

74HC4066-Q100; 74HCT4066-Q100

Quad single-pole single-throw analog switch

Rev. 2 — 4 April 2013

Product data sheet

1. General description

The 74HC4066-Q100; 74HCT4066-Q100 is a quad single pole, single throw analog switch. Each switch features two input/output terminals (nY and nZ) and an active HIGH enable input (nE). When nE is LOW, the analog switch is turned off. Inputs include clamp diodes. This enables the use of current limiting resistors to interface inputs to voltages in excess of V_{CC} .

This product has been qualified to the Automotive Electronics Council (AEC) standard Q100 (Grade 1) and is suitable for use in automotive applications.

2. Features and benefits

- Automotive product qualification in accordance with AEC-Q100 (Grade 1)
 - ◆ Specified from $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and from $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Input levels nE inputs:
 - ◆ For 74HC4066-Q100: CMOS level
 - ◆ For 74HCT4066-Q100: TTL level
- Low ON resistance:
 - ◆ $50\ \Omega$ (typical) at $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$
 - ◆ $45\ \Omega$ (typical) at $V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$
 - ◆ $35\ \Omega$ (typical) at $V_{CC} = 9.0\text{ V}$
- Specified in compliance with JEDEC standard no. 7A
- ESD protection:
 - ◆ MIL-STD-883, method 3015 exceeds 2000 V
 - ◆ HBM JESD22-A114F exceeds 2000 V
 - ◆ MM JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V ($C = 200\text{ pf}$, $R = 0\ \Omega$)
- Multiple package options



3. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

| Type number | Package | | | Version |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|--|----------|
| | Temperature range | Name | Description | |
| 74HC4066D-Q100 74HCT4066D-Q100 | -40 °C to +125 °C | SO14 | plastic small outline package; 14 leads; body width 3.9 mm | SOT108-1 |
| 74HC4066PW-Q100 74HCT4066PW-Q100 | -40 °C to +125 °C | TSSOP14 | plastic thin shrink small outline package; 14 leads; body width 4.4 mm | SOT402-1 |
| 74HC4066BQ-Q100 74HCT4066BQ-Q100 | -40 °C to +125 °C | DHVQFN14 | plastic dual in-line compatible thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 14 terminals; body 2.5 × 3 × 0.85 mm | SOT762-1 |

4. Functional diagram

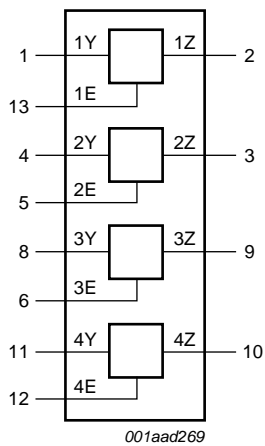


Fig 1. Logic symbol

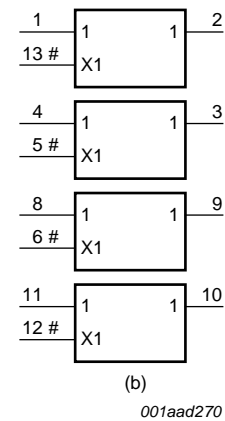
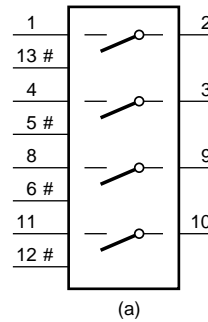


Fig 2. IEC logic symbol

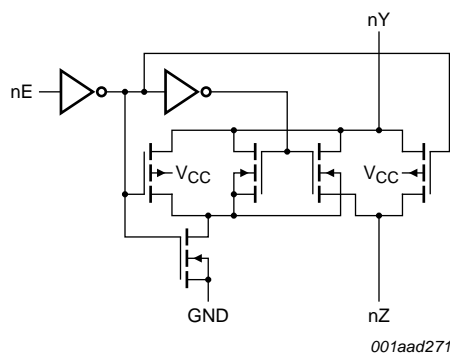
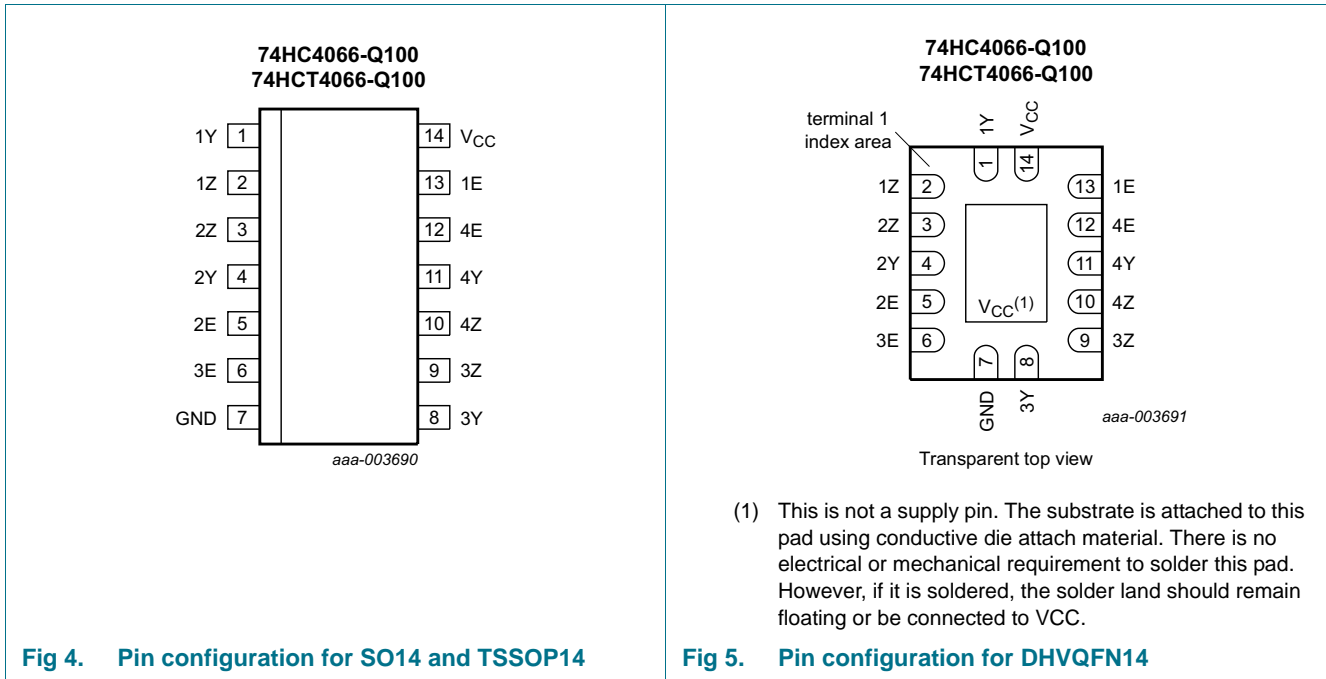


Fig 3. Schematic diagram (one switch)

5. Pinning information

5.1 Pinning



5.2 Pin description

Table 2. Pin description

| Symbol | Pin | Description |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| 1Z, 2Z, 3Z, 4Z | 2, 3, 9, 10 | independent input or output |
| 1Y, 2Y, 3Y, 4Y | 1, 4, 8, 11 | independent input or output |
| GND | 7 | ground (0 V) |
| 1E, 2E, 3E, 4E | 13, 5, 6, 12 | enable input (active HIGH) |
| V _{CC} | 14 | supply voltage |

6. Functional description

Table 3. Function table^[1]

| Input nE | Switch |
|----------|--------|
| L | OFF |
| H | ON |

- [1] H = HIGH voltage level;
L = LOW voltage level.

