# NPIC6C4894-Q100

Power logic 12-bit shift register; open-drain outputs

Rev. 1 — 17 April 2014

**Product data sheet** 

### 1. General description

The NPIC6C4894-Q100 is a 12-stage serial shift register. It has a storage latch associated with each stage for strobing data from the serial input (D) to the parallel open-drain outputs (QP0 to QP11). Data is shifted on positive-going clock (CP) transitions. The data in each shift register stage is transferred to the storage register when the latch enable (LE) input is HIGH. Data in the storage register drives the gate of the output extended-drain NMOS transistor whenever the output enable input (OE) is HIGH. A LOW on OE causes the outputs to assume a high-impedance OFF-state. Operation of the OE input does not affect the state of the registers. Two serial outputs (QS1 and QS2) are available for cascading a number of NIC6C4894-Q100 devices. Serial data is available at QS1 on positive-going clock edges to allow high-speed operation in cascaded systems with a fast clock rise time. The same serial data is available at QS2 on the next negative going clock edge. It is used for cascading NPIC6C4894-Q100 devices when the clock has a slow rise time. The open-drain outputs are 33 V/100 mA continuous current extended-drain NMOS transistors designed for use in systems that require moderate load power such as LEDs. Integrated voltage clamps in the outputs, provide protection against inductive transients. This protection makes the device suitable for power driver applications such as relays, solenoids and other low-current or medium-voltage loads.

This product has been qualified to the Automotive Electronics Council (AEC) standard Q100 (Grade 1) and is suitable for use in automotive applications.

### 2. Features and benefits

- Automotive product qualification in accordance with AEC-Q100 (Grade 1)
  - ◆ Specified from -40 °C to +125 °C
- Low R<sub>DSon</sub>
- 12 Power EDNMOS transistor outputs of 100 mA continuous current
- 250 mA current limit capability
- Output clamping voltage 33 V
- 30 mJ avalanche energy capability
- Low power consumption
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA per JESD 78 Class II level A
- ESD protection:
  - ◆ HBM AEC-Q100-002 revision D class H2 exceeds 2500 V
  - CDM AEC-Q100-011 revision C1 class C6 exceeds 1000 V



## 3. Applications

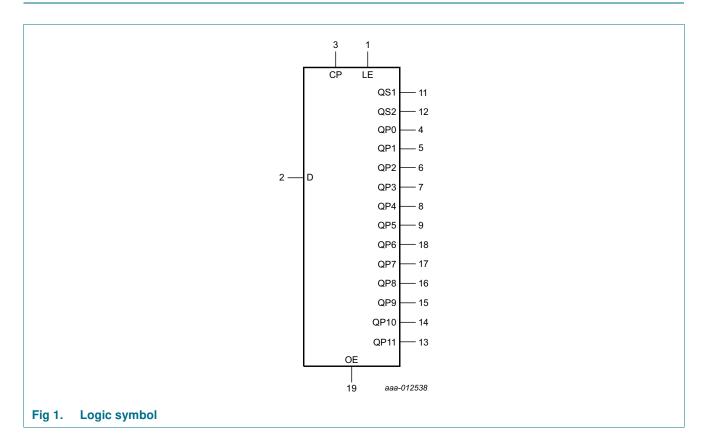
- LED sign
- Graphic status panel
- Fault status indicator

