

74AUP1GU04

Low-power unbuffered inverter

Rev. 01 — 10 August 2005

Product data sheet

1. General description

The 74AUP1GU04 is a high-performance, low-power, low-voltage, Si-gate CMOS device, superior to most advanced CMOS compatible families.

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.

The 74AUP1GU04 provides the single unbuffered inverting gate.

2. Features

- Wide supply voltage range from 0.8 V to 3.6 V
- High noise immunity
- ESD protection:
 - ◆ HBM JESD22-A114-C exceeds 2000 V
 - ◆ MM JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V
 - ◆ CDM JESD22-C101-C exceeds 1000 V
- Low static power consumption; $I_{CC} = 0.9 \mu\text{A}$ (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 $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

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3. Quick reference data

Table 1: Quick reference data
 $GND = 0\text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; $t_r = t_f \leq 3\text{ ns}$.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
t_{PHL} , t_{PLH}	propagation delay A to Y	$C_L = 5\text{ pF}$; $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$; $V_{CC} = 0.8\text{ V}$	-	6.2	-	ns	
		$C_L = 5\text{ pF}$; $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$; $V_{CC} = 1.1\text{ V to }1.3\text{ V}$	0.9	2.3	4.4	ns	
		$C_L = 5\text{ pF}$; $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$; $V_{CC} = 1.4\text{ V to }1.6\text{ V}$	0.7	1.7	3.1	ns	
		$C_L = 5\text{ pF}$; $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$; $V_{CC} = 1.65\text{ V to }1.95\text{ V}$	0.5	1.4	2.6	ns	
		$C_L = 5\text{ pF}$; $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$; $V_{CC} = 2.3\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$	0.4	1.1	2.0	ns	
		$C_L = 5\text{ pF}$; $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$; $V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	0.3	1.0	1.8	ns	
C_i	input capacitance		-	1.5	-	pF	
C_{PD}	power dissipation capacitance	$V_{CC} = 1.8\text{ V}$; $f = 10\text{ MHz}$	[1][2]	-	1.8	-	pF
		$V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$; $f = 10\text{ MHz}$	[1][2]	-	5.3	-	pF

[1] C_{PD} is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P_D in μW).

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

 f_i = input frequency in MHz;

 f_o = output frequency in MHz;

 C_L = 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.

[2] The condition is $V_1 = GND$ to V_{CC} .

4. Ordering information

Table 2: Ordering information

Type number	Package			
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version
74AUP1GU04GW	-40 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to +125 $^{\circ}\text{C}$	TSSOP5	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 5 leads; body width 1.25 mm	SOT353-1
74AUP1GU04GM	-40 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to +125 $^{\circ}\text{C}$	XSON6	plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 1 \times 1.45 \times 0.5 mm	SOT886

5. Marking

Table 3: Marking

Type number	Marking code
74AUP1GU04GW	pD
74AUP1GU04GM	pD

6. Functional diagram

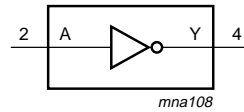


Fig 1. Logic symbol

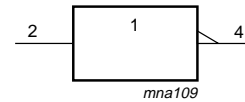


Fig 2. IEC logic symbol

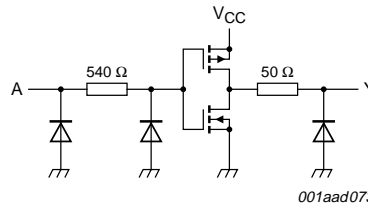


Fig 3. Logic diagram

7. Pinning information

7.1 Pinning

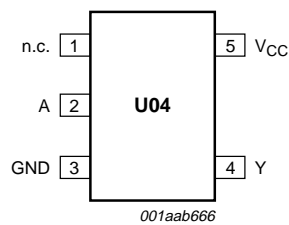


Fig 4. Pin configuration SOT353-1 (TSSOP5)

