## **74AUP2GU04**

# Low-power dual unbuffered inverter Rev. 4 — 7 December 2011

Product data sheet

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

The 74AUP2GU04 provides two unbuffered inverting gates.

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.

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

- 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
- Multiple package options
- Specified from -40 °C to +85 °C and -40 °C to +125 °C

#### **Ordering information** 3.

Table 1. **Ordering information** 

Type number	Package								
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version					
74AUP2GU04GW	–40 °C to +125 °C	SC-88	plastic surface-mounted package; 6 leads	SOT363					
74AUP2GU04GM	–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					
74AUP2GU04GF	–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					
74AUP2GU04GN	–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					
74AUP2GU04GS	–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					



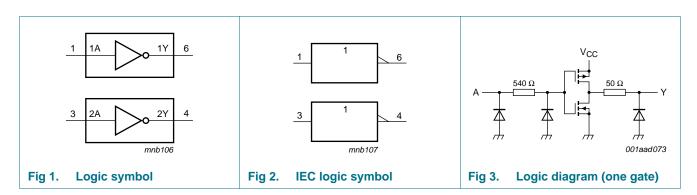
### 4. Marking

#### Table 2. Marking

Type number	Marking code <sup>[1]</sup>
74AUP2GU04GW	aD
74AUP2GU04GM	aD
74AUP2GU04GF	aD
74AUP2GU04GN	aD
74AUP2GU04GS	aD

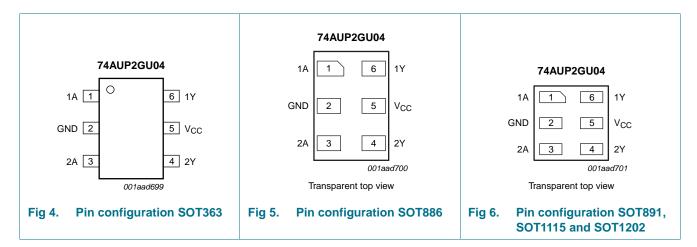
<sup>[1]</sup> The pin 1 indicator is located on the lower left corner of the device, below the marking code.

### 5. Functional diagram



### 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	Н
Н	L

<sup>[1]</sup> 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
$V_{CC}$	supply voltage		-0.5	+4.6	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	input clamping current	V <sub>I</sub> < 0 V	<b>–50</b>	•	mA
$V_{I}$	input voltage		<u>[1]</u> –0.5	+4.6	V
I <sub>OK</sub>	output clamping current	V <sub>O</sub> < 0 V	<b>–50</b>	•	mA
Vo	output voltage		<u>[2]</u> –0.5	$V_{CC} + 0.5$	V
Io	output current	$V_O = 0 V to V_{CC}$	-	±20	mA
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current		-	50	mA
$I_{GND}$	ground current		<b>–50</b>	•	mA
T <sub>stg</sub>	storage temperature		<b>–65</b>	+150	°C
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	$T_{amb} = -40  ^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } +125  ^{\circ}\text{C}$	[3] -	250	mW

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

<sup>[2]</sup> The output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the output current ratings are observed.

<sup>[3]</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.

### 9. Recommended operating conditions

Table 6. Recommended operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{CC}$	supply voltage		8.0	3.6	V
VI	input voltage		0	3.6	V
Vo	output voltage		0	$V_{CC}$	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	Тур	Max	Unit
$T_{amb} = 2$	5 °C					
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	$0.75 \times V_{CC}$	-	-	٧
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	$0.25 \times V_{CC}$	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_I = GND \text{ or } V_{CC}$				
		$I_O = -20 \mu A$ ; $V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$ 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	-	-	٧
		$I_{O} = -2.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	2.72	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -4.0 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	2.6	-	-	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = GND \text{ or } V_{CC}$				
		$I_O$ = 20 $\mu$ A; $V_{CC}$ = 0.8 $V$ to 3.6 $V$	-	-	0.1	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	-	-	$0.3 \times V_{CC}$	V
		$I_O = 1.7 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.31	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.9 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 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
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
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	$V_I = GND \text{ or } V_{CC}; I_O = 0 \text{ A};$ $V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.5	μΑ
Cı	input capacitance	$V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V; } V_I = \text{GND or } V_{CC}$	-	1.5	-	pF
Co	output capacitance	$V_O = GND$ ; $V_{CC} = 0 V$	-	1.8	-	pF

