Low-power Schmitt trigger inverter Rev. 4 — 13 July 2010

Product data sheet

General description 1.

The 74AUP1G14 provides a single inverting Schmitt trigger which accepts standard input signals. It is capable of transforming slowly changing input signals into sharply defined, jitter-free output signals.

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 inputs switch at different points for positive and negative-going signals. The difference between the positive voltage V_{T+} and the negative voltage V_{T-} is defined as the input hysteresis voltage V_H.

Features and benefits 2.

- Wide supply voltage range from 0.8 V to 3.6 V
- High noise immunity
- ESD protection:
 - HBM JESD22-A114F Class 3A exceeds 5000 V
 - MM JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V
 - ◆ CDM JESD22-C101E 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

Applications

- Wave and pulse shaper
- Astable multivibrator
- Monostable multivibrator



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4. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

Type number	Package									
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version						
74AUP1G14GW	–40 °C to +125 °C	TSSOP5	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 5 leads; body width 1.25 mm	SOT353-1						
74AUP1G14GM	–40 °C to +125 °C	XSON6	plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 1 \times 1.45 \times 0.5 mm	SOT886						
74AUP1G14GF	–40 °C to +125 °C	XSON6	plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 1 \times 1 \times 0.5 mm	SOT891						
74AUP1G14GN	–40 °C to +125 °C	XSON6	extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body $0.9 \times 1.0 \times 0.35$ mm	SOT1115						
74AUP1G14GS	–40 °C to +125 °C	XSON6	extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 1.0 \times 1.0 \times 0.35 mm	SOT1202						

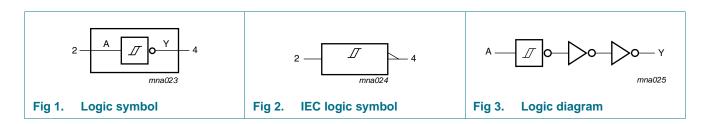
5. Marking

Table 2. Marking

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Type number	Marking code ^[1]
74AUP1G14GW	pF
74AUP1G14GM	pF
74AUP1G14GF	pF
74AUP1G14GN	pF
74AUP1G14GS	pF

^[1] The pin 1 indicator is located on the lower left corner of the device, below the marking code.

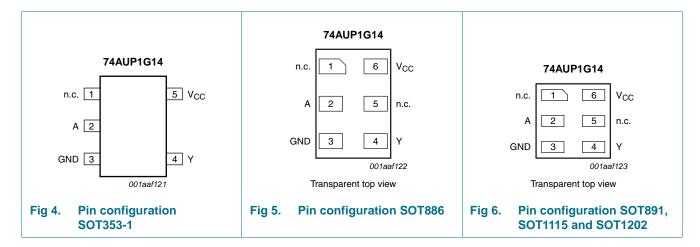
6. Functional diagram



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7. Pinning information

7.1 Pinning



7.2 Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

Symbol	Pin		Description
	TSSOP5	XSON6	
n.c.	1	1	not connected
A	2	2	data input
GND	3	3	ground (0 V)
Υ	4	4	data output
n.c.	-	5	not connected
V _{CC}	5	6	supply voltage

8. Functional description

Table 4. Function table[1]

Input	Output
Α	Υ
L	Н
Н	L

^[1] H = HIGH voltage level;

L = LOW voltage level.

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9. Limiting values

NXP Semiconductors

Table 5. Limiting values

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

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$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	V_{CC}	supply voltage		-0.5	+4.6	V
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	I _{IK}	input clamping current	V _I < 0 V	-50	-	mA
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	VI	input voltage		<u>[1]</u> –0.5	+4.6	V
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	I _{OK}	output clamping current	V _O < 0 V	-50	-	mA
I_{CC} supply current - +50 I_{GND} ground current -50 - I_{stg} storage temperature -65 +19	Vo	output voltage	Active mode and Power-down mode	<u>[1]</u> –0.5	+4.6	V
I_{GND} ground current -50 - T_{stg} storage temperature -65 +15	Io	output current	$V_O = 0 V \text{ to } V_{CC}$	-	±20	mA
T _{stg} storage temperature -65 +15	I _{CC}	supply current		-	+50	mA
	I _{GND}	ground current		-50	-	mA
P total power dissipation $T_{\text{cut}} = -40 ^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125 ^{\circ}\text{C}$ [2] - 25	T _{stg}	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
total power dissipation ramb = 40 0 to 1125 0	P _{tot}	total power dissipation	$T_{amb} = -40 ^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } +125 ^{\circ}\text{C}$	[2] _	250	mW

