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## 1.5-Gbps LVDS/LVPECL/CML-TO-CML TRANSLATOR/REPEATER

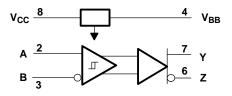
#### **FEATURES**

- Provides Level Translation From LVDS or LVPECL to CML, Repeating From CML to CML
- Signaling Rates<sup>(1)</sup> up to 1.5 Gbps
- CML Compatible Output Directly Drives Devices With 3.3-V, 2.5-V, or 1.8-V Supplies
- Total Jitter < 70 ps
- Low 100 ps (Max) Part-To-Part Skew
- Wide Common-Mode Receiver Capability Allows Direct Coupling of Input Signals
- 25 mV of Receiver Input Threshold Hysteresis Over 0-V to 4-V Common-Mode Range
- Propagation Delay Times, 800 ps Maximum
- 3.3-V Supply Operation
- Available in SOIC and MSOP Packages

#### **APPLICATIONS**

- Level Translation
- 622-MHz Central Office Clock Distribution
- High-Speed Network Routing
- Wireless Basestations
- Low Jitter Clock Repeater<sup>(1)</sup>
- (1) The signaling rate of a line is the number of voltage transitions that are made per second expressed in the units bps (bits per second).

#### **FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM**



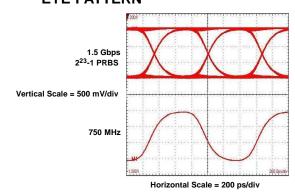
#### DESCRIPTION

This high-speed translator/repeater is designed for signaling rates up to 1.5 Gbps to support various high-speed network routing applications. The driver output is compatible with current-mode logic (CML) levels, and directly drives  $50\text{-}\Omega$  or  $25\text{-}\Omega$  loads connected to 1.8-V, 2.5-V, or 3.3-V nominal supplies. The capability for direct connection to the loads may eliminate the need for coupling capacitors. The receiver input is compatible with LVDS (TIA/EIA-644), LVPECL, and CML signaling levels. The receiver tolerates a wide common-mode voltage range, and may also be directly coupled to the signal source. The internal data path from input to output is fully differential for low noise generation and low pulse-width distortion.

The  $V_{BB}$  pin is an internally generated voltage supply to allow operation with a single-ended LVPECL input. For single-ended LVPECL input operation, the unused differential input is connected to  $V_{BB}$  as a switching reference voltage. When used, decouple  $V_{BB}$  with a 0.01- $\mu$ F capacitor and limit the current sourcing or sinking to 400  $\mu$ A. When not used,  $V_{BB}$  should be left open.

This device is characterized for operation from -40°C to 85°C.

#### **EYE PATTERN**



 $\rm V_{CC}$  = 3.3 V, T\_A = 25  $^{\circ}\rm C$  ,  $\rm |V_{ID}|$  = 200 mV, V $_{IC}$  = 1.2 V, V $_{TT}$  = 3.3 V, R $_{T}$  = 50  $\Omega$ 



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.





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.

#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

PART NUMBER	PART MARKING	PACKAGE	STATUS
SN65CML100D	CML100	SOIC	Production
SN65CML100DGK	NWB	MSOP	Production

#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

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

				UNIT
$V_{CC}$	Supply voltage rar	nge <sup>(2)</sup>		-0.5 V to 4 V
I <sub>BB</sub>	Sink/source	±0.5 mA		
	Voltage range, (A,	, B, Y, Z)	0 V to 4.3 V	
	<b>-</b> 1	Human Body Model (3)	A, B, Y, Z, and GND	±5 kV
	Electrostatic discharge	numan body woder (%)	All pins	±2 kV
	discharge	Charged-Device Model <sup>(4)</sup>	All pins	±1500 V
	Continuous power	dissipation		See Dissipation Rating Table
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperatu	−65°C to 150°C		
	Lead temperature	1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10	seconds	260°C

