

# 74AUP2T1326

Low-power dual supply buffer/line driver; 3-state

Rev. 2 — 3 July 2012

Product data sheet

## 1. General description

The 74AUP2T1326 is a high-performance, dual supply, low-power, low-voltage, dual buffer/line driver with output enable circuitry.

The 74AUP2T1326 is designed for logic-level translation and combines the functions of the 74AUP1G32 and 74AUP2G126. The buffer/line driver is controlled by two output enable inputs (1OE and 2OE). A logic LOW on input 1OE causes the output 2Y to assume a high-impedance OFF-state, a logic LOW on 2OE causes the output 3Y to assume a high-impedance OFF-state. The output 1Y is the result of a logic OR of the two output enable inputs.

The output enable inputs (1OE and 2OE) are Schmitt trigger inputs, they switch at different voltages 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  $V_H$ . The output enable inputs accept standard input signals and are capable of transforming slowly changing input signals into sharply defined, jitter-free output signals.

Both  $V_{CC(A)}$  and  $V_{CC(B)}$  can be supplied at any voltage between 1.1 V and 3.6 V making the device suitable for interfacing between any of the low voltage nodes (1.2 V, 1.5 V, 1.8 V, 2.5 V and 3.3 V) with compatible input levels. Pins 1OE, 2OE and 1Y are referenced to  $V_{CC(A)}$  and pins A, 2Y and 3Y are referenced to  $V_{CC(B)}$ .

The device ensures low static and dynamic power consumption and is fully specified for partial power down applications using  $I_{OFF}$ . The  $I_{OFF}$  circuitry disables the outputs, preventing any damaging backflow current through the device when it is powered down.

## 2. Features and benefits

- Wide supply voltage range:
  - ◆  $V_{CC(A)}$ : 1.1 V to 3.6 V;  $V_{CC(B)}$ : 1.1 V to 3.6 V.
- High noise immunity
- Complies with JEDEC standards:
  - ◆ 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 2A exceeds 2000 V
  - ◆ MM JESD22-A115-A exceeds 200 V
  - ◆ CDM JESD22-C101E 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
- 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  $+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

### 3. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

Type number	Package			Version
	Temperature range	Name	Description	
74AUP2T1326GF	$-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	XSON10	plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 10 terminals; body 1 x 1.7 x 0.5 mm	SOT1081-2

