



**THS7530** 

SLOS405A - DECEMBER 2002- REVISED APRIL 2003

# HIGH-SPEED, FULLY DIFFERENTIAL, CONTINUOUSLY VARIABLE GAIN AMPLIFIER

### **FEATURES**

- Low Noise: V<sub>n</sub> = 1.1 nV/ Hz,
   Noise Figure = 9 dB
- Low Distortion:
  - $HD_2 = -65 \text{ dBc}$ ,  $HD_3 = -61 \text{ dBc}$  at 32 MHz
  - $IMD_3 = -62 dBc, OIP_3 = 21 dBm at 70 MHz$
- 300 MHz Bandwidth
- Continuously Variable Gain Range: 11.6 dB to 46.5 dB
- Gain Slope: 38.8 dB/V
- Fully Differential Input and Output
- Output Common-Mode Voltage Control
- Output Voltage Limiting

# **APPLICATIONS**

- Time Gain Amplifiers in Ultra Sound, Sonar, and Radar
- Automatic Gain Control in Communication and Video
- System Gain Calibration in Communications
- Variable Gain in Instrumentation

# DESCRIPTION

The THS7530 is fabricated using Texas Instruments' state-of-the-art BiCom III SiGe complementary bipolar process. The THS7530 is a dc-coupled wide bandwidth amplifier with voltage-controlled gain. The amplifier has high impedance differential inputs and low impedance differential outputs with high bandwidth gain control, output common mode control, and output voltage clamping.

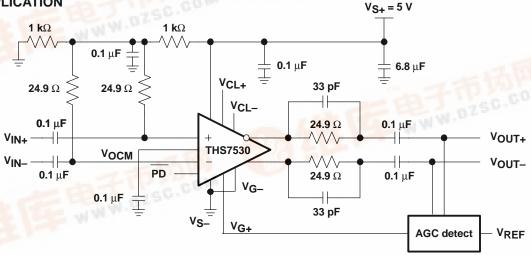
Signal channel performance is exceptional with 300-MHz bandwidth, and third harmonic distortion of -61 dBc at 32 MHz with 1  $V_{PP}$  output into 400  $\Omega$ .

Gain control is linear in dB with 0 V to 0.9 V varying the gain from 11.6 dB to 46.5 dB with 38.8-dB/V gain slope.

Output voltage limiting is provided to limit the output voltage swing, and prevent saturating following stages.

The device is characterized for operation over the industrial temperature range: -40°C to 85°C.

# AGC APPLICATION



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# **THS7530**



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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.

#### PACKAGING/ORDERING INFORMATION

PRODUCT	PACKAGE	PACKAGE DESIGNATOR	SYMBOL	TEMPERATURE RANGE, T <sub>A</sub>	ORDERING NUMBER	TRANSPORT MEDIA
TI 107500	T000D DDAD	DIMD 44	TUOTES 4000 4 0500		THS7530PWP	Tube
THS7530	TSSOP PowerPAD	PWP-14	THS7530	–40°C to 85°C	THS7530PWPR	Tape and reel

### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

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

		TH\$7530
Supply voltage, V <sub>S+</sub> – V <sub>S</sub>	5.5 V	
Input voltage, V <sub>I</sub>		±VS
Output current, IO (2)		65 mA
Differential input voltage, VI	ID	±4 V
Continuous power dissipation	See Dissipation Rating Table	
Maximum junction tempera	150°C	
Maximum junction tempera	125°C	
Operating free-air temperat	rure range, T <sub>A</sub>	−40°C to 85°C
Storage temperature range	, T <sub>stg</sub>	−65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (	(1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	300°C
	НВМ	3000 V
ESD	CDM	1500 V
	MM	200 V

<sup>(1)</sup> 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.

#### RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, [V <sub>S</sub> _ to V <sub>S+</sub> ]		4.5	5	5.5	V
Operating free–air temperature, T <sub>A</sub>		-40		85	°C
Input common mode voltage	$[V_{S-} \text{ to } V_{S+}] = 5 \text{ V}$		2.5		V
Output common mode voltage	$[V_{S-} \text{ to } V_{S+}] = 5 \text{ V}$		2.5		V

# **PACKAGE THERMAL DATA**

PACKAGE	PCB	<sup>⊝</sup> JA ( C/W)	⊝JC ( C/W)	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C POWER RATING
14PWP	See Layout Considerations in the application section of this data sheet.	37.5	2.07	3 W

<sup>(2)</sup> The THS7530 incorporates a PowerPAD™ on the underside of the chip. This acts as a heatsink and must be connected to a thermally dissipative plane for proper power dissipation. Failure to do so may result in exceeding the maximum junction temperature which could permanently damage the device. See TI technical brief SLMA002 and SLMA004 for more information about utilizing the PowerPAD thermally enhanced package.



# **SPECIFICATIONS: MAIN AMPLIFIER**

 $V_{S+} = 5 \text{ V}, V_{S-} = 0 \text{ V}, V_{OCM} = 2.5 \text{ V}, V_{ICM} = 2.5 \text{ V}, V_{G-} = 0 \text{ V}, V_{G+} = 1 \text{ V}$  (maximum gain),  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , ac performance measured using the ac test circuit shown in Figure 1 (unless otherwise noted). DC performance is measured using the dc test circuit shown in Figure 2 (unless otherwise noted)

		TYP	OVER TEMPERATURE				
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	25 C	25 C	-40 C to 85 C	UNITS	MIN/ MAX	
C PERFORMANCE (See Figure 1)			•				
Small-signal bandwidth	All gains, P <sub>IN</sub> = –45 dBm	300			MHz	Тур	
Slew rate <sup>(1)</sup>	1 Vpp Step, 25% to 75%, minimum gain	1250			V/μs	Тур	
Settling time to 1% <sup>(1)</sup>	1 Vpp Step, minimum gain	11			ns	Тур	
Harmonic distortion	$V_{O(PP)} = 1 \text{ V}, R_{L(diff)} = 400 \Omega$						
2 <sup>nd</sup> Harmonic	f = 32 MHz	-65			dBc	Тур	
3 <sup>rd</sup> Harmonic	f = 32 MHz	-61			dBc	Тур	
Third-order intermodulation distortion	$P_O = -10$ dBm each tone, $f_C = 70$ MHz, 200 kHz tone spacing	-62			dBc	Тур	
Third-order output intercept point	f <sub>C</sub> =70 MHz, 200 kHz tone spacing	21			dBm	Тур	
Noise figure (with input termination)	Source impedance: 50 $\Omega$	9			dB	Тур	
Total input voltage noise	f > 100 kHz	1.1			nV/√Hz	Тур	
C PERFORMANCE—INPUTS (See Figure 2)							
Input bias current		20	39	40	μΑ	Max	
Input bias current offset		<150			рА	Тур	
Minimum input voltage	Minimum gain	1.5	1.6	1.7	V	Max	
Maximum input voltage	Minimum gain	3.5	3.35	3.2	V	Min	
Common-mode rejection ratio		114	56	44	dB	Min	
Differential input impedance		8.5    3.0			$k\Omega \parallel pF$	Тур	
C PERFORMANCE—OUTPUTS (See Figure	2)						
Output offset voltage	All gains	±100	±340	±480	mV	Max	
Maximum output voltage high		3.5	3.275	3.25	V	Min	
Minimum output voltage low		1.5	1.7	1.8	V	Max	
Output current		±37	±16	±16	mA	Min	
Output impedance		15			Ω	Тур	
UTPUT COMMON-MODE VOLTAGE CONTR	OL (See Figure 2)						
Small-signal bandwidth		32			MHz	Тур	
Gain		1.00			V/V	Тур	
Common-mode offset voltage		4.5	12	13.8	mV	Max	
Minimum input voltage		1.75			V	Тур	
Maximum input voltage		3.25			V	Тур	
Input impedance		25    1			$k\Omega \parallel pF$	Тур	
Default voltage, with no connect		2.5			V	Тур	
Input bias current		<1			μА	Тур	

<sup>(1)</sup> Slew rate and settling time measured at amplifier output.



