ or $V_{SW} > V_{CC} + 0.5\text{ V}$	-	$\pm 20$	mA
$I_{SW}$	switch current	$-0.5\text{ V} < V_{SW} < V_{CC} + 0.5\text{ V}$	-	$\pm 25$	mA
$I_{EE}$	supply current		-	$\pm 20$	mA
$I_{CC}$	supply current		-	50	mA
$I_{GND}$	ground current		-	-50	mA
$T_{stg}$	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
P	power dissipation	per switch	-	100	mW
$P_{tot}$	total power dissipation	SOT109-1; SOT403-1; SOT763-1 [2]	-	500	mW
		SOT8016-1	-	250	mW

[1] To avoid drawing  $V_{CC}$  current out of pins nZ, when switch current flows in pins nYn, the voltage drop across the bidirectional switch must not exceed 0.4 V. If the switch current flows into pins nZ, no  $V_{CC}$  current will flow out of pins nYn. In this case there is no limit for the voltage drop across the switch, but the voltages at pins nYn and nZ may not exceed  $V_{CC}$  or  $V_{EE}$ .

[2] For SOT109-1 (SO16) package:  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 12.4 mW/K above 110 °C.  
 For SOT403-1 (TSSOP16) package:  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 8.5 mW/K above 91 °C.  
 For SOT763-1 (DHVQFN16) package:  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 11.2 mW/K above 106 °C.

## 9. Recommended operating conditions

**Table 5. Recommended operating conditions**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	74HC4052			74HCT4052			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
$V_{CC}$	supply voltage	see Fig. 5 and Fig. 6							
		$V_{CC} - GND$	2.0	5.0	10.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	V
		$V_{CC} - V_{EE}$	2.0	5.0	10.0	2.0	5.0	10.0	V
$V_I$	input voltage		GND	-	$V_{CC}$	GND	-	$V_{CC}$	V
$V_{SW}$	switch voltage		$V_{EE}$	-	$V_{CC}$	$V_{EE}$	-	$V_{CC}$	V
$T_{amb}$	ambient temperature		-40	+25	+125	-40	+25	+125	°C
$\Delta t/\Delta V$	input transition rise and fall rate	$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$	-	-	625	-	-	-	ns/V
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$	-	1.67	139	-	1.67	139	ns/V
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$	-	-	83	-	-	-	ns/V
		$V_{CC} = 10.0\text{ V}$	-	-	31	-	-	-	ns/V

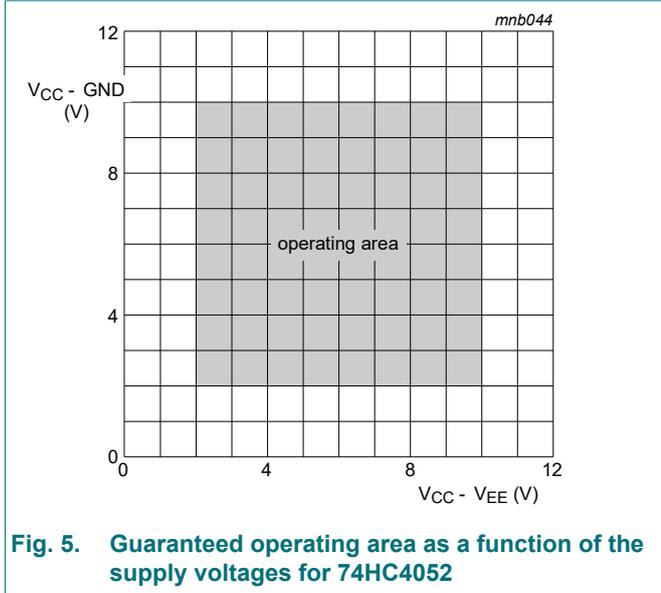


Fig. 5. Guaranteed operating area as a function of the supply voltages for 74HC4052

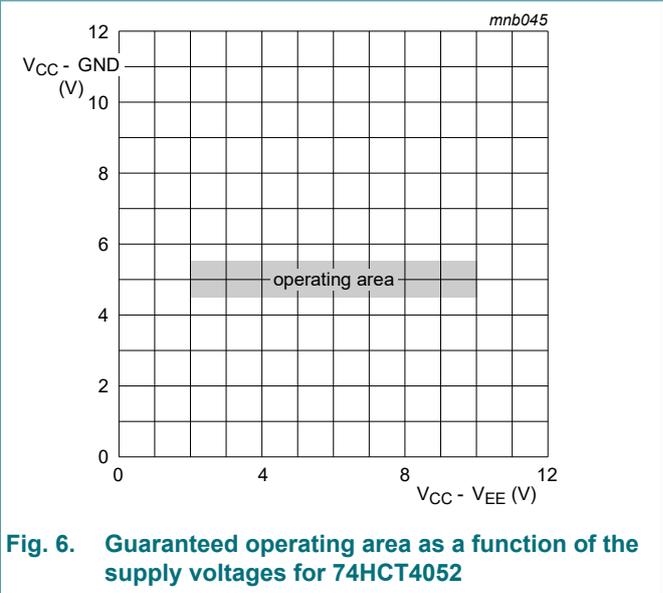


Fig. 6. Guaranteed operating area as a function of the supply voltages for 74HCT4052

### 10. Static characteristics

Table 6. RON resistance per switch for 74HC4052 and 74HCT4052

$V_I = V_{IH}$  or  $V_{IL}$ ; for test circuit see Fig. 7.

$V_{is}$  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.

For 74HC4052:  $V_{CC} - GND$  or  $V_{CC} - V_{EE} = 2.0\text{ V}$ ,  $4.5\text{ V}$ ,  $6.0\text{ V}$  and  $9.0\text{ V}$ .

For 74HCT4052:  $V_{CC} - GND = 4.5\text{ V}$  and  $5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CC} - V_{EE} = 2.0\text{ V}$ ,  $4.5\text{ V}$ ,  $6.0\text{ V}$  and  $9.0\text{ V}$ .

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit	
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +85 °C</b>							
RON(peak)	ON resistance (peak)	$V_{is} = V_{CC}$ to $V_{EE}$					
		$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $I_{SW} = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	[2]	-	-	-	$\Omega$
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $I_{SW} = 1000\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		-	100	225	$\Omega$
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $I_{SW} = 1000\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		-	90	200	$\Omega$
RON(rail)	ON resistance (rail)	$V_{is} = V_{EE}$					
		$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $I_{SW} = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	[2]	-	150	-	$\Omega$
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $I_{SW} = 1000\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		-	80	175	$\Omega$
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $I_{SW} = 1000\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		-	70	150	$\Omega$
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -4.5\text{ V}$ ; $I_{SW} = 1000\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		-	60	130	$\Omega$
		$V_{is} = V_{CC}$					
		$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $I_{SW} = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	[2]	-	150	-	$\Omega$
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $I_{SW} = 1000\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		-	90	200	$\Omega$
$\Delta R_{ON}$	ON resistance mismatch between channels	$V_{is} = V_{CC}$ to $V_{EE}$					
		$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$	[2]	-	-	-	$\Omega$
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$		-	9	-	$\Omega$
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$		-	8	-	$\Omega$
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -4.5\text{ V}$		-	6	-	$\Omega$

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit	
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +125 °C</b>							
R <sub>ON(peak)</sub>	ON resistance (peak)	V <sub>is</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> to V <sub>EE</sub>					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 100 μA	[2]	-	-	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	[2]	-	-	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 <sub>is</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub>					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; I <sub>SW</sub> = 100 μA	[2]	-	-	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

- [1] All typical values are measured at T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C.
- [2] 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.

