# 74AUP2G132

# Low-power dual 2-input NAND Schmitt trigger Rev. 7 — 8 February 2013

**Product data sheet** 

#### **General description** 1.

The 74AUP2G132 provides the dual 2-input NAND Schmitt trigger function which accepts standard input signals. They can transform 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<sub>CC</sub> range from 0.8 V to 3.6 V.

This device is fully specified for partial power-down applications using I<sub>OFF</sub>. The I<sub>OFF</sub> circuitry disables the output, preventing a 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<sub>H</sub>.

#### 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<sub>CC</sub> = 0.9 μA (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<sub>CC</sub>
- I<sub>OFF</sub> 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



# 4. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

Type number	Package							
	Temperature range Name		Description	Version				
74AUP2G132DC	–40 °C to +125 °C	VSSOP8	plastic very thin shrink small outline package; 8 leads; body width 2.3 mm	SOT765-1				
74AUP2G132GT	–40 °C to +125 °C	XSON8	plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 8 terminals; body 1 $\times$ 1.95 $\times$ 0.5 mm	SOT833-1				
74AUP2G132GF	–40 °C to +125 °C	XSON8	extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 8 terminals; body $1.35 \times 1 \times 0.5$ mm	SOT1089				
74AUP2G132GD	–40 °C to +125 °C	XSON8	plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 8 terminals; body 3 $\times$ 2 $\times$ 0.5 mm	SOT996-2				
74AUP2G132GM	–40 °C to +125 °C	XQFN8	plastic, extremely thin quad flat package; no leads; 8 terminals; body 1.6 $\times$ 1.6 $\times$ 0.5 mm	SOT902-2				
74AUP2G132GN	–40 °C to +125 °C	XSON8	extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 8 terminals; body 1.2 $\times$ 1.0 $\times$ 0.35 mm	SOT1116				
74AUP2G132GS	–40 °C to +125 °C	XSON8	extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 8 terminals; body 1.35 $\times$ 1.0 $\times$ 0.35 mm	SOT1203				

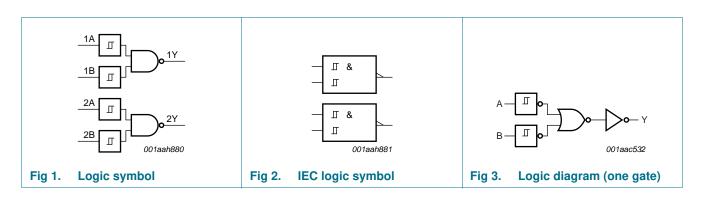
### 5. Marking

Table 2. Marking codes

Type number	Marking code <sup>[1]</sup>
74AUP2G132DC	aE2
74AUP2G132GT	aE2
74AUP2G132GF	aE
74AUP2G132GD	aE2
74AUP2G132GM	aE2
74AUP2G132GN	aE
74AUP2G132GS	aE

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

# 6. Functional diagram

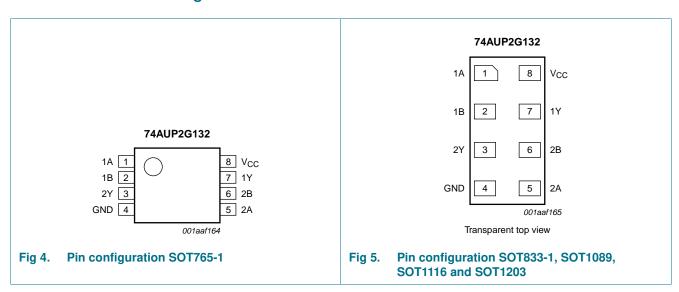


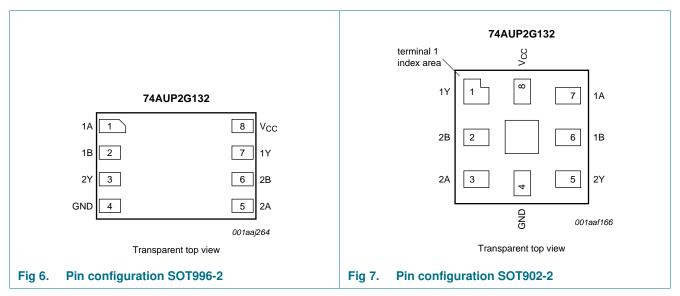
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# **Pinning information**

#### 7.1 Pinning





#### 7.2 Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Pin		
	SOT765-1, SOT833-1, SOT1089, SOT996-2, SOT1116 and SOT1203	SOT902-2		
1A, 2A	1, 5	7, 3	data input	
1B, 2B	2, 6	6, 2	data input	
GND	4	4	ground (0 V)	
1Y, 2Y	7, 3	1, 5	data output	
V <sub>CC</sub>	8	8	supply voltage	

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### 8. Functional description

Table 4. Function table[1]

Input		Output
nA	nB	nY
L	L	Н
L	Н	Н
Н	L	Н
Н	Н	L

<sup>[1]</sup> H = HIGH voltage level; L = LOW voltage level.

