# **74AUP2G06**

# Low-power dual inverter with open-drain output Rev. 5 — 29 November 2012 Pro

Product data sheet

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

The 74AUP2G06 provides two inverting buffers 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.

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<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.

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

- Wide supply voltage range from 0.8 V to 3.6 V
- High noise immunity
- Complies with JEDEC standards:
  - ◆ JESD8-12 (0.8 V to 1.3 V)
  - ◆ JESD8-11 (0.9 V to 1.65 V)
  - ◆ JESD8-7 (1.2 V to 1.95 V)
  - ◆ JESD8-5 (1.8 V to 2.7 V)
  - ◆ JESD8-B (2.7 V to 3.6 V)
- ESD protection:
  - HBM JESD22-A114F Class 3A. Exceeds 5000 V
  - MM JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V
  - CDM JESD22-C101E exceeds 1000 V
- Low static power consumption;  $I_{CC} = 0.9 \mu A$  (maximum)
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA per JESD 78B Class II
- Inputs accept voltages up to 3.6 V
- Low noise overshoot and undershoot < 10 % of V<sub>CC</sub>
- I<sub>OFF</sub> circuitry provides partial Power-down mode operation
- Multiple package options
- Specified from -40 °C to +85 °C and -40 °C to +125 °C



# Low-power dual inverter with open-drain output

# 3. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

Type number	Package							
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version				
74AUP2G06GW	–40 °C to +125 °C	SC-88	plastic surface-mounted package; 6 leads	SOT363				
74AUP2G06GM	–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				
74AUP2G06GF	–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				
74AUP2G06GN	–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				
74AUP2G06GS	–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				

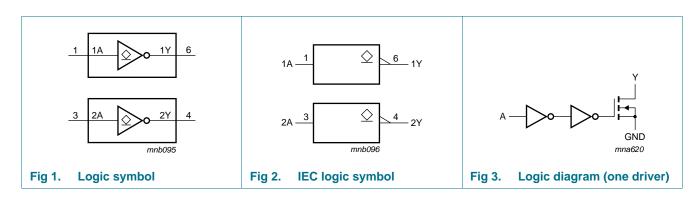
# 4. Marking

#### Table 2. Marking

Type number	Marking code <sup>[1]</sup>
74AUP2G06GW	p6
74AUP2G06GM	p6
74AUP2G06GF	p6
74AUP2G06GN	p6
74AUP2G06GS	p6

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

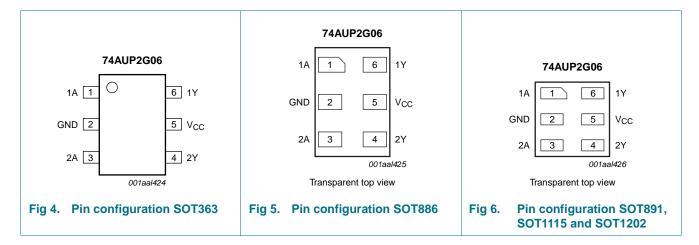
# 5. Functional diagram



Low-power dual inverter with open-drain output

# 6. Pinning information

### 6.1 Pinning



# 6.2 Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

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

# 7. Functional description

### 7.1 Function table

Table 4. Function table[1]

Input nA	Output nY
L	Z
Н	L

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

### Low-power dual inverter with open-drain output

# 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
$V_{CC}$	supply voltage		-0.5	+4.6	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	input clamping current	V <sub>I</sub> < 0 V	-50	-	mA
VI	input voltage		[ <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
I <sub>O</sub>	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

	3				
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 <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	$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	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	Тур	Max	Unit
$T_{amb} = 2$	5 °C					
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	$0.70 \times V_{CC}$	-	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.9 V to 1.95 V	$0.65 \times V_{CC}$	-	-	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	-	-	$0.30 \times V_{CC}$	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.9 V to 1.95 V	-	-	$0.35 \times V_{CC}$	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
74AUP2G06		All information provided in this document is subject to legal disclaimers.		(	NXP B.V. 2012. All right	nts reserved.

<sup>[2]</sup> For SC-88 package: above 87.5  $^{\circ}$ C the value of P<sub>tot</sub> derates linearly with 4.0 mW/K. For XSON6 packages: above 118  $^{\circ}$ C the value of P<sub>tot</sub> derates linearly with 7.8 mW/K.