7. Limiting values

Table 4. Limiting values

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Max | Unit |
|-----------|-------------------------|--|------------------|----------|------|
| V_{CC} | supply voltage | | -0.5 | +11.0 | V |
| I_{IK} | input clamping current | $V_I < -0.5\text{ V}$ or $V_I > V_{CC} + 0.5\text{ V}$ | - | ± 20 | mA |
| I_{SK} | switch clamping current | $V_{SW} < -0.5\text{ V}$ or $V_{SW} > V_{CC} + 0.5\text{ V}$ | - | ± 20 | mA |
| I_{SW} | switch current | $V_{SW} = -0.5\text{ V}$ to $V_{CC} + 0.5\text{ V}$ | ^[1] - | ± 25 | mA |
| I_{CC} | supply current | | - | 50 | mA |
| I_{GND} | ground current | | - | -50 | mA |
| T_{stg} | storage temperature | | -65 | +150 | °C |
| P_{tot} | total power dissipation | $T_{amb} = -40\text{ °C}$ to $+125\text{ °C}$ | ^[2] | - | 500 |
| P | power dissipation | per switch | - | 100 | mW |

- [1] To avoid drawing V_{CC} current out of terminal Z, when switch current flows in terminals Yn, the voltage drop across the bidirectional switch must not exceed 0.4 V. If the switch current flows into terminal Z, no V_{CC} current will flow out of terminals Yn. In this case there is no limit for the voltage drop across the switch, but the voltages at Yn and Z may not exceed V_{CC} or GND.
- [2] For SO14 packages: P_{tot} derates linearly with 8 mW/K above 70 °C.
For TSSOP14 packages: P_{tot} derates linearly with 5.5 mW/K above 60 °C.
For DHVQFN14 packages: P_{tot} derates linearly with 4.5 mW/K above 60 °C.

8. Recommended operating conditions

Table 5. Recommended operating conditions

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | 74HC4066-Q100 | | | 74HCT4066-Q100 | | | Unit |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------|----------|----------------|------|----------|------|
| | | | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | |
| V_{CC} | supply voltage | | 2.0 | 5.0 | 10.0 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.5 | V |
| V_I | input voltage | | GND | - | V_{CC} | GND | - | V_{CC} | V |
| V_{SW} | switch voltage | | GND | - | V_{CC} | GND | - | 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 |
| | | $V_{CC} = 10.0\text{ V}$ | - | - | 35 | - | - | - | ns/V |

9. Static characteristics

Table 6. R_{ON} resistance per switch for types 74HC4066-Q100 and 74HCT4066-Q100

$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; for test circuit see [Figure 6](#).

V_{is} is the input voltage at a Yn or Z terminal, whichever is assigned as an input.

V_{os} is the output voltage at a Yn or Z terminal, whichever is assigned as an output.

For 74HC4066-Q100: $V_{CC} - GND = 2.0\text{ V}, 4.5\text{ V}, 6.0\text{ V}$ and 9.0 V .

For 74HCT4066-Q100: $V_{CC} - GND = 4.5\text{ V}$.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | -40 °C to +85 °C | | | -40 °C to +125 °C | | Unit |
|-----------------|---|---|------------------|--------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|----------|
| | | | Min | Typ ^[1] | Max | Min | Max | |
| $R_{ON(peak)}$ | ON resistance (peak) | $V_{is} = V_{CC}$ to GND | | | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}; I_{SW} = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ ^[2] | - | - | - | - | - | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}; I_{SW} = 1000\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ | - | 54 | - | 118 | 142 | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}; I_{SW} = 1000\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ | - | 42 | - | 105 | 126 | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0\text{ V}; I_{SW} = 1000\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ | - | 32 | - | 88 | 105 | Ω |
| $R_{ON(rail)}$ | ON resistance (rail) | $V_{is} = GND$ | | | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}; I_{SW} = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ ^[2] | - | 80 | - | - | - | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}; I_{SW} = 1000\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ | - | 35 | - | 95 | 115 | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}; I_{SW} = 1000\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ | - | 27 | - | 82 | 100 | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0\text{ V}; I_{SW} = 1000\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ | - | 20 | - | 70 | 85 | Ω |
| | | $V_{is} = V_{CC}$ | | | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}; I_{SW} = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ ^[2] | - | 100 | - | - | - | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}; I_{SW} = 1000\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ | - | 42 | - | 106 | 128 | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}; I_{SW} = 1000\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ | - | 35 | - | 94 | 113 | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0\text{ V}; I_{SW} = 1000\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ | - | 20 | - | 78 | 95 | Ω |
| ΔR_{ON} | ON resistance mismatch between channels | $V_{is} = V_{CC}$ to GND | | | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$ ^[2] | - | - | - | - | - | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ | - | 5 | - | - | - | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$ | - | 4 | - | - | - | Ω |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0\text{ V}$ | - | 3 | - | - | - | Ω |

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

[2] At supply voltages ($V_{CC} - GND$) approaching 2 V, the analog switch ON resistance becomes extremely non-linear. Therefore it is recommended that these devices be used to transmit digital signals only, when using these supply voltages.