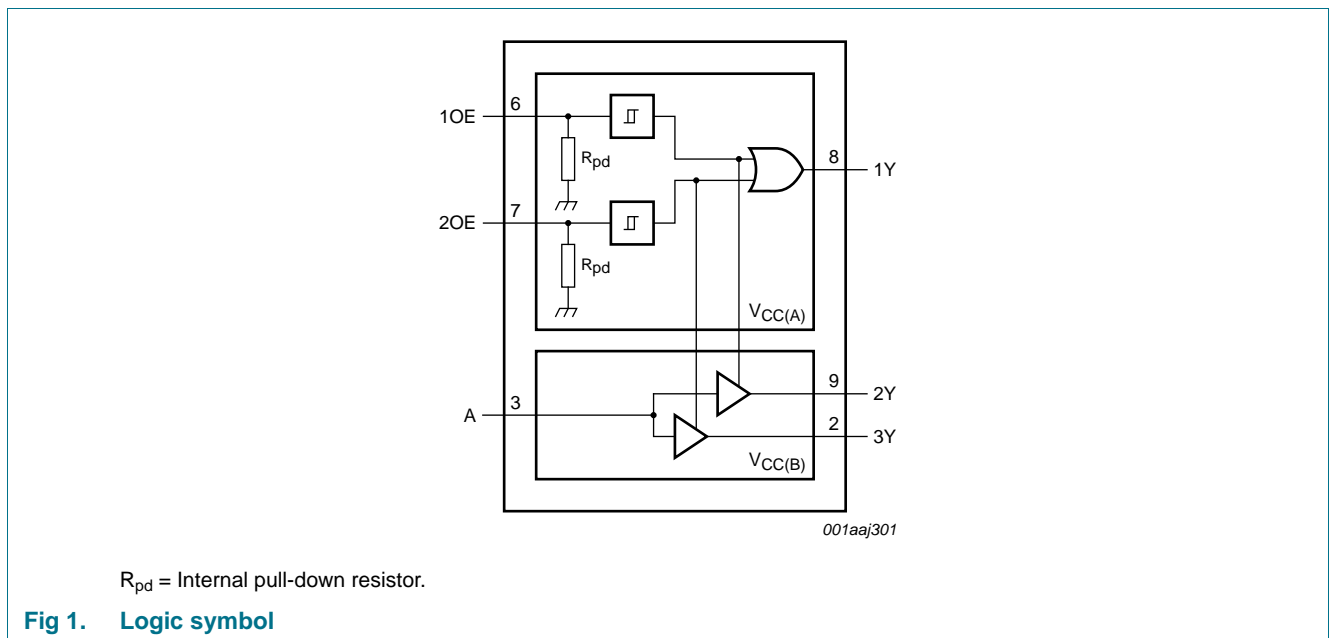
### 4. Marking

Table 2. Marking

Type number	Marking code <sup>[1]</sup>
74AUP2T1326GF	pf

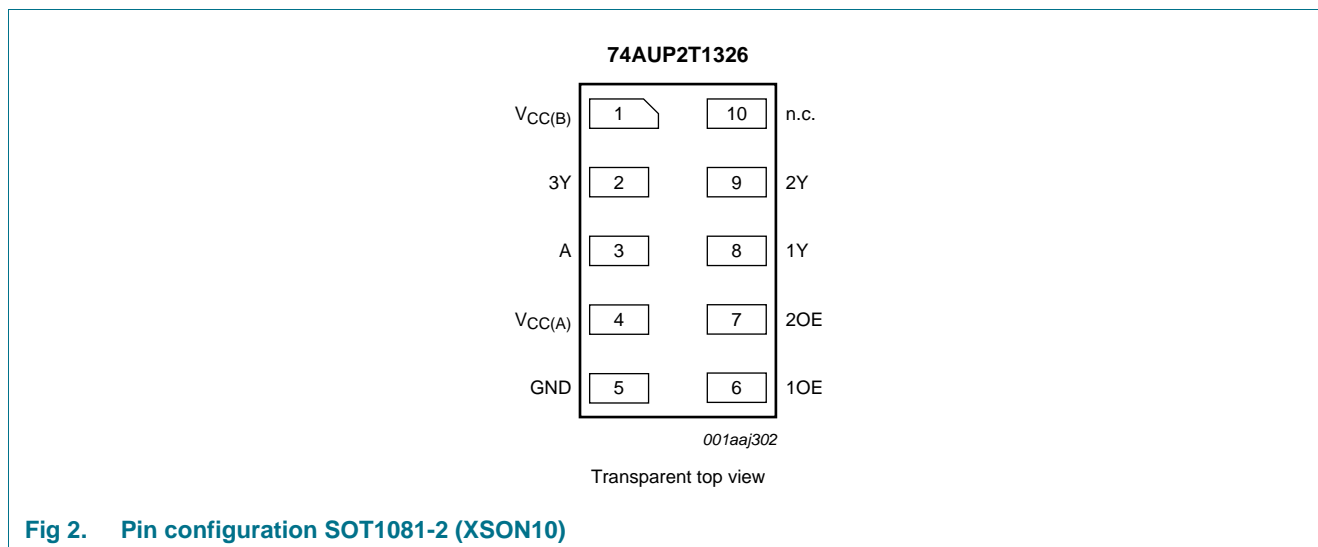
[1] The pin 1 indicator is located on the lower left corner of the device, below the marking code.

### 5. Functional diagram



## 6. Pinning information

### 6.1 Pinning



### 6.2 Pin description

**Table 3. Pin description**

Symbol	Pin	Description
V <sub>CC(B)</sub>	1	supply voltage B
3Y	2	data output
A	3	data input
V <sub>CC(A)</sub>	4	supply voltage A
GND	5	ground (0 V)
1OE	6	output enable input (Schmitt trigger input)
2OE	7	output enable input (Schmitt trigger input)
1Y	8	data output
2Y	9	data output
n.c.	10	not connected

## 7. Functional description

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

Input			Output		
1OE	2OE	A	1Y	2Y	3Y
L	L	X	L	Z	Z
L	H	L	H	Z	L
L	H	H	H	Z	H
H	L	L	H	L	Z
H	L	H	H	H	Z
H	H	L	H	L	L
H	H	H	H	H	H

[1] H = HIGH voltage level; L = LOW voltage level; X = don't care; Z = high-impedance OFF-state.

## 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
$V_{CC(A)}$	supply voltage A		-0.5	+4.6	V
$V_{CC(B)}$	supply voltage B		-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	$V_O < 0$ V	[2] -50	-	mA
$V_O$	output voltage	Active mode and Power-down mode	[1] -0.5	+4.6	V
$I_O$	output current	$V_O = 0$ V to $V_{CCO}$	[2] -	±20	mA
$I_{CC}$	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 +85 °C	[3] -	250	mW

[1] The minimum input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.

[2]  $V_{CCO}$  is the supply voltage associated with an output pin.

[3] For XSON10 package: above 45 °C the value of  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 2.4 mW/K.