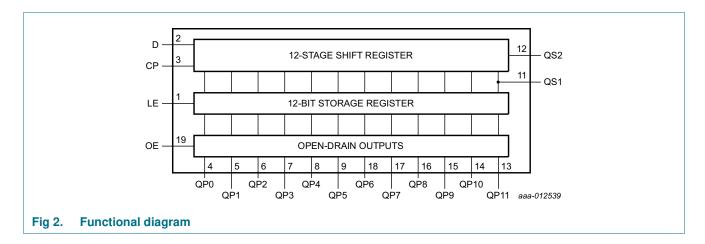
# 4. Ordering information

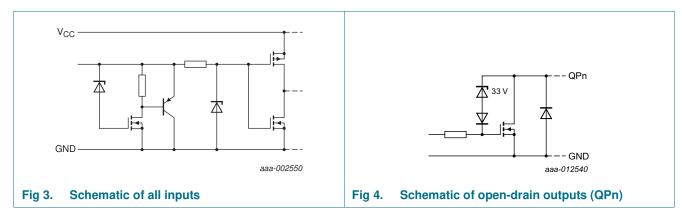
Table 1. Ordering information

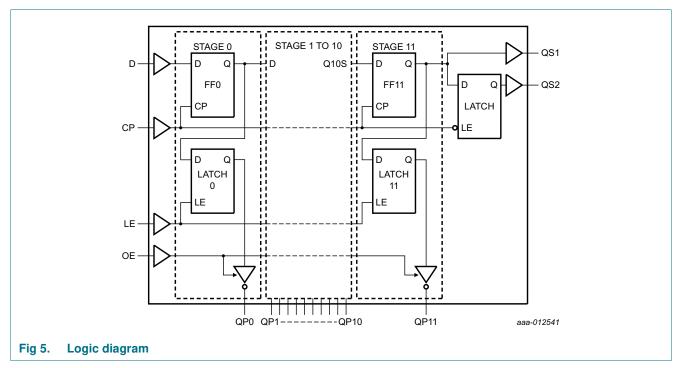
Type number	Package									
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version						
NPIC6C4894D-Q100	–40 °C to +125 °C	SO20	plastic small outline package; 20 leads; body width 7.5 mm	SOT163-1						
NPIC6C4894PW-Q100	–40 °C to +125 °C	TSSOP20	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 20 leads; body width 4.4 mm	SOT360-1						

# 5. Functional diagram



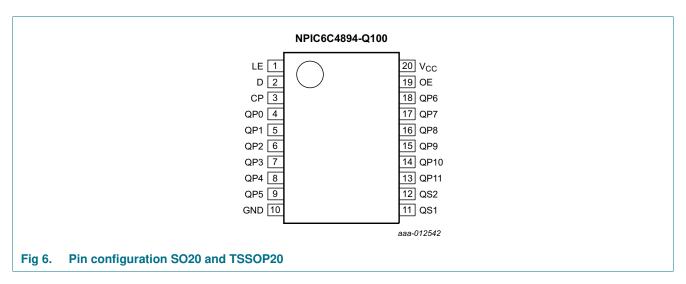






## 6. Pinning information

### 6.1 Pinning



### 6.2 Pin description

Table 2. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description
LE	1	latch enable input
D	2	serial data input
CP	3	clock input
QP0 to QP11	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13	parallel output
GND	10	ground (0 V)
QS1	11	serial output
QS2	12	serial output
OE	19	output enable input
V <sub>CC</sub>	20	supply voltage

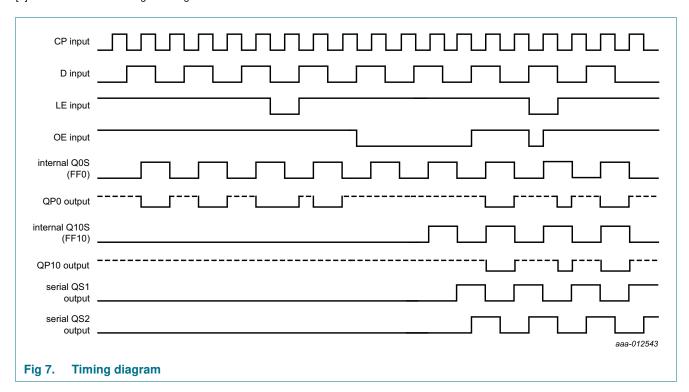
## 7. Functional description

Table 3. Function table[1]

At the positive clock edge, the information in the 10<sup>th</sup> register stage is transferred to the 11<sup>th</sup> register stage and the QS output

