# 74ALVT162821

20-bit bus interface D-type flip-flop; positive-edge trigger with 30  $\Omega$  termination resistors; 3-state

Rev. 4 — 24 January 2018

**Product data sheet** 

### 1 General description

The 74ALVT162821 high-performance BiCMOS device combines low static and dynamic power dissipation with high speed and high output drive. It is designed for  $V_{CC}$  operation at 2.5 V or 3.3 V with I/O compatibility to 5 V.

The 74ALVT162821 has two 10-bit, edge triggered registers, with each register coupled to a 3-state output buffer. The two sections of each register are controlled independently by the clock (nCP) and output enable (nOE) control gates.

Each register is fully edge triggered. The state of each D input, one set-up time before the LOW-to-HIGH clock transition, is transferred to the corresponding flip-flop's Q output.

The 3-state output buffers are designed to drive heavily loaded 3-state buses, MOS memories, or MOS microprocessors.

The active low output enable ( $n\overline{OE}$ ) controls all ten 3-state buffers independent of the register operation. When  $n\overline{OE}$  is LOW, the data in the register appears at the outputs. When  $n\overline{OE}$  is HIGH, the outputs are in high-impedance OFF-state, which means they will neither drive nor load the bus.

The 74ALVT162821 is designed with 30  $\Omega$  series resistance in both HIGH and LOW output stages. This design reduces the line noise in applications such as memory address drivers, clock drivers and bus receivers/transmitters. The series termination resistors reduce overshoot and undershoot and are ideal for driving memory arrays.

#### 2 Features and benefits

- Outputs include series resistance of 30  $\Omega$  making external termination resistors unnecessary
- 20-bit positive-edge triggered register
- 5 V I/O compatible
- Multiple V<sub>CC</sub> and GND pins minimize switching noise
- Bus hold data inputs eliminate the need for external pull-up resistors to hold unused inputs
- Live insertion and extraction permitted
- Power-up reset
- · Power-up 3-state
- Output capability: +12 mA and -12 mA
- Latch-up protection:
  - JESD17: exceeds 500 mA
- ESD protection:
  - MIL STD 883, method 3015: exceeds 2000 V
  - MM: exceeds 200 V

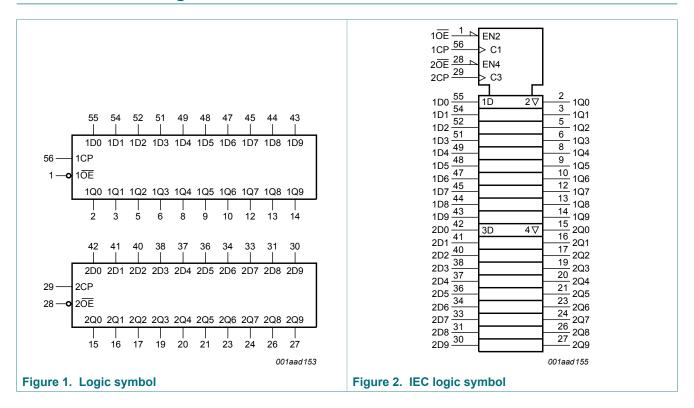


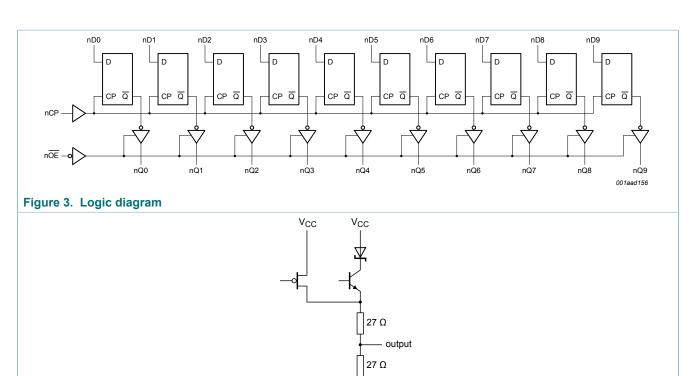
## 3 Ordering information

**Table 1. Ordering information** 

Type number	Package			
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version
74ALVT162821DL	-40 °C to +85 °C	SSOP56	plastic shrink small outline package; 56 leads; body width 7.5 mm	SOT371-1
74ALVT162821DGG	-40 °C to +85 °C	TSSOP56	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 56 leads; body width 6.1 mm	SOT364-1

