

14-Bit, 1/3/8 MSPS, DSP-COMPATIBLE ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTERS WITH INTERNAL REFERENCE AND PGA

FEATURES

- 14-Bit Resolution
- 1, 3, and 8 MSPS Speed Grades Available
- Differential Nonlinearity (DNL) ±0.6 LSB Typ
- Integral Nonlinearity (INL) ±1.5 LSB Typ
- Internal Reference
- Differential Inputs
- Programmable Gain Amplifier
- μP-Compatible Parallel Interface
- Timing Compatible With TMS320C6000 DSP
- 3.3-V Single Supply
- Power-Down Mode
- Monolithic CMOS Design

APPLICATIONS

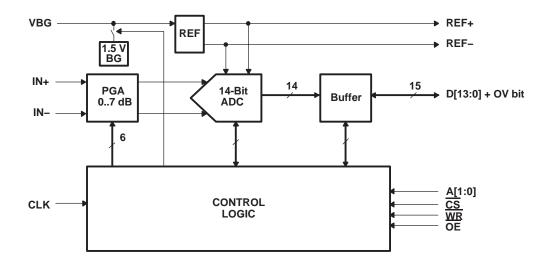
- xDSL Front Ends
- Communication
- Industrial Control
- Instrumentation
- Automotive

DESCRIPTION

The THS1401, THS1403, and THS1408 are 14-bit, 1/3/8 MSPS, single supply analog-to-digital converters (ADCs) with an internal reference, differential inputs, programmable input gain, and an on-chip sample-and-hold amplifier.

Implemented with a CMOS process, the device has outstanding price/performance and power/speed ratios. The THS1401, THS1403, and THS1408 are designed for use with 3.3-V systems, and with a high-speed μP -compatible parallel interface, making them the first choice for solutions based on high-performance DSPs such as the TI TMS320C6000 series.

The THS1401, THS1403, and THS1408 are available in a TQFP-48 package in standard commercial and industrial temperature ranges. The THS1401, THS1403, and THS1408 are also available in a PQFP-48 package in automotive temperature range, and the THS1408 is available in a PQFP-48 package in military temperature range.





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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

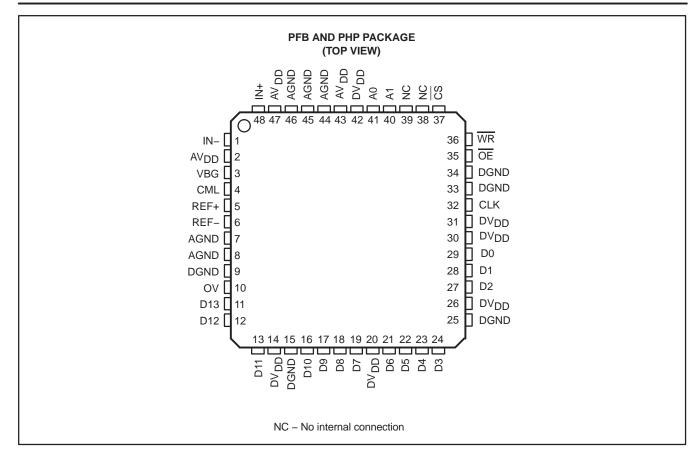
Supply voltage, (AVDD to AGND)		4V
	– 0.3 V	
Analog input voltage range	– 0.3 V	to $AV_{DD} + 0.3 V$
Digital input voltage range	– 0.3 V	to $DV_{DD} + 0.3 V$
Operating free-air temperature range, T _A :	C-suffix	0°C to 70°C
	I-suffix	40°C to 85°C
	Q-suffix	-40°C to 125°C
	M-suffix	–55°C to 125°C
Storage temperature range, T _{stq}		–65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from	a case for 10 seconds	260°C