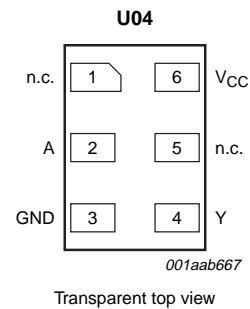


Fig 5. Pin configuration SOT886 (XSON6)

7.2 Pin description

Table 4: Pin description

Symbol	Pin		Description
	TSSOP5	XSON6	
n.c.	1	1	not connected
A	2	2	data input A
GND	3	3	ground (0 V)
Y	4	4	data output Y
n.c.	-	5	not connected
V _{CC}	5	6	supply voltage

8. Functional description

8.1 Function table

Table 5: Function table [1]

Input	Output
A	Y
L	H
H	L

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

9. Limiting values

Table 6: 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	$V_O > V_{CC}$ or $V_O < 0$ V	-	± 50	mA
V_O	output voltage		[1] -0.5	$V_{CC} + 0.5$	V
I_O	output current	$V_O = 0$ V to V_{CC}	-	± 20	mA
I_{CC}	quiescent 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 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_{tot} derates linearly with 4.0 mW/K.
For XSON6 packages: above 45 °C the value of P_{tot} derates linearly with 2.4 mW/K.

10. Recommended operating conditions

Table 7: 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		0	V_{CC}	V
T_{amb}	ambient temperature		-40	+125	°C
t_r, t_f	input rise and fall times	$V_{CC} = 0.8$ V to 3.6 V	0	200	ns/V

11. Static characteristics

Table 8: Static characteristics

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
T_{amb} = 25 °C						
V _{IH}	HIGH-state input voltage	V _{CC} = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	0.75 × V _{CC}	-	-	V
V _{IL}	LOW-state input voltage	V _{CC} = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	-	0.25 × V _{CC}	V
V _{OH}	HIGH-state output voltage	V _I = V _{IH} or V _{IL}				
		I _O = -20 μA; 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 × 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
V _{OL}	LOW-state output voltage	V _I = V _{IH} or V _{IL}				
		I _O = 20 μA; V _{CC} = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	-	0.1	V
		I _O = 1.1 mA; V _{CC} = 1.1 V	-	-	0.3 × 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
I _{LI}	input leakage current	V _I = GND to 3.6 V; V _{CC} = 0 V to 3.6 V	-	-	±0.1	μA
I _{CC}	quiescent supply current	V _I = GND or V _{CC} ; I _O = 0 A; V _{CC} = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	-	0.5	μA
C _i	input capacitance	V _{CC} = 0 V to 3.6 V; V _I = GND or V _{CC}	-	1.5	-	pF
C _o	output capacitance	V _O = GND; V _{CC} = 0 V	-	1.8	-	pF
T_{amb} = -40 °C to +85 °C						
V _{IH}	HIGH-state input voltage	V _{CC} = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	0.75 × V _{CC}	-	-	V
V _{IL}	LOW-state input voltage	V _{CC} = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	-	0.25 × V _{CC}	V
V _{OH}	HIGH-state output voltage	V _I = V _{IH} or V _{IL}				
		I _O = -20 μA; V _{CC} = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	V _{CC} - 0.1	-	-	V
		I _O = -1.1 mA; V _{CC} = 1.1 V	0.7 × V _{CC}	-	-	V
		I _O = -1.7 mA; V _{CC} = 1.4 V	1.03	-	-	V
		I _O = -1.9 mA; V _{CC} = 1.65 V	1.30	-	-	V
		I _O = -2.3 mA; V _{CC} = 2.3 V	1.97	-	-	V
		I _O = -3.1 mA; V _{CC} = 2.3 V	1.85	-	-	V
		I _O = -2.7 mA; V _{CC} = 3.0 V	2.67	-	-	V
		I _O = -4.0 mA; V _{CC} = 3.0 V	2.55	-	-	V