Control			Input	Parallel outpu	t	Serial output		
CP	OE	DE LE D QP0 QPn		QS1[2]	QS2[3]			
$\uparrow$	L	X	X	Z	Z	Q10S	no change	
<b>\</b>	L	X	X	Z	Z	no change	Q11S	
$\uparrow$	Н	L	X	no change	no change	Q10S	no change	
$\uparrow$	Н	Н	L	Z	QPn-1	Q10S	no change	
$\uparrow$	Н	Н	Н	L	QPn-1	Q10S	no change	
<b>\</b>	Н	Н	Н	no change	no change	no change	Q11S	

- [1] H = HIGH voltage level; L = LOW voltage level; X = don't care;  $\uparrow = LOW \text{-to-HIGH clock transition}$ ;  $\downarrow = HIGH \text{-to-LOW clock transition}$ ; Z = high-impedance OFF-state.
- [2] Q10S = the data in register stage 10 before the LOW to HIGH clock transition.
- [3] Q11S = the data in register stage 11 before the HIGH to LOW clock transition.



## 8. Limiting values

Table 4. 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	+7.0	V
V <sub>I</sub>	input voltage		-0.3	+7.0	V
$V_{DS}$	drain-source voltage	QPn [1]	-	+33	V
Vo	output voltage	QSn	-0.5	+7.0	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	input clamping current	$V_{I} < 0.5 \text{ V or } V_{I} > V_{CC} + 0.5 \text{ V}$	-	±50	mA
l <sub>OK</sub>	output clamping current	QSn; $V_O < 0.5 \text{ V or } V_O > V_{CC} + 0.5 \text{ V}$	-	±100	mA
I <sub>d(SD)</sub>	source-drain diode current	continuous	-	250	mA
		pulsed [2]	-	500	mA
I <sub>D</sub>	drain current	T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C			
		continuous; each output; all outputs on	-	100	mA
		pulsed; each output; all outputs on [2]	-	250	mA
I <sub>DM</sub>	peak drain current	single output; T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C [2]	-	250	mA
E <sub>AS</sub>	non-repetitive avalanche energy	single pulse; see Figure 8 and Figure 16	-	30	mJ
I <sub>AL</sub>	avalanche current	see Figure 8 and Figure 16	-	200	mA
T <sub>stg</sub>	storage temperature		-65	+150	°C
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	$T_{amb} = 25  ^{\circ}C$			
		SO20	-	1500	mW
		TSSOP20	-	1250	mW
		$T_{amb} = 125  ^{\circ}C$			
		SO20	-	300	mW
		TSSOP20	-	250	mW
	1	1	1		

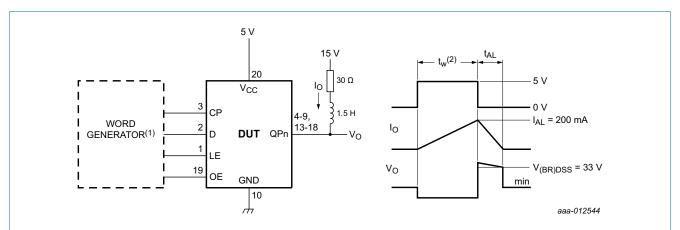
<sup>[1]</sup> Each power EDNMOS source is internally connected to GND.

<sup>[2]</sup> Pulse duration  $\leq 100~\mu s$  and duty cycle  $\leq 2~\%.$ 

<sup>[3]</sup>  $V_{DS} = 15 \text{ V}$ ; starting junction temperature ( $T_j$ ) = 25 °C; L = 1.5 H; avalanche current ( $I_{AL}$ ) = 200 mA.

<sup>[4]</sup> For SO20 package: above 25 °C the value of  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 12 mW/°C. For TSSOP20 package: above 25 °C the value of  $P_{tot}$  derates linearly with 10 mW/°C.

#### 8.1 Test circuit and waveform



- (1) The word generator has the following characteristics:  $t_r,\,t_f \leq$  10 ns;  $Z_O$  = 50  $\Omega.$
- (2) The input pulse duration  $(t_W)$  is increased until peak current  $I_{AL} = 200$  mA. Energy test level is defined as:  $E_{AS} = I_{AL} \times V_{(BR)DSS} \times t_{AL}/2 = 30$  mJ.

