**5MHz, Low-Noise,**

**Single, Dual, Quad CMOS Operational Amplifiers**

Check for Samples: OPA377, OPA2377, OPA4377

### FEATURES
- GAIN BANDWIDTH PRODUCT: 5.5MHz
- LOW NOISE: 7.5nV/√Hz at 1kHz
- OFFSET VOLTAGE: 1mV (max)
- INPUT BIAS CURRENT: 0.2pA
- RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT
- UNITY-GAIN STABLE
- EMI INPUT FILTERING
- QUIESCENT CURRENT: 0.76mA/ch
- SUPPLY VOLTAGE: 2.2V to 5.5V
- SMALL PACKAGES: SC70, SOT23, and MSOP

### APPLICATIONS
- PHOTODIODE PREAMP
- PIEZOELECTRIC SENSOR PREAMP
- SENSOR SIGNAL CONDITIONING
- AUDIO EQUIPMENT
- ACTIVE FILTERS

### DESCRIPTION

The OPA377 family of operational amplifiers are wide-bandwidth CMOS amplifiers that provide very low noise, low input bias current, and low offset voltage while operating on a low quiescent current of 0.76mA (typ).

The OPA377 op amps are optimized for low-voltage, single-supply applications. The exceptional combination of ac and dc performance make them ideal for a wide range of applications, including small signal conditioning, audio, and active filters. In addition, these parts have a wide supply range with excellent PSRR, making them attractive for applications that run directly from batteries without regulation.

The OPA377 is available in the SC70-5, SOT23-5, and SO-8 packages. The dual OPA2377 is offered in the SO-8 and MSOP-8, and the quad OPA4377 in the TSSOP-14 packages. All versions are specified for operation from –40°C to +125°C.
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.

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING**\(^{(1)}\)

Over operating free-air temperature range, unless otherwise noted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>OPA377, OPA2377, OPA4377</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supply Voltage</td>
<td>(V_S = (V+) - (V-))</td>
<td>+7 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal Input Terminals</td>
<td>Voltage(^{(2)})</td>
<td>((V-) - 0.5 \text{ to } (V+) + 0.5) V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Current(^{(2)})</td>
<td>±10 mA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Output Short-Circuit(^{(3)})</td>
<td></td>
<td>Continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Temperature</td>
<td>(T_A)</td>
<td>-40 to +150 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Temperature</td>
<td>(T_A)</td>
<td>-65 to +150 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction Temperature</td>
<td>(T_J)</td>
<td>+150 °C</td>
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<td>4000 V</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Charged Device Model</td>
<td>1000 V</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Machine Model</td>
<td>200 V</td>
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(1) Stresses above these ratings may cause permanent damage. Exposure to absolute maximum conditions for extended periods may degrade device reliability. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those specified is not supported.

(2) Input terminals are diode-clamped to the power-supply rails. Input signals that can swing more than 0.5V beyond the supply rails should be current limited to 10mA or less.

(3) Short-circuit to ground, one amplifier per package.

**PACKAGE INFORMATION**\(^{(1)}\)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
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<th>PACKAGE DESIGNATOR</th>
<th>PACKAGE MARKING</th>
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<td>DCK</td>
<td>OP377A</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SOT23-5</td>
<td>DBV</td>
<td>OP377A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SO-8</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>OP377A</td>
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<td>MSOP-8</td>
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<td>OTAQ</td>
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<td>OPA4377</td>
<td>TSSOP-14</td>
<td>PW</td>
<td>O4377A</td>
</tr>
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</table>

(1) For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or visit the device product folder at www.ti.com.
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS: $V_S = +2.2\text{V}$ to $+5.5\text{V}$

**Boldface limits apply over the specified temperature range:** $T_A = -40°C$ to $+125°C$.

At $T_A = +25°C$, $R_L = 10k\Omega$ connected to $V_S/2$, $V_{CM} = V_S/2$, and $V_{OUT} = V_S/2$, unless otherwise noted.

### Electrical Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Parameter Values</th>
<th>Unit</th>
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<tr>
<td>Offset Voltage</td>
<td>$V_{OS}$</td>
<td>$V_S = +5\text{V}$</td>
<td>mV</td>
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<td>vs Temperature</td>
<td>$dV_{OS}/dT$</td>
<td>$-40°C$ to $+125°C$</td>
<td>$\mu\text{V/°C}$</td>
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<td>vs Power Supply</td>
<td>PSRR</td>
<td>$V_S = +2.2\text{V}$ to $+5.5\text{V}$, $V_{CM} &lt; (V+) - 1.3\text{V}$</td>
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<td>$\mu\text{V/V}$</td>
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<td>$\mu\text{V/V}$</td>
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<td>$I_B$</td>
<td>pA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over Temperature</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Typical Characteristics</td>
<td>pA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Offset Current</td>
<td></td>
<td>$I_{OS}$</td>
<td>pA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Noise**

