TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

TVS2201

SLVSEQ4A –SEPTEMBER 2018–REVISED DECEMBER 2018

TVS2201 22-V Bidirectional Flat-Clamp Surge Protection Device

1 Features

- Protection Against 1-kV, 42-Ω IEC 61000-4-5 Surge Test for Industrial Signal Lines
- Bidirectional Polarity Enables Protection Against Bipolar Signaling or Miswiring Conditions
- Clamping Voltage of 29.6 V at 30 A of 8/20-µs Surge Current
- Standoff Voltage: ±22 V
- Small 3 mm x 3 mm^2 SON Footprint
- Survives Over 5,000 Repetitive Strikes of 30-A, 8/20-µs Surge Current at 125°C
- Robust Surge Protection
  - IEC61000-4-5 (8/20 µs): 30 A
  - IEC61643-321 (10/1000 µs): 4 A
- Low Leakage Current
  - 2-nA Typical at 27°C
  - 330-nA Maximum at 85°C
- Low Capacitance: 62 pF
- Integrated Level 4 IEC 61000-4-2 ESD Protection

2 Applications

- Industrial Sensor I/O
- PLC I/O Modules
- Analog Inputs
- Appliances
- Medical Equipment
- USB Type-C V_{BUS} Protection

3 Description

The TVS2201 device shunts up to 30 A of IEC 61000-4-5 fault current to protect systems from high-power transients or lightning strikes. The device survives the common industrial signal line EMC requirement of 1-kV IEC 61000-4-5 open circuit voltage coupled through a 42-Ω impedance. The TVS2201 uses a feedback mechanism to ensure precise flat clamping during a fault, keeping system exposure lower than traditional TVS diodes. The tight voltage regulation allows designers to confidently select system components with a lower voltage tolerance, lowering system costs and complexity without sacrificing robustness. The TVS2201 has a ±22-V operating range to enable operation in systems that require protection against reverse wiring conditions.

In addition, the TVS2201 is available in a small SON footprint designed for space constrained applications, offering a significant size reduction compared to standard SMA and SMB packages. Low device leakage and capacitance ensure a minimal effect on the protected line. To ensure robust protection over the lifetime of the product, TI tests the TVS2201 against 5000 repetitive surge strikes at 125°C with no shift in device performance.
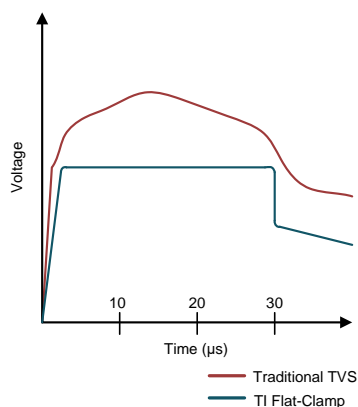
The TVS2201 is part of TI's Flat-Clamp family of surge devices. For a deeper look at the Flat-Clamp family, refer to the *Flat-Clamp Surge Protection Technology for Efficient System Protection* white paper.
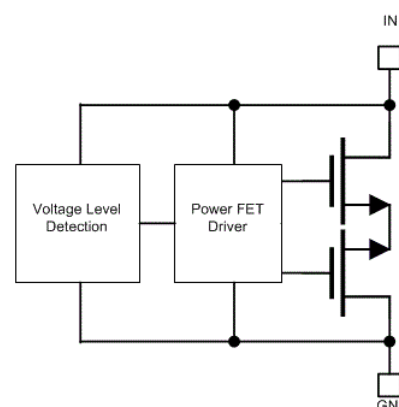
Device Information[1]

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
TVS2201	SON (8)	3.00 mm × 3.00 mm

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.

Voltage Clamp Response to 8/20-µs Surge Event

Functional Block Diagram

An IMPORTANT NOTICE at the end of this data sheet addresses availability, warranty, changes, use in safety-critical applications, intellectual property matters and other important disclaimers. PRODUCTION DATA.

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4 Revision History

Product Folder Links: *TVS2201*

5 Device Comparison Table

DEVICE	V_{rwm}	V_{clamp} at I_{pp}	I_{pp} (8/20 µs)	Leakage at V_{rwm}	POLARITY	Package
TVS0500	5	9.2 V	43 A	0.07 nA	Unidirectional	DRV (SON-6)
TVS0701	7	11 V	30 A	0.25 nA	Bidirectional	DRB (SON-8)
TVS1400	14	18.6 V	43 A	2 nA	Unidirectional	DRV (SON-6)
TVS1401	14	20.5 V	30 A	1.1 nA	Bidirectional	DRB (SON-8)
TVS1800	18	22.8 V	40 A	0.3 nA	Unidirectional	DRV (SON-6)
TVS1801	18	27.4 V	30 A	0.4 nA	Bidirectional	DRB (SON-8)
TVS2200	22	27.7 V	40 A	3.2 nA	Unidirectional	DRV (SON-6)
TVS2201	22	29.6 V	30 A	2 nA	Bidirectional	DRB (SON-8)
TVS2700	27	32.5 V	40 A	1.7 nA	Unidirectional	DRV (SON-6)
TVS2701	27	34 V	27 A	0.8 nA	Bidirectional	DRB (SON-8)
TVS3300	33	38 V	35 A	19 nA	Unidirectional	DRV (SON-6), YZF (WCSP)
TVS3301	33	40 V	27 A	2.5 nA	Bidirectional	DRB (SON-8)

