TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

AM26LV31
SLLS201I – MAY 1995 – REVISED APRIL 2024

AM26LV31 Low-Voltage High-Speed Quadruple Differential Line Drivers

1 Features

- Switching rates up to 32MHz
- Operate from a single 3.3V supply
- Propagation delay time: 8ns typical
- Pulse skew time: 500ps typical
- High output-drive current: ±30 mA
- Controlled rise and fall times: 3ns typical
- Differential output voltage with 100Ω load: 1.5V typical
- Ultra-low power dissipation
  - DC, 0.3mW maximum
  - 32MHz All channels (no load), 385mW typical
- Accept 5V logic inputs with 3.3V supply
- Low-voltage pin-to-pin compatible replacement for AM26C31, AM26LS31, MB571
- High output impedance in power-off condition
- Driver output short-protection circuit
- Package options include plastic small-outline (D, NS) packages

2 Applications

- Motor control: brushless DC and brushed DC
- Field transmitters: temperature sensors and pressure sensors
- Temperature sensors or controllers using Modbus

3 Description

The AM26LV31C and AM26LV31I are BiCMOS quadruple differential line drivers with 3-state outputs. They are designed to be similar to TIA/EIA-422-B and ITU Recommendation V.11 drivers with reduced supply-voltage range.

The devices are optimized for balanced-bus transmission at switching rates up to 32MHz. The outputs have very high current capability for driving balanced lines such as twisted-pair transmission lines and provide a high impedance in the power-off condition. The enable function is common to all four drivers and offers the choice of active-high or active-low enable inputs. The AM26LV31C and AM26LV31I are designed using Texas Instruments proprietary LinIMPACT-C60™ technology, facilitating ultra-low power consumption without sacrificing speed. These devices offer optimum performance when used with the AM26LV32 quadruple line receivers.
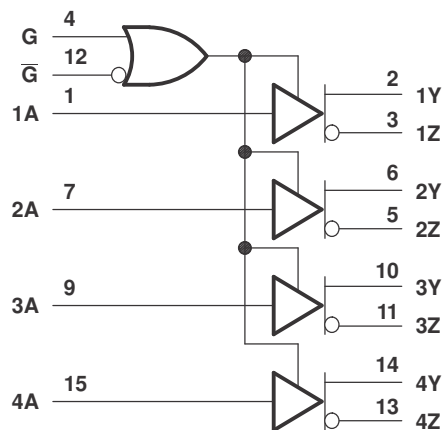
The AM26LV31C is characterized for operation from 0°C to 70°C. The AM26LV31I is characterized for operation from –45°C to 85°.C

Package Information

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE[1]	PACKAGE SIZE[2]
AM26LV31C	SOIC (D) 16	9.9mm x 6mm
AM26LV31I	SOIC (D) 16	9.9mm x 6mm
	SO (NS) 16	10.2mm x 7.8mm

(1) For more information, see Section 11.
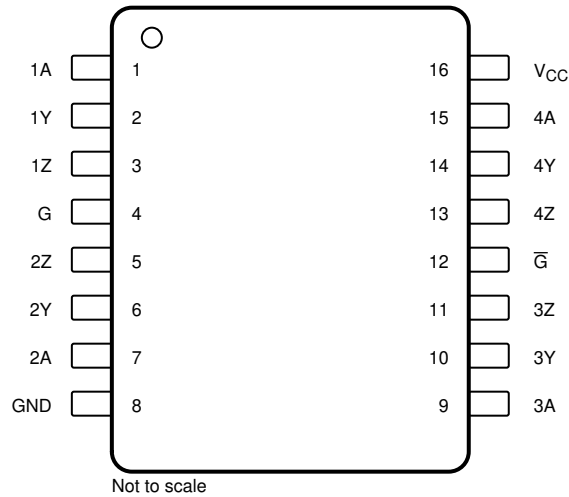(2) The package size (length × width) is a nominal value and includes pins, where applicable.

Logic Diagram (Positive Logic)

Table of Contents

Product Folder Links: *AM26LV31*

4 Pin Configuration and Functions

Not to scale

**Figure 4-1. D or NS Package, SOIC 16 Pins
(Top View)**

Table 4-1. Pin Functions

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NO.	NAME		
1	1A	I	Driver 1 input
2	1Y	O	Driver 1 output
3	1Z	O	Driver 1 inverted output
4	G	I	Active high enable
5	2Z	O	Driver 2 inverted output
6	2Y	O	Driver 2 output
7	2A	I	Driver 2 input
8	GND	—	Ground pin
9	3A	I	Driver 3 input
10	3Y	O	Driver 3 output
11	3Z	O	Driver 3 inverted output
12	$\overline{G}$	I	Active low enable
13	4Z	O	Driver 4 inverted output
14	4Y	O	Driver 4 output
15	4A	I	Driver 4 input
16	V_{CC}	—	Power pin

5 Specifications

5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)[1]

	MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage range, V_{CC} [2]	−0.3	6	V
Input voltage range, V_I	−0.3	6	V
Output voltage range, V_O	−0.3	6	V
Storage temperature, T_{stg}	−65	150	°C

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
(2) All voltage values are with respect to GND.

