# 74AUP1G126

## Low-power buffer/line driver; 3-state

Rev. 10 — 14 July 2023

**Product data sheet** 

### 1. General description

The 74AUP1G126 provides a single non-inverting buffer/line driver with 3-state output. The 3-state output is controlled by the output enable input (OE). A LOW level at pin OE causes the output to assume a high-impedance OFF-state. This device has the input-disable feature, which allows floating input signals. The inputs are disabled when the output enable input OE is LOW.

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<sub>OFF</sub>. The I<sub>OFF</sub> circuitry disables the output, preventing a 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)
- Low static power consumption; I<sub>CC</sub> = 0.9 μA (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<sub>CC</sub>
- · Input-disable feature allows floating input conditions
- I<sub>OFF</sub> circuitry provides partial power-down mode operation
- · ESD protection:
  - HBM: ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 class 3A exceeds 5000 V
  - CDM: ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-002 class C3 exceeds 1000 V
- · Multiple package options
- Specified from -40 °C to +85 °C and -40 °C to +125 °C



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## 3. Ordering information

**Table 1. Ordering information** 

Type number	Package						
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version			
74AUP1G126GW	-40 °C to +125 °C	TSSOP5	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 5 leads; body width 1.25 mm	SOT353-1			
74AUP1G126GM	-40 °C to +125 °C	XSON6	plastic extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 1 × 1.45 × 0.5 mm	SOT886			
74AUP1G126GN	-40 °C to +125 °C	XSON6	extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 0.9 × 1.0 × 0.35 mm	SOT1115			
74AUP1G126GS	-40 °C to +125 °C	XSON6	extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 6 terminals; body 1.0 × 1.0 × 0.35 mm	SOT1202			
74AUP1G126GX	-40 °C to +125 °C	X2SON5	plastic thermal enhanced extremely thin small outline package; no leads; 5 terminals; body 0.8 × 0.8 × 0.32 mm	SOT1226-3			

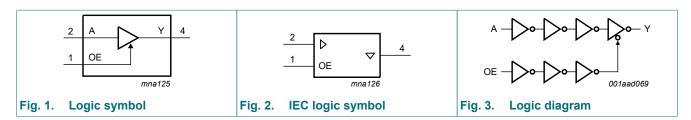
## 4. Marking

#### Table 2. Marking

Marking code[1]
pN

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

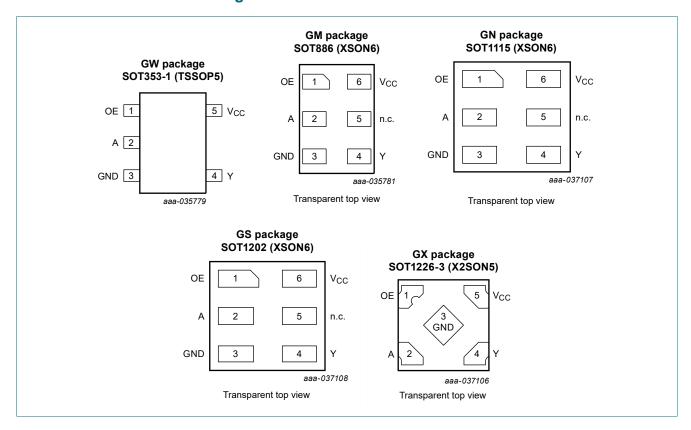
## 5. Functional diagram



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## 6. Pinning information

### 6.1. Pinning



### 6.2. Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description	
	TSSOP5 and X2SON5	XSON6	
OE	1	1	output enable input
A	2	2	data input
GND	3	3	ground (0 V)
Υ	4	4	data output
n.c.	-	5	not connected
V <sub>CC</sub>	5	6	supply voltage

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## 7. Functional description

#### **Table 4. Function table**

H = HIGH voltage level; L = LOW voltage level; X = Don't care; Z = high-impedance OFF-state.

Input		Output
OE	A	Υ
Н	L	L
Н	Н	Н
L	X	Z

## 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
VI	input voltage		[1]	-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	[1]	-0.5	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5	V
		Power-down mode; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V	[1]	-0.5	+4.6	V
I <sub>O</sub>	output current	$V_O = 0 \text{ V to } V_{CC}$		-	±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 <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +125 °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.

For SOT886 (XSON6) package: Ptot derates linearly with 3.3 mW/K above 74 °C.

