# **NPIC6C4894**

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

Rev. 1 — 17 April 2014

**Product data sheet** 

## 1. General description

The NPIC6C4894 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 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 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.

## 2. Features and benefits

- 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 JS-2011 Class 2 exceeds 2500 V
  - CDM JESD22-C101E exceeds 1000 V



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

# 3. Applications

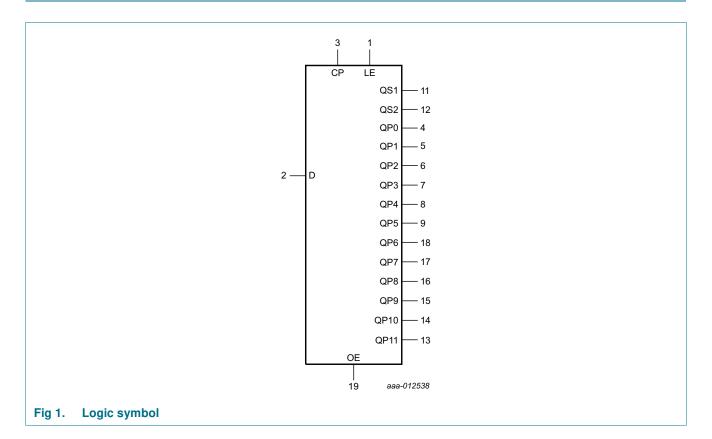
- LED sign
- Graphic status panel
- Fault status indicator

# 4. Ordering information

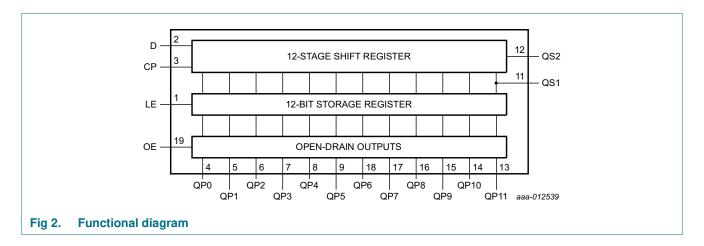
Table 1. Ordering information

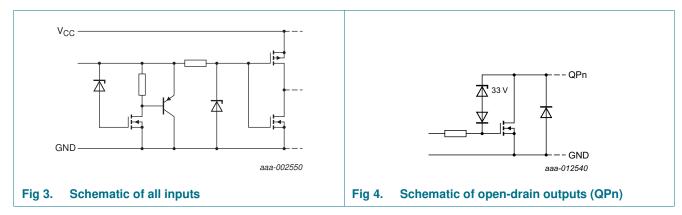
| Type number  | Package           |         |  |          |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--------------|-------------------|---------|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|              | Temperature range | Name    | Description  | Version  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NPIC6C4894D  | -40 °C to +125 °C | SO20    | plastic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

