



SLOS553C - JANUARY 2008 - REVISED SEPTEMBER 2009

## DIRECTPATH™ STEREO LINE DRIVER, ADJUSTABLE GAIN

Check for Samples: DRV601

### **FEATURES**

- External Gain Setting Resistors
- Space Saving Package
  - 20-Pin, 4 mm × 4 mm Thin QFN, Thermally Optimized PowerPAD<sup>™</sup> Package
- Ground-Referenced Outputs Eliminate
   DC-Blocking Capacitor
  - Reduce Board Area
  - Reduce Component Cost
  - Improve THD+N Performance
  - No Degradation of Low-Frequency Response Due to Output Capacitors
- Wide Power Supply Range: 1.8 V to 4.5 V
- 2 Vrms/Ch Output Voltage into 600 Ω at 3.3 V supply

- Independent Right and Left Channel Shutdown Control
- Short-Circuit and Thermal Protection
- Pop Reduction Circuitry

#### APPLICATIONS

- Set-Top Boxes
- CD / DVD Players
- DVD-Receivers
- HTIB
- PDP / LCD TV's

### DESCRIPTION

The DRV601 is a stereo line driver designed to allow the removal of the output dc-blocking capacitors for reduced component count and cost. The device is ideal for single supply electronics where size and cost are critical design parameters.

The DRV601 is capable of driving 2 Vrms into a  $600-\Omega$  load at 3.3 V. The device has external gain setting resistors, that support a gain range of -1V/V to -10V/V, and line outputs that has ±8-kV IEC ESD protection. The device has independent shutdown control for the right and left audio channels.

The DRV601 is available in a 4 mm × 4 mm Thin QFN package.

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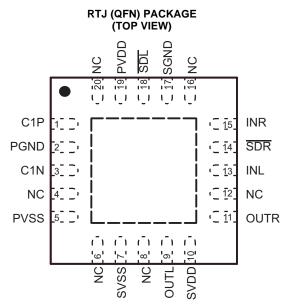


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These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.



NC - No internal connection

#### **TERMINAL FUNCTIONS**

TERMINAL			DECODIDATION
NAME	QFN	I/O	DESCRIPTION
C1P	1	I/O	Charge pump flying capacitor positive terminal
PGND	2	Ι	Power ground, connect to ground.
C1N	3	I/O	Charge pump flying capacitor negative terminal
NC	4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 20		No connection
PVSS	5	0	Output from charge pump.
SVSS	7	Ι	Amplifier negative supply, connect to PVSS via star connection.
OUTL	9	0	Left audio channel output signal
SVDD	10	Ι	Amplifier positive supply, connect to PVDD via star connection.
OUTR	11	0	Right audio channel output signal
INL	13	I	Left audio channel input signal
SDR	14	Ι	Right channel shutdown, active low logic.
INR	15	Ι	Right audio channel input signal
SGND	17	Ι	Signal ground, connect to ground.
SDL	18	Ι	Left channel shutdown, active low logic.
PVDD	19	I	Supply voltage, connect to positive supply.
Exposed Pad			Exposed pad must be soldered to a floating plane. Do NOT connect to power or ground.

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#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**<sup>(1)</sup>

over operating free-air temperature range,  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$  (unless otherwise noted)

		VALUE / UNIT
	Supply voltage, AVDD, PVDD	–0.3 V to 5.5 V
VI	Input voltage	$V_{SS}{-}0.3$ V to $V_{DD}{+}0.3$ V
R <sub>(Load)</sub>	Minimum load impedance	≥ 100 Ω
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating free-air temperature range	-40°C to 85°C
TJ	Operating junction temperature range	0°C to 150°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature range	–65°C to 85°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.

#### **AVAILABLE OPTIONS**

T <sub>A</sub>	PACKAGED DEVICES <sup>(1)</sup>	PART NUMBER	SYMBOL
-40°C to 85°C	20-pin, 4 mm × 4 mm QFN	DRV601RTJ <sup>(2)</sup>	AKQ

(1) For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI website at www.ti.com.

(2) The RTJ package is only available taped and reeled. To order, add the suffix "R" to the end of the part number for a reel of 3000, or add the suffix "T" to the end of the part number for a reel of 250 (e.g., DRV601RTJR).

