Low-power Schmitt trigger inverter Rev. 6 — 28 June 2012

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<sub>OFF</sub>. The I<sub>OFF</sub> 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<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;  $I_{CC} = 0.9 \,\mu A$  (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<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 3.

- Wave and pulse shaper
- Astable multivibrator
- Monostable multivibrator



Low-power Schmitt trigger inverter

## 4. Ordering information

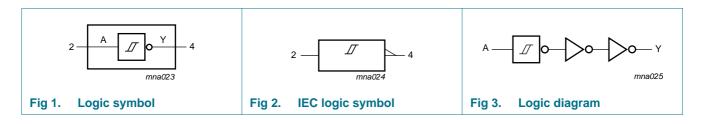
Table 1. Orderin	ng information			
Type number	Package			
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version
74AUP1G14GW	–40 °C to +125 °C	TSSOP5	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 5 leads; body width 1.25 mm	SOT353-1
74AUP1G14GM	–40 °C to +125 °C	XSON6	plastic extremely thin small outline package; 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
74AUP1G14GX	–40 °C to +125 °C	X2SON5	X2SON5: plastic thermal enhanced extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 5 terminals; body $0.8 \times 0.8 \times 0.35$ mm	SOT1226

## 5. Marking

Table 2.   Marking	
Type number	Marking code <sup>[1]</sup>
74AUP1G14GW	pF
74AUP1G14GM	pF
74AUP1G14GF	pF
74AUP1G14GN	pF
74AUP1G14GS	pF
74AUP1G14GX	pF

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

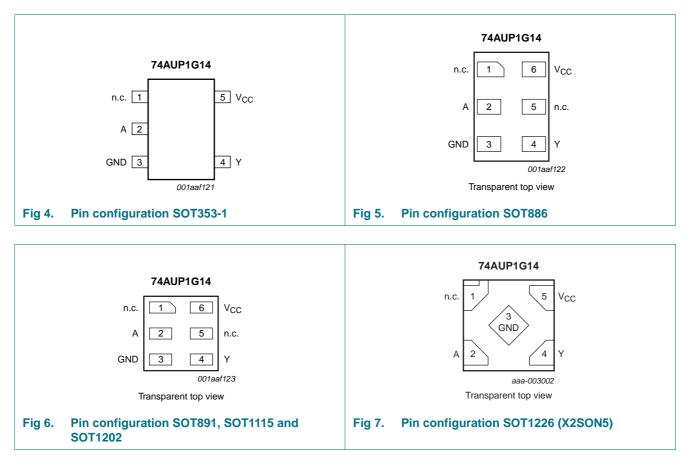
## 6. Functional diagram



Low-power Schmitt trigger inverter

## 7. Pinning information

## 7.1 Pinning



## 7.2 Pin description

Table 3.	Pin description		
Symbol	Pin		Description
	TSSOP5 and X2SON5	XSON6	
n.c.	1	1	not connected
А	2	2	data input
GND	3	3	ground (0 V)
Y	4	4	data output
n.c.	-	5	not connected
V <sub>CC</sub>	5	6	supply voltage

74AUP1G14 Product data sheet

#### **Functional description** 8.

Table 4.         Function table <sup>[1]</sup>	
Input	Output
Α	Y
L	Н
Н	L

[1] H = HIGH voltage level;

L = LOW voltage level.

#### **Limiting values** 9.

#### 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	Мах	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage		-0.5	+4.6	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	input clamping current	V <sub>1</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
Vo	output voltage	Active mode and Power-down mode	<u>[1]</u> –0.5	+4.6	V
lo	output current	$V_{O} = 0 V \text{ to } V_{CC}$	-	±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	$T_{amb} = -40 \ ^{\circ}C$ to +125 $^{\circ}C$	[2] _	250	mW

[1] The 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 Ptot derates linearly with 4.0 mW/K.

For XSON6 and X2SON5 packages: above 118 °C the value of Ptot derates linearly with 7.8 mW/K.