## 9. Recommended operating conditions

Table 6. Recommended operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{CC(A)}$	supply voltage A		1.1	3.6	V
$V_{CC(B)}$	supply voltage B		1.1	3.6	V
$V_I$	input voltage		0	3.6	V
$V_O$	output voltage		[1] 0	$V_{CCO}$	V

Table 6. Recommended operating conditions ...continued

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$T_{amb}$	ambient temperature		-40	+85	°C
$\Delta t/\Delta V$	input transition rise and fall rate	input A; $V_{CCI} = 1.1\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	[2] -	200	ns/V
		input nOE; $V_{CCI} = 1.1\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$	[2] -	30	ms/V

[1]  $V_{CCO}$  is the supply voltage associated with an output pin.

[2]  $V_{CCI}$  is the supply voltage associated with an input pin.

## 10. Static characteristics

Table 7. Static characteristics

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	25 °C			-40 °C to +85 °C		Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max	
$V_{IH}$	HIGH-level input voltage	input A; [1][3] $V_{CCI} = 1.65\text{ V to }1.95\text{ V}$	$0.65V_{CCI}$	-	-	$0.65V_{CCI}$	-	V
		$V_{CCI} = 2.3\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$	1.6	-	-	1.6	-	V
$V_{IL}$	LOW-level input voltage	input A; [1][3] $V_{CCI} = 1.65\text{ V to }1.95\text{ V}$	-	-	$0.35V_{CCI}$	-	$0.35V_{CCI}$	V
		$V_{CCI} = 2.3\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$	-	-	0.7	-	0.7	V
$V_{OH}$	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IL}$ or $V_I = V_{T+}$ or $V_I = V_{T-}$ $I_O = -20\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ ; [2] $V_{CCO} - 0.1$	$V_{CCO} - 0.1$	-	-	$V_{CCO} - 0.1$	-	V
		$I_O = -3\text{ mA}$ ; $V_{CCO} = 1.65\text{ V}$	1.2	-	-	1.2	-	V
		$I_O = -2.3\text{ mA}$ ; $V_{CCO} = 2.3\text{ V}$	1.97	-	-	1.97	-	V
		$I_O = -4.0\text{ mA}$ ; $V_{CCO} = 2.3\text{ V}$	2.0	-	-	2.0	-	V
$V_{OL}$	LOW-level output voltage	$V_I = V_{IL}$ or $V_I = V_{T+}$ or $V_I = V_{T-}$ [2] $I_O = 20\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ ; $V_{CCO} = 1.65\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$	-	-	0.10	-	0.10	V
		$I_O = 3.0\text{ mA}$ ; $V_{CCO} = 1.65\text{ V}$	-	-	0.45	-	0.45	V
		$I_O = 2.3\text{ mA}$ ; $V_{CCO} = 2.3\text{ V}$	-	-	0.33	-	0.33	V
		$I_O = 4.0\text{ mA}$ ; $V_{CCO} = 2.3\text{ V}$	-	-	0.40	-	0.40	V
$I_I$	input leakage current	input A; $V_I = 0\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$ ; $V_{CCI} = 1.65\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$ [1]	-	-	$\pm 0.1$	-	$\pm 0.5$	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{OZ}$	OFF-state output current	output 2Y, 3Y; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$ ; $V_O = 0\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.65\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 0.1$	-	$\pm 0.5$	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{OFF}$	power-off leakage current	1Y; $V_{CC(A)} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $V_O = 0\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 0.2$	-	$\pm 0.5$	$\mu\text{A}$
		A, 2Y, 3Y; $V_{CC(B)} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $V_I$ or $V_O = 0\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.65\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 0.2$	-	$\pm 0.5$	$\mu\text{A}$

