# NXS0506GU-Q100

SD 3.0-compatible memory card integrated auto-direction control and level translator with EMI filter and ESD protection Rev. 2 — 2 February 2024 Product data sheet

### 1. General description

The NXS0506GU-Q100 is an SD 3.0-compatible bidirectional dual supply level translator with auto-direction control. It is designed to interface between a memory card operating at 1.7 V to 3.6 V signal levels and a host with a nominal supply voltage of 1.1 V to 1.95 V. The device supports SD 3.0: SDR104, SDR50, DDR50, SDR25, SDR12 and SD 2.0 High-Speed (50 MHz) and Default-Speed (25 MHz) modes. The device has a built-in EMI filter and robust ESD protection (IEC 61000-4-2, level 4).

This product has been qualified to the Automotive Electronics Council (AEC) standard Q100 (Grade 2) and is suitable for use in automotive applications.

#### 2. Features and benefits

- Automotive product qualification in accordance with AEC-Q100 (Grade 2)
  - Specified from -40 °C to +85 °C and from -40 °C to +105 °C
- Supports up to 208 MHz clock rate
- SD 3.0 specification-compatible voltage translation to support: SDR104, SDR50, DDR50, SDR25, SDR12, High-Speed and Default-Speed modes
- 1.1 V to 1.95 V host side interface voltage support
- Auto-direction sensing
- Low power consumption
- Integrated pull-up resistors: no external resistors required
- Integrated EMI filters suppress higher harmonics of digital I/Os
- Level shifting buffers keep ESD stress away from the host (zero-clamping concept)
- 16-terminal XQFN16 package; pitch 0.4 mm
- Latch-up performance exceeds 100 mA per JESD78 Class II.A
- ESD protection:
  - HBM: ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 class 2 exceeds 2 kV
  - CDM: ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-002 class C3 exceeds 1 kV
  - IEC61000-4-2, level 4, contact discharge on all memory card-side pins exceeds 8 kV
  - IEC61000-4-2, level 4, air discharge on all memory card-side pins exceeds 15 kV

# 3. Applications

- Smartphone
- Mobile handsets
- Digital cameras
- Tablet PCs
- Laptop computers
- · SD, MMC or microSD card readers



# 4. Ordering information

**Table 1. Ordering information** 

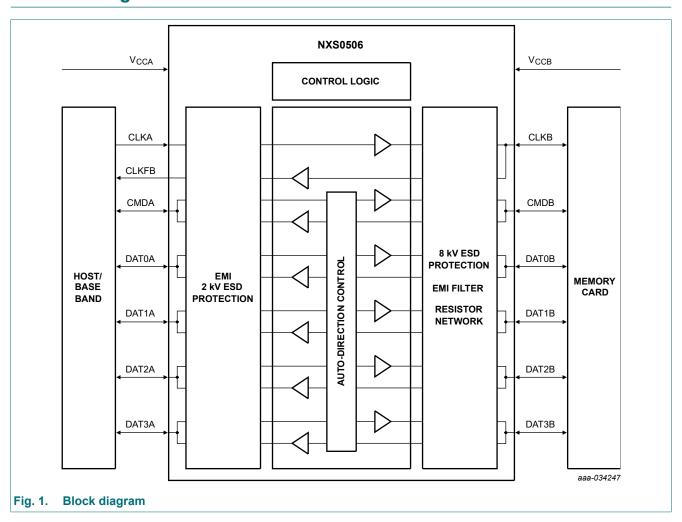
Type number	Package	ackage							
	Temperature range	Name	Description	Version					
NXS0506GU-Q100	-40 °C to +105 °C	XQFN16	plastic, extremely thin quad flat package; no leads; 16 terminals; body 1.80 × 2.60 × 0.50 mm	SOT1161-1					

