# **74AUP2G17**

# Low-power dual Schmitt trigger Rev. 6 — 4 December 2012

**Product data sheet** 

#### **General description** 1.

The 74AUP2G17 provides two Schmitt trigger buffers. 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<sub>CC</sub> 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>.

#### 2. **Features and benefits**

- 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



### 3. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

Type number	Package			
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version
74AUP2G17GW	-40 °C to +125 °C	SC-88	plastic surface-mounted package; 6 leads	SOT363
74AUP2G17GM	–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
74AUP2G17GF	–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
74AUP2G17GN	–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
74AUP2G17GS	–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

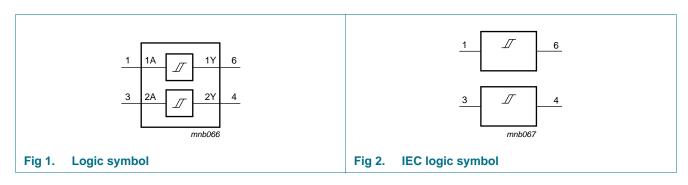
### 4. Marking

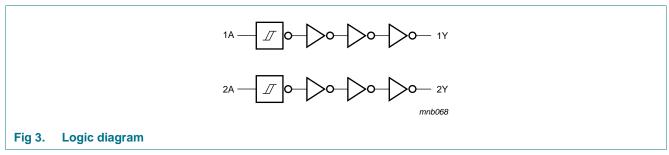
Table 2. Marking

3	
Type number	Marking code <sup>[1]</sup>
74AUP2G17GW	pV
74AUP2G17GM	pV
74AUP2G17GF	pV
74AUP2G17GN	pV
74AUP2G17GS	pV

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

### 5. Functional diagram



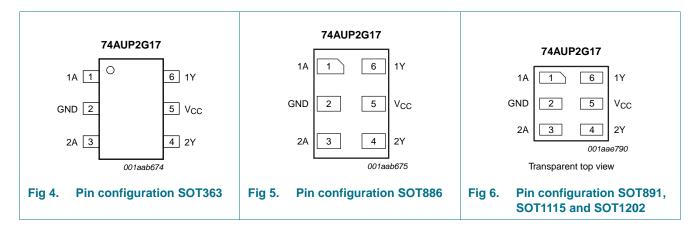


74AUP2G17

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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[1]

Input	Output
nA	nY
L	L
Н	Н

[1] H = HIGH voltage level; L = LOW voltage level.

### 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	$V_I < 0 V$	-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
Io	output current	$V_O = 0 V \text{ to } V_{CC}$	-	±20	mA
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current		-	50	mA
$I_{GND}$	ground current		-50	-	mA
T <sub>stg</sub>	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	$T_{amb} = -40  ^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } +125  ^{\circ}\text{C}$	[2] -	250	mW

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

### 9. Recommended operating conditions

Table 6. Recommended operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{CC}$	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; $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V}$	0	3.6	V
T <sub>amb</sub>	ambient temperature		-40	+125	°C

### 10. 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
$T_{amb} = 2$	5 °C					
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{T+}$ or $V_{T-}$				
		$I_{O} = -20 \mu A$ ; $V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$ to 3.6 V	V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.1	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -1.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	$0.75 \times V_{CC}$	-	-	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
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<sup>[2]</sup> For SC-88 packages: above 87.5 °C the value of P<sub>tot</sub> derates linearly with 4.0 mW/K. For XSON6 packages: above 118 °C the value of P<sub>tot</sub> derates linearly with 7.8 mW/K.

