- Single-Chip RS-232 Interface for an External Modem or Other Computer Peripheral Serial Port
- Designed to Transmit and Receive $4-\mu \mathrm{s}$ Pulses (Equivalent to 256 kbit/s)
- Wide Driver Supply-Voltage Range:


### 4.75 V to 15 V

- Driver Output Slew Rates Are Controlled Internally to $30 \mathrm{~V} / \mu \mathrm{s}$ Maximum
- Receiver Input Hysteresis . . . 1000 mV Typical
- RS-232 Bus-Pin ESD Protection Exceeds 15 kV Using Human-Body Model (HBM)
- Five Drivers and Three Receivers Meet or Exceed the Requirements of TIA/EIA-232-F and ITU v. 28 Standards
- Complements the SN75LP1185
- Designed to Replace the Industry-Standard SN75196 With the Same Flow-Through Pinout
- Package Options Include Plastic Small Outline (DW), Shrink Small-Outline (DB), Thin Shrink Small-Outline (PW), and Dual-in-Line (N) Packages

DB, DW, N, OR PW PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)


## description

The SN75LP196 is a low-power bipolar device containing five drivers and three receivers, with 15 kV of ESD protection on the bus pins with respect to each other. Bus pins are defined as those pins that tie directly to the serial-port connector, including GND. The pinout matches the flow-through design of the industry-standard SN75196 and allows easy interconnection of the UART and serial-port connector of the IBM PC/AT and compatibles. This device provides a rugged, low-cost solution for this function with the combination of bipolar processing and $15-\mathrm{kV}$ ESD protection.
The SN75LP196 has internal slew-rate control to provide a maximum rate of change in the output signal of $30 \mathrm{~V} / \mu \mathrm{s}$. The driver output swing is clamped nominally at $\pm 6 \mathrm{~V}$ to enable the higher data rates associated with this device and to reduce EMI emissions. Even though the driver outputs are clamped, they can handle voltages up to $\pm 15 \mathrm{~V}$ without damage. All the logic inputs can accept $3.3-\mathrm{V}$ or $5-\mathrm{V}$ input signals.
The SN75LP196 complies with the requirements of the TIA/EIA-232-F and the ITU v. 28 standards. These standards are for data interchange between a host computer and peripheral at signaling rates up to $20 \mathrm{kbit} / \mathrm{s}$. The switching speeds of the SN75LP196 support rates up to $256 \mathrm{kbit} / \mathrm{s}$ with lower capacitive loads (shorter cables).
The SN75LP196 is characterized for operation from $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## Function Tables

| DRIVER |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| INPUT <br> DA | OUTPUT <br> DY |
| $H$ | L |
| L | H |
| Open | L |

RECEIVER

| INPUT <br> RA | OUTPUT <br> RY |
| :---: | :---: |
| H | L |
| L | H |
| Open | H |

logic diagram (positive logic)


# absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) $\dagger$ 


$\dagger$ Stresses beyond those listed under "absolute maximum ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
NOTES: 1. All voltage values are with respect to network ground terminal, unless otherwise noted.
2. Per MIL-STD-883 Method 3015.7
3. Maximum power dissipation is a function of $T_{J}(\max ), \theta_{\mathrm{JA}}$, and $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$. The maximum allowable power dissipation at any allowable ambient temperature is $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{D}}=\left(\mathrm{T}_{J}(\mathrm{max})-\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}\right) / \theta_{\mathrm{JA}}$. Operating at the absolute maximum $\mathrm{T}_{J}$ of $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ can impact reliability.
4. The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51, except for through-hole packages, which use a trace length of zero.
recommended operating conditions

|  |  |  | MIN | NOM | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | Supply voltage (see Note 5) |  | 4.75 | 5 | 5.25 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {DD }}$ | Supply voltage (see Note 6) |  | 9 | 12 | 15 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SS }}$ | Supply voltage (see Note 6) |  | -9 | -12 | -15 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | High-level input voltage | DA | 2 |  |  | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | Low-level input voltage | DA |  |  | 0.8 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{1}$ | Receiver input voltage | RA | -25 |  | 25 | V |
| ${ }^{\mathrm{I} \mathrm{OH}}$ | High-level output current | RY |  |  | -1 | mA |
| $\mathrm{IOL}^{\text {l }}$ | Low-level output current | RY |  |  | 2 | mA |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {A }}$ | Operating free-air temperature |  | 0 |  | 70 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

NOTES: 5. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ cannot be greater than $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$.
6. The device operates down to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ and $\left|\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SS}}\right|=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$, but supply currents increase and other parameters may vary slightly from the data-sheet limits.

