- Easily Interfaced to Microprocessors
- On-Chip Data Latches
- Monotonic Over the Entire A/D Conversion Range
- Interchangeable With Analog Devices AD7528 and PMI PM-7528
- Fast Control Signaling for Digital Signal Processor (DSP) Applications Including Interface With TMS320
- Voltage-Mode Operation
- CMOS Technology

KEY PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS						
Resolution 8 bits						
Linearity Error	1/2LSB					
Power Dissipation at V <sub>DD</sub> = 5V	20mW					
Settling Time at V <sub>DD</sub> = 5V	100ns					
Propagation Delay Time at $V_{DD} = 5V$	80ns					

#### description

The TLC7528C, TLC7528E, and TLC7528I are dual, 8-bit, digital-to-analog converters (DACs) designed with separate on-chip data latches and feature exceptionally close DAC-to-DAC matching. Data are transferred to either of the two DAC data latches through a common, 8-bit, input port. Control input DACA/DACB determines which DAC is to be loaded. The load cycle of these devices is similar to the write cycle of a random-access memory, allowing easy interface to most popular microprocessor buses and output ports. Segmenting the high-order bits minimizes glitches during changes in the most significant bits, where glitch impulse is typically the strongest.

These devices operate from a 5V to 15V power supply and dissipates less than 15mW (typical). The 2- or 4-quadrant multiplying makes these devices a sound choice for many microprocessor-controlled gain-setting and signal-control applications. It can be operated in voltage mode, which produces a voltage output rather than a current output. Refer to the typical application information in this data sheet.

The TLC7528C is characterized for operation from  $0^{\circ}$ C to +70°C. The TLC7528I is characterized for operation from -25°C to +85°C. The TLC7528E is characterized for operation from -40°C to +85°C.

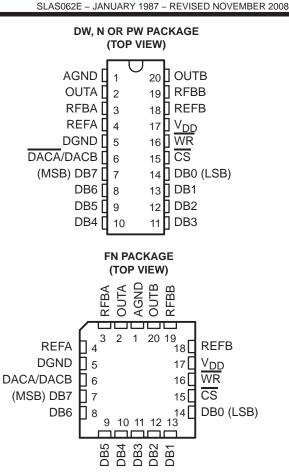


Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

PRODUCTION DATA information is current as of publication date. Products conform to specifications per the terms of Texas Instruments standard warranty. Production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters.

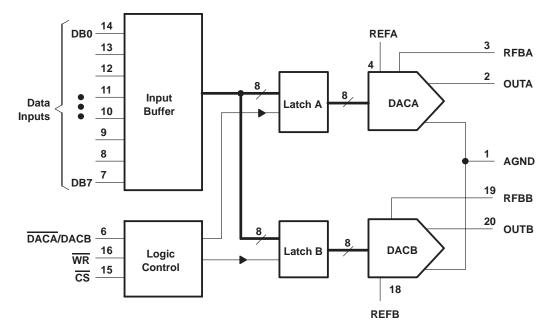




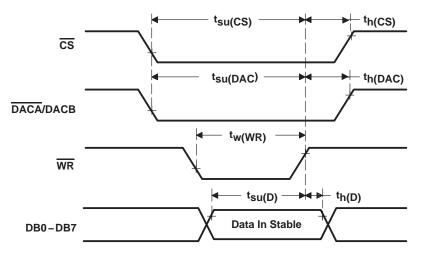
1

SLAS062E - JANUARY 1987 - REVISED NOVEMBER 2008

#### functional block diagram



operating sequence





SLAS062E - JANUARY 1987 - REVISED NOVEMBER 2008

#### absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)<sup>†</sup>

Supply voltage range, V <sub>DD</sub> (to AGND or DGND)	
Input voltage range, V <sub>I</sub> (to DGND)	–0.3V to V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3
Reference voltage, V <sub>refA</sub> or V <sub>refB</sub> (to AGND)         Feedback voltage V <sub>RFBA</sub> or V <sub>RFBB</sub> (to AGND)	
Input voltage (voltage mode out A, out B to AGND)	
Output voltage, V <sub>OA</sub> or V <sub>OB</sub> (to AGND)	±25V
Peak input current	
Operating free-air temperature range, T <sub>A</sub> : TLC7528C	0°C to +70°C
TLC7528I	−25°C to +85°C
TLC7528E	−40°C to +85°C
Storage temperature range, T <sub>stg</sub>	−65°C to +150°C
Case temperature for 10 seconds, T <sub>C</sub> : FN package	
Lead temperature 1,6mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds: DW or N package	

† Stresses beyond those listed under "absolute maximum ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

#### package/ordering information

For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI website at www.ti.com.