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

10. Recommended operating conditions

Table 6. Recommended operating conditions

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Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
V_{CC}	supply voltage		0.8	3.6	V
V_{I}	input voltage		0	3.6	V
Vo	output voltage	Active mode	0	V_{CC}	V
		Power-down mode; V _{CC} = 0 V	0	3.6	V
T _{amb}	ambient temperature		-40	+125	°C

11. Static characteristics

Table 7. Static characteristics

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
T _{amb} = 2	5 °C					
V _{OH}	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{T+}$ or V_{T-}				
		$I_{O} = -20 \mu A$; $V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	$V_{CC}-0.1$	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -1.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	$0.75 \times V_{CC}$	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -1.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	1.11	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -1.9 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	1.32	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -2.3 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	2.05	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -3.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	1.9	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -2.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	2.72	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -4.0 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	2.6	-	-	V
74AUP1G14		All information provided in this document is subject to legal disclaimers.			© NXP B.V. 2010.	All rights reserved

^[2] For TSSOP5 packages: above 87.5 °C the value of P_{tot} derates linearly with 4.0 mW/K. For XSON6 packages: above 118 °C the value of P_{tot} derates linearly with 7.8 mW/K.

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 Table 7.
 Static characteristics ...continued

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Тур	Max	Unit
V _{OL}	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{T+}$ or V_{T-}				
		$I_O = 20 \mu A$; $V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$ to 3.6 V	-	-	0.1	V
		$I_{O} = 1.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	-	-	$0.3 \times V_{CC}$	V
		$I_{O} = 1.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.31	V
		$I_{O} = 1.9 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.31	V
		$I_{O} = 2.3 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.31	V
		$I_{O} = 3.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.44	V
		$I_{O} = 2.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.31	V
		$I_O = 4.0 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.44	V
l _l	input leakage current	$V_I = GND$ to 3.6 V; $V_{CC} = 0$ V to 3.6 V	-	-	±0.1	μΑ
l _{OFF}	power-off leakage current	V_I or $V_O = 0$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC} = 0$ V	-	-	±0.2	μΑ
Δl _{OFF}	additional power-off leakage current	$V_1 \text{ or } V_0 = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 0.2 \text{ V}$	-	-	±0.2	μΑ
cc	supply current	V_I = GND or V_{CC} ; I_O = 0 A; V_{CC} = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	-	0.5	μΑ
Δl _{CC}	additional supply current	$V_I = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}; I_O = 0 \text{ A};$ $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	40	μΑ
Cı	input capacitance	$V_I = GND \text{ or } V_{CC}; V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	1.1	-	pF
Co	output capacitance	$V_O = GND; V_{CC} = 0 V$	-	1.7	-	pF
T _{amb} = -	40 °C to +85 °C					
V _{OH}	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{T+}$ or V_{T-}				
		$I_O = -20 \mu A$; $V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$ to 3.6 V	V _{CC} - 0.1	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -1.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	$0.7 \times V_{CC}$	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -1.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	1.03	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -1.9 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	1.30	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -2.3 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	1.97	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -3.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	1.85	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -2.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	2.67	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -4.0 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	2.55	-	-	V
V _{OL}	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{T+}$ or V_{T-}				
		$I_O = 20 \mu A$; $V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.1	V
		I _O = 1.1 mA; V _{CC} = 1.1 V	-	-	$0.3 \times V_{CC}$	V
		$I_O = 1.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.37	V
		$I_O = 1.9 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.35	V
		$I_{O} = 2.3 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.33	V
		$I_O = 3.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.45	V
		$I_O = 2.7 \text{ mA}$; $V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.33	V
		$I_O = 4.0 \text{ mA}$; $V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.45	V
l _l	input leakage current	$V_{I} = GND \text{ to } 3.6 \text{ V}; V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	±0.5	μΑ
l _{OFF}	power-off leakage current	V_1 or $V_0 = 0$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC} = 0$ V			±0.5	μA