## supply currents over the recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)


driver electrical characteristics over the recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

|  | PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS |  |  |  | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VOH | High-level output voltage | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}=0.8 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=3 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \\ & \text { See Figure } 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=9 \mathrm{~V}$, | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SS }}=-9 \mathrm{~V}$, | See Note 7 | 5 | 5.8 | 6.6 | V |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=12 \mathrm{~V}$, | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SS }}=-12$ | See Note 8 | 5 | 5.8 | 6.6 |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ | Low-level output voltage | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}=2 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=3 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \\ & \text { See Figure } 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=9 \mathrm{~V}$, | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SS }}=-9$ | See Note 7 | -5 | -5.8 | -6.9 | V |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=12 \mathrm{~V}$, | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SS }}=-12 \mathrm{~V}$, | See Note 8 | -5 | -5.8 | -6.9 |  |
| $\mathrm{IIH}^{\text {H }}$ | High-level input current | $V_{1}$ at $V_{\text {CC }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| IIL | Low-level input current | $V_{1}$ at GND |  |  |  |  |  | -1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| l ( S (H) | Short-circuit high-level output current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=\mathrm{GND}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SS }}$, |  | See Figure 2 and Note 9 |  |  | -30 | -55 | mA |
| IOS(L) | Short-circuit low-level output current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=\mathrm{GND}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$, |  | See Figure 2 and Note 9 |  |  | 30 | 55 | mA |
| $\mathrm{r}_{0}$ | Output resistance | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=\mathrm{V}_{S S}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=0$, |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=-2 \mathrm{~V}$ to 2 V |  | 300 |  |  | $\Omega$ |

NOTES: 7. Minimum RS-232 driver output voltages are not attained with $\pm 5-\mathrm{V}$ supplies. With $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ less than $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+2 \mathrm{~V}$, the supply currents may increase. For RS-232 compliant output swings and minimum power consumption, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}} \geq \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+2 \mathrm{~V}$.
8. Maximum output swing is nominally clamped at $\pm 6 \mathrm{~V}$ to enable the higher data rates associated with this device and to reduce EMI emissions. The driver outputs may slightly exceed the maximum output voltage over the full $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ and temperature ranges.
9. Not more than one output should be shorted at one time.
driver switching characteristics over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

|  | PARAMETER |  | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| tPHL | Propagation delay time, high- to low-level output | $R_{L}=3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ to $7 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=15 \mathrm{pF}$, See Figure 1 |  | 300 | 800 | 1600 | ns |
| tPLH | Propagation delay time, low- to high-level output | $R_{L}=3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ to $7 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=15 \mathrm{pF}$, See Figure 1 |  | 300 | 800 | 1600 | ns |
| ${ }^{\text {t }}$ L H | Transition time, low- to high-level output | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$, <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=12 \mathrm{~V}$, <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SS}}=-12 \mathrm{~V}$, <br> $R_{L}=3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ to $7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, <br> See Figure 1 and Note 10 | Using $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{TR}}=10 \%$-to- $90 \%$ transition region, Driver speed $=250 \mathrm{kbit} / \mathrm{s}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=15 \mathrm{pF}$ | 375 |  | 2240 | ns |
|  |  |  | Using $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{TR}}= \pm 3 \mathrm{~V}$ transition region, Driver speed $=250 \mathrm{kbit} / \mathrm{s}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=15 \mathrm{pF}$ | 200 |  | 1500 |  |
|  |  |  | Using $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{TR}}= \pm 3 \mathrm{~V}$ transition region, Driver speed $=125 \mathrm{kbit} / \mathrm{s}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=2500 \mathrm{pF}$ |  |  | 2750 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {t }}$ HL | Transition time, high- to low-level output | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$, <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=12 \mathrm{~V}$, <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SS}}=-12 \mathrm{~V}$, <br> $R_{L}=3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ to $7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, <br> See Figure 1 and <br> Note 10 | Using $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{TR}}=10 \%$-to- $90 \%$ transition region, Driver speed $=250 \mathrm{kbit} / \mathrm{s}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=15 \mathrm{pF}$ | 375 |  | 2240 | ns |
|  |  |  | Using $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{TR}}= \pm 3 \mathrm{~V}$ transition region, Driver speed $=250 \mathrm{kbit} / \mathrm{s}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=15 \mathrm{pF}$ | 200 |  | 1500 |  |
|  |  |  | Using $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{TR}}= \pm 3 \mathrm{~V}$ transition region, Driver speed $=125 \mathrm{kbit} / \mathrm{s}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=2500 \mathrm{pF}$ |  |  | 2750 |  |
| SR | Output slew rate | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DD}}=12 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{SS}}=-12 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Using $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{TR}}= \pm 3 \mathrm{~V}$ transition region, Driver speed $=0$ to $250 \mathrm{kbit} / \mathrm{s}, \mathrm{CL}_{\mathrm{L}}=15 \mathrm{pF}$ | 4 | 20 | 30 | V/us |

