

# TS3DDR4000 12 位 1:2 高速 DDR2/DDR3/DDR4 开关/多路复用器

## 1 特性

- 宽  $V_{DD}$  范围: 2.375V 至 3.6V
- 高带宽: 5.6GHz (单端典型值); 6.0GHz (差分典型值)
- 低开关导通电阻 ( $R_{ON}$ ): 8Ω (典型值)
- 低位间偏差: 3ps (典型值); 所有通道的最大值为 6ps
- 低串扰: 1067MHz 下的典型值为 -34dB
- 低工作电流: 40μA (典型值)
- 具有低功耗模式, 电流消耗极低: 2μA (典型值)
- $I_{OFF}$  保护防止断电状态 ( $V_{CC} = 0V$ ) 下的电流泄漏
- 支持 POD\_12、SSTL\_12、SSTL\_15 和 SSTL\_18 信号
- 静电放电 (ESD) 性能:
  - 3kV 人体放电模式 (A114B, II 类)
  - 1kV 组件充电模式 (C101)
- 8mm x 3mm 48 焊脚 0.65mm 间距 ZBA 封装

## 2 应用

- NVDIMM 模块
- 企业级数据系统和服务器
- 笔记本 / 台式机
- 通用 DDR3/DDR4 信号切换
- 通用高速信号切换

## 3 说明

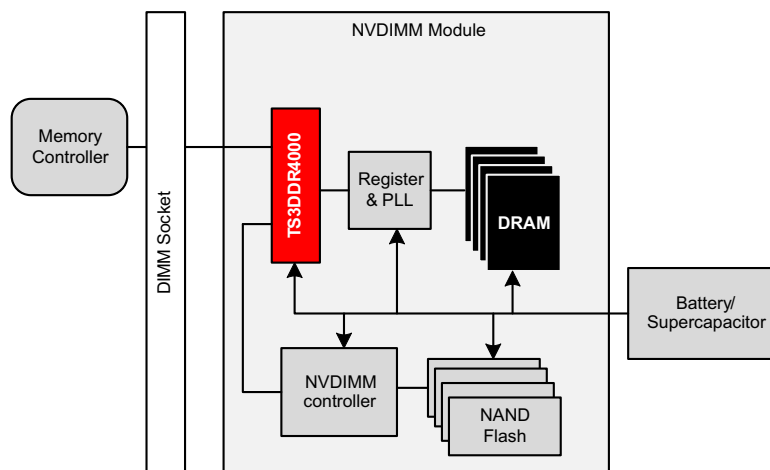
TS3DDR4000 是一款 1:2 或 2:1 高速 DDR2/DDR3/DDR4 开关, 可实现 12 位宽总线切换。该器件可针对所有位同时将 A 端口切换为 B 或 C 端口。TS3DDR4000 设计用于 DDR2、DDR3 和 DDR4 存储器总线系统, 并且采用一种专有架构, 可提供高带宽 (单端 5.6GHz 下的带宽为 -3dB)、低频下的低插入损耗以及超低传播延迟等诸多优势。TS3DDR4000 兼容 1.8V 逻辑, 并且所有开关均为双向开关, 提高了设计灵活性。此外, TS3DDR4000 还具有低功耗模式。在此模式下, 所有通道均呈高阻态且器件功耗最低。

器件信息<sup>(1)</sup>

器件型号	封装	封装尺寸 (标称值)
TS3DDR4000	NFBGA (48)	8.00mm x 3.00mm

(1) 如需了解所有可用封装, 请见产品说明书末尾的可订购产品附录。

应用图



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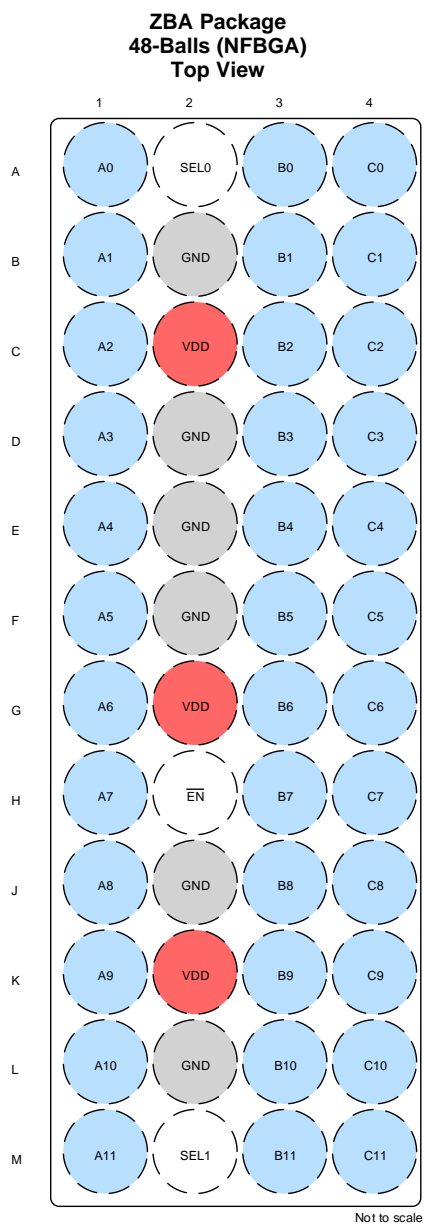
## 4 修订历史记录

Changes from Revision B (May 2017) to Revision C	Page
• Changed the <i>Pin Configuration</i> image	3
• Changed $V_{IH}$ From: SEL1m and SEL2 To: SEL0 and SEL1 with a MIN value of 1 V in the <i>Recommended Operating Conditions</i>	4
• Changed SEL1 To: SEL0 and SLE2 To: SEL1 in 图 18	11
• Changed text "Standard layout technique for 0.5 mm pitch BGA package" To: "Standard layout technique for 0.65 mm pitch BGA package..." in the <i>Layout Guidelines</i>	15

Changes from Revision A (March 2015) to Revision B	Page
• Changed $V_{DD}$ Max value From: 5.5 V to To: 4.8 V in the <i>Absolute Maximum Ratings</i>	4
• Added the Note to the <i>Application and Implementation</i> section	13

Changes from Original (November 2014) to Revision A	Page
• 已将文档更新为完整版。	1

## 5 Pin Configuration and Functions



**Pin Functions**

PINS		TYPE	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
VDD	C2, G2, K2	Power	Power supply
GND	B2, D2, E2, F2, J2, L2	Ground	Ground
A0-A11	A1-M1	I/O	Port A, signal 0-11
B0-B11	A3-M3	I/O	Port B, signal 0-11
C0-C11	A4-M4	I/O	Port C, signal 0-11
SEL0	A2	I	Select control 0
SEL1	M2	I	Select control 1
$\overline{\text{EN}}$	H2	I	Enable

## 6 Specifications

### 6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) <sup>(1)</sup>

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>DD</sub>	Voltage range on V <sub>DD</sub>	-0.3	4.8	V
V <sub>IN</sub>	Control input voltage range: SEL0, SEL1, and /EN	-0.3	5.5	V
V <sub>I/O</sub>	Analog voltage range: A0-A11, B0-B11, and C0-C11	-0.3	3.6	V
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating ambient temperature range	-40	85	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature range	-65	125	°C

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under [Absolute Maximum Ratings](#) 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 Conditions](#). Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

### 6.2 ESD Ratings

		VALUE	UNIT
V <sub>(ESD)</sub>	Electrostatic discharge	Charge device model (CDM) <sup>(1)</sup>	±1000 V
		Human body model (HBM) on all pins <sup>(2)</sup>	±3000 V

- (1) Tested in accordance with JEDEC Standard 22, Test Method C101

- (2) Tested in accordance with JEDEC Standard 22, Test Method A114

### 6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>DD</sub>	Voltage range on V <sub>DD</sub>	2.375	3.6	V
V <sub>I/O</sub>	Analog voltage range: A0-A11, B0-B11, and C0-C11	0	3.3	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	High-level control input voltage threshold ( $\overline{\text{EN}}$ )	1.4	V <sub>DD</sub>	V
	High-level control input voltage threshold (SEL0 and SEL1)	1	V <sub>DD</sub>	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level control input voltage threshold ( $\overline{\text{EN}}$ , SEL0 and SEL1)	0	0.5	V
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating ambient temperature range	-40	85	°C

