

# 74AUP2G04

## Low-power dual inverter

Rev. 01. — 16 January 2006

Preliminary data sheet

### 1. General description

The 74AUP2G04 is a high-performance, low-power, low-voltage, Si-gate CMOS device, superior to most advanced CMOS compatible TTL families.

Schmitt-trigger action at all inputs makes the circuit tolerant to slower input rise and fall times across the entire  $V_{CC}$  range from 0.8 V to 3.6 V.

This device ensures a very low static and dynamic power consumption across the entire  $V_{CC}$  range from 0.8 V to 3.6 V.

This device is fully specified for partial Power-down applications using  $I_{OFF}$ . The  $I_{OFF}$  circuitry disables the output, preventing the damaging backflow current through the device when it is powered down.

The 74AUP2G04 provides two inverting buffers.

### 2. Features

- Wide supply voltage range from 0.8 V to 3.6 V
- High noise immunity
- Complies with JEDEC standards:
  - ◆ JESD8-12 (0.8 V to 1.3 V)
  - ◆ JESD8-11 (0.9 V to 1.65 V)
  - ◆ JESD8-7 (1.2 V to 1.95 V)
  - ◆ JESD8-5 (1.8 V to 2.7 V)
  - ◆ JESD8-B (2.7 V to 3.6 V)
- ESD protection:
  - ◆ HBM JESD22-A114-C Class 3A. Exceeds 5000 V
  - ◆ MM JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V
  - ◆ CDM JESD22-C101-C exceeds 1000 V
- Low static power consumption;  $I_{CC} = 0.9 \mu A$  (maximum)
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA per JESD 78 Class II
- Inputs accept voltages up to 3.6 V
- Low noise overshoot and undershoot < 10 % of  $V_{CC}$
- $I_{OFF}$  circuitry provides partial Power-down mode operation
- Multiple package options
- Specified from -40 °C to +85 °C and -40 °C to +125 °C

**PHILIPS**

### 3. Quick reference data

**Table 1: Quick reference data***GND = 0 V; T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C; t<sub>r</sub> = t<sub>f</sub> ≤ 3 ns.*

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
t <sub>PHL</sub> , t <sub>PLH</sub>	HIGH-to-LOW and LOW-to-HIGH propagation delay nA to nY	C <sub>L</sub> = 5 pF; R <sub>L</sub> = 1 MΩ; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	16.0	-	ns
		C <sub>L</sub> = 5 pF; R <sub>L</sub> = 1 MΩ; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	2.4	5.0	10.3	ns
		C <sub>L</sub> = 5 pF; R <sub>L</sub> = 1 MΩ; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	1.8	3.6	6.4	ns
		C <sub>L</sub> = 5 pF; R <sub>L</sub> = 1 MΩ; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.5	2.9	5.0	ns
		C <sub>L</sub> = 5 pF; R <sub>L</sub> = 1 MΩ; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.2	2.4	3.9	ns
		C <sub>L</sub> = 5 pF; R <sub>L</sub> = 1 MΩ; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.1	2.1	3.2	ns
C <sub>I</sub>	input capacitance		-	1.0	-	pF
C <sub>PD</sub>	power dissipation capacitance	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V; f <sub>i</sub> = 1 MHz	[1][2]	-	3.2	pF
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V; f <sub>i</sub> = 1 MHz	[1][2]	-	4.3	pF

[1] C<sub>PD</sub> is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P<sub>D</sub> in  $\mu\text{W}$ ).

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

f<sub>i</sub> = input frequency in MHz;

f<sub>o</sub> = output frequency in MHz;

C<sub>L</sub> = load capacitance in pF;

V<sub>CC</sub> = supply voltage in V;

N = number of inputs switching;

$\sum(C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o)$  = sum of the outputs.

[2] The condition is V<sub>I</sub> = GND to V<sub>CC</sub>.

### 4. Ordering information

**Table 2: Ordering information**

Type number	Package				Version
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version	
74AUP2G04GW	-40 °C to +125 °C	SC-88	plastic surface mounted package; 6 leads	SOT363	
74AUP2G04GM	-40 °C to +125 °C	XSON6	plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 1 × 1.45 × 0.5 mm	SOT886	
74AUP2G04GF	-40 °C to +125 °C	XSON6	plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 1 × 1 × 0.5 mm	SOT891	

