



# 74HCT4316-Q100

Quad single-pole single-throw analog switch

Rev. 2 — 26 March 2024

Product data sheet

## 1. General description

The 74HCT4316-Q100 is a quad single pole, single throw analog switch (SPST). Each switch features two input/output terminals (nY and nZ) and an active HIGH enable input (nS). When nS is LOW, the analog switch is turned off. When E is HIGH all four analog switches are turned off. Inputs include clamp diodes. This enables the use of current limiting resistors to interface inputs to voltages in excess of  $V_{CC}$ .

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  $+125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
- High noise immunity
- Input levels E and nS inputs: TTL level
- Low ON resistance:
  - $160\text{ }\Omega$  (typical) at  $V_{CC} - V_{EE} = 4.5\text{ V}$
  - $120\text{ }\Omega$  (typical) at  $V_{CC} - V_{EE} = 6.0\text{ V}$
  - $80\text{ }\Omega$  (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
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA per JESD 78 Class II Level B
- ESD protection:
  - HBM: ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 class 2 exceeds 2000 V
  - CDM: ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-002 class C3 exceeds 1000 V

## 3. Applications

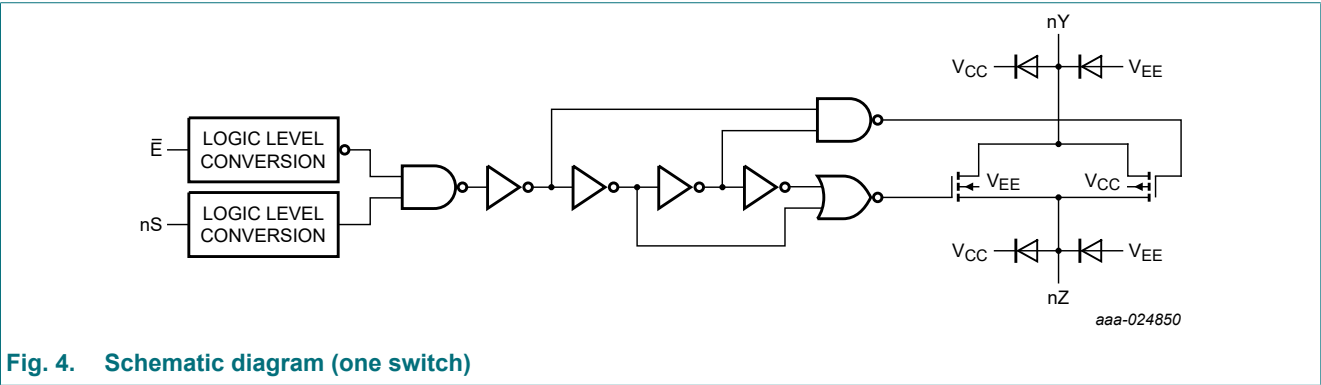
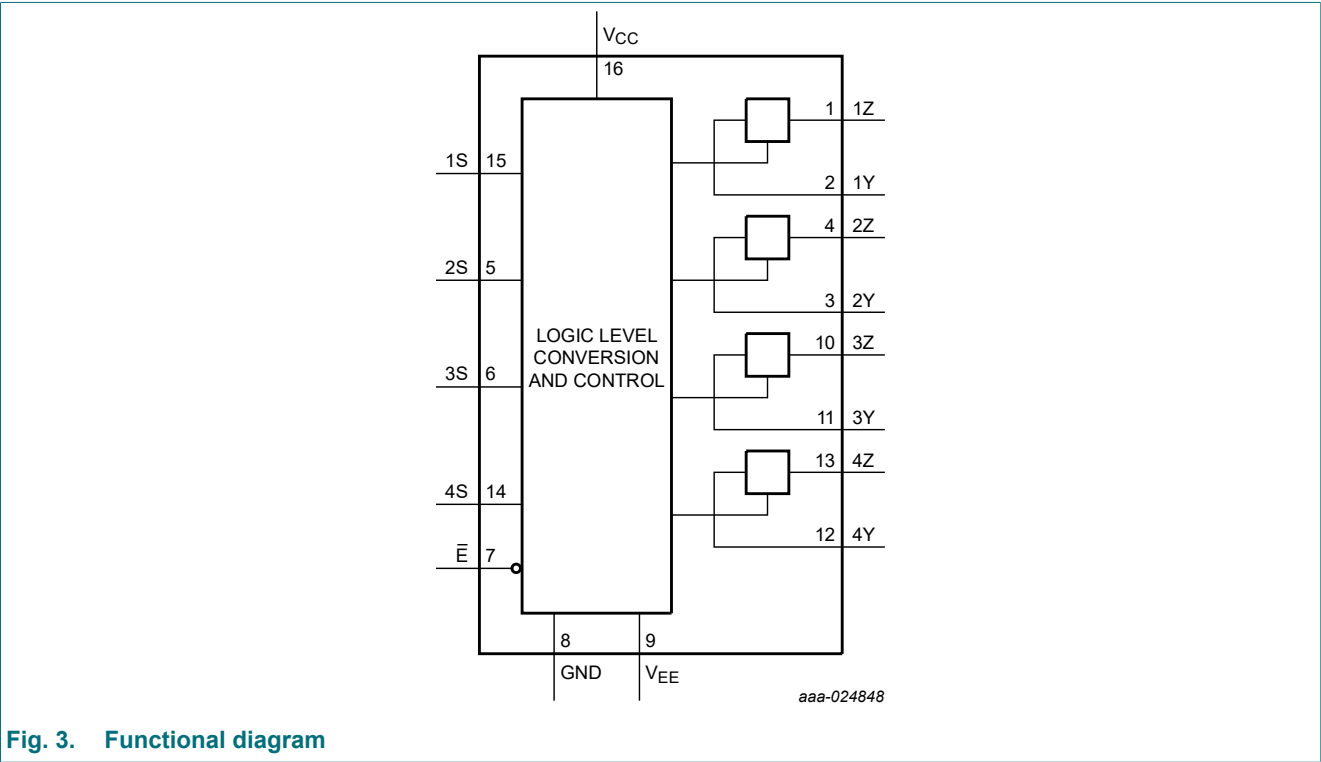
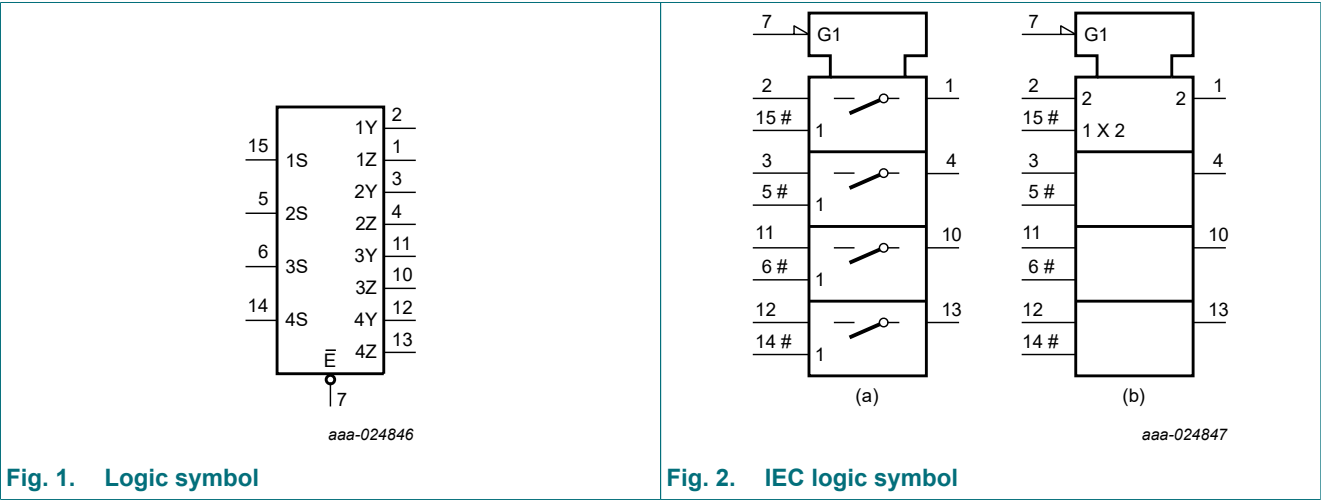
- Signal gating
- Modulation
- Demodulation
- Chopper