# 5. Marking

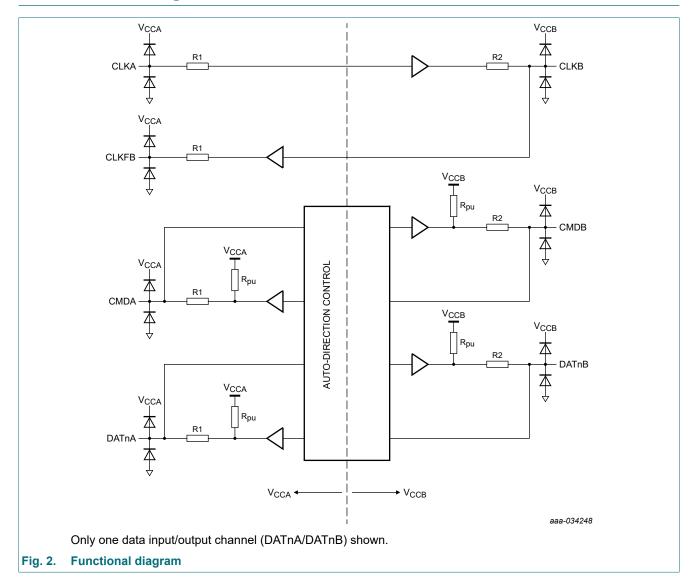
Table 2. Marking codes

Type number	Marking code
NXS0506GU-Q100	m5

## 6. Block diagram

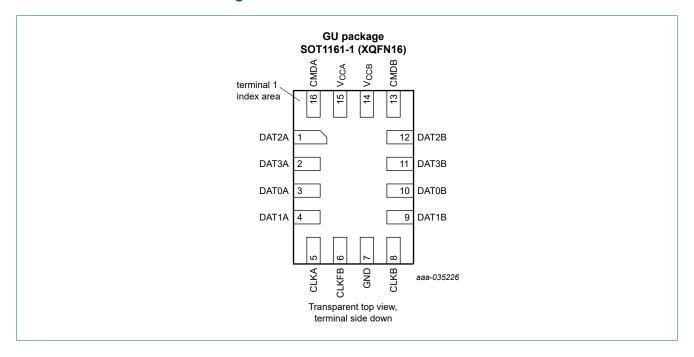


# 7. Functional diagram



# 8. Pinning information

### 8.1. Pinning



## 8.2. Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

Symbol[1]	Pin	Description
DAT2A	1	data 2 input or output on host side
DAT3A	2	data 3 input or output on host side
DAT0A	3	data 0 input or output on host side
DAT1A	4	data 1 input or output on host side
$V_{CCA}$	15	supply voltage A (host side)
CMDA	16	command input or output on host side
CLKFB	6	clock feedback signal on host side, this pin can be left floating
CLKA	5	clock signal input on host side
$V_{CCB}$	14	supply voltage B (memory card side)
CMDB	13	command input or output on memory card side
GND	7	supply ground
CLKB	8	clock signal input on memory card side
DAT2B	12	data 2 input or output on memory card side
DAT3B	11	data 3 input or output on memory card side
DAT0B	10	data 0 input or output on memory card side
DAT1B	9	data 1 input or output on memory card side

<sup>[1]</sup> The pin names relate particularly to SD memory cards, but also apply to microSD and MMC memory cards. See Section 9.6 for options to swap identical channels.

### 9. Functional description

#### 9.1. Level translator

The bidirectional level translator shifts the data between the I/O supply levels of the host and the memory card. Auto direction sensing circuitry determines if a command and data signals are transferred from the memory card to the host (card read mode) or from the host to the memory card (card write mode). The voltage translator has to support several clock and data transfer rates at the signaling levels specified in the SD 3.0 standard specification.