Fig 8. Test circuit and waveform for measuring single-pulse avalanche energy

## 9. Recommended operating conditions

Table 5. Recommended operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage		4.5	5.0	5.5	٧
VI	input voltage		0	-	5.5	٧
I <sub>D</sub>	drain current	pulsed drain output current; $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}; T_{amb} = 25 \text{ °C};$ all outputs on	-	-	250	mA
T <sub>amb</sub>	ambient temperature		-40	-	+125	°C

- [1] Pulse duration  $\leq$  100  $\mu s$  and duty cycle  $\leq$  2 %.
- [2] Technique should limit  $T_j T_{amb}$  to 10 °C maximum.

### 10. Static characteristics

Table 6. Static characteristics

At recommended operating conditions unless otherwise specified; Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Tai	<sub>mb</sub> = 25	°C	T <sub>amb</sub> =	–40 °C to	125 °C	Unit
			Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage		0.85V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	-	-	-	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input voltage		-	-	0.15V <sub>CC</sub>	-	-	-	V
$V_{OH}$	HIGH-level	QSn; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub>							
	output voltage	$I_{O} = -20 \mu A; V_{CC} = 4.5 V$	4.4	4.49	-	-	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = -4 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$	4.0	4.2	-	-	-	-	V
$V_{OL}$	LOW-level	QSn; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$							
	output voltage	$I_O = 20 \mu A; V_{CC} = 4.5 V$	-	0.005	0.1	-	-	-	V
		$I_{O} = 4 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$	-	0.3	0.5	-	-	-	V
l <sub>l</sub>	input leakage current	$V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}; V_I = V_{CC} \text{ or GND}$	-	-	±1	-	-	-	μΑ
V <sub>(BR)DSS</sub>	drain-source breakdown voltage	QPn; I <sub>O</sub> = 1 mA	33	37	-	-	-	-	V
$V_{SD}$	source-drain voltage	QPn; I <sub>O</sub> = 100 mA	-1.2	-0.85	-	-	-	-	V
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	$V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}; V_I = V_{CC} \text{ or GND}$							
		OE = LOW	-	0.006	200	-	-	-	μА
		OE = HIGH	-	0.01	500	-	-	-	μА
		OE = LOW; CP = 5 MHz; see Figure 15 and Figure 17	-	1	5	-	-	-	mA
Io	output current	QPn; $V_0 = 0.5 \text{ V}$ [1][2][3]	-	140	-	-	-	-	mA
l <sub>OZ</sub>	OFF-state output current	QPn; $V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{DS} = 30 \text{ V}$	-	0.002	0.2	-	0.15	0.3	μΑ
R <sub>DSon</sub>	drain-source	see Figure 18 and Figure 19 [1][2]							
	on-state resistance	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; I <sub>O</sub> = 50 mA	-	2.7	9	-	4.3	12	Ω
	163ISIAITICE	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V; I <sub>O</sub> = 100 mA	-	2.8	10	-	-	-	Ω

<sup>[1]</sup> Technique should limit  $T_i - T_{amb}$  to 10 °C maximum.

<sup>[2]</sup> These parameters are measured with voltage-sensing contacts separate from the current-carrying contacts.

<sup>[3]</sup> The output current is defined for a consistent comparison between devices from different sources. It is the current that produces a voltage drop of 0.5 V.

