# 74AUP2G0604

Low-power inverting buffer with open-drain and inverter

Rev. 2 — 15 December 2020 Product data sheet

## 1. General description

The 74AUP2G0604 is a single inverting buffer with open-drain output and a single inverter. It features two input pins (nA), an output pin (2Y) and an open-drain output pin (1Y).

Schmitt trigger action at all inputs makes the circuit tolerant of 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.

#### 2. Features and benefits

- 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-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



### Low-power inverting buffer with open-drain and inverter

# 3. Ordering information

**Table 1. Ordering information** 

Type number	Package	Package								
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version						
74AUP2G0604GW	-40 °C to +125 °C	SC-88	plastic surface-mounted package; 6 leads	SOT363						
74AUP2G0604GM	-40 °C to +125 °C	XSON6	plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 1 × 1.45 × 0.5 mm	SOT886						
74AUP2G0604GN	-40 °C to +125 °C	XSON6	extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 0.9 × 1.0 × 0.35 mm	SOT1115						
74AUP2G0604GS	-40 °C to +125 °C	XSON6	extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 1.0 × 1.0 × 0.35 mm	SOT1202						

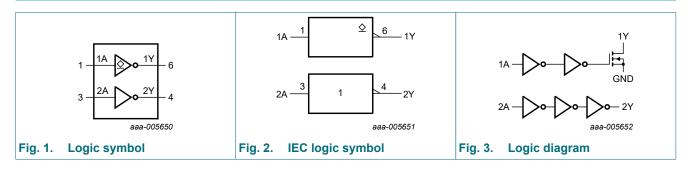
# 4. Marking

#### Table 2. Marking

Type number	Marking code [1]
74AUP2G0604GW	a6
74AUP2G0604GM	a6
74AUP2G0604GN	a6
74AUP2G0604GS	a6

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

# 5. Functional diagram

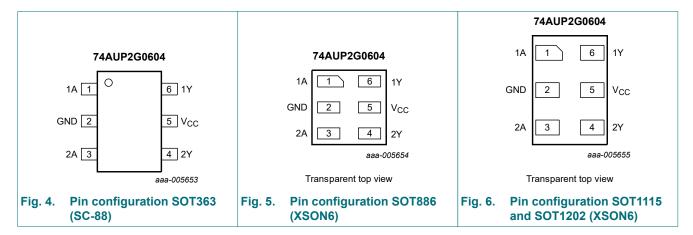


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# 6. Pinning information

### 6.1. Pinning



### 6.2. Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

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

# 7. Functional description

#### **Table 4. Function table**

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

Input	Output
1A	1Y
L	Z
Н	L

#### **Table 5. Function table**

 $H = HIGH \ voltage \ level; \ L = LOW \ voltage \ level.$ 

Input	Output
2A	2Y
L	Н
Н	L

#### Low-power inverting buffer with open-drain and inverter

# 8. 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 <sub>IK</sub>	input clamping current	V <sub>I</sub> < 0 V		-50	-	mA
VI	input voltage	]	[1]	-0.5	+4.6	V
I <sub>OK</sub>	output clamping current	V <sub>O</sub> < 0 V		-50	-	mA
Vo	output voltage	Active mode and Power-down mode [	[1]	-0.5	+4.6	V
Io	output current	$V_O = 0 V \text{ to } V_{CC}$				
		1Y		-	+20	mA
		2Y		-	±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

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

For SOT886 (XSON6) package: Ptot derates linearly with 3.3 mW/K above 74 °C.

For SOT1115 (XSON6) package: Ptot derates linearly with 3.2 mW/K above 71 °C.

For SOT1202 (XSON6) package: Ptot derates linearly with 3.3 mW/K above 74 °C.

# 9. Recommended operating conditions

Table 7. Recommended operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage		0.8	3.6	V
VI	input voltage		0	3.6	V
Vo	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
Δt/ΔV	input transition rise and fall rate	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	0	200	ns/V

<sup>[2]</sup> For SOT363 (SC-88) package: Ptot derates linearly with 3.7 mW/K above 83 °C.