## 4 Functional diagram



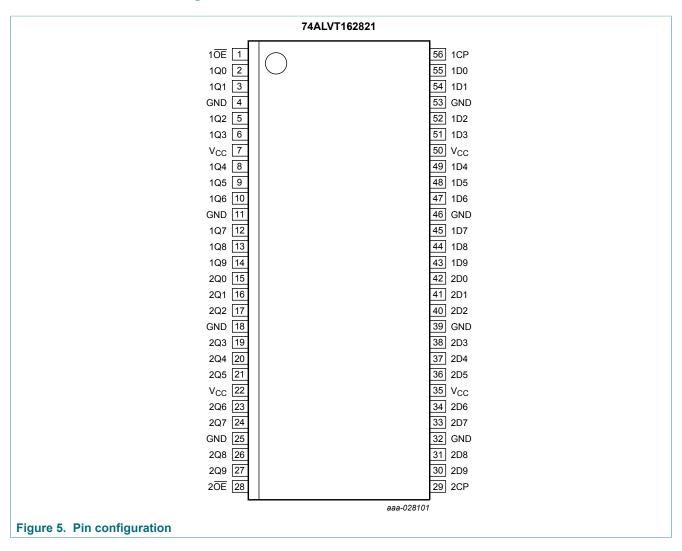


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Figure 4. Schematic of each output

## 5 Pinning information

### 5.1 Pinning



### 5.2 Pin description

Table 2. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description
1D0, 1D1, 1D2, 1D3, 1D4, 1D5, 1D6, 1D7, 1D8, 1D9	55, 54, 52, 51, 49, 48, 47, 45, 44, 43	data inputs
1Q0, 1Q1, 1Q2, 1Q3, 1Q4, 1Q5, 1Q6, 1Q7, 1Q8, 1Q9	2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14	data outputs
2D0, 2D1, 2D2, 2D3, 2D4, 2D5, 2D6, 2D7, 2D8, 2D9	42, 41, 40, 38, 37, 36, 34, 33, 31, 30	data inputs
2Q0, 2Q1, 2Q2, 2Q3, 2Q4, 2Q5, 2Q6, 2Q7, 2Q8, 2Q9	15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27	data outputs
1 <del>OE</del> , 2 <del>OE</del>	1, 28	output enable inputs (active LOW)
1CP, 2CP	56, 29	clock pulse inputs (active rising edge)
GND	4, 11, 18, 25, 32, 39, 46, 53	ground (0 V)
V <sub>CC</sub>	7, 22, 35, 50	supply voltage

## 6 Functional description

Table 3. Function table [1]

Operating mode	Input			Internal register	Output
	nOE	nCP	nDn	_	nQn
Load and read register	L	<b>↑</b>	I	L	L
	L	<b>↑</b>	h	Н	Н
Hold	L	NC	X	NC	NC
Disable outputs	Н	NC	X	NC	Z
	Н	<b>↑</b>	nDn	nDn	Z

<sup>[1]</sup> H = HIGH voltage level;

h = HIGH voltage level one set-up time prior to the LOW-to-HIGH clock transition;

I = LOW voltage level one set-up time prior to the LOW-to-HIGH clock transition;

NC = no change;

X = don't care;

Z = high-impedance OFF-state;

↑ = LOW-to-HIGH clock transition.

L = LOW voltage level;

## **Limiting values**

### Table 4. Limiting values

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Max	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage			-0.5	+4.6	V
VI	input voltage		[1]	-1.2	+7.0	V
Vo	output voltage	output in OFF-state or HIGH-state	[1]	-0.5	+7.0	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	input clamping current	V <sub>I</sub> < 0 V		-	-50	mA
I <sub>OK</sub>	output clamping current	V <sub>O</sub> < 0 V		-	-50	mA
Io	output current	output in LOW-state		-	128	mA
		output in HIGH-state		-	-64	mA
T <sub>stg</sub>	storage temperature			-65	+150	°C
Tj	junction temperature		[2]	-	150	°C

## **Recommended operating conditions**

Table 5. Recommended operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	$V_{CC} = 2.5 V \pm 0.2 V$		$V_{CC} = 3.3$	Unit	
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
$V_{CC}$	supply voltage		2.3	2.7	3.0	3.6	V
VI	input voltage		0	5.5	0	5.5	V
I <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level output current		-	-8	-	-12	mA
I <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output current	none	-	12	-	12	mA
Δt/ΔV	input transition rise and fall rate	outputs enabled	-	10	-	10	ns/V
T <sub>amb</sub>	ambient temperature	free-air	-40	+85	-40	+85	°C

