

74LV4066

Quad bilateral switches

Rev. 4 — 9 December 2015

Product data sheet

1. General description

The 74LV4066 is a low-voltage Si-gate CMOS device that is pin and function compatible with the 74HC4066 and 74HCT4066.

The 74LV4066 has four independent switches. Each switch has two input/output pins (nY, nZ) and an active HIGH enable input pin (nE). When nE is LOW the corresponding analog switch is turned off.

The 74LV4066 has a ON-resistance which is reduced in comparison with the 74HCT4066.

2. Features and benefits

- Optimized for low-voltage applications: 1.0 V to 3.6 V
- Typical V_{OLP} (output ground bounce): < 0.8 V at $V_{CC} = 3.3$ V and $T_{amb} = 25$ °C
- Accepts TTL input levels between $V_{CC} = 2.7$ V and $V_{CC} = 3.6$ V
- Very low ON-resistance:
 - ◆ 60 Ω (typical) at $V_{CC} = 2.0$ V
 - ◆ 35 Ω (typical) at $V_{CC} = 3.0$ V
 - ◆ 25 Ω (typical) at $V_{CC} = 4.5$ V
- ESD protection:
 - ◆ HBM JESD22-A114F exceeds 2000 V
 - ◆ MM JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V
- Specified from -40 °C to $+80$ °C and from -40 °C to $+125$ °C

3. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

Type number	Package			
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version
74LV4066D	-40 °C to $+125$ °C	SO14	plastic small outline package; 14 leads; body width 3.9 mm	SOT108-1
74LV4066DB	-40 °C to $+125$ °C	SSOP14	plastic shrink small outline package; 14 leads; body width 5.3 mm	SOT337-1
74LV4066PW	-40 °C to $+125$ °C	TSSOP14	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 14 leads; body width 4.4 mm	SOT402-1

4. Functional diagram



Fig 1. Logic symbol



Fig 2. IEC logic diagram

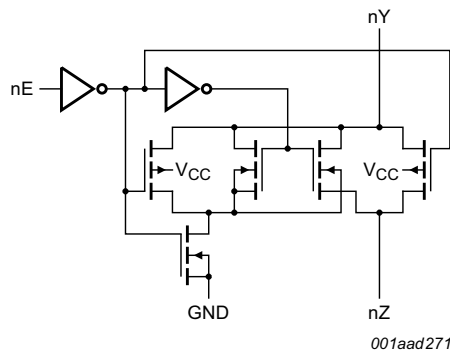


Fig 3. Logic diagram (one switch)

5. Pinning information

5.1 Pinning

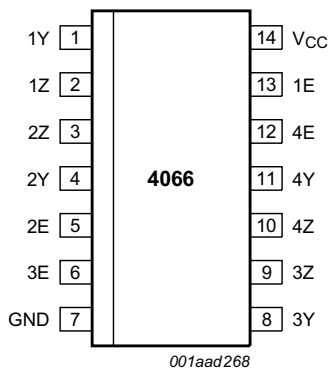


Fig 4. Pin configuration

5.2 Pin description

Table 2. Pin description

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

6. Functional description

6.1 Function table

Table 3. Function table

Input nE	Switch
LOW	off
HIGH	on

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	+7.0	V
I_{IK}	input clamping current	$V_I < -0.5\text{ V}$ or $V_I > V_{CC} + 0.5\text{ V}$	-	± 20	mA
I_{OK}	output clamping current	$V_O < -0.5\text{ V}$ or $V_O > V_{CC} + 0.5\text{ V}$	-	± 50	mA
I_{SW}	switch current	$V_O = -0.5\text{ V}$ to $(V_{CC} + 0.5\text{ V})$ [1]	-	± 25	mA
T_{stg}	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
P_{tot}	total power dissipation	$T_{amb} = -40\text{ °C}$ to $+125\text{ °C}$			
		SO14 package [2]	-	500	mW
		(T)SSOP14 package [3]		400	mW

[1] The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.

