#### 查询THS1408-EP供应商

### 14-BIT, 1/3/8 MSPS DSP COMPATIBLE ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTERS WITH INTERNAL REFERENCE AND PGA

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#### features

- **Controlled Baseline** 
  - One Assembly/Test Site, One Fabrication
- **Extended Temperature Performance up to** -55°C to 125°C
- **Enhanced Diminishing Manufacturing** Sources (DMS) Support
- **Enhanced Product Change Notification**
- Qualification Pedigree†
- 14-Bit Resolution
- 1, 3, and 8 MSPS Speed Grades
- Differential Nonlinearity (DNL) ±0.6 LSB Typ

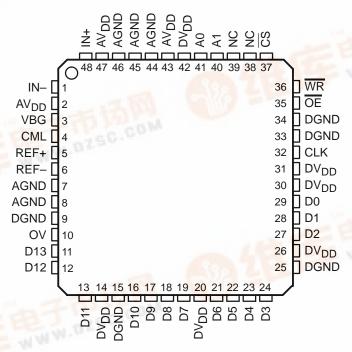
† Component qualification in accordance with JEDEC and industry standards to ensure reliable operation over an extended temperature range. This includes, but is not limited to, Highly Accelerated Stress Test (HAST) or biased 85/85, temperature cycle, autoclave or unbiased HAST, electromigration, bond intermetallic life, and mold compound life. Such qualification testing should not be viewed as justifying use of this component beyond specified performance and environmental limits.

- Integral Nonlinearity (INL) ±1.5 LSB Typ
- **Internal Reference**
- **Differential Inputs**
- **Programmable Gain Amplifier**
- μP Compatible Parallel Interface
- Timing Compatible With TMS320C6000 DSP
- 3.3-V Single Supply
- **Power-Down Mode**
- Monolithic CMOS Design

### applications

- **xDSL Front Ends**
- Communication
- **Industrial Control**
- Instrumentation
- Automotive and Selected Military

### PHP 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.



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### description

The THS1401, THS1403, and THS1408 are 14-bit, 1/3/8 MSPS, single supply analog-to-digital converters with an internal reference, differential inputs, programmable input gain, and an on-chip sample and hold amplifier.

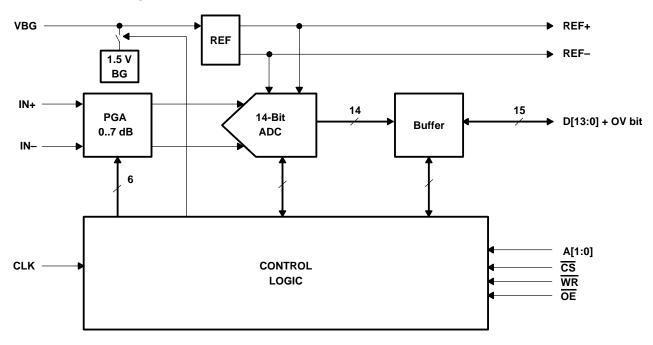
Implemented with a CMOS process, the device has outstanding price/performance and power/speed ratios. The THS1401, THS1403, and THS1408 are designed for use with 3.3-V systems, and with a high-speed  $\mu P$  compatible parallel interface, making them the first choice for solutions based on high-performance DSPs like the TI TMS320C6000 series.

### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

TA	PACKAGE <sup>†</sup>	ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	TOP-SIDE MARKING
–40°C to 125°C	PQFP – PHP	THS1401QPHPEP	THS1401QE
–40°C to 125°C	PQFP – PHP	THS1403QPHPEP	THS1403QE
-55°C to 125°C	PQFP – PHP	THS1408MPHPEP	THS1408ME

<sup>†</sup> Package drawings, standard packing quantities, thermal data, symbolization, and PCB design guidelines are available at www.ti.com/sc/package.

