

1:3 LVPECL CLOCK BUFFER WITH PROGRAMMABLE DIVIDER

Check for Samples: [CDCP1803](#)

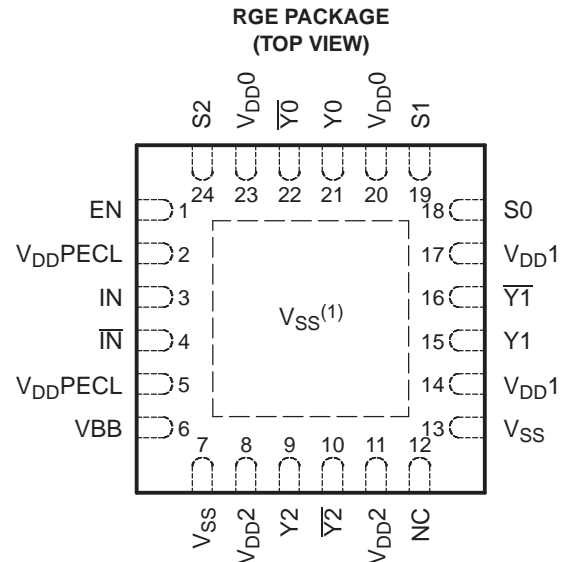
FEATURES

- Distributes One Differential Clock Input to Three LVPECL Differential Clock Outputs
- Programmable Output Divider for Two LVPECL Outputs
- Low-Output Skew 15 ps (Typical)
- V_{CC} Range 3 V–3.6 V
- Signaling Rate Up to 800-MHz LVPECL
- Differential Input Stage for Wide Common-Mode Range
- Provides VBB Bias Voltage Output for Single-Ended Input Signals
- Receiver Input Threshold ± 75 mV
- 24-Terminal QFN Package (4 mm \times 4 mm)
- Accepts Any Differential Signaling: LVDS, HSTL, CML, VML, SSTL-2, and Single-Ended: LVTTTL/LVCMOS

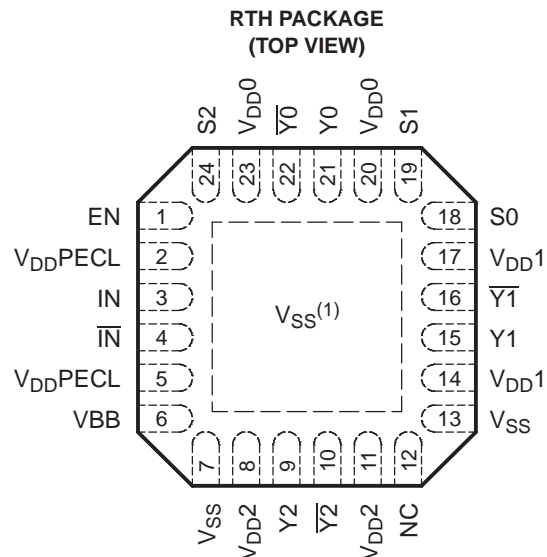
DESCRIPTION

The CDCP1803 clock driver distributes one pair of differential clock inputs to three pairs of LVPECL differential clock outputs $Y[2:0]$ and $\overline{Y}[2:0]$ with minimum skew for clock distribution. The CDCP1803 is specifically designed for driving 50- Ω transmission lines.

The CDCP1803 has three control terminals, S0, S1, and S2, to select different output mode settings; see [Table 1](#) for details. The CDCP1803 is characterized for operation from -40°C to 85°C . For use in single-ended driver applications, the CDCP1803 also provides a VBB output terminal that can be directly connected to the unused input as a common-mode voltage reference.


(1) Thermal pad must be connected to V_{SS} .

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(1) Thermal pad must be connected to V_{SS} .

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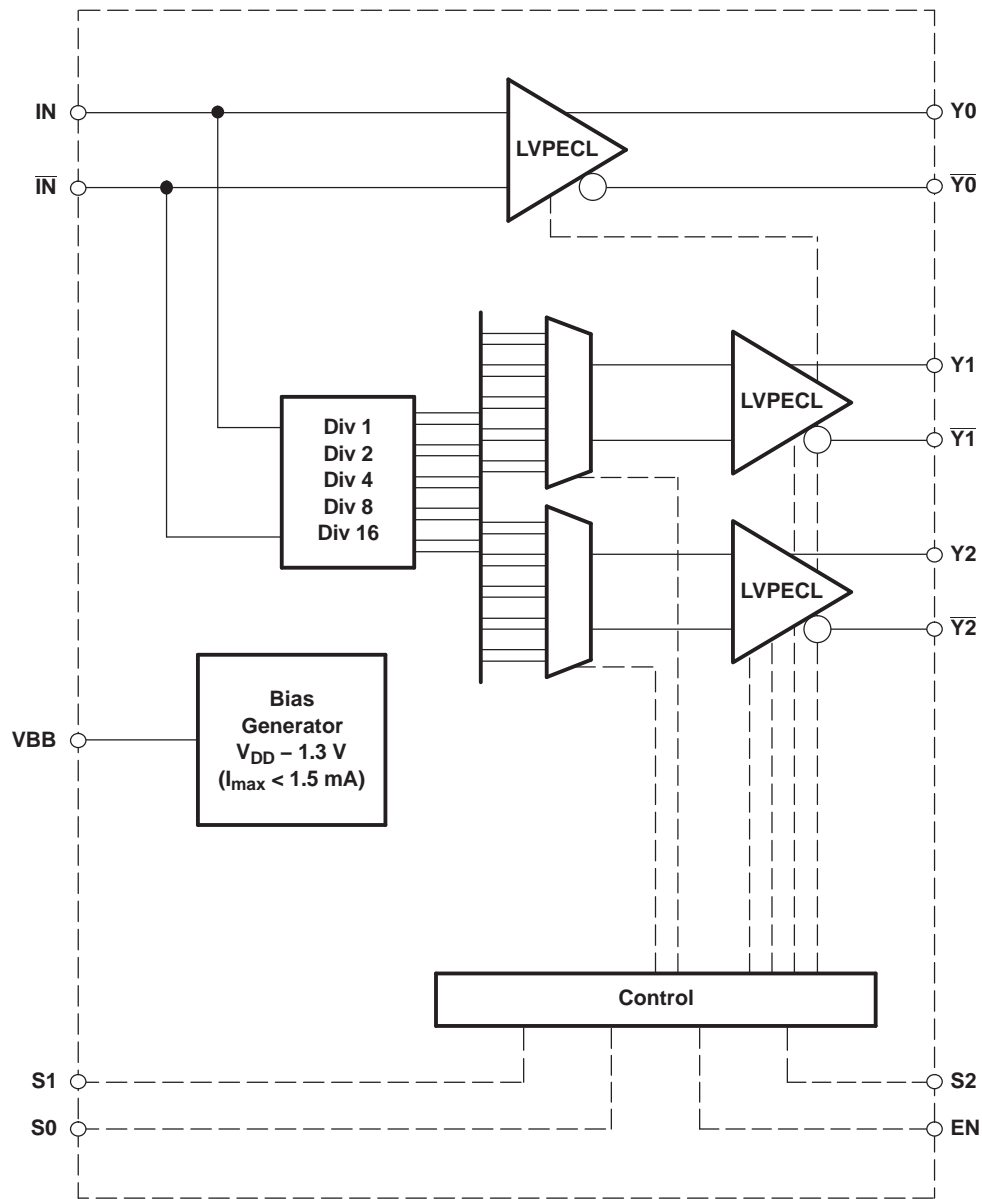
SCAS727F –NOVEMBER 2003–REVISED DECEMBER 2013

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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.