Table 8: Static characteristics ...continued

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{OL}	LOW-state output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ 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
		$I_O = 4.0 \text{ mA}$; $V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.45	V
I_{LI}	input leakage current	$V_I = \text{GND to } 3.6 \text{ V}$; $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	± 0.5	μA
I_{CC}	quiescent 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	μA
$T_{amb} = -40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C to } +125 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$						
V_{IH}	HIGH-state input voltage	$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	$0.75 \times V_{CC}$	-	-	V
V_{IL}	LOW-state input voltage	$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	$0.25 \times V_{CC}$	V
V_{OH}	HIGH-state output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ 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
		$I_O = -4.0 \text{ mA}$; $V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	2.30	-	-	V
V_{OL}	LOW-state output voltage	$V_I = V_{IH}$ 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
		$I_O = 4.0 \text{ mA}$; $V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.50	V
I_{LI}	input leakage current	$V_I = \text{GND to } 3.6 \text{ V}$; $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	± 0.75	μA
I_{CC}	quiescent supply current	$V_I = \text{GND or } V_{CC}$; $I_O = 0 \text{ A}$; $V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	1.4	μA

12. Dynamic characteristics

Table 9: Dynamic characteristics

 Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see [Figure 7](#)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ ^[1]	Max	Unit
$T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$; $C_L = 5\text{ pF}$						
t_{PHL} , t_{PLH}	propagation delay A to Y	see Figure 6				
		$V_{CC} = 0.8\text{ V}$	-	6.2	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.1\text{ V to }1.3\text{ V}$	0.9	2.3	4.4	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.4\text{ V to }1.6\text{ V}$	0.7	1.7	3.1	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.65\text{ V to }1.95\text{ V}$	0.5	1.4	2.6	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.3\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$	0.4	1.1	2.0	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	0.3	1.0	1.8	ns
$T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$; $C_L = 10\text{ pF}$						
t_{PHL} , t_{PLH}	propagation delay A to Y	see Figure 6				
		$V_{CC} = 0.8\text{ V}$	-	9.6	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.1\text{ V to }1.3\text{ V}$	1.2	3.1	6.1	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.4\text{ V to }1.6\text{ V}$	1.0	2.3	4.0	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.65\text{ V to }1.95\text{ V}$	0.8	1.9	3.3	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.3\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$	0.6	1.5	2.7	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	0.5	1.3	2.4	ns
$T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$; $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$						
t_{PHL} , t_{PLH}	propagation delay A to Y	see Figure 6				
		$V_{CC} = 0.8\text{ V}$	-	13.0	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.1\text{ V to }1.3\text{ V}$	1.6	3.8	7.9	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.4\text{ V to }1.6\text{ V}$	1.3	2.8	4.9	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.65\text{ V to }1.95\text{ V}$	1.0	2.3	4.0	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.3\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$	0.8	1.9	3.2	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	0.7	1.6	2.9	ns
$T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$; $C_L = 30\text{ pF}$						
t_{PHL} , t_{PLH}	propagation delay A to Y	see Figure 6				
		$V_{CC} = 0.8\text{ V}$	-	23.2	-	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.1\text{ V to }1.3\text{ V}$	2.4	6.0	13.1	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.4\text{ V to }1.6\text{ V}$	2.0	4.2	7.6	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.65\text{ V to }1.95\text{ V}$	1.7	3.6	6.1	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.3\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$	1.4	2.9	4.8	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	1.2	2.5	4.3	ns

Table 9: Dynamic characteristics ...continuedVoltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see [Figure 7](#)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ ^[1]	Max	Unit
T_{amb} = 25 °C						
C _{PD}	power dissipation capacitance	f = 10 MHz				
		V _{CC} = 0.8 V	-	1.7	-	pF
		V _{CC} = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	-	1.6	-	pF
		V _{CC} = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	-	1.6	-	pF
		V _{CC} = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	-	1.8	-	pF
		V _{CC} = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	-	3.3	-	pF
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	-	5.3	-	pF