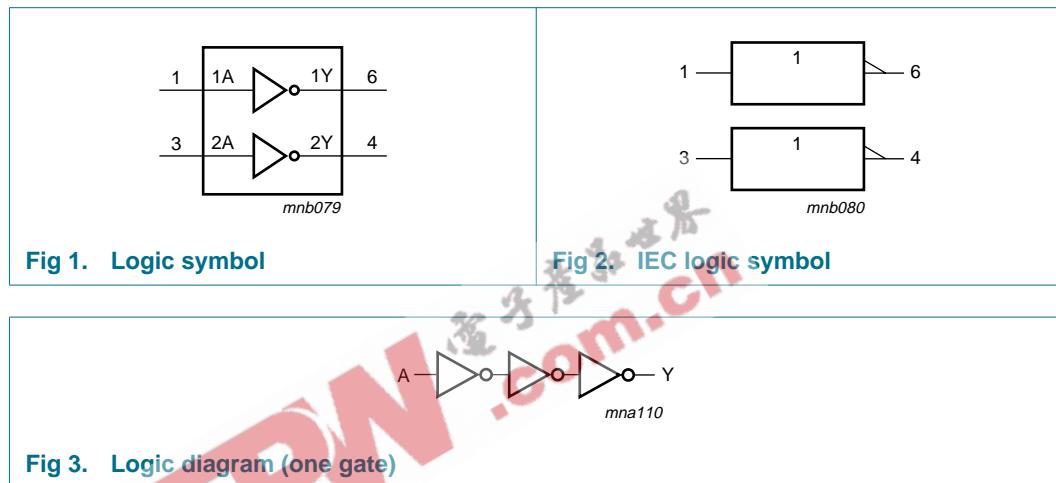


## 5. Marking

Table 3: Marking

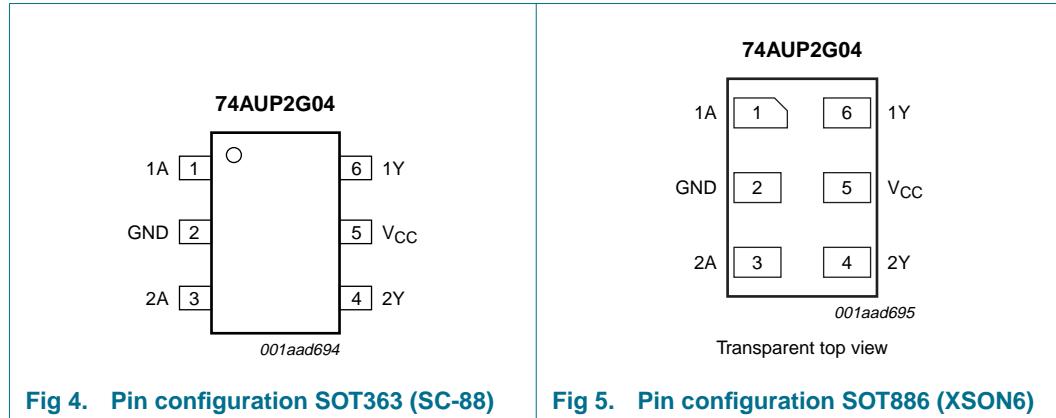
Type number	Marking code
74AUP2G04GW	p4
74AUP2G04GM	p4
74AUP2G04GF	p4

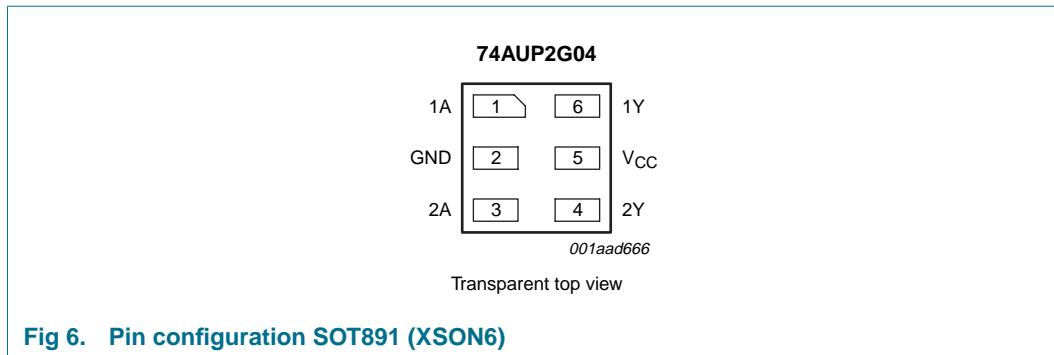
## 6. Functional diagram



## 7. Pinning information

### 7.1 Pinning





## 7.2 Pin description

**Table 4: Pin description**

Symbol	Pin	Description
1A	1	data input 1A
GND	2	ground (0 V)
2A	3	data input 2A
2Y	4	data output 2Y
V <sub>CC</sub>	5	supply voltage
1Y	6	data output 1Y

## 8. Functional description

### 8.1 Function table

**Table 5: Function table [1]**

Input	Output
nA	nY
L	H
H	L

[1] H = HIGH voltage level;  
L = LOW voltage level.