#### recommended operating conditions

		V <sub>DD</sub> =	V <sub>DD</sub> = 4.75V to 5.25V			14.5V to	15.5V		
		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT	
Reference voltage, V <sub>refA</sub> or V <sub>refB</sub>			±10			±10		V	
High-level input voltage, VIH		2.4			13.5			V	
Low-level input voltage, VIL				0.8			1.5	V	
CS setup time, t <sub>SU(CS)</sub>	50			50			ns		
CS hold time, th(CS)	0			0			ns		
DAC select setup time, t <sub>su(DAC)</sub>					50			ns	
DAC select hold time, th(DAC)		10			10			ns	
Data bus input setup time t <sub>su(D)</sub>		25			25			ns	
Data bus input hold time th(D)		10			10			ns	
Pulse duration, WR low, t <sub>w(WR)</sub>		50			50			ns	
	TLC7628C	0		+70	0		+70		
Operating free-air temperature, $T_A$	TLC7628I	-25		+85	-25		+85	°C	
	TLC7628E	-40		+85	-40		+85		



# TLC7528C, TLC7528E, TLC7528I DUAL 8-BIT MULTIPLYING DIGITAL-TO-ANALOG CONVERTERS SLAS062E – JANUARY 1987 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2008

#### electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range, $V_{refA} = V_{refB} = 10V$ , $V_{OA}$ and $V_{OB}$ at 0V (unless otherwise noted)

				\ \	/ <sub>DD</sub> = 5\	<b>v</b>	v				
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP†	MAX	MIN	TYP†	MAX	UNIT		
Iн	High-level input current		$V_{I} = V_{DD}$			10			10	μA	
۱ <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input current		$V_{I} = 0$	5	12	-10	5	12	-10	μA	
	Reference input impedar REFA or REFB to AGND					20			20	kΩ	
	kg Output leakage current OUTA		DAC data latch loaded with 00000000, $V_{refA} = \pm 10V$			±400			±200		
l <sub>lkg</sub>			DAC data latch loaded with 00000000, $V_{refB} = \pm 10V$		±400				±200	nA	
Input resistance match (REFA to REFB)					±1%			±1%			
	DC supply sensitivity, $\Delta gain/\Delta V_{DD}$		$\Delta V_{DD} = \pm 10\%$		0.04				0.02	%/%	
IDD Supply current (quiescent)		All digital inputs at V <sub>IH</sub> min or V <sub>IL</sub> max	2				2	mA			
IDD	Supply current (standby)		All digital inputs at 0V or $V_{DD}$			0.5			0.5	mA	
		DB0-DB7				10			10	pF	
Ci	Input capacitance	WR, CS, DACA/DACB				15			15	pF	
C <sub>O</sub> Output capacitance (OUTA, OUTB)		DAC data latches loaded with 00000000			50			50	pF		
		DAC data latches loaded with 11111111		120		120		рг			

<sup>†</sup> All typical values are at  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ .



operating characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range,
$V_{refA} = V_{refB} = 10V$ , $V_{OA}$ and $V_{OB}$ at 0V (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER			V	DD = 5\	/	V	DD = 15	SV .	
		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Linearity error					±1/2			±1/2	LSB
Settling time (to 1/2LS	B)	See Note 1			100			100	ns
Gain error		See Note 2			2.5			2.5	LSB
	REFA to OUTA				-65			-65	
AC feedthrough	REFB to OUTB	See Note 3			-65			-65	dB
Temperature coefficient of gain		See Note 4	0.007				0.0035	%FSR/°C	
Propagation delay (from digital input to 90% of final analog output current)		See Note 5	80		D		80	ns	
Channel-to-channel	REFA to OUTB	See Note 6		77			77		.10
isolation	REFB to OUTA	See Note 7		77			77		dB
Digital-to-analog glitch impulse area		Measured for code transition from 00000000 to 11111111, $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$		160			440		nV-s
Digital crosstalk		Measured for code transition from 00000000 to 11111111, $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	30 60			nV-s			
Harmonic distortion		$V_i = 6V$ , $f = 1kHz$ , $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$		-85			-85		dB

NOTES: 1. OUTA, OUTB load =  $100\Omega$ ,  $C_{ext} = 13pF$ ;  $\overline{WR}$  and  $\overline{CS}$  at 0V; DB0–DB7 at 0V to  $V_{DD}$  or  $V_{DD}$  to 0V.