## 10. Recommended operating conditions

Table 6.	Recommended operating cond	litions			
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	$V_{CC}$	V
		Power-down mode; $V_{CC} = 0 V$	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	Тур	Max	Unit
T <sub>amb</sub> = 2	5 °C					
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{T+}$ or $V_{T-}$				
		$I_O$ = –20 $\mu\text{A};V_{CC}$ = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	$V_{CC}-0.1$	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -1.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	$0.75  imes V_{CC}$	-	-	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
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{T+}$ or $V_{T-}$				
		$I_O = 20 \ \mu\text{A}; \ V_{CC} = 0.8 \ V \text{ to } 3.6 \ V$	-	-	0.1	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	-	-	$0.3 \times V_{\text{CC}}$	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
		$I_0 = 2.3 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.31	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 3.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	-	-	0.44	V
		$I_{O}$ = 2.7 mA; $V_{CC}$ = 3.0 V	-	-	0.31	V
		$I_0 = 4.0 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.44	V
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	μA
$\Delta I_{OFF}$	additional power-off leakage current	$V_{I} \text{ or } V_{O} = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V;}$ $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 0.2 \text{ V}$	-	-	±0.2	μA
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	μA
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>	additional supply current	$\label{eq:VI} \begin{array}{l} V_{I} = V_{CC} - 0.6 \; V; \; I_{O} = 0 \; A; \\ V_{CC} = 3.3 \; V \end{array}$	-	-	40	μA
CI	input capacitance	$V_{I}$ = GND or $V_{CC}$ ; $V_{CC}$ = 0 V to 3.6 V	-	1.1	-	pF
Co	output capacitance	$V_{O} = GND; V_{CC} = 0 V$	-	1.7	-	pF
T <sub>amb</sub> = –	40 °C to +85 °C					
V <sub>он</sub>	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_{I} = V_{T+}$ or $V_{T-}$				
		$I_{O} = -20 \ \mu\text{A}; \ V_{CC} = 0.8 \ V \ \text{to} \ 3.6 \ V$	V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.1	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -1.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	$0.7 \times V_{CC}$	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -1.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 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
		$I_0 = -3.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	1.85	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -2.7 \text{ mA; } V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	2.67	-	-	V
		$I_{\rm O} = -4.0$ mA; $V_{\rm CC} = 3.0$ V	2.55	-	-	V
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## **NXP Semiconductors**

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Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
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	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	-	-	$0.3 \times V_{CC}$	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V	-	-	0.37	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.9 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	-	-	0.35	V
		$I_0 = 2.3 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.33	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 3.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	-	-	0.45	V
		$I_{O} = 2.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.33	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 4.0 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	-	-	0.45	V
l	input leakage current	$V_{I} = GND$ to 3.6 V; $V_{CC} = 0$ V to 3.6 V	-	-	±0.5	μA
I <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off leakage current	$V_1 \text{ or } V_0 = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V; } V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	-	±0.5	μA
$\Delta I_{OFF}$	additional power-off leakage current	$V_{I} \text{ or } V_{O} = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V;}$ $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 0.2 \text{ V}$	-	-	±0.6	μA
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	$V_I = GND \text{ or } V_{CC}; I_O = 0 \text{ A};$ $V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.9	μA
$\Delta I_{CC}$	additional supply current		-	-	50	μΑ
T <sub>amb</sub> = –	40 °C to +125 °C					
V <sub>ОН</sub>	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 <sub>CC</sub> – 0.11	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -1.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	$0.6  imes V_{CC}$	-	-	V
		$I_0 = -1.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	0.93	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -1.9 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	1.17	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -2.3 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	1.77	-	-	V
		$I_0 = -3.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	1.67	-	-	V
		$I_0 = -2.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	2.40	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -4.0 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	2.30	-	-	V
V <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	-	-	0.11	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	-	-	$0.33  imes V_{CC}$	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
		$I_0 = 2.3 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.36	V
		$I_0 = 3.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.50	V
		$I_0 = 2.7 \text{ mA; } V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.36	V
		$I_0 = 4.0 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.50	v
lı	input leakage current	$V_{I} = GND \text{ to } 3.6 \text{ V}; V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	±0.75	μA
.1					_0.10	P