### **RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_{SS}$	Supply voltage, AVDD, PVDD		1.8	4.5 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
VIH	High-level input voltage	SDL, SDR	1.5		V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input voltage	SDL, SDR		0.5	V
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating free-air temperature		-40	85	°C

(1) Device can shut down for  $V_{DD} > 4.5$  V to prevent damage to the device.

### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

#### $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>OS</sub>	Output offset voltage	$V_{DD}$ = 1.8 V to 4.5 V, Inputs grounded			8	mV
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	V <sub>DD</sub> = 1.8 V to 4.5 V		88		dB
V <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output voltage	$V_{DD} = 3.3 \text{ V}, \text{ R}_{L} = 600 \Omega$	3.10			V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output voltage	$V_{DD} = 3.3 \text{ V}, \text{ R}_{L} = 600 \Omega$			-3.05	V
I <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input current (SDL, SDR)	$V_{DD} = 4.5 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{I} = V_{DD}$			1	μA
I <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input current (SDL, SDR)	$V_{DD} = 4.5 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{I} = 0 \text{ V}$			1	μA
		$V_{DD} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ , No load, $\overline{\text{SDL}} = \overline{\text{SDR}} = V_{DD}$		5.3		
	Supply Current	$V_{DD} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ , No load, $\overline{\text{SDL}} = \overline{\text{SDR}} = V_{DD}$		7.1		mA
IDD	Supply Current	$V_{DD} = 4.5 \text{ V}$ , No load, $\overline{\text{SDL}} = \overline{\text{SDR}} = V_{DD}$		8.7		
		Shutdown mode, $V_{DD}$ = 1.8 V to 4.5 V			1	μA

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#### **OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS**

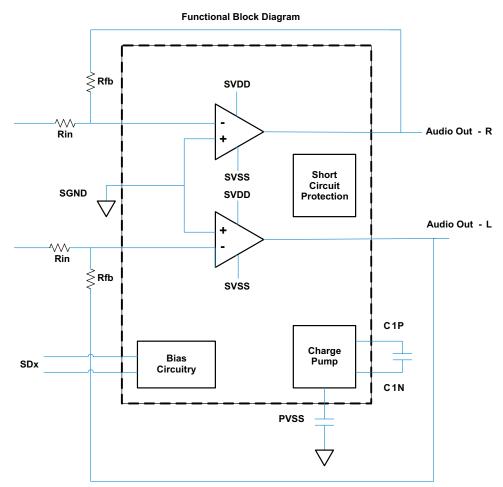
$V_{DD} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ , $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ , $R_L = 600 \Omega$ , $C_{(PUMP)} = C_{(PVSS)}$	$_{S)}$ = 1 $\mu$ F , C <sub>IN</sub> = 1 $\mu$ F, R <sub>in</sub> = 10 k $\Omega$ , R <sub>fb</sub> =	= 20 kΩ (unless otherwise	noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
		THD = 1%, V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3 V, f = 1 kHz		2.1		
V <sub>O</sub> THD+N A <sub>vo</sub> R <sub>in</sub> R <sub>fb</sub>	Output Voltage(Outputs In Phase)	THD = 1%, $V_{DD}$ = 4.5 V, f = 1 kHz		2.7		V <sub>RMS</sub>
		THD = 1%, V <sub>DD</sub> = 4.5 V, f = 1 kHz, R <sub>L</sub> = 100 kΩ		2.8		* RIMS
	Total homeonic distantion plus point	V <sub>O</sub> = 2 Vrms, f = 1 kHz		0.008%		
IHD+N	Total harmonic distortion plus noise	V <sub>O</sub> = 2 Vrms, f = 6.67 kHz		0.030%		
	Crosstalk	$V_0 = 2$ Vrms, f = 1 kHz		-80		dB
A <sub>vo</sub>	Open-loop voltage gain			155		dB
R <sub>in</sub>	Input resistor range		1	10	47	kΩ
R <sub>fb</sub>	Feedback resistor range		4.7	20	100	kΩ
	Slew rate			2.2		V/µs
	Maximum capacitive load			300		pF
V <sub>n</sub>	Noise output voltage	22-kHz filter, A-weighted		10		µVrms
ESD	Electrostatic discharge	OUTR, OUTL		±8		kV
f <sub>osc</sub>	Charge pump switching frequency		225	450	690	kHz
	Start-up time from shutdown			450		μs
	Input impedance		1			MΩ
SNR	Signal-to-noise ratio	$V_o = 2$ Vrms (THD+N = 0.1%), 22-kHz BW, A-weighted		105		dB
G <sub>(bw)</sub>	Unity Gain Bandwidth			3.5		MHz
	Thermal shutdown	Threshold	150		170	°C
		Hysteresis		15		°C