## 4. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

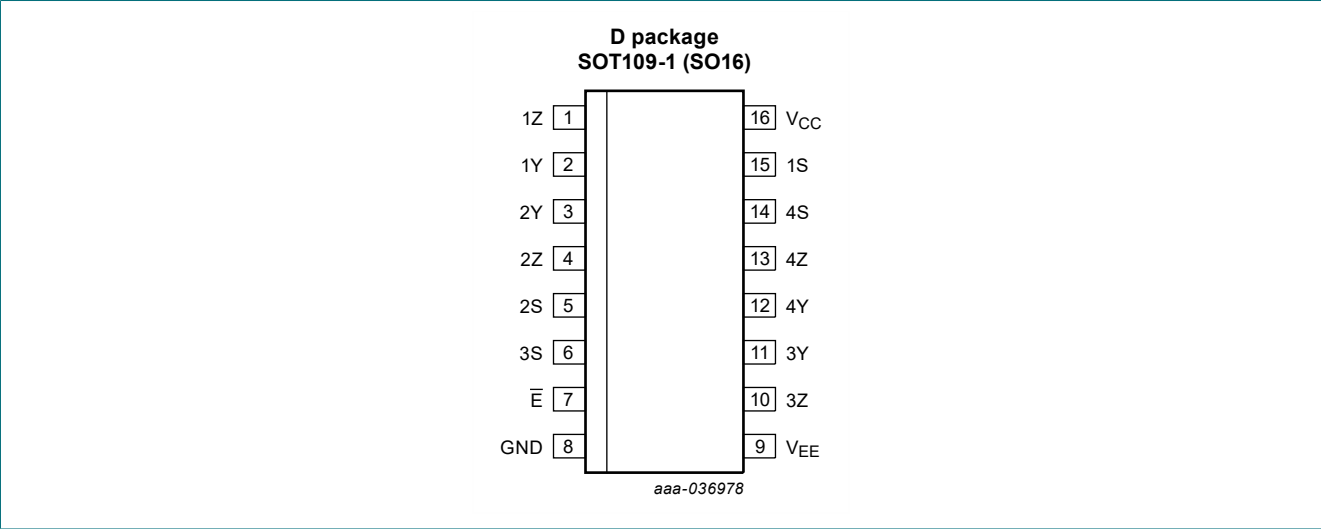
Type number	Package			
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version
<a href="#">74HCT4316D-Q100</a>	$-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	SO16	plastic small outline package; 16 leads; body width 3.9 mm	<a href="#">SOT109-1</a>

5. Functional diagram



6. Pinning information

6.1. Pinning



6.2. Pin description

Table 2. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description
1Z, 2Z, 3Z, 4Z	1, 4, 10, 13	independent input or output
1Y, 2Y, 3Y, 4Y	2, 3, 11, 12	independent input or output
$\overline{E}$	7	enable input (active LOW)
GND	8	ground (0 V)
$V_{EE}$	9	negative supply voltage
1S, 2S, 3S, 4S	15, 5, 6, 14	select input (active HIGH)
$V_{CC}$	14	positive supply voltage

