

# 74AUP1G06

Low-power inverter with open-drain output

Rev. 02 — 24 August 2006

Product data sheet

## 1. General description

The 74AUP1G06 is a high-performance, low-power, low-voltage, Si-gate CMOS device, superior to most advanced CMOS compatible TTL families.

Schmitt-trigger action at all inputs makes the circuit tolerant to 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.

The 74AUP1G06 provides the single inverting buffer with open-drain output. The output of the device is an open drain and can be connected to other open-drain outputs to implement active-LOW wired-OR or active-HIGH wired-AND functions.

## 2. Features

- 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-A114-D Class 3A exceeds 5000 V
  - ◆ MM JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V
  - ◆ CDM JESD22-C101-C exceeds 1000 V
- Low static power consumption;  $I_{CC} = 0.9 \mu A$  (maximum)
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA per JESD 78 Class II
- Inputs accept voltages up to 3.6 V
- Low noise overshoot and undershoot < 10 % of  $V_{CC}$
- $I_{OFF}$  circuitry provides partial Power-down mode operation
- Multiple package options
- Specified from -40 °C to +85 °C and -40 °C to +125 °C

**PHILIPS**

### 3. Ordering information

**Table 1. Ordering information**

Type number	Package	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version
74AUP1G06GW		−40 °C to +125 °C	TSSOP5	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 5 leads; body width 1.25 mm	SOT353-1
74AUP1G06GM		−40 °C to +125 °C	XSON6	plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 1 × 1.45 × 0.5 mm	SOT886
74AUP1G06GF		−40 °C to +125 °C	XSON6	plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 1 × 1 × 0.5 mm	SOT891

### 4. Marking

**Table 2. Marking**

Type number	Marking code
74AUP1G06GW	pR
74AUP1G06GM	pR
74AUP1G06GF	pR

### 5. Functional diagram

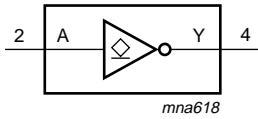


Fig 1. Logic symbol

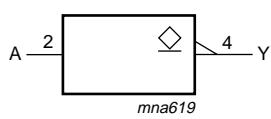


Fig 2. IEC logic symbol

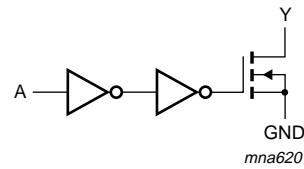


Fig 3. Logic diagram

## 6. Pinning information

### 6.1 Pinning

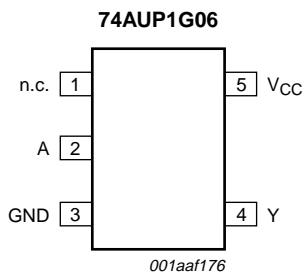


Fig 4. Pin configuration SOT353-1 (TSSOP5)

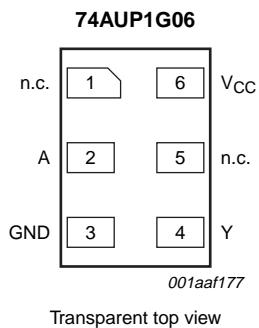


Fig 5. Pin configuration SOT886 (XSON6)

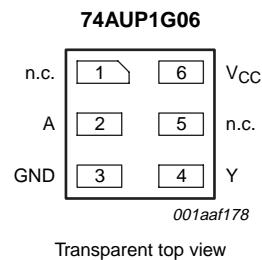


Fig 6. Pin configuration SOT891 (XSON6)

### 6.2 Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

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

## 7. Functional description

Table 4. Function table<sup>[1]</sup>

Input	Output
A	Y
L	Z
H	L

[1] H = HIGH voltage level;  
L = LOW voltage level;  
Z = high-impedance OFF state.

## 8. 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> > V <sub>CC</sub> or 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 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.

For XSON6 packages: above 45 °C the value of P<sub>TOT</sub> derates linearly with 2.4 mW/K.