### 6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		TS3DDR4000	UNIT
		BGA (48)	
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	92.6	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	33.4	
R <sub>θJB</sub>	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	56.2	
ψ <sub>JT</sub>	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	1.3	
ψ <sub>JB</sub>	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	54.9	

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

## 6.5 Static Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise noted the specification applies over the  $V_{DD}$  range and operation junction temp of  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Typical values are for  $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$  and  $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

PARAMETER			TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
R <sub>ON</sub>	On-state resistance	Port A to B	V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.375 V, V <sub>I/O</sub> = 1.2 V,	—	8.3	11.2	Ω
		Port A to C	I <sub>I/O</sub> = 10 mA	—	8.3	11.2	Ω
R <sub>ON</sub> (FLAT)	On-state resistance flatness for all I/Os	Port A to B	V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.375 V, V <sub>I/O</sub> = 1.2 V, I <sub>I/O</sub> = 10 mA	—	0.6	—	Ω
		Port A to C		—	0.6	—	Ω
ΔR <sub>ON</sub>	On-state resistance match between channels	Port A to B	V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.375 V, V <sub>I/O</sub> = 1.2 V, I <sub>I/O</sub> = 10 mA	—	0.2	1.0	Ω
		Port A to C		—	0.2	1.0	Ω
I <sub>IH</sub>	Control input high leakage current	EN	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.6 V, V <sub>/EN</sub> = 1.4 V	—	—	±1	μA
			V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.375 V, V <sub>/EN</sub> = 3.3 V	—	—	±1	μA
		SEL1	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.6 V, V <sub>SEL1</sub> = 1.4 V	—	—	±1	μA
			V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.375 V, V <sub>SEL1</sub> = 3.3 V	—	—	±1	μA
		SEL2	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.6 V, V <sub>SEL2</sub> = 1.4 V	—	—	±1	μA
			V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.375 V, V <sub>SEL2</sub> = 3.3 V	—	—	±1	μA
I <sub>IL</sub>	Control input low leakage current	EN	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.6 V, V <sub>/EN</sub> = 0 V	—	—	±0.5	μA
		SEL1	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.6 V, V <sub>SEL1</sub> = 0 V	—	—	±0.5	μA
		SEL2	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.6 V, V <sub>SEL2</sub> = 0 V	—	—	±0.5	μA
I <sub>OFF</sub>	Leakage under power off condition for all I/Os	EN	V <sub>DD</sub> = 0 V, V <sub>/EN</sub> = 0 V, V <sub>I/O</sub> = 0 V to 3.3 V	—	—	±5	μA
			V <sub>DD</sub> = 0 V, V <sub>//EN</sub> = 3.6 V, V <sub>I/O</sub> = 0 V to 3.3 V	—	—	±5	μA
		SEL1	V <sub>DD</sub> = 0 V, V <sub>SEL1</sub> = 0 V, V <sub>I/O</sub> = 0 V to 3.3 V	—	—	±5	μA
			V <sub>DD</sub> = 0 V, V <sub>SEL1</sub> = 3.6 V, V <sub>I/O</sub> = 0 V to 3.3 V	—	—	±5	μA
		SEL2	V <sub>DD</sub> = 0 V, V <sub>SEL2</sub> = 0 V, V <sub>I/O</sub> = 0 V to 3.3 V	—	—	±5	μA
			V <sub>DD</sub> = 0 V, V <sub>SEL2</sub> = 3.6 V, V <sub>I/O</sub> = 0 V to 3.3 V	—	—	±5	μA
I <sub>DD</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> supply current	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.6 V, I <sub>I/O</sub> = 0 A, /EN = 0 V, V <sub>SEL1</sub> = V <sub>SEL2</sub> = 0 V		—	28	35	μA
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.6 V, I <sub>I/O</sub> = 0 A, /EN = 0 V, V <sub>SEL1</sub> = V <sub>SEL2</sub> = 1.8 V		—	40	48	μA
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.6 V, I <sub>I/O</sub> = 0 A, /EN = 0 V, V <sub>SEL1</sub> = 0 V, V <sub>SEL2</sub> = 1.8 V		—	40	44	μA
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.6 V, I <sub>I/O</sub> = 0 A, /EN = 0 V, V <sub>SEL1</sub> = 1.8 V, V <sub>SEL2</sub> = 0 V		—	40	44	μA
I <sub>DD, PD</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> supply current in power-down mode		V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.6 V, I <sub>I/O</sub> = 0 A, /EN = 1.8 V	—	2	5	μA

## 6.6 Dynamic Electrical Characteristics

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

PARAMETER			TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{ON}$	Switch turn-on time	EN to B	$V_{DD} = 2.375\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $V_{An} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , $V_{/EN} = 1.8\text{ V} \rightarrow 0\text{ V}$ , $V_{SEL1} = V_{SEL2} = 0\text{ V}$ (See Figure 12)	–	65	140	$\mu\text{s}$
		EN to C	$V_{DD} = 2.375\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $V_{An} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , $V_{/EN} = 1.8\text{ V} \rightarrow 0\text{ V}$ , $V_{SEL1} = V_{SEL2} = 1.8\text{ V}$ (See Figure 12)	–	65	140	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{SWITCH}$	Switching time between channels for all I/Os	SEL to B	$V_{DD} = 2.375\text{ V}$ , $V_{/EN} = 0\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $V_{An} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , (See Figure 13)	–	65	–	ns
		SEL to C	$V_{DD} = 2.375\text{ V}$ , $V_{/EN} = 0\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 50\ \Omega$ , $V_{An} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , (See Figure 13)	–	50	–	ns
$t_{PD}$	Propagation delay	Port A to B	$V_{DD} = 2.375\text{ V}$ , (See Figure 14)	–	85	–	ps
		Port A to C	$V_{DD} = 2.375\text{ V}$ , (See Figure 14)	–	85	–	ps
$t_{SKEW}^{(1)}$	Single-ended skew between channels	B0 to B11	$V_{DD} = 2.375\text{ V}$ , from any output to any other output	–	3	8	ps
		C0 to C11		–	3	6	ps
$C_{IN}$	Control input capacitance	EN	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , $V_{IN} = 0\text{ V}$	–	6	–	pF
		SEL1	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , $V_{IN} = 0\text{ V}$	–	6	–	pF
		SEL2	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , $V_{IN} = 0\text{ V}$	–	6	–	pF
$C_{OFF}$	Switch off capacitance	Port A to B	$f = 1067\text{ MHz}$ , $V_{IO} = 0\text{ V}$ , $V_{SEL1} = V_{SEL2} = 1.8\text{ V}$	–	0.5	–	pF
		Port A to C	$f = 1067\text{ MHz}$ , $V_{IO} = 0\text{ V}$ , $V_{SEL1} = V_{SEL2} = 0\text{ V}$	–	0.5	–	pF
$C_{ON}$	Switch on capacitance	Port A to B	$f = 1067\text{ MHz}$ , $V_{IO} = 1.2\text{ V}$ , $V_{SEL1} = V_{SEL2} = 0\text{ V}$	–	1.0	–	pF
		Port A to C	$f = 1067\text{ MHz}$ , $V_{IO} = 1.2\text{ V}$ , $V_{SEL1} = V_{SEL2} = 1.8\text{ V}$	–	1.0	–	pF
$X_{TALK}$	Crosstalk between channels	B0 to B11	$f = 1067\text{ MHz}$ , $V_{SEL1} = V_{SEL2} = 0\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 50\ \Omega$	–	-34	–	dB
		C0 to C11	$f = 1067\text{ MHz}$ , $V_{SEL1} = V_{SEL2} = 1.8\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 50\ \Omega$	–	-31	–	dB
$O_{ISO}$	Off-isolation	Port A to B	$f = 1067\text{ MHz}$ , $V_{SEL1} = V_{SEL2} = 1.8\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 50\ \Omega$	–	-21	–	dB
		Port A to C	$f = 1067\text{ MHz}$ , $V_{SEL1} = V_{SEL2} = 0\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 50\ \Omega$	–	-21	–	dB
$I_L$	Insertion loss (channel on)	Port A to B	$f = \text{DC}$ , $R_L = 50\ \Omega$	–	-0.75	-1	dB
		Port A to C	$f = \text{DC}$ , $R_L = 50\ \Omega$	–	-0.75	-1	dB
$BW_{SE}$	-3 dB bandwidth (Single-ended)	Port A to B	$R_L = 50\ \Omega$	–	5.6	–	GHz
		Port A to C		–	5.6	–	
$BW_{DIFF}$	-3 dB bandwidth (Differential)	Port A to B	$R_L = 100\ \Omega$	–	6	–	GHz
		Port A to C		–	6	–	

(1) Verified by design.

