NPIC6C596A-Q100

Power logic 8-bit shift register; open-drain outputs

Rev. 1 — 18 October 2013

Product data sheet

1. General description

The NPIC6C596A-Q100 is an 8-bit serial-in/serial or parallel-out shift register with a storage register and open-drain outputs. Both the shift and storage register have separate clocks. The device features a serial input (DS) and a serial output (Q7S) to enable cascading and an asynchronous reset MR input. A LOW on MR resets both the shift register and storage register. Data is shifted on the LOW-to-HIGH transitions of the SHCP input. The data in the shift register is transferred to the storage register on a LOW-to-HIGH transition of the STCP input. If both clocks are connected together, the shift register is always one clock pulse ahead of the storage register. To provide additional hold time in cascaded applications, the serial output QS7 is clocked out on the falling edge of SHCP. Data in the storage register drives the gate of the output extended-drain NMOS (EDNMOS) transistor whenever the output enable input (OE) is LOW. A HIGH 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. 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. These voltage clamps make 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 +85 °C and from -40 °C to +125 °C
- Wide supply range 2.3 V to 5.5 V
- Low R_{DSon}
- Eight Power EDNMOS transistor outputs of 100 mA continuous current
- 250 mA current limit capability
- Output clamping voltage 33 V
- 30 mJ avalanche energy capability
- Enhanced cascading for multiple stages
- All registers cleared with single input
- Low power consumption
- ESD protection:
 - ◆ HBM AEC-Q100-002 revision D exceeds 2500 V
 - ◆ CDM AEC-Q100-011 revision B exceeds 1000 V



3. Applications

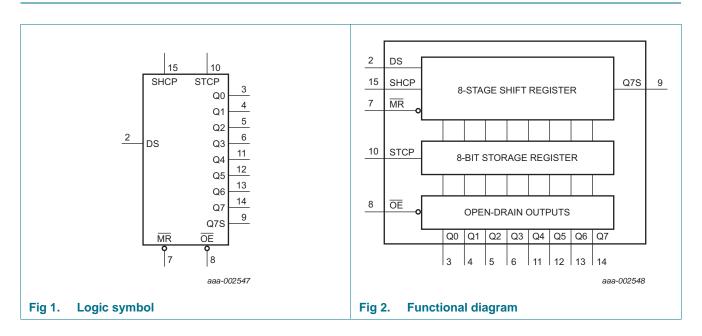
- LED sign
- Graphic status panel
- Fault status indicator

