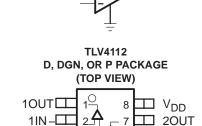
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- High Output Drive . . . >300 mA
- Rail-To-Rail Output
- Unity-Gain Bandwidth . . . 2.7 MHz
- Slew Rate . . . 1.5 V/μs
- Supply Current . . . 700 μA/Per Channel
- Supply Voltage Range . . . 2.5 V to 6 V
- Specified Temperature Range:
 - $T_A = 0$ °C to 70°C . . . Commercial Grade
 - $T_A = -40$ °C to 125°C . . . Industrial Grade
- Universal OpAmp EVM

description



□ 2IN –

□ 2IN+

6

1IN+□

GND□

Operational Amplifier

The TLV411x single supply operational amplifiers provide output currents in excess of 300 mA at 5 V. This enables standard pin-out amplifiers to be used as high current buffers or in coil driver applications. The TLV4110 and TLV4113 come with a shutdown feature.

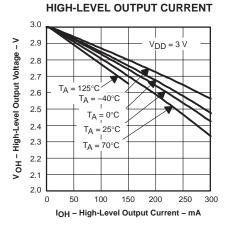
The TLV411x is available in the ultra small MSOP PowerPAD™ package, which offers the exceptional thermal impedance required for amplifiers delivering high current levels.

All TLV411x devices are offered in PDIP, SOIC (single and dual) and MSOP PowerPAD (dual).

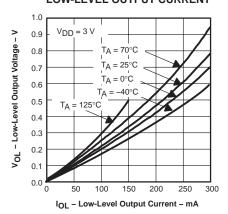
FAMILY PACKAGE TABLE

| DE1/10E | NUMBER OF | PACKAGE TYPES | | | OLILITE OWN | UNIVERSAL |
|---------|-----------|---------------|------|------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| DEVICE | CHANNELS | MSOP | PDIP | SOIC | SHUTDOWN | EVM BOARD |
| TLV4110 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | Yes | |
| TLV4111 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | _ | Refer to the EVM |
| TLV4112 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | _ | Selection Guide (Lit# SLOU060) |
| TLV4113 | 2 | 10 | 14 | 14 | Yes | |

HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs



LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT





Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

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TLV4110 AND TLV4111 AVAILABLE OPTIONS

| | | PACKAGED DEVICES | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|
| TA | CMALL OUTLINE | MSOP | PLASTIC DIP | | | | | | |
| 'A | SMALL OUTLINE (D)†‡ | SMALL OUTLINE (DGN)† | SYMBOL | (P) | | | | | |
| 200 1- 7000 | TLV4110CD | TLV4110CDGN | xxTIAHL | TLV4110CP | | | | | |
| 0°C to 70°C | TLV4111CD | TLV4111CDGN | xxTIAHN | TLV4111CP | | | | | |
| -40°C to 125°C | TLV4110ID | TLV4110IDGN | xxTIAHM | TLV4110IP | | | | | |
| -40 C to 125°C | TLV4111ID | TLV4111IDGN | xxTIAHO | TLV4111IP | | | | | |

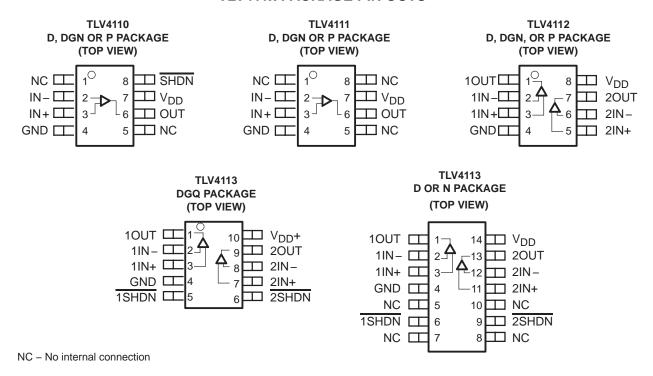
[†] This package is available taped and reeled. To order this packaging option, add an R suffix to the part number (e.g., TLV4110CDR).

TLV4112 AND TLV4113 AVAILABLE OPTIONS

| | | PACKAGED DEVICES | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|--------------------|--|--|--|--|
| TA | | | | DI ACTIO DID | | | | | | |
| 'A | SMALL OUTLINE (D) ^{†‡} | SMALL OUTLINE (DGN) [†] | SYMBOL | SMALL OUTLINE (DGQ)† | SYMBOL | PLASTIC DIP (P) | | | | |
| 200 1 7000 | TLV4112CD | TLV4112DGN | xxTIAHP | _ | _ | TLV4112CP | | | | |
| 0°C to 70°C | TLV4113CD | _ | _ | TLV4113CDGQ | xxTIAHR | TLV4113CN | | | | |
| -40°C to 125°C | TLV4112ID | TLV4112IDGN | xxTIAHQ | _ | _ | TLV4112IP | | | | |
| -40 C to 125 C | TLV4113ID | _ | _ | TLV4113IDGQ | xxTIAHS | TLV4113IN | | | | |

[†] This package is available taped and reeled. To order this packaging option, add an R suffix to the part number (e.g., TLV4112CDR).

TLV411x PACKAGE PIN OUTS





[‡] In the SOIC package, the maximum RMS output power is thermally limited to 350 mW; 700 mW peaks can be driven, as long as the RMS value is less than 350 mW.

[‡] In the SOIC package, the maximum RMS output power is thermally limited to 350 mW; 700 mW peaks can be driven, as long as the RMS value is less than 350 mW.

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absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)†

| Supply voltage, V _{DD} (see Note 1) | |
|--|------------------|
| Differential input voltage, V _{ID} | ±V _{DD} |
| Input voltage range, V _I | ±V _{DD} |
| Output current, I _O (see Note 2) | |
| Continuous /RMS output current, I_O (each output of amplifier): $T_J \le 105^{\circ}C$ | |
| T _J ≤ 150°C | 110 mA |
| Peak output current, I _O (each output of amplifier: T _J ≤ 105°C | |
| T _J ≤ 150°C | 155 mA |
| Continuous total power dissipation | |
| Operating free-air temperature range, T _A : C suffix | |
| I suffix | |
| Maximum junction temperature, T _J | 150°C |
| Storage temperature range, T _{stq} | –65°C to 150°C |
| Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds | 260°C |

[†] Stresses beyond those listed under "absolute maximum ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

NOTES: 1. All voltage values, except differential voltages, are with respect to GND.

2. To prevent permanent damage the die temperature must not exceed the maximum junction temperature.

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

| PACKAGE | ACKAGE ^θ JC (°C/W) (° | | $T_{\mbox{A}} \le 25^{\circ}\mbox{C}$ POWER RATING | T _A = 125°C POWER RATING | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| D (8) | 38.3 | 176 | 710 mW | 142 mW | | | | | | |
| D (14) | 26.9 | 122.3 | 1022 mW | 204.4 mW | | | | | | |
| DGN (8)‡ | 4.7 | 52.7 | 2.37 W | 474.4 mW | | | | | | |
| DGQ (10)‡ | 4.7 | 52.3 | 2.39 W | 478 mW | | | | | | |
| P (8) | 41 | 104 | 1200 mW | 240.4 mW | | | | | | |
| N (14) | 32 | 78 | 1600 mW | 320.5 mW | | | | | | |

[‡] See The Texas Instruments document, *PowerPAD Thermally Enhanced Package Application Report* (literature number SLMA002), for more information on the PowerPAD package. The thermal data was measured on a PCB layout based on the information in the section entitled *Texas Instruments Recommended Board for PowerPAD* on page 33 of the before mentioned document.

recommended operating conditions

| | | | MIN | MAX | UNIT |
|---|-------------|-----------------------|-----|----------------------|------|
| Supply voltage, V _{DD} | | | 2.5 | 6 | V |
| Common-mode input voltage range, V _{ICR} | | | 0 | V _{DD} -1.5 | V |
| On and the first state of the section T | C-suffix | | 0 | 70 | |
| Operating free-air temperature, T _A | I-suffix | I-suffix | | 125 | °C |
| |) // a -a \ | V _{DD} = 3 V | 2.1 | | |
| | V(on) | V _{DD} = 5 V | 3.8 | | ., |
| Shutdown turn-on/off voltage level§ | 14-60 | V _{DD} = 3 V | | 0.9 | V |
| | V(off) | $V_{DD} = 5 V$ | | 1.65 | |