## 6.7 Typical Characteristics

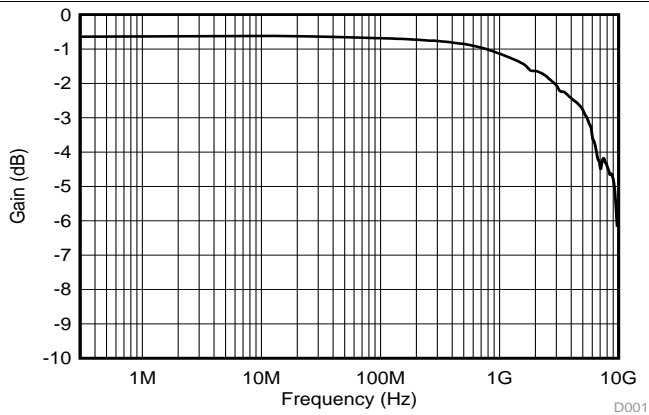


图 1. Single-Ended S21 vs Frequency for Port B

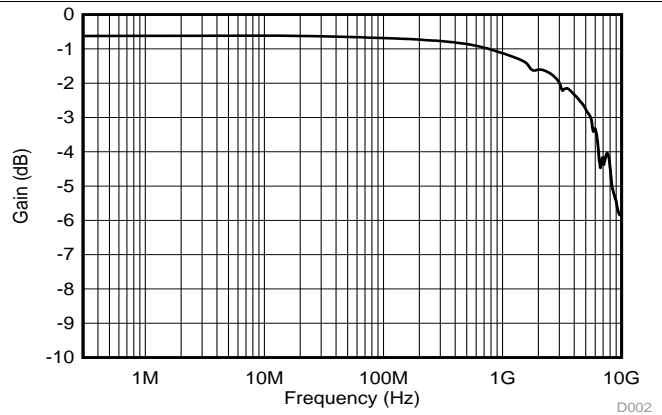


图 2. Single-Ended S21 vs Frequency for Port C

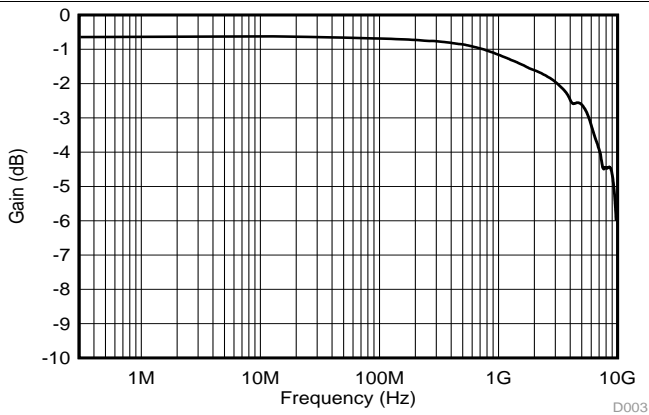


图 3. Differential S21 vs Frequency for Port B

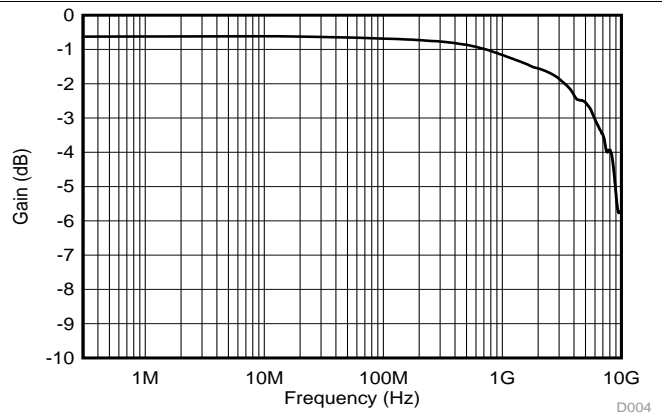


图 4. Differential S21 vs Frequency for Port C

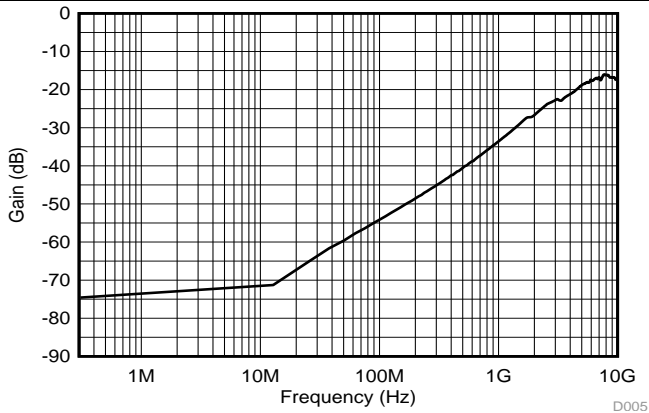


图 5. Crosstalk vs Frequency for Port B

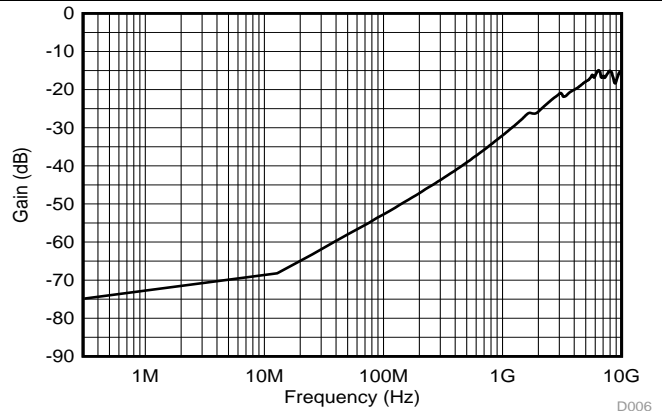


图 6. Crosstalk vs Frequency for Port C

## Typical Characteristics (接下页)

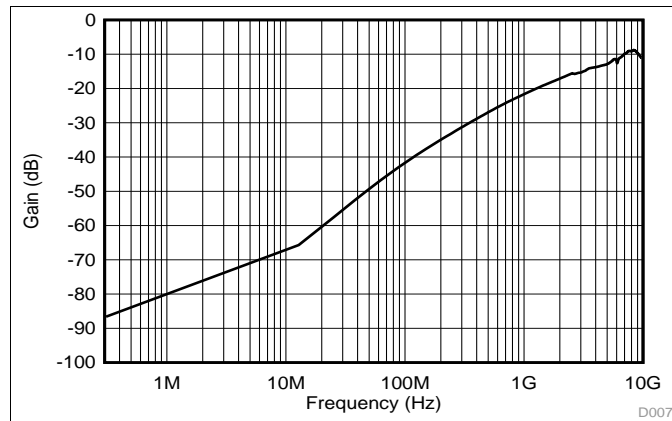


图 7. Off-Isolation vs Frequency for Port B

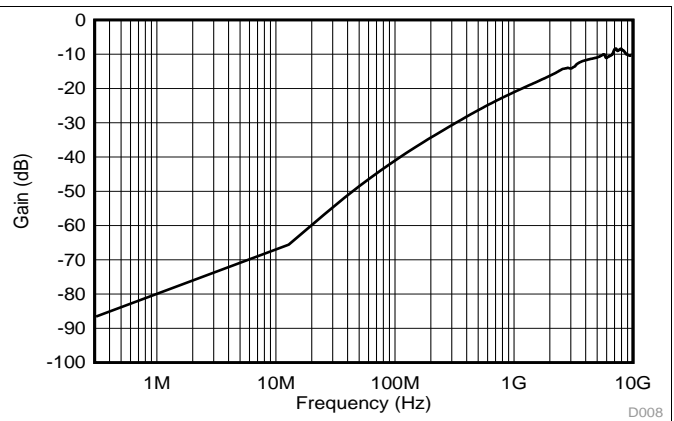


图 8. Off-Isolation vs Frequency for Port C

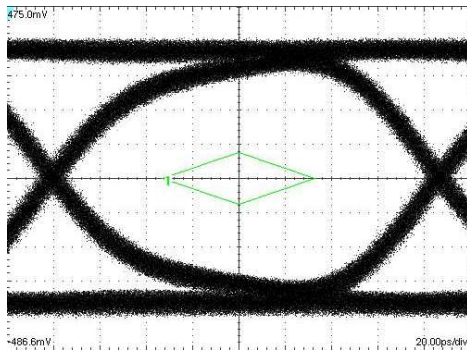


图 9. Eye Diagram (6 Gbps Data Rate): Through Path Without Device

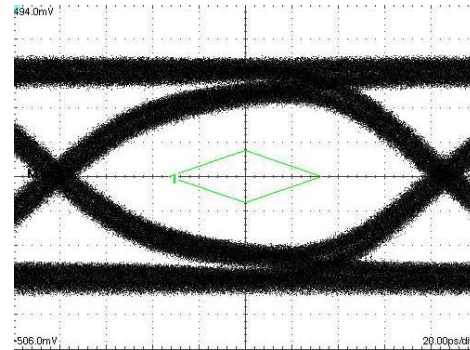


图 10. Eye Diagram (6 Gbps Data Rate): Port A to Port B Through TS3DDR4000

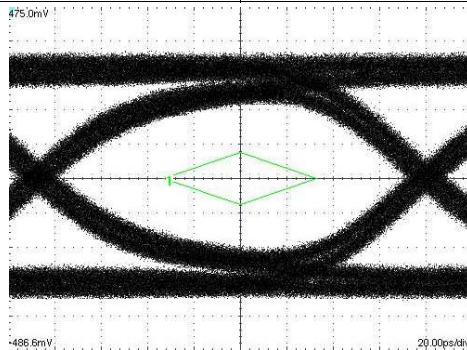


图 11. Eye Diagram (6 Gbps Data Rate): Port A to Port C Through TS3DDR4000



## 7 Parameter Measurement Information

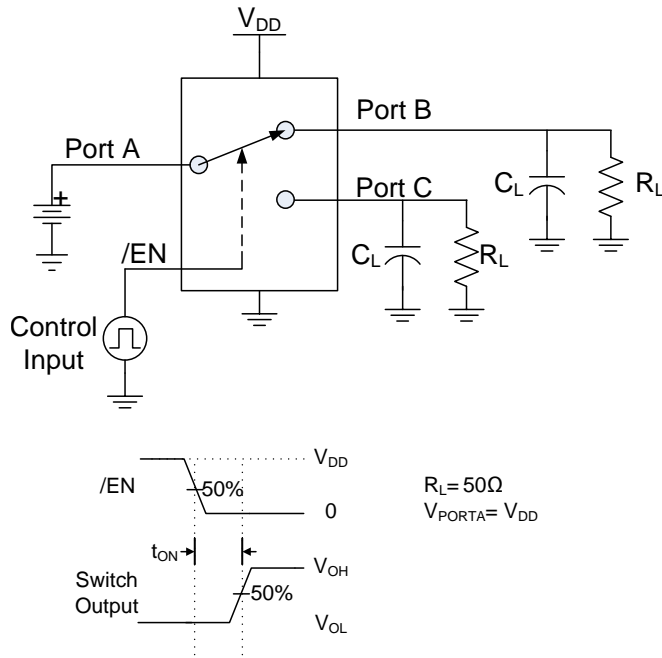


图 12. Switch Turn-on Time ( $t_{ON}$ ) Measurement

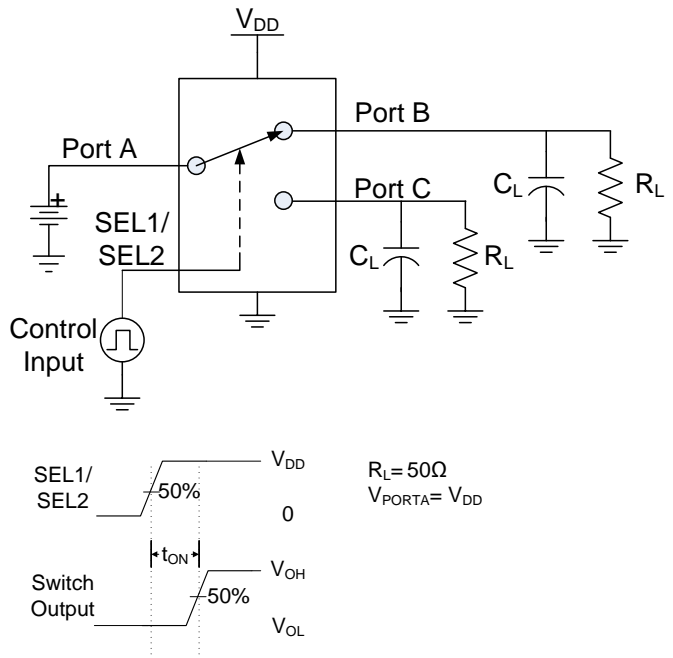


图 13. Switch Switching Time ( $t_{SWITCH}$ ) Measurement

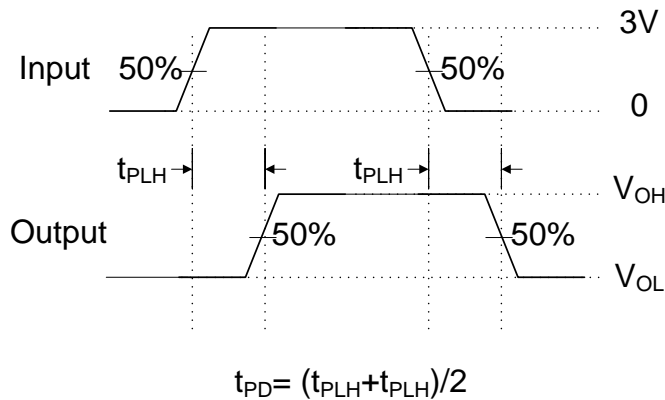


图 14. Propagation Delay ( $t_{PD}$ ) Measurement

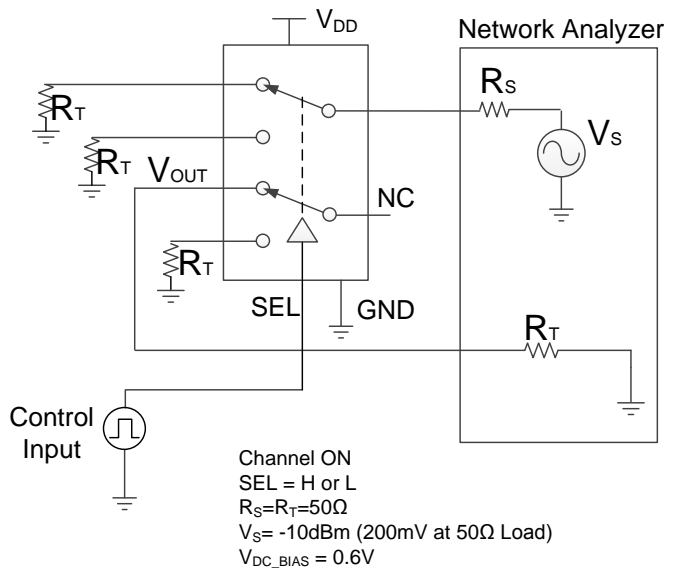
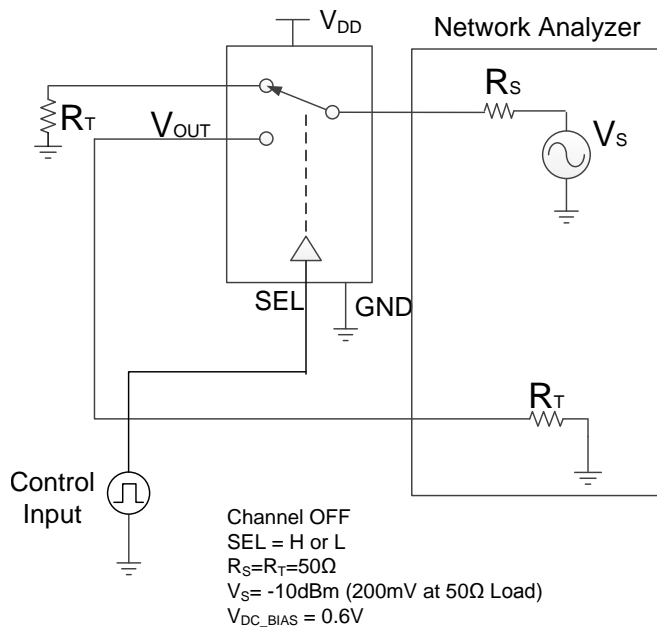
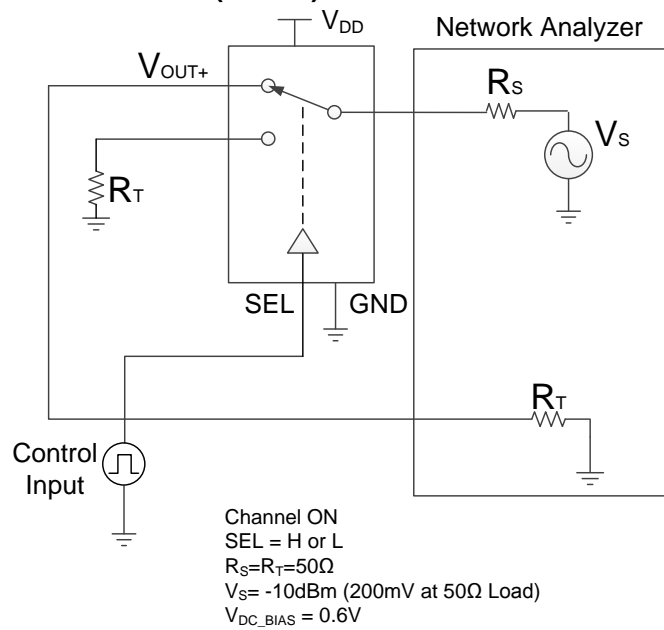


图 15. Crosstalk Measurement