Low-power dual Schmitt trigger

**Table 7. Static characteristics** ...continued
At recommended operating conditions; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
$V_{OL}$	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{T+}$ or $V_{T-}$				
		$I_O$ = 20 $\mu$ A; $V_{CC}$ = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	-	0.1	V
		$I_O = 1.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	-	-	$0.3 \times V_{CC}$	V
		$I_{O} = 1.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.31	V
		$I_O = 1.9 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.31	V
		$I_{O}$ = 2.3 mA; $V_{CC}$ = 2.3 V	-	-	0.31	V
		$I_{O} = 3.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.44	V
		$I_{O} = 2.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.31	V
		$I_{O} = 4.0 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	-	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
l <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off leakage current	$V_I$ or $V_O = 0$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC} = 0$ V	-	-	±0.2	μΑ
$\Delta I_{OFF}$	additional power-off leakage current	$V_1 \text{ or } V_0 = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 0.2 \text{ V}$	-	-	±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
Δl <sub>CC</sub>	additional supply current	$V_{I} = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}; I_{O} = 0 \text{ A};$ $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	40	μΑ
Cı	input capacitance	$V_I = GND \text{ or } V_{CC}; V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	1.1	-	pF
Co	output capacitance	$V_O = GND; V_{CC} = 0 V$	-	1.7	-	рF
T <sub>amb</sub> = -	40 °C to +85 °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
		$I_{O} = -1.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	$0.7 \times V_{CC}$	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -1.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	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
		$I_{O} = -3.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	1.85	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -2.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	2.67	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -4.0 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	2.55	-	-	V
$V_{OL}$	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{T+}$ or $V_{T-}$				
		$I_O$ = 20 $\mu$ A; $V_{CC}$ = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	-	0.1	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
l <sub>l</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 V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC}$ = 0 V	-	-	±0.5	μΑ

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 Table 7.
 Static characteristics ...continued

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
$\Delta I_{OFF}$	additional power-off leakage current	$V_1 \text{ or } V_O = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 0.2 \text{ V}$	-	-	±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
$\Delta I_{CC}$	additional supply current	$V_I = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}; I_O = 0 \text{ A};$ $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	50	μΑ
T <sub>amb</sub> = -	40 °C to +125 °C					
$V_{OH}$	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{T+}$ or $V_{T-}$				
		$I_O = -20 \mu A$ ; $V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$ to 3.6 V	V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.11	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -1.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	$0.6 \times V_{CC}$	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -1.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	0.93	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -1.9 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	1.17	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -2.3 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	1.77	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -3.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	1.67	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -2.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	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
		$I_{O} = 1.1 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V}$	-	-	$0.33 \times V_{CC}$	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 <sub>I</sub>	input leakage current	$V_I$ = GND to 3.6 V; $V_{CC}$ = 0 V to 3.6 V	-	-	±0.75	μΑ
I <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off leakage current	$V_I$ or $V_O = 0$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC} = 0$ V	-	-	±0.75	μΑ
$\Delta I_{OFF}$	additional power-off leakage current	$V_1$ or $V_0 = 0$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC} = 0$ 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
$\Delta I_{CC}$	additional supply current	$V_I = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}; I_O = 0 \text{ A};$ $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	75	μΑ

## 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[1]	Max	Min	Max (85 °C)	Max (125 °C)	
$C_L = 5 p$	F		•	'					'
$t_{pd}$	propagation delay	nA to nY; see Figure 7							
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	-	19.0	-	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$	2.6	5.7	10.6	2.5	10.9	11.1	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$	2.4	4.2	6.5	2.3	7.1	7.4	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	2.0	3.6	5.5	1.9	6.1	6.3	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	1.9	3.0	4.2	1.8	4.6	4.8	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	1.8	2.7	3.6	1.5	3.8	4.0	ns
C <sub>L</sub> = 10	pF								
$t_{pd}$	propagation delay	nA to nY; see Figure 7							
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	-	22.5	-	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$	2.9	6.6	12.4	2.7	12.9	13.0	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.6	4.8	7.8	2.4	8.3	8.7	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	2.5	4.2	6.3	2.4	6.8	7.1	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	2.3	3.5	4.8	2.1	5.3	5.6	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	2.1	3.3	4.4	2.0	4.6	4.8	ns
C <sub>L</sub> = 15	ρF								
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	nA to nY; see Figure 7							
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	-	26.0	-	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$	3.2	7.4	14.1	3.1	14.7	14.9	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$	3.1	5.4	8.7	2.8	9.5	9.9	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	2.7	4.7	7.1	2.7	7.8	8.2	ns
		$V_{CC}$ = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.6	4.0	5.6	2.5	6.0	6.3	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	2.5	3.7	4.9	2.2	5.2	5.5	ns
C <sub>L</sub> = 30	pF								
$t_{pd}$	propagation delay	nA to nY; see Figure 7							
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	-	36.3	-	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$	3.9	9.7	19.0	3.7	19.8	20.1	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$	3.5	7.0	11.2	3.6	12.4	13.0	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	3.5	6.0	9.2	3.4	10.1	10.7	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	3.4	5.1	7.0	3.2	7.5	7.9	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	3.3	4.8	6.2	3.1	7.1	7.5	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[1]	Max	Min	Max (85 °C)	Max (125 °C)	
$C_L = 5 pF$	F, 10 pF, 15 pF and	30 pF							
C <sub>PD</sub> power dissipation	power dissipation	$f_i = 1 \text{ MHz}; V_I = \text{GND to } V_{CC}$	[3]						
	capacitance	$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	pF
		$V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	pF
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	pF
	$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	pF	
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	-	3.5	-	-	-	-	pF
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	pF