**Table 4. Supported modes** 

Bus speed mode	Signal level (V)	Clock rate (MHz)	Data rate (MB/s)
Default-Speed	3.3	25	12.5
High-Speed	3.3	50	25
SDR12	1.8	25	12.5
SDR25	1.8	50	25
SDR50	1.8	100	50
SDR104	1.8	208	104
DDR50	1.8	50	50

#### 9.2. Enable and direction control

The device contains an auto-enable feature. If  $V_{CCB}$  rises above 1.5 V, the level translator logic is enabled automatically. As soon as  $V_{CCB}$  drops below 0.65 V, the memory card side drivers and the level translator logic are disabled. All pins on the host side, excluding CLKA are configured as inputs with a 70 k $\Omega$  resistor pulled up to  $V_{CCA}$ .

The device features an auto correction control for all data channels except CLK. For these pins the direction of data flow is sensed by the direction control logic and the output drivers are controlled accordingly. There is no need for the host interface to indicate the direction of data flow.

#### 9.3. Feedback clock channel

The clock is transmitted from the host to the memory card side. The voltage translator and the Printed-Circuit Board (PCB) tracks introduce some amount of delay. It reduces timing margin for data read back from memory card, especially at higher data rates. Therefore, a feedback path is provided to compensate the delay. The reasoning behind this approach is the fact that the clock is always delivered by the host, while the data in the timing critical read mode comes from the card.

#### 9.4. EMI filter

All input/output driver stages are equipped with EMI filters to reduce interference towards sensitive mobile communication.

#### 9.5. ESD protection

The device has robust ESD protections on all memory card pins. The architecture prevents any stress for the host: the voltage translator discharges any stress to supply ground.

### 9.6. Pin and channel naming

The channel/pin naming as shown in Fig. 2 and in Section 8 aims at using NXS0506GU-Q100 for SD-card interfaces. The sequence of the channels is chosen to easily connect to SD-card connectors. As the internal design of channels DAT0 (pins DAT0A and DAT0B), DAT1 (pins DAT1A and DAT1B), DAT2 (pins DAT2A and DAT2B), DAT3 (pins DAT3A and DAT3B) and CMD (pins CMDA and CMDB) is identical, these channels can be exchanged. Swapping channels in the above mentioned group can help ease PCB layout issues. E.g. DAT0 can be swapped with DAT1 or DAT3 with CMD without impact on functionality of NXS0506GU-Q100.

## 10. Limiting values

#### **Table 5. Limiting values**

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Max	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage	4 ms transient; on pin V <sub>CCA</sub>		-0.5	4.6	V
		4 ms transient; on pin V <sub>CCB</sub>		-0.5	4.6	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	input clamping current	$V_{I} < -0.3 \text{ V or } V_{I} > V_{CC} +0.3 \text{ V}$	[1]	-	±20	mA
V <sub>I</sub>	input voltage	4 ms transient at I/O pins		-0.5	4.6	V
I <sub>OK</sub>	output clamping current	$V_{O}$ < -0.3 V or $V_{O}$ > $V_{CCA}$ +0.3 V	[1]	-	±20	mA
		$V_O < -0.3 \text{ V or } V_O > V_{CCB} + 0.3 \text{ V}$	[1]	-	±50	mA
P <sub>tot</sub>	total power dissipation	T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +105 °C		-	250	mW
T <sub>stg</sub>	storage temperature			-55	+150	°C
I <sub>lu(IO)</sub>	input/output latch-up current	JESD78F: $-0.5V_{CC} < V_I < 1.5V_{CC}$ ; $T_j < 125$ °C		-100	100	mA

<sup>[1]</sup> The input and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.

# 11. Recommended operating conditions

**Table 6. Operating conditions** 

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	supply voltage	on pin V <sub>CCA</sub> [1]	1.1	-	1.95	V
		on pin V <sub>CCB</sub> [1]	1.7	-	3.6	V
VI	input voltage	host side	-0.3	-	V <sub>CCA</sub> + 0.3	V
		memory card side [2]	-0.3	-	V <sub>CCB</sub> + 0.3	V
T <sub>amb</sub>	ambient temperature		-40	+25	+105	°C

<sup>[1]</sup> V<sub>CCB</sub> ≥ V<sub>CCA</sub>

Table 7. Integrated resistors

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions -40 °C to +85			°C	-40 °C to	Unit	
			Min	Typ[1]	Max	Min	Max	
R <sub>pu</sub>	pull-up resistance		42	70	100	42	100	kΩ
R <sub>s</sub>	series resistance	host side; R1 [2]	-	22.5	-	-	-	Ω
		card side; R2 [2]	-	15	-	-	-	Ω

<sup>[1]</sup> Typical values are measured at T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C.

