SLAS060F - JANUARY 1995 - REVISED APRIL 2009

features

- Four 8-Bit D/A Converters
- Microprocessor Compatible
- TTL/CMOS Compatible
- Single Supply Operation Possible
- CMOS Technology

applications

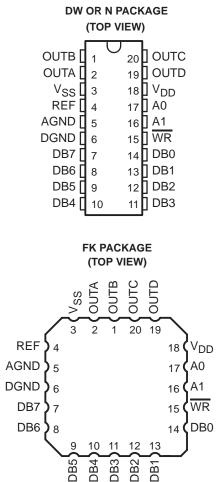
- Process Control
- Automatic Test Equipment
- Automatic Calibration of Large System Parameters, e.g. Gain/Offset

description

The TLC7226C, TLC7226I, and TLC7226M consist of four 8-bit voltage-output digital-toanalog converters (DACs) with output buffer amplifiers and interface logic on a single monolithic chip.

Separate on-chip latches are provided for each of the four DACs. Data is transferred into one of these data latches through a common 8-bit TTL/CMOS-compatible 5-V input port. Control inputs A0 and A1 determine which DAC is loaded when \overline{WR} goes low. The control logic is speed compatible with most 8-bit microprocessors.

Each DAC includes an output buffer amplifier capable of sourcing up to 5 mA of output current.



The TLC7226 performance is specified for input reference voltages from 2 V to $V_{DD} - 4$ V with dual supplies. The voltage mode configuration of the DACs allows the TLC7226 to be operated from a single power supply rail at a reference of 10 V.

The TLC7226 is fabricated in a LinBiCMOS[™] process that has been specifically developed to allow high-speed digital logic circuits and precision analog circuits to be integrated on the same chip. The TLC7226 has a common 8-bit data bus with individual DAC latches. This provides a versatile control architecture for simple interface to microprocessors. All latch-enable signals are level triggered.

Combining four DACs, four operational amplifiers, and interface logic into either a 0.3-inch wide, 20-terminal dual-in-line IC (DIP) or a small 20-terminal small-outline IC (SOIC) allows a dramatic reduction in board space requirements and offers increased reliability in systems using multiple converters. The Leadless Ceramic Chip Carrier (LCCC) package provides for operation at military temperature range. The pinout is aimed at optimizing board layout with all of the analog inputs and outputs at one end of the package and all of the digital inputs at the other.



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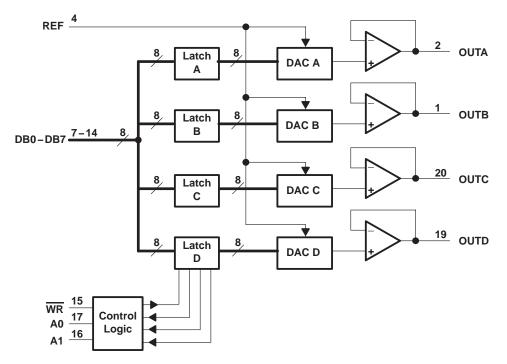
SLAS060F - JANUARY 1995 - REVISED APRIL 2009

description (continued)

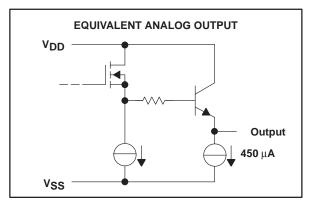
The TLC7226C is characterized for operation from 0° C to 70° C. The TLC7226I is characterized for operation from -30° C to 85° C. The TLC7226M is characterized for operation from -55° C to 125° C.

| AVAILABLE OPTIONS | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|--|--|--|--|
| | PACKAGE | | | | | | |
| Τ _Α | SMALL OUTLINE (DW) | LCCC (FK) | | | | | |
| 0°C to 70°C | TLC7226CDW | TLC7226CN | — | | | | |
| –30°C to 85°C | TLC7226IDW | TLC7226IN | — | | | | |
| –55°C to 125°C | _ | _ | TLC7226MFKB | | | | |