- [1] All typical values are measured at nominal V<sub>CC</sub>.
- [2]  $t_{pd}$  is the same as  $t_{PLH}$  and  $t_{PHL}$
- [3]  $C_{PD}$  is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation ( $P_D$  in  $\mu W$ ).

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

f<sub>i</sub> = input frequency in MHz;

 $f_o$  = output frequency in MHz;

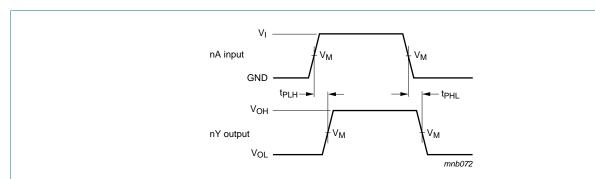
C<sub>L</sub> = output load capacitance in pF;

 $V_{CC}$  = 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



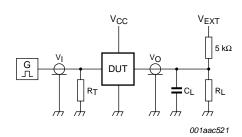
Measurement points are given in Table 9.

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

Fig 7. The data input (nA) to output (nY) propagation delays

Table 9. Measurement points

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



Test data is given in Table 10.

Definitions for test circuit:

R<sub>L</sub> = 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.

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

Fig 8. Test circuit for measuring 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	$2 \times V_{CC}$

<sup>[1]</sup> 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  $M\Omega$ .

### 13. Transfer characteristics

Table 11. Transfer characteristics

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V; for test circuit see <u>Figure 8</u>.

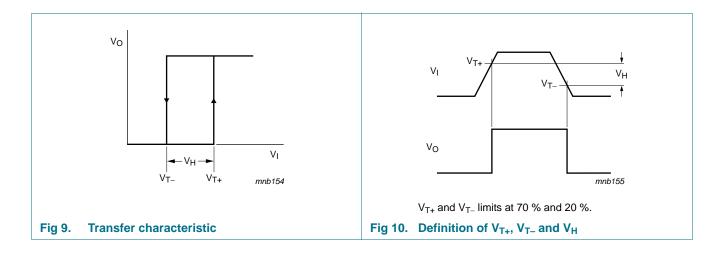
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		25 °C		-40 °C to +125 °C			Unit
			Min	Тур	Max	Min	Max (85 °C)	Max (125 °C)	
V <sub>T+</sub> positive-going	see Figure 9 and Figure 10								
	threshold voltage	$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	0.30	-	0.60	0.30	0.60	0.62	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	0.53	-	0.90	0.53	0.90	0.92	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V	0.74	-	1.11	0.74	1.11	1.13	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	0.91	-	1.29	0.91	1.29	1.31	V
	$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	1.37	-	1.77	1.37	1.77	1.80	V	
	$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	1.88	-	2.29	1.88	2.29	2.32	V	
V <sub>T</sub> - negative-going threshold voltage		see Figure 9 and Figure 10							
	threshold voltage	$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	0.10	-	0.60	0.10	0.60	0.60	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	0.26	-	0.65	0.26	0.65	0.65	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V	0.39	-	0.75	0.39	0.75	0.75	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	0.47	-	0.84	0.47	0.84	0.84	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	0.69	-	1.04	0.69	1.04	1.04	V
	$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	0.88	-	1.24	0.88	1.24	1.24	V	

 Table 11.
 Transfer characteristics ...continued

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V; for test circuit see <u>Figure 8</u>.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	25 °C			-40 °C to +125 °C			Unit
				Тур	Max	Min	Max (85 °C)	Max (125 °C)	
V <sub>H</sub> hysteresis voltage		(V <sub>T+</sub> – V <sub>T-</sub> ); see <u>Figure 9</u> , <u>Figure 10</u> , <u>Figure 11</u> and <u>Figure 12</u>							
	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	0.07	-	0.50	0.07	0.50	0.50	V	
	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	0.08	-	0.46	0.08	0.46	0.46	V	
	$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	0.18	-	0.56	0.18	0.56	0.56	V	
	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	0.27	-	0.66	0.27	0.66	0.66	V	
	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	0.53	-	0.92	0.53	0.92	0.92	V	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	0.79	-	1.31	0.79	1.31	1.31	V