<sup>[2]</sup> The voltage must not exceed 3.6 V.

<sup>[2]</sup> Guaranteed by design and characterization.

## 12. Static characteristics

#### **Table 8. Static characteristics**

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

Symbol Parameter		Conditions	-40 °C to +85 °C			-40 °C to	+105 °C	Unit
			Min	Typ[1]	Max	Min	Max	
Automa	tic enable featu	re: V <sub>CCB</sub>						
V <sub>en</sub>	device enable voltage level	V <sub>CCA</sub> ≥ 1.0 V; V <sub>CCB</sub> rising edge	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.5	V
$V_{dis}$	device disable voltage level	V <sub>CCA</sub> ≥ 1.0 V; V <sub>CCB</sub> falling edge	0.65	1.0	1.3	0.65	1.3	V
Host-sid	le input signals	: CMDA, DAT0A to DAT3A an	d CLKA				'	
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage	1.1 V ≤ V <sub>CCA</sub> ≤ 1.95 V	0.65V <sub>CCA</sub>	-	V <sub>CCA</sub> + 0.3	0.65V <sub>CCA</sub>	V <sub>CCA</sub> + 0.3	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input voltage	1.1 V ≤ V <sub>CCA</sub> ≤ 1.95 V	-0.3	-	0.35V <sub>CCA</sub>	-0.3	0.35V <sub>CCA</sub>	V
I <sub>I</sub>	input leakage current	CLKA; V <sub>CCA</sub> = 1.95 V; V <sub>I</sub> = 0 V to 1.95 V	-	-	1	-	1	μΑ
Host-sid	le output signa	ls: CMDA and DAT0A to DAT	3A	'	1		·	
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level output voltage	$I_O = -2 \mu A;$ $V_I = V_{IH}$ (card side); $1.1 \text{ V} \le V_{CCA} \le 1.95 \text{ V}$	0.8V <sub>CCA</sub>	-	V <sub>CCA</sub> + 0.3	0.8V <sub>CCA</sub>	V <sub>CCA</sub> + 0.3	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output voltage	$I_O$ = 2 mA; $V_I$ = $V_{IL}$ (card side); 1.1 V $\leq$ $V_{CCA} \leq$ 1.95 V	-0.3	-	0.15V <sub>CCA</sub>	-0.3	0.15V <sub>CCA</sub>	V
Host-sic	le output signa	ls: CLKFB						
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level output voltage	$I_O = -2 \text{ mA};$ $V_I = V_{IH} \text{ (host side)};$ $1.1 \text{ V} \le V_{CCA} \le 1.95 \text{ V}$	0.8V <sub>CCA</sub>	-	V <sub>CCA</sub> + 0.3	0.8V <sub>CCA</sub>	V <sub>CCA</sub> + 0.3	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output voltage	$I_O$ = 2 mA; $V_I$ = $V_{IL}$ (host side); 1.1 V $\leq$ V <sub>CCA</sub> $\leq$ 1.95 V	-0.3	-	0.15V <sub>CCA</sub>	-0.3	0.15V <sub>CCA</sub>	V
Card-sic	le input signals	: CMDB and DAT0B to DAT3	В					
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage	1.7 V ≤ V <sub>CCB</sub> ≤ 3.6 V	0.625V <sub>CCB</sub>	-	V <sub>CCB</sub> + 0.3	0.625V <sub>CCB</sub>	V <sub>CCB</sub> + 0.3	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level	1.7 V ≤ V <sub>CCB</sub> ≤ 1.95 V	-0.3	-	0.35V <sub>CCB</sub>	-0.3	0.35V <sub>CCB</sub>	V
	input voltage	2.7 V ≤ V <sub>CCB</sub> ≤ 3.6 V	-0.3	-	0.30V <sub>CCB</sub>	-0.3	0.30V <sub>CCB</sub>	V

