

# 74AUP1G86

## Low-power 2-input EXCLUSIVE-OR gate

Rev. 5 — 28 June 2012

Product data sheet

## 1. General description

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The 74AUP1G86 provides the single 2-input EXCLUSIVE-OR function.

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.

## 2. Features and benefits

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- 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 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  $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$



3. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

Type number	Package			
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version
74AUP1G86GW	−40 °C to +125 °C	TSSOP5	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 5 leads; body width 1.25 mm	SOT353-1
74AUP1G86GM	−40 °C to +125 °C	XSON6	plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 1 × 1.45 × 0.5 mm	SOT886
74AUP1G86GF	−40 °C to +125 °C	XSON6	plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 1 × 1 × 0.5 mm	SOT891
74AUP1G86GN	−40 °C to +125 °C	XSON6	extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 0.9 × 1.0 × 0.35 mm	SOT1115
74AUP1G86GS	−40 °C to +125 °C	XSON6	extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 1.0 × 1.0 × 0.35 mm	SOT1202
74AUP1G86GX	−40 °C to +125 °C	X2SON5	X2SON5: plastic thermal enhanced extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 5 terminals; body 0.8 × 0.8 × 0.35 mm	SOT1226

4. Marking

Table 2. Marking

Type number	Marking code <sup>[1]</sup>
74AUP1G86GW	pH
74AUP1G86GM	pH
74AUP1G86GF	pH
74AUP1G86GN	pH
74AUP1G86GS	pH
74AUP1G86GX	pH

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

5. Functional diagram

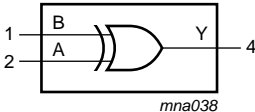


Fig 1. Logic symbol



Fig 2. IEC logic symbol

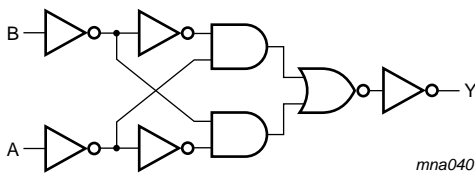


Fig 3. Logic diagram

6. Pinning information

6.1 Pinning

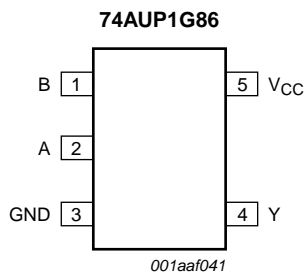


Fig 4. Pin configuration SOT353-1

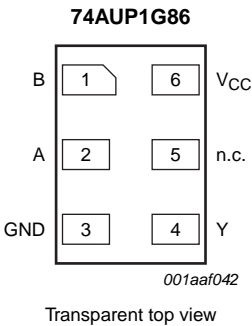


Fig 5. Pin configuration SOT886

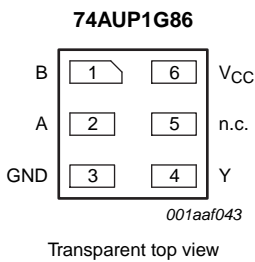


Fig 6. Pin configuration SOT891, SOT1115 and SOT1202

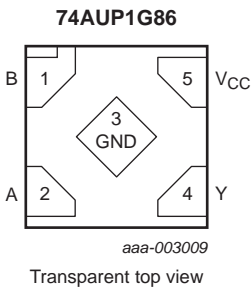


Fig 7. Pin configuration SOT1226 (X2SON5)

## 6.2 Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

Symbol	Pin		Description
	TSSOP5 and X2SON5	XSON6	
B	1	1	data input
A	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

## 7. Functional description

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

Input		Output	
A	B	Y	
L	L	L	
L	H	H	
H	L	H	
H	H	L	

[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 <sub>I</sub> < 0 V	-50	-	mA
V <sub>I</sub>	input voltage		<sup>[1]</sup> -0.5	+4.6	V
I <sub>OK</sub>	output clamping current	V <sub>O</sub> < 0 V	-50	-	mA
V <sub>O</sub>	output voltage	Active mode and Power-down mode	<sup>[1]</sup> -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	<sup>[2]</sup> -	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 and X2SON5 packages: above 118 °C the value of P<sub>tot</sub> derates linearly with 7.8 mW/K.