[§] Relative to GND



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electrical characteristics at recommend operating conditions, V_{DD} = 3 V and 5 V (unless otherwise noted)

dc performance

| | PARAMETER | TEST CON | DITIONS | T _A † | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
|------|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|------------------|-----|-----|------|-------|
| ., | | | | 25°C | | 175 | 3500 | ., |
| VIO | Input offset voltage | $V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2,$ $R_L = 100 \Omega,$ | $V_O = V_{DD}/2$, | Full range | | | 4000 | μV |
| αVIO | Offset voltage draft | | 115 = 30 22 | 25°C | | 3 | | μV/°C |
| CMDD | Common-mode rejection ratio | $V_{DD} = 3 \text{ V},$ $R_S = 50 \Omega$ | $V_{IC} = 0$ to 2 V, | 25°C | | 63 | | 10 |
| CMRR | | $V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V},$ $R_S = 50 \Omega$ | $V_{IC} = 0$ to 4 V, | 25°C | | 68 | | dB |
| | | V _{DD} = 3 V, | R _L =100 Ω | 25°C | 78 | 84 | | |
| | | | | Full range | 67 | | | |
| | | V _{O(PP)} =0 to 1V | D 4010 | 25°C | 85 | 100 | | |
| 1. | Large-signal differential voltage | | R _L =10 kΩ | Full range | 75 | | | -ID |
| AVD | amplification | | D 400.0 | 25°C | 88 | 94 | | dB |
| | | V _{DD} = 5 V, | R _L =100 Ω | Full range | 75 | | | |
| | | VO(PP)=0 to 3V | | 25°C | 90 | 110 | | |
| | | | $R_L=10 \text{ k}\Omega$ | Full range | 85 | | | |

Full range is 0°C to 70°C for C suffix and -40°C to 125°C for I suffix. If not specified, full range is -40°C to 125°C.

input characteristics

| PARAMETER | | TEST CO | TEST CONDITIONS | | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----|------|-----|-------|
| | Input offset current | | | 25°C | | 0.3 | 25 | |
| IIO | | $V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2$ | TLV411xC | - " | | | 50 | |
| | | | TLV411xI | Full range | | | 250 | |
| | | | | 25°C | | 0.3 | 50 | рA |
| I _{IB} | Input bias current | $V_O = V_{DD}/2$, R _S = 50 Ω | TLV411xC | E. II. as a sec | | | 100 | ı |
| | | 115 = 30 32 | TLV411xI | Full range | | | 500 | |
| r _{i(d)} | Differential input resistance | | | 25°C | | 1000 | | GΩ |
| CIC | Common-mode input capacitance | f = 100 Hz | | 25°C | | 5 | | pF |

[†] Full range is 0°C to 70°C for C suffix and –40°C to 125°C for I suffix. If not specified, full range is –40°C to 125°C.



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electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, V_{DD} = 3 V and 5 V (unless otherwise noted) (continued)

output characteristics

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITI | ONS | T _A † | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------|------|------|------|------------------|--|
| | | | | 25°C | 2.7 | 2.97 | | | |
| | | 0 1 10 | $I_{OH} = -10 \text{ mA}$ | Full range | 2.7 | | | V | |
| | | $V_{DD} = 3 \text{ V}, V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2$ | 100 1 | 25°C | 2.6 | 2.73 | | | |
| | High-level output voltage | | I _{OH} =–100 mA | Full range | 2.6 | | | | |
| | | | 10 m 1 | 25°C | 4.7 | 4.96 | | | |
| VOH | | | $I_{OH} = -10 \text{ mA}$ | Full range | 4.7 | | | | |
| | | | I _{OH} = -100 mA | 25°C | 4.6 | 4.76 | | | |
| | | $V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}, V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2$ | | Full range | 4.6 | | | V | |
| | | | I _{OH} = -200 mA | 25°C | 4.45 | 4.6 | | | |
| | | | | -40°C to 85°C | 4.35 | | | | |
| | | | 10 1 | 25°C | | 0.03 | 0.1 | - - - V | |
| | | $V_{DD} = 3 V \text{ and } 5 V,$ | $I_{OL} = 10 \text{ mA}$ | Full range | | | 0.1 | | |
| | | $V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2$ | 100 1 | 25°C | | 0.33 | 0.4 | | |
| VOL | Low-level output voltage | | I _{OL} = 100 mA | Full range | | | 0.55 | | |
| | | | | 25°C | | 0.38 | 0.6 | | |
| | | $V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}, V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2$ | I _{OL} = 200 mA | -40°C to 85°C | | | 0.7 | | |
| | Outrat summent | Management of O.S.V. (name on the | V _{DD} = 3 V | 0500 | | ±220 | | 4 | |
| lo | Output current [‡] | Measured at 0.5 V from rail | V _{DD} = 5 V | 25°C | | ±320 | | mA | |
| | Chart aircuit autaut aurrant | Sourcing | Sourcing | | | 800 | | | |
| los | Short-circuit output current‡ | Sinking | | 25°C | | 800 | | mA | |

[†] Full range is 0°C to 70°C for C suffix and -40°C to 125°C for I suffix. If not specified, full range is -40°C to 125°C.

power supply

| P | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|------------|-----|-----|------|-------|
| | PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS | TA | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
| | I _{DD} Supply current (per channel) | V V (0 | 25°C | | 700 | 1000 | |
| IDD | | $V_O = V_{DD}/2$ | Full range | | | 1500 | μΑ |
| | | V _{DD} =2.7 to 3.3 V, No load, | 25°C | 70 | 82 | | |
| PSRR | Dower cumbly rejection ratio (AV / AV) | $V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2 V$ | Full range | 65 | | | dB |
| PSKK | Power supply rejection ratio (ΔV _{DD} / ΔV _{IO}) | V _{DD} =4.5 to 5.5 V, No load, | 25°C | 70 | 79 | | uБ |
| | | $V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2 V$ | Full range | 65 | | | |

Full range is 0°C to 70°C for C suffix and -40°C to 125°C for I suffix. If not specified, full range is -40°C to 125°C.

[‡] When driving output currents in excess of 200 mA, the MSOP PowerPAD package is required for thermal dissipation.

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electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, V_{DD} = 3 V and 5 V (unless otherwise noted) (continued)

dynamic performance

| | PARAMETER | TEST CONDITION | s | T _A † | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS | |
|----------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------|------|------|-----|-------|--|
| GBWP | Gain bandwidth product | R _L =100 Ω | C _L =10 pF | 25°C | | 2.7 | | MHz | |
| | Slew rate at unity gain | $R_L = 100 \Omega$, | | 25°C | 0.8 | 1.57 | | | |
| | | | $V_{DD} = 3 V$ | Full range | 0.55 | | | .,, | |
| SR | | | V _{DD} = 5 V | 25°C | 1 | 1.57 | | V/μs | |
| | | | | Full range | 0.7 | | | | |
| φМ | Phase margin | | 0 40 - 5 | 0500 | | 66 | | | |
| | Gain margin | $R_L = 100 \Omega$, | $C_L = 10 pF$ | 25°C | | 16 | | dB | |
| | Settling time | V(STEP)pp = 1 V, AV = -1, | 0.1% | 25°C | | 0.7 | | | |
| t _S | | $C_L = 10 \text{ pF},$ $R_L = 100 \Omega$ | 0.01% | 23 0 | | 1.3 | | μs | |

[†] Full range is 0°C to 70°C for C suffix and –40°C to 125°C for I suffix. If not specified, full range is –40°C to 125°C.