7. Functional description

Table 3. Function table

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

Input		Switch
$\overline{E}$	nS	
L	L	OFF
L	H	ON
H	X	OFF

8. Limiting values

Table 4. Limiting values

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

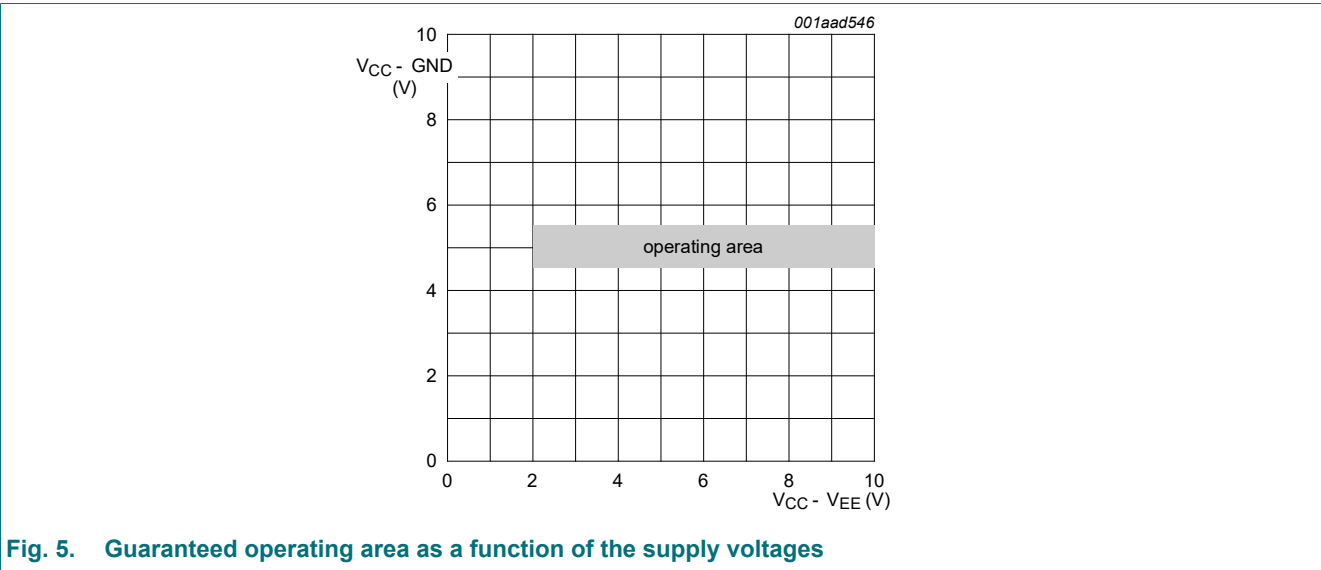
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{CC}$	supply voltage		-0.5	+11.0	V
$I_{IK}$	input clamping current	$V_I < -0.5\text{ V}$ or $V_I > V_{CC} + 0.5\text{ V}$	-	$\pm 20$	mA
$I_{SK}$	switch clamping current	$V_{SW} < -0.5\text{ V}$ or $V_{SW} > V_{CC} + 0.5\text{ V}$	-	$\pm 20$	mA
$I_{SW}$	switch current	$V_{SW} = -0.5\text{ V}$ to $V_{CC} + 0.5\text{ V}$ [1]	-	$\pm 25$	mA
$I_{EE}$	supply current		-	20	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	mW
P	power dissipation	per switch	-	100	mW

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

9. Recommended operating conditions

Table 5. Recommended operating conditions

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



10. Static characteristics

Table 6.  $R_{ON}$  resistance per switch

$V_I = V_{IH}$  or  $V_{IL}$ ; for test circuit see Fig. 6.  
 $V_{is}$  is the input voltage at a nY or nZ terminal, whichever is assigned as an input.  
 $V_{os}$  is the output voltage at a nY or nZ terminal, whichever is assigned as an output.  
 $V_{CC} - GND = 4.5\text{ V}$  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	25 °C		-40 °C to +85 °C		-40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Typ	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
$R_{ON(peak)}$	ON resistance (peak)	$V_{is} = V_{CC}$ to $V_{EE}$ [1]							
		$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $I_{SW} = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\Omega$
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $I_{SW} = 1000\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	160	320	-	400	-	480	$\Omega$
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $I_{SW} = 1000\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	120	240	-	300	-	360	$\Omega$
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -4.5\text{ V}$ ; $I_{SW} = 1000\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	85	170	-	215	-	255	$\Omega$
$R_{ON(rail)}$	ON resistance (rail)	$V_{is} = V_{EE}$ [1]							
		$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $I_{SW} = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	160	-	-	-	-	-	$\Omega$
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $I_{SW} = 1000\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	80	160	-	200	-	240	$\Omega$
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $I_{SW} = 1000\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	70	140	-	175	-	210	$\Omega$
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -4.5\text{ V}$ ; $I_{SW} = 1000\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	60	120	-	150	-	180	$\Omega$
		$V_{is} = V_{CC}$ [1]							
		$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $I_{SW} = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	170	-	-	-	-	-	$\Omega$
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $I_{SW} = 1000\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	90	180	-	225	-	270	$\Omega$
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $I_{SW} = 1000\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	80	160	-	200	-	240	$\Omega$
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -4.5\text{ V}$ ; $I_{SW} = 1000\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	65	135	-	170	-	205	$\Omega$
$\Delta R_{ON}$	ON resistance mismatch between channels	$V_{is} = V_{CC}$ to $V_{EE}$ [1]							
		$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\Omega$
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$	16	-	-	-	-	-	$\Omega$
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$	9	-	-	-	-	-	$\Omega$
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -4.5\text{ V}$	6	-	-	-	-	-	$\Omega$

[1] When supply voltages ( $V_{CC} - V_{EE}$ ) 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.