NOTE 10: Maximum output swing is limited to $\pm 6 \mathrm{~V}$ to enable the higher data rates associated with this device and to reduce EMI emissions.
receiver electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

|  | PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IT }+}$ | Positive-going input threshold voltage | See Figure 3 | 1.6 | 2 | 2.55 | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IT- }}$ | Negative-going input threshold voltage | See Figure 3 | 0.6 | 1 | 1.45 | V |
| VHYS | Input hysteresis, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IT }}$ V $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IT- }}$ | See Figure 3 | 750 | 1000 |  | mV |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ | High-level output voltage | $\mathrm{IOH}=-1 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 2.5 | 3.9 |  | V |
| VOL | Low-level output voltage | $\mathrm{IOL}=2 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | 0.33 | 0.5 | V |
| IIH | High-level input current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=3 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0.43 | 0.6 | 1 | mA |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=25 \mathrm{~V}$ | 3.6 | 5.1 | 8.3 |  |
| IIL | Low-level input current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=3 \mathrm{~V}$ | -0.43 | -0.6 | -1 | mA |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{1}=25 \mathrm{~V}$ | -3.6 | -5.1 | -8.3 |  |
| $\mathrm{los}(\mathrm{H})$ | Short-circuit high-level output current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=0, \quad$ See Figure 5 and Note 9 |  |  | -20 | mA |
| $\mathrm{IOS}(\mathrm{L})$ | Short-circuit low-level output current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$, See Figure 5 and Note 9 |  |  | 20 | mA |
| RIN | Input resistance | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}= \pm 3 \mathrm{~V}$ to $\pm 25 \mathrm{~V}$ | 3 | 5 | 7 | k $\Omega$ |

NOTE 9: Not more than one output should be shorted at one time.
receiver switching characteristics over operating free-air temperature range, $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=50 \mathrm{pF}$ (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 4)

| PARAMETER | MIN TYP | MAX | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| tPHL Propagation delay time, high- to low-level output | 400 | 900 | ns |
| tPLH Propagation delay time, low- to high-level output | 400 | 900 |  |
| tTLH Transition time, low- to high-level output | 200 | 450 | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {THL }}$ Transition time, high- to low-level output | 200 | 400 |  |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {sk(p) }}$ Pulse skew \|tpLH - tphl | 200 | 425 | ns |

## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



NOTES: A. The pulse generator has the following characteristics:
For $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}<1000 \mathrm{pF}: \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{w}}=4 \mu \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{PRR}=250 \mathrm{kbit} / \mathrm{s}, \mathrm{Z}_{\mathrm{O}}=50 \Omega$, $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}=\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}<50 \mathrm{~ns}$.
For $C_{L}=2500 \mathrm{pF}: \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{w}}=8 \mu \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{PRR}=125 \mathrm{kbit} / \mathrm{s}, \mathrm{Z}_{\mathrm{O}}=50 \Omega, \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}=\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}<50 \mathrm{~ns}$.
B. $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}$ includes probe and jig capacitance.

Figure 1. Driver Parameter Test Circuit and Waveform


Figure 2. Driver IOS Test

Inputs Outputs


Figure 3. Receiver $V_{I T}$ Test

## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



NOTES: A. The pulse generator has the following characteristics: $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{w}}=4 \mu \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{PRR}=250 \mathrm{kbit} / \mathrm{s}, \mathrm{Z}_{\mathrm{O}}=50 \Omega, \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}=\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}<50 \mathrm{~ns}$.
B. $C_{L}$ includes probe and jig capacitance.

Figure 4. Receiver Parameter Test Circuit and Waveform


Figure 5. Receiver Ios Test

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

Diodes placed in series with the $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{DD}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SS }}$ leads protect the SN75LP196 in the fault condition in which the device outputs are shorted to $\pm 15 \mathrm{~V}$ and the power supplies are at low voltage and provide low-impedance paths to ground (see Figure 6).


Figure 6. Power-Supply Protection to Meet Power-Off Fault Conditions of EIA/TIA-232-F