[1] All typical values are measured at nominal V_{CC}.[2] C_{PD} is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation (P_D 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_i = input frequency in MHz;f_o = output frequency in MHz;C_L = output load capacitance in pF;V_{CC} = supply voltage in V;

N = number of inputs switching;

Σ(C_L × V_{CC}² × f_o) = sum of the outputs.[3] The condition is V_I = GND to V_{CC}.**Table 10: Dynamic characteristics**Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see [Figure 7](#)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C to +85 °C		-40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
C_L = 5 pF							
t _{PHL} , t _{PLH}	propagation delay A to Y	see Figure 6					
		V _{CC} = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	0.9	4.8	0.9	5.3	ns
		V _{CC} = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	0.6	3.4	0.6	3.8	ns
		V _{CC} = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	0.5	2.9	0.5	3.2	ns
		V _{CC} = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	0.4	2.3	0.4	2.6	ns
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	0.3	2.1	0.3	2.4	ns
C_L = 10 pF							
t _{PHL} , t _{PLH}	propagation delay A to Y	see Figure 6					
		V _{CC} = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	1.2	6.8	1.2	7.5	ns
		V _{CC} = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	0.9	4.6	0.9	5.1	ns
		V _{CC} = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	0.7	3.8	0.7	4.2	ns
		V _{CC} = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	0.6	3.1	0.6	3.5	ns
		V _{CC} = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	0.5	2.7	0.5	3.0	ns

Table 10: Dynamic characteristics ...continued
 Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see [Figure 7](#)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C to +85 °C		-40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
$C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$							
t_{PHL}, t_{PLH}	propagation delay A to Y	see Figure 6					
		$V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$	1.4	8.8	1.4	9.7	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$	1.1	5.7	1.1	6.3	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	0.9	4.7	0.9	5.2	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	0.8	3.7	0.8	4.1	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	0.7	3.3	0.7	3.7	ns
$C_L = 30 \text{ pF}$							
t_{PHL}, t_{PLH}	propagation delay A to Y	see Figure 6					
		$V_{CC} = 1.1 \text{ V to } 1.3 \text{ V}$	2.2	14.8	2.2	16.3	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.4 \text{ V to } 1.6 \text{ V}$	1.8	9.0	1.8	9.9	ns
		$V_{CC} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	1.5	7.2	1.5	8.0	ns
		$V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	1.3	5.7	1.3	6.3	ns
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	1.1	5.1	1.1	5.7	ns