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 Table 7.
 Static characteristics ...continued

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
ΔI_{OFF}	additional power-off leakage current	V_1 or $V_0 = 0$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC} = 0$ V to 0.2 V	-	-	±0.6	μΑ
I _{CC}	supply current	V_I = GND or V_{CC} ; I_O = 0 A; V_{CC} = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	-	0.9	μΑ
ΔI_{CC}	additional supply current	$V_I = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}; I_O = 0 \text{ A};$ $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	50	μΑ
T _{amb} = -	40 °C to +125 °C					
V_{OH}	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{T+}$ or V_{T-}				
		$I_O = -20 \ \mu A; \ V_{CC} = 0.8 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V$	V _{CC} – 0.11	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -1.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	$0.6 \times V_{CC}$	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -1.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	0.93	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -1.9 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	1.17	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -2.3 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	1.77	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -3.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	1.67	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -2.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	2.40	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -4.0 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	2.30	-	-	V
V_{OL}	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{T+}$ or V_{T-}				
		I_O = 20 μ A; V_{CC} = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	-	0.11	V
		$I_{O} = 1.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	-	-	$0.33 \times V_{CC}$	V
		$I_{O} = 1.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.41	V
		$I_{O} = 1.9 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.39	V
		$I_{O} = 2.3 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.36	V
		$I_{O} = 3.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.50	V
		$I_{O} = 2.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.36	V
		$I_{O} = 4.0 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.50	V
I	input leakage current	V_I = GND to 3.6 V; V_{CC} = 0 V to 3.6 V	-	-	±0.75	μΑ
I_{OFF}	power-off leakage current	V_I or $V_O = 0$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC} = 0$ V	-	-	±0.75	μΑ
ΔI_{OFF}	additional power-off leakage current	V_1 or $V_0 = 0$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC} = 0$ V to 0.2 V	-	-	±0.75	μΑ
I _{CC}	supply current	V_I = GND or V_{CC} ; I_O = 0 A; V_{CC} = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	-	1.4	μΑ
ΔI_{CC}	additional supply current	$V_I = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}; I_O = 0 \text{ A};$ $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	75	μΑ

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12. Dynamic characteristics

Table 8. Dynamic characteristics

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Figure 8.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		25 °C		-4	0 °C to +1	25 °C	Unit	
			Mi	in 1	Гур <mark>[1]</mark>	Max	Min	Max (85 °C)	Max (125 °C)	
$C_L = 5 p$	F		'							
t _{pd}	propagation delay	A to Y; see Figure 7	[2]							
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	-		19.9	-	-	-	-	ns
		V _{CC} = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	2.	7	5.9	11.0	2.4	11.1	11.2	ns
		V _{CC} = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.0	6	4.3	6.6	2.4	7.1	7.4	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	2.	1	3.7	5.4	2.0	6.0	6.2	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	2.0	0	3.0	4.1	1.7	4.5	4.7	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	1.9	9	2.8	3.6	1.5	3.9	4.0	ns
C _L = 10	pF									
t_{pd}	propagation delay	A to Y; see Figure 7	[2]							
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	-		23.4	-	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$	2.9	9	6.8	12.7	2.8	12.8	12.9	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$	2.8	8	5.0	7.7	2.6	8.2	8.6	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	2.	7	4.2	6.2	2.5	6.7	7.1	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	2.3	3	3.6	4.8	2.1	5.2	5.5	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	2.	1	3.3	4.3	2.0	4.5	4.7	ns
C _L = 15	pF									
t_{pd}	propagation delay	A to Y; see Figure 7	[2]							
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	-		26.9	-	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$	3.3	3	7.6	14.3	3.0	14.5	14.7	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$	3.3	3	5.5	8.6	2.9	9.4	9.8	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	2.8	8	4.7	7.0	2.8	7.7	8.1	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	2.	7	4.0	5.5	2.4	5.9	6.2	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	2.0	6	3.8	4.8	2.2	5.2	5.4	ns
C _L = 30	pF									
t_{pd}	propagation delay	A to Y; see Figure 7	[2]							
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	-		37.3	-	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$	4.0	0	9.8	18.7	3.9	19.6	20.0	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$	3.	7	7.1	11.2	3.8	12.3	12.9	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	3.0	6	6.0	9.1	3.6	10.0	10.6	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	3.	5	5.2	6.9	3.2	7.5	7.9	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	3.3	3	4.8	6.1	3.1	7.1	7.4	ns