## 9. 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
Δt/ΔV	input transition rise and fall rate	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	0	200	ns/V

## 10. 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>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
		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>OL</sub>	LOW-level output voltage	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
		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	-	-	40	µA
C <sub>I</sub>	input capacitance	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V to 3.6 V; V <sub>I</sub> = GND or V <sub>CC</sub>	-	0.8	-	pF
C <sub>O</sub>	output capacitance	output enabled; V <sub>O</sub> = GND; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V	-	1.7	-	pF
		output disabled; V <sub>O</sub> = GND; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V	-	1.1	-	pF
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +85 °C</b>						
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
		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

**Table 7. Static characteristics ...continued**

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{OL}$	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$				
		$I_O = 20 \mu A$ ; $V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.1	V
		$I_O = 1.1 \text{ mA}$ ; $V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	-	-	$0.3 \times V_{CC}$	V
		$I_O = 1.7 \text{ mA}$ ; $V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.37	V
		$I_O = 1.9 \text{ mA}$ ; $V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.35	V
		$I_O = 2.3 \text{ mA}$ ; $V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.33	V
		$I_O = 3.1 \text{ mA}$ ; $V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.45	V
		$I_O = 2.7 \text{ mA}$ ; $V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.33	V
		$I_O = 4.0 \text{ mA}$ ; $V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.45	V
$I_I$	input leakage current	$V_I = \text{GND to } 3.6 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 0.5$	$\mu A$
$I_{OFF}$	power-off leakage current	$V_I$ or $V_O = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 0.5$	$\mu A$
$\Delta I_{OFF}$	additional power-off leakage current	$V_I$ or $V_O = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 0.2 \text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 0.6$	$\mu A$
$I_{CC}$	supply current	$V_I = \text{GND or } V_{CC}$ ; $I_O = 0 \text{ A}$ ; $V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.9	$\mu A$
$\Delta I_{CC}$	additional supply current	$V_I = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}$ ; $I_O = 0 \text{ A}$ ; $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	50	$\mu A$
<b>T<sub>tamb</sub> = -40 °C to +125 °C</b>						
$V_{IH}$	HIGH-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	0.75 $\times V_{CC}$	-	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 0.9 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	0.70 $\times V_{CC}$	-	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	1.6	-	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	2.0	-	-	V
$V_{IL}$	LOW-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	-	-	$0.25 \times V_{CC}$	V
		$V_{CC} = 0.9 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	-	-	$0.30 \times V_{CC}$	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.7	V
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.9	V
$V_{OL}$	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$				
		$I_O = 20 \mu A$ ; $V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.11	V
		$I_O = 1.1 \text{ mA}$ ; $V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	-	-	$0.33 \times V_{CC}$	V
		$I_O = 1.7 \text{ mA}$ ; $V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.41	V
		$I_O = 1.9 \text{ mA}$ ; $V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.39	V
		$I_O = 2.3 \text{ mA}$ ; $V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.36	V
		$I_O = 3.1 \text{ mA}$ ; $V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.50	V
		$I_O = 2.7 \text{ mA}$ ; $V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.36	V
		$I_O = 4.0 \text{ mA}$ ; $V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.50	V
$I_I$	input leakage current	$V_I = \text{GND to } 3.6 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 0.75$	$\mu A$
$I_{OFF}$	power-off leakage current	$V_I$ or $V_O = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 0.75$	$\mu A$
$\Delta I_{OFF}$	additional power-off leakage current	$V_I$ or $V_O = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 0.2 \text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 0.75$	$\mu A$
$I_{CC}$	supply current	$V_I = \text{GND or } V_{CC}$ ; $I_O = 0 \text{ A}$ ; $V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	1.4	$\mu A$
$\Delta I_{CC}$	additional supply current	$V_I = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}$ ; $I_O = 0 \text{ A}$ ; $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	75	$\mu A$

