

# 74AUP1G132-Q100

## Low-power 2-input NAND Schmitt trigger

Rev. 2 — 9 July 2021

Product data sheet

## 1. General description

The 74AUP1G132-Q100 is a single 2-input NAND gate with Schmitt-trigger inputs. Schmitt-trigger action at all inputs makes the circuit tolerant of slower input rise and fall times. This device ensures 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 potentially damaging backflow current through the device when it is powered down.

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
- CMOS low power dissipation
- High noise immunity
- Overvoltage tolerant inputs to 3.6 V
- Low static power consumption;  $I_{CC} = 0.9 \mu\text{A}$  (maximum)
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA per JESD 78 Class II
- Low noise overshoot and undershoot < 10 % of  $V_{CC}$
- $I_{OFF}$  circuitry provides partial Power-down mode operation
- 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

## 3. Applications

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

## 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

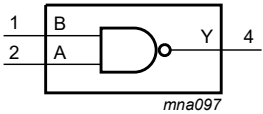
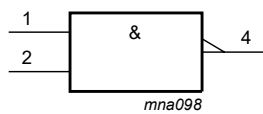
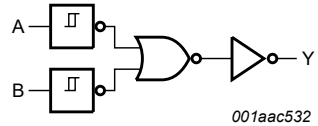
## 5. Marking

Table 2. Marking

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

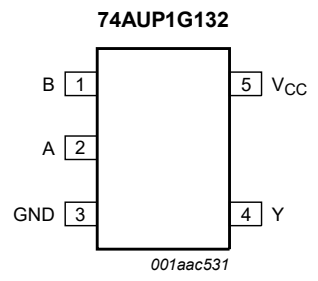
[1] The pin 1 indicator is located on the lower left corner of the device, below the marking code.

## 6. Functional diagram

		
<b>Fig. 1. Logic symbol</b>	<b>Fig. 2. IEC logic symbol</b>	<b>Fig. 3. Logic diagram</b>

## 7. Pinning information

### 7.1. Pinning


<b>Fig. 4. Pin configuration SOT353-1 (TSSOP5)</b>

### 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
V <sub>CC</sub>	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
$V_{CC}$	supply voltage		-0.5	+4.6	V
$I_{IK}$	input clamping current	$V_I < 0$ V	-50	-	mA
$V_I$	input voltage	[1]	-0.5	+4.6	V
$I_{OK}$	output clamping current	$V_O < 0$ V	-50	-	mA
$V_O$	output voltage	Active mode and Power-down mode [1]	-0.5	+4.6	V
$I_O$	output current	$V_O = 0$ V to $V_{CC}$	-	$\pm 20$	mA
$I_{CC}$	supply current		-	50	mA
$I_{GND}$	ground current		-50	-	mA
$T_{stg}$	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
$P_{tot}$	total power dissipation	$T_{amb} = -40$ °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 SOT353-1 (TSSOP5) package:  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 3.3 mW/K above 74 °C.

## 10. Recommended operating conditions

**Table 6. Recommended operating conditions**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{CC}$	supply voltage		0.8	3.6	V
$V_I$	input voltage		0	3.6	V
$V_O$	output voltage	Active mode	0	$V_{CC}$	V
		Power-down mode; $V_{CC} = 0$ V	0	3.6	V
$T_{amb}$	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 <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	-	-	0.37	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>I</sub>	input leakage current	V <sub>I</sub> = GND to 3.6 V; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V to 3.6 V	-	-	±0.5	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	-	-
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	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	-	-	0.9	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]	-	-	50	μA
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +125 °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> - 0.11	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -1.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	0.6V <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>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 <sub>I</sub> or V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V to 3.6 V; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V	-	-
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	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	-	-	1.4	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]	-	-	75	μA
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	-	-	0.11	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	-	-	0.33V <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>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 <sub>I</sub> or V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V to 3.6 V; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V	-	-
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	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	-	-	1.4	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]	-	-	75	μA

