

### 74LCX257

# **Low Voltage Quad 2-Input Multiplexer with 5V Tolerant Inputs and Outputs**

## **General Description**

The LCX257 is a quad 2-input multiplexer with 3-STATE outputs. Four bits of data from two sources can be selected using a Common Data Select input. The four outputs present the selected data in true (noninverted) form. The outputs may be switched to a high impedance state by placing a logic HIGH on the common Output Enable  $(\overline{\text{OE}}$ ) input, allowing the outputs to interface directly with bus-oriented systems.

The 74LCX257 is fabricated with advanced CMOS technology to achieve high speed operation while maintaining CMOS low power dissipation.

#### **Features**

- 5V tolerant inputs and outputs
- 6.5 ns t<sub>PD</sub> max, 10 µA I<sub>CCQ</sub> max
- Power down high impedance inputs and outputs
- Supports live insertion/withdrawal
- 2.0V-3.6V V<sub>CC</sub> supply operation
- ±24 mA output drive
- Implements patented noise/EMI reduction circuitry
- Functionally compatible with 74 series 257
- Latch-up performance exceeds 500 mA
- ESD performance:

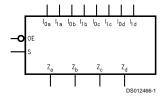
Human body model > 2000V Machine model > 200V

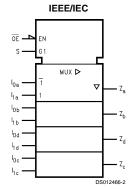
#### **Ordering Code:**

	Order Number Package Number		Package Description
	74LCX257M	M16A	16-Lead (0.150" Wide) Molded Small Outline Package, SOIC JEDEC
	74LCX257SJ M16D 74LCX257MTC MTC16		16-Lead Molded Small Outline Package, SOIC EIAJ
			16-Lead Thin Shrink Small Outline Package, TSSOP

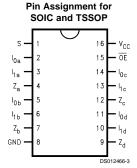
Devices also available in Tape and Reel. Specify by appending the suffix letter "X" to the ordering code.

## **Logic Symbols**





## **Connection Diagram**



#### **Pin Descriptions**

Pin Names	Description
S	Common Data Select Input
ŌĒ	3-STATE Output Enable Input
$I_{0a} - I_{0d}$	Data Inputs from Source 0
I <sub>1a</sub> –I <sub>1d</sub>	Data Inputs from Source 1
$Z_a - Z_d$	3-STATE Multiplexer Outputs

# **Functional Description**

The LCX257 is a quad 2-input multiplexer with 3-STATE outputs. It selects four bits of data from two sources under control of a Common Data Select input. When the Select input is LOW, the I<sub>ox</sub> inputs are selected and when Select is HIGH, the I<sub>1x</sub> inputs are selected. The data on the selected inputs appears at the outputs in true (noninverted) form. The device is the logic implementation of a 4-pole, 2-position switch where the position of the switch is determined by the logic levels supplied to the Select input. The logic equations for the outputs are shown below:

$$Z_{a} = \overline{OE} \bullet (1_{1a} \bullet S + I_{0a} \bullet \overline{S})$$

$$Z_{b} = \overline{OE} \bullet (1_{1b} \bullet S + I_{0b} \bullet \overline{S})$$

$$Z_{c} = \overline{OE} \bullet (1_{1c} \bullet S + I_{0c} \bullet \overline{S})$$

$$Z_{d} = \overline{OE} \bullet (1_{1d} \bullet S + I_{0d} \bullet \overline{S})$$

When the Output Enable  $(\overline{OE})$  is HIGH, the outputs are forced to a high impedance state. If the outputs are tied together, all but one device must be in the high impedance state to avoid high currents that would exceed the maximum ratings. Designers should ensure the Output Enable signals to 3-STATE devices whose outputs are tied together are designed so there is no overlap.

#### **Truth Table**

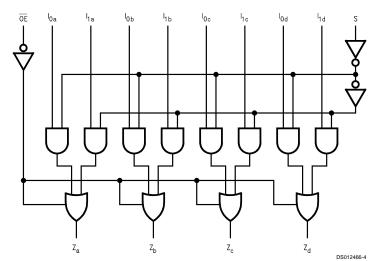
Output	Select	Data		Outputs
Enable	Input	Inp	uts	
ŌĒ	S	I <sub>o</sub>	I <sub>1</sub>	Z
Н	Х	Х	Х	Z
L	Н	Х	L	L
L	Н	Х	Н	н
L	L	L	Х	L
L	L	Н	X	н

H = HIGH Voltage Level L = LOW Voltage Level

X = Immaterial

Z = High Impedance

## **Logic Diagram**



Please note that this diagram is provided only for the understanding of logic operations and should not be used to estimate propagation delays.