## 9. 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
$\Delta t/\Delta V$	input transition rise and fall rate	$V_{CC} = 0.8$ 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><math>T_{amb} = 25</math> °C</b>						
$V_{IH}$	HIGH-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 0.8$ V	$0.70 \times V_{CC}$	-	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 0.9$ V to 1.95 V	$0.65 \times V_{CC}$	-	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.3$ V to 2.7 V	1.6	-	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 3.0$ V to 3.6 V	2.0	-	-	V
$V_{IL}$	LOW-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 0.8$ V	-	-	$0.30 \times V_{CC}$	V
		$V_{CC} = 0.9$ V to 1.95 V	-	-	$0.35 \times V_{CC}$	V
		$V_{CC} = 2.3$ V to 2.7 V	-	-	0.7	V
		$V_{CC} = 3.0$ V to 3.6 V	-	-	0.9	V
$V_{OH}$	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$				
		$I_O = -20$ $\mu$ A; $V_{CC} = 0.8$ V to 3.6 V	$V_{CC} - 0.1$	-	-	V
		$I_O = -1.1$ mA; $V_{CC} = 1.1$ V	$0.75 \times V_{CC}$	-	-	V
		$I_O = -1.7$ mA; $V_{CC} = 1.4$ V	1.11	-	-	V
		$I_O = -1.9$ mA; $V_{CC} = 1.65$ V	1.32	-	-	V
		$I_O = -2.3$ mA; $V_{CC} = 2.3$ V	2.05	-	-	V
		$I_O = -3.1$ mA; $V_{CC} = 2.3$ V	1.9	-	-	V
		$I_O = -2.7$ mA; $V_{CC} = 3.0$ V	2.72	-	-	V
		$I_O = -4.0$ mA; $V_{CC} = 3.0$ V	2.6	-	-	V
$V_{OL}$	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
		$I_O = 1.1$ mA; $V_{CC} = 1.1$ V	-	-	$0.3 \times V_{CC}$	V
		$I_O = 1.7$ mA; $V_{CC} = 1.4$ V	-	-	0.31	V
		$I_O = 1.9$ mA; $V_{CC} = 1.65$ V	-	-	0.31	V
		$I_O = 2.3$ mA; $V_{CC} = 2.3$ V	-	-	0.31	V
		$I_O = 3.1$ mA; $V_{CC} = 2.3$ V	-	-	0.44	V
		$I_O = 2.7$ mA; $V_{CC} = 3.0$ V	-	-	0.31	V
		$I_O = 4.0$ mA; $V_{CC} = 3.0$ V	-	-	0.44	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
$I_I$	input leakage current	$V_I = \text{GND to } 3.6 \text{ V}; V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 0.1$	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{\text{OFF}}$	power-off leakage current	$V_I \text{ or } V_O = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}; V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 0.2$	$\mu\text{A}$
$\Delta I_{\text{OFF}}$	additional power-off leakage current	$V_I \text{ or } V_O = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}; V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 0.2 \text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 0.2$	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{CC}$	supply current	$V_I = \text{GND or } V_{CC}; I_O = 0 \text{ A}; V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.5	$\mu\text{A}$
$\Delta I_{CC}$	additional supply current	$V_I = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}; I_O = 0 \text{ A}; V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	[1] -	-	40	$\mu\text{A}$
$C_I$	input capacitance	$V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}; V_I = \text{GND or } V_{CC}$	-	0.8	-	pF
$C_O$	output capacitance	$V_O = \text{GND}; V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	1.7	-	pF
<b><math>T_{\text{amb}} = -40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C to } +85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}</math></b>						
$V_{IH}$	HIGH-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	$0.70 \times V_{CC}$	-	-	V
		$V_{CC} = 0.9 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	$0.65 \times V_{CC}$	-	-	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	$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	-	-	$0.30 \times V_{CC}$	V
		$V_{CC} = 0.9 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	-	-	$0.35 \times V_{CC}$	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
$V_{OH}$	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$				
		$I_O = -20 \mu\text{A}; V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	$V_{CC} - 0.1$	-	-	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
$V_{OL}$	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$				
		$I_O = 20 \mu\text{A}; V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	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
$I_I$	input leakage current	$V_I = \text{GND to } 3.6 \text{ V}; V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 0.5$	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_I \text{ or } V_O = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}; V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 0.5$	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_I \text{ or } V_O = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}; V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 0.2 \text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 0.6$	$\mu\text{A}$