5.2 ESD Ratings

		VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$ Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001[1]	±3000	V
	Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101[2]	±250	

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process. .
(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

5.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage	3	3.3	3.6	V
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage	2			V
V_{IL}	Low-level input voltage			0.8	V
I_{OH}	High-level output current			−30	mA
I_{OL}	Low-level output current			30	mA
T_A Operating free-air temperature	AM26LV31C	0		70	°C
	AM26LV31I	−45		85	°C

5.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC[1]		D (SOIC) 16 PINS	NS (SO) 16 PINS	UNIT
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	84.6	88.5	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	43.5	46.2	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	43.2	50.7	°C/W
ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	10.4	13.5	°C/W
ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	42.8	50.3	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	n/a	n/a	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics application report.

5.5 Electrical Characteristics

over recommended operating supply-voltage and free-air temperature ranges (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP[1]	MAX	UNIT
V_{IK}	Input clamp voltage	I_I = 18mA				−1.5	V
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage	V_{IH} = 2V,	I_{OH} = −12mA	1.85	2.3		V
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	V_{IL} = 0.8V,	I_{OH} = 12mA		0.8	1.05	V
$\|V_{OD}\|$	Differential output voltage[2]	R_L = 100Ω		0.95	1.5		V
V_{OC}	Common-mode output voltage			1.3	1.55	1.9	V
$\Delta\|V_{OC}\|$	Change in magnitude of common-mode output voltage[2]					±0.2	V
I_O	Output current with power off	V_O = −0.25V or 6V,	V_{CC} = 0			±100	µA
I_{OZ}	Off-state (high-impedance state) output current	V_O = −0.25V or 6V,	G = 0.8V or $\overline{G}$ = 2V			±100	µA
I_H	High-level input current	V_{CC} = 0 or 3V,	V_I = 5.5V			10	µA
I_L	Low-level input current	V_{CC} = 3.6V,	V_I = 0			−10	µA
I_{OS}	Short-circuit output current	V_{CC} = 3.6V,	V_O = 0			−200	mA
I_{CC}	Supply current (all drivers)	V_I = V_{CC} or GND,	No load			100	µA
C_{pd}	Power-dissipation capacitance (all drivers)[3]	No load			160		pF

(1)   All typical values are at V_{CC} = 3.3V, T_A = 25°C.
(2) $\Delta\|V_{OD}\|$ and $\Delta\|V_{OC}\|$ are the changes in magnitude of V_{OD} and V_{OC}, respectively, that occur when the input is changed from a high level to a low level.
(3) C_{pd} determines the no-load dynamic current consumption. I_S = C_{pd} × V_{CC} × f + I_{CC}

5.6 Switching Characteristics

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP[1]	MAX	UNIT
t_{PLH}	Propagation delay time, low- to high-level output	See Figure 6-2	4	8	20	ns
t_{PHL}	Propagation delay time, high- to low-level output		4	8	20	ns
t_t	Transition time (t_r or t_f)			3		ns
SR	Slew rate, single-ended output voltage	See Note [2] and Figure 6-2		0.3	1	V/ns
t_{PZH}	Output-enable time to high level	See Figure 6-3		10	20	ns
t_{PZL}	Output-enable time to low level	See Figure 6-4		10	20	ns
t_{PHZ}	Output-disable time from high level	See Figure 6-3		10	20	ns
t_{PLZ}	Output-disable time from low level	See Figure 6-4		10	20	ns
$t_{sk(p)}$	Pulse skew	f = 32MHz, See Note [3]		0.5	3	ns
$t_{sk(o)}$	Skew limit	f = 32MHz			3	ns
$t_{sk(lim)}$	Skew limit (device to device)	f = 32 MHz, See Note [4]			3	ns

(1)   All typical values are at V_{CC} = 3.3V, T_A = 25°C
(2)   Slew rate is defined by Equation 1
(3)   Pulse skew is defined as the $\|t_{PLH} - t_{PHL}\|$ of each channel of the same device.
(4)   Skew limit (device to device) is the maximum difference in propagation delay times between any two channels of any two devices.

$$SR = \frac{90\% \, (V_{OH} - V_{OL}) - 10\% \, (V_{OH} - V_{OL})}{t_f}, \text{ the differential slew rate of } V_{CC} \text{ is 2 x SR.} \tag{1}$$
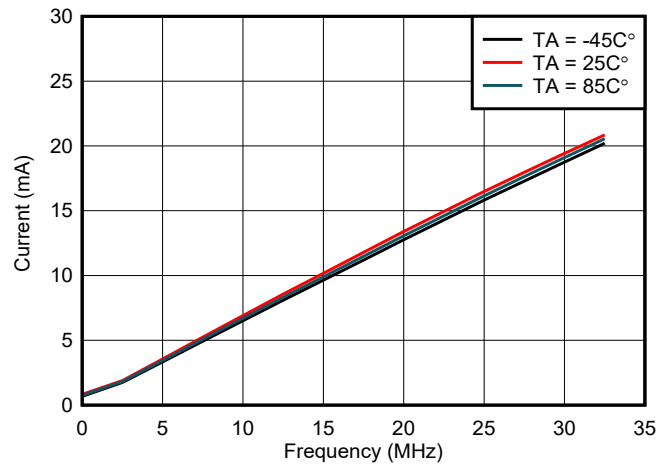
5.7 Typical Characteristics