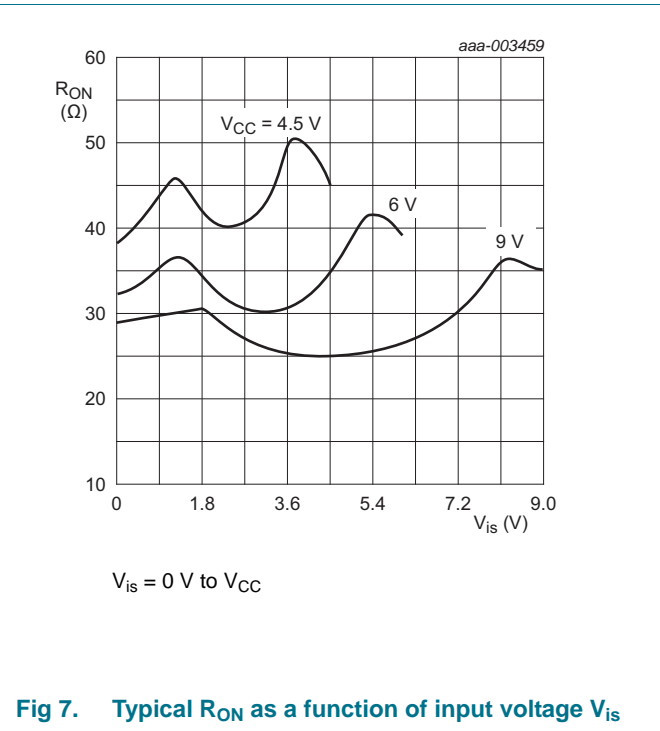
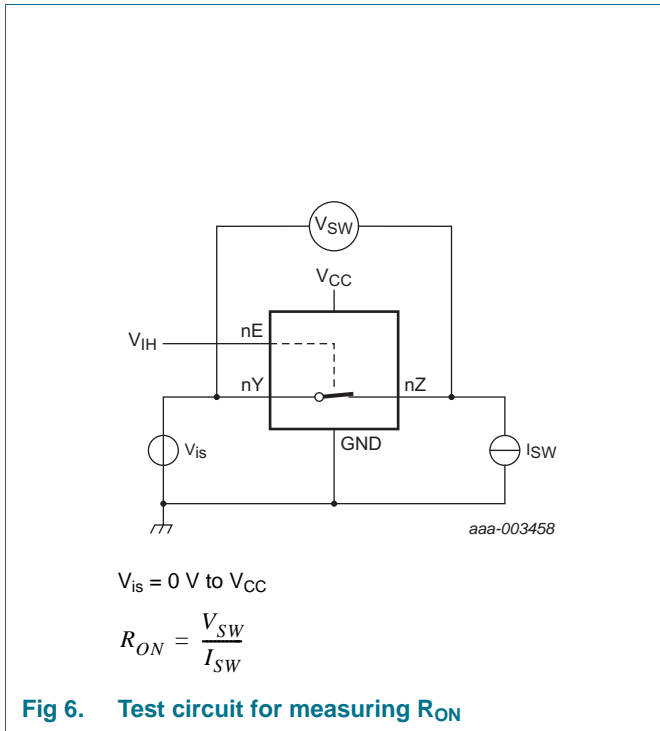


Table 7. Static characteristics 74HC4066-Q100

At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

V_{is} is the input voltage at a Yn or Z terminal, whichever is assigned as an input.

V_{os} is the output voltage at a Yn or Z terminal, whichever is assigned as an output.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ ^U | Max | Unit |
|---|---------------------------|---|------|------------------|-----------|---------------|
| $T_{amb} = -40 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C to } +85 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ | | | | | | |
| 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 | 1.80 | V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0 \text{ V}$ | - | 4.3 | 2.70 | V |
| I_I | input leakage current | $V_I = V_{CC} \text{ or } GND$ | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0 \text{ V}$ | - | - | ± 1.0 | μA |
| | | $V_{CC} = 10.0 \text{ V}$ | - | - | ± 2.0 | μA |
| $I_{S(OFF)}$ | OFF-state leakage current | $V_{CC} = 10.0 \text{ V}; V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL};$ $ V_{SW} = V_{CC} - GND$; see Figure 8 | | | | |
| | | per channel | - | - | ± 1.0 | μA |
| $I_{S(ON)}$ | ON-state leakage current | $V_{CC} = 10.0 \text{ V}; V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL};$ $ V_{SW} = V_{CC} - GND$; see Figure 9 | | | ± 1.0 | μA |

Table 7. Static characteristics 74HC4066-Q100 ...continued

At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

V_{is} is the input voltage at a Yn or Z terminal, whichever is assigned as an input.

V_{os} is the output voltage at a Yn or Z terminal, whichever is assigned as an output.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ ^[1] | Max | Unit |
|--|---------------------------|--|------|--------------------|-----------|---------|
| I_{CC} | supply current | $V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND; $V_{is} =$ GND or V_{CC} ; $V_{os} = V_{CC}$ or GND | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0$ V | - | - | 20.0 | μ A |
| | | $V_{CC} = 10.0$ V | - | - | 40.0 | μ A |
| C_I | input capacitance | | - | 3.5 | - | pF |
| C_{SW} | switch capacitance | | - | 8 | - | pF |
| $T_{amb} = -40$ °C to $+125$ °C | | | | | | |
| V_{IH} | HIGH-level input voltage | $V_{CC} = 2.0$ V | 1.5 | - | - | V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5$ V | 3.15 | - | - | V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0$ V | 4.2 | - | - | V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0$ V | 6.3 | - | - | V |
| V_{IL} | LOW-level input voltage | $V_{CC} = 2.0$ V | - | - | 0.50 | V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5$ V | - | - | 1.35 | V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0$ V | - | - | 1.80 | V |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0$ V | - | - | 2.70 | V |
| I_I | input leakage current | $V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0$ V | - | - | ± 1.0 | μ A |
| | | $V_{CC} = 10.0$ V | - | - | ± 2.0 | μ A |
| $I_{S(OFF)}$ | OFF-state leakage current | $V_{CC} = 10.0$ V; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; $ V_{SW} = V_{CC} - \text{GND}$; see Figure 8 | | | | |
| | | per channel | - | - | ± 1.0 | μ A |
| $I_{S(ON)}$ | ON-state leakage current | $V_{CC} = 10.0$ V; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; $ V_{SW} = V_{CC} - \text{GND}$; see Figure 9 | - | - | ± 1.0 | μ A |
| I_{CC} | supply current | $V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND; $V_{is} =$ GND or V_{CC} ; $V_{os} = V_{CC}$ or GND | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0$ V | - | - | 40 | μ A |
| | | $V_{CC} = 10.0$ V | - | - | 80 | μ A |

[1] Typical values are measured at $T_{amb} = 25$ °C.

Table 8. Static characteristics 74HCT4066-Q100

At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

V_{is} is the input voltage at a Yn or Z terminal, whichever is assigned as an input.

V_{os} is the output voltage at a Yn or Z terminal, whichever is assigned as an output.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ ^[1] | Max | Unit |
|---|--------------------------|---|-----|--------------------|-----------|---------|
| $T_{amb} = -40$ °C to $+85$ °C | | | | | | |
| V_{IH} | HIGH-level input voltage | $V_{CC} = 4.5$ V to 5.5 V | 2.0 | 1.6 | - | V |
| V_{IL} | LOW-level input voltage | $V_{CC} = 4.5$ V to 5.5 V | - | 1.2 | 0.8 | V |
| I_I | input leakage current | $V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND; $V_{CC} = 5.5$ V | - | - | ± 1.0 | μ A |

Table 8. Static characteristics 74HCT4066-Q100 ...continued

At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

V_{is} is the input voltage at a Yn or Z terminal, whichever is assigned as an input.

