

# 74AUP1G132-Q100

Low-power 2-input NAND Schmitt trigger

Rev. 1 — 1 May 2019

Product data sheet

## 1. General description

The 74AUP1G132-Q100 provides the single 2-input NAND Schmitt trigger function which accept standard input signals. They are 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  $V_H$ .

This product has been qualified to the Automotive Electronics Council (AEC) standard Q100 (Grade 1) and is suitable for use in automotive applications.

## 2. Features and benefits

- Automotive product qualification in accordance with AEC-Q100 (Grade 1)
  - Specified from -40 °C to +85 °C and from -40 °C to +125 °C
- 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
  - MIL-STD-883, method 3015 Class 3A exceeds 5000 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

## 3. Applications

- Wave and pulse shaper
- Astable multivibrator
- Monostable multivibrator.

**nexperia**

## 4. Ordering information

**Table 1. Ordering information**

Type number	Package			
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version
74AUP1G132GW-Q100	-40 °C to +125 °C	TSSOP5	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 5 leads; body width 1.25 mm	SOT353-1

## 5. Marking

**Table 2. Marking**

Type number	Marking code [1]
74AUP1G132GW-Q100	aE

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

## 6. Functional diagram

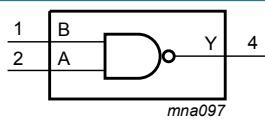


Fig. 1. Logic symbol

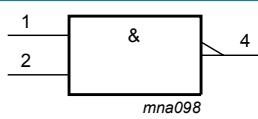


Fig. 2. IEC logic symbol

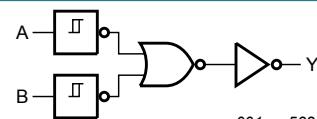


Fig. 3. Logic diagram

## 7. Pinning information

### 7.1. Pinning

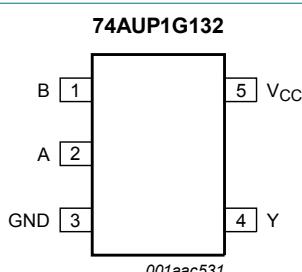


Fig. 4. Pin configuration SOT353-1 (TSSOP5)

### 7.2. Pin description

**Table 3. Pin description**

Symbol	Pin	Description
B	1	data input
A	2	data input
GND	3	ground (0 V)
Y	4	data output
Vcc	5	supply voltage

## 8. Functional description

**Table 4. Function table**

*H = HIGH voltage level; L = LOW voltage level.*

Input		Output
A	B	Y
L	L	H
L	H	H
H	L	H
H	H	L

## 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 <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage		-0.5	+4.6	V	
I <sub>IK</sub>	input clamping current	V <sub>I</sub> < 0 V	-50	-	mA	
V <sub>I</sub>	input voltage		[1]	-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	[1]	-0.5	+4.6	V
I <sub>O</sub>	output current	V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V to V <sub>CC</sub>	-	±20	mA	
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current		-	50	mA	
I <sub>GND</sub>	ground current		-50	-	mA	
T <sub>stg</sub>	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C	
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +125 °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 TSSOP5 packages: above 87.5 °C the value of P<sub>tot</sub> derates linearly with 4.0 mW/K.