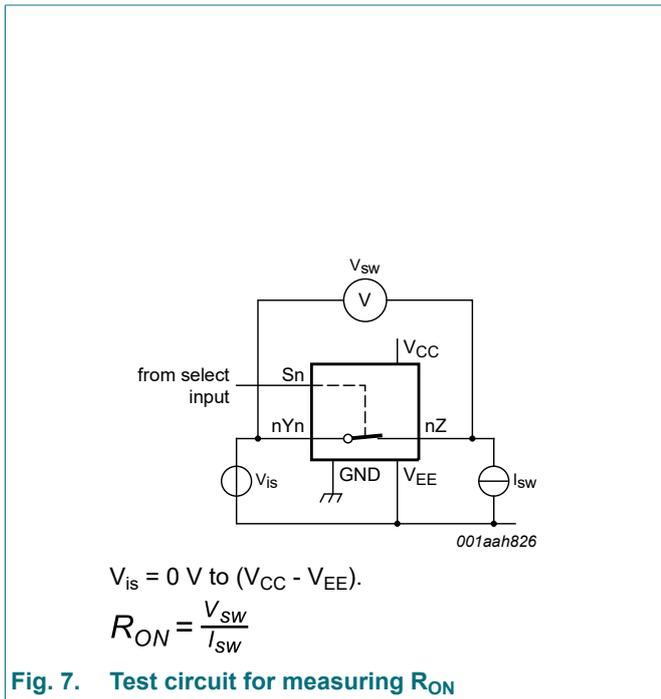


Fig. 7. Test circuit for measuring R<sub>ON</sub>

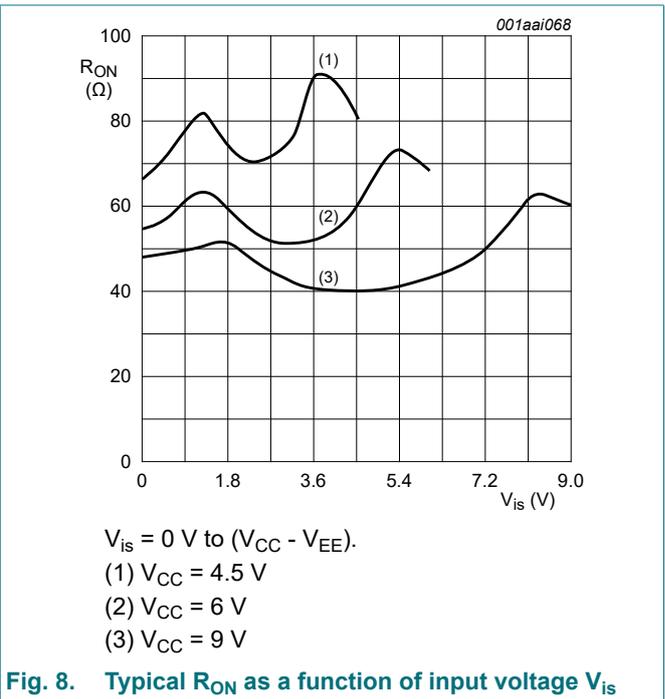


Fig. 8. Typical R<sub>ON</sub> as a function of input voltage V<sub>is</sub>

Table 7. Static characteristics for 74HC4052

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	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
<b><math>T_{amb} = -40\text{ °C to }+85\text{ °C}</math></b>						
$V_{IH}$	HIGH-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$	1.5	1.2	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$	3.15	2.4	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$	4.2	3.2	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 9.0\text{ V}$	6.3	4.7	-	V
$V_{IL}$	LOW-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$	-	0.8	0.5	V
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$	-	2.1	1.35	V
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$	-	2.8	1.8	V
		$V_{CC} = 9.0\text{ V}$	-	4.3	2.7	V
$I_I$	input leakage current	$V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}; V_I = V_{CC}\text{ or GND}$				
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 1.0$	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{CC} = 10.0\text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 2.0$	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{S(OFF)}$	OFF-state leakage current	$V_{CC} = 10.0\text{ V}; V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}; V_I = V_{IH}\text{ or }V_{IL};  V_{SW}  = V_{CC} - V_{EE};$ see Fig. 9				
		per channel	-	-	$\pm 1.0$	$\mu\text{A}$
		all channels	-	-	$\pm 2.0$	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{S(ON)}$	ON-state leakage current	$V_{CC} = 10.0\text{ V}; V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}; V_I = V_{IH}\text{ or }V_{IL};  V_{SW}  = V_{CC} - V_{EE};$ see Fig. 10	-	-	$\pm 2.0$	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{CC}$	supply current	$V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}; V_I = V_{CC}\text{ or GND}; V_{is} = V_{EE}\text{ or }V_{CC}; V_{os} = V_{CC}\text{ or }V_{EE}$				
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$	-	-	80.0	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{CC} = 10.0\text{ V}$	-	-	160.0	$\mu\text{A}$
$C_I$	input capacitance		-	3.5	-	pF
$C_{sw}$	switch capacitance	independent pins nYn	-	5	-	pF
		common pins nZ	-	12	-	pF
<b><math>T_{amb} = -40\text{ °C to }+125\text{ °C}</math></b>						
$V_{IH}$	HIGH-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$	1.5	-	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$	3.15	-	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$	4.2	-	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 9.0\text{ V}$	6.3	-	-	V
$V_{IL}$	LOW-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$	-	-	0.5	V
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$	-	-	1.35	V
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$	-	-	1.8	V
		$V_{CC} = 9.0\text{ V}$	-	-	2.7	V
$I_I$	input leakage current	$V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}; V_I = V_{CC}\text{ or GND}$				
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 1.0$	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{CC} = 10.0\text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 2.0$	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{S(OFF)}$	OFF-state leakage current	$V_{CC} = 10.0\text{ V}; V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}; V_I = V_{IH}\text{ or }V_{IL};  V_{SW}  = V_{CC} - V_{EE};$ see Fig. 9				
		per channel	-	-	$\pm 1.0$	$\mu\text{A}$
		all channels	-	-	$\pm 2.0$	$\mu\text{A}$

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
$I_{S(ON)}$	ON-state leakage current	$V_{CC} = 10.0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ ; $ V_{SW}  = V_{CC} - V_{EE}$ ; see Fig. 10	-	-	$\pm 2.0$	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{CC}$	supply current	$V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $V_I = V_{CC}$ or $\text{GND}$ ; $V_{is} = V_{EE}$ or $V_{CC}$ ; $V_{os} = V_{CC}$ or $V_{EE}$				
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$	-	-	160.0	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{CC} = 10.0\text{ V}$	-	-	320.0	$\mu\text{A}$

[1] All typical values are measured at  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ .

**Table 8. Static characteristics for 74HCT4052**

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

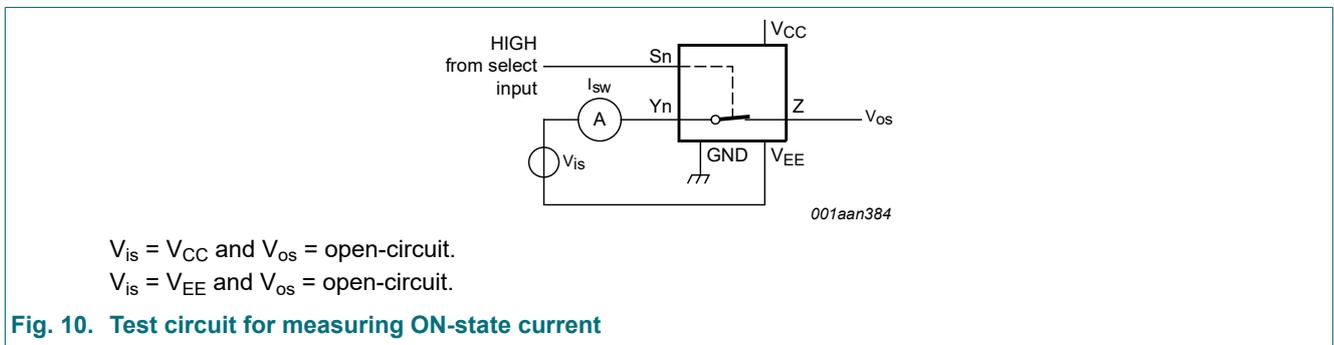
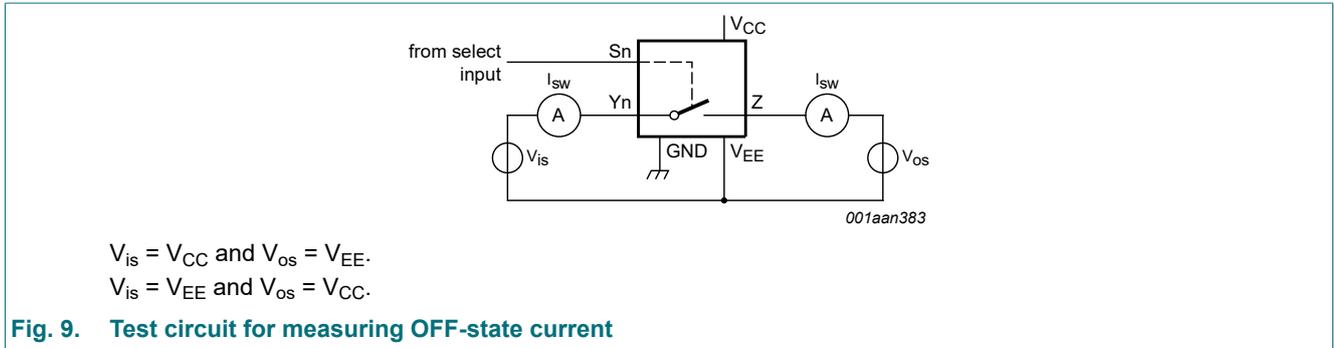
$V_{is}$  is the input voltage at pins nYn or nZ, whichever is assigned as an input.