Terminal Functions

TERM	IINAL		
NAME	NO.	1/0	DESCRIPTION
A[1:0]	40, 41	I	Address input
AGND	7,8, 44, 45, 46		Analog ground
AV _{DD}	2, 43, 47		Analog power supply
CLK	32	I	Clock input
CML	4		Reference midpoint. This pin requires a 0.1-μF capacitor to AGND.
CS	37	I	Chip select input. Active low.
DGND	9, 15, 25, 33, 34		Digital ground
DV_DD	14, 20, 26, 30, 31, 42		Digital power supply
D[13:0]	11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29	I/O	Data inputs/outputs
NC	38, 39		No connection; do not use. Reserved.
IN+	48	I	Positive differential analog input
IN-	1	I	Negative differential analog input
ŌĒ	35	I	Output enable. Active low.
OV	10	0	Out-of-range output
REF+	5	0	Positive reference output. This pin requires a 0.1-μF capacitor to AGND.
REF-	6	0	Negative reference output. This pin requires a 0.1-μF capacitor to AGND.
VBG	3	I	Reference input. This pin requires a 1-μF capacitor to AGND.
WR	36	I	Write signal. Active low.

⁽¹⁾ Stresses beyond those listed under absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under recommended operating conditions is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.





AVAILABLE OPTIONS

	PACKAGE	D DEVICE			
TA	TQFP (PFB)	PQFP (Power Pad) (PHP)			
0°C to 70°C	THS1401CPFB, THS1403CPFB, THS1408CPFB	_			
-40°C to 85°C	THS1401IPFB, THS1403IPFB, THS1408IPFB	_			
-40°C to 125°C	_	THS1401QPHP, THS1403QPHP, THS1408QPHP			
−55°C to 125°C	_	THS1408MPHP			



THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS(1)

		TYP	UNIT
The second section of the section of	PFB package	85.9	0000
Thermal resistance, junction-to-ambient, ΘJA	PHP package	28.8	°C/W
	PFB package	19.6	0000
Thermal resistance, junction-to-case, Θ _{JC}	PHP package	0.79	°C/W

⁽¹⁾ Thermal resistance is modeled data, is not production tested, and is given for informational purposes only.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, AV _{DD} , DV _{DD}		3	3.3	3.6	V
High level digital input, VIH		2	3.3		V
Low level digital input, V _{IL}			0	0.8	V
Load capacitance, C _L			5	15	pF
	THS1401	0.1	1	1	MHz
Clock frequency, f _{CLK}	THS1403	0.1	3	3	MHz
	THS1408	0.1	8	8	MHz
	C- and I-suffix	40	50	60	0,
Clock duty cycle	Q- and M-suffix	45	50	55	%
	C-suffix	0	25	70	
Operating free air temperature	I-suffix Q-suffix		25	85	°C
Operating free-air temperature			25	125	-0
	M-suffix	-55	25	125	



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Over operating free-air temperature range, AVDD = DVDD = 3.3V, unless otherwise noted.