<sup>[1]</sup> The input and output negative voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output clamp current ratings are observed.
[2] The performance capability of a high-performance integrated circuit in conjunction with its thermal environment can create junction temperatures which are

### 9 Static characteristics

### **Table 6. Static characteristics**

At recommended operating conditions;  $T_{amb}$  = -40 °C to +85 °C; voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ <sup>[1]</sup>	Max	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.5	5 V ± 0.2 V				ı	
V <sub>IK</sub>	input clamping voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V; I <sub>IK</sub> = -18 mA	-	-0.85	-1.2	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage		1.7	-	-	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input voltage		-	-	0.7	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_{CC}$ = 2.3 V to 3.6 V; $I_{O}$ = -100 $\mu A$	V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.2	V <sub>CC</sub>	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V; I <sub>O</sub> = -8 mA	1.8	2.1	-	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V; I <sub>O</sub> = 100 μA	-	0.07	0.2	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V; I <sub>O</sub> = 24 mA	-	0.3	0.5	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V; I <sub>O</sub> = 8 mA	-	-	0.4	V
V <sub>OL(pu)</sub>	power-up LOW-level output voltage	$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}; I_O = 1 \text{ mA}; V_I = V_{CC} \text{ or GND}$ [2]	_	-	0.55	V
I <sub>I</sub>	input leakage current	all input pins				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V or 2.7 V; V <sub>I</sub> = 5.5 V	-	0.1	10	μΑ
		control pins				
		$V_{CC}$ = 2.7 V; $V_I$ = $V_{CC}$ or GND	-	0.1	±1	μΑ
		data pins; [3	]			
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}; V_{I} = V_{CC}$	-	0.1	1	μΑ
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V; V <sub>I</sub> = 0 V	-	0.1	-5	μΑ
I <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off leakage current	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>I</sub> or V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V to 4.5 V	-	0.1	±100	μΑ
I <sub>BHL</sub>	bus hold LOW current	data inputs; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V; V <sub>I</sub> = 0.7 V	-	90	-	μA
I <sub>BHH</sub>	bus hold HIGH current	data inputs; V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.3 V; V <sub>I</sub> = 1.7 V	-	-10	-	μA
I <sub>EX</sub>	external current	output in HIGH-state when $V_O > V_{CC}$ ; $V_O = 5.5 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC} = 2.3 \text{ V}$	-	10	125	μΑ
I <sub>O(pu/pd)</sub>	power-up/power-down output current	$V_{CC} \le 1.2 \text{ V}; V_O = 0.5 \text{ V to } V_{CC};$ $V_I = \text{GND or } V_{CC}; \text{ nOE} = \text{don't care}$	_	1	±100	μΑ
l <sub>OZ</sub>	OFF-state output current	$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}; V_I = V_{IL} \text{ or } V_{IH}$				
		output HIGH-state; V <sub>O</sub> = 2.3 V	-	0.5	5	μA
		output LOW-state; V <sub>O</sub> = 0.5 V	-	0.5	-5	μΑ
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	$V_{CC}$ = 2.7 V; $V_I$ = GND or $V_{CC}$ ; $I_O$ = 0 A				
		outputs HIGH-state	-	0.04	0.1	mA
		outputs LOW-state	-	2.3	4.5	mA
		outputs disabled [5	]	0.04	0.1	mA