### Low-power inverting buffer with open-drain and inverter

# 10. Static characteristics

#### **Table 8. 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	25 °C		1			
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level 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
T <sub>amb</sub> = 25		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>	$\begin{array}{c} V_{CC} = 2.3 \ V \ to \ 2.7 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 0.8 \ V \\ \hline V_{CC} = 0.9 \ V \ to \ 1.95 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 2.3 \ V \ to \ 2.7 \ V \\ \hline V_{CC} = 2.3 \ V \ to \ 2.7 \ V \\ \hline V_{CC} = 2.3 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ \hline V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ \hline V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ \hline V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ \hline V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ \hline V_{CC} = 0.8 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ \hline V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.8 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ \hline V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \\ \hline V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \\ \hline V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \\ \hline V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \\ \hline V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \\ \hline V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \\ \hline V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \\ \hline V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \\ \hline V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \\ \hline V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \\ \hline V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \\ \hline V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \\ \hline V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \\ \hline V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \\ \hline V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \\ \hline V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \\ \hline V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \\ \hline V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \\ \hline V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \\ \hline V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \\ \hline V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \\ \hline V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \ V_{CC} = 0.1 \\ \hline V_{CC} = 0.1 \ 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
Vou		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-level output voltage	2Y; 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
			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
			1.9	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -2.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	2.72	-	-	V
			2.6	-	-	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output voltage	1Y, 2Y; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$				
		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
			-	-	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
l <sub>l</sub>	input leakage current	$V_1 = GND \text{ to } 3.6 \text{ V}; V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	±0.1	μΑ
	power-off leakage current	$V_1$ or $V_0 = 0$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC} = 0$ V	-	-	±0.2	μA
	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	μΑ
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	$V_{I}$ = GND or $V_{CC}$ ; $I_{O}$ = 0 A; $V_{CC}$ = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	-	0.5	μΑ
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>	additional supply current	$V_1 = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}; I_O = 0 \text{ A}; V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	40	μΑ
Cı	input capacitance	$V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}; V_I = \text{GND or } V_{CC}$	-	0.8		
Co	output capacitance	$V_O = GND; V_{CC} = 0 V$				
-		1Y output; enabled	-	1.7	-	pF
		1Y output; disabled	-	1.1	-	pF
		2Y output	-	1.7	-	pF

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
T <sub>amb</sub> = -	40 °C to +85 °C	,				
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level 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-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	-	0.30 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V
- 112		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-level output voltage	2Y; 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-level output voltage	1Y, 2Y; 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
V <sub>OL</sub>		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	$V_{I}$ = GND to 3.6 V; $V_{CC}$ = 0 V to 3.6 V	-	-	±0.5	μΑ
I <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off leakage current	$V_{I}$ or $V_{O} = 0 \text{ V}$ to 3.6 V; $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	-	±0.5	μΑ
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	μΑ
I <sub>CC</sub>	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 <sub>CC</sub>	additional supply current	$V_I = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}; I_O = 0 \text{ A}; V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	50	μΑ

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
T <sub>amb</sub> = -	40 °C to +125 °C					
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level 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-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	-	0.25 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V
IL.		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
Vou		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	-	0.9	V
V <sub>ОН</sub>	HIGH-level output voltage	2Y; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>				
		$I_{O}$ = -20 $\mu$ A; $V_{CC}$ = 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-level output voltage	1Y, 2Y; 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
V <sub>OL</sub> L		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	$V_1$ or $V_0 = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V; } V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	-	±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	μΑ
I <sub>CC</sub>	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 <sub>CC</sub>	additional supply current	$V_1 = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}; I_O = 0 \text{ A}; V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	75	μA