# Low-power dual inverter with open-drain output

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Uni
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$				
		$I_O$ = 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
		$I_O = 2.3 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	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
1	input leakage current	$V_I = GND$ to 3.6 V; $V_{CC} = 0$ V to 3.6 V	-	-	±0.1	μΑ
loz	OFF-state output current	$V_I = V_{IL}$ ; $V_O = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	±0.1	μΑ
OFF	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	$V_1$ or $V_0 = 0$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC} = 0$ V to 0.2 V	-	-	±0.2	μΑ
Icc	supply current	$V_1 = GND \text{ or } V_{CC}; I_O = 0 \text{ A};$ $V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.5	μΑ
∆l <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	$V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V; } V_{I} = \text{GND or } V_{CC}$	-	0.8	-	рF
Co	output capacitance	output enabled; $V_O = GND$ ; $V_{CC} = 0 V$	-	1.7	-	рF
		output disabled; V <sub>O</sub> = GND; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V	-	1.1	-	рF
T <sub>amb</sub> = -	40 °C to +85 °C					
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	$0.70 \times V_{CC}$	-	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.9 V to 1.95 V	$0.65 \times V_{CC}$	-	-	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	-	-	$0.30 \times V_{CC}$	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.9 V to 1.95 V	-	-	$0.35 \times V_{CC}$	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	$V_I = V_{IH}$ 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 <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
		$I_0 = 2.7 \text{ mA}$ ; $V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.33	V
		$I_O = 4.0 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.45	V
I	input leakage current	$V_1 = GND \text{ to } 3.6 \text{ V}; V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	±0.5	μΑ

# Low-power dual inverter with open-drain output

 Table 7.
 Static characteristics ...continued

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
l <sub>OZ</sub>	OFF-state output current	$V_I = V_{IL}$ ; $V_O = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	±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
$\Delta I_{OFF}$	additional power-off leakage current	$V_1$ or $V_0 = 0$ V to 3.6 V; $V_{CC} = 0$ V to 0.2 V	-	-	±0.6	μΑ
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	$V_I = GND \text{ or } V_{CC}; I_O = 0 \text{ A};$ $V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	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 <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	$0.75 \times V_{CC}$	-	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.9 V to 1.95 V	$0.70 \times V_{CC}$	-	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	1.6	-	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2.0	-	-	V
$V_{IL}$	LOW-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	-	$0.25 \times V_{CC}$	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.9 V to 1.95 V	-	-	$0.30 \times V_{CC}$	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	-	0.7	V
		$V_{CC}$ = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	-	0.9	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$				
		$I_{O}$ = 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	-	-	$0.33 \times V_{CC}$	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
l <sub>OZ</sub>	OFF-state output current	$V_I = V_{IL}$ ; $V_O = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	±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

# Low-power dual inverter with open-drain output

# 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		1				1	1	
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	nA to nY; see Figure 7							
	-pu propogamen assay	$V_{CC} = 0.8 V$	-	12.8	-	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$	2.3	4.3	9.9	2.0	10.9	12.0	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$	1.8	3.1	6.1	1.5	7.1	7.8	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	1.5	2.8	4.7	1.2	5.7	6.3	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	1.2	2.2	3.2	1.0	3.9	4.3	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	1.1	2.2	3.3	8.0	3.6	4.0	ns
C <sub>L</sub> = 10	pF								
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	nA to nY; see Figure 7							
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 V$	-	15.8	-	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$	2.7	5.4	11.2	2.5	13.2	15.0	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$	2.2	3.9	7.0	2.0	8.5	9.4	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	1.9	3.6	5.4	1.7	6.7	7.4	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	1.7	2.9	3.8	1.4	4.5	5.0	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	1.6	3.2	4.6	1.2	4.9	5.4	ns
C <sub>L</sub> = 15	pF								
$t_{pd}$	propagation delay	nA to nY; see Figure 7							
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	-	18.8	-	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$	3.2	6.4	12.2	2.9	15.2	17.0	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$	2.6	4.6	7.7	2.3	9.4	10.0	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	2.3	4.5	6.6	2.1	7.3	8.1	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	2.1	3.5	4.6	1.7	5.1	5.7	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	2.0	4.0	6.0	1.5	6.5	7.2	ns
C <sub>L</sub> = 30	pF								
$t_{pd}$	propagation delay	nA to nY; see Figure 7							
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	-	27.8	-	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$	4.4	9.3	16.5	3.9	19.3	21.3	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$	3.6	6.8	10.1	3.2	12.0	13.2	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	3.2	6.8	10.7	2.9	11.0	12.1	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	2.9	5.3	7.2	2.6	7.8	8.6	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	2.9	6.5	10.5	2.5	10.8	11.9	ns