functional block diagram



schematic of outputs





SLAS060F - JANUARY 1995 - REVISED APRIL 2009

Terminal Functions

| TERMI | TERMINAL | | |
|-----------------|----------|-----|---|
| NAME | NO.† | 1/0 | DESCRIPTION |
| AGND | 5 | | Analog ground. AGND is the reference and return terminal for the analog signals and supply. |
| A0, A1 | 17, 16 | Т | DAC select inputs. The combination of high or low levels select either DACA, DACB, DACC, or DACD. |
| DGND | 6 | | Digital ground. DGND is the reference and return terminal for the digital signals and supply. |
| DB0-DB7 | 14–7 | Т | Digital DAC data inputs. DB0-DB7 are the input digital data used for conversion. |
| OUTA | 2 | 0 | DACA output. OUTA is the analog output of DACA. |
| OUTB | 1 | 0 | DACB output. OUTB is the analog output of DACB. |
| OUTC | 20 | 0 | DACC output. OUTC is the analog output of DACC. |
| OUTD | 19 | 0 | DACD output. OUTD is the analog output of DACD. |
| REF | 4 | Т | Voltage reference input. The voltage level on REF determines the full scale analog output. |
| V _{DD} | 18 | | Positive supply voltage input terminal |
| V _{SS} | 3 | | Negative supply voltage input terminal |
| WR | 15 | I | Write input. \overline{WR} selects DAC transparency or latch mode. The selected input latch is transparent when \overline{WR} is low. |

[†] Terminal numbers shown are for the DW, N, and FK packages.

absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)[†]

| Supply voltage range, V _{DD} : AGND or DGND | –0.3 V to 17 V |
|---|---|
| V_{SS}^{\ddagger} | –0.3 V to 24 V |
| Supply voltage range, V _{SS} : AGND or DGND | –7 V to 0.3 V |
| Voltage range between AGND and DGND | – 17 V to 17 V |
| Input voltage range, V _I (to DGND) | $\dots -0.3 \text{ V to V}_{\text{DD}} + 0.3 \text{ V}$ |
| Reference voltage range: V _{ref} (to AGND) | –0.3 V to V _{DD} |
| V _{ref} (to V _{SS}) | –0.3 V to 20 V |
| Output voltage range, V _O (to AGND) (see Note 1) | V _{SS} to V _{DD} |
| Continuous total power dissipation at (or below) $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ (see Note 2) | |
| Operating free-air temperature range, T _A : C suffix | 0°C to 70°C |
| E suffix | –30°C to 85°C |
| M suffix | –55°C to 125°C |
| Storage temperature range, T _{stg} | –65°C to 150°C |
| Case temperature for 10 seconds: FK package | |

[†] 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.

[‡]The V_{SS} terminal is connected to the substrate and must be tied to the most negative supply voltage applied to the device.

NOTES: 1. Output voltages may be shorted to AGND provided that the power dissipation of the package is not exceeded. Typically short circuit current to AGND is 60 mA.

2. For operation above $T_A = 75^{\circ}C$, derate linearly at the rate of 2 mW/°C.



SLAS060F - JANUARY 1995 - REVISED APRIL 2009

recommended operating conditions

| | | MIN | MAX | UNIT |
|--|------------------------------------|------|------------|------|
| Supply voltage, V _{DD} | | 11.4 | 16.5 | V |
| Supply voltage, V _{SS} | | -5.5 | 0 | V |
| High-level input voltage, VIH | | | | V |
| Low-level input voltage, VIL | | | 0.8 | V |
| Reference voltage, V _{ref} | | 0 | $V_{DD}-4$ | V |
| Load resistance, RL | | 2 | | kΩ |
| Setup time, address valid before $\overline{WR}\downarrow$, t _{SU(AW)} (see Figure 1) | V _{DD} = 11.4 V to 16.5 V | *0 | | ns |
| Setup time, data valid before $\overline{\text{WR}}$ [↑] , t _{su(DW)} (see Figure 1) | V _{DD} = 11.4 V to 16.5 V | *45 | | ns |
| Hold time, address valid after $\overline{\text{WR}}$ [↑] , t _{h(AW)} (see Figure 1) | V _{DD} = 11.4 V to 16.5 V | *0 | | ns |
| Hold time, data valid after \overline{WR} , $t_{h(DW)}$ (see Figure 1) | V _{DD} = 11.4 V to 16.5 V | *10 | | ns |
| Pulse duration, $\overline{\text{WR}}$ low, t _W (see Figure 1) | V _{DD} = 11.4 V to 16.5 V | *50 | | ns |
| | C suffix | 0 | 70 | |
| Operating free-air temperature, TA | I suffix | -25 | 85 | °C |
| | M suffix | -55 | 125 | |

* This parameter is not tested for M suffix devices.

electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range

dual power supply over recommended power supply and reference voltage ranges, AGND = DGND = 0 V (unless otherwise noted)

| | PARAME | TER | TEST CON | NDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--|--|-----|------|------|------|
| lj | Input current, digital | | $V_I = 0 V \text{ or } V_{DD}$ | | | | ±1 | μA |
| I(DD) | Supply current | | $V_{I} = 0.8 V \text{ or } 2.4 V$ $V_{SS} = -5 V$, | , V _{DD} = 16.5 V, No load | | 6 | 16 | mA |
| I(SS) |) Supply current | | VI = 0.8 V or 2.4 V | , No load | | 4 | 10 | mA |
| ^r i(ref) | Reference input resistanc | e | | | 2 | 4 | | kΩ |
| | Power supply sensitivity | | $\Delta V_{DD} = \pm 5\%$ | | | | 0.01 | %/% |
| | | | | C and I suffix | 65 | | | |
| | | REF input | All 0s loaded | M suffix | *30 | | | |
| C _i Input capacitance | | All 1s loaded | All 1s loaded | | | *300 | рF | |
| | | | | C and I suffix | | | 8 | |
| | | Digital inputs | | M suffix | | | *12 | |

* This parameter is not tested for M suffix devices.



SLAS060F – JANUARY 1995 – REVISED APRIL 2009

operating characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range

dual power supply over recommended power supply and reference voltage ranges, AGND = DGND = 0 V (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDIT | TEST CONDITIONS | | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|------|-------|-----|--------|
| Slew rate | | | | *2.5 | | | V∙µs |
| | Positive full scale | N 40 V | | | | *5 | |
| Settling time to 1/2 LSB | Negative full scale | V _{ref} = 10 V | | | | *7 | μs |
| Resolution | | | | | 8 | | bits |
| Total unadjusted error | | | | | | ±2 | LSB |
| Linearity error | Differential/integral | 151/150/ | ., | | | ±1 | LSB |
| Full-scale error | | $V_{DD} = 15 V \pm 5\%,$ | $V_{ref} = 10 V$ | | | ±2 | LSB |
| Gain error | | | | | ±0.25 | | LSB |
| — | Full scale | V _{DD} = 14 V to 16.5 V, | V _{ref} = 10 V | | ±20 | | ppm/°C |
| Temperature coefficient of gain | Zero-code error | | | | ±50 | | μV/°C |
| Zero-code error | | | | | ±20 | ±80 | mV |
| Digital crosstalk glitch impulse area | | $V_{ref} = 0$ | | | 50 | | nV∙s |

* This parameter is not tested for M suffix devices.

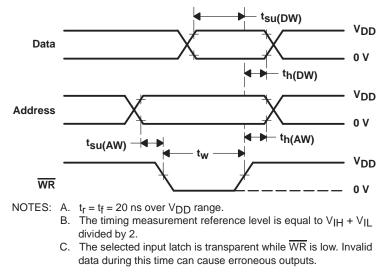
single power supply, V_{DD} = 14.25 V to 15.75 V, V_{SS} = AGND = DGND = 0 V, V_{ref} = 10 V (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAM | ETER | TEST CONDI | TIONS | MIN TYP MAX | | UNIT | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-----|------|--------|
| Supply current, I _{DD} | | $V_{I} = 0.8 V \text{ or } 2.4 V,$ | No load | | 5 | 13 | mA |
| Slew rate | | | | *2 | | | V∙µs |
| Cattling time to 1/2 LCD | Positive full scale | | | | | *5 | |
| Settling time to 1/2 LSB | Negative full scale | | | | | *20 | μs |
| Resolution | esolution | | | | 8 | | bits |
| Total unadjusted error | | | | | | ±2 | LSB |
| Full-scale error | | | | | | ±2 | LSB |
| Townson the south start of soin | Full scale | V _{DD} = 14 V to 16.5 V, | $V_{ref} = 10 V$ | | ±20 | | ppm/°C |
| Temperature coefficient of gain | Zero-code error | | | | ±50 | | μV/°C |
| Linearity error | Differential | | | | | ±1 | LSB |
| Digital crosstalk-glitch impulse are | a | | | | 50 | | nV∙s |

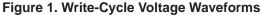
* This parameter is not tested for M suffix devices.