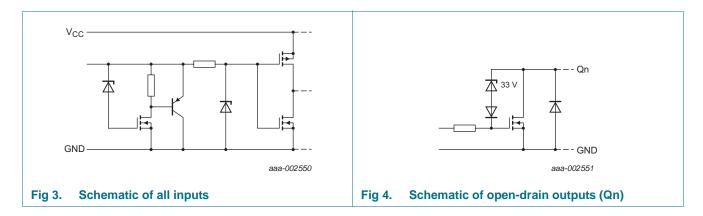
4. Ordering information

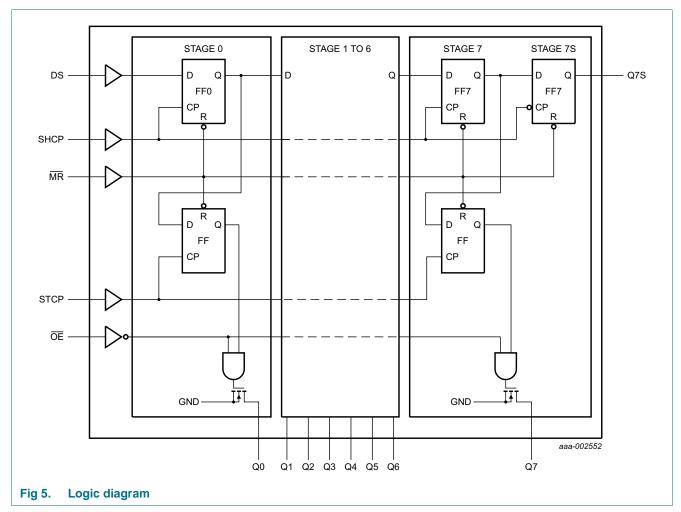
Table 1. Ordering information

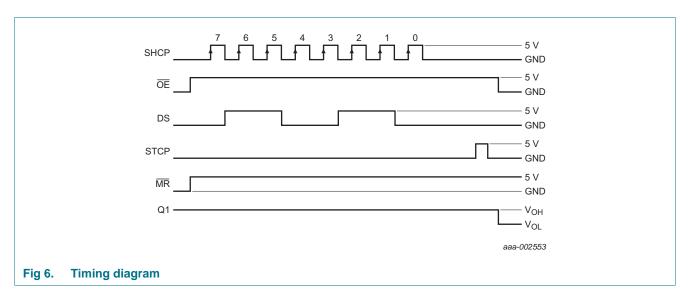
Type number	Package							
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version				
NPIC6C596AD-Q100	–40 °C to +125 °C	SO16	plastic small outline package; 16 leads; body width 3.9 mm	SOT109-1				
NPIC6C596APW-Q100	–40 °C to +125 °C	TSSOP16	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 16 leads; body width 4.4 mm	SOT403-1				
NPIC6C596ABQ-Q100	–40 °C to +125 °C	DHVQFN16	plastic dual in-line compatible thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 16 terminals; body $2.5 \times 3.5 \times 0.85$ mm	SOT763-1				

5. Functional diagram



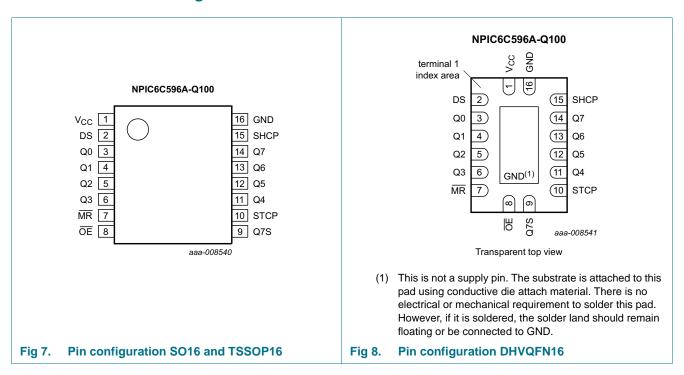






6. Pinning information

6.1 Pinning



6.2 Pin description

Table 2. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description
V _{CC}	1	supply voltage
DS	2	serial data input
Q0, Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6, Q7	3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14	parallel data output (open-drain)
MR	7	master reset (active LOW)
ŌĒ	8	output enable input (active LOW)
Q7S	9	serial data output
STCP	10	storage register clock input
SHCP	15	shift register clock input
GND	16	ground (0 V)

7. Limiting values

Table 3. Limiting values

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

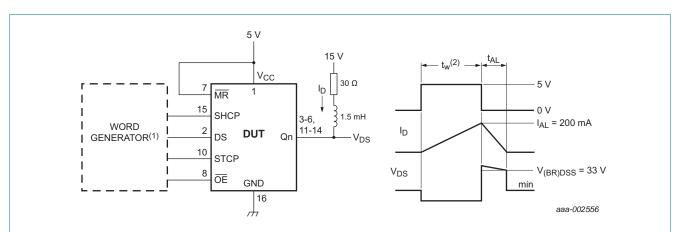
		<u> </u>				
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Max	Unit
V_{CC}	supply voltage			-0.5	+7.0	V
VI	input voltage			-0.3	+7.0	V
V_{DS}	drain-source voltage	power EDNMOS drain-source voltage	<u>[1]</u>	-	+33	V
I _{d(SD)}	source-drain diode current	continuous		-	250	mA
		pulsed	[2]	-	500	mA
I_{D}	drain current	T _{amb} = 25 °C				
		continuous; each output; all outputs on		-	100	mA
		pulsed; each output; all outputs on	[2]	-	250	mA
I _{DM}	peak drain current	single output; T _{amb} = 25 °C	[2]	-	250	mA
E _{AS}	non-repetitive avalanche energy	single pulse; see Figure 9	[3]	-	30	mJ
I _{AL}	avalanche current	see Figure 9	[3]	-	200	mA
T _{stg}	storage temperature			-65	+150	°C