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



B0059-02

TERMINAL FUNCTIONS

TERMINAL		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
EN	1	I (with 60-k Ω pullup)	<p>ENABLE: Enables or disables all outputs simultaneously.</p> <p>EN = 1: outputs on according to S[2:0] settings EN = 0: outputs Y[2:0] off (high impedance) See Table 1 for details.</p>
IN, $\overline{\text{IN}}$	3, 4	I (differential)	<p>Differential input clock. Input stage is sensitive and has a wide common-mode range. Therefore, almost any type of differential signal can drive this input (LVPECL, LVDS, CML, HSTL). Because the input is high-impedance, it is recommended to terminate the PCB transmission line before the input (e.g., with 100 Ω across input). Input can also be driven by a single-ended signal if the complementary input is tied to VBB. A more-advanced scheme for single-ended signals is given in the <i>Application Information</i> section near the end of this document.</p> <p>The inputs employ an ESD structure protecting the inputs in case of an input voltage exceeding the rails by more than ~ 0.7 V. Reverse biasing of the IC through these inputs is possible and must be prevented by limiting the input voltage $< V_{DD}$.</p>
NC	12		No connect. Leave this terminal open or tie to ground.
S[2:0]	24, 19, 18	I (with 60-k Ω pullup)	Select mode of operation. Defines the output configuration of Y[2:0], see Table 1 for configuration.
VBB	6	O	<p>Bias voltage output can be used to bias unused complementary input $\overline{\text{IN}}$ for single-ended input signals.</p> <p>The output voltage of VBB is $V_{DD} - 1.3$ V. When driving a load, the output current drive is limited to about 1.5 mA.</p>
$V_{DD\text{PECL}}$	2, 5	Supply	Supply voltage PECL input + internal logic
$V_{DD[2:0]}$	8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23	Supply	<p>PECL output supply voltage for output Y[2:0]. Each output can be disabled by pulling the corresponding V_{DDX} to GND.</p> <p>CAUTION: In this mode, no voltage from outside may be forced, because internal diodes could be forced in forward direction. Thus, it is recommended to disconnect the output if it is not being used.</p>
V_{SS}	7, 13	Supply	Device ground
$\overline{\text{Y}}[2:0]$ Y[2:0]	9, 15, 21 10, 16, 22	O (LVPECL)	LVPECL clock outputs. These outputs provide low-skew copies of IN or down-divided copies of clock IN based on selected mode of operation S[2:0]. If an output is unused, the output can simply be left open to save power and minimize noise impact to the remaining outputs.

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SCAS727F –NOVEMBER 2003–REVISED DECEMBER 2013

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CONTROL TERMINAL SETTINGS

The CDCP1803 has three control terminals (S0, S1, and S2) and an enable terminal (EN) to select different output mode settings.

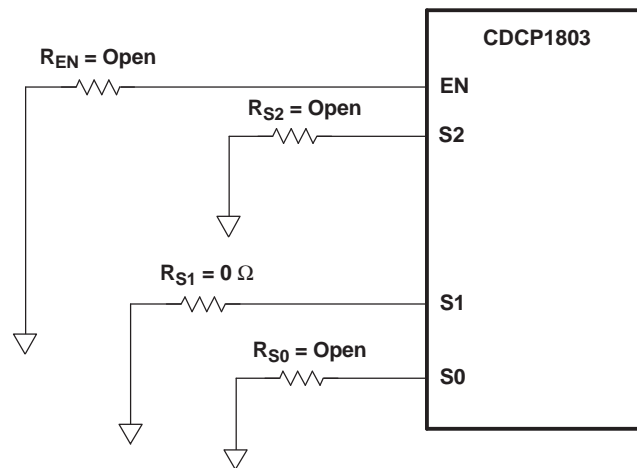
Setting for Mode 20:

EN = 1

S2 = 1

S1 = 0

S0 = 1



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Figure 1. Control Terminal Setting for Example

Table 1. Selection Mode Table

MODE	EN	S2	S1	S0	LVPECL ⁽¹⁾		
					Y0	Y1	Y2
0	0	x	x	x	Off (high-z)		
1	1	0	0	0	÷ 1	÷ 1	÷ 1
2	1	0	0	V _{DD} /2	÷ 1	Off (high-z)	Off (high-z)
3	1	0	0	1	÷ 1	÷ 1	Off (high-z)
4	1	0	V _{DD} /2	0	÷ 1	÷ 2	Off (high-z)
5	1	0	V _{DD} /2	V _{DD} /2	÷ 1	÷ 4	Off (high-z)
6	1	0	V _{DD} /2	1	÷ 1	÷ 8	Off (high-z)
7	1	0	1	0	÷ 1	Off (high-z)	÷ 1
8	1	0	1	1	÷ 1	÷ 2	÷ 1
9	1	V _{DD} /2	0	0	÷ 1	÷ 4	÷ 1
10	1	V _{DD} /2	0	V _{DD} /2	÷ 1	÷ 8	÷ 1
11	1	V _{DD} /2	0	1	÷ 1	Off (high-z)	÷ 2
12	1	V _{DD} /2	V _{DD} /2	0	÷ 1	÷ 1	÷ 2
13	1	V _{DD} /2	V _{DD} /2	V _{DD} /2	÷ 1	÷ 2	÷ 2
14	1	V _{DD} /2	V _{DD} /2	1	÷ 1	÷ 4	÷ 2
15	1	V _{DD} /2	1	0	÷ 1	÷ 8	÷ 2
16	1	V _{DD} /2	1	V _{DD} /2	÷ 1	Off (high-z)	÷ 4
17	1	V _{DD} /2	1	1	÷ 1	÷ 1	÷ 4
18	1	1	0	0	÷ 1	÷ 2	÷ 4
19	1	1	0	V _{DD} /2	÷ 1	÷ 4	÷ 4
20	1	1	0	1	÷ 1	÷ 8	÷ 4
21	1	1	V _{DD} /2	0	÷ 1	Off (high-z)	÷ 8
22	1	1	V _{DD} /2	V _{DD} /2	÷ 1	÷ 1	÷ 8
23	1	1	V _{DD} /2	1	÷ 1	÷ 2	÷ 8
24	1	1	1	0	÷ 1	÷ 4	÷ 8
25	1	1	1	V _{DD} /2	÷ 1	÷ 8	÷ 8
26	1	1	1	1	÷ 1	Off (high-z)	÷ 16
27	V _{DD} /2	0	0	0	÷ 1	÷ 1	÷ 16
28	V _{DD} /2	0	0	V _{DD} /2	÷ 1	÷ 2	÷ 16
29	V _{DD} /2	0	0	1	÷ 1	÷ 4	÷ 16
30	V _{DD} /2	0	V _{DD} /2	0	÷ 1	÷ 8	÷ 16
Rsv	V _{DD} /2	1	V _{DD} /2	1	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved
Rsv	V _{DD} /2	1	1	0	N/A	Low	Low

- (1) The LVPECL outputs are open-emitter stages. Thus, if the unused LVPECL outputs Y0, Y1, or Y2 are left unconnected, then the current consumption is minimized and noise impact to remaining outputs is neglectable. Also, each output can be individually disabled by connecting the corresponding V_{DD} input to GND.