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable Device | Status ${ }^{(1)}$ | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | Packag Qty | $\text { e Eco Plan }{ }^{(2)}$ | Lead/Ball Finish | MSL Peak Temp ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SN75LP196DBR | ACTIVE | SSOP | DB | 20 | 2000 | Green (RoHS \& no $\mathrm{Sb} / \mathrm{Br}$ ) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| SN75LP196DBRE4 | ACTIVE | SSOP | DB | 20 | 2000 | Green (RoHS \& no $\mathrm{Sb} / \mathrm{Br}$ ) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| SN75LP196DBRG4 | ACTIVE | SSOP | DB | 20 | 2000 | Green (RoHS \& no $\mathrm{Sb} / \mathrm{Br}$ ) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| SN75LP196DW | ACTIVE | SOIC | DW | 20 | 25 | Green (RoHS \& no $\mathrm{Sb} / \mathrm{Br}$ ) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| SN75LP196DWE4 | ACTIVE | SOIC | DW | 20 | 25 | Green (RoHS \& no $\mathrm{Sb} / \mathrm{Br}$ ) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| SN75LP196DWG4 | ACTIVE | SOIC | DW | 20 | 25 | Green (RoHS \& no $\mathrm{Sb} / \mathrm{Br}$ ) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| SN75LP196DWR | ACTIVE | SOIC | DW | 20 | 2000 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Green (RoHS \& } \\ \text { no } \mathrm{Sb} / \mathrm{Br} \text { ) } \end{gathered}$ | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| SN75LP196DWRE4 | ACTIVE | SOIC | DW | 20 | 2000 | Green (RoHS \& no $\mathrm{Sb} / \mathrm{Br}$ ) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| SN75LP196DWRG4 | ACTIVE | SOIC | DW | 20 | 2000 | Green (RoHS \& no $\mathrm{Sb} / \mathrm{Br}$ ) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| SN75LP196N | ACTIVE | PDIP | N | 20 | 20 | Pb-Free (RoHS) | CU NIPDAU | N/ A for Pkg Type |
| SN75LP196NE4 | ACTIVE | PDIP | N | 20 | 20 | Pb-Free (RoHS) | CU NIPDAU | N/ A for Pkg Type |
| SN75LP196PWR | ACTIVE | TSSOP | PW | 20 | 2000 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Green (RoHS \& } \\ \text { no Sb/Br) } \end{gathered}$ | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| SN75LP196PWRE4 | ACTIVE | TSSOP | PW | 20 | 2000 | Green (RoHS \& no $\mathrm{Sb} / \mathrm{Br}$ ) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| SN75LP196PWRG4 | ACTIVE | TSSOP | PW | 20 | 2000 | Green (RoHS \& no $\mathrm{Sb} / \mathrm{Br}$ ) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |

${ }^{(1)}$ The marketing status values are defined as follows:
ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.
LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.
NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.
PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.
OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.
${ }^{(2)}$ Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS \& no Sb/Br) - please check $\mathrm{http}: / / \mathrm{www} . t \mathrm{ti} . c o m /$ productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.
TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.
Pb -Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed $0.1 \%$ by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb -Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.
Pb -Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.
Green (RoHS \& no $\mathbf{S b} / \mathrm{Br}$ ): 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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## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION


*All dimensions are nominal

| Device | Package <br> Type | Package <br> Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Reel <br> Diameter <br> $(\mathbf{m m})$ | Reel <br> Width <br> W1 $(\mathbf{m m})$ | A0 $(\mathbf{m m})$ | B0 $(\mathbf{m m})$ | K0 $(\mathbf{m m})$ | P1 <br> $(\mathbf{m m})$ | W <br> $(\mathbf{m m})$ | Pin1 <br> Quadrant |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SN75LP196DBR | SSOP | DB | 20 | 2000 | 330.0 | 16.4 | 8.2 | 7.5 | 2.5 | 12.0 | 16.0 | Q1 |
| SN75LP196DWR | SOIC | DW | 20 | 2000 | 330.0 | 24.4 | 10.8 | 13.0 | 2.7 | 12.0 | 24.0 | Q1 |
| SN75LP196PWR | TSSOP | PW | 20 | 2000 | 330.0 | 16.4 | 6.95 | 7.1 | 1.6 | 8.0 | 16.0 | Q1 |


*All dimensions are nominal

| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SN75LP196DBR | SSOP | DB | 20 | 2000 | 346.0 | 346.0 | 33.0 |
| SN75LP196DWR | SOIC | DW | 20 | 2000 | 346.0 | 346.0 | 41.0 |
| SN75LP196PWR | TSSOP | PW | 20 | 2000 | 346.0 | 346.0 | 33.0 |



| DIM PINS ** | $\mathbf{1 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 8}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A MAX | 6,50 | 6,50 | 7,50 | 8,50 | 10,50 | 10,50 | 12,90 |
| A MIN | 5,90 | 5,90 | 6,90 | 7,90 | 9,90 | 9,90 | 12,30 |

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.
D. Falls within JEDEC MO-150


| PIMS $^{* *}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{1 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 8}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A MAX | 3,10 | 5,10 | 5,10 | 6,60 | 7,90 | 9,80 |
| A MIN | 2,90 | 4,90 | 4,90 | 6,40 | 7,70 | 9,60 |

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 .
D. Falls within JEDEC MO-153

DW (R-PDSO-G2O)

## PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



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

N (R-PDIP-T**)
PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE
16 PINS SHOWN


NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C) Falls within JEDEC MS-001, except 18 and 20 pin minimum body length (Dim A).

D The 20 pin end lead shoulder width is a vendor option, either half or full width.

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