<sup>(1)</sup> 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	NOM	MAX	UNIT
$V_{CC}$	Supply voltage		3	3.3	3.6	V
		3.3-V nominal supply at terminator	3	3.3	3.6	V
$V_{TT}$	Terminator supply voltage	Ferminator supply voltage 2.5-V nominal supply at terminator		2.5	2.625	V
		1.8-V nominal supply at terminator	1.7		1.9	V
$ V_{ID} $	Magnitude of differential inp	out voltage	0.1		1	V
	Input voltage (any combina	tion of common-mode or input signals)	0		4	V
$V_{BB}$	Output current				400	μΑ
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating free-air temperat	ure	-40		85	°C

#### **PACKAGE DISSIPATION RATINGS**

PACKAGE	T <sub>A</sub> ≤ 25°C POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR <sup>(1)</sup> ABOVE T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	T <sub>A</sub> = 85°C POWER RATING
DGK	425 mW	3.4 mW/°C	221 mW
D	725 mW	5.8 mW/°C	377 mW

(1) This is the inverse of the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance when board-mounted and with no air flow.

<sup>(2)</sup> All voltage values, except differential I/O bus voltages, are with respect to network ground terminal.

<sup>(3)</sup> Tested in accordance with JEDEC Standard 22, Test Method A114-A.7.

<sup>(4)</sup> Tested in accordance with JEDEC Standard 22, Test Method C101.



#### **DEVICE CHARACTERISTICS**

	PARAMETER	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
$I_{CC}$	Supply current, device only		9	12	mA
$V_{BB}$	Switching reference voltage <sup>(1)</sup>	1890	1950	2010	mV

<sup>(1)</sup>  $V_{BB}$  parameter varies 1:1 with  $V_{CC}$ 

#### INPUT ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX	UNIT	
V <sub>IT+</sub>	Positive-going differential input voltage threshold	See Figure 1 and Table 1			100	m\/	
V <sub>IT-</sub>	Negative-going differential input voltage threshold	See Figure 1 and Table 1	-100			mV	
V <sub>ID(HYS)</sub>	Differential input voltage hysteresis, V <sub>IT+</sub> – V <sub>IT-</sub>			25		mV	
	Input gurrent (A or B inpute)	V <sub>I</sub> = 0 V or 2.4 V, Second input at 1.2 V	-20		20	μΑ	
11	Input current (A or B inputs)	V <sub>I</sub> = 4 V, Second input at 1.2 V			33		
I <sub>I(OFF)</sub>	Power off input current (A or B inputs)	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.5 V, V <sub>I</sub> = 0 V or 2.4 V, Second input at 1.2 V	-20		20	μΑ	
(011)		$V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}, V_I = 4 \text{ V}, \text{ Second input at } 1.2 \text{ V}$			33	,	
I <sub>IO</sub>	Input offset current ( I <sub>IA</sub> - I <sub>IB</sub>  )	$V_{IA} = V_{IB}$ , $0 \le V_{IA} \le 4 \text{ V}$	-6		6	μΑ	
0	Differential input conscitones	$V_I = 0.4 \sin (4E6\pi t) + 0.5 V$		3		~F	
C <sub>i</sub>	Differential input capacitance	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V		3		pF	

<sup>(1)</sup> All typical values are at 25°C and with a 3.3-V supply.