V_{os} is the output voltage at a Yn or Z terminal, whichever is assigned as an output.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ ^[1] | Max | Unit |
|--|---------------------------|--|-----|--------------------|-----------|---------------|
| $I_{S(OFF)}$ | OFF-state leakage current | $V_{CC} = 5.5\text{ V}$; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; $ V_{SW} = V_{CC} - \text{GND}$; see Figure 8 per channel | - | - | ± 1.0 | μA |
| $I_{S(ON)}$ | ON-state leakage current | $V_{CC} = 5.5\text{ V}$; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; $ V_{SW} = V_{CC} - \text{GND}$; see Figure 9 | - | - | ± 1.0 | μA |
| I_{CC} | supply current | $V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND; $V_{is} = \text{GND}$ or V_{CC} ; $V_{os} = V_{CC}$ or GND; $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ to 5.5 V | - | - | 20.0 | μA |
| ΔI_{CC} | additional supply current | per input pin; $V_I = V_{CC} - 2.1\text{ V}$; other inputs at V_{CC} or GND; $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ to 5.5 V | - | 100 | 450 | μA |
| C_I | input capacitance | | - | 3.5 | - | pF |
| C_{sw} | switch capacitance | | - | 8 | - | pF |
| $T_{amb} = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | | | | | | |
| V_{IH} | HIGH-level input voltage | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ to 5.5 V | 2.0 | - | - | V |
| V_{IL} | LOW-level input voltage | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ to 5.5 V | - | - | 0.8 | V |
| I_I | input leakage current | $V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND; $V_{CC} = 5.5\text{ V}$ | - | - | ± 1.0 | μA |
| $I_{S(OFF)}$ | OFF-state leakage current | $V_{CC} = 5.5\text{ V}$; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; $ V_{SW} = V_{CC} - \text{GND}$; see Figure 8 per channel | - | - | ± 1.0 | μA |
| $I_{S(ON)}$ | ON-state leakage current | $V_{CC} = 5.5\text{ V}$; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; $ V_{SW} = V_{CC} - \text{GND}$; see Figure 9 | - | - | ± 1.0 | μA |
| I_{CC} | supply current | $V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND; $V_{is} = \text{GND}$ or V_{CC} ; $V_{os} = V_{CC}$ or GND; $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ to 5.5 V | - | - | 40 | μA |
| ΔI_{CC} | additional supply current | per input pin; $V_I = V_{CC} - 2.1\text{ V}$; other inputs at V_{CC} or GND; $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ to 5.5 V | - | - | 490 | μA |

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

$V_{is} = V_{CC}$ and $V_{os} = \text{GND}$
 $V_{is} = \text{GND}$ and $V_{os} = V_{CC}$

Fig 8. Test circuit for measuring OFF-state leakage current

$V_{is} = V_{CC}$ and $V_{os} = \text{open}$
 $V_{is} = \text{GND}$ and $V_{os} = \text{open}$

Fig 9. Test circuit for measuring ON-state leakage current

10. Dynamic characteristics

Table 9. Dynamic characteristics 74HC4066-Q100

$GND = 0\text{ V}$; $t_r = t_f = 6\text{ ns}$; $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$ unless specified otherwise; for test circuit see [Figure 12](#).

V_{is} is the input voltage at a Yn or Z terminal, whichever is assigned as an input.

V_{os} is the output voltage at a Yn or Z terminal, whichever is assigned as an output.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | -40 °C to +85 °C | | | -40 °C to +125 °C | | Unit |
|-----------|-------------------------------|---|------------------|--------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|------|
| | | | Min | Typ ^[1] | Max | Min | Max | |
| t_{pd} | propagation delay | nY to nZ or nZ to nY; $R_L = \infty\ \Omega$; see Figure 10 ^[2] | | | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$ | - | 8 | 75 | - | 90 | ns |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ | - | 3 | 15 | - | 18 | ns |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$ | - | 2 | 13 | - | 15 | ns |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0\text{ V}$ | - | 2 | 10 | - | 12 | ns |
| t_{off} | turn-off time | nE to nY or nZ; see Figure 11 ^[4] | | | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$ | - | 44 | 190 | - | 225 | ns |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ | - | 16 | 38 | - | 45 | ns |
| | | $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}$; $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$ | - | 13 | - | - | - | ns |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$ | - | 13 | 33 | - | 38 | ns |
| t_{on} | turn-on time | nE to nY or nZ; see Figure 11 ^[3] | | | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$ | - | 36 | 125 | - | 150 | ns |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ | - | 13 | 25 | - | 30 | ns |
| | | $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}$; $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$ | - | 11 | - | - | - | ns |
| | | $V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$ | - | 10 | 21 | - | 26 | ns |
| C_{PD} | power dissipation capacitance | per switch; $V_I = GND$ to V_{CC} ^[5] | 11 | | - | - | - | pF |

[1] 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_{PHZ} and t_{PLZ} .

[4] t_{off} is the same as t_{PZH} and t_{PZL} .

[5] C_{PD} is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P_D in μW).

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

f_i = input frequency in MHz;

f_o = output frequency in MHz;

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

C_L = output load capacitance in pF;

C_{sw} = switch capacitance in pF;

V_{CC} = supply voltage in V.

Table 10. Dynamic characteristics 74HCT4066-Q100

$GND = 0\text{ V}$; $t_r = t_f = 6\text{ ns}$; $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$ unless specified otherwise; for test circuit see [Figure 12](#).

V_{is} is the input voltage at a Yn or Z terminal, whichever is assigned as an input.

V_{os} is the output voltage at a Yn or Z terminal, whichever is assigned as an output.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | -40 °C to +85 °C | | | -40 °C to +125 °C | | Unit |
|-----------|-------------------------------|---|------------------|--------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|------|
| | | | Min | Typ ^[1] | Max | Min | Max | |
| t_{pd} | propagation delay | nY to nZ or nZ to nY; $R_L = \infty\ \Omega$; see Figure 10 ^[2] | | | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ | - | 3 | 15 | - | 18 | ns |
| t_{off} | turn-off time | nE to nY or nZ; see Figure 11 ^[4] | | | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ | - | 20 | 44 | - | 53 | ns |
| | | $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}$; $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$ | - | 16 | - | - | - | ns |
| t_{on} | turn-on time | nE to nY or nZ; see Figure 11 ^[3] | | | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ | - | 12 | 30 | - | 36 | ns |
| | | $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}$; $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$ | - | 12 | - | - | - | ns |
| C_{PD} | power dissipation capacitance | per switch; $V_I = GND$ to $(V_{CC} - 1.5\text{ V})$ ^[5] | - | 12 | - | - | - | pF |

[1] 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_{PHZ} and t_{PLZ} .

[4] t_{off} is the same as t_{PZH} and t_{PZL} .

[5] C_{PD} is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P_D in μW).

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

where:

f_i = input frequency in MHz;

f_o = output frequency in MHz;

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

C_L = output load capacitance in pF;

C_{sw} = switch capacitance in pF;

V_{CC} = supply voltage in V.