## 11. Dynamic characteristics

#### Table 7. Dynamic characteristics

At recommended operating conditions unless otherwise specified; Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); For test circuit, see Figure 15.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		T,	<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °	,C	Unit
				Min	Тур	Max	
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation delay	CP to QSn; see Figure 9	[1]	-	5	-	ns
t <sub>TLH</sub>	LOW to HIGH output	QPn; see Figure 12		-	60	-	ns
	transition time	QSn; see Figure 9		-	6	-	ns
t <sub>THL</sub>	HIGH to LOW output	QPn; see Figure 12		-	18	-	ns
	transition time	QSn; see Figure 9		-	6	-	ns
t <sub>PLZ</sub>	LOW to OFF-state propagation delay	CP, LE and OE to QPn; I <sub>O</sub> = 75 mA; see Figure 10, Figure 11, Figure 12 and Figure 20		-	105	-	ns
t <sub>PZL</sub>	OFF-state to LOW propagation delay	CP, LE and OE to QPn; I <sub>O</sub> = 75 mA; see <u>Figure 10</u> , <u>Figure 11</u> , <u>Figure 12</u> and <u>Figure 20</u>		-	10	-	ns
f <sub>clk(max)</sub>	maximum clock frequency	CP; see Figure 9	[2]	10	-	-	MHz
t <sub>su</sub>	set-up time	D to CP; see Figure 13		20	-	-	ns
t <sub>h</sub>	hold time	D to CP; see Figure 13		20	-	-	ns
t <sub>W</sub>	pulse width	CP, LE; see Figure 9 and Figure 11		40	-	-	ns
t <sub>rr</sub>	reverse recovery time	$I_{O} = -100 \text{ mA}$ ; dI/dt = 10 A/ $\mu$ s; see Figure 14	[3][4]	-	120	-	ns
t <sub>a</sub>	reverse recovery current rise time	$I_O = -100$ mA; dI/dt = 10 A/ $\mu$ s; see Figure 14	[3][4]	-	100	-	ns

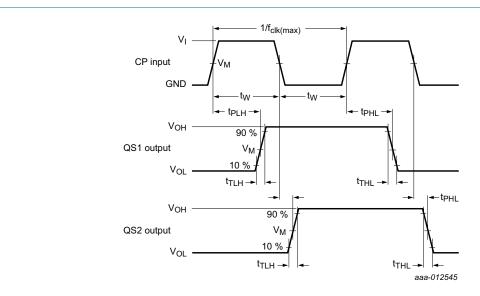
<sup>[1]</sup>  $t_{pd}$  is the same as  $t_{PLH}$  and  $t_{PHL}$ .

<sup>[2]</sup> This is the maximum serial clock frequency assuming cascaded operation where serial data is passed from one stage to a second stage. The clock period allows for  $CP \rightarrow QSn$  propagation delay and setup time plus some timing margin.

<sup>[3]</sup> Technique should limit  $T_i - T_{amb}$  to 10 °C maximum.

<sup>[4]</sup> These parameters are measured with voltage-sensing contacts separate from the current-carrying contacts.

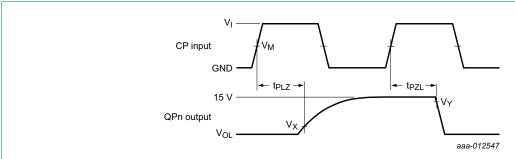
### 11.1 Waveforms and test circuits



Measurement points are given in Table 8.

 $\ensuremath{V_{\text{OL}}}$  and  $\ensuremath{V_{\text{OH}}}$  are typical output voltage levels that occur with the output load.

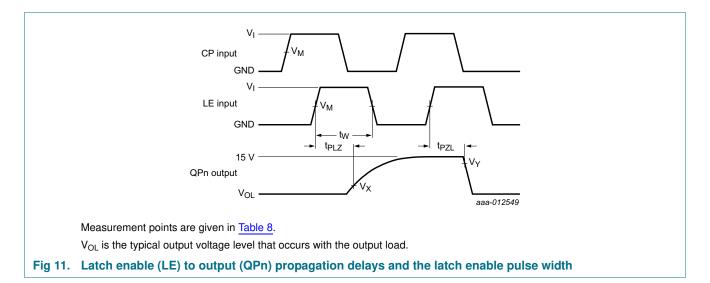
Fig 9. Propagation delay clock (CP) to output (QS1, QS2), clock pulse width, maximum clock frequency and output transition time

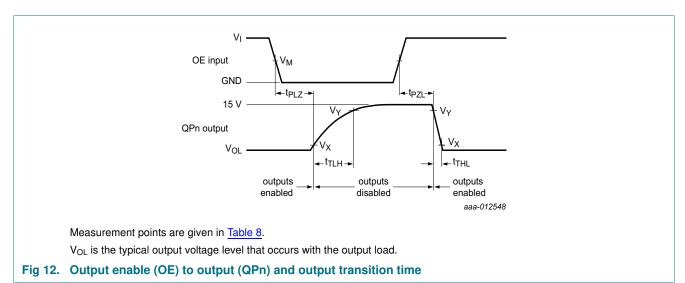


Measurement points are given in Table 8.