#### **OUTPUT ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output high voltage <sup>(2)</sup>		V <sub>TT</sub> 60	V <sub>TT</sub> -10	$V_{TT}$	mV
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output low voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_T = 50 \Omega$ , V <sub>TT</sub> = 3 V to 3.6 V or V <sub>TT</sub> = 2.5 V ±5%, $R_T = 50 \Omega$ , V <sub>TT</sub> = 3 V to 3.6 V or V <sub>TT</sub> = 2.5 V ±5%,	V <sub>TT</sub> -1100	V <sub>TT</sub> -800	V <sub>TT</sub> -640	mV
V <sub>OD</sub>	Differential output voltage magnitude		640	780	1000	mV
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output high voltage <sup>(3)</sup>		V <sub>TT</sub> -60	V <sub>TT</sub> -10	$V_{TT}$	mV
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output low voltage <sup>(3)</sup>	$R_T = 25 \Omega$ , $V_{TT} = 3 V$ to 3.6 V or $V_{TT} = 2.5 V \pm 5\%$ ,  See Figure 2	V <sub>TT</sub> -550	V <sub>TT</sub> -400	V <sub>TT</sub> -320	mV
V <sub>OD</sub>	Differential output voltage magnitude		320	390	500	mV
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output high voltage <sup>(2)</sup>		V <sub>TT</sub> -170	V <sub>TT</sub> -10	$V_{TT}$	mV
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output low voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_T = 50 \Omega$ , $V_{TT} = 1.8 V \pm 5\%$ , See Figure 2	V <sub>TT</sub> -1100	V <sub>TT</sub> -800	V <sub>TT</sub> -640	mV
V <sub>OD</sub>	Differential output voltage magnitude		570	780	1000	mV
V <sub>OH</sub>	Output high voltage <sup>(3)</sup>		V <sub>TT</sub> -85	V <sub>TT</sub> -10	$V_{TT}$	mV
V <sub>OL</sub>	Output low voltage <sup>(3)</sup>	$R_T = 25 \Omega$ , $V_{TT} = 1.8 V \pm 5\%$ , See Figure 2	V <sub>TT</sub> -500	V <sub>TT</sub> -400	V <sub>TT</sub> -320	mV
V <sub>OD</sub>	Differential output voltage magnitude		285	390	500	mV
_	Differential output connectance	V <sub>I</sub> = 0.4 sin (4E6πt) + 0.5 V		3		n.E
Co	Differential output capacitance	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0 V		3		pF

All typical values are at 25°C and with a 3.3-V supply. Outputs are terminated through 50- $\Omega$  resistors to V<sub>TT</sub>, CML level specifications are referenced to V<sub>TT</sub> and tracks 1:1 with variation of

Outputs are terminated through 25- $\Omega$  resistors to V<sub>TT</sub>; CML level specifications are referenced to V<sub>TT</sub> and tracks 1:1 with variation of



#### SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	NOM <sup>(</sup>	MAX	UNIT
t <sub>PLH</sub>	Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output		250		800	ps
t <sub>PHL</sub>	Propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output	P = 50 O or P = 25 O Soo Figure 4	250		800	ps
t <sub>r</sub>	Differential output signal rise time (20%–80%)	$R_T = 50 \Omega$ or $R_T = 25 \Omega$ , SeeFigure 4			300	ps
t <sub>f</sub>	Differential output signal fall time (20%–80%)				300	ps
t <sub>sk(p)</sub>	Pulse skew ( t <sub>PHL</sub> - t <sub>PLH</sub>  ) <sup>(2)</sup>			0	50	ps
t <sub>sk(pp)</sub>	Part-to-part skew <sup>(3)</sup>	V <sub>ID</sub> = 0.2 V			100	ps
t <sub>jit(per)</sub>	Period jitter, rms (1 standard deviation) <sup>(4)</sup>	750 MHz clock input <sup>(5)</sup>		1	5	ps
t <sub>jit(cc)</sub>	Cycle-to-cycle jitter (peak) <sup>(4)</sup>	750 MHz clock input <sup>(6)</sup>		8	27	ps
t <sub>jit(pp)</sub>	Peak-to-peak jitter <sup>(4)</sup>	1.5 Gbps 2 <sup>23</sup> -1 PRBS input <sup>(7)</sup>		30	70	ps
t <sub>jit(det)</sub>	Deterministic jitter, peak-to-peak <sup>(4)</sup>	1.5 Gbps 2 <sup>7</sup> –1 PRBS input <sup>(8)</sup>		25	65	ps

- All typical values are at 25°C and with a 3.3-V supply.
- $t_{sk(p)}$  is the magnitude of the time difference between the  $t_{PLH}$  and  $t_{PHL}$ .
- $t_{sk(pp)}$  is the magnitude of the difference in propagation delay times between any specified terminals of two devices when both devices operate with the same supply voltages, at the same temperature, and have identical packages and test circuits. (3)
- (4) Jitter parameters are ensured by design and characterization. Measurements are made with a Tektronix TDS6604 oscilloscope runningTektronix TDSJIT3 software. Agilent E4862B stimulus system jitter 2 ps  $t_{jit(per)}$ , 16 ps  $t_{jit(pc)}$ , 25 ps  $t_{jit(pp)}$ , and 10 ps  $t_{jit(det)}$  has beensubtracted from the values.