**Parameter Measurement Information (接下页)**



**图 16. Off Isolation Measurement**



**图 17. Bandwidth Measurement**

## 8 Detailed Description

### 8.1 Overview

The TS3DDR4000 is 1:2 or 2:1 high speed DDR2/DDR3/DDR4 switch that offers 12-bit wide bus switching. The A port can be routed to the B or C port for all bits simultaneously. Designed for operation in DDR2, DDR3 and DDR4 memory bus systems that support POD\_12, SSTL\_12, SSTL\_135, SSTL\_15, or SSTL\_18 signaling, the TS3DDR4000 uses a proprietary architecture that delivers high bandwidth (differential -3dB bandwidth of up to 6 GHz), and very low propagation delay and skew across all channels. The TS3DDR4000 is 1.8 V logic compatible, and all switches are bi-directional for added design flexibility. The TS3DDR4000 also offers a low-power mode, in which all channels become high-Z and the device operates with minimal power.

### 8.2 Functional Block Diagram

The following diagram (图 18) represents the switch function block diagram of the TS3DDR4000. Port A (A0-A11) can be routed to either port B (B0-B11) or port C (C0-C11) by configuring the SEL0 and SEL1 pins. The EN pin can be toggled high to put the device into the low-power mode with minimal power consumption.

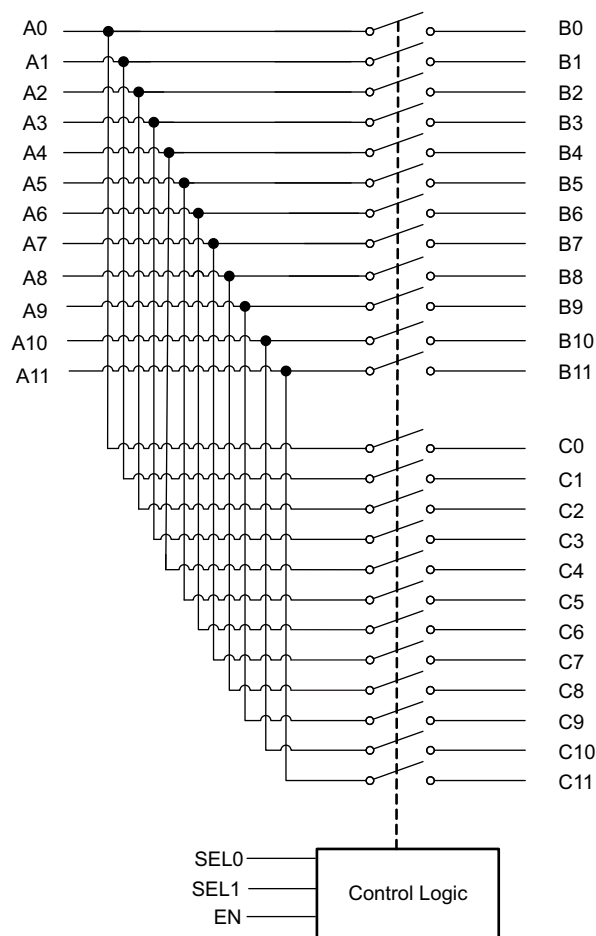


图 18. TS3DDR4000 Switch Function Block Diagram

### 8.3 Feature Description

- $I_{OFF}$  Protection: When no power is provided to the device ( $V_{CC} = 0\text{ V}$ ), the TS3DDR4000 prevents any I/O signals from back-powering the device. The leakage current is tightly controlled under such condition (refer to the  $I_{OFF}$  in the [Specifications](#) section) so it does not cause any system issues.
