

# 74VHC157 Quad 2-Input Multiplexer

### **General Description**

The VHC157 is an advanced high speed CMOS Quad 2-Channel Multiplexer fabricated with silicon gate CMOS technology. It achieves the high speed operation similar to equivalent Bipolar Schottky TTL while maintaining the CMOS low power dissipation.

It consists of four 2-input digital multiplexers with common select and enable inputs. When the  $\overline{\text{ENABLE}}$  input is held "H" level, selection of data is inhibited and all the outputs become "L" level. The SELECT decoding determines whether the  $I_{0x}$  or  $I_{1x}$  inputs get routed to their corresponding outputs.

An Input protection circuit ensures that 0V to 7V can be applied to the input pins without regard to the supply voltage. This device can be used to interface 5V to 3V systems and on two supply systems such as battery back up. This circuit prevents device destruction due to mismatched supply and input voltages.

#### **Features**

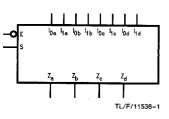
- Low power dissipation:
  - $I_{CC} = 4 \mu A \text{ (max.) at } T_A = 25^{\circ}C$
- High noise immunity:  $V_{NIH} = V_{NIL} = 28\% V_{CC}$  (min.)
- All inputs are equipped with a power down protection function
- Balanced propagation delays: t<sub>PLH</sub> ≅ t<sub>PHL</sub>
- Low noise: VOLP = 0.8V (max.)
- Pin and function compatible with 74HC157

## Ordering Code: See Section 6

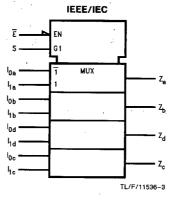
Commercial	Package Number	Package Description				
74VHC157M	M16A	16-Lead Molded JEDEC SOIC				
74VHC157SJ	M16D	16-Lead Molded EIAJ SOIC				
74VHC157MSC	MSC16	16-Lead Molded EIAJ Type 1 SSOP				
74VHC157MTC	MTC16	16-Lead Molded JEDEC Type 1 TSSOP				
74VHC157N	N16E	16-Lead Molded DIP				

Note: Surface mount packages are also available on Tape and Reel. Specify by appending the suffix letter "X" to the ordering code. EIAJ Type 1 SSOP available on Tape and Reel only, order MSCX.

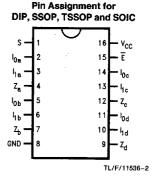
# **Logic Symbols**



Pin Names	Description					
l <sub>0a</sub> -l <sub>0d</sub>	Source 0 Data Inputs					
I <sub>1a</sub> -I <sub>1d</sub>	Source 1 Data Inputs					
Ē.	Enable Input					
S	Select Input					
$Z_a - Z_d$	Outputs					



# **Connection Diagram**



## **Functional Description**

The VHC157 is a quad 2-input multiplexer. It selects four bits of data from two sources under the control of a common Select input (S). The Enable input (Ē) is active-LOW. When Ē is HIGH, all of the outputs (Z) are forced LOW regardless of all other inputs. The VHC157 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:

$$Z_a = \overline{E} \bullet (I_{1a} \bullet S + I_{0a} \bullet \overline{S})$$

$$Z_b = \overline{E} \bullet (I_{1b} \bullet S + I_{0b} \bullet \overline{S})$$

$$Z_c = \overline{E} \cdot (I_{1c} \cdot S + I_{0c} \cdot \overline{S})$$

$$Z_d = \overline{E} \bullet (I_{1d} \bullet S + I_{0d} \bullet \overline{S})$$

A common use of the VHC157 is the moving of data from two groups of registers to four common output busses. The particular register from which the data comes is determined by the state of the Select input. A less obvious use is as a function generator. The VHC157 can generate any four of the sixteen different functions of two variables with one variable common. This is useful for implementing gating functions.

#### **Truth Table**

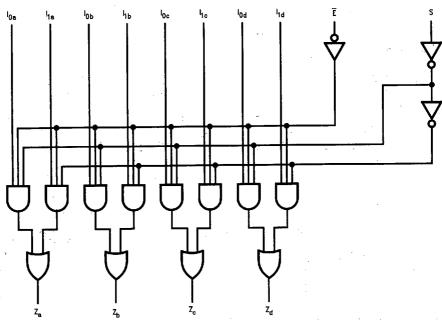
	Inputs						
Ē	s	i <sub>0</sub>	I <sub>1</sub>	Z			
Н	Х	Χ.	Х	L			
L	Н	Х	L	L			
L. A	H	. X	н	· H			
L	L	L	x	L			
L	L	н	X	Н			

H = HIGH Voltage Level

L = LOW Voltage Level

X = Immaterial

## **Logic Diagram**



TL/F/11536-4

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)

Supply Voltage (V<sub>CC</sub>) -0.5V to +7.0VDC Input Voltage (VIN) -0.5V to +7.0VDC Output Voltage (VOUT) -0.5V to  $V_{CC} + 0.5V$ Input Diode Current (I<sub>IK</sub>) -20 mA

Output Diode Current (IOK)  $\pm$  20 mA DC Output Current (IOUT)  $\pm 25 \, \text{mA}$ 

DC V<sub>CC</sub>/GND Current (I<sub>CC</sub>)  $\pm 50 \, \text{mA}$ Storage Temperature (T<sub>STG</sub>) -65°C to +150°C Lead Temperature (T<sub>L</sub>)

(Soldering, 10 seconds)

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings are values beyond which the device may be damaged or have its useful life impaired. The databook specifications should be met, without exception, to ensure that the system design is reliable over its power supply, temperature, and output/input loading variables. National does not recommend operation outside databook specifications.

