



QUAD DIFFERENTIAL PECL RECEIVERS

FEATURES

- Functional Replacements for the Agere BRF1A, BRF2A, BRS2A, and BRS2B
- Pin Equivalent to General Trade 26LS32
- High Input Impedance Approximately 8 kΩ
- 4-ns Maximum Propagation Delay
- TB5R1 Provides 50-mV Hysteresis
- TB5R2 With -125-mV Threshold Offset for Preferred State Output
- -1.1-V to 7.1-V Common Mode Range
- Single 5-V 10% Supply
- Slew Rate Limited (1 ns min 80% to 20%)
- TB5R2 Output Defaults to Logic 1 When Inputs Left Open or Shorted to V_{CC} or GND
- ESD Protection HBM > 3 kV, CDM > 2 kV
- Operating Temperature Range: -40C to 85C
- Available in Gull-Wing SOIC (JEDEC MS-013, DW) and SOIC (D) Package

APPLICATIONS

 Digital Data or Clock Transmission Over Balanced Lines

D PACKAGE (TOP VIEW) 0 16 15 2 3 14 4 13 🗖 ро E1 🗆 12 во 🗖 5 11 ві 🗖 6 🗖 со 10 🗖 CI 7 BI GND 🞞 9 8

PIN ASSIGNMENTS

DESCRIPTION

These quad differential receivers accept digital data over balanced transmission lines. They translate differential input logic levels to TTL output logic levels.

The TB5R1 is a pin- and function-compatible replacement for the Agere systems BRF1A and BRF2A; it includes 3-kV HBM and 2-kV CDM ESD protection.

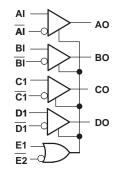
The TB5R2 is a pin- and function-compatible replacement for the Agere systems BRS2A and BRS2B and incorporates a 125-mV receiver input offset, preferred state output, 3-kV HBM and 2-kV CDM ESD protection. The TB5R2 preferred state feature places the high state when the inputs are open, shorted to ground, or shorted to the power supply.

The power-down loading characteristics of the receiver input circuit are approximately 8 k Ω relative to the power supplies; hence they do not load the transmission line when the circuit is powered down.

The packaging for these differential line receivers include a 16-pin gull wing SOIC (DW) and SOIC (D).

The enable inputs of this device include internal pullup resistors of approximately 40 k Ω that are connected to V_{CC} to ensure a logical high level input if the inputs are open circuited.

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



Enable Truth Table

E1	E2	CONDITION
0	0	Active
1	0	Active
0	1	Disabled

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.



Enable Truth Table (continued)

E1	E2	CONDITION
1	1	Active



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

ORDERING INFORMATION

PART NUMBER	PART MARKING	Package	LEAD FINISH	STATUS
TB5R1DW	TB5R1	Gull-Wing SOIC	NiPdAu	Production
TB5R1D	TB5R1	SOIC	NiPdAu	Production
TB5R2DW	TB5R2	Gull-Wing SOIC	NiPdAu	Production
TB5R2D	TB5R2	SOIC	NiPdAu	Production

POWER DISSIPATION RATINGS

PACKAGE	CIRCUIT BOARD MODEL	POWER RATING T _A ≤ 25°C	DERATING FACTOR ⁽¹⁾ T _A ≥ 25°C	POWER RATING T _A = 85°C	
D	Low-K ⁽²⁾	763 mW	131.1°C/W	7.6 mW/°C	305 mW
D	High-K ⁽³⁾	1190 mW	84.1°C/W	11.9 mW/°C	475 mW
	Low-K ⁽²⁾	831 mW	120.3°C/W	8.3 mW/°C	332 mW
DW High-K ⁽³⁾		1240 mW	80.8°C/W	12.4 mW/°C	494 mW

(1) This is the inverse of the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance when board-mounted with no air flow.

(2) In accordance with the low-K thermal metric definitions of EIA/JESD51-3.

(3) In accordance with the high-K thermal metric definitions of EIA/JESD51-7.

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICs

	PARAMETER	PACKAGE	VALUE	UNIT
0	Junction-to-Board Thermal Resistance	D	47.5	°C/W
θ_{JB}	Junction-to-Board Thermai Resistance	DW	53.7	°C/W
0	Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance	D	44.2	°C/W
θ _{JC}	Junction-to-Case mermai Resistance	DW	47.1	°C/W

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

			UNIT
Supply voltage,	V _{CC}		0 V to 6 V
Magnitude of di	fferential bus (input) voltage,	8.4 V	
ESD	Human Body Model ⁽²⁾	All pins	3 kV
230	Charged-Device Model ⁽³⁾	All pins	2 kV
Continuous pov	ver dissipation		See Dissipation Rating Table
Storage temper	ature, T _{stg}	–65°C to 150°C	

(1) 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.

