

TPIC2603

6-CHANNEL SERIAL INTERFACE LOW-SIDE DRIVER

SLIS056A – FEBRUARY 1995 – REVISED MARCH 1996

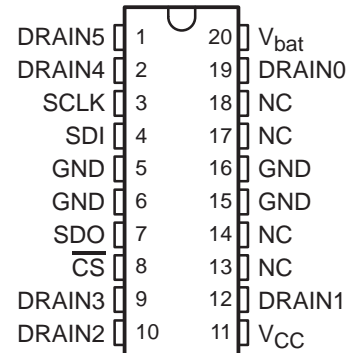
- Serial Control With Diagnostics
- Six Power DMOS Transistor Outputs of 350-mA Continuous Current
- Internal 60-V Inductive Load Clamp
- Independent ON-State Shorted-Load/Short-to-Battery Fault Detection on All Drain Terminals
- Independent OFF-State Open-Load Fault Sense on All Drain Terminals
- Transition of Drain Outputs to Low Duty Cycle Pulsed-Width-Modulation (PWM) Mode for Over-Current Condition
- Over-Battery-Voltage-Lockout Protection
- Over-Temperature Sense With Serial Interface Fault Status
- Fault Diagnostics Returned Through Serial Output Terminal
- Internal Power-On Reset of Registers
- CMOS Compatible Inputs With Hysteresis

description

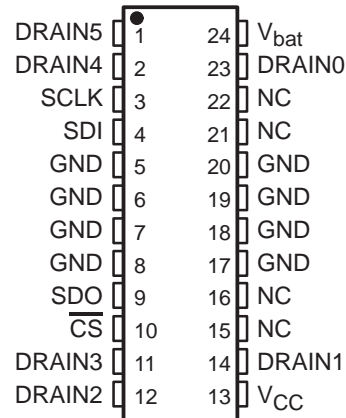
The TPIC2603 is a monolithic low-side driver which provides serial interface and diagnostics to control six on-board power DMOS switches. Each channel has independent OFF-state open-load sense, ON-state shorted-load/short-to-battery protection, over-battery-voltage-lockout protection, and over-temperature sense with fault status reported through the serial interface. The device also provides inductive voltage transient protection for each drain output. The TPIC2603 drives inductive and resistive loads such as relays, valves, and lamps.

Serial data input (SDI) is transferred through the serial register when \overline{CS} is low on low-to-high transitions of the serial clock (SCLK). Each string of data must consist of 8 or 16 bits of data. A logic high input data bit turns the respective output channel ON and a logic low data bit turns it OFF. \overline{CS} must be transitioned high after all of the serial data has been clocked into the device. A low-to-high transition of \overline{CS} transfers the last six bits of serial data to the output buffer, places the serial data out (SDO) terminal in a high-impedance state, and re-enables the fault register. Fault data for the device is sent out the SDO terminal. The first bit of the shift register is exclusively ORed with the fault registers. When a fault exists, the SDI data is inverted as it is transferred out of SDO. Fault data consists of fault flags for over-temperature (bit 6) and shorted/open-load (bits 0-5) for each of the six output channels. Fault register bits are set or cleared asynchronously, when \overline{CS} is high to reflect the current state of the hardware. The fault must be present when \overline{CS} is transitioned from high to low to be captured and reported in the serial fault data. New faults cannot be captured in the serial register when \overline{CS} is low.

**NE PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)**



**DW PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)**



NC – No internal connection



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.

PRODUCTION DATA information is current as of publication date. Products conform to specifications per the terms of Texas Instruments standard warranty. Production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters.

**TEXAS
INSTRUMENTS**

POST OFFICE BOX 655303 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75265

Copyright © 1996, Texas Instruments Incorporated

TPIC2603 6-CHANNEL SERIAL INTERFACE LOW-SIDE DRIVER

SLIS056A – FEBRUARY 1995 – REVISED MARCH 1996

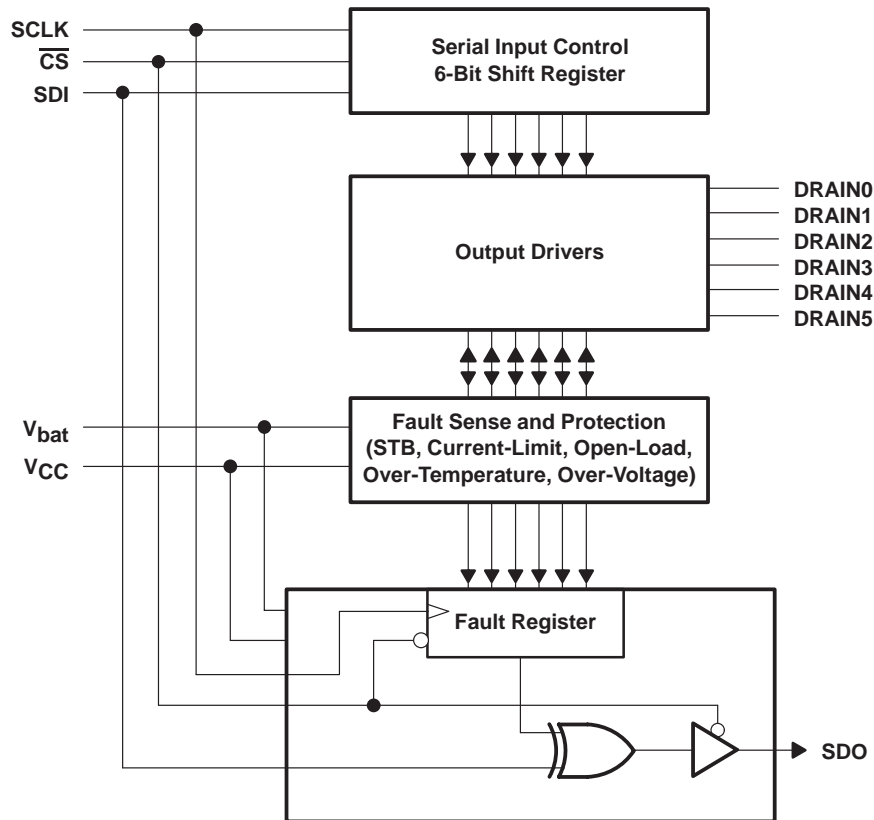
description (continued)

When an over-current or shorted-load fault occurs, the channel transits into a low duty cycle pulse-width-modulated (PWM) signal as long as the fault is present. More detail on fault detection operation is presented in the device operation section of this data sheet.

The TPIC2603 provides pulldown resistors on all active-high inputs except SCLK. A pullup resistor is used on \overline{CS} .

The TPIC2603 is characterized for operation over the operating case temperature of -40°C to 125°C .

functional block diagram



TPIC2603

6-CHANNEL SERIAL INTERFACE LOW-SIDE DRIVER

SLIS056A – FEBRUARY 1995 – REVISED MARCH 1996

Terminal Functions

TERMINAL NAME	NO.†	I/O	DESCRIPTION
\overline{CS}	8 (10)	I	Chip select. The \overline{CS} is an active-low input used to select the serial interface of the device. The device accepts serial input data and transmits fault data when \overline{CS} is held low. An internal pullup resistor is provided on the \overline{CS} input.
DRAIN0 DRAIN1 DRAIN2 DRAIN3 DRAIN4 DRAIN5	19 (23) 12 (14) 10 (12) 9 (11) 2 (2) 1 (1)	O	FET drain outputs. The DRAIN terminals are low-side switches for inductive and resistive loads. Each output provides an internal drain-gate clamp to snub inductive transients.
GND	5, 6, 15, 16 (5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20)	O	Ground. These terminals provide ground return paths for the device.
SCLK	3 (3)	I	Serial clock. The SCLK clocks the shift register. Serial data is transferred into the SDI port and serial fault data is transferred out of the SDO port of the device on the rising edges of SCLK.
SDI	4 (4)	I	Serial data input. The device receives serial data from the control device using the SDI. Serial input data can be configured in 8-bit or 16-bit data words. Refer to Figures 2 and 4 for input protocol. An internal pulldown resistor is provided on the SDI input.
SDO	7 (9)	O	Serial data output. This 3-state output transfers fault data to the control device after the device has been selected by the \overline{CS} terminal.
V _{bat}	20 (24)	I	Battery voltage. The V _{bat} terminal monitors the battery voltage to detect over-voltage conditions.
V _{CC}	11 (13)	I	Supply voltage. The V _{CC} terminal receives a 5-V supply for internal logic.