#### **Functional Block Diagram**





#### **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

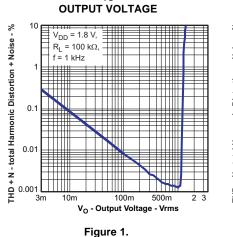
 $C_{(PUMP)} = C_{(PVSS)} = 1 \ \mu F$ ,  $C_{IN} = 1 \ \mu F$ ,  $R_{in} = 10 \ k\Omega$ ,  $R_{fb} = 20 \ k\Omega$  (unless otherwise noted)

#### **Table of Graphs**

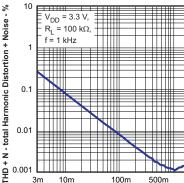
		FIGURE
Total harmonic distortion + noise	vs Output Voltage	1-6
Total harmonic distortion + noise	vs Frequency	7-8
Quiescent supply current	vs Supply voltage	9
Output spectrum		10
Gain and phase	vs Frequency	11-12

vs

OUTPUT VOLTAGE



vs



0.01

0.001

3m

10m

v<sub>o</sub>

#### TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION + NOISE TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION + NOISE TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION + NOISE vs OUTPUT VOLTAGE

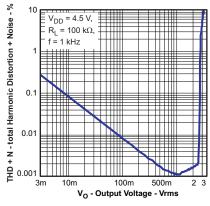


Figure 3.

vs

OUTPUT VOLTAGE

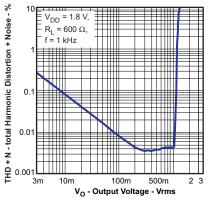


Figure 4.

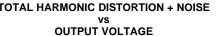


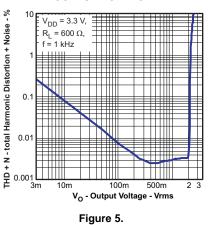
Figure 2.

100m

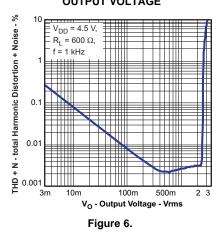
- Output Voltage - Vrms

500m

2 3

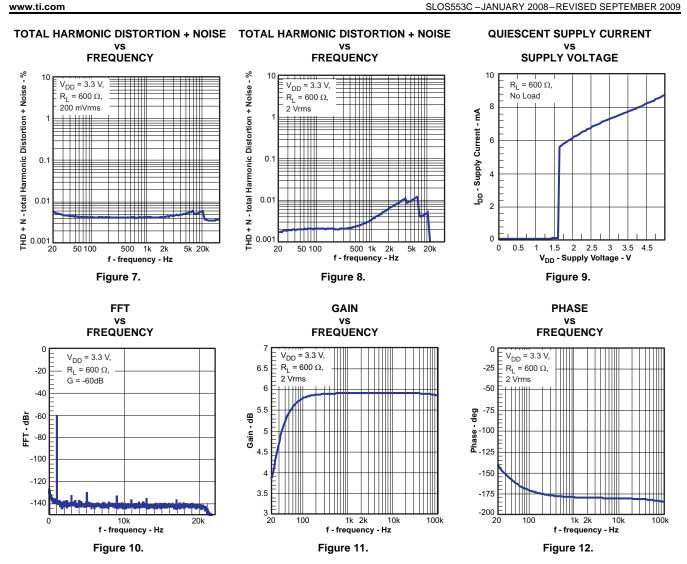


#### TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION + NOISE TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION + NOISE TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION + NOISE vs OUTPUT VOLTAGE





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# APPLICATION INFORMATION

#### Line Driver Amplifiers

Single-supply Line Driver amplifiers typically require dc-blocking capacitors. The top drawing in Figure 13 illustrates the conventional Line Driver amplifier connection to the load and output signal.