[2] SO14 package: P_{tot} derates linearly with 8 mW/K above 70 °C.

[3] (T)SSOP14 package: P_{tot} derates linearly with 5.5 mW/K above 60 °C.

8. Recommended operating conditions

Table 5. Recommended operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{CC}	supply voltage	[1]	1.0	3.3	6	V
V_I	input voltage		0	-	V_{CC}	V
V_O	output voltage		0	-	V_{CC}	V
T_{amb}	ambient temperature	in free air	-40	-	+125	°C
$\Delta t/\Delta V$	input transition rise and fall rate	$V_{CC} = 1.0\text{ V}$ to 2.0 V	-	-	500	ns/V
		$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$ to 2.7 V	-	-	200	ns/V
		$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$ to 3.6 V	-	-	100	ns/V
		$V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$ to 5.5 V	-	-	50	ns/V

[1] The static characteristics are guaranteed from $V_{CC} = 1.2\text{ V}$ to $V_{CC} = 5.5\text{ V}$, but LV devices are guaranteed to function down to $V_{CC} = 1.0\text{ V}$ (with input levels GND or V_{CC}).

9. Static characteristics

Table 6. Static characteristics

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$T_{amb} = -40\text{ °C to }+85\text{ °C}$						
V_{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 1.2\text{ V}$	0.90	-	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$	1.40	-	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	2.00	-	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$	3.15	-	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$	4.20	-	-	V
V_{IL}	LOW-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 1.2\text{ V}$	-	-	0.30	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$	-	-	0.60	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	-	-	0.80	V
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$	-	-	1.35	V
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$	-	-	1.80	V
I_I	input leakage current	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND				
		$V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$	-	-	1.0	μA
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$	-	-	2.0	μA
$I_{S(OFF)}$	OFF-state leakage current	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; see Figure 5				
		$V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$	-	-	1.0	μA
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$	-	-	2.0	μA
$I_{S(ON)}$	ON-state leakage current	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; see Figure 6				
		$V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$	-	-	1.0	μA
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$	-	-	2.0	μA
I_{CC}	supply current	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND; $I_O = 0\text{ A}$				
		$V_{CC} = 3.6\text{ V}$	-	-	20	μA
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$	-	-	40	μA
ΔI_{CC}	additional supply current	per input; $V_I = V_{CC} - 0.6\text{ V}$; $V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	-	-	500	μA
C_I	input capacitance		-	3.5	-	pF
$T_{amb} = -40\text{ °C to }+125\text{ °C}$						
V_{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 1.2\text{ V}$	0.90	-	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$	1.40	-	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	2.00	-	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$	3.15	-	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$	4.20	-	-	V
V_{IL}	LOW-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 1.2\text{ V}$	-	-	0.30	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$	-	-	0.60	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	-	-	0.80	V
		$V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$	-	-	1.35	V
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$	-	-	1.80	V

Table 6. Static characteristics ...continued

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
I_I	input leakage current	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND				
		$V_{CC} = 3.6$ V	-	-	1.0	μ A
		$V_{CC} = 6.0$ V	-	-	2.0	μ A
$I_{S(OFF)}$	OFF-state leakage current	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; see Figure 5				
		$V_{CC} = 3.6$ V	-	-	1.0	μ A
		$V_{CC} = 6.0$ V	-	-	2.0	μ A
$I_{S(ON)}$	ON-state leakage current	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL} ; see Figure 6				
		$V_{CC} = 3.6$ V	-	-	1.0	μ A
		$V_{CC} = 6.0$ V	-	-	2.0	μ A
I_{CC}	supply current	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND; $I_O = 0$ A				
		$V_{CC} = 3.6$ V	-	-	40	μ A
		$V_{CC} = 6.0$ V	-	-	80	μ A
ΔI_{CC}	additional supply current	per input; $V_I = V_{CC} - 0.6$ V; $V_{CC} = 2.7$ V to 3.6 V	-	-	850	μ A