## 11. Dynamic characteristics

**Table 8. Dynamic characteristics**

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	25 °C			−40 °C to +125 °C			Unit
			Min	Typ <sup>[1]</sup>	Max	Min	Max (85 °C)	Max (125 °C)	
<b>C<sub>L</sub> = 5 pF</b>									
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	A to Y; see <a href="#">Figure 7</a>	[2]						
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	12.8	-	-	-	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	2.3	4.3	9.9	2.0	10.9	12.0	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	1.8	3.1	6.1	1.5	7.1	7.8	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.5	2.8	4.7	1.2	5.7	6.3	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.2	2.2	3.2	1.0	3.9	4.3	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.1	2.2	3.3	0.8	3.6	4.0	ns
<b>C<sub>L</sub> = 10 pF</b>									
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	A to Y; see <a href="#">Figure 7</a>	[2]						
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	15.8	-	-	-	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	2.7	5.4	11.2	2.5	13.2	15.0	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.2	3.9	7.0	2.0	8.5	9.4	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.9	3.6	5.4	1.7	6.7	7.4	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.7	2.9	3.8	1.4	4.5	5.0	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.6	3.2	4.6	1.2	4.9	5.4	ns
<b>C<sub>L</sub> = 15 pF</b>									
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	A to Y; see <a href="#">Figure 7</a>	[2]						
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	18.8	-	-	-	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	3.2	6.4	12.2	2.9	15.2	17.0	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.6	4.6	7.7	2.3	9.4	10.0	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	2.3	4.5	6.6	2.1	7.3	8.1	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.1	3.5	4.6	1.7	5.1	5.7	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2.0	4.0	6.0	1.5	6.5	7.2	ns
<b>C<sub>L</sub> = 30 pF</b>									
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	A to Y; see <a href="#">Figure 7</a>	[2]						
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	27.8	-	-	-	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	4.4	9.3	16.5	3.9	19.3	21.3	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	3.6	6.8	10.1	3.2	12.0	13.2	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	3.2	6.8	10.7	2.9	11.0	12.1	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.9	5.3	7.2	2.6	7.8	8.6	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2.9	6.5	10.5	2.5	10.8	11.9	ns

**Table 8. Dynamic characteristics ...continued**Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see [Figure 8](#).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	25 °C			−40 °C to +125 °C			Unit
			Min	Typ <sup>[1]</sup>	Max	Min	Max (85 °C)	Max (125 °C)	
<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	-	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

[1] All typical values are measured at nominal V<sub>CC</sub>.[2] t<sub>pd</sub> is the same as t<sub>PLZ</sub> and t<sub>PZL</sub>.[3] C<sub>PD</sub> is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P<sub>D</sub> in  $\mu$ W).

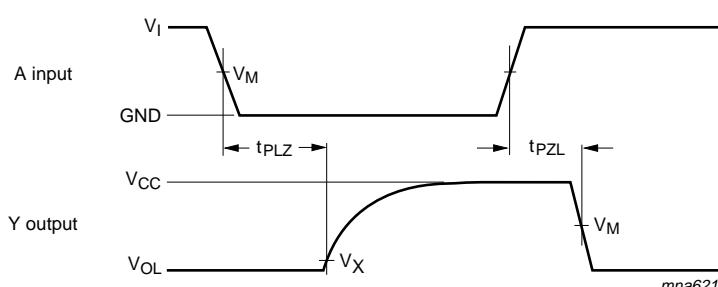
$$P_D = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_i \times N + \Sigma(C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o) \text{ where:}$$

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;

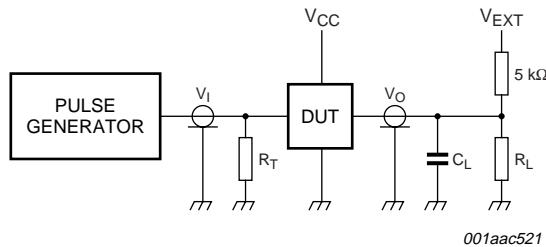
N = number of inputs switching;

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

## 12. Waveforms

Measurement points are given in [Table 9](#).Logic level: V<sub>OL</sub> is the typical output voltage drop that occur with the output load.**Fig 7. The data input (A) to output (Y) propagation delays****Table 9. Measurement points**

Supply voltage	Input	Output	
V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>M</sub>	V <sub>M</sub>	V <sub>X</sub>
0.8 V to 1.6 V	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>OL</sub> + 0.1 V
1.65 V to 2.7 V	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>OL</sub> + 0.15 V
3.0 V to 3.6 V	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>OL</sub> + 0.3 V



Test data is given in [Table 10](#).