## 9. Limiting values

**Table 6: 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	+4.6	V
$I_{IK}$	input clamping current	$V_I < 0 \text{ V}$	-	-50	mA
$V_I$	input voltage		[1]	-0.5	V
$I_{OK}$	output clamping current	$V_O < 0 \text{ V}$	-	-50	mA
$V_O$	output voltage	active mode and Power-down mode	[1]	-0.5	V
$I_O$	output current	$V_O = 0 \text{ V}$ to $V_{CC}$	-	$\pm 20$	mA
$I_{CC}$	quiescent supply current		-	+50	mA
$I_{GND}$	ground current		-	-50	mA
$T_{stg}$	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
$P_{tot}$	total power dissipation	$T_{amb} = -40 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	[2]	-	250 mW

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

[2] For SC-88 packages: above 87.5 °C the value of  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 4.0 mW/K.  
For XSON6 packages: above 45 °C the value of  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 2.4 mW/K.

## 10. Recommended operating conditions

**Table 7: Recommended operating conditions**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{CC}$	supply voltage		0.8	3.6	V
$V_I$	input voltage		0	3.6	V
$V_O$	output voltage	active mode	0	$V_{CC}$	V
		Power-down mode; $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V}$	0	3.6	V
$T_{amb}$	ambient temperature		-40	+125	°C
$\Delta t/\Delta V$	input transition rise and fall rate	$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$ to $3.6 \text{ V}$	0	200	ns/V

## 11. Static characteristics

**Table 8: Static characteristics**

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C</b>						
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-state input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	0.70 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.9 V to 1.95 V	0.65 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.6	-	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2.0	-	-	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-state input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	-	0.30 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.9 V to 1.95 V	-	-	0.35 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	-	0.7	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	-	0.9	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-state output voltage	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>				
		I <sub>O</sub> = -20 µA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.1	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -1.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	0.75 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -1.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V	1.11	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -1.9 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	1.32	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -2.3 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	2.05	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -3.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	1.9	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -2.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	2.72	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -4.0 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	2.6	-	-	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-state output voltage	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>				
		I <sub>O</sub> = 20 µA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	-	0.1	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	-	-	0.3 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V	-	-	0.31	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.9 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	-	-	0.31	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 2.3 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	-	-	0.31	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 3.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	-	-	0.44	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 2.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	-	-	0.31	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 4.0 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	-	-	0.44	V
I <sub>I</sub>	input leakage current	V <sub>I</sub> = GND to 3.6 V; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V to 3.6 V	-	-	±0.1	µA
I <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off leakage current	V <sub>I</sub> or V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V to 3.6 V; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V	-	-	±0.2	µA
ΔI <sub>OFF</sub>	additional power-off leakage current	V <sub>I</sub> or V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V to 3.6 V; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V to 0.2 V	-	-	±0.2	µA
I <sub>CC</sub>	quiescent supply current	V <sub>I</sub> = GND or V <sub>CC</sub> ; I <sub>O</sub> = 0 A; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	-	0.5	µA
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>	additional quiescent supply current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.6 V; I <sub>O</sub> = 0 A; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V	-	-	40	µA
C <sub>I</sub>	input capacitance	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V to 3.6 V; V <sub>I</sub> = GND or V <sub>CC</sub>	-	1.0	-	pF
C <sub>O</sub>	output capacitance	V <sub>O</sub> = GND; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V	-	1.8	-	pF

**Table 8: Static characteristics ...continued**

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +85 °C</b>						
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-state input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	0.70 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.9 V to 1.95 V	0.65 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.6	-	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2.0	-	-	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-state input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	-	0.30 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.9 V to 1.95 V	-	-	0.35 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	-	0.7	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	-	0.9	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-state output voltage	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>				
		I <sub>O</sub> = -20 µA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.1	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -1.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	0.7 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -1.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V	1.03	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -1.9 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	1.30	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -2.3 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	1.97	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -3.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	1.85	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -2.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	2.67	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -4.0 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	2.55	-	-	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-state output voltage	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>				
		I <sub>O</sub> = 20 µA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	-	0.1	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	-	-	0.3 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V	-	-	0.37	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.9 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	-	-	0.35	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 2.3 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	-	-	0.33	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 3.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	-	-	0.45	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 2.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	-	-	0.33	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 4.0 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	-	-	0.45	V
I <sub>I</sub>	input leakage current	V <sub>I</sub> = GND to 3.6 V; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V to 3.6 V	-	-	±0.5	µA
I <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off leakage current	V <sub>I</sub> or V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V to 3.6 V; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V	-	-	±0.5	µA
ΔI <sub>OFF</sub>	additional power-off leakage current	V <sub>I</sub> or V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V to 3.6 V; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V to 0.2 V	-	-	±0.6	µA
I <sub>CC</sub>	quiescent supply current	V <sub>I</sub> = GND or V <sub>CC</sub> ; I <sub>O</sub> = 0 A; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	-	0.9	µA
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>	additional quiescent supply current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.6 V; I <sub>O</sub> = 0 A; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V	-	-	50	µA