Figure 5-1. Current vs Frequency
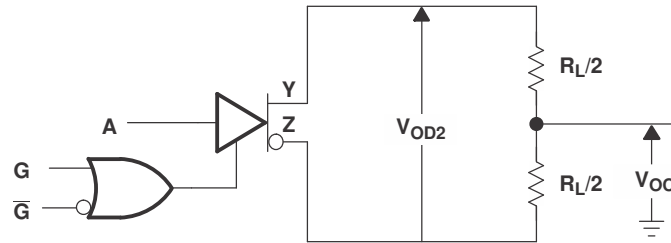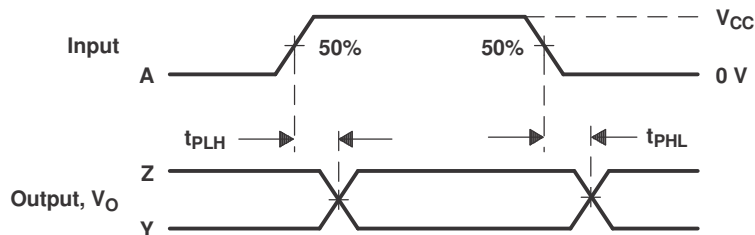
Product Folder Links: *AM26LV31*

6 Parameter Measurement Information

Figure 6-1. Differential and Common-Mode Output Voltages
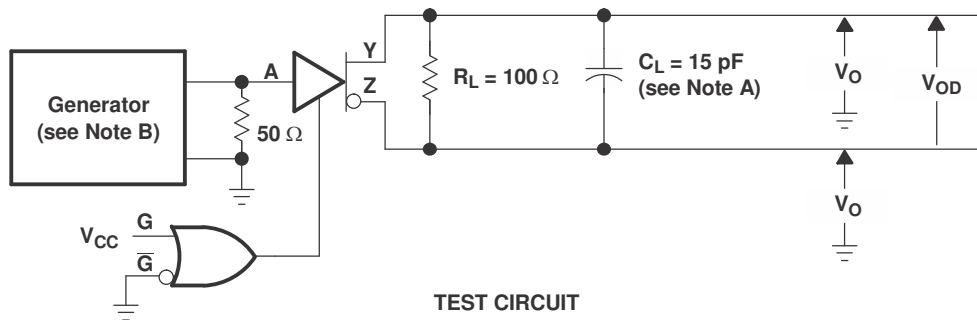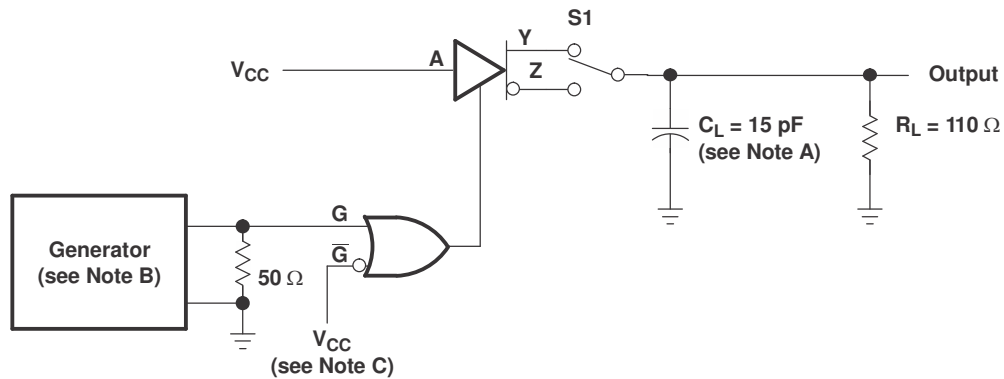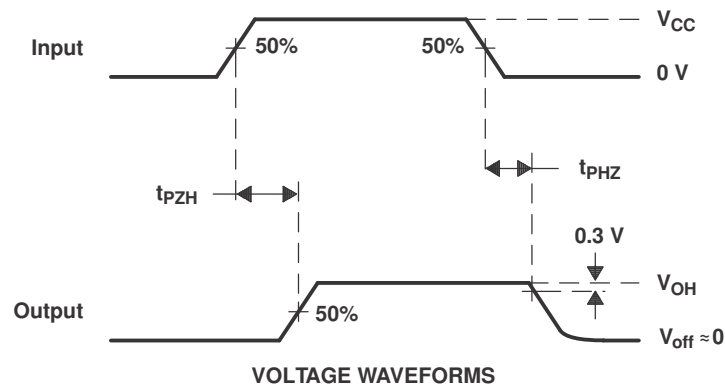