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 Table 8.
 Dynamic characteristics ...continued

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Figure 8.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	25		25 °C		-4	0 °C to +1	25 °C	Unit
			Min	Typ[1]	Max	Min	Max (85 °C)	Max (125 °C)		
$C_L = 5 pl$	F, 10 pF, 15 pF and	30 pF								
C_{PD}	power dissipation	$f_i = 1 \text{ MHz}; V_I = \text{GND to } V_{CC}$	[3]							
	capacitance	$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$		-	2.6	-	-	-	-	pF
		$V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$		-	2.7	-	-	-	-	pF
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$		-	2.9	-	-	-	-	pF
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$		-	3.1	-	-	-	-	pF
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$		-	3.7	-	-	-	-	pF
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$		-	4.3	-	-	-	-	pF

- [1] All typical values are measured at nominal V_{CC}.
- [2] t_{pd} is the same as t_{PLH} and t_{PHL} .
- [3] C_{PD} is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P_D in μW).

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

f_i = input frequency in MHz;

f_o = output frequency in MHz;

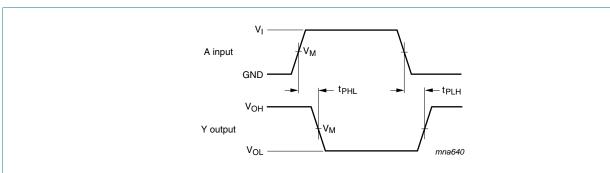
C_L = output load capacitance in pF;

V_{CC} = supply voltage in V;

N = number of inputs switching;

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

13. Waveforms



Measurement points are given in Table 9.

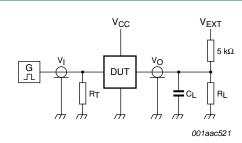
Logic levels: V_{OL} and V_{OH} are typical output voltage levels that occur with the output load.

Fig 7. The data input (A) to output (Y) propagation delays

Table 9. 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}	≤ 3.0 ns				

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Test data is given in Table 10.

Definitions for test circuit:

R_L = Load resistance.

C_L = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.

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

 V_{EXT} = External voltage for measuring switching times.

Fig 8. Load circuitry for switching times

Table 10. Test data

Supply voltage	Load		V _{EXT}		
V _{CC}	CL	R _L [1]	t _{PLH} , t _{PHL}	t _{PZH} , t _{PHZ}	t _{PZL} , t _{PLZ}
0.8 V to 3.6 V	5 pF, 10 pF, 15 pF and 30 pF	5 k Ω or 1 M Ω	open	GND	$2 \times V_{CC}$

^[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. Transfer characteristics

Table 11. Transfer characteristics

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Figure 8.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
T _{amb} = 25 °	C					
V _{T+}	positive-going	see Figure 9 and Figure 10				
	threshold voltage	$V_{CC} = 0.8 V$	0.30	-	0.60	V
		V _{CC} = 1.1 V	0.53	-	0.90	V
		V _{CC} = 1.4 V	0.74	-	1.11	V
		V _{CC} = 1.65 V	0.91	-	1.29	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	1.37	-	1.77	V
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	1.88	-	2.29	V
V_{T-}	negative-going threshold voltage	see Figure 9 and Figure 10				
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	0.10	-	0.60	V
		V _{CC} = 1.1 V	0.26	-	0.65	V
		V _{CC} = 1.4 V	0.39	-	0.75	V
		V _{CC} = 1.65 V	0.47	-	0.84	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	0.69	-	1.04	V
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V	0.88	-	1.24	V