noise/distortion performance

| | PARAMETER TEST CONDITIONS | | TA | MIN TYP | MAX | UNITS | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------|---------|-------|-------|--------------------|--|
| THD+N | Total harmonic distortion plus noise | VO(pp) = VDD/2 V | A _V = 1 | | 0.025 | | | |
| | | $V_{O(pp)} = V_{DD}/2 V$, $R_L = 100 \Omega$, | A _V = 10 | 25°C | 0.035 | | | |
| | | f = 100 Hz | A _V = 100 | | 0.15 | | | |
| V | Facilitation to a cine college | f = 100 Hz | | 25°C | 55 | | nV/√ Hz | |
| Vn | Equivalent input noise voltage | f = 10 kHz | | | 10 | | IIV/ V⊓Z | |
| In | Equivalent input noise current | f = 1 kHz | • | | 0.31 | | fA/√Hz | |

shutdown characteristics

| | PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS | T _A † | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS | |
|-----------|---|------------------------|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|--|
| | Supply current in shutdown mode (per channel) | SHDN = 0 V | 25°C | | 3.4 | 10 | | |
| IDD(SHDN) | (TLV4110, TLV4113) | SHUN = 0 V | Full range | | | 15 | μΑ | |
| t(ON) | Amplifier turn-on time‡ | R _I = 100 Ω | 25°C | | 1 | | | |
| t(Off) | Amplifier turn-off time‡ | KL = 100 22 | 25 0 | | 3.3 | | μs | |

[†] Full range is 0°C to 70°C for C suffix and -40°C to 125°C for I suffix. If not specified, full range is -40°C to 125°C.



Disable time and enable time are defined as the interval between application of the logic signal to SHDN and the point at which the supply current has reached half its final value.

TLV4110, TLV4111, TLV4112, TLV4113 FAMILY OF HIGH OUTPUT DRIVE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS WITH SHUTDOWN SLOS289E - DECEMBER 1999 - REVISED SEPTEMBER 2006

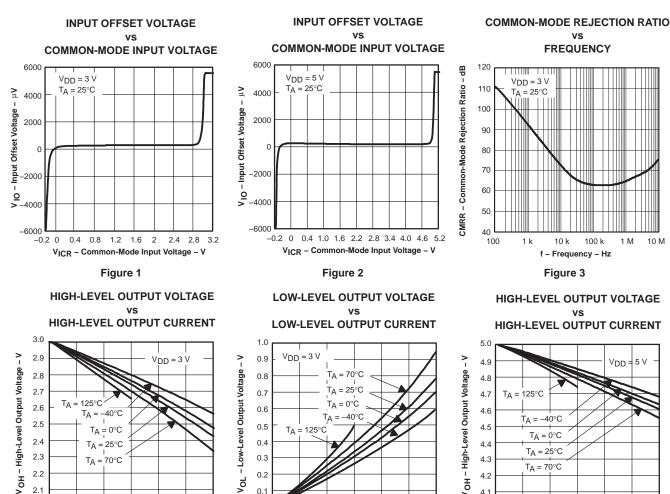
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

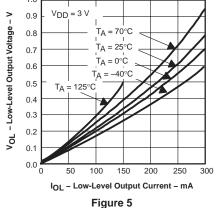
Table of Graphs

| | | | FIGURE |
|-----------------|--|------------------------------|--------|
| V _{IO} | Input offset voltage | vs Common-mode input voltage | 1, 2 |
| CMRR | Common-mode rejection ratio | vs Frequency | 3 |
| Vон | High-level output voltage | vs High-level output current | 4, 6 |
| VOL | Low-level output voltage | vs Low-level output current | 5, 7 |
| Zo | Output impedance | vs Frequency | 8 |
| I _{DD} | Supply current | vs Supply voltage | 9 |
| ksvr | Power supply voltage rejection ratio | vs Frequency | 10 |
| A_{VD} | Differential voltage amplification and phase | vs Frequency | 11 |
| | Gain-bandwidth product | vs Supply voltage | 12 |
| SR | Olamana | vs Supply voltage | 13 |
| | Slew rate | vs Temperature | 14 |
| | Total harmonic distortion+noise | vs Frequency | 15 |
| Vn | Equivalent input voltage noise | vs Frequency | 16 |
| | Phase margin | vs Capacitive load | 17 |
| | Voltage-follower signal pulse response | | 18, 19 |
| | Inverting large-signal pulse response | | 20, 21 |
| | Small-signal inverting pulse response | | 22 |
| | Crosstalk | vs Frequency | 23 |
| | Shutdown forward and reverse isolation | | 24 |
| | Shutdown supply current | vs Free-air temperature | 25 |
| | Shutdown supply current/output voltage | | 26 |

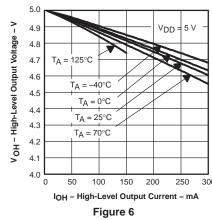


TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS





OUTPUT IMPEDANCE



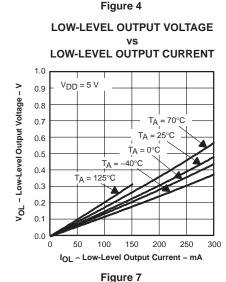
10 k

100 k

1 M

10 M

vs



T_A = 70°C

100 150

IOH - High-Level Output Current - mA

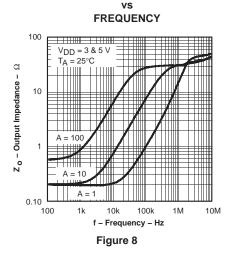
200

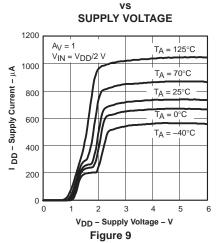
250

2.2

2 1

2.0





SUPPLY CURRENT

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

POWER SUPPLY REJECTION RATIO

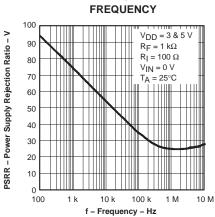


Figure 10

Slew Rate – V/μ s

SR

0.25

0.00

2.5

DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION AND PHASE



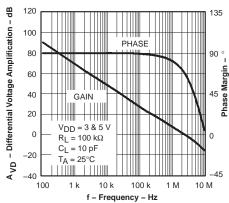


Figure 11

GAIN-BANDWIDTH PRODUCT

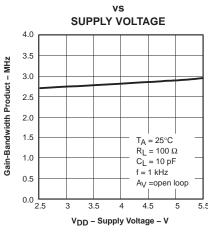
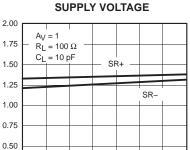


Figure 12

SLEW RATE



V_{DD} – Supply Voltage – V Figure 13

5 5.5

SLEW RATE



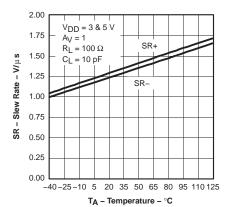
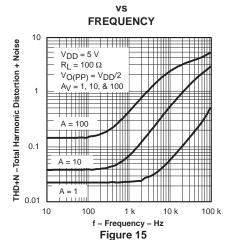
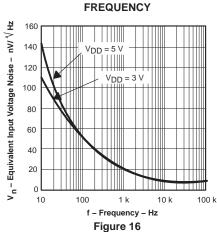


Figure 14

TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION+NOISE



EQUIVALENT INPUT VOLTAGE NOISE vs



PHASE MARGIN vs CAPACITIVE LOAD

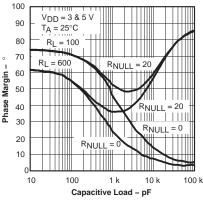
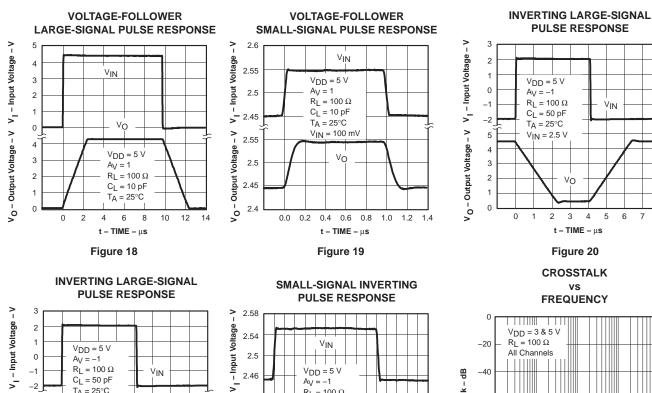
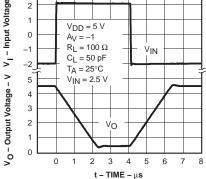