11. Waveforms

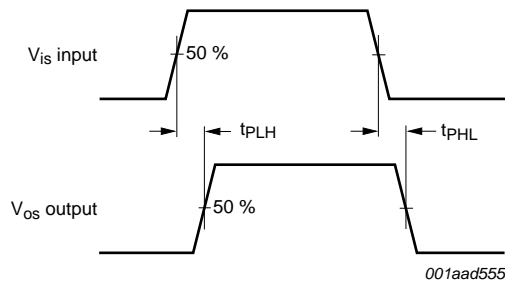
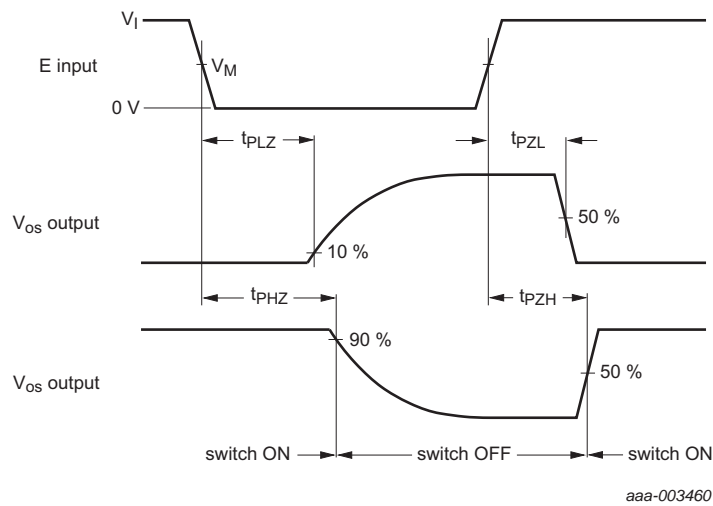


Fig 10. Input (V_{is}) to output (V_{os}) propagation delays

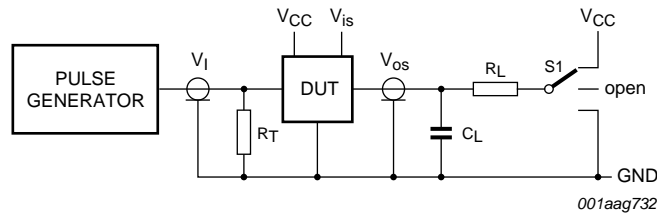
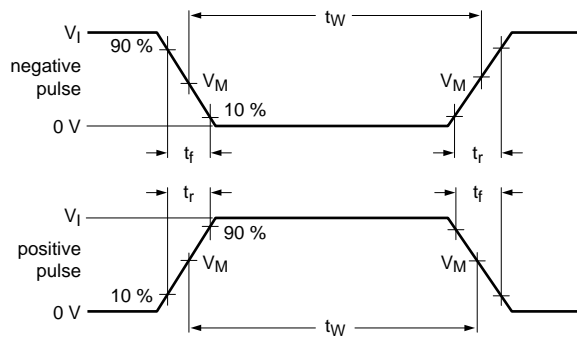


Measurement points are shown in [Table 11](#).

Fig 11. Turn-on and turn-off times

Table 11. Measurement points

| Type | V_I | V_M |
|----------------|----------|-------------|
| 74HC4066-Q100 | V_{CC} | $0.5V_{CC}$ |
| 74HCT4066-Q100 | 3.0 V | 1.3 V |



Test data is given in [Table 12](#).

Definitions test circuit:

R_T = Termination resistance should be equal to output impedance Z_o of the pulse generator.

C_L = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.

R_L = Load resistor.

S1 = Test selection switch.

Fig 12. Load circuitry for measuring switching times

Table 12. Test data

| Test | Input | | | Output | | S1 position |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Control E | Switch Yn (Z) | t_r, t_f | Switch Z (Yn) | | |
| | V_I ^[1] | V_{is} | | C_L | R_L | |
| t_{PHL}, t_{PLH} | GND | GND to V_{CC} | 6 ns | 50 pF | - | open |
| t_{PHZ}, t_{PZH} | GND to V_{CC} | V_{CC} | 6 ns | 50 pF, 15 pF | 1 k Ω | GND |
| t_{PLZ}, t_{PZL} | GND to V_{CC} | GND | 6 ns | 50 pF, 15 pF | 1 k Ω | V_{CC} |

[1] For 74HCT4066-Q100: maximum input voltage $V_I = 3.0$ V.

12. Additional dynamic characteristics

Table 13. Additional dynamic characteristics

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

V_{is} is the input voltage at a Yn or Z terminal, whichever is assigned as an input.

V_{os} is the output voltage at a Yn or Z terminal, whichever is assigned as an output.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|----------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------|------|-----|------|
| THD | total harmonic distortion | $f_i = 1\text{ kHz}$; $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$; $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$; see Figure 13 | | | | % |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$; $V_I = 4.0\text{ V (p-p)}$ | - | 0.04 | - | % |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0\text{ V}$; $V_I = 8.0\text{ V (p-p)}$ | - | 0.02 | - | % |
| | | $f_i = 10\text{ kHz}$; $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$; $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$; see Figure 13 | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$; $V_I = 4.0\text{ V (p-p)}$ | - | 0.12 | - | % |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0\text{ V}$; $V_I = 8.0\text{ V (p-p)}$ | - | 0.06 | - | % |
| $f_{(-3dB)}$ | -3 dB frequency response | $R_L = 50\text{ }\Omega$; $C_L = 10\text{ pF}$; see Figure 15 | [2] | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ | - | 180 | - | MHz |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0\text{ V}$ | - | 200 | - | MHz |
| α_{iso} | isolation (OFF-state) | $R_L = 600\text{ }\Omega$; $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$; $f_i = 1\text{ MHz}$; see Figure 14 | [1] | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ | - | -50 | - | dB |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0\text{ V}$ | - | -50 | - | dB |
| V_{ct} | crosstalk voltage | between digital input and switch (peak to peak value); $R_L = 600\text{ }\Omega$; $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$; $f_i = 1\text{ MHz}$; see Figure 16 | | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ | - | 110 | - | mV |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0\text{ V}$ | - | 220 | - | mV |
| Xtalk | crosstalk | between switches; $R_L = 600\text{ }\Omega$; $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$; $f_i = 1\text{ MHz}$; see Figure 17 | [1] | | | |
| | | $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ | - | -60 | - | dB |
| | | $V_{CC} = 9.0\text{ V}$ | - | -60 | - | dB |

[1] Adjust input voltage V_{is} to 0 dBm level (0 dBm = 1 mW into 600 Ω).

[2] Adjust input voltage V_{is} to 0 dBm level at V_{os} for $f_i = 1\text{ MHz}$ (0 dBm = 1 mW into 50 Ω). After set-up, f_i is increased to obtain a reading of -3 dB at V_{os} .