- Input Voltage Noise, $e_n$: $f = 0.1\text{Hz}$ to $10\text{Hz}$
- Input Voltage Noise Density, $e_{in}$: $f = 1\text{kHz}$
- Input Current Noise, $i_n$: $f = 1\text{kHz}$

**Input Voltage Range**

- Common-Mode Voltage Range, $V_{CM}$
- Common-Mode Rejection Ratio, $CMRR$:
  - $(V-) < V_{CM} < (V+) - 1.3\text{V}$
  - $70 \text{dB}$

**Input Capacitance**

- Differential: $6.5 \text{pF}$
- Common-Mode: $13 \text{pF}$

**Open-Loop Gain**

- Open-Loop Voltage Gain, $A_{OL}$:
  - $50\text{mV} < V_O < (V+) - 50\text{mV}$, $R_L = 10k\Omega$
  - 112
  - $100\text{mV} < V_O < (V+) - 100\text{mV}$, $R_L = 2k\Omega$
  - 126

**Frequency Response**

- Gain-Bandwidth Product, $GBW$
- Slew Rate, $SR$
- Settling Time 0.1%, $t_{sp}$
- Settling Time 0.01%, $t_{sp}$
- Overload Recovery Time, $t_{ov} \times Gain > V_S$
- THD + Noise, $THD+N$:
  - $V_O = 1\text{V}_{RMS}$, $G = +1$, $f = 1\text{kHz}$, $R_L = 10k\Omega$
  - 0.00027%

**Output**

- Voltage Output Swing from Rail, $R_L = 10k\Omega$
- Short-Circuit Current, $I_{SC}$
- Capacitive Load Drive, $C_{LOAD}$
- Open-Loop Output Impedance, $R_O$

**Power Supply**

- Specified Voltage Range, $V_S$
- Quiescent Current per amplifier, $I_Q$
- Over Temperature

**Temperature Range**

- Specified Range
- Thermal Resistance, $\theta_{JA}$

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Product Folder Link(s): OPA377 OPA2377 OPA4377
(1) NC denotes no internal connection.
(2) Connect thermal die to V−.
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

At $T_A = +25^\circ C$, $V_S = +5V$, $R_L = 10k\Omega$ connected to $V_S/2$, $V_{CM} = V_S/2$, and $V_{OUT} = V_S/2$, unless otherwise noted.

OPEN-LOOP GAIN/PHASE vs FREQUENCY

POWER-SUPPLY AND COMMON-MODE REJECTION RATIO vs FREQUENCY

OPEN-LOOP GAIN AND POWER-SUPPLY REJECTION RATIO vs TEMPERATURE

0.1Hz to 10Hz INPUT VOLTAGE NOISE

TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION + NOISE vs FREQUENCY

Figure 1.

Figure 2.

Figure 3.

Figure 4.

Figure 5.

Figure 6.
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

At $T_A = +25^\circ C$, $V_S = +5V$, $R_L = 10k\Omega$ connected to $V_S/2$, $V_{CM} = V_S/2$, and $V_{OUT} = V_S/2$, unless otherwise noted.

### COMMON-MODE REJECTION RATIO

**vs TEMPERATURE**

![Common-Mode Rejection Ratio vs Temperature](image1)

**Figure 7.**

### QUIESCENT CURRENT

**vs TEMPERATURE**

![Quiescent Current vs Temperature](image2)

**Figure 8.**

### QUIESCENT AND SHORT-CIRCUIT CURRENT

**vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE**

![Quiescent and Short-Circuit Current vs Supply Voltage](image3)

**Figure 9.**

### SHORT-CIRCUIT CURRENT

**vs TEMPERATURE**

![Short-Circuit Current vs Temperature](image4)

**Figure 10.**

### INPUT BIAS CURRENT

**vs TEMPERATURE**

![Input Bias Current vs Temperature](image5)

**Figure 11.**

### OUTPUT VOLTAGE

**vs OUTPUT CURRENT**

![Output Voltage vs Output Current](image6)

**Figure 12.**
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

At $T_A = +25^\circ C$, $V_S = +5V$, $R_L = 10k\Omega$ connected to $V_S/2$, $V_{CM} = V_S/2$, and $V_{OUT} = V_S/2$, unless otherwise noted.

OFFSET VOLTAGE

PRODUCTION DISTRIBUTION

Figure 13.

MAXIMUM OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs FREQUENCY

Figure 14.

SMALL-SIGNAL OVERSHOOT vs LOAD CAPACITANCE

Figure 15.

SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

Figure 16.

LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

Figure 17.