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SCAS727F –NOVEMBER 2003–REVISED DECEMBER 2013

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

V_{DD}	Supply voltage	–0.3 V to 3.8 V
V_I	Input voltage	–0.2 V to ($V_{DD} + 0.2$ V)
V_O	Output voltage	–0.2 V to ($V_{DD} + 0.2$ V)
	Differential short-circuit current, Y_n , $\overline{Y_n}$, I_{OSD}	Continuous
	Electrostatic discharge (HBM 1.5 k Ω , 100 pF), ESD	>2000 V
	Moisture level 24-terminal QFN package (solder reflow temperature of 235°C) MSL	2
T_{stg}	Storage temperature	–65°C to 150°C
T_J	Maximum junction temperature	125°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.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{DD}	Supply voltage	3	3.3	3.6	V
T_A	Operating free-air temperature	–40		85	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

LVPECL INPUT IN, \overline{IN}

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
f_{clk}	Input frequency	0		800	MHz
V_{CM}	High-level input common mode	1	$V_{DD} - 0.3$		V
V_{IN}	Input voltage swing between IN and \overline{IN} ⁽¹⁾	500		1300	mV
	Input voltage swing between IN and \overline{IN} ⁽²⁾	125		1300	
I_{IN}	Input current	$V_I = V_{DD}$ or 0 V		± 10	μA
R_{IN}	Input impedance	300			k Ω
C_I	Input capacitance at IN, \overline{IN}		1		pF

- (1) Is required to maintain ac specifications
(2) Is required to maintain device functionality

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

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

LVPECL OUTPUT DRIVER Y[2:0], $\overline{Y[2:0]}$

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
f_{clk}	Output frequency, see Figure 3.		0		800	MHz
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage	Termination with 50 Ω to $V_{DD} - 2$ V	$V_{DD} - 1.18$		$V_{DD} - 0.81$	V
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	Termination with 50 Ω to $V_{DD} - 2$ V	$V_{DD} - 1.98$		$V_{DD} - 1.55$	V
V_O	Output voltage swing between Y and \overline{Y} , see Figure 3.	Termination with 50 Ω to $V_{DD} - 2$ V	500			mV
I_{OZL}	Output 3-state current	$V_{DD} = 3.6$ V, $V_O = 0$ V			5	μ A
I_{OZH}		$V_{DD} = 3.6$ V, $V_O = V_{DD} - 0.8$ V			10	
t_r/t_f	Rise and fall times	20% to 80% of V_{OUTPP} , see Figure 7.	200		350	ps
$t_{skpecl(o)}$	Output skew between any LVPECL output Y[2:0] and $\overline{Y[2:0]}$	See Note A in Figure 6.		15	30	ps
t_{Duty}	Output duty-cycle distortion ⁽¹⁾	Crossing point-to-crossing point distortion	-50		50	ps
$t_{sk(pp)}$	Part-to-part skew	Any Y, see Note B in Figure 6.		50	300	ps
C_O	Output capacitance	$V_O = V_{DD}$ or GND		1		pF
LOAD	Expected output load			50		Ω

(1) For an 800-MHz signal, the 50-ps error would result in a duty cycle distortion of $\pm 4\%$ when driven by an ideal clock input signal.

LVPECL INPUT-TO-LVPECL OUTPUT PARAMETERS

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{pd(lh)}$	Propagation delay, rising edge	VOX to VOX	320		600	ps
$t_{pd(hl)}$	Propagation delay, falling edge	VOX to VOX	320		600	ps
$t_{sk(p)}$	LVPECL pulse skew	VOX to VOX, see Note C in Figure 6.			100	ps

JITTER CHARACTERISTICS

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
JITTER CHARACTERISTICS						
$t_{jitterLVPECL}$	Additive phase jitter from input to LVPECL output Y[2:0], see Figure 2.	12 kHz to 20 MHz, $f_{out} = 250$ MHz to 800 MHz, divide-by-1 mode			0.15	ps rms
		50 kHz to 40 MHz, $f_{out} = 250$ MHz to 800 MHz, divide-by-1 mode			0.25	

CDCP1803

SCAS727F – NOVEMBER 2003 – REVISED DECEMBER 2013

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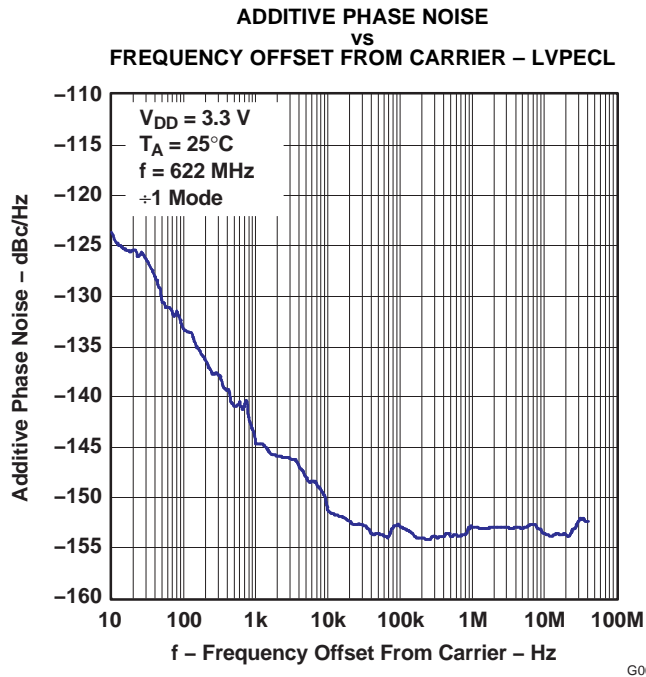


Figure 2.

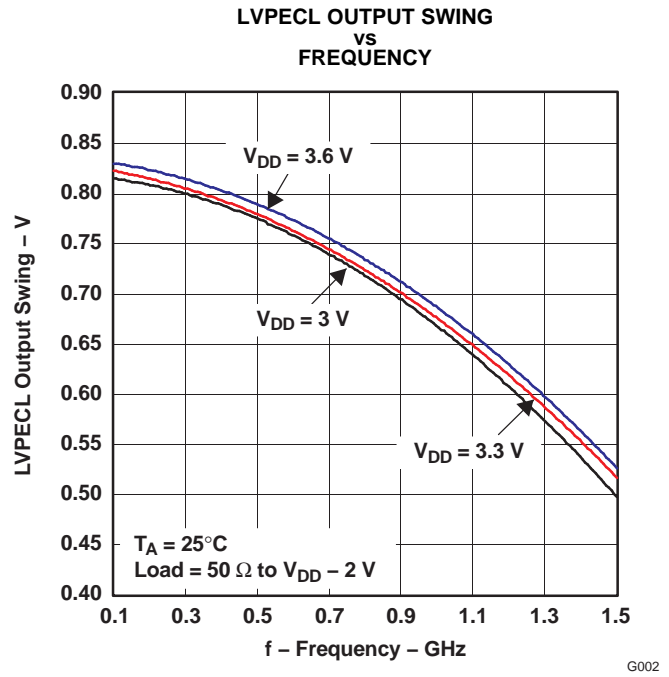


Figure 3.

SUPPLY CURRENT ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

PARAMETER			TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
I_{DD}	Supply current	Full load	All outputs enabled and terminated with $50\ \Omega$ to $V_{DD} - 2\text{ V}$ on LVPECL outputs, $f = 800\text{ MHz}$ for LVPECL outputs, $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$		140		mA
		No load	Outputs enabled, no output load, $f = 800\text{ MHz}$ for LVPECL outputs, $V_{DD} = 3.6\text{ V}$		90		
	Supply current saving per LVPECL output stage disabled, no load		$f = 800\text{ MHz}$ for LVPECL output, $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$		10		
I_{DDZ}	Supply current, 3-state		All outputs in high-impedance state by control logic, $f = 0\text{ Hz}$, $V_{DD} = 3.6\text{ V}$		0.5		mA

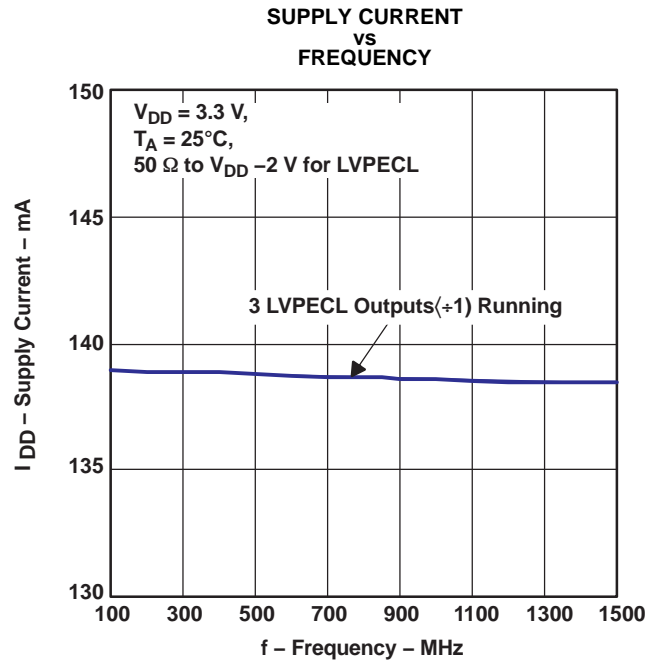


Figure 4.