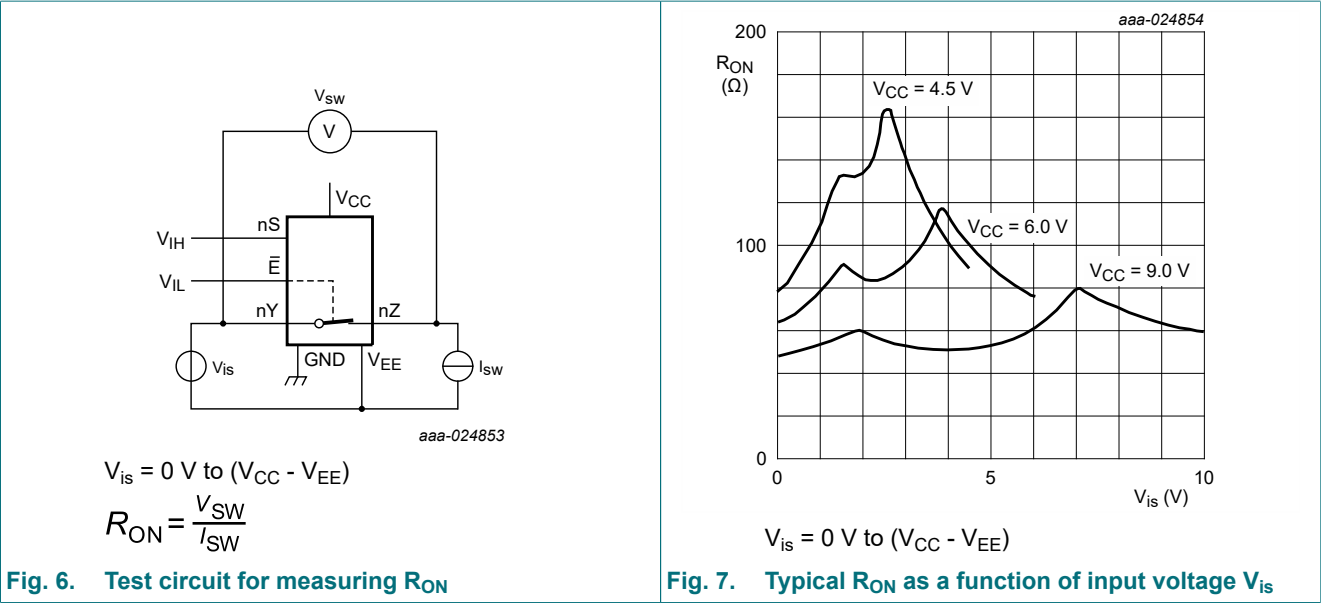


Table 7. Static characteristics 74HCT4316

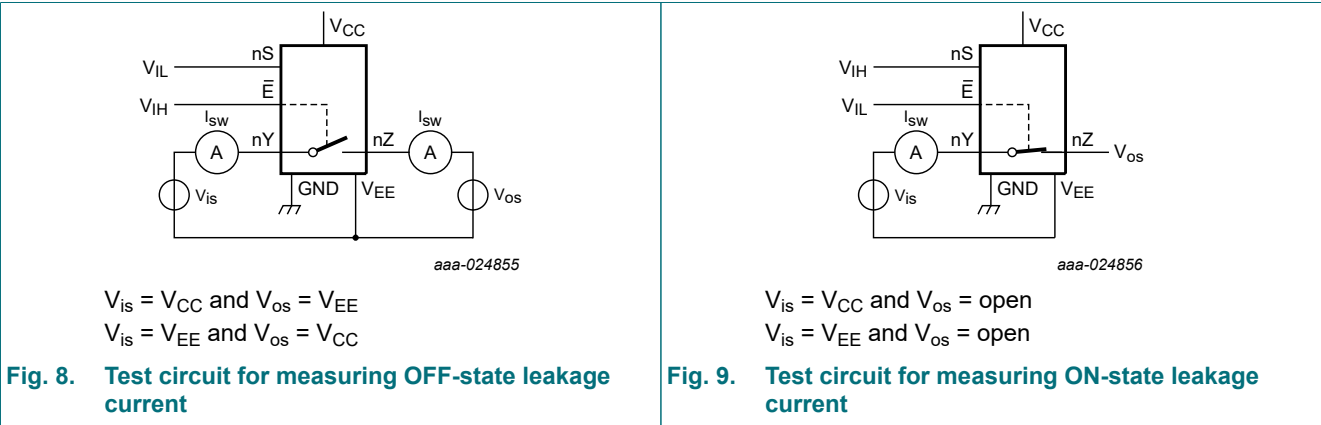
At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

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

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C</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	$V_I = V_{CC}\text{ or GND}; V_{CC} = 5.5\text{ V}; V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$	-	-	±0.1	μA
$I_{S(OFF)}$	OFF-state leakage current	$V_{CC} = 10\text{ V}; V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}; V_I = V_{IH}\text{ or } V_{IL};  V_{SW}  = V_{CC} - V_{EE};$ see Fig. 8	-	-	±0.1	μA
$I_{S(ON)}$	ON-state leakage current	$V_{CC} = 10\text{ V}; V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}; V_I = V_{IH}\text{ or } V_{IL};  V_{SW}  = V_{CC} - V_{EE};$ see Fig. 9	-	-	±0.1	μA
$I_{CC}$	supply current	$V_I = V_{CC}\text{ or GND}; V_{is} = V_{EE}\text{ or } V_{CC}; V_{os} = V_{CC}\text{ or } V_{EE}$				
		$V_{CC} = 5.5\text{ V}; V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$	-	-	8.0	μA
		$V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}; V_{EE} = -5.0\text{ V}$	-	-	16.0	μA
$\Delta I_{CC}$	additional supply current	nS and $\bar{E}$ ; per input pin; $V_I = V_{CC} - 2.1\text{ V};$ other inputs at $V_{CC}\text{ or GND}; V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V to } 5.5\text{ V}; V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$	-	50	180	μA
$C_I$	input capacitance		-	3.5	-	pF
$C_{SW}$	switch capacitance		-	5	-	pF

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +85 °C</b>						
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	2.0	-	-	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	-	-	0.8	V
I <sub>I</sub>	input leakage current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND; V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	±1.0	µA
I <sub>S(OFF)</sub>	OFF-state leakage current	V <sub>CC</sub> = 10 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ;  V <sub>SW</sub>   = V <sub>CC</sub> - V <sub>EE</sub> ; see Fig. 8	-	-	±1.0	µA
I <sub>S(ON)</sub>	ON-state leakage current	V <sub>CC</sub> = 10 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ;  V <sub>SW</sub>   = V <sub>CC</sub> - V <sub>EE</sub> ; see Fig. 9	-	-	±1.0	µA
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND; V <sub>is</sub> = V <sub>EE</sub> or V <sub>CC</sub> ; V <sub>os</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or V <sub>EE</sub>				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	80	µA
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -5.0 V	-	-	160	µA
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>	additional supply current	nS and $\bar{\text{E}}$ ; per input pin; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> - 2.1 V; other inputs at V <sub>CC</sub> or GND; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	225	µA
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +125 °C</b>						
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	2.0	-	-	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V	-	-	0.8	V
I <sub>I</sub>	input leakage current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND; V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	±1.0	µA
I <sub>S(OFF)</sub>	OFF-state leakage current	V <sub>CC</sub> = 10 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ;  V <sub>SW</sub>   = V <sub>CC</sub> - V <sub>EE</sub> ; see Fig. 8	-	-	±1.0	µA
I <sub>S(ON)</sub>	ON-state leakage current	V <sub>CC</sub> = 10 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> ;  V <sub>SW</sub>   = V <sub>CC</sub> - V <sub>EE</sub> ; see Fig. 9	-	-	±1.0	µA
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND; V <sub>is</sub> = V <sub>EE</sub> or V <sub>CC</sub> ; V <sub>os</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or V <sub>EE</sub>				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	160	µA
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.0 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -5.0 V	-	-	320	µA
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>	additional supply current	nS and $\bar{\text{E}}$ ; per input pin; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> - 2.1 V; other inputs at V <sub>CC</sub> or GND; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	-	245	µA



## 11. Dynamic characteristics

**Table 8. Dynamic characteristics**

$GND = 0\text{ V}$ ;  $t_r = t_f = 6\text{ ns}$ ;  $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$  unless specified otherwise; for test circuit see Fig. 12.