2. Gain error is measured using an internal feedback resistor. Nominal full scale range (FSR) =  $V_{ref}$  – 1LSB.

3. V<sub>ref</sub> = 20V peak-to-peak, 100kHz sine wave; DAC data latches loaded with 00000000.

4. Temperature coefficient of gain measured from 0°C to +25°C or from +25°C to +70°C.

5.  $V_{refA} = V_{refB} = 10V$ ; OUTA/OUTB load =  $100\Omega$ ,  $C_{ext} = 13pF$ ;  $\overline{WR}$  and  $\overline{CS}$  at 0V; DB0–DB7 at 0V to  $V_{DD}$  or  $V_{DD}$  to 0V.

6. Both DAC latches loaded with 11111111; V<sub>refA</sub> = 20V peak-to-peak, 100kHz sine wave; V<sub>refB</sub> = 0; T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C.

7. Both DAC latches loaded with 11111111; V<sub>refB</sub> = 20V peak-to-peak, 100kHz sine wave; V<sub>refA</sub> = 0; T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C.

#### **PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION**

These devices contain two identical, 8-bit-multiplying DACs, DACA and DACB. Each DAC consists of an inverted R-2R ladder, analog switches, and input data latches. Binary-weighted currents are switched between DAC output and AGND, thus maintaining a constant current in each ladder leg independent of the switch state. Most applications require only the addition of an external operational amplifier and voltage reference. A simplified DAC circuit for DACA with all digital inputs low is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 2 shows the DACA equivalent circuit. A similar equivalent circuit can be drawn for DACB. Both DACs share the analog ground terminal 1 (AGND). With all digital inputs high, the entire reference current flows to OUTA. A small leakage current ( $I_{Ikg}$ ) flows across internal junctions, and as with most semiconductor devices, doubles every 10°C.  $C_0$  is due to the parallel combination of the NMOS switches and has a value that depends on the number of switches connected to the output. The range of  $C_0$  is 50pF to 120pF maximum. The equivalent output resistance ( $r_0$ ) varies with the input code from 0.8R to 3R where R is the nominal value of the ladder resistor in the R-2R network.

These devices interface to a microprocessor through the data bus,  $\overline{CS}$ ,  $\overline{WR}$ , and  $\overline{DACA}/DACB$  control signals. When  $\overline{CS}$  and  $\overline{WR}$  are both low, the TLC7528 analog output, specified by the  $\overline{DACA}/DACB$  control line, responds to the activity on the DB0–DB7 data bus inputs. In this mode, the input latches are transparent and input data directly affects the analog output. When either the  $\overline{CS}$  signal or  $\overline{WR}$  signal goes high, the data on the DB0–DB7 inputs are latched until the  $\overline{CS}$  and  $\overline{WR}$  signals go low again. When  $\overline{CS}$  is high, the data inputs are disabled regardless of the state of the  $\overline{WR}$  signal.



SLAS062E - JANUARY 1987 - REVISED NOVEMBER 2008

#### **PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION**

The digital inputs of these devices provide TTL compatibility when operated from a supply voltage of 5V. These devices can operate with any supply voltage in the range from 5V to 15V; however, input logic levels are not TTL-compatible above 5V.

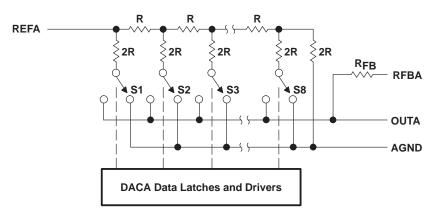
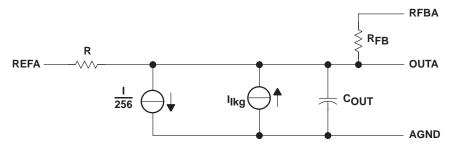
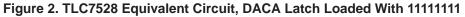


Figure 1. Simplified Functional Circuit for DACA





DACA/DACB	CS	WR	DACA	DACB				
L	L	L	Write	Hold				
Н	L	L	Hold	Write				
Х	н	Х	Hold	Hold				
Х	Х	Н	Hold	Hold				