DC blocking capacitors are often large in value. The line load (typical resistive values of 600  $\Omega$  to 10 k $\Omega$ ) combine with the dc blocking capacitors to form a high-pass filter. Equation 1 shows the relationship between the load impedance (R<sub>L</sub>), the capacitor (C<sub>0</sub>), and the cutoff frequency (f<sub>c</sub>).

$$f_{c} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{L}C_{O}}$$
(1)

 $C_0$  can be determined using Equation 2, where the load impedance and the cutoff frequency are known.

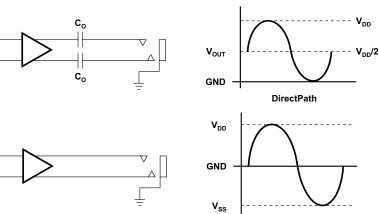
$$C_{O} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{L} f_{C}}$$
<sup>(2)</sup>

Conventional

If  $f_C$  is low, the capacitor must then have a large value because the load resistance is small. Large capacitance values require large package sizes. Large package sizes consume PCB area, stand high above the PCB, increase cost of assembly, and can reduce the fidelity of the audio output signal.



The DirectPath<sup>™</sup> amplifier architecture operates from a single supply but makes use of an internal charge pump to provide a negative voltage rail. Combining the user provided positive rail and the negative rail generated by the IC, the device operates in what is effectively a split supply mode. The output voltages are now centered at zero volts with the capability to swing to the positive rail or negative rail. The DirectPath<sup>™</sup> amplifier requires no output dc blocking capacitors. The bottom block diagram and waveform of Figure 13 illustrate the ground-referenced Line Driver architecture. This is the architecture of the DRV601.



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**DRV601** 

#### Charge Pump Flying Capacitor and PVSS Capacitor

The charge pump flying capacitor serves to transfer charge during the generation of the negative supply voltage. The PVSS capacitor must be at least equal to the charge pump capacitor in order to allow maximum charge transfer. Low ESR capacitors are an ideal selection, and a value of  $1\mu$ F is typical. Capacitor values that are smaller than  $1\mu$ F can be used, but the maximum output voltage may be reduced and the device may not operate to specifications.

#### **Decoupling Capacitors**

The DRV601 is a DirectPath<sup>TM</sup> Line Driver amplifier that require adequate power supply decoupling to ensure that the noise and total harmonic distortion (THD) are low. A good low equivalent-series-resistance (ESR) ceramic capacitor, typically 2.2 $\mu$ F, placed as close as possible to the device V<sub>DD</sub> lead works best. Placing this decoupling capacitor close to the DRV601 is important for the performance of the amplifier. For filtering lower frequency noise signals, a 10- $\mu$ F or greater capacitor placed near the audio power amplifier would also help, but it is not required in most applications because of the high PSRR of this device.

#### Gain setting resistors ranges

The gain setting resistors,  $R_{in}$  and  $R_{fb}$ , must be chosen so that noise, stability and input capacitor size of the DRV601 is kept within acceptable limits. Voltage gain is defined as  $R_{fb}$  divided by  $R_{in}$ .

Selecting values that are too low demands a large input ac-coupling capacitor,  $C_{IN}$ . Selecting values that are too high increases the noise of the amplifier. Table 1 lists the recommended resistor values for different gain settings.

Gain	Input Resistor Value, R <sub>in</sub>	Feedback Resistor Value, R <sub>fb</sub>
-1 V/V	10 kΩ	10 kΩ
-1.5 V/V	10 kΩ	15 kΩ
-2 V/V	10 kΩ	20 kΩ
-10 V/V	4,7 kΩ	47 kΩ

**Table 1. Recommended Resistor Values** 

#### **Input-Blocking Capacitors**

DC input-blocking capacitors are required to be added in series with the audio signal into the input pins of the DRV601. These capacitors block the DC portion of the audio source and allow the DRV601 inputs to be properly biased to provide maximum performance.