$V_{os}$  is the output voltage at pins nZ or nYn, whichever is assigned as an output.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
<b><math>T_{amb} = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}</math> to <math>+85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}</math></b>						
$V_{IH}$	HIGH-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ to $5.5\text{ V}$	2.0	1.6	-	V
$V_{IL}$	LOW-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ to $5.5\text{ V}$	-	1.2	0.8	V
$I_I$	input leakage current	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or $\text{GND}$ ; $V_{CC} = 5.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 1.0$	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{S(OFF)}$	OFF-state leakage current	$V_{CC} = 10.0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ ; $ V_{SW}  = V_{CC} - V_{EE}$ ; see Fig. 9				
		per channel	-	-	$\pm 1.0$	$\mu\text{A}$
		all channels	-	-	$\pm 2.0$	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{S(ON)}$	ON-state leakage current	$V_{CC} = 10.0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ ; $ V_{SW}  = V_{CC} - V_{EE}$ ; see Fig. 10	-	-	$\pm 2.0$	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_I = V_{CC}$ or $\text{GND}$ ; $V_{is} = V_{EE}$ or $V_{CC}$ ; $V_{os} = V_{CC}$ or $V_{EE}$				
		$V_{CC} = 5.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$	-	-	80.0	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -5.0\text{ V}$	-	-	160.0	$\mu\text{A}$
$\Delta I_{CC}$	additional supply current	per input; $V_I = V_{CC} - 2.1\text{ V}$ ; other inputs at $V_{CC}$ or $\text{GND}$ ; $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ to $5.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$	-	45	202.5	$\mu\text{A}$
$C_I$	input capacitance		-	3.5	-	pF
$C_{sw}$	switch capacitance	independent pins nYn	-	5	-	pF
		common pins nZ	-	12	-	pF
<b><math>T_{amb} = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}</math> to <math>+125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}</math></b>						
$V_{IH}$	HIGH-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ to $5.5\text{ V}$	2.0	-	-	V
$V_{IL}$	LOW-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ to $5.5\text{ V}$	-	-	0.8	V
$I_I$	input leakage current	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or $\text{GND}$ ; $V_{CC} = 5.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 1.0$	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{S(OFF)}$	OFF-state leakage current	$V_{CC} = 10.0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ ; $ V_{SW}  = V_{CC} - V_{EE}$ ; see Fig. 9				
		per channel	-	-	$\pm 1.0$	$\mu\text{A}$
		all channels	-	-	$\pm 2.0$	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{S(ON)}$	ON-state leakage current	$V_{CC} = 10.0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ ; $ V_{SW}  = V_{CC} - V_{EE}$ ; see Fig. 10	-	-	$\pm 2.0$	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{CC}$	supply current	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or $\text{GND}$ ; $V_{is} = V_{EE}$ or $V_{CC}$ ; $V_{os} = V_{CC}$ or $V_{EE}$				
		$V_{CC} = 5.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$	-	-	160.0	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -5.0\text{ V}$	-	-	320.0	$\mu\text{A}$

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
$\Delta I_{CC}$	additional supply current	per input; $V_I = V_{CC} - 2.1 \text{ V}$ ; other inputs at $V_{CC}$ or GND; $V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	-	220.5	$\mu\text{A}$

[1] All typical values are measured at  $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ .



## 11. Dynamic characteristics

**Table 9. Dynamic characteristics for 74HC4052**

$GND = 0 \text{ V}$ ;  $t_r = t_f = 6 \text{ ns}$ ;  $C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$ ; for test circuit see Fig. 13.

$V_{is}$  is the input voltage at a  $nY_n$  or  $nZ$  terminal, whichever is assigned as an input.

$V_{os}$  is the output voltage at a  $nY_n$  or  $nZ$  terminal, whichever is assigned as an output.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
<b><math>T_{amb} = -40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C to } +85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}</math></b>						
$t_{pd}$	propagation delay	$V_{is}$ to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = \infty \text{ } \Omega$ ; see Fig. 11 [2]				
		$V_{CC} = 2.0 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	14	75	ns
		$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	5	15	ns
		$V_{CC} = 6.0 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	4	13	ns
$t_{on}$	turn-on time	$E, Sn$ to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = \infty \text{ } \Omega$ ; see Fig. 12 [3]				
		$V_{CC} = 2.0 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	105	405	ns
		$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	38	81	ns
		$V_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}$ ; $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$	-	28	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 6.0 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	30	69	ns
		$V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -4.5 \text{ V}$	-	26	58	ns

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time	$\bar{E}$ , Sn to V <sub>os</sub> ; R <sub>L</sub> = 1 kΩ; see Fig. 12 [4]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	74	315	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	27	63	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	-	22	54	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V	-	22	48	ns
C <sub>PD</sub>	power dissipation capacitance	per switch; V <sub>I</sub> = GND to V <sub>CC</sub> [5]	-	57	-	pF
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +125 °C</b>						
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	V <sub>is</sub> to V <sub>os</sub> ; R <sub>L</sub> = ∞ Ω; see Fig. 11 [2]				
		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-on time	$\bar{E}$ , Sn to V <sub>os</sub> ; R <sub>L</sub> = ∞ Ω; see Fig. 12 [3]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	490	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	98	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	83	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V	-	-	69	ns
t <sub>off</sub>	turn-off time	$\bar{E}$ , Sn to V <sub>os</sub> ; R <sub>L</sub> = 1 kΩ; see Fig. 12 [4]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	375	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	75	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 6.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	64	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V	-	-	57	ns

- [1] All typical values are measured at T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C.
- [2] t<sub>pd</sub> is the same as t<sub>PHL</sub> and t<sub>PLH</sub>.
- [3] t<sub>on</sub> is the same as t<sub>PZH</sub> and t<sub>PZL</sub>.
- [4] t<sub>off</sub> is the same as t<sub>PHZ</sub> and t<sub>PLZ</sub>.
- [5] C<sub>PD</sub> is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P<sub>D</sub> in μW).  
 $P_D = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_i \times N + \Sigma\{(C_L + C_{sw}) \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o\}$  where:  
 f<sub>i</sub> = input frequency in MHz;  
 f<sub>o</sub> = 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<sub>L</sub> = output load capacitance in pF;  
 C<sub>sw</sub> = switch capacitance in pF;  
 V<sub>CC</sub> = supply voltage in V.

Table 10. Dynamic characteristics for 74HCT4052

$GND = 0\text{ V}$ ;  $t_r = t_f = 6\text{ ns}$ ;  $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$ ; for test circuit see Fig. 13.