PACKAGE THERMAL RESISTANCE

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$R_{\theta JA-1}$ QFN-24 package thermal resistance ⁽¹⁾	4-layer JEDEC test board (JESD51-7), airflow = 0 ft/min		106.6		°C/W
$R_{\theta JA-2}$ QFN-24 package thermal resistance with thermal vias in PCB ⁽¹⁾	4-layer JEDEC test board (JESD51-7) with four thermal vias of 22-mil diameter each, airflow = 0 ft/min		55.4		°C/W

- (1) It is recommended to provide four thermal vias to connect the thermal pad of the package effectively with the PCB and ensure a good heat sink.

Example:

Calculation of the junction-lead temperature with a 4-layer JEDEC test board using four thermal vias:

$T_{\text{Chassis}} = 85^{\circ}\text{C}$ (temperature of the chassis)

$P_{\text{effective}} = I_{\text{max}} \times V_{\text{max}} = 90 \text{ mA} \times 3.6 \text{ V} = 324 \text{ mW}$ (max power consumption inside the package)

$\theta T_{\text{Junction}} = \theta_{JA-2} \times P_{\text{effective}} = 55.45^{\circ}\text{C/W} \times 324 \text{ mW} = 17.97^{\circ}\text{C}$

$T_{\text{Junction}} = \theta T_{\text{Junction}} + T_{\text{Chassis}} = 17.97^{\circ}\text{C} + 85^{\circ}\text{C} = 103^{\circ}\text{C}$ (the maximum junction temperature of

$T_{\text{die-max}} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$ is not violated)

CDCP1803

SCAS727F –NOVEMBER 2003–REVISED DECEMBER 2013

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CONTROL INPUT CHARACTERISTICS

over recommended operating free-air temperature range

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t_{su}	Setup time, S0, S1, S2, and EN terminals before clock IN		25			ns
t_h	Hold time, S0, S1, S2, and EN terminals after clock IN		0			ns
$t_{(disable)}$	Time between latching the EN low transition and when all outputs are disabled (how much time is required until the outputs turn off)			10		ns
$t_{(enable)}$	Time between latching the EN low-to-high transition and when outputs are enabled based on control settings (how much time passes before the outputs carry valid signals)			1		μs
Rpullup	Internal pullup resistor on S[2:0] and EN input		42	60	78	k Ω
$V_{IH(H)}$	Three-level input high, S0, S1, S2, and EN terminals ⁽¹⁾		0.9 V_{DD}			V
$V_{IL(L)}$	Three-level low, S0, S1, S2, and EN terminals				0.1 V_{DD}	V
I_{IH}	Input current, S0, S1, S2, and EN terminals	$V_I = V_{DD}$			–5	μA
I_{IL}		$V_I = GND$	38		85	μA

(1) Leaving this terminal floating automatically pulls the logic level high to V_{DD} through an internal pullup resistor of 60 k Ω .

BIAS VOLTAGE VBB

over operating free-air temperature range

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
VBB Output reference voltage	$V_{DD} = 3\text{ V}$ –3.6 V, $I_{BB} = -0.2\text{ mA}$	$V_{DD} - 1.4$		$V_{DD} - 1.2$	V

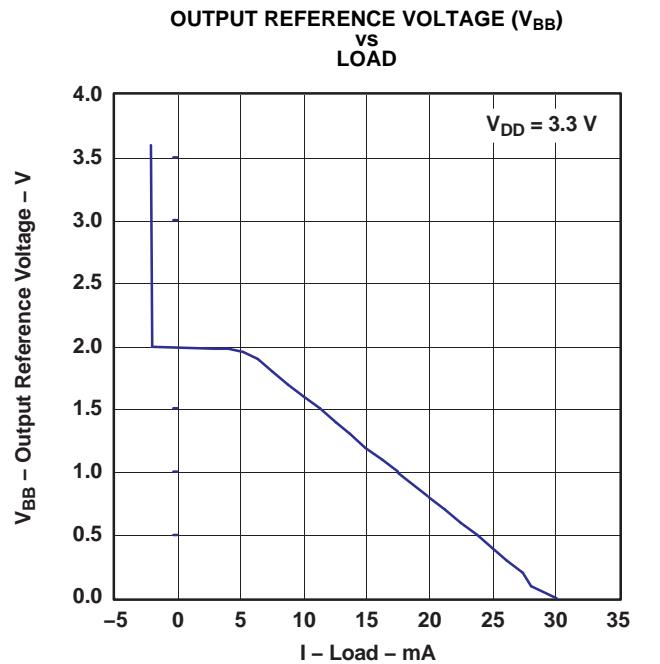
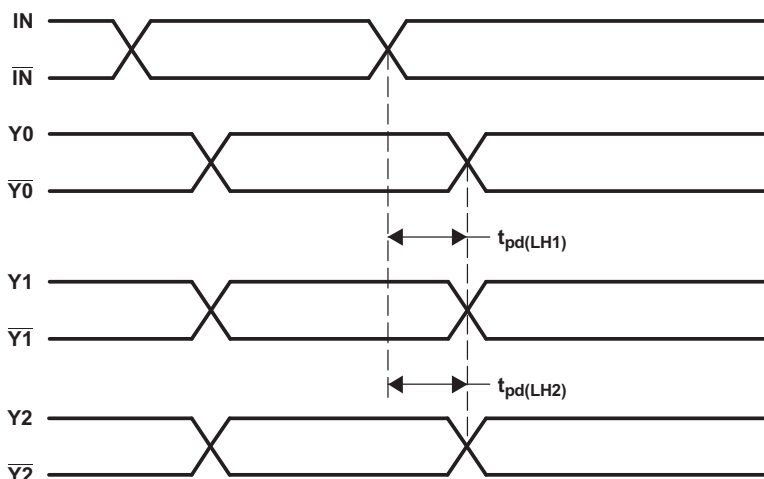


Figure 5.

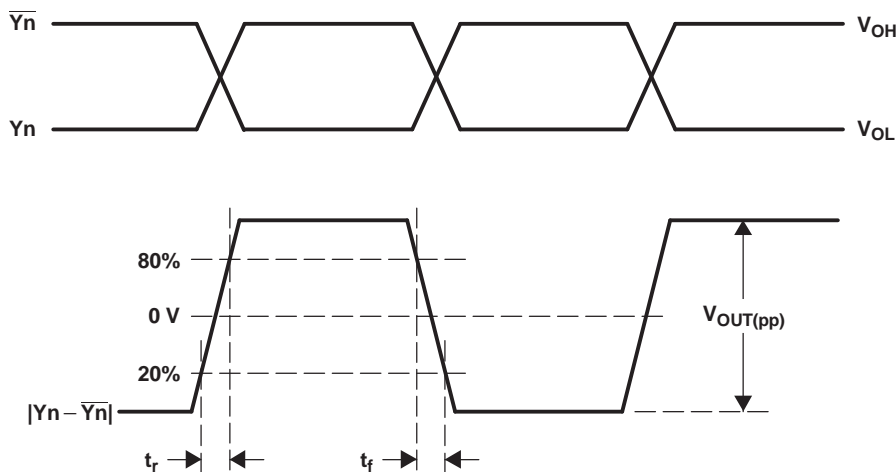
PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