These capacitors form a high-pass filter with the input resistor,  $R_{in}$ . The cutoff frequency is calculated using Equation 3. For this calculation, the capacitance used is the input-blocking capacitor and the resistance is the input resistor chosen from the gain table above, then the frequency and/or capacitance can be determined when one of the two values are given.

$$fc_{IN} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{IN} C_{IN}}$$
 or  $C_{IN} = \frac{1}{2\pi fc_{IN} R_{IN}}$  (3)

#### Supply Voltage Limiting At 4.5 V

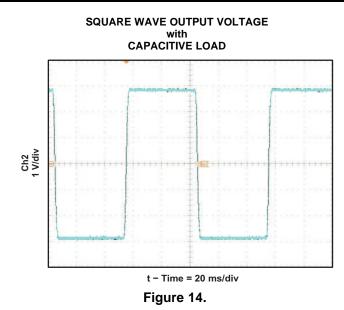
The DRV601 have a built-in charge pump which serves to generate a negative rail for the line driver. Because the line driver operates from a positive voltage and negative voltage supply, circuitry has been implemented to protect the devices in the amplifier from an overvoltage condition. Once the supply is above 4.5 V, the DRV601 can shut down in an overvoltage protection mode to prevent damage to the device. The DRV601 resume normal operation once the supply is reduced to 4.5 V or lower.

#### Capacitive load

The DRV601 has the ability to drive a high capacitive load up to 330pF directly, higher capacitive loads can be accepted by adding a series resistor of  $10\Omega$  or larger. The figure below shows a 10kHz signal into a 470pF capacitor using the 10R series resistor.

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#### Layout Recommendations

A proposed layout for the DRV601 can be seen in the DRV601EVM user's guide, SLOU215, and the Gerber files can be downloaded on www.ti.com, open the DRV601 product folder and look in the Tools & Software folder.

#### Exposed Pad On DRV601RTJ Package

The exposed metal pad on the DRV601RTJ package must be soldered down to a pad on the PCB in order to maintain reliability. *The pad on the PCB should be allowed to float and not be connected to ground or power*. Connecting this pad to power or ground prevents the device from working properly because it is connected internally to PVSS.

#### **SGND and PGND Connections**

The SGND and PGND pins of the DRV601 must be routed back to the decoupling capacitor separately in order to provide proper device operation. If the SGND and PGND pins are connected directly to each other, the part functions without risk of failure, but the noise and THD performance do not meet the specifications.

#### Gain setting resistors

The gain setting resistors,  $R_{in}$  and  $R_{fb}$ , must be placed close to pin 13 respectively pin 17 to minimize the capacitive loading on these input pins and to ensure maximum stability of the DRV601. For the recommenced PCB layout, see the DRV601EVM user guide.

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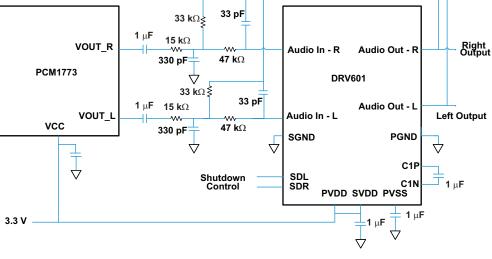


Figure 15. Application Circuit

### **REVISION HISTORY**

Changes from Original (January 2008) to Revision A	Page
<ul> <li>Changed T<sub>A</sub> From: -40°C to 85°C To: 0°C to 70°C (AVAILABLE OPTIONS table)</li> </ul>	3
Changes from Revision A (August 2008) to Revision B	Page
<ul> <li>Changed T<sub>A</sub> From: 0°C to 70°C To: -40°C to 85°C (ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING table)</li> </ul>	3
<ul> <li>Changed T<sub>A</sub> From: 0°C to 70°C To: -40°C to 85°C (AVAILABLE OPTIONS table)</li> </ul>	3
<ul> <li>Changed T<sub>A</sub> From: 0°C to 70°C To: -40°C to 85°C (RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS table)</li> </ul>	3
	_
Changes from Revision B (Novemebr 2008) to Revision C	Page

Changed values - Charge pump switching frequency. From: Min = 280 Typ = 320 Max = 420 To: Min = 225 Typ = 450 Max = 690

**FEXAS** 

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INSTRUMENTS



#### PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status	Package Type	Package	Pins	Package	Eco Plan	Lead finish/	MSL Peak Temp	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking	Samples
	(1)		Drawing		Qty	(2)	Ball material	(3)		(4/5)	
							(6)				
DRV601RTJR	ACTIVE	QFN	RTJ	20	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	DRV601	Samples
DRV601RTJRG4	ACTIVE	QFN	RTJ	20	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	DRV601	Samples
DRV601RTJT	ACTIVE	QFN	RTJ	20	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	DRV601	Samples

<sup>(1)</sup> 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.

<sup>(2)</sup> 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.