TEST CIRCUIT

PROPAGATION DELAY TIMES
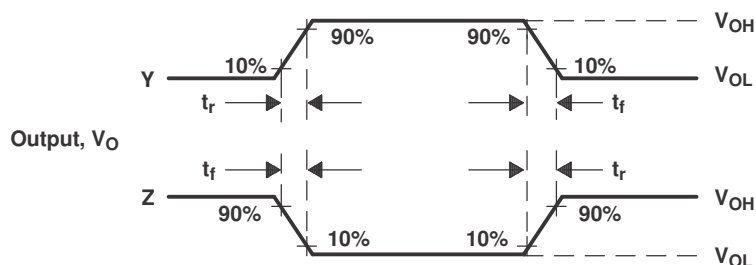
RISE AND FALL TIMES

A. C_L includes probe and jig capacitance.

B. The input pulse is supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: PRR = 10MHz, Z_O = 50Ω, 50%v duty cycle, t_r and t_f ≤ 10ns.

Figure 6-2. Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms, t_{PHL} and t_{PLH}

TEST CIRCUIT

VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS

A. C_L includes probe and jig capacitance.
B. The input pulse is supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: PRR = 1MHz, Z_O = 50Ω, 50%v duty cycle, t_r and t_f (10% to 90%) ≤ 2ns.
C. To test the active-low enable $\overline{G}$, ground G and apply an inverted waveform to $\overline{G}$.

Figure 6-3. Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms, t_{PZH} and t_{PHZ}
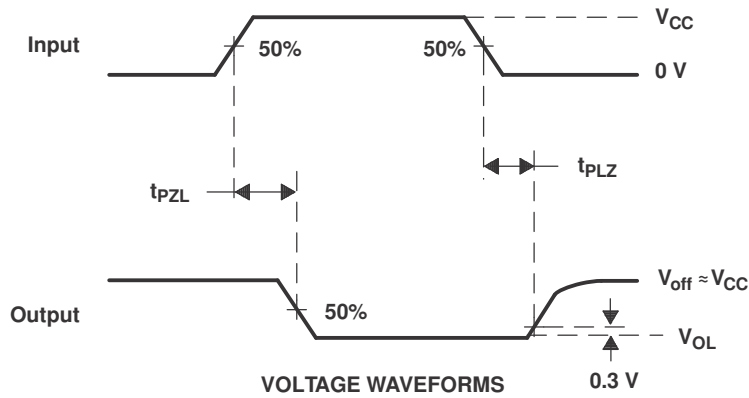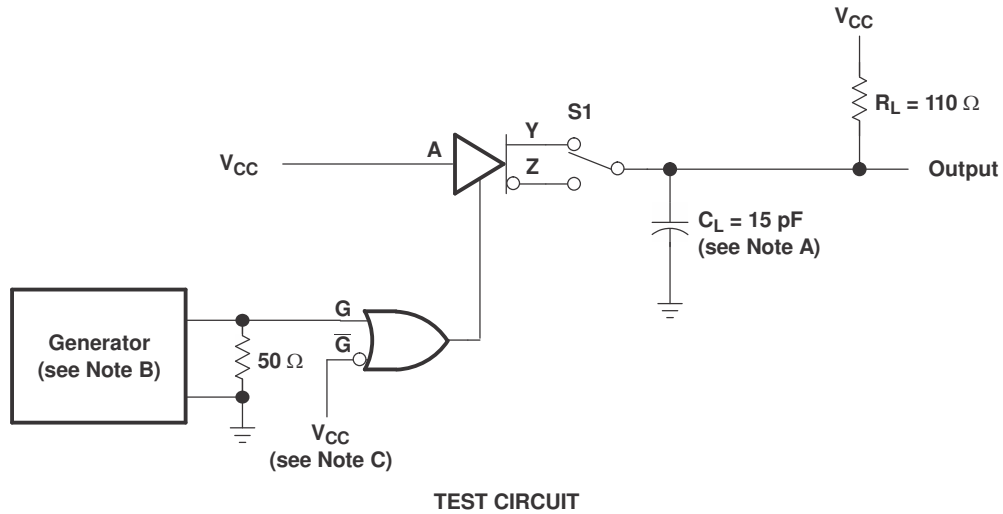
Product Folder Links: *AM26LV31*

TEST CIRCUIT

VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS

A. C_L includes probe and jig capacitance.
B. The input pulse is supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: PRR = 1MHz, Z_O = 50Ω, 50%v duty cycle, t_r and t_f (10% to 90%) ≤ 2ns.
C. To test the active-low enable $\overline{G}$, ground G and apply an inverted waveform to $\overline{G}$.