### 9. Limiting values

Table 5. 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 <sub>IK</sub>	input clamping current	V <sub>I</sub> < 0 V	-50	-	mA
VI	input voltage		<u>[1]</u> –0.5	+4.6	V
I <sub>OK</sub>	output clamping current	V <sub>O</sub> < 0 V	-50	-	mA
V <sub>O</sub>	output voltage	Active mode and Power-down mode	<u>[1]</u> –0.5	+4.6	V
Io	output current	$V_O = 0 V \text{ to } V_{CC}$	-	±20	mA
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current		-	50	mA
$I_{GND}$	ground current		-50	-	mA
T <sub>stg</sub>	storage temperature		<del>-</del> 65	+150	°C
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	$T_{amb} = -40  ^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } +125  ^{\circ}\text{C}$	[2] -	250	mW

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

### 10. Recommended operating conditions

Table 6. Operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{CC}$	supply voltage		8.0	3.6	V
V <sub>I</sub>	input voltage		0	3.6	V
V <sub>O</sub>	output voltage	Active mode	0	$V_{CC}$	V
		Power-down mode; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V	0	3.6	V
T <sub>amb</sub>	ambient temperature		-40	+125	°C

<sup>[2]</sup> For VSSOP8 packages: above 110 °C the value of  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 8.0 mW/K. For XSON8 and XQFN8 packages: above 118 °C the value of  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 7.8 mW/K.

### 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 <sub>amb</sub> = 2	5 °C					
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level output voltage					
		$I_{O} = -20 \mu A$ ; $V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$ to 3.6 V	$V_{CC}-0.1$	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -1.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	$0.75 \times V_{CC}$	-	-	٧
		$I_{O} = -1.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	1.11	-	-	٧
		$I_{O} = -1.9 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	1.32	-	-	٧
		$I_{O} = -2.3 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	2.05	-	-	٧
		$I_{O} = -3.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	1.9	-	-	٧
		$I_{O} = -2.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	2.72	-	-	٧
		$I_{O} = -4.0 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	2.6	-	-	٧
V <sub>OL</sub>	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	٧
		$I_O = 1.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	-	-	$0.3 \times V_{CC}$	٧
		$I_O = 1.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.31	٧
		$I_O = 1.9 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.31	٧
		$I_O = 2.3 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.31	٧
		$I_O = 3.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.44	٧
		$I_O = 2.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.31	٧
		$I_O = 4.0 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.44	٧
l <sub>l</sub>	input leakage current	$V_I = GND$ to 3.6 V; $V_{CC} = 0$ V to 3.6 V	-	-	±0.1	μΑ
I <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off leakage current	$V_I$ or $V_O = 0$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC} = 0$ V	-	-	±0.2	μΑ
$\Delta I_{OFF}$	additional power-off leakage current	$V_1$ or $V_O = 0$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC} = 0$ V to 0.2 V	-	-	±0.2	μΑ
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	$V_I = GND \text{ or } V_{CC}; I_O = 0 \text{ A};$ $V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.5	μΑ
Δl <sub>CC</sub>	additional supply current	$V_I = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}; I_O = 0 \text{ A}; V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	[1] -	-	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	-	рF
T <sub>amb</sub> = -	40 °C to +85 °C					
V <sub>OH</sub>	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 <sub>CC</sub> - 0.1	-	-	٧
		$I_O = -1.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	$0.7 \times V_{CC}$	-	-	٧
		$I_O = -1.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	1.03	-	-	٧
		$I_O = -1.9 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	1.30	-	-	٧
		$I_{O} = -2.3 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	1.97	-	-	٧
		$I_O = -3.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	1.85	-	-	٧
		$I_{O} = -2.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	2.67	-	-	٧
		$I_{O} = -4.0 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	2.55	-	-	٧
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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	Uni
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{T+}$ or $V_{T-}$				
		$I_{O}$ = 20 $\mu$ A; $V_{CC}$ = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	-	0.1	٧
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	-	-	$0.3 \times V_{CC}$	٧
		$I_O = 1.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.37	٧
		$I_O = 1.9 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.35	٧
		$I_{O} = 2.3 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.33	٧
		$I_O = 3.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.45	٧
		$I_O = 2.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.33	٧
		$I_O = 4.0 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.45	٧
	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
OFF	power-off leakage current	$V_I$ or $V_O = 0$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC} = 0$ V	-	-	±0.5	μΑ
Δl <sub>OFF</sub>	additional power-off leakage current	$V_1$ or $V_O = 0$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC} = 0$ V to 0.2 V	-	-	±0.6	μΑ
lcc	supply current	$V_I = GND \text{ or } V_{CC}; I_O = 0 \text{ A};$ $V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.9	μΑ
Δl <sub>CC</sub>	additional supply current	$V_{I} = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}; I_{O} = 0 \text{ A}; V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	[1] -	-	50	μΑ
Γ <sub>amb</sub> = -	40 °C to +125 °C					
V <sub>OH</sub>	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	$V_{CC}-0.11$	-	-	٧
		$I_{O} = -1.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	$0.6 \times V_{CC}$	-	-	٧
		$I_{O} = -1.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	0.93	-	-	٧
		$I_{O} = -1.9 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	1.17	-	-	٧
		$I_{O} = -2.3 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	1.77	-	-	٧
		$I_{O} = -3.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	1.67	-	-	٧
		$I_{O} = -2.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	2.40	-	-	٧
		$I_{O} = -4.0 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	2.30	-	-	٧
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{T+}$ or $V_{T-}$				
		$I_O = 20 \mu A$ ; $V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.11	٧
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	-	-	$0.33 \times V_{CC}$	٧
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V	-	-	0.41	٧
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.9 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	-	-	0.39	٧
		$I_O = 2.3 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.36	٧
		$I_O = 3.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.50	٧
		I <sub>O</sub> = 2.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	-	-	0.36	٧
		I <sub>O</sub> = 4.0 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	-	-	0.50	٧
I	input leakage current	$V_{I} = GND \text{ to } 3.6 \text{ V}; V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	±0.75	μΑ
I <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off leakage current	$V_1$ or $V_0 = 0$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC} = 0$ V	-	_	±0.75	μA