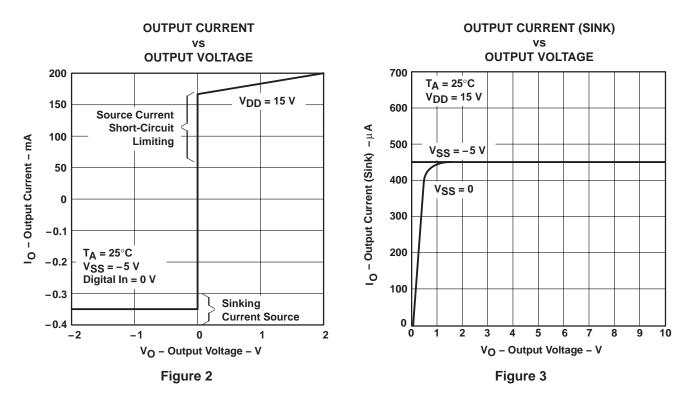
SLAS060F - JANUARY 1995 - REVISED APRIL 2009



PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



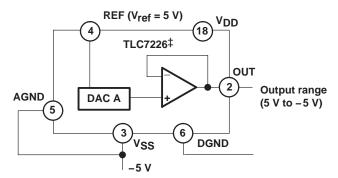


SLAS060F - JANUARY 1995 - REVISED APRIL 2009

PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

AGND bias for direct bipolar output operation

The TLC7226 can be used in bipolar operation without adding more external operational amplifiers as shown in Figure 4 by biasing AGND to V_{SS} . This configuration provides an excellent method for providing a direct bipolar output with no additional components. The transfer values are shown in Table 1.



[‡] Digital inputs omitted for clarity.

Figure 4. AGND Bias for Direct Bipolar Operation

| Table 1. | . Bipolar | (Offset | Binary) | Code |
|----------|-----------|---------|-----------------|------|
|----------|-----------|---------|-----------------|------|

| DAC LATC MSB | H CONTENTS LSB | ANALOG OUTPUT |
|-----------------|-------------------|---|
| 1111 | 1111 | + $V_{ref}\left(\frac{127}{128}\right)$ |
| 1000 | 0001 | + $V_{ref}\left(\frac{1}{128}\right)$ |
| 1000 | 0000 | 0 V |
| 0111 | 1111 | $-V_{ref}\left(\frac{1}{128}\right)$ |
| 0000 | 0001 | $-V_{ref}\left(\frac{127}{128}\right)$ |
| 0000 | 0000 | $-V_{ref}\left(\frac{128}{128}\right) = -V_{ref}$ |

AGND bias for positive output offset

The TLC7226 AGND terminal can be biased above or below the system ground terminal, DGND, to provide an offset analog output voltage level. Figure 5 shows a circuit configuration to achieve this for channel A of the TLC7226. The output voltage, V_O, at OUTA can be expressed as:

$$V_{O} = V_{BIAS} + D_{A}(V_{I})$$

(1)

where D_A is a fractional representation of the digital input word ($0 \le D \le 255/256$).

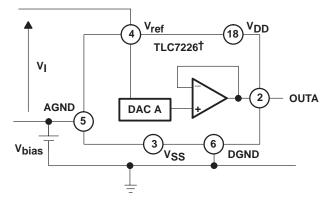
Increasing AGND above system GND reduces the output range. $V_{DD} - V_{ref}$ must be at least 4 V to ensure specified operation. Since the AGND terminal is common to all four DACs, this method biases up the output voltages of all the DACs in the TLC7226. Supply voltages V_{DD} and V_{SS} for the TLC7226 should be referenced to DGND.



SLAS060F - JANUARY 1995 - REVISED APRIL 2009

PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

AGND bias for positive output offset (continued)



[†] Digital inputs omitted for clarity.

Figure 5. AGND Bias Circuit

interface logic information

Address lines A0 and A1 select which DAC accepts data from the input port. Table 2 shows the operations of the four DACs. Figure 6 shows the input control logic. When the \overline{WR} signal is low, the input latches of the selected DAC are transparent and the output responds to activity on the data bus. The data is latched into the addressed DAC latch on the rising edge of \overline{WR} . While \overline{WR} is high, the analog outputs remain at the value corresponding to the data held in their respective latches.