**Table 8: Static characteristics ...continued**

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +125 °C</b>						
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-state input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	0.75 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.9 V to 1.95 V	0.70 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.6	-	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2.0	-	-	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-state input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	-	0.25 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.9 V to 1.95 V	-	-	0.30 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	-	0.7	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	-	0.9	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-state output voltage	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>				
		I <sub>O</sub> = -20 µA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.11	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -1.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	0.6 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -1.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V	0.93	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -1.9 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	1.17	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -2.3 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	1.77	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -3.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	1.67	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -2.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	2.40	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -4.0 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	2.30	-	-	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-state output voltage	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>				
		I <sub>O</sub> = 20 µA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	-	0.11	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	-	-	0.33 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V	-	-	0.41	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.9 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	-	-	0.39	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 2.3 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	-	-	0.36	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 3.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	-	-	0.50	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 2.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	-	-	0.36	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 4.0 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	-	-	0.50	V
I <sub>I</sub>	input leakage current	V <sub>I</sub> = GND to 3.6 V; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V to 3.6 V	-	-	±0.75	µA
I <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off leakage current	V <sub>I</sub> or V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V to 3.6 V; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V	-	-	±0.75	µA
ΔI <sub>OFF</sub>	additional power-off leakage current	V <sub>I</sub> or V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V to 3.6 V; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V to 0.2 V	-	-	±0.75	µA
I <sub>CC</sub>	quiescent supply current	V <sub>I</sub> = GND or V <sub>CC</sub> ; I <sub>O</sub> = 0 A; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	-	1.4	µA
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>	additional quiescent supply current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.6 V; I <sub>O</sub> = 0 A; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V	-	-	75	µA

## 12. Dynamic characteristics

**Table 9: Dynamic characteristics**Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see [Figure 8](#)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ [1]	Max	Unit
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C; C<sub>L</sub> = 5 pF</b>						
t <sub>PHL</sub> , t <sub>PLH</sub>	HIGH-to-LOW and LOW-to-HIGH propagation delay nA to nY	see <a href="#">Figure 7</a>				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	16.0	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	2.4	5.0	10.3	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	1.8	3.6	6.4	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.5	2.9	5.0	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.2	2.4	3.9	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.1	2.1	3.2	ns
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C; C<sub>L</sub> = 10 pF</b>						
t <sub>PHL</sub> , t <sub>PLH</sub>	HIGH-to-LOW and LOW-to-HIGH propagation delay nA to nY	see <a href="#">Figure 7</a>				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	19.8	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	2.8	5.9	12.2	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.3	4.2	7.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	2.0	3.5	5.9	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.7	2.9	4.6	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.6	2.7	3.8	ns
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C; C<sub>L</sub> = 15 pF</b>						
t <sub>PHL</sub> , t <sub>PLH</sub>	HIGH-to-LOW and LOW-to-HIGH propagation delay nA to nY	see <a href="#">Figure 7</a>				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	23.3	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	3.2	6.7	13.0	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.6	4.7	8.6	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	2.3	4.0	6.7	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.1	3.3	5.1	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2.0	3.1	4.2	ns
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C; C<sub>L</sub> = 30 pF</b>						
t <sub>PHL</sub> , t <sub>PLH</sub>	HIGH-to-LOW and LOW-to-HIGH propagation delay nA to nY	see <a href="#">Figure 7</a>				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	33.6	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	4.4	8.9	16.0	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	3.6	6.3	10.8	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	3.2	5.3	9.0	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.9	4.5	6.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2.9	4.2	5.4	ns

**Table 9: Dynamic characteristics ...continued**Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see [Figure 8](#)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ [1]	Max	Unit
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C</b>						
C <sub>PD</sub>	power dissipation capacitance	f <sub>i</sub> = 1 MHz [2][3]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	2.8	-	pF
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	-	3.0	-	pF
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	-	3.1	-	pF
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	-	3.2	-	pF
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	3.7	-	pF
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	4.3	-	pF

[1] All typical values are measured at nominal V<sub>CC</sub>.[2] C<sub>PD</sub> is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P<sub>D</sub> in μW).