### functional block diagram



### THS1401-EP THS1403-EP THS1408-EP 14-BIT, 1/3/8 MSPS DSP COMPATIBLE ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTERS WITH INTERNAL REFERENCE AND PGA SGLS129A – JULY 2002 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2002

### **Terminal Functions**

TER	RMINAL	1/0	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.	1/0	DESCRIPTION
A[1:0]	40, 41	- 1	Address input
AGND	7,8, 44, 45, 46		Analog ground
$AV_{DD}$	2, 43, 47		Analog power supply
CLK	32	1	Clock input
CML	4		Reference midpoint. This pin requires a 0.1-μF capacitor to AGND.
CS	37	1	Chip select input. Active low
DGND	9, 15, 25, 33, 34		Digital ground
DV <sub>DD</sub>	14, 20, 26, 30, 31, 42		Digital power supply
D[13:0]	11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29	I/O	Data inputs/outputs
NC	38, 39		No connection, do not use. Reserved
IN+	48	I	Positive differential analog input
IN-	1	I	Negative differential analog input
ŌĒ	35	I	Output enable. Active low
OV	10	0	Out of range output
REF+	5	0	Positive reference output. This pin requires a 0.1-μF capacitor to AGND.
REF-	6	0	Negative reference output. This pin requires a 0.1-μF capacitor to AGND.
VBG	3	I	Reference input. This pin requires a 1-μF capacitor to AGND.
WR	36	I	Write signal. Active low

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

	4V
	4V
Reference input voltage range, VBG	$-0.3 \text{ V to AV}_{DD} + 0.3 \text{ V}$
Analog input voltage range	– 0.3 V to AV <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3 V
Digital input voltage range	$-0.3 \text{ V to DV}_{DD} + 0.3 \text{ V}$
Operating free-air temperature range, TA: Q suff	ix –40°C to 125°C
M suff	ix –55°C to 125°C
Storage temperature range, T <sub>sta</sub>	–65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1.6 mm (1/16 inch) from case f	or 10 seconds 260°C

<sup>†</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 CHARACTERISTICS

	TYP	UNIT
Thermal resistance, junction-to-ambient, $\Theta_{ extsf{JA}}$	28.8	°C/W
Thermal resistance, junction-to-case, ⊖ <sub>JC</sub>	0.79	°C/W

<sup>†</sup> Thermal resistance is modeled data, is not production tested, and is given for informational purposes only.

### recommended operating conditions

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, AV <sub>DD</sub> , DV <sub>DD</sub>		3	3.3	3.6	V
High level digital input, V <sub>IH</sub>		2	3.3		V
Low level digital input, V <sub>IL</sub>			0	0.8	V
Load capacitance, C <sub>L</sub>		5	15	pF	
	THS1401	0.1	1	1	MHz
Clock frequency, f <sub>CLK</sub>	THS1403	0.1	3	3	MHz
	THS1408	0.1	8	8	MHz
Clock duty cycle		45%	50%	55%	
Operating free cir temperature	Q suffix M suffix		25	125	°C
Operating free-air temperature			25	125	-0

### THS1401-EP THS1403-EP THS1408-EP 14-BIT, 1/3/8 MSPS DSP COMPATIBLE ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTERS WITH INTERNAL REFERENCE AND PGA SGLS129A – JULY 2002 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2002

### electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range, $AV_{DD} = DV_{DD} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETE	:R	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
Power S	Supply							
I <sub>DDA</sub>	Analog supply current		AV <sub>DD</sub> = 3.6 V		81	90	mA	
IDDD	Digital supply current		DV <sub>DD</sub> = 3.6 V		5	10	mA	
	Power		$AV_{DD} = DV_{DD} = 3.6 V$		270	360	mW	
	Power down current				20		μΑ	
DC Cha	racteristics							
	Resolution				14		Bits	
DNL	Differential nonlinearity				±0.6	±1	LSB	
		THS1401			±1.5	±2.5		
INL	Integral nonlinearity	THS1403	Best fit		±2	±3	LSB	
		THS1408			±3.5	±7.5		
	Offset error	•	IN+ = IN-, PGA = 0 dB			0.3	%FSR	
	Gain error		PGA = 0 dB			1.75	%FSR	
AC Cha	racteristics							
ENOB	Effective number of bits			11.2	11.5		Bits	
		THS1401/3/8	f <sub>i</sub> = 100 kHz		-81			
THD	Total harmonic distortion	tal harmonic distortion THS1403/8			-78		dB	
		THS1408	f <sub>i</sub> = 4 MHz		-77			
		THS1401/3/8	f <sub>i</sub> = 100 kHz		72			
SNR	Signal-to-noise ratio	THS1403/8	f <sub>i</sub> = 1 MHz	70	72		dB	
		THS1408	f <sub>i</sub> = 4 MHz		71			
		THS1401/3/8	$f_i = 100 \text{ kHz}$		70			
SINAD	Signal-to-noise ratio + distortion	THS1403/8	f <sub>i</sub> = 1 MHz	69	70		dB	
		THS1408	f <sub>i</sub> = 4 MHz		70			
		THS1401/3/8	f <sub>i</sub> = 100 kHz		80			
SFDR	Spurious free dynamic range	THS1403, THS1408	f <sub>i</sub> = 1 MHz	71	80		dB	
		THS1408	f <sub>i</sub> = 4 MHz		80			
	Analog input bandwidth				140		MHz	

### THS1401-EP THS1403-EP THS1408-EP 14-BIT, 1/3/8 MSPS DSP COMPATIBLE ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTERS WITH INTERNAL REFERENCE AND PGA SGLS129A – JULY 2002 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2002

### electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range, $AV_{DD} = DV_{DD} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted) (continued)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Refere	nce Voltage	·	•			
VBG	Bandgap voltage, internal mode		1.425	1.5	1.575	V
VBG	Input impedance			40		kΩ
	Positive reference voltage, REF+			2.5		V
	Negative reference voltage, REF-			0.5		V
	Reference difference, $\Delta$ REF, REF+ – REF–			2		V
	Accuracy, internal reference			5%		
	Temperature coefficient			40		ppm/°C
	Voltage coefficient			200		ppm/V
Analog	Inputs	•	•			•
	Positive analog input, IN+		0		AV <sub>DD</sub>	V
	Negative analog input, IN-		0		AV <sub>DD</sub>	V
	Analog input voltage difference	$\Delta$ Ain = IN+ – IN–, V <sub>ref</sub> = REF+ – REF–	-V <sub>ref</sub>		V <sub>ref</sub>	V
	Input impedance			25		kΩ
	PGA range		0		7	dB
	PGA step size			1		dB
	PGA gain error				±0.25	dB
Digital	Inputs	·	•			
۷ <sub>IH</sub>	High-level digital input		2			V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level digital input				0.8	V
	Input capacitance			5		pF
	Input current				±1	μΑ
Digital	Outputs	·	•			
Vон	High-level digital output	ΙΟΗ = 50 μΑ	2.6			V
VOL	Low-level digital output	I <sub>OL</sub> = 50 μA			0.4	V
loz	Output current, high impedance				±10	μΑ
Clock 7	Fiming (CS low)	•	•			
		THS1401	0.1†	1	1	MHz
fCLK	Clock frequency	THS1403	0.1†	3	3	MHz
		THS1408	0.1	8	8	MHz
t <sub>d</sub>	Output delay time				25	ns
•	Latency			9.5	•	Cycles

<sup>†</sup> This parameter is not production tested.

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#### PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

### sample timing

The THS1401/3/8 core is based on a pipeline architecture with a latency of 9.5 samples. The conversion results appear on the digital output 9.5 clock cycles after the input signal was sampled.