- (5)  $V_{ID} = 200 \text{ mV}$ , 50% duty cycle,  $V_{IC} = 1.2 \text{ V}$ ,  $t_r = t_f \le 25 \text{ ns}$  (20% to 80%), measured over 1000 samples. (6)  $V_{ID} = 200 \text{ mV}$ , 50% duty cycle,  $V_{IC} = 1.2 \text{ V}$ ,  $t_r = t_f \le 25 \text{ ns}$  (20% to 80%). (7)  $V_{ID} = 200 \text{ mV}$ ,  $V_{IC} = 1.2 \text{ V}$ ,  $t_r = t_f \le 0.25 \text{ ns}$  (20% to 80%), measured over 100k samples. (8)  $V_{ID} = 200 \text{ mV}$ ,  $V_{IC} = 1.2 \text{ V}$ ,  $t_r = t_f \le 0.25 \text{ ns}$  (20% to 80%). Deterministic jitter is sum of pattern dependent jitter and pulse width distortion.



#### PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

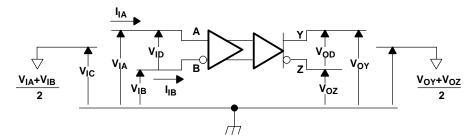


Figure 1. Voltage and Current Definitions

**Table 1. Maximum Receiver Input Voltage Threshold** 

APPLIED VOLTAGES		RESULTING DIFFERENTIAL INPUT VOLTAGE	RESULTING COMMON- MODE INPUT VOLTAGE	OUTPUT <sup>(1)</sup>
VIA	V <sub>IB</sub>	V <sub>ID</sub>	V <sub>IC</sub>	
1.25 V	1.15 V	100 mV	1.2 V	Н
1.15 V	1.25 V	-100 mV	1.2 V	L
4.0 V	3.9 V	100 mV	3.95 V	Н
3.9 V	4. 0 V	-100 mV	3.95 V	L
0.1 V	0.0 V	100 mV	0.5 V	Н
0.0 V	0.1 V	-100 mV	0.5 V	L
1.7 V	0.7 V	1000 mV	1.2 V	Н
0.7 V	1.7 V	-1000 mV	1.2 V	L
4.0 V	3.0 V	1000 mV	3.5 V	Н
3.0 V	4.0 V	–1000 mV	3.5 V	L
1.0 V	0.0 V	1000 mV	0.5 V	Н
0.0 V	1.0 V	–1000 mV	0.5 V	L

(1) H = high level, L = low level

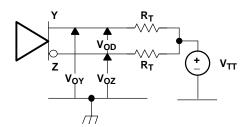


Figure 2. Output Voltage Test Circuit

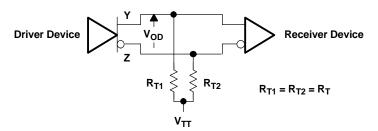
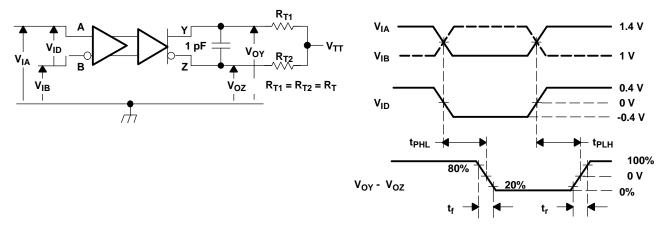


Figure 3. Typical Termination for Output Driver



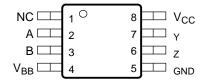


NOTE: All input pulses are supplied by a generator having the following characteristics:  $t_r$  or  $t_f \le 0.25$  ns, pulse repetition rate (PRR) = 50 Mpps, pulse width = 10  $\pm$  0.2 ns.  $C_L$  includes instrumentation and fixture capacitance within 0,06 mm of the D.U.T.Measurement equipment provides a bandwidth of 5 GHz minimum.