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

f<sub>i</sub> = input frequency in MHz;f<sub>o</sub> = output frequency in MHz;C<sub>L</sub> = load capacitance in pF;V<sub>CC</sub> = supply voltage in V;

N = number of inputs switching;

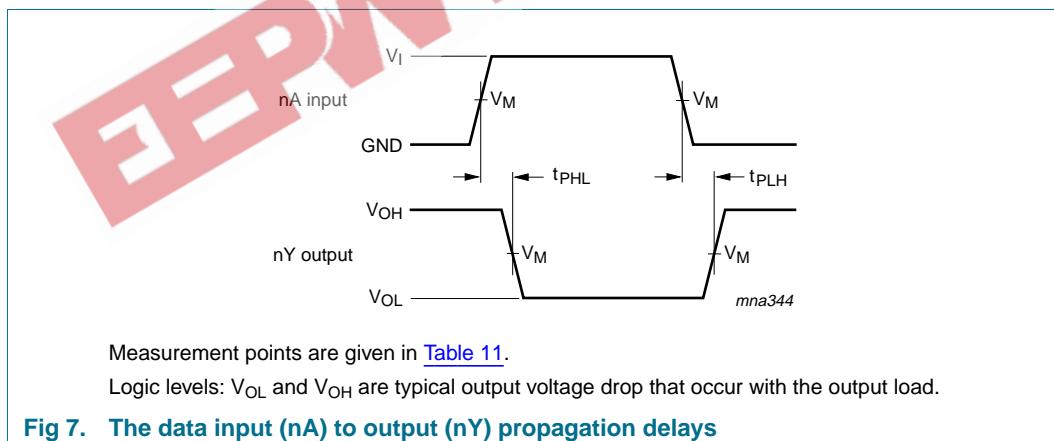
 $\Sigma(C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o)$  = sum of the outputs.[3] The condition is V<sub>I</sub> = GND to V<sub>CC</sub>.**Table 10: Dynamic characteristics**Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see [Figure 8](#)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	−40 °C to +85 °C		−40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
<b>C<sub>L</sub> = 5 pF</b>							
t <sub>PHL</sub> , t <sub>PLH</sub>	HIGH-to-LOW and LOW-to-HIGH propagation delay nA to nY	see <a href="#">Figure 7</a>					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	2.1	11.4	2.1	12.6	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	1.6	7.4	1.6	8.2	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.4	5.9	1.4	6.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.1	4.5	1.1	5.0	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.0	3.9	1.0	4.3	ns
<b>C<sub>L</sub> = 10 pF</b>							
t <sub>PHL</sub> , t <sub>PLH</sub>	HIGH-to-LOW and LOW-to-HIGH propagation delay nA to nY	see <a href="#">Figure 7</a>					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	2.6	13.7	2.6	15.1	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.1	8.7	2.1	9.6	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.8	7.0	1.8	7.7	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.5	5.4	1.5	6.0	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.4	4.5	1.4	5.0	ns

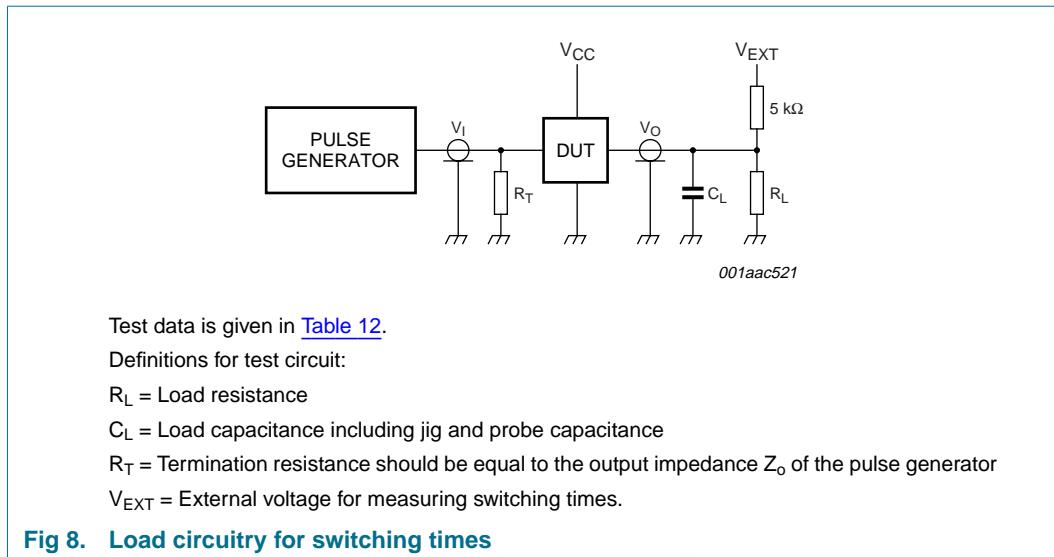
**Table 10: Dynamic characteristics ...continued**Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see [Figure 8](#)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	−40 °C to +85 °C		−40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
<b><math>C_L = 15 \text{ pF}</math></b>							
$t_{PHL}, t_{PLH}$	HIGH-to-LOW and LOW-to-HIGH propagation delay nA to nY	see <a href="#">Figure 7</a>					
		$V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$	3.0	15.8	3.0	17.4	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$	2.4	10.0	2.4	11.0	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	2.1	8.0	2.1	8.8	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	1.8	6.1	1.8	6.8	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	1.8	5.0	1.8	5.5	ns
<b><math>C_L = 30 \text{ pF}</math></b>							
$t_{PHL}, t_{PLH}$	HIGH-to-LOW and LOW-to-HIGH propagation delay nA to nY	see <a href="#">Figure 7</a>					
		$V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$	4.0	19.0	4.0	20.9	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$	3.2	12.9	3.2	14.2	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	2.9	10.5	2.9	11.6	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	2.6	7.6	2.6	8.4	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	2.6	6.2	2.6	6.9	ns