Table 3. Limiting values ...continued
In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

		0 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		,,	,
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
P _{tot}	total power dissipation	T _{amb} = 25 °C	<u>[4]</u>		
		SO16	-	800	mW
		TSSOP16	-	725	mW
		DHVQFN16	-	1825	mW
		T _{amb} = 125 °C	<u>[4]</u>		
		SO16	-	160	mW
		TSSOP16	-	145	mW
		DHVQFN16	-	365	mW

- [1] Each power EDNMOS source is internally connected to GND.
- [2] Pulse duration \leq 100 μ s and duty cycle \leq 2 %.
- [3] $V_{DS} = 15 \text{ V}$; starting junction temperature (T_i) = 25 °C; L = 1.5 H; avalanche current (I_{AL}) = 200 mA.
- [4] For SO16 packages: above 25 °C the value of P_{tot} derates linearly with 6.4 mW/°C. For TSSOP16 packages: above 25 °C the value of P_{tot} derates linearly with 5.8 mW/°C. For DHVQFN16 packages: above 25 °C the value of P_{tot} derates linearly with 14.6 mW/°C.

7.1 Test circuit and waveform



- (1) The word generator has the following characteristics: t_r , $t_f \leq$ 10 ns; Z_O = 50 Ω .
- (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 9. Test circuit and waveform for measuring single-pulse avalanche energy

8. Recommended operating conditions

Table 4. Recommended operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V_{CC}	supply voltage			2.3	-	5.5	V
VI	input voltage			0	-	5.5	V
I _D	drain current	pulsed drain output current; $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$; $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ °C}$; all outputs on	[1][2]	-	-	250	mA
T _{amb}	ambient temperature			-40	-	+125	°C

^[1] Pulse duration \leq 100 μ s and duty cycle \leq 2 %.

9. Static characteristics

Table 5. Static characteristics

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Т	amb = 25 °C	C	Unit
			Min	Typ[1]	Max		
V _{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$		0.85V _{CC}	-	-	V
V _{IL}	LOW-level input voltage	$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$		-	-	0.15V _{CC}	V
V _{OH}	HIGH-level	serial data output Q7S; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}					
	output voltage	$I_O = -20 \mu A; V_{CC} = 3.0 V$		2.64	4.49	-	V
		$I_{O} = -4 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$		2.4	4.2	-	V
V_{OL}	•	serial data output Q7S; $V_I = V_{IH}$ or V_{IL}					
	voltage	$I_{O} = 20 \mu A; V_{CC} = 3.0 V$		-	0.005	0.12	V
		$I_{O} = 4 \text{ mA}; V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$		-	0.3	0.6	V
I _I	input leakage current	$V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}; V_{I} = V_{CC}$		-	-	1	μΑ
V _{(BR)DSS}	drain-source breakdown voltage	$I_D = 1 \text{ mA}$		33	37	-	V
V_{SD}	source-drain voltage	diode forward voltage; I _F = 100 mA		-	0.85	1.2	V
I _{CC}	supply current	logic supply current; $V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}$; $V_{I} = V_{CC}$ or GND					
		all outputs off		-	0.004	200	μΑ
		all outputs on	[2]	-	0.006	500	μΑ
		all outputs off; SHCP = 5 MHz; C _L = 30 pF; see Figure 14 and Figure 16		-	0.75	5	mA
I _{O(nom)}	nominal output current	$V_{DS} = 0.5 \text{ V}; T_{amb} = 85 \text{ °C}; I_{out} = I_{D}$	[3][4][5]	-	140	-	mA
I _{DSX}	drain cut-off	V _{CC} = 5.5 V; V _{DS} = 30 V		-	0.002	0.2	μΑ
	current	V _{CC} = 5.5 V; V _{DS} = 30 V; T _{amb} = 125 °C		-	0.15	0.3	μΑ
NPIC6C596A_Q1	00	All information provided in this document is subject to	legal disclaime	rs.	(© NXP B.V. 2013. All	rights reserve

^[2] Technique should limit $T_j - T_{amb}$ to 10 °C maximum.