6 Pin Configuration and Functions

DRB Package
8-Pin SON
Top View

Not to scale
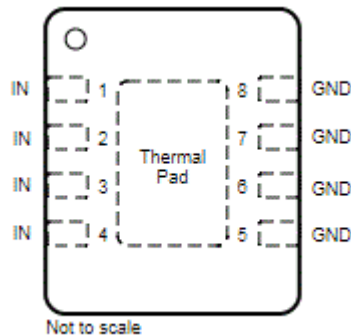
Pin Functions

PIN		TYPE	DESCRIPTION
NAME	DRB		
IN	1, 2, 3, 4	IN	Surge Protected Channel
GND	5, 6, 7, 8	GND	Ground
FLOAT	Exposed Thermal Pad	NC	Exposed Thermal Pad Must Be Floating

7 Specifications

7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

T_A = 27°C (unless otherwise noted)[1]

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Maximum Surge	IEC 61000-4-5 Current (8/20 µs), T_A < 125°C		±30	A
	IEC 61000-4-5 Power (8/20 µs)		850	W
	IEC 61643-321 Current (10/1000 µs)		±4	A
	IEC 61643-321 Power (10/1000 µs)		120	W
EFT	IEC 61000-4-4 EFT Protection		±80	A
I_{BR}	DC Current		30	mA
T_A	Ambient Operating Temperature	-40	125	°C
T_{stg}	Storage Temperature	-65	150	°C

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Rating* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Condition*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

7.2 ESD Ratings - JEDEC

			VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins[1]	±2000	V
		Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specificationJESD22-C101, all pins[2]	±500	

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

7.3 ESD Ratings - IEC

			VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	IEC 61000-4-2 contact discharge	±8	kV
		IEC 61000-4-2 air-gap discharge	±15	

7.4 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V_{RWM}	Reverse Stand-Off Voltage		±22		V

7.5 Thermal Information

	THERMAL METRIC[1]	TVS2201 DRB (SON) 8 PINS	UNIT
R_{qJA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	52	°C/W
$R_{qJC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	56.1	°C/W
R_{qJB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	24.9	°C/W
Y_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	2.1	°C/W
Y_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	24.8	°C/W
$R_{qJC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	9.8	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics application report.

7.6 Electrical Characteristics

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

|	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
I_{LEAK}	Leakage Current	Measured at $V_{IN} = \pm V_{RWM}$, $T_A = 27°C$		2	27	nA
		Measured at $V_{IN} = \pm V_{RWM}$, $T_A = 85°C$			330	
V_{BR}	Break-down Voltage	$I_{IN} = \pm 1mA$	25.1	26.6		V
V_{CLAMP}	Clamp Voltage	$\pm I_{pp}$ IEC 61000-4-5 Surge (8/20 µs), $V_{IN} = 0$ V before surge, $T_A = 27°C$		29.6	30.7	V
		Max $\pm I_{PP}$ IEC 61000-4-5 Surge (8/20 µs), $V_{IN} = \pm V_{RWM}$ before surge, $T_A = 125°C$		30.5	32.7	
R_{DYN}	8/20 µs surge dynamic resistance	Calculated from V_{CLAMP} at $.5*I_{PP}$ and I_{PP} surge current, $T_A = 25°C$		40		mΩ
C_{IN}	Input pin capacitance	$V_{IN} = V_{RWM}$, f = 1 MHz, 30 mV_{pp}, IO to GND		62		pF
SR	Maximum Slew Rate	$0-\pm V_{RWM}$ rising edge, sweep rise time and measure slew rate when $I_{PEAK} = 1$ mA, $T_A = 27°C$		2.5		V/µs
		$0-\pm V_{RWM}$ rising edge, sweep rise time and measure slew rate when $I_{PEAK} = 1$ mA, $T_A = 85°C$		1.0		