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Table 11. Transfer characteristics ...continued Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see <u>Figure 8</u>.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V_{H}	hysteresis voltage	see <u>Figure 9</u> , <u>Figure 10</u> , <u>Figure 11</u> and <u>Figure 12</u>				
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	0.07	-	0.50	V
		V _{CC} = 1.1 V	0.08	-	0.46	V
		V _{CC} = 1.4 V	0.18	-	0.56	V
		V _{CC} = 1.65 V	0.27	-	0.66	V
		V _{CC} = 2.3 V	0.53	-	0.92	V
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V	0.79	-	1.31	V
$T_{amb} = -40$	°C to +85 °C					
V_{T+}	positive-going	see Figure 9 and Figure 10				
	threshold voltage	V _{CC} = 0.8 V	0.30	-	0.60	V
		V _{CC} = 1.1 V	0.53	-	0.90	V
		V _{CC} = 1.4 V	0.74	-	1.11	V
		V _{CC} = 1.65 V	0.91	-	1.29	V
		V _{CC} = 2.3 V	1.37	-	1.77	V
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V	1.88	-	2.29	V
V_{T-}	negative-going	see Figure 9 and Figure 10				
	threshold voltage	V _{CC} = 0.8 V	0.10	-	0.60	V
		V _{CC} = 1.1 V	0.26	-	0.65	V
		V _{CC} = 1.4 V	0.39	-	0.75	V
		V _{CC} = 1.65 V	0.47	-	0.84	V
		V _{CC} = 2.3 V	0.69	-	1.04	V
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V	0.88	-	1.24	V
V _H hysteresis voltage	hysteresis voltage	see <u>Figure 9</u> , <u>Figure 10</u> , <u>Figure 11</u> and <u>Figure 12</u>				
		V _{CC} = 0.8 V	0.07	-	0.50	V
		V _{CC} = 1.1 V	0.08	-	0.46	V
		V _{CC} = 1.4 V	0.18	-	0.56	V
		V _{CC} = 1.65 V	0.27	-	0.66	V
		V _{CC} = 2.3 V	0.53	-	0.92	V
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V	0.79	-	1.31	V
T _{amb} = -40	°C to +125 °C					
V _{T+}	positive-going	see Figure 9 and Figure 10				
	threshold voltage	V _{CC} = 0.8 V	0.30	-	0.62	V
		V _{CC} = 1.1 V	0.53	-	0.92	V
		V _{CC} = 1.4 V	0.74	-	1.13	V
		V _{CC} = 1.65 V	0.91	-	1.31	V
		V _{CC} = 2.3 V	1.37	-	1.80	V
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V	1.88	_	2.32	V

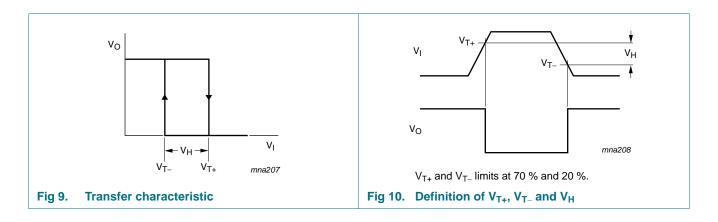
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 Table 11.
 Transfer characteristics ...continued

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Figure 8.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V_{T-}	negative-going	see Figure 9 and Figure 10				
	threshold voltage	V _{CC} = 0.8 V	0.10	-	0.60	V
		V _{CC} = 1.1 V	0.26	-	0.65	V
		V _{CC} = 1.4 V	0.39	-	0.75	V
		V _{CC} = 1.65 V	0.47	-	0.84	V
		V _{CC} = 2.3 V	0.69	-	1.04	V
	V _{CC} = 3.0 V	0.88	-	1.24	V	
V _H hys	hysteresis voltage	see <u>Figure 9</u> , <u>Figure 10</u> , <u>Figure 11</u> and <u>Figure 12</u>				
		V _{CC} = 0.8 V	0.07	-	0.50	V
		V _{CC} = 1.1 V	0.08	-	0.46	V
		V _{CC} = 1.4 V	0.18	-	0.56	V
		V _{CC} = 1.65 V	0.27	-	0.66	V
		V _{CC} = 2.3 V	0.53	-	0.92	V
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V	0.79	-	1.31	V