$V_{is}$  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	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
<b><math>T_{amb} = -40\text{ °C to }+85\text{ °C}</math></b>						
$t_{pd}$	propagation delay	$V_{is}$ to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = \infty\ \Omega$ ; see Fig. 11 [2]				
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$	-	5	15	ns
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -4.5\text{ V}$	-	4	10	ns
$t_{on}$	turn-on time	$\bar{E}$ , Sn to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ ; see Fig. 12 [3]				
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$	-	41	88	ns
		$V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$	-	18	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -4.5\text{ V}$	-	28	60	ns
$t_{off}$	turn-off time	$\bar{E}$ , Sn to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ ; see Fig. 12 [4]				
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$	-	26	63	ns
		$V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$	-	13	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -4.5\text{ V}$	-	21	48	ns
$C_{PD}$	power dissipation capacitance	per switch; $V_i = GND$ to $V_{CC} - 1.5\text{ V}$ [5]	-	57	-	pF
<b><math>T_{amb} = -40\text{ °C to }+125\text{ °C}</math></b>						
$t_{pd}$	propagation delay	$V_{is}$ to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = \infty\ \Omega$ ; see Fig. 11 [2]				
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$	-	-	18	ns
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -4.5\text{ V}$	-	-	12	ns
$t_{on}$	turn-on time	$\bar{E}$ , Sn to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ ; see Fig. 12 [3]				
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$	-	-	105	ns
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -4.5\text{ V}$	-	-	72	ns
$t_{off}$	turn-off time	$\bar{E}$ , Sn to $V_{os}$ ; $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ ; see Fig. 12 [4]				
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$	-	-	75	ns
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -4.5\text{ V}$	-	-	57	ns

[1] All typical values are measured at  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$ .

[2]  $t_{pd}$  is the same as  $t_{PHL}$  and  $t_{PLH}$ .

[3]  $t_{on}$  is the same as  $t_{PZH}$  and  $t_{PZL}$ .

[4]  $t_{off}$  is the same as  $t_{PHZ}$  and  $t_{PLZ}$ .

[5]  $C_{PD}$  is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation ( $P_D$  in  $\mu\text{W}$ ).

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

$f_i$  = input frequency in MHz;

$f_o$  = output frequency in MHz;

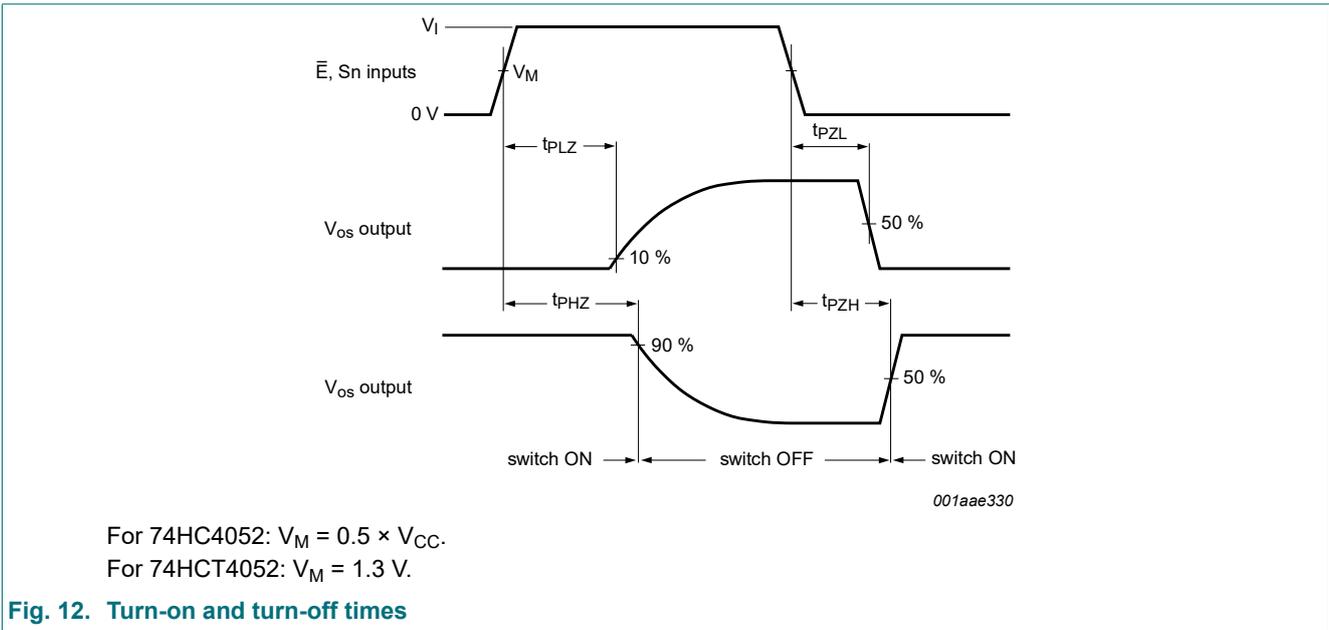
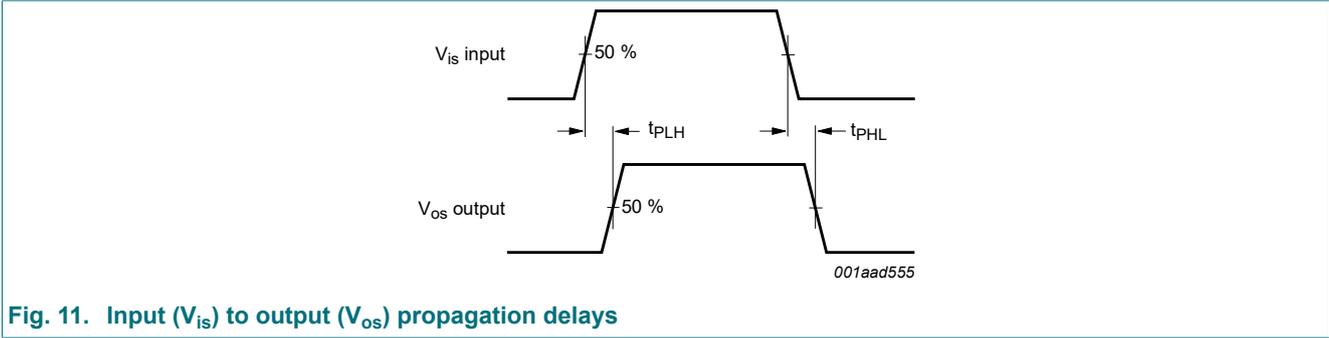
$N$  = number of inputs switching;

$\Sigma\{(C_L + C_{sw}) \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o\}$  = sum of outputs;

$C_L$  = output load capacitance in pF;

$C_{sw}$  = switch capacitance in pF;

$V_{CC}$  = supply voltage in V.