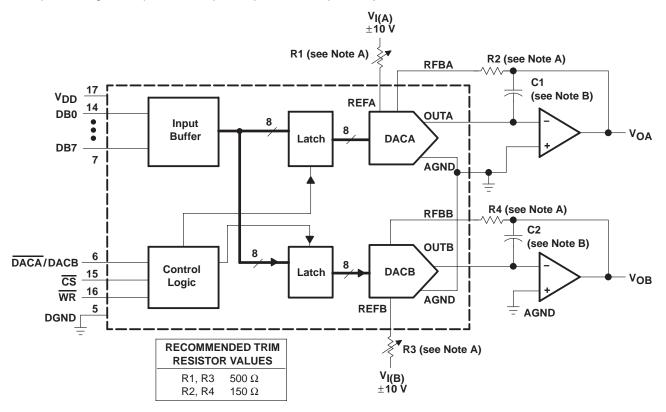
MODE SELECTION TABLE

L = low level, H = high level, X = don't care



#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

These devices are capable of performing 2-quadrant or full 4-quadrant multiplication. Circuit configurations for 2-quadrant and 4-quadrant multiplication are shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4. Table 1 and Table 2 summarize input coding for unipolar and bipolar operation, respectively.

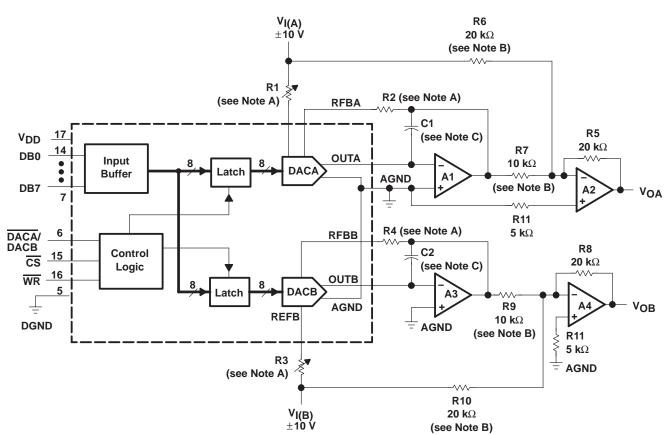


- NOTES: A. R1, R2, R3, and R4 are used only if gain adjustment is required. See table for recommended values. Make gain adjustment with digital input of 255.
  - B. C1 and C2 phase compensation capacitors (10pF to 15pF) are required when using high-speed amplifiers to prevent ringing or oscillation.

Figure 3. Unipolar Operation (2-Quadrant Multiplication)



SLAS062E - JANUARY 1987 - REVISED NOVEMBER 2008



#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

- NOTES: A. R1, R2, R3, and R4 are used only if gain adjustment is required. See table in Figure 3 for recommended values. Adjust R1 for  $V_{OA} = 0V$  with code 10000000 in DACA latch. Adjust R3 for  $V_{OB} = 0V$  with 10000000 in DACB latch.
  - B. Matching and tracking are essential for resistor pairs R6, R7, R9, and R10.
  - C. C1 and C2 phase compensation capacitors (10pF to 15pF) may be required if A1 and A3 are high-speed amplifiers.

#### Figure 4. Bipolar Operation (4-Quadrant Operation)

 Table 1. Unipolar Binary Code

DAC LATCH	CONTENTS	
MSB	LSB <sup>†</sup>	ANALOG OUTPUT
1111	1111	–V <sub>I</sub> (255/256)
1000	0001	–VI (129/256)
1000	0000	$-V_{i}$ (128/256) = $-V_{i}/2$
0111	1111	−V <sub>I</sub> (127/256)
0000001		−V <sub>I</sub> (1/256)
0000	0000	−V <sub>I</sub> (0/256) = 0

 $^{+}1LSB = (2^{-8})V_{I}$ 

#### Table 2. Bipolar (Offset Binary) Code

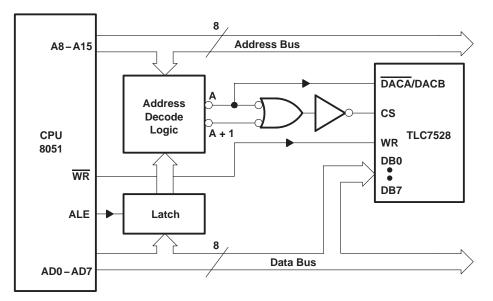
DAC LATCH	CONTENTS	
MSB	LSB <sup>‡</sup>	ANALOG OUTPUT
1111	1111	V <sub>I</sub> (127/128)
1000	0001	V <sub>I</sub> (1/128)
1000	0000	0V
0111	1111	–V <sub>I</sub> (1/128)
0000001		–VI (127/128)
0000	0000	–VI (128/128)