15. Waveforms transfer characteristics



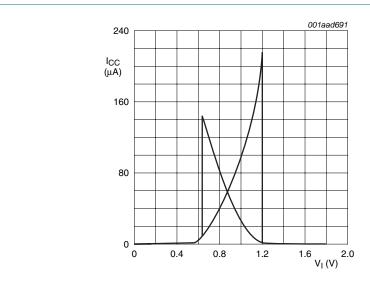


Fig 11. Typical transfer characteristics; $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$

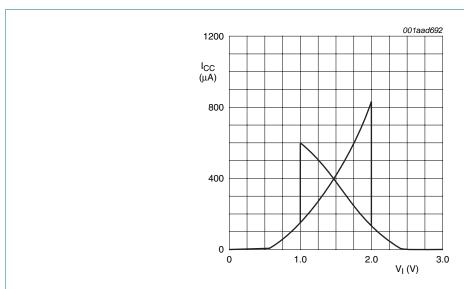


Fig 12. Typical transfer characteristics; $V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$

16. Application information

The slow input rise and fall times cause additional power dissipation, this can be calculated using the following formula:

$$P_{ad} = f_i \times (t_r \times I_{CC(AV)} + t_f \times I_{CC(AV)}) \times V_{CC}$$
 where:

 P_{ad} = additional power dissipation (μW);

 $f_i = input frequency (MHz);$

 t_r = input rise time (ns); 10 % to 90 %;

 t_f = input fall time (ns); 90 % to 10 %;

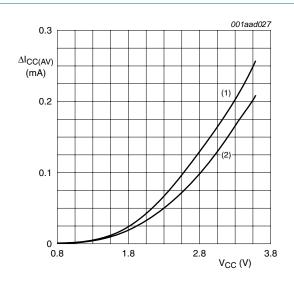
 $I_{CC(AV)}$ = average additional supply current (μ A).

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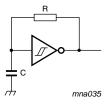
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Average I_{CC} differs with positive or negative input transitions, as shown in <u>Figure 13</u>. An example of a relaxation circuit using the 74AUP1G14 is shown in <u>Figure 14</u>.



- (1) Positive-going edge
- (2) Negative-going edge.

Fig 13. Average I_{CC} as a function of V_{CC}



$$f = \frac{1}{T} \approx \frac{1}{a \times RC}$$

Average values for variable a are given in Table 12.

Fig 14. Relaxation oscillator

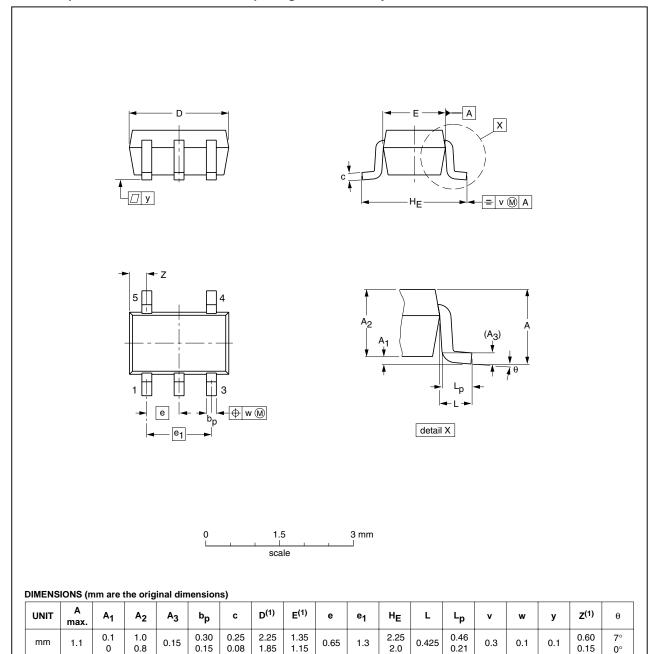
Table 12. Variable values

Supply voltage	Variable a	
1.1 V	1.28	
1.5 V	1.22	
1.8 V	1.24	
2.8 V	1.34	
3.3 V	1.45	

17. Package outline

TSSOP5: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 5 leads; body width 1.25 mm

SOT353-1



Note

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

OUTLINE	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN	ISSUE DATE
VERSION	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA		PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
SOT353-1		MO-203	SC-88A			-00-09-01- 03-02-19