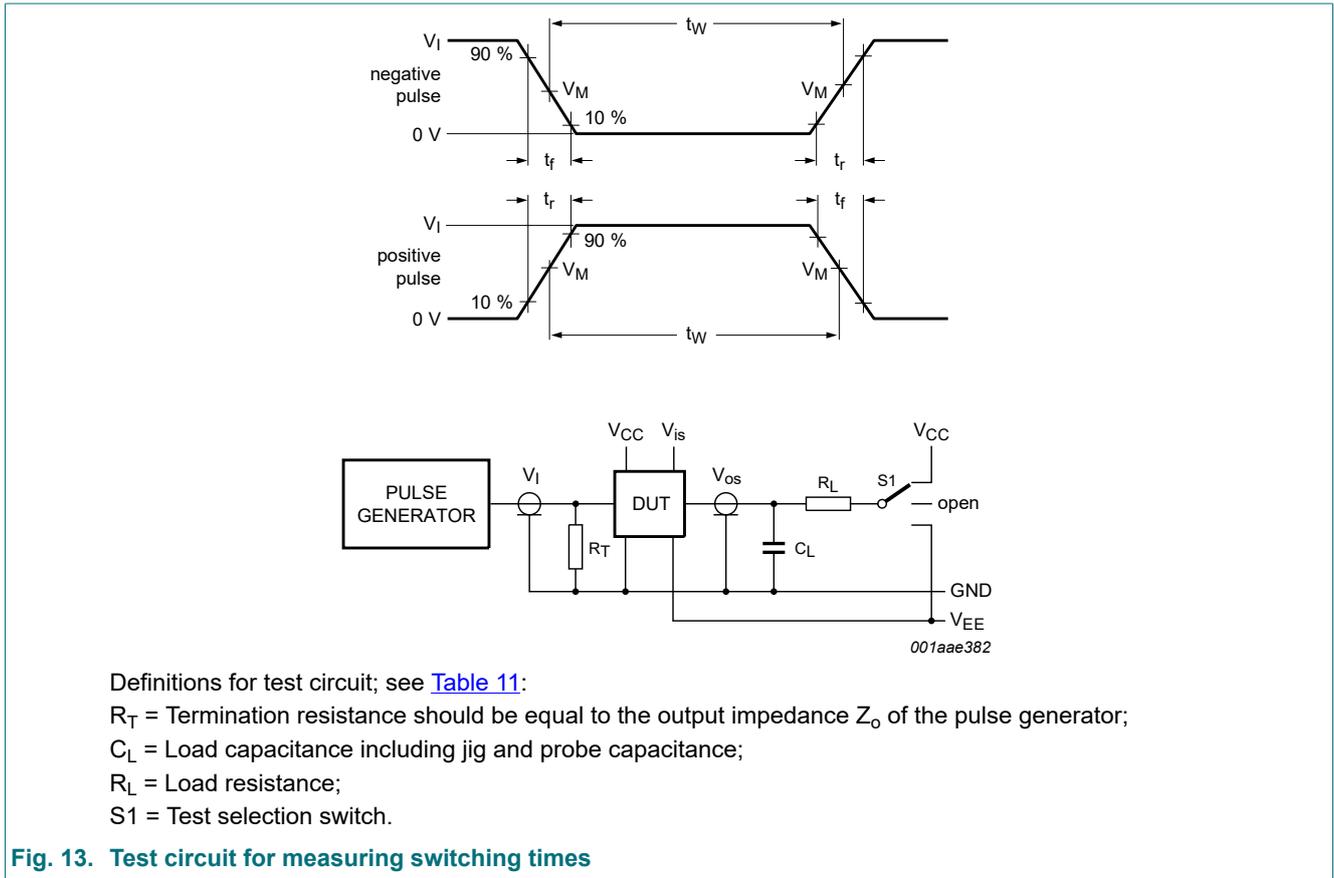


Table 11. Test data

Test	Input				Load		S1 position
	$V_I$ [1]	$V_{is}$	$t_r, t_f$		$C_L$	$R_L$	
			at $f_{max}$	other [2]			
$t_{PHL}, t_{PLH}$	$V_{CC}$	pulse	< 2 ns	6 ns	50 pF	1 k $\Omega$	open
$t_{PZH}, t_{PHZ}$	$V_{CC}$	$V_{CC}$	< 2 ns	6 ns	50 pF	1 k $\Omega$	$V_{EE}$
$t_{PZL}, t_{PLZ}$	$V_{CC}$	$V_{EE}$	< 2 ns	6 ns	50 pF	1 k $\Omega$	$V_{CC}$

[1] For 74HCT4052:  $V_I = 3$  V

[2]  $t_r = t_f = 6$  ns; when measuring  $f_{max}$ , there is no constraint to  $t_r$  and  $t_f$  with 50 % duty factor.

11.1. Additional dynamic characteristics

Table 12. Additional dynamic characteristics

Recommended conditions and typical values;  $GND = 0\text{ V}$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$ .

$V_{is}$  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	Typ	Max	Unit	
$d_{sin}$	sine-wave distortion	$f_i = 1\text{ kHz}$ ; $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ ; see Fig. 14					
		$V_{is} = 4.0\text{ V (p-p)}$ ; $V_{CC} = 2.25\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -2.25\text{ V}$	-	0.04	-	%	
		$V_{is} = 8.0\text{ V (p-p)}$ ; $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -4.5\text{ V}$	-	0.02	-	%	
		$f_i = 10\text{ kHz}$ ; $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ ; see Fig. 14					
		$V_{is} = 4.0\text{ V (p-p)}$ ; $V_{CC} = 2.25\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -2.25\text{ V}$	-	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)	$R_L = 600\ \Omega$ ; $f_i = 1\text{ MHz}$ ; see Fig. 15					
		$V_{CC} = 2.25\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -2.25\text{ V}$	[1]	-	-50	-	dB
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -4.5\text{ V}$	[1]	-	-50	-	dB
Xtalk	crosstalk	between two switches/multiplexers; $R_L = 600\ \Omega$ ; $f_i = 1\text{ MHz}$ ; see Fig. 16					
		$V_{CC} = 2.25\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -2.25\text{ V}$	[1]	-	-60	-	dB
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -4.5\text{ V}$	[1]	-	-60	-	dB
$V_{ct}$	crosstalk voltage	peak-to-peak value; between control and any switch; $R_L = 600\ \Omega$ ; $f_i = 1\text{ MHz}$ ; $\bar{E}$ or $S_n$ square wave between $V_{CC}$ and $GND$ ; $t_r = t_f = 6\text{ ns}$ ; see Fig. 17					
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$	-	110	-	mV	
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -4.5\text{ V}$	-	220	-	mV	
$f_{(-3dB)}$	-3 dB frequency response	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$ ; see Fig. 18					
		$V_{CC} = 2.25\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -2.25\text{ V}$	[2]	-	170	-	MHz
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -4.5\text{ V}$	[2]	-	180	-	MHz

- [1] Adjust input voltage  $V_{is}$  to 0 dBm level (0 dBm = 1 mW into 600  $\Omega$ ).
- [2] Adjust input voltage  $V_{is}$  to 0 dBm level at  $V_{os}$  for 1 MHz (0 dBm = 1 mW into 50  $\Omega$ ).

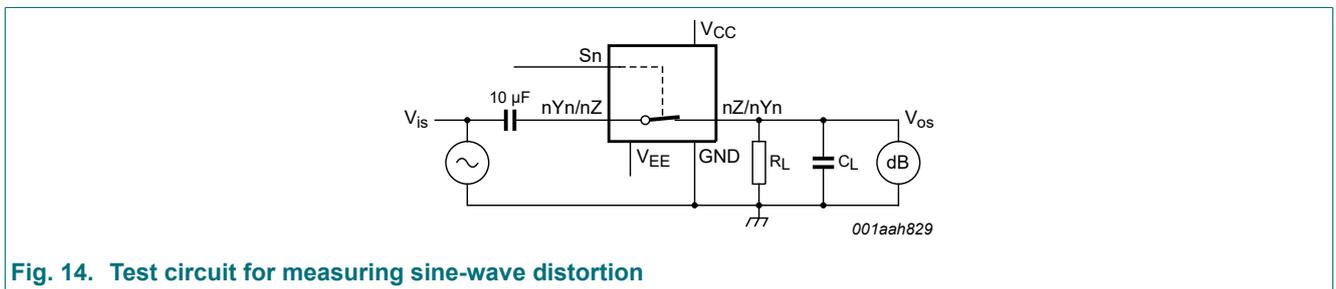
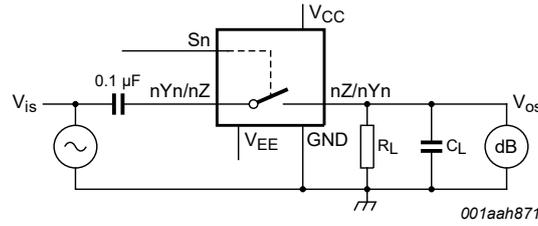
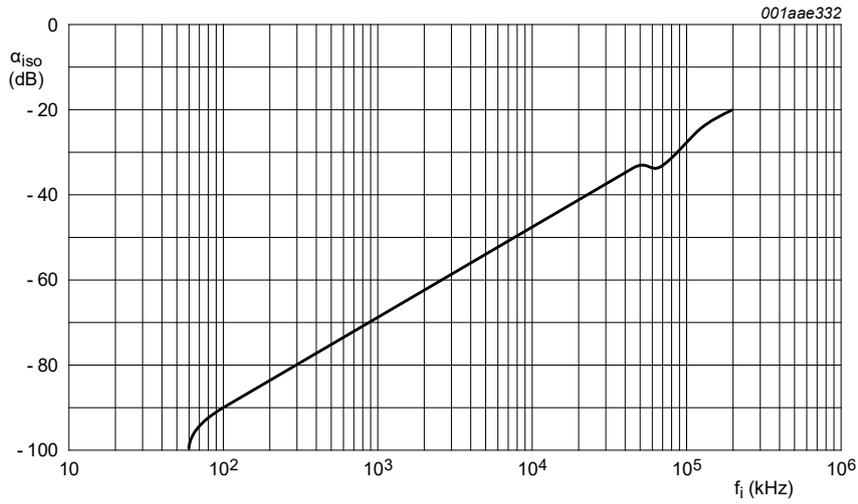