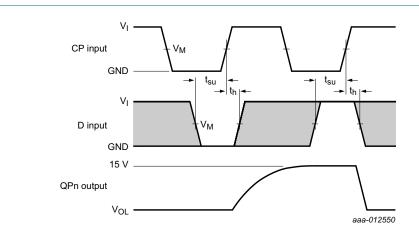
 $\ensuremath{V_{OL}}$  and  $\ensuremath{V_{OH}}$  are typical output voltage levels that occur with the output load.

Fig 10. Propagation delay clock (CP) to output (QPn)





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Measurement points are given in Table 8.

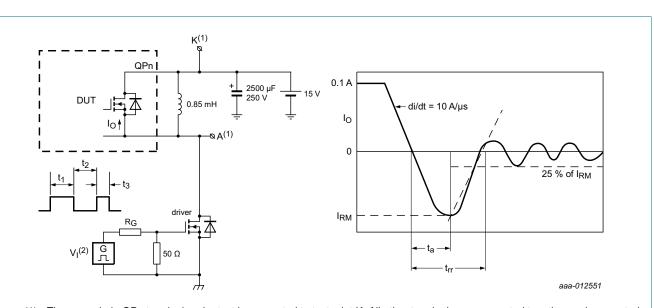
The shaded areas indicate when the input is permitted to change for predictable output performance.

 $V_{\text{OL}}$  is the typical output voltage level that occurs with the output load.

Fig 13. Set-up and hold times

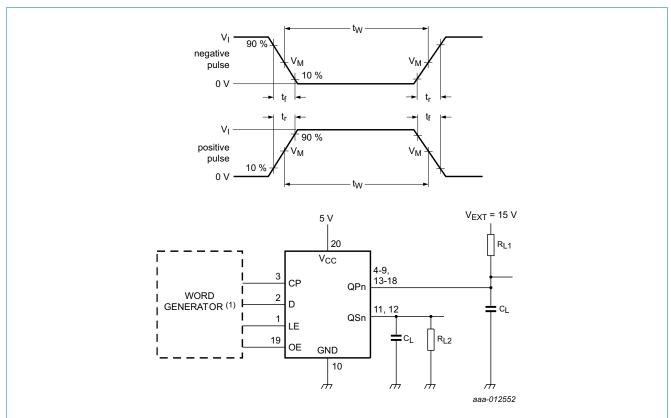
Table 8. Measurement points

Supply voltage	Input	Output		
V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>M</sub>	V <sub>M</sub>	V <sub>X</sub>	V <sub>Y</sub>
5 V	0.5V <sub>CC</sub>	0.5V <sub>DS</sub>	0.1V <sub>DS</sub>	0.9V <sub>DS</sub>



- (1) The open-drain QPn terminal under test is connected to testpoint K. All other terminals are connected together and connected to testpoint A.
- (2) The  $V_1$  amplitude and  $R_G$  are adjusted for dl/dt = 10 A/ $\mu$ s. A  $V_1$  double-pulse train is used to set  $I_O$  = 0.1 A, where  $t_1$  = 10  $\mu$ s,  $t_2$  = 7  $\mu$ s and  $t_3$  = 3  $\mu$ s.

Fig 14. Test circuit and waveform for measuring reverse recovery current



- (1) The word generator has the following characteristics:  $t_r$ ,  $t_f \le 10$  ns;  $t_W = 300$  ns; pulsed repetition rate (PRR) = 5 kHz;  $Z_O = 50 \ \Omega$ .
- (2) C<sub>L</sub> includes probe and jig capacitance.