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Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	-40	°C to +8	5 °C	-40 °C to	+105 °C	Unit
			Min	Typ[1]	Max	Min	Max	1
Card-sid	de output signa	: CMDB, DAT0B to DAT3B ar	nd CLKB				-	
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level output voltage	CLKB; V <sub>CCB</sub> = 1.7 V; I <sub>O</sub> = -2 mA; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>IH</sub> (host side)	0.85V <sub>CCB</sub>	-	2.0	0.85V <sub>CCB</sub>	2.0	V
		CLKB; $V_{CCB} = 2.7 \text{ V}$ ; $I_O = -4 \text{ mA}$ ; $V_I = V_{IH} \text{ (host side)}$	0.85V <sub>CCB</sub>	-	V <sub>CCB</sub> + 0.3	0.85V <sub>CCB</sub>	V <sub>CCB</sub> + 0.3	V
		CMDB, DATnB; $V_{CCB}$ = 1.7 V; $I_O$ = -2 $\mu$ A; $V_I$ = $V_{IH}$ (host side)	0.85V <sub>CCB</sub>	-	2.0	0.85V <sub>CCB</sub>	2.0	V
~_	Low-level output voltage	$I_O$ = 2 mA; $V_I$ = $V_{IL}$ (host side); $V_{CCB}$ = 1.7 V	-0.3	-	0.125V <sub>CCB</sub>	-0.3	0.125V <sub>CCB</sub>	V
		$I_O$ = 4 mA; $V_I$ = $V_{IL}$ (host side); $V_{CCB}$ = 2.7 V	-0.3	-	0.125V <sub>CCB</sub>	-0.3	0.125V <sub>CCB</sub>	V
Current	consumption							
I <sub>CC</sub>	supply current	host side; all inputs = HIGH; $V_I = V_{CCA}$ ; $V_{CCA} = 1.95 \text{ V}$ ; $V_{CCB} = 3.6 \text{ V}$	-	-	4	-	10	μΑ
		card side; all inputs = HIGH; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CCA</sub> ; V <sub>CCA</sub> = 1.7 V; V <sub>CCB</sub> = 1.7 V	-	-	7	-	15	μΑ
		card side; all inputs = HIGH; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CCA</sub> ; V <sub>CCA</sub> = 1.95 V; V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3.6 V	-	-	20	-	50	μA

<sup>[1]</sup> Typical values are measured at  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C.

# 13. Dynamic characteristics

### 13.1. Level translator

Table 9. Level translator dynamic characteristics

At recommended operating conditions; For waveform and test circuit see Fig. 3 and Fig. 4.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		-40 °C to +85 °C		-40 °C to	+105 °C	Unit	
				Min	Typ[1]	Max	Min	Max	
Host-sid	le output transi	tion times							
t <sub>t</sub>	transition time	$V_{CCA}$ = 1.2 V to 1.8 V; [2 output transition time between $V_X$ = 0.35V <sub>CCA</sub> and $V_Y$ = 0.65V <sub>CCA</sub>	2]	-	0.3	1.0	-	1.0	ns
Host-sid	le input rise and	fall times							
t <sub>r</sub> , t <sub>f</sub>	rise and fall time	$V_{CCA}$ = 1.2 V to 1.8 V; input rise and fall time between $V_X$ = 0.35V <sub>CCA</sub> and $V_Y$ = 0.65V <sub>CCA</sub>		-	0.4	1.0	-	1.0	ns
Card-sid	le output transi	tion times							
t <sub>t</sub>	transition time	$V_{CCB}$ = 1.8 V; [2] output transition time between $V_X$ = 0.45 V and $V_Y$ = 1.4 V	2]	0.4	0.88	1.32	-	1.32	ns