Definitions for test circuit:

$R_L$  = Load resistance.

$C_L$  = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.

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

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

**Fig 8. Load circuitry for switching times**

**Table 10. Test data**

Supply voltage	Load		$V_{EXT}$			
$V_{CC}$	$C_L$	$R_L$ [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 k $\Omega$ or 1 M $\Omega$	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. Package outline

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

SOT353-1

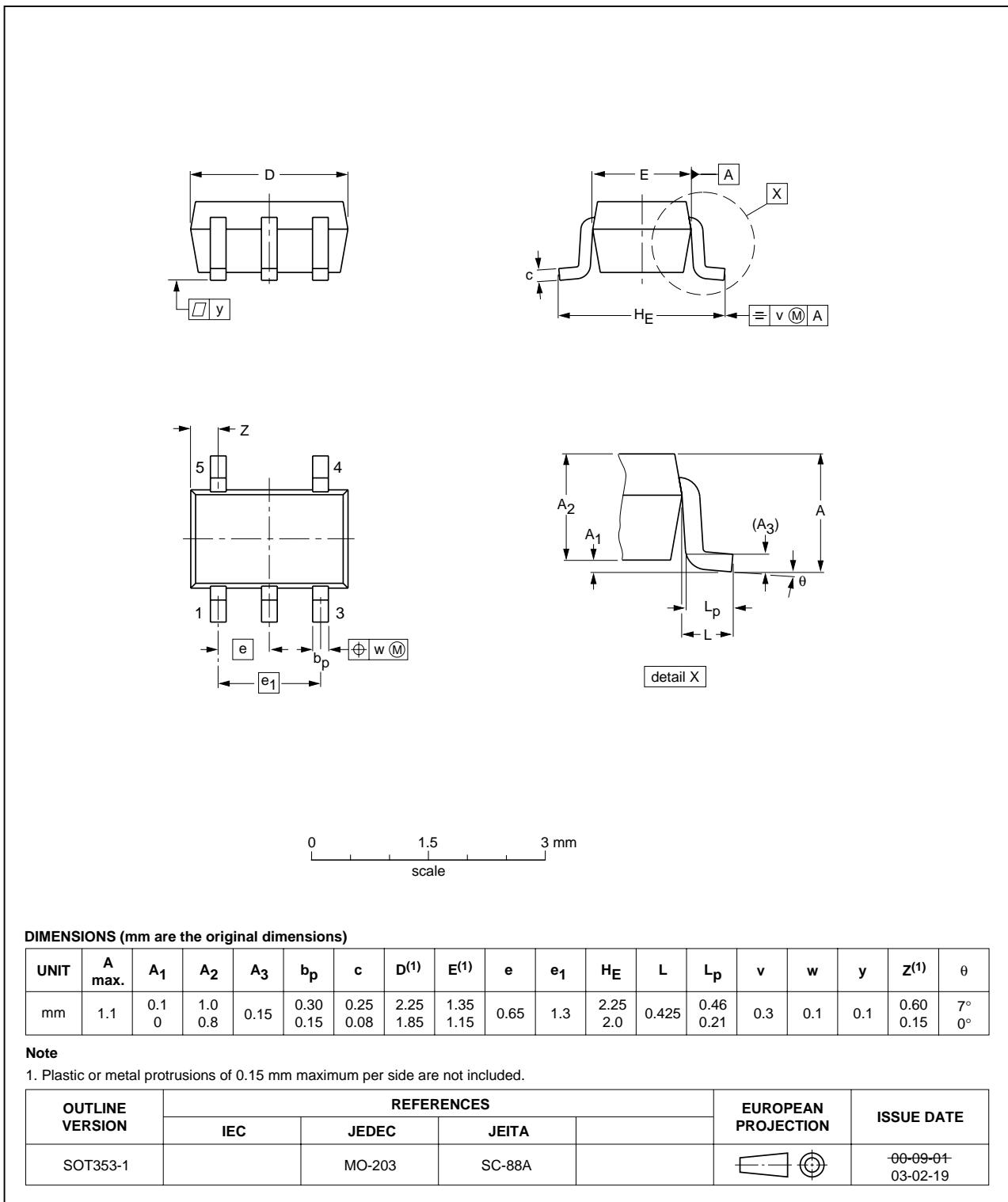
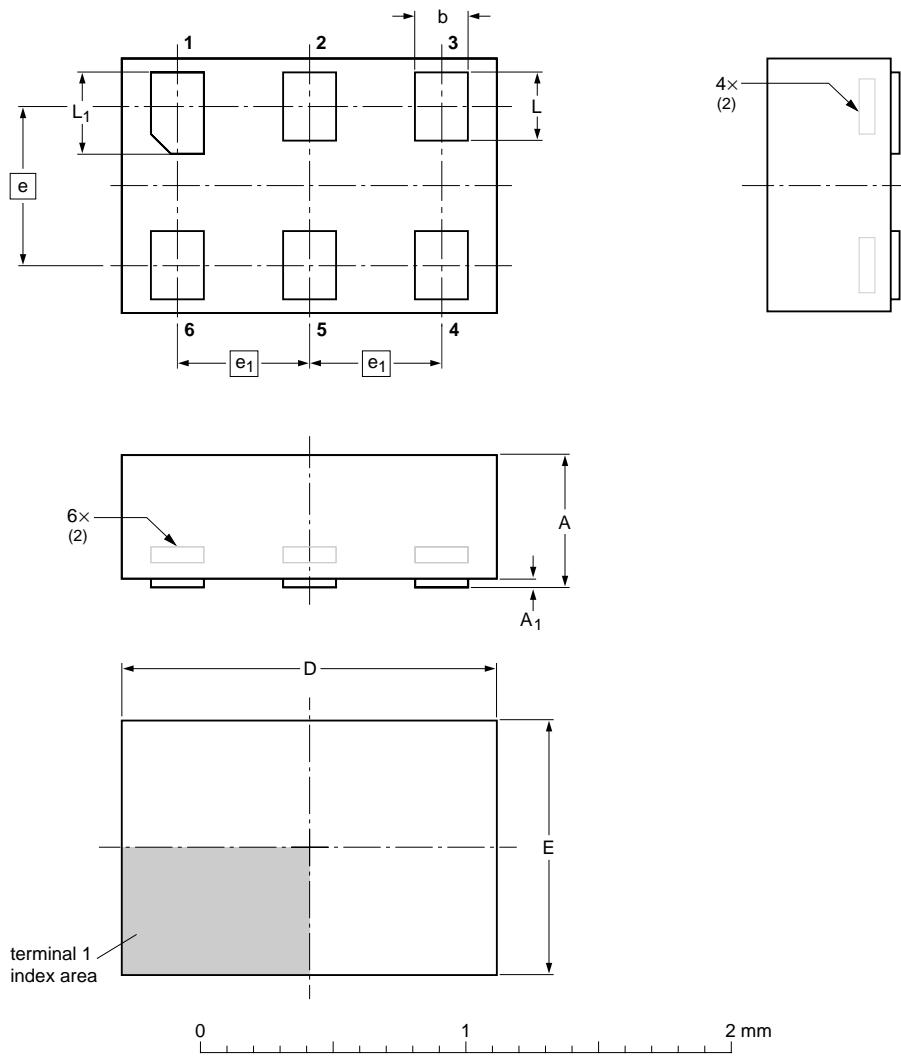