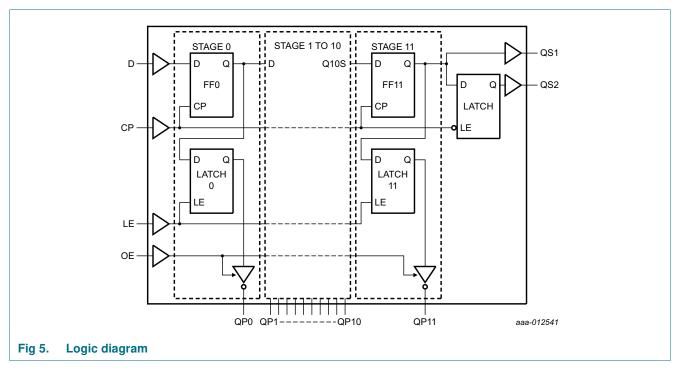
# 5. Functional diagram



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



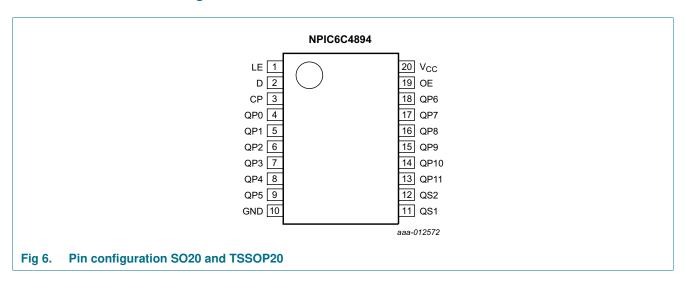




## Power logic 12-bit shift register; open-drain outputs

## 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      |

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

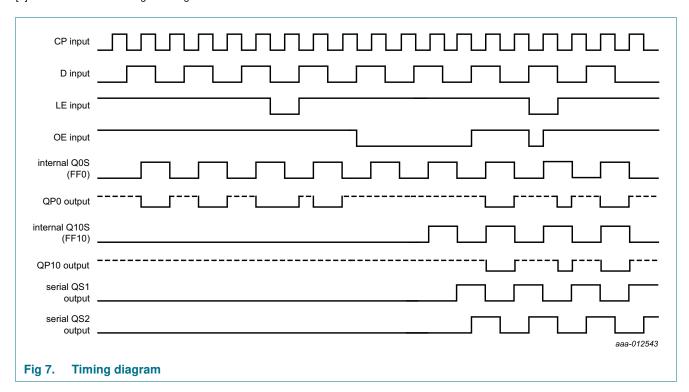
## 7. Functional description

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 |           |  |
|----------|----|----|-------|----------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|--|
| СР       | OE | LE | D     | QP0 QPn C      |           | QS1[2]        | QS2[3]    |  |
| <b>↑</b> | L  | X  | X     | Z              | Z         | Q10S          | no change |  |
| <b>\</b> | L  | X  | X     | Z              | Z         | no change     | Q11S      |  |
| 1        | Н  | L  | X     | no change      | no change | Q10S          | no change |  |
| 1        | Н  | Н  | L     | Z              | QPn-1     | Q10S          | no change |  |
| 1        | 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; ↑ = LOW-to-HIGH clock transition; ↓ = HIGH-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.



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

## 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    |
| VI                 | 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   |
| I <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   |

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

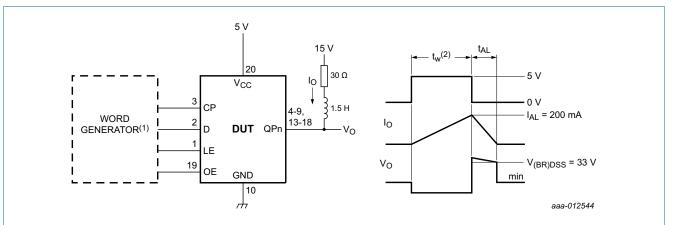
<sup>[2]</sup> Pulse duration  $\leq 100~\mu s$  and duty cycle  $\leq 2~\%.$ 

<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.

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

#### 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.

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

## 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   | Tar                 | <sub>nb</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 <sub>OH</sub>      | HIGH-level                           | QSn; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or $V_{IL}$                          |                     |                    |                     |                    |           |        |      |
|                      | 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 <sub>OL</sub>      | LOW-level                            | QSn; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> or V <sub>IL</sub> |                     |                    |                     |                    |           |        |      |
|                      | output voltage                       | $I_O = 20 \mu A; V_{CC} = 4.5 V$                         | -                   | 0.005              | 0.1                 | -                  | -         | -      | V    |
|                      |                                      | I <sub>O</sub> = 4 mA; V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.5 V           | -                   | 0.3                | 0.5                 | -                  | -         | -      | V    |
| I <sub>I</sub>       | input leakage<br>current             | $V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}; V_I = V_{CC} \text{ or GND}$    | -                   | -                  | ±1                  | -                  | -         | -      | μΑ   |
| V <sub>(BR)DSS</sub> | drain-source<br>breakdown<br>voltage | QPn; I <sub>O</sub> = 1 mA                               | 33                  | 37                 | -                   | -                  | -         | -      | V    |
| $V_{SD}$             | source-drain<br>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                 | -                  | -         | -      | μΑ   |
|                      |                                      | OE = HIGH  | -                   | 0.01               | 500                 | -                  | -         | -      | μΑ   |
|                      |                                      | OE = LOW; CP = 5 MHz;<br>see Figure 15 and Figure 17     | -                   | 1                  | 5                   | -                  | -         | -      | mA   |
| Io                   | output current                       | QPn; $V_0 = 0.5 \text{ V}$ [1][2][3]                     | -                   | 140                | -                   | -                  | -         | -      | mA   |
| I <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    | μА   |
| 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    |
|                      | 16313tarice                          | 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.