| CON | TROL INP | UTS | |
|------------|----------|-----|---------------------|
| WR | A1 | A0 | OPERATION |
| Н | Х | Х | No operation |
| | | | Device not selected |
| L | L | L | DAC A transparent |
| ↑ | L | L | DAC A latched |
| L | L | Н | DAC B transparent |
| \uparrow | L | Н | DAC B latched |
| L | Н | L | DAC C transparent |
| ↑ | Н | L | DAC C latched |
| L | Н | Н | DAC D transparent |
| ↑ | Н | Н | DAC D latched |

Table 2. Function Table

L = low, H = high, X = irrelevant



SLAS060F - JANUARY 1995 - REVISED APRIL 2009

PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

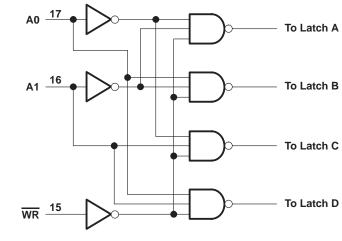


Figure 6. Input Control Logic

unipolar output operation

interface logic information (continued)

The unipolar output operation is the basic mode of operation for each channel of the TLC7226, with the output voltages having the same positive polarity as V_{ref} . The TLC7226 can be operated with a single power supply (V_{SS} = AGND) or with positive/negative power supplies. The voltage at V_{ref} must never be negative with respect to AGND to prevent parasitic transistor turnon. Connections for the unipolar output operation are shown in Figure 7. Transfer values are shown in Table 3.

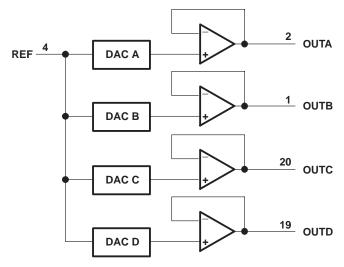


Figure 7. Unipolar Output Circuit

| DAC LATC MSB | H CONTENTS | ANALOG OUTPUT | | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1111 | 1111 | + $V_{ref}\left(\frac{255}{256}\right)$ | | | | |
| 1000 | 0001 | + $V_{ref}\left(\frac{129}{256}\right)$ | | | | |
| 1000 | 0000 | $+ V_{ref} \left(\frac{128}{256}\right) = + \frac{V_{ref}}{2}$ | | | | |
| 0111 | 1111 | + $V_{ref}\left(\frac{127}{256}\right)$ | | | | |
| 0000 | 0001 | + $V_{ref}\left(\frac{1}{256}\right)$ | | | | |
| 0000 | 0000 | 0 V | | | | |
| NOTE A. 1 | NOTE A. 1 LSB = $\left(V_{\text{ref}} 2^{-8}\right) = V_{\text{ref}}\left(\frac{1}{256}\right)$ | | | | | |

Table 3. Unipolar Code



SLAS060F - JANUARY 1995 - REVISED APRIL 2009

PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

linearity, offset, and gain error using single-ended power supplies

When an amplifier is operated from a single power supply, the voltage offset can still be either positive or negative. With a positive offset, the output voltage changes on the first code change. With a negative offset the output voltage may not change with the first code depending on the magnitude of the offset voltage.

The output amplifier, with a negative voltage offset, attempts to drive the output to a negative voltage. However, because the most negative supply rail is ground, the output cannot be driven to a negative voltage.

So when the output offset voltage is negative, the output voltage remains at zero volts until the input code value produces a sufficient output voltage to overcome the inherent negative offset voltage, resulting in a transfer function shown in Figure 8.

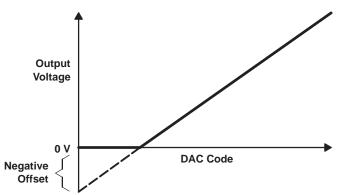


Figure 8. Effect of Negative Offset (Single Power Supply)

This negative offset error, not the linearity error, produces the breakpoint. The transfer function would have followed the dotted line if the output buffer could be driven to a negative voltage.

For a DAC, linearity is measured between zero input code (all inputs 0) and full scale code (all inputs 1) after offset and full scale are adjusted out or accounted for in some way. However, single power supply operation does not allow for adjustment when the offset is negative due to the breakpoint in the transfer function. So the linearity in the unipolar mode is measured between full scale code and the lowest code which produces a positive output voltage.

The code is calculated from the maximum specification for the negative offset.