(2) Tested in accordance with JEDEC Standard 22, Test Method A114-A.

(3) Tested in accordance with JEDEC Standard 22, Test Method C101.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

	MIN	Nom	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, V _{CC}	4.5	5	5.5	V
Bus pin input voltage, V _{AI} , V, V _{BI} , V, V _{CI} , V, V _{DI} , V	-1.2 ⁽¹⁾		7.2	V
Magnitude of differential input voltage, V _{AI} - V , V _{BI} - V , V _{CI} - V , V _{DI} - V	0.1		6	V
Operating free-air temperature, T _A	-40		85	°C

(1) The algebraic convention, in which the least positive (most negative) limit is designated as minimum is used in this data sheet, unless otherwise noted.

DEVICE ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

over operating free-air temperature range unless otherwise noted

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
	Supply surrost ⁽¹⁾	Outputs disabled			40	mA
IC	C Supply current ⁽¹⁾	Outputs enabled			38	mA

(1) Current is dc power draw as measured through GND pin and does not include power delivered to load.

RECEIVER ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

over operating free-air temperature range unless otherwise noted

	parameter	test con	ditions	min t	yp max	unit
V _{OL}	Output low voltage	$V_{CC} = 4.5 V,$	I _{OL} = 8 mA		0.4	V
V _{OH}	Output high voltage	$V_{CC} = 4.5 V,$	I _{OH} = -400 A	2.4		V
V _{IL}	Low level enable input voltage ⁽¹⁾	$V_{CC} = 5.5 V$			0.8	V
V _{IH}	High level enable input voltage ⁽¹⁾	$V_{CC} = 5.5 V$		2		V
V _{IK}	Enable input clamp voltage	$V_{CC} = 4.5 V,$	I _I = -5 mA		-1 ⁽²⁾	V
V	Desitive going differential input threshold values $\binom{1}{1}$ (1/ 1/)	X A D C at D	TB5R1		100	mV
V _{TH+}	Positive-going differential input threshold voltage $^{(1)}$, $(V_{xl} - V)$	x = A, B, C, or D	TB5R2 ⁽³⁾		-50	mV
V	No positive gains differential instantial sector (1) (1)		TB5R1		-100 ⁽²⁾	mV
V _{TH-}	Negative-going differential input threshold voltage ⁽¹⁾ , $(V_{xl} - V)$	x = A, B, C, or D	TB5R2 ⁽³⁾		-200 ⁽²⁾	mV
V _{HYST}	Differential input threshold voltage hysteresis, (V _{TH+} - V _{TH_})	TB5R1			50	mV
I _{OZL}	Output off state surrant (Ulink 7)		$V_{O} = 0.4 V$		-20 ⁽²⁾	А
I _{OZH}	Output off-state current, (High-Z)	$V_{CC} = 5.5 V$	V _O = 2.4 V		20	А
los	Output short circuit current ⁽⁴⁾	V _{CC} = 5.5 V			-100 ⁽²⁾	mA
IIL	Enable input low current	V _{CC} = 5.5 V,	$V_{IN} = 0.4 V$		-400 ⁽²⁾	А
	Enable input high current		V _{IN} = 2.7 V		20	А
IIH	Enable input reverse current	$V_{\rm CC} = 5.5 \rm V$	V _{IN} = 5.5 V		100	А
IIL	Differential input low current	$V_{CC} = 5.5V,$	V _{IN} = -1.2 V		-2 ⁽²⁾	mA
I _{IH}	Differential input high current	V _{CC} = 5.5V,	V _{IN} = 7.2 V		1	mA
R _O	Output resistance				20	Ω

(1) The input levels and difference voltage provide no noise immunity and should be tested only in a static, noise-free environment.

(2) This parameter is listed using a magnitude and polarity/direction convention, rather than an algebraic convention, to match the original Agere data sheet.

(3) Outputs of unused receivers assume a logic 1 level when the inputs are left open. (It is recomended that all unused positive inputs be tied to the positive power supply. No external series resistor is required.)

(4) Test must be performed one lead at a time to prevent damage to the device.



SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

over operating free-air temperature range unless otherwise noted

	parameter	test conditions	min	typ	max	unit
t _{PLH}	Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output			2.5	4	
t _{PHL}	Propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output	$C_{L} = 0 pF^{(1)}$, See Figure 2 and Figure 4		2.5	4	ns
t _{PLH}	Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output			3	5	
t _{PHL}	Propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output	$C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$, See Figure 2 and Figure 4		3	5	ns
t _{PHZ}	Output disable time, high-level-to-high-impedance output ⁽²⁾	$C_1 = 5 \text{ pF}$, See Figure 3 and Figure 5		4.1	12	ns
t _{PLZ}	Output disable time, low-level-to-high-impedance output ⁽²⁾			2.8	12	ns
		$C_L = 10 \text{ pF}$, See Figure 2 and Figure 4			0.7	ns
t _{skew1}	Pulse width distortion, t _{PHL} - t _{PLH}	C_L = 150 pF, See Figure 2 and Figure 4			4	ns
∆t _{skew1p}	Dent to ment output ways from allow (3)	C_L = 10 pF, T_A = 75C, See Figure 2 and Figure 4		0.8	1.4	ns
-р	Part-to-part output waveform skew ⁽³⁾	C_L = 10 pF, T_A = -40C to 85C, See Figure 2 and Figure 4			1.5	ns
∆t _{skew}	Same part output waveform skew ⁽³⁾	C_L = 10 pF, See Figure 2 and Figure 4			0.3	ns
t _{PZH}	Output enable time, high-impedance-to-high-level output ⁽²⁾	$C_1 = 10 \text{ pF}$, See Figure 3 and Figure 4		5	12	ns
t _{PZL}	Output enable time, high-impedance-to-low-level output ⁽²⁾			4	12	ns
t _{TLH}	Rise time (20%-80%)		1		3.5	ns
t _{THL}	Fall time (80%-20%)	$C_{L} = 10 \text{ pF}$, See Figure 2 and Figure 4	1		3.5	ns

(1) The propagation delay values with a 0 pF load are based on design and simulation.

See Table 1.

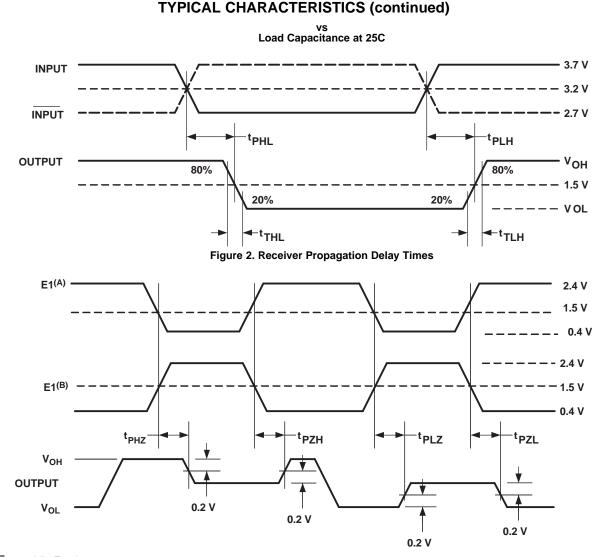
(2) (3) Output waveform skews are when devices operate with the same supply voltage at the same temperature and have the same packages and the same test circuits.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS TYPICAL PROPAGATION DELAY vs LOAD CAPACITANCE 10 8 tpd - Propagation Delay Time - ns t_{PLH} 6 t_{PHL} 4 2 0 0 50 100 150 200 C_L - Load Capacitance - pF

NOTE[:] This graph is included as an aid to the system designers. Total circuit delay varies with load capacitance. The total delay is Α. the sum of the delay due to external capacitance and the intrinsic delay of the device. Intrinsic delay is listed in the table above as the 0 pF load condition. The incremental increase in delay between the 0 pF load condition and the actual total load capacitance represents the extrinsic, or external delay contributed by the load.

Figure 1. Typical Propagation Delay

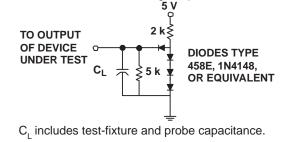


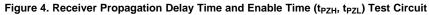


- A. $\overline{E2} = 1$ while E1 changes states.
- B. E1 = 0 while $\overline{E2}$ changes states.

Figure 3. Receiver Enable and Disable Timing

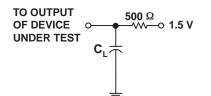
Parametric values specified under the Electrical Characteristics and Timing Characteristics sections for the data transmission driver devices are measured with the following output load circuits.