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

## 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   |       | Ta  | <sub>imb</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;<br>see <u>Figure 10</u> , <u>Figure 11</u> , <u>Figure 12</u> and <u>Figure 20</u> |       | -   | 105                   | - | ns   |
| t <sub>PZL</sub>      | OFF-state to LOW propagation delay | CP, LE and OE to QPn; I <sub>O</sub> = 75 mA;<br>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              | $I_0 = -100 \text{ mA}$ ; dI/dt = 10 A/ $\mu$ s; see Figure 14   | 3][4] | -   | 120                   | - | ns   |
| ta                    | 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  $t_{PHL}$ .

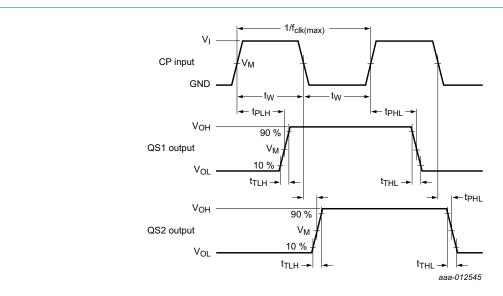
<sup>[2]</sup> This is the maximum serial clock frequency assuming cascaded operation where serial data is passed from one stage to a second stage. The clock period allows for  $CP \rightarrow QSn$  propagation delay and setup time plus some timing margin.

<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.

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

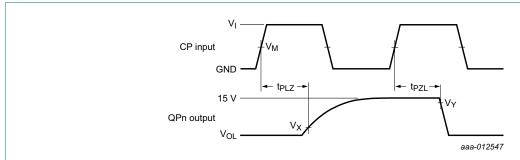
### 11.1 Waveforms and test circuits



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

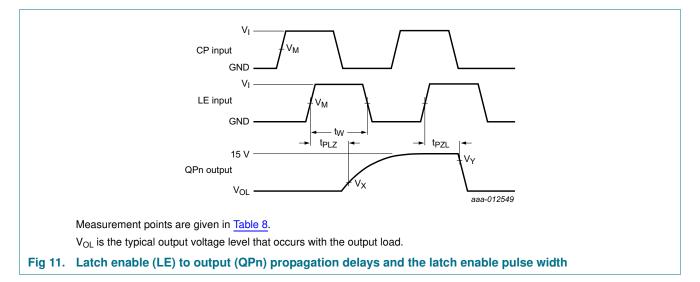


Measurement points are given in Table 8.

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

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

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



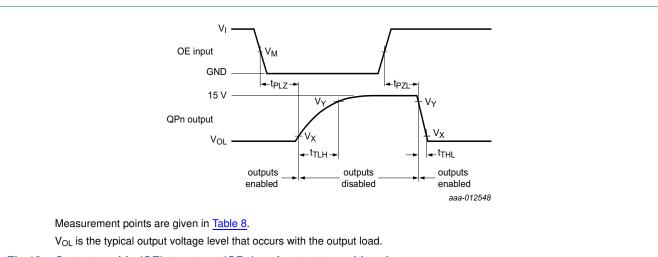
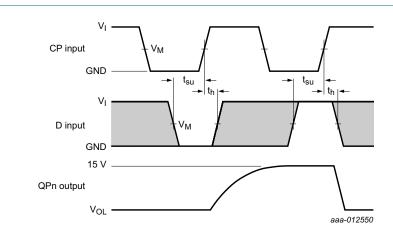


Fig 12. Output enable (OE) to output (QPn) and output transition time

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



Measurement points are given in Table 8.

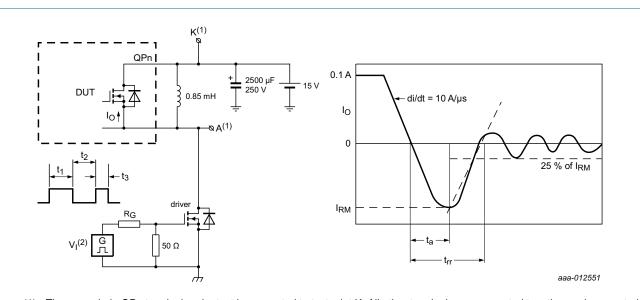
The shaded areas indicate when the input is permitted to change for predictable output performance.