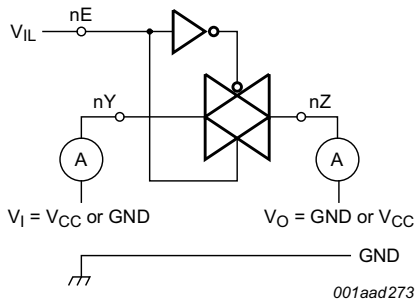


Fig 5. Test circuit for measuring OFF-state leakage current

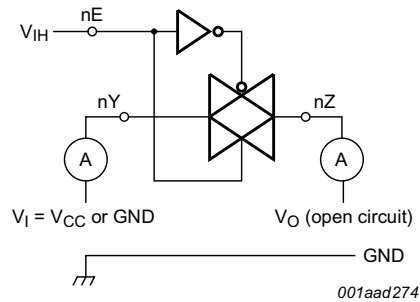


Fig 6. Test circuit for measuring ON-state leakage current

Table 7. ON-resistance

At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see [Figure 7](#).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ ^[1]	Max	Unit	
T_{amb} = -40 °C to +85 °C; see Figure 8							
R _{ON(peak)}	ON resistance (peak)	V _I = V _{IH} or V _{IL}					
		V _{CC} = 1.2 V ^[2]	-	300	-	Ω	
		V _{CC} = 2.0 V	-	60	130	Ω	
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	-	41	60	Ω	
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	37	72	Ω	
		V _{CC} = 4.5 V	-	25	52	Ω	
		V _{CC} = 6.0 V	-	23	47	Ω	
R _{ON(rail)}	ON resistance (rail)	V _I = V _{IH} or V _{IL} ; V _{is} = GND					
		V _{CC} = 1.2 V ^[2]	-	75	-	Ω	
		V _{CC} = 2.0 V	-	35	98	Ω	
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	-	26	60	Ω	
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	24	52	Ω	
		V _{CC} = 4.5 V	-	15	40	Ω	
		V _{CC} = 6.0 V	-	13	35	Ω	
		V _I = V _{IH} or V _{IL} ; V _{is} = V _{CC}					
		V _{CC} = 1.2 V ^[2]	-	75	-	Ω	
		V _{CC} = 2.0 V	-	40	110	Ω	
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	-	35	72	Ω	
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	30	65	Ω	
		V _{CC} = 4.5 V	-	22	47	Ω	
		V _{CC} = 6.0 V	-	20	40	Ω	
R _{ON(flat)}	ON resistance (flatness)	V _I = V _{IH} or V _{IL} ; V _{is} = V _{CC}					
		V _{CC} = 2.0 V	-	5	-	Ω	
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	-	4	-	Ω	
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	4	-	Ω	
		V _{CC} = 4.5 V	-	3	-	Ω	
V _{CC} = 6.0 V	-	2	-	Ω			
T_{amb} = -40 °C to +125 °C							
R _{ON(peak)}	ON resistance (peak)	V _I = V _{IH} or V _{IL}					
		V _{CC} = 2.0 V	-	-	150	Ω	
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	-	-	90	Ω	
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	-	83	Ω	
		V _{CC} = 4.5 V	-	-	60	Ω	
V _{CC} = 6.0 V	-	-	54	Ω			

Table 7. ON-resistance ...continued

At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see [Figure 7](#).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ ^[1]	Max	Unit	
R _{ON(rail)}	ON resistance (rail)	V _I = V _{IH} or V _{IL} ; V _{is} = GND					
		V _{CC} = 2.0 V	-	-	115	Ω	
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	-	-	68	Ω	
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	-	60	Ω	
		V _{CC} = 4.5 V	-	-	45	Ω	
		V _{CC} = 6.0 V	-	-	40	Ω	
		V _I = V _{IH} or V _{IL} ; V _{is} = V _{CC}					
		V _{CC} = 2.0 V	-	-	130	Ω	
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V	-	-	85	Ω	
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	-	75	Ω	
		V _{CC} = 4.5 V	-	-	55	Ω	
		V _{CC} = 6.0 V	-	-	47	Ω	

- [1] All typical values are measured at T_{amb} = 25 °C.
- [2] At supply voltage approaching 1.2 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.