Figure 6-4. Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms, t_{PZL} and t_{PLZ}

7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

The AM26LV31C and AM26LV31I are BiCMOS quadruple differential line drivers with 3-state outputs. The devices are designed to be similar to TIA/EIA-422-B and ITU Recommendation V.11 drivers with a single 3.3-V power supply. The drivers also integrate active-high and active-low enables for precise device control.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram
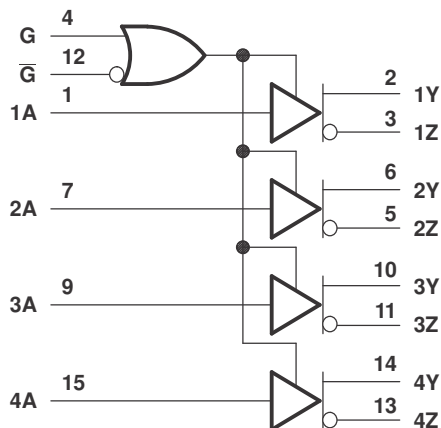
7.3 Feature Description

7.3.1 Active high and active low

The devices can be configured using the G and G logic inputs to select transmitter output. A logic high on the G pin or a logic low on the G pin enables the device to operate. These pins are simply a way to configure the logic to match that of the receiving or transmitting controller or microprocessor.

7.3.2 Operates from a 3.3-V Supply with up to 5-V Logic

While the transmitters operate from a single 3.3-V rail, the logic can operate off the same rail or another 5-V rail, making designs much more flexible to communicate to controllers.

7.3.3 High Speed Transmission

The AM26LV31C and AM26LV31I are optimized for balanced-bus transmission at switching rates up to 32 MHz. The devices are designed using Texas Instruments proprietary LinIMPACT-C60™ technology, facilitating ultra-low power consumption without sacrificing speed.

7.4 Device Functional Modes

Table 7-1. Function Table[1]

INPUT A	ENABLES		OUTPUTS	
	G	$\overline{G}$	Y	Z
H	H	X	H	L
L	H	X	L	H
H	X	L	H	L
L	X	L	L	H
X	L	H	Z	Z

(1)   H = high level, L = low level, X = irrelevant, Z = high impedance (off)
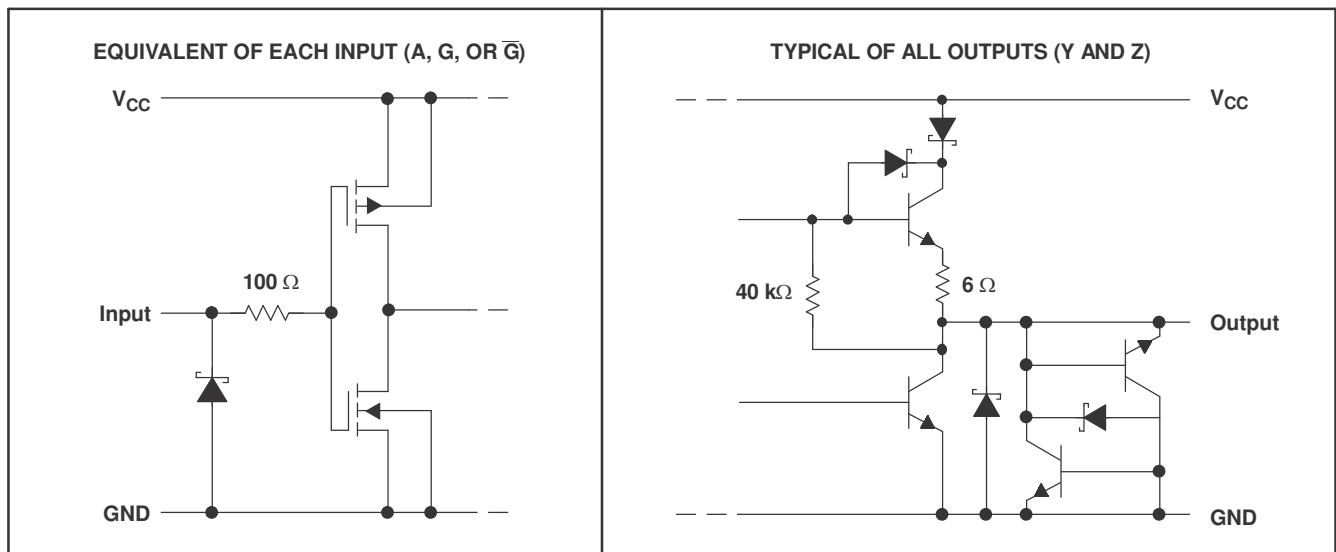
Il resistor values are nominal.