- Low-power mode: The  $\overline{EN}$  pin can be driven high to make the TS3DDR4000 enter the low-power mode. When in low power mode, all channels are isolated and the device consumes less than 5  $\mu\text{A}$  of current.

### 8.4 Device Functional Modes

When  $\overline{EN}$  pin is driven high, the TS3DDR4000 enters into the power-down mode, in which all channels are isolated and the device consumes less than 5  $\mu\text{A}$  of current. When  $\overline{EN}$  pin is driven low, the A port is routed to either B port or C port depending on the configuration of SEL0 and SEL1 signals. The B and C port can also be partially turned on when SEL0 and SEL1 are not both high or both low. Refer to [表 1](#) for the control logic details.

**表 1. Logic Control Table**

CONTROL PINS			FUNCTION
$\overline{EN}$	SEL0	SEL1	
H	X	X	Power –down mode. All channels off (isolated)
L	L	L	Port A to port B ON Port A to port C OFF (isolated)
L	L	H	A [0,1,4,5,8,9] $\leftrightarrow$ B [0,1,4,5,8,9] A [2,3,6,7,10,11] $\leftrightarrow$ C [2,3,6,7,10,11] All other channels OFF (isolated)
L	H	L	A [2,3,6,7,10,11] $\leftrightarrow$ B [2,3,6,7,10,11] A [0,1,4,5,8,9] $\leftrightarrow$ C [0,1,4,5,8,9] All other channels OFF (isolated)
L	H	H	Port A to port B OFF (isolated) Port A to port C ON

## 9 Application and Implementation

### 注

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 TS3DDR4000 is a high-speed switch targeted for DDR memory applications that require 1:2 or 2:1 switching. The following sections describe two application scenarios that are widely used. In addition to memory applications, the TS3DDR4000 can also be used for generic high-speed switching that requires high bandwidth and minimal signal degradation.