 Table 7.
 Static characteristics ...continued

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
T <sub>amb</sub> = -	40 °C to +85 °C					
$V_{IH}$	HIGH-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	$0.75 \times V_{CC}$	-	-	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	$0.25 \times V_{CC}$	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_I = GND \text{ or } V_{CC}$				
		$I_{O} = -20 \mu A$ ; $V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$ 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 <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = GND \text{ or } V_{CC}$				
		$I_O$ = 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
I <sub>I</sub>	input leakage current	$V_I = GND$ to 3.6 V; $V_{CC} = 0$ V to 3.6 V	-	-	±0.5	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
T <sub>amb</sub> = -	40 °C to +125 °C					
$V_{IH}$	HIGH-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	$0.75 \times V_{CC}$	-	-	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	-	$0.25 \times V_{CC}$	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_I = GND \text{ or } V_{CC}$				
		$I_{O} = -20 \mu A$ ; $V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$ 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

 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	$V_I = GND$ or $V_{CC}$				
		$I_O = 20 \ \mu A; \ V_{CC} = 0.8 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V$	-	-	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>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

### 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 +1		25 °C	Unit
				Min	Typ[1]	Max	Min	Max (85 °C)	Max (125 °C)	
$C_L = 5 p$	F							'	•	
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	nA to nY; see Figure 7	[2]							
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$		-	6.2	-	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$		0.9	2.3	4.4	0.9	4.8	5.3	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$		0.7	1.7	3.1	0.6	3.4	3.8	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$		0.5	1.4	2.6	0.5	2.9	3.2	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$		0.4	1.1	2.0	0.4	2.3	2.6	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$		0.3	1.0	1.8	0.3	2.1	2.4	ns
C <sub>L</sub> = 10	pF									
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	nA to nY; see Figure 7	[2]							
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$		-	9.6	-	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$		1.2	3.1	6.1	1.2	6.8	7.5	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$		1.0	2.3	4.0	0.9	4.6	5.1	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$		0.8	1.9	3.3	0.7	3.8	4.2	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$		0.6	1.5	2.7	0.6	3.1	3.5	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$		0.5	1.3	2.4	0.5	2.7	3.0	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 +1	25 °C	Unit
				Min	Typ[1]	Max	Min	Max (85 °C)	Max (125 °C)	
C <sub>L</sub> = 15	pF				•	,		'	•	
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	nA to nY; see Figure 7	[2]							
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$		-	13.0	-	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$		1.6	3.8	7.9	1.4	8.8	9.7	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$		1.3	2.8	4.9	1.1	5.7	6.3	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$		1.0	2.3	4.0	0.9	4.7	5.2	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$		0.8	1.9	3.2	8.0	3.7	4.1	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$		0.7	1.6	2.9	0.7	3.3	3.7	ns
C <sub>L</sub> = 30	pF									
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	nA to nY; see Figure 7	[2]							
		$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$		-	23.2	-	-	-	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$		2.4	6.0	13.1	2.2	14.8	16.3	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$		2.0	4.2	7.6	1.8	9.0	9.9	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$		1.7	3.6	6.1	1.5	7.2	8.0	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$		1.4	2.9	4.8	1.3	5.7	6.3	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$		1.2	2.5	4.3	1.1	5.1	5.7	ns
$C_L = 5 p$	F, 10 pF, 15 pF and	30 pF								
$C_{PD}$	power dissipation	$f_i = 1 \text{ MHz}; V_I = \text{GND to } V_{CC}$	[3][4]							
	capacitance	$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$		-	1.1	-	-	-	-	pF
		$V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$		-	1.1	-	-	-	-	pF
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$		-	1.3	-	-	-	-	pF
		$V_{CC}$ = 1.65 V to 1.95 V		-	1.5	-	-	-	-	pF
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$		-	3.0	-	-	-	-	pF
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$		-	4.5	-	-	-	-	рF

<sup>[1]</sup> All typical values are measured at nominal  $V_{CC}$ .

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

 $f_i$  = input frequency in MHz;

f<sub>o</sub> = output frequency in MHz;

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

 $V_{CC}$  = supply voltage in V;

N = number of inputs switching;

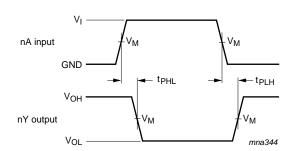
 $\Sigma(C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o)$  = sum of the outputs.