For SOT1115 (XSON6) package: Ptot derates linearly with 3.2 mW/K above 71 °C.

For SOT1202 (XSON6) package: P<sub>tot</sub> derates linearly with 3.3 mW/K above 74 °C.

For SOT1226-3 (X2SON5) package: Ptot derates linearly with 3.0 mW/K above 67 °C.

## 9. Recommended operating conditions

Table 6. Recommended operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage		0.8	3.6	V
VI	input voltage		0	3.6	V
Vo	output voltage	Active mode	0	V <sub>CC</sub>	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 <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	0	200	ns/V

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<sup>[2]</sup> For SOT353-1 (TSSOP5) package: P<sub>tot</sub> derates linearly with 3.3 mW/K above 74 °C.

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## 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 <sub>amb</sub> = 2	5 °C					
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	0.70 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.9 V to 1.95 V	0.65 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	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 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.9 V to 1.95 V	-	-	0.35 × V <sub>CC</sub>	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>OH</sub>	HIGH-level output	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$				
	voltage	$I_{O}$ = -20 $\mu$ A; $V_{CC}$ = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.1	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -1.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	0.75 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -1.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V	1.11	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -1.9 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	1.32	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -2.3 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	2.05	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -3.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	1.9	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -2.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	2.72	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -4.0 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	2.6	-	-	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$				
	voltage	I <sub>O</sub> = 20 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 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 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V	-	-	0.31	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.9 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	-	-	0.31	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 2.3 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	-	-	0.31	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 3.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	-	-	0.44	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 2.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	-	-	0.31	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 4.0 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	-	-	0.44	V

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### Low-power buffer/line driver; 3-state

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
I <sub>I</sub>	input leakage current	$V_I$ = GND to 3.6 V; $V_{CC}$ = 0 V to 3.6 V	-	-	±0.1	μΑ
l <sub>OZ</sub>	OFF-state output current	$V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}; V_O = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	±0.1	μΑ
I <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off leakage current	$V_1$ or $V_0 = 0 V$ to 3.6 V; $V_{CC} = 0 V$	-	-	±0.2	μA
Δl <sub>OFF</sub>	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	μA
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	μA
Δl <sub>CC</sub>	additional supply current	data input; $V_I = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}$ ; $I_O = 0 \text{ A}$ ; [1] $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	40	μA
		OE input; $V_1 = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}$ ; $I_0 = 0 \text{ A}$ ; [1] $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	110	μA
		all inputs; $V_1$ = GND to 3.6 V; OE = GND; [2] $V_{CC}$ = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	-	1	μA
Cı	input capacitance	$V_{CC}$ = 0 V to 3.6 V; $V_I$ = GND or $V_{CC}$	-	0.9	-	pF
Co	output capacitance	output enabled; V <sub>O</sub> = GND; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V	-	1.7	-	pF
		output disabled; $V_{CC}$ = 0 V to 3.6 V; $V_O$ = GND or $V_{CC}$	-	1.5	-	pF
T <sub>amb</sub> = -	40 °C to +85 °C					
$V_{IH}$	HIGH-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 0.8 V$	$0.70 \times V_{CC}$	-	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.9 V to 1.95 V	0.65 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	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
$V_{IL}$	LOW-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.30 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.9 V to 1.95 V	-	-	0.35 × V <sub>CC</sub>	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
$V_{OH}$	HIGH-level output	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$				
	voltage	$I_{O}$ = -20 $\mu$ A; $V_{CC}$ = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.1	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -1.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	0.7 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -1.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V	1.03	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -1.9 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	1.30	-	-	V
		$I_{O}$ = -2.3 mA; $V_{CC}$ = 2.3 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 <sub>O</sub> = -4.0 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	2.55	-	-	V
$V_{OL}$	LOW-level output	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$				
	voltage	$I_O = 20 \mu A$ ; $V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.1	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	-	-	0.3 × V <sub>CC</sub>	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 <sub>O</sub> = 2.3 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	-	-	0.33	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 3.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	-	-	0.45	V
		$I_{O}$ = 2.7 mA; $V_{CC}$ = 3.0 V	-	-	0.33	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 4.0 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	_	-	0.45	V