Symbol Parameter		Conditions	Min	Typ <sup>[1]</sup>	Max	Unit
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>	additional supply current	per input pin; $V_{CC}$ = 2.3 V to 2.7 V; one input at $V_{CC}$ - 0.6 V; other inputs at $V_{CC}$ or GND	-	0.04	0.4	mA
Cı	input capacitance	V <sub>I</sub> = 0 V or V <sub>CC</sub>	-	3	-	pF
Co	output capacitance	$V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CC}$	-	9	-	pF
$V_{CC} = 3.3$	V ± 0.3 V					
V <sub>IK</sub>	input clamping voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V; I <sub>IK</sub> = -18 mA	-	-0.85	-1.2	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage		2.0	-	-	V
$V_{IL}$	LOW-level input voltage		-	-	8.0	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level output voltage	$V_{CC}$ = 3.0 V to 3.6 V; $I_{O}$ = -100 $\mu A$	V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.2	V <sub>CC</sub>	-	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V; I <sub>O</sub> = -32 mA	2.0	2.3	-	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V				
		Ι <sub>Ο</sub> = 100 μΑ	-	0.07	0.2	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 16 mA	-	0.25	0.4	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 32 mA	-	0.3	0.5	V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 64 mA	-	0.4	0.55	V
V <sub>OL(pu)</sub>	power-up LOW-level output voltage	$V_{CC} = 3.6 \text{ V}; I_O = 1 \text{ mA}; V_I = V_{CC} \text{ or GND}$ [2]	-	-	0.55	V
I <sub>I</sub>	input leakage current	all input pins;				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V or 3.6 V; V <sub>I</sub> = 5.5V	-	0.1	10	μA
		control pins				
		$V_{CC} = 3.6 \text{ V}; V_I = V_{CC} \text{ or GND}$	-	0.1	±1	μA
		data pins; [3				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.6 V; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub>	-	0.5	1	μA
		V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.6 V; V <sub>I</sub> = 0 V	-	0.1	-5	μΑ
I <sub>OFF</sub>	power-off leakage current	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>I</sub> or V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V to 4.5 V	-	0.1	±100	μΑ
I <sub>BHL</sub>	bus hold LOW current	data inputs; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V; V <sub>I</sub> = 0.8 V	75	130	-	μA
I <sub>BHH</sub>	bus hold HIGH current	data inputs; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3 V; V <sub>I</sub> = 2.0 V	-75	-140	-	μΑ
I <sub>BHLO</sub>	bus hold LOW overdrive current	data inputs; $V_{CC} = 3.6 \text{ V}$ ; $V_I = 0 \text{ V}$ to $3.6 \text{ V}$	500	-	-	μA
I <sub>BHHO</sub>	bus hold HIGH overdrive current	data inputs; $V_{CC} = 3.6 \text{ V}$ ; $V_I = 0 \text{ V}$ to 3.6 V	-500	-	-	μA
I <sub>EX</sub>	external current	output in HIGH-state when $V_O > V_{CC}$ ; $V_O = 5.5 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{CC} = 3.0 \text{ V}$	-	10	125	μΑ
I <sub>O(pu/pd)</sub>	power-up/power-down output current	$V_{CC} \le 1.2 \text{ V}; V_O = 0.5 \text{ V to } V_{CC};$ $V_I = \text{GND or } V_{CC}; \text{ nOE} = \text{don't care}$	_	1	±100	μA
I <sub>OZ</sub>	OFF-state output current	$V_{CC}$ = 3.6 V; $V_I$ = $V_{IL}$ or $V_{IH}$				
		output HIGH-state; V <sub>O</sub> = 3.0 V	-	0.5	5	μA
		output LOW-state; V <sub>O</sub> = 0.5 V	-	0.5	-5	μA
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	$V_{CC} = 3.6 \text{ V}; V_{I} = \text{GND or } V_{CC}; I_{O} = 0 \text{ A}$				

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ <sup>[1]</sup>	Max	Unit
		outputs HIGH-state	-	0.07	0.1	mA
		outputs LOW-state	-	5.1	7	mA
		outputs disabled [5]	-	0.07	0.1	mA
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>	additional supply current	per input pin; $V_{CC}$ = 3 V to 3.6 V; one input at $V_{CC}$ - 0.6 V; other inputs at $V_{CC}$ or GND	-	0.04	0.4	mA
Cı	input capacitance	V <sub>I</sub> = 0 V or V <sub>CC</sub>	-	3	-	pF
Co	output capacitance	$V_O = 0 \text{ V or } V_{CC}$	-	9	-	pF

- [1] All typical values for V $_{CC}$  = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V are measured at V $_{CC}$  = 2.5 V and T $_{amb}$  = 25 °C. All typical values for V $_{CC}$  = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V are measured at V $_{CC}$  = 3.3 V and T $_{amb}$  = 25 °C.
- [2] For valid test results, data must not be loaded into the flip-flops (or latches) after applying power.
- [3] Unused pins at V<sub>CC</sub> or GND.
- [4] This parameter is valid for any V<sub>CC</sub> between 0 V and 1.2 V with a transition time of up to 10 ms.
  From V<sub>CC</sub> = 1.2 V to (2.5 ± 0.2) V a transition time of 100 µs is permitted. This parameter is valid for T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C only.
- [5]  $I_{CC}$  with outputs disabled is measured with outputs pulled to  $V_{CC}$  or GND.
- [6] This is the increase in supply current for each input at the specified voltage level other than V<sub>CC</sub> or GND.
- [7] This is the bus hold overdrive current required to force the input to the opposite logic state.
- [8] This parameter is valid for any  $V_{CC}$  between 0 V and 1.2 V with a transition time of up to 10 ms. From  $V_{CC} = 1.2$  V to  $(3.3 \pm 0.3)$  V a transition time of 100  $\mu$ s is permitted. This parameter is valid for  $T_{amb} = 25$  °C only.