	PARAMETE	ER .	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Power S	Supply						
I _{DDA}	Analog supply current		AV _{DD} = 3.6 V		81	90	mA
I _{DDD}	Digital supply current		DV _{DD} = 3.6 V		5	10	mA
	Power		$AV_{DD} = DV_{DD} = 3.6 \text{ V}$		270	360	mW
	Power down current				20		μА
DC Cha	racteristics		<u> </u>				
	Resolution				14		Bits
DNL	Differential nonlinearity				±0.6	±1	LSB
		THS1401			±1.5	±2.5	
		THS1403C/I			±1.5	±2.5	
INL	Integral nonlinearity	THS1403Q	Best fit		±2	±3	LSB
		THS1408C/I			±3	±5	
		THS1408Q/M			±3.5	±7.5	
	Offset error		IN+ = IN-, PGA = 0 dB			0.3	%FSR
		C and I suffix				1	%FSR
	Gain error	Q and M suffix	PGA = 0 dB			1.75	%FSR
AC Cha	racteristics		<u> </u>				
ENOB	Effective number of bits			11.2	11.5		Bits
		THS1401/3/8	f _i = 100 kHz		-81		
THD	Total harmonic distortion	THS1403/8	f _i = 1 MHz		-78		dB
		THS1408	f _i = 4 MHz		-77		
		THS1401/3/8	f _i = 100 kHz		72		
SNR	Signal-to-noise ratio	THS1403/8	f _i = 1 MHz	70	72		dB
		THS1408	f _i = 4 MHz		71		
		THS1401/3/8	f _i = 100 kHz		70		
SINAD	Signal-to-noise ratio + distortion	THS1403/8	f _i = 1 MHz	69	70		dB
		THS1408	f _i = 4 MHz		70		
		THS1401/3/8	f _i = 100 kHz		80		
OFPP	VEDD 0 : ()	THS1403C/I, THS1408C/I	(A NALL-	73	80		.15
SFDR	purious-free dynamic range THS1403Q, THS1408Q/M		f _i = 1 MHz	71	80		dB
		THS1408	f _i = 4 MHz		80		
	Analog input bandwidth				140		MHz



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Cont.)Over operating free-air temperature range, AVDD = DVDD = 3.3V, unless otherwise noted.

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Refere	nce Voltage					
	Bandgap voltage, internal mode		1.425	1.5	1.575	V
	Input impedance			40		kΩ
	Positive reference voltage, REF+			2.5		V
	Negative reference voltage, REF-			0.5		V
	Reference difference, ∆REF, REF+ – REF–			2		V
	Accuracy, internal reference			5%		
	Temperature coefficient			40		ppm/°C
	Voltage coefficient			200		ppm/V
Analog	Inputs					Į.
	Positive analog input, IN+		0		AVDD	V
	Negative analog input, IN-		0		AVDD	V
	Analog input voltage difference	ΔA _{IN} = IN+ - IN-, V _{REF} = REF+ - REF-	-V _{REF}		VREF	V
	Input impedance			25		kΩ
	PGA range		0		7	dB
	PGA step size			1		dB
	PGA gain error				±0.25	dB
Digital	Inputs					
VIH	High-level digital input		2			V
VIL	Low-level digital input				0.8	V
	Input capacitance			5		pF
	Input current				±1	μΑ
Digital	Outputs					
Vон	High-level digital output	ΙΟΗ = 50 μΑ	2.6			V
VOL	Low-level digital output	I _{OL} = 50 μA			0.4	V
loz	Output current, high impedance				±10	μΑ
Clock	Timing (CS low)	·				•
		THS1401	0.1	1	1	MHz
fCLK	Clock frequency	THS1403	0.1†	3	3	MHz
-		THS1408	0.1†	8	8	MHz
t _d	Output delay time				25	ns
	Latency			9.5		Cycles

[†] This parameter is not production tested for Q- and M-suffix devices.



PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

sample timing

The THS1401/3/8 core is based on a pipeline architecture with a latency of 9.5 samples. The conversion results appear on the digital output 9.5 clock cycles after the input signal was sampled.

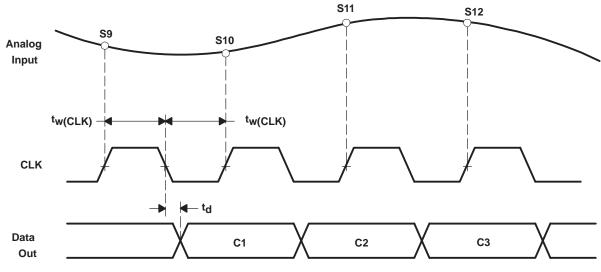


Figure 1. Sample Timing

The parallel interface of the THS1401/3/8 ADC features 3-state buffers, making it possible to directly connect it to a data bus. The output buffers are enabled by driving the OE input low.

Besides the sample results, it is also possible to read back the values of the control register, the PGA register, and the offset register. Which register is read is determined by the address inputs A[1,0]. The ADC results are available at address 0.