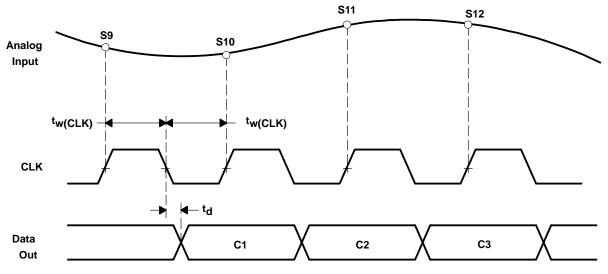


Figure 1. Sample Timing

The parallel interface of the THS1401/3/8 ADC features 3-state buffers, making it possible to directly connect it to a data bus. The output buffers are enabled by driving the OE input low.

Besides the sample results, it is also possible to read back the values of the control register, the PGA register, and the offset register. Which register is read is determined by the address inputs A[1,0]. The ADC results are available at address 0.

The timing of the control signals is described in the following sections.

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### PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

### read timing (15-pF load)

	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t <sub>su(OE-ACS)</sub>	Address and chip select setup time	4			ns
t <sub>en</sub>	Output enable			15	ns
<sup>t</sup> dis	Output disable		10		ns
<sup>t</sup> h(A)	Address hold time	1			ns
th(CS)	Chip select hold time	0			ns

NOTE: All timing parameters refer to a 50% level.

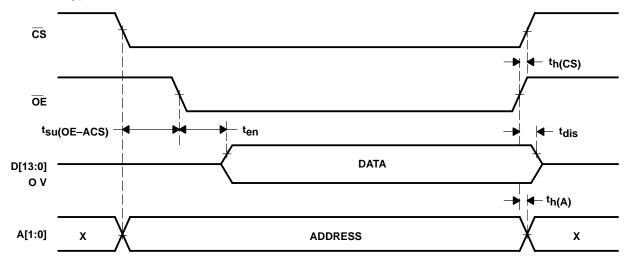


Figure 2. Read Timing

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### PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

### write timing (15-pF load)

	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t <sub>su(WE-CS)</sub>	Chip select setup time	4			ns
t <sub>su(DA)</sub>	Data and address setup time	29			ns
<sup>t</sup> h(DA)	Data and address hold time	0			ns
th(CS)	Chip select hold time	0			ns
twH(WE)	Write pulse duration high	15			ns

NOTE: All timing parameters refer to a 50% level.

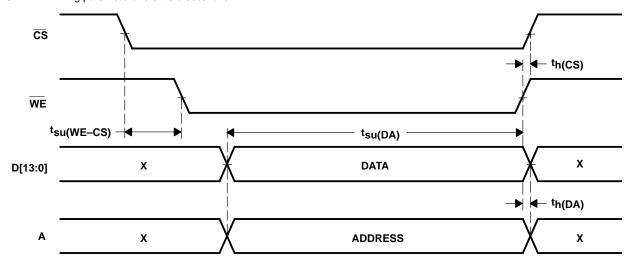
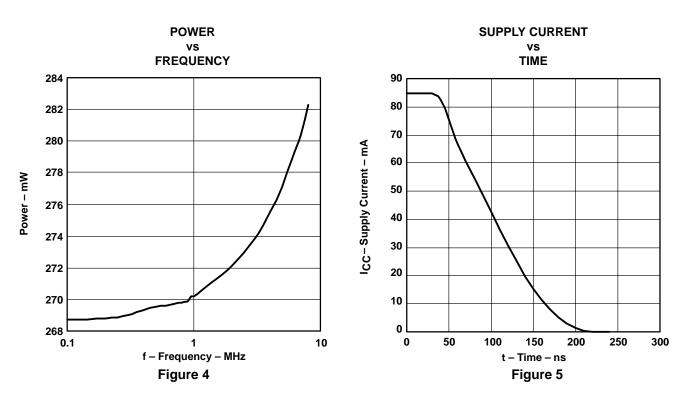


Figure 3. Write Timing

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### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



### **FAST FOURIER TRANSFORM**

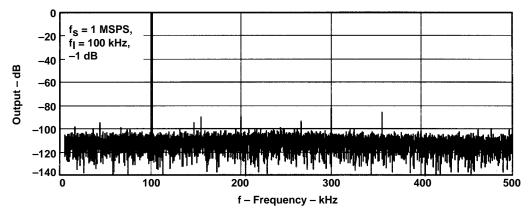


Figure 6

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#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### **FAST FOURIER TRANSFORM**