- NOTES: A. Output skew, $t_{sk(o)}$, is calculated as the greater of:
- The difference between the fastest and the slowest $t_{pd(LH)n}$ ($n = 0 \dots 2$)
 - The difference between the fastest and the slowest $t_{pd(HL)n}$ ($n = 0 \dots 2$)
- B. Part-to-part skew, $t_{sk(pp)}$, is calculated as the greater of:
- The difference between the fastest and the slowest $t_{pd(LH)n}$ ($n = 0 \dots 2$ for LVPECL across multiple devices)
 - The difference between the fastest and the slowest $t_{pd(HL)n}$ ($n = 0 \dots 2$ for LVPECL across multiple devices)
- C. Pulsaskew, $t_{sk(p)}$, is calculated as the magnitude of the absolute time difference between the high-to-low ($t_{pd(HL)}$) and the low-to-high ($t_{pd(LH)}$) propagation delays when a single switching input causes one or more outputs to switch, $t_{sk(p)} = |t_{pd(HL)} - t_{pd(LH)}|$. Pulse skew is sometimes referred to as pulse width distortion or duty cycle skew.

T0067-02

Figure 6. Waveforms for Calculation of $t_{sk(o)}$ and $t_{sk(pp)}$



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Figure 7. LVPECL Differential Output Voltage and Rise/Fall Time

PCB DESIGN FOR THERMAL FUNCTIONALITY

It is recommended to take special care of the PCB design for good thermal flow from the QFN 24-terminal package to the PCB.

Due to the three LVPECL outputs, the current consumption of the CDCP1803 is fixed.

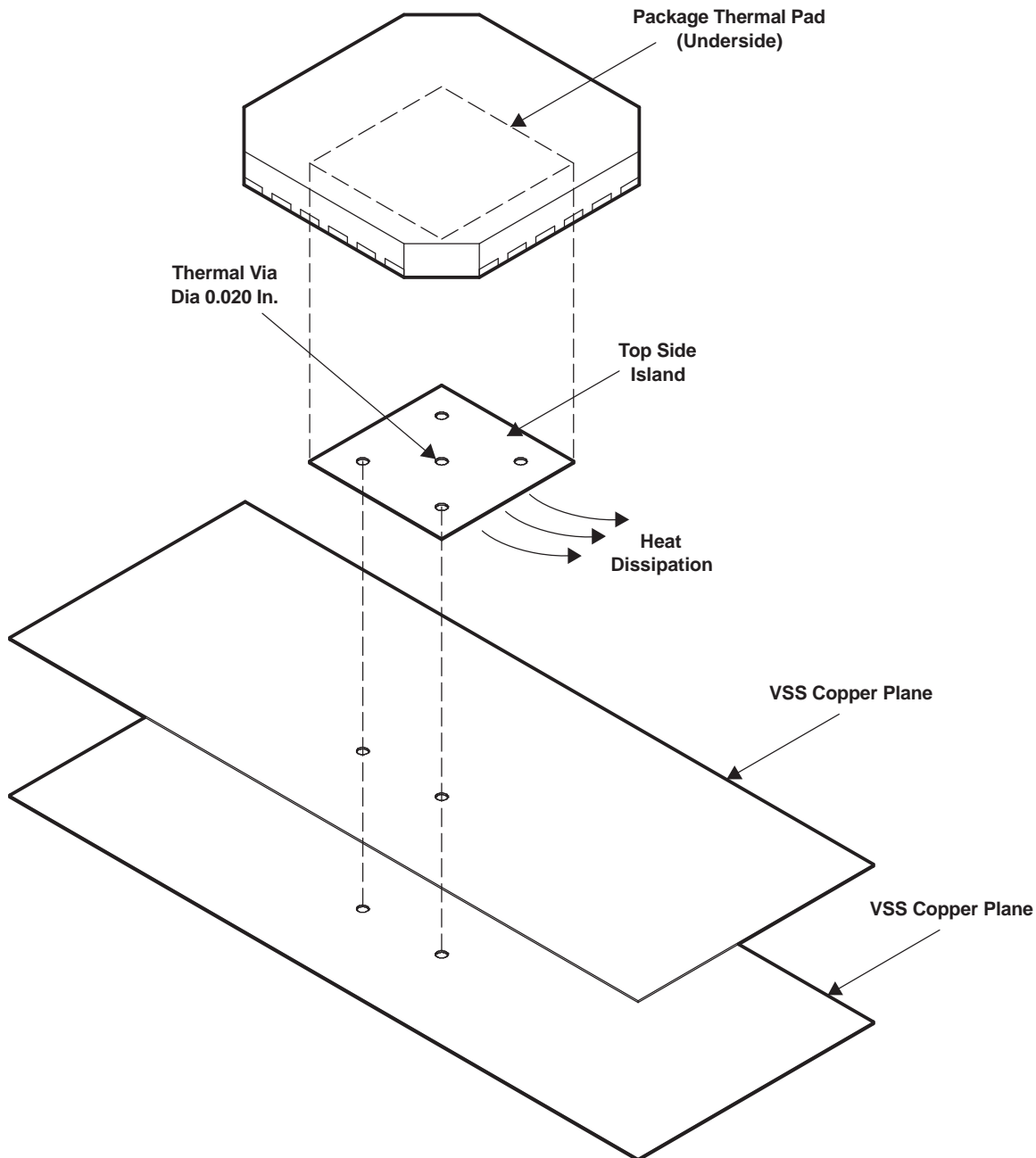
JEDEC JESD51-7 specifies thermal conductivity for standard PCB boards.

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Modeling the CDCP1803 with a standard 4-layer JEDEC board results in a 59.5°C maximum temperature with $R_{\theta JA}$ of 106.62°C/W for 25°C ambient temperature.

When deploying four thermal vias (one per quadrant), the thermal flow improves significantly, yielding 42.9°C maximum temperature with $R_{\theta JA}$ of 55.4°C/W for 25°C ambient temperature.

To ensure sufficient thermal flow, it is recommended to design with four thermal vias in applications enabling all four outputs at once.



M0029-01

Figure 8. Recommended Thermal Via Placement

See the *Quad Flatpack No-Lead Logic Packages* ([SCBA017](#)) and *QFN/SON PCB Attachment* ([SLUA271](#)) application reports for further package-related information.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

LVPECL RECEIVER INPUT TERMINATION

The input of the CDCP1803 has a high impedance and comes with a large common-mode voltage range.

For optimized noise performance, it is recommended to properly terminate the PCB trace (transmission line). If a differential signal drives the CDCP1803, then a 100- Ω termination resistor is recommended to be placed as close as possible across the input terminals. An even better approach is to install $2 \times 50\text{-}\Omega$ resistors, with the center tap connected to a capacitor (C) to terminate odd-mode noise and make up for transmission line mismatches. The VBB output can also be connected to the center tap to bias the input signal to ($V_{DD} - 1.3\text{ V}$) (see Figure 9).