# **Absolute Maximum Ratings** (Note 1)

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Conditions	Units
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply Voltage	-0.5 to +7.0		V
VI	DC Input Voltage	-0.5 to +7.0		V
Vo	DC Output Voltage	-0.5 to +7.0	Output in 3-STATE	V
		-0.5 to V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5	Output in High or Low State (Note 2)	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	DC Input Diode Current	-50	V <sub>I</sub> < GND	mA
I <sub>OK</sub>	DC Output Diode Current	-50	V <sub>O</sub> < GND	mA
		+50	V <sub>O</sub> > V <sub>CC</sub>	
Io	DC Output Source/Sink Current	±50		mA
I <sub>CC</sub>	DC Supply Current per Supply Pin	±100		mA
I <sub>GND</sub>	DC Ground Current per Ground Pin	±100		mA
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature	-65 to +150		°C

# **Recommended Operating Conditions** (Note 3)

Symbol	Parameter		Min	Max	Units
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply Voltage	Operating	2.0	3.6	V
		Data Retention	1.5	3.6	
V <sub>I</sub>	Input Voltage		0	5.5	V
Vo	Output Voltage	HIGH or LOW State	0	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
		3-STATE	0	5.5	
I <sub>OH</sub> /I <sub>OL</sub>	Output Current	$V_{CC} = 3.0V - 3.6V$		±24	mA
		$V_{CC} = 2.7V$		±12	
T <sub>A</sub>	Free-Air Operating Temperatur	е	-40	85	°C
Δt/ΔV	Input Edge Rate, V <sub>IN</sub> = 0.8V-2	.0V, V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0V	0	10	ns/V

Note 1: The Absolute Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which the safety of the device cannot be guaranteed. The device should not be operated at these limits. The parametric values defined in the Electrical Characteristics tables are not guaranteed at the Absolute Maximum Ratings. The "Recommended Operating Conditions" table will define the conditions for actual device operation.

Note 2: I<sub>O</sub> Absolute Maximum Rating must be observed.

Note 3: Unused inputs must be held HIGH or LOW. They may not float.

## **DC Electrical Characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	V <sub>cc</sub>	$T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C$		Units
			(V)	Min	Max	
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH Level Input Voltage		2.7-3.6	2.0		V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW Level Input Voltage		2.7-3.6		0.8	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH Level Output Voltage	I <sub>OH</sub> = -100 μA	2.7-3.6	V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.2		V
		I <sub>OH</sub> = -12 mA	2.7	2.2		V
		I <sub>OH</sub> = -18 mA	3.0	2.4		V
		I <sub>OH</sub> = -24 mA	3.0	2.2		V
V <sub>OL</sub>	OL LOW Level Output Voltage	I <sub>OL</sub> = 100 μA	2.7-3.6		0.2	V
		I <sub>OL</sub> = 12 mA	2.7		0.4	V
		I <sub>OL</sub> = 16 mA	3.0		0.4	V
		I <sub>OL</sub> = 24 mA	3.0		0.55	V
l <sub>l</sub>	Input Leakage Current	$0 \le V_I \le 5.5V$	2.7-3.6		±5.0	μA
l <sub>OZ</sub>	3-STATE Output Leakage	$0 \le V_O \le 5.5V$	2.7-3.6		±5.0	μA
		$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$				
I <sub>OFF</sub>	Power-Off Leakage Current	V <sub>I</sub> or V <sub>O</sub> = 5.5V	0		10	μA
I <sub>CC</sub>	Quiescent Supply Current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	2.7-3.6		10	μA
		$3.6V \le V_{I}, V_{O} \le 5.5V$	2.7-3.6		±10	μA
$\Delta I_{CC}$	Increase in I <sub>CC</sub> per Input	$V_{IH} = V_{CC} - 0.6V$	2.7-3.6		500	μA