## 10 Dynamic characteristics

#### Table 7. Dynamic characteristics

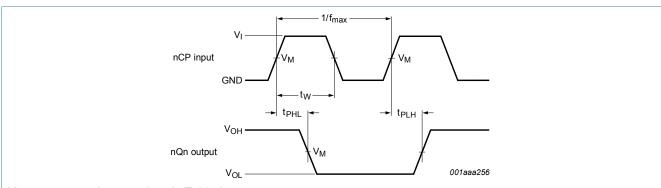
Voltages are referenced to GND (ground = 0 V); T<sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +85 °C; for test circuit see Figure 9.

Symbol	Parameter	ameter Conditions				Unit
V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.5	V ± 0.2 V					
t <sub>PLH</sub>	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	nCP to nQn; see Figure 6	1.0	4.4	7.0	ns
t <sub>PHL</sub>	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	nCP to nQn; see Figure 6	1.0	3.8	6.4	ns
t <sub>PZH</sub>	OFF-state to HIGH propagation delay	nOE to nQn; see Figure 8	1.5	4.6	7.5	ns
t <sub>PZL</sub>	OFF-state to LOW propagation delay	nOE to nQn; see Figure 8	1.0	2.8	4.6	ns
t <sub>PHZ</sub>	HIGH to OFF-state propagation delay	nOE to nQn; see Figure 8	1.5	3.5	5.5	ns
t <sub>PLZ</sub>	LOW to OFF-state propagation delay	nOE to nQn; see Figure 8	1.0	3.7	5.7	ns
t <sub>su</sub>	set-up time	nDn to nCP HIGH; see Figure 7	1.5	0.1	-	ns
		nDn to nCP LOW; see Figure 7	2.0	0.5	-	ns
t <sub>h</sub>	hold time	nDn to nCP HIGH; see Figure 7	0.3	-0.5	-	ns
		nDn to nCP LOW; see Figure 7	0.5	-0.1		ns
t <sub>W</sub>	pulse width	nCP HIGH or LOW; see Figure 6	1.5	-	-	ns
f <sub>max</sub>	maximum frequency	nCP; see Figure 6	150	-	-	MHz

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ <sup>[1]</sup>	Max	Unit
$V_{CC} = 3.3$	V ± 0.3 V					
t <sub>PLH</sub>	LOW to HIGH propagation delay	nCP to nQn; see Figure 6	1.0	3.2	5.0	ns
t <sub>PHL</sub>	HIGH to LOW propagation delay	nCP to nQn; see Figure 6	1.0	3.2	4.7	ns
t <sub>PZH</sub>	OFF-state to HIGH propagation delay	nOE to nQn; see Figure 8	1.0	3.4	5.6	ns
t <sub>PZL</sub>	OFF-state to LOW propagation delay	nOE to nQn; see Figure 8	0.5	2.3	3.7	ns
t <sub>PHZ</sub>	HIGH to OFF-state propagation delay	nOE to nQn; see Figure 8	1.5	3.7	5.4	ns
t <sub>PLZ</sub>	LOW to OFF-state propagation delay	nOE to nQn; see Figure 8	1.5	3.0	4.3	ns
t <sub>su</sub>	set-up time	nDn to nCP HIGH or LOW; see Figure 7	1.5	0.1	-	ns
t <sub>h</sub>	hold time HIGH	nDn to nCP HIGH or LOW; see Figure 7	0.5	0.1	-	ns
t <sub>W</sub>	pulse width	nCP HIGH or LOW; see Figure 6	1.5	-	-	ns
f <sub>max</sub>	maximum frequency	nCP; see Figure 6	150	-	-	MHz

<sup>[1]</sup> All typical values for V $_{CC}$  = 2.5 V ± 0.2 V are measured at V $_{CC}$  = 2.5 V and T $_{amb}$  = 25 °C. All typical values for V $_{CC}$  = 3.3 V ± 0.3 V are measured at V $_{CC}$  = 3.3 V and T $_{amb}$  = 25 °C.