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

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$I_{CC}$	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	$\mu\text{A}$
$\Delta I_{CC}$	additional supply current	$V_I = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}; I_O = 0 \text{ A};$ $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	[1] -	-	50	$\mu\text{A}$
<b><math>T_{\text{amb}} = -40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C to } +125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}</math></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
$V_{OH}$	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$				
		$I_O = -20 \mu\text{A}; V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	$V_{CC} - 0.11$	-	-	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
$V_{OL}$	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}$				
		$I_O = 20 \mu\text{A}; V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	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
$I_I$	input leakage current	$V_I = \text{GND to } 3.6 \text{ V}; V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 0.75$	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_I \text{ or } V_O = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}; V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 0.75$	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_I \text{ or } V_O = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 0.2 \text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 0.75$	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_I = \text{GND or } V_{CC}; I_O = 0 \text{ A};$ $V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	1.4	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_I = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}; I_O = 0 \text{ A};$ $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	[1] -	-	75	$\mu\text{A}$

[1] One input at  $V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}$ , other input at  $V_{CC}$  or GND.

## 11. Dynamic characteristics

**Table 8. Dynamic characteristics**

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ <sup>[1]</sup>	Max	Unit
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C; C<sub>L</sub> = 5 pF</b>						
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	A or B to Y; see <a href="#">Figure 8</a> <sup>[2]</sup>				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	21.2	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	2.3	5.9	13.1	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	1.8	4.1	7.7	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.5	3.3	5.9	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.2	2.6	4.4	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.0	2.3	4.0	ns
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C; C<sub>L</sub> = 10 pF</b>						
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	A or B to Y; see <a href="#">Figure 8</a> <sup>[2]</sup>				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	24.7	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	2.6	6.8	14.8	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.2	4.8	8.7	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.8	3.9	6.7	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.5	3.1	5.2	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.3	2.9	4.8	ns
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C; C<sub>L</sub> = 15 pF</b>						
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	A or B to Y; see <a href="#">Figure 8</a> <sup>[2]</sup>				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	28.2	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	3.0	7.6	16.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.4	5.3	9.6	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	2.1	4.4	7.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.8	3.6	5.9	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.6	3.3	5.4	ns
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C; C<sub>L</sub> = 30 pF</b>						
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	A or B to Y; see <a href="#">Figure 8</a> <sup>[2]</sup>				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	38.5	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	3.9	9.9	21.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	3.2	6.9	12.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	2.8	5.7	9.8	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.4	4.7	7.6	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2.2	4.4	7.1	ns



**Table 8. Dynamic characteristics ...continued**Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see [Figure 9](#)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ <sup>[1]</sup>	Max	Unit
<b>T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C</b>						
C <sub>PD</sub>	power dissipation capacitance	f = 1 MHz; V <sub>I</sub> = GND to V <sub>CC</sub> <sup>[3]</sup>				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	2.7	-	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	-	3.1	-	pF
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	3.6	-	pF
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	4.2	-	pF

[1] All typical values are measured at nominal V<sub>CC</sub>.[2] t<sub>pd</sub> is the same as t<sub>pZL</sub> and t<sub>pLZ</sub>.[3] C<sub>PD</sub> is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P<sub>D</sub> in μW).P<sub>D</sub> = C<sub>PD</sub> × V<sub>CC</sub><sup>2</sup> × f<sub>i</sub> × N + Σ(C<sub>L</sub> × V<sub>CC</sub><sup>2</sup> × f<sub>o</sub>) 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.**Table 9. Dynamic characteristics**Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see [Figure 9](#)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C to +85 °C		-40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	

**C<sub>L</sub> = 5 pF**

t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	A or B to Y; see <a href="#">Figure 8</a> <sup>[1]</sup>					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	2.1	14.3	2.1	15.8	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	1.6	8.8	1.6	9.7	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.4	6.9	1.4	7.6	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.1	5.3	1.1	5.9	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	0.9	4.7	0.9	5.2	ns

**C<sub>L</sub> = 10 pF**

t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	A or B to Y; see <a href="#">Figure 8</a> <sup>[1]</sup>					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	2.4	16.2	2.4	17.9	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	1.9	10.0	1.9	11.0	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.7	8.0	1.7	8.8	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.4	6.2	1.4	6.9	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.3	5.6	1.3	6.2	ns

**Table 9. Dynamic characteristics ...continued**

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	–40 °C to +85 °C		–40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	