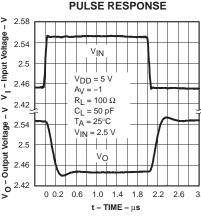
Figure 17



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS







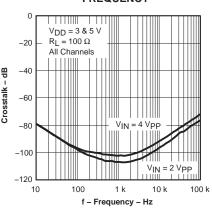


Figure 23

 V_{IN}

7

Figure 21

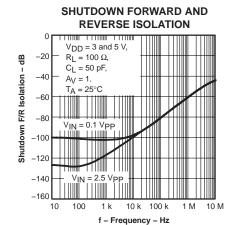


Figure 24

Figure 22

SHUTDOWN SUPPLY CURRENT FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE 16 V_{DD} = 3 and 5 V - Shutdown Supply Current - µA 14 $V_{IN} = V_{DD}/2$ No Load 12 10 O -40 -25 -10 5 20 35 50 65 80 95 110 125 TA - Free-Air Temperature - °C

Figure 25



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

SHUTDOWN SUPPLY CURRENT / OUTPUT VOLTAGE

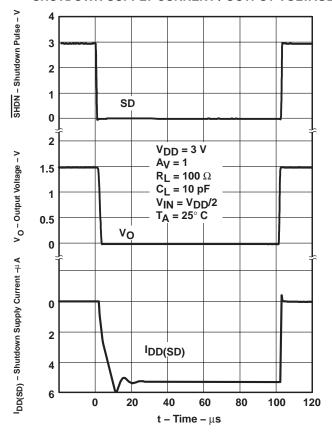


Figure 26

APPLICATION INFORMATION

shutdown function

Two members of the TLV411x family (TLV4110/3) have a shutdown terminal for conserving battery life in portable applications. When the shutdown terminal is tied low, the supply current is reduced to just nano amps per channel, the amplifier is disabled, and the outputs are placed in a high impedance mode. In order to save power in shutdown mode, an external pullup resistor is required, therefore, to enable the amplifier the shutdown terminal must be pulled high. When the shutdown terminal is left floating, care should be taken to ensure that parasitic leakage current at the shutdown terminal does not inadvertently place the operational amplifier into shutdown.

driving a capacitive load

When the amplifier is configured in this manner, capacitive loading directly on the output will decrease the device's phase margin leading to high frequency ringing or oscillations. Therefore, for capacitive loads of greater than 1 nF, it is recommended that a resistor be placed in series (RNULL) with the output of the amplifier, as shown in Figure 27. A maximum value of 20 Ω should work well for most applications.

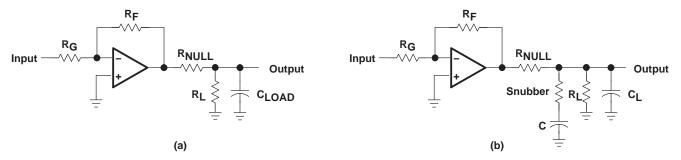
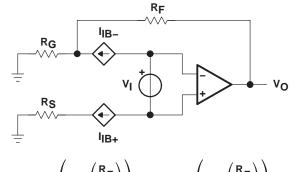


Figure 27. Driving a Capacitive Load

offset voltage

The output offset voltage, (V_{OO}) is the sum of the input offset voltage (V_{IO}) and both input bias currents (I_{IB}) times the corresponding gains. The following schematic and formula can be used to calculate the output offset voltage:



$$V_{OO} = V_{IO} \left(1 + \left(\frac{R_F}{R_G} \right) \right) \pm I_{IB+} R_S \left(1 + \left(\frac{R_F}{R_G} \right) \right) \pm I_{IB-} R_F$$

Figure 28. Output Offset Voltage Model



APPLICATION INFORMATION

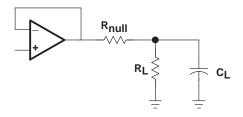


Figure 29

general power design considerations

When driving heavy loads at high junction temperatures there is an increased probability of electromigration affecting the long term reliability of ICs. Therefore for this not to be an issue either:

• The output current must be limited (at these high junction temperatures).

or

• The junction temperature must be limited.

The maximum continuous output current at a die temperature 150°C will be 1/3 of the current at 105°C.

The junction temperature will be dependent on the ambient temperature around the IC, thermal impedance from the die to the ambient and power dissipated within the IC.

$$T_J = T_A + \theta_{JA} \times P_{DIS}$$

Where:

P_{DIS} is the IC power dissipation and is equal to the output current multiplied by the voltage dropped across the output of the IC.

 $\theta_{\rm JA}$ is the thermal impedance between the junction and the ambient temperature of the IC.

T_{.I} is the junction temperature.

 T_A is the ambient temperature.

Reducing one or more of these factors results in a reduced die temperature. The 8-pin SOIC (small outline integrated circuit) has a thermal impedance from junction to ambient of 176°C/W. For this reason it is recommended that the maximum power dissipation of the 8-pin SOIC package be limited to 350 mW, with peak dissipation of 700 mW as long as the RMS value is less than 350 mW.

The use of the MSOP PowerPAD™ dramatically reduces the thermal impedance from junction to case. And with correct mounting, the reduced thermal impedance greatly increases the IC's permissible power dissipation and output current handling capability. For example, the power dissipation of the PowerPAD™ is increased to above 1 W. Sinusoidal and pulse-width modulated output signals also increase the output current capability. The equivalent dc current is proportional to the square-root of the duty cycle:

$$I_{DC(EQ)} = I_{Cont} \times \sqrt{\text{(duty cycle)}}$$

| CURRENT DUTY CYCLE AT PEAK RATED CURRENT | EQUIVALENT DC CURRENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF PEAK |
|---|--|
| 100 | 100 |
| 70 | 84 |
| 50 | 71 |

Note that with an operational amplifier, a duty cycle of 70% would often result in the op amp sourcing current 70% of the time and sinking current 30%, therefore, the equivalent dc current would still be 0.84 times the continuous current rating at a particular junction temperature.



APPLICATION INFORMATION

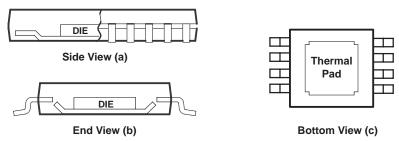
general PowerPAD design considerations

The TLV411x is available in a thermally-enhanced PowerPAD family of packages. These packages are constructed using a downset leadframe upon which the die is mounted [see Figure 30(a) and Figure 30(b)]. This arrangement results in the lead frame being exposed as a thermal pad on the underside of the package [see Figure 30(c)]. Because this thermal pad has direct thermal contact with the die, excellent thermal performance can be achieved by providing a good thermal path away from the thermal pad.

The PowerPAD package allows for both assembly and thermal management in one manufacturing operation. During the surface-mount solder operation (when the leads are being soldered), the thermal pad must be soldered to a copper area underneath the package. Through the use of thermal paths within this copper area, heat can be conducted away from the package into either a ground plane or other heat dissipating device.

Soldering the PowerPAD to the PCB is always recommended, even with applications that have low-power dissipation. This provides the necessary thermal and mechanical connection between the lead frame die pad and the PCB.

The PowerPAD package represents a breakthrough in combining the small area and ease of assembly of surface mount with mechanical methods of heatsinking.



NOTE A: The thermal pad is electrically isolated from all terminals in the package.