SLAS060F - JANUARY 1995 - REVISED APRIL 2009

APPLICATION INFORMATION

bipolar output operation using external amplifier

Each of the DACs of the TLC7226 can also be individually configured to provide bipolar output operation, using an external amplifier and two resistors per channel. Figure 9 shows a circuit used to implement offset binary coding (bipolar operation) with DAC A of the TLC7226. In this case:

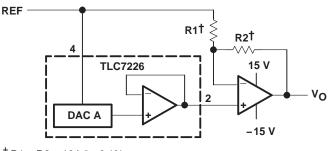
$$V_{O} = 1 + \frac{R2}{R1} \times (D_{A} \times V_{ref}) - \frac{R2}{R1} \times (V_{ref})$$
⁽²⁾

with R1 = R2

$$V_{O} = (2D_{A} - 1) \times V_{ref}$$

where D_A is a fractional representation of the digital word in latch A.

Mismatch between R1 and R2 causes gain and offset errors. Therefore, these resistors must match and track over temperature. The TLC7226 can be operated with a single power supply or from positive and negative power supplies.



 $^{+}$ R1 = R2 = 10 kΩ ±0.1%

Figure 9. Bipolar Output Circuit

staircase window comparator

In many test systems, it is important to be able to determine whether some parameter lies within defined limits. The staircase window comparator shown in Figure 10 is a circuit that can be used to measure the V_{OH} and V_{OL} thresholds of a TTL device under test. Upper and lower limits on both V_{OH} and V_{OL} can be programmed using the TLC7226. Each adjacent pair of comparators forms a window of programmable size (see Figure 11). When the test voltage (V_{test}) is within a window, then the output for that window is higher. With a reference of 2.56 V applied to the REF input, the minimum window size is 10 mV.



SLAS060F - JANUARY 1995 - REVISED APRIL 2009

APPLICATION INFORMATION

staircase window comparator (continued)

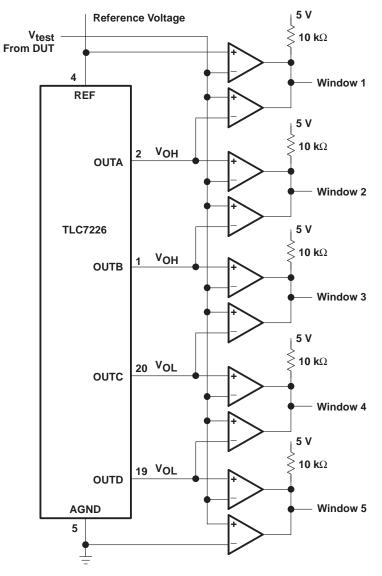


Figure 10. Logic Level Measurement



SLAS060F - JANUARY 1995 - REVISED APRIL 2009

APPLICATION INFORMATION

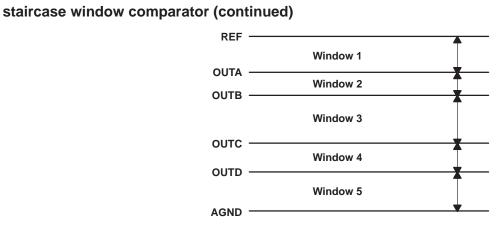


Figure 11. Adjacent Window Structure

The circuit can easily be adapted as shown in Figure 12 to allow for overlapping of windows. When the three outputs from this circuit are decoded, five different nonoverlapping programmable window possibilities can again be defined (see Figure 13).

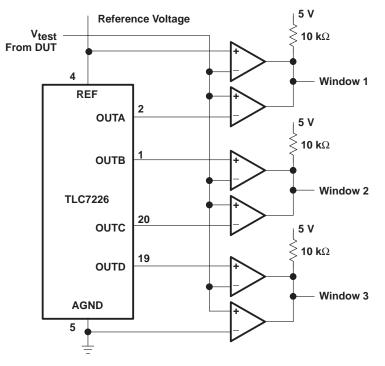


Figure 12. Overlapping Window Circuit



SLAS060F - JANUARY 1995 - REVISED APRIL 2009

APPLICATION INFORMATION

staircase window comparator (continued)

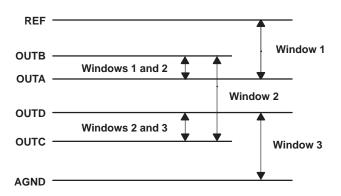


Figure 13. Overlapping Window Structure

output buffer amplifier

The unity-gain output amplifier is capable of sourcing 5 mA into a 2-k Ω load and can drive a 3300-pF capacitor. The output can be shorted to AGND indefinitely or it can be shorted to any voltage between V_{SS} and V_{DD} consistent with the maximum device power dissipation.

multiplying DAC

The TLC7226 can be used as a multiplying DAC when the reference signal is maintained between 2 V and V_{DD} – 4 V. When this configuration is used, V_{DD} should be 14.25 V to 15.75 V. A low output-impedance buffer should be used so that the input signal is not loaded by the resistor ladder. Figure 14 shows the general schematic.