† Terminal numbers listed in parenthesis are for the 24-pin DW package.

absolute maximum ratings over the recommended operating case temperature range (unless otherwise noted)‡

Logic supply voltage range, V _{CC} (see Note 1)	–0.3 V to 7 V
Battery supply voltage range, V _{bat}	–1.5 V to 60 V
Logic input voltage range, V _I	–0.3 V to 7 V
Power DMOS drain-to-source voltage, V _{DS} (see Note 2)	68 V
Continuous drain current, each output, all outputs on, I _D , T _C = 25°C	350 mA
Pulsed drain current, single output, I _{DM} , T _C = 25°C (see Note 3)	2.25 A
Single-pulse avalanche energy, E _{AS} (see Figure 11)	100 mJ
Continuous total power dissipation	See Dissipation Rating Table
Avalanche current, I _{AS} (see Note 4)	1 A
Operating virtual junction temperature range, T _J	–40°C to 150°C
Storage temperature range, T _{stg}	–55°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 are with respect to GND.
 2. Each power DMOS source is internally connected to GND.
 3. Pulse duration ≤ 100 μs and duty cycle ≤ 2%.
 4. DRAIN supply voltage = 13 V, starting junction temperature (T_{J(S)}) = 25°C, L = 150 mH, I_{AS} = 1 A (see Figure 11).



TPIC2603

6-CHANNEL SERIAL INTERFACE LOW-SIDE DRIVER

SLIS056A – FEBRUARY 1995 – REVISED MARCH 1996

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

PACKAGE	$T_C \leq 25^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING
DW	1750 mW	14 mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$	350 mW
NE	2500 mW	20 mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$	500 mW

recommended operating conditions

	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Logic supply voltage, V_{CC}	4.5	5	5.5	V
Battery supply voltage, V_{bat}	5.5	12	25	V
High-level input voltage, V_{IH}	$0.7 V_{CC}$		V_{CC}	V
Low-level input voltage, V_{IL}	0	$0.3 V_{CC}$		V
Operating case temperature, T_C	-40	125		$^\circ\text{C}$

electrical characteristics, $T_C = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT		
V_{bat}	Battery supply voltage	Normal operation		5.5	25	V	
I_{bat}	Battery supply current	$V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$		5		mA	
		$V_{CC} = 0$		50		μA	
V_{CC}	Logic supply voltage	4.5	5.5		V		
I_{CC}	Logic supply current	All outputs off, $V_{bat} = 5.5\text{ V}$		5		mA	
$V_{(turn-on)}$	V_{CC} turn-on voltage (logic operational)	$V_{bat} = 5.5\text{ V}$, Check output functionality		4.5		V	
$V_{(ov)}$	Over-battery voltage shutdown	Gate disabled		30	38	V	
$V_{hys(ov)}$	Over-battery voltage reset hysteresis			0.4	2	V	
$r_{DS(on)}$	Drain-to-source on-state resistance	$V_{bat} = 13\text{ V}$	$I_O = 0.35\text{ A}$, $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	0.7	1	Ω	
		$V_{bat} = 5.5\text{ V}$		1.7	2.3		
		$V_{bat} = 13\text{ V}$	$I_O = 0.35\text{ A}$, $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$	1.2	1.7		
		$V_{bat} = 5.5\text{ V}$		2.7	3.8		
I_L	On-state current limit	0.8	2	5	A		
$I_{L(sense)}$	Over-current sense	0.8	1.5	3	A		
I_{IH}	Input pullup current	$\text{GND} < V_I < 0.7 V_{CC}$, $\overline{\text{CS}}$ input only		-5	-10	-50	μA
I_{IL}	Input pulldown current	$0.3 V_{CC} < V_I < V_{CC}$, All other inputs		2.5	10	25	μA
$I_{D(off)}$	Off-state drain current	$V_{load} = V_{bat} = 14.5\text{ V}$		20	40	80	μA
$I_{O(sleep)}$	Sleep-state output current	$V_{bat} < 0.5\text{ V}$, $V_{CC} < 0.5\text{ V}$, Load = 14 V		50		μA	
V_{OH}	High-level serial output voltage	$I_O = 1\text{ mA}$		$0.8 V_{CC}$		V	
V_{OL}	Low-level serial output voltage	$I_O = 1\text{ mA}$		0.2	0.4	V	
I_{OZ}	High impedance state output current	$V_{CC} = 5.5\text{ V}$ to 0 V , SDO output		-10	1	10	μA
$V_{(BR)DSX}$	Drain-to-source breakdown voltage	dc < 1%,	$t_w = 100\ \mu\text{s}$, $I_O = 20\text{ mA}$	52	58	68	V
$T_{j(sense)}$	Thermal flag			150	170	185	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_{j(hys)}$	Thermal flag hysteresis			5	10	15	$^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{(open)}$	Open-load detection voltage			$0.3 V_{CC}$	$0.7 V_{CC}$		V



TPIC2603

6-CHANNEL SERIAL INTERFACE LOW-SIDE DRIVER

SLIS056A – FEBRUARY 1995 – REVISED MARCH 1996

switching characteristics, $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$, $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t_w	Clock cycle period pulse duration, SCLK	See Figure 1		250	555	ns
$t_{wH}(\text{SCLK})$	Pulse duration, SCLK high	See Figure 1		100	248	ns
$t_{wL}(\text{SCLK})$	Pulse duration, SCLK low	See Figure 1		100	248	ns
t_{pd1}	Propagation delay from falling edge of $\overline{\text{CS}}$ to SDO valid	$\overline{\text{CS}} = 0.8\text{ V}$ to SDO low impedance (see Figure 1)		150	300	ns
t_{pd2}	Propagation delay from rising edge of $\overline{\text{CS}}$ to SDO 3-state	$\overline{\text{CS}} = 2\text{ V}$ to SDO 3-state		150	200	ns
t_{pd3}	Propagation delay from SCLK to SDO valid	$\overline{\text{CS}} < 0.8\text{ V}$		80	172	ns
$t_r(\text{SDO})$	Rise time of SDO	$C_{load} = 200\text{ pF}$		30	50	ns
$t_f(\text{SDO})$	Fall time of SDO	$C_{load} = 200\text{ pF}$		30	50	ns
$t_{(stb)}$	Short-to-battery/shorted-load/open-load deglitch time	See Figures 5 and 6	25	70	100	μs
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-on delay time, rising edge of $\overline{\text{CS}}$ to drain	$V_{bat} = 14\text{ V}$, $R_{load} = 30\ \Omega$	0.4	5	10	μs
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-off delay time, rising edge of $\overline{\text{CS}}$ to drain		0.4	5	15	
$t_r(\text{drain})$	Rise time of drain terminal		0.4	5	10	
$t_f(\text{drain})$	Fall time of drain terminal		0.4	5	10	
$f(\text{SCLK})$	Serial clock frequency		1.8	4		MHz
$t_{cyc}(\text{ref})$	Short-to-battery sense cycle time	See Figure 5	1.6	4	6.4	ms
$t_w(\text{sense})$	Short-to-battery sense pulse duration	See Figure 5	25	70	100	μs
t_{su1}	Setup to/from the fall edge of $\overline{\text{CS}}$ to the rising edge of SCLK	See Figure 1		150	200	ns
$t_{su}(\text{SDI})$	Setup time, SDI to SCLK	See Figure 1		25	55	ns
$t_h(\text{SDI})$	Hold time, SDI after SCLK	See Figure 1		10	55	ns

thermal resistance

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	MAX	UNIT
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	All outputs with equal power		50	$^\circ\text{C}$
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-case thermal resistance	All outputs with equal power		10	$^\circ\text{C}$