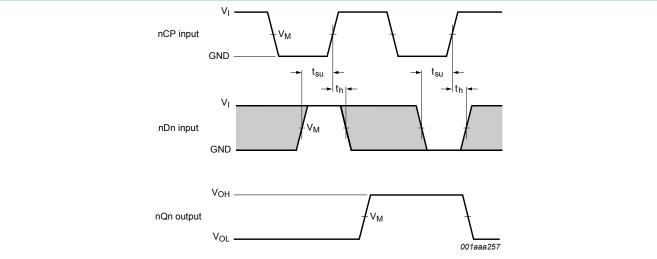
### 10.1 Waveforms and test circuit



Measurement points are given in Table 8.

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

Figure 6. Propagation delay clock input (nCP) to output (nQn), clock pulse (nCP) width and maximum clock frequency

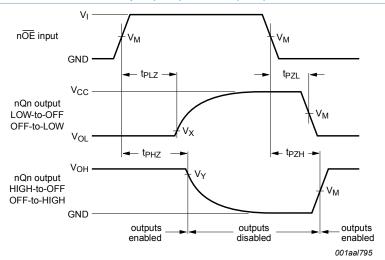


Measurement points are given in <u>Table 8</u>.

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

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

Figure 7. Set-up times and hold times from input (nDn) to clock (nCP)



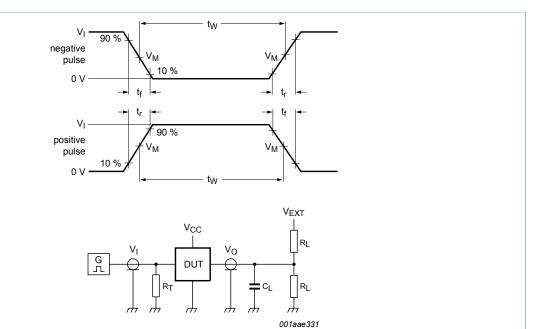
Measurement points are given in Table 8.

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

Figure 8. OFF-state to HIGH and LOW propagation delays and LOW and HIGH to OFF-state propagation delays

**Table 8. Measurement points** 

V <sub>CC</sub>	Input		Output			
	V <sub>I</sub> V <sub>M</sub>		V <sub>M</sub>	V <sub>X</sub>	V <sub>Y</sub>	
V <sub>CC</sub> ≤ 2.7 V	V <sub>CC</sub>	0.5 x V <sub>CC</sub>	0.5 x V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>OL</sub> + 0.15 V	V <sub>OH</sub> - 0.15 V	
V <sub>CC</sub> ≥ 3.0 V	3.0 V	1.5 V	1.5 V	V <sub>OL</sub> + 0.3 V	V <sub>OH</sub> - 0.3 V	



Test data is given in Table 9.

Definitions test circuit:

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

 $C_L$  = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.

 $R_T$  = Termination resistance should be equal to output impedance  $Z_0$  of the pulse generator.

 $V_{EXT}$  = Test voltage for switching times.

Figure 9. Test circuit for measuring switching times

Table 9. Test data

Input				Load		V <sub>EXT</sub>			
V <sub>I</sub>	f <sub>i</sub>	t <sub>W</sub>	t <sub>r</sub> , t <sub>f</sub>	CL	R <sub>L</sub>	t <sub>PHZ</sub> , t <sub>PZH</sub>	t <sub>PLZ</sub> , t <sub>PZL</sub>	t <sub>PLH</sub> , t <sub>PHL</sub>	
3.0 V or V <sub>CC</sub> whichever is less	≤ 10 MHz	500 ns	≤ 2.5 ns	50 pF	500 Ω	GND	6 V or V <sub>CC</sub> x 2	open	