Fig. 14. Test circuit for measuring sine-wave distortion



$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ;  $GND = 0\text{ V}$ ;  $V_{EE} = -4.5\text{ V}$ ;  $R_L = 600\ \Omega$ ;  $R_S = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ .

a. Test circuit



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

Fig. 15. Test circuit for measuring isolation (OFF-state)

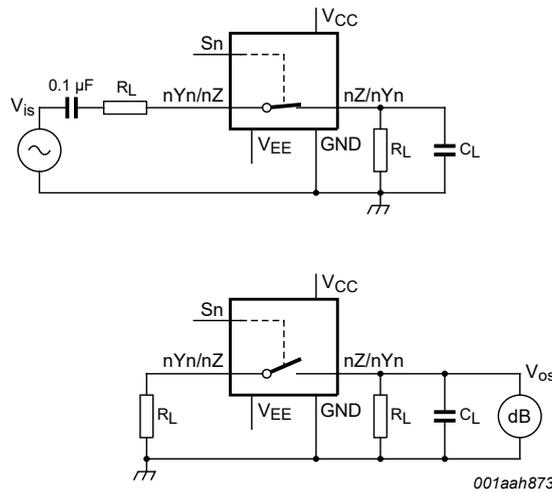


Fig. 16. Test circuits for measuring crosstalk between any two switches/multiplexers

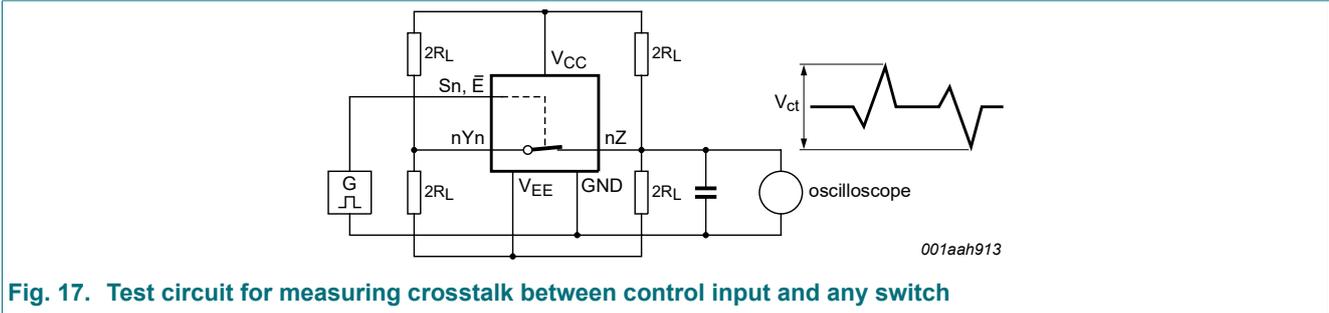


Fig. 17. Test circuit for measuring crosstalk between control input and any switch