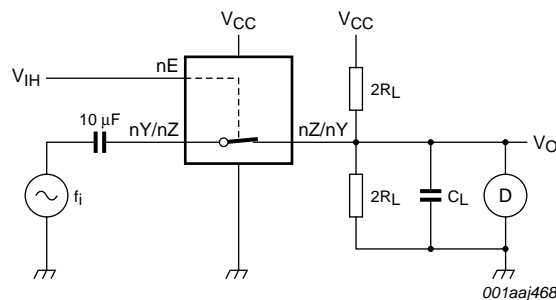
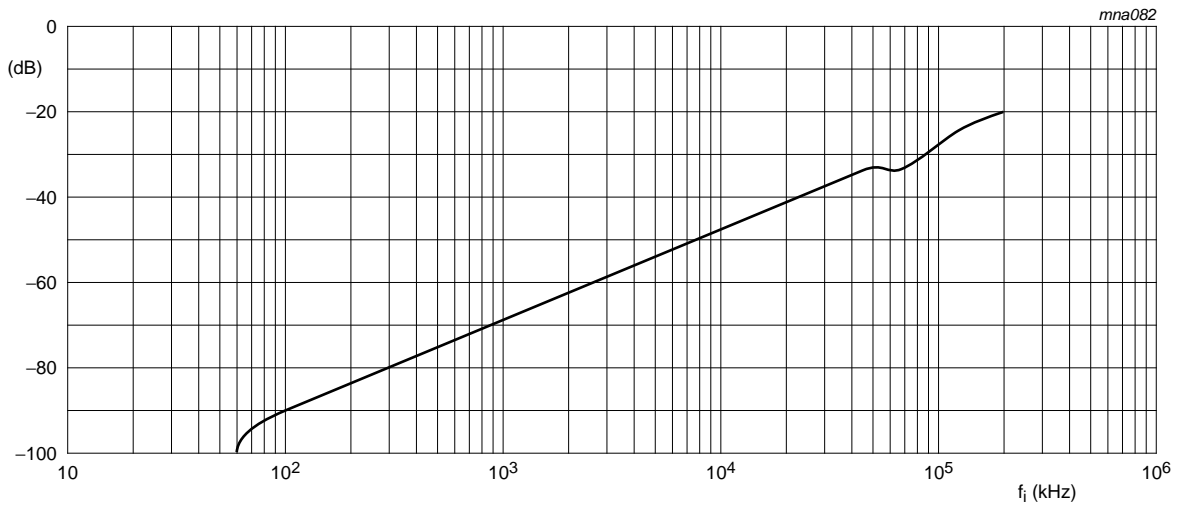
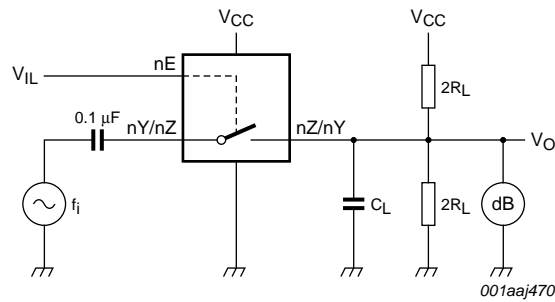


Fig 13. Test circuit for measuring total harmonic distortion



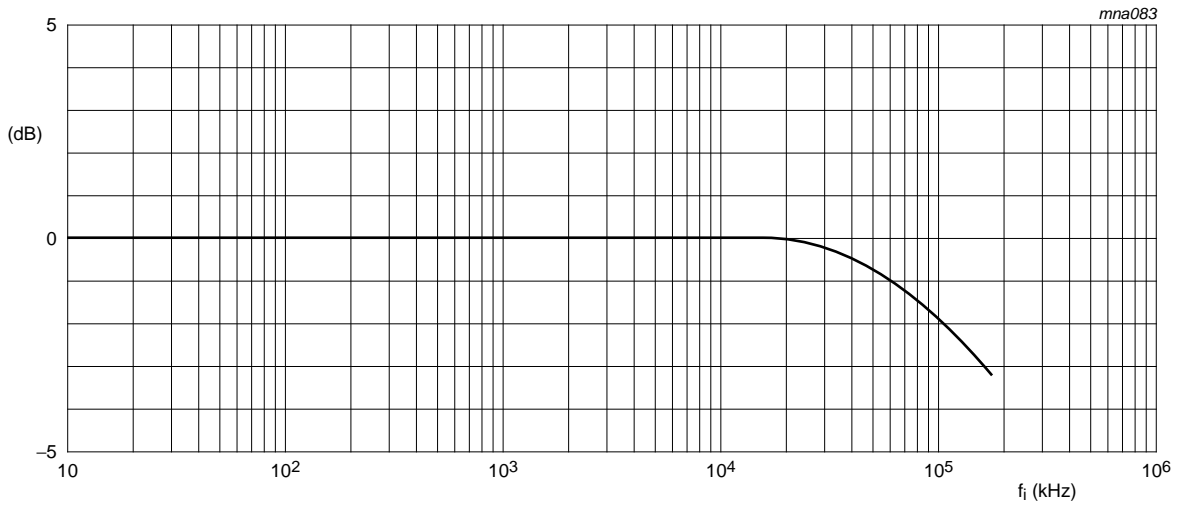
a. Isolation (OFF-state)



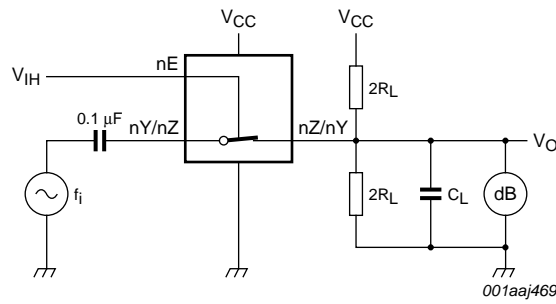
b. Test circuit

$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$; $GND = 0\text{ V}$; $R_L = 600\ \Omega$; $R_{source} = 1\text{ k}\Omega$.

Fig 14. Isolation (OFF-state) as a function of frequency



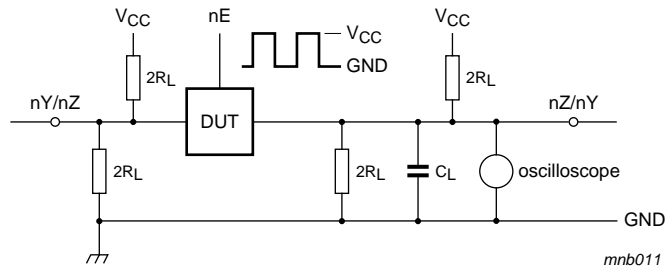
a. Typical -3 dB frequency response



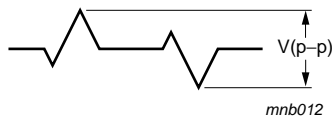
b. Test circuit

$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$; $GND = 0\text{ V}$; $R_L = 50\ \Omega$; $R_{source} = 1\text{ k}\Omega$.