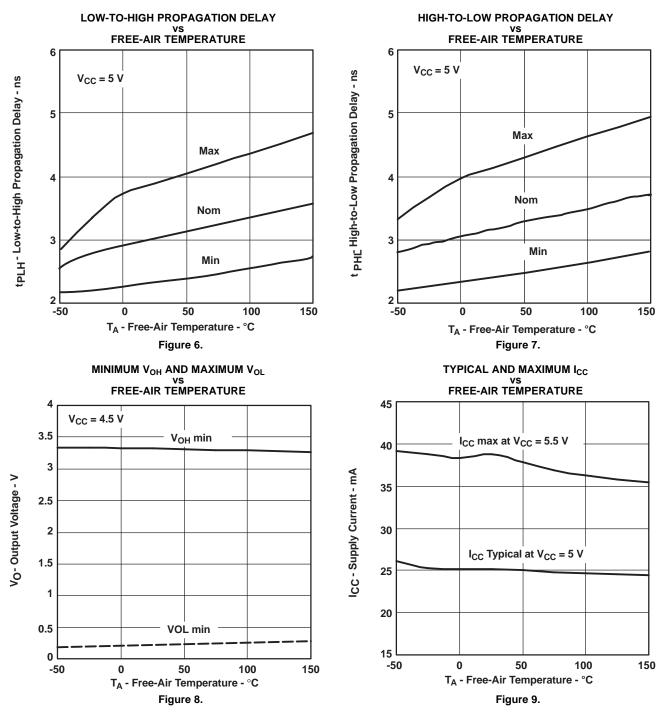






C₁ includes test-fixture and probe capacitance.

Figure 5. Receiver Disable Time (t_{PHZ} , t_{PLZ}) Test Circuit



APPLICATION INFORMATION

Power Dissipation

The power dissipation rating, often listed as the package dissipation rating, is a function of the ambient temperature, T_A , and the airflow around the device. This rating correlates with the device's maximum junction temperature, sometimes listed in the absolute maximum ratings tables. The maximum junction temperature accounts for the processes and materials used to fabricate and package the device, in addition to the desired life expectancy.

There are two common approaches to estimating the internal die junction temperature, T_J . In both of these methods, the device internal power dissipation P_D needs to be calculated This is done by totaling the supply power(s) to arrive at the system power dissispation:

$$\sum (V_{Sn} \times I_{Sn}) \tag{1}$$

and then subtracting the total power dissipation of the external load(s):

$$\sum (V_{Ln} \times I_{Ln})$$
(2)

The first T_J calculation uses the power dissipation and ambient temperature, along with one parameter: θ_{JA} , the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance, in degrees Celsius per watt.

The product of P_D and θ_{JA} is the junction temperature rise above the ambient temperature. Therefore:

$$\mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{J}} = \mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{A}} + (\mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{D}} \times \theta_{\mathsf{J}\mathsf{A}}) \tag{3}$$

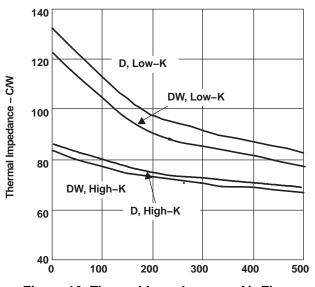


Figure 10. Thermal Impedance vs Air Flow

Note that θ_{JA} is highly dependent on the PCB on

which the device is mounted and on the airflow over the device and PCB. JEDEC/EIA has defined standardized test conditions for measuring θ_{JA} . Two commonly used conditions are the low-K and the high-K boards, covered by EIA/JESD51-3 and EIA/JESD51-7 respectively. Figure 10 shows the low-K and high-K values of θ_{JA} versus air flow for this device and its package options.

The standardized θ_{JA} values may not accurately represent the conditions under which the device is used. This can be due to adjacent devices acting as heat sources or heat sinks, to nonuniform airflow, or to the system PCB having significantly different thermal characteristics than the standardized test PCBs. The second method of system thermal analysis is more accurate. This calculation uses the power dissipation and ambient temperature, along with two device and two system-level parameters:

- θ_{JC} , the junction-to-case thermal resistance, in degrees Celsius per watt
- θ_{JB}, the junction-to-board thermal resistance, in degrees Celsius per watt
- θ_{CA} , the case-to-ambient thermal resistance, in degrees Celsius per watt
- θ_{BA}, the board-to-ambient thermal resistance, in degrees Celsius per watt.