Figure 30. Views of Thermally-Enhanced DGN Package



APPLICATION INFORMATION

Although there are many ways to properly heatsink the PowerPAD package, the following steps illustrate the recommended approach.

general PowerPAD design considerations (continued)

- 1. The thermal pad must be connected to the most negative supply voltage on the device, GND.
- 2. Prepare the PCB with a top side etch pattern as illustrated in the thermal land pattern mechanical drawings at the end of this document. There should be etch for the leads as well as etch for the thermal pad.
- 3. Place five holes in the area of the thermal pad. These holes should be 13 mils in diameter. Keep them small so that solder wicking through the holes is not a problem during reflow.
- 4. Additional vias may be placed anywhere along the thermal plane outside of the thermal pad area. This helps dissipate the heat generated by the TLV411x IC. These additional vias may be larger than the 13-mil diameter vias directly under the thermal pad. They can be larger because they are not in the thermal pad area to be soldered so that wicking is not a problem.
- 5. Connect all holes to the internal ground plane that is at the same voltage potential as the device GND pin.
- 6. When connecting these holes to the ground plane, do not use the typical web or spoke via connection methodology. Web connections have a high thermal resistance connection that is useful for slowing the heat transfer during soldering operations. This makes the soldering of vias that have plane connections easier. In this application, however, low thermal resistance is desired for the most efficient heat transfer. Therefore, the holes under the TLV411x PowerPAD package should make their connection to the internal ground plane with a complete connection around the entire circumference of the plated-through hole.
- 7. The top-side solder mask should leave the terminals of the package and the thermal pad area with its five holes exposed. The bottom-side solder mask should cover the five holes of the thermal pad area. This prevents solder from being pulled away from the thermal pad area during the reflow process.
- 8. Apply solder paste to the exposed thermal pad area and all of the IC terminals.
- 9. With these preparatory steps in place, the TLV411x IC is simply placed in position and run through the solder reflow operation as any standard surface-mount component. This results in a part that is properly installed.

For a given θ_{JA} , the maximum power dissipation is shown in Figure 31 and is calculated by the following formula:

$$P_{D} = \left(\frac{T_{MAX}^{-T}A}{\theta_{JA}}\right)$$

Where:

 P_D = Maximum power dissipation of TLV411x IC (watts)

 T_{MAX} = Absolute maximum junction temperature (150°C)

 T_A = Free-ambient air temperature (°C)

 $\theta_{JA} = \theta_{JC} + \theta_{CA}$

 θ_{JC} = Thermal coefficient from junction to case

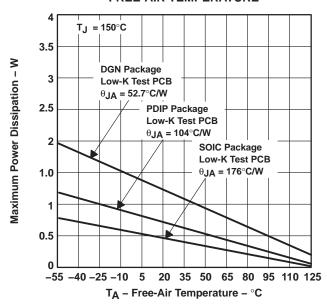
 θ_{CA} = Thermal coefficient from case to ambient air (°C/W)



APPLICATION INFORMATION

general PowerPAD design considerations (continued)

MAXIMUM POWER DISSIPATION vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE



NOTE A: Results are with no air flow and using JEDEC Standard Low-K test PCB.

Figure 31. Maximum Power Dissipation vs Free-Air Temperature

The next consideration is the package constraints. The two sources of heat within an amplifier are quiescent power and output power. The designer should never forget about the quiescent heat generated within the device, especially multi-amplifier devices. Because these devices have linear output stages (Class A-B), most of the heat dissipation is at low output voltages with high output currents.

The other key factor when dealing with power dissipation is how the devices are mounted on the PCB. The PowerPAD devices are extremely useful for heat dissipation. But, the device should always be soldered to a copper plane to fully use the heat dissipation properties of the PowerPAD. The SOIC package, on the other hand, is highly dependent on how it is mounted on the PCB. As more trace and copper area is placed around the device, θ_{JA} decreases and the heat dissipation capability increases. The currents and voltages shown in these graphs are for the total package. For the dual amplifier packages, the sum of the RMS output currents and voltages should be used to choose the proper package.



APPLICATION INFORMATION

macromodel information

Macromodel information provided was derived using Microsim $Parts^{TM}$, the model generation software used with Microsim $PSpice^{TM}$. The Boyle macromodel (see Note 3) and subcircuit in Figure 33 are generated using the TLV411x typical electrical and operating characteristics at $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$. Using this information, output simulations of the following key parameters can be generated to a tolerance of 20% (in most cases):

- Maximum positive output voltage swing
- Maximum negative output voltage swing
- Slew rate
- Quiescent power dissipation
- Input bias current
- Open-loop voltage amplification

- Unity-gain frequency
- Common-mode rejection ratio
- Phase margin
- DC output resistance
- AC output resistance
- Short-circuit output current limit

NOTE 3: G. R. Boyle, B. M. Cohn, D. O. Pederson, and J. E. Solomon, "Macromodeling of Integrated Circuit Operational Amplifiers," *IEEE Journal of Solid-State Circuits*, SC-9, 353 (1974).

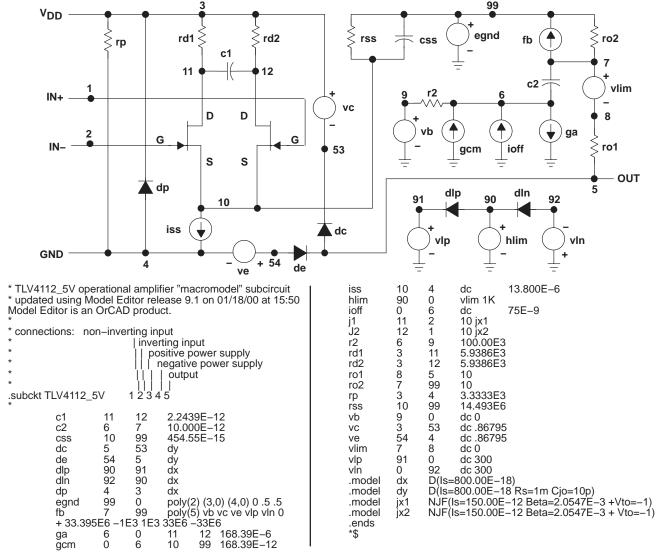


Figure 32. Boyle Macromodel and Subcircuit

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PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable Device | Status (1) | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | Package Qty | Eco Plan | Lead finish/ Ball material | MSL Peak Temp | Op Temp (°C) | Device Marking (4/5) | Samples |
|------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|------|----------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------|
| TLV4110ID | ACTIVE | SOIC | D | 8 | 75 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | 41101 | Samples |
| TLV4110IDGNR | ACTIVE | HVSSOP | DGN | 8 | 2500 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | АНМ | Samples |
| TLV4110IDR | ACTIVE | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | 4110I | Samples |
| TLV4110IP | ACTIVE | PDIP | Р | 8 | 50 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | N / A for Pkg Type | -40 to 125 | TLV4110I | Samples |
| TLV4111CD | ACTIVE | SOIC | D | 8 | 75 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | 0 to 70 | 4111C | Samples |
| TLV4111CDGN | ACTIVE | HVSSOP | DGN | 8 | 80 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | 0 to 70 | AHN | Samples |
| TLV4111ID | ACTIVE | SOIC | D | 8 | 75 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | 41111 | Samples |
| TLV4111IDGN | ACTIVE | HVSSOP | DGN | 8 | 80 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | АНО | Samples |
| TLV4111IDGNR | ACTIVE | HVSSOP | DGN | 8 | 2500 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | АНО | Samples |
| TLV4111IDR | ACTIVE | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | 41111 | Samples |
| TLV4112CD | ACTIVE | SOIC | D | 8 | 75 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | 0 to 70 | 4112C | Samples |
| TLV4112CDGN | ACTIVE | HVSSOP | DGN | 8 | 80 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU NIPDAUAG | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | 0 to 70 | AHP | Samples |
| TLV4112CP | ACTIVE | PDIP | Р | 8 | 50 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | N / A for Pkg Type | 0 to 70 | TLV4112C | Samples |
| TLV4112ID | ACTIVE | SOIC | D | 8 | 75 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | 41121 | Samples |
| TLV4112IDGN | ACTIVE | HVSSOP | DGN | 8 | 80 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU NIPDAUAG | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | AHQ | Samples |
| TLV4112IDGNR | ACTIVE | HVSSOP | DGN | 8 | 2500 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU NIPDAUAG | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | AHQ | Samples |
| TLV4112IDR | ACTIVE | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | 41121 | Samples |
| TLV4112IP | ACTIVE | PDIP | Р | 8 | 50 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | N / A for Pkg Type | -40 to 125 | TLV4112I | Samples |
| TLV4113ID | ACTIVE | SOIC | D | 14 | 50 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | 4113I | Samples |
| TLV4113IDGQ | ACTIVE | HVSSOP | DGQ | 10 | 80 | RoHS & Green | Call TI NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | AHS | Samples |