[1] One input at V<sub>CC</sub> - 0.6 V, other input at V<sub>CC</sub> 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 <sub>T+</sub>	positive-going threshold voltage	see Fig. 5 and Fig. 6								
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	0.30	-	0.60	0.30	0.60	0.30	0.62	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	0.53	-	0.90	0.53	0.90	0.53	0.92	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V	0.74	-	1.11	0.74	1.11	0.74	1.13	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	0.91	-	1.29	0.91	1.29	0.91	1.31	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	1.37	-	1.77	1.37	1.77	1.37	1.80	V
V <sub>T-</sub>	negative-going threshold voltage	see Fig. 5 and Fig. 6								
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	0.10	-	0.60	0.10	0.60	0.10	0.60	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	0.26	-	0.65	0.26	0.65	0.26	0.65	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V	0.39	-	0.75	0.39	0.75	0.39	0.75	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	0.47	-	0.84	0.47	0.84	0.47	0.84	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	0.69	-	1.04	0.69	1.04	0.69	1.04	V
V <sub>H</sub>	hysteresis voltage	(V <sub>T+</sub> - V <sub>T-</sub> ); see Fig. 5, Fig. 6, Fig. 7 and Fig. 8								
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	0.07	-	0.50	0.07	0.50	0.07	0.50	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	0.08	-	0.46	0.08	0.46	0.08	0.46	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V	0.18	-	0.56	0.18	0.56	0.18	0.56	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	0.27	-	0.66	0.27	0.66	0.27	0.66	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	0.53	-	0.92	0.53	0.92	0.53	0.92	V
V <sub>H</sub>	hysteresis voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	0.79	-	1.31	0.79	1.31	0.79	1.31	V