 $\pm 1LSB = (2-7)V_1$ 

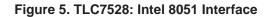


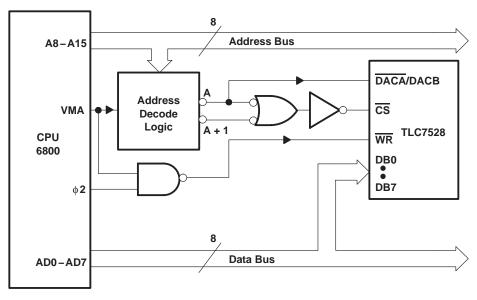
#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

#### microprocessor interface information



NOTE A: A = decoded address for TLC7528 DACA A + 1 = decoded address for TLC7528 DACB





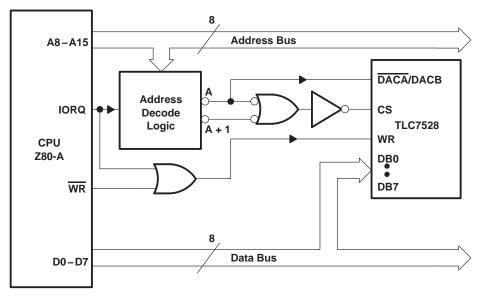
NOTE A: A = decoded address for TLC7528 DACA A + 1 = decoded address for TLC7528 DACB

Figure 6. TLC7528: 6800 Interface



SLAS062E – JANUARY 1987 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2008

#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**



NOTE A: A = decoded address for TLC7528 DACA A + 1 = decoded address for TLC7528 DACB

#### Figure 7. TLC7528 To Z-80A Interface

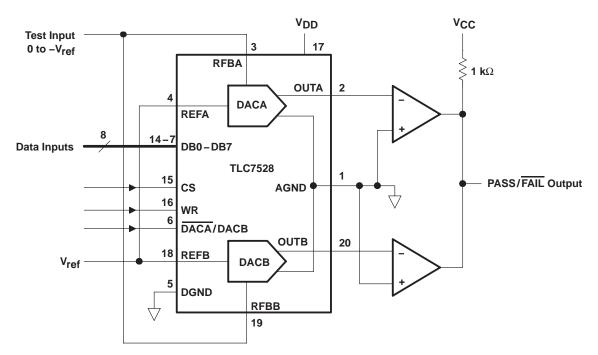
#### programmable window detector

The programmable window comparator shown in Figure 8 determines if the voltage applied to the DAC feedback resistors is within the limits programmed into the data latches of these devices. Input signal range depends on the reference and polarity; that is, the test input range is 0 to  $-V_{ref}$ . The DACA and DACB data latches are programmed with the upper and lower test limits. A signal within the programmed limits drives the output high.



#### TLC7528C, TLC7528E, TLC7528I DUAL 8-BIT MULTIPLYING DIGITAL-TO-ANALOG CONVERTERS SLAS062E – JANUARY 1987 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2008

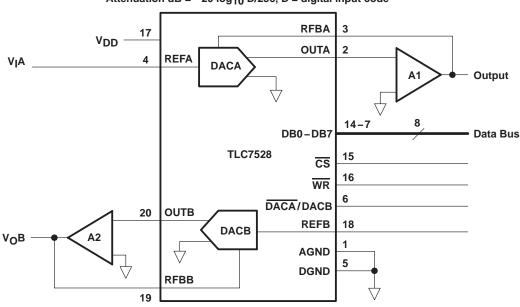
**APPLICATION INFORMATION** 





#### digitally-controlled signal attenuator

Figure 9 shows a TLC7528 configured as a two-channel programmable attenuator. Applications include stereo audio and telephone signal level control. Table 3 shows input codes vs attenuation for a 0dB to 15.5dB range.