Product Folder Links: *TVS2201*

7.7 Typical Characteristics
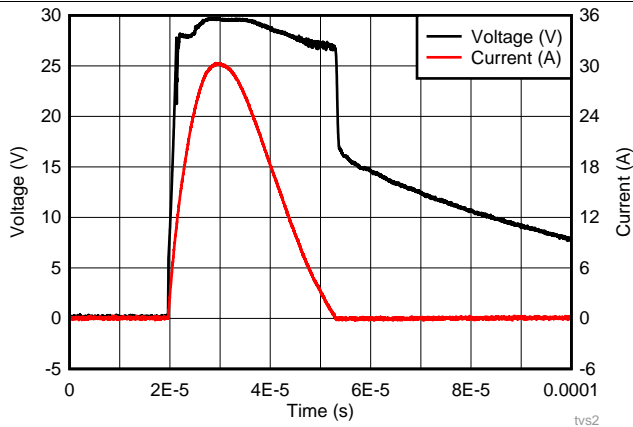
Figure 1. 8/20 µs Surge Response at 30 A
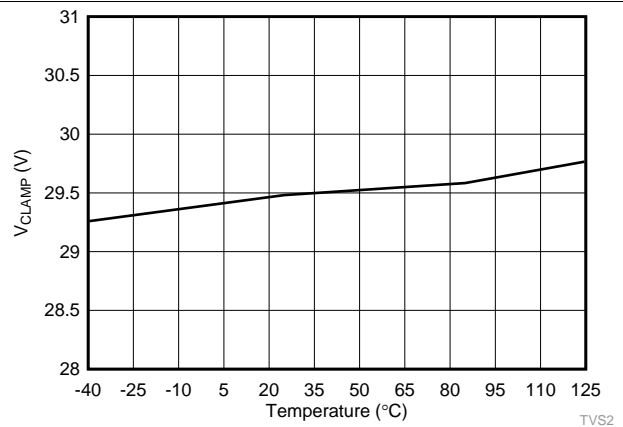
Figure 2. 8/20 µs Surge Clamping Response at 30 A
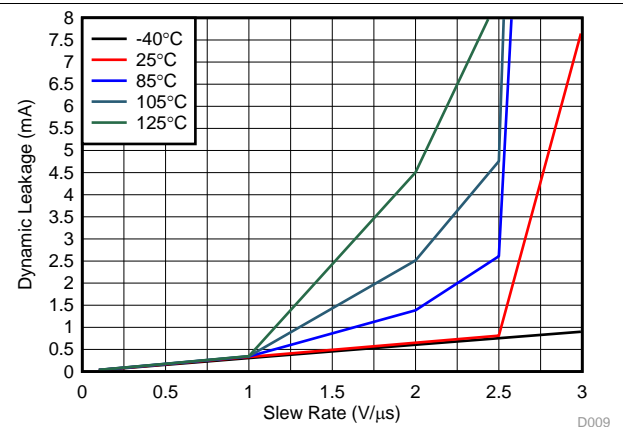

f = 1 MHz, 30 mVpp, IO to GND
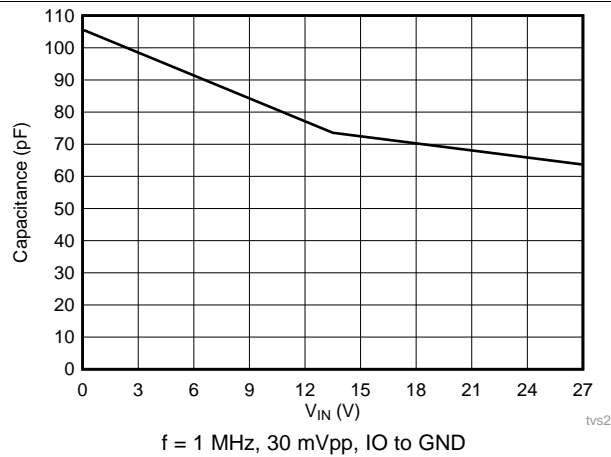
Figure 3. Capacitance vs Voltage Bias
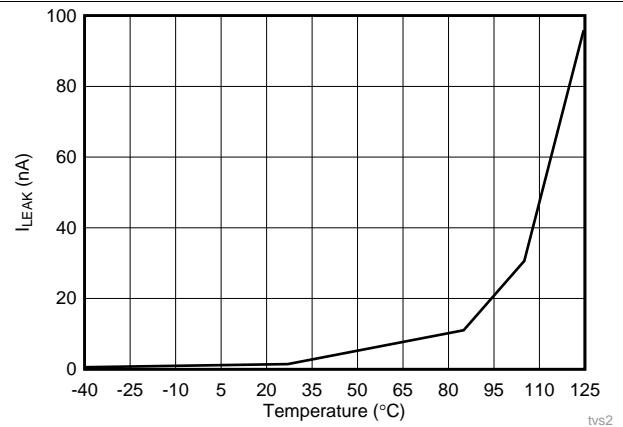
Figure 4. Leakage Current vs Temperature at 22 V
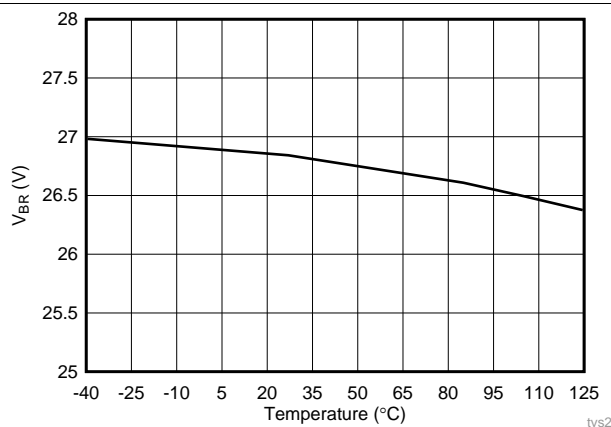