Fig 15. -3 dB frequency response



a. Circuit



b. Crosstalk voltage

Fig 16. Test circuit for measuring crosstalk voltage (between the digital input and the switch)

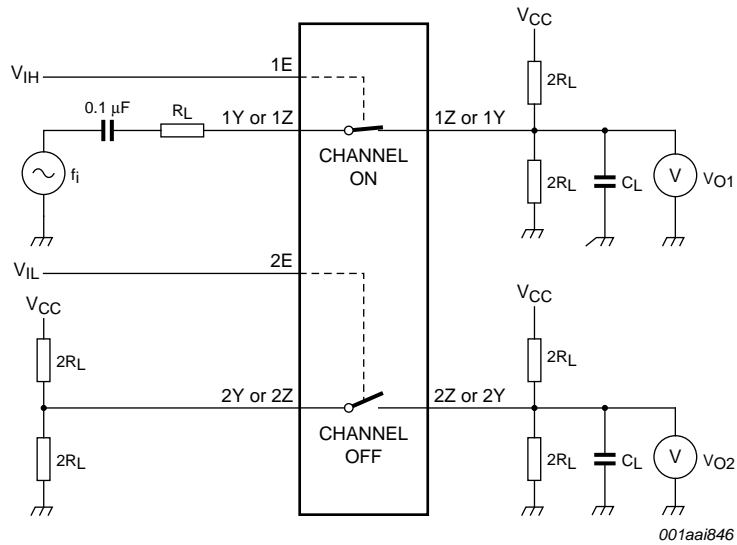


Fig 17. Test circuit for measuring crosstalk (between the switches)

13. Package outline

SO14: plastic small outline package; 14 leads; body width 3.9 mm

SOT108-1

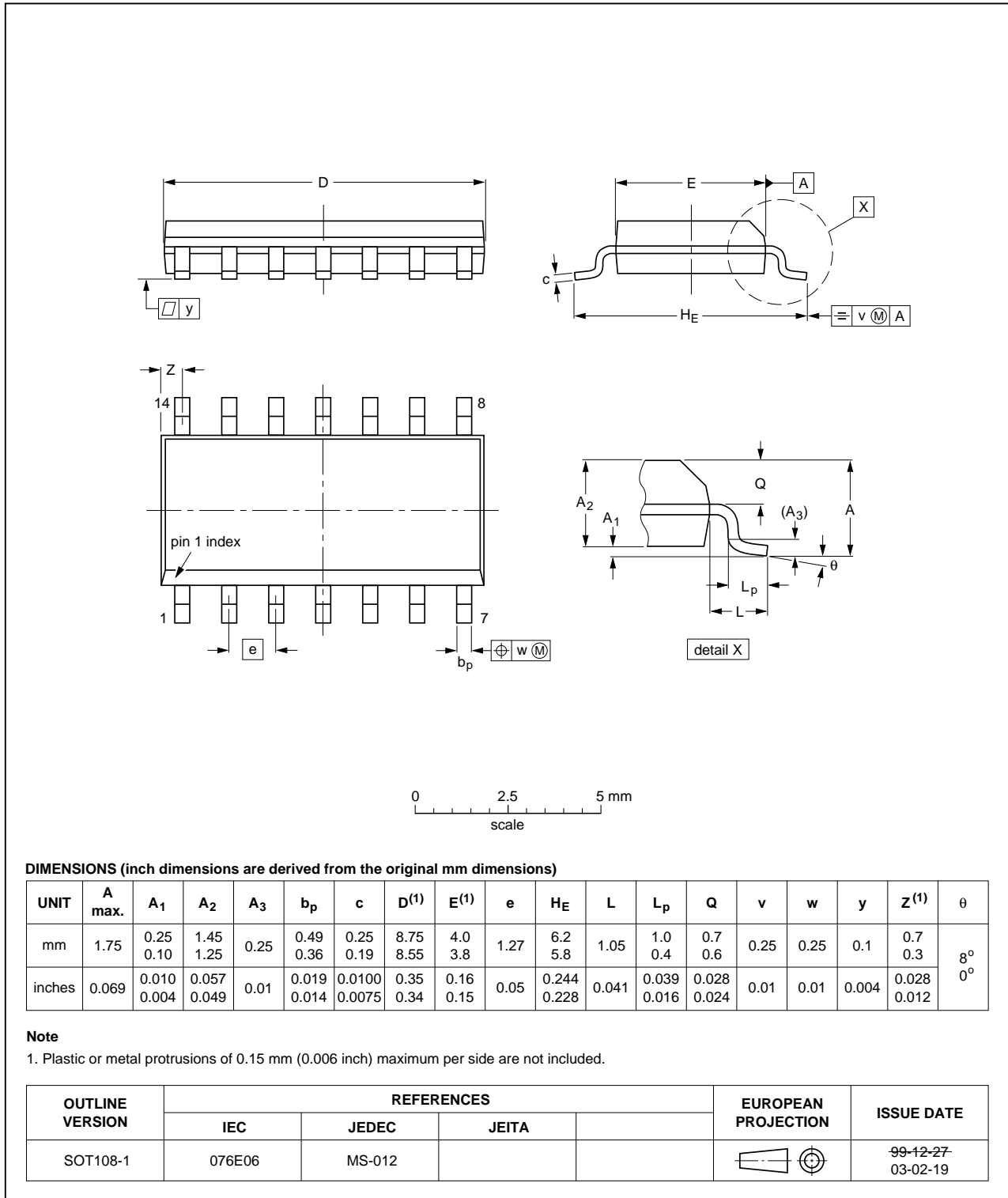


Fig 18. Package outline SOT108-1 (SO14)

TSSOP14: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 14 leads; body width 4.4 mm