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Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
l <sub>l</sub>	input leakage current	V <sub>I</sub> = GND to 3.6 V; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V to 3.6 V	-	-	±0.5	μA
I <sub>OZ</sub>	OFF-state output current	$V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}; V_O = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	±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
Δl <sub>OFF</sub>	additional power-off leakage current	$V_{I}$ or $V_{O}$ = 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
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>	additional supply current	data input; $V_1 = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}$ ; $I_0 = 0 \text{ A}$ ; [1] $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	50	μΑ
		OE input; $V_1 = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}$ ; $I_0 = 0 \text{ A}$ ; [1] $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	120	μΑ
		all inputs; $V_1$ = GND to 3.6 V; OE = GND; [2] $V_{CC}$ = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	-	-	1	μΑ
T <sub>amb</sub> = -4	40 °C to +125 °C					
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	0.75 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.9 V to 1.95 V	0.70 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	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	-	-	0.25 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.9 V to 1.95 V	-	-	0.30 × V <sub>CC</sub>	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>OH</sub>	HIGH-level output	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$				
	voltage	I <sub>O</sub> = -20 μA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.11	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -1.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	0.6 × V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -1.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V	0.93	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -1.9 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	1.17	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -2.3 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	1.77	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -3.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	1.67	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -2.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	2.40	-	-	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = -4.0 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	2.30	-	-	V
$V_{OL}$	LOW-level output	$V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$				
	voltage	$I_O = 20 \mu A; V_{CC} = 0.8 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	0.11	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V	-	-	0.33 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V	-	-	0.41	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 1.9 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V	-	-	0.39	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 2.3 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	-	-	0.36	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 3.1 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V	-	-	0.50	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 2.7 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	-	-	0.36	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 4.0 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	-	-	0.50	V

### Low-power buffer/line driver; 3-state

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
I <sub>I</sub>	input leakage current	$V_{I}$ = GND to 3.6 V; $V_{CC}$ = 0 V to 3.6 V		-	-	±0.75	μA
I <sub>OZ</sub>	OFF-state output current	$V_I = V_{IH} \text{ or } V_{IL}; V_O = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V};$ $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$		-	-	±0.75	μΑ
I <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off leakage current	$V_1$ or $V_0 = 0 V$ 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
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>	additional supply current	data input; $V_1 = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}$ ; $I_0 = 0 \text{ A}$ ; $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	1]	-	-	75	μΑ
		OE input; $V_1 = V_{CC} - 0.6 \text{ V}$ ; $I_0 = 0 \text{ A}$ ; $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	1]	-	-	180	μΑ
		all inputs; $V_I$ = GND to 3.6 V; OE = GND; $V_{CC}$ = 0.8 V to 3.6 V	2]	-	-	1	μΑ

<sup>[1]</sup> One input at  $V_{CC}$  - 0.6 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 Fig. 6

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
T <sub>amb</sub> = 2	25 °C; C <sub>L</sub> = 5 pF					
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	A to Y; see Fig. 4 [2]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	20.6	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	2.8	5.5	10.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.2	3.9	6.1	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.9	3.2	4.8	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.6	2.6	3.6	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.4	2.4	3.1	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	OE to Y; see Fig. 5				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	71.6	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	2.8	6.2	12.4	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.3	4.2	6.9	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.9	3.3	5.3	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.5	2.4	3.6	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.3	2.0	2.9	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	OE to Y; see Fig. 5 [4]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	10.3	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	2.6	4.2	6.2	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.1	3.2	4.4	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	2.1	3.1	4.4	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.7	2.4	3.2	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2.1	2.8	3.6	ns

<sup>[2]</sup> To show I<sub>CC</sub> remains very low when the input-disable feature is enabled.