<sup>(3)</sup> MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

<sup>(4)</sup> 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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### PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

## PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

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#### TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



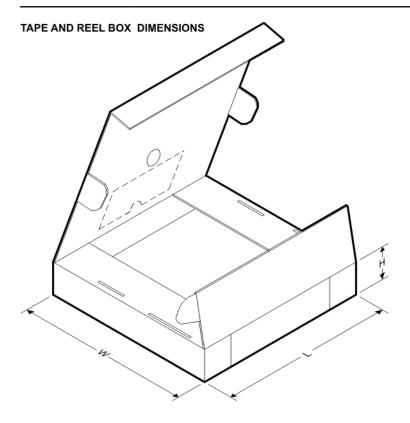
*All	dimensions are nominal												
	Device	Package Type	Package Drawing		SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
	DRV601RTJR	QFN	RTJ	20	3000	330.0	12.4	4.25	4.25	1.15	8.0	12.0	Q2
	DRV601RTJT	QFN	RTJ	20	250	180.0	12.4	4.25	4.25	1.15	8.0	12.0	Q2

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## PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

16-Oct-2020



\*All dimensions are nominal

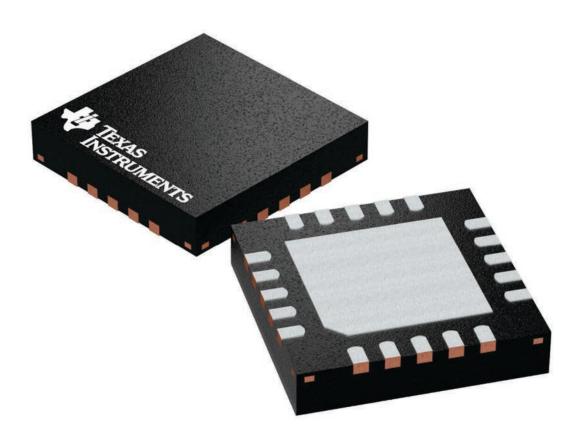
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
DRV601RTJR	QFN	RTJ	20	3000	853.0	449.0	35.0
DRV601RTJT	QFN	RTJ	20	250	210.0	185.0	35.0

## **GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW**

### WQFN - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD

This image is a representation of the package family, actual package may vary. Refer to the product data sheet for package details.





## **RTJ 20**

4 x 4, 0.5 mm pitch

## DATA BOOK PACKAGE OUTLINE

LEADFRAME EXAMPLE 4222370

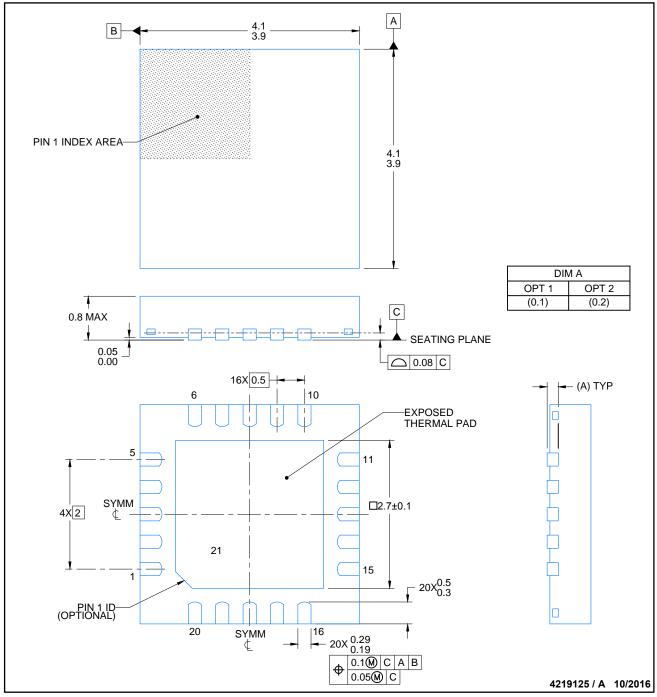
DRAFTSMAN	<sup>N:</sup> H. DENG	DATE:	09/12/2016				DIMENSIONS IN I	MILLIM	ETERS
DESIGNER:	H. DENG	DATE:	09/12/2016			🖊 Texas Inst	RUMENTS		
CHECKER:	V. PAKU & T. LEQUANG	DATE:	09/12/2016			SEMICONDUCTOR (	OPERATIONS	0	1295
ENGINEER:	V. PARU & T. LEQUANG	DATE:	09/12/2016						
ENGINEER.	T. TANG	DATE.	09/12/2016			ePOD, RTJ002	20D / WQFI	N,	
APPROVED:	E. REY & D. CHIN	DATE:	10/06/2016			20 PIN, 0.5 I	MM PITCH		
RELEASED:	WDM	DATE:	10/24/2016						
TEMPLATE I		DATE:	10/24/2010		SIZE	421912	25	REV	PAGE
	EDGE# 4218519		04/07/2016	15X	A	421912	20	А	1 OF 5

