

# 1.8V/3V SIM Card Power Supply With Level Translator

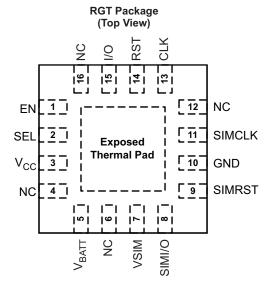
Check for Samples: TXS4555

### **FEATURES**

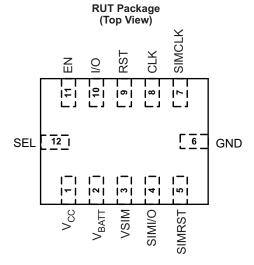
- Level Translator
  - V<sub>CC</sub> Range of 1.65 V to 3.3 V
  - V<sub>BATT</sub> Range from 2.3 to 5.5V
- Low-Dropout (LDO) Regulator
  - 50-mA LDO Regulator With Enable
  - 1.8-V or 2.95-V Selectable Output Voltage
  - 2.3-V to 5.5-V Input Voltage Range
  - Very Low Dropout: 100mV (Max) at 50mA
- Incorporates Shutdown Feature for the SIM Card Signals According to ISO-7816-3
- ESD Protection Exceeds JESD 22
  - 2000-V Human-Body Model (A114-B)
  - 500-V Charged-Device Model (C101)
  - 8kV HBM for SIM Pins
- Package
  - 16-Pin QFN (3 mm x 3 mm)
  - 12-Pin QFN (2mm x 1.7mm)

## DESCRIPTION

The TXS4555 is a complete Smart Identity Module (SIM) card solution for interfacing wireless baseband processors with a SIM card to store I/O for mobile handset applications. The device complies with ISO/IEC Smart-Card Interface requirements as well as GSM and 3G mobile standards. It includes a high-speed level translator capable of supporting Class-B (2.95 V) and Class-C (1.8 V) interfaces, a low-dropout (LDO) voltage regulator that has output voltages that are selectable between 2.95-V Class-B and 1.8-V Class-C interfaces.



Note: The Exposed center thermal pad must be connected to Ground



The device has two supply voltage pins. VCC can be operated over the full range of 1.65 V to 3.3 V and  $V_{BATT}$  from 2.3 to 5.5 V. VPWR is set to either 1.8 V or 2.95 V and is supplied by an internal LDO. The integrated LDO accepts input voltages as high as 5.5 V and outputs either 1.8 V or 2.95 V at 50 mA to the B-side circuitry and to the external SIM card. The TXS4555 enables system designers to easily interface low-voltage microprocessors to SIM cards operating at 1.8 V or 2.95 V.

The TXS4555 also incorporates shutdown sequence for the SIM card pins based on the ISO 7816-3 specification for SIM cards. Proper shutdown of the SIM card signals helps in prevention of corruption of data during accidental shutdown of the phone. The device also has 8kV HBM protection for the SIM pins and standard 2kV HBM protection for all the other pins.



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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.