25 °C; C <sub>L</sub> = 10 pF propagation delay	see Fig. 4 [2]				
propagation delay	see Fig. 4 [2]				
	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	24.0	-	ns
	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	3.2	6.4	12.3	ns
	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.1	4.5	7.3	ns
	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.9	3.8	5.5	ns
	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.1	3.2	4.2	ns
	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.8	3.0	3.8	ns
enable time	see <u>Fig. 5</u> [3]				
	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	75.3	-	ns
	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	3.2	7.1	14.1	ns
	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.2	4.8	8.0	ns
	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.8	3.9	5.9	ns
	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.5	2.9	4.2	ns
	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.4	2.6	3.6	ns
disable time	see Fig. 5 [4]				
	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	12.2	-	ns
	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	3.5	5.3	7.6	ns
	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.2	4.1	5.6	ns
		2.4	4.2	5.7	ns
		1.9	3.2	4.1	ns
		2.4	4.1	5.0	ns
25 °C; C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF					
propagation delay	see Fig. 4 [2]				
	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	27.4	-	ns
	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	3.6	7.2	14.1	ns
		3.0	5.1	8.1	ns
		2.2	4.3	6.3	ns
		2.0	3.7		ns
		2.0	3.5		ns
enable time					+
		-	79.2	-	ns
		3.6	7.8	15.8	ns
					ns
disable time					+
		_	14.9	_	ns
					ns
	disable time 25 °C; C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF	Propagation delay    Ca   3.0 \ V to 3.6 \ V	enable time $ \begin{array}{c} V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 0.8 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 0.8 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 1.1 \ V \ to \ 1.3 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 1.4 \ V \ to \ 1.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 1.65 \ V \ to \ 1.95 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 1.65 \ V \ to \ 1.95 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 1.1 \ V \ to \ 1.3 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 1.1 \ V \ to \ 1.3 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 1.4 \ V \ to \ 1.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 1.4 \ V \ to \ 1.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 1.65 \ V \ to \ 1.95 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 2.3 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 1.1 \ V \ to \ 1.3 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 1.1 \ V \ to \ 1.3 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 1.4 \ V \ to \ 1.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 1.4 \ V \ to \ 1.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 1.4 \ V \ to \ 1.0 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V \\ V_{CC} = 3$	enable time $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	enable time    See Fig. 5   [3]

#### Low-power buffer/line driver; 3-state

Symb	mbol Parameter Conditions		Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
T <sub>amb</sub> =	: 25 °C; C <sub>L</sub> = 30 pF					
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	see Fig. 4 [2]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	37.4	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	4.8	9.5	18.7	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	4.0	6.7	10.8	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	2.9	5.6	8.4	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.7	4.8	6.3	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2.7	4.6	5.8	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	see <u>Fig. 5</u> [3]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	90.6	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	4.7	10.0	20.4	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	3.0	6.9	11.3	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	2.6	5.6	8.6	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	2.3	4.5	6.3	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	2.2	4.2	5.8	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	see <u>Fig. 5</u> [4]				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	51.6	-	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	6.0	9.8	13.6	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	4.5	7.7	10.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	5.2	8.8	11.4	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	3.9	6.4	7.4	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	5.5	9.0	10.7	ns
T <sub>amb</sub> =	: 25 °C					·
$C_{PD}$	power dissipation capacitance	f = 1 MHz; V <sub>I</sub> = GND to V <sub>CC</sub> ; [5] output enabled				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0.8 V	-	2.7	-	pF
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	-	2.8	-	pF
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	-	2.9	-	pF
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	-	3.0	-	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  $V_{CC}$ .
- [2] [3]  $t_{pd}$  is the same as  $t_{PLH}$  and  $t_{PHL}$ .
- $t_{en}$  is the same as  $t_{PZH}$  and  $t_{PZL}$ .
- [4] t<sub>dis</sub> is the same as t<sub>PHZ</sub> and t<sub>PLZ</sub>.
   [5] 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;

 $f_o$  = output frequency in MHz;

C<sub>L</sub> = 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.

### Low-power buffer/line driver; 3-state

**Table 9. Dynamic characteristics** 

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); for test circuit see Fig. 6

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40 °C to +85 °C		-40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
C <sub>L</sub> = 5 p	F				<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>	
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	A to Y; see <u>Fig. 4</u> [1]					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	2.5	11.7	2.5	12.9	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.0	7.3	2.0	8.1	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.7	6.1	1.7	6.7	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.4	4.3	1.4	4.9	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.2	3.9	1.2	4.4	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	OE to Y; see Fig. 5 [2]					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	2.6	13.6	2.6	13.6	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.2	7.4	2.2	7.7	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.7	5.9	1.7	6.2	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.4	3.8	1.4	4.1	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.2	3.2	1.2	3.4	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	OE to Y; see Fig. 5 [3]					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	2.9	6.4	2.9	6.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.2	4.6	2.2	4.7	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.7	4.6	1.7	4.8	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.4	3.4	1.4	3.6	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.2	3.7	1.2	3.8	ns
C <sub>L</sub> = 10	pF					1	
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	A to Y; see <u>Fig. 4</u> [1]					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	3.0	13.8	3.0	15.2	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	1.9	8.5	1.9	9.4	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.7	6.8	1.7	7.6	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.6	5.3	1.6	5.9	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.6	4.6	1.6	5.2	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	OE to Y; see Fig. 5 [2]					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	3.0	15.4	3.0	15.4	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.1	8.3	2.1	8.6	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.7	6.5	1.7	6.8	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.4	4.5	1.4	4.8	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.3	3.8	1.3	4.0	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	OE to Y; see <u>Fig. 5</u> [3]					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V	3.3	7.9	3.3	7.9	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V	2.1	5.7	2.1	5.9	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V	1.7	5.8	1.7	6.0	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V	1.4	4.3	1.4	4.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V	1.3	5.2	1.3	5.3	ns