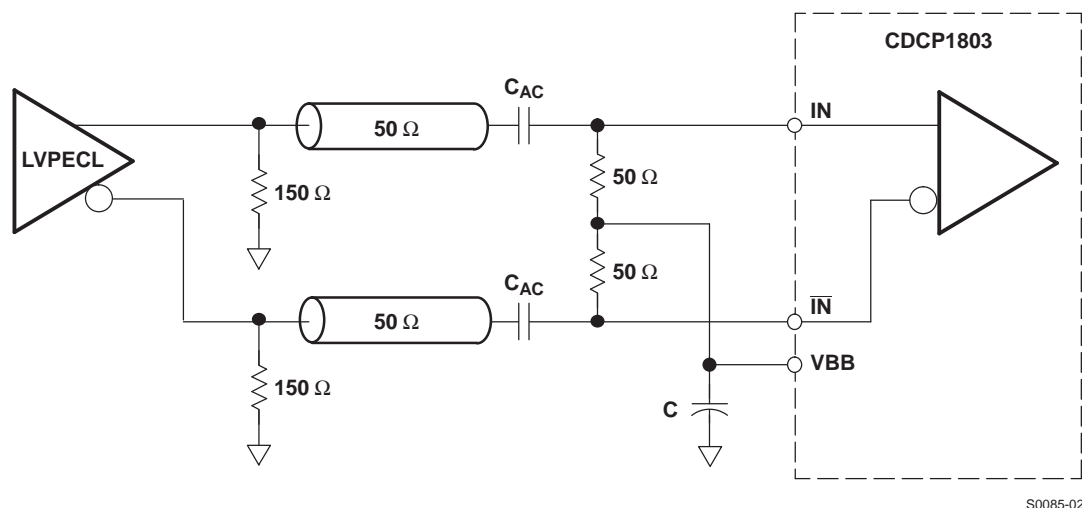


Figure 9. Recommended AC-Coupling LVPECL Receiver Input Termination

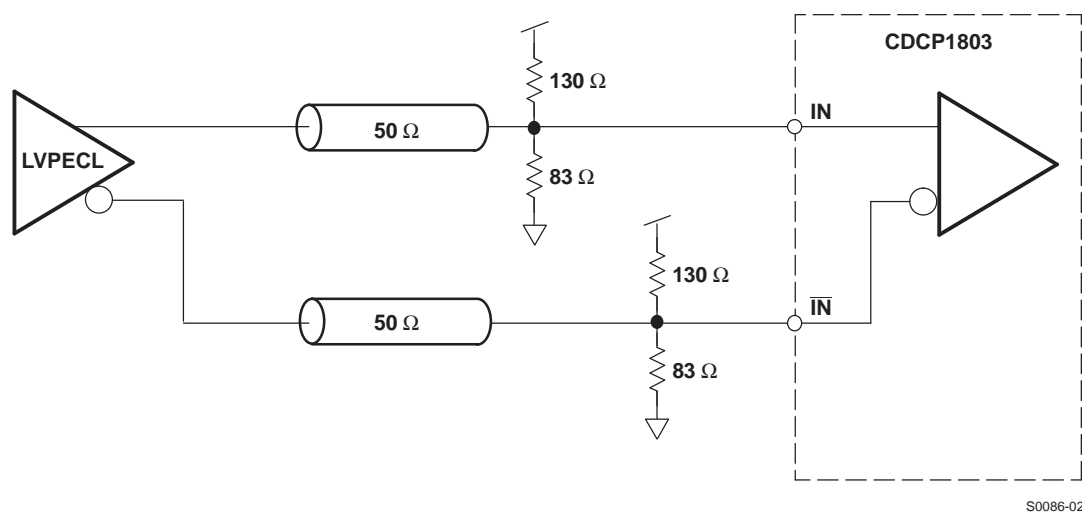
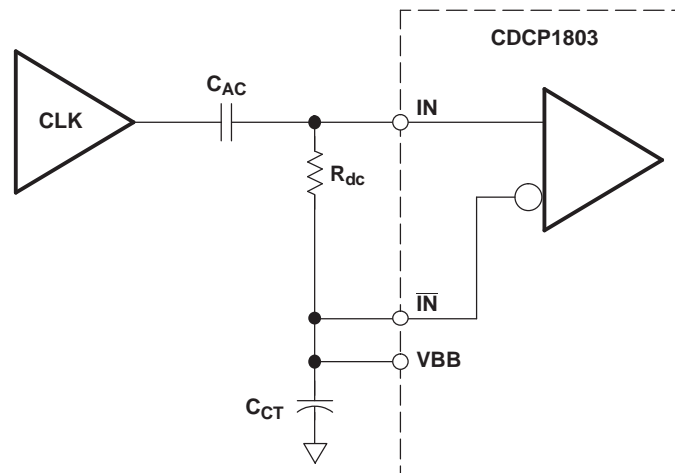


Figure 10. Recommended DC-Coupling LVPECL Receiver Input Termination

The CDCP1803 can also be driven by single-ended signals. Typically, the input signal becomes connected to one input, while the complementary input must be properly biased to the center voltage of the incoming input signal. For LVCMOS signals, this would be $V_{CC}/2$, realized by a simple voltage divider (e.g., two 10-k Ω resistors). The best option (especially if the dc offset of the input signal might vary) is to ac-couple the input signal and then rebias the signal using the VBB reference output. See Figure 11.



NOTE: C_{AC} – AC-coupling capacitor (e.g., 10 nF)
 C_{CT} – Capacitor keeps voltage at \overline{IN} constant (e.g., 10 nF)
 R_{dc} – Load and correct duty cycle (e.g., 50 Ω)
VBB – Bias voltage output

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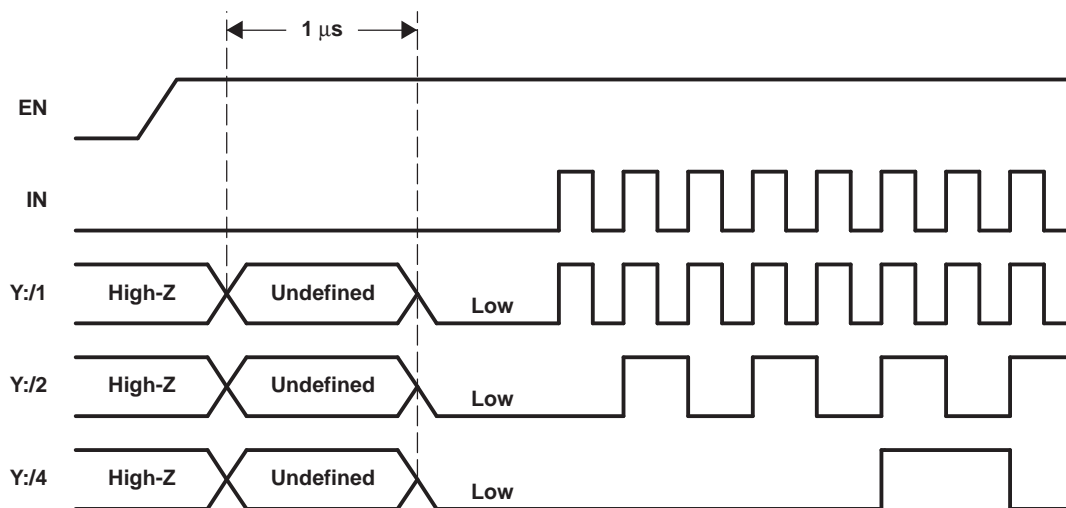
Figure 11. Typical Application Setting for Single-Ended Input Signals Driving the CDCP1803