### Low-power dual inverter with open-drain output

 Table 8.
 Dynamic characteristics ...continued

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

Symbol	Parameter				-40	°C to +1	25 °C	Unit		
				Min	Typ[1]	Max	Min	Max (85 °C)	Max (125 °C)	
$C_L = 5 pl$	F, 10 pF, 15 pF and	30 pF						•		
C <sub>PD</sub> power	power dissipation	$f_i = 1 \text{ MHz}; V_I = \text{GND to } V_{CC}$	[3]							
	capacitance	$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$		-	0.5	-	-	-	-	pF
		$V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$		-	0.6	-	-	-	-	pF
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$		-	0.7	-	-	-	-	pF
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$		-	0.7	-	-	-	-	pF
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$		-	1.0	-	-	-	-	pF
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$		-	1.2	-	-	-	-	pF

<sup>[1]</sup> All typical values are measured at nominal V<sub>CC</sub>.

 $P_D = C_{PD} \times V_{CC}{}^2 \times f_i \times N$  where:

 $f_i$  = input frequency in MHz;

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

N = number of inputs switching.

# 12. Waveforms

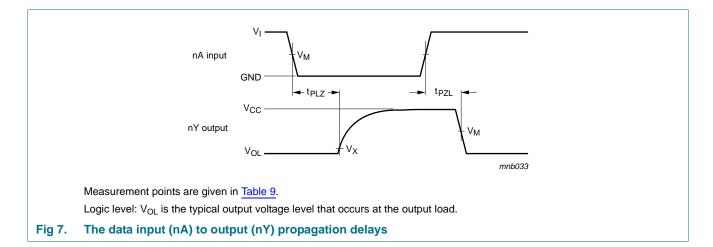


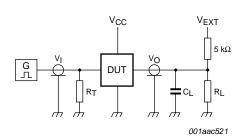
Table 9. Measurement points

Supply voltage	Input	Output	
V <sub>CC</sub>	$V_{M}$	$V_{M}$	V <sub>X</sub>
0.8 V to 1.6 V	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	V <sub>OL</sub> + 0.1 V
1.65 V to 2.7 V	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	V <sub>OL</sub> + 0.15 V
3.0 V to 3.6 V	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	V <sub>OL</sub> + 0.3 V

<sup>[2]</sup>  $t_{pd}$  is the same as  $t_{PZL}$  and  $t_{PLZ}$ .

<sup>[3]</sup>  $C_{PD}$  is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation ( $P_D$  in  $\mu W$ ).

### Low-power dual inverter with open-drain output



Test data is given in Table 10.

Definitions for test circuit:

R<sub>L</sub> = 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. 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	$2 \times V_{CC}$

[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  $M\Omega$ .

### Low-power dual inverter with open-drain output

# 13. Package outline

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

**SOT363** 

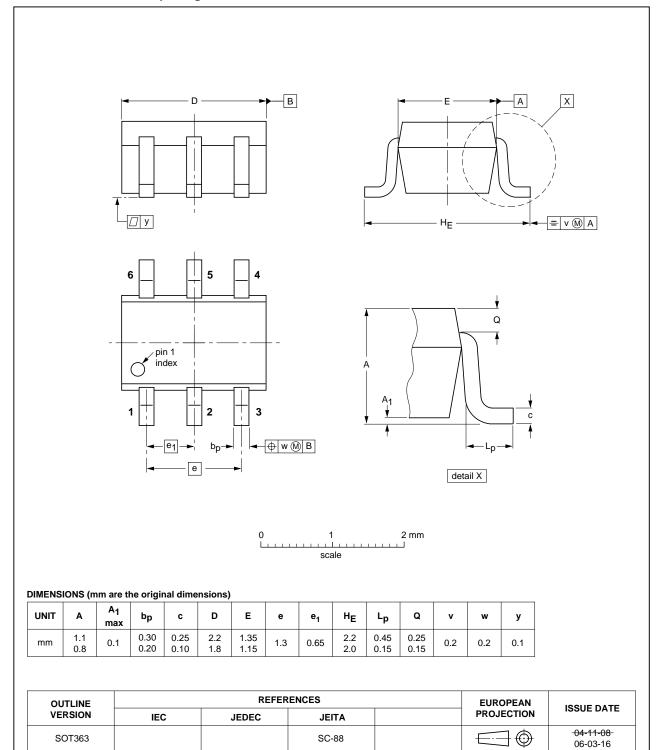


Fig 9. Package outline SOT363 (SC-88)