## 10. Recommended operating conditions

**Table 6. Recommended operating conditions**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage		0.8	3.6	V
V <sub>I</sub>	input voltage		0	3.6	V
V <sub>O</sub>	output voltage	Active mode	0	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
		Power-down mode; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V	0	3.6	V
T <sub>amb</sub>	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	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C</b>						
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level output voltage	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>T+</sub> or V <sub>T-</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	0.75V <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-level output voltage	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>T+</sub> or V <sub>T-</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	-	-	0.3V <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>	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 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 [1]	-	-	40	µA
C <sub>I</sub>	input capacitance	V <sub>I</sub> = GND or V <sub>CC</sub> ; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V to 3.6 V	-	1.1	-	pF
C <sub>O</sub>	output capacitance	V <sub>O</sub> = GND; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V	-	1.7	-	pF
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +85 °C</b>						
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level output voltage	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>T+</sub> or V <sub>T-</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	0.7V <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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{OL}$	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	V
		$I_O = 1.1 mA; V_{CC} = 1.1 V$	-	-	$0.3V_{CC}$	V
		$I_O = 1.7 mA; V_{CC} = 1.4 V$	-	-	0.37	V
		$I_O = 1.9 mA; V_{CC} = 1.65 V$	-	-	0.35	V
		$I_O = 2.3 mA; V_{CC} = 2.3 V$	-	-	0.33	V
		$I_O = 3.1 mA; V_{CC} = 2.3 V$	-	-	0.45	V
		$I_O = 2.7 mA; V_{CC} = 3.0 V$	-	-	0.33	V
		$I_O = 4.0 mA; V_{CC} = 3.0 V$	-	-	0.45	V
$I_I$	input leakage current	$V_I = GND$ to $3.6 V$ ; $V_{CC} = 0 V$ to $3.6 V$	-	-	$\pm 0.5$	$\mu A$
$I_{OFF}$	power-off leakage current	$V_I$ or $V_O = 0 V$ to $3.6 V$ ; $V_{CC} = 0 V$	-	-	$\pm 0.5$	$\mu A$
$\Delta I_{OFF}$	additional power-off leakage current	$V_I$ or $V_O = 0 V$ to $3.6 V$ ; $V_{CC} = 0 V$ to $0.2 V$	-	-	$\pm 0.6$	$\mu A$
$I_{CC}$	supply current	$V_I = GND$ or $V_{CC}$ ; $I_O = 0 A$ ; $V_{CC} = 0.8 V$ to $3.6 V$	-	-	0.9	$\mu A$
$\Delta I_{CC}$	additional supply current	$V_I = V_{CC} - 0.6 V$ ; $I_O = 0 A$ ; $V_{CC} = 3.3 V$ [1]	-	-	50	$\mu A$
$T_{amb} = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C$						
$V_{OH}$	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
		$I_O = -1.1 mA; V_{CC} = 1.1 V$	$0.6V_{CC}$	-	-	V
		$I_O = -1.7 mA; V_{CC} = 1.4 V$	0.93	-	-	V
		$I_O = -1.9 mA; V_{CC} = 1.65 V$	1.17	-	-	V
		$I_O = -2.3 mA; V_{CC} = 2.3 V$	1.77	-	-	V
		$I_O = -3.1 mA; V_{CC} = 2.3 V$	1.67	-	-	V
		$I_O = -2.7 mA; V_{CC} = 3.0 V$	2.40	-	-	V
		$I_O = -4.0 mA; V_{CC} = 3.0 V$	2.30	-	-	V
$V_{OL}$	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{T+}$ or $V_{T-}$				
		$I_O = 20 \mu A; V_{CC} = 0.8 V$ to $3.6 V$	-	-	0.11	V
		$I_O = 1.1 mA; V_{CC} = 1.1 V$	-	-	$0.33V_{CC}$	V
		$I_O = 1.7 mA; V_{CC} = 1.4 V$	-	-	0.41	V
		$I_O = 1.9 mA; V_{CC} = 1.65 V$	-	-	0.39	V
		$I_O = 2.3 mA; V_{CC} = 2.3 V$	-	-	0.36	V
		$I_O = 3.1 mA; V_{CC} = 2.3 V$	-	-	0.50	V
		$I_O = 2.7 mA; V_{CC} = 3.0 V$	-	-	0.36	V
		$I_O = 4.0 mA; V_{CC} = 3.0 V$	-	-	0.50	V
$I_I$	input leakage current	$V_I = GND$ to $3.6 V$ ; $V_{CC} = 0 V$ to $3.6 V$	-	-	$\pm 0.75$	$\mu A$
$I_{OFF}$	power-off leakage current	$V_I$ or $V_O = 0 V$ to $3.6 V$ ; $V_{CC} = 0 V$	-	-	$\pm 0.75$	$\mu A$
$\Delta I_{OFF}$	additional power-off leakage current	$V_I$ or $V_O = 0 V$ to $3.6 V$ ; $V_{CC} = 0 V$ to $0.2 V$	-	-	$\pm 0.75$	$\mu A$
$I_{CC}$	supply current	$V_I = GND$ or $V_{CC}$ ; $I_O = 0 A$ ; $V_{CC} = 0.8 V$ to $3.6 V$	-	-	1.4	$\mu A$
$\Delta I_{CC}$	additional supply current	$V_I = V_{CC} - 0.6 V$ ; $I_O = 0 A$ ; $V_{CC} = 3.3 V$ [1]	-	-	75	$\mu A$