## 13. Waveforms

**Fig 7. The data input (nA) to output (nY) propagation delays****Table 11: Measurement points**

Supply voltage	Output	Input		
$V_{CC}$	$V_M$	$V_M$	$V_I$	$t_r = t_f$
0.8 V to 3.6 V	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$V_{CC}$	$\leq 3.0 \text{ ns}$

**Table 12: Test data**

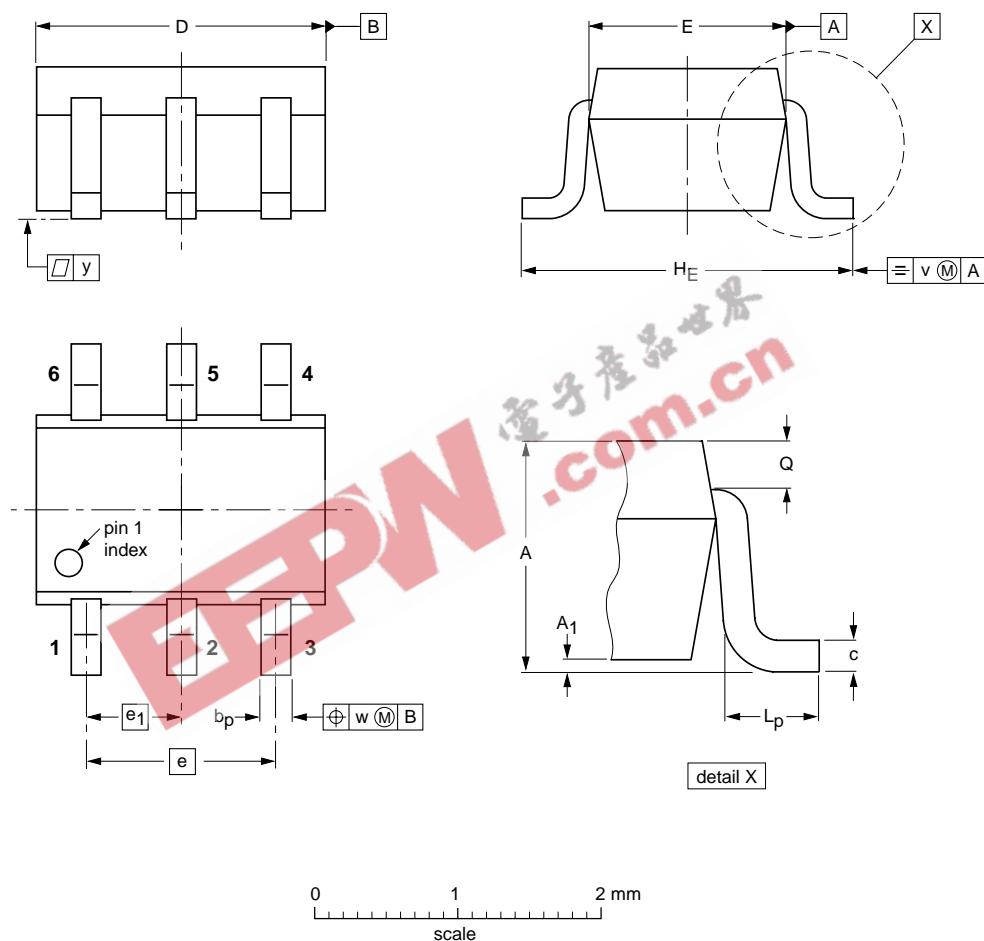
Supply voltage	Load	$V_{EXT}$	$t_{PLH}, t_{PHL}$	$t_{PZH}, t_{PHZ}$	$t_{PZL}, t_{PLZ}$
$V_{CC}$	$C_L$	$R_L$ [1]			
0.8 V to 3.6 V	5 pF, 10 pF, 15 pF and 30 pF	5 kΩ or 1 MΩ	open	GND	2 × $V_{CC}$