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

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	25 °C			–40 °C to +85 °C		Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max	
$\Delta I_{OFF}$	additional power-off leakage current	1Y; $V_{CC(A)} = 0\text{ V to }0.2\text{ V}$ ; $V_O = 0\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 0.2$	-	$\pm 0.6$	$\mu\text{A}$
		A, 2Y, 3Y; $V_{CC(B)} = 0\text{ V to }0.2\text{ V}$ ; $V_I$ or $V_O = 0\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.65\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$	-	-	$\pm 0.2$	-	$\pm 0.6$	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{CC(A)}$	supply current A	$V_I = 0\text{ V or }V_{CC(A)}$ ; $I_O = 0\text{ A}$ [1]	-	-	0.5	-	0.9	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.65\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(B)} = 0\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$	-	-	0.5	-	0.9	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{CC(B)}$	supply current B	$V_I = 0\text{ V or }V_{CC(B)}$ ; $I_O = 0\text{ A}$ [1]	-	-	0.5	-	0.9	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$ ;	-	-	0.5	-	0.9	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.71\text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(B)} = 2.6\text{ V}$	-	-	500	-	750	$\mu\text{A}$
$\Delta I_{CC}$	additional supply current	nOE; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 2.7\text{ V}$ ; $V_I = V_{CC(A)} - 0.6\text{ V}$	-	-	40	-	50	$\mu\text{A}$
		A; $V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 2.7\text{ V}$ ; $V_I = V_{CC(B)} - 0.6\text{ V}$ ;	-	-	80	-	100	$\mu\text{A}$
		A; $V_I = \text{GND to }2.7\text{ V}$ ; nOE = GND; $V_{CC(A)} = 1.65\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC(B)} = 1.65\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$	[4]	-	2	-	2	$\mu\text{A}$
$R_{pd}$	pull-down resistance		145	200	255	140	260	k $\Omega$
$C_I$	input capacitance	input A; $V_I = 0\text{ V or }V_{CCI}$ ; $V_{CCI} = 1.65\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$	[1]	-	0.9	-	-	pF
		input nOE; $V_I = 0\text{ V or }V_{CCI}$ ; $V_{CCI} = 1.65\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$	[1]	-	0.8	-	-	pF
$C_O$	output capacitance	1Y; $V_O = \text{GND}$ ; $V_{CCO} = 0\text{ V}$	[2]	-	1.7	-	-	pF
		2Y, 3Y enabled; $V_O = \text{GND}$ ; $V_{CCO} = 0\text{ V}$	[2]	-	1.7	-	-	pF
		2Y, 3Y disabled; $V_{CCO} = 0\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$ ; $V_O = \text{GND or }V_{CCO}$	[2]	-	1.5	-	-	pF

[1]  $V_{CCI}$  is the supply voltage associated with the input pin.[2]  $V_{CCO}$  is the supply voltage associated with the output pin.[3] For  $V_{CCI}$  values not specified in the data sheet: minimum  $V_{IH} = 0.7 \times V_{CCI}$  and maximum  $V_{IL} = 0.3 \times V_{CCI}$ .[4] To show  $I_{CC}$  remains very low when the input-disable feature is enabled.

## 11. Dynamic characteristics

**Table 8. Dynamic characteristics**

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see [Figure 5](#).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	25 °C			–40 °C to +85 °C		Unit
			Min	Typ <sup>[1]</sup>	Max	Min	Max	
<b>C<sub>L</sub> = 5 pF</b>								
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	A to 2Y, 3Y; see <a href="#">Figure 3</a> <sup>[2]</sup>						
		V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.9	3.2	4.5	1.7	5.0	ns
		V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.5	2.6	3.4	1.3	3.8	ns
		nOE to 1Y; see <a href="#">Figure 3</a>						
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	2.4	4.0	5.4	2.2	6.0	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.2	3.2	3.9	2.0	4.3	ns
<b>C<sub>L</sub> = 10 pF</b>								
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	A to 2Y, 3Y; see <a href="#">Figure 3</a> <sup>[2]</sup>						
		V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	2.3	3.8	5.3	2.0	5.8	ns
		V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.8	3.2	4.1	1.5	4.5	ns
		nOE to 1Y; see <a href="#">Figure 3</a>						
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	2.9	4.6	6.1	2.5	6.7	ns
		V <sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.5	3.7	4.6	2.2	5.0	ns
<b>C<sub>L</sub> = 5 pF; V<sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V</b>								
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to 2Y, 3Y; see <a href="#">Figure 4</a> <sup>[3]</sup>						
		V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	2.4	4.4	9.7	2.1	10.1	ns
		V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.2	3.9	8.2	1.9	8.8	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	nOE to 2Y, 3Y; see <a href="#">Figure 4</a> <sup>[4]</sup>						
		V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	2.4	4.5	8.9	2.1	9.4	ns
		V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.2	3.8	7.8	1.9	8.4	ns
<b>C<sub>L</sub> = 5 pF; V<sub>CC(A)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V</b>								
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to 2Y, 3Y; see <a href="#">Figure 4</a> <sup>[3]</sup>						
		V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	2.4	4.0	8.7	2.1	9.0	ns
		V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.2	3.4	7.2	1.9	7.7	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	nOE to 2Y, 3Y; see <a href="#">Figure 4</a> <sup>[4]</sup>						
		V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	2.4	4.2	7.9	2.1	8.3	ns
		V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.2	3.5	6.8	1.9	7.3	ns
<b>C<sub>L</sub> = 10 pF; V<sub>CC(A)</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V</b>								
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	nOE to 2Y, 3Y; see <a href="#">Figure 4</a> <sup>[3]</sup>						
		V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	2.9	4.9	11.0	2.5	11.7	ns
		V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.5	4.4	9.7	2.2	10.5	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	nOE to 2Y, 3Y; see <a href="#">Figure 4</a> <sup>[4]</sup>						
		V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	2.9	5.6	10.8	2.5	11.5	ns
		V <sub>CC(B)</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.5	4.6	9.5	2.2	10.1	ns