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

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	25 °C		-40 °C to +85 °C		-40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Typ	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
$t_{pd}$	propagation delay	nY to nZ or nZ to nY; $R_L = \infty\ \Omega$ ; see Fig. 10 [1]							
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$	6	12	-	15	-	18	ns
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -4.5\text{ V}$	4	8	-	10	-	12	ns
$t_{pZH}$	OFF-state to HIGH propagation delay	$\bar{E}$ to nY or nZ; see Fig. 11							
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$	22	44	-	55	-	66	ns
		$V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$	19	-	-	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -4.5\text{ V}$	21	42	-	53	-	63	ns
		nS to nY or nZ; see Fig. 11							
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$	20	40	-	53	-	60	ns
		$V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$	17	-	-	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -4.5\text{ V}$	17	34	-	43	-	51	ns
$t_{pZL}$	OFF-state to LOW propagation delay	$\bar{E}$ to nY or nZ; see Fig. 11							
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$	28	56	-	70	-	84	ns
		$V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$	24	-	-	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -4.5\text{ V}$	21	42	-	53	-	63	ns
		nS to nY or nZ; see Fig. 11							
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$	25	50	-	63	-	75	ns
		$V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$	21	-	-	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -4.5\text{ V}$	17	34	-	43	-	51	ns
$t_{off}$	turn-off time	$\bar{E}$ to nY or nZ; see Fig. 11 [2]							
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$	25	50	-	63	-	75	ns
		$V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$	21	-	-	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -4.5\text{ V}$	23	46	-	58	-	69	ns
		nS to nY or nZ; see Fig. 11 [2]							
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$	22	44	-	55	-	66	ns
		$V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$	19	-	-	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ; $V_{EE} = -4.5\text{ V}$	20	40	-	50	-	60	ns
$C_{PD}$	power dissipation capacitance	per switch; $V_I = GND$ to $(V_{CC} - 1.5\text{ V})$ [3]	14	-	-	-	-	-	pF

[1]  $t_{pd}$  is the same as  $t_{pHL}$  and  $t_{pLH}$ .

[2]  $t_{off}$  is the same as  $t_{pHZ}$  and  $t_{pLZ}$ .

[3]  $C_{PD}$  is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation ( $P_D$  in  $\mu\text{W}$ ).  $P_D = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_i + \sum((C_L + C_{sw}) \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o)$  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.



11.1. Waveforms and test circuit

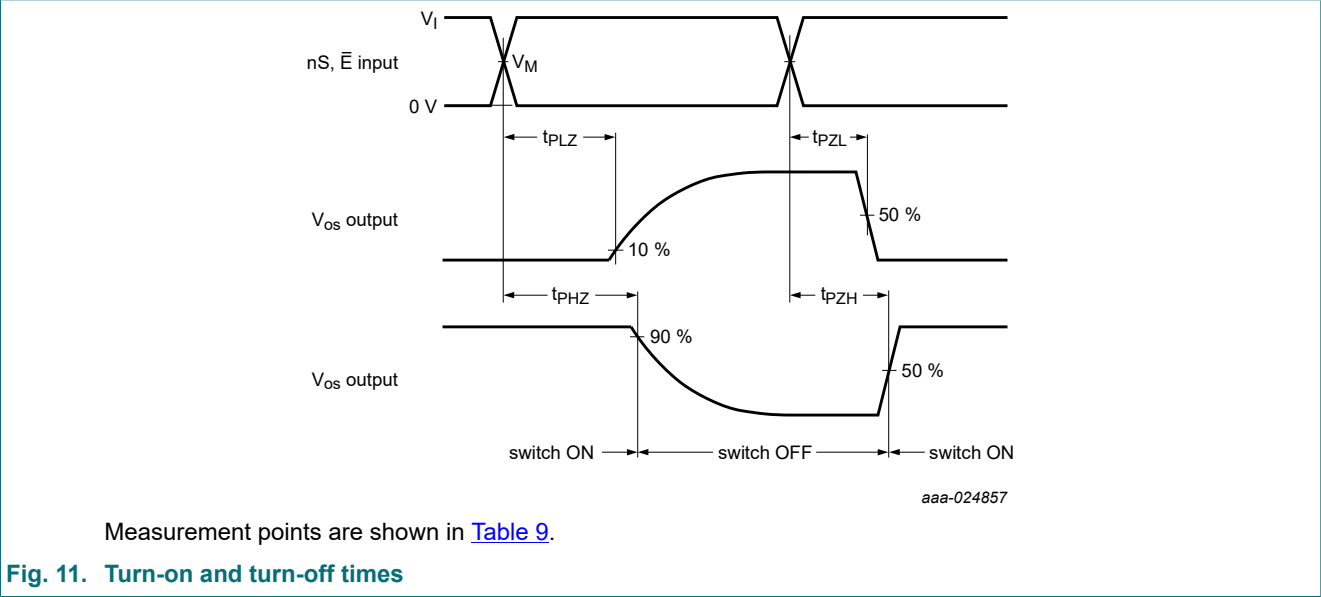
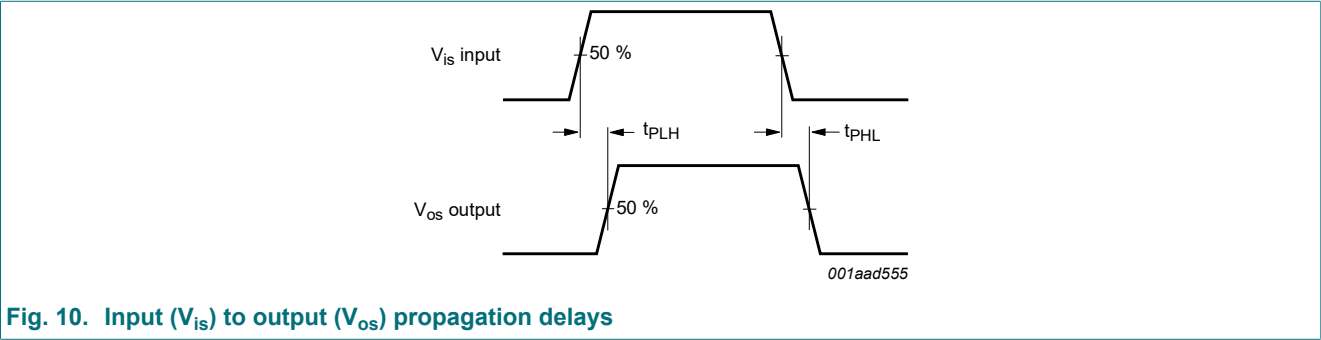