# **SPECIFICATIONS: MAIN AMPLIFIER (CONTINUED)**

 $V_{S+} = 5 \text{ V}, V_{S-} = 0 \text{ V}, V_{OCM} = 2.5 \text{ V}, V_{ICM} = 2.5 \text{ V}, V_{G-} = 0 \text{ V}, V_{G+} = 1 \text{ V}$  (maximum gain),  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ , ac performance measured using the ac test circuit shown in Figure 1 (unless otherwise noted). DC performance is measured using the dc test circuit shown in Figure 2 (unless otherwise noted)

		TYP	OVER TEMPERATURE			
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	25 C	25 C	-40 C to 85 C	UNITS	MIN/ MAX
GAIN CONTROL (See Figure 2)						
Gain control differential voltage range	V <sub>G+</sub>	0 to 1			V	Тур
Minus gain control voltage	VGVS-	-0.6 to 0.8			V	Тур
Minimum gain	V <sub>G+</sub> = 0 V	11.6			dB	Тур
Maximum gain	V <sub>G+</sub> = 0.9 V	46.5			dB	Тур
Gain slope	$V_{G+} = 0 V \text{ to } 0.9 V$	38.8			dB/V	Тур
Gain slope variation	$V_{G+} = 0 V \text{ to } 0.9 V$	±1.5			dB/V	Тур
On's same	$V_{G+} = 0 \text{ V to } 0.15 \text{ V}$	±4			dB	Тур
Gain error	$V_{G+} = 0.15 \text{ V to } 0.9 \text{ V}$	±2.25			dB	Тур
Gain control input bias current		<1			μΑ	Тур
Gain control input resistance		40			kΩ	Тур
Gain control bandwith	Small signal –3 dB	15			MHz	Тур
VOLTAGE CLAMPING (See Figure 2)						
Output voltages ( $V_{OUT\pm}$ ) relative to clamp voltages ( $V_{CL\pm}$ )	In voltage limiting mode	±25	±38	±60	mV	Max
V <sub>CL±</sub> input resistance		3.3			kΩ	Тур
V <sub>CL±</sub> voltage limits		V <sub>S</sub> - to V <sub>S</sub> +			V	Тур
POWER SUPPLY (See Figure 2)	-	•		•	•	
Specified operating voltage		5	5.5	5.5	V	Max
Maximum quiescent current		40	48	49	mA	Max
Power supply rejection (±PSRR)		77	70	45	dB	Min
POWERDOWN (See Figure 2)	-	•		•	•	
Enable voltage threshold	TTL low = normal operation	1.4		1.0	V	Min
Disable voltage threshold	TTL high = shut down	1.4		1.65	V	Max
Power-down quiescent current		0.35	0.4	0.45	mA	Max
Input current high		9	16	19	μА	Max
Input current low		109	116	119	μΑ	Max
Input impedance		50    1			$k\Omega \parallel pF$	Тур
Turnon time delay	Measured to 50% quiescent	820			ns	Тур
Turnoff time delay	current	500			ns	Тур
Forward isolation in power down		80			dB	Тур
Input resistance in power down		> 1			MΩ	Тур
Output resistance in power down		16			kΩ	Тур



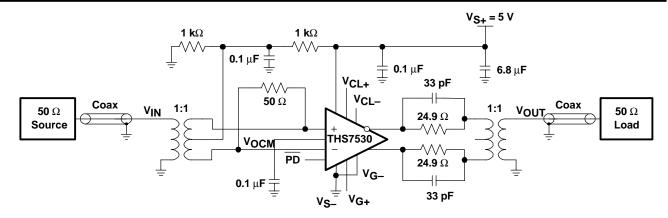


Figure 1. AC Test Circuit

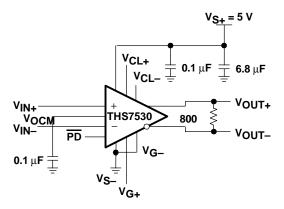
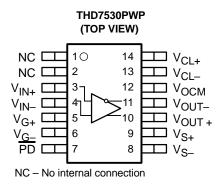