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

<sup>[3]</sup> All specified values are the average typical values over all stated loads.

<sup>[4]</sup>  $C_{PD}$  is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P<sub>D</sub> in  $\mu$ W).

#### 12. Waveforms



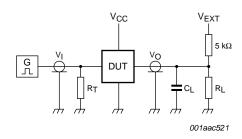
Measurement points are given in Table 9.

Logic levels:  $V_{\text{OL}}$  and  $V_{\text{OH}}$  are typical output voltage drops 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>	VI	$t_r = t_f$				
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.

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

 $R_T$  = Termination resistance should be equal to the output impedance  $Z_0$  of the pulse generator.

V<sub>EXT</sub> = External voltage for measuring switching times.

Fig 8. Test circuit for measuring switching times

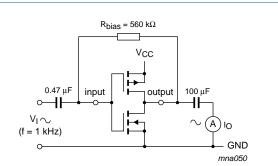
Table 10. Test data

Supply voltage	Load		V <sub>EXT</sub>		
V <sub>CC</sub>	C <sub>L</sub>	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, set-up and hold times and pulse width  $R_L$  = 1 M $\Omega$ .

74AUP2GU04

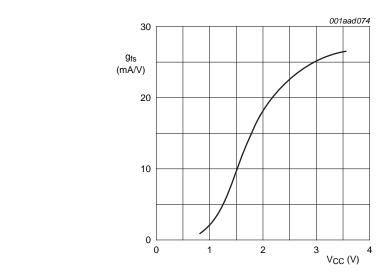
### 13. Additional characteristics



$$g_{fs} = \frac{\Delta I_O}{\Delta V_I}$$

V<sub>O</sub> is constant.

Fig 9. Test set-up for measuring forward transconductance



 $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C.

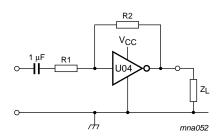
Fig 10. Typical forward transconductance as a function of supply voltage

### 14. Application information

Some applications for the 74AUP2GU04 are:

- Linear amplifier (see Figure 11)
- Crystal oscillator (see Figure 12)

Remark: All values given are typical values unless otherwise specified.



 $Z_L > 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ .

 $R1 \geq 3 \; k\Omega.$ 

 $R2 \leq 1~M\Omega.$ 

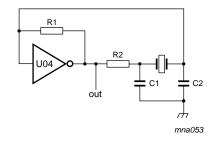
Open loop amplification:  $A_{OL} = 20$ .

Voltage amplification:  $A_V = -\frac{A_{OL}}{I + \frac{RI}{R2}(I + A_{OL})}$  .

 $V_{o(p\text{-}p)}$  =  $V_{CC}-$  1.5 V centered at 0.5  $\times$   $V_{CC}.$ 

Unity gain bandwidth product is 5 MHz.

Fig 11. Linear amplifier application



C1 = 47 pF

C2 = 22 pF

R1 = 1 M $\Omega$  to 10 M $\Omega$ .

R2 optimum value depends on the frequency and required stability against changes in  $V_{CC}$  or average minimum  $I_{CC}$  ( $I_{CC}$  = 2 mA at  $V_{CC}$  = 3.3 V and f = 10 MHz).

Fig 12. Crystal oscillator application

### 15. Package outline

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

**SOT363** 

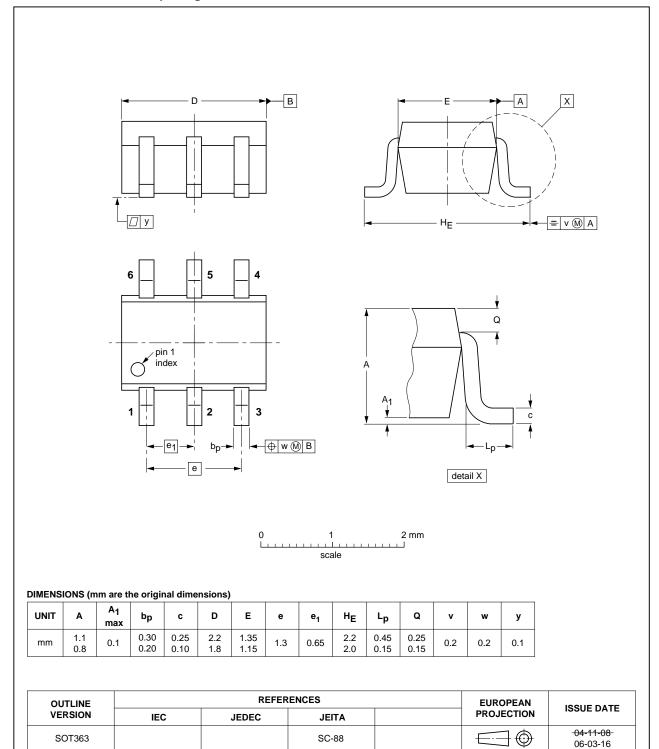


Fig 13. Package outline SOT363 (SC-88)