11.2. Waveforms transfer characteristics

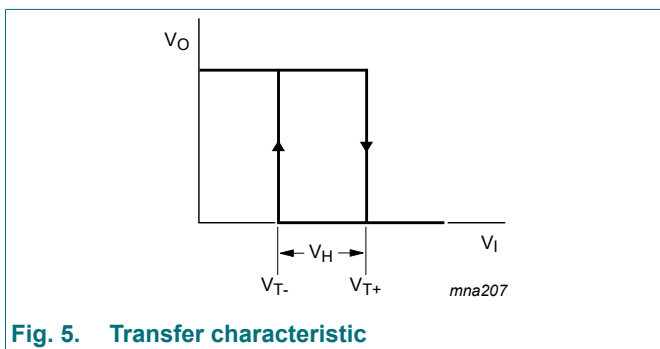


Fig. 5. Transfer characteristic

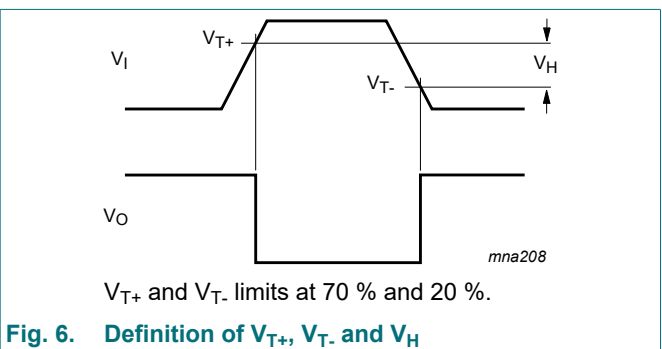


Fig. 6. Definition of V<sub>T+</sub>, V<sub>T-</sub> and V<sub>H</sub>

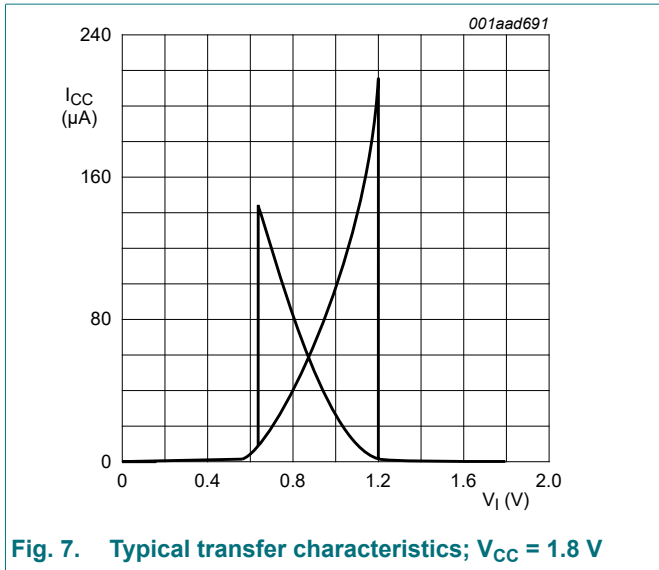


Fig. 7. Typical transfer characteristics;  $V_{CC} = 1.8\text{ V}$

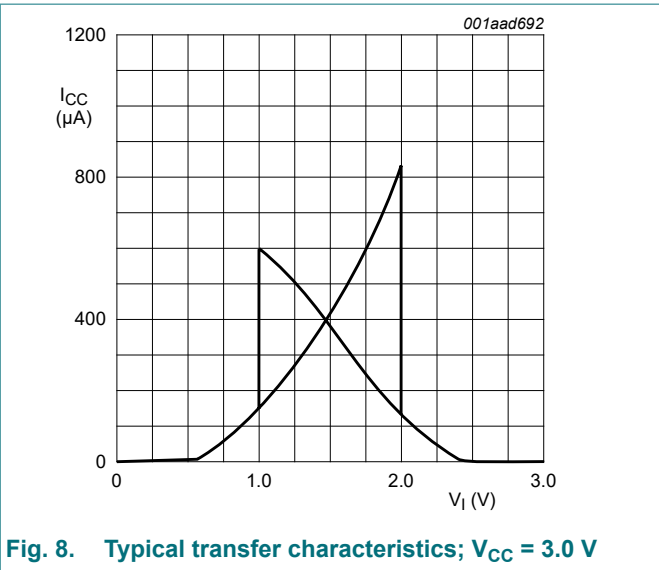


Fig. 8. Typical transfer characteristics;  $V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V}$

## 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 μW).

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

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;

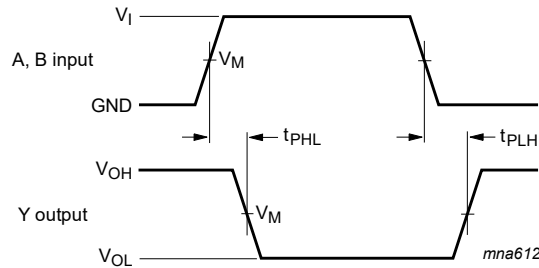
V<sub>CC</sub> = supply voltage in V;

N = number of inputs switching;

Σ(C<sub>L</sub> × V<sub>CC</sub><sup>2</sup> × f<sub>o</sub>) = sum of the outputs.



12.1. Waveforms and test circuit

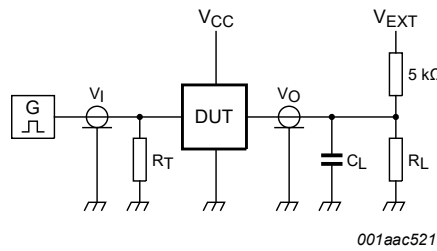


Measurement points are given in [Table 10](#).  
 $V_{OL}$  and  $V_{OH}$  are typical output voltage drop that occur with the output load.

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  $Z_o$  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  $R_L = 5$  kΩ.  
 For measuring propagation delays, setup and hold times and pulse width  $R_L = 1$  MΩ.

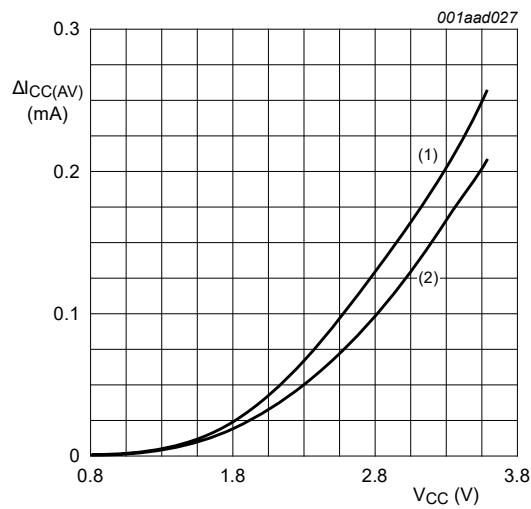
### 13. Application information

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

$P_{\text{add}} = f_i \times (t_r \times \Delta I_{\text{CC(AV)}} + t_f \times \Delta I_{\text{CC(AV)}}) \times V_{\text{CC}}$  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 %;
- $\Delta I_{\text{CC(AV)}}$  = average additional supply current ( $\mu\text{A}$ ).