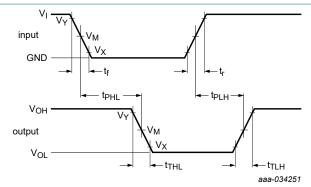
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	A	0 °C to +8	5 °C		SD prote o +105 °C	
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min		1		Max	Unit
Cand ala		ad fall times	IVIII	Typ[1]	Max	Min	IVIAX	
	de input rise au			0.5	0.00	I	0.00	T
t <sub>r</sub>	rise time	V <sub>CCB</sub> = 1.8 V; input rise time between 0.58 V and 1.27 V	0.2	0.5	0.96	-	0.96	ns
t <sub>f</sub>	fall time	V <sub>CCB</sub> = 1.8 V; input fall time between 0.58 V and 1.27 V	0.2	0.45	0.96	-	0.96	ns
Host-sic	le to card-side	propagation delay; DATnA to DATnB, CMDA t	о СМЕ	B and CL	KA to	CLKB		'
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	V <sub>CCA</sub> = 1.2 V; V <sub>CCB</sub> = 1.8 V	] -	3.1	5.4	-	5.4	ns
	delay	$V_{CCA} = 1.2 \text{ V}; V_{CCB} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ [3	] -	2.2	4.0	-	4.0	ns
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8 \text{ V}; V_{CCB} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ [3	] -	2.7	4.8	-	4.8	ns
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8 \text{ V}; V_{CCB} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ [3	] -	1.7	3.1	-	3.1	ns
t <sub>sk(o)</sub>	output skew	V <sub>CCA</sub> = 1.2 V; V <sub>CCB</sub> = 1.8 V	-	-	200	-	250	ps
	time	V <sub>CCA</sub> = 1.2 V; V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3.3 V	-	-	200	-	250	ps
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 1.8 V; V <sub>CCB</sub> = 1.8 V	-	-	200	-	250	ps
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 1.8 V; V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3.3 V	-	-	200	-	250	ps
Card-sic	de to host-side	propagation delay; DATnB to DATnA and CM	OB to	CMDA				
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	$V_{CCA} = 1.2 \text{ V}; V_{CCB} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ [3	] -	2.7	4.6	-	4.6	ns
	delay	$V_{CCA} = 1.2 \text{ V}; V_{CCB} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ [3	] -	1.7	3.0	-	3.0	ns
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8 \text{ V}; V_{CCB} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ [3	] -	2.7	4.6	-	4.6	ns
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8 \text{ V}; V_{CCB} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ [3	] -	1.6	2.7	-	2.7	ns
t <sub>sk(o)</sub>	output skew	V <sub>CCA</sub> = 1.2 V; V <sub>CCB</sub> = 1.8 V	-	-	200	-	250	ps
	time	$V_{CCA} = 1.2 \text{ V}; V_{CCB} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	-	-	200	-	250	ps
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 1.8 V; V <sub>CCB</sub> = 1.8 V	-	-	200	-	250	ps
		V <sub>CCA</sub> = 1.8 V; V <sub>CCB</sub> = 3.3 V	-	-	200	-	250	ps
Host-sic	le to host-side	propagation delay; CLKA to CLKFB						
t <sub>pd</sub>	propagation	$V_{CCA} = 1.2 \text{ V}; V_{CCB} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ [3	] -	5.8	10	-	10	ns
	delay	$V_{CCA} = 1.2 \text{ V}; V_{CCB} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ [3]	] -	3.9	7.0	-	7.0	ns
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8 \text{ V}; V_{CCB} = 1.8 \text{ V}$	] -	5.4	9.4	-	9.4	ns
		$V_{CCA} = 1.8 \text{ V}; V_{CCB} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ [3	] -	3.3	5.8	-	5.8	ns
Bus sig	nal equivalent	capacitance						
C <sub>I/O</sub>	input/output	$V_I = 0 \text{ V}; f_i = 1 \text{ MHz}; V_{CCA} = 1.8 \text{ V}; \text{ host side } [4]$		5.0	-	-	-	pF
	capacitance	$V_I = 0 \text{ V}$ ; $f_i = 1 \text{ MHz}$ ; $V_{CCB} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ ; card side [4]	] -	12.0	-	-	-	pF

<sup>[1]</sup> Typical values are measured at  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C.