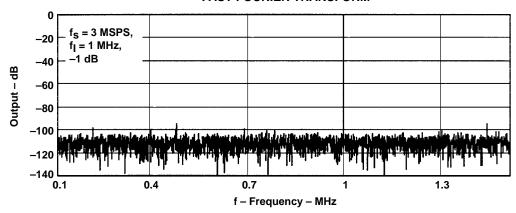


Figure 7

### **FAST FOURIER TRANSFORM**

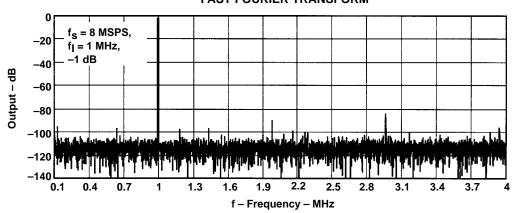


Figure 8

### INTEGRAL NONLINEARITY

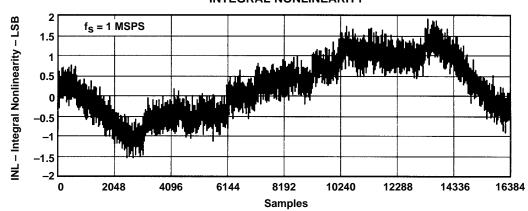


Figure 9



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#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### INTEGRAL NONLINEARITY INL - Integral Nonlinearity - LSB $f_S = 3 MSPS$ 1.5 0.5 -0.5 -1 -1.5 4096 0 2048 6144 8192 10240 12288 14336 16384 Samples

Figure 10

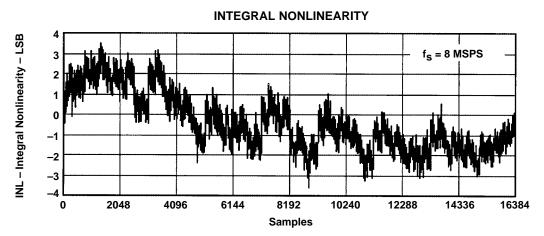


Figure 11

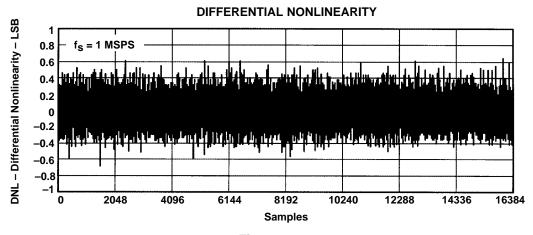


Figure 12



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### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

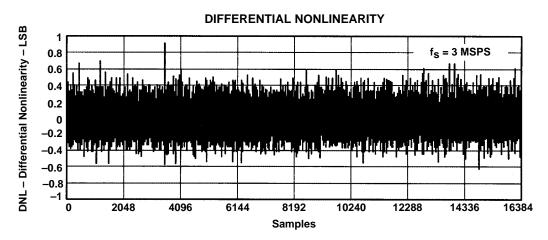


Figure 13

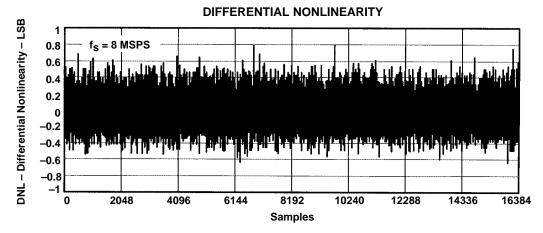
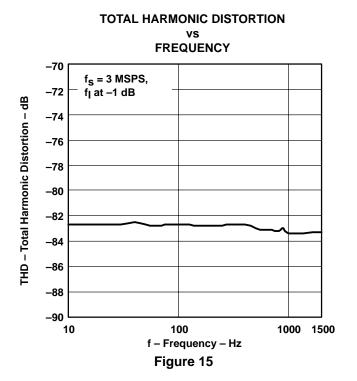