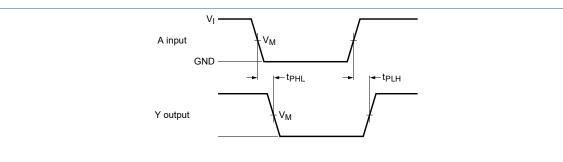
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		-40 °C to +85 °C		-40 °C to +125 °C		Unit
				Min	Max	Min	Max	
C <sub>L</sub> = 15	pF		'					
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	A to Y; see Fig. 4	[1]					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V		3.3	15.8	3.3	17.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V		2.5	9.8	2.5	10.9	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V		2.0	7.9	2.0	8.8	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V		1.8	6.0	1.8	6.7	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V		1.8	5.4	1.8	6.1	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	enable time	OE to Y; see Fig. 5	[2]					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V		3.3	17.1	3.3	17.1	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V		2.9	9.4	2.9	9.7	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V		2.0	7.3	2.0	7.7	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V		1.7	5.2	1.7	5.6	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V		1.5	4.5	1.5	4.7	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	OE to Y; see Fig. 5	[3]					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V		3.7	9.3	3.7	9.4	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V		2.5	6.9	2.5	7.0	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V		2.0	7.4	2.0	7.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V		1.7	5.1	1.7	5.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V		1.5	6.7	1.5	6.9	ns
C <sub>L</sub> = 30	pF		,				1	
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	A to Y; see Fig. 4	[1]					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V		4.4	21.4	4.4	24.0	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V		3.0	13.0	3.0	14.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V		2.6	10.3	2.6	11.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V		2.5	7.8	2.5	8.7	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V		2.5	7.0	2.5	8.3	ns
t <sub>en</sub>			[2]					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V		4.3	22.0	4.3	22.0	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V		3.7	12.0	3.7	12.5	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V		3.2	9.5	3.2	10.1	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V		2.9	6.8	2.9	7.3	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V		2.7	6.4	2.7	6.7	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	disable time	OE to Y; see Fig. 5	[3]					
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.1 V to 1.3 V		4.7	14.3	4.7	14.4	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.4 V to 1.6 V		3.0	10.7	3.0	11.0	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.65 V to 1.95 V		2.6	11.5	2.6	11.6	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V		2.3	9.0	2.3	10.2	ns
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V		2.2	10.8	2.2	12.0	ns

 $t_{\text{pd}}$  is the same as  $t_{\text{PLH}}$  and  $t_{\text{PHL}}$ .

 <sup>[2]</sup> t<sub>en</sub> is the same as t<sub>PZH</sub> and t<sub>PZL</sub>.
 [3] t<sub>dis</sub> is the same as t<sub>PHZ</sub> and t<sub>PLZ</sub>.

Low-power buffer/line driver; 3-state

### 11.1. Waveforms and test circuit

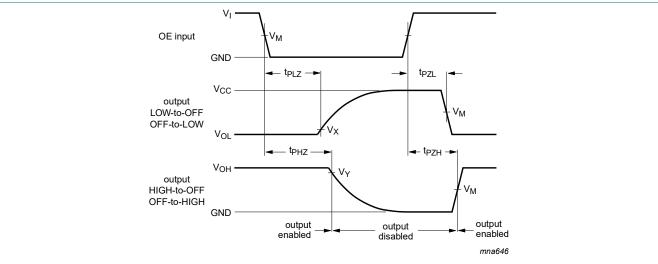


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Measurement points are given in Table 10.

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

Fig. 4. The data input (A) to output (Y) propagation delays



Measurement points are given in <u>Table 10</u>.

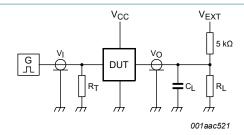
Logic levels:  $V_{OL}$  and  $V_{OH}$  are typical output voltage drops that occur with the output load.