13. Waveforms

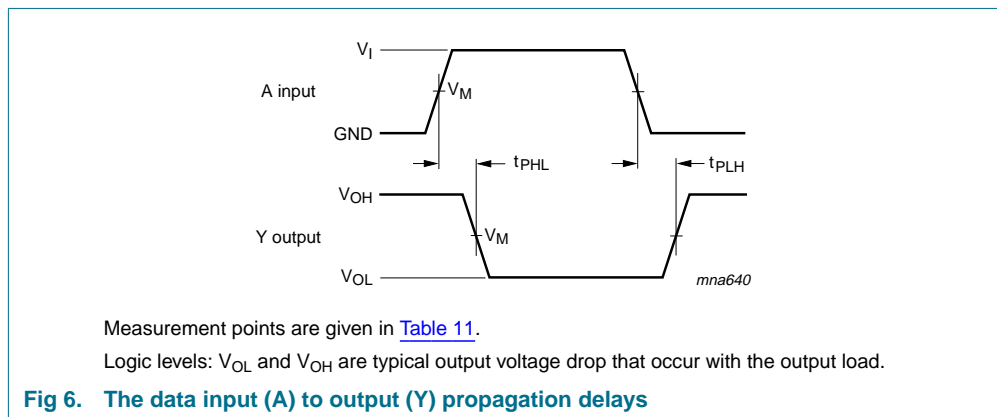


Table 11: Measurement points

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}	$\leq 3.0 \text{ ns}$

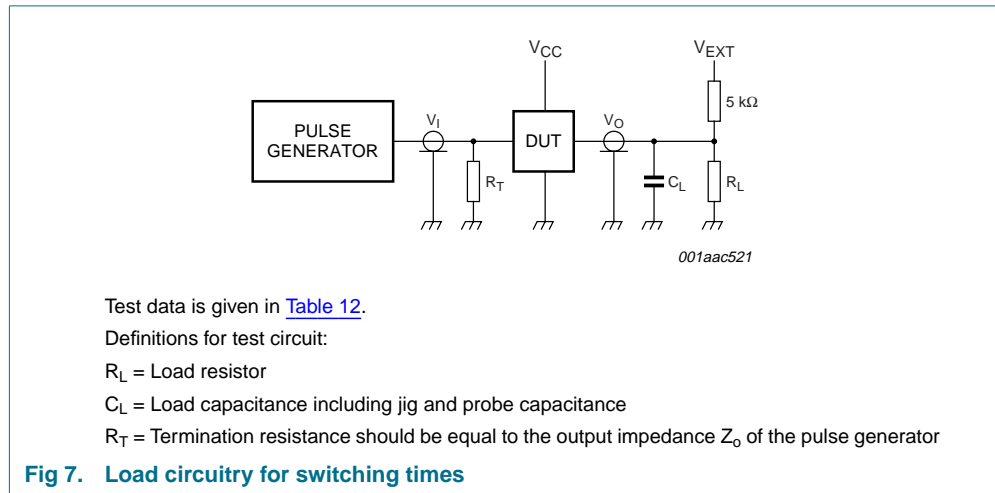
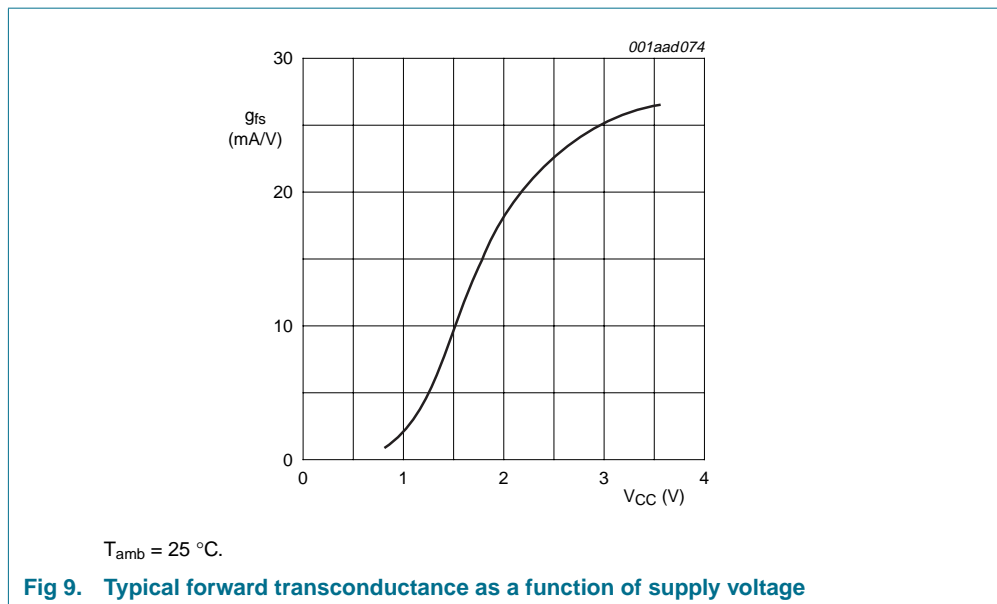
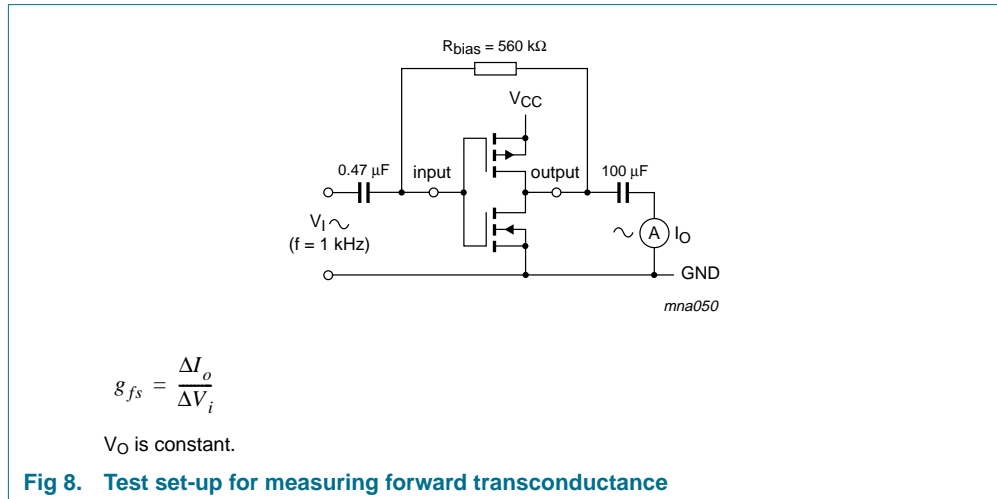