### 9.2 Typical Application

#### 9.2.1 Non-Volatile Dual In-line Memory Module (NVDIMM) application

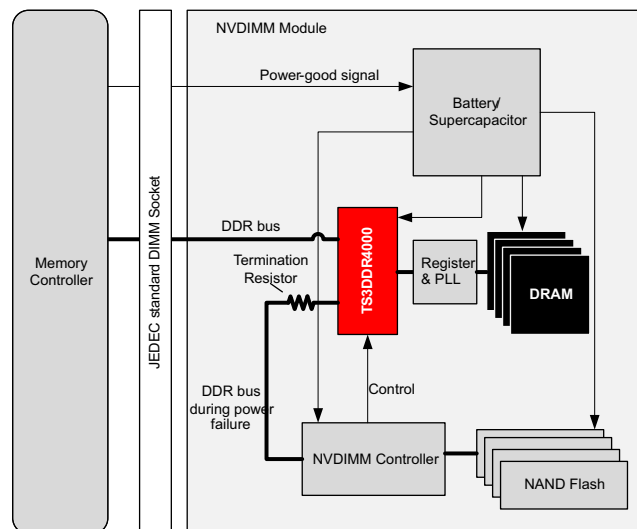


图 19. TS3DDR4000 Used In NVDIMM Application

##### 9.2.1.1 Design Requirements

The TS3DDR4000 can be used in the NVDIMM application to provide server systems reliable data backups when the system encounters power-failure conditions. 图 19 depicts a typical NVDIMM design utilizing the TS3DDR4000.

In normal system operation, the TS3DDR4000 routes the DDR signals between the system and the DRAM for normal data access. When the system encounters power failure, the charge stored in the battery or the super capacitor is used to power the NVDIMM controller, which configures the TS3DDR4000 to save the data from DRAM into the NAND Flash. The NAND Flash is non-volatile in nature, so the data stored internally stays intact even when the power goes away eventually. When the system power comes back on, the NVDIMM controller can re-route the data from the NAND Flash through the TS3DDR4000 back into the DRAM and can subsequently re-start the normal system operation.

## Typical Application (接下页)

### 9.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

The battery or the super capacitor needs to be designed to have enough capacity to maintain the power long enough for the backup procedure to be completed. At a backup speed of 128 MB/sec, it takes about 10 seconds per 1 GB to either backup or restore the data. Typically a super capacitor is preferred for its longer life of operation. The super capacitor is usually a separate module and is connected to the NVDIMM via a cable.

NVDIMMs require support from the system motherboard. When plugged in, the BIOS must recognize the NVDIMMs. Manufacturers who control the BIOS and MRC (memory reference code) can make the necessary code changes to implement NVDIMMs into their servers.

### 9.2.2 Load Isolation Application

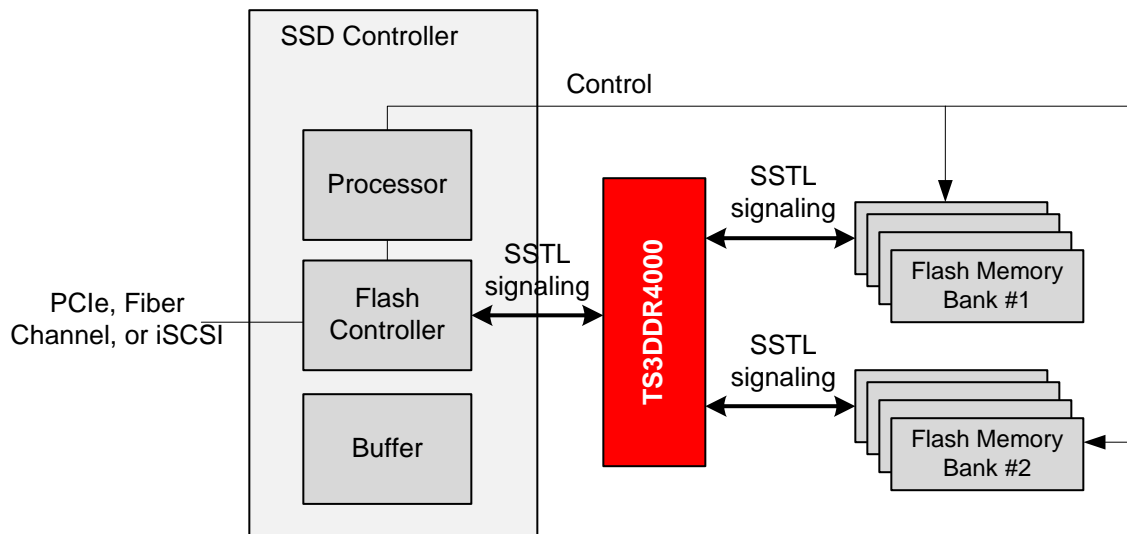


图 20. TS3DDR4000 Used In Load Isolation Application

#### 9.2.2.1 Design Requirements

In recent years, the size of Solid-State-Drives (SSDs) has increased rapidly, making it necessary to increase the number of flash memory devices in each drive. The flash memory devices sometimes share the same control and data channel to communicate with the controller. This causes increased loading to each communication channel as the number of flash memory devices increases. To meet the performance requirement of an SSD, the ability to isolate the loading becomes necessary.

#### 9.2.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

As depicted in 图 20, the TS3DDR4000 can be used for load isolation purpose. Flash memory bank #1 and #2 can share the same communication channel to the flash controller without increasing the loading to each other. While the TS3DDR4000 is enabled for one channel, the other channel is fully isolated. The off-isolation specification is about -21 dB at 1067 MHz, as described in the [Specifications](#) section.

## 10 Power Supply Recommendations

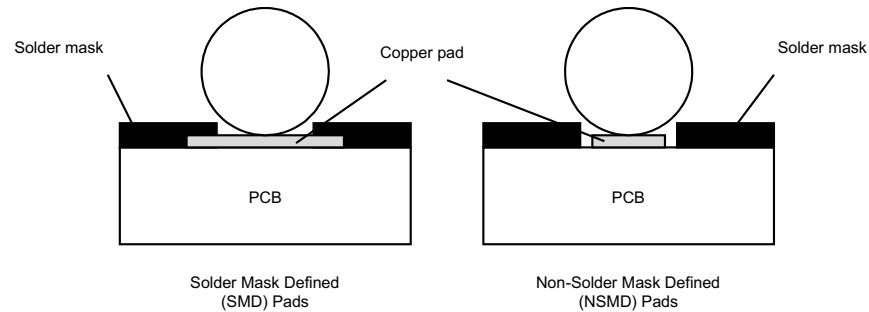
$V_{DD}$  should be in the range of 2.375 V to 3.6 V. A 0.1  $\mu$ F or higher decoupling capacitors placed as closed to the BGA pad as possible is recommended. There are no power sequence requirements for the TS3DDR4000.

## 11 Layout

### 11.1 Layout Guidelines

Standard layout technique for 0.65 mm pitch BGA package shall be employed. The following commonly-used printed-circuit-board (PCB) layout guidelines are recommended:

- Use Non-Solder-Mask-Defined (NSMD), rather than Solder-Mask-Defined (SMD) pads for the BGA solder balls to adhere if possible. For most applications, the NSMD pads provide more flexibility, fewer stress.



**图 21. Solder-Mask-Defined (SMD) and Non-Solder-Mask-Defined (NSMD) Pads**

- One trace can generally be routed between two solder pads of a 0.65 mm pitch BGA. This allows the outer two rows of solder pads to be routed on the same top/bottom layer. The TS3DDR4000 has 4 rows, and thus no VIAs is generally required to route all the inner balls out.
- Generally high-speed signal layout guidelines:
  - To minimize the effects of crosstalk on adjacent traces, keep the traces at least two times the trace width apart.
  - Separate high-speed signals from low-speed signals and digital from analog signals.
  - Avoid right-angle bends in a trace and try to route them at least with two 45° corners.
  - The high-speed differential signal traces should be routed parallel to each other as much as possible. The traces are recommended to be symmetrical.
  - A solid ground plane should be placed next to the high-speed signal layer. This also provides an excellent low-inductance path for the return current flow.