Attenuation dB =  $-20 \log_{10} D/256$ , D = digital input code

Figure 9. Digitally Controlled Dual Telephone Attenuator



SLAS062E - JANUARY 1987 - REVISED NOVEMBER 2008

ATTEN (dB)	DAC INPUT CODE	CODE IN DECIMAL	ATTN (dB)	DAC INPUT CODE	CODE IN DECIMAL
0	11111111	255	8.0	01100110	102
0.5	11110010	242	8.5	01100000	96
1.0	11100100	228	9.0	01011011	91
1.5	11010111	215	9.5	01010110	86
2.0	11001011	203	10.0	01010001	81
2.5	11000000	192	10.5	01001100	76
3.0	10110101	181	11.0	01001000	72
3.5	10101011	171	11.5	01000100	68
4.0	10100010	162	12.0	0100000	64
4.5	10011000	152	12.5	00111101	61
5.0	10011111	144	13.0	00111001	57
5.5	10001000	136	13.5	00110110	54
6.0	10000000	128	14.0	00110011	51
6.5	01111001	121	14.5	00110000	48
7.0	01110010	114	15.0	00101110	46
7.5	01101100	108	15.5	00101011	43

#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

#### Table 3. Attenuation vs DACA, DACB Code

#### programmable state-variable filter

This programmable state-variable or universal filter configuration provides low-pass, high-pass, and bandpass outputs, and is suitable for applications requiring microprocessor control of filter parameters.

As shown in Figure 10, DACA1 and DACB1 control the gain and Q of the filter while DACA2 and DACB2 control the cutoff frequency. Both halves of the DACA2 and DACB2 must track accurately in order for the cutoff-frequency equation to be true. With the TLC7528, this validity is easy to achieve.

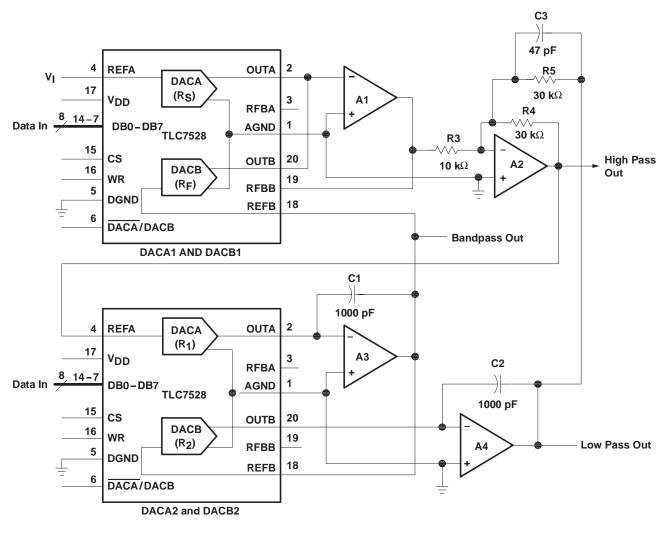
$$f_{\rm C} = \frac{1}{2\pi \, \rm R1C1}$$

The programmable range for the cutoff or center frequency is 0kHz to 15kHz with a Q ranging from 0.3 to 4.5. This parameter defines the limits of the component values.



SLAS062E - JANUARY 1987 - REVISED NOVEMBER 2008





**Circuit Equations:** 

 $C_1 = C_2, R_1 = R_2, R_4 = R_5$ 

$$Q = \frac{R_3}{R_4} \times \frac{R_F}{R_{fb}(DACB1)}$$

Where:

 ${\rm R}_{\rm fb}$  is the internal resistor connected between OUTB and RFBB

$$G = -\frac{R_F}{R_S}$$

NOTES: A. Op-amps A1, A2, A3, and A4 are TL287.

B. CS compensates for the op-amp gain-bandwidth limitations.

 $256 \times (DAC \text{ ladder resistance})$ C. DAC equivalent resistance equals

DAC digital code

Figure 10. Digitally-Controlled State-Variable Filter



SLAS062E - JANUARY 1987 - REVISED NOVEMBER 2008

#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

#### voltage-mode operation

It is possible to operate the current multiplying D/A converter of these devices in a voltage mode. In the voltage mode, a fixed voltage is placed on the current output terminal. The analog output voltage is then available at the reference voltage terminal. Figure 11 is an example of a current multiplying D/A that operates in the voltage mode.

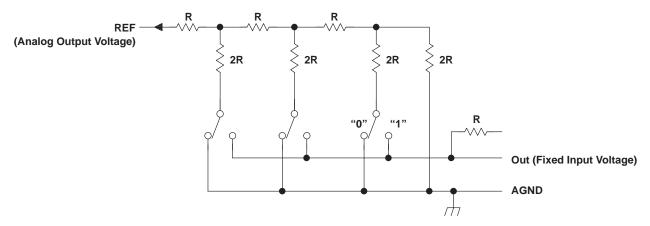


Figure 11. Voltage-Mode Operation

The following equation shows the relationship between the fixed input voltage and the analog output voltage:

 $V_{O} = V_{I} (D/256)$ 

Where:

V<sub>O</sub> = analog output voltage

 $V_I$  = fixed input voltage (must not be forced below 0V.)