### Low-power inverting buffer with open-drain and inverter

# 11. Dynamic characteristics

#### **Table 9. Dynamic characteristics**

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	25 °C			-40 °C to +85 °C		-40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
				Typ[1]	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
C <sub>L</sub> = 5 p	F			•						
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	1A to 1Y or 2A to 2Y; see Fig. 7 [2]								
	delay	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	14.4	-	-	-	-	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	2.3	4.7	10.3	2.0	11.4	2.0	12.6	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	1.8	3.4	6.4	1.5	7.4	1.5	8.2	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.5	2.9	5.0	1.2	5.9	1.2	6.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.2	2.3	3.9	1.0	4.5	1.0	5.0	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.1	2.2	3.3	8.0	3.9	0.8	4.3	ns
C <sub>L</sub> = 10	pF						•			
	propagation	1A to 1Y or 2A to 2Y; see Fig. 7 [2]								
	delay	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	17.7	-	-	-	-	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	2.7	5.7	12.2	2.5	13.7	2.5	15.1	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.2	4.1	7.5	2.0	8.7	2.0	9.6	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.9	3.6	5.9	1.7	7.0	1.7	7.7	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.7	2.9	4.6	1.4	5.4	1.4	6.0	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.6	3.0	4.6	1.2	4.9	1.2	5.4	ns
C <sub>L</sub> = 15	pF									
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	1A to 1Y or 2A to 2Y; see Fig. 7 [2]								
	delay	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	21.1	-	-	-	-	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	3.2	6.6	13.0	2.9	15.8	2.9	17.4	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.6	4.7	8.6	2.3	10.0	2.3	11.0	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	2.3	4.3	6.7	2.1	8.0	2.1	8.8	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.1	3.4	5.1	1.7	6.1	1.7	6.8	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2.0	3.6	6.0	1.5	6.5	1.5	7.2	ns
C <sub>L</sub> = 30	pF									
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	1A to 1Y or 2A to 2Y; see Fig. 7 [2]								
	delay	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	4.4	9.1	16.5	3.9	19.3	3.9	21.3	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	3.6	6.6	10.8	3.2	12.9	3.2	14.2	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	3.2	6.1	10.7	2.9	11.0	2.9	12.1	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.9	4.9	7.2	2.6	7.8	2.6	8.6	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2.9	5.4	10.5	2.5	10.8	2.5	11.9	ns

#### Low-power inverting buffer with open-drain and inverter

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		25 °C			°C to 5 °C	_	°C to 5 °C	Unit
				Typ[1]	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
C <sub>L</sub> = 5 p	F, 10 pF, 15 pF	and 30 pF						•		
(	power dissipation	1A to 1Y; $f_i$ = 1 MHz; [3] [4] $V_I$ = GND to $V_{CC}$								
	capacitance	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	pF
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	pF
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	pF
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	pF
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	pF
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	pF
		2A to 2Y; f <sub>i</sub> = 1 MHz; [3] [5] V <sub>I</sub> = GND to V <sub>CC</sub>								
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	pF
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	pF
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	pF
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	pF
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	pF
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	pF

- [1] All typical values are measured at nominal  $V_{\text{CC}}$ .
- $t_{pd}$  is the same as  $t_{PLH}$  and  $t_{PHL}(2A \text{ to } 2Y)$  and  $t_{PLZ}$  and  $t_{PZL}(1A \text{ to } 1Y)$ . All specified values are the average typical values over all stated loads.
- $C_{PD}$  is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation ( $P_D$  in  $\mu W$ ).

 $P_D = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_i \times N$  where:  $f_i = \text{input frequency in MHz}$ ;

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

N = number of inputs switching;

[5]  $C_{PD}$  is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation ( $P_D$  in  $\mu$ W).  $P_D = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_i \times N + \Sigma (C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o)$  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;

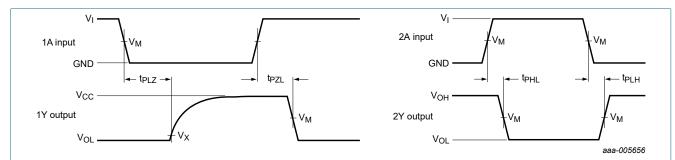
V<sub>CC</sub> = supply voltage in V;

N = number of inputs switching;

 $\Sigma(C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_0) = \text{sum of the outputs.}$ 

#### Low-power inverting buffer with open-drain and inverter

### 11.1. Waveforms and test circuit



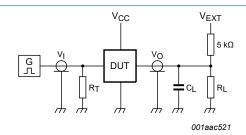
Measurement points are given in <u>Table 10</u>.

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

Fig. 7. The data input 1A to output 1Y and input 2A to output 2Y propagation delays

**Table 10. Measurement points** 

Supply voltage	Output	Output		Input		
V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>M</sub>	V <sub>X</sub>	V <sub>M</sub>	VI	t <sub>r</sub> = t <sub>f</sub>	
0.8 V to 1.6 V	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>OL</sub> + 0.1 V	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	≤ 3.0 ns	
1.65 V to 2.7 V	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>OL</sub> + 0.15 V	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	≤ 3.0 ns	
3.0 V to 3.6 V	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>OL</sub> + 0.3 V	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	≤ 3.0 ns	



Test data is given in Table 11.

Definitions for test circuit:

 $R_L$  = Load resistance.

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

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

V<sub>EXT</sub> = External voltage for measuring switching times.

