DATA SHEET

74HC/HCT258

Quad 2-input multiplexer; 3-state; inverting

Product specification
File under Integrated Circuits, IC06

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Philips Semiconductors

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Quad 2-input multiplexer; 3-state; inverting 74HC/HCT258

FEATURES

- Inverting data path
- 3-state outputs interface directly with system bus
- Output capability: bus driver
- I_{CC} category: MSI.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The 74HC/HCT258 are high-speed Si-gate CMOS devices and are pin compatible with Low power Schottky TTL (LSTTL). They are specified in compliance with JEDEC standard no. 7A.

The 74HC/HCT258 have four identical 2-input multiplexers with 3-state outputs, which select 4 bits of data from two sources and are controlled by a common data select input (S).

The data inputs from source 0 ($1I_0$ to $4I_0$) are selected when input S is LOW and the data inputs from source 1 ($1I_1$ to $4I_1$) are selected when S is HIGH.

Data appears at the outputs ($1\overline{Y}$ to $4\overline{Y}$) in inverted form from the select inputs.

The '258' is the logic implementation of a 4-pole, 2-position switch, where the position of the switch is determined by the logic levels applied to S. The outputs are forced to a high impedance OFF-state when $\overline{OE}$ is HIGH.

The logic equations for the outputs are:

$$1\overline{Y} = \overline{\overline{OE} \times (1I_1 \times S + 1I_0 \times \overline{S})}$$

$$2\overline{Y} = \overline{\overline{OE} \times (2I_1 \times S + 2I_0 \times \overline{S})}$$

$$3\overline{Y} = \overline{\overline{OE} \times (3I_1 \times S + 3I_0 \times \overline{S})}$$

$$4\overline{Y} = \overline{\overline{OE} \times (4I_1 \times S + 4I_0 \times \overline{S})}$$

The '258' is identical to the '257' but has inverting outputs.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

GND = 0 V; T_{amb} = 25 °C; $t_r = t_f$ = 6 ns.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	TYPICAL		UNIT
			HC	HCT	
t_{PHL}/t_{PLH}	propagation delay	C_L = 15 pF; V_{CC} = 5 V			
	nI_0, nI_1 to $n\overline{Y}$		9	13	ns
	S to $n\overline{Y}$		14	16	ns
C_I	input capacitance		3.5	3.5	pF
C_{PD}	power dissipation capacitance per multiplexer	notes 1 and 2	55	38	pF

Notes

1. C_{PD} is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P_D in µW):
   $P_D = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_i + \sum (C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o)$ where:
   f_i = input frequency in MHz;
   f_o = output frequency in MHz;
   $\sum (C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o)$ = sum of outputs;
   C_L = output load capacitance in pF;
   V_{CC} = supply voltage in Volts.
2. For HC the condition is V_I = GND to V_{CC};
   For HCT the condition is V_I = GND to V_{CC} – 1.5 V.

Quad 2-input multiplexer; 3-state; inverting 74HC/HCT258

ORDERING INFORMATION

TYPE NUMBER	PACKAGE		
	NAME	DESCRIPTION	VERSION
74HC258N; 74HCT258N	DIP16	plastic dual in-line package; 16 leads (300 mil); long body	SOT38-1
74HC258D; 74HCT258D	SO16	plastic small outline package; 16 leads; body width 3.9 mm	SOT109-1
74HC258DB	SSOP16	plastic shrink small outline package; 16 leads; body width 5.3 mm	SOT338-1

PIN DESCRIPTION

PIN NO.	SYMBOL	NAME AND FUNCTION
1	S	common data select input
2, 5, 11 and 14	$1I_0$ to $4I_0$	data inputs from source 0
3, 6, 10 and 13	$1I_1$ to $4I_1$	data inputs from source 1
4, 7, 9 and 12	$1\overline{Y}$ to $4\overline{Y}$	3-state multiplexer outputs
8	GND	ground (0 V)
15	$\overline{OE}$	3-state output enable input (active LOW)
16	V_{CC}	positive supply voltage

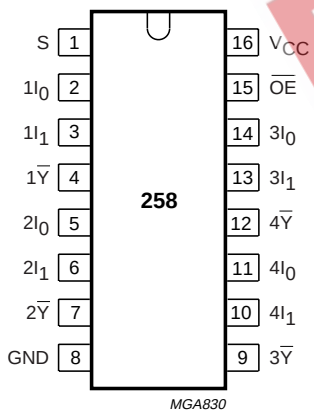


Fig.1 Pin configuration.