Table 12: Test data

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 $R_L = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$.

14. Additional characteristics

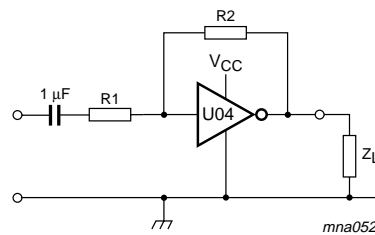


15. Application information

Some applications for the 74AUP1GU04 are:

- Linear amplifier (see [Figure 10](#))
- Crystal oscillator (see [Figure 11](#)).

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



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

$R1 \geq 3 \text{ k}\Omega$.

$R2 \leq 1 \text{ M}\Omega$.

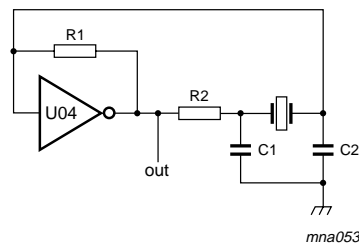
Open loop amplification: $A_{OL} = 20$.

$$\text{Voltage amplification: } A_V = -\frac{A_{OL}}{1 + \frac{R1}{R2}(1 + A_{OL})}$$

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

Unity gain bandwidth product is 5 MHz.

Fig 10. Linear amplifier application



$C1 = 47 \text{ pF}$.

$C2 = 22 \text{ pF}$.

$R1 = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$ to $10 \text{ M}\Omega$.