 Table 7.
 Static characteristics ...continued

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
$\Delta I_{OFF}$	additional power-off leakage current	$V_1$ or $V_O = 0$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC} = 0$ V to 0.2 V	-	-	±0.75	μΑ
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	$V_I = GND \text{ or } V_{CC}; I_O = 0 \text{ A};$ $V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	1.4	μΑ
$\Delta I_{CC}$	additional supply current	$V_I = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}; I_O = 0 \text{ A}; V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	[1] -	-	75	μΑ

<sup>[1]</sup> One input at  $V_{CC}$  – 0.6 V, other input at  $V_{CC}$  or GND.

### 12. Dynamic characteristics

Table 8. Dynamic characteristics

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V; for test circuit see Figure 9.

Max 5 °C) (125 °C)  5.1 16.6	ns
	ns
	ns
	ns
5.1 16.6	
	ns
9.7 10.7	ns
7.9 8.7	ns
6.2 6.8	ns
5.6 6.2	ns
	ns
7.3 19.0	ns
1.0 12.1	ns
9.0 9.9	ns
7.2 7.9	ns
6.5 7.2	ns
	ns
9.4 21.3	ns
2.3 13.5	ns
0.0 11.0	ns
7.9 8.7	ns
7.3 8.0	ns
	9.7 10.7 7.9 8.7 6.2 6.8 5.6 6.2  7.3 19.0 1.0 12.1 9.0 9.9 7.2 7.9 6.5 7.2  9.4 21.3 2.3 13.5 0.0 11.0 7.9 8.7

 Table 8.
 Dynamic characteristics ...continued

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V; for test circuit see Figure 9.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Ta	<sub>imb</sub> = 25	°C	T <sub>amb</sub> =	-40 °C t	o +125 °C	Unit
			Min	Typ[1]	Max	Min	Max (85 °C)	Max (125 °C)	
C <sub>L</sub> = 30	ρF		'						
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	nA or nB to nY; see Figure 8	[2]						
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	39.9	-	-	-	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	4.3	10.2	22.6	3.8	25.4	27.9	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	3.6	7.3	13.3	3.2	15.8	17.4	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	3.2	6.3	10.6	2.9	12.8	14.1	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	3.0	5.3	8.5	2.7	10.1	11.1	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	2.8	5.0	7.8	2.7	9.2	10.1	ns
C <sub>L</sub> = 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 <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	2.6	-	-	-	-	рF
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	рF
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	рF
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	-	3.2	-	-	-	-	pF
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	-	3.8	-	-	-	-	pF
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	4.4	-	-	-	-	рF

<sup>[1]</sup> All typical values are measured at nominal V<sub>CC</sub>.