## Recommended Operating Conditions

Supply Voltage (V<sub>CC</sub>) 2.0V to +5.5V Input Voltage (VIN) 0V to +5.5V Output Voltage (VOUT) 0V to V<sub>CC</sub>

Operating Temperature (TOPR) 74 VHC

Input Rise and Fall Time (tr, tf)  $V_{CC} = 3.3V \pm 0.3V$ 0 ~ 100 ns/V  $V_{CC} = 5.0V \pm 0.5V$ 0 ~ 20 ns/V

-40°C to +85°C

# DC Characteristics for 'VHC Family Devices

Symbol	Parameter		74VHC		74VHC T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C to +85°C			Conditions			
		V <sub>CC</sub> (V)	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C				Units				
			Min	Тур	Max	Min	Max				
V <sub>IH</sub>	High Level Input Voltage	2.0 3.0-5.5	1.50 0.7 V <sub>CC</sub>			1.50 0.7 V <sub>CC</sub>	,	٧			
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low Level Input Voltage	2.0 3.0-5.5			0.50 0.3 V <sub>CC</sub>		0.50 0.3 V <sub>CC</sub>	· V			
V <sub>OH</sub>	High Level Output Voltage	2.0 3.0 4.5	1.9 2.9 4.4	2.0 3.0 4.5		1.9 2.9 4.4		V	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>	$I_{OH} = -50 \mu$ A	
	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	3.0 4.5	2.58 3.94			2.48 3.80		Ņ		$I_{OH} = -4 \text{ mA}$ $I_{OH} = -8 \text{ mA}$	
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low Level Output Voltage	2.0 3.0 4.5		0.0 0.0 0.0	0.1 0.1 0.1		0.1 0.1 0.1	٧	$V_{IN} = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$	$I_{OL} = 50 \mu\text{A}$	
		3.0 4.5		- 1	0.36 0.36		0.44 0.44	٧		I <sub>OL</sub> = 4 mA I <sub>OL</sub> = 8 mA	
I <sub>IN</sub>	Input Leakagé Current	0-5.5			±0.1		±1.0	μΑ	V <sub>IN</sub> = 5.5V or GND		
Icc	Quiescent Supply Current	5.5			4.0	ı	40.0	μА	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND		

260°C

# DC Characteristics for 'VHC Family Devices: See Section 2 for Waveforms (Continued)

Symbol	Parameter		74	VHC			Fig. No.
		V <sub>CC</sub> (V)	T <sub>A</sub> =	= 25°C	Units	Conditions	
			Тур	Limits			
**V <sub>OLP</sub>	Quiet Output Maximum Dynamic V <sub>OL</sub>	5.0	0.3	0.8	٧	C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF	2-11, 12
**V <sub>OLV</sub>	Quiet Output Minimum Dynamic V <sub>OL</sub>	5.0	-0.3	-0.8	V	C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF	2-11, 12
**V <sub>IHD</sub>	Minimum High Level Dynamic Input Voltage	5.0		3.5	V	C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF	2-11, 12
**V <sub>ILD</sub>	Maximum Low Level Dynamic Input Voltage	5.0		1.5	V	C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF	2-11, 12

<sup>\*\*</sup>Parameter guaranteed by design.

#### AC Electrical Characteristics: See Section 2 for Waveforms

Symbol	Parameter	V <sub>CC</sub> (V)	74VHC T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C			74VHC T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C to +85°C		Units	Conditions	Fig. No.
t <sub>PLH</sub> ,			Propagation Delay	3.3 ±0.3		6.2	9.7	1.0	11.5	ns
t <sub>PHL</sub>	I <sub>n</sub> to Z <sub>n</sub>			8.7	13.2	1.0	15.0	115	C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF	2-5
		5.0 ±0.5		4.1	6.4	1.0	7.5	ns	C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF	2-5
				5.6	8.4	1.0	9.5		C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF	2-5
t <sub>PLH</sub> , Propagation Delay t <sub>PHL</sub> S to Z <sub>n</sub>	3.3 ±0.3		8.4	13.2	1.0	15.5	ns	C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF	2-6	
	S to Z <sub>n</sub>			10.9	16.7	1.0	19.0	113	C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF	2-6
		5.0 ± 0.5		5.3	8.1	1.0	9.5	ns	C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF	2-6
				6.8	10.1	1.0	11.5	115	C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF	2-6
t <sub>PLH</sub> ,	Propagation Delay	3.3 ±0.3		8.7	13.6	1.0	16.0	ns	C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF	2-6
t <sub>PHL</sub> Ē to Z <sub>n</sub>	E to Z <sub>n</sub>			11.2	17.1	1.0	19.5	113	C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF	2-6
		5.0 ± 0.5		5.6	8.6	1.0	10.0	ns	C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF	2-6
				7.1	10.6	1.0	12.0	115	C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF	2-6
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input Capacitance			4	10		10	pF	V <sub>CC</sub> = Open	
C <sub>PD</sub>	Power Dissipation Capacitance			20	·			pF	(Note 1)	

Note 1:  $C_{PD}$  is defined as the value of the internal equivalent capacitance which is calculated from the operating current consumption without load. Average operating current can be obtained by the equation:  $I_{CC}$  (opr.) =  $C_{PD} \cdot V_{CC} \cdot f_{|N} + I_{CC}$ .