[1] For measuring enable and disable times  $R_L = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$ , for measuring propagation delays, setup and hold times and pulse width  $R_L = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$

## 14. Package outline

Plastic surface mounted package; 6 leads

SOT363



DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

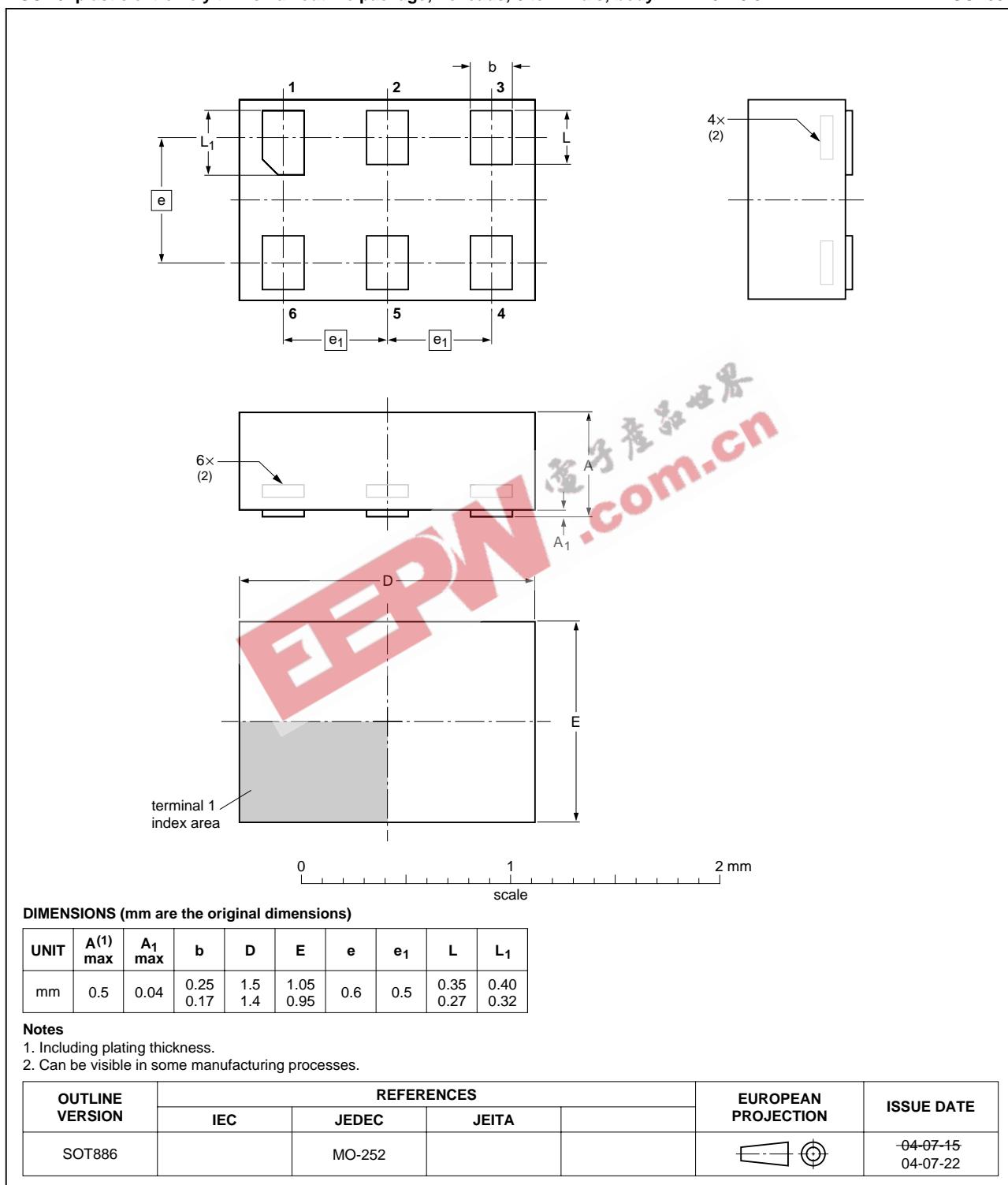
UNIT	A	A <sub>1</sub> max	b <sub>p</sub>	c	D	E	e	e <sub>1</sub>	H <sub>E</sub>	l <sub>p</sub>	Q	v	w	y
mm	1.1 0.8	0.1	0.30 0.20	0.25 0.10	2.2 1.8	1.35 1.15	1.3	0.65	2.2 2.0	0.45 0.15	0.25 0.15	0.2	0.2	0.1