DEVICE BEHAVIOR DURING RESET AND CONTROL-TERMINAL SWITCHING

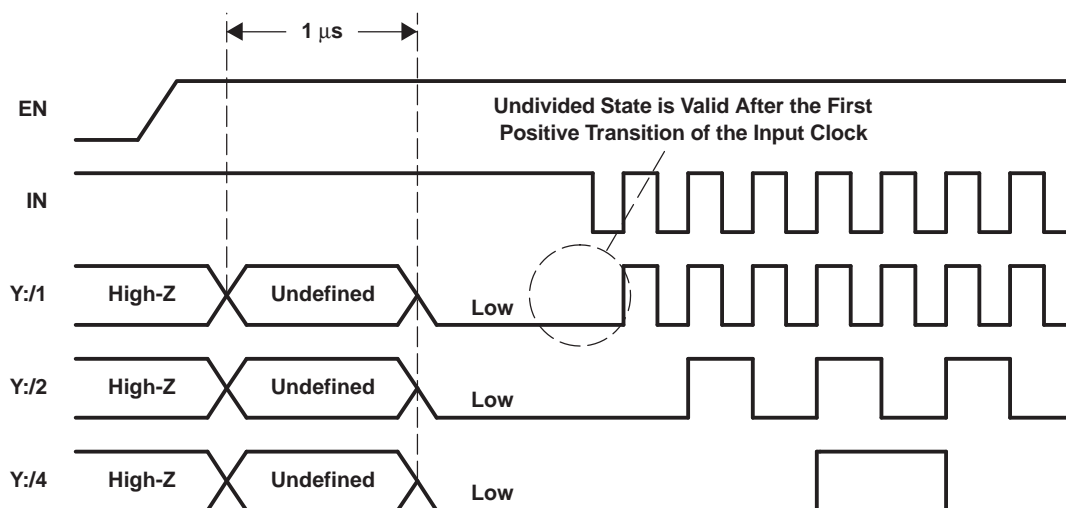
Output Behavior From Enabling the Device ($EN = 0 \rightarrow 1$)

In disable mode ($EN = 0$), all output drivers are switched in high-Z mode. The $S[2:0]$ control inputs are also switched off. In the same mode, all flip-flops are reset. The typical current consumption is below 500 μA .

When the device is enabled again, it takes typically 1 μs for the settling of the reference voltage and currents. During this time, the outputs $Y[2:0]$ and $\overline{Y}[2:0]$ drive a high signal. After the settle time, the outputs go into the low state. Due to the synchronization of each output driver signal with the input clock, the state of the waveforms after enabling the device is as shown in Figure 12. The inverting input and output signal is not included. The $Y:/1$ waveform is the undivided output driver state.



Signal State After the Device is Enabled (IN = Low)



Signal State After the Device is Enabled (IN = High)

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Figure 12. Waveforms

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Enabling a Single Output Stage

If a single output stage becomes enabled:

- $Y[2:0]$ is either low or high (undefined).
- $\overline{Y[2:0]}$ is the inverted signal of $Y[2:0]$.

With the first positive clock transition, the undivided output becomes the input clock state. The divided output states are equal to the actual internal divider. The internal divider is not reset while enabling single output drivers.

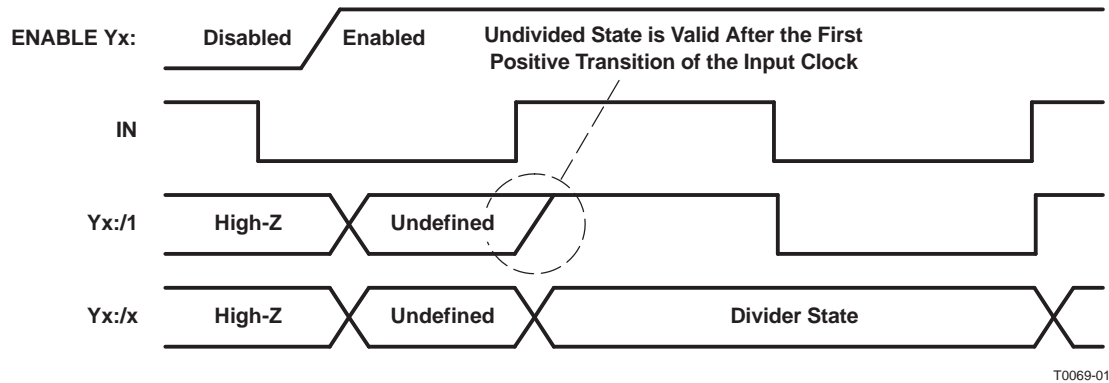


Figure 13. Signal State After an Output Driver Becomes Enabled While $IN = 0$

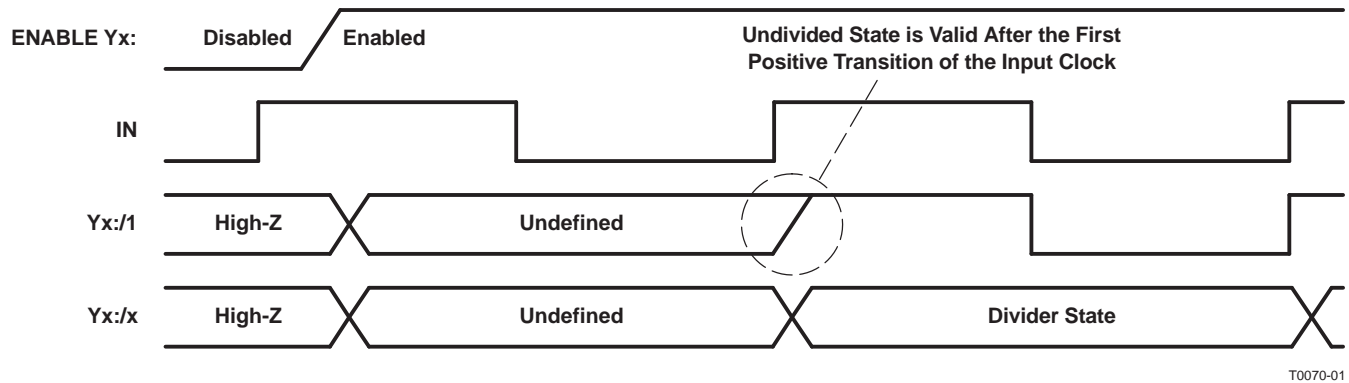


Figure 14. Signal State After an Output Driver Becomes Enabled While $IN = 1$

REVISION HISTORY

Changes from Revision E (January 2007) to Revision F	Page
• Changed $t_{sk(pp)}$ Part-to-part skew - included a MAX value of 300 ps	7
• Changed Note B in Figure 6 From: (n = 0...2 for LVPECL, n = 3 for LVCMOS) To: (n = 0...2 for LVPECLS) across	11

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)
CDCP1803RGER	Active	Production	VQFN (RGE) 24	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	CDCP 1803
CDCP1803RGER.B	Active	Production	VQFN (RGE) 24	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	CDCP 1803
CDCP1803RGET	Active	Production	VQFN (RGE) 24	250 SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	CDCP 1803
CDCP1803RGET.B	Active	Production	VQFN (RGE) 24	250 SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	CDCP 1803
CDCP1803RGETG4	Active	Production	VQFN (RGE) 24	250 SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	CDCP 1803

⁽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.

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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



*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
CDCP1803RGER	VQFN	RGE	24	3000	330.0	12.4	4.3	4.3	1.5	8.0	12.0	Q2
CDCP1803RGET	VQFN	RGE	24	250	180.0	12.4	4.3	4.3	1.5	8.0	12.0	Q2

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
CDCP1803RGER	VQFN	RGE	24	3000	350.0	350.0	43.0
CDCP1803RGET	VQFN	RGE	24	250	210.0	185.0	35.0