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| Orderable Device | Status | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | Package Qty | Eco Plan | Lead finish/ Ball material | MSL Peak Temp | Op Temp (°C) | Device Marking (4/5) | Samples |
|------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|------|----------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------|
| TLV4113IDGQR | ACTIVE | HVSSOP | DGQ | 10 | 2500 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 125 | AHS | Samples |
| TLV4113IN | ACTIVE | PDIP | N | 14 | 25 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | N / A for Pkg Type | -40 to 125 | TLV4113I | Samples |

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) RoHS: TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (CI) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

- (3) MSL, Peak Temp. The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.
- (4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.
- (5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.
- (6) Lead finish/Ball material Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TLV4113:

PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

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● Enhanced Product : TLV4113-EP

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

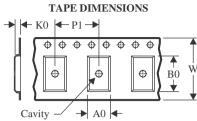
• Enhanced Product - Supports Defense, Aerospace and Medical Applications



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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





| | Dimension designed to accommodate the component width |
|----|---|
| В0 | Dimension designed to accommodate the component length |
| K0 | Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness |
| W | Overall width of the carrier tape |
| P1 | Pitch between successive cavity centers |

QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE

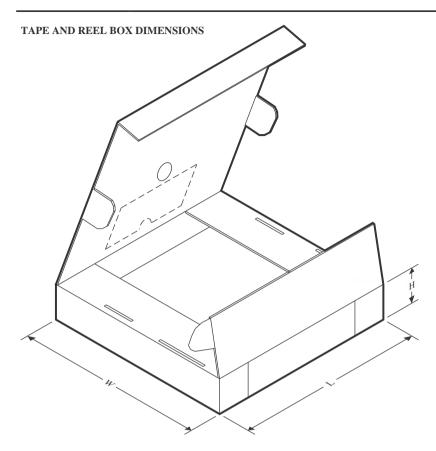


*All dimensions are nominal

| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | | SPQ | Reel Diameter (mm) | Reel Width W1 (mm) | A0 (mm) | B0 (mm) | K0 (mm) | P1 (mm) | W (mm) | Pin1 Quadrant |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|----|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------------|
| TLV4110IDGNR | HVSSOP | DGN | 8 | 2500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| TLV4110IDR | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 2.1 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| TLV4111IDGNR | HVSSOP | DGN | 8 | 2500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| TLV4111IDR | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 2.1 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| TLV4112IDGNR | HVSSOP | DGN | 8 | 2500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| TLV4112IDGNR | HVSSOP | DGN | 8 | 2500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| TLV4112IDR | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 2.1 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| TLV4113IDGQR | HVSSOP | DGQ | 10 | 2500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |



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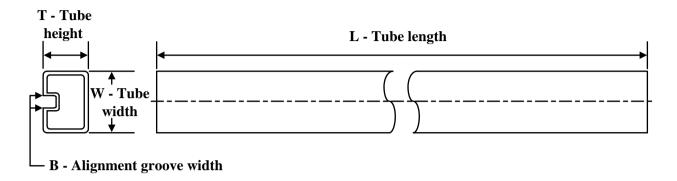
*All dimensions are nominal

| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| TLV4110IDGNR | HVSSOP | DGN | 8 | 2500 | 358.0 | 335.0 | 35.0 |
| TLV4110IDR | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | 340.5 | 336.1 | 25.0 |
| TLV4111IDGNR | HVSSOP | DGN | 8 | 2500 | 358.0 | 335.0 | 35.0 |
| TLV4111IDR | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | 340.5 | 336.1 | 25.0 |
| TLV4112IDGNR | HVSSOP | DGN | 8 | 2500 | 364.0 | 364.0 | 27.0 |
| TLV4112IDGNR | HVSSOP | DGN | 8 | 2500 | 358.0 | 335.0 | 35.0 |
| TLV4112IDR | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | 340.5 | 336.1 | 25.0 |
| TLV4113IDGQR | HVSSOP | DGQ | 10 | 2500 | 358.0 | 335.0 | 35.0 |



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TUBE

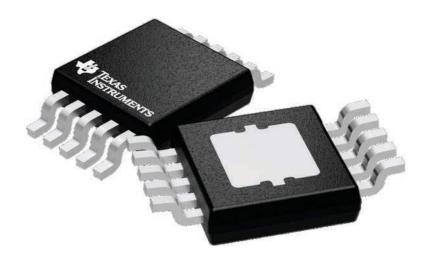


*All dimensions are nominal

| Device | Package Name | Package Type | Pins | SPQ | L (mm) | W (mm) | T (µm) | B (mm) |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|------|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| TLV4110ID | D | SOIC | 8 | 75 | 507 | 8 | 3940 | 4.32 |
| TLV4110IP | Р | PDIP | 8 | 50 | 506 | 13.97 | 11230 | 4.32 |
| TLV4111CD | D | SOIC | 8 | 75 | 507 | 8 | 3940 | 4.32 |
| TLV4111ID | D | SOIC | 8 | 75 | 507 | 8 | 3940 | 4.32 |
| TLV4112CD | D | SOIC | 8 | 75 | 507 | 8 | 3940 | 4.32 |
| TLV4112CD | D | SOIC | 8 | 75 | 505.46 | 6.76 | 3810 | 4 |
| TLV4112CDGN | DGN | HVSSOP | 8 | 80 | 330 | 6.55 | 500 | 2.88 |
| TLV4112CP | Р | PDIP | 8 | 50 | 506 | 13.97 | 11230 | 4.32 |
| TLV4112ID | D | SOIC | 8 | 75 | 505.46 | 6.76 | 3810 | 4 |
| TLV4112ID | D | SOIC | 8 | 75 | 507 | 8 | 3940 | 4.32 |
| TLV4112IDGN | DGN | HVSSOP | 8 | 80 | 330 | 6.55 | 500 | 2.88 |
| TLV4112IP | Р | PDIP | 8 | 50 | 506 | 13.97 | 11230 | 4.32 |
| TLV4113ID | D | SOIC | 14 | 50 | 507 | 8 | 3940 | 4.32 |
| TLV4113IN | N | PDIP | 14 | 25 | 506 | 13.97 | 11230 | 4.32 |

3 x 3, 0.5 mm pitch

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



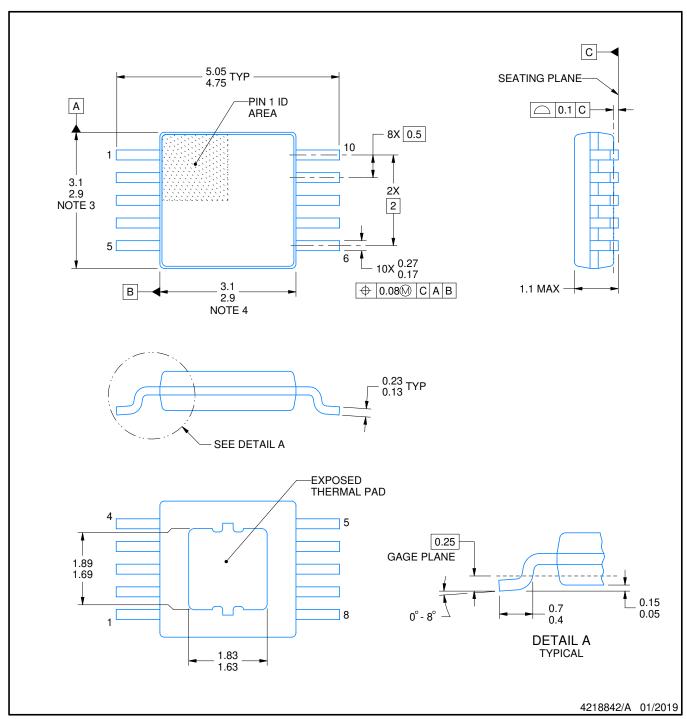
Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary. Refer to the product data sheet for package details.