Figure 4. Timing Test Circuit and Waveforms

#### **PIN ASSIGNMENTS**

## D AND DGK PACKAGE (TOP VIEW)



**Table 2. PIN DESCRIPTIONS** 

PIN	FUNCTION
A, B	Differential inputs
Y, Z	Differential outputs
V <sub>BB</sub>	Reference voltage output
V <sub>CC</sub>	Power supply
GND	Ground
NC	No connect

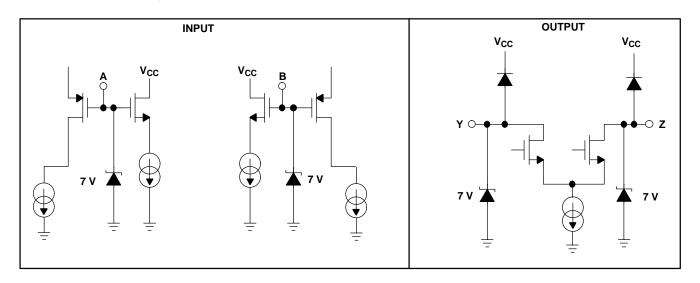
**Table 3. FUNCTION TABLE** 

DIFFERENTIAL INPUT	OUTPUTS(1)		
$V_{ID} = V_A - V_B$	Υ	Z	
$V_{ID} \ge 100 \text{ mV}$	Н	L	
-100 mV < V <sub>ID</sub> < 100 mV	?	?	
$V_{ID} \le -100 \text{ mV}$	L	Н	
Open	?	?	

(1) H = high level, L = low level, ? = intermediate



#### **EQUIVALENT INPUT AND OUTPUT SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS**



#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

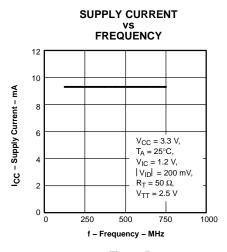


Figure 5.

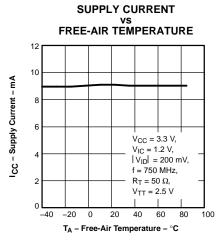
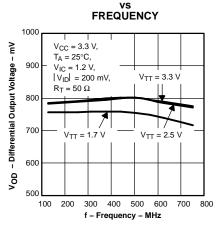


Figure 6.



**DIFFERENTIAL OUTPUT VOLTAGE** 

Figure 7.

# DIFFERENTIAL OUTPUT VOLTAGE VS FREQUENCY

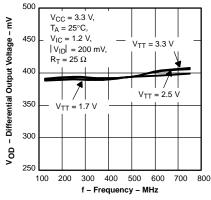


Figure 8.

## PROPAGATION DELAY TIME vs COMMON-MODE INPUT VOLTAGE

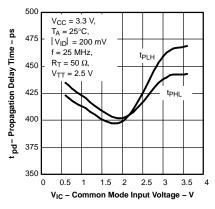


Figure 9.

#### PROPAGATION DELAY TIME vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

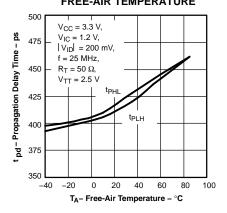


Figure 10.



#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

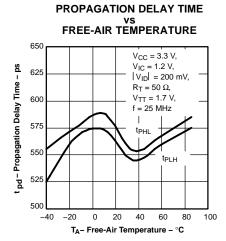


Figure 11.

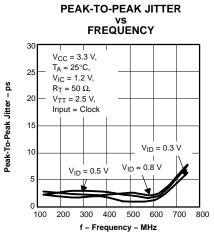
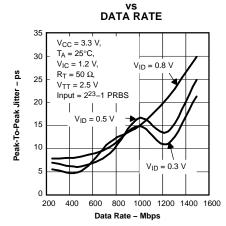


Figure 12.