Figure 7-1. Schematic (Each Driver)

Product Folder Links: *AM26LV31*

8 Application and Implementation

Note

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes, as well as validating and testing their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

8.1 Application Information

When designing a system that uses drivers, receivers, and transceivers, proper cable termination is essential for highly reliable applications with reduced reflections in the transmission line. If termination is used, it can be placed at the end of the cable near the last receiver. Factors to consider when determining the type of termination usually are performance requirements of the application and the ever-present factor, cost. The different types of termination techniques discussed are unterminated lines, parallel termination, AC termination, and multipoint termination. For laboratory experiments, 100 feet of 100-Ω, 24-AWG, twisted-pair cable (Bertek) was used. A single driver and receiver, TI AM26LV31C and AM26LV32C, respectively, were tested at room temperature with a 3.3-V supply voltage. The first plot shows output waveforms from the driver at the start of the cable (A/B); the second plot shows input waveforms to the receiver at the far end of the cable (Y).
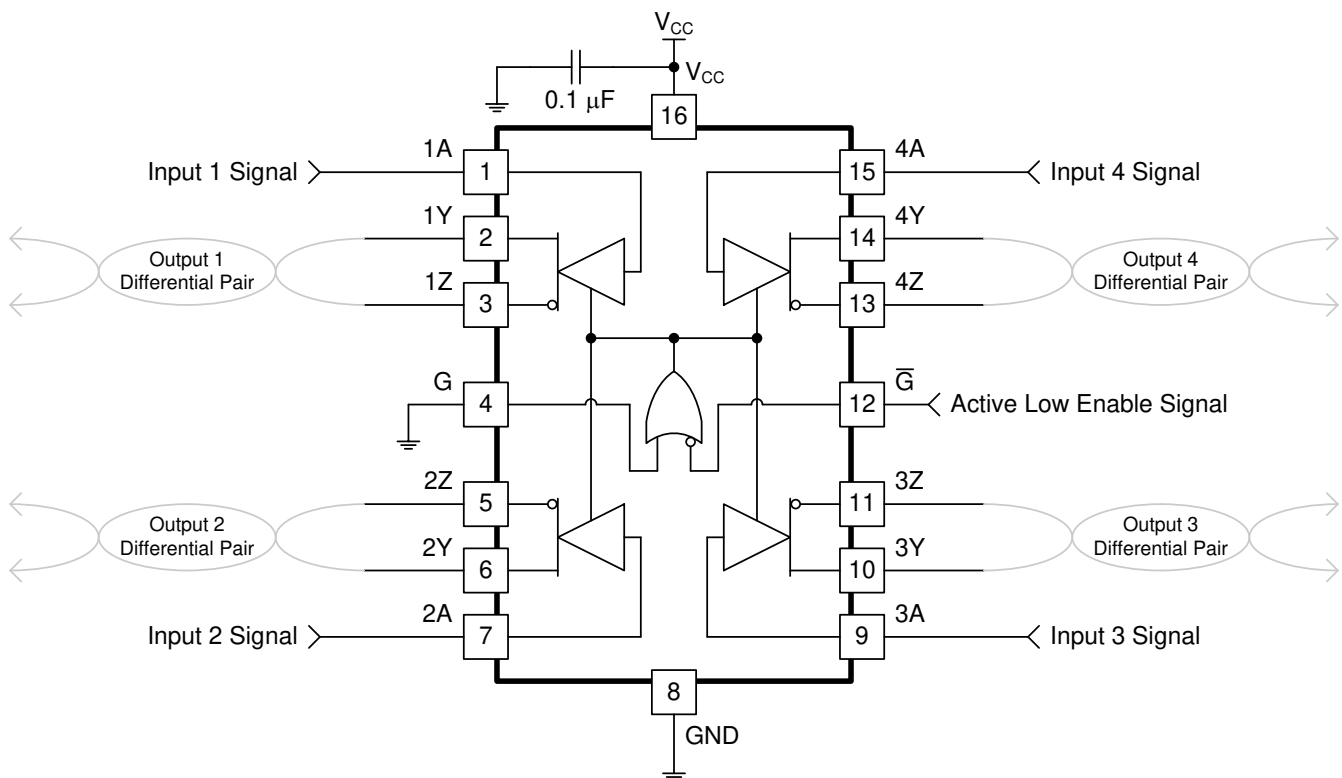
8.2 Typical Application

Figure 8-1. Differential Terminated Configuration With All Channels and Active Low Enable Used

8.2.1 Design Requirements

Resistor and capacitor (if used) termination values are shown for each laboratory experiment, but vary from system to system. For example, the termination resistor, RT, must be within 20% of the characteristic impedance, Zo, of the cable and can vary from about 80 Ω to 120 Ω.

This example requires the following:
- 3.3-V power source
- RS-485 bus operating at 32 MHz or less
- Connector that ensures the correct polarity for port pins

8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

Ensure values in Absolute Maximum Ratings are not exceeded. Supply voltage, V_{IH}, and V_{IL} must comply with Recommended Operating Conditions.

Place the device close to bus connector to keep traces (stub) short to prevent adding reflections to the bus line. If desired, add external fail-safe biasing to ensure 200 mV on the A-B port, if the drive is in high impedance state (see Failsafe in RS-485 data buses).