Table 5. Static characteristics ... continued

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		T _{amb} = 25 °C			Unit
				Min	Typ[1]	Max	
R _{DSon} drain-source on-state resistance	see Figure 17 and Figure 18	[3][4]					
	$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}; I_D = 50 \text{ mA}$		-	3.0	11	Ω	
	resistance	V_{CC} = 3.0 V; I_D = 50 mA; T_{amb} = 125 °C			5.4	14	Ω
		$V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}; I_D = 100 \text{ mA}$		-	3.1	12	Ω

- [1] Typical values are measured at T_{amb} = 25 °C and V_{CC} = 5.0 V.
- [2] Output currents below 250 mA current limit.
- [3] Technique should limit $T_i T_{amb}$ to 10 °C maximum.
- [4] These parameters are measured with voltage-sensing contacts separate from the current-carrying contacts.
- [5] Nominal 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 at T_{amb} = 85 °C.

10. Dynamic characteristics

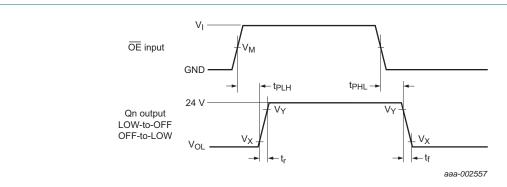
Table 6. Dynamic characteristics

Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); For test circuit, see Figure 14.