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

Fig 13. Set-up and hold times

Table 8. Measurement points

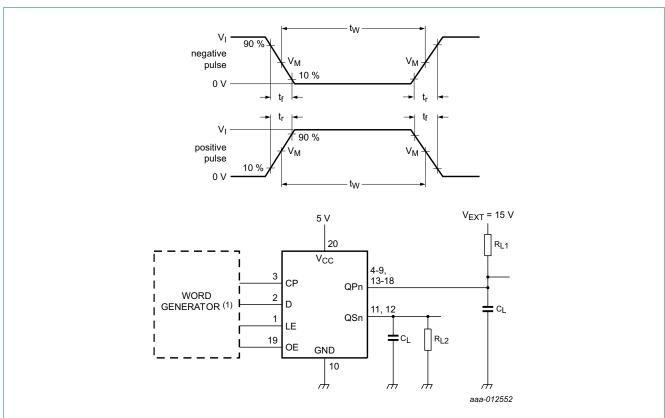
| Supply voltage  | Input              | Output             |                    |                    |  |  |  |  |  |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| V <sub>CC</sub> | V <sub>M</sub>     | V <sub>M</sub>     | V <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

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



- (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.

 $R_L$  = Load resistance.

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

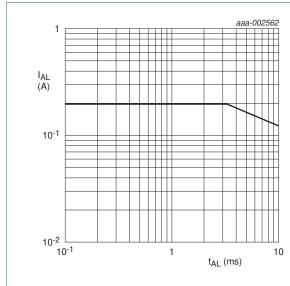
Fig 15. Test circuit for measuring switching times

Table 9. Test data

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

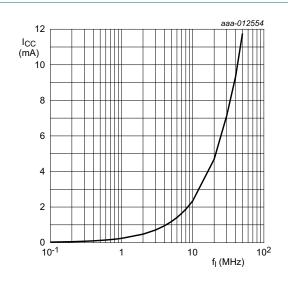
[1] Do not connect  $R_{L2}$  when measuring the supply current ( $I_{CC}$ ).

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



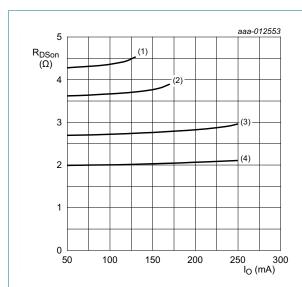
 $T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C; \, V_{CC} = 5 \, V.$ 

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



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

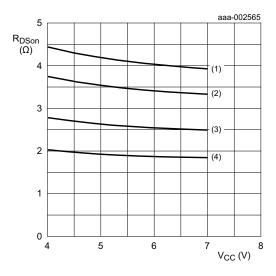
(1) 
$$T_{amb} = 125 \, ^{\circ}C$$

(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) 
$$T_{amb} = 125 \, ^{\circ}C$$