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA			
SOT363			SC-88			-97-02-28- 04-11-08

Fig 9. Package outline SOT363 (SC-88)

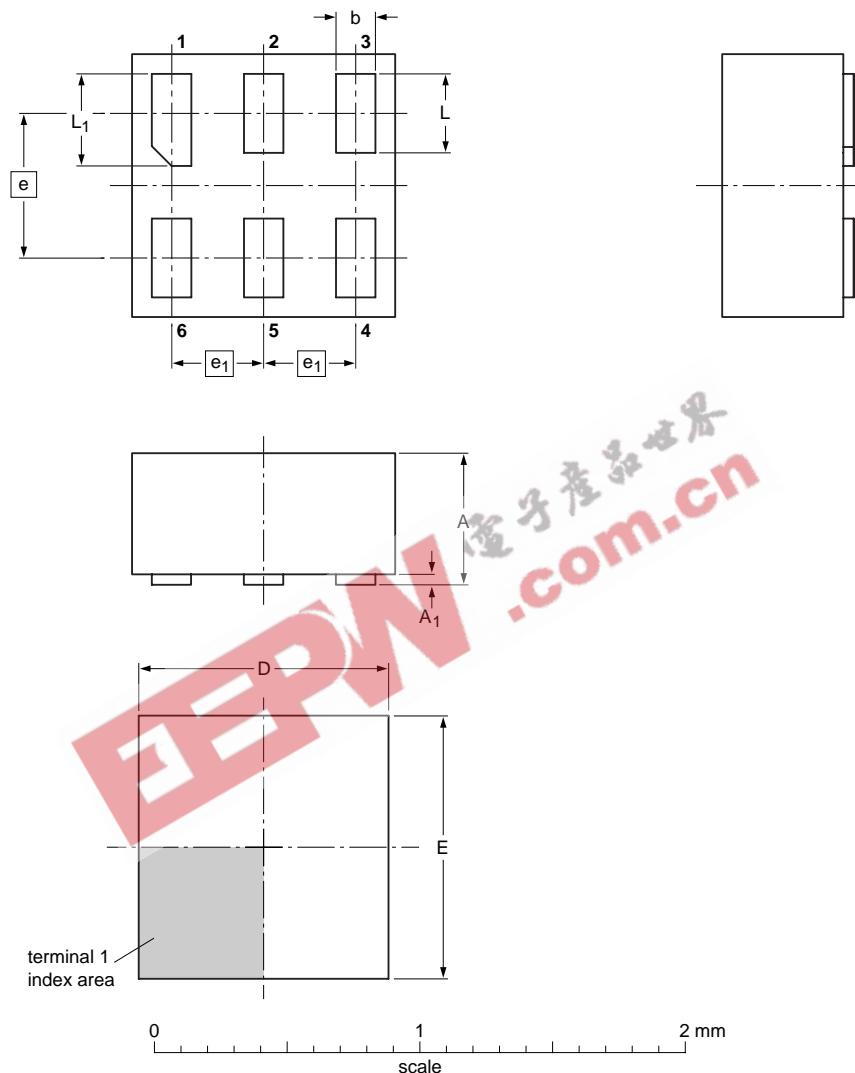
XSON6: plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body  $1 \times 1.45 \times 0.5$  mm

SOT886

**Fig 10. Package outline SOT886 (XSON6)**

XSON6: plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 1 x 1 x 0.5 mm

SOT891



## DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

UNIT	A max	A1 max	b	D	E	e	e1	L	L1
mm	0.5	0.04	0.20 0.12	1.05 0.95	1.05 0.95	0.55	0.35	0.35 0.27	0.40 0.32

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA			
SOT891						-05-03-11 05-04-06

Fig 11. Package outline SOT891 (XSON6)



## 15. Abbreviations

**Table 13: Abbreviations**

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

## 16. Revision history

**Table 14: Revision history**

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Doc. number	Supersedes
74AUP2G04_1	<tbd>	Product data sheet	-	-	-

## 17. Data sheet status

Level	Data sheet status [1]	Product status [2][3]	Definition
I	Objective data	Development	This data sheet contains data from the objective specification for product development. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification in any manner without notice.
II	Preliminary data	Qualification	This data sheet contains data from the preliminary specification. Supplementary data will be published at a later date. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification without notice, in order to improve the design and supply the best possible product.
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[3] For data sheets describing multiple type numbers, the highest-level product status determines the data sheet status.

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