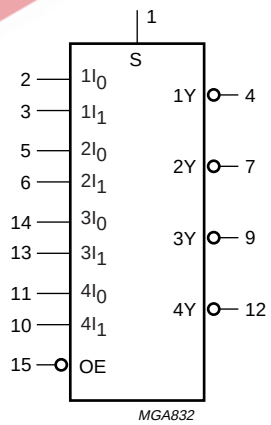


Fig.2 Logic symbol.

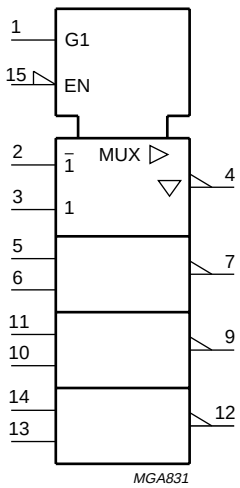


Fig.3 IEC logic symbol.

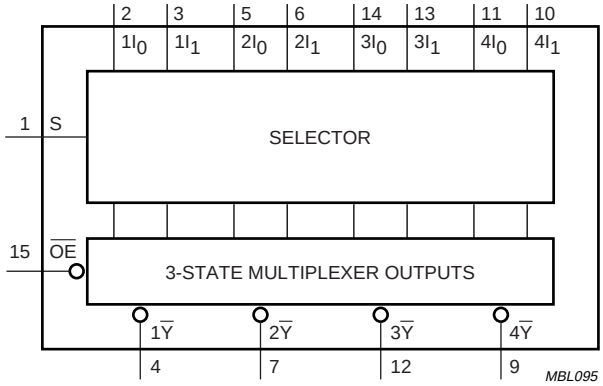


Fig.4 Functional diagram.

FUNCTION TABLE

See note 1

INPUTS				OUTPUT
$\overline{OE}$	S	nI_0	nI_1	$n\overline{Y}$
H	X	X	X	Z
L	H	X	L	H
L	H	X	H	L
L	L	L	X	H
L	L	H	X	L

Note

1. H = HIGH voltage level;
   L = LOW voltage level;
   X = don't care;
   Z = high impedance OFF-state.

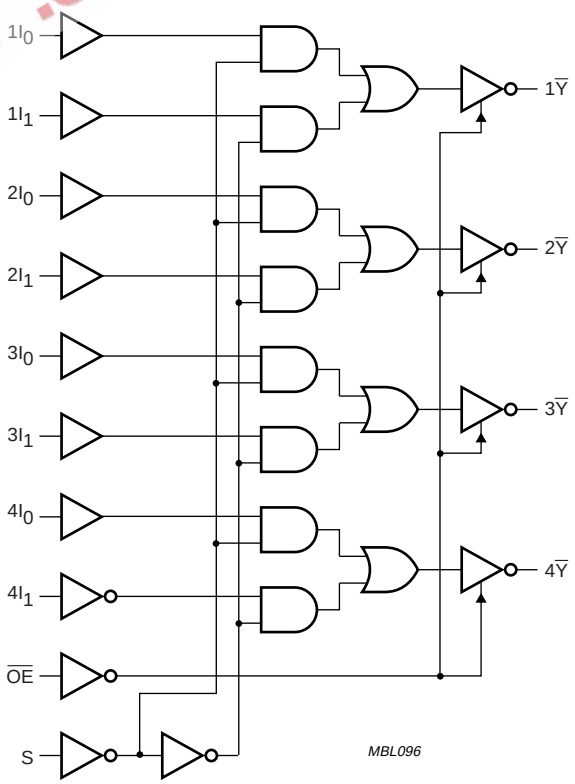


Fig.5 Logic diagram.