**$C_L = 15\text{ pF}$**

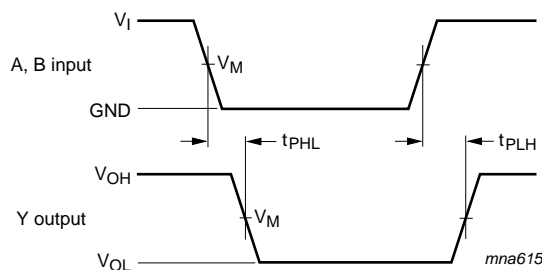
$t_{pd}$	propagation delay	A or B to Y; see <a href="#">Figure 8</a> <sup>[1]</sup>					
		$V_{CC} = 1.1\text{ V to }1.3\text{ V}$	2.7	18.1	2.7	20.0	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.4\text{ V to }1.6\text{ V}$	2.2	11.3	2.2	12.5	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.65\text{ V to }1.95\text{ V}$	1.9	9.0	1.9	9.9	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.3\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$	1.6	7.0	1.6	7.7	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	1.5	6.4	1.5	7.1	ns

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

$t_{pd}$	propagation delay	A or B to Y; see <a href="#">Figure 8</a> <sup>[1]</sup>					
		$V_{CC} = 1.1\text{ V to }1.3\text{ V}$	3.5	24.1	3.5	26.6	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.4\text{ V to }1.6\text{ V}$	2.8	14.8	2.8	16.3	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.65\text{ V to }1.95\text{ V}$	2.5	11.7	2.5	12.9	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.3\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$	2.2	9.1	2.2	10.1	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	2.1	8.3	2.1	9.2	ns

[1]  $t_{pd}$  is the same as  $t_{pZL}$  and  $t_{pLZ}$ .

## 12. Waveforms

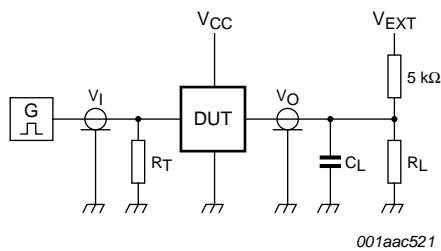


Measurement points are given in [Table 10](#).

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

**Fig 8. 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	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$0.5 \times V_{CC}$	$V_{CC}$	$\leq 3.0\text{ ns}$



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 9. 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  $R_L = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$ , 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