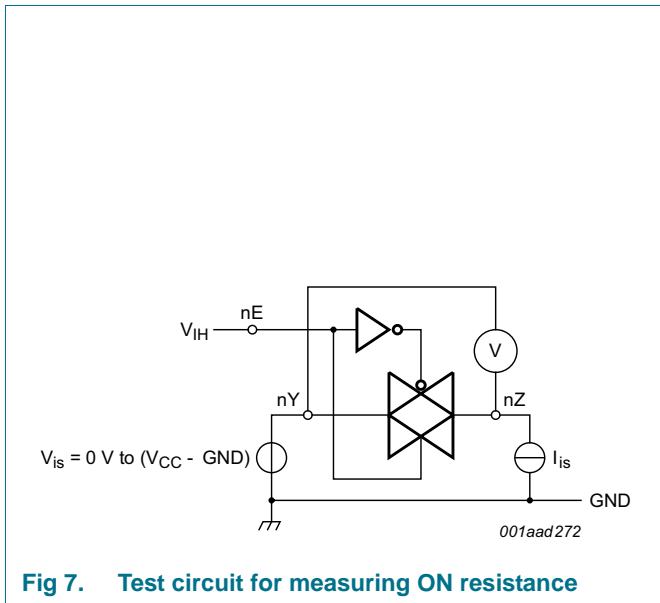


Fig 7. Test circuit for measuring ON resistance

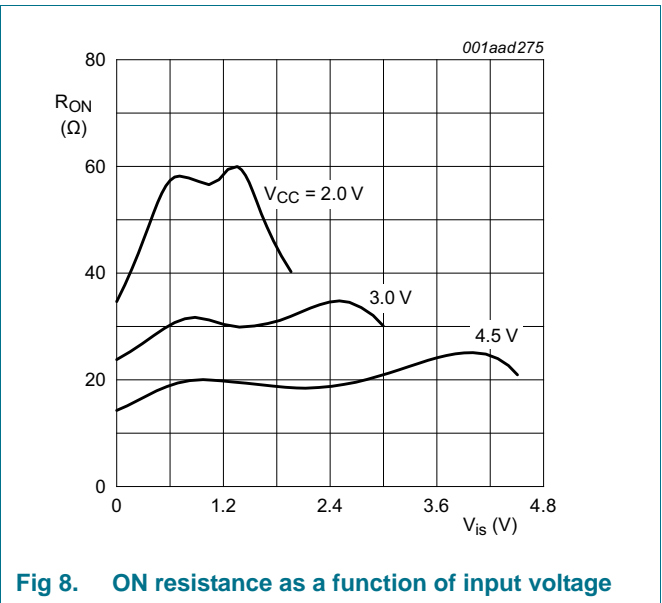


Fig 8. ON resistance as a function of input voltage

10. Dynamic characteristics

Table 8. Dynamic characteristics

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see [Figure 11](#).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ ^[1]	Max	Unit
T_{amb} = -40 °C to +85 °C						
t _{pd}	propagation delay	V _{is} to V _{os} ; see Figure 9 ^[2]				
		V _{CC} = 1.2 V	-	8	-	ns
		V _{CC} = 2.0 V	-	5	26	ns
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V to 3.6 V	-	3	15	ns
		V _{CC} = 4.5 V	-	2	13	ns
		V _{CC} = 6.0 V	-	2	10	ns
t _{on}	turn-on time	nE to V _{os} ; see Figure 9 ^[3]				
		V _{CC} = 1.2 V	-	40	-	ns
		V _{CC} = 2.0 V	-	22	43	ns
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V to 3.6 V	-	12	25	ns
		V _{CC} = 3.3 V; C _L = 15 pF	-	10	-	ns
		V _{CC} = 4.5 V	-	10	21	ns
t _{off}	turn-off time	nE to V _{os} ; see Figure 9 ^[4]				
		V _{CC} = 1.2 V	-	50	-	ns
		V _{CC} = 2.0 V	-	27	65	ns
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V to 3.6 V	-	15	38	ns
		V _{CC} = 3.3 V; C _L = 15 pF	-	13	-	ns
		V _{CC} = 4.5 V	-	13	32	ns
C _{PD}	power dissipation capacitance	per switch; V _{CC} = 3.3 V; V _I = GND to V _{CC} ; C _L = 15 pF ^[5]	-	11	-	pF
T_{amb} = -40 °C to +125 °C						
t _{pd}	propagation delay	V _{is} to V _{os} ; see Figure 9 ^[2]				