DC CHARACTERISTICS FOR 74HC

For the DC characteristics see chapter *"HCMOS family characteristics"*, section "Family specifications".
Output capability: bus driver.
I_{CC} category: MSI.

AC CHARACTERISTICS FOR 74HC

GND = 0 V; $t_r = t_f$ = 6 ns; C_L = 50 pF.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	T_{amb} (°C)							UNIT	TEST CONDITIONS	
		25			–40 to +85		–40 to +125			V_{CC} (V)	WAVEFORMS
		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.			
t_{PHL}/t_{PLH}	propagation delay; nI_0 to $n\overline{Y}$; nI_1 to $n\overline{Y}$	–	30	95	–	120	–	145	ns	2.0	see Fig.6
		–	11	19	–	24	–	29		4.5	
		–	9	16	–	20	–	25		6.0	
	propagation delay; S to $n\overline{Y}$	–	47	140	–	175	–	210	ns	2.0	see Fig.6
		–	17	28	–	35	–	42		4.5	
		–	14	24	–	30	–	36		6.0	
t_{PZH}/t_{PZL}	3-state output enable time $\overline{OE}$ to $n\overline{Y}$	–	39	140	–	175	–	210	ns	2.0	see Fig.7
		–	14	28	–	35	–	42		4.5	
		–	11	24	–	30	–	36		6.0	
t_{PHZ}/t_{PLZ}	3-state output disable time $\overline{OE}$ to $n\overline{Y}$	–	55	150	–	190	–	225	ns	2.0	see Fig.7
		–	20	30	–	38	–	45		4.5	
		–	16	26	–	33	–	38		6.0	
t_{THL}/t_{TLH}	output transition time	–	14	60	–	75	–	90	ns	2.0	see Fig.6
		–	5	12	–	15	–	18		4.5	
		–	4	10	–	13	–	15		6.0	

DC CHARACTERISTICS FOR 74HCT

For the DC characteristics see chapter *"HCMOS family characteristics"*, section "Family specifications".
Output capability: bus driver.
I_{CC} category: MSI.

Note to HCT types

The value of additional quiescent supply current (ΔI_{CC}) for a unit load of 1 is given in the family specifications. To determine ΔI_{CC} per input, multiply this value by the unit load coefficient shown in Table 1.

Table 1

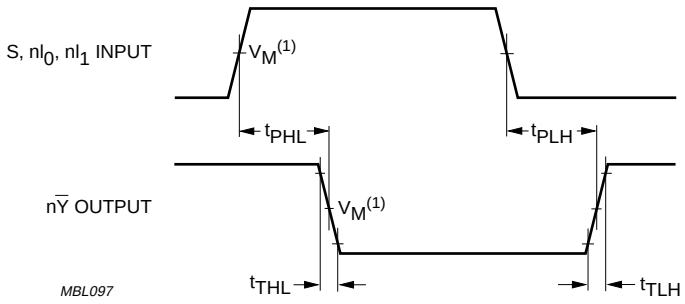
INPUT	UNIT LOAD COEFFICIENT
nI_0	0.50
nI_1	0.50
$\overline{OE}$	1.50
S	1.50

AC CHARACTERISTICS FOR 74HCT

GND = 0 V; $t_r = t_f$ = 6 ns; C_L = 50 pF.