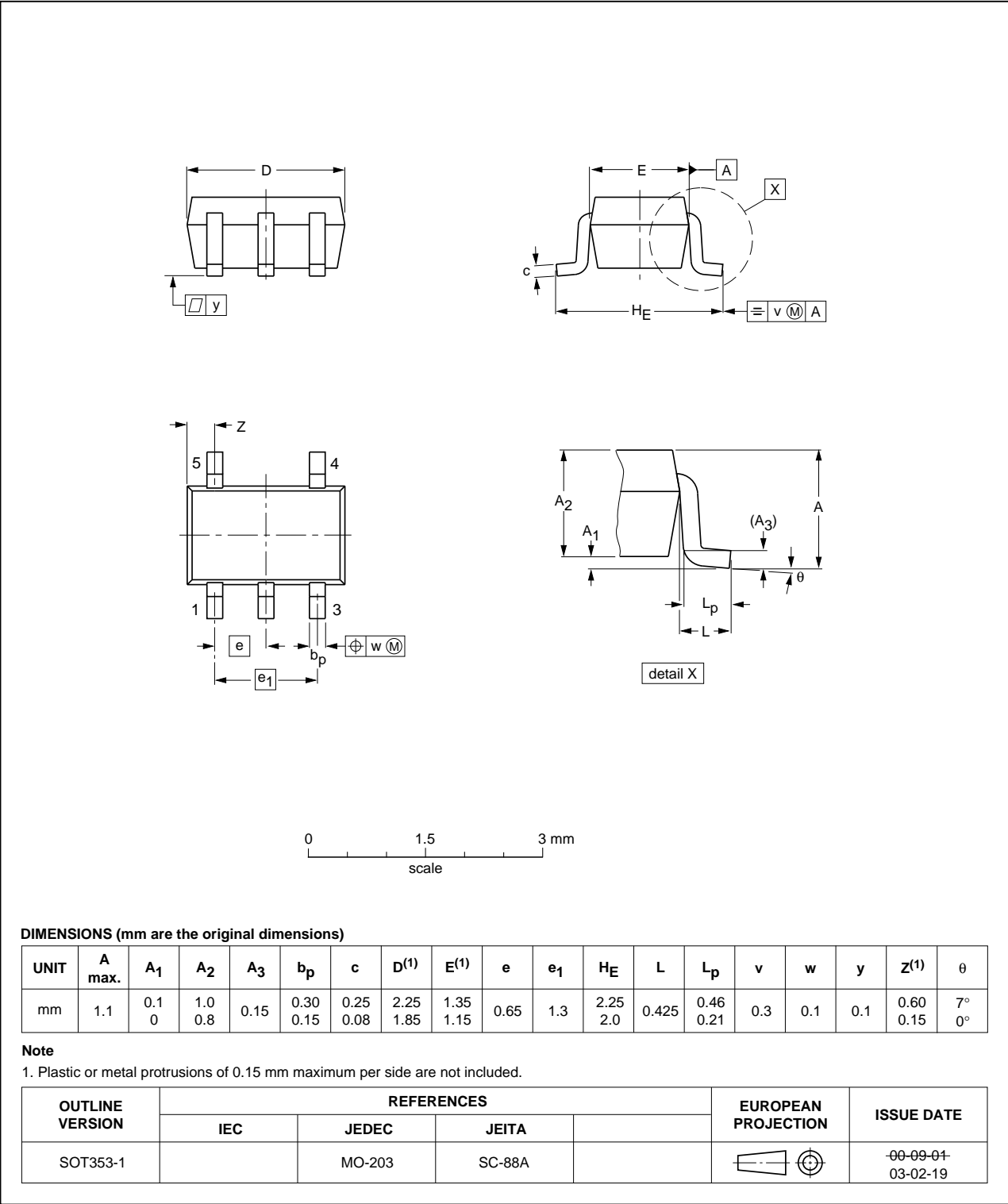


Fig 10. Package outline SOT353-1 (TSSOP5)