TPIC2603 6-CHANNEL SERIAL INTERFACE LOW-SIDE DRIVER

SLIS056A – FEBRUARY 1995 – REVISED MARCH 1996

PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

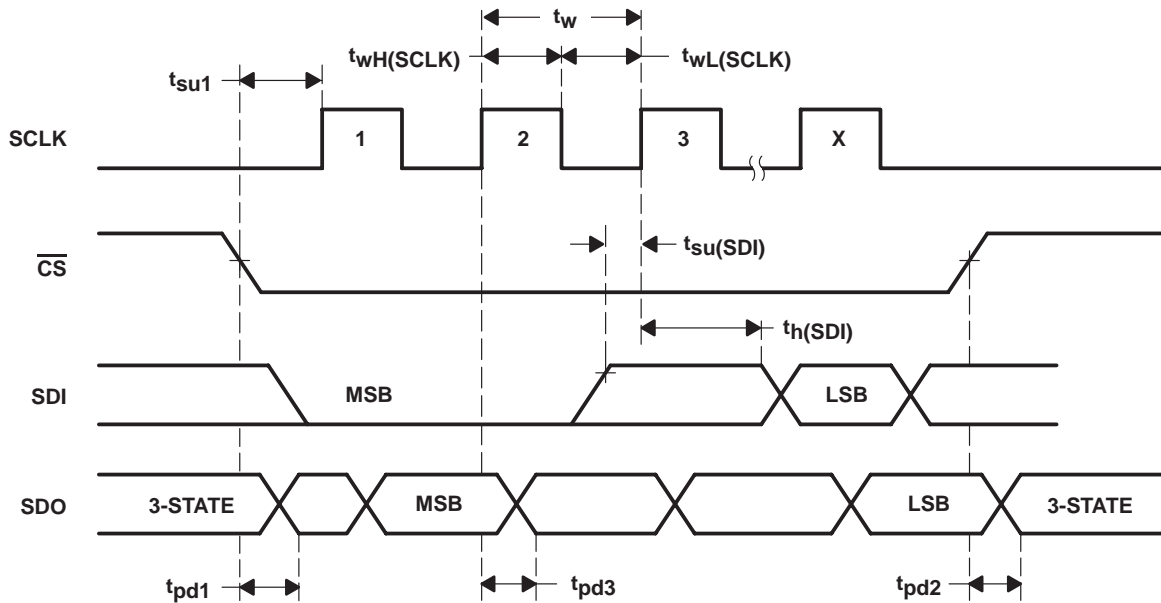


Figure 1. Switching Characteristics

serial interface

Control information is transferred into the TPIC2603 through the serial interface. The serial interface consists of a serial clock (SCLK), chip select (\overline{CS}), serial data input (SDI), and serial data output (SDO). Serial data is shifted, most significant bit (MSB) first, into the SDI shift register on the rising edge of the first SCLK after \overline{CS} has transitioned from high to low. The controller must shift either eight bits or sixteen bits of data into the device with the last six bits of input data containing control information for the output drivers. Data bits preceding the output control information should be set to 0. A low-to-high transition on \overline{CS} latches the contents of the last six bits of the serial shift register into the output buffer. A low input to SDI turns the corresponding parallel output OFF and a high input will turn the output ON (see Figure 2).

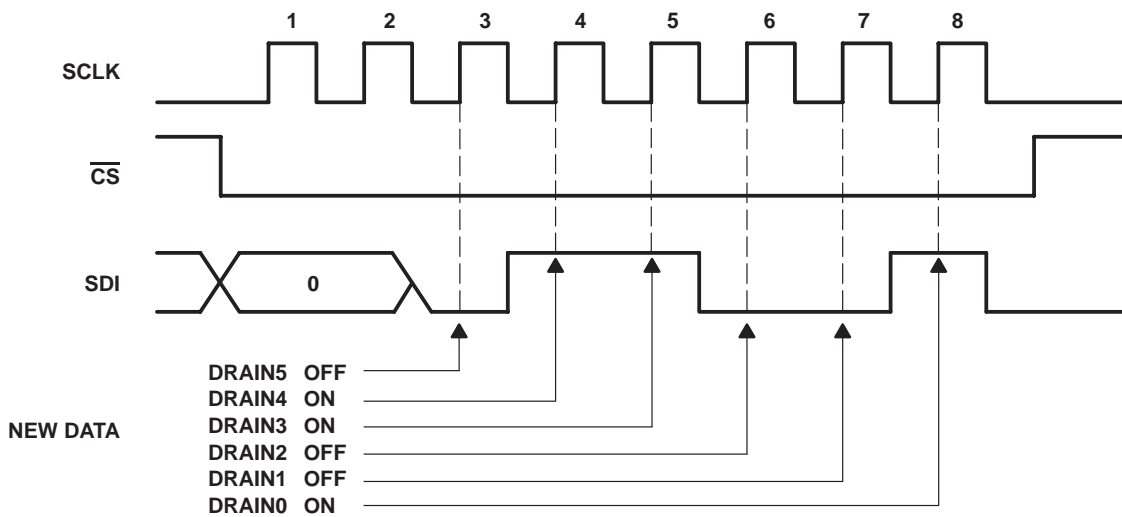


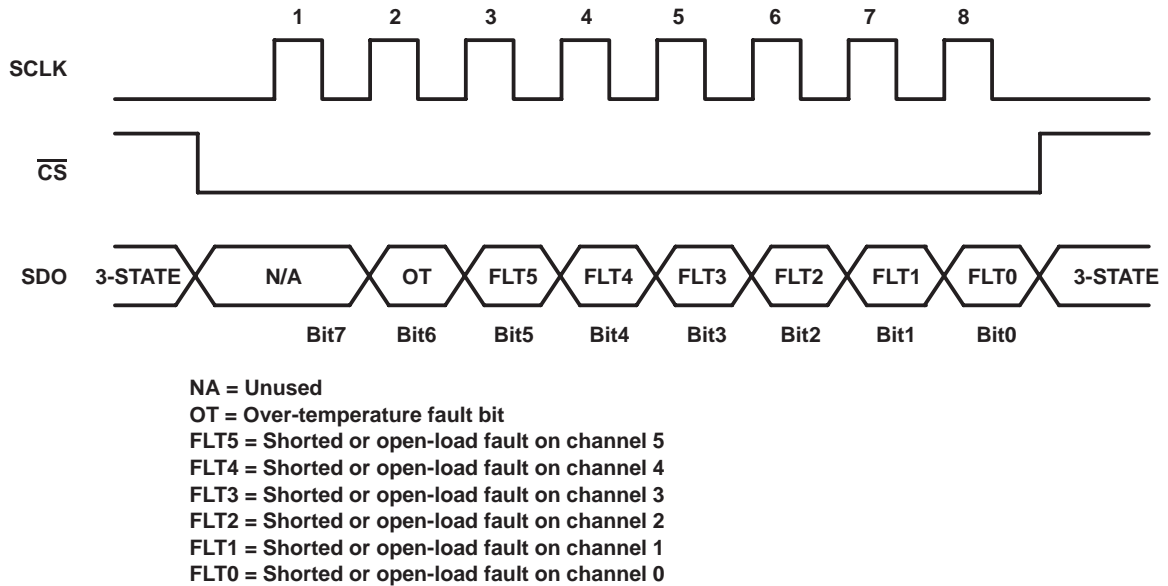
Figure 2. Serial Input Control



PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

serial interface (continued)

Fault isolation data for each channel and global over-temperature status is transferred to the control device using the serial interface. Fault status for the TPIC2603 is captured as \overline{CS} transits low. The fault interface monitors the SDI terminal and exclusively ORs the respective input control bit with the corresponding fault information bit stored in the fault register. Each exclusive ORed fault bit is transferred out the SDO terminal on the rising edge of the SCLK. Serial data can be transferred in 8-bit or 16-bit words as illustrated in Figure 4, with fault data appearing in the first 8-bits of serial output data. The \overline{CS} must be transited high after the serial transfer has completely latched the new control data into the output control buffer and re-enable fault reporting on the device (see Figures 3 and 4).



NOTE A: MSB is the first bit transferred.