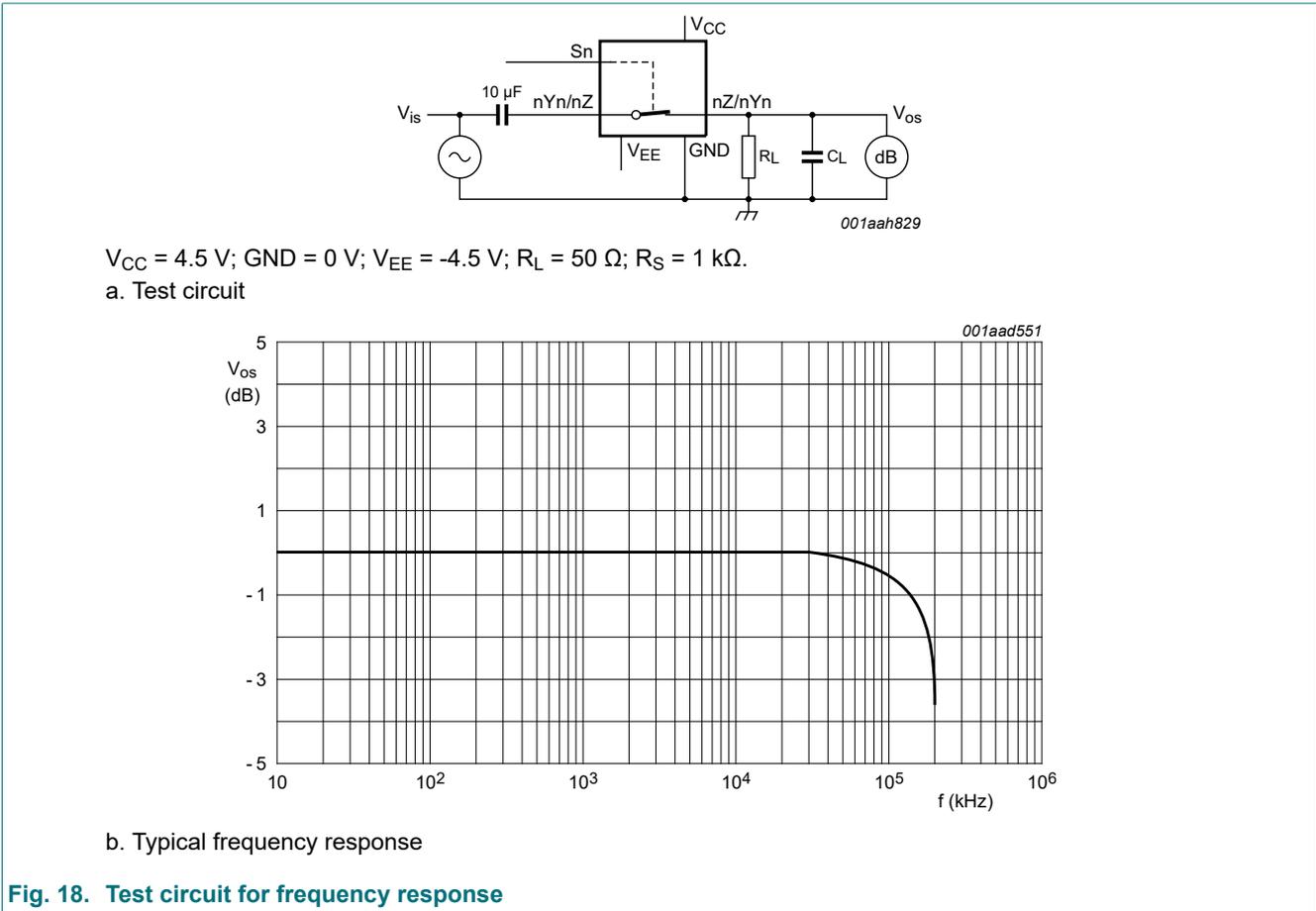


Fig. 18. Test circuit for frequency response

12. Package outline

SO16: plastic small outline package; 16 leads; body width 3.9 mm

SOT109-1

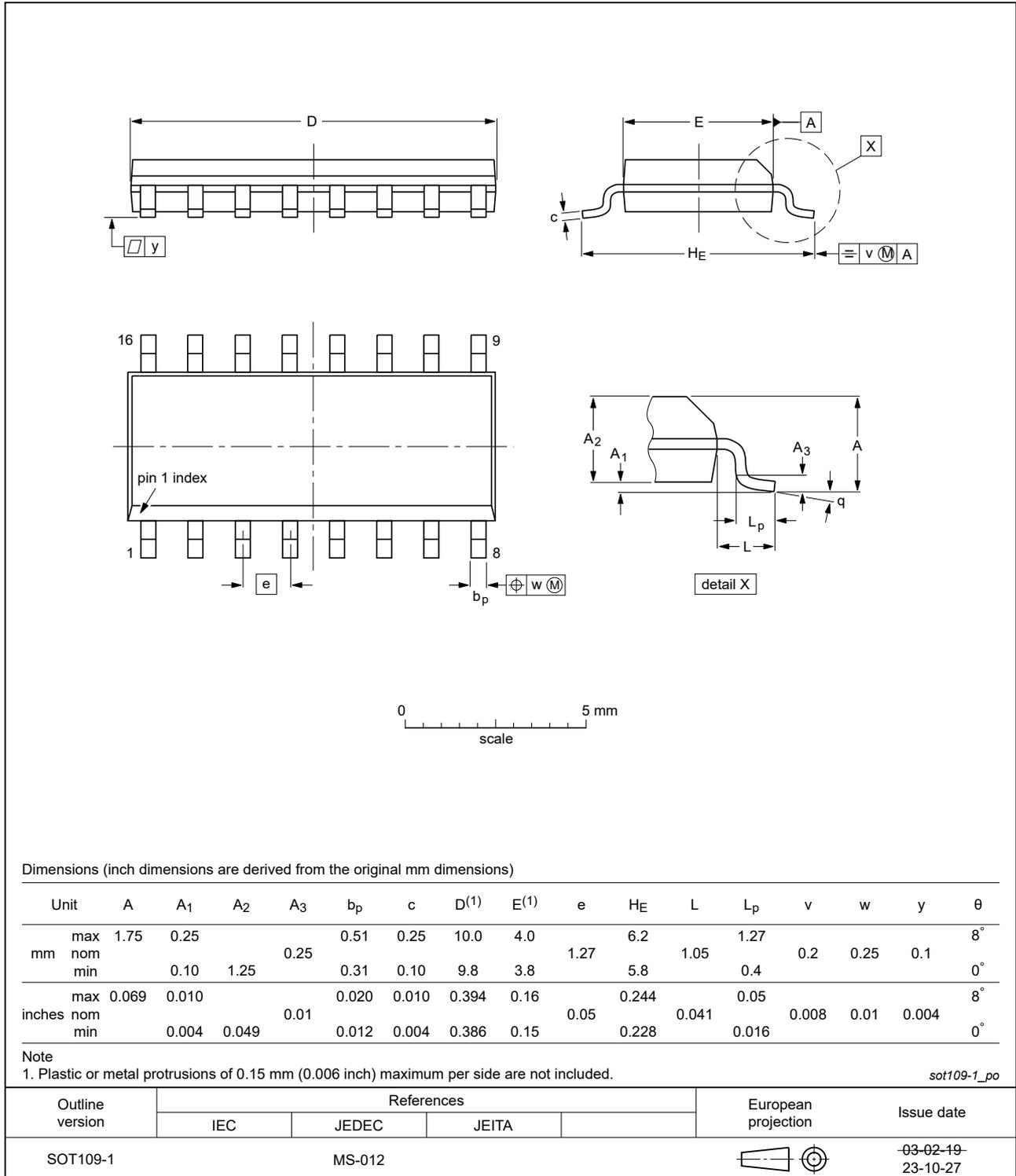


Fig. 19. Package outline SOT109-1 (SO16)

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

SOT403-1

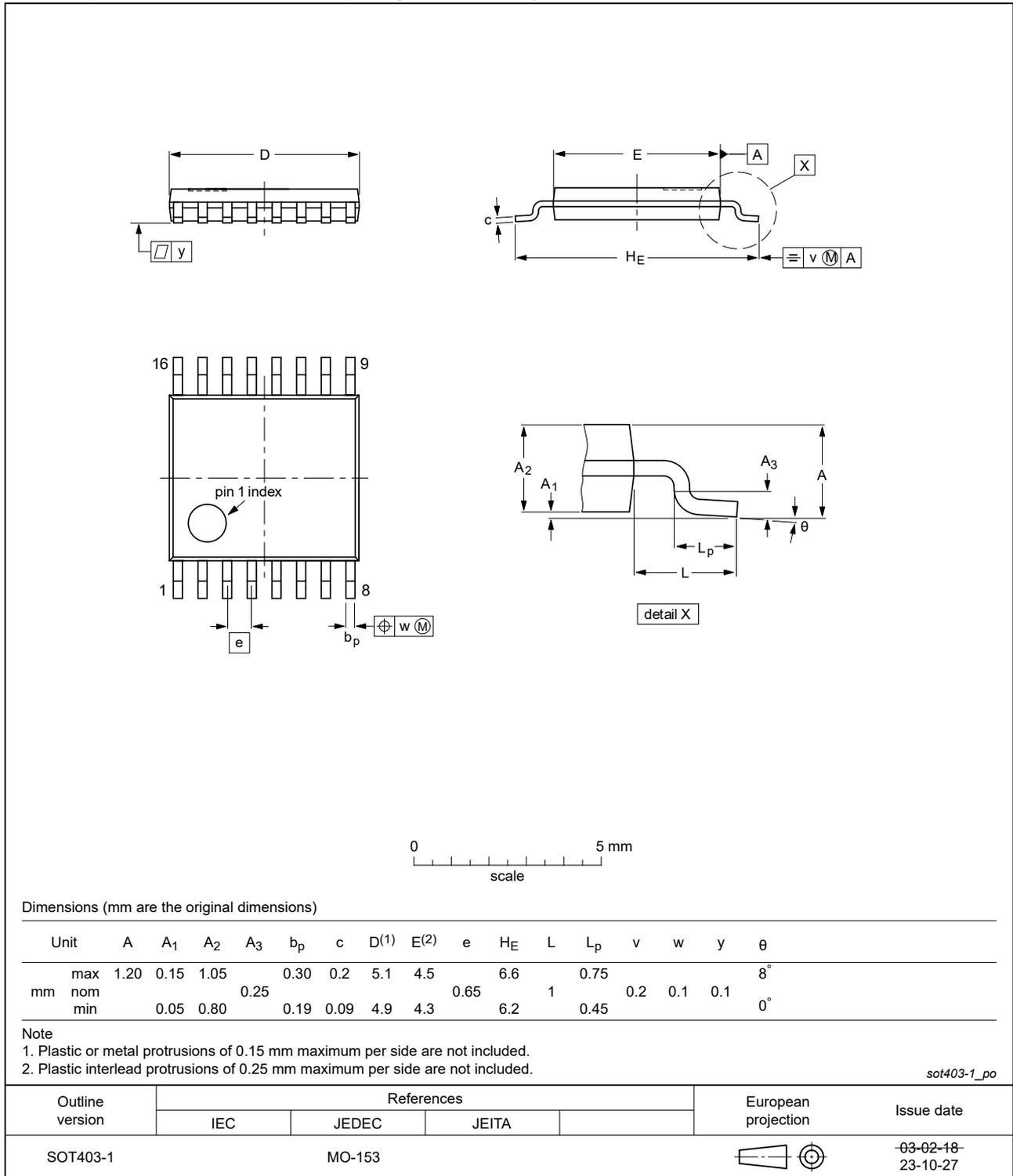


Fig. 20. Package outline SOT403-1 (TSSOP16)