**PEAK-TO-PEAK JITTER** 

Figure 13.



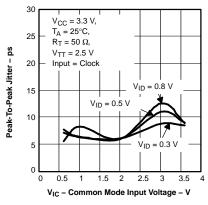


Figure 14.

## PEAK-TO-PEAK JITTER vs COMMON MODE INPUT VOLTAGE

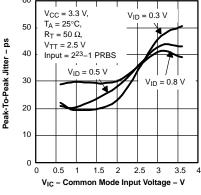


Figure 15.

#### PEAK-TO-PEAK JITTER vs DATA RATE

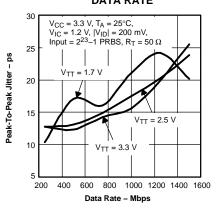


Figure 16.

## PEAK-TO-PEAK JITTER vs DATA RATE

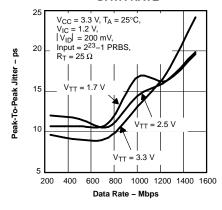
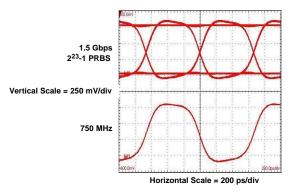


Figure 17.

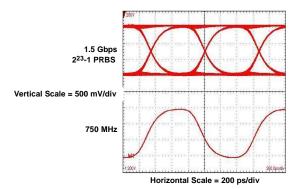


 $\rm V_{CC}$  = 3.3 V,  $\rm T_A$  = 25°C,  $|\rm \,V_{ID}|\,$  = 200 mV,  $\rm V_{IC}$  = 1.2 V,  $\rm V_{TT}$  = 3.3 V,  $\rm R_T$  = 25  $\rm \Omega$ 

Figure 18.

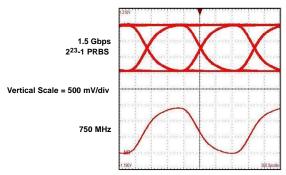


### **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**



 $\rm V_{CC}$  = 3.3 V,  $\rm T_A$  = 25°C,  $|\rm ~V_{ID}|$  = 200 mV,  $\rm V_{IC}$  = 1.2 V,  $\rm ~V_{TT}$  = 2.5 V,  $\rm ~R_T$  = 50  $\rm \Omega$ 

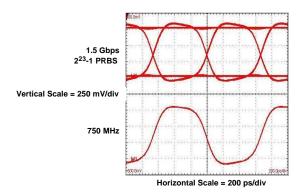
Figure 19.



Horizoontal Scale = 200 ps/div

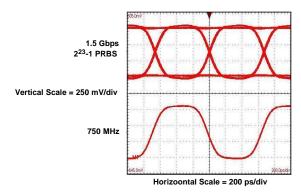
 $\rm V_{CC}$  = 3.3 V,  $\rm T_A$  = 25°C,  $\rm V_{IC}$  = 1.2 V,  $|\rm \, V_{ID}|\,$  = 200 mV,  $\rm V_{TT}$  = 1.7 V,  $\rm R_T$  = 50  $\rm \Omega$ 

Figure 21.



 $\rm V_{CC}$  = 3.3 V,  $\rm T_A$  = 25°C,  $|\rm \,V_{ID}|$  = 200 mV,  $\rm V_{IC}$  = 1.2 V,  $\rm V_{TT}$  = 2.5 V,  $\rm R_T$  = 25  $\Omega$ 

Figure 20.



 $V_{CC}$  = 3.3 V,  $T_{A}$  = 25°C,  $V_{IC}$  = 1.2 V,  $\mid V_{ID} \mid$  = 200 mV,  $V_{TT}$  = 1.7 V,  $R_{T}$  = 25  $\Omega$ 

Figure 22.