Figure 5. Breakdown Voltage (1 mA) vs Temperature

Figure 6. Dynamic Leakage vs Signal Slew Rate across Temperature

Product Folder Links: *TVS2201*

8 Detailed Description

8.1 Overview

The TVS2201 is a bidirectional precision clamp with two integrated FETs driven by a feedback loop to tightly regulate the input voltage during an overvoltage event. This feedback loop leads to a very low dynamic resistance, giving a flat clamping voltage during transient overvoltage events like a surge.

8.2 Functional Block Diagram
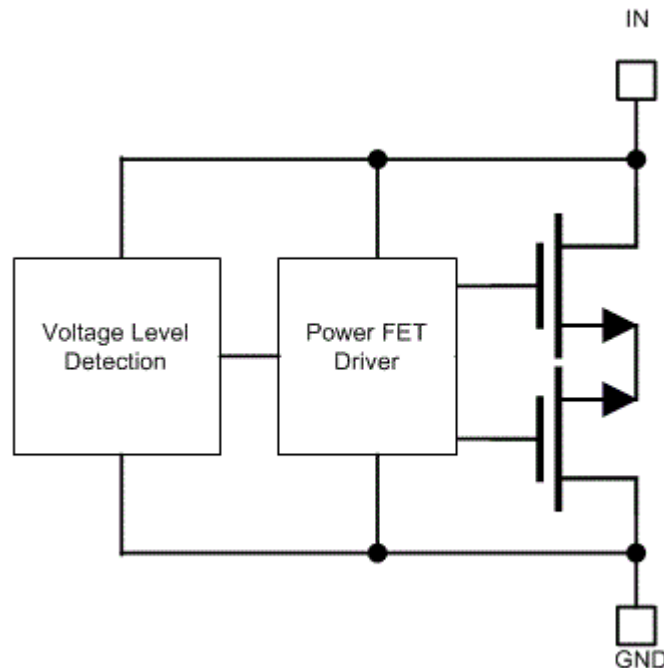
8.3 Feature Description

The TVS2201 is a precision clamp that handles 30 A of IEC 61000-4-5 8/20 µs surge pulse. The flat clamping feature helps keep the clamping voltage very low to keep the downstream circuits from being stressed. The flat clamping feature can also help end-equipment designers save cost by opening up the possibility to use lower-cost, lower voltage tolerant downstream ICs. This device provides a bidirectional operating range, with a symmetrical V_{RWM} of ±22 V, designed for applications that have bipolar input signals or that must withstand reverse wiring conditions. The TVS2201 has minimal leakage at V_{RWM}, designed for applications where low leakage and power dissipation is a necessity. Built in IEC 61000-4-2 and IEC 61000-4-4 ratings make it a robust protection solution for ESD and EFT events and the TVS2201 wide ambient temperature range of −40°C to +125°C enables usage in harsh industrial environments.

8.4 Device Functional Modes

8.4.1 Protection Specifications

The TVS2201 is specified according to both the IEC 61000-4-5 and IEC 61643-321 standards. This enables usage in systems regardless of which standard is required by relevant product standards or best matches measured fault conditions. The IEC 61000-4-5 standard requires protection against a pulse with a rise time of 8 µs and a half-length of 20 µs, while the IEC 61643-321 standard requires protection against a much longer pulse with a rise time of 10 µs and a half-length of 1000 µs.

Product Folder Links: *TVS2201*

Device Functional Modes (continued)

The positive and negative surges are imposed to the TVS2201 by a combination wave generator (CWG) with a 2-Ω coupling resistor at different peak voltage levels. For powered-on transient tests that need power supply bias, inductances are used to decouple the transient stress and protect the power supply. The TVS2201 is post-tested by assuring that there is no shift in device breakdown or leakage at V_{RWM}.

In addition, the TVS2201 has been tested according to IEC 61000-4-5 to pass a ±1-kV surge test through a 42-Ω coupling resistor and a 0.5-µF capacitor. This test is a common test requirement for industrial signal I/O lines and the TVS2201 precision clamp can be used in applications that have that requirement.

The TVS2201 integrates IEC 61000-4-2 level 4 ESD Protection and 80 A of IEC 61000-4-4 EFT Protection. These combine to ensure that the device can protect against most common transient test requirements.