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

 $f_i$  = input frequency in MHz;

 $f_o = output frequency in MHz;$ 

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

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

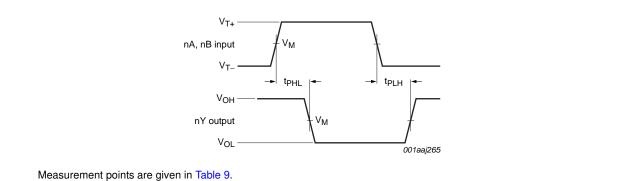
N = number of inputs switching;

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

<sup>[2]</sup>  $t_{pd}$  is the same as  $t_{PLH}$  and  $t_{PHL}$ .

<sup>[3]</sup>  $C_{PD}$  is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation ( $P_D$  in  $\mu W$ ).

### 13. Waveforms

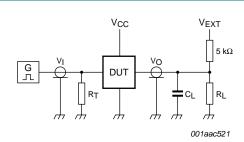


Logic levels:  $V_{OL}$  and  $V_{OH}$  are typical output voltage levels that occur with the output load.

The data input (nA or nB) to output (nY) propagation delays Fig 8.

Table 9. **Measurement points** 

Supply voltage	Output	Input		
V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>M</sub>	V <sub>M</sub>	V <sub>I</sub>	$t_r = t_f$
0.8 V to 3.6 V	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$V_{CC}$	≤ 3.0 ns



Test data is given in Table 10.

Definitions for test circuit:

R<sub>L</sub> = Load resistance.

C<sub>L</sub> = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.

 $R_T$  = Termination resistance should be equal to the output impedance  $Z_0$  of the pulse generator.

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

Test circuit for measuring switching times Fig 9.

Table 10. Test data

Supply voltage	Load		V <sub>EXT</sub>			
V <sub>CC</sub>	C <sub>L</sub>	R <sub>L</sub> [1]	t <sub>PLH</sub> , t <sub>PHL</sub>	t <sub>PZH</sub> , t <sub>PHZ</sub>	t <sub>PZL</sub> , t <sub>PLZ</sub>	
0.8 V to 3.6 V	5 pF, 10 pF, 15 pF and 30 pF	$5~\text{k}\Omega$ or $1~\text{M}\Omega$	open	GND	$2\times V_{CC}$	

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

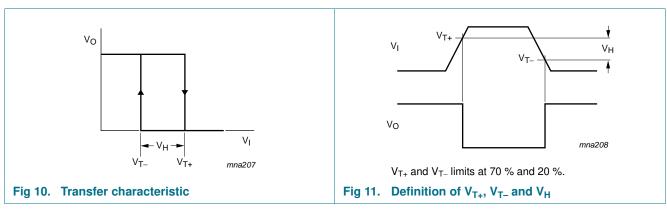
### 14. Transfer characteristics

Table 11. Transfer characteristics

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V; for test circuit see Figure 9.