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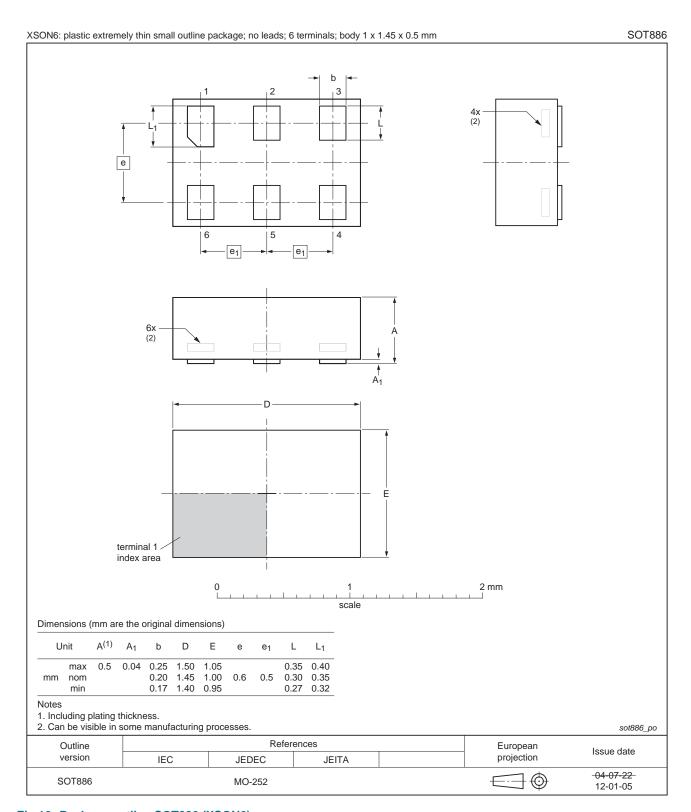


Fig 10. Package outline SOT886 (XSON6)

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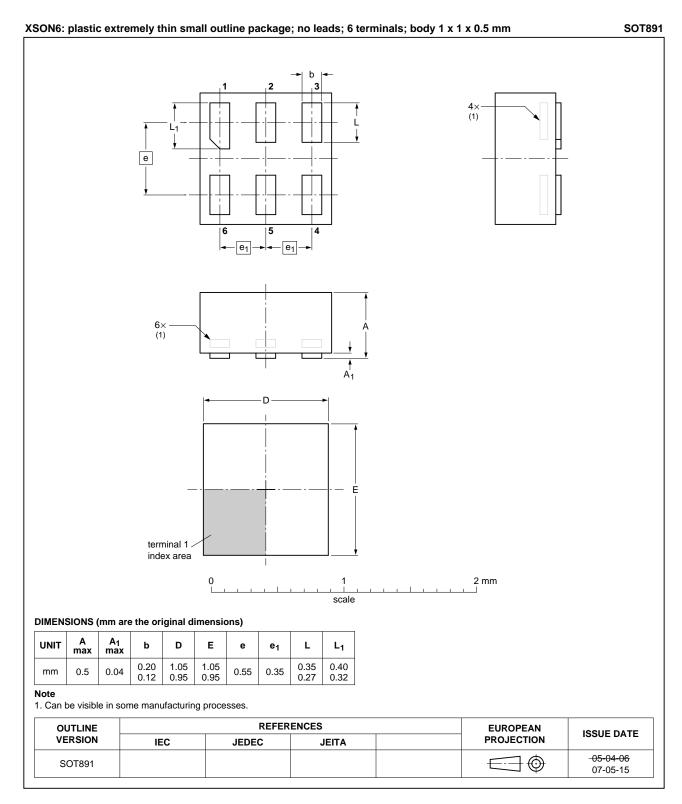


Fig 11. Package outline SOT891 (XSON6)