[1] One input at  $V_{CC} - 0.6 V$ , other input at  $V_{CC}$  or GND.

## 11.1. Transfer characteristics

**Table 8. Transfer characteristics**

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V; for test circuit see Fig. 10).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	25 °C			-40 °C to +85 °C		-40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
$V_{T+}$	positive-going threshold voltage	see Fig. 5 and Fig. 6								
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	0.30	-	0.60	0.30	0.60	0.30	0.62	V
		$V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	0.53	-	0.90	0.53	0.90	0.53	0.92	V
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	0.74	-	1.11	0.74	1.11	0.74	1.13	V
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	0.91	-	1.29	0.91	1.29	0.91	1.31	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	1.37	-	1.77	1.37	1.77	1.37	1.80	V
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	1.88	-	2.29	1.88	2.29	1.88	2.32	V
$V_{T-}$	negative-going threshold voltage	see Fig. 5 and Fig. 6								
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	0.10	-	0.60	0.10	0.60	0.10	0.60	V
		$V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	0.26	-	0.65	0.26	0.65	0.26	0.65	V
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	0.39	-	0.75	0.39	0.75	0.39	0.75	V
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	0.47	-	0.84	0.47	0.84	0.47	0.84	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	0.69	-	1.04	0.69	1.04	0.69	1.04	V
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	0.88	-	1.24	0.88	1.24	0.88	1.24	V
$V_H$	hysteresis voltage ( $V_{T+} - V_{T-}$ ); see Fig. 5, Fig. 6, Fig. 7 and Fig. 8	( $V_{T+} - V_{T-}$ ); see Fig. 5, Fig. 6, Fig. 7 and Fig. 8								
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	0.07	-	0.50	0.07	0.50	0.07	0.50	V
		$V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	0.08	-	0.46	0.08	0.46	0.08	0.46	V
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	0.18	-	0.56	0.18	0.56	0.18	0.56	V
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	0.27	-	0.66	0.27	0.66	0.27	0.66	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	0.53	-	0.92	0.53	0.92	0.53	0.92	V
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	0.79	-	1.31	0.79	1.31	0.79	1.31	V