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

Fig 11. Crystal oscillator application

16. Package outline

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

SOT353-1

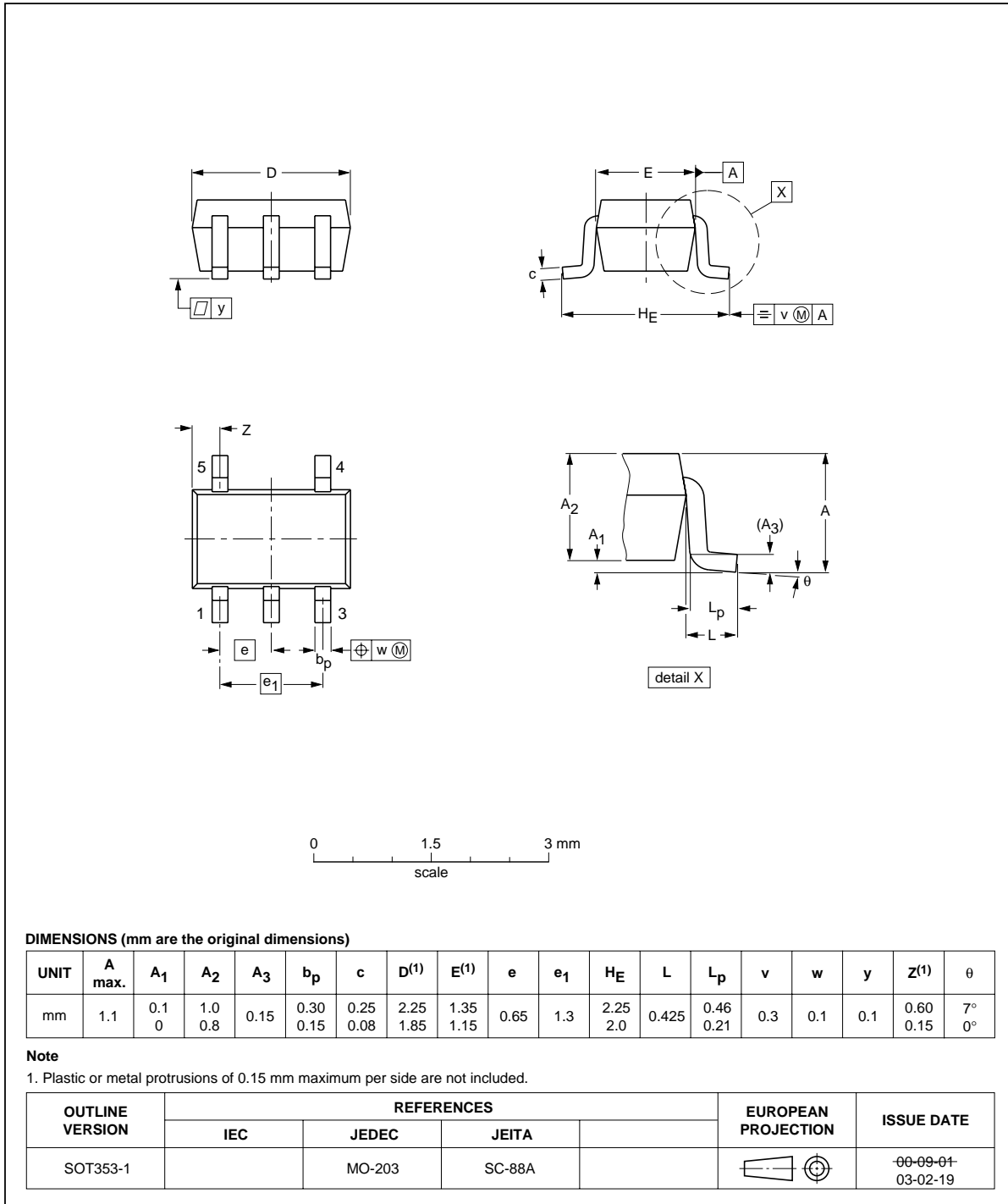


Fig 12. Package outline SOT353-1 (TSSOP5)