		V _{CC} = 2.0 V	-	-	31	ns
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V to 3.6 V	-	-	18	ns
		V _{CC} = 4.5 V	-	-	15	ns
		V _{CC} = 6.0 V	-	-	12	ns
t _{on}	turn-on time	nE to V _{os} ; see Figure 9 ^[3]				
		V _{CC} = 2.0 V	-	-	51	ns
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V to 3.6 V	-	-	30	ns
		V _{CC} = 4.5 V	-	-	26	ns
		V _{CC} = 6.0 V	-	-	20	ns

Table 8. Dynamic characteristics ...continued

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see [Figure 11](#).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ ^[1]	Max	Unit
t _{off}	turn-off time	nE to V _{os} ; see Figure 9				
		V _{CC} = 2.0 V	-	-	81	ns
		V _{CC} = 2.7 V to 3.6 V	-	-	47	ns
		V _{CC} = 4.5 V	-	-	40	ns
		V _{CC} = 6.0 V	-	-	34	ns

[1] Typical values are measured at nominal V_{CC} and T_{amb} = 25 °C.

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

[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 μW).

$$P_D = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_i \times N + \Sigma[(C_L + C_S) \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o] \text{ where:}$$

f_i = input frequency in MHz;

f_o = output frequency in MHz;

C_L = output load capacitance in pF;

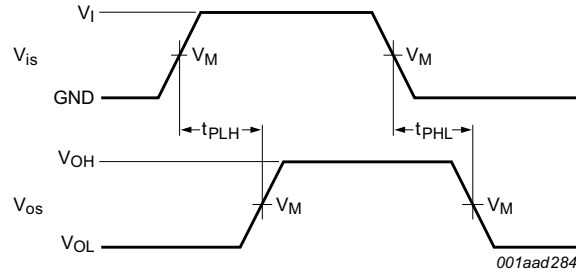
C_S = maximum switch capacitance in pF;

V_{CC} = supply voltage in V;

N = number of inputs switching;

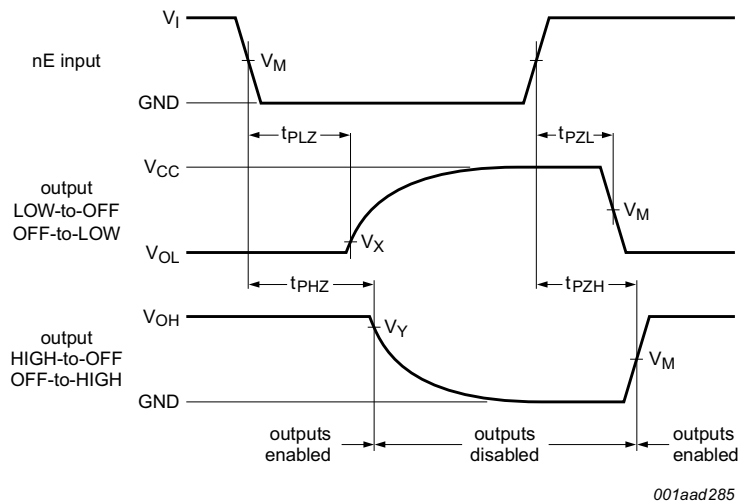
Σ[(C_L + C_S) × V_{CC}² × f_o] = sum of the outputs.