Parameter	Conditions		T _{amb} = 25 °C			Unit
			Min	Typ[1]	Max	
LOW to HIGH propagation delay	$\overline{\text{OE}}$ to Qn; I _D = 75 mA; see Figure 10 and Figure 19	'	-	97	-	ns
HIGH to LOW propagation delay	$\overline{\text{OE}}$ to Qn; I _D = 75 mA; see Figure 10 and Figure 19		-	9	-	ns
rise time	$\overline{\text{OE}}$ to Qn; I _D = 75 mA; see Figure 10 and Figure 19		-	60	-	ns
fall time	$\overline{\text{OE}}$ to Qn; I _D = 75 mA; see <u>Figure 10</u> and <u>Figure 19</u>		-	18	-	ns
propagation delay	SHCP to Q7S; $I_D = 75$ mA; see Figure 11	[2]	-	5	-	ns
maximum frequency	SHCP; $I_D = 75 \text{ mA}$; see Figure 11	<u>[3]</u>	-	-	10	MHz
reverse recovery time	$I_F = 100$ mA; $dI/dt = 10$ A/ μ s; see Figure 13	[4][5]	-	120	-	ns
reverse recovery current rise time	I_F = 100 mA; dI/dt = 10 A/ μ s; see Figure 13	[4][5]	-	100	-	ns
set-up time	DS to SHCP; see Figure 12		15	-	-	ns
hold time	DS to SHCP; see Figure 12		15	-	-	ns
pulse width			40	-	-	ns
	propagation delay HIGH to LOW propagation delay rise time fall time propagation delay maximum frequency reverse recovery time reverse recovery current rise time set-up time hold time	LOW to HIGH propagation delay \overline{P} DE to Qn; \overline{P} ID = 75 mA; see \overline{P} Figure 10 and \overline{P} Figure 19 \overline{P} Tise time \overline{P} OE to Qn; \overline{P} ID = 75 mA; see \overline{P} Figure 10 and \overline{P} Figure 19 \overline{P} Tise time \overline{P} OE to Qn; \overline{P} ID = 75 mA; see \overline{P} Figure 10 and \overline{P} Figure 19 \overline{P} To Qn; \overline{P} To And; \overline{P} Figure 10 and \overline{P} Figure 19 \overline{P} Propagation delay \overline{P} SHCP to Q7S; \overline{P} To The Arise Figure 11 \overline{P} maximum frequency \overline{P} SHCP; \overline{P} To MA; see Figure 11 \overline{P} reverse recovery time \overline{P} IF = 100 mA; dI/dt = 10 A/ \overline{P} See Figure 13 \overline{P} reverse recovery \overline{P} Current rise time \overline{P} See Figure 12 \overline{P} DS to SHCP; see Figure 12	LOW to HIGH \overline{OE} to Qn; $I_D = 75$ mA; see $\overline{Figure~10}$ and propagation delay $\overline{Figure~19}$ HIGH to LOW \overline{OE} to Qn; $I_D = 75$ mA; see $\overline{Figure~10}$ and propagation delay $\overline{Figure~19}$ rise time \overline{OE} to Qn; $I_D = 75$ mA; see $\overline{Figure~10}$ and $\overline{Figure~19}$ fall time \overline{OE} to Qn; $I_D = 75$ mA; see $\overline{Figure~10}$ and $\overline{Figure~19}$ propagation delay $\overline{Figure~19}$ propagation delay $\overline{Figure~19}$ SHCP to Q7S; $\overline{Figure~10}$ and $\overline{Figure~19}$ maximum frequency $\overline{Figure~19}$ reverse recovery time $\overline{Figure~10}$ is $\overline{Figure~11}$ in $\overline{Figure~19}$ reverse recovery $\overline{Figure~13}$ reverse recovery $\overline{Figure~13}$ reverse recovery $\overline{Figure~13}$ set-up time $\overline{Figure~12}$ DS to SHCP; see $\overline{Figure~12}$	LOW to HIGH OE to Qn; I_D = 75 mA; see Figure 10 and propagation delay Figure 19 HIGH to LOW DE to Qn; I_D = 75 mA; see Figure 10 and propagation delay Figure 19 rise time OE to Qn; I_D = 75 mA; see Figure 10 and Figure 19 fall time OE to Qn; I_D = 75 mA; see Figure 10 and Figure 19 propagation delay SHCP to Q7S; I_D = 75 mA; see Figure 11 [2] - maximum frequency SHCP; I_D = 75 mA; see Figure 11 [3] - reverse recovery time I_F = 100 mA; I_D = 75 mA; see Figure 11 [4] - see Figure 13 reverse recovery I_F = 100 mA; I_D = 10 A/ I_D s; see Figure 13 set-up time DS to SHCP; see Figure 12 15 hold time DS to SHCP; see Figure 12 15	LOW to HIGH \overline{OE} to Qn; $I_D = 75$ mA; see $\overline{Figure 10}$ and $\overline{Figure 19}$ HIGH to LOW \overline{OE} to Qn; $I_D = 75$ mA; see $\overline{Figure 10}$ and $\overline{Figure 19}$ rise time \overline{OE} to Qn; $I_D = 75$ mA; see $\overline{Figure 10}$ and $\overline{Figure 19}$ fall time \overline{OE} to Qn; $I_D = 75$ mA; see $\overline{Figure 10}$ and $\overline{Figure 19}$ propagation delay $\overline{Figure 19}$ Figure 19 Figure 11 Figure 19 Figure 11 Figure 11 Figure 11 Figure 13 Figure 14 Figure 15 Figure 16 Figure 17 Figure 18 Figure 19 Figure 19 Figure 19 Figure 11 Figure 19 Figure 11 Figure 11 Figure 10 Figure 11 Figure 11 Figure 12 Figure 13 Figure 14 Figure 15 Figure 16 Figure 17 Figure 18 Figure 19 Figure 19 Figure 10 Figure 1	LOW to HIGH OE to Qn; $I_D = 75$ mA; see Figure 10 and propagation delay Figure 19 HIGH to LOW DE to Qn; $I_D = 75$ mA; see Figure 10 and propagation delay Figure 19 rise time OE to Qn; $I_D = 75$ mA; see Figure 10 and Figure 19 fall time OE to Qn; $I_D = 75$ mA; see Figure 10 and Figure 19 propagation delay SHCP to Q7S; $I_D = 75$ mA; see Figure 10 and Figure 19 propagation delay SHCP to Q7S; $I_D = 75$ mA; see Figure 11 $I_D = 100$ maximum frequency SHCP; $I_D = 75$ mA; see Figure 11 $I_D = 100$ maximum frequency $I_F = 100$ mA; $I_D = 100$ mA;

- [1] Typical values are measured at T_{amb} = 25 °C and V_{CC} = 5.0 V.
- [2] t_{pd} is the same as t_{PLH} and t_{PHL} .
- [3] 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 SHCP → Q7S propagation delay and setup time plus some timing margin.
- [4] Technique should limit $T_j T_{amb}$ to 10 °C maximum.
- [5] These parameters are measured with voltage-sensing contacts separate from the current-carrying contacts.