8.2.3 Application Curves
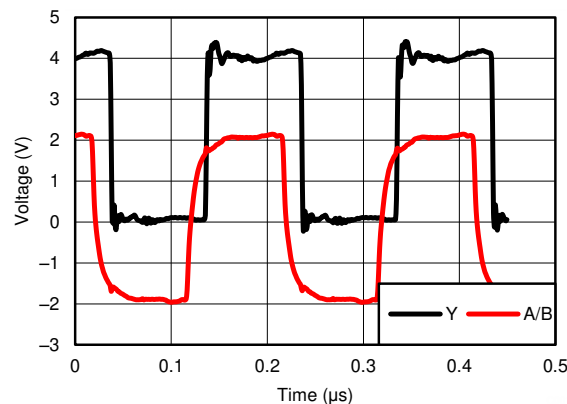
Figure 8-2. Differential 120-Ω Terminated Output Waveforms (Cat 5E Cable)

8.3 Power Supply Recommendations

Place a 0.1-µF bypass capacitors close to the power-supply pins to reduce errors coupling in from noisy or high impedance power supplies.

8.4 Layout

8.4.1 Layout Guidelines

For best operational performance of the device, use good PCB layout practices, including:
- Noise can propagate into analog circuitry through the power pins of the circuit as a whole, as well as the operational amplifier. Bypass capacitors are used to reduce the coupled noise by providing low impedance power sources local to the analog circuitry. Connect low-ESR, 0.1-µF ceramic bypass capacitors between supply pin and ground, placed as close to the device as possible.
- Separate grounding for analog and digital portions of circuitry is one of the simplest and most effective methods of noise suppression. One or more layers on multilayer PCBs are usually devoted to ground planes. A ground plane helps distribute heat and reduces EMI noise pickup. Make sure to physically separate digital and analog grounds, paying attention to the flow of the ground current.
- To reduce parasitic coupling, run the input traces as far away from the supply or output traces as possible. If it is not possible to keep them separate, it is much better to cross the sensitive trace perpendicular as opposed to in parallel with the noisy trace.

Product Folder Links: *AM26LV31*

- Keep the length of input traces as short as possible. Always remember that the input traces are the most sensitive part of the circuit.
- Consider a driven, low-impedance guard ring around the critical traces. A guard ring can significantly reduce leakage currents from nearby traces that are at different potentials.

8.4.2 Layout Example
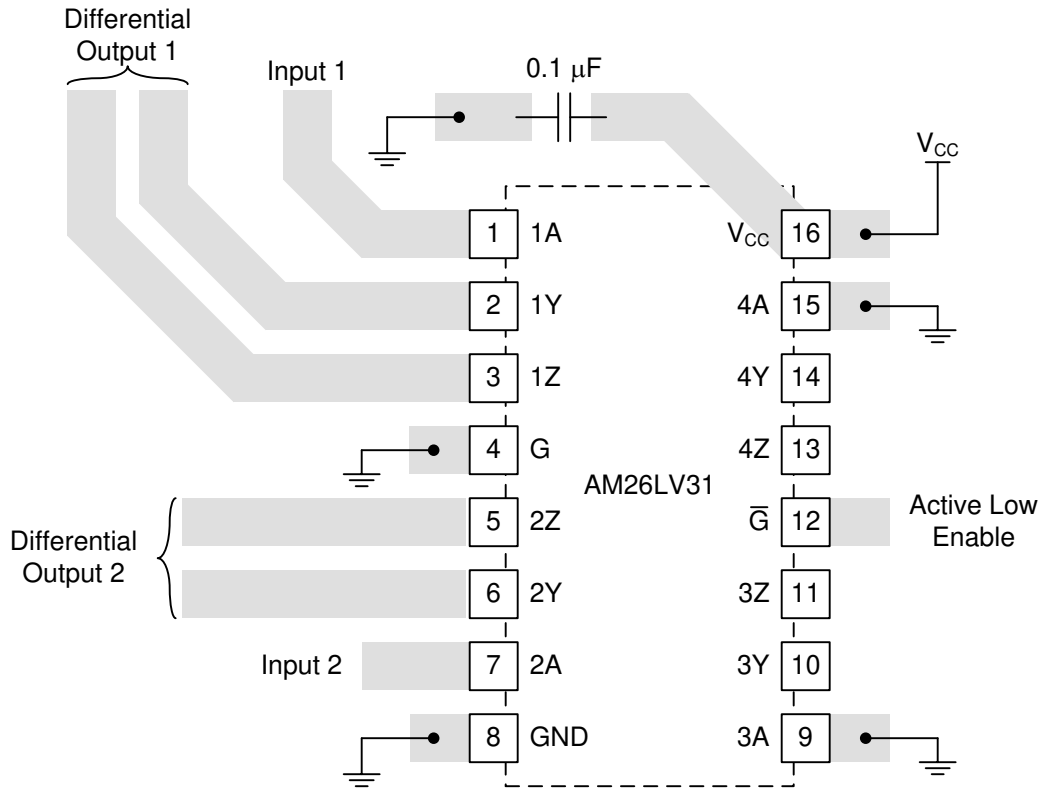
Figure 8-3. Trace Layout on PCB and Recommendations

9 Device and Documentation Support

9.1 Device Support

9.1.1 Development Support

9.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. Click on *Subscribe to updates* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

9.3 Support Resources

TI E2E™ support forums are an engineer's go-to source for fast, verified answers and design help — straight from the experts. Search existing answers or ask your own question to get the quick design help you need.