Fig. 8. Test circuit for measuring switching times

Table 11. 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 kΩ or 1 MΩ	open	GND	2 × V <sub>CC</sub>

[1] For measuring enable and disable times,  $R_L$  = 5 k $\Omega$ . For measuring propagation delays, set-up and hold times, and pulse width,  $R_L$  = 1 M $\Omega$ .

### Low-power inverting buffer with open-drain and inverter

# 12. Package outline

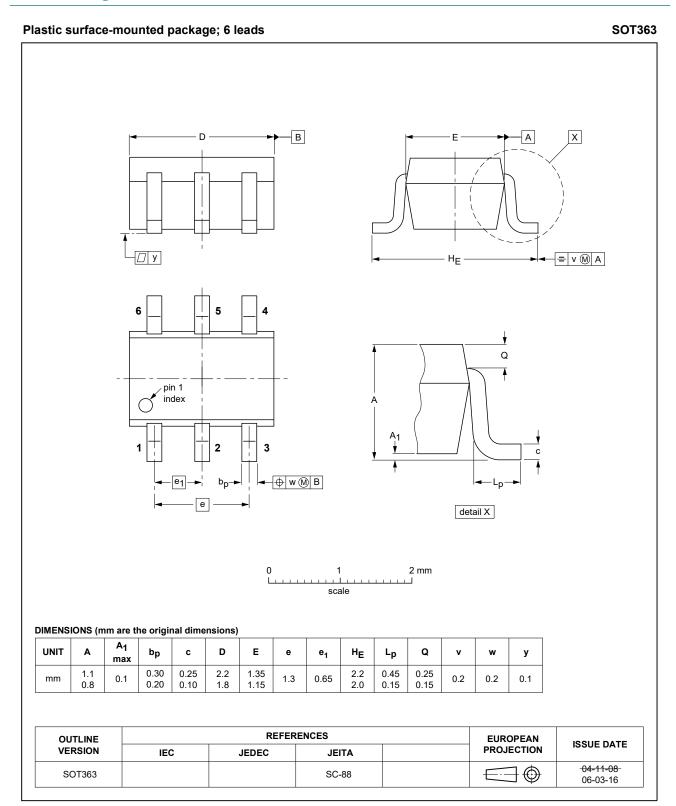


Fig. 9. Package outline SOT363 (SC-88)

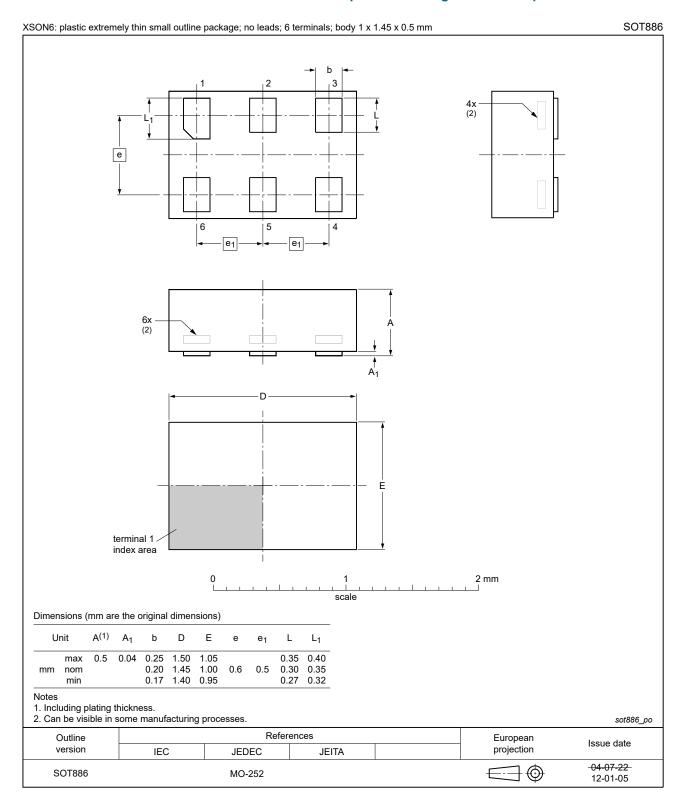


Fig. 10. Package outline SOT886 (XSON6)