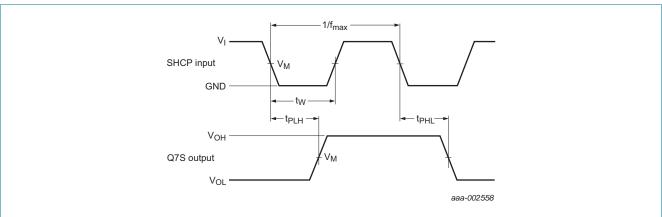
10.1 Test circuits and waveforms



Measurement points are given in Table 7.

V_{OL} is the typical output voltage drop that occurs with the output load.

Fig 10. The output enable (OE) input to data output (Qn) propagation delays and (Qn) output rise and fall times



Measurement points are given in Table 7.

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

Fig 11. The shift clock (SHCP) to serial data output (Q7S) propagation delays with the minimum shift clock pulse width and maximum shift clock frequency

Table 7. Measurement points

Supply voltage	Input	Output		
V _{CC}	V _M	V _M	V _X	V _Y
5 V	0.5V _{CC}	0.5V _{DS}	0.1V _{DS}	0.9V _{DS}

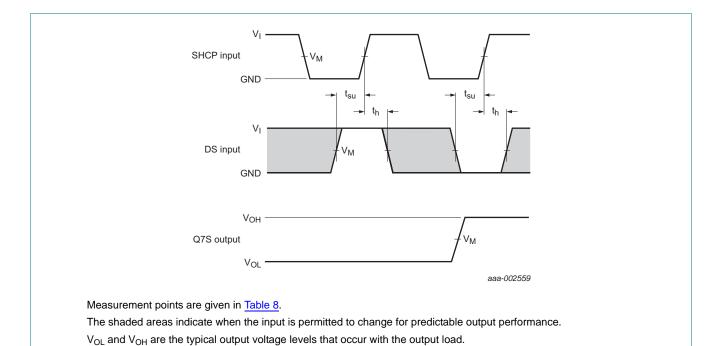
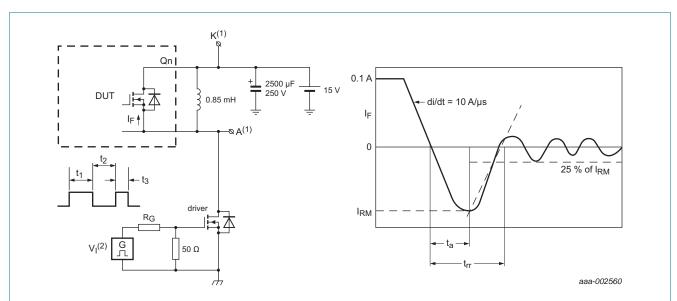


Fig 12. The data set-up and hold times for the serial data input (DS)

Table 8. Measurement points

Supply voltage	Input	Output
V _{CC}	V _M	V _M
5 V	0.5V _{CC}	0.5V _{CC}

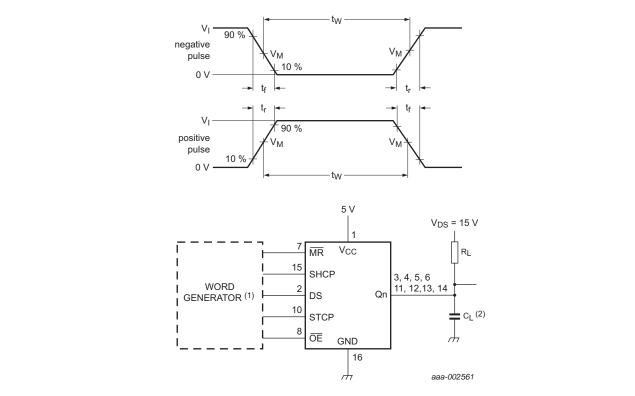


- (1) The open-drain Qn terminal under test is connected to testpoint K. All other terminals are connected together and connected to testpoint A.
- (2) The V_I amplitude and R_G are adjusted for dl/dt = 10 A/ μ s. A V_I double-pulse train is used to set I_F = 0.1 A, where t₁ = 10 μ s, t₂ = 7 μ s and t₃ = 3 μ s.