For more information on TI's test methods for Surge, ESD, and EFT testing, refer to the *IEC 61000-4-x Tests for TI's Protection Devices* application report.

8.4.2 Reliability Testing

To ensure device reliability, the TVS2201 is characterized against 5000 repetitive pulses of 25-A IEC 61000-4-5 8/20-µs surge pulses at 125°C. The test is performed with less than 10 seconds between each pulse at high temperature to simulate worst-case scenarios for fault regulation. After each surge pulse, the TVS2201 clamping voltage, breakdown voltage, and leakage are recorded to ensure that there is no variation or performance degradation. By ensuring robust, reliable, high temperature protection, the TVS2201 enables fault protection in applications that must withstand years of continuous operation with no performance change.

8.4.3 Zero Derating

Unlike traditional diodes, the TVS2201 has zero derating of maximum power dissipation and ensures robust performance up to 125°C. Traditional TVS diodes lose up to 50% of their current carrying capability when at high temperatures, so a surge pulse above 85°C ambient can cause failures that are not seen at room temperature. The TVS2201 prevents this so the designer can see the surge protection regardless of temperature. Because of this, Flat-Clamp devices can provide robust protection against surge pulses that occur at high ambient temperatures, as shown in TI's *TVS Surge Protection in High-Temperature Environments* application report.

8.4.4 Bidirectional Operation

The TVS2201 is a bidirectional TVS with a symmetrical operating region. This allows for operation with positive and negative voltages, rather than just positive voltages like the unidirectional TVS2200. This allows for single chip protection for applications where the signal is expected to operate below 0 V or where there is a need to withstand a large common-mode voltage. In addition, there is a system requirement to be able to withstand reverse wiring conditions, in many cases where a high voltage signal is accidentally applied to the system ground and a ground is accidentally applied to the input terminal. This causes a large reverse voltage on the TVS diode that the device must be able to withstand. The TVS2201 is designed to not break down or see failures under reverse wiring conditions, for applications that must withstand these miswiring issues.

> **NOTE**
>
> If the applied signal is not expected to go below 0 V, a unidirectional device will clamp much lower in the reverse direction and should be used. In this case, the recommended device would be the TVS2200.

8.4.5 Transient Performance

During large transient swings, the TVS2201 will begin clamping the input signal to protect downstream conditions. While this prevents damage during fault conditions, it can cause leakage when the intended input signal has a fast slew rate. To keep power dissipation low and remove the chance of signal distortion, TI recommendeds that the designer keep the slew rate of any input signal on the TVS2201 below 2.5 V/µs at room temperature and below 1.0 V/µs at 85°C shown in Figure 6. Faster slew rates will cause the device to clamp the input signal and draw current through the device for a few microseconds, increasing the rise time of the signal. This will not cause any harm to the system or to the device, however it can cause device overheating if the fast input voltage swings occur regularly.

9 Application and Implementation

> **NOTE**
>
> Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

9.1 Application Information

The TVS2201 can be used to protect any power, analog, or digital signal from transient fault conditions caused by the environment or other electrical components.

9.2 Typical Application
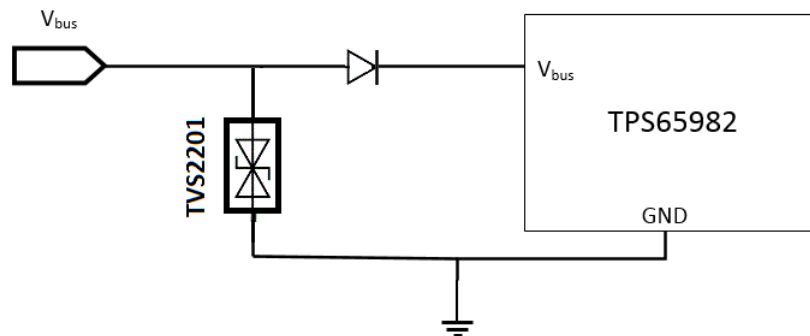
Figure 7. TVS2201 Application Schematic

9.2.1 Design Requirements

A typical operation for the TVS2201 would be protecting a USB Type-C V_{BUS} input, with a nominal input voltage of 20 V and a required withstand of 22 V, shown in Figure 7. In this example, a TVS2201 is protecting the input to a TPS65982 Type-C Port Controller. Without any input protection, this input voltage will rise to hundreds of volts for multiple microseconds, and violate the absolute maximum input voltage and harm the device if a surge event is caused by lightning, coupling, hot-swap ringing, or any other fault condition. This customer is adding additional surge protection on the V_{BUS} line because they are worried about faulty connectors causing power spikes, and in addition wants to have protection against mechanical shorts in the connector that could possibly apply –20 V to the V_{BUS} line.