Table 9. Measurement points

Type	$V_I$	$V_M$
74HCT4316-Q100	3.0 V	1.3 V

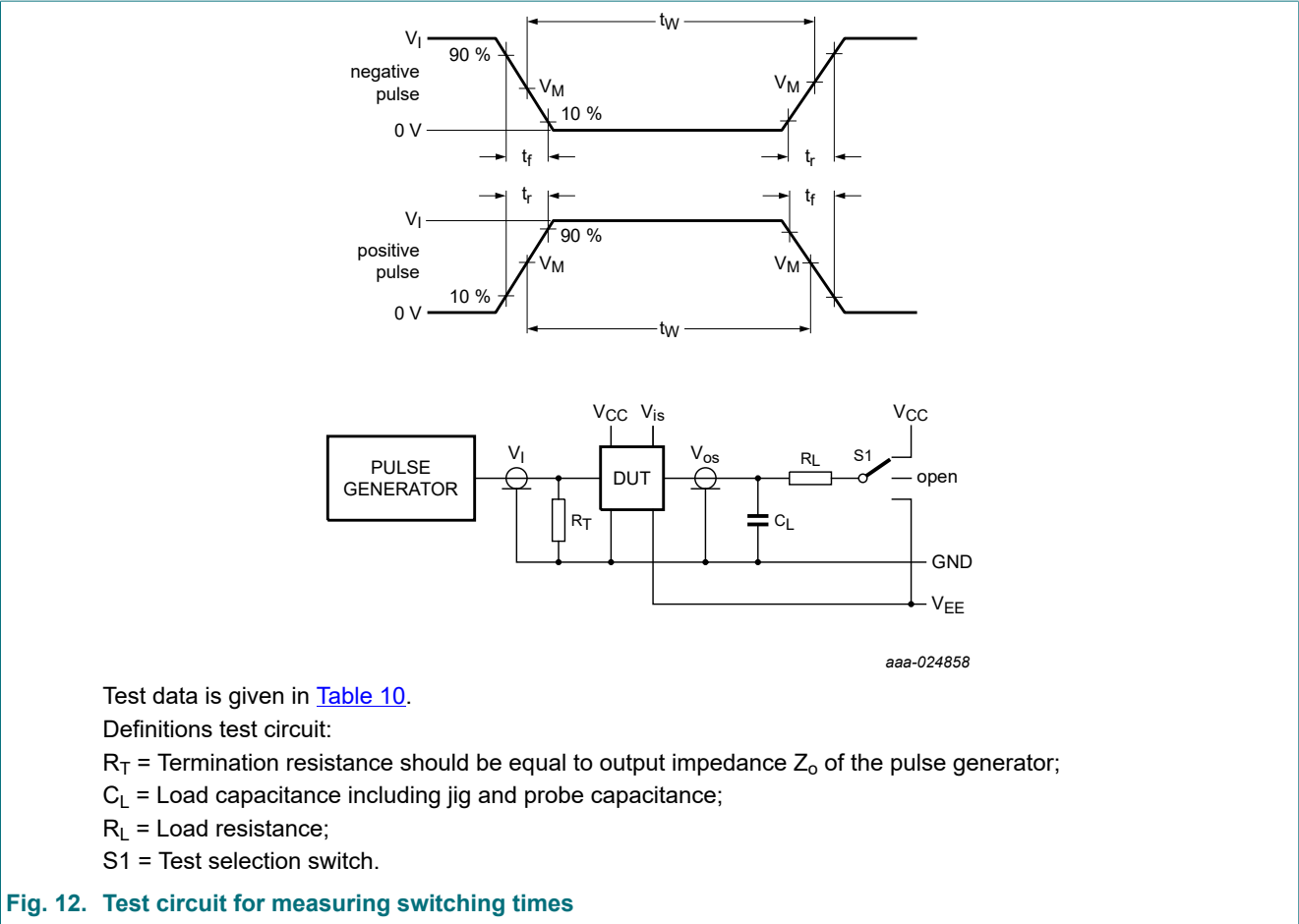


Fig. 12. Test circuit for measuring switching times

Table 10. Test data

Test	Input					Output		S1 position
	$\overline{E}$	nS	Switch nY (nZ)	$t_r, t_f$		Switch nZ (nY)		
	$V_I$		$V_{is}$	at $f_{max}$	other [1]	$C_L$	$R_L$	
$t_{PHL}, t_{PLH}$	$V_I = 3\text{ V}$		GND to $V_{CC}$	< 2 ns	6 ns	50 pF	-	open
$t_{PHZ}, t_{PZH}$	$V_I = 3\text{ V}$		$V_{CC}$	< 2 ns	6 ns	50 pF, 15 pF	1 kΩ	$V_{EE}$
$t_{PLZ}, t_{PZL}$	$V_I = 3\text{ V}$		$V_{EE}$	< 2 ns	6 ns	50 pF, 15 pF	1 kΩ	$V_{CC}$

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

11.2. Additional dynamic characteristics

**Table 11. Additional dynamic characteristics**  
*Recommended conditions and typical values; GND = 0 V; T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C; C<sub>L</sub> = 50 pF.*  
*V<sub>is</sub> is the input voltage at a nY or nZ terminal, whichever is assigned as an input.*  
*V<sub>os</sub> is the output voltage at a nY or nZ terminal, whichever is assigned as an output.*

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
THD	total harmonic distortion	f <sub>i</sub> = 1 kHz; R <sub>L</sub> = 10 kΩ; see Fig. 13				
		V <sub>is</sub> = 4.0 V (p-p); V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.25 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -2.25 V	-	0.80	-	%
		V <sub>is</sub> = 8.0 V (p-p); V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V	-	0.40	-	%
		f <sub>i</sub> = 10 kHz; R <sub>L</sub> = 10 kΩ; see Fig. 13				
		V <sub>is</sub> = 4.0 V (p-p); V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.25 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -2.25 V	-	2.40	-	%
		V <sub>is</sub> = 8.0 V (p-p); V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V	-	1.20	-	%
f <sub>(-3dB)</sub>	-3 dB frequency response	R <sub>L</sub> = 50 Ω; C <sub>L</sub> = 10 pF; see Fig. 14 [1]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.25 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -2.25 V	-	150	-	MHz
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V	-	160	-	MHz
α <sub>iso</sub>	isolation (OFF-state)	R <sub>L</sub> = 600 Ω; f <sub>i</sub> = 1 MHz; see Fig. 15 [2]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.25 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -2.25 V	-	-50	-	dB
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V	-	-50	-	dB
V <sub>ct</sub>	crosstalk voltage	between digital input and switch (peak to peak value); R <sub>L</sub> = 600 Ω; f <sub>i</sub> = 1 MHz; E or nS square wave between V <sub>CC</sub> and GND; t <sub>r</sub> = t <sub>f</sub> = 6 ns; see Fig. 16				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = 0 V	-	110	-	mV
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V	-	220	-	mV
Xtalk	crosstalk	between switches; R <sub>L</sub> = 600 Ω; f <sub>i</sub> = 1 MHz; see Fig. 17 [2]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.25 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -2.25 V	-	-60	-	dB
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; V <sub>EE</sub> = -4.5 V	-	-60	-	dB

[1] Adjust input voltage V<sub>is</sub> to 0 dBm level at V<sub>os</sub> for 1 MHz (0 dBm = 1 mW into 50 Ω).  
 [2] Adjust input voltage V<sub>is</sub> to 0 dBm level (0 dBm = 1 mW into 600 Ω).