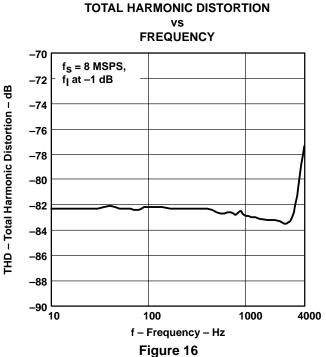
Figure 14

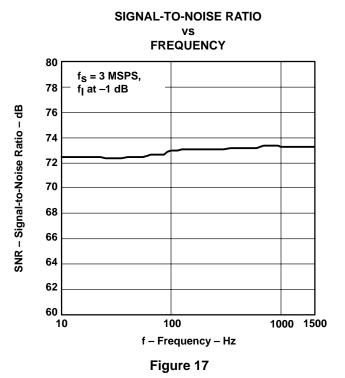


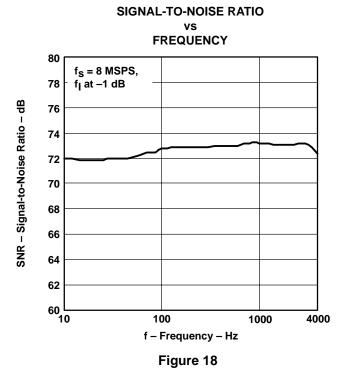
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### **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**









TEXAS

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#### PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

### registers

The device contains several registers. The A register is selected by the values of bits A1 and A0:

A1	A0	Register
0	0	Conversion result
0	1	PGA
1	0	Offset
1	1	Control

Tables 1 and 2 describe how to read the conversion results and how to configure the data converter. The default values (were applicable) show the state after a power-on reset.

Table 1. Conversion Result Register, Address 0, Read

BIT	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Function	MSB													LSB

The output can be configured for two's complement or straight binary format (see D11/control register).

The output code is given by:

2s complement: Straight binary:

-8192 at  $\Delta IN = -\Delta REF$  0 at  $\Delta IN = -\Delta REF$ 

o at  $\Delta IN = 0$  8192 at  $\Delta IN = 0$ 

8191  $\Delta IN = -\Delta REF - 1 LSB$  16383 at  $\Delta IN = -\Delta REF - 1 LSB$ 

 $1 LSB = \frac{2\Delta REF}{16384}$ 

Table 2. PGA Gain Register, Address 1, Read/Write

BIT	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Function	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	G2	G1	G0
Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The PGA gain is determined by writing to G2-0.

Gain (dB) =  $1dB \times G2-0$ . max = 7dB. The range of G2-0 is 0 to 7.

Table 3. Offset Register, Address 2, Read/Write

BIT	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Function	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	MSB							LSB
Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The offset correction range is from -128 to 127 LSB. This value is added to the conversion results from the ADC.



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#### PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

### Table 4. Control Register, Address 3, Read

BIT	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Function	PWD	REF	FOR	TM2	TM1	TM0	OFF	RES						

### Table 5. Control Register, Address 3, Write

BIT	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Function	PWD	REF	FOR	TM2	TM1	TM0	OFF	RES						
Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PWD: Power down 0 = normal operation 1 = power down

REF: Reference select 0 = internal reference 1 = external referenceFOR: Output format 0 = straight binary 1 = 2s complement

TM2-0: Test mode 000 = normal operation

001 = both inputs = REF-

010 = IN+ at  $V_{ref}/2$ , IN- at REF-011 = IN+ at REF+, IN- at REF-

100 = normal operation101 = both inputs = REF+

110 = IN+ at REF-, IN- at  $V_{ref}/2$ 111 = IN+ at REF-, IN- at REF+

OF: Offset correction 0 = enable 1 = disable

RES Reserved Must be set to 0.