**Table 8. Dynamic characteristics ...continued**

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see [Figure 5](#).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	25 °C			−40 °C to +85 °C		Unit
			Min	Typ <sup>[1]</sup>	Max	Min	Max	
<b><math>C_L = 10 \text{ pF}</math>; <math>V_{CC(A)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}</math></b>								
$t_{en}$	enable time	nOE to 2Y, 3Y; see <a href="#">Figure 4</a>						
		$V_{CC(B)} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	2.9	4.5	10.0	2.5	10.5	ns
		$V_{CC(B)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	2.5	3.9	8.7	2.2	9.3	ns
$t_{dis}$	disable time	nOE to 2Y, 3Y; see <a href="#">Figure 4</a>						
		$V_{CC(B)} = 1.65 \text{ V to } 1.95 \text{ V}$	2.9	5.3	9.8	2.5	10.3	ns
		$V_{CC(B)} = 2.3 \text{ V to } 2.7 \text{ V}$	2.5	4.3	8.4	2.2	8.9	ns
<b><math>C_L = 5 \text{ pF and } 10 \text{ pF}</math></b>								
$C_{PD}$	power dissipation capacitance	per active output; output 2Y, 3Y; $f_i = 1 \text{ MHz}$ ; $V_I = 0 \text{ V to } V_{CC}$						
		$V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 1.8 \text{ V}$	-	3.0	-	-	-	pF
		$V_{CC(A)} = V_{CC(B)} = 2.5 \text{ V}$	-	3.6	-	-	-	pF

[1] All typical values are measured at nominal  $V_{CC(A)}$  and  $V_{CC(B)}$ .

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

[3]  $t_{en}$  is the same as  $t_{PZH}$  and  $t_{PZL}$ .

[4]  $t_{dis}$  is the same as  $t_{PHZ}$  and  $t_{PLZ}$ .

[5]  $C_{PD}$  is used to determine the dynamic power dissipation ( $P_D$  in  $\mu\text{W}$ ).

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

$f_i$  = input frequency in MHz;

$f_o$  = output frequency in MHz;

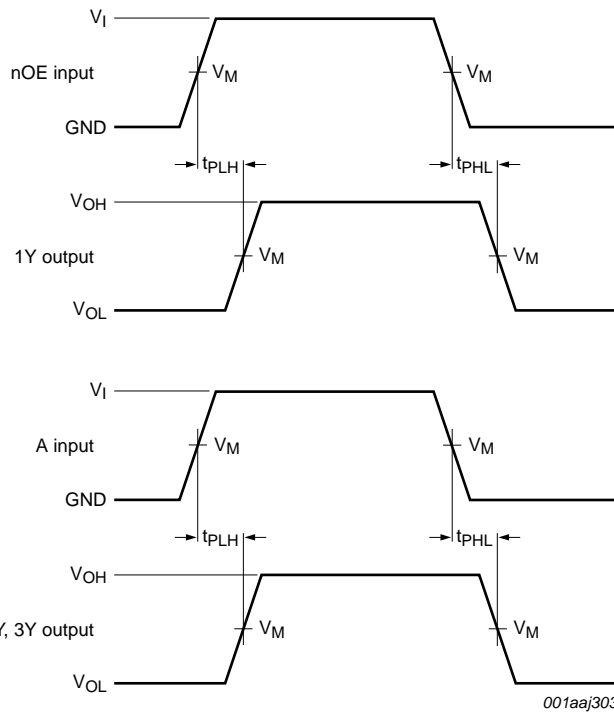
$C_L$  = load capacitance in pF;

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

$N$  = number of inputs switching;

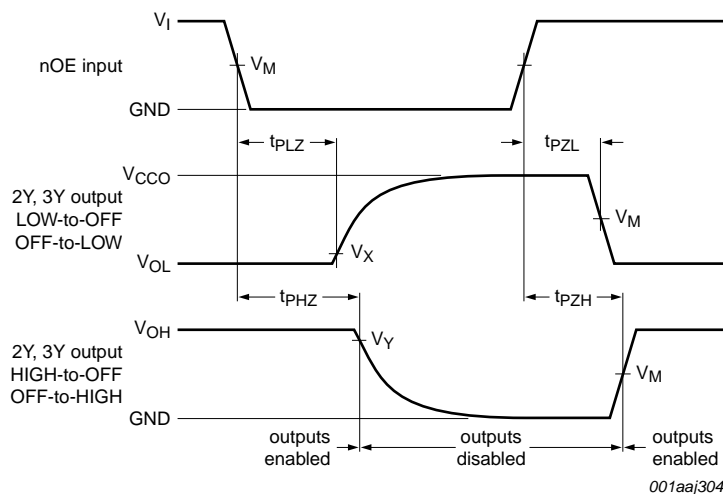
$\Sigma(C_L \times V_{CC}^2 \times f_o)$  = sum of the outputs.