#### Static characteristics ... continued Table 7.

### Low-power Schmitt trigger inverter

At recom	mended operating conditions;	voltages are referenced to GND (ground	I = 0 V).			
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
$\Delta I_{OFF}$	additional power-off leakage current	$      V_{I} \text{ or } V_{O} = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ 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	μA
$\Delta I_{CC}$	additional supply current		-	-	75	μA

#### Table 7. Static characteristics ...continued

# **12. Dynamic characteristics**

#### Table 8. Dynamic characteristics

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions			25 °C		-4	0 °C to +1	25 °C	Unit
				Min	Typ <mark>[1]</mark>	Max	Min	Max (85 °C)	Max (125 °C)	
C <sub>L</sub> = 5 pl	F	1				1	I			
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	A to Y; see Figure 8	[2]							
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 V$		-	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		2.6	4.3	6.6	2.4	7.1	7.4	ns
		$V_{CC}$ = 1.65 V to 1.95 V		2.1	3.7	5.4	2.0	6.0	6.2	ns
		$V_{CC}$ = 2.3 V to 2.7 V		2.0	3.0	4.1	1.7	4.5	4.7	ns
		$V_{CC}$ = 3.0 V to 3.6 V		1.9	2.8	3.6	1.5	3.9	4.0	ns
C <sub>L</sub> = 10	pF									
pd	propagation delay	A to Y; see Figure 8	[2]							
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 V$		-	23.4	-	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC}$ = 1.1 V to 1.3 V		2.9	6.8	12.7	2.8	12.8	12.9	ns
		$V_{CC}$ = 1.4 V to 1.6 V		2.8	5.0	7.7	2.6	8.2	8.6	ns
		$V_{CC}$ = 1.65 V to 1.95 V		2.7	4.2	6.2	2.5	6.7	7.1	ns
		$V_{CC}$ = 2.3 V to 2.7 V		2.3	3.6	4.8	2.1	5.2	5.5	ns
		$V_{CC}$ = 3.0 V to 3.6 V		2.1	3.3	4.3	2.0	4.5	4.7	ns
C <sub>L</sub> = 15	pF									
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	A to Y; see Figure 8	[2]							
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 V$		-	26.9	-	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC}$ = 1.1 V to 1.3 V		3.3	7.6	14.3	3.0	14.5	14.7	ns
		$V_{CC}$ = 1.4 V to 1.6 V		3.3	5.5	8.6	2.9	9.4	9.8	ns
		$V_{CC}$ = 1.65 V to 1.95 V		2.8	4.7	7.0	2.8	7.7	8.1	ns
		$V_{CC}$ = 2.3 V to 2.7 V		2.7	4.0	5.5	2.4	5.9	6.2	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V} \text{ to } 3.6 \text{ V}$		2.6	3.8	4.8	2.2	5.2	5.4	ns

### $C_L = 30 \text{ pF}$

### Low-power Schmitt trigger inverter

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		25 °C		-4	10 °C to +1	25 °C	Unit
			Mi	n Typ <mark>[1]</mark>	Max	Min	Max (85 °C)	Max (125 °C)	
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	A to Y; see Figure 8	[2]						
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 V$	-	37.3	-	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC}$ = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	4.(	9.8	18.7	3.9	19.6	20.0	ns
		$V_{CC}$ = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	3.7	7.1	11.2	3.8	12.3	12.9	ns
		$V_{CC}$ = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	3.6	6.0	9.1	3.6	10.0	10.6	ns
		$V_{CC}$ = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	3.5	5 5.2	6.9	3.2	7.5	7.9	ns
		$V_{CC}$ = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	3.3	4.8	6.1	3.1	7.1	7.4	ns
C <sub>L</sub> = 5 p	F, 10 pF, 15 pF and	30 pF							
C <sub>PD</sub>	power dissipation	$f_i = 1 \text{ MHz}; V_I = \text{GND to } V_{CC}$	[3]						
	capacitance	$V_{CC} = 0.8 V$	-	2.6	-	-	-	-	pF
		$V_{CC}$ = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	pF
		$V_{CC}$ = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	pF
		$V_{CC}$ = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	-	3.1	-	-	-	-	pF
		$V_{CC}$ = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	3.7	-	-	-	-	pF
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V} \text{ to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	4.3	-	-	-	-	pF