In this analysis, there are two parallel paths, one through the case (package) to the ambient, and another through the device to the PCB to the ambient. The system-level junction-to-ambient thermal impedance, $\theta_{JA(S)}$, is the equivalent parallel impedance of the two parallel paths:

$$T_{J} = T_{A} + (P_{D} \times \theta_{JA(S)})$$
(4)

where

$$\Theta_{\mathsf{JA}(\mathsf{S})} = \frac{\left[\left(\Theta_{\mathsf{JC}} + \Theta_{\mathsf{CA}}\right) \times \left(\Theta_{\mathsf{JB}} + \Theta_{\mathsf{BA}}\right)\right]}{\left(\Theta_{\mathsf{JC}} + \Theta_{\mathsf{CA}} + \Theta_{\mathsf{JB}} + \Theta_{\mathsf{BA}}\right)}$$
(5)

The device parameters θ_{JC} and θ_{JB} account for the internal structure of the device. The system-level parameters θ_{CA} and θ_{BA} take into account details of the PCB construction, adjacent electrical and mechanical components, and the environmental conditions including airflow. Finite element (FE), finite difference (FD), or computational fluid dynamics (CFD) programs can determine θ_{CA} and θ_{BA} . Details on using these programs are beyond the scope of this data sheet, but are available from the software manufacturers.



15-Apr-2017

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
TB5R1D	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	16	40	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-250C-1YEAR/ Level-1-220C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	TB5R1	Samples
TB5R1DE4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	16	40	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-250C-1YEAR/ Level-1-220C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	TB5R1	Samples
TB5R1DW	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	16	40	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-250C-1YEAR/ Level-1-220C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	TB5R1	Samples
TB5R1DWR	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	16	2000	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-250C-1YEAR/ Level-1-220C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	TB5R1	Samples
TB5R1LDWR	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	16	2000	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-250C-1YEAR/ Level-1-220C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	TB5R1	Samples
TB5R2D	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	16	40	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-250C-1YEAR/ Level-1-220C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	TB5R2	Samples
TB5R2DW	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	16	40	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-250C-1YEAR/ Level-1-220C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	TB5R2	Samples
TB5R2DWR	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	16	2000	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-250C-1YEAR/ Level-1-220C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	TB5R2	Samples
TB5R2LDWR	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	16	2000	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-250C-1YEAR/ Level-1-220C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	TB5R2	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) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), 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.

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 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)



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⁽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/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





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
TB5R1DWR	SOIC	DW	16	2000	330.0	16.4	10.75	10.7	2.7	12.0	16.0	Q1
TB5R2DWR	SOIC	DW	16	2000	330.0	16.4	10.75	10.7	2.7	12.0	16.0	Q1

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

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PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

2-Sep-2015



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TB5R1DWR	SOIC	DW	16	2000	367.0	367.0	38.0
TB5R2DWR	SOIC	DW	16	2000	367.0	367.0	38.0

D (R-PDSO-G16)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).

- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.006 (0,15) each side.
- Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.
- E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AC.



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D (R-PDSO-G16) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE Stencil Openings (Note D) Example Board Layout (Note C) –16x0,55 -14x1,27 -14x1,27 16x1,50 5,40 5.40 Example Non Soldermask Defined Pad Example Pad Geometry (See Note C) 0,60 .55 Example 1. Solder Mask Opening (See Note E) -0,07 All Around

NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.

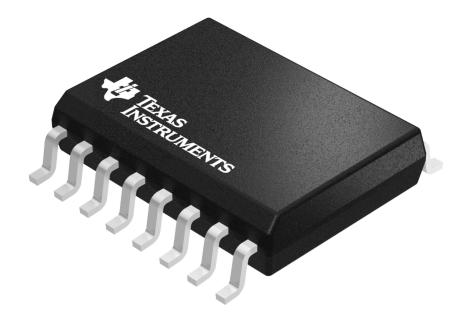
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
- D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.
 E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.



GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

SOIC - 2.65 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



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



4040000-2/H

DW0016A



PACKAGE OUTLINE

SOIC - 2.65 mm max height

SOIC



NOTES:

- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
 This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not
- exceed 0.15 mm, per side.
- 4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm, per side.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-013.



DW0016A

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

SOIC - 2.65 mm max height

SOIC



NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.



DW0016A

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

SOIC - 2.65 mm max height

SOIC



NOTES: (continued)

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

9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.



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