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

SOT886

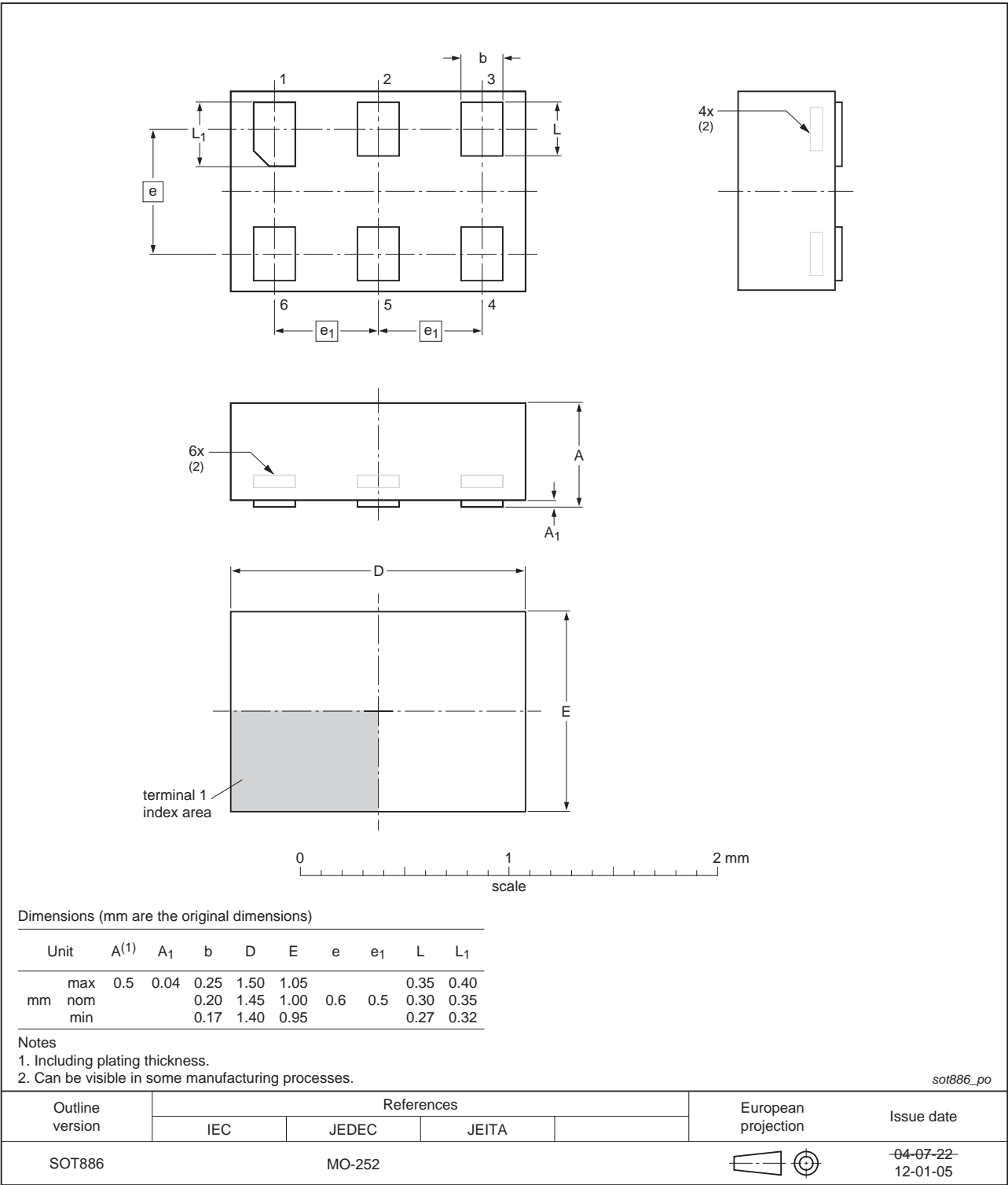


Fig 11. Package outline SOT886 (XSON6)