Fig 13. Test circuit and waveform for measuring reverse recovery current

NPIC6C596A_Q100

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- (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_L includes probe and jig capacitance.

Test data is given in Table 9. Definitions for test circuit:

 V_{DS} = External voltage for Power EDNMOS drain-source voltage.

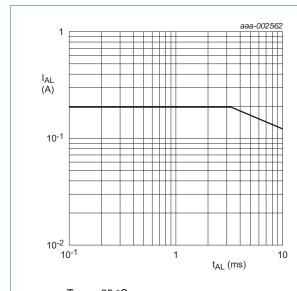
R_L = Load resistance.

C_L = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.

Fig 14. Test circuit for measuring switching times

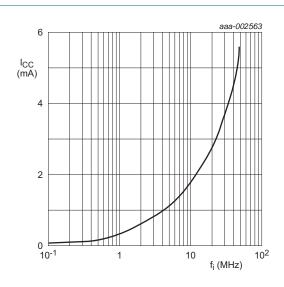
Table 9. Test data

Supply voltage	Input		Load		
	V _I	t _r , t _f	CL	R_L	
5 V	5 V	≤ 10 ns	50%	30 pF	200 Ω



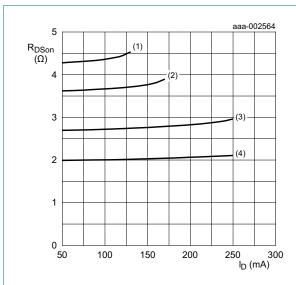
 T_{amb} = 25 °C.

Fig 15. Avalanche current (peak) versus time duration of avalanche



 $T_{amb} = -40 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 125 $^{\circ}\text{C}$; $V_{CC} = 5 \, \text{V}$.

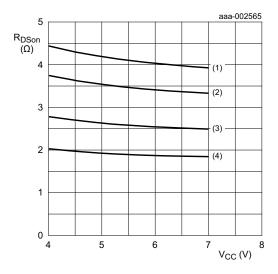
Fig 16. Supply current versus frequency



 $V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND and $V_O = GND$ or V_{CC} .

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

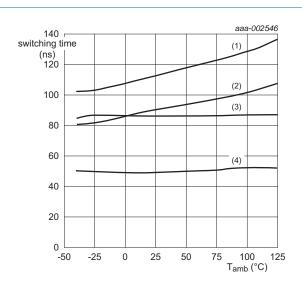
Fig 17. Drain-source on-state resistance versus drain current



 $V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND and $V_O =$ open circuit.

- (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. Static drain-source on-state resistance versus supply voltage



Technique should limit $T_J - T_C$ to 10 °C maximum.

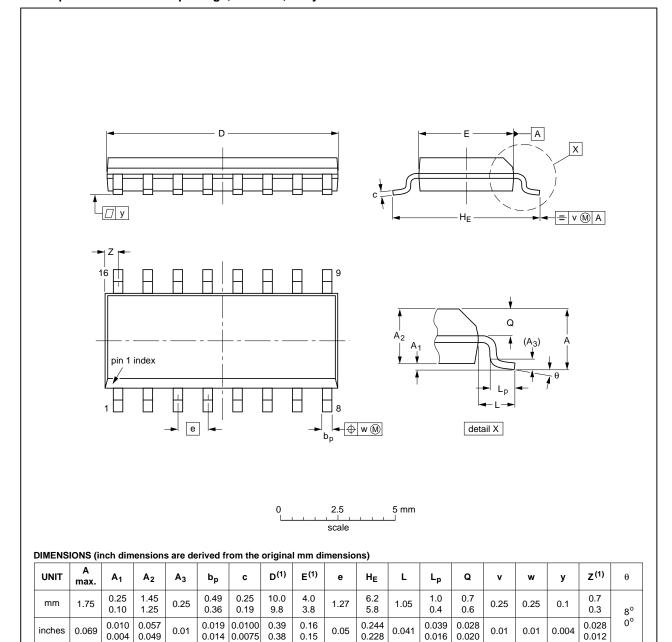
- (1) t_{PLH}.
- (2) t_r.
- (3) t_f.
- (4) t_{PHL}.