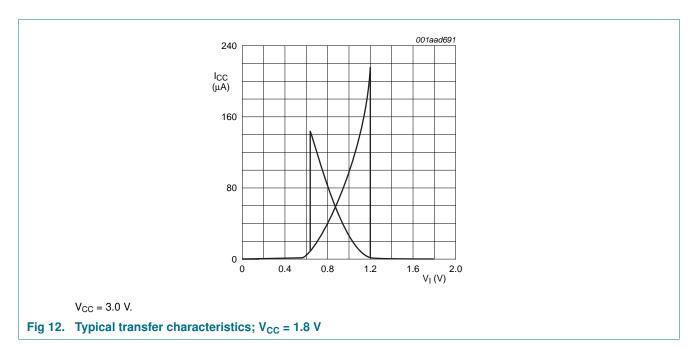
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Tan	<sub>nb</sub> = 25	°C	T <sub>amb</sub> =	–40 °C to	+125 °C	Unit
			Min	Min Typ Max		Min	Max (85 °C)	Max (125 °C)	
$V_{T+}$	positive-going threshold voltage	see Figure 10 and Figure 11							
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	0.30	-	0.60	0.30	0.60	0.62	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	0.53	-	0.90	0.53	0.90	0.92	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V	0.74	-	1.11	0.74	1.11	1.13	V
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	0.91	-	1.29	0.91	1.29	1.31	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	1.37	-	1.77	1.37	1.77	1.80	V
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	1.88	-	2.29	1.88	2.29	2.32	V
$V_{T-}$	V <sub>T-</sub> negative-going threshold voltage	see <u>Figure 10</u> and <u>Figure 11</u>							
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	0.10	-	0.60	0.10	0.60	0.60	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	0.26	-	0.65	0.26	0.65	0.65	V
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	0.39	-	0.75	0.39	0.75	0.75	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	0.47	-	0.84	0.47	0.84	0.84	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	0.69	-	1.04	0.69	1.04	1.04	V
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	0.88	-	1.24	0.88	1.24	1.24	V
$V_{H}$	hysteresis voltage	(V <sub>T+</sub> – V <sub>T-</sub> ); see <u>Figure 10</u> , <u>Figure 11</u> , <u>Figure 12</u> and <u>Figure 13</u>							
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	0.07	-	0.50	0.07	0.50	0.50	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	0.08	-	0.46	0.08	0.46	0.46	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V	0.18	-	0.56	0.18	0.56	0.56	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	0.27	-	0.66	0.27	0.66	0.66	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	0.53	-	0.92	0.53	0.92	0.92	V
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	0.79	-	1.31	0.79	1.31	1.31	V

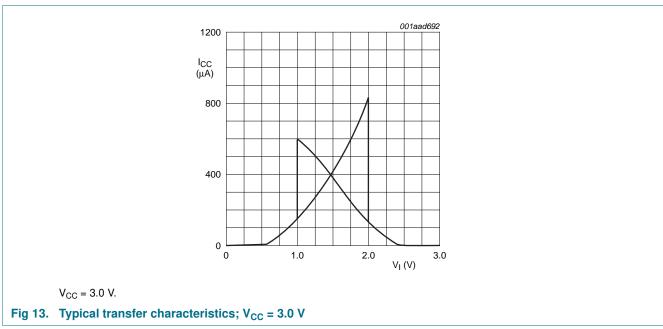
### 15. Waveforms transfer characteristics



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### 16. Application information

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

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

 $P_{add}$  = additional power dissipation ( $\mu$ W);

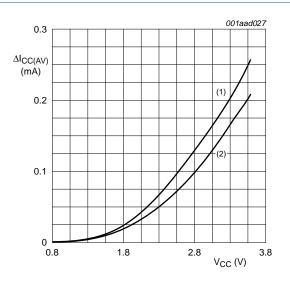
f<sub>i</sub> = input frequency (MHz);

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

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

 $\Delta I_{CC(AV)}$  = average additional supply current ( $\mu A$ ).

Average  $\Delta I_{CC(AV)}$  differs with positive or negative input transitions, as shown in Figure 14.



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

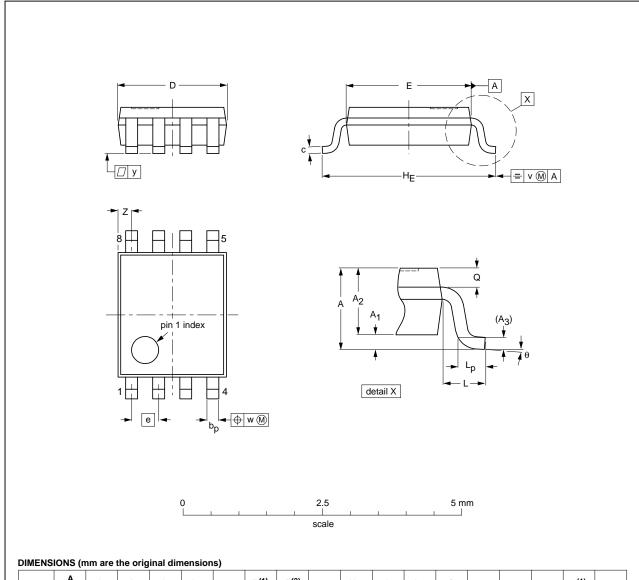
Linear change of  $V_{\rm I}$  between 0.8 V and 2.0 V. All values given are typical, unless otherwise specified.