The timing of the control signals is described in the following sections.



PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

read timing (15-pF load)

	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
tsu(OE-ACS)	Address and chip select setup time	4			ns
t _{en}	Output enable			15	ns
^t dis	Output disable		10		ns
th(A)	Address hold time	1			ns
th(CS)	Chip select hold time	0			ns

NOTE: All timing parameters refer to a 50% level.

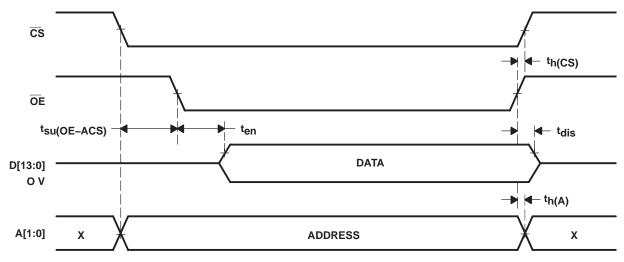


Figure 2. Read Timing



PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

write timing (15-pF load)

	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
tsu(WE-CS)	Chip select setup time	4			ns
t _{su(DA)}	Data and address setup time	29			ns
th(DA)	Data and address hold time	0			ns
th(CS)	Chip select hold time	0			ns
twH(WE)	Write pulse duration high	15			ns

NOTE: All timing parameters refer to a 50% level.

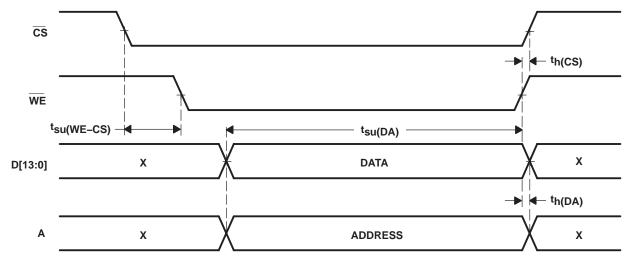
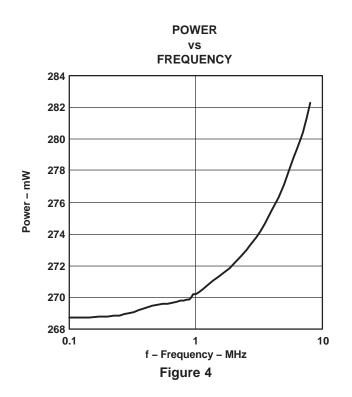
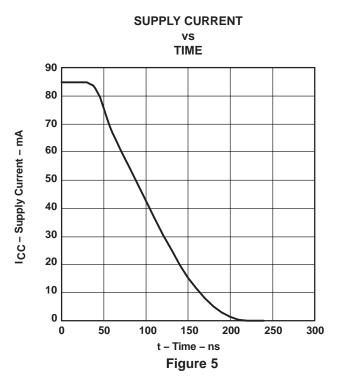


Figure 3. Write Timing







FAST FOURIER TRANSFORM

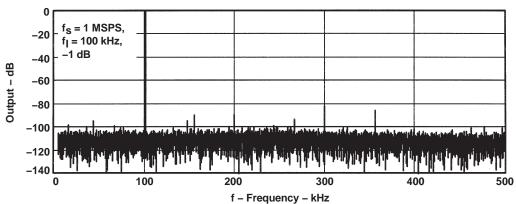


Figure 6



FAST FOURIER TRANSFORM

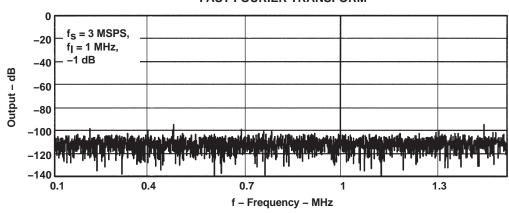


Figure 7

FAST FOURIER TRANSFORM