<sup>[2]</sup>  $t_t$  is the same as  $t_{THL}$  and  $t_{TLH}$ .

<sup>[3]</sup>  $t_{pd}$  is the same as  $t_{PLH}$  and  $t_{PHL}$ .

<sup>[4]</sup> EMI filter line capacitance from I/O driver to pin;  $C_{I/O}$  is guaranteed by design.



Measurement points are given in Table 10.

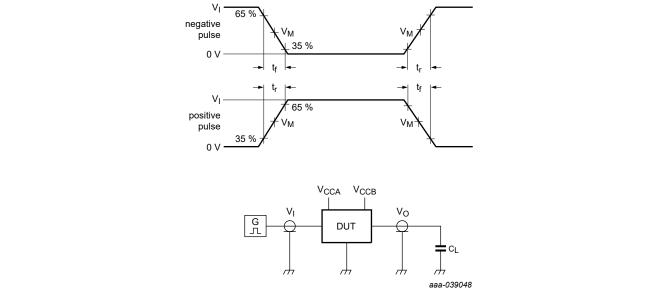
V<sub>OL</sub> and V<sub>OH</sub> are typical voltage output levels that occur with the output load.

Fig. 3. The input to output propagation delays, input rise and fall times and output transition times

**Table 10. Measurement points** 

Supply voltage		Input		Output
V <sub>CCA</sub>	V <sub>CCB</sub>	V <sub>I</sub> [1] V <sub>M</sub> [1] V		V <sub>M</sub> [2]
1.1 V to 1.95 V	1.7 V to 3.6 V	V <sub>CCI</sub>	0.5V <sub>CCI</sub>	0.5V <sub>CCO</sub>

- [1]  $V_{CCI}$  is the supply voltage associated with the input.
- [2] V<sub>CCO</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the output.



Test data is given in Table 11.

All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics:

PRR  $\leq$  10 MHz;  $Z_0$  = 50  $\Omega$ ;  $C_L$  = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance;

input edges  $(t_r, t_f)$  are defined in Section 13.

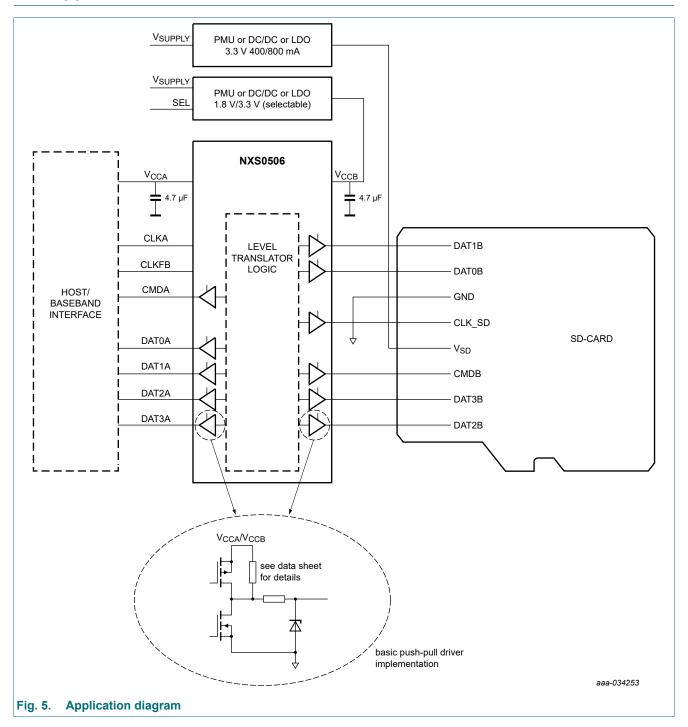
#### Fig. 4. Test circuit for measuring switching time

Table 11. Test data

Supply voltage		Input	Load	
V <sub>CCA</sub>	V <sub>CCB</sub>	V <sub>I</sub> [1]	C <sub>L</sub> (host side)	C <sub>L</sub> (card side)
1.1 V to 1.95 V	1.7 V to 3.6 V	V <sub>CCI</sub>	10 pF	15 pF

[1] V<sub>CCI</sub> is the supply voltage associated with the input.