Fig 14. Average I<sub>CC</sub> as a function of V<sub>CC</sub>

### 17. Package outline

VSSOP8: plastic very thin shrink small outline package; 8 leads; body width 2.3 mm

SOT765-1



UNIT	A max.	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	bp	С	D <sup>(1)</sup>	E <sup>(2)</sup>	е	HE	L	Lp	ď	v	w	у	Z <sup>(1)</sup>	θ
mm	1	0.15 0.00	0.85 0.60	0.12	0.27 0.17	0.23 0.08	2.1 1.9	2.4 2.2	0.5	3.2 3.0	0.4	0.40 0.15	0.21 0.19	0.2	0.13	0.1	0.4 0.1	8° 0°

#### Notes

- Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm maximum per side are not included.
- 2. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE		REFER	ENCES	EUROPEAN	ISSUE DATE
VERSION	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA	PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
SOT765-1		MO-187			02-06-07

Fig 15. Package outline SOT765-1 (VSSOP8)

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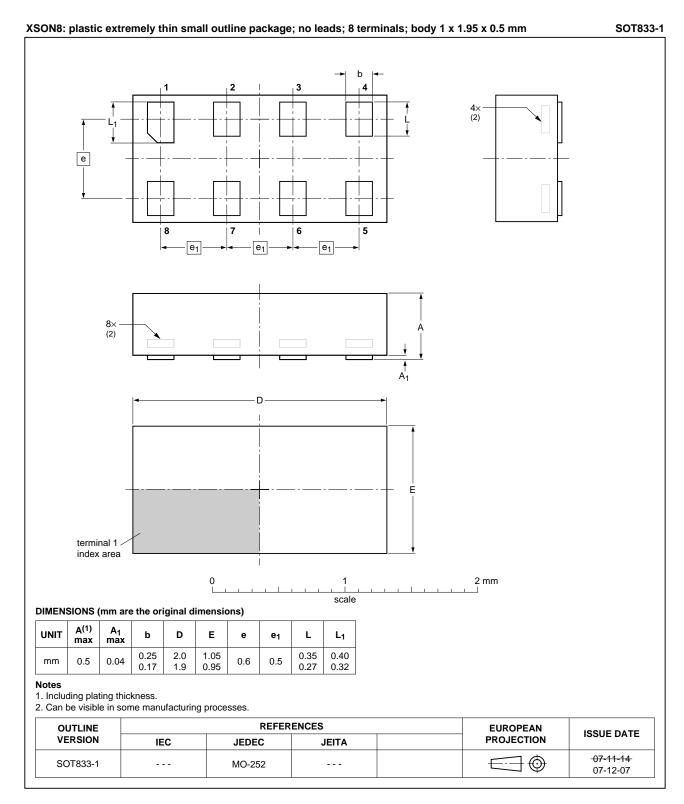


Fig 16. Package outline SOT833-1 (XSON8)

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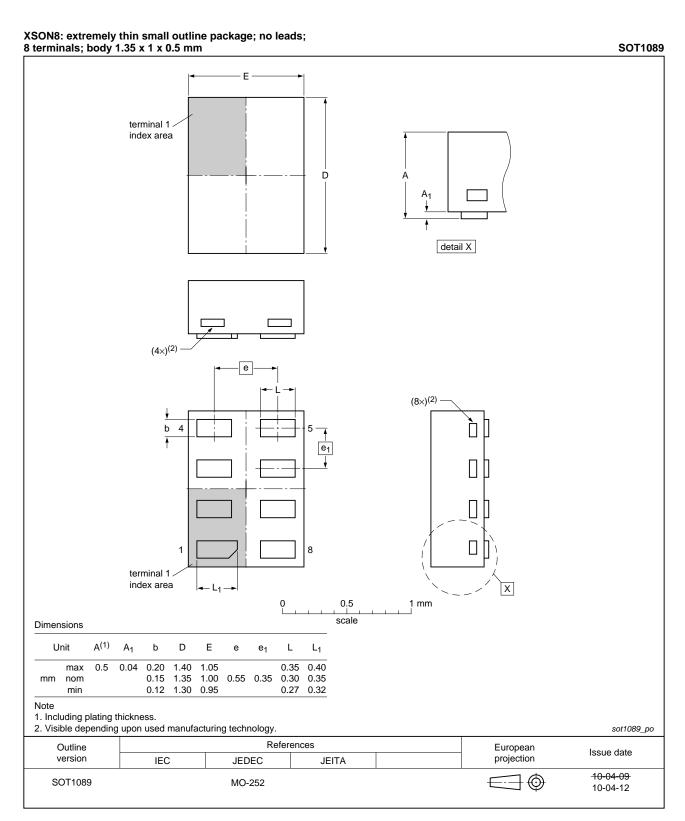