D = digital input code converted to decimal

In voltage-mode operation, these devices meet the following specification:

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS			MIN	MAX	UNIT
Linearity error at REFA or REFB	$V_{DD} = 5V,$	OUTA or OUTB at 2.5V,	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C		1	LSB



### **Revision History**

DATE	REV	PAGE	SECTION	DESCRIPTION
11/08	Е	13	Application Information Corrected Figure 10.	
6/07	Front Page —		Front Page —	Deleted Available Options table.
0/07	6/07 D	3	_	Inserted Package/Ordering information.

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



#### **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
TLC7528CDW	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	25	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	TLC7528C	Samples
TLC7528CDWR	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	TLC7528C	Samples
TLC7528CDWRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	TLC7528C	Samples
TLC7528CN	ACTIVE	PDIP	N	20	20	RoHS & Non-Green	NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	0 to 70	TLC7528CN	Samples
TLC7528CNS	ACTIVE	SO	NS	20	40	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	TLC7528	Samples
TLC7528CNSR	ACTIVE	SO	NS	20	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	TLC7528	Samples
TLC7528CPW	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	20	70	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	TLC7528C	Samples
TLC7528CPWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	20	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	TLC7528C	Samples
TLC7528EDW	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	25	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	TLC7528E	Samples
TLC7528EDWG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	25	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	TLC7528E	Samples
TLC7528EDWR	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	TLC7528E	Samples
TLC7528EN	ACTIVE	PDIP	N	20	20	RoHS & Non-Green	NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 85	TLC7528EN	Samples
TLC7528IDW	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	25	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-25 to 85	TLC7528I	Samples
TLC7528IDWR	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-25 to 85	TLC7528I	Samples
TLC7528IN	ACTIVE	PDIP	N	20	20	RoHS & Non-Green	NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-25 to 85	TLC7528IN	Samples
TLC7528IPW	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	20	70	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-25 to 85	TLC7528I	Samples
TLC7528IPWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	20	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-25 to 85	TLC7528I	Samples

<sup>(1)</sup> 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.



www.ti.com

**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.

<sup>(2)</sup> 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 (CI) 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.

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

<sup>(4)</sup> 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.

<sup>(6)</sup> Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices 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.

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

STRUMENTS

#### TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





#### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*All dimensions are nominal												
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing		SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TLC7528CDWR	SOIC	DW	20	2000	330.0	24.4	10.8	13.3	2.7	12.0	24.0	Q1
TLC7528CNSR	SO	NS	20	2000	330.0	24.4	8.4	13.0	2.5	12.0	24.0	Q1
TLC7528CPWR	TSSOP	PW	20	2000	330.0	16.4	6.95	7.1	1.6	8.0	16.0	Q1
TLC7528EDWR	SOIC	DW	20	2000	330.0	24.4	10.8	13.3	2.7	12.0	24.0	Q1
TLC7528IDWR	SOIC	DW	20	2000	330.0	24.4	10.8	13.3	2.7	12.0	24.0	Q1
TLC7528IPWR	TSSOP	PW	20	2000	330.0	16.4	6.95	7.1	1.6	8.0	16.0	Q1



www.ti.com

# PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

6-Mar-2024



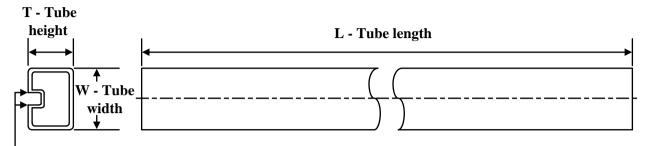
All differisions are norminal							
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TLC7528CDWR	SOIC	DW	20	2000	367.0	367.0	45.0
TLC7528CNSR	SO	NS	20	2000	367.0	367.0	45.0
TLC7528CPWR	TSSOP	PW	20	2000	356.0	356.0	35.0
TLC7528EDWR	SOIC	DW	20	2000	367.0	367.0	45.0
TLC7528IDWR	SOIC	DW	20	2000	367.0	367.0	45.0
TLC7528IPWR	TSSOP	PW	20	2000	356.0	356.0	35.0

#### TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

www.ti.com

6-Mar-2024

#### TUBE



### - B - Alignment groove width

*All dimensions	are nominal
-----------------	-------------

Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	Τ (μm)	B (mm)
TLC7528CDW	DW	SOIC	20	25	507	12.83	5080	6.6
TLC7528CN	N	PDIP	20	20	506	13.97	11230	4.32
TLC7528CNS	NS	SOP	20	40	530	10.5	4000	4.1
TLC7528CPW	PW	TSSOP	20	70	530	10.2	3600	3.5
TLC7528EDW	DW	SOIC	20	25	507	12.83	5080	6.6
TLC7528EDWG4	DW	SOIC	20	25	507	12.83	5080	6.6
TLC7528EN	N	PDIP	20	20	506	13.97	11230	4.32
TLC7528IDW	DW	SOIC	20	25	507	12.83	5080	6.6
TLC7528IN	N	PDIP	20	20	506	13.97	11230	4.32
TLC7528IPW	PW	TSSOP	20	70	530	10.2	3600	3.5

#### MECHANICAL DATA

#### PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

#### 0,51 0,35 ⊕0,25⊛ 1,27 8 14 0,15 NOM 5,60 8,20 5,00 7,40 $\bigcirc$ Gage Plane ₽ 0,25 7 1 1,05 0,55 0°-10° Δ 0,15 0,05 Seating Plane — 2,00 MAX 0,10PINS \*\* 14 16 20 24 DIM 10,50 10,50 12,90 15,30 A MAX A MIN 9,90 9,90 12,30 14,70 4040062/C 03/03

NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.

NS (R-PDSO-G\*\*)

**14-PINS SHOWN** 

- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion, not to exceed 0,15.



# N (R-PDIP-T\*\*)

PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE

16 PINS SHOWN



NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- Falls within JEDEC MS-001, except 18 and 20 pin minimum body length (Dim A).
- $\triangle$  The 20 pin end lead shoulder width is a vendor option, either half or full width.



# **DW0020A**



# **PACKAGE OUTLINE**

### SOIC - 2.65 mm max height

SOIC



NOTES:

- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M. 2. This drawing is subject to change without notice. 3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not
- exceed 0.15 mm per side.
- 4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.43 mm per side.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-013.



# DW0020A

# **EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT**

### SOIC - 2.65 mm max height

SOIC



NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.



# DW0020A

# **EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN**

### SOIC - 2.65 mm max height

SOIC



NOTES: (continued)

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



# **PW0020A**



# **PACKAGE OUTLINE**

# TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



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. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not
- exceed 0.15 mm per side.
- 4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-153.



# PW0020A

# **EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT**

### TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



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.



# PW0020A

# **EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN**

### TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



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.



## LAND PATTERN DATA



NOTES: Α. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.

- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate design.
- 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.



#### IMPORTANT NOTICE AND DISCLAIMER

TI PROVIDES TECHNICAL AND RELIABILITY DATA (INCLUDING DATA SHEETS), DESIGN RESOURCES (INCLUDING REFERENCE DESIGNS), APPLICATION OR OTHER DESIGN ADVICE, WEB TOOLS, SAFETY INFORMATION, AND OTHER RESOURCES "AS IS" AND WITH ALL FAULTS, AND DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES, EXPRESS AND IMPLIED, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR NON-INFRINGEMENT OF THIRD PARTY INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS.

These resources are intended for skilled developers designing with TI products. You are solely responsible for (1) selecting the appropriate TI products for your application, (2) designing, validating and testing your application, and (3) ensuring your application meets applicable standards, and any other safety, security, regulatory or other requirements.

These resources are subject to change without notice. TI grants you permission to use these resources only for development of an application that uses the TI products described in the resource. Other reproduction and display of these resources is prohibited. No license is granted to any other TI intellectual property right or to any third party intellectual property right. TI disclaims responsibility for, and you will fully indemnify TI and its representatives against, any claims, damages, costs, losses, and liabilities arising out of your use of these resources.

TI's products are provided subject to TI's Terms of Sale or other applicable terms available either on ti.com or provided in conjunction with such TI products. TI's provision of these resources does not expand or otherwise alter TI's applicable warranties or warranty disclaimers for TI products.

TI objects to and rejects any additional or different terms you may have proposed.

Mailing Address: Texas Instruments, Post Office Box 655303, Dallas, Texas 75265 Copyright © 2024, Texas Instruments Incorporated