11. Waveforms



Measurement points are given in [Table 9](#).
 V_{OL} and V_{OH} are typical voltage output levels that occur with the output load.

Fig 9. Input to output propagation delays

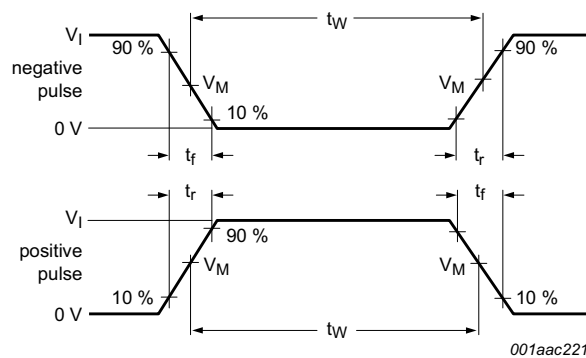


Measurement points are given in [Table 9](#).
 V_{OL} and V_{OH} are typical voltage output levels that occur with the output load.

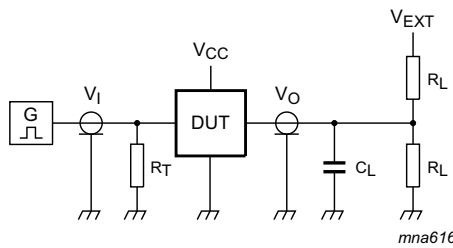
Fig 10. Turn-on and turn-off times for the inputs to the output

Table 9. Measurement points

Supply voltage	Input	Output		
		V_M	V_X	V_Y
$\geq 2.7\text{ V}$	1.5 V	1.5 V	$V_{OL} + 0.3$	$V_{OH} - 0.3\text{ V}$
$< 2.7\text{ V}$	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$V_{OL} + 0.15$	$V_{OH} - 0.15\text{ V}$



a. Input pulse definition



Test data is given in [Table 10](#).

Definitions test circuit:

R_L = Load resistance.

C_L = Load capacitance includes jig and probe capacitance.

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

V_{EXT} = Test voltage for switching times.

b. Test circuit

Fig 11. Test circuit for measuring switching times

Table 10. Test data

Supply voltage	Input		Load		V_{EXT}		
V_{CC}	V_I	t_r, t_f	C_L	R_L [1]	t_{PHZ}, t_{PZH}	t_{PLZ}, t_{PZL}	t_{PLH}, t_{PHL}
< 2.7 V	V_{CC}	≤ 2.5 ns	50 pF	1 k Ω	GND	$2 \times V_{CC}$	open
2.7 V to 3.6 V	2.7 V	≤ 2.5 ns	50 pF	1 k Ω	GND	$2 \times V_{CC}$	open
≥ 4.5 V	V_{CC}	≤ 2.5 ns	50 pF	1 k Ω	GND	$2 \times V_{CC}$	open

[1] $R_L = \infty \Omega$ for measuring the propagation delays t_{PLH} and t_{PHL} .