Fig 17. Package outline SOT1089 (XSON8)

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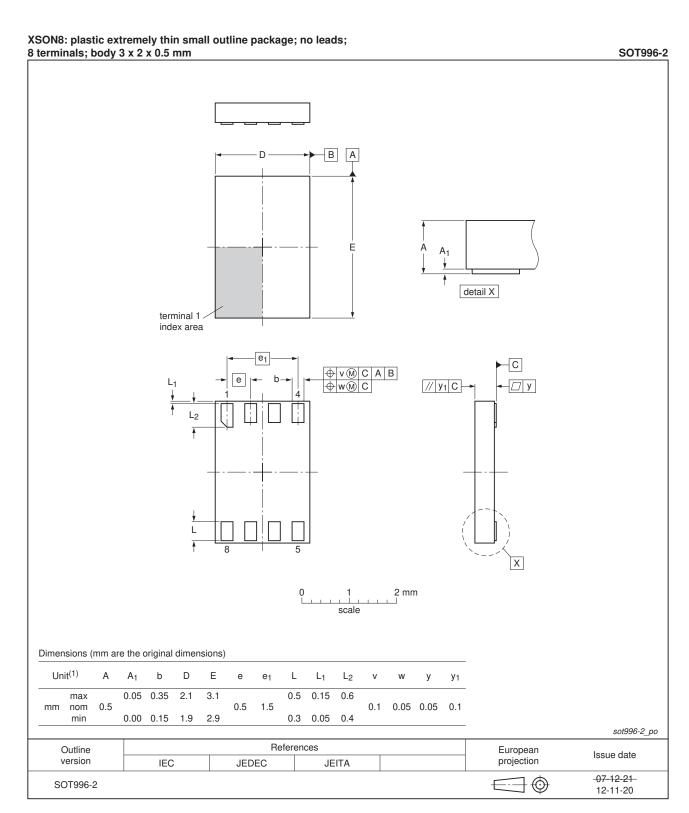


Fig 18. Package outline SOT996-2 (XSON8)

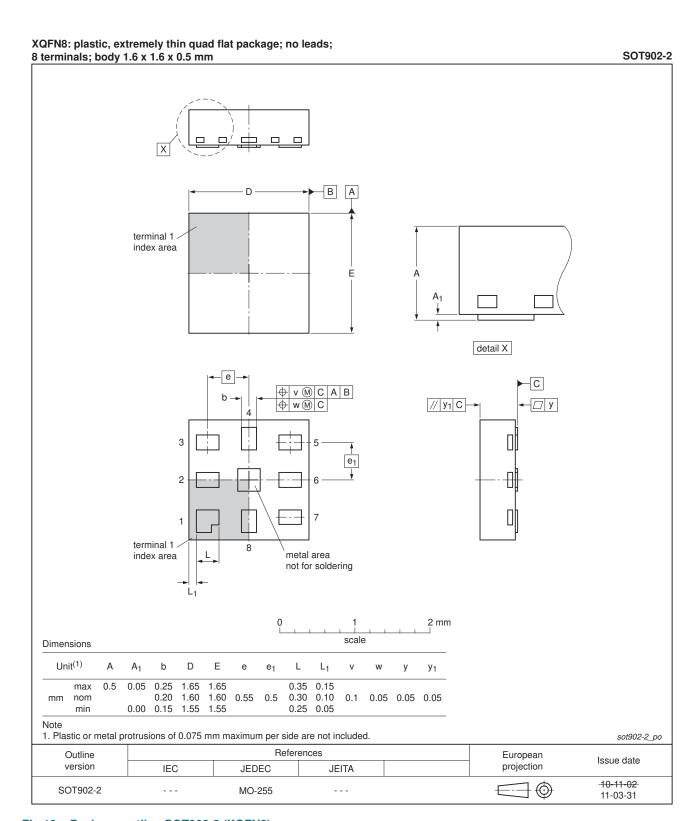


Fig 19. Package outline SOT902-2 (XQFN8)