9.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

If the TVS2201 is in place to protect the device, the voltage will rise to the breakdown of the diode at 26.6 V, during a surge event. The TVS2201 will then turn on to shunt the surge current to ground. With the low dynamic resistance of the TVS2201, even large amounts of surge current will have minimal impact on the clamping voltage. The dynamic resistance of the TVS2201 is around 40 mΩ, which means a 25-A surge current will cause a voltage raise of 25 A × 40 mΩ = 1 V. Because the device turns on at 26.6 V, this means the input will be exposed to a maximum of 26.6 V + 1 V = 27.6 V during surge pulses, robustly protecting the USB Type-C port.

In addition, the TVS2201 provides protection against reverse voltage application that could accidentally be caused by shorts between pins. If –20 V is applied to the VBUS pin, the TPS65982 will not be harmed because the series diode will prevent the voltage from being applied to the input, and the TVS2201 will not shunt current because the reverse working voltage is –22 V. If the TVS2200 or a unidirectional device is used in this case, a –20-V short would cause the device to shunt current until it fails.

Typical Application (continued)

Finally, the small size of the device also improves fault protection by lowering the effect of fault current coupling onto neighboring traces. The small form factor of the TVS2201 allows the device to be placed extremely close to the input connector, which lowers the length of the path fault current going through the system compared to larger protection solutions.

9.2.3 Application Curves

When a surge is applied to the system with the TVS2201, the device will clamp the overvoltage as shown in Figure 8.
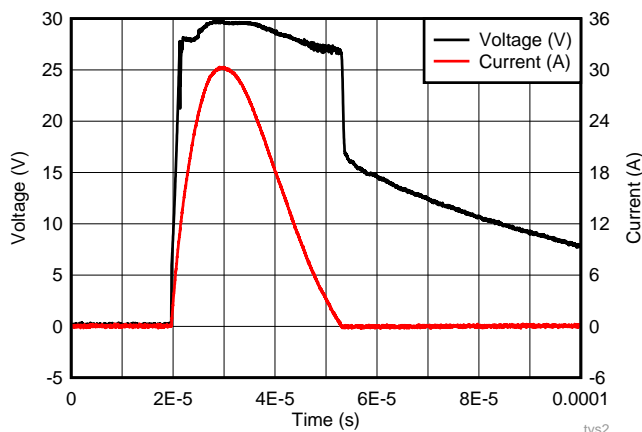
Figure 8. TVS2201 Surge Clamping at 30 A

10   Power Supply Recommendations

The TVS2201 is a clamping device so there is no need to power it. To ensure the device functions properly do not violate the recommended V_{IN} voltage range (–22 V to 22 V) .
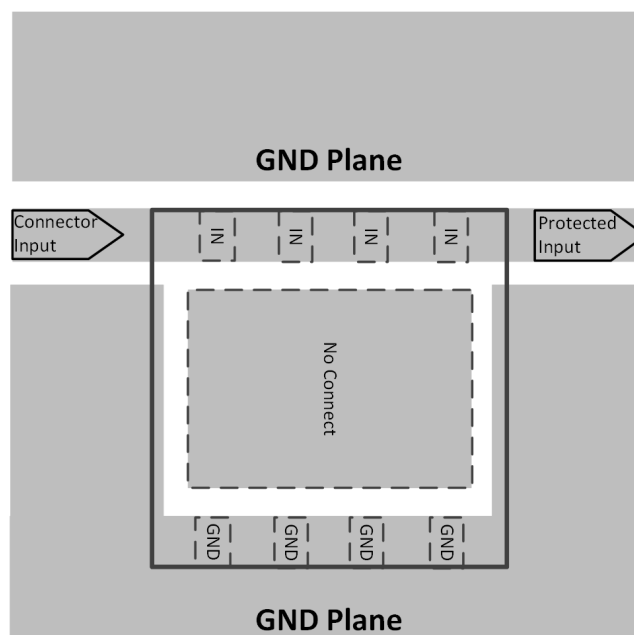
11 Layout

11.1 Layout Guidelines

The optimum placement is close to the connector. EMI during an ESD event can couple from the tested trace to other nearby unprotected traces, which could result in system failures. The PCB designer must minimize the possibility of EMI coupling by keeping all unprotected traces away from protected traces between the TVS and the connector. Route the protected traces straight. Use rounded corners with the largest radii possible to eliminate any sharp corners on the protected traces between the TVS2201 and the connector. Electric fields tend to build up on corners, which could increase EMI coupling.

Ensure that the thermal pad on the layout is floating rather than grounded. Grounding the thermal pad will impede the operating range of the TVS2201, and can cause failures when the applied voltage is negative. A floating thermal pad allows the maximum operating range without sacrificing any transient performance.