RGE 24

GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

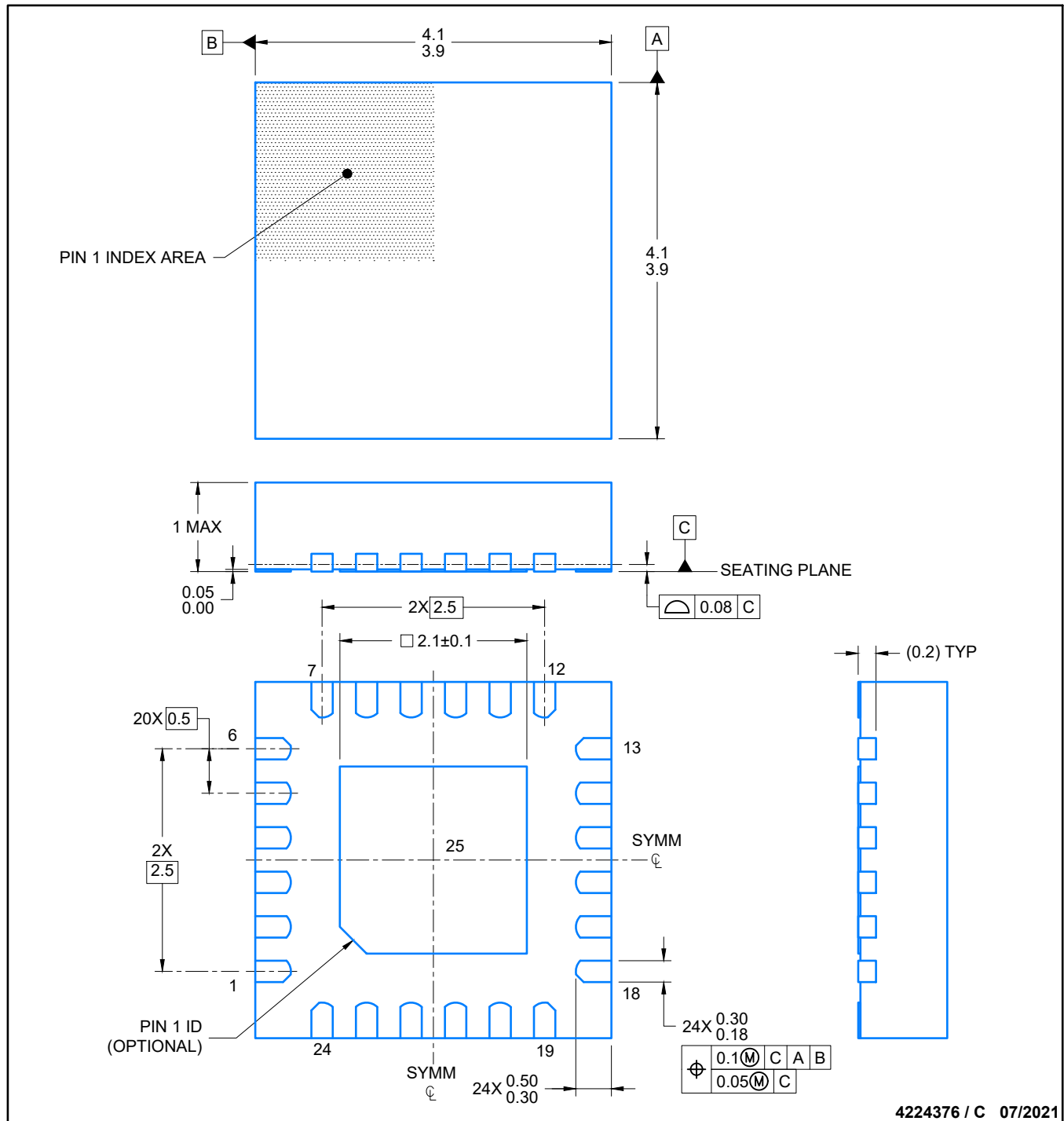
VQFN - 1 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



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

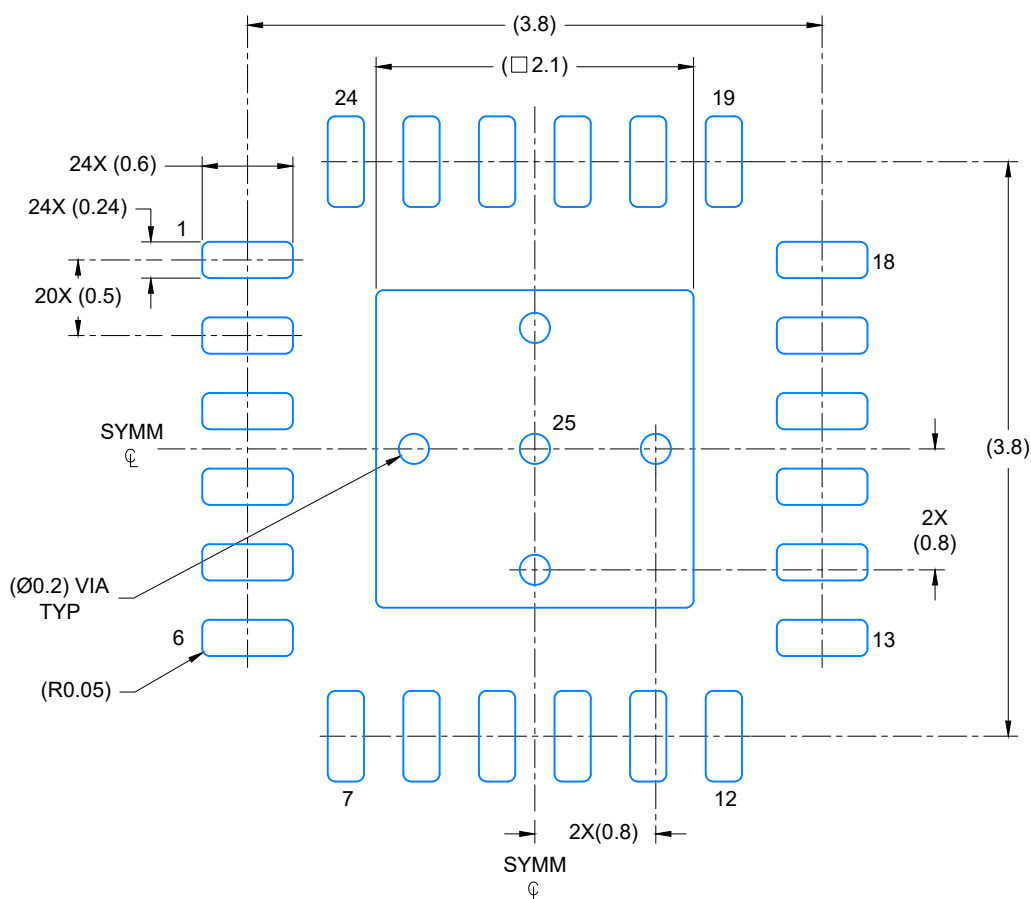
4204104/H



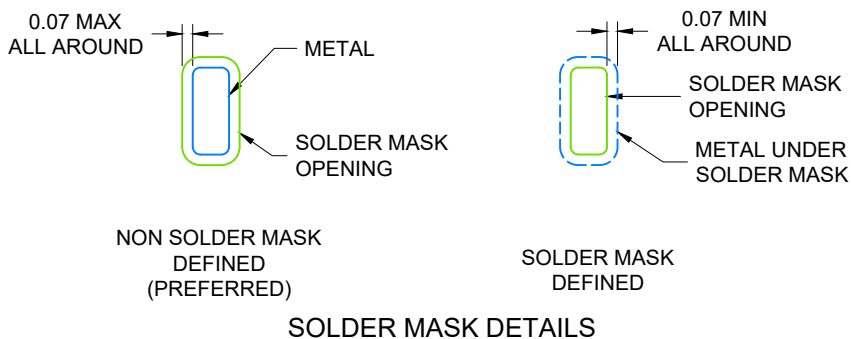
4224376 / C 07/2021

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
SCALE: 20X



4224376 / C 06/2021

NOTES: (continued)

- 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/sluea271).
- Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

VQFN - 1 mm max height

Technical drawing of a mechanical part, likely a bracket or plate, showing dimensions and features. The part is symmetrical about a vertical centerline (SYM) and a horizontal centerline (SYM).

Key dimensions and features:

- Overall width: 3.8
- Overall height: 3.8
- Top edge features: 24X (0.6), 24X (0.24), 20X (0.5)
- Central features: 4X (0.94), 19, 18, 13, 7, 12, 6, 25
- Bottom edge features: 7, 12, 13, 18, 19
- Material: METAL TYP
- Typical radius: (R0.05) TYP
- Typical hole diameter: (0.57) TYP

EXPOSED PAD
80% PRINTED COVERAGE BY AREA
SCALE: 20X



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