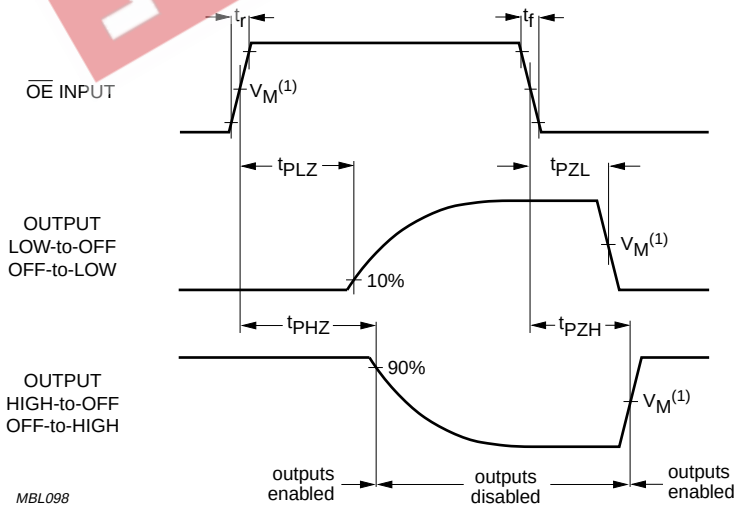
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	T_{amb} (°C)							UNIT	TEST CONDITIONS	
		25			–40 to +85		–40 to +125			V_{CC} (V)	WAVEFORMS
		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.			
t_{PHL}/t_{PLH}	propagation delay; nI_0 to $n\overline{Y}$; nI_1 to $n\overline{Y}$	–	16	27	–	34	–	41	ns	4.5	see Fig.6
	propagation delay; S to $n\overline{Y}$	–	19	34	–	43	–	51	ns	4.5	see Fig.6
t_{PZH}/t_{PZL}	3-state output enable time; $\overline{OE}$ to $n\overline{Y}$	–	18	30	–	38	–	45	ns	4.5	see Fig.7
t_{PHZ}/t_{PLZ}	3-state output disable time; $\overline{OE}$ to $n\overline{Y}$	–	17	30	–	38	–	45	ns	4.5	see Fig.7
t_{THL}/t_{TLH}	output transition time	–	5	12	–	15	–	18	ns	4.5	see Fig.6

AC WAVEFORMS



(1) HC: V_M = 50%; V_I = GND to V_{CC}.
HCT: V_M = 1.3 V; V_I = GND to 3 V.

Fig.6 Waveforms showing input (nI_0, nI_1 and S) to output ($n\overline{Y}$) propagation delays and output transition times.