## 11.2. Waveforms transfer characteristics

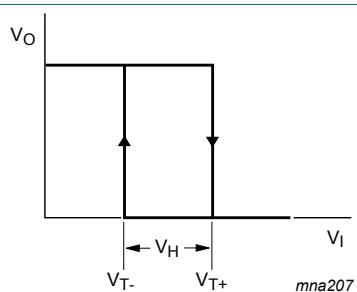


Fig. 5. Transfer characteristic

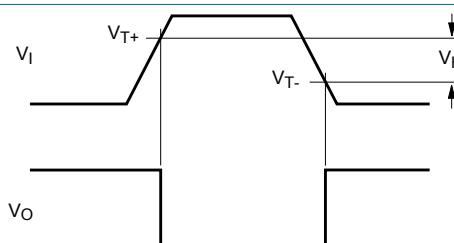
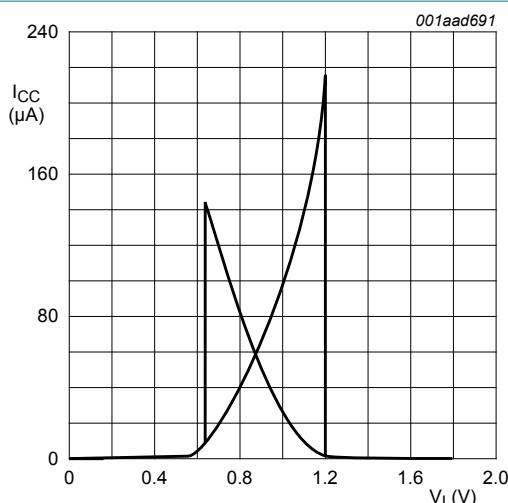
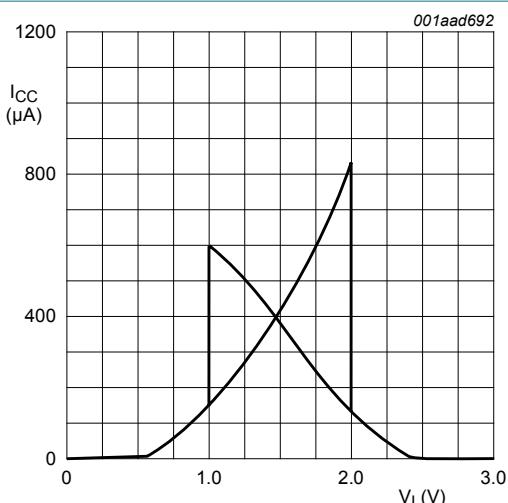


Fig. 6. Definition of  $V_{T+}$ ,  $V_{T-}$  and  $V_H$

Fig. 7. Typical transfer characteristics;  $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ Fig. 8. Typical transfer characteristics;  $V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$ 

## 12. Dynamic characteristics

Table 9. Dynamic characteristics

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V; for test circuit see Fig. 10).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	25 °C			-40 °C to +85 °C		-40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Typ [1]	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
<b><math>C_L = 5 \text{ pF}</math></b>										
$t_{pd}$	propagation delay	A or B to Y; see Fig. 9 [2]								
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	-	22.5	-	-	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$	2.6	6.3	13.4	2.4	15.1	2.4	16.6	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$	2.2	4.6	8.2	1.9	9.7	1.9	10.7	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	1.9	3.9	6.6	1.7	7.9	1.7	8.7	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	1.7	3.2	5.3	1.5	6.2	1.5	6.8	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	1.6	2.9	4.7	1.4	5.6	1.4	6.2	ns
<b><math>C_L = 10 \text{ pF}</math></b>										
$t_{pd}$	propagation delay	A or B to Y; see Fig. 9 [2]								
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	-	26.1	-	-	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$	3.0	7.2	15.4	2.7	17.3	2.7	19.0	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$	2.5	5.2	9.3	2.2	11.0	2.2	12.1	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	2.3	4.5	7.5	2.0	9.0	2.0	9.9	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	2.1	3.8	6.1	1.8	7.2	1.8	7.9	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	2.0	3.5	5.5	1.8	6.5	1.8	7.2	ns
<b><math>C_L = 15 \text{ pF}</math></b>										
$t_{pd}$	propagation delay	A or B to Y; see Fig. 9 [2]								
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	-	29.6	-	-	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$	3.3	8.0	17.2	3.0	19.4	3.0	21.3	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$	2.8	5.8	10.4	2.5	12.3	2.5	13.5	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	2.6	5.0	8.3	2.3	10.0	2.3	11.0	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	2.3	4.2	6.7	2.1	7.9	2.1	8.7	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	2.2	3.9	6.1	2.0	7.3	2.0	8.0	ns

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	25 °C			-40 °C to +85 °C		-40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Typ [1]	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
<b>C<sub>L</sub> = 30 pF</b>										
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	A or B to Y; see Fig. 9 [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	3.8	27.9	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	3.6	7.3	13.3	3.2	15.8	3.2	17.4	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	3.2	6.3	10.6	2.9	12.8	2.9	14.1	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	3.0	5.3	8.5	2.7	10.1	2.7	11.1	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2.8	5.0	7.8	2.7	9.2	2.7	10.1	ns
<b>C<sub>L</sub> = 5 pF, 10 pF, 15 pF and 30 pF</b>										
C <sub>PD</sub>	power dissipation capacitance	f <sub>i</sub> = 1 MHz; V <sub>I</sub> = GND to V <sub>CC</sub> [3]								
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	pF
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	pF
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	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	-	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	pF
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	pF

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

[2] t<sub>pd</sub> is the same as t<sub>PLH</sub> and t<sub>PHL</sub>.