12. Waveforms



Measurement points are given in [Table 9](#).  
 $V_{OL}$  and  $V_{OH}$  are typical output voltage levels that occur with the output load.

**Fig 3. Input nOE to output 1Y and A to output 2Y, 3Y propagation delay times**



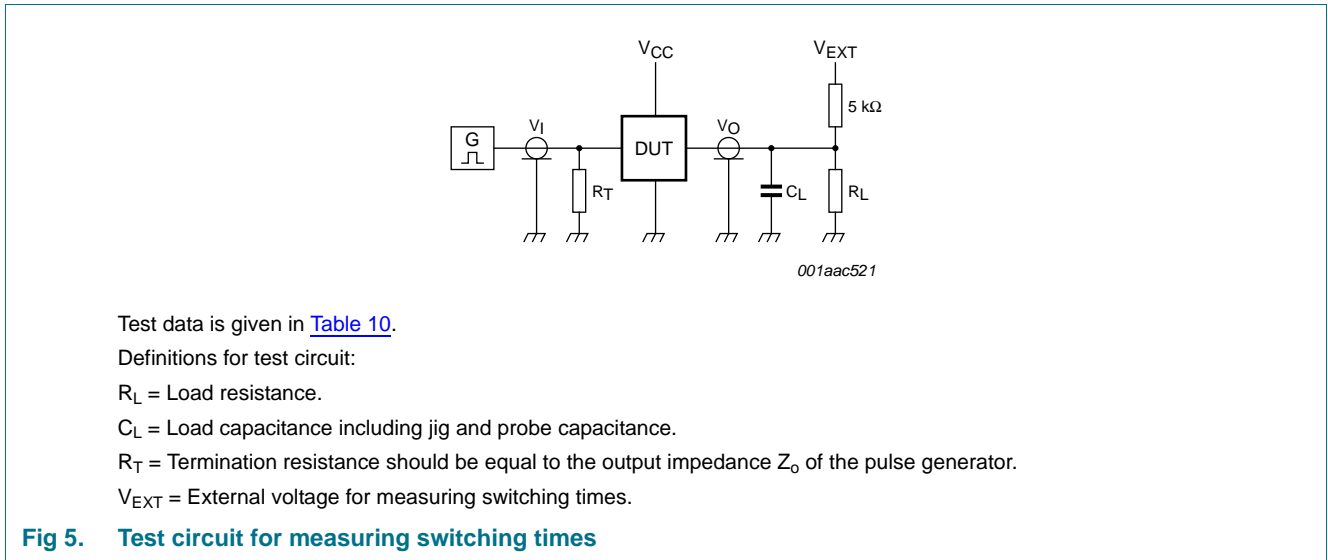
Measurement points are given in [Table 9](#).  
 $V_{OL}$  and  $V_{OH}$  are typical output voltage levels that occur with the output load.  
 $V_{CCO}$  is the supply voltage associated with the output pin.

**Fig 4. Enable and disable times**

**Table 9. Measurement points**

Supply voltage	Input <sup>[1]</sup>	Output <sup>[2]</sup>		
$V_{CC(A)}, V_{CC(B)}$	$V_M$	$V_M$	$V_X$	$V_Y$
1.65 V to 2.7 V	$0.5V_{CCI}$	$0.5V_{CCO}$	$V_{OL} + 0.15 V$	$V_{OH} - 0.15 V$

- [1]  $V_{CCI}$  is the supply voltage associated with the data input port.
- [2]  $V_{CCO}$  is the supply voltage associated with the output port.



**Fig 5. Test circuit for measuring switching times**

**Table 10. Test data**

Supply voltage	Input		Load <sup>[2]</sup>		$V_{EXT}$		
$V_{CC(A)}, V_{CC(B)}$	$V_I$ <sup>[1]</sup>	$t_r = t_f$	$C_L$	$R_L$ <sup>[3]</sup>	$t_{PLH}, t_{PHL}$	$t_{PZH}, t_{PHZ}$	$t_{PZL}, t_{PLZ}$ <sup>[4]</sup>
1.65 V to 2.7 V	$V_{CCI}$	$\leq 3.0 \text{ ns}$	5 pF, 10 pF	5 kΩ or 1 MΩ	open	GND	$2V_{CCO}$

- [1]  $V_{CCI}$  is the supply voltage associated with the data input port.
- [2] For measuring enable and disable times,  $C_L$  and  $R_L$  are connected to pin 2Y and 3Y.
- [3] For measuring enable and disable times  $R_L = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$ , for measuring propagation delays  $R_L = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$ .
- [4]  $V_{CCO}$  is the supply voltage associated with the output port.