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

SOT891

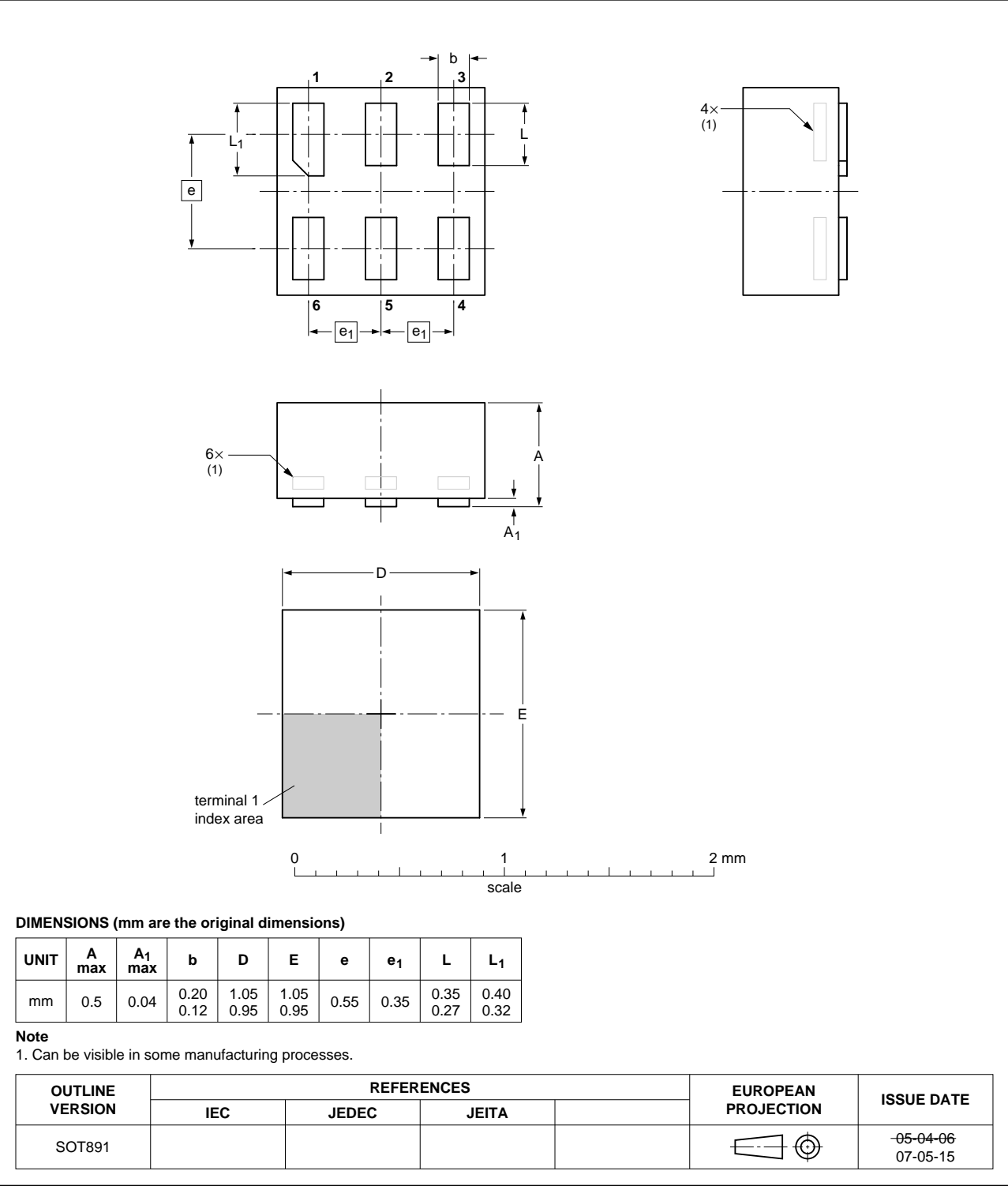
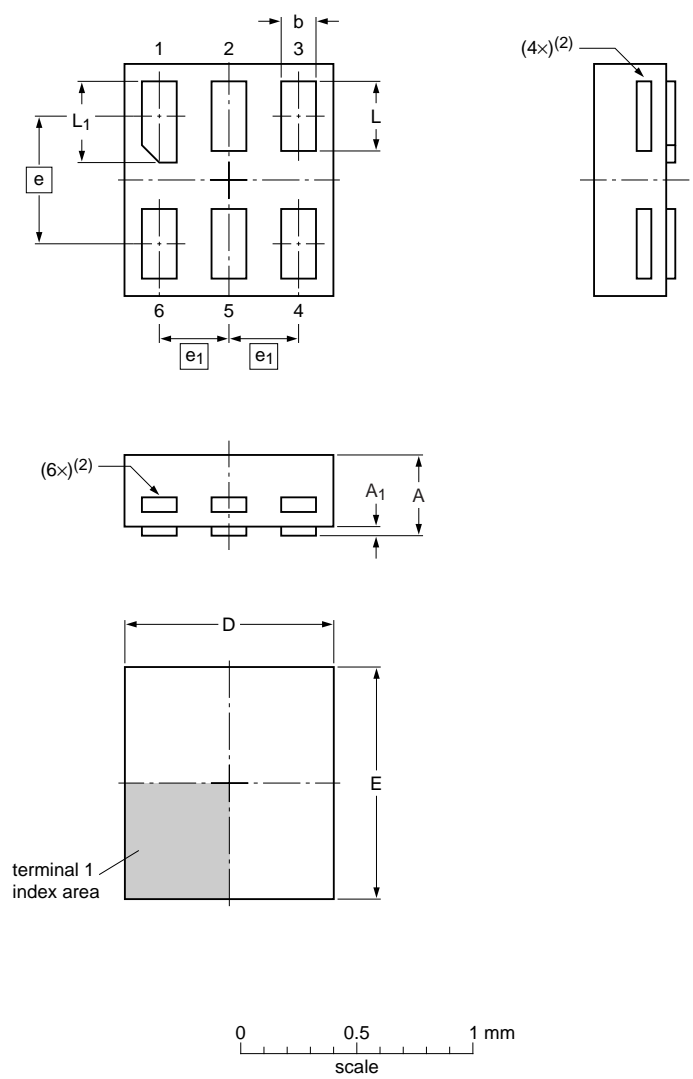


Fig 12. Package outline SOT891 (XSON6)

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

SOT1115



Dimensions

Unit	A <sup>(1)</sup>	A <sub>1</sub>	b	D	E	e	e <sub>1</sub>	L	L <sub>1</sub>
mm	max	0.35	0.04	0.20	0.95	1.05		0.35	0.40
	nom			0.15	0.90	1.00	0.55	0.30	0.35
	min			0.12	0.85	0.95		0.27	0.32

Note

- 1. Including plating thickness.
- 2. Visible depending upon used manufacturing technology.

sot1115\_po

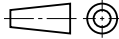
Outline version	References				European projection	Issue date
	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA			
SOT1115						<del>10-04-02</del> 10-04-07

Fig 13. Package outline SOT1115 (XSON6)

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

SOT1202



Fig 14. Package outline SOT1202 (XSON6)