Fig. 5. Enable and disable times

**Table 10. Measurement points** 

Table 191 medear ement perite							
Supply voltage	Input			Output	Output		
V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>M</sub>	V <sub>I</sub>	t <sub>r</sub> = t <sub>f</sub>	V <sub>M</sub>	V <sub>X</sub>	V <sub>Y</sub>	
0.8 V to 1.6 V	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	≤ 3.0 ns	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>OL</sub> + 0.1 V	V <sub>OH</sub> - 0.1 V	
1.65 V to 2.7 V	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	≤ 3.0 ns	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>OL</sub> + 0.15 V	V <sub>OH</sub> - 0.15 V	
3.0 V to 3.6 V	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	≤ 3.0 ns	0.5 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>OL</sub> + 0.3 V	V <sub>OH</sub> - 0.3 V	

#### Low-power buffer/line driver; 3-state



Test data is given in Table 11.

Definitions for test circuit:

R<sub>L</sub> = Load resistance;

C<sub>L</sub> = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance;

 $R_T$  = Termination resistance should be equal to the output impedance  $Z_o$  of the pulse generator;

 $V_{\text{EXT}}$  = External voltage for measuring switching times.

#### Fig. 6. Test circuit for measuring switching times

#### Table 11. 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 kΩ or 1 MΩ	open	GND	2 × V <sub>CC</sub>

[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 buffer/line driver; 3-state

## 12. Package outline

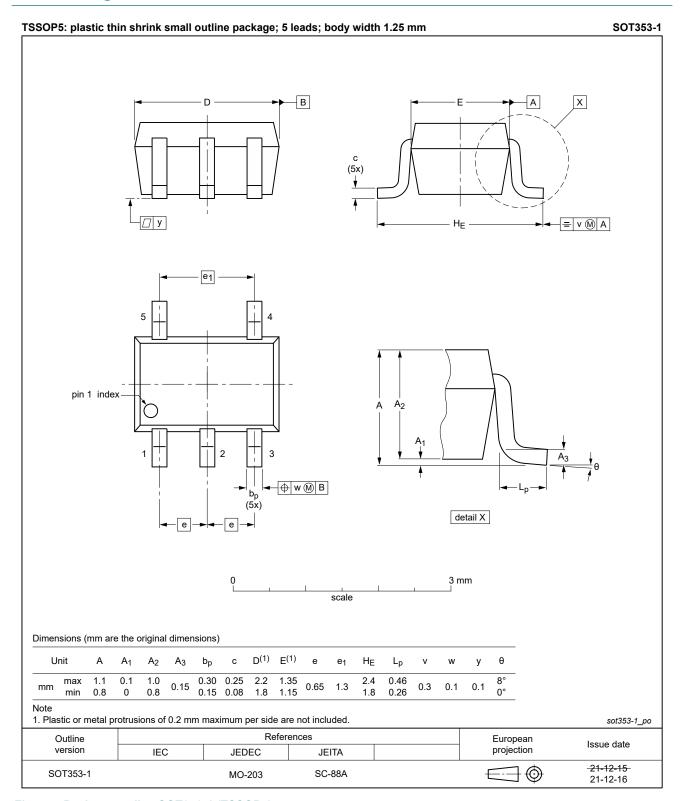


Fig. 7. Package outline SOT353-1 (TSSOP5)