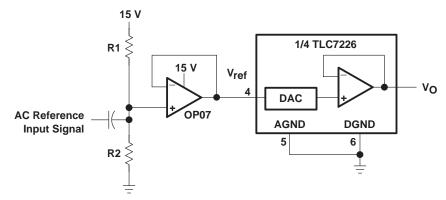


Figure 14. AC Signal Input Scheme





PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable part number | Status (1) | Material type (2) | Package Pins | Package qty Carrier | RoHS (3) | Lead finish/ Ball material | MSL rating/ Peak reflow | Op temp (°C) | Part marking (6) |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| 5962-87802012A | Active | Production | LCCC (FK) 20 | 55 TUBE | ROHS Exempt | SNPB | N/A for Pkg Type | -55 to 125 | 5962- 87802012A TLC7226 MFKB |
| 5962-87802012C | Active | Production | LCCC (FK) 20 | 55 TUBE | ROHS Exempt | Call TI | N/A for Pkg Type | -55 to 125 | 5962- 87802012C |
| 5962-87802012C.A | Active | Production | LCCC (FK) 20 | 55 TUBE | ROHS Exempt | Call TI | N/A for Pkg Type | -55 to 125 | 5962- 87802012C |
| TLC7226CDW | Active | Production | SOIC (DW) 20 | 25 TUBE | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | 0 to 70 | TLC7226C |
| TLC7226CDW.A | Active | Production | SOIC (DW) 20 | 25 TUBE | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | 0 to 70 | TLC7226C |
| TLC7226CDWG4 | Active | Production | SOIC (DW) 20 | 25 TUBE | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | 0 to 70 | TLC7226C |
| TLC7226CDWR | Active | Production | SOIC (DW) 20 | 2000 LARGE T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | 0 to 70 | TLC7226C |
| TLC7226CDWR.A | Active | Production | SOIC (DW) 20 | 2000 LARGE T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | 0 to 70 | TLC7226C |
| TLC7226CN | Active | Production | PDIP (N) 20 | 20 TUBE | Yes | NIPDAU | N/A for Pkg Type | 0 to 70 | TLC7226CN |
| TLC7226CN.A | Active | Production | PDIP (N) 20 | 20 TUBE | Yes | NIPDAU | N/A for Pkg Type | 0 to 70 | TLC7226CN |
| TLC7226IDW | Active | Production | SOIC (DW) 20 | 25 TUBE | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 85 | TLC7226I |
| TLC7226IDW.A | Active | Production | SOIC (DW) 20 | 25 TUBE | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 85 | TLC7226I |
| TLC7226IDWR | Active | Production | SOIC (DW) 20 | 2000 LARGE T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 85 | TLC7226I |
| TLC7226IDWR.A | Active | Production | SOIC (DW) 20 | 2000 LARGE T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | -40 to 85 | TLC7226I |
| TLC7226IN | Active | Production | PDIP (N) 20 | 20 TUBE | Yes | NIPDAU | N/A for Pkg Type | -40 to 85 | TLC7226IN |
| TLC7226IN.A | Active | Production | PDIP (N) 20 | 20 TUBE | Yes | NIPDAU | N/A for Pkg Type | -40 to 85 | TLC7226IN |
| TLC7226MFKB | Active | Production | LCCC (FK) 20 | 55 TUBE | ROHS Exempt | SNPB | N/A for Pkg Type | -55 to 125 | 5962- 87802012A TLC7226 MFKB |
| TLC7226MFKB.A | Active | Production | LCCC (FK) 20 | 55 TUBE | ROHS Exempt | SNPB | N/A for Pkg Type | -55 to 125 | 5962- 87802012A TLC7226 MFKB |

⁽¹⁾ **Status:** For more details on status, see our product life cycle.



PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

11-Jul-2025

⁽²⁾ Material type: When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

⁽³⁾ RoHS values: Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the TI RoHS Statement for additional information and value definition.

⁽⁴⁾ Lead finish/Ball material: Parts 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.