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

SOT1226

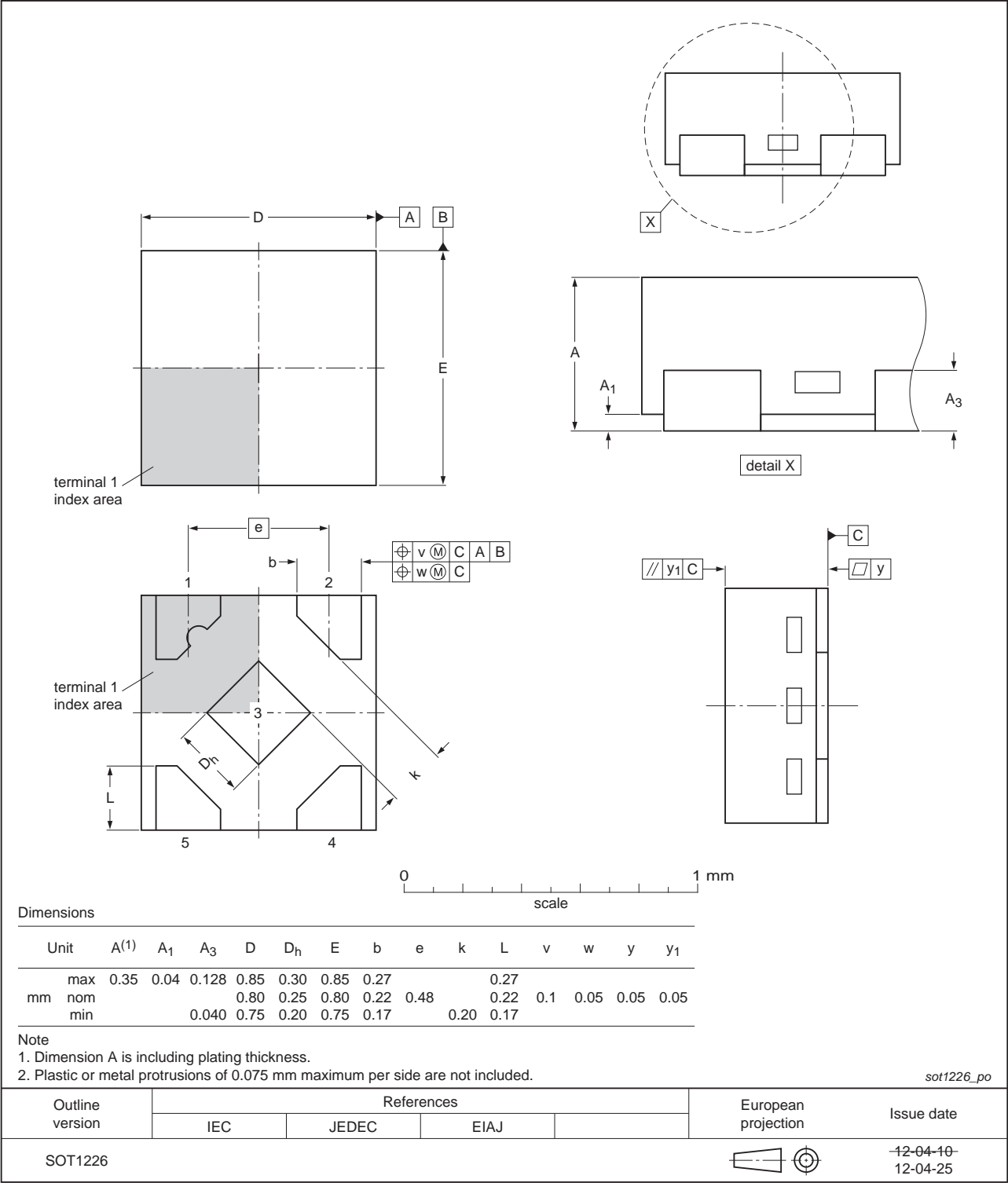


Fig 15. Package outline SOT1226 (X2SON5)

## 14. Abbreviations

Table 12. 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 13. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
74AUP1G86 v.5	20120628	Product data sheet	-	74AUP1G86 v.4
Modifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Added type number 74AUP1G86GX (SOT1226)</li><li>Package outline drawing of SOT886 (<a href="#">Figure 11</a>) modified.</li></ul>			
74AUP1G86 v.4	20111129	Product data sheet	-	74AUP1G86 v.3
Modifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Legal pages updated.</li></ul>			
74AUP1G86 v.3	20101005	Product data sheet	-	74AUP1G86 v.2
74AUP1G86 v.2	20060628	Product data sheet	-	74AUP1G86 v.1
74AUP1G86 v.1	20050805	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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