[3] C<sub>PD</sub> is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P<sub>D</sub> in  $\mu$ 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;

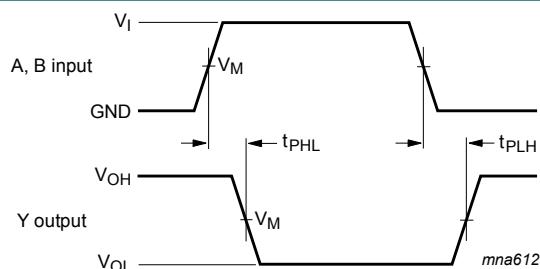
C<sub>L</sub> = output load capacitance in pF;

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.

## 12.1. Waveforms and test circuit



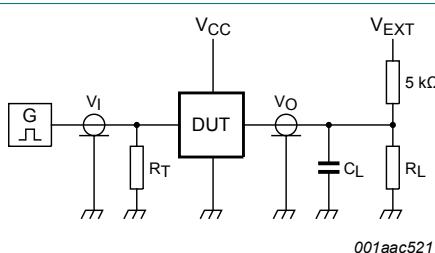
Measurement points are given in [Table 10](#).

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

**Fig. 9. The data input (A or B) to output (Y) propagation delays**

**Table 10. 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	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$V_{CC}$	$\leq 3.0$ ns



Test data is given in [Table 11](#).

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  $Z_0$  of the pulse generator.

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

**Fig. 10. Test circuit for measuring switching times**

**Table 11. Test data**

Supply voltage	Load		$V_{EXT}$		
$V_{CC}$	$C_L$	$R_L$ [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 kΩ or 1 MΩ	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  $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$ .

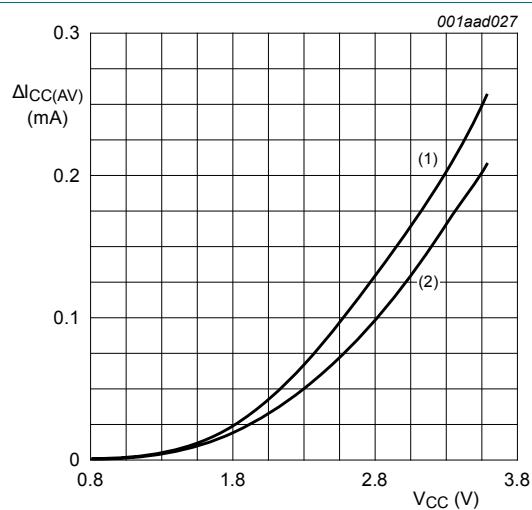
## 13. Application information

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

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

- $P_{\text{add}}$  = additional power dissipation ( $\mu\text{W}$ );
- $f_i$  = 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 ( $\mu\text{A}$ ).

Average  $\Delta I_{CC(AV)}$  differs with positive or negative input transitions, as shown in [Fig. 11](#).



(1) Positive-going edge.

(2) Negative-going edge.

Linear change of  $V_I$  between 0.8 V and 2.0 V. All values given are typical, unless otherwise specified.