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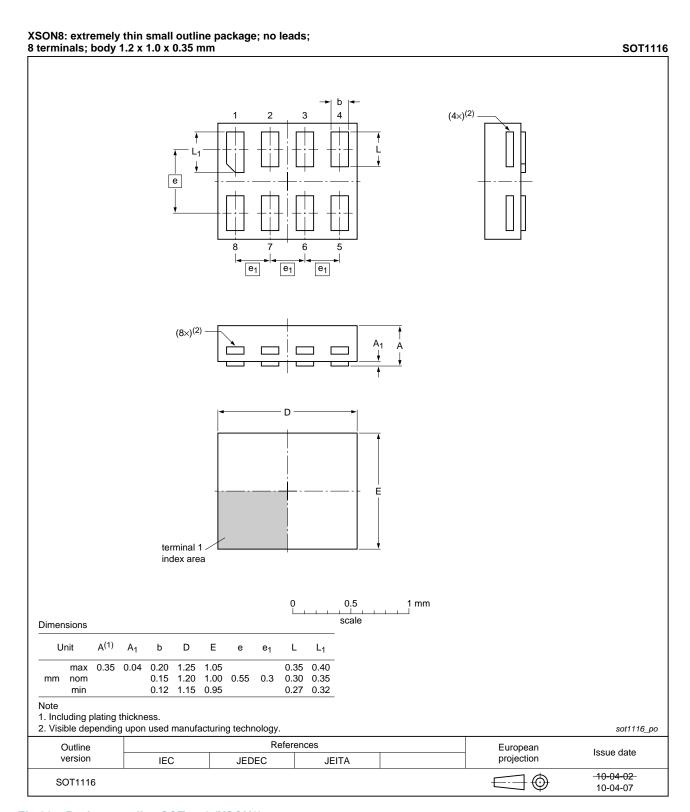


Fig 20. Package outline SOT1116 (XSON8)

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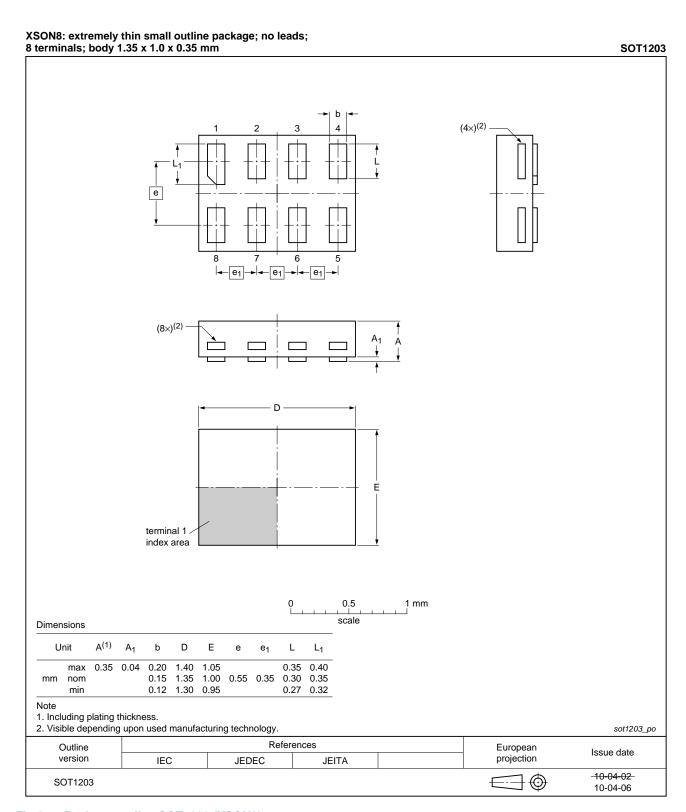


Fig 21. Package outline SOT1203 (XSON8)

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### 18. Abbreviations

#### Table 12. 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 13. Revision history

	•			
Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
74AUP2G132 v.7	20130208	Product data sheet	-	74AUP2G132 v.6
Modifications:	<ul> <li>For type nu</li> </ul>	mber 74AUP2G132GD XS	ON8U has changed to X	SON8.
74AUP2G132 v.6	20120803	Product data sheet	-	74AUP2G132 v.5
74AUP2G132 v.5	20111201	Product data sheet	-	74AUP2G132 v.4
74AUP2G132 v.4	20101104	Product data sheet	-	74AUP2G132 v.3
74AUP2G132 v.3	20081215	Product data sheet	-	74AUP2G132 v.2
74AUP2G132 v.2	20080314	Product data sheet	-	74AUP2G132 v.1
74AUP2G132 v.1	20061018	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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#### Low-power dual 2-input NAND Schmitt trigger

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