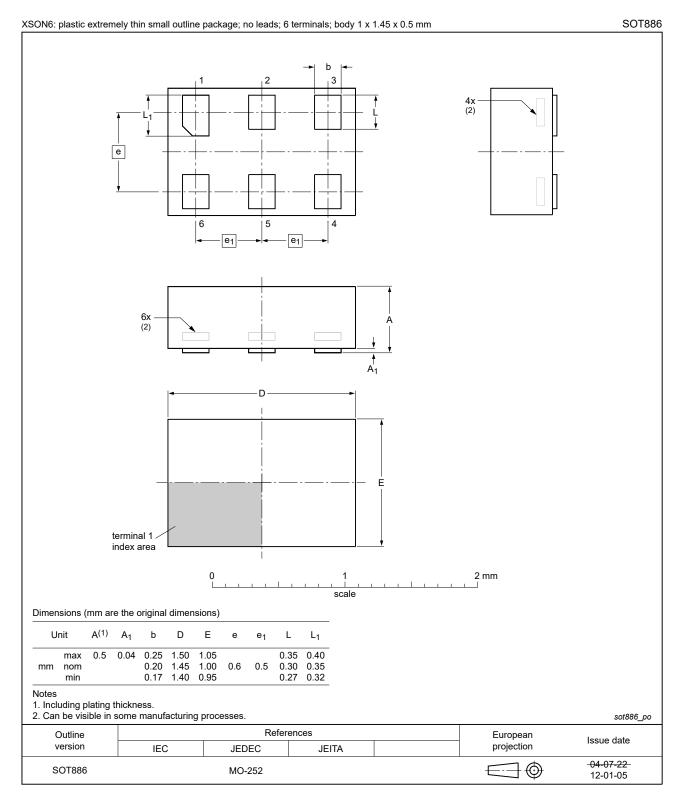


Fig. 8. Package outline SOT886 (XSON6)

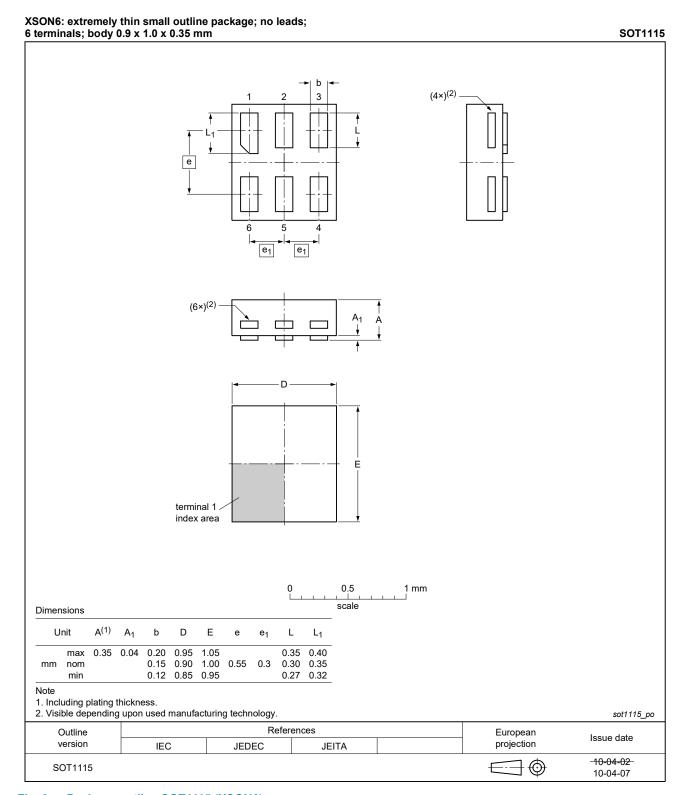


Fig. 9. Package outline SOT1115 (XSON6)

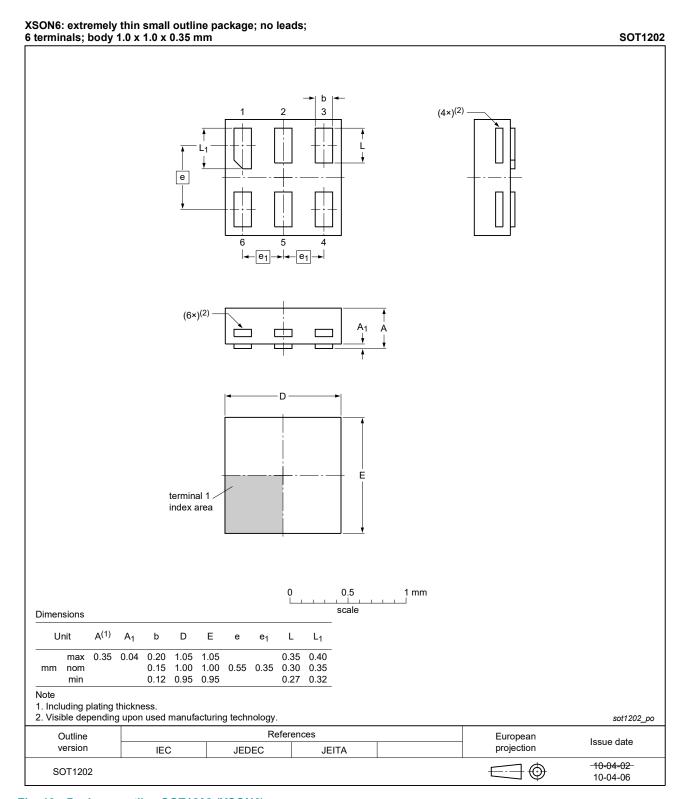


Fig. 10. Package outline SOT1202 (XSON6)