#### Table 8. Dynamic characteristics ... continued

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

[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<sub>D</sub> 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:

 $f_i$  = input frequency in MHz;

 $f_o = output frequency in MHz;$ 

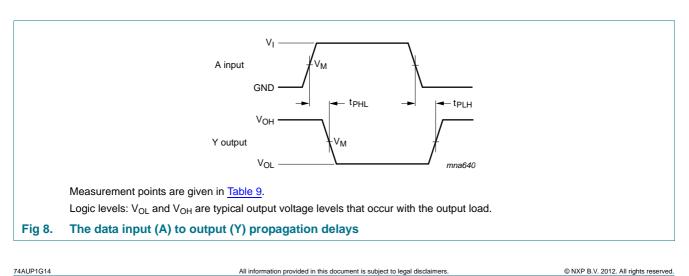
C<sub>L</sub> = output load capacitance in pF;

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.

## 13. Waveforms



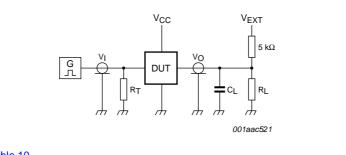
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## **NXP Semiconductors**

# 74AUP1G14

### Low-power Schmitt trigger inverter

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



Test data is given in <u>Table 10</u>. 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 9. Load circuitry for switching times

#### Table 10. Test data

Supply voltage	Load		V <sub>EXT</sub>		
V <sub>CC</sub>	CL	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 k $\Omega$ or 1 M $\Omega$	open	GND	$2 \times V_{CC}$

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

## 14. Transfer characteristics

#### Table 11. Transfer characteristics

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °	<b>O</b> °					
V <sub>T+</sub> positive-going threshold voltage		see Figure 10 and Figure 11				
	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 <sub>CC</sub> = 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

## Low-power Schmitt trigger inverter

### Table 11. Transfer characteristics ...continued

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see <u>Figure 9</u>.

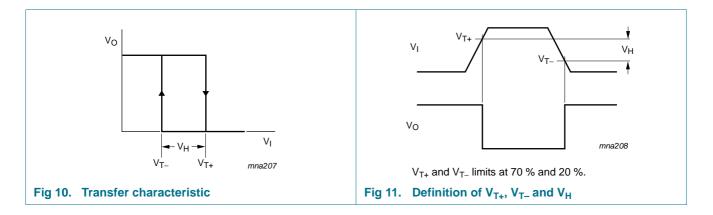
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V <sub>T-</sub>	negative-going	see Figure 10 and Figure 11				
	threshold voltage	$V_{CC} = 0.8 V$	0.10	-	0.60	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	0.26	-	0.65	V
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 V$	0.39	-	0.75	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	0.47	-	0.84	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 V$	0.69	-	1.04	V
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 V$	0.88	-	1.24	V
V <sub>H</sub>	hysteresis voltage	see <u>Figure 10, Figure 11,</u> <u>Figure 12</u> and <u>Figure 13</u>				
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 V$	0.07	-	0.50	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	0.08	-	0.46	V
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 V$	0.18	-	0.56	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 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 <sub>amb</sub> = -40	°C to +85 °C					
V <sub>T+</sub>	positive-going threshold voltage	see Figure 10 and Figure 11				
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 V$	0.30	-	0.60	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	0.53	-	0.90	V
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 V$	0.74	-	1.11	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 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 <sub>T-</sub>	negative-going threshold voltage	see Figure 10 and Figure 11				
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 V$	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 <sub>CC</sub> = 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 <sub>H</sub>	hysteresis voltage	see <u>Figure 10, Figure 11,</u> <u>Figure 12</u> and <u>Figure 13</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 <sub>CC</sub> = 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