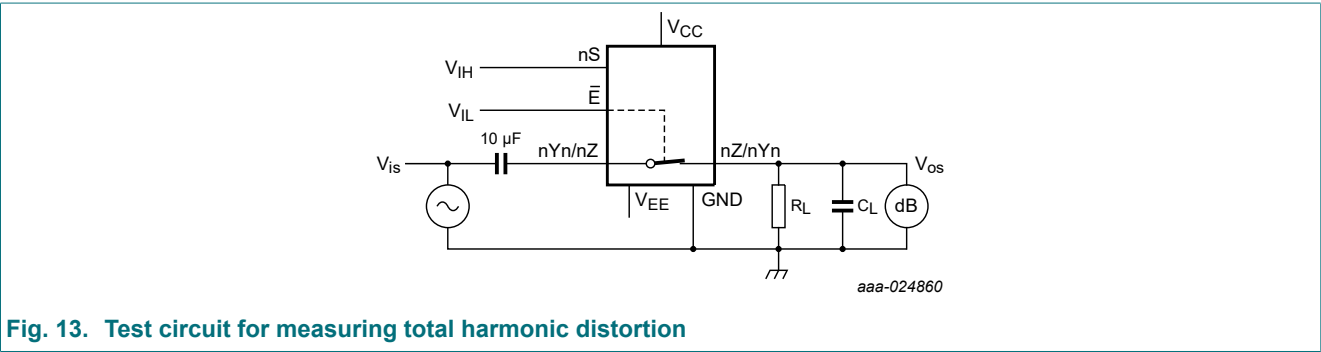
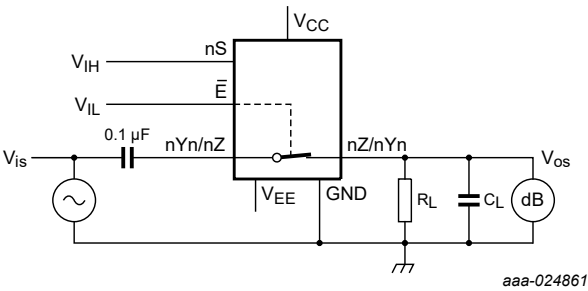
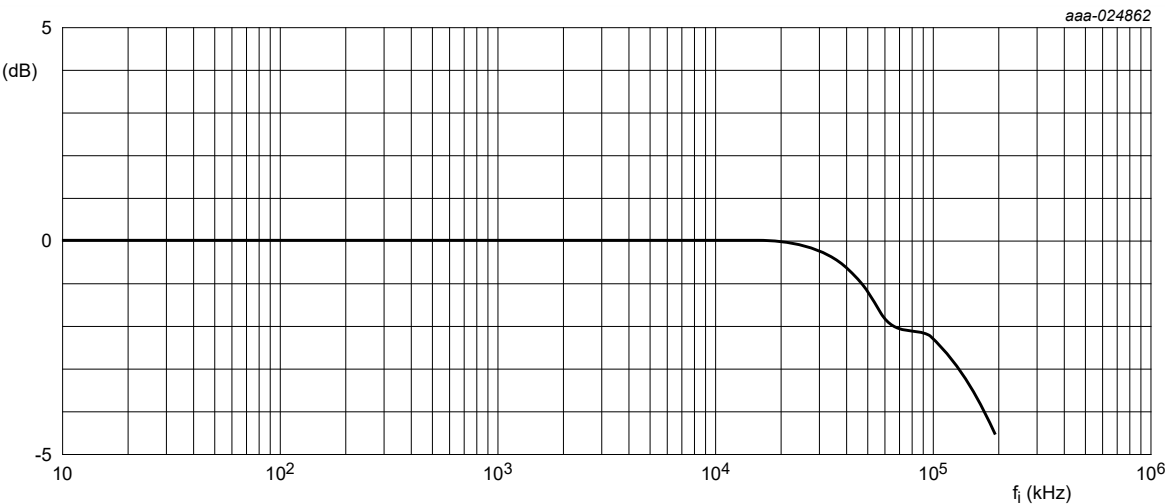


Fig. 13. Test circuit for measuring total harmonic distortion



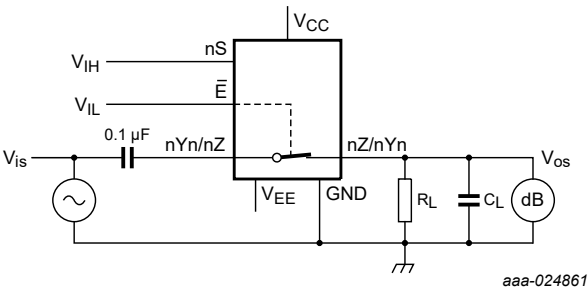
$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ ;  $GND = 0\text{ V}$ ;  $V_{EE} = -4.5\text{ V}$ ;  $R_L = 50\text{ }\Omega$ ;  $R_S = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ .

a. Test circuit



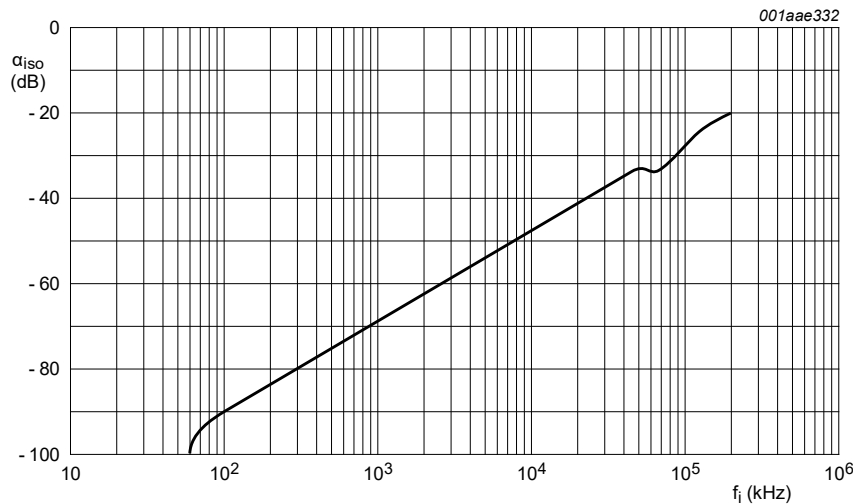
b. Typical -3 dB frequency response

Fig. 14. -3 dB frequency response



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

a. Test circuit



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

Fig. 15. Isolation (OFF-state) as a function of frequency

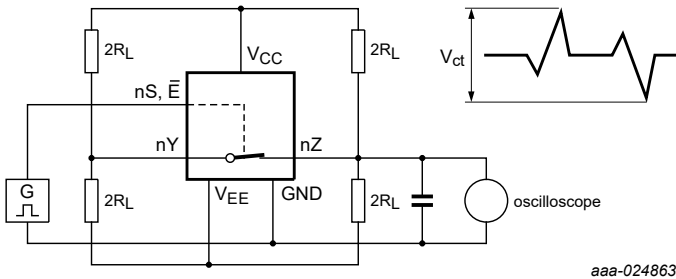


Fig. 16. Test circuit for measuring crosstalk voltage (between the digital input and the switch)