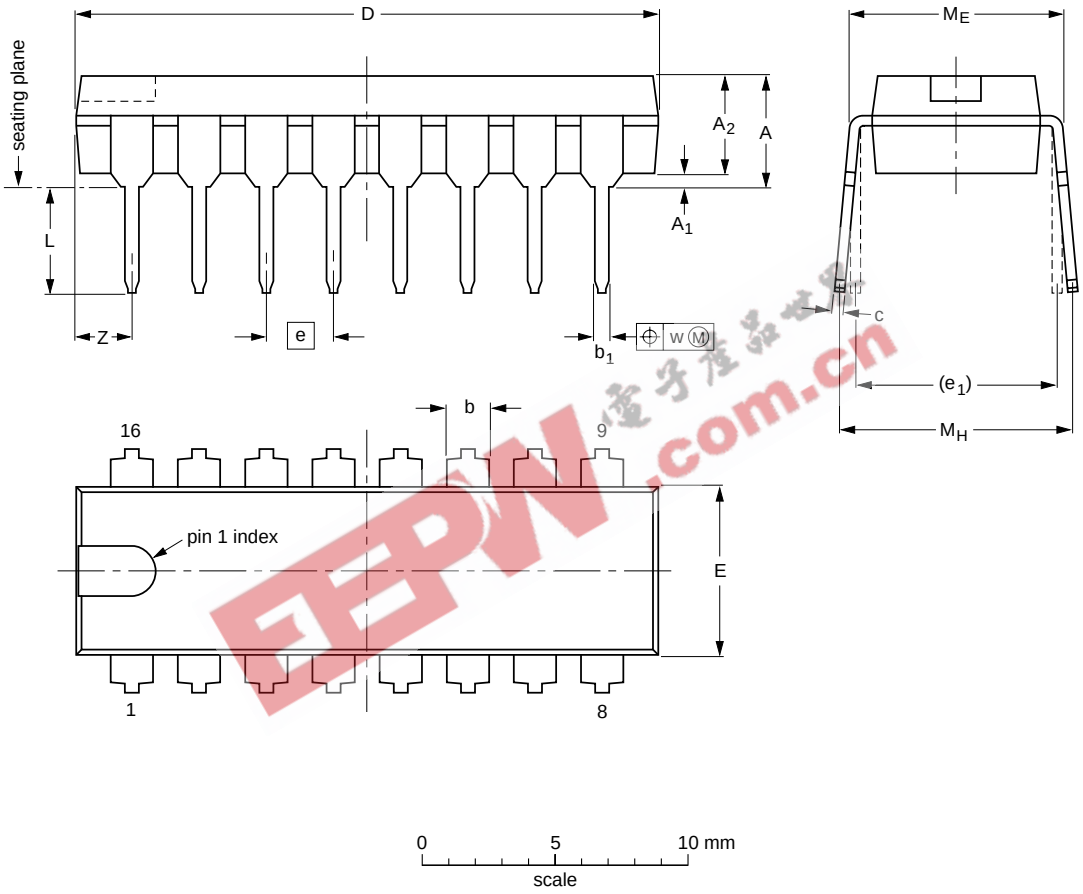


(1) HC: V_M = 50%; V_I = GND to V_{CC}.
HCT: V_M = 1.3 V; V_I = GND to 3 V.

Fig.7 Waveforms showing the 3-state enable and disable times.

PACKAGE OUTLINES

DIP16: plastic dual in-line package; 16 leads (300 mil); long body **SOT38-1**



DIMENSIONS (inch dimensions are derived from the original mm dimensions)

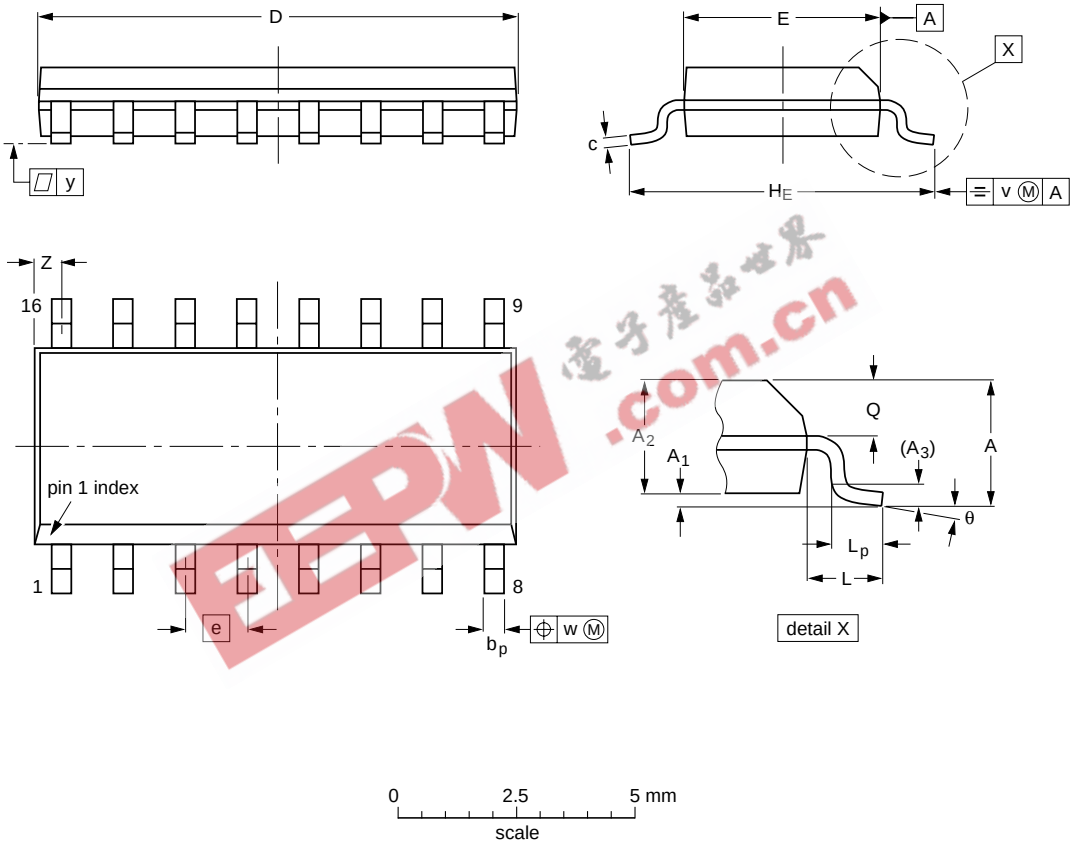
UNIT	A max.	A_1 min.	A_2 max.	b	b_1	c	D (1)	E (1)	e	e_1	L	M_E	M_H	w	Z (1) max.
mm	4.7	0.51	3.7	1.40 1.14	0.53 0.38	0.32 0.23	21.8 21.4	6.48 6.20	2.54	7.62	3.9 3.4	8.25 7.80	9.5 8.3	0.254	2.2
inches	0.19	0.020	0.15	0.055 0.045	0.021 0.015	0.013 0.009	0.86 0.84	0.26 0.24	0.10	0.30	0.15 0.13	0.32 0.31	0.37 0.33	0.01	0.087

Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	EIAJ			
SOT38-1	050G09	MO-001AE				~~92-10-02~~ 95-01-19

SO16: plastic small outline package; 16 leads; body width 3.9 mm **SOT109-1**



DIMENSIONS (inch dimensions are derived from the original mm dimensions)

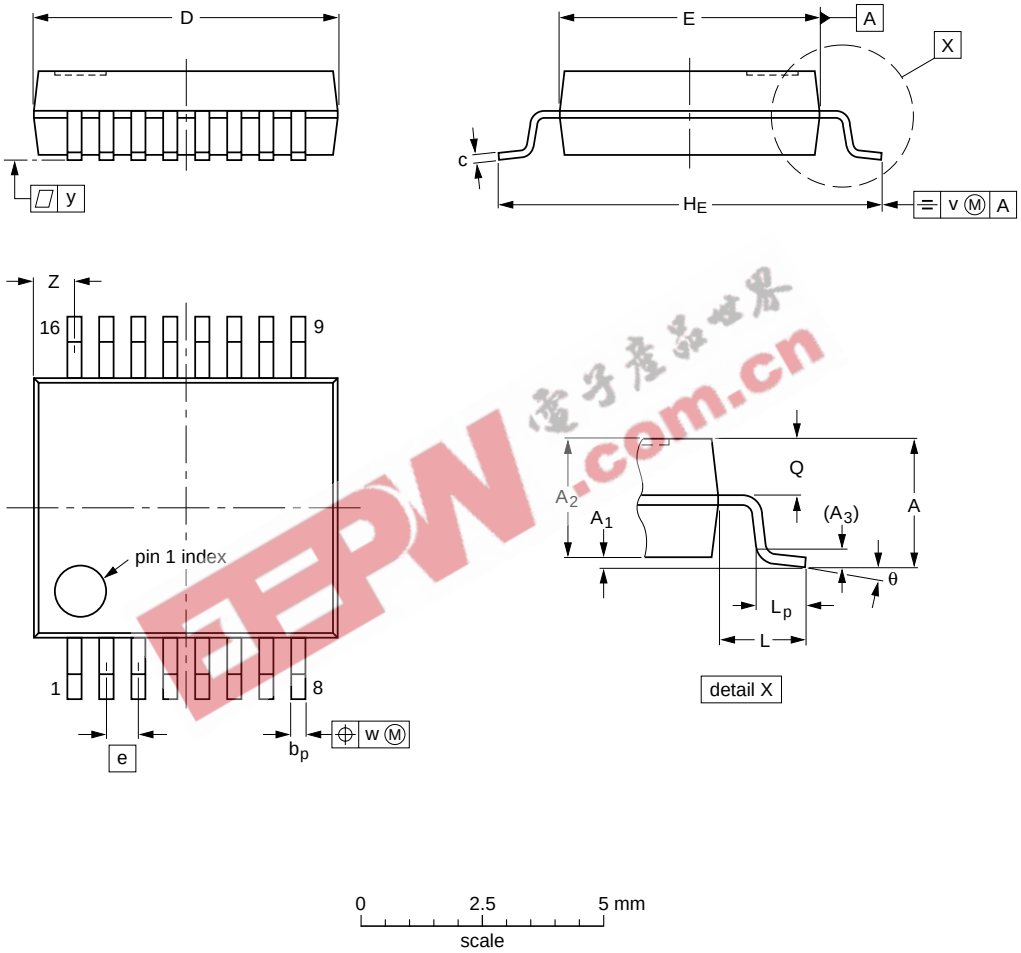
UNIT	A max.	A_1	A_2	A_3	b_p	c	$D^{(1)}$	$E^{(1)}$	e	H_E	L	L_p	Q	v	w	y	$Z^{(1)}$	θ
mm	1.75	0.25 0.10	1.45 1.25	0.25	0.49 0.36	0.25 0.19	10.0 9.8	4.0 3.8	1.27	6.2 5.8	1.05	1.0 0.4	0.7 0.6	0.25	0.25	0.1	0.7 0.3	8^o 0^o
inches	0.069	0.010 0.004	0.057 0.049	0.01	0.019 0.014	0.0100 0.0075	0.39 0.38	0.16 0.15	0.050	0.244 0.228	0.041	0.039 0.016	0.028 0.020	0.01	0.01	0.004	0.028 0.012	

Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	EIAJ			
SOT109-1	076E07S	MS-012AC				~~95-01-23~~ 97-05-22

SSOP16: plastic shrink small outline package; 16 leads; body width 5.3 mm **SOT338-1**



DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

UNIT	A max.	A_1	A_2	A_3	b_p	c	D (1)	E (1)	e	H_E	L	L_p	Q	v	w	y	Z (1)	θ
mm	2.0	0.21 0.05	1.80 1.65	0.25	0.38 0.25	0.20 0.09	6.4 6.0	5.4 5.2	0.65	7.9 7.6	1.25	1.03 0.63	0.9 0.7	0.2	0.13	0.1	1.00 0.55	8^o 0^o

Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	EIAJ			
SOT338-1		MO-150AC				~~94-01-14~~ 95-02-04

SOLDERING

Introduction

This text gives a very brief insight to a complex technology. A more in-depth account of soldering ICs can be found in our *"Data Handbook IC26; Integrated Circuit Packages"* (document order number 9398 652 90011).

There is no soldering method that is ideal for all IC packages. Wave soldering is often preferred when through-hole and surface mount components are mixed on one printed-circuit board. However, wave soldering is not always suitable for surface mount ICs, or for printed-circuit boards with high population densities. In these situations reflow soldering is often used.

Through-hole mount packages

SOLDERING BY DIPPING OR BY SOLDER WAVE

The maximum permissible temperature of the solder is 260 °C; solder at this temperature must not be in contact with the joints for more than 5 seconds. The total contact time of successive solder waves must not exceed 5 seconds.

The device may be mounted up to the seating plane, but the temperature of the plastic body must not exceed the specified maximum storage temperature ($T_{stg(max)}$). If the printed-circuit board has been pre-heated, forced cooling may be necessary immediately after soldering to keep the temperature within the permissible limit.

MANUAL SOLDERING

Apply the soldering iron (24 V or less) to the lead(s) of the package, either below the seating plane or not more than 2 mm above it. If the temperature of the soldering iron bit is less than 300 °C it may remain in contact for up to 10 seconds. If the bit temperature is between 300 and 400 °C, contact may be up to 5 seconds.

Surface mount packages

REFLOW SOLDERING

Reflow soldering requires solder paste (a suspension of fine solder particles, flux and binding agent) to be applied to the printed-circuit board by screen printing, stencilling or pressure-syringe dispensing before package placement.

Several methods exist for reflowing; for example, infrared/convection heating in a conveyor type oven. Throughput times (preheating, soldering and cooling) vary between 100 and 200 seconds depending on heating method.

Typical reflow peak temperatures range from 215 to 250 °C. The top-surface temperature of the packages should preferable be kept below 230 °C.

WAVE SOLDERING

Conventional single wave soldering is not recommended for surface mount devices (SMDs) or printed-circuit boards with a high component density, as solder bridging and non-wetting can present major problems.