## **RTJ0020D**

## **PACKAGE OUTLINE**

### WQFN - 0.8 mm max height

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.
- 3. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for thermal and mechanical performance.

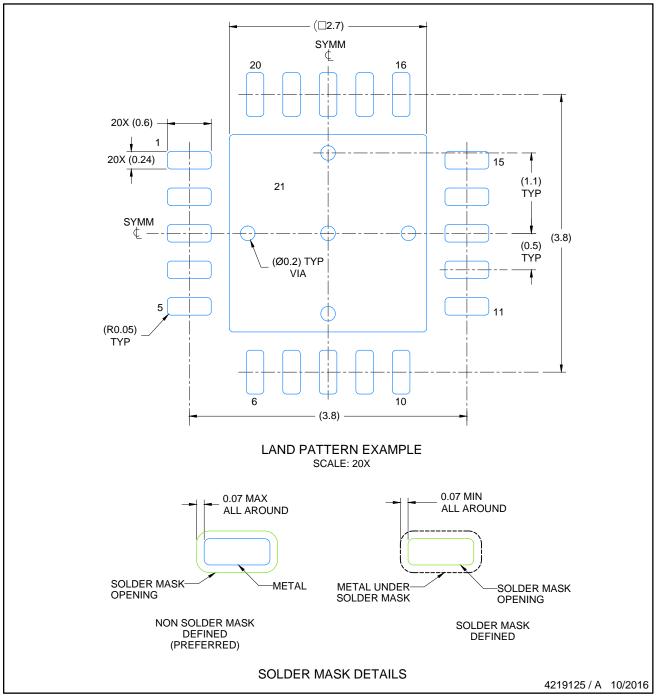


## RTJ0020D

## **EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT**

### WQFN - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



NOTES: (continued)

- 4. 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).
- 5. 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.

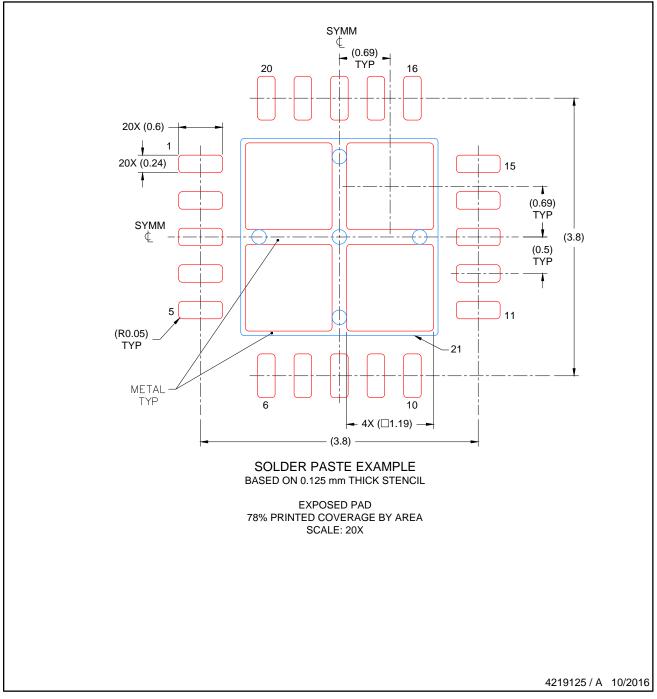


## **RTJ0020D**

### **EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN**

### WQFN - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



NOTES: (continued)

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



REVISIONS					
REV	DESCRIPTION	ECR	DATE	ENGINEER / DRAFTSMAN	
А	RELEASE NEW DRAWING	2160736	10/24/2016	T. TANG / H. DENG	

SCALE	SIZE	
NTS	Α	

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