Test data is given in <u>Table 9</u>. Definitions for test circuit:

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

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

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

Fig 15. Test circuit for measuring switching times

Table 9. Test data

Supply voltage	Input			Load			
	VI	t <sub>r</sub> , t <sub>f</sub>	$V_{M}$	CL	R <sub>L1</sub>	R <sub>L2</sub> [1]	
5 V	5 V	≤ 10 ns	50%	30 pF	200 Ω	2 kΩ	

[1] Do not connect  $R_{L2}$  when measuring the supply current ( $I_{CC}$ ).

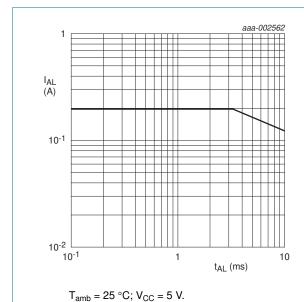
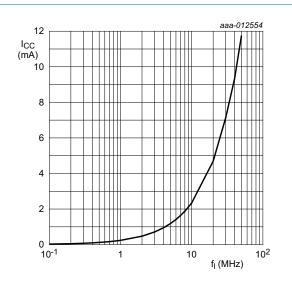
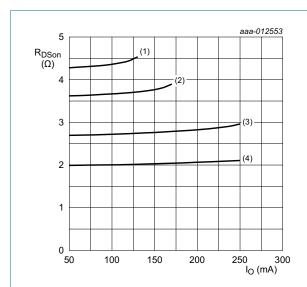


Fig 16. Avalanche current (peak) versus time duration of avalanche



 $T_{amb}$  = -40 °C to 125 °C;  $V_{CC}$  = 5 V.

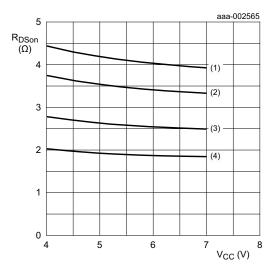
Fig 17. Supply current versus frequency



 $V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V}$ ;  $V_I = V_{CC} \text{ or GND}$ .

- (1)  $T_{amb} = 125 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (2)  $T_{amb} = 85 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (3)  $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (4)  $T_{amb} = -40 \, ^{\circ}C$

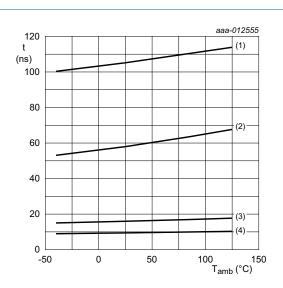
Fig 18. Drain-source on-state resistance versus drain current



 $V_I = V_{CC}$  or GND;  $I_O = 50$  mA.

- (1)  $T_{amb} = 125 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (2)  $T_{amb} = 85 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (3)  $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$
- (4)  $T_{amb} = -40 \, ^{\circ}C$

Fig 19. Static drain-source on-state resistance versus supply voltage



 $V_{CC}$  = 5 V;  $I_{O}$  = 75 mA, this technique should limit  $T_{i}$  –  $T_{amb}$  to 10 °C maximum.

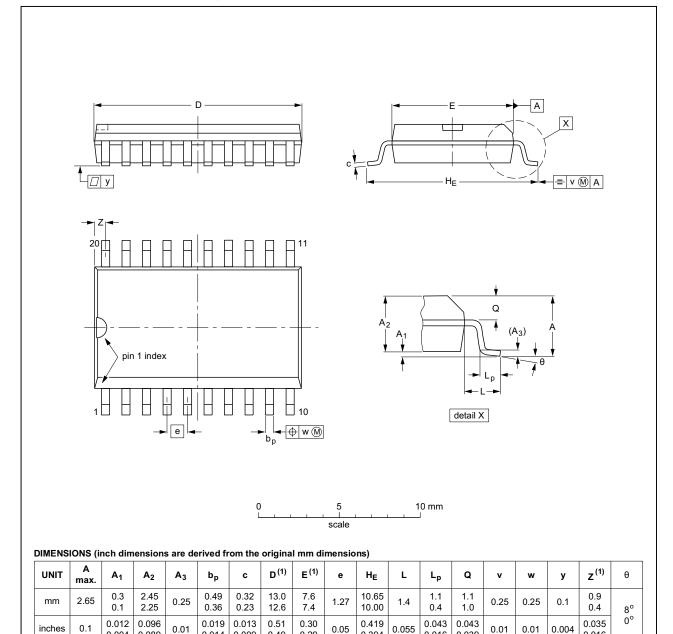
- (1) t<sub>PLZ</sub>.
- (2) t<sub>TLH</sub>.
- $(3) \quad t_{THL}.$
- (4) t<sub>PZL</sub>.