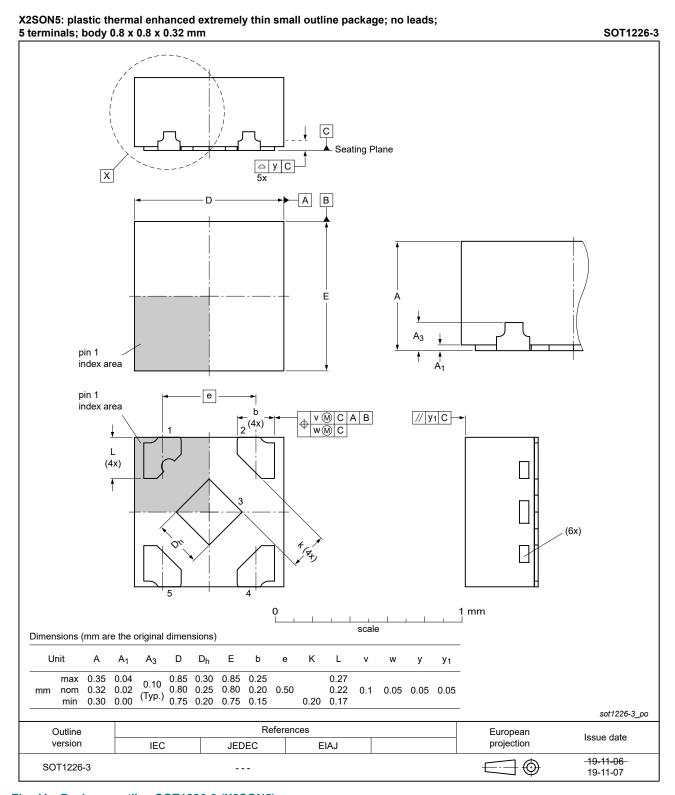


Fig. 11. Package outline SOT1226-3 (X2SON5)

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## 13. Abbreviations

#### **Table 12. Abbreviations**

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

## 14. Revision history

### Table 13. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes				
74AUP1G126 v.10	20230714	Product data sheet	-	74AUP1G126 v.9				
Modifications:	Section 2: E	Section 2: ESD specification updated according to the latest JEDEC standard.						
74AUP1G126 v.9	20220114	Product data sheet	-	74AUP1G126 v.8				
Modifications:	• <u>Fig. 7</u> : Pack	Fig. 7: Package outline drawing for SOT353-1 (TSSOP5) has changed.						
74AUP1G126 v.8	20210430	Product data sheet	-	74AUP1G126 v.7				
Modifications:	Type number	<ul> <li>SOT1226 (X2SON5) package changed to SOT1226-3 (X2SON5) package.</li> <li>Type number 74AUP1G126GF (SOT891) removed.</li> <li>Table 5: Derating values for P<sub>tot</sub> total power dissipation updated.</li> </ul>						
74AUP1G126 v.7	20180516	Product data sheet	-	74AUP1G126 v.6				
Modifications:	guidelines o	<ul> <li>The format of this data sheet has been redesigned to comply with the identity guidelines of Nexperia.</li> <li>Legal texts have been adapted to the new company name where appropriate.</li> </ul>						
74AUP1G126 v.6	20151002	Product data sheet	-	74AUP1G126 v.5				
Modifications:	I <sub>OK</sub> minimur	n changed from -0.5 mA to	-50 mA (errata) i	n <u>Table 5</u>				
74AUP1G126 v.5	20120628	Product data sheet	-	74AUP1G126 v.4				
Modifications:		<ul> <li>Added type number 74AUP1G126GX (SOT1226)</li> <li>Package outline drawing of SOT886 (Fig. 8) modified.</li> </ul>						
74AUP1G126 v.4	20111124	Product data sheet	-	74AUP1G126 v.3				
74AUP1G126 v.3	20100903	Product data sheet	-	74AUP1G126 v.2				
74AUP1G126 v.2	20060628	Product data sheet	-	74AUP1G126 v.1				
74AUP1G126 v.1	20050725	Product data sheet	-	-				

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### 15. Legal information

#### 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.

- 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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### Low-power buffer/line driver; 3-state

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