12. Additional dynamic characteristics

Table 11. Additional dynamic characteristics

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); V_{is} is the input voltage at pin nY or nZ, whichever is assigned as an input; V_{os} is the output voltage at pin nY or nZ, whichever is assigned as an output.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
d_{sin}	sine-wave distortion	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$; $f = 1\text{ kHz}$; $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$; see Figure 12				
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V}$; $V_{is} = 2.75\text{ V (p-p)}$	-	0.04	-	%
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$; $V_{is} = 5.50\text{ V (p-p)}$	-	0.02	-	%
		$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$; $f = 10\text{ kHz}$; $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$; see Figure 12				
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V}$; $V_{is} = 2.75\text{ V (p-p)}$	-	0.12	-	%
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$; $V_{is} = 5.50\text{ V (p-p)}$	-	0.06	-	%
$\alpha_{OFF(\text{feedthru})}$	switch OFF-state signal feed-through attenuation	$R_L = 600\text{ k}\Omega$; $f = 1\text{ MHz}$; $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$; see Figure 13 and Figure 14	[1]			
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V}$	-	-50	-	dB
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$	-	-50	-	dB
$\alpha_{ct(S)}$	crosstalk between switches	$R_L = 600\text{ k}\Omega$; $f = 1\text{ MHz}$; $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$; see Figure 15	[1]			
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V}$	-	-60	-	dB
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$	-	-60	-	dB
$V_{ct(pp)}$	crosstalk voltage between enable input to any switch (peak-to-peak value)	$R_L = 600\text{ k}\Omega$; $f = 1\text{ MHz}$; $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$; see Figure 16 and Figure 17	[2]			
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V}$	-	110	-	mV
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$	-	220	-	mV
f_{max}	minimum frequency response (-3 dB)	$R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$; $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$; see Figure 18 and Figure 19	[3]			
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V}$	-	180	-	MHz
		$V_{CC} = 6.0\text{ V}$	-	200	-	MHz
C_S	maximum switch capacitance		-	8	-	pF

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

[2] Pin nE: square wave between V_{CC} and GND, $t_r = t_f = 6\text{ ns}$.

[3] Adjust input voltage V_{is} is 0 dBm level at V_{os} for 1 MHz (0 dBm = 1 mW into 50 Ω).

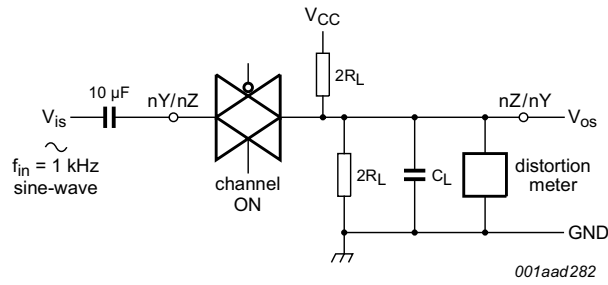


Fig 12. Test circuit for measuring sine-wave distortion

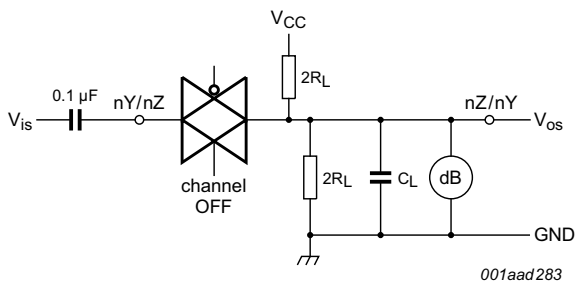
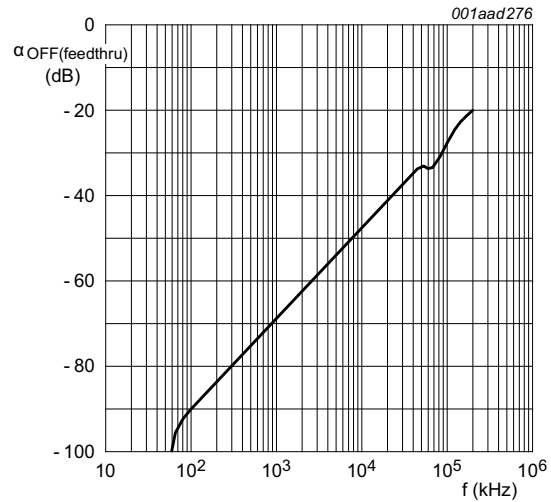
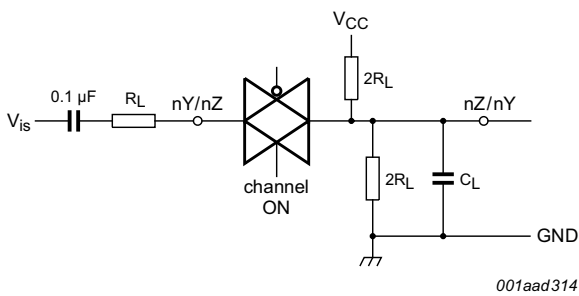