Fig 15. Package outline SOT353-1 (TSSOP5)

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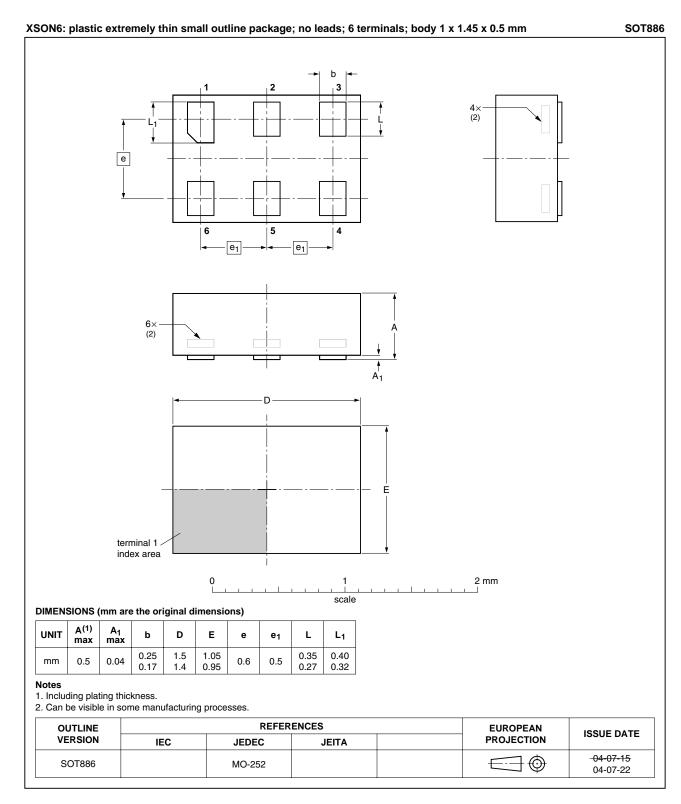


Fig 16. Package outline SOT886 (XSON6)

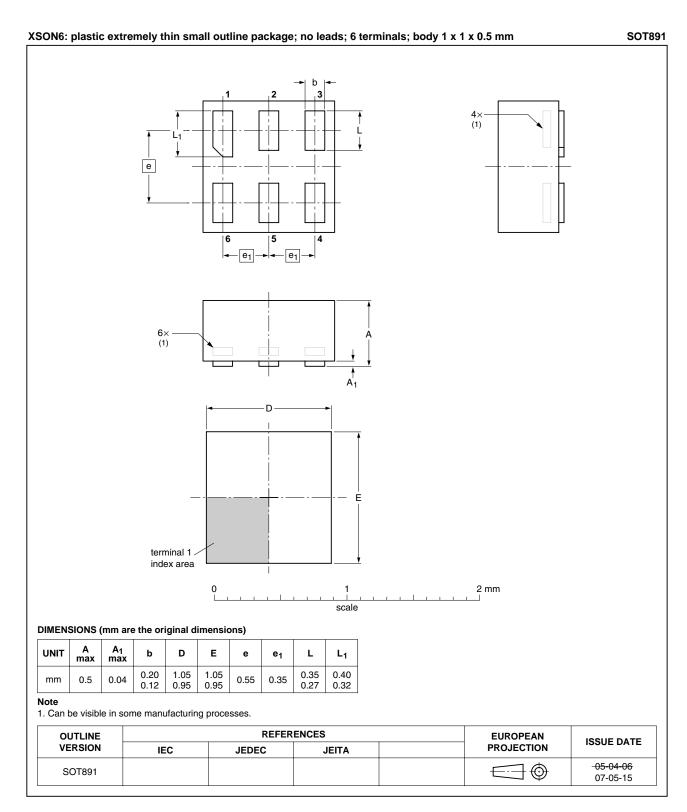


Fig 17. Package outline SOT891 (XSON6)