Figure 3. Serial Output Control

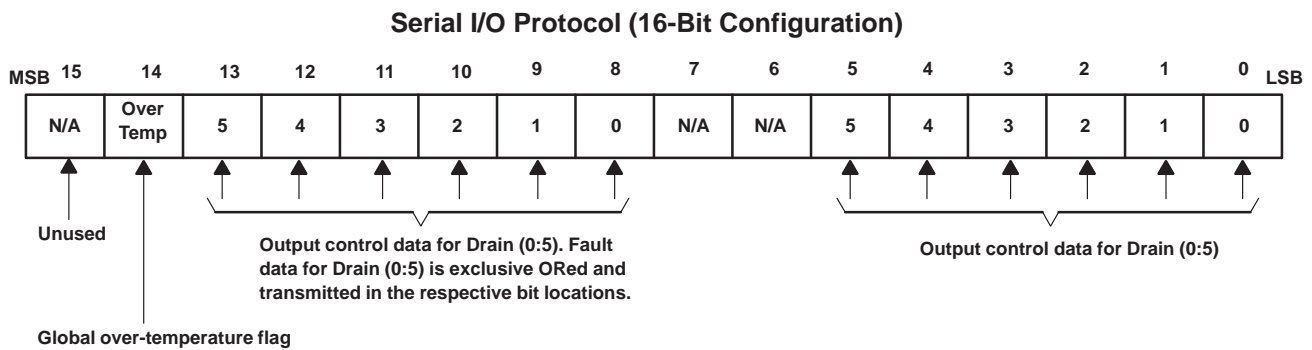
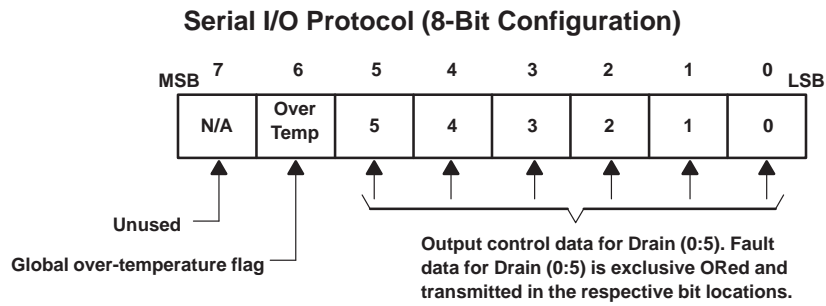
TPIC2603

6-CHANNEL SERIAL INTERFACE LOW-SIDE DRIVER

SLIS056A – FEBRUARY 1995 – REVISED MARCH 1996

PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

serial interface (continued)



NOTE A: MSB is the first bit transferred.

Figure 4. Serial Data Fault Protocol

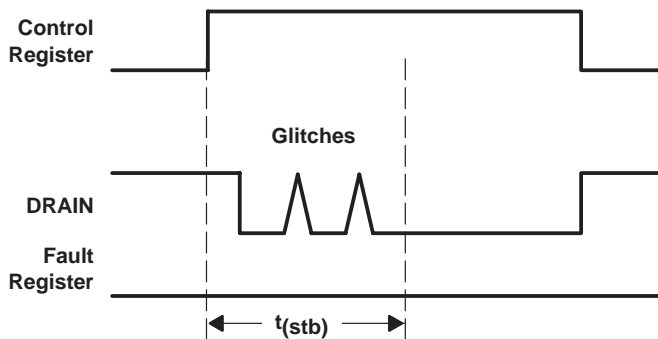
PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

fault sense/protection circuitry

over-current/short-to-battery sensing and protection

The internal fault protection circuitry of the TPIC2603 monitors the drain current for each channel. Each channel offers two levels of protection from over-current conditions. The first level is a current-limit protection which through the internal FET prevents the switching current from exceeding the on-state current limit. The second level of protection transits the output to a low duty cycle PWM mode when the current exceeds the over-current sense threshold. The PWM mode protection is enabled approximately 70 μ s after the output has been turned on. The output remains in the PWM mode until the shorted-load condition has been corrected and then automatically returns to normal operation. Figure 5 illustrates device operation under an over-current or shorted-load condition.

NORMAL



SHORTED-LOAD

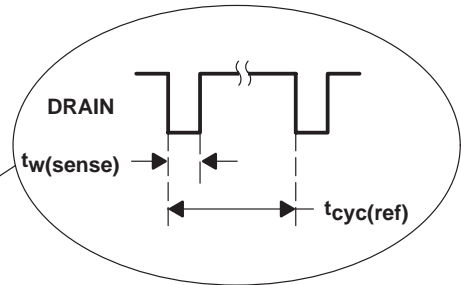
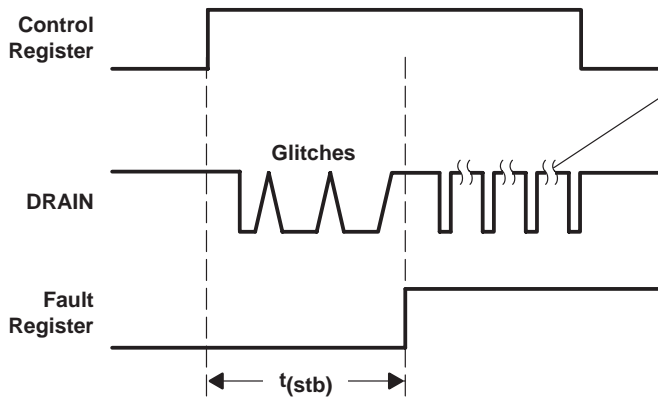


Figure 5. Shorted-Load Condition

TPIC2603

6-CHANNEL SERIAL INTERFACE LOW-SIDE DRIVER

SLIS056A – FEBRUARY 1995 – REVISED MARCH 1996

PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

open-load/short-to-ground sensing

The TPIC2603 checks for open-load and short-to-ground conditions when the output is turned OFF. When the output turns OFF, a 40- μ A current source switches onto the drain. Under normal conditions, the load provides adequate current to overcome the current source and the drain voltage remains above the open-load detection threshold. When the output is open, then the current source pulls the drain low and an open-load condition is flagged. The open-load test is enabled approximately 70 μ s after the output turns OFF to allow the drain to stabilize. Figure 6 illustrates device operation under open-load conditions.

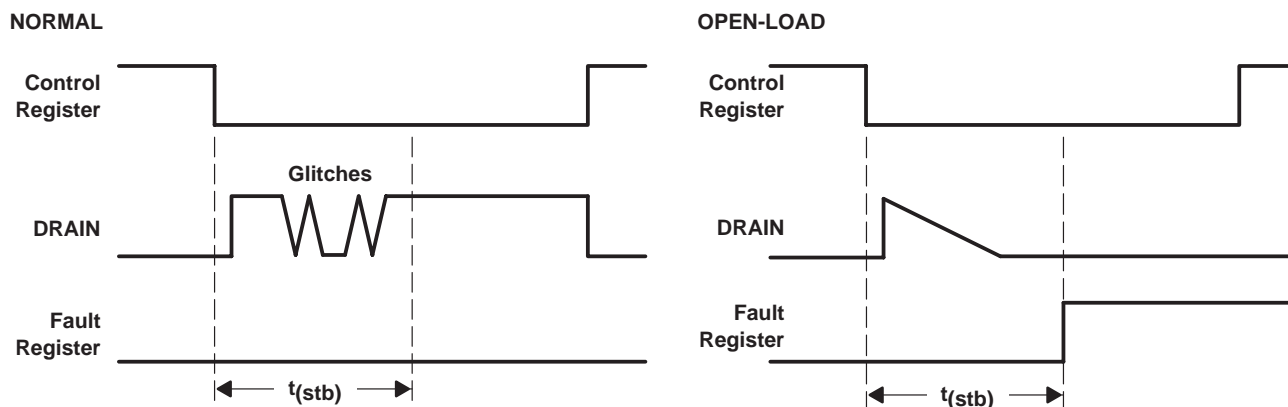


Figure 6. Open-Load Condition

over-voltage sensing and protection

The TPIC2603 monitors the V_{bat} input terminal to protect the device and load from over-battery voltage conditions. The device disables all of the drain outputs when V_{bat} goes above 35 V. An over-battery voltage hysteresis is provided to prevent the outputs from transiting ON and OFF erratically near the over-voltage threshold. The device automatically returns to normal operation after the over-voltage condition has been corrected. Figure 7 illustrates device operation under an over-battery voltage condition.

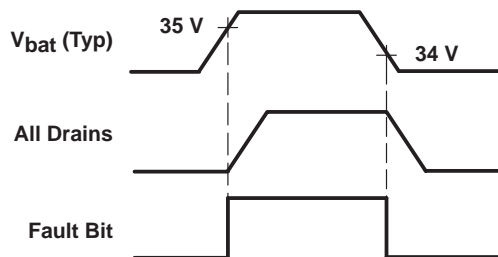


Figure 7. Over-Battery Voltage Condition

PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

over-temperature sensing

The TPIC2603 monitors the junction temperature of the die to detect over-temperature conditions which may damage the device. When the junction temperature goes above approximately 170°C, the fault logic sets the global over-temperature fault bit. An over-temperature fault is reported using the serial interface on bit 6 (for 8-bit configuration) or bit 14 (for 16-bit configuration). The global over-temperature fault output in the serial data is exclusively ORed with the second bit (bit 6 for 8-bit configuration or bit 14 for 16-bit configuration) of data input to the SDI terminal. Bit 6 or bit 14 of the input data should be set low. Over-temperature faults are for informational purposes only and do not affect the state of the drains. Figure 8 illustrates device operation under over-temperature conditions.