# 11 Package outline

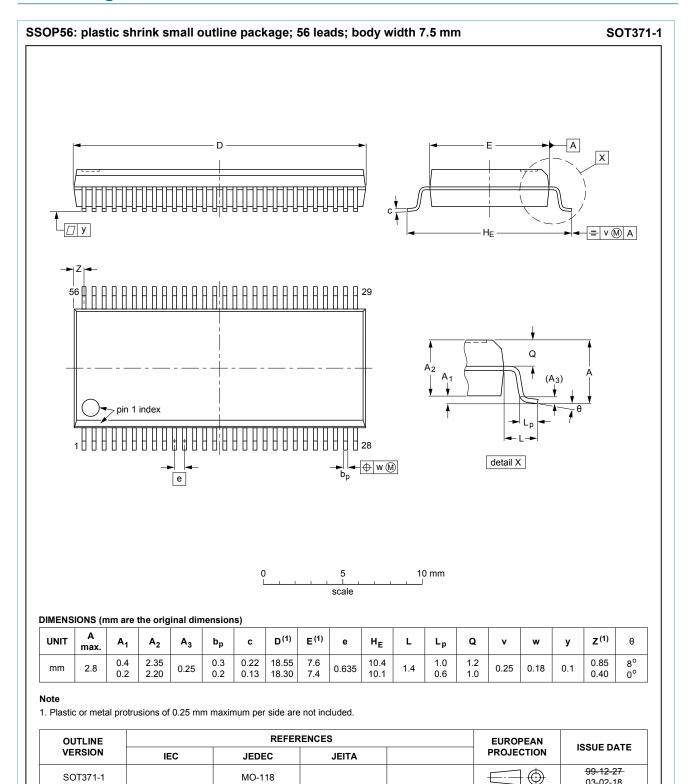
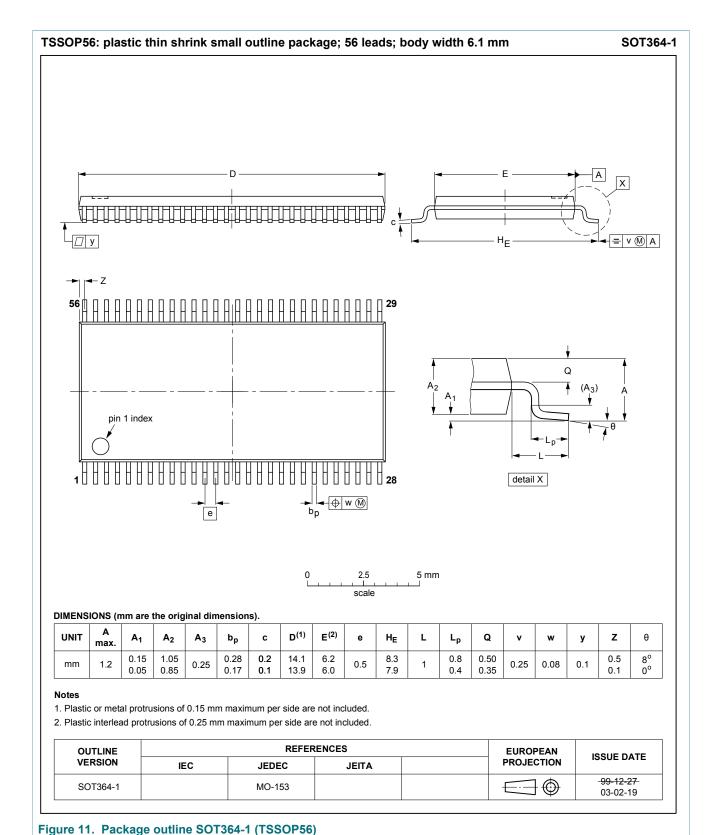


Figure 10. Package outline SOT371-1 (SSOP56)

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74ALVT162821

## 12 Abbreviations

### Table 10. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description	
BiCMOS	Bipolar Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor	
DUT	Device Under Test	
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge	
MIL	Military	
MM	Machine Model	
MOS	Metal Oxide Semiconductor	

# 13 Revision history

#### Table 11. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes	
74ALVT162821 v.4	20180124	Product data sheet	-	74ALVT162821 v.3	
Modifications:	<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>				
74ALVT162821 v.3	19981002	Product data sheet	-	74ALVT162821 v.2	
74ALVT162821 v.2	19980213	Product specification	-	74ALVT162821 v.1	
74ALVT162821 v.1	19971117	Product specification	-	-	

### 14 Legal information

#### 14.1 Data sheet status

Document status <sup>[1][2]</sup>	Product status <sup>[3]</sup>	Definition
Objective [short] data sheet	Development	This document contains data from the objective specification for product development.
Preliminary [short] data sheet	Qualification	This document contains data from the preliminary specification.
Product [short] data sheet	Production	This document contains the product specification.

- Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.
- The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions". [2] [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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