Fig 13. Test circuit for measuring switch OFF-state signal feed-through

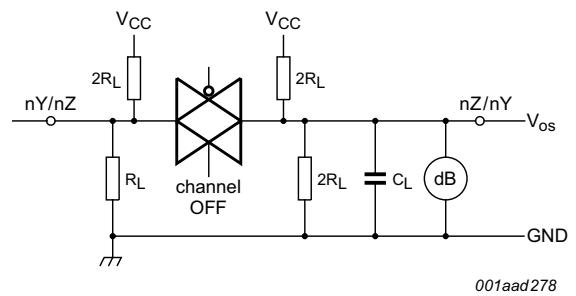


$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V}$; $GND = 0\text{ V}$; $R_L = 50\ \Omega$; $R_{SOURCE} = 1\text{ k}\Omega$.

Fig 14. Switch OFF-state signal feed-through as a function of frequency



a. Channel on condition



b. Channel off condition

Fig 15. Test circuit for measuring crosstalk between switches



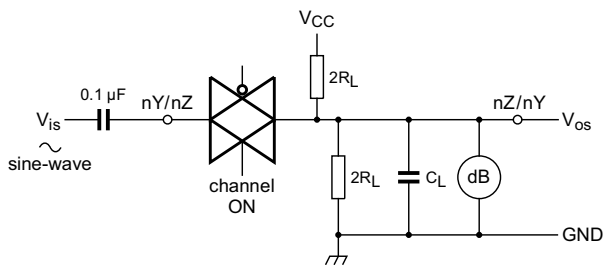
001aad279

Fig 16. Test circuit for measuring crosstalk between enable and any switch



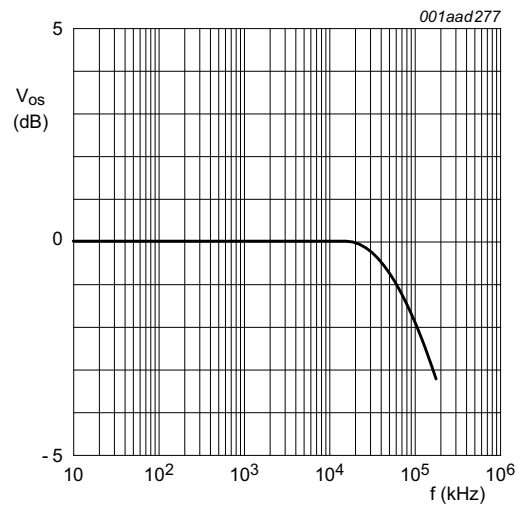
001aad281

Fig 17. Crosstalk definition (oscilloscope output)



001aad280

Fig 18. Test circuit for measuring minimum frequency response



001aad277

$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$; $GND = 0 \text{ V}$; $R_L = 50 \text{ } \Omega$; $R_{SOURCE} = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$.

Fig 19. Frequency response

13. Package outline

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

SOT108-1



Fig 20. Package outline SOT108-1 (SO14)

SSOP14: plastic shrink small outline package; 14 leads; body width 5.3 mm

SOT337-1



Fig 21. Package outline SOT337-1 (SSOP14)

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

SOT402-1



Fig 22. Package outline SOT402-1 (TSSOP14)

14. Abbreviations

Table 12. Abbreviations

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

15. Revision history

Table 13. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
74LV4066 v.4	20151209	Product data sheet	-	74LV4066 v.3
Modifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type number 74LV4066N (SOT27-1) removed. 			Modifications:
74LV4066 v.3	20050704	Product data sheet	-	74LV4066 v.2
Modifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The format of this data sheet has been redesigned to comply with the new presentation and information standard of Philips Semiconductors. Table 1: corrected package names. 			
74LV4066 v.2	19980623	Product specification	-	-

16. Legal information

16.1 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 URL <http://www.nexperia.com>.

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Тел: +7 (812) 336 43 04 (многоканальный)
Email: org@lifeelectronics.ru