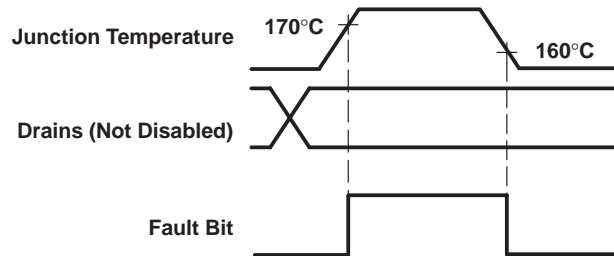
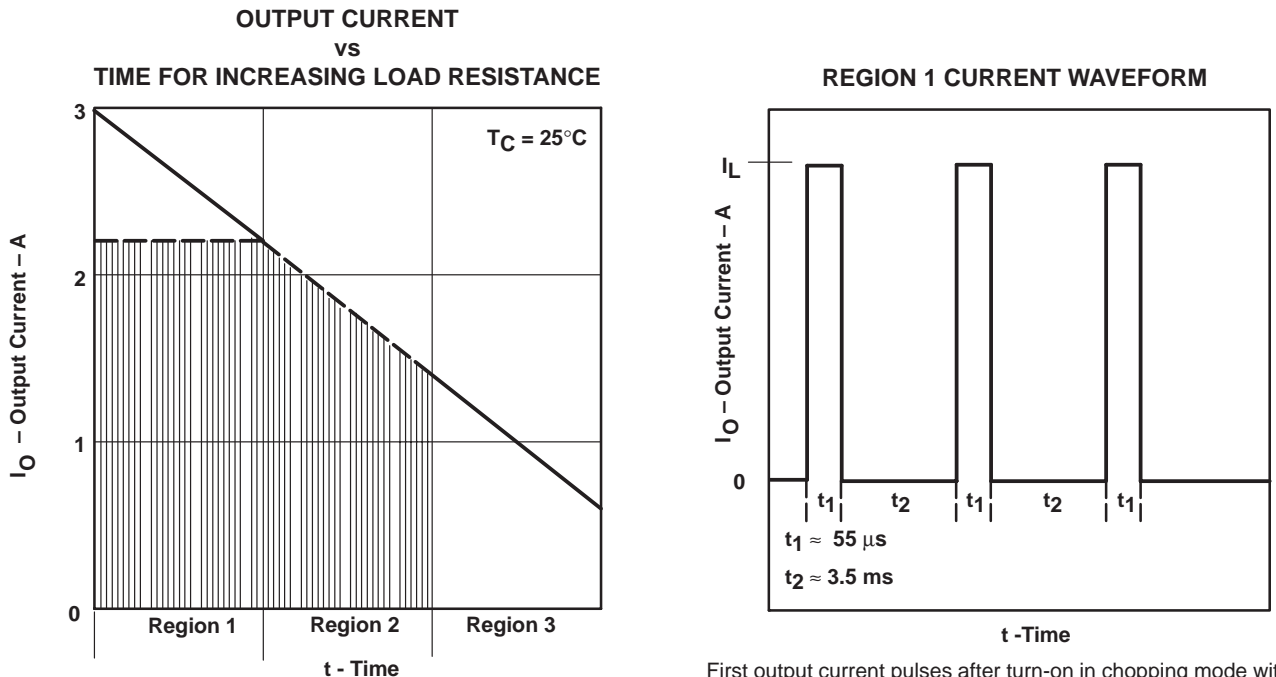


Figure 8. Over-Temperature Sense

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



First output current pulses after turn-on in chopping mode with resistive load.

- NOTES:
- A. Region 1 – Analog current limit holds the maximum current while the device runs in chop mode.
 - B. Region 2 – Analog current limit is removed but device continues in chop mode.
 - C. Region 3 – Current is below chop mode sense; therefore, it is in normal operation. Variable load is resistance over time.

Figure 9. Chopping-Mode Characteristics

TPIC2603 6-CHANNEL SERIAL INTERFACE LOW-SIDE DRIVER

SLIS056A – FEBRUARY 1995 – REVISED MARCH 1996

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

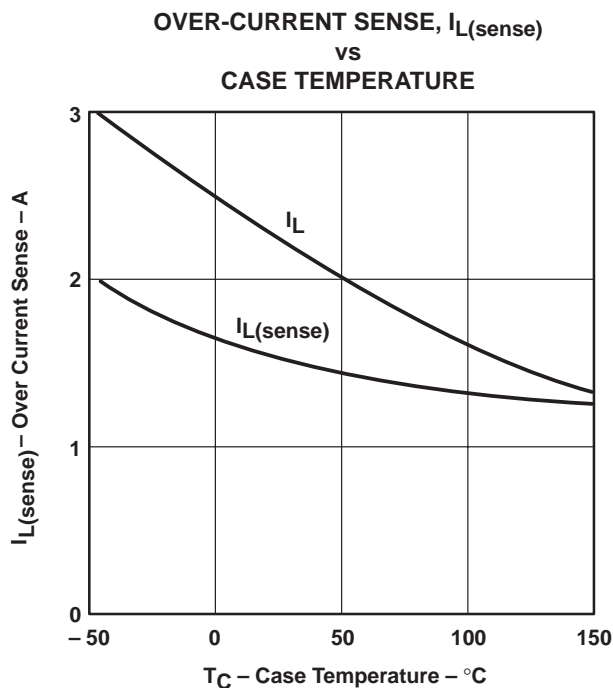
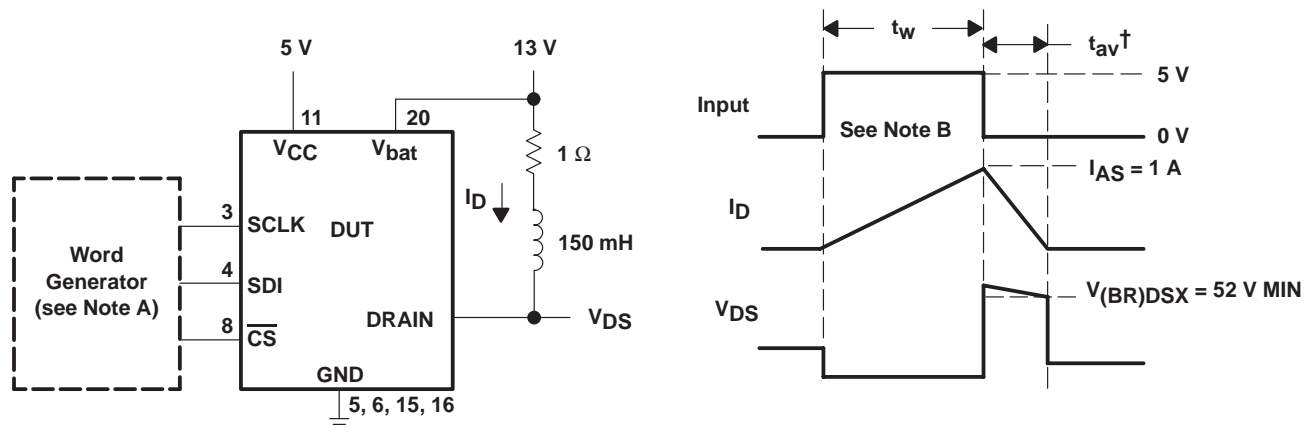