Figure 2. DC Test Circuit



# **PIN ASSIGNMENTS**



# **Terminal Functions**

TER	MINAL	DECODINE
NO.	NAME	DESCRIPTION
1	NC	No internal connection
2	NC	No internal connection
3	V <sub>IN+</sub>	Noninverting amplifier input
4	V <sub>IN</sub> _	Inverting amplifier input
5	V <sub>G+</sub>	Gain setting positive input
6	V <sub>G</sub> _	Gain setting negative input
7	PD	Powerdown, $\overline{PD}$ = logic low puts part into low power mode, $\overline{PD}$ = logic high or open for normal operation
8	V <sub>S</sub> -	Negative amplifier power supply input
9	V <sub>S+</sub>	Positive amplifier power supply input
10	Vour+	Noninverted amplifier output
11	Vout-	Inverted amplifier output
12	VOCM	Output common-mode voltage input
13	V <sub>CL</sub> –	Output negative clamp voltage input
14	V <sub>CL+</sub>	Output positive clamp voltage input



# **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

# **TABLE OF GRAPHS**

Measured using the ac test circuit shown in Figure 1 (unless otherwise noted).

		FIGURE
Voltage Gain to Load	vs Frequency (Input at 45 dBm)	3
Gain and Gain Error	vs V <sub>G+</sub>	4
Noise Figure	vs Frequency	5
Output Intercept Point	vs Frequency	6
1-dB Compression Point	vs Frequency	7
Total Input Voltage Noise	vs Frequency	8
Intermodulation Distortion	vs Frequency	9
Harmonic Distortion	vs Frequency	10
S-Parameters	vs Frequency	11
Differential Input Impedance of Main Amplifier	vs Frequency	12
Differential Output Impedance of Main Amplifier	vs Frequency	13
V <sub>G+</sub> Input Impedance	vs Frequency	14
V <sub>OCM</sub> Input Impedance	vs Frequency	15
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	vs Frequency	16
Step Response – 2 V <sub>PP</sub>	vs Time	17
Step Response – Rising Edge	vs Time	18
Step Response – Falling Edge	vs Time	19

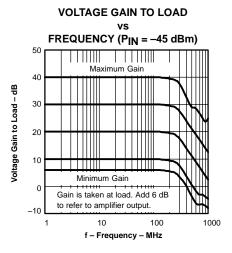


Figure 3

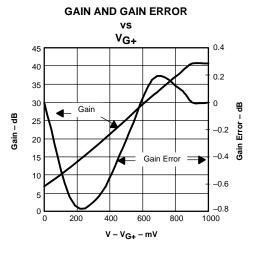
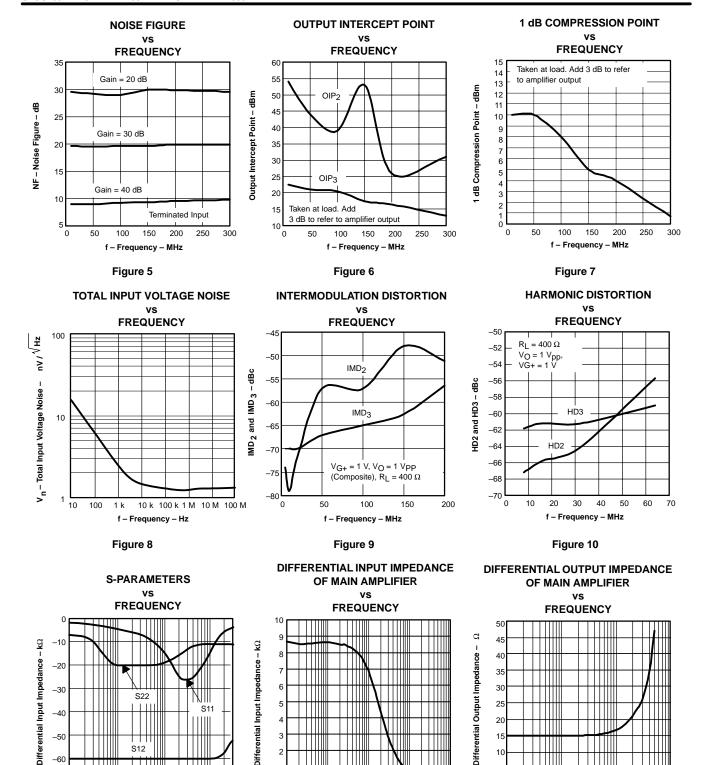