## 11.2 Layout Example

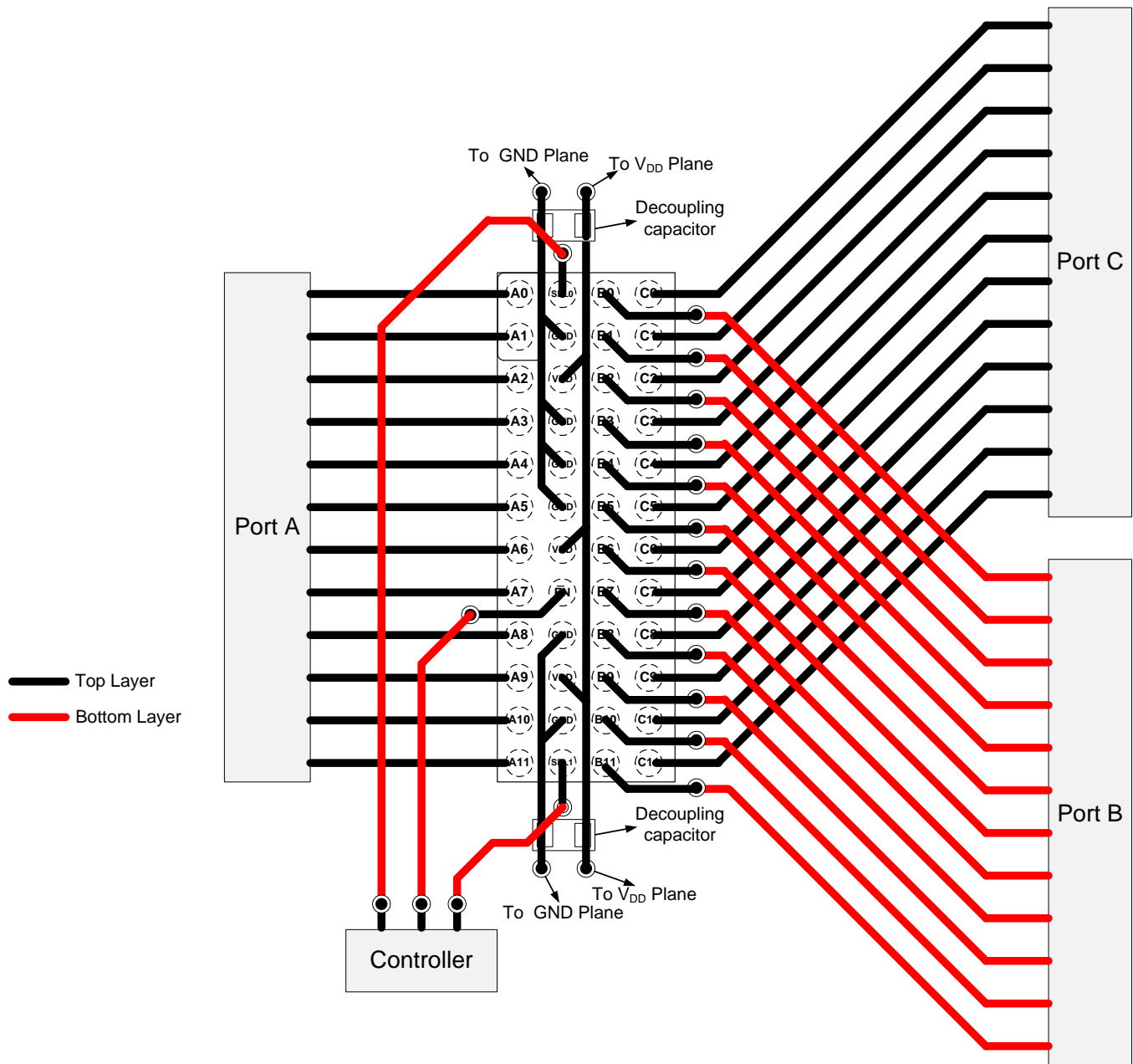


图 22. TS3DDR4000 Layout Example



## 12 器件和文档支持

### 12.1 接收文档更新通知

要接收文档更新通知，请导航至 [TI.com.cn](http://TI.com.cn) 上的器件产品文件夹。单击右上角的 [通知我](#) 进行注册，即可每周接收产品信息更改摘要。有关更改的详细信息，请查看任何已修订文档中包含的修订历史记录。

### 12.2 社区资源

下列链接提供到 TI 社区资源的连接。链接的内容由各个分销商“按照原样”提供。这些内容并不构成 TI 技术规范，并且不一定反映 TI 的观点；请参阅 TI 的 [《使用条款》](#)。

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### 12.5 术语表

**SLYZ022** — *TI 术语表*。

这份术语表列出并解释术语、缩写和定义。

## 13 机械、封装和可订购信息

以下页面包含机械、封装和可订购信息。这些信息是指定器件的最新可用数据。数据如有变更，恕不另行通知，且不会对此文档进行修订。如需获取此产品说明书书的浏览器版本，请查阅左侧的导航栏。

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)
<a href="#">TS3DDR4000ZBAR</a>	Active	Production	NFBGA (ZBA)   48	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SNAGCU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	DDR4000
TS3DDR4000ZBAR.A	Active	Production	NFBGA (ZBA)   48	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SNAGCU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	DDR4000

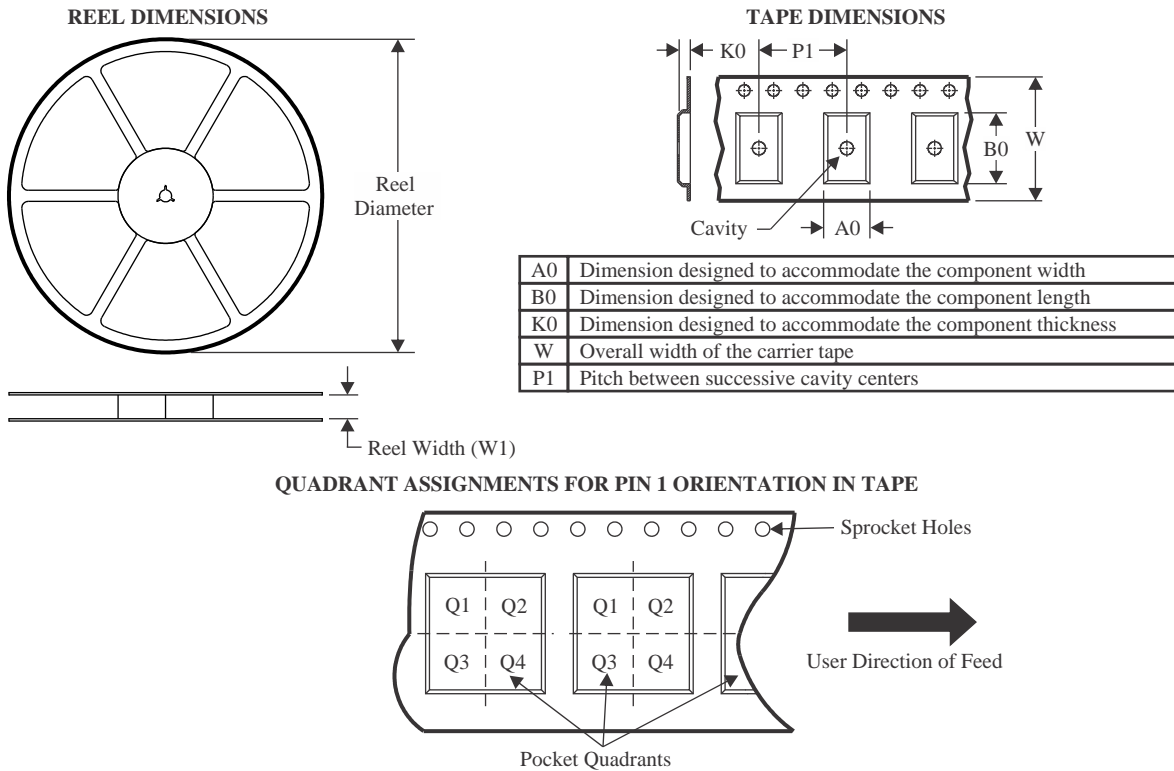
- (1) **Status:** For more details on status, see our [product life cycle](#).
- (2) **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, 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
TS3DDR4000ZBAR	NFBGA	ZBA	48	3000	330.0	16.4	3.4	8.4	1.3	8.0	16.0	Q1

## TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



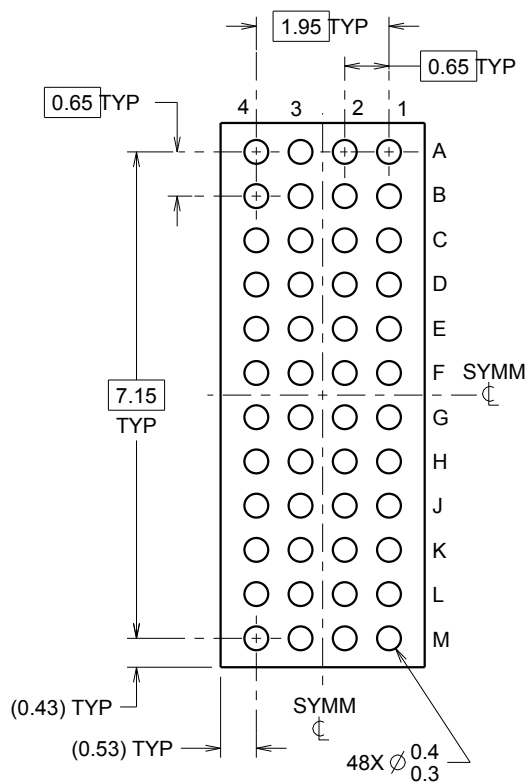
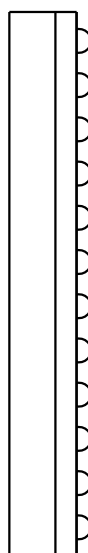
\*All dimensions are nominal


Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TS3DDR4000ZBAR	NFBGA	ZBA	48	3000	336.6	336.6	31.8

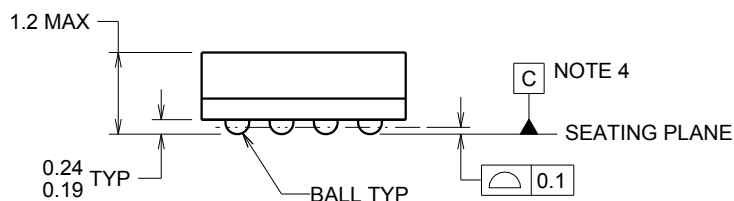
## NFBGA - 1.2 mm max height

Diagram illustrating the dimensions and labels for a rectangular block:

- Horizontal dimension (width): 3.1 (top) and 2.9 (bottom).
- Vertical dimension (height): 8.1 (top) and 7.9 (bottom).
- Labels: A (top left corner), B (top right corner), and BALL A1 CORNER (pointing to a specific corner).



	$\varnothing 0.15$ (M)	C	A(S)	B(S)
	$\varnothing 0.08$ (M)	C	NOTE 3	



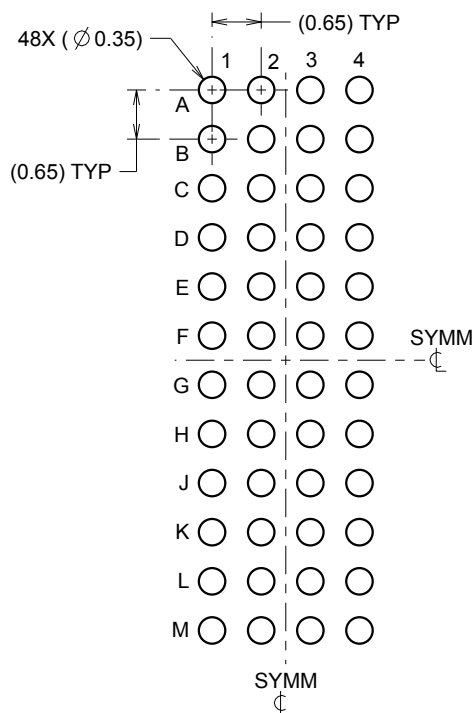
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. Dimension is measured at the maximum solder ball diameter, parallel to primary datum C.
4. Primary datum C and seating plane are defined by the spherical crowns of the solder balls.

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

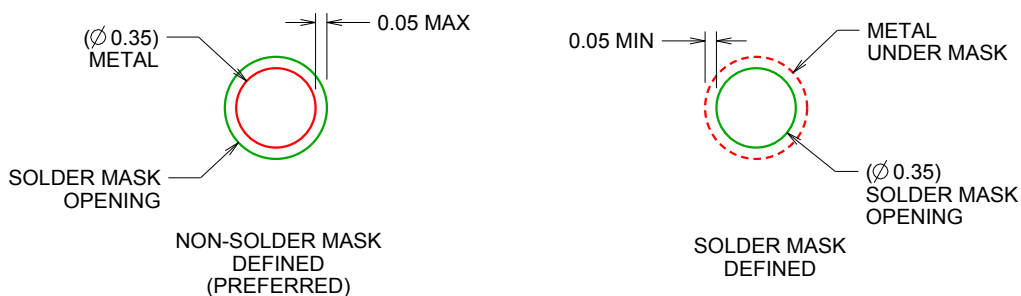
ZBA0048A

NFBGA - 1.2 mm max height

BALL GRID ARRAY



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
SCALE:10X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS  
NOT TO SCALE

4221524/A 07/2014

NOTES: (continued)

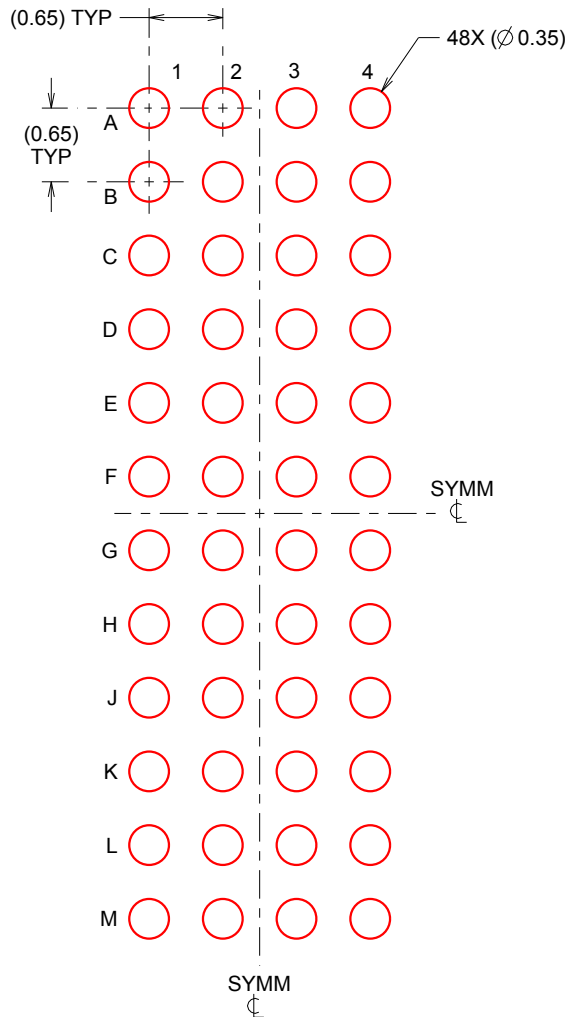
- Final dimensions may vary due to manufacturing tolerance considerations and also routing constraints. For more information, see Texas Instruments Literature number SPRAA99 ([www.ti.com/lit/spraa99](http://www.ti.com/lit/spraa99)).

## EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

ZBA0048A

NFBGA - 1.2 mm max height

BALL GRID ARRAY



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL  
SCALE:15X

4221524/A 07/2014

NOTES: (continued)

6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release.

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