⁽⁵⁾ MSL rating/Peak reflow: The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

⁽⁶⁾ Part marking: There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TLC7226, TLC7226M :

Catalog : TLC7226

• Military : TLC7226M

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

Catalog - TI's standard catalog product

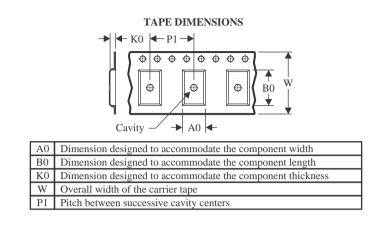
• Military - QML certified for Military and Defense Applications



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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



| *All | dimensions are nominal | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------|------|--------------------|----|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------------|
| | Device | • | Package Drawing | | SPQ | Reel Diameter (mm) | Reel Width W1 (mm) | A0 (mm) | B0 (mm) | K0 (mm) | P1 (mm) | W (mm) | Pin1 Quadrant |
| | TLC7226CDWR | SOIC | DW | 20 | 2000 | 330.0 | 24.4 | 10.8 | 13.3 | 2.7 | 12.0 | 24.0 | Q1 |
| | TLC7226IDWR | SOIC | DW | 20 | 2000 | 330.0 | 24.4 | 10.8 | 13.3 | 2.7 | 12.0 | 24.0 | Q1 |



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PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

23-May-2025



*All dimensions are nominal

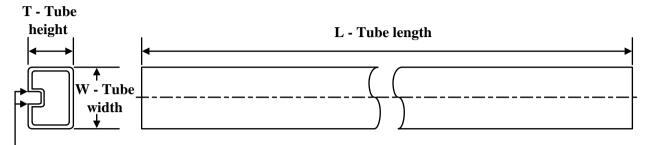
| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| TLC7226CDWR | SOIC | DW | 20 | 2000 | 350.0 | 350.0 | 43.0 |
| TLC7226IDWR | SOIC | DW | 20 | 2000 | 350.0 | 350.0 | 43.0 |

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

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23-May-2025

TUBE



- B - Alignment groove width

| Device | Package Name | Package Type | Pins | SPQ | L (mm) | W (mm) | Τ (μm) | B (mm) |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|------|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 5962-87802012A | FK | LCCC | 20 | 55 | 506.98 | 12.06 | 2030 | NA |
| 5962-87802012C | FK | LCCC | 20 | 55 | 506.98 | 12.06 | 2030 | NA |
| 5962-87802012C.A | FK | LCCC | 20 | 55 | 506.98 | 12.06 | 2030 | NA |
| TLC7226CDW | DW | SOIC | 20 | 25 | 506.98 | 12.7 | 4826 | 6.6 |
| TLC7226CDW.A | DW | SOIC | 20 | 25 | 506.98 | 12.7 | 4826 | 6.6 |
| TLC7226CDWG4 | DW | SOIC | 20 | 25 | 506.98 | 12.7 | 4826 | 6.6 |
| TLC7226CN | N | PDIP | 20 | 20 | 506 | 13.97 | 11230 | 4.32 |
| TLC7226CN.A | N | PDIP | 20 | 20 | 506 | 13.97 | 11230 | 4.32 |
| TLC7226IDW | DW | SOIC | 20 | 25 | 506.98 | 12.7 | 4826 | 6.6 |
| TLC7226IDW.A | DW | SOIC | 20 | 25 | 506.98 | 12.7 | 4826 | 6.6 |
| TLC7226IN | N | PDIP | 20 | 20 | 506 | 13.97 | 11230 | 4.32 |
| TLC7226IN.A | N | PDIP | 20 | 20 | 506 | 13.97 | 11230 | 4.32 |
| TLC7226MFKB | FK | LCCC | 20 | 55 | 506.98 | 12.06 | 2030 | NA |
| TLC7226MFKB.A | FK | LCCC | 20 | 55 | 506.98 | 12.06 | 2030 | NA |

FK 20

8.89 x 8.89, 1.27 mm pitch

GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

LCCC - 2.03 mm max height

LEADLESS CERAMIC CHIP CARRIER

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





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.
- Falls within JEDEC MS-001, except 18 and 20 pin minimum body length (Dim A).
- \triangle The 20 pin end lead shoulder width is a vendor option, either half or full width.



DW0020A



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. 2. This drawing is subject to change without notice. 3. 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 0.43 mm per side.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-013.



DW0020A

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.



DW0020A

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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