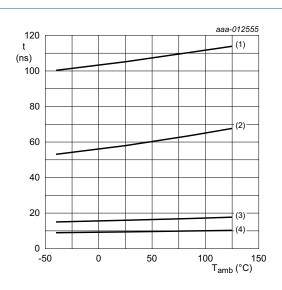
(2) 
$$T_{amb} = 85 \, ^{\circ}C$$

(3) 
$$T_{amb} = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$$

(4) 
$$T_{amb} = -40 \, ^{\circ}C$$

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

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



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

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

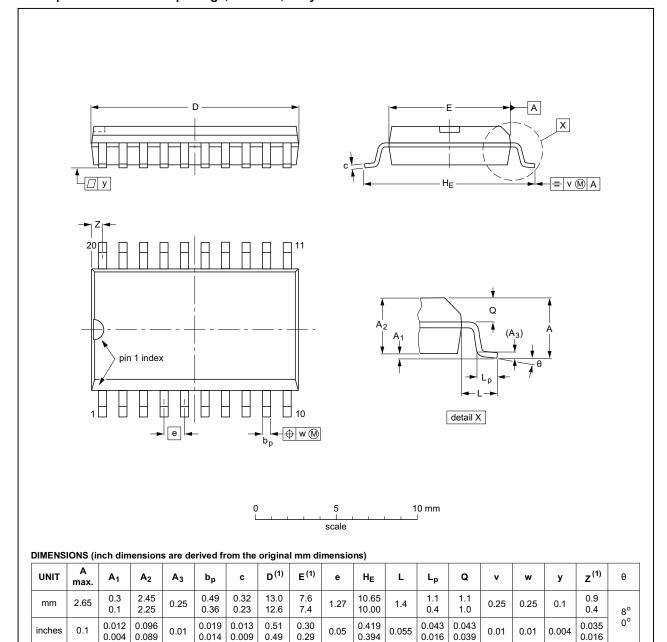
Fig 20. Switching time versus temperature

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

## 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.

| OUTLINE  |        | REFER  | EUROPEAN | ISSUE DATE |            |                                  |
|----------|--------|--------|----------|------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| VERSION  | IEC    | JEDEC  | JEITA    |            | PROJECTION | ISSUE DATE                       |
| SOT163-1 | 075E04 | MS-013 |          |            |            | <del>-99-12-27</del><br>03-02-19 |

Fig 21. Package outline SOT163-1 (SO20)

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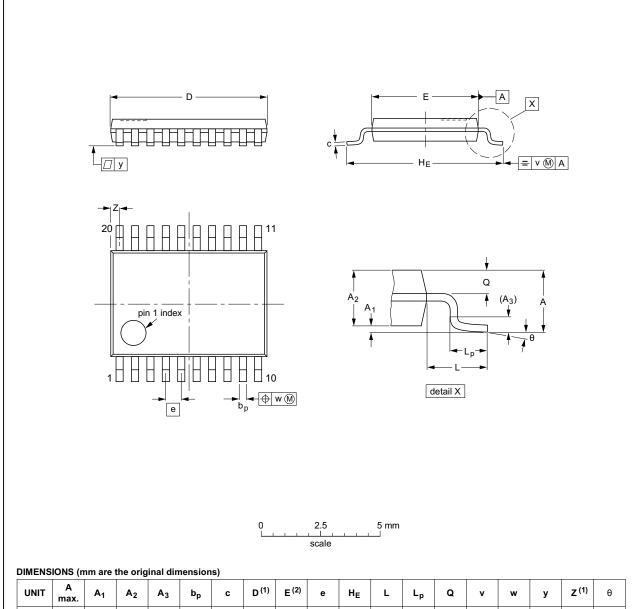
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## Power logic 12-bit shift register; open-drain outputs

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

SOT360-1



| UNIT | A<br>max. | A <sub>1</sub> | A <sub>2</sub> | <b>A</b> <sub>3</sub> | b <sub>p</sub> | С          | D <sup>(1)</sup> | E (2)      | е    | HE         | L | Lp           | Q          | ٧   | w    | у   | Z <sup>(1)</sup> | θ        |
|------|-----------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------|------------------|------------|------|------------|---|--------------|------------|-----|------|-----|------------------|----------|
| mm   | 1.1       | 0.15<br>0.05   | 0.95<br>0.80   | 0.25                  | 0.30<br>0.19   | 0.2<br>0.1 | 6.6<br>6.4       | 4.5<br>4.3 | 0.65 | 6.6<br>6.2 | 1 | 0.75<br>0.50 | 0.4<br>0.3 | 0.2 | 0.13 | 0.1 | 0.5<br>0.2       | 8°<br>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  |     |        |       |  |            | ISSUE DATE                      |
|----------|-----|--------|-------|--|------------|---------------------------------|
| VERSION  | IEC | JEDEC  | JEITA |  | PROJECTION | ISSUE DATE                      |
| SOT360-1 |     | MO-153 |       |  |            | <del>99-12-27</del><br>03-02-19 |

Fig 22. Package outline SOT360-1 (TSSOP20)

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

## 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 v.1 | 20140417     | Product data sheet | -             | -          |

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

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| 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.

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# Nexperia

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