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#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

### driving the analog input

The THS1401/3/8 ADCs have a fully differential input. A differential input is advantageous with respect to SNR, SFDR, and THD performance because the signal peak-to-peak level is 50% of a comparable single-ended input.

There are three basic input configurations:

- Fully differential
- Transformer coupled single-ended to differential
- Single-ended

### fully differential configuration

In this configuration, the ADC converts the difference (ΔIN) of the two input signals on IN+ and IN-.

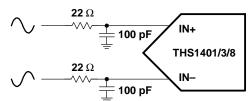


Figure 19. Differential Input

The resistors and capacitors on the inputs decouple the driving source output from the ADC input and also serve as first order low pass filters to attenuate out of band noise.

The input range on both inputs is 0 V to AV<sub>DD</sub>. The full-scale value is determined by the voltage reference. The positive full-scale output is reached, if  $\Delta$ IN equals  $\Delta$ REF, the negative full-scale output is reached, if  $\Delta$ IN equals  $-\Delta$ REF.

∆IN [V]	OUTPUT
–∆REF	– full scale
0	0
ΔREF	+ full scale



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### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

### transformer coupled single-ended to differential configuration

If the application requires the best SNR, SFDR, and THD performance, the input should be transformer coupled.

The signal amplitude on both inputs of the ADC is one half as high as in a single-ended configuration thus increasing the ADC ac performance.

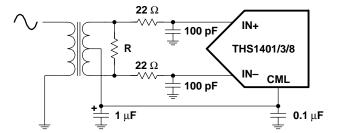


Figure 20. Transformer Coupled

The following table shows the input voltages for negative full-scale output, zero output, and positive full-scale output:

IN [V <sub>PEAK</sub> ]	OUTPUT [PEAK]
–∆REF	– full scale†
0	0
ΔREF	+ full scale†

 $\dagger$  n = 1 (winding ratio)

The resistor R of the transformer coupled input configuration must be set to match the signal source impedance R =  $n^2$  Rs, where Rs is the source impedance and n is the transformer winding ratio.



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#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

### single-ended configuration

In this configuration, the input signal is level shifted by  $\Delta REF/2$ .

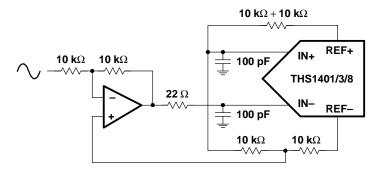


Figure 21. Single-Ended With Level Shift

The following table shows the input voltages for negative full-scale output, zero output, and positive full-scale output:

∆IN+ [V]	OUTPUT
–∆REF	- full scale
0	0
ΔREF	+ full scale

Note that the resistors of the op-amp and the op-amp all introduce gain and offset errors. Those errors can be trimmed by varying the values of the resistors.

Because of the added offset, the op-amp does not necessarily operate in the best region of its transfer curve (best linearity around zero) and therefore may introduce unacceptable distortion. For ac signals, an alternative is described in the following section.



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#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

### **AC-coupled single-ended configuration**

If the application does not require the signal bandwidth to include dc, the level shift shown in Figure 4 is not necessary.

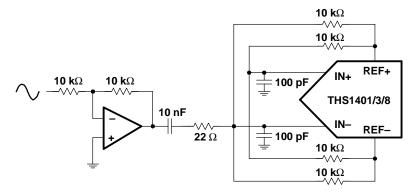


Figure 22. Single-Ended With Level Shift

Because the signal swing on the op-amp is centered around ground, it is more likely that the signal stays within the linear region of the op-amp transfer function, thus increasing the overall ac performance.

IN [VPEAK]	OUTPUT [PEAK]
–∆REF	- full scale
0	0
ΔREF	+ full scale

Compared to the transformer-coupled configuration, the swing on IN– is twice as big, which can decrease the ac performance (SNR, SFD, and THD).



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#### APPLICATION INFORMATION

### internal/external reference operation

The THS1401/3/8 ADC can either be operated using the built-in band gap reference or using an external precision reference in case very high dc accuracy is needed.