Low-power Schmitt trigger inverter

Voltages are	e referenced to GND (g	round = 0 V); for test circuit see <u>Figure</u>	<u>9</u> .			
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
T <sub>amb</sub> = -40	°C to +125 °C					
V <sub>T+</sub>	positive-going threshold voltage	see Figure 10 and Figure 11				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	0.30	-	0.62	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	0.53	-	0.92	V
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 V$	0.74	-	1.13	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 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
V <sub>T-</sub>	negative-going threshold voltage	see Figure 10 and Figure 11				
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 V$	0.10	-	0.60	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	0.26	-	0.65	V
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 V$	0.39	-	0.75	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 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 <sub>H</sub>	hysteresis voltage	see <u>Figure 10, Figure 11,</u> <u>Figure 12</u> and <u>Figure 13</u>				
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 V$	0.07	-	0.50	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	0.08	-	0.46	V
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 V$	0.18	-	0.56	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 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

### Table 11. Transfer characteristics ... continued

# 15. Waveforms transfer characteristics

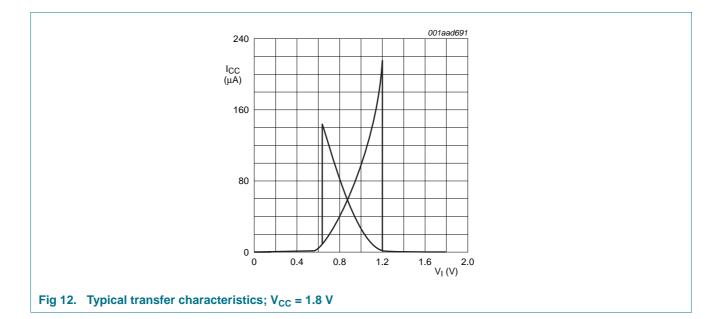


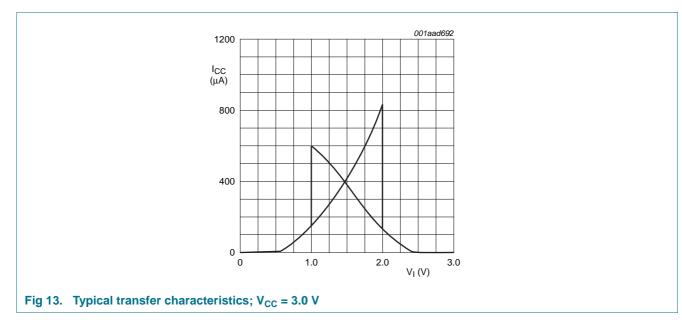
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# 74AUP1G14

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## **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 ( $\mu$ W);

 $f_i = input frequency (MHz);$ 

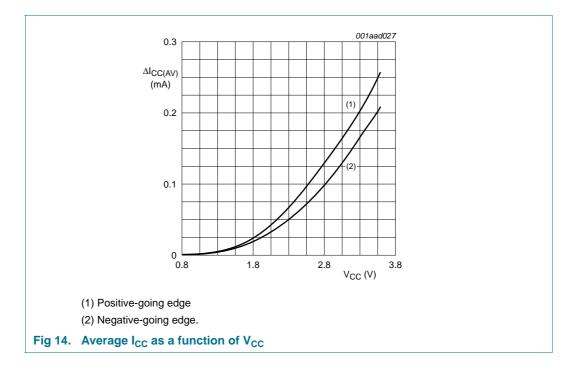
 $t_r$  = input rise time (ns); 10 % to 90 %;

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

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

Average I<sub>CC</sub> differs with positive or negative input transitions, as shown in Figure 14.

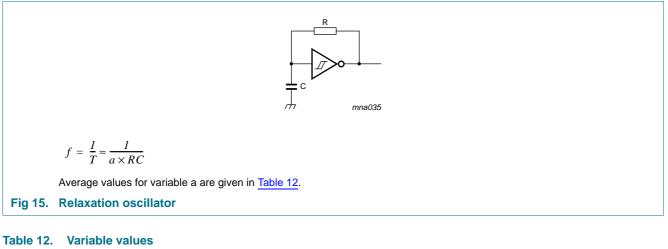
An example of a relaxation circuit using the 74AUP1G14 is shown in Figure 15.