## **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

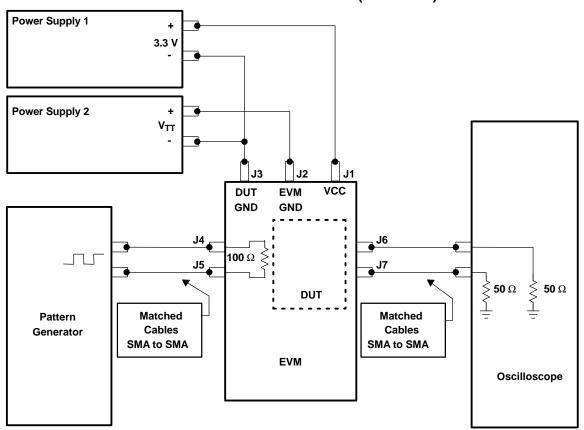


Figure 23. Jitter Setup Connections for SN65CML100



#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

For single-ended input conditions, the unused differential input is connected to  $V_{BB}$  as a switching reference voltage. When  $V_{BB}$  is used, decouple  $V_{BB}$  via a 0.01- $\mu$ F capacitor and limit the current sourcing or sinking to 0.4 mA. When not used,  $V_{BB}$  should be left open.

#### TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUITS (ECL, PECL, LVDS, etc.)

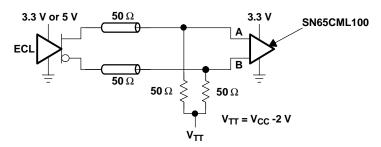


Figure 24. Low-Voltage Positive Emitter-Coupled Logic (LVPECL)

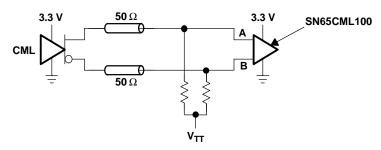


Figure 25. Current-Mode Logic (CML)

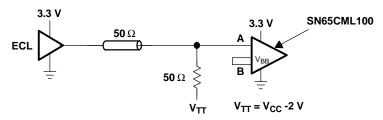


Figure 26. Single-Ended (LVPECL)

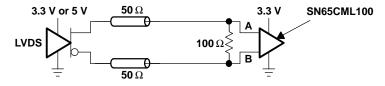


Figure 27. Low-Voltage Differential Signaling (LVDS)

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#### PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan	Lead finish/ Ball material	MSL Peak Temp	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
SN65CML100D	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	CML100	Samples
SN65CML100DGK	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	80	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	NWB	Samples
SN65CML100DGKG4	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	80	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	NWB	Samples
SN65CML100DGKR	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	NWB	Samples
SN65CML100DR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	CML100	Samples

(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 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.



### **PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM**

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### **PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION**

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#### TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
В0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

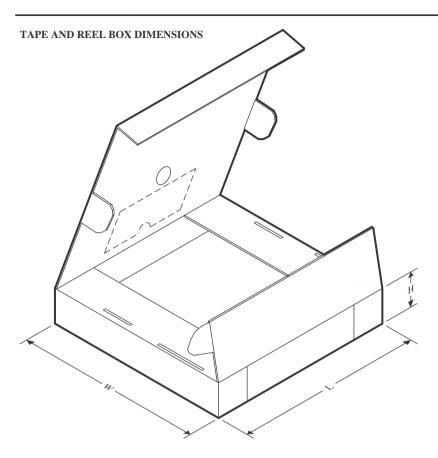
#### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



#### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing		SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
SN65CML100DGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
SN65CML100DR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1

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#### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
SN65CML100DGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	358.0	335.0	35.0
SN65CML100DR	SOIC	D	8	2500	340.5	336.1	25.0

## **PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION**

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#### **TUBE**



#### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (µm)	B (mm)
SN65CML100D	D	SOIC	8	75	505.46	6.76	3810	4
SN65CML100D	D	SOIC	8	75	507	8	3940	4.32



SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



#### NOTES:

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

- 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-187.



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.
- 8. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.
- 9. Size of metal pad may vary due to creepage requirement.



SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: (continued)

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





SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



#### 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 [0.15] per side.
- 4. This dimension does not include interlead flash.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-012, variation AA.



SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



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.



SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



#### 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.



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