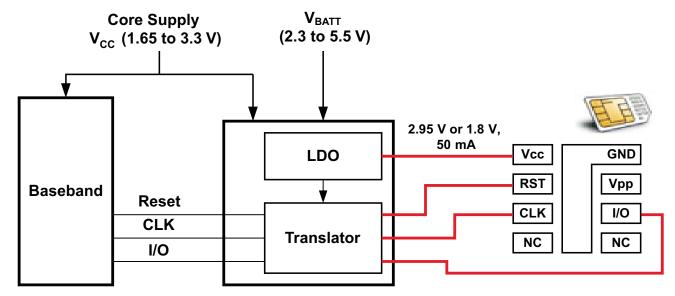


Figure 1. Interfacing with SIM Card

## **PIN FUNCTIONS**

DIN NAME	PIN I	NO.	TYPE <sup>(1)</sup>	DECODIDATION			
PIN NAME	RGT	RUT	ITPE	DESCRIPTION			
EN	1	11	I	Enable/disable control input. Pull EN low to place all outputs in Hi-Z state and to disable the LDO. Referenced to VCC.			
SEL	2	12	I	Pin to program VSIM value (Low = 1.8V, High = 2.95V)			
Vcc	3	1	Р	Power supply voltage which powers all A-port I/Os and control inputs			
VBATT	5	2	Р	Battery power supply			
VSIM	7	3	0	SIM card Power-Supply pin (1.8V or 2.95V)			
SIM_I/O	8	4	I/O	Bidirectional SIM I/O pin which connected to I/O pin of the SIM card connector			
SIM_RST	9	5	0	SIM Reset pin which connects to RESET pin of the SIM card connector			
GND	10	6	G	Ground			
SIM_CLK	11	7	0	Clock signal pin which connects to CLK pin of the SIM card connector			
CLK	13	8	I	Clock signal pin connected from baseband processor			
RST	14	9	I	SIM Reset pin connected from baseband processor			
I/O	15	10	I/O	Bidirectional SIM I/O pin which connected from baseband processor			
NC	4, 6, 12, 16	-	NC	No Connects			

(1) G = Ground, I = Input, O = Output, P = Power

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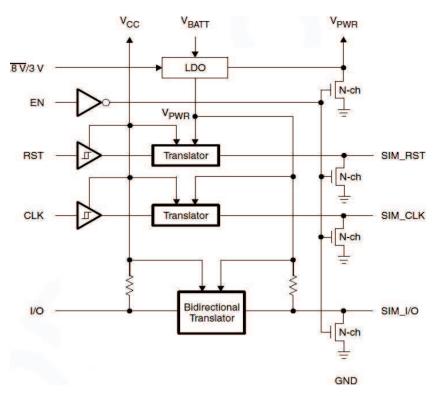


Figure 2. Block Diagram

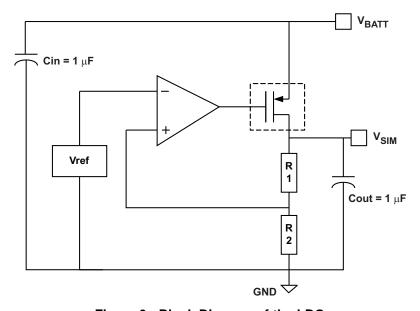


Figure 3. Block Diagram of the LDO

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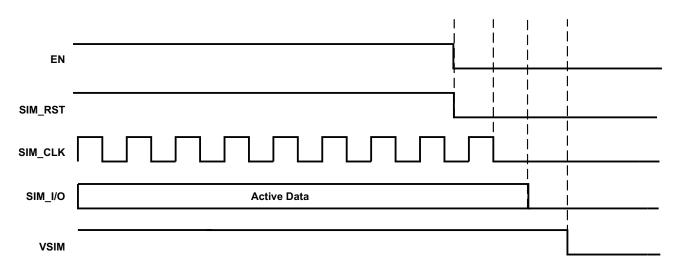


Figure 4. Shutdown Sequence for SIM\_RST, SIM\_CLK, SIM\_IO and VSIM

The shutdown sequence for the SIM signals is based on the ISO 7816-3 specification. The shutdown sequence of these signals helps to properly disable these channels and not have any corruption of data accidently. Also, this is also helpful when the SIM card is present in a hot swap slot and when pulling out the SIM card, the orderly shutdown of these signals help avoid any improper write/corruption of data.

When EN is taken low, the shutdown sequence happens by powering of the SIM\_RST channel. Once that is achieved, SIM\_CLK, SIM\_I/O and VSIM are powered sequentially one by one. There is an internal 2K pull-down value on the SIM pins and helps to pull these channels low. The shutdown time sequence is in the order of a few microseconds. It is important that EN is taken low before VBAT and VCC supplies go low so that the shutdown sequence can be initiated properly.



# ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS(1)

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

			VAL	JE	
			MIN	MAX	UNIT
LEVEL	TRANSLATOR				
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage range		-0.3	4.0	V
		V <sub>CC</sub> -port	-0.5	4.6	
$V_{I}$	Input voltage range	SIM-port	-0.5	4.6	V
		Control inputs	-0.5	4.6	
.,	Voltage range applied to any output in the	V <sub>CC</sub> -port	-0.5	4.6	
Vo	high-impedance or power-off state	VSIM-port	-0.5	4.6	V
		Control inputs	-0.5	4.6	
.,	Voltage range applied to any output in the	V <sub>CC</sub> -port	-0.5	4.6	
Vo	high or low state	SIM-port	-0.5	4.6	V
		Control inputs	-0.5	4.6	
I <sub>IK</sub>	Input clamp current	V <sub>I</sub> < 0		-50	mA
I <sub>OK</sub>	Output clamp current	V <sub>O</sub> < 0		-50	mA
Io	Continuous output current			±50	mA
	Continuous current through VCCA or GND			±100	mA
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature range		-65	150	°C
LDO					
VBAT	Input voltage range		-0.3	6	V
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output voltage range		-0.3	6	V
	Peak output current		TBD		mA
	Continuous total power dissipation			TBD	
TJ	Junction temperature range		-55	150	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature range		-55	150	°C
	ESD rating (host aids)	Human-Body Model (HBM)		2	kV
	ESD rating (host side)	Charged-Device Model (CDM)		500	V
-	ESD rating (SIM side)	Human-Body Model (HBM)		8	kV

<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.

#### THERMAL INFORMATION

		TXS4555			
	THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>	RGT	RUT	UNITS	
		16 PINS	12 PINS		
$\theta_{JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	47	87.2		
$\theta_{JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	25.12	N/A	90044	
ΨЈТ	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	1.3	1.7	°C/W	
$\theta_{\text{JCbot}}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	3.6	n/A		

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the IC Package Thermal Metrics application report, SPRA953.



## RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS(1)

				MIN	MAX	UNIT
LEVE	L TRANSLATOR			•		,
$V_{CC}$	Supply voltage			1.65	3.3	V
\/	High-level input voltage	VCC - port	EN, SEL, RST, CLK, I/O	V <sub>CC</sub> × 0.7	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
V <sub>IH</sub>		SIM - port	SIM_I/O	V <sub>sim</sub> × 0.7	$V_{\text{sim}}$	V
\/	Low-level input	VCC - port	EN, SEL, RST, CLK, I/O	0	$V_{CC} \times 0.3$	\/
$V_{IL}$	voltage	SIM - port	SIM_I/O	0	$V_{sim} \times 0.3$	V
Δt/Δν	Input transition rise		5	ns/V		
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating free-air t	emperature	-40	85	°C	

<sup>(1)</sup> All unused data inputs of the device must be held at V<sub>CCI</sub> or GND to ensure proper device operation. Refer to the TI application report, Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs, literature number SCBA004.

# **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS – LEVEL TRANSLATOR**

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

F	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	V <sub>cc</sub>	VSIM	MIN	TYP <sup>(1)</sup> MA	UNIT
	SIM_RST	I <sub>OH</sub> = -1mA	1.65 V to 3.3 V	1.8 V / 2.95 V <sup>(2)</sup>	V <sub>SIM</sub> × 0.8		V
V	SIM_CLK	I <sub>OH</sub> = -1mA			V <sub>SIM</sub> × 0.8		
V <sub>OH</sub>	SIM_I/O	$I_{OH} = -20 \mu A$			$V_{SIM} \times 0.8$		
	I/O	$I_{OH} = -20 \mu A$			$V_{CC} \times 0.8$		
	SIM_RST	$I_{OL} = 1 \text{ mA}$	1.65 V to 3.3 V	1.8 V / 2.95 V <sup>(2)</sup>		$V_{SIM} \times 0$ .	2 V
V	SIM_CLK	$I_{OL} = 1mA$				$V_{SIM} \times 0$ .	2
V <sub>OL</sub>	SIM_I/O	$I_{OL} = 1 \text{ mA}$				0.	3
	I/O	$I_{OL} = 1 \text{ mA}$				0.	3
I	Control inputs	$V_I = EN, 1.8V/3V$	1.65 V to 3.3 V	1.8 V / 2.95 V <sup>(2)</sup>		±	1 µA
$I_{CC}$	I/O	$V_I = V_{CCI}, I_O = 0$	1.65 V to 3.3 V	1.8 V / 2.95 V <sup>(2)</sup>		±	5 μΑ
0	I/O port					8	pF
C <sub>io</sub>	SIM ports					4	
Ci	Control inputs	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND				4	pF