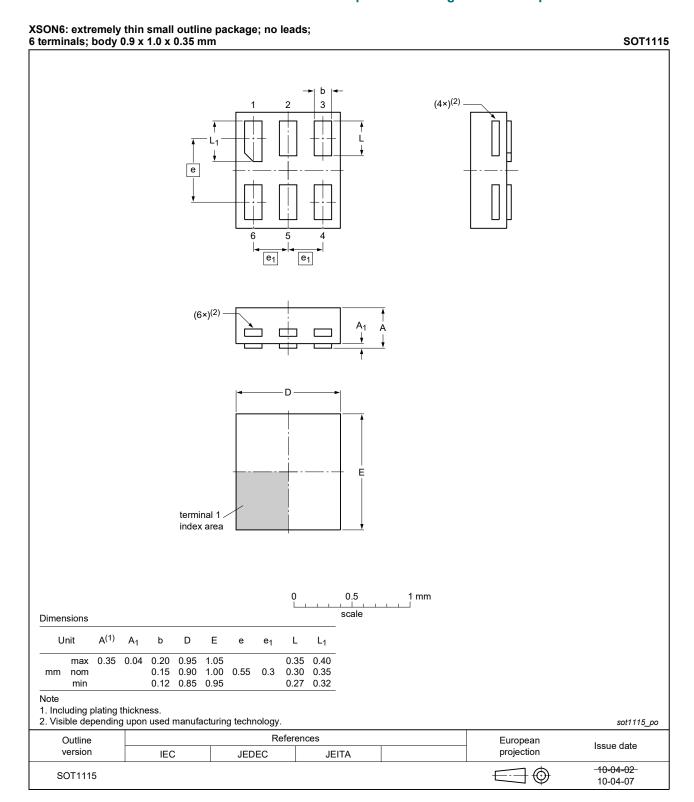


Fig. 11. Package outline SOT1115 (XSON6)

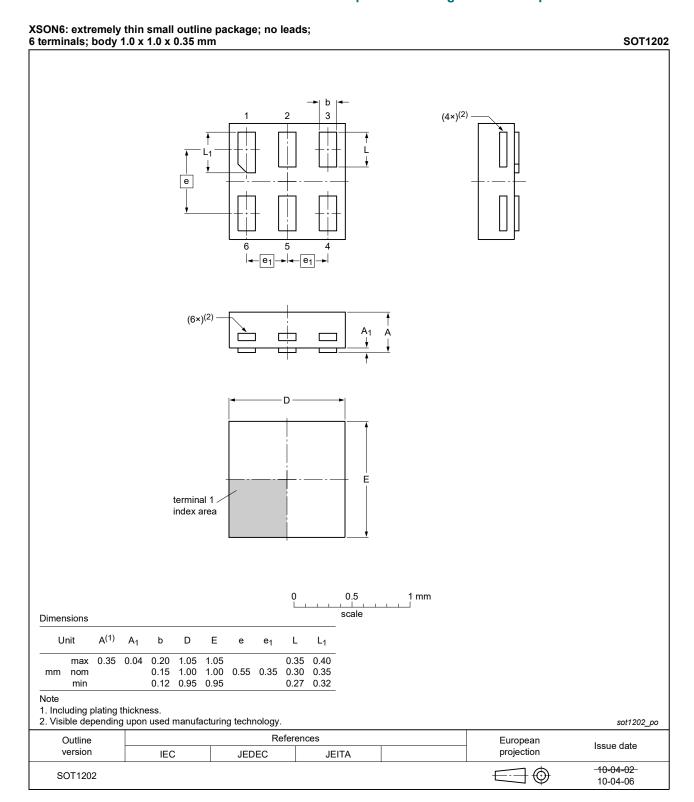


Fig. 12. Package outline SOT1202 (XSON6)

### Low-power inverting buffer with open-drain and inverter

## 13. Abbreviations

#### **Table 12. Abbreviations**

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

# 14. Revision history

#### **Table 13. Revision history**

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
74AUP2G0604 v.2	20201215	Product data sheet	-	74AUP2G0604 v.1
Modifications:	<ul> <li>The format of this data sheet has been redesigned to comply with the identity guidelines of Nexperia.</li> <li>Legal texts have been adapted to the new company name where appropriate.</li> <li>Type number 74AUP2G0604GF (SOT891 / XSON6) removed.</li> <li>Table 6: Derating values for P<sub>tot</sub> total power dissipation updated.</li> </ul>			
74AUP2G0604 v.1	20121123	Product data sheet	-	-

### Low-power inverting buffer with open-drain and inverter

### 15. 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.

- 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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