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

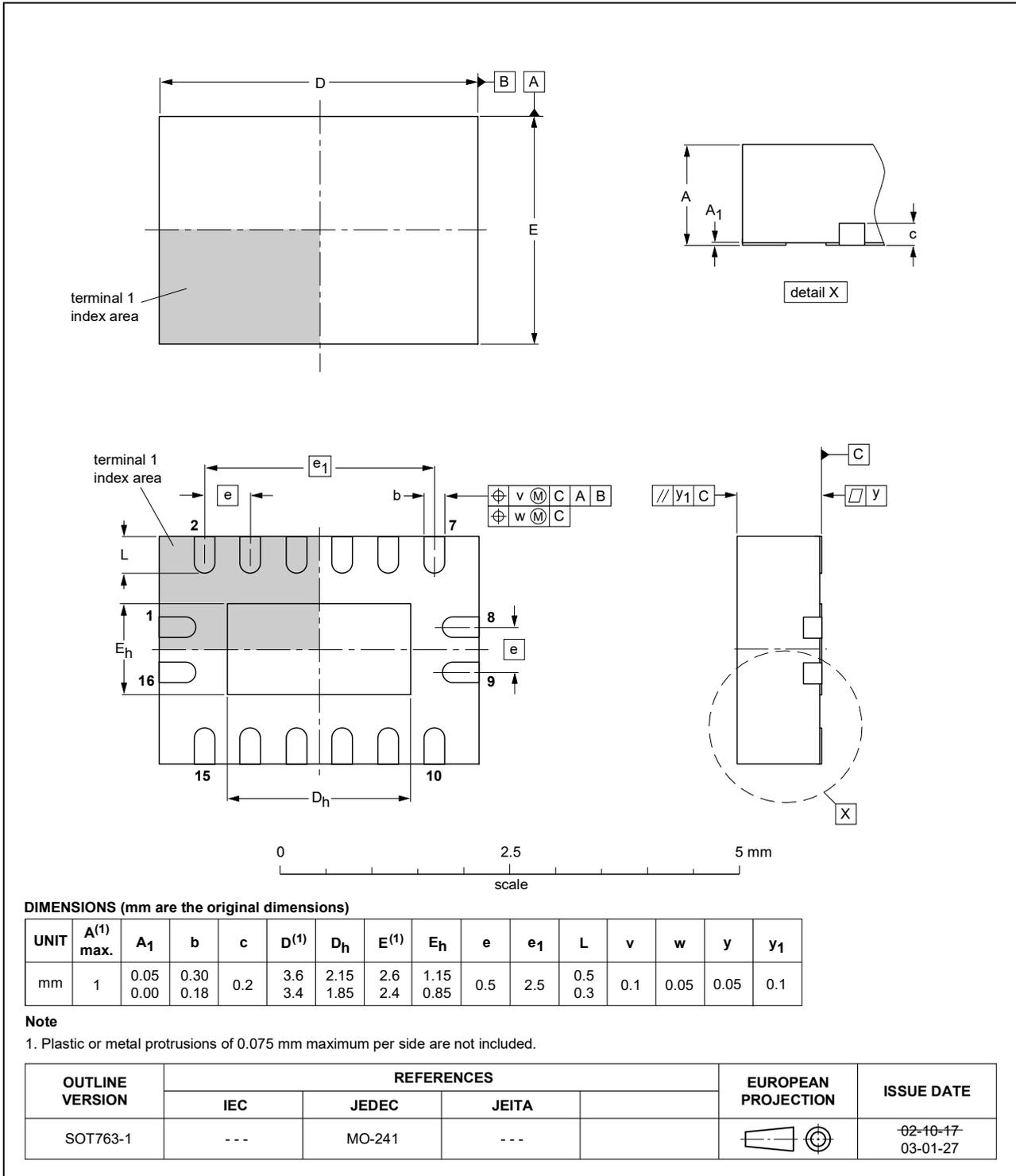


Fig. 21. Package outline SOT763-1 (DHVQFN16)

DHXQFN16: plastic, leadless dual in-line compatible thermal enhanced extreme thin quad flat package; no leads; 16 terminals; 0.4 mm pitch; body 2 mm x 2.4 mm x 0.48 mm

SOT8016-1

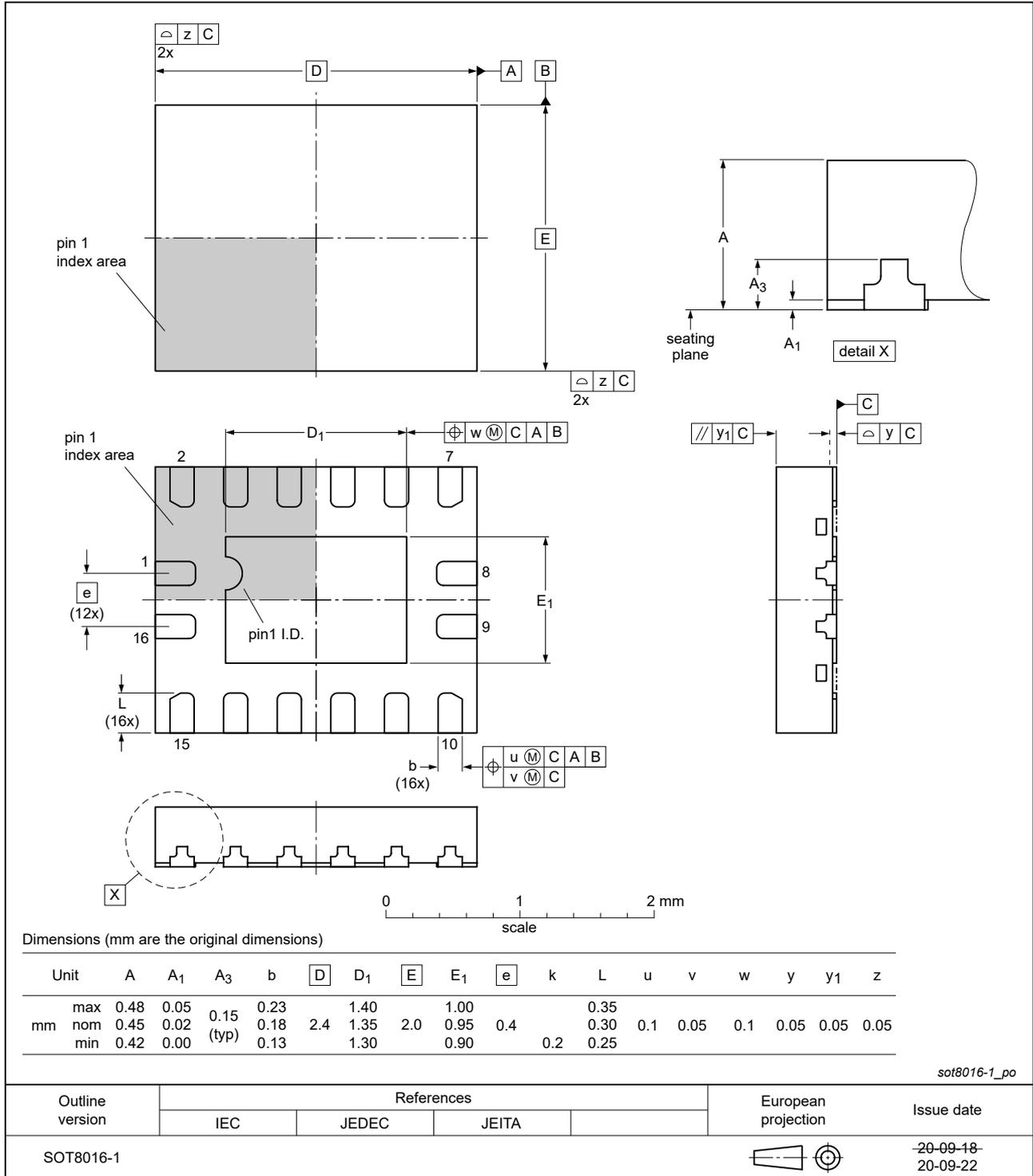


Fig. 22. Package outline SOT8016-1 (DHXQFN16)

## 13. Abbreviations

Table 13. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
CDM	Charged Device Model
DUT	Device Under Test
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
HBM	Human Body Model

## 14. Revision history

Table 14. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
74HC_HCT4052 v.15	20240321	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4052 v.14
Modifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Fig. 19</a>, <a href="#">Fig. 20</a>: Aligned SO and TSSOP package outline drawings to JEDEC MS-012 and MO-153.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Section 2</a>: ESD specification updated according to the latest JEDEC standard.</li> </ul>			
74HC_HCT4052 v.14	20230209	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4052 v.13
Modifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Type numbers 74HC4052BZ and 74HCT4052BZ (SOT8016-1/DXQFN16) added.</li> </ul>			
74HC_HCT4052 v.13	20171010	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4052 v.12
Modifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Type numbers 74HC4052DB and 74HCT4052DB (SOT338-1/SSOP16) removed.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Section 2</a> updated.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Section 8</a>: Derating values for <math>P_{tot}</math> total power dissipation have been updated.</li> </ul>			
74HC_HCT4052 v.12	20171010	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4052 v.11
Modifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul>			
74HC_HCT4052 v.11	20160210	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4052 v.10
Modifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Type numbers 74HC4052N and 74HCT4052N (SOT38-4) removed.</li> </ul>			
74HC_HCT4052 v.10	20120719	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4052 v.9
Modifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CDM added to features.</li> </ul>			
74HC_HCT4052 v.9	20111213	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4052 v.8
Modifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal pages updated.</li> </ul>			
74HC_HCT4052 v.8	20110511	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4052 v.7
74HC_HCT4052 v.7	20110112	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4052 v.6
74HC_HCT4052 v.6	20100111	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4052 v.5
74HC_HCT4052 v.5	20080505	Product data sheet	-	74HC_HCT4052 v.4
74HC_HCT4052 v.4	20041111	Product specification	-	74HC_HCT4052 v.3
74HC_HCT4052 v.3	20030516	Product specification	-	74HC_HCT4052 v.2
74HC_HCT4052 v.2	19901201	-	-	-

## 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.

- [1] 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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