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

SOT886

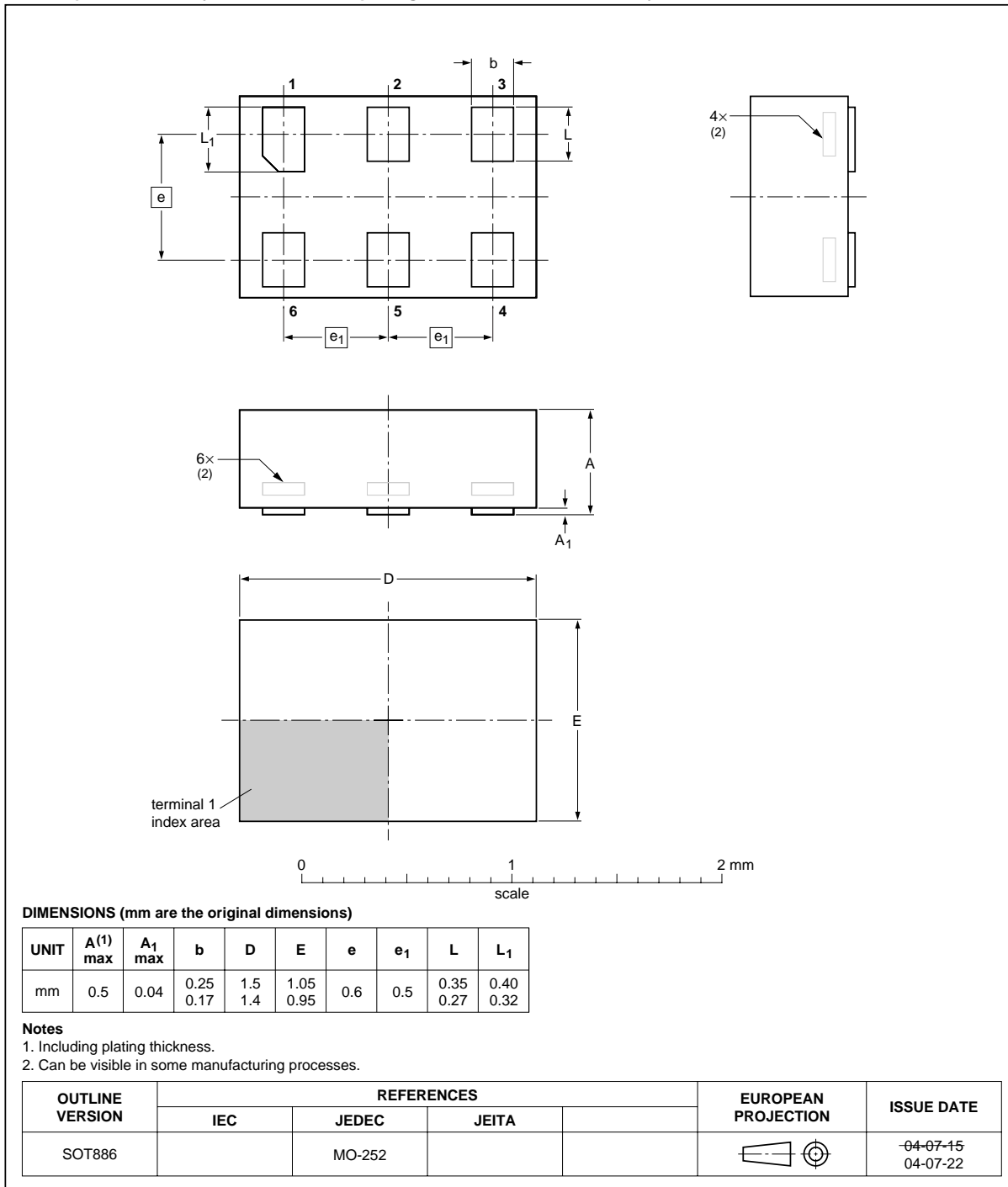


Fig 13. Package outline SOT886 (XSON6)



17. Abbreviations

Table 13: Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
CMOS	Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor
TTL	Transistor Transistor Logic
HBM	Human Body Model
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
MM	Machine Model
CDM	Charged Device Model

18. Revision history

Table 14: Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Doc. number	Supersedes
74AUP1GU04_1	20050810	Product data sheet	-	9397 750 14689	-

19. Data sheet status

Level	Data sheet status [1]	Product status [2][3]	Definition
I	Objective data	Development	This data sheet contains data from the objective specification for product development. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification in any manner without notice.
II	Preliminary data	Qualification	This data sheet contains data from the preliminary specification. Supplementary data will be published at a later date. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification without notice, in order to improve the design and supply the best possible product.
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[1] Please consult the most recently issued data sheet before initiating or completing a design.

[2] The product status of the device(s) described in this data sheet may have changed since this data sheet was published. The latest information is available on the Internet at URL <http://www.semiconductors.philips.com>.

[3] For data sheets describing multiple type numbers, the highest-level product status determines the data sheet status.

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Limiting values definition — Limiting values given are in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Stress above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or at any other conditions above those given in the Characteristics sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to limiting values for extended periods may affect device reliability.

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