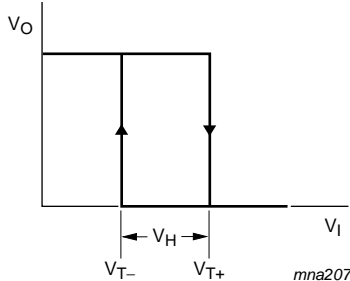
### 13. Transfer characteristics

**Table 11. Transfer characteristics**

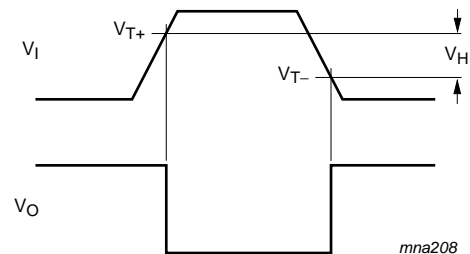
Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V; for test circuit see [Figure 5](#)).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	25 °C			-40 °C to +85 °C		Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max	
$V_{T+}$	positive-going threshold voltage	nOE inputs; see <a href="#">Figure 6</a> and <a href="#">Figure 7</a>						
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	0.91	-	1.29	0.91	1.29	V
		$V_{CC(A)} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	1.37	-	1.77	1.37	1.77	V
$V_{T-}$	negative-going threshold voltage	nOE inputs; see <a href="#">Figure 6</a> and <a href="#">Figure 7</a>						
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	0.47	-	0.84	0.47	0.84	V
		$V_{CC(A)} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	0.69	-	1.04	0.69	1.04	V
$V_H$	hysteresis voltage	nOE inputs; ( $V_{T+} - V_{T-}$ ); see <a href="#">Figure 6</a> , <a href="#">Figure 7</a> and <a href="#">Figure 8</a>						
		$V_{CC(A)} = 1.65 \text{ V}$	0.27	-	0.66	0.27	0.66	V
		$V_{CC(A)} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	0.53	-	0.92	0.53	0.92	V

### 14. Waveforms transfer characteristics



**Fig 6. Transfer characteristic**



$V_{T+}$  and  $V_{T-}$  limits at 70 % and 20 %.

**Fig 7. Definition of  $V_{T+}$ ,  $V_{T-}$  and  $V_H$**

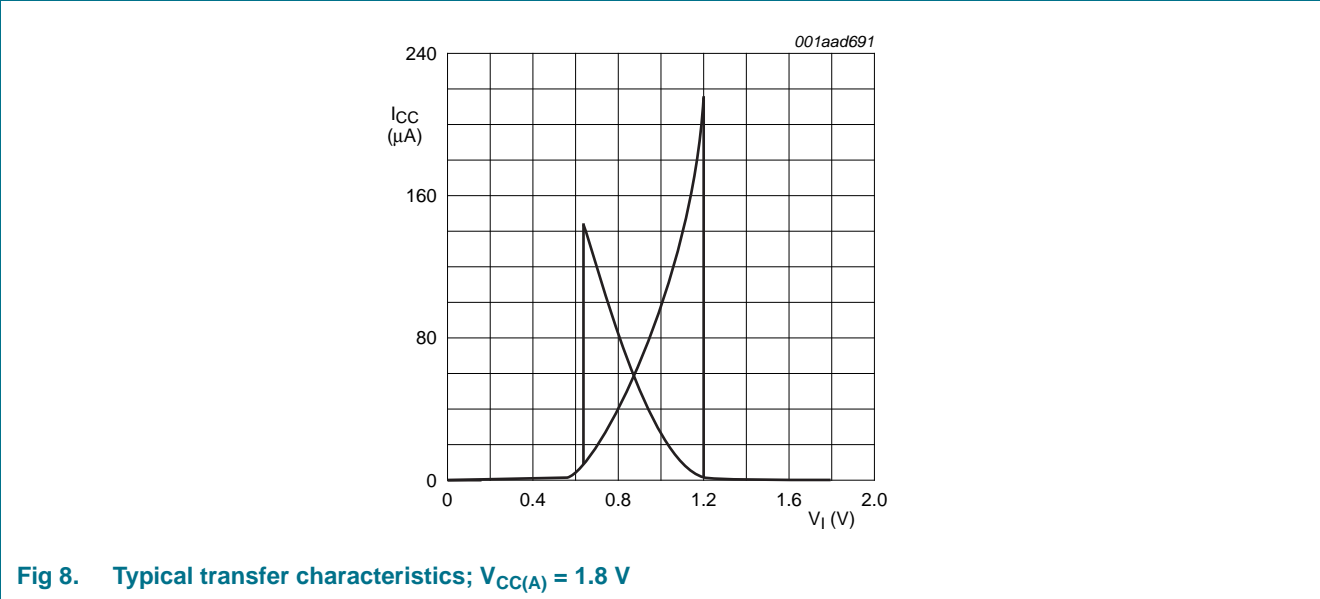


Fig 8. Typical transfer characteristics;  $V_{CC(A)} = 1.8 V$

15. Package outline

XSON10: plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads;  
10 terminals; body 1.0 x 1.7 x 0.5 mm