11.2 Layout Example

Figure 9. TVS2201 Layout

12   Device and Documentation Support

12.1   Documentation Support

12.1.1   Related Documentation

For related documentation see the following:
- *Flat-Clamp Surge Protection Technology for Efficient System Protection*
- *IEC 61000-4-x Tests for TI's Protection Devices*
- *TVS Surge Protection in High-Temperature Environments*

12.2   Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. In the upper right corner, click on *Alert me* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

12.3   Community Resources

The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's Terms of Use.

TI E2E™ Online Community *TI's Engineer-to-Engineer (E2E) Community.* Created to foster collaboration among engineers. At e2e.ti.com, you can ask questions, share knowledge, explore ideas and help solve problems with fellow engineers.

Design Support *TI's Design Support* Quickly find helpful E2E forums along with design support tools and contact information for technical support.

12.4   Trademarks

E2E is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

12.5   Electrostatic Discharge Caution

This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

12.6   Glossary

SLYZ022 — *TI Glossary*.
    This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

13   Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package | Pins	Package qty | Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
TVS2201DRBR	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	1PVP
TVS2201DRBR.A	Active	Production	SON (DRB) | 8	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	1PVP

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

(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.

Important Information and Disclaimer: The information provided on this page represents TI's knowledge and belief as of the date that it is provided. TI bases its knowledge and belief on information provided by third parties, and makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such information. Efforts are underway to better integrate information from third parties. TI has taken and continues to take reasonable steps to provide representative and accurate information but may not have conducted destructive testing or chemical analysis on incoming materials and chemicals. TI and TI suppliers consider certain information to be proprietary, and thus CAS numbers and other limited information may not be available for release.

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.

![Texas Instruments logo]

PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

TAPE DIMENSIONS

A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE

*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TVS2201DRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2

PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS

*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TVS2201DRBR	SON	DRB	8	3000	338.0	355.0	50.0

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

4203482/L

DIM A	
OPT 1	OPT 2
(0.1)	(0.2)

4218875/A   01/2018

NOTES:
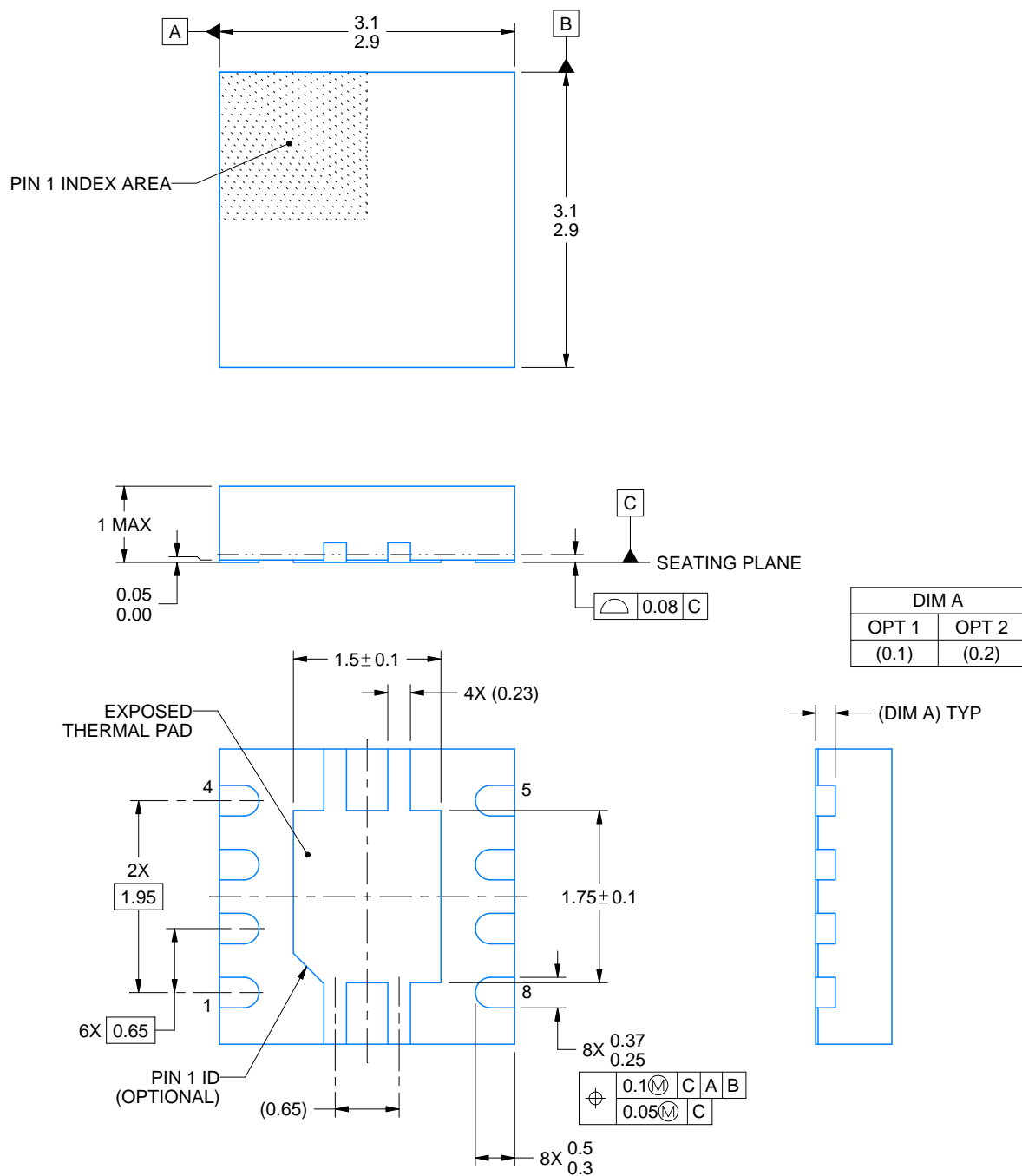
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for thermal and mechanical performance.

LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:20X

0.07 MAX
ALL AROUND

EXPOSED
METAL

SOLDER MASK
OPENING

METAL

NON SOLDER MASK
DEFINED
(PREFERRED)

0.07 MIN
ALL AROUND

EXPOSED
METAL

METAL UNDER
SOLDER MASK

SOLDER MASK
OPENING

SOLDER MASK
DEFINED

SOLDER MASK DETAILS

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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.

DRB0008A

4X (0.23)

(0.65)

SYMM

8X (0.6)

4X (0.725)

METAL TYP

8X (0.31)   1

8   (2.674)

SYMM

(1.55)

6X (0.65)

4

5

(R0.05) TYP

(1.34)

(2.8)
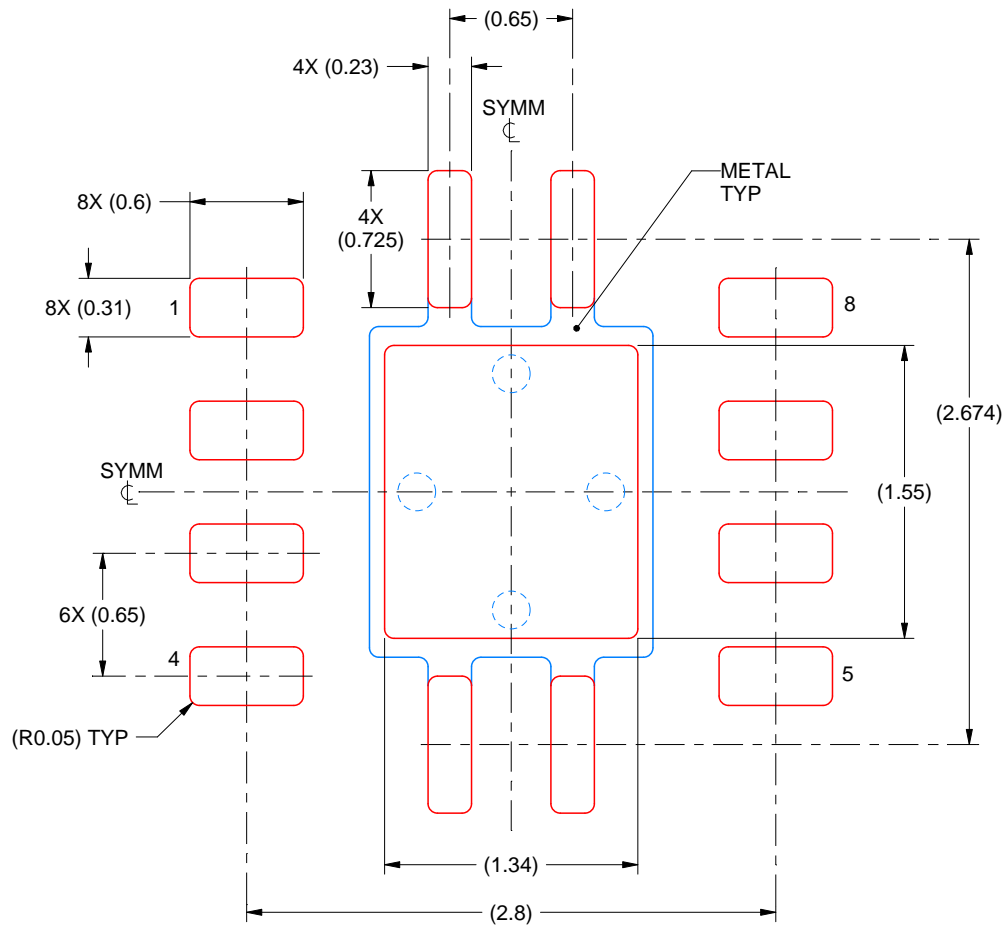
SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

EXPOSED PAD
84% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA
SCALE:25X

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NOTES: (continued)

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

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