### 14. Waveforms transfer characteristics



### Low-power dual Schmitt trigger

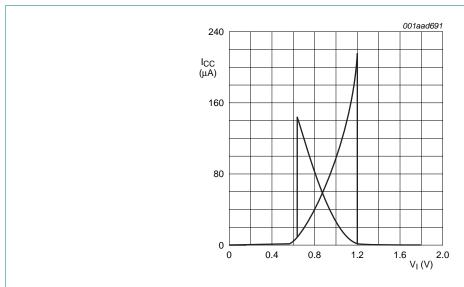


Fig 11. Typical transfer characteristics;  $V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ 

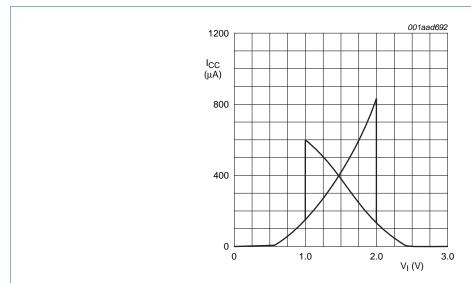


Fig 12. Typical transfer characteristics;  $V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$ 

### 15. Application information

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

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

 $P_{add}$  = additional power dissipation ( $\mu W$ );

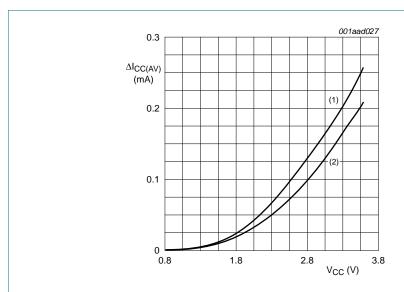
 $f_i = input frequency (MHz);$ 

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

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

 $\Delta I_{CC(AV)}$  = average additional supply current ( $\mu A$ ).

Average  $\Delta I_{CC(AV)}$  differs with positive or negative input transitions, as shown in Figure 13.



- (1) Positive-going edge.
- (2) Negative-going edge. Linear change of V<sub>I</sub> between 0.8 V and 2.0 V. All values given are typical, unless otherwise specified.

Fig 13. Average  $I_{CC}$  as a function of  $V_{CC}$ 

### 16. Package outline

#### Plastic surface-mounted package; 6 leads

**SOT363** 

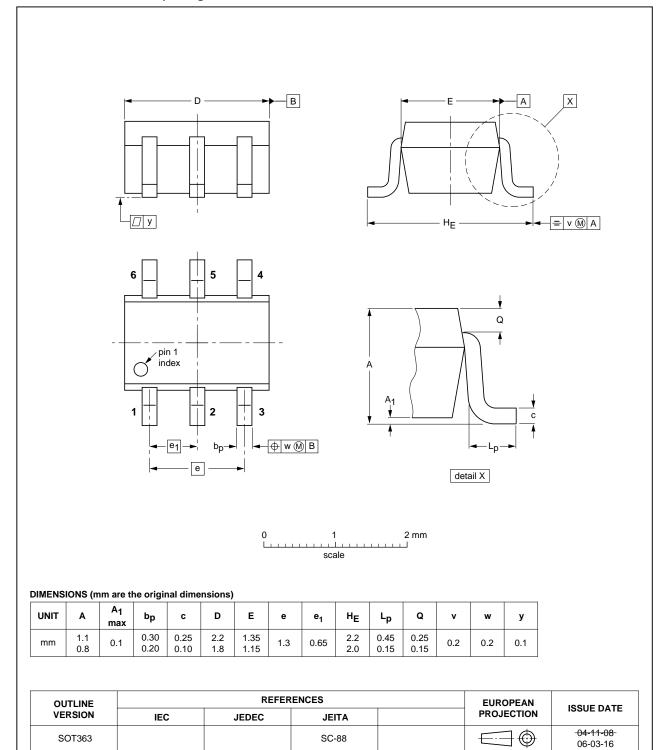


Fig 14. Package outline SOT363 (SC-88)