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9.4 Trademarks

LinIMPACT-C60™ is a trademark of Texas Instruments.
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9.5 Electrostatic Discharge Caution

This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

9.6 Glossary

TI Glossary   This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

10 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

11 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
AM26LV31CD	OBSOLETE	SOIC	D	16		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	0 to 70	AM26LV31C	
AM26LV31CDR	OBSOLETE	SOIC	D	16		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	0 to 70	AM26LV31C	
AM26LV31CDRG4	OBSOLETE	SOIC	D	16		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	0 to 70	AM26LV31C	
AM26LV31CNSR	OBSOLETE	SOP	NS	16		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	0 to 70	26LV31	
AM26LV31ID	OBSOLETE	SOIC	D	16		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-45 to 85	AM26LV31I	
AM26LV31IDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	16	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-45 to 85	AM26LV31I	Samples
AM26LV31INSR	ACTIVE	SOP	NS	16	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-45 to 85	26LV31I	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 (Cl) 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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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.

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

TAPE DIMENSIONS

A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	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	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
AM26LV31IDR	SOIC	D	16	2500	330.0	16.4	6.5	10.3	2.1	8.0	16.0	Q1
AM26LV31IDR	SOIC	D	16	2500	330.0	16.4	6.5	10.3	2.1	8.0	16.0	Q1
AM26LV31INSR	SOP	NS	16	2000	330.0	16.4	8.2	10.5	2.5	12.0	16.0	Q1
AM26LV31INSR	SOP	NS	16	2000	330.0	16.4	8.2	10.5	2.5	12.0	16.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS

*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
AM26LV31IDR	SOIC	D	16	2500	353.0	353.0	32.0
AM26LV31IDR	SOIC	D	16	2500	340.5	336.1	32.0
AM26LV31INSR	SOP	NS	16	2000	353.0	353.0	32.0
AM26LV31INSR	SOP	NS	16	2000	356.0	356.0	35.0

8.2
7.4 TYP

A

PIN 1 ID
AREA

14X 1.27

1

16

10.4
10.0
NOTE 3

2X
8.89

8

9

B

5.4
5.2
NOTE 4

16X 0.51
0.35

⊕ 0.25Ⓜ C A B

C

SEATING PLANE

⌒ 0.1 C

2.00 MAX

SEE DETAIL A

0.15 TYP

0.25

GAGE PLANE

0.3
0.1

0° - 10°

1.05
0.55

(1.25)

DETAIL A
TYPICAL

4220735/A 12/2021

NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. 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.

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16X (1.85)

SYMM
¢

SEE
DETAILS

1

16X (0.6)

16

SYMM
¢

14X (1.27)

8

9

(R0.05) TYP

(7)

LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
SCALE:7X

METAL

SOLDER MASK
OPENING

SOLDER MASK
OPENING

METAL

0.07 MAX
ALL AROUND

0.07 MIN
ALL AROUND

NON SOLDER MASK
DEFINED

SOLDER MASK
DEFINED

SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4220735/A   12/2021

NOTES: (continued)

5. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
6. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

16X (1.85)

SYMM
℄

1

16X (0.6)

16

SYMM
℄

14X (1.27)

8

9

(R0.05) TYP

(7)

SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE:7X

4220735/A   12/2021

NOTES: (continued)

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

D (R−PDSO−G16)   PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

0.394 (10,00)
0.386 (9,80)
△C

16   9

0.244 (6,20)
0.228 (5,80)

0.157 (4,00)
0.150 (3,80) △D

Pin 1
Index Area

1   8

0.050 (1,27)   0.020 (0,51)
                                0.012 (0,31)

⊕ 0.010 (0,25) Ⓜ

0.069 (1,75) Max   0.010 (0,25)
                                                0.004 (0,10)

0.010 (0,25)
0.005 (0,13)

0.004 (0,10)

Gauge Plane

Seating Plane

0.010 (0,25)   0°−8°

0.050 (1,27)
0.016 (0,40)

4040047−6/M   06/11

NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
         B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
       △C. 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.
       △D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.
         E. Reference JEDEC MS−012 variation AC.

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MECHANICAL DATA

NS (R-PDSO-G)**   PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

14-PINS SHOWN

DIM \ PINS **	14	16	20	24
A MAX	10,50	10,50	12,90	15,30
A MIN	9,90	9,90	12,30	14,70

4040062/C 03/03

NOTES: A.   All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B.   This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C.   Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion, not to exceed 0,15.

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