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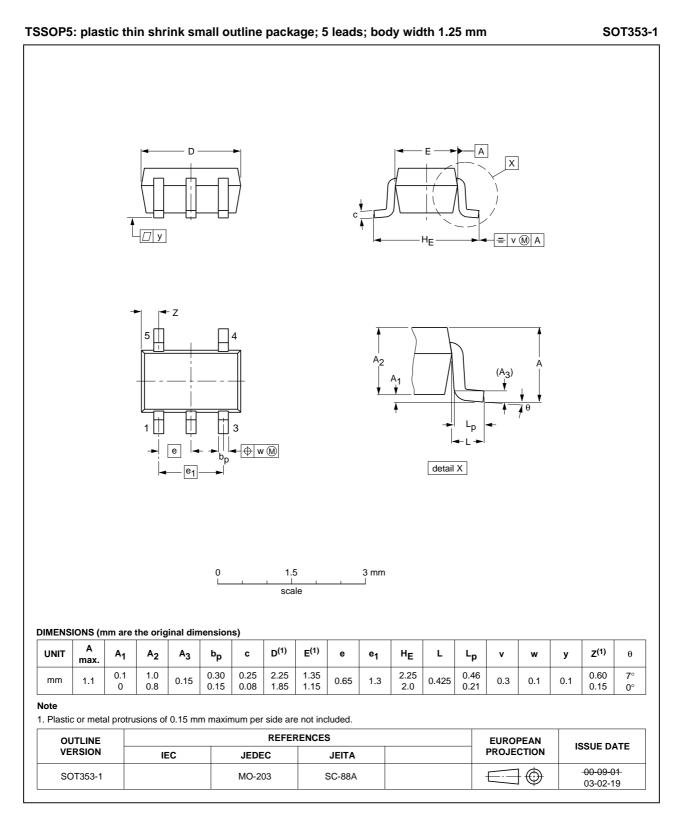
### Low-power Schmitt trigger inverter



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	

Low-power Schmitt trigger inverter

## 17. Package outline



#### Fig 16. Package outline SOT353-1 (TSSOP5)

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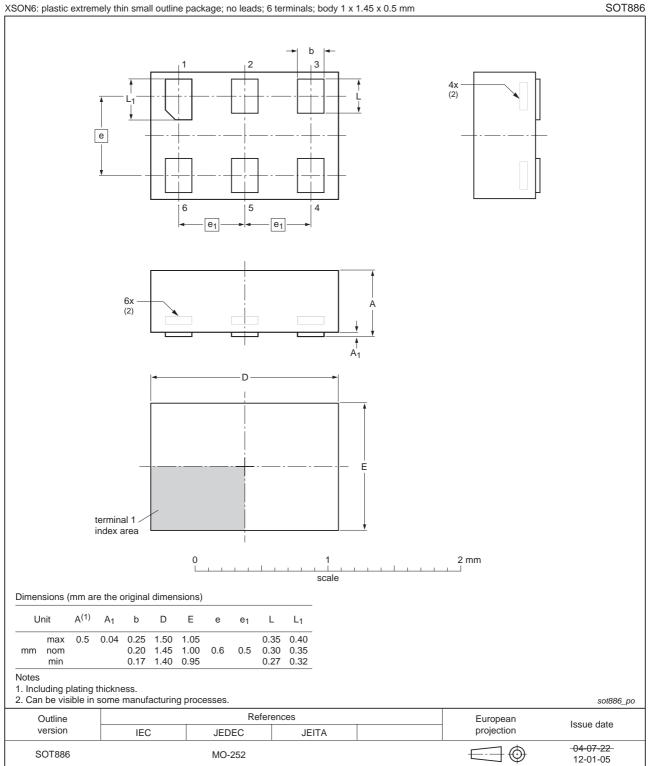
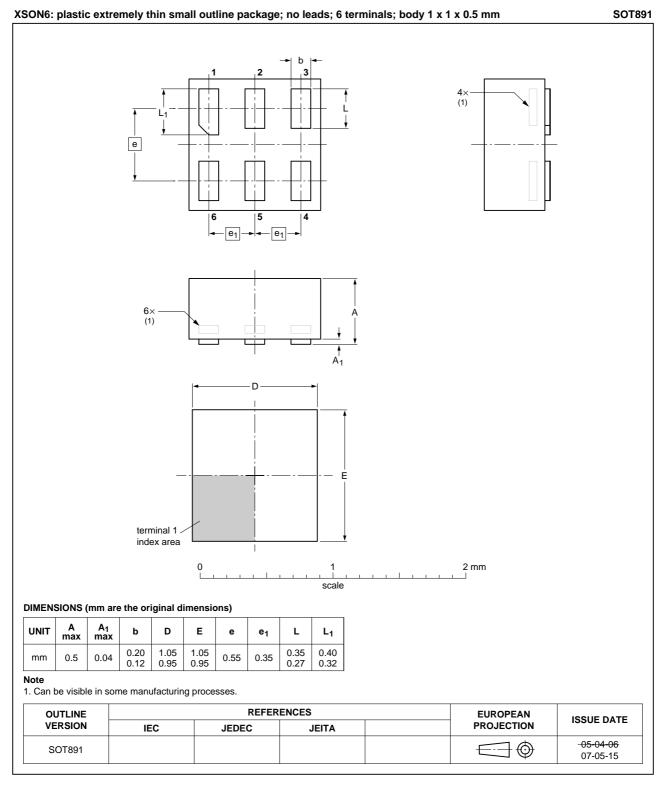