Figure 4





10

f - Frequency - MHz

Figure 12

20 15

1000

f – Frequency – MHz

Figure 13

-40

-50

-60 -70 L 0.1 S12

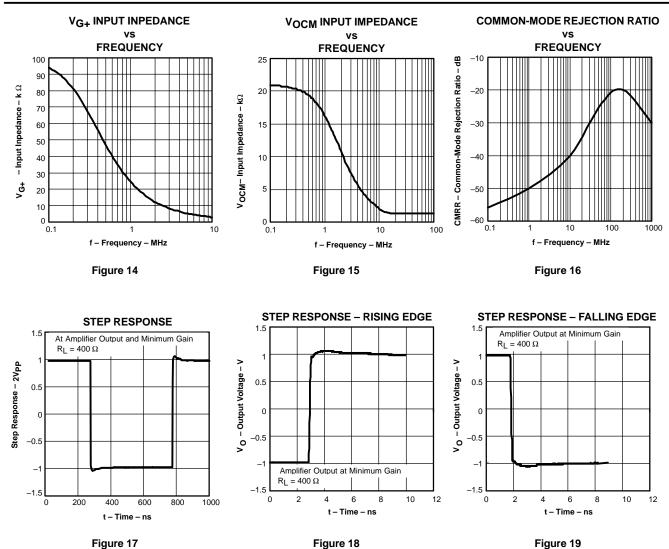
Figure 11

10

f - Frequency - MHz

100 300







## APPLICATION INFORMATION

The THS7530 is designed for nominal 5-V power supply from V<sub>S+</sub> to V<sub>S-</sub>.

The amplifier has fully differential inputs,  $V_{IN+}$  and  $V_{IN-}$ , and fully differential outputs,  $V_{OUT+}$  and  $V_{OUT-}$  The inputs are high impedance and outputs are low impedance. External resistors are recommended for impedance matching and termination purposes.

The inputs and outputs can be dc-coupled, but for best performance, the input and output common-mode voltage should be maintained at the midpoint between the two supply pins. The output common-mode voltage is controlled by the voltage applied to  $V_{OCM}$ . Left unterminated,  $V_{OCM}$  is set to midsupply by internal resistors. A 0.1- $\mu$ F bypass capacitor should be placed between  $V_{OCM}$  and ground to reduce common-mode noise. The input common-mode voltage defaults to midrail when left unconnected. For voltages other than midrail,  $V_{OCM}$  must be biased by external means.  $V_{IN+}$  and  $V_{IN-}$  both require a nominal 30- $\mu$ A bias current for proper operation. Therefore, insure equal input impedance at each input to avoid generating an offset voltage that varies with gain.

Voltage applied from  $V_{G-}$  to  $V_{G+}$  controls the gain of the part with 38.8-dB/V gain slope. The input can be differential or single ended.  $V_{G-}$  must be maintained within -0.6 V and +0.8 V of  $V_{S-}$  for proper operation. The negative gain input should typically be tied directly to the negative power supply.