Fig 20. Switching time versus temperature

## 12. Package outline

#### SO20: plastic small outline package; 20 leads; body width 7.5 mm

SOT163-1



#### Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm (0.006 inch) maximum per side are not included.

0.014

0.009

OUTLINE REFERENCES VERSION IFC IFFEC IFFEC			RENCES	EUROPEAN	ISSUE DATE
VERSION	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA	PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
SOT163-1	075E04	MS-013			<del>-99-12-27</del> 03-02-19

0.394

0.016

0.039

Fig 21. Package outline SOT163-1 (SO20)

0.004

0.089

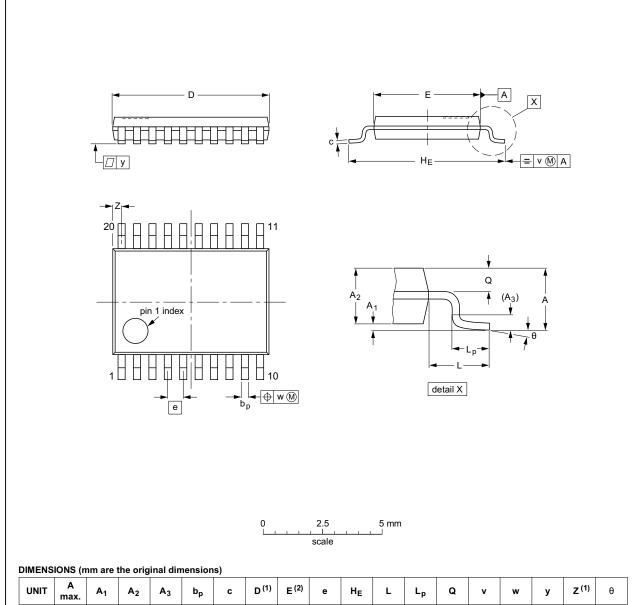
NPIC6C4894\_Q100

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TSSOP20: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 20 leads; body width 4.4 mm

SOT360-1



UNI	A max.	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	bp	С	D (1)	E (2)	е	HE	L	Lp	Q	v	w	у	Z (1)	θ
mm	1.1	0.15 0.05	0.95 0.80	0.25	0.30 0.19	0.2 0.1	6.6 6.4	4.5 4.3	0.65	6.6 6.2	1	0.75 0.50	0.4 0.3	0.2	0.13	0.1	0.5 0.2	8° 0°

#### Notes

- 1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm maximum per side are not included.
- 2. Plastic interlead protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE		REFER	ENCES	EUROPEAN	ISSUE DATE
VERSION	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA	PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
SOT360-1		MO-153			<del>99-12-27</del> 03-02-19
337300-1		WIG-100			03-0

Fig 22. Package outline SOT360-1 (TSSOP20)

NPIC6C4894\_Q100

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## 13. Abbreviations

#### Table 10. Abbreviations

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

# 14. Revision history

### Table 11. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
NPIC6C4894_Q100 v.1	20140417	Product data sheet	-	-

### 15. Legal information

#### 15.1 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"
- [3] The product status of device(s) described in this document may have changed since this document was published and may differ in case of multiple devices. The latest product status information is available on the Internet at URL http://www.nexperia.com.

#### 15.2 Definitions

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For more information, please visit: <a href="http://www.nexperia.com">http://www.nexperia.com</a>

For sales office addresses, please send an email to: salesaddresses@nexperia.com

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