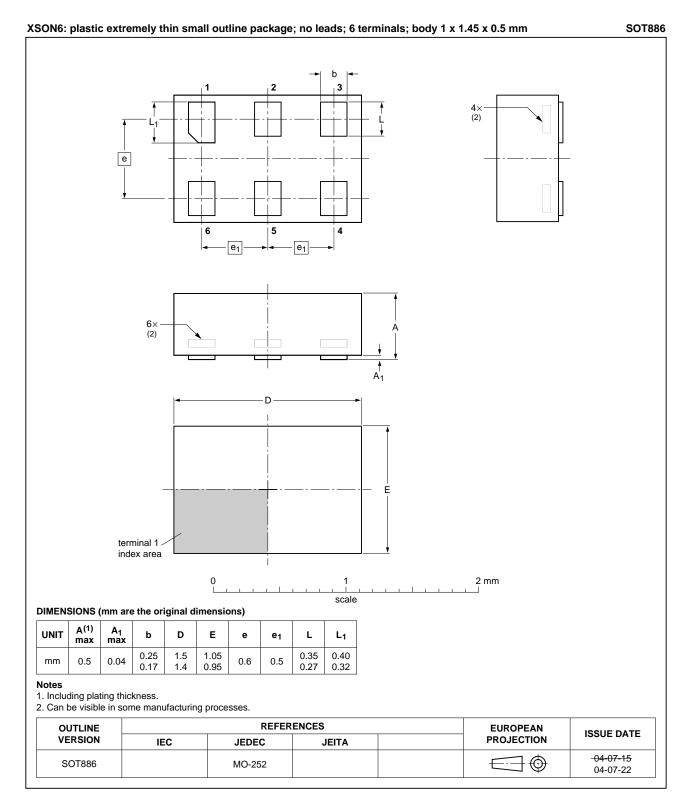


Fig 14. Package outline SOT886 (XSON6)

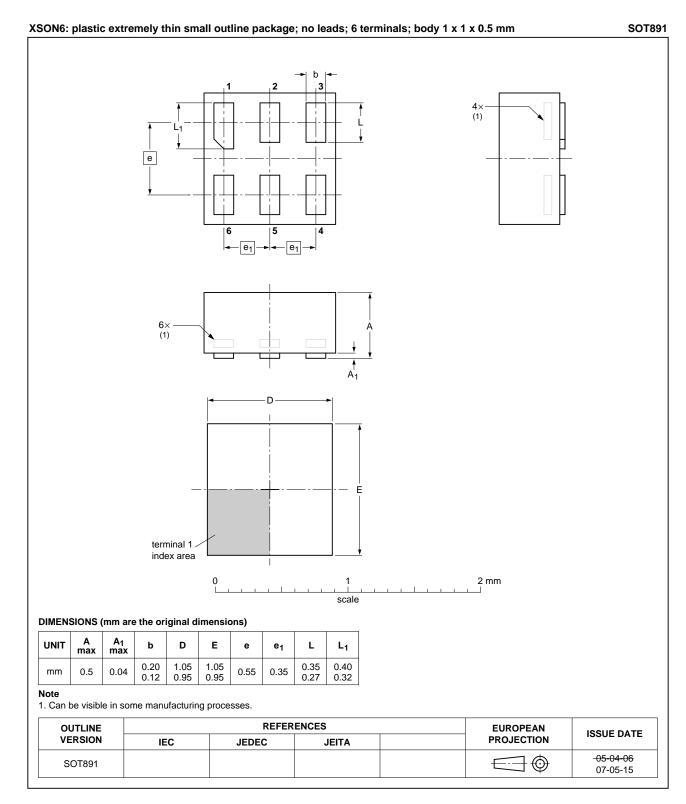


Fig 15. Package outline SOT891 (XSON6)