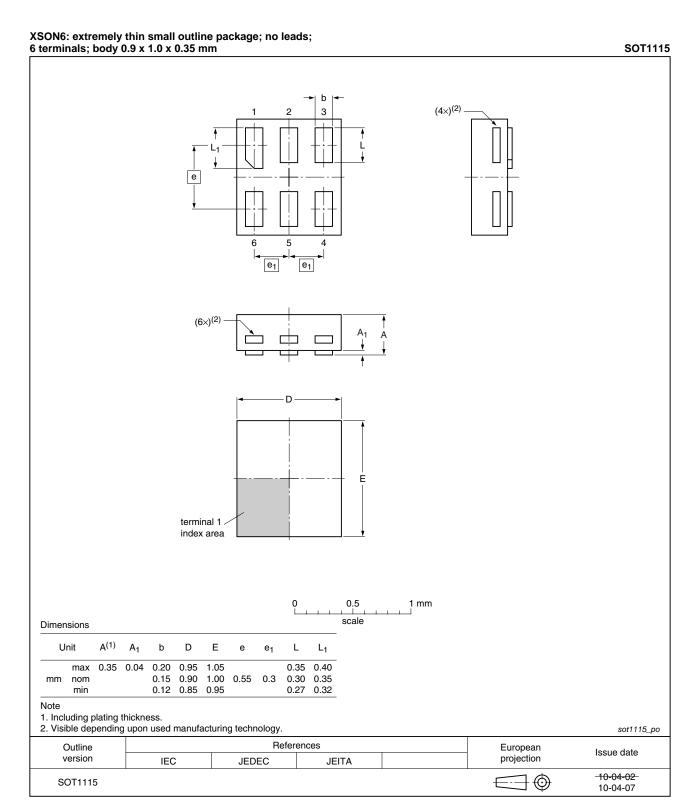


Fig 18. Package outline SOT1115 (XSON6)

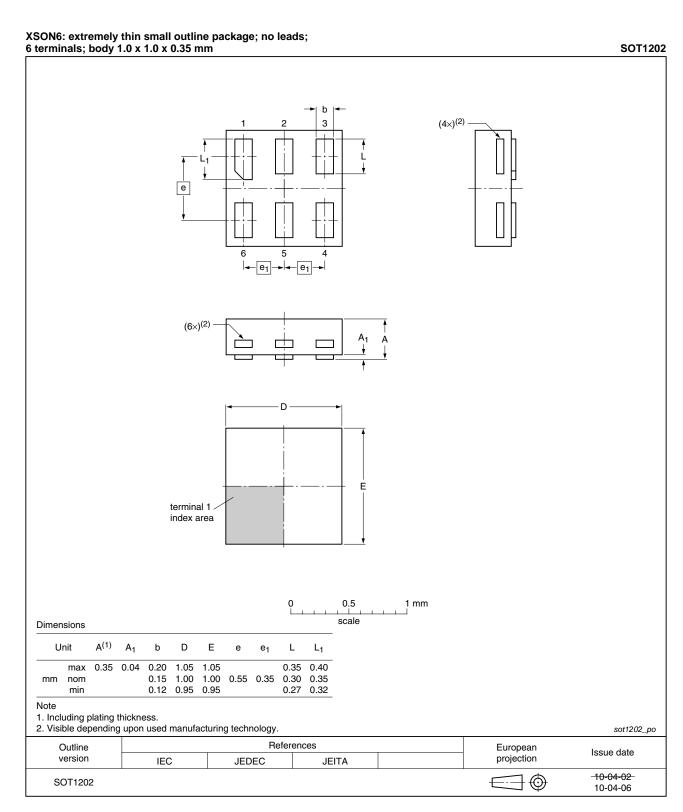


Fig 19. Package outline SOT1202 (XSON6)

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18. Abbreviations

Table 13. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
CDM	Charged Device Model
DUT	Device Under Test
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
НВМ	Human Body Model
MM	Machine Model

19. Revision history

Table 14. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
74AUP1G14 v.4	20100713	Product data sheet	-	74AUP1G14 v.3
Modifications:	• •	umber 74AUP1G14GN (SOT1 umber 74AUP1G14GS (SOT1:		
74AUP1G14 v.3	20090708	Product data sheet	-	74AUP1G14 v.2
74AUP1G14 v.2	20060828	Product data sheet	-	74AUP1G14 v.1
74AUP1G14 v.1	20050718	Product data sheet	-	-

20. Legal information

20.1 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"
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