The REF+ and REF+ outputs are given by:

$$\mathsf{REF} \, + = \, \mathsf{VBG}\Big(1 \, + \frac{2}{3}\Big) \, \, \mathsf{and} \, \, \mathsf{REF-} \, = \, \mathsf{VBG}\Big(1 - \frac{2}{3}\Big)$$

If the built-in reference is used, VBG equals 1.5 V which results in REF+ = 2.5 V, REF- = 0.5 V and  $\Delta$ REF = 2 V.

The internal reference can be disabled by writing 1 to D12 (REF) in the control register (address 3). The band gap reference is then disconnected and can be substituted by a voltage on the VBG pin.

### programmable gain amplifier

The on-chip programmable gain amplifier (PGA) has eight gain settings. The gain can be changed by writing to the PGA gain register (address 1). The range is 0 to 7dB in steps of one dB.

### out of range indication

The OV output of the ADC indicates an out of range condition. Every time the difference on the analog inputs exceeds the differential reference, this signal is asserted. This signal is updated the same way as the digital data outputs and therefore subject to the same pipeline delay.

### offset compensation

With the offset register it is possible to automatically compensate system offset errors, including errors caused by additional signal conditioning circuitry. If the offset compensation is enabled (D7 (OFF) in the control register), the value in the offset register (address 2) is automatically subtracted from the output of the ADC.

In order to set the correct value of the offset compensation register, the ADC result when the input signal is 0 must be read by the host processor and written to the offset register (address 2).

#### test modes

The ADC core operation can be tested by selecting one of the available test modes (see control register description). The test modes apply various voltages to the differential input depending on the setting in the control register.

### digital I/O

The digital inputs and outputs of the THS1401/3/8 ADC are 3-V CMOS compatible. In order to avoid current feed back errors, the capacitive load on the digital outputs should be as low as possible (50 pF max). Series resistors (100  $\Omega$ ) on the digital outputs can improve the performance by limiting the current during output transitions.

The parallel interface of the THS1401/3/8 ADC features 3-state buffers, making it possible to directly connect it to a data bus. The output buffers are enabled by driving the  $\overline{\text{OE}}$  input low.

Refer to the read and write timing diagrams in the parameter measurement information section for information on read and write access.

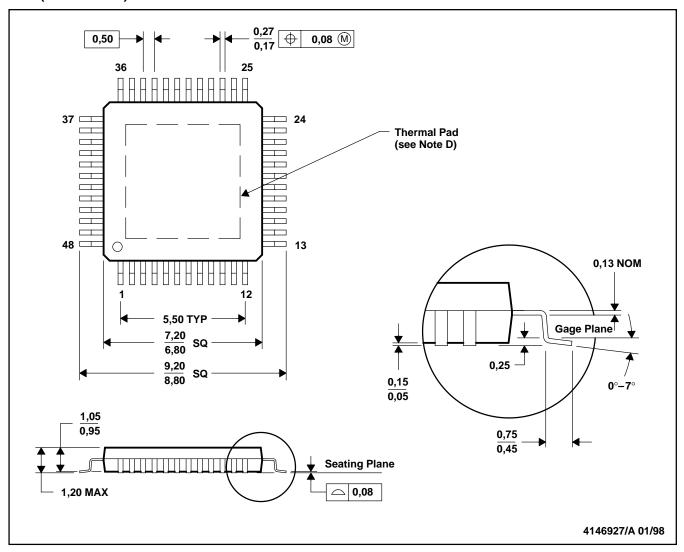


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#### **MECHANICAL DATA**

### PHP (S-PQFP-G48)

### PowerPAD™ PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK



- 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.
  - D. The package thermal performance may be enhanced by bonding the thermal pad to an external thermal plane. This pad is electrically and thermally connected to the backside of the die and possibly selected leads.
  - E. Falls within JEDEC MS-026



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Mailing Address:

Texas Instruments
Post Office Box 655303
Dallas, Texas 75265