# **AC Electrical Characteristics**

	Parameter	TA				
Symbol		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3V ± 0.3V		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7V	
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
t <sub>PHL</sub>	Propagation Delay	1.5	7.0	1.5	8.5	ns
t <sub>PLH</sub>	S→Z <sub>n</sub>	1.5	7.0	1.5	8.5	
t <sub>PHL</sub>	Propagation Delay	1.5	6.0	1.5	6.5	ns
t <sub>PLH</sub>	$I_n \rightarrow Z_n$	1.5	6.0	1.5	6.5	
t <sub>PZL</sub>	Output Enable Time	1.5	7.0	1.5	8.5	ns
$t_{PZH}$	$\overline{OE} \to Z_n$	1.5	7.0	1.5	8.5	
t <sub>PLZ</sub>	Output Disable Time	1.5	5.5	1.5	6.0	ns
$t_{PHZ}$	$\overline{OE} \to Z_n$	1.5	5.5	1.5	6.0	
t <sub>OSHL</sub>	Output to Output Skew (Note 4)		1.0			ns
toslh			1.0			

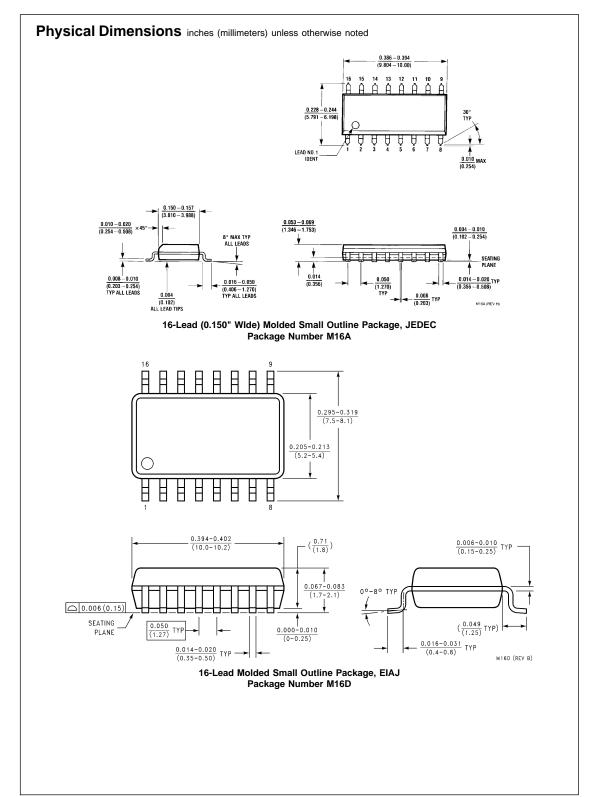
Note 4: Skew is defined as the absolute value of the difference between the actual propagation delay for any two separate outputs of the same device. The specification applies to any outputs switching in the same direction, either HIGH to LOW (t<sub>OSHL</sub>) or LOW to HIGH (t<sub>OSLH</sub>).

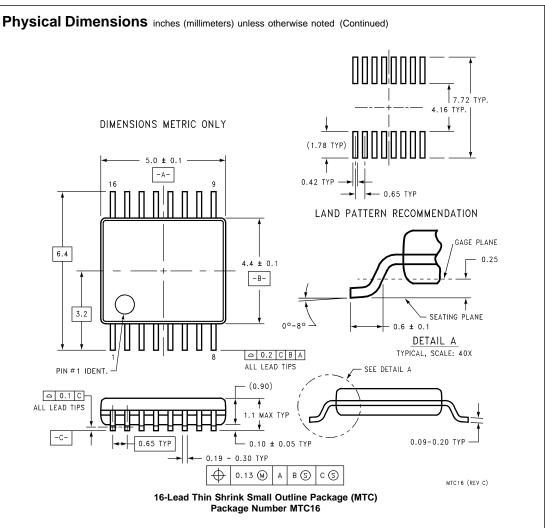
# **Dynamic Switching Characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	V <sub>cc</sub> (V)	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C Typical	Units
V <sub>OLP</sub>	Quiet Output Dynamic Peak V <sub>OL</sub>	C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF, V <sub>IH</sub> = 3.3V, V <sub>IL</sub> = 0V	3.3	0.8	V
V <sub>OLV</sub>	Quiet Output Dynamic Valley V <sub>OL</sub>	C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF, V <sub>IH</sub> = 3.3V, V <sub>IL</sub> = 0V	3.3	-0.8	V

# Capacitance

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typical	Units
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input Capacitance	V <sub>CC</sub> = Open, V <sub>I</sub> = 0V or V <sub>CC</sub>	7	pF
Co	Output Capacitance	$V_{CC}$ = 3.3V, $V_{I}$ = 0V or $V_{CC}$	8	pF
C <sub>PD</sub>	Power Dissipation Capacitance	$V_{CC} = 3.3V$ , $V_{I} = 0V$ or $V_{CC}$ , $f = 10$ MHz	25	pF





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