 $V_{CL+}$  and  $V_{CL-}$  are inputs that limit the output voltage swing of the amplifier. The voltages applied set an absolute limit on the voltages at the output. Input voltages at  $V_{CL+}$  and  $V_{CL-}$  clamp the output insuring that neither output exceeds those values.

The power-down input is a TTL compatible input, referenced to the negative supply voltage. A logic low puts the THS7530 in power savings mode. In power-down mode the part consumes less than 1-mA current, the output goes high impedance, and a high amount of isolation is maintained between the input and output.

Power supply bypass capacitors are required for proper operation. A  $6.8-\mu F$  tantalum bulk capacitor is recommended if the amplifier is located far from the power supply and may be shared among other devices. A ceramic  $0.1-\mu F$  capacitor is recommended within 0.1" of the device power pin. The ceramic capacitors should be located on the same layer as the amplifier to eliminate the use of vias between the capacitors and the power pin.

The following circuits show some basic circuit configurations.

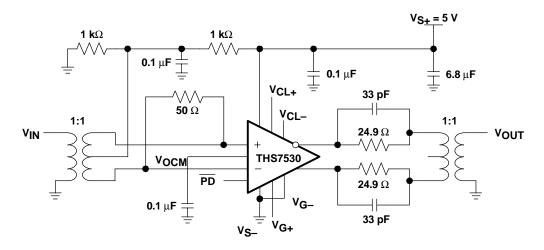


Figure 20. EVM Schematic: Designed for Use With Typical 50- RF Test Equipment



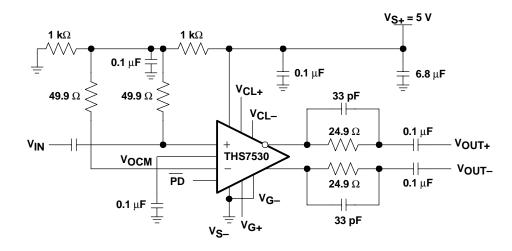


Figure 21. AC-Coupled Single-Ended Input With AC-Coupled Differential Output

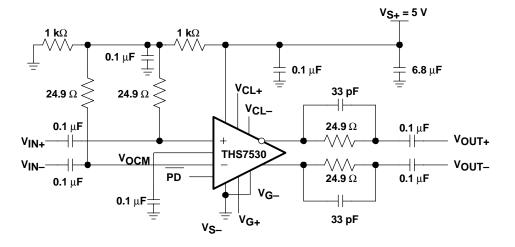


Figure 22. AC-Coupled Differential Input With AC-Coupled Differential Output

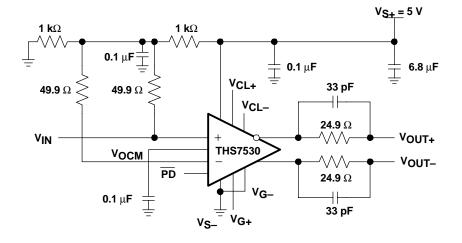


Figure 23. DC-Coupled Single-Ended Input With DC-Coupled Differential Output



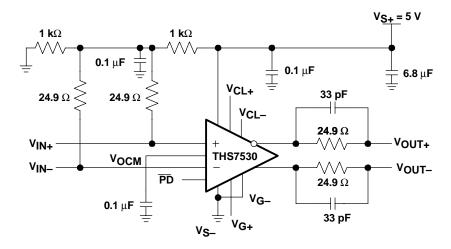


Figure 24. DC-Coupled Differential Input With DC-Coupled Differential Output

#### LAYOUT CONSIDERATIONS

The THS7530 comes in a thermally enhance PowerPAD™ package. Figure 25 shows the recommended number of vias and thermal land size recommended for best performance. Thermal vias connect the thermal land to internal or external copper planes and should have a drill diameter sufficiently small so that the via hole is effectively plugged when the barrel of the via is plated with copper. This plug is needed to prevent wicking the solder away from the interface between the package body and the thermal land on the surface of the board during solder reflow. The experiments conducted jointly with Solectron Texas indicate that a via drill diameter of 0.33mm (13 mils) or smaller works well when 1 ounce copper is plated at the surface of the board and simultaneously plating the barrel of the via. If the thermal vias are not plugged when the copper plating is performed, then a solder mask material should be used to cap the vias with a dimension equal to the via diameter + 0,1 mm minimum. This prevents the solder from being wicked through the thermal via and potentially creating a solder void in the region between the package bottom and the thermal land on the surface of the PCB.