<sup>(1)</sup> All typical values are at  $T_A = 25$ °C.

## LDO ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	NS	MIN	TYP <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
$V_{BAT}$	Input voltage			2.3		5.5	V
V <sub>SIM</sub>	Output voltage	Class-B Mode (SEL = V <sub>CC</sub> )		2.85	2.95	3.05	V
		Class-C Mode (SEL = 0)		1.7	1.8	1.9	
$V_{DO}$	Dropout voltage	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 50 mA				100	mV
I <sub>GND</sub>	Ground-pin current	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0 mA				35	μΑ
I <sub>SHDN</sub>	Shutdown current (IGND)	$V_{ENx} \le 0.4 \text{ V}, (VSIM + V_{DO}) \le VBAT \le 5.5$	V, T <sub>J</sub> = 85°C			3.5	μΑ
I <sub>OUT(SC)</sub>	Short-circuit current	$R_L = 0 \Omega$			145		mA
C <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Capacitor				1		μF
DODD	Power-supply rejection	VBAT = 3.25 V, VSIM = 1.8 V or 2.95 V,	f = 1 kHz	50			-10
PSRR	ratio	$C_{OUT} = 1 \mu F$ , $I_{OUT} = 50 \text{ mA}$	f = 10 kHz	40			dB
T <sub>STR</sub>	Start-up time	VSIM = 1.8 V or 2.95 V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 50 mA, C <sub>O</sub>	<sub>UT</sub> = 1 μF			400	μS
T <sub>J</sub>	Operating junction temperature			-40		125	°C

<sup>(1)</sup> All typical values are at  $T_A = 25$ °C.

<sup>(2) (</sup>Supplied by LDO)



# **GENERAL ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

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

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
R <sub>I/OPU</sub>	I/O pull-up		16	20	24	kΩ
R <sub>SIMPU</sub>	SIM_I/O pull-up		10	14	18	kΩ
R <sub>SIMPD</sub>	SIM_I/O pull-down	Active pull-downs are connected to the VSIM regulator output to the SIM_CLK, SIM_RST, SIM_I/O when EN = 0			3	kΩ

# **SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS**

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

DADA	METER	TEST COMPLIANS	$V_{CC} = 1.8 V \pm$	$V_{CC} = 1.8 \text{ V} \pm 0.15 \text{ V}$		
PARA	METER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	MAX		
VSIM = 1.8 V or 2.95 V SUPI	PLIED BY INTERNAL LDO				•	
t <sub>rA</sub>	SIM_I/O			1	μs	
	SIM_RST			1	μs	
$t_rB$	SIM_CLK	50.75		18	ns	
	SIM_I/O	<sub>CL</sub> = 50 pF		1	us	
f <sub>max</sub>	SIM_CLK			25	MHz	
Duty Cycle	SIM_CLK		40%	60%		

# **OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS**

 $T_A = 25^{\circ}C, V_{SIM} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ 

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	Vcc TYP	UNIT
	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	1.8 V	
<b>C</b> (1)	Class B	C 0 f FMUT t t 1 70	13	~F
C <sub>pdA</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	Class C	$C_L = 0$ , $f = 5$ MHz, $t_r = t_f = 1$ ns	11	pF

(1) Power dissipation capacitance per transceiver.



### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

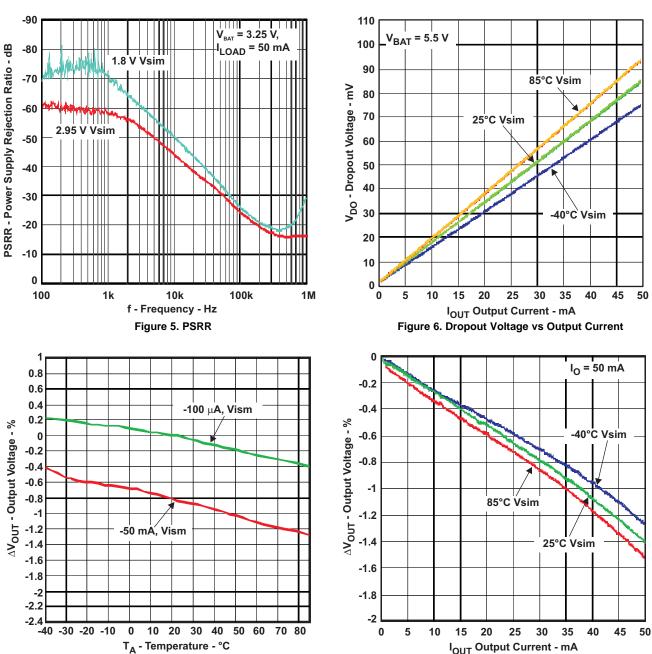


Figure 7. Output Voltage vs Temperature, Class-B/C

Figure 8. Load Regulation, lout = 50 mA, Class-C



#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

The LDO's included on the TXS4555 achieve ultra-wide bandwidth and high loop gain, resulting in extremely high PSRR at very low headroom ( $V_{BAT} - V_{SIM}$ ). The TXS4555 provides fixed regulation at 1.8V or 2.95V. Low noise, enable, low ground pin current make it ideal for portable applications. The device offers sub-bandgap output voltages, current limit and thermal protection, and is fully specified from  $-40^{\circ}$ C to 125°C.

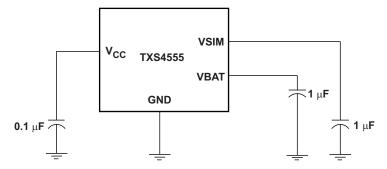


Figure 9. Typical Application Circuit for TXS4555

#### INPUT AND OUTPUT CAPACITOR REQUIREMENTS

It is good analog design practice to connect a 1.0 µF low equivalent series resistance (ESR) capacitor across the input supply (VBAT) near the regulator. Also, a 0.1µF is required for the logic core supply (VDDIO).

This capacitor will counteract reactive input sources and improve transient response, noise rejection, and ripple rejection. A higher-value capacitor may be necessary if large, fast rise-time load transients are anticipated or if the device is located several inches from the power source. The LDO's are designed to be stable with standard ceramic capacitors of values 1.0  $\mu$ F or larger. X5R- and X7R-type capacitors are best because they have minimal variation in value and ESR over temperature. Maximum ESR should be < 1.0  $\Omega$ .

## **OUTPUT NOISE**

In most LDO's, the bandgap is the dominant noise source. To improve ac performance such as PSRR, output noise, and transient response, it is recommended that the board be designed with separate ground planes for  $V_{IN}$  and  $V_{OUT}$ , with each ground plane connected only at the GND pin of the device. In addition, the ground connection for the bypass capacitor should connect directly to the GND pin of the device.

#### INTERNAL CURRENT LIMIT

The TXS4555 internal current limit helps protect the regulator during fault conditions. During current limit, the output sources a fixed amount of current that is largely independent of output voltage. For reliable operation, the device should not be operated in a current limit state for extended periods of time.

The PMOS pass element in the TXS4555 has a built-in body diode that conducts current when the voltage at VSIM exceeds the voltage at VBAT. This current is not limited, so if extended reverse voltage operation is anticipated, external limiting may be appropriate.