Figure 10



Pinout for NE Package Shown

SINGLE-PULSE AVALANCHE ENERGY TEST CIRCUIT

VOLTAGE AND CURRENT WAVEFORMS

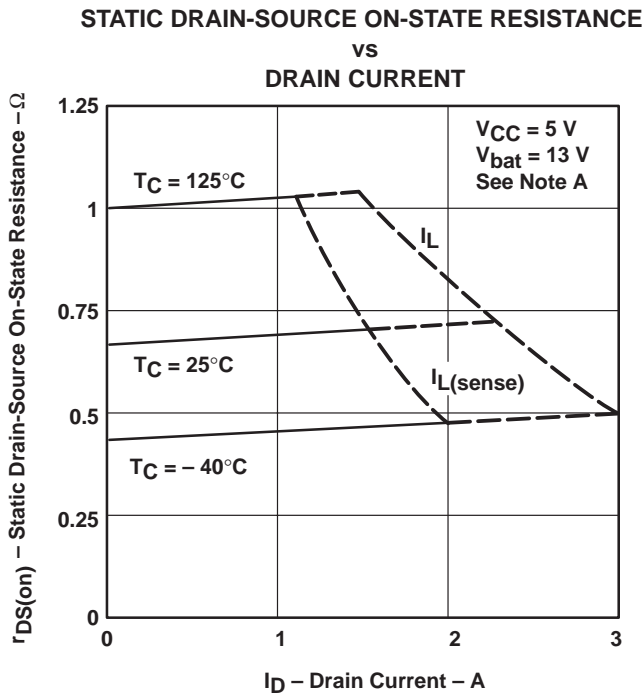
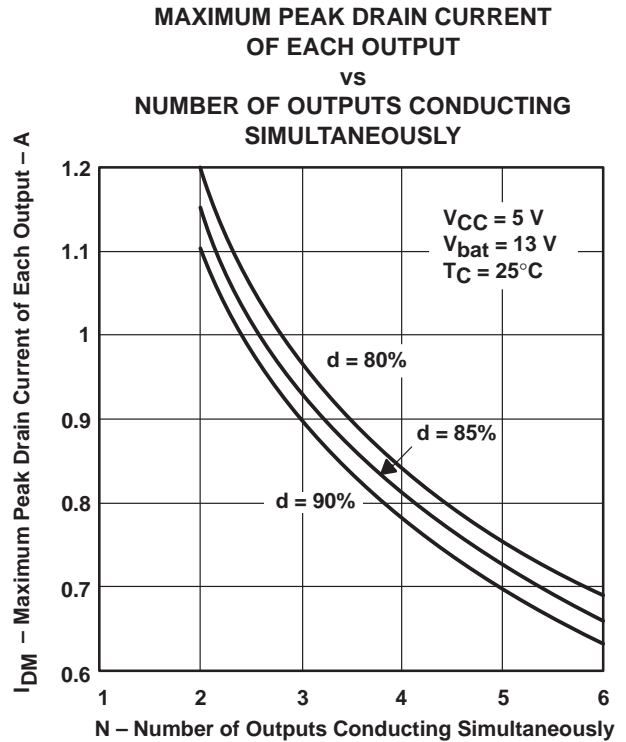
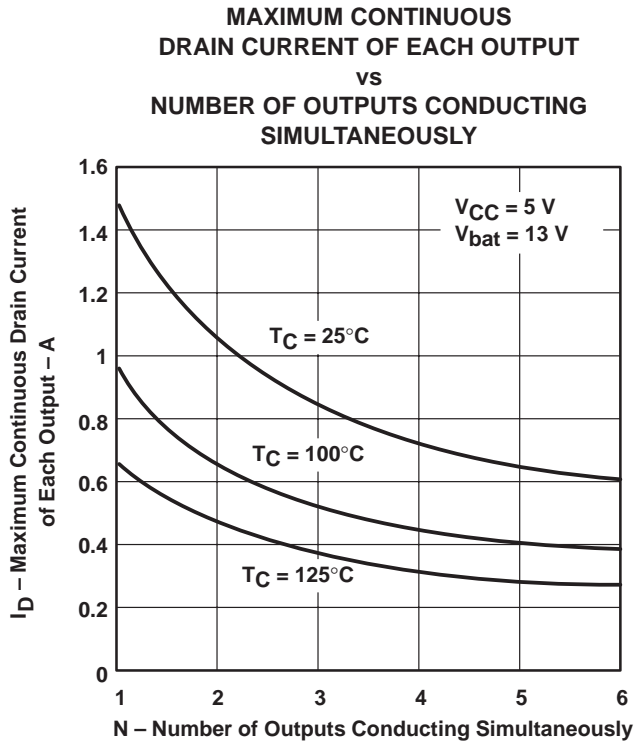
† Non-JEDEC symbol for avalanche time.

NOTES: A. The word generator has the following characteristics: $t_r \leq 10$ ns, $t_f \leq 10$ ns, $Z_O = 50 \Omega$.

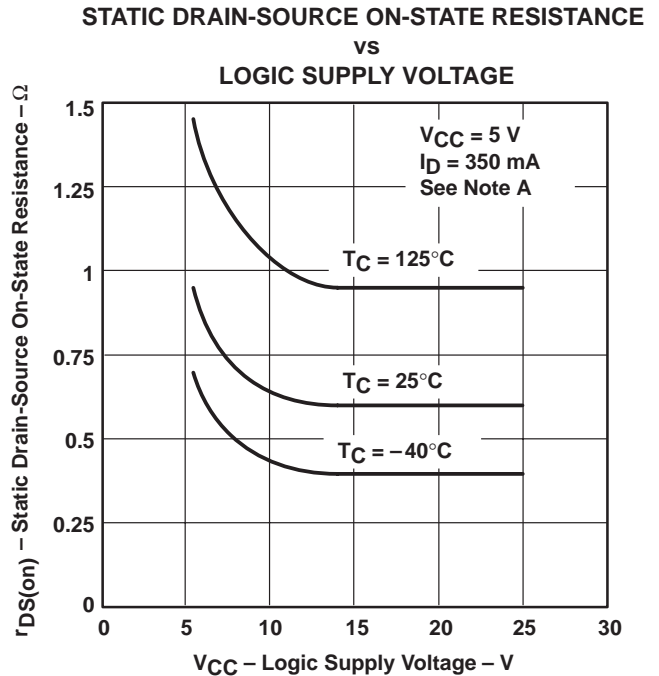
B. Input pulse duration, t_w , is increased until peak current $I_{AS} = 1$ A.
Energy test level is defined as $E_{AS} = (I_{AS} \times V_{(BR)DSX} \times t_{av})/2 = 100$ mJ.

Figure 11. Single-Pulse Avalanche Energy Test Circuit and Waveforms

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



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

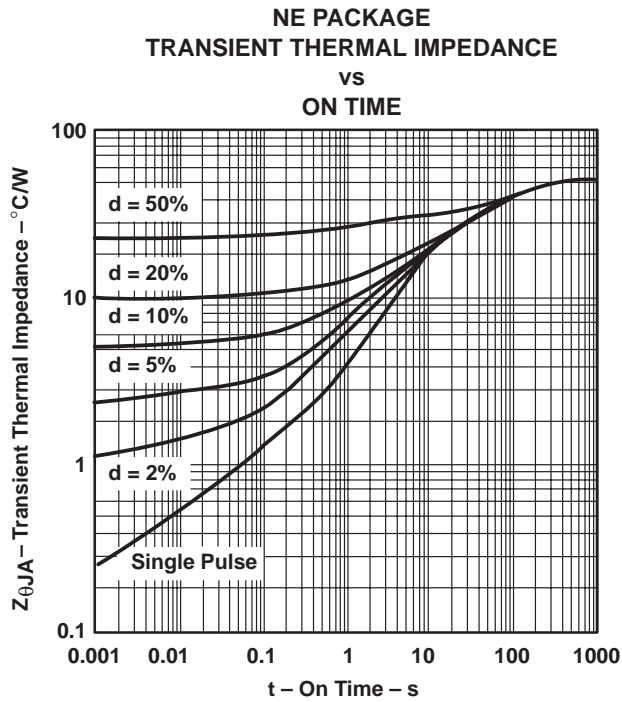


NOTE A: Technique should limit $T_J - T_C$ to 10°C maximum.

TPIC2603 6-CHANNEL SERIAL INTERFACE LOW-SIDE DRIVER

SLIS056A – FEBRUARY 1995 – REVISED MARCH 1996

THERMAL INFORMATION



The single-pulse curve represents measured data. The curves for various pulse durations are based on the following equation:

$$Z_{\theta JA} = \left| \frac{t_w}{t_c} \right| R_{\theta JA} + \left| 1 - \frac{t_w}{t_c} \right| Z_{\theta}(t_w + t_c) + Z_{\theta}(t_w) - Z_{\theta}(t_c)$$

Where:

$Z_{\theta}(t_w)$ = the single-pulse thermal impedance for $t = t_w$ seconds

$Z_{\theta}(t_c)$ = the single-pulse thermal impedance for $t = t_c$ seconds

$Z_{\theta}(t_w + t_c)$ = the single-pulse thermal impedance for $t = t_w + t_c$ seconds

$$d = t_w/t_c$$

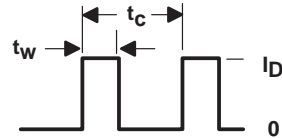


Figure 16

TPIC2603 6-CHANNEL SERIAL INTERFACE LOW-SIDE DRIVER

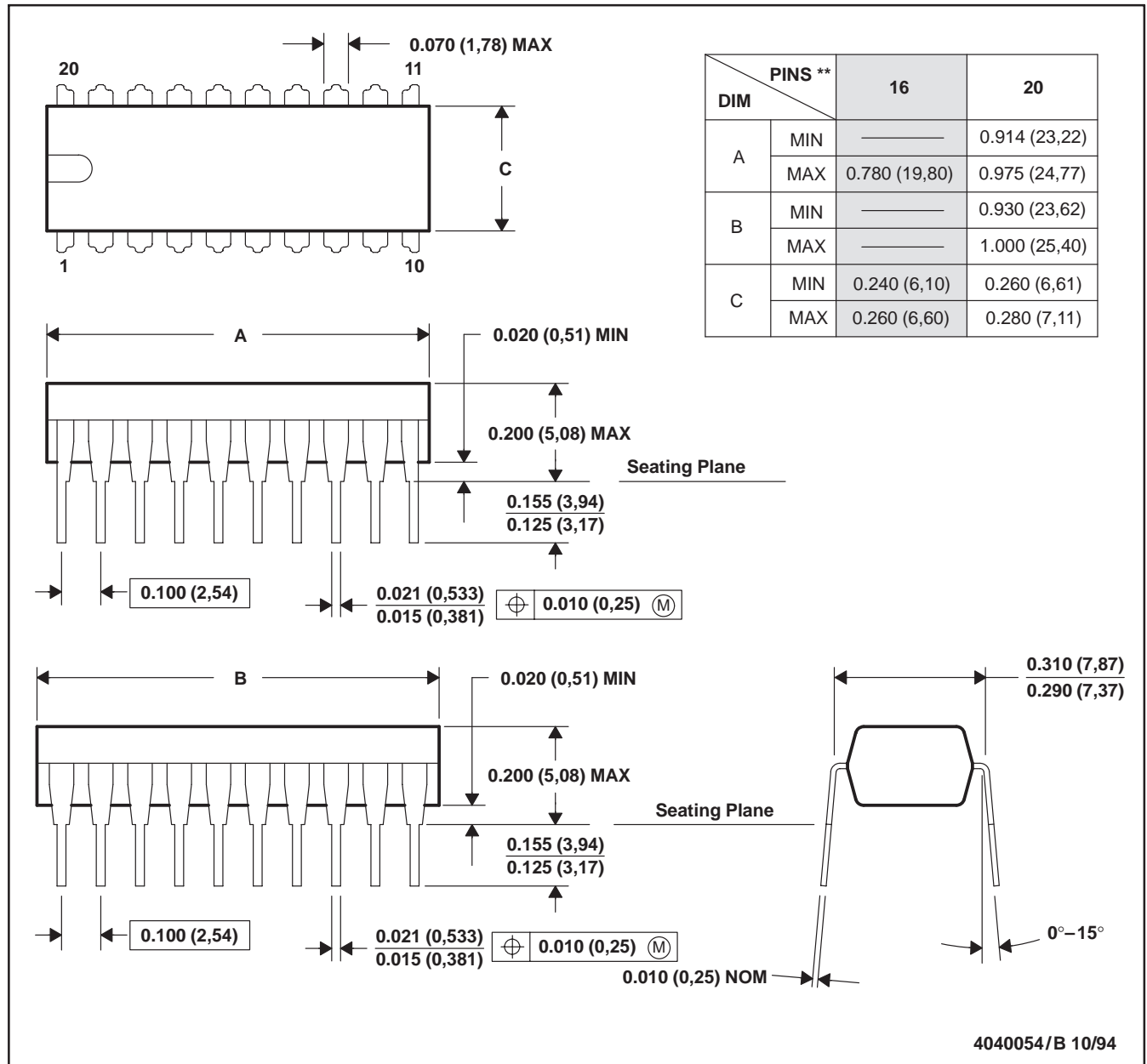
SLIS056A – FEBRUARY 1995 – REVISED MARCH 1996

MECHANICAL DATA

NE (R-PDIP-T)**

PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE

20 PIN SHOWN



- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
 B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 C. Falls within JEDEC MS-001 (16 pin only)

TPIC2603 6-CHANNEL SERIAL INTERFACE LOW-SIDE DRIVER

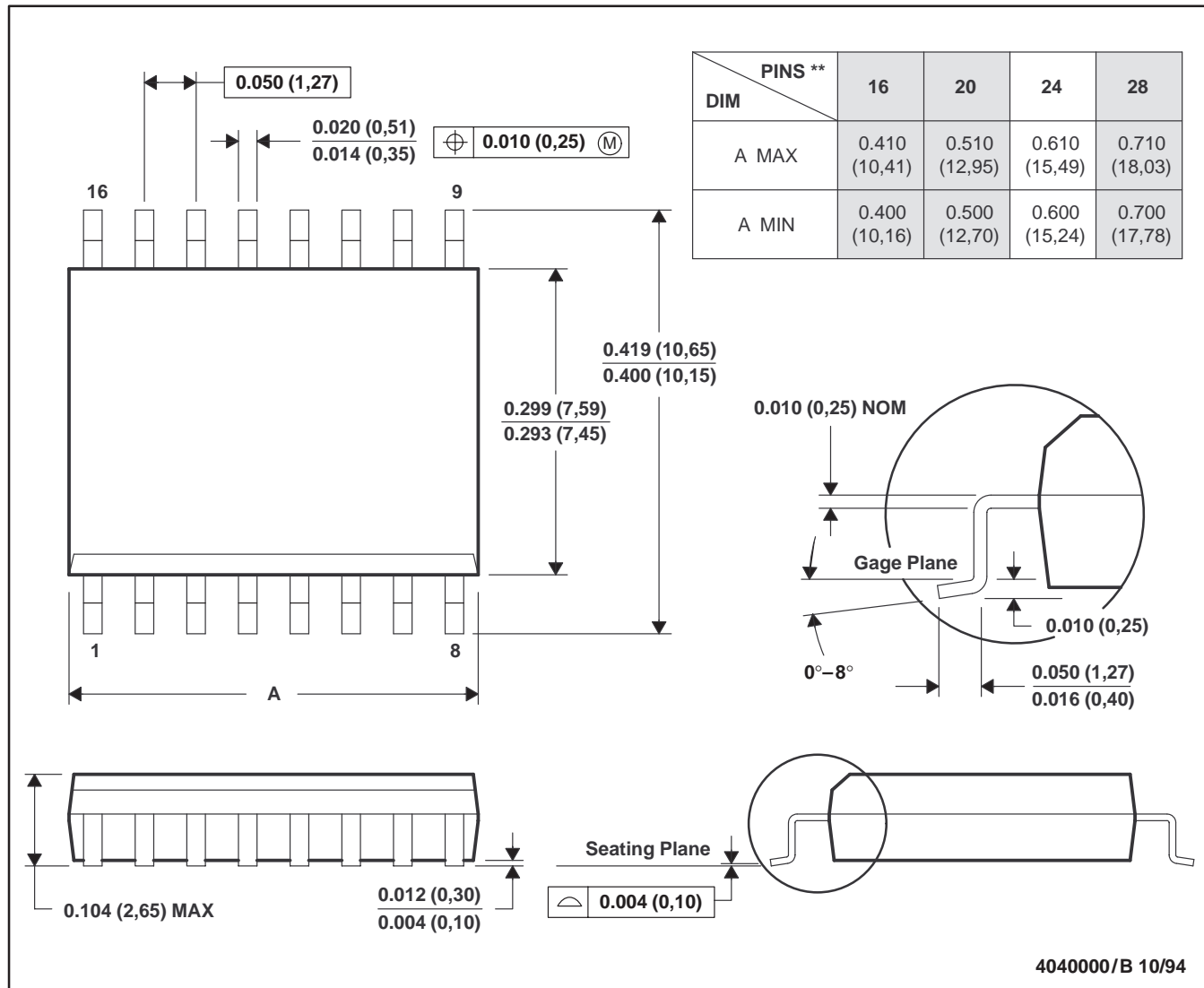
SLIS056A – FEBRUARY 1995 – REVISED MARCH 1996

MECHANICAL DATA

DW (R-PDSO-G**)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

16 PIN SHOWN



- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
 B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0.006 (0,15).
 D. Falls within JEDEC MS-013

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status ⁽¹⁾	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan ⁽²⁾	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp ⁽³⁾
TPIC2603DW	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	24	25	TBD	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-220C-UNLIM
TPIC2603DWG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	24	25	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPIC2603DWR	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	24	2000	TBD	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-220C-UNLIM
TPIC2603DWRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	24	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TPIC2603NE	ACTIVE	PDIP	NE	20	20	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type