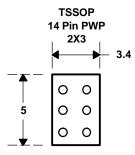


Figure 25. Recommended Thermal Land Size and Thermal Via Patterns (dimensions in mm)

See TI's Technical Brief titled PowerPAD™ Thermally Enhanced Package (SLMA002) for a detailed discussion of the PowerPAD™ package, its dimensions, and recommended use.



### THEORY OF OPERATION

Figure 26 shows a simplified schematic of the THS7530.

The input architecture is a modified Gilbert Cell. The output from the Gilbert Cell is converted to a voltage and buffered to the output as a fully-differential signal. A summing node between the outputs is used to compare the output common-mode voltage to the  $V_{OCM}$  input. The  $V_{OCM}$  error amplifier then servos the output common-mode voltage to maintain it equal to the  $V_{OCM}$  input. Left unterminated,  $V_{OCM}$  is set to midsupply by internal resistors.

The gain control input is conditioned to give linear in dB gain control (block H). The gain control input is a differential signal from 0 V to 0.9 V which varies the gain from 11.6 dB to 46.5 dB.

V<sub>Cl</sub> + and V<sub>Cl</sub> - provide inputs that limit the output voltage swing of the amplifier.

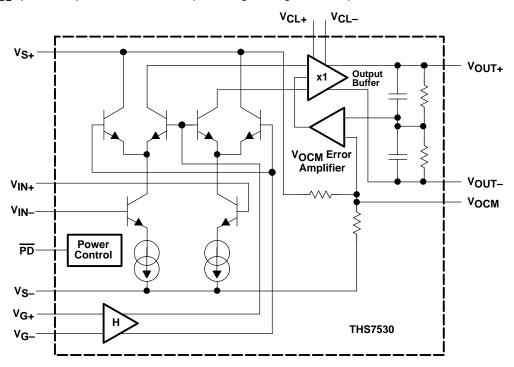


Figure 26. THS7530 Simplified Schematic



### SPICE MODEL

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- \* any other intellectual property rights, including those of third parties.
- \* THS7530 SUBCIRCUIT
- \* HIGH SPEED FULLY DIFFERENTIAL VARIABLE AMPLIFIER
- \* WRITTEN 11/26/02
- $\mbox{\scriptsize *}$  VG- is tied to VS- and output clamping is not modeled
- \* CONNECTIONS: IN+

*		IN-						
*			VS+					
*				VS-				
*					OUT-			
*						OUT+		
*							VOCM	
*								VG+
*								
.SUBCKT THS7530	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