SETTLING TIME vs CLOSED-LOOP GAIN

Figure 18.
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

At $T_A = +25^\circ C$, $V_S = +5V$, $R_L = 10k\Omega$ connected to $V_S/2$, $V_{CM} = V_S/2$, and $V_{OUT} = V_S/2$, unless otherwise noted.

**CHANNEL SEPARATION vs FREQUENCY**

- **Frequency (Hz)**
  - 10
  - 100
  - 1k
  - 10k
  - 100k
  - 1M
  - 10M
  - 100M

- **Channel Separation (dB)**
  - 0
  - 20
  - 40
  - 60
  - 80
  - 100
  - 120
  - 140

**OPEN-LOOP OUTPUT RESISTANCE vs FREQUENCY**

- **Frequency (Hz)**
  - 10
  - 100
  - 1k
  - 10k
  - 100k
  - 1M
  - 10M

- **Open-Loop Output Resistance (\(\Omega\))**
  - 0.1
  - 1
  - 10
  - 100
  - 1k

**Figure 19.**

**Figure 20.**
APPLICATION INFORMATION

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS
The OPA377 family of amplifiers has parameters that are fully specified from 2.2V to 5.5V (±1.1V to ±2.75V). Many of the specifications apply from −40°C to +125°C. Parameters that can exhibit significant variance with regard to operating voltage or temperature are presented in the Typical Characteristics.

GENERAL LAYOUT GUIDELINES
For best operational performance of the device, good printed circuit board (PCB) layout practices are required. Low-loss, 0.1µF bypass capacitors must be connected between each supply pin and ground, placed as close to the device as possible. A single bypass capacitor from V+ to ground is applicable to single-supply applications.

BASIC AMPLIFIER CONFIGURATIONS
The OPA377 family is unity-gain stable. It does not exhibit output phase inversion when the input is overdriven. A typical single-supply connection is shown in Figure 21. The OPA377 is configured as a basic inverting amplifier with a gain of −10V/V. This single-supply connection has an output centered on the common-mode voltage, $V_{CM}$. For the circuit shown, this voltage is 2.5V, but may be any value within the common-mode input voltage range.

![Figure 21. Basic Single-Supply Connection](image-url)

COMMON-MODE VOLTAGE RANGE
The input common-mode voltage range of the OPA377 series extends 100mV beyond the supply rails. The offset voltage of the amplifier is low, from approximately (V−) to (V+) − 1V, as shown in Figure 22. The offset voltage increases as common-mode voltage exceeds (V+) −1V. Common-mode rejection is specified from (V−) to (V+) − 1.3V.

![Figure 22. Offset and Common-Mode Voltage](image-url)
**INPUT AND ESD PROTECTION**

The OPA377 family incorporates internal electrostatic discharge (ESD) protection circuits on all pins. In the case of input and output pins, this protection primarily consists of current steering diodes connected between the input and power-supply pins. These ESD protection diodes also provide in-circuit, input overdrive protection, as long as the current is limited to 10mA as stated in the **Absolute Maximum Ratings**. Figure 23 shows how a series input resistor may be added to the driven input to limit the input current. The added resistor contributes thermal noise at the amplifier input and its value should be kept to a minimum in noise-sensitive applications.

![Figure 23. Input Current Protection](image)

**EMI SUSCEPTIBILITY AND INPUT FILTERING**

Operational amplifiers vary in susceptibility to electromagnetic interference (EMI). If conducted EMI enters the operational amplifier, the dc offset observed at the amplifier output may shift from the nominal value while the EMI is present. This shift is a result of signal rectification associated with the internal semiconductor junctions. While all amplifier pin functions can be affected by EMI, the input pins are likely to be the most susceptible. The OPA377 operational amplifier family incorporates an internal input low-pass filter that reduces the amplifier response to EMI. Both common-mode and differential mode filtering are provided by the input filter. The filter is designed for a cutoff frequency of approximately 75MHz (~3dB), with a roll-off of 20dB per decade.

**CAPACITIVE LOAD AND STABILITY**

The OPA377 series of amplifiers may be used in applications where driving a capacitive load is required. As with all op amps, there may be specific instances where the OPAx377 can become unstable, leading to oscillation. The particular op amp circuit configuration, layout, gain, and output loading are some of the factors to consider when establishing whether an amplifier will be stable in operation. An op amp in the unity-gain (+1V/V) buffer configuration and driving a capacitive load exhibits a greater tendency to be unstable than an amplifier operated at a higher noise gain. The capacitive load, in conjunction with the op amp output resistance, creates a pole within the feedback loop that degrades the phase margin. The degradation of the phase margin increases as the capacitive loading increases.