⁽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⁾ Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

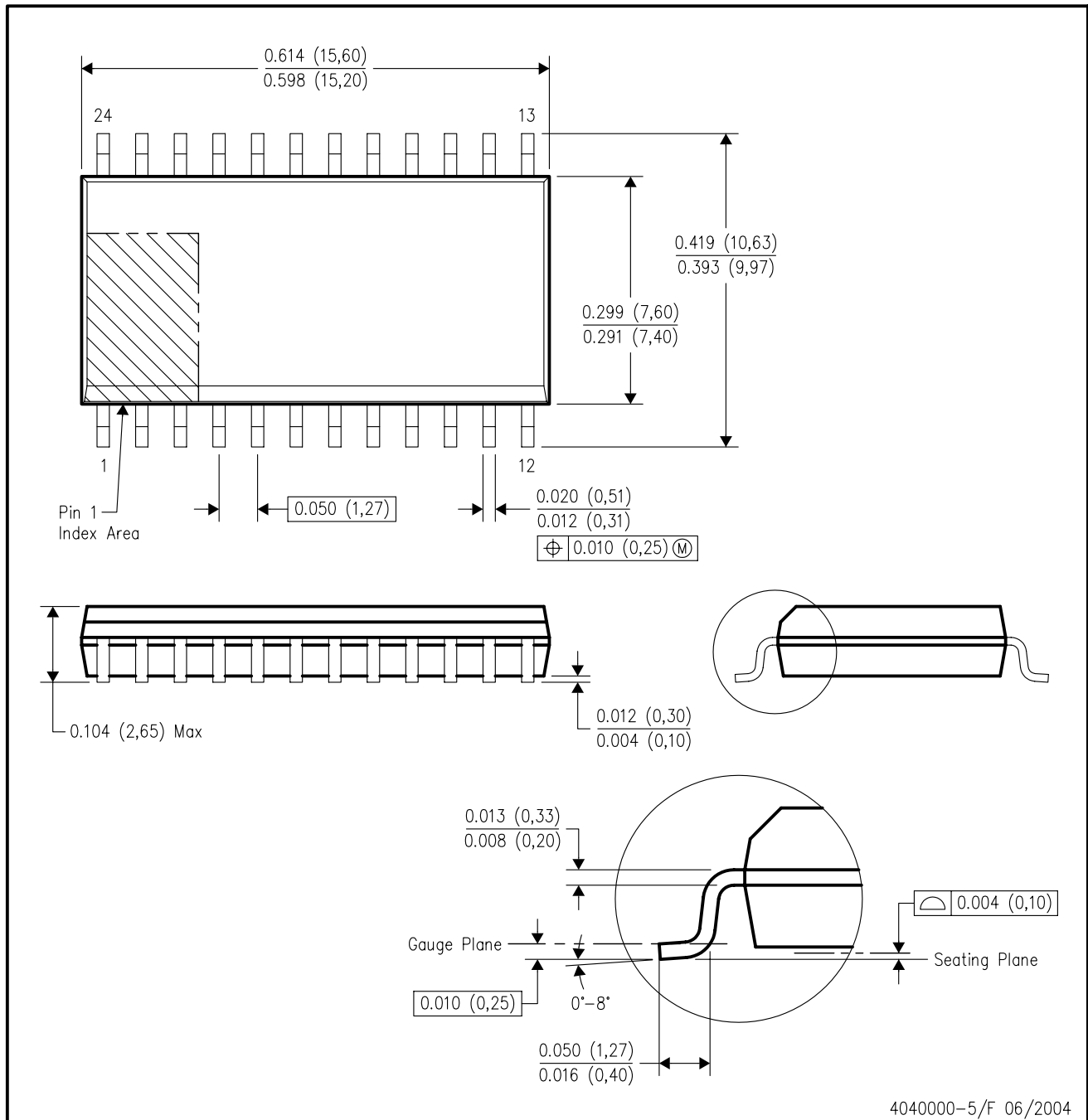
⁽³⁾ MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

Important Information and Disclaimer:The information provided on this page represents TI's knowledge and belief as of the date that it is provided. TI bases its knowledge and belief on information provided by third parties, and makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such information. Efforts are underway to better integrate information from third parties. TI has taken and continues to take reasonable steps to provide representative and accurate information but may not have conducted destructive testing or chemical analysis on incoming materials and chemicals. TI and TI suppliers consider certain information to be proprietary, and thus CAS numbers and other limited information may not be available for release.

In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

DW (R-PDSO-G24)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



4040000-5/F 06/2004

- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
 - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0.006 (0,15).
 - D. Falls within JEDEC MS-013 variation AD.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Texas Instruments Incorporated and its subsidiaries (TI) reserve the right to make corrections, modifications, enhancements, improvements, and other changes to its products and services at any time and to discontinue any product or service without notice. Customers should obtain the latest relevant information before placing orders and should verify that such information is current and complete. All products are sold subject to TI's terms and conditions of sale supplied at the time of order acknowledgment.

TI warrants performance of its hardware products to the specifications applicable at the time of sale in accordance with TI's standard warranty. Testing and other quality control techniques are used to the extent TI deems necessary to support this warranty. Except where mandated by government requirements, testing of all parameters of each product is not necessarily performed.

TI assumes no liability for applications assistance or customer product design. Customers are responsible for their products and applications using TI components. To minimize the risks associated with customer products and applications, customers should provide adequate design and operating safeguards.

TI does not warrant or represent that any license, either express or implied, is granted under any TI patent right, copyright, mask work right, or other TI intellectual property right relating to any combination, machine, or process in which TI products or services are used. Information published by TI regarding third-party products or services does not constitute a license from TI to use such products or services or a warranty or endorsement thereof. Use of such information may require a license from a third party under the patents or other intellectual property of the third party, or a license from TI under the patents or other intellectual property of TI.

Reproduction of TI information in TI data books or data sheets is permissible only if reproduction is without alteration and is accompanied by all associated warranties, conditions, limitations, and notices. Reproduction of this information with alteration is an unfair and deceptive business practice. TI is not responsible or liable for such altered documentation. Information of third parties may be subject to additional restrictions.

Resale of TI products or services with statements different from or beyond the parameters stated by TI for that product or service voids all express and any implied warranties for the associated TI product or service and is an unfair and deceptive business practice. TI is not responsible or liable for any such statements.

TI products are not authorized for use in safety-critical applications (such as life support) where a failure of the TI product would reasonably be expected to cause severe personal injury or death, unless officers of the parties have executed an agreement specifically governing such use. Buyers represent that they have all necessary expertise in the safety and regulatory ramifications of their applications, and acknowledge and agree that they are solely responsible for all legal, regulatory and safety-related requirements concerning their products and any use of TI products in such safety-critical applications, notwithstanding any applications-related information or support that may be provided by TI. Further, Buyers must fully indemnify TI and its representatives against any damages arising out of the use of TI products in such safety-critical applications.

TI products are neither designed nor intended for use in military/aerospace applications or environments unless the TI products are specifically designated by TI as military-grade or "enhanced plastic." Only products designated by TI as military-grade meet military specifications. Buyers acknowledge and agree that any such use of TI products which TI has not designated as military-grade is solely at the Buyer's risk, and that they are solely responsible for compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements in connection with such use.

TI products are neither designed nor intended for use in automotive applications or environments unless the specific TI products are designated by TI as compliant with ISO/TS 16949 requirements. Buyers acknowledge and agree that, if they use any non-designated products in automotive applications, TI will not be responsible for any failure to meet such requirements.

Following are URLs where you can obtain information on other Texas Instruments products and application solutions:

Products		Applications	
Amplifiers	amplifier.ti.com	Audio	www.ti.com/audio
Data Converters	dataconverter.ti.com	Automotive	www.ti.com/automotive
DSP	dsp.ti.com	Broadband	www.ti.com/broadband
Interface	interface.ti.com	Digital Control	www.ti.com/digitalcontrol
Logic	logic.ti.com	Military	www.ti.com/military
Power Mgmt	power.ti.com	Optical Networking	www.ti.com/opticalnetwork
Microcontrollers	microcontroller.ti.com	Security	www.ti.com/security
RFID	www.ti-rfid.com	Telephony	www.ti.com/telephony
Low Power Wireless	www.ti.com/lpw	Video & Imaging	www.ti.com/video
		Wireless	www.ti.com/wireless

Mailing Address: Texas Instruments, Post Office Box 655303, Dallas, Texas 75265
Copyright © 2007, Texas Instruments Incorporated