SOT402-1

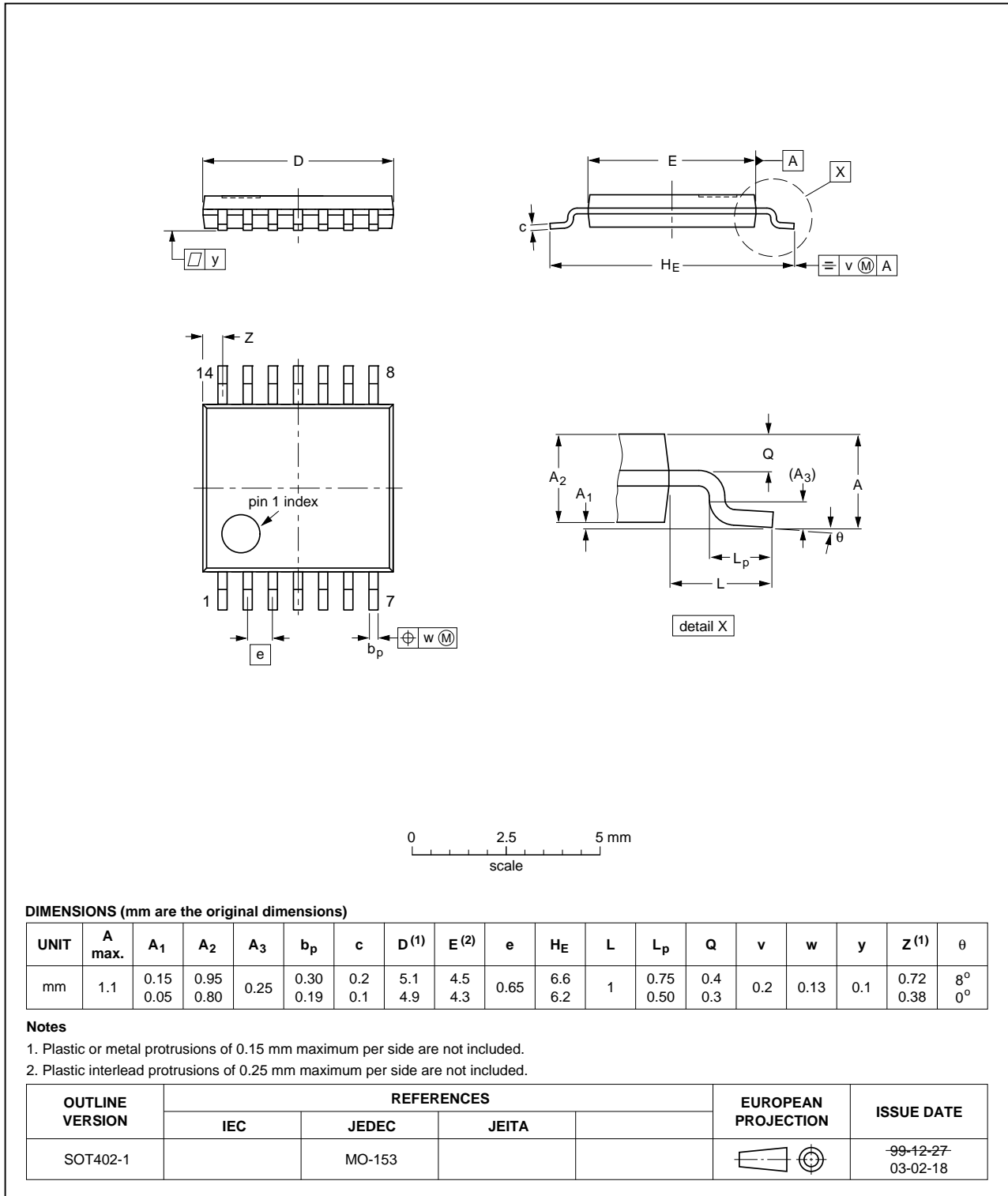


Fig 19. Package outline SOT402-1 (TSSOP14)

DHVQFN14: plastic dual in-line compatible thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 14 terminals; body 2.5 x 3 x 0.85 mm

SOT762-1

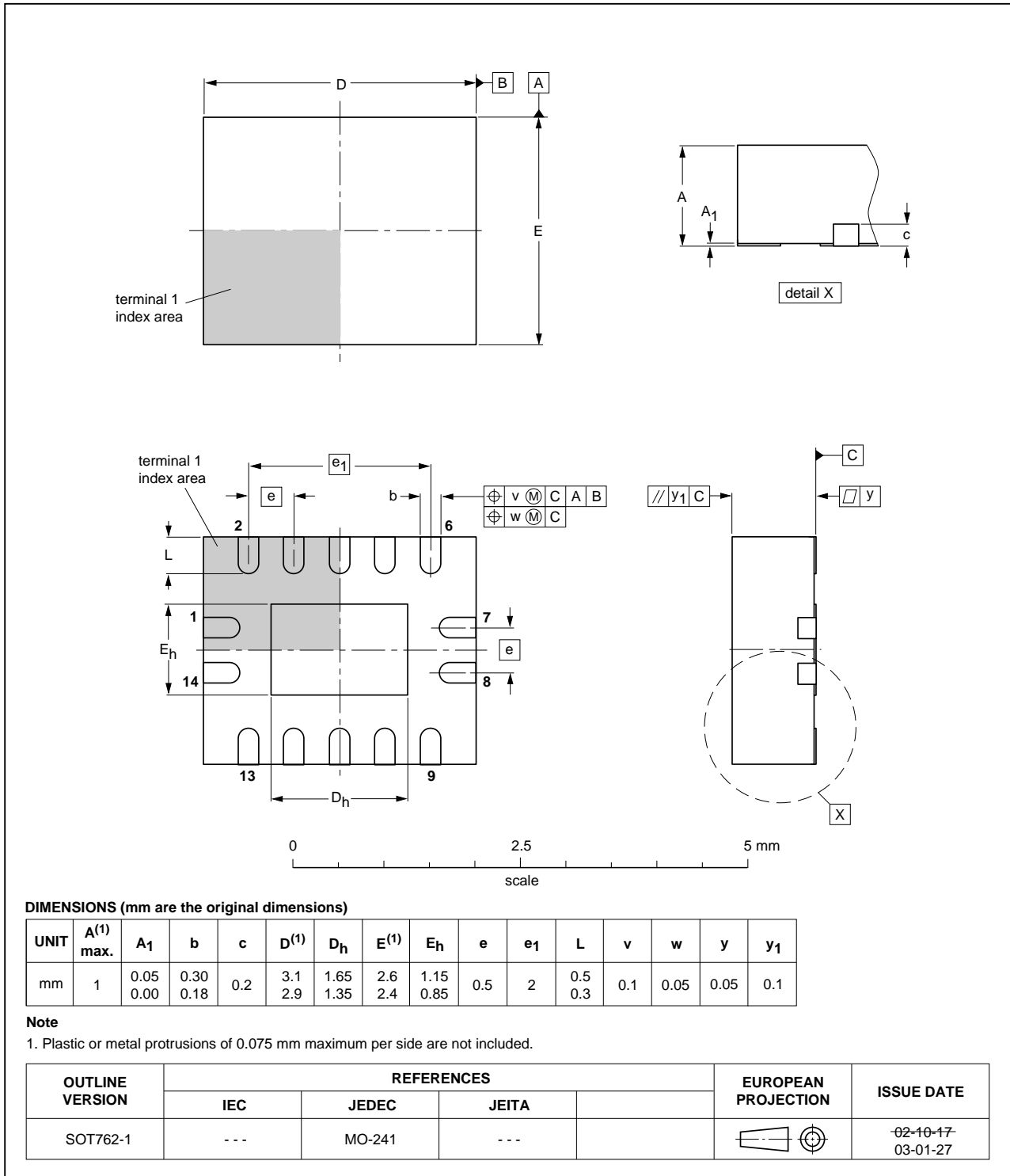


Fig 20. Package outline SOT762-1 (DHVQFN14)

14. Abbreviations

Table 14. Abbreviations

| Acronym | Description |
|---------|---|
| CMOS | Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor |
| ESD | ElectroStatic Discharge |
| HBM | Human Body Model |
| MM | Machine Model |
| CDM | Charge-Device Model |
| MIL | Military |

15. Revision history

Table 15. Revision history

| Document ID | Release date | Data sheet status | Change notice | Supersedes |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 74HC_HCT4066_Q100 v.2 | 20130404 | Product data sheet | - | 74HC_HCT4066_Q100 v.1 |
| Modifications: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Descriptive title corrected (errata).• New general description (errata). | | | |
| 74HC_HCT4066_Q100 v.1 | 20120712 | Product data sheet | - | - |

16. Legal information

16.1 Data sheet status

| Document status ^{[1][2]} | Product status ^[3] | Definition |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
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| Preliminary [short] data sheet | Qualification | This document contains data from the preliminary specification. |
| Product [short] data sheet | Production | This document contains the product specification. |

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[2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".

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