### **DROPOUT VOLTAGE**

The TXS4555 uses a PMOS pass transistor to achieve low dropout. When  $(V_{BAT} - V_{SIM})$  is less than the dropout voltage  $(V_{DO})$ , the PMOS pass device is in its linear region of operation and the input-to-output resistance is the  $R_{DS(ON)}$  of the PMOS pass element.  $V_{DO}$  will approximately scale with output current because the PMOS device behaves like a resistor in dropout.

## **STARTUP**

The TXS4555 uses a quick-start circuit which allows the combination of very low output noise and fast start-up times.



#### TRANSIENT RESPONSE

As with any regulator, increasing the size of the output capacitor reduces over/undershoot magnitude but increases duration of the transient response.

#### MINIMUM LOAD

The TXS4555 is stable and well-behaved with no output load. Traditional PMOS LDO regulators suffer from lower loop gain at very light output loads. The TXS4555 employs an innovative low-current mode circuit to increase loop gain under very light or no-load conditions, resulting in improved output voltage regulation performance down to zero output current.

### THERMAL INFORMATION

### **Thermal Protection**

Thermal protection disables the output when the junction temperature rises to approximately +160°C, allowing the device to cool. When the junction temperature cools to approximately +140°C the output circuitry is again enabled. Depending on power dissipation, thermal resistance, and ambient temperature, the thermal protection circuit may cycle on and off. This cycling limits the dissipation of the regulator, protecting it from damage because of overheating.

Any tendency to activate the thermal protection circuit indicates excessive power dissipation or an inadequate heat sink. For reliable operation, junction temperature should be limited to +125°C maximum. To estimate the margin of safety in a complete design (including heat sink), increase the ambient temperature until the thermal protection is triggered; use worst-case loads and signal conditions. For good reliability, thermal protection should trigger at least +35°C above the maximum expected ambient condition of your particular application. This configuration produces a worst-case junction temperature of +125°C at the highest expected ambient temperature and worst-case load.

The internal protection circuitry of the TXS4555 has been designed to protect against overload conditions. It was not intended to replace proper heat sinking. Continuously running the TXS4555 into thermal shutdown will degrade device reliability.





# **REVISION HISTORY**

CI	hanges from Revision A (March 2011) to Revision B	Page
•	Removed Ordering Information table.	2
•	Updated $V_{IH}$ and $V_{IL}$ to specify additional information.	6



# PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

10-Dec-2020

#### PACKAGING INFORMATION

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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
TXS4555RGTR	ACTIVE	VQFN	RGT	16	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	ZUT	Samples
TXS4555RUTR	ACTIVE	UQFN	RUT	12	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAUAG	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	69R	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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10-Dec-2020

# PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

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# TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





	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		SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TXS4555RGTR	VQFN	RGT	16	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TXS4555RUTR	UQFN	RUT	12	3000	180.0	8.4	1.95	2.3	0.75	4.0	8.0	Q1

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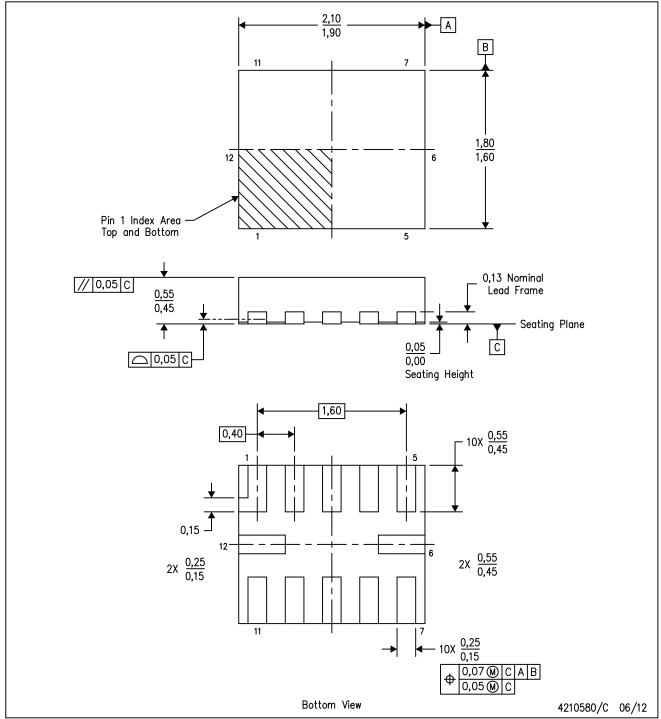


#### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TXS4555RGTR	VQFN	RGT	16	3000	853.0	449.0	35.0
TXS4555RUTR	UQFN	RUT	12	3000	202.0	201.0	28.0

# RUT (R-PUQFN-N12)

# PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK NO-LEAD



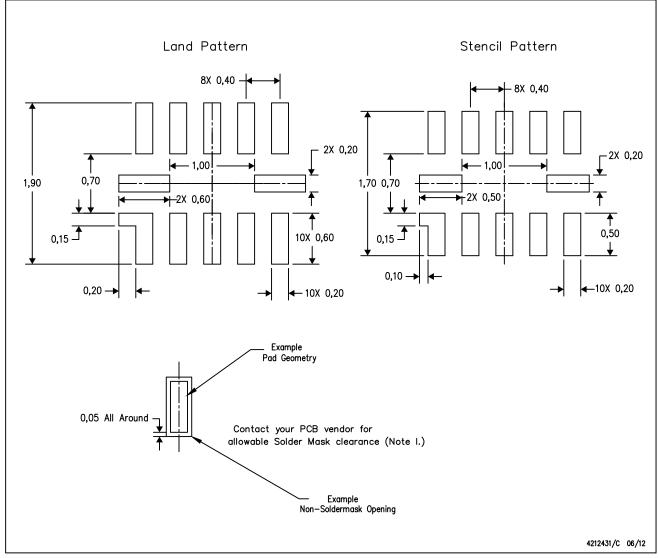
NOTES: All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.

- This drawing is subject to change without notice. QFN (Quad Flatpack No-Lead) package configuration.



# RUT (R-PUQFN-N12)

# PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK NO-LEAD



NOTES:

- : A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
  - D. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for minimum solder mask web tolerances between signal pads.
  - E. Maximum stencil thickness 0,1016 mm (4 mils). All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - F. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC 7525 for stencil design considerations.
  - G. Over-printing land for larger area ratio is not advised due to land width and bridging potential. Exersize extreme caution.
  - H. Suggest stencils cut with lasers such as Fiber Laser that produce the greatest positional accuracy.
  - I. Component placement force should be minimized to prevent excessive paste block deformation.





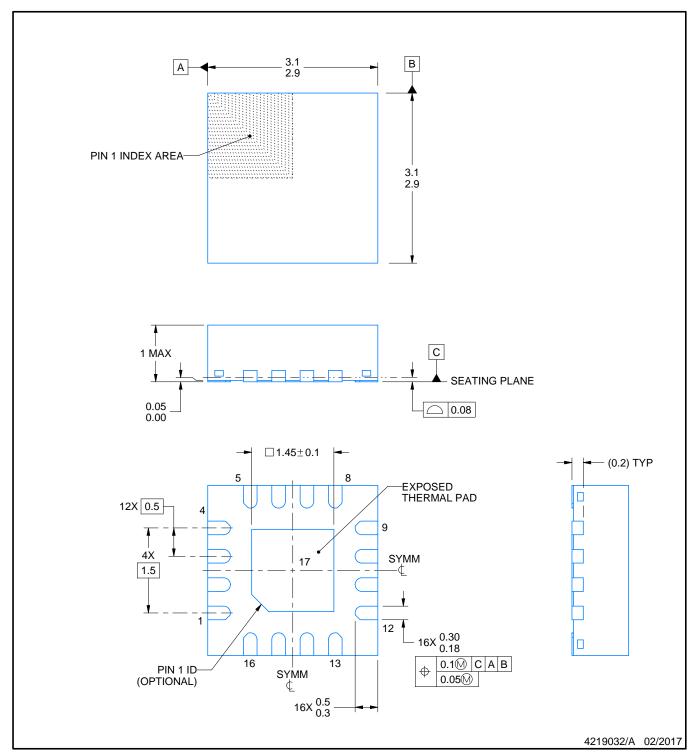
Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary. Refer to the product data sheet for package details.







PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD

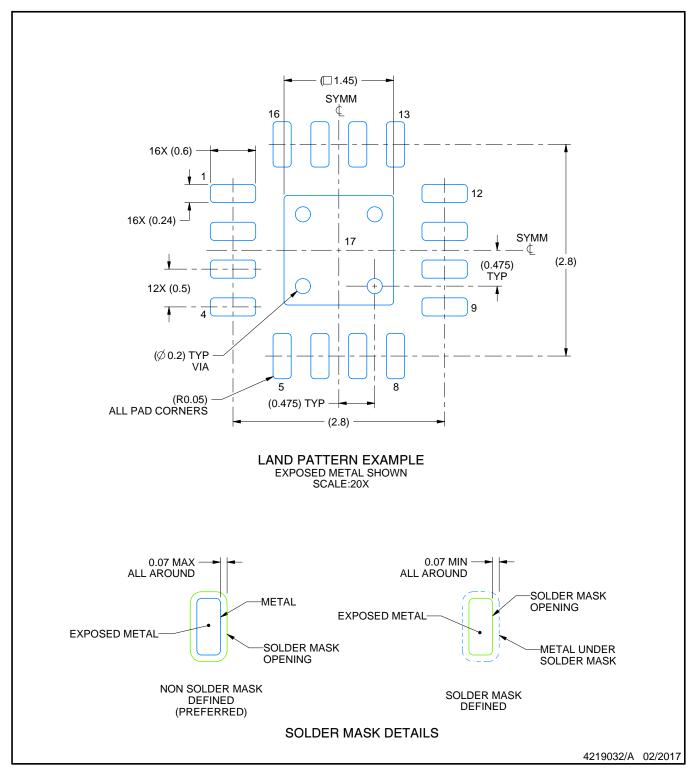


## NOTES:

- 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.
- The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for thermal and mechanical performance.
   Reference JEDEC registration MO-220



PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD

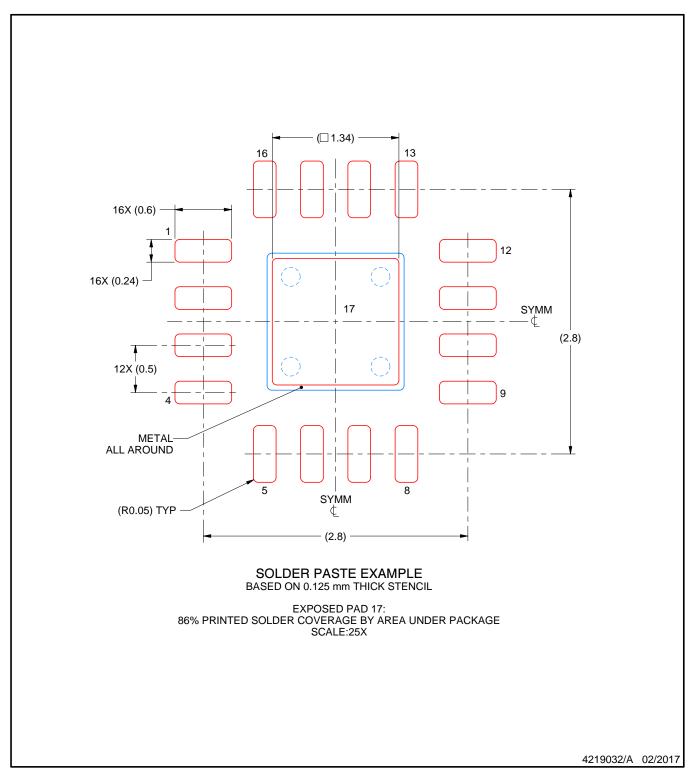


NOTES: (continued)

- 5. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/slua271).
- 6. 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.



PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



NOTES: (continued)

7. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.



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