Fig 17. Package outline SOT886 (XSON6)

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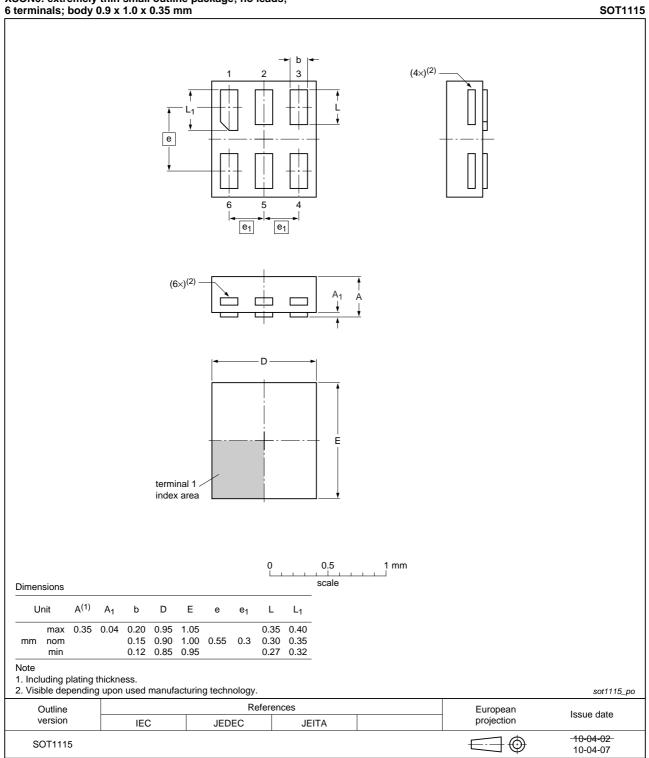
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#### Fig 18. Package outline SOT891 (XSON6)