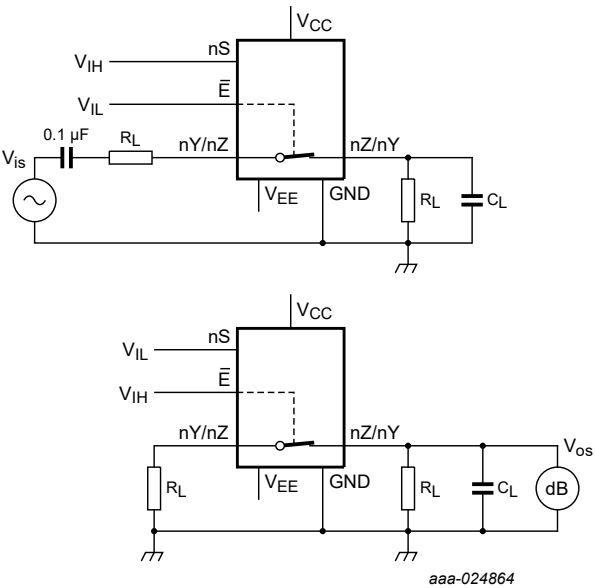


Fig. 17. Test circuit for measuring crosstalk (between the switches)

12. Package outline

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

SOT109-1

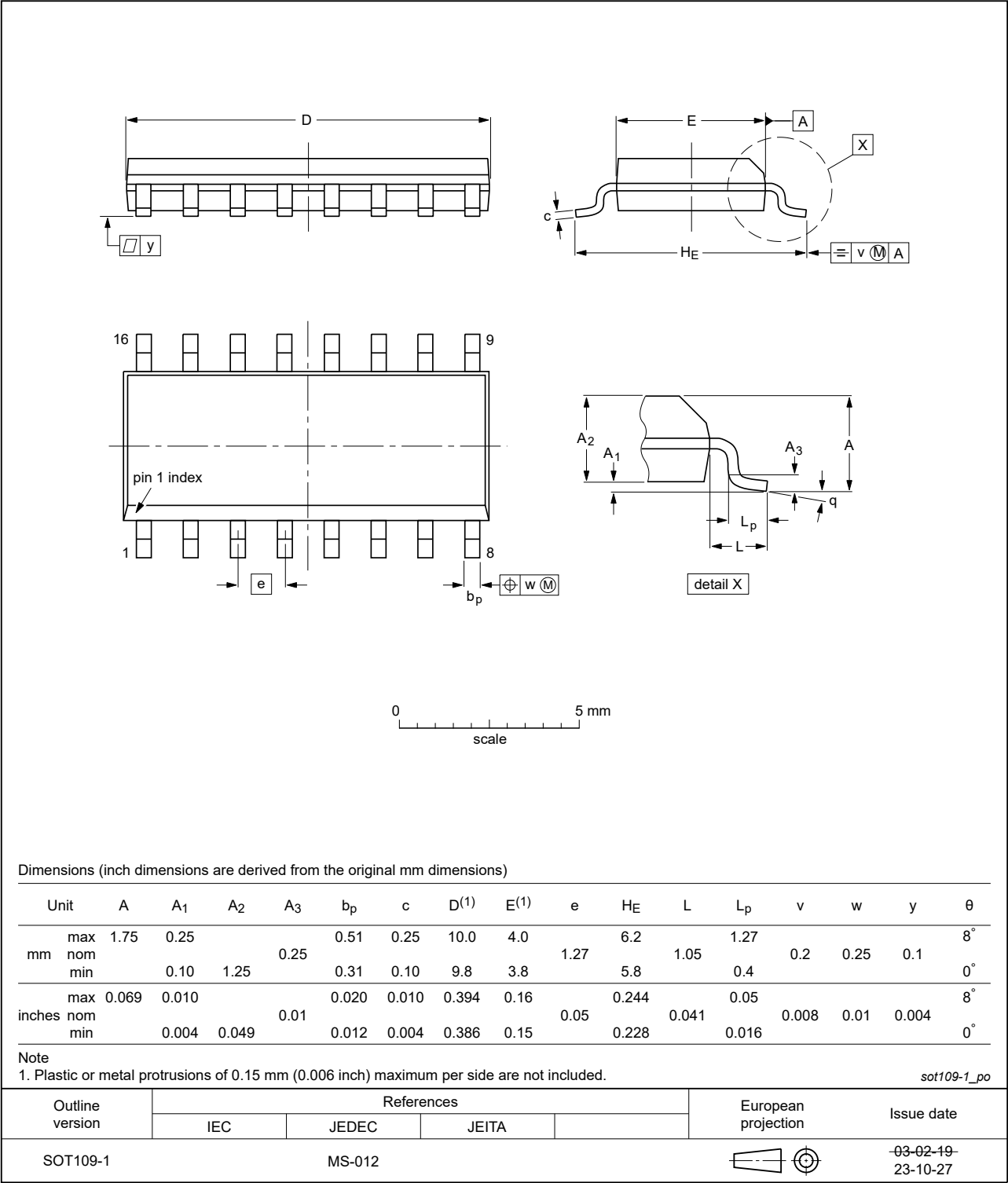


Fig. 18. Package outline SOT109-1 (SO16)

13. Abbreviations

Table 12. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
CDM	Charged Device Model
CMOS	Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor
DUT	Device Under Test
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
HBM	Human Body Model
TTL	Transistor-Transistor Logic

14. Revision history

Table 13. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
74HCT4316_Q100 v.2	20240326	Product data sheet	-	74HCT4316_Q100 v.1
Modifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><a href="#">Fig. 18</a>: Aligned SO package outline drawing to JEDEC MS-012.</li><li><a href="#">Section 2</a>: ESD specification updated according to the latest JEDEC standard.</li></ul>			
74HCT4316_Q100 v.1	20231018	Product data sheet	-	-



## 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".
- [3] The product status of device(s) described in this document may have changed since this document was published and may differ in case of multiple devices. The latest product status information is available on the internet at <https://www.nexperia.com>.

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