4224775/A





PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

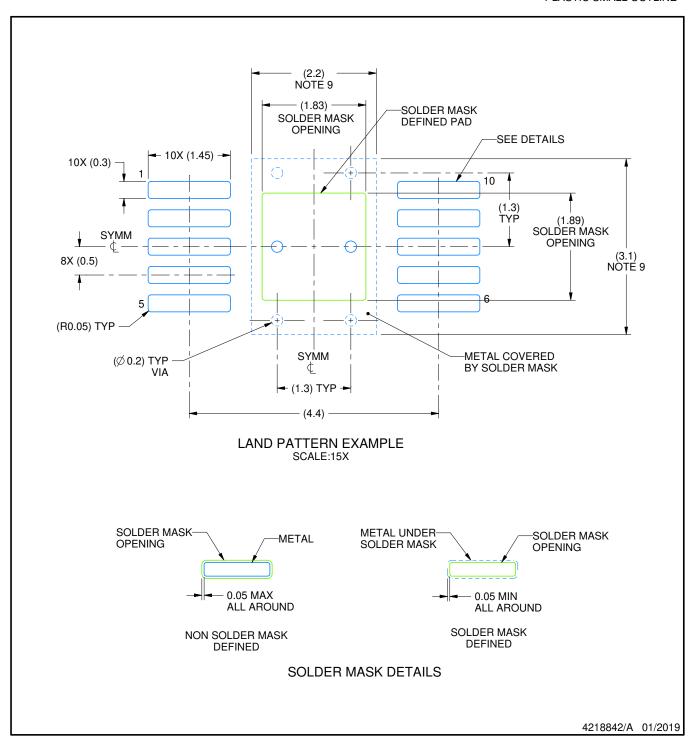
NOTES:

- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

 2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- 3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
- 4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-187, variation BA-T.



PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

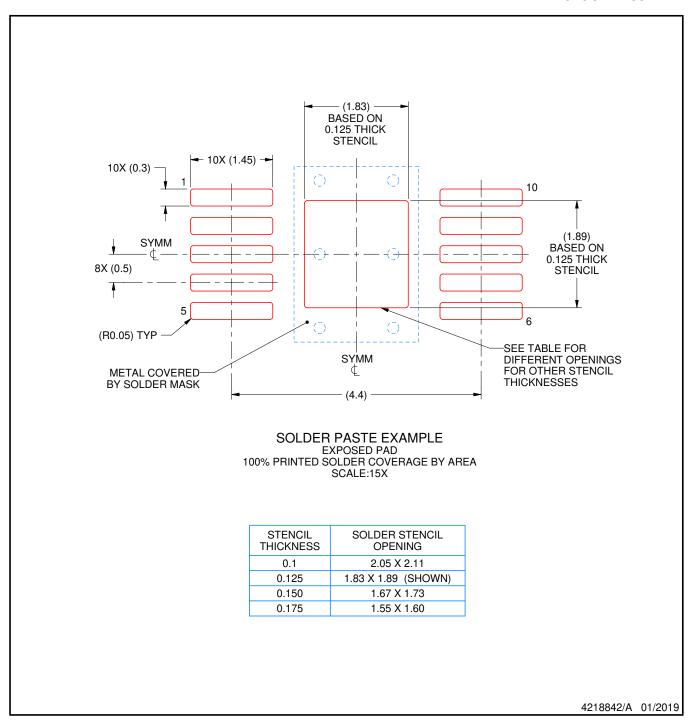


NOTES: (continued)

- 6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
- 7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.8. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature numbers SLMA002 (www.ti.com/lit/slma002) and SLMA004 (www.ti.com/lit/slma004).
- 9. Size of metal pad may vary due to creepage requirement.



PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



NOTES: (continued)

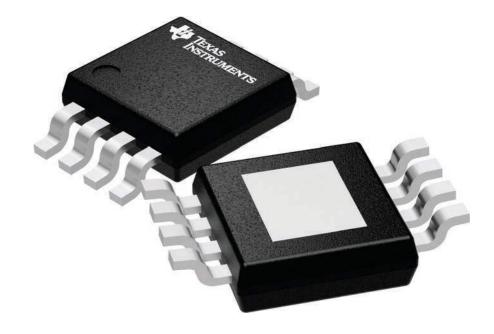
- 10. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
- 11. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.



3 x 3, 0.65 mm pitch

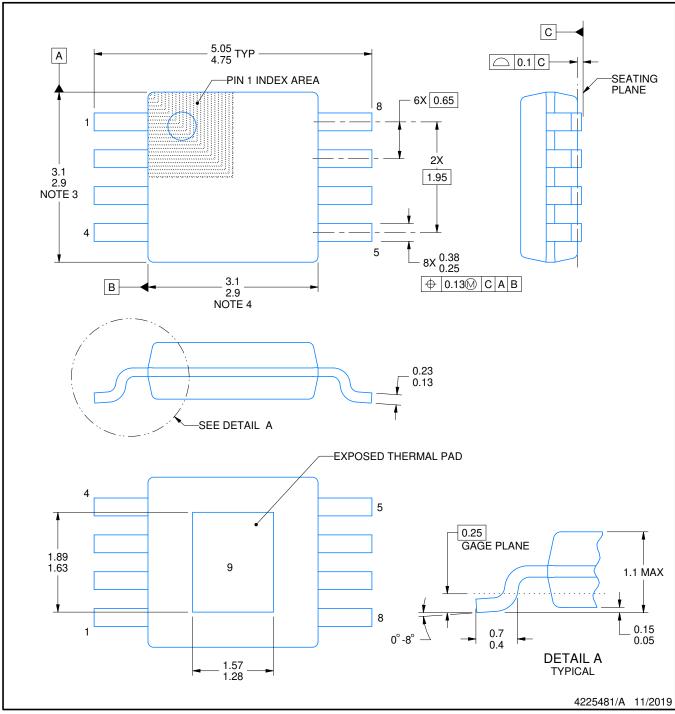
SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE

This image is a representation of the package family, actual package may vary. Refer to the product data sheet for package details.



PowerPAD[™] VSSOP - 1.1 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES:

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

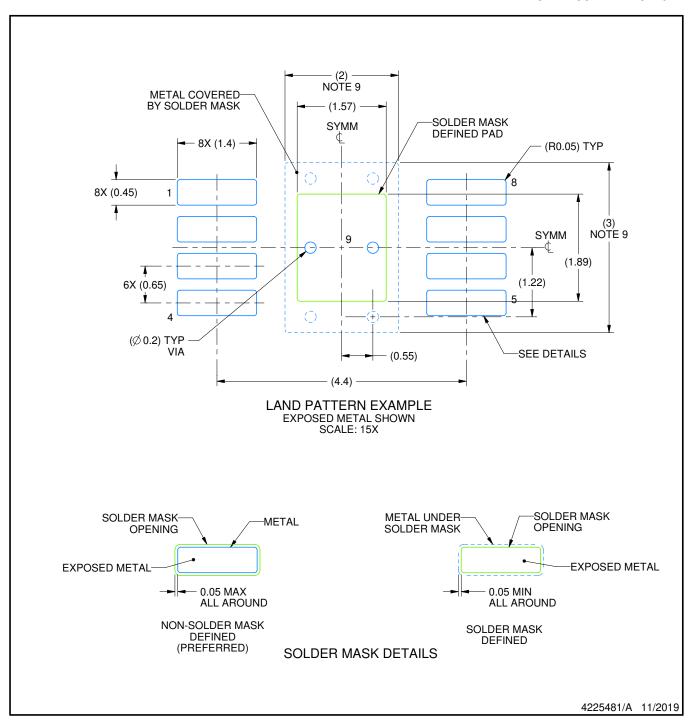
- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

 2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

 3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not
- exceed 0.15 mm per side.
- 4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-187.



SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE

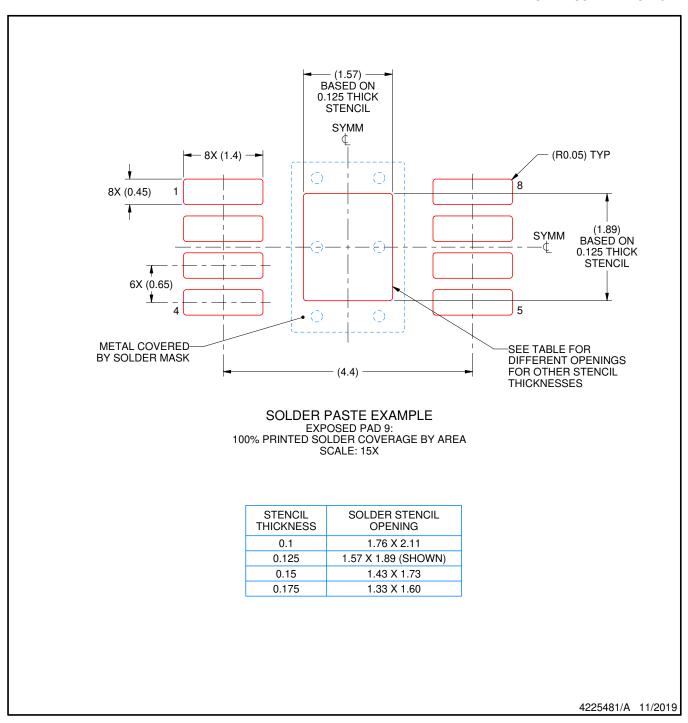


NOTES: (continued)

- 6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
- 7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.
- 8. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.
- 9. Size of metal pad may vary due to creepage requirement.



SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



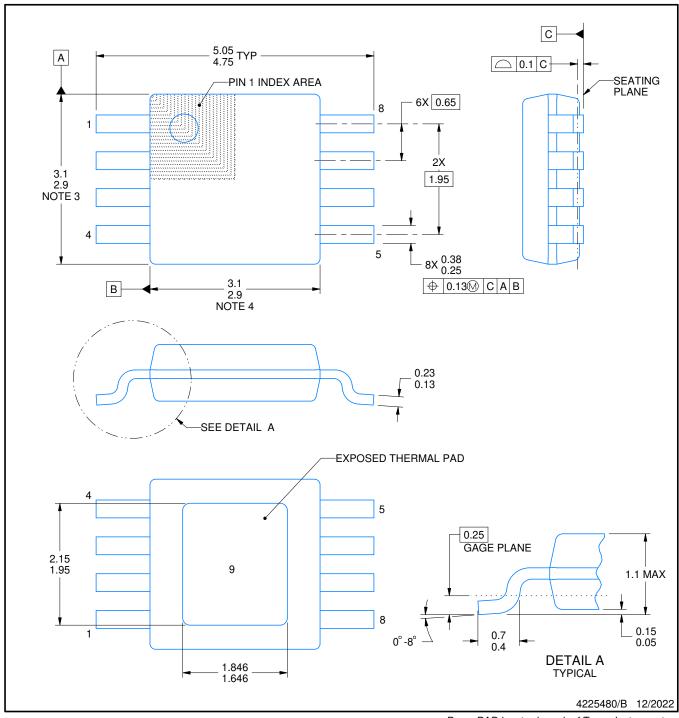
NOTES: (continued)

- 10. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
- 11. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.



PowerPAD[™] VSSOP - 1.1 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES:

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

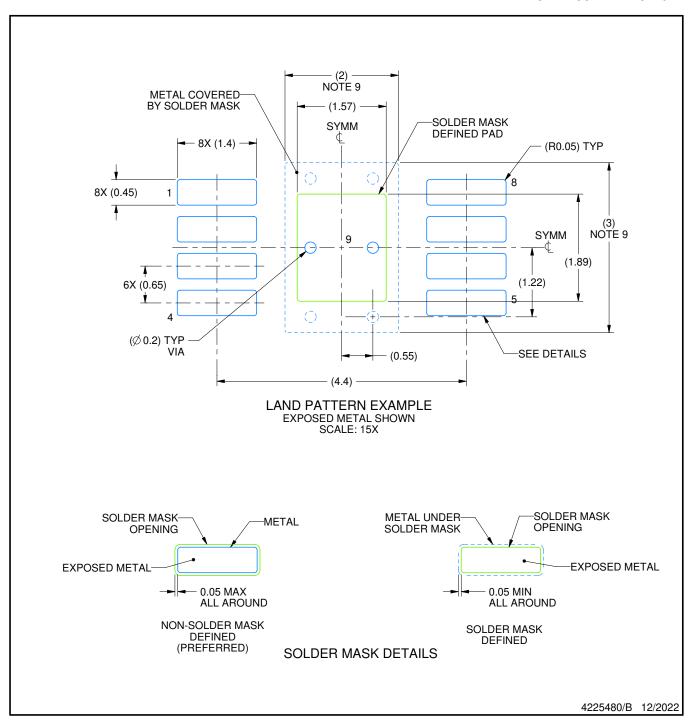
- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

 2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

 3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not
- exceed 0.15 mm per side.
- 4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-187.



SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE

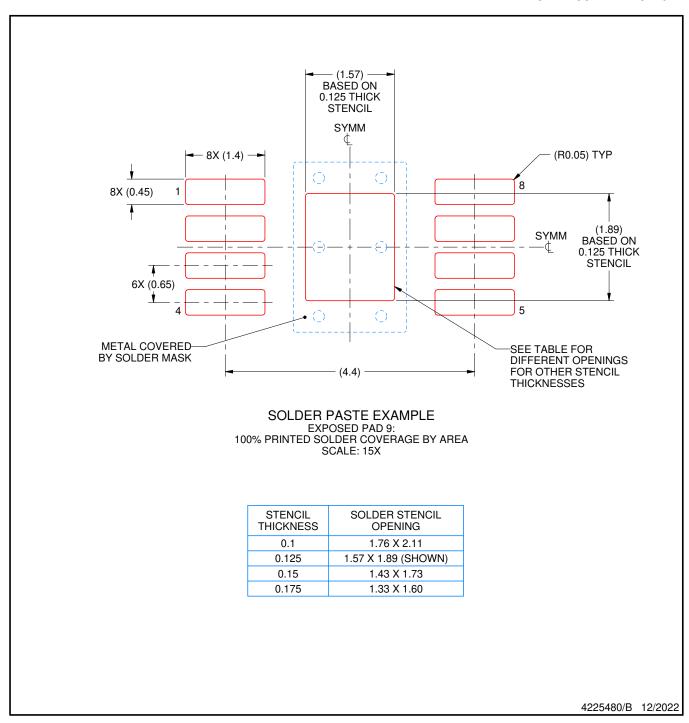


NOTES: (continued)

- 6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
- 7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.
- 8. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.
- 9. Size of metal pad may vary due to creepage requirement.



SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: (continued)

- 10. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
- 11. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.



D (R-PDSO-G14)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.006 (0,15) each side.
- Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.
- E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AB.



PACKAGE OUTLINE

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



NOTES:

- 1. Linear dimensions are in inches [millimeters]. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Controlling dimensions are in inches. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
- 2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- 3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed .006 [0.15] per side.
- 4. This dimension does not include interlead flash.5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-012, variation AA.



SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.



SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



NOTES: (continued)

- 8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
- 9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.



P (R-PDIP-T8)

PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE



NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Falls within JEDEC MS-001 variation BA.



N (R-PDIP-T**)

PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE

16 PINS SHOWN



NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- Falls within JEDEC MS-001, except 18 and 20 pin minimum body length (Dim A).
- The 20 pin end lead shoulder width is a vendor option, either half or full width.



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