## 14. Application information



### 14.1. PCB design guidelines

The translator can operate with frequencies up to 208 MHz so the PCB connections between host and translator and translator and card can start to act as transmission lines, affecting the signal integrity.

For PCB connections below 8 cm ( $t_r$  = 0.4 ns) no degradation of the signal integrity is to be expected. For longer connections it's important to take pre-cautions and check the signal integrity during the development phase of the PCB. If the CLKFB is used to synchronize the data that is read from the card, it is important to place the translator as close as possible to the card connector.

# 15. Package outline

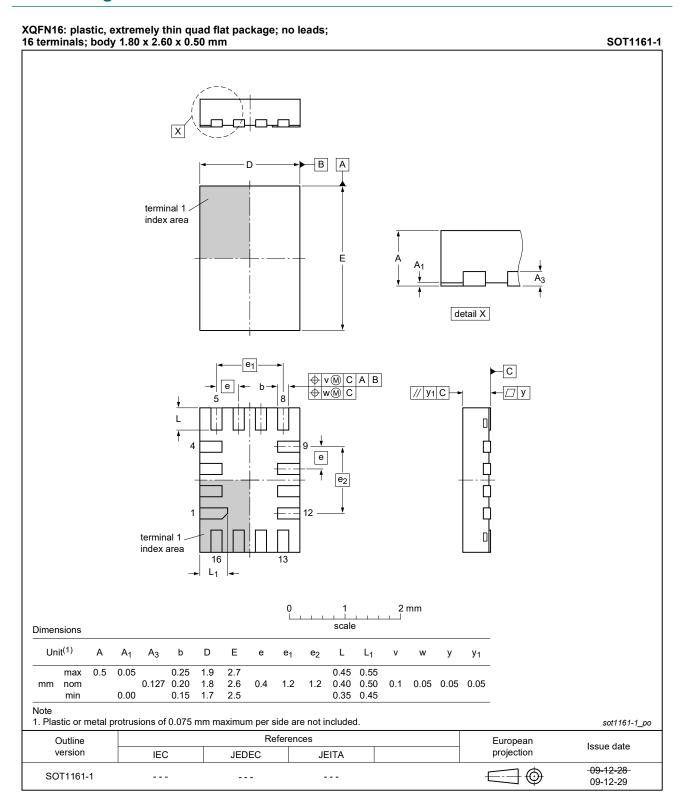


Fig. 6. Package outline SOT1161-1 (XQFN16)

## 16. Abbreviations

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

Acronym	Description
DUT	Device Under Test
EMI	Electro Magnetic Interface
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
FR4	Flame Retard 4
LDO	Low-Dropout
MMC	MultiMedia Card
NSMD	Non-Solder Mask PCB Design
OSP	Organic Solderability Preservation
PCB	Printed-Circuit Board
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRR	Pulse Rate Repetition
RoHS	Restriction of Hazardous Substances
SD	Secure Digital

# 17. Revision history

### Table 13. Revision history

Data sheet ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes	
NXS0506GU_Q100 v.2	20240202	Product data sheet	-	NXS0506GU_Q100 v.1	
Modifications:	<ul> <li>Fig. 2 updated.</li> <li>Table 5: input and output clamping current added.</li> </ul>				
NXS0506GU_Q100 v.1	20231030	Product data sheet	-	-	

### 18. Legal information

#### Data sheet status

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

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

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