To overcome these problems the double-wave soldering method was specifically developed.

If wave soldering is used the following conditions must be observed for optimal results:

- Use a double-wave soldering method comprising a turbulent wave with high upward pressure followed by a smooth laminar wave.
- For packages with leads on two sides and a pitch (e):
  - larger than or equal to 1.27 mm, the footprint longitudinal axis is **preferred** to be parallel to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board;
  - smaller than 1.27 mm, the footprint longitudinal axis **must** be parallel to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board.

  The footprint must incorporate solder thieves at the downstream end.
- For packages with leads on four sides, the footprint must be placed at a 45° angle to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board. The footprint must incorporate solder thieves downstream and at the side corners.

During placement and before soldering, the package must be fixed with a droplet of adhesive. The adhesive can be applied by screen printing, pin transfer or syringe dispensing. The package can be soldered after the adhesive is cured.

Typical dwell time is 4 seconds at 250 °C.
A mildly-activated flux will eliminate the need for removal of corrosive residues in most applications.

MANUAL SOLDERING

Fix the component by first soldering two diagonally-opposite end leads. Use a low voltage (24 V or less) soldering iron applied to the flat part of the lead. Contact time must be limited to 10 seconds at up to 300 °C.

When using a dedicated tool, all other leads can be soldered in one operation within 2 to 5 seconds between 270 and 320 °C.

Suitability of IC packages for wave, reflow and dipping soldering methods

MOUNTING	PACKAGE	SOLDERING METHOD		
		WAVE	REFLOW(1)	DIPPING
Through-hole mount	DBS, DIP, HDIP, SDIP, SIL	suitable(2)	–	suitable
Surface mount	BGA, SQFP	not suitable	suitable	–
	HLQFP, HSQFP, HSOP, HTQFP, HTSSOP, SMS	not suitable(3)	suitable	–
	PLCC(4), SO, SOJ	suitable	suitable	–
	LQFP, QFP, TQFP	not recommended(4)(5)	suitable	–
	SSOP, TSSOP, VSO	not recommended(6)	suitable	–

Notes

1. All surface mount (SMD) packages are moisture sensitive. Depending upon the moisture content, the maximum temperature (with respect to time) and body size of the package, there is a risk that internal or external package cracks may occur due to vaporization of the moisture in them (the so called popcorn effect). For details, refer to the Drypack information in the *"Data Handbook IC26; Integrated Circuit Packages; Section: Packing Methods"*.
2. For SDIP packages, the longitudinal axis must be parallel to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board.
3. These packages are not suitable for wave soldering as a solder joint between the printed-circuit board and heatsink (at bottom version) can not be achieved, and as solder may stick to the heatsink (on top version).
4. If wave soldering is considered, then the package must be placed at a 45° angle to the solder wave direction. The package footprint must incorporate solder thieves downstream and at the side corners.
5. Wave soldering is only suitable for LQFP, QFP and TQFP packages with a pitch (e) equal to or larger than 0.8 mm; it is definitely not suitable for packages with a pitch (e) equal to or smaller than 0.65 mm.
6. Wave soldering is only suitable for SSOP and TSSOP packages with a pitch (e) equal to or larger than 0.65 mm; it is definitely not suitable for packages with a pitch (e) equal to or smaller than 0.5 mm.

DEFINITIONS

Data sheet status	
Objective specification	This data sheet contains target or goal specifications for product development.
Preliminary specification	This data sheet contains preliminary data; supplementary data may be published later.
Product specification	This data sheet contains final product specifications.
Limiting values	
Limiting values given are in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134). Stress above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or at any other conditions above those given in the Characteristics sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to limiting values for extended periods may affect device reliability.	
Application information	
Where application information is given, it is advisory and does not form part of the specification.	

LIFE SUPPORT APPLICATIONS

These products are not designed for use in life support appliances, devices, or systems where malfunction of these products can reasonably be expected to result in personal injury. Philips customers using or selling these products for use in such applications do so at their own risk and agree to fully indemnify Philips for any damages resulting from such improper use or sale.

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