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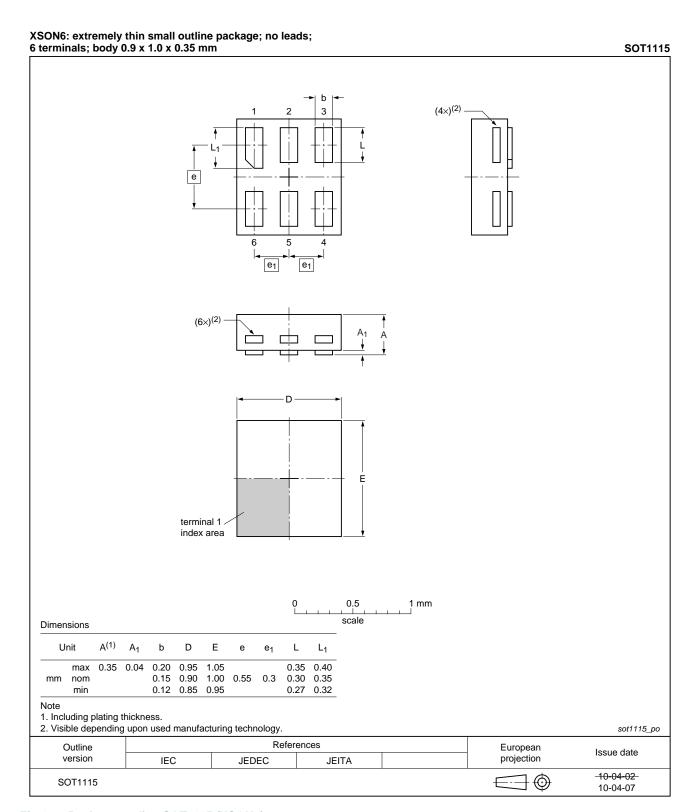


Fig 12. Package outline SOT1115 (XSON6)

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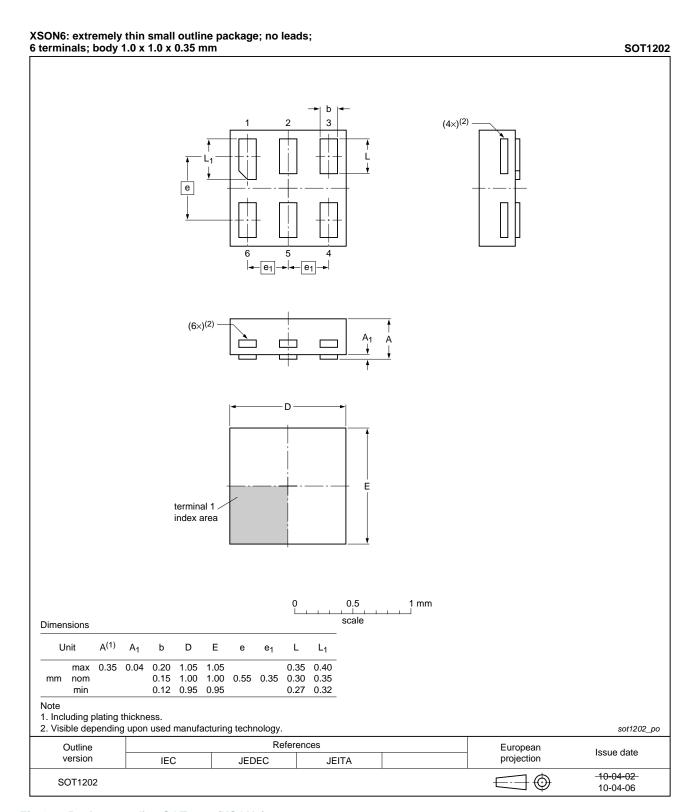


Fig 13. Package outline SOT1202 (XSON6)

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# Low-power dual inverter with open-drain output

# 14. Abbreviations

#### Table 11. Abbreviations

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

# 15. Revision history

### Table 12. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
74AUP2G06 v.5	20121129	Product data sheet	-	74AUP2G06 v.4
Modifications:	Package or	utline drawing of SOT886 ( <u>Figu</u>	re 10) modified.	
74AUP2G06 v.4	20111206	Product data sheet	-	74AUP2G06 v.3
74AUP2G06 v.3	20101026	Product data sheet	-	74AUP2G06 v.2
74AUP2G06 v.2	20100325	Product data sheet	-	74AUP2G06 v.1
74AUP2G06 v.1	20100211	Product data sheet	-	-

#### Low-power dual inverter with open-drain output

# 16. 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.

- [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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