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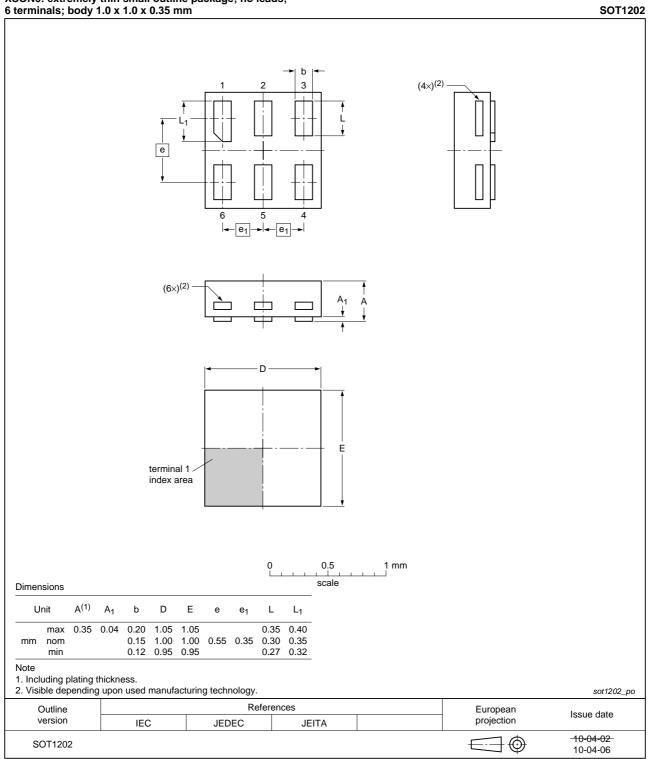
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# XSON6: extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 0.9 x 1.0 x 0.35 mm

Fig 19. Package outline SOT1115 (XSON6)

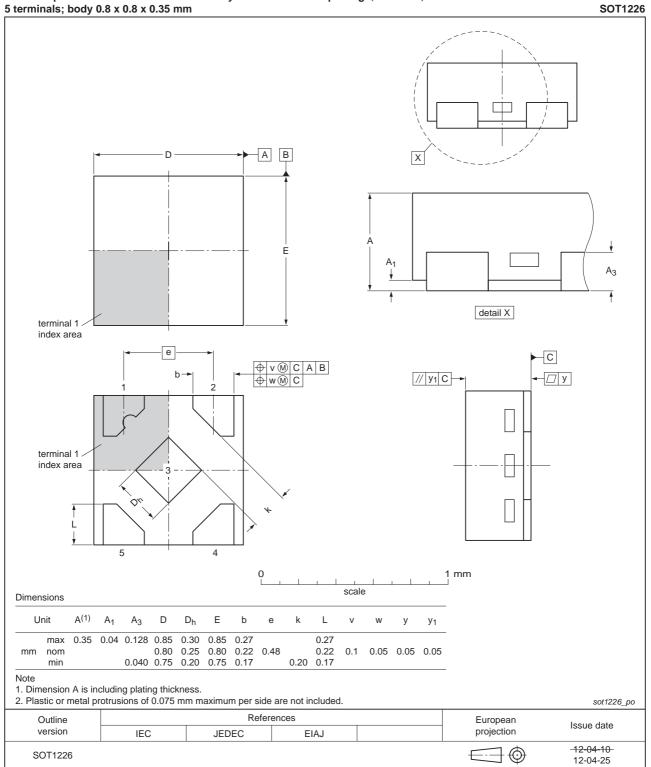
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# XSON6: extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 1.0 x 1.0 x 0.35 mm

Fig 20. Package outline SOT1202 (XSON6)

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X2SON5: plastic thermal enhanced extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 5 terminals; body 0.8 x 0.8 x 0.35 mm

#### Fig 21. Package outline SOT1226 (X2SON5)

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# **18. Abbreviations**

Table 13. A	bbreviations
Acronym	Description
CDM	Charged Device Model
DUT	Device Under Test
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
HBM	Human Body Model
MM	Machine Model

# **19. Revision history**

Table 14. Revision	on history			
Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
74AUP1G14 v.6	20120628	Product data sheet	-	74AUP1G14 v.5
Modifications:	<ul> <li>Added type n</li> </ul>	umber 74AUP1G14GX (SOT12	226)	
	<ul> <li>Package outl</li> </ul>	ine drawing of SOT886 ( <mark>Figure</mark>	17) modified.	
74AUP1G14 v.5	20111128	Product data sheet	-	74AUP1G14 v.4
Modifications:	<ul> <li>Legal pages</li> </ul>	updated.		
74AUP1G14 v.4	20100713	Product data sheet	-	74AUP1G14 v.3
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 <sup>[3]</sup>	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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[2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".

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#### Low-power Schmitt trigger inverter

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