Average  $\Delta I_{\text{CC(AV)}}$  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  $I_{\text{CC}}$  as a function of  $V_{\text{CC}}$**

14. Package outline

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

SOT353-1

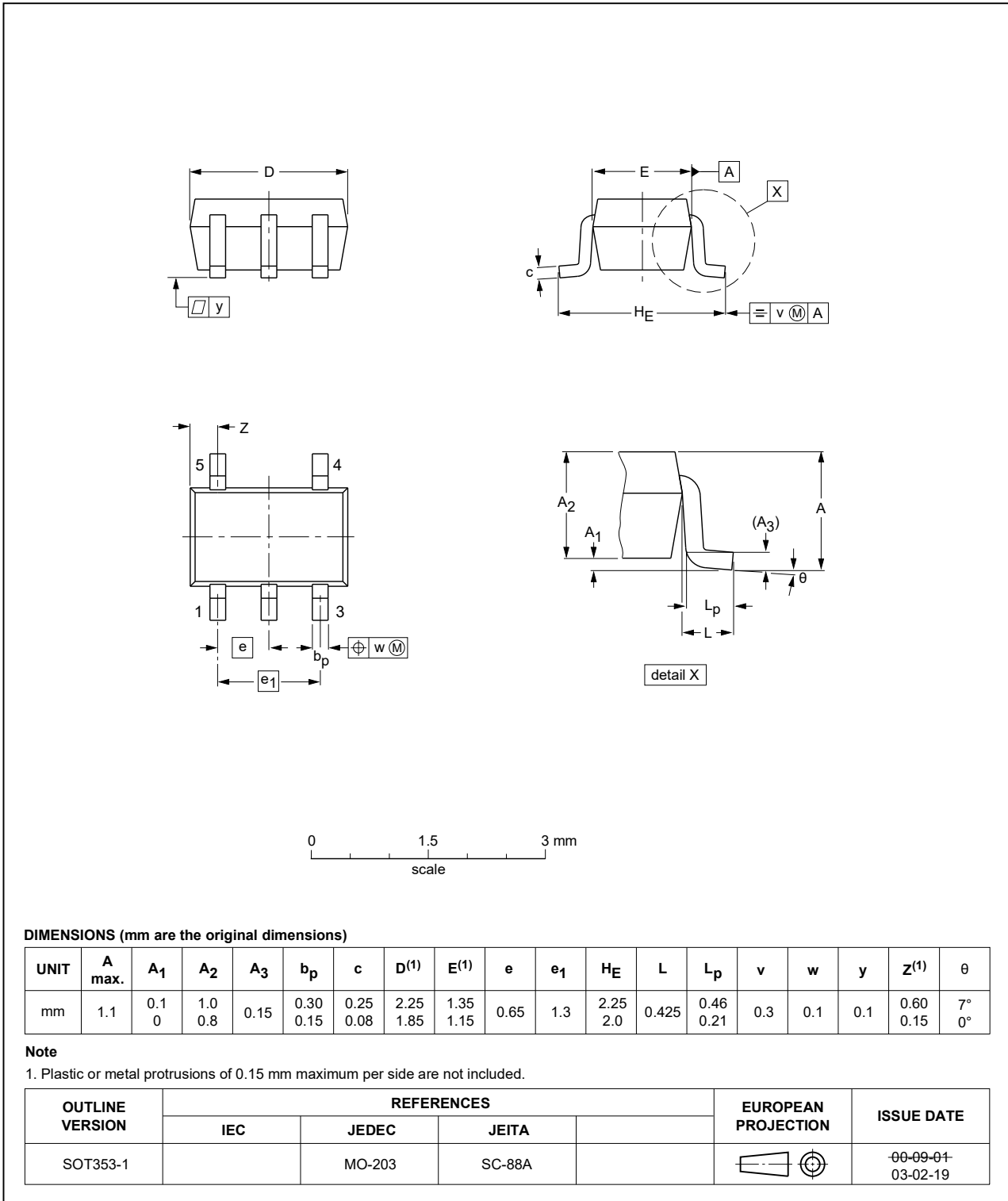


Fig. 12. Package outline SOT353-1 (TSSOP5)

## 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.2	20210709	Product data sheet	-	74AUP1G132_Q100 v.1
Modifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Section 1</a> and <a href="#">Section 2</a> updated.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Table 5</a>: Derating values for <math>P_{tot}</math> total power dissipation updated.</li> </ul>			
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.

- [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".
- [3] The product status of device(s) described in this document may have changed since this document was published and may differ in case of multiple devices. The latest product status information is available on the internet at <https://www.nexperia.com>.

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Date of release: 9 July 2021

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