**Fig. 11. Average  $I_{CC}$  as a function of  $V_{CC}$**

## 14. Package outline

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

SOT353-1

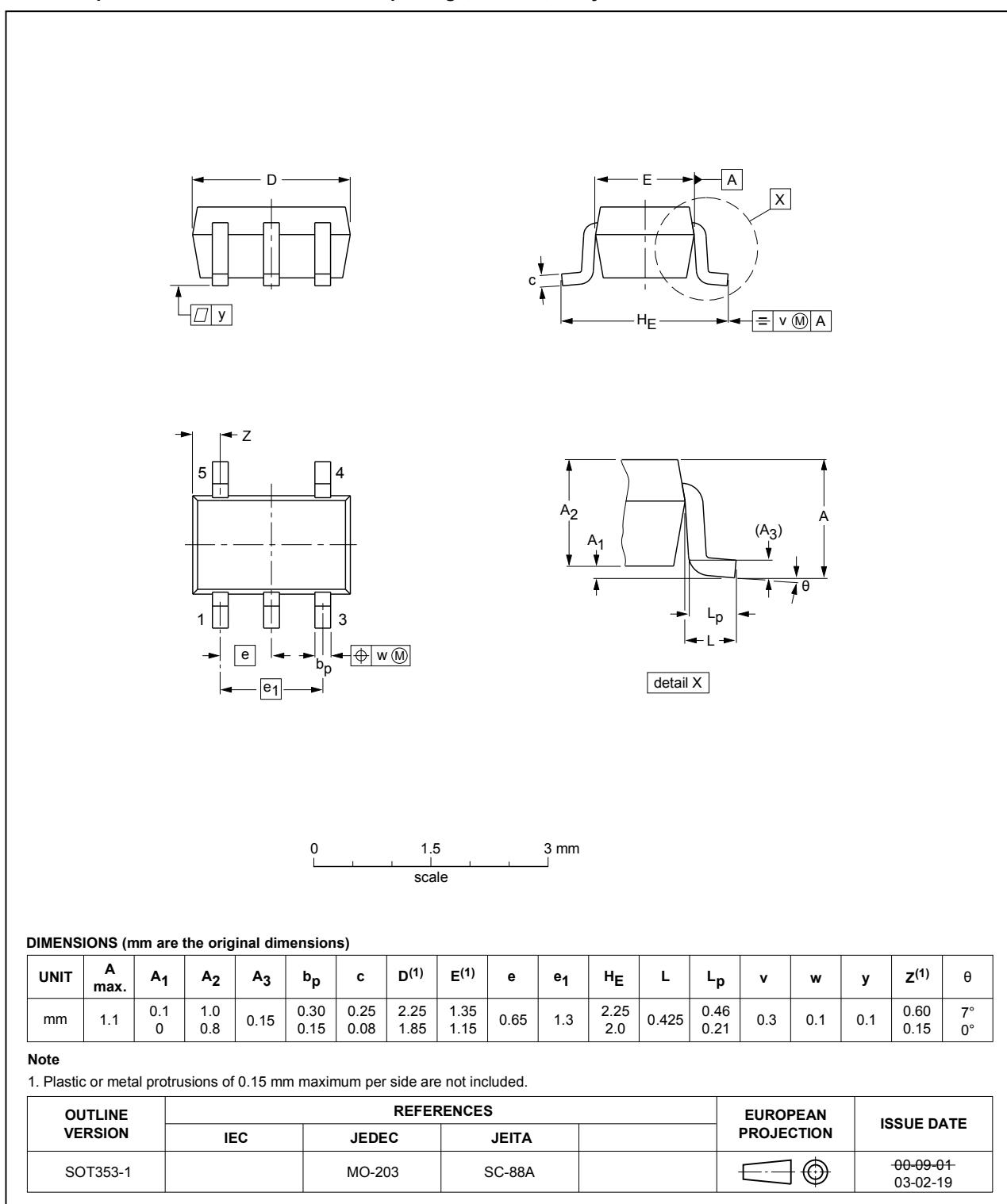


Fig. 12. Package outline SOT353-1 (TSSOP5)

## 15. Abbreviations

**Table 12. Abbreviations**

Acronym	Description
DUT	Device Under Test
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
HBM	Human Body Model
MIL	Military
MM	Machine Model

## 16. Revision history

**Table 13. Revision history**

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
74AUP1G132_Q100 v.1	20190501	Product data sheet	-	-

## 17. Legal information

### 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.

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