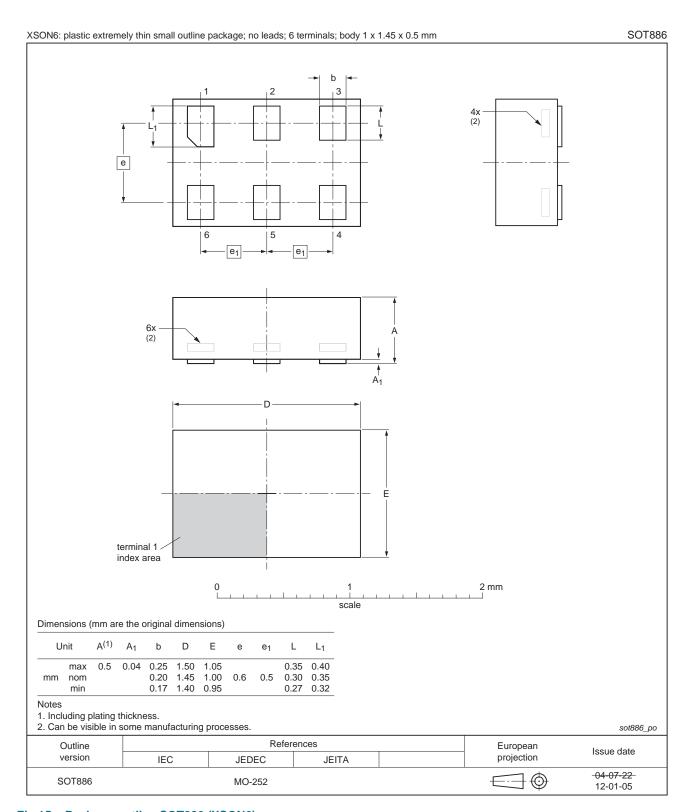


Fig 15. Package outline SOT886 (XSON6)

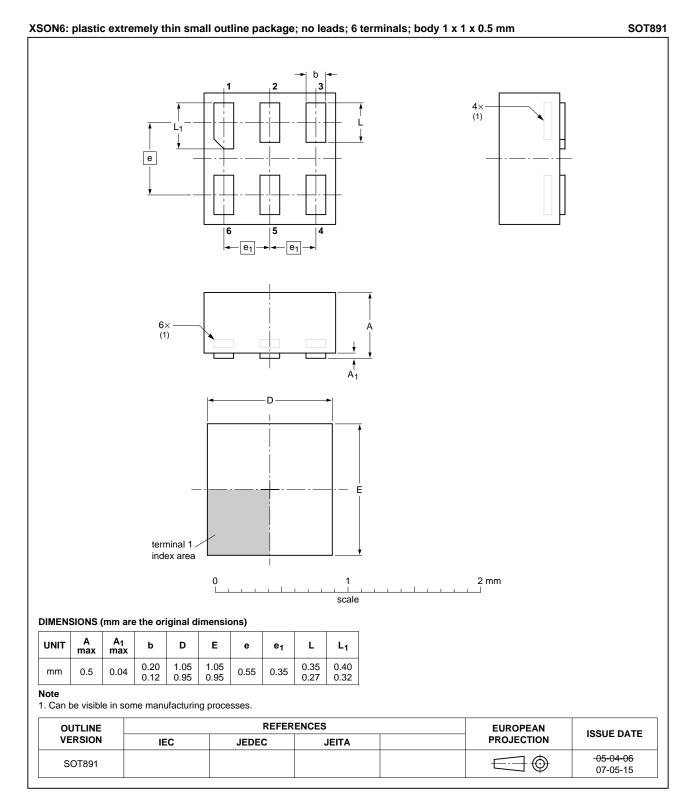


Fig 16. Package outline SOT891 (XSON6)