SOT1081-2

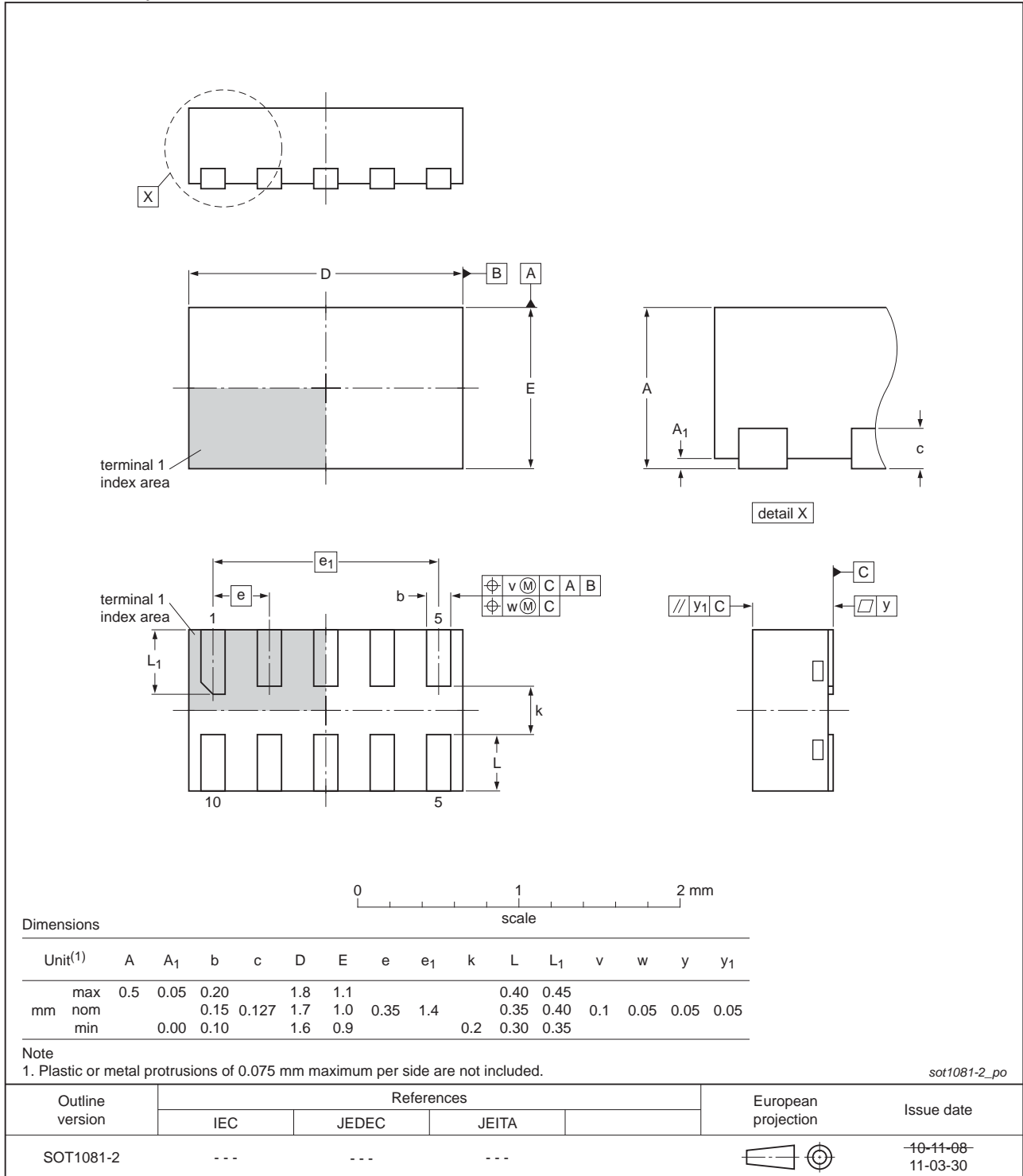


Fig 9. Package outline SOT1081-2 (XSON10)

## 16. Abbreviations

Table 12. Abbreviations

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

## 17. Revision history

Table 13. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
74AUP2T1326 v.2	20120703	Product data sheet	-	74AUP2T1326 v.1
Modifications:	• For type number 74AUP2T1326GF the sot code has changed to SOT1081-2.			
74AUP2T1326 v.1	20090701	Product data sheet	-	-

## 18. Legal information

### 18.1 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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