Fig 9. Package outline SOT353-1 (TSSOP5)

XSON6: plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body  $1 \times 1.45 \times 0.5$  mm

SOT886

**DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)**

UNIT	A <sup>(1)</sup> max	A <sub>1</sub> max	b	D	E	e	e <sub>1</sub>	L	L <sub>1</sub>
mm	0.5	0.04	0.25 0.17	1.5 1.4	1.05 0.95	0.6	0.5	0.35 0.27	0.40 0.32

**Notes**

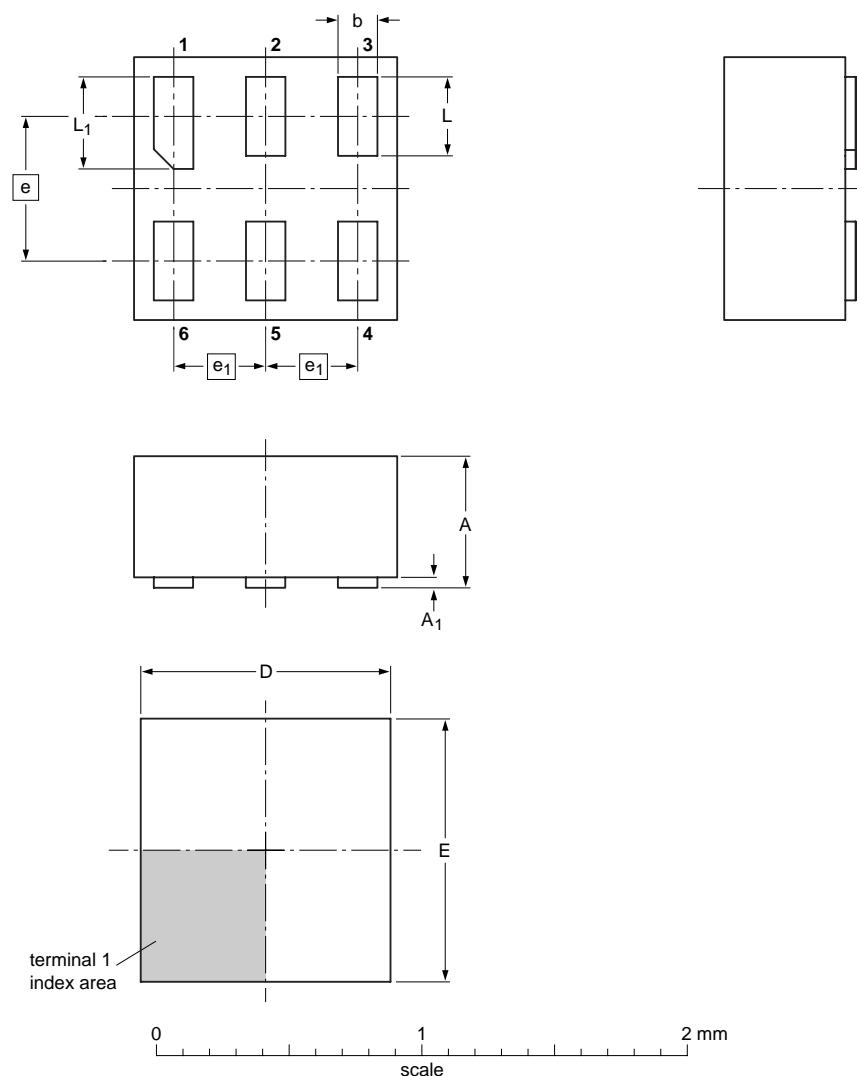
1. Including plating thickness.
2. Can be visible in some manufacturing processes.

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA			
SOT886		MO-252				-04-07-15 04-07-22

**Fig 10. Package outline SOT886 (XSON6)**

XSON6: plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 1 x 1 x 0.5 mm

SOT891



## DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

UNIT	A max	A <sub>1</sub> max	b	D	E	e	e <sub>1</sub>	L	L <sub>1</sub>
mm	0.5	0.04	0.20 0.12	1.05 0.95	1.05 0.95	0.55	0.35	0.35 0.27	0.40 0.32

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA			
SOT891						-05-03-11 05-04-06

Fig 11. Package outline SOT891 (XSON6)

## 14. Abbreviations

**Table 11. Abbreviations**

Acronym	Description
CDM	Charged Device Model
CMOS	Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor
DUT	Device Under Test
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
HBM	Human Body Model
MM	Machine Model
TTL	Transistor-Transistor Logic

## 15. Revision history

**Table 12. Revision history**

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
74AUP1G06_2	20060824	Product data sheet	-	74AUP1G06_1
Modifications:			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ESD HBM and C<sub>PD</sub> values modified in <a href="#">Section 2, Table 8</a></li><li>• Added type number 74AUP1G06GF (XSON6/SOT891) package</li></ul>	
74AUP1G06_1	20050718	Product data sheet	-	-

## 16. Legal information

### 16.1 Data sheet status

Document status <sup>[1][2]</sup>	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.

[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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