Fig 19. Switching time versus case temperature

11. Package outline

SO16: plastic small outline package; 16 leads; body width 3.9 mm

SOT109-1



Note

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

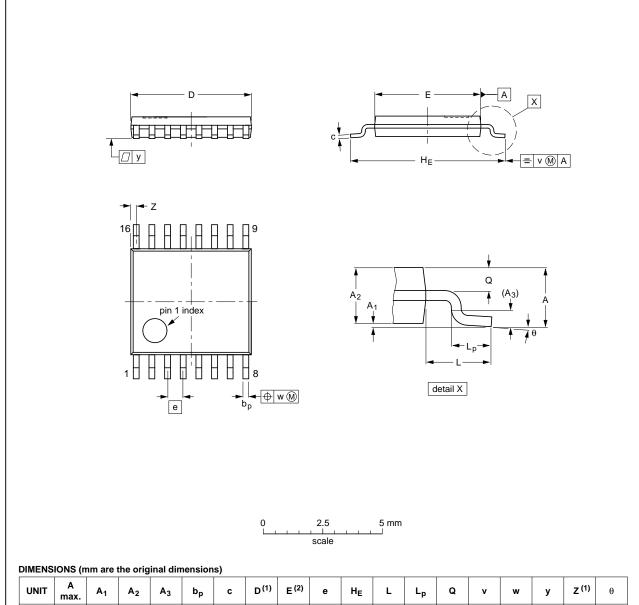
OUTLINE	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN	ISSUE DATE
VERSION	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA		PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
SOT109-1	076E07	MS-012				99-12-27 03-02-19

Fig 20. Package outline SOT109-1 (SO16)

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TSSOP16: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 16 leads; body width 4.4 mm

SOT403-1



	•					-												
UNIT	. A max.	A ₁	A ₂	A ₃	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	5.1 4.9	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	0.40 0.06	8° 0°

- 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	EUROPEAN	ISSUE DATE			
VERSION	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA		PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE	
SOT403-1		MO-153				99-12-27 03-02-18	

Fig 21. Package outline SOT403-1 (TSSOP16)

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DHVQFN16: plastic dual in-line compatible thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 16 terminals; body 2.5 x 3.5 x 0.85 mm SOT763-1

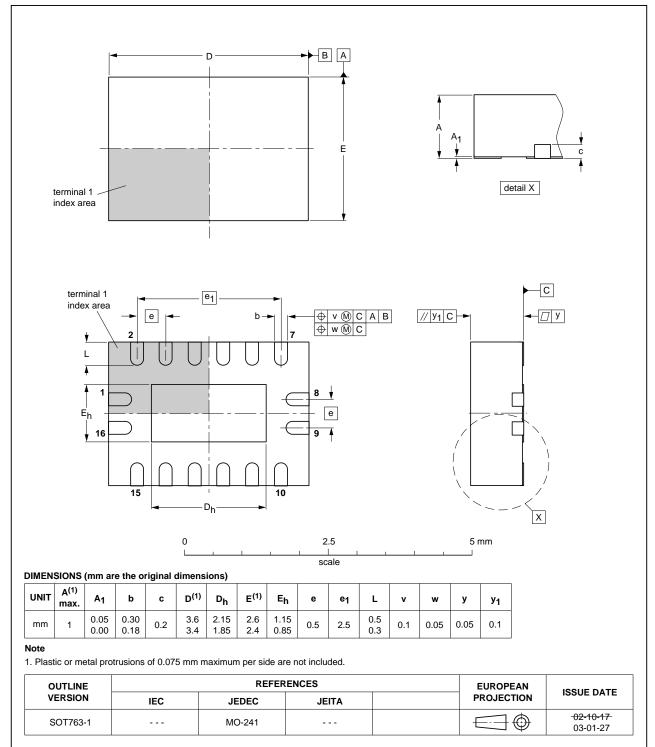


Fig 22. Package outline SOT763-1 (DHVQFN16)

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12. 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
НВМ	Human Body Model
TTL	Transistor-Transistor Logic

13. Revision history

Table 11. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
NPIC6C596A_Q100 v.1	20131018	Product data sheet	-	-

14. Legal information

14.1 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"
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