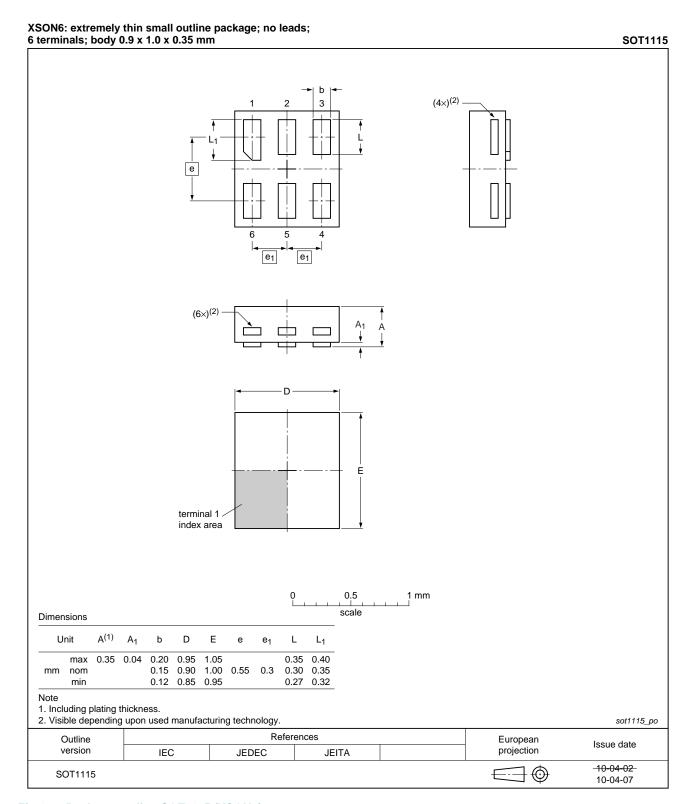


Fig 17. Package outline SOT1115 (XSON6)

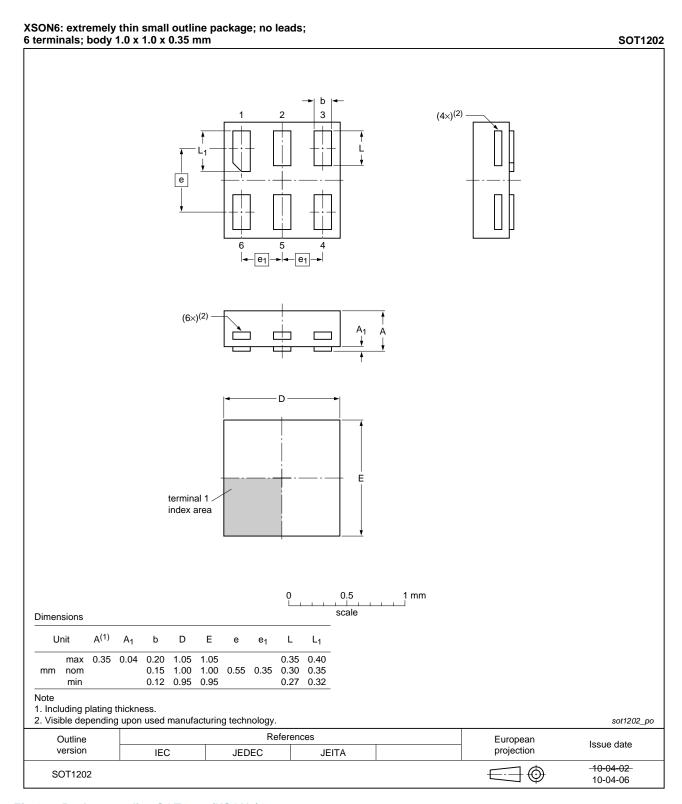


Fig 18. Package outline SOT1202 (XSON6)

Low-power dual Schmitt trigger

### 17. Abbreviations

#### Table 12. Abbreviations

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

# 18. Revision history

#### Table 13. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
74AUP2G17 v.5	20121204	Product data sheet	-	74AUP2G17 v.4
Modifications:	<ul> <li>Package ou</li> </ul>	tline drawing of SOT886 (F	igure 15) modified.	
74AUP2G17 v.5	20111205	Product data sheet	-	74AUP2G17 v.4
74AUP2G17 v.4	20101103	Product data sheet	-	74AUP2G17 v.3
74AUP2G17 v.3	20090706	Product data sheet	-	74AUP2G17 v.2
74AUP2G17 v.2	20080110	Product data sheet	-	74AUP2G17 v.1
74AUP2G17 v.1	20061107	Product data sheet	-	-

### 19. Legal information

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Document status[1][2]	Product status[3]	Definition
Objective [short] data sheet	Development	This document contains data from the objective specification for product development.
Preliminary [short] data sheet	Qualification	This document contains data from the preliminary specification.
Product [short] data sheet	Production	This document contains the product specification.

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- [2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions"
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#### Low-power dual Schmitt trigger

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