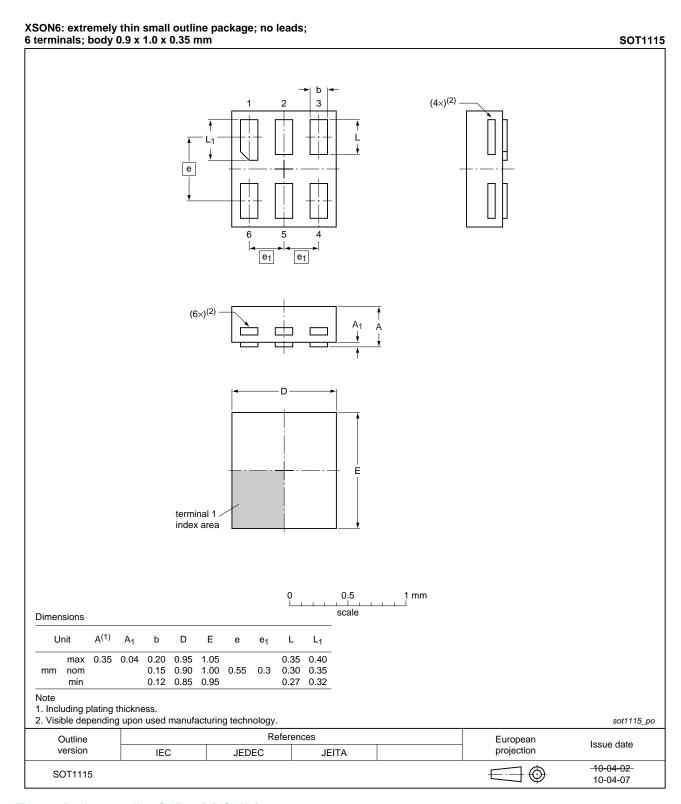


Fig 16. Package outline SOT1115 (XSON6)

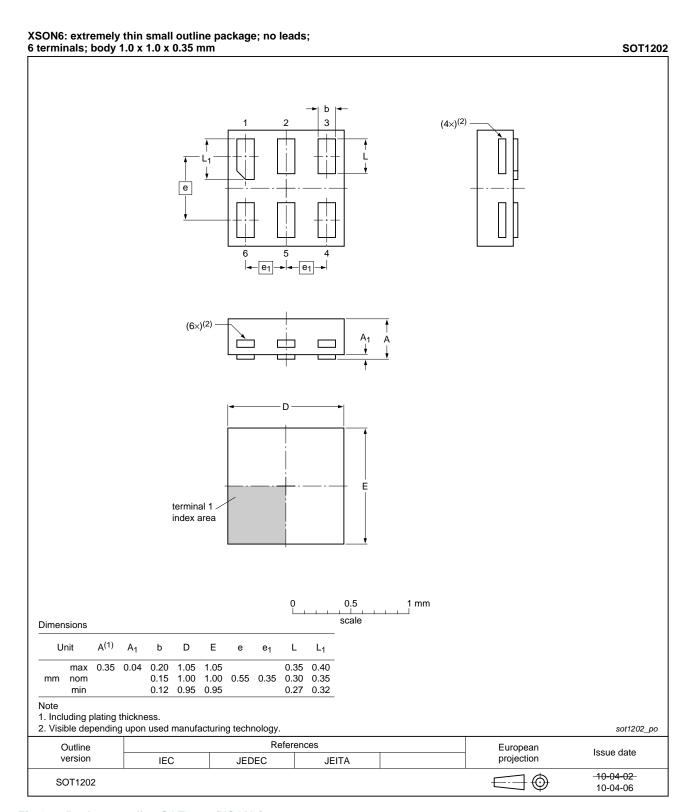


Fig 17. Package outline SOT1202 (XSON6)

### 16. Abbreviations

#### Table 11. Abbreviations

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

### 17. Revision history

#### Table 12. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
74AUP2GU04 v.4	20111207	Product data sheet	-	74AUP2GU04 v.3
Modifications:	<ul> <li>Legal pages</li> </ul>	updated.		
74AUP2GU04 v.3	20101110	Product data sheet	-	74AUP2GU04 v.2
74AUP2GU04 v.2	20090703	Product data sheet	-	74AUP2GU04 v.1
74AUP2GU04 v.1	20061215	Product data sheet	-	-

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#### 18.1 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"
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#### **NXP Semiconductors**

#### Low-power dual unbuffered inverter

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