\*INPUT\*

Q1 122 1 101 NPN\_IN 16 Q2 123 2 102 NPN\_IN 16 R1 102 101 25 I1 101 4 DC 4.85e-3 I2 102 4 DC 4.85e-3



*QUAD*		
Q3	132 120 122 NPN	16
Q4	121 119 122 NPN	16
Q5	132 119 123 NPN	16
Q6	121 120 123 NPN	16
R2	132 3 250	
R3	121 3 250	
*CURRENT	AMP*	
F1	128 129 VF1 6	
VF1	132 121 OV	
*Z NODE*		
R4	128 129 2k	
13	129 4 DC 0.75e-	3
14	128 4 DC 0.75e-	3
V9	128 328 0.7	
V10	129 329 0.7	
*FREQUENC	Y SHAPING*	
E3	131 0 329 0 1	
R5	131 140 30	
L3	140 133 7.5n	
C6	133 0 24p	
E4	130 0 328 0 1	
R9	130 141 30	
L4	141 125 10n	
C7	125 0 27p	
*OUTPUT BI		
Q9	4 133 117 PNP	5.12
Q10	3 133 127 NPN	
Q10 Q11	3 117 134 NPN	
Q11	4 127 135 PNP	
Q12 Q13	4 127 135 PNP 4 125 116 PNP	
Q13 Q14	3 125 126 NPN	
	3 125 126 NPN 3 116 136 NPN	
Q15		
Q16	4 126 137 PNP	
R6	138 134	
R7	135 138	
R10	139 136	5
R11	137 139 5	_
I5	3 117 DC 0.	
16	127 4 DC 0.	
<b>I</b> 7	3 116 DC 0.	
18	126 4 DC 0.	4e-3



### SLOS405A DECEMBER 2002- REVISED APRIL 2003

```
*OUTPUT Z*
R8
              113 138 2
R12
              115 139 2
L1
            113 5 4n
            115 6 4n
L2
              6 5 2p
C1
*VOCM
             115 114 8k
Rcm1
Ccm1
             115 114 0.1p
Rcm2
             114 113 8k
Ccm2
             114 113 0.1p
                 118 0 114 7 1e3
E1
Rtop
                   3 7 50k
                   4 7 50k
Rbot
Q7
                 128 118 3 PNP 16
                 129 118 3 PNP 16
Q8
*GAIN CONTROL*
           235 8 0.454
V8
           231 0 235 4 0.51
E5
           232 0 POLY(1) 231 0 0.0 1 1 0.5 3.5
Еб
           233 0 232 0 0.115
E7
E8
           234 0 POLY(1) 233 0 0.0 0 1 0 0.333
           120 119 234 0 0.42
Ε9
V7
           3 120 1.6
Rsupply 3 4 310
.MODEL NPN_IN NPN
+ KF=1E-12
.MODEL NPN NPN
.MODEL PNP PNP
```

.ENDS



# PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

30-Mar-2005

### **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	e Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>
THS7530PWP	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	14	90	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
THS7530PWPG4	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	14	90	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
THS7530PWPR	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	14	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR
THS7530PWPRG4	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	PWP	14	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR

(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) 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.

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.

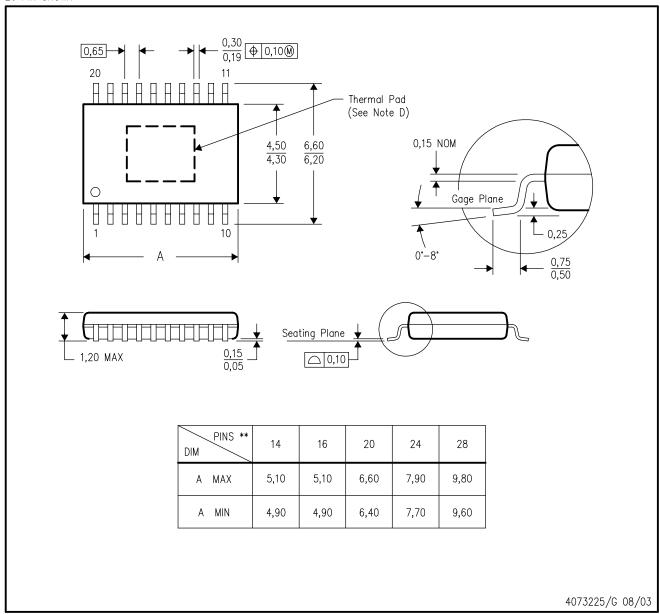
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# PWP (R-PDSO-G\*\*)

# PowerPAD™ PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

20 PIN SHOWN



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 protrusions.
- D. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Technical Brief, PowerPad Thermally Enhanced Package, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA002 for information regarding recommended board layout. This document is available at www.ti.com <a href="https://www.ti.com">www.ti.com</a>.
- E. Falls within JEDEC MO-153

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