The OPAx377 in a unity-gain configuration can directly drive up to 250pF pure capacitive load. Increasing the gain enhances the ability of the amplifier to drive greater capacitive loads; see the typical characteristic plot, *Small-Signal Overshoot vs Capacitive Load*. In unity-gain configurations, capacitive load drive can be improved by inserting a small (10Ω to 20Ω) resistor, Rs, in series with the output, as shown in Figure 24. This resistor significantly reduces ringing while maintaining dc performance for purely capacitive loads. However, if there is a resistive load in parallel with the capacitive load, a voltage divider is created, introducing a gain error at the output and slightly reducing the output swing. The error introduced is proportional to the ratio Rs/RL, and is generally negligible at low output current levels.

![Figure 24. Improving Capacitive Load Drive](image)
ACTIVE FILTERING

The OPA377 series is well-suited for filter applications requiring a wide bandwidth, fast slew rate, low-noise, single-supply operational amplifier. Figure 25 shows a 50kHz, 2nd-order, low-pass filter. The components have been selected to provide a maximally-flat Butterworth response. Beyond the cutoff frequency, roll-off is –40dB/dec. The Butterworth response is ideal for applications requiring predictable gain characteristics such as the anti-aliasing filter used ahead of an analog-to-digital converter (ADC).

![Second-Order Butterworth 50kHz Low-Pass Filter](image)

Figure 25. Second-Order Butterworth 50kHz Low-Pass Filter

DRIVING AN ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER

The low noise and wide gain bandwidth of the OPA377 family make it an ideal driver for ADCs. Figure 26 illustrates the OPA377 driving an ADS8327, 16-bit, 250kSPS converter. The amplifier is connected as a unity-gain, noninverting buffer.

![Driving an ADS8327](image)

Figure 26. Driving an ADS8327

(1) Suggested value; may require adjustment based on specific application.

(2) Initial calibration recommended.
# REVISION HISTORY

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

## Changes from Revision A (October 2010) to Revision B

<table>
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<td>• Changed document status to production data</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Deleted cross-reference to note 2 and shading from DCK package in Package Information table</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Updated Figure 22</td>
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## Changes from Original (February 2010) to Revision A

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<td>• Deleted DFN from list of packages in final Features bullet</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Deleted DFN package from Description section</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Updated Input Bias Current vs Temperature plot</td>
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<td>• Deleted cross-reference to note 2 and shading from all packages except SC70-5 in Package Information table</td>
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<td>• Deleted DFN-8 package from Package Information table</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Deleted Temperature Range, DFN-8 parameter from Electrical Characteristics table</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>• Deleted DFN-8 pin configuration</td>
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<td>• Updated Figure 11</td>
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## Packaging Information

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<td>-40 to 125</td>
<td>OP4377A</td>
<td>Samples</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE**: Product device recommended for new designs.

**LIFEBUY**: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND**: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

**PREVIEW**: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE**: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) **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 (Cl) 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.

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

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

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

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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.

**OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF OPA2377, OPA377, OPA4377:**

- Automotive: OPA2377-Q1, OPA377-Q1, OPA4377-Q1

**NOTE:** Qualified Version Definitions:

- Automotive - Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects
Tape and Reel Information

**Device**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Package Type</th>
<th>Package Drawing</th>
<th>Pins</th>
<th>SPQ</th>
<th>Reel Diameter (mm)</th>
<th>Reel Width W1 (mm)</th>
<th>A0 (mm)</th>
<th>B0 (mm)</th>
<th>K0 (mm)</th>
<th>P1 (mm)</th>
<th>W (mm)</th>
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*All dimensions are nominal.*
### TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS

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<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Package Type</th>
<th>Package Drawing</th>
<th>Pins</th>
<th>SPQ</th>
<th>Length (mm)</th>
<th>Width (mm)</th>
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*All dimensions are nominal*
NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.15 per side.
D. Falls within JEDEC MO-203 variation AA.
LAND PATTERN DATA

DCK (R-PDSO-G5) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

Example Board Layout

Stencil Openings
Based on a stencil thickness of .127mm (.005 inch).

NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Customers should place a note on the circuit board fabrication drawing not to alter the center solder mask defined pad.
D. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
E. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Example stencil design based on a 50% volumetric metal load solder paste. Refer to IPC-7526 for other stencil recommendations.
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.
4. Body dimensions do not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
NOTES: (continued)

5. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
6. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.
NOTES: (continued)

7. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
8. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.
NOTES:

A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 each side.
D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 each side.
E. Falls within JEDEC MO-153

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

1. Linear dimensions are in inches [millimeters]. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Controlling dimensions are in inches. 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 .006 [.15] per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-012, variation AA.
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.
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.
DGK (S-PDSO-G8) PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 per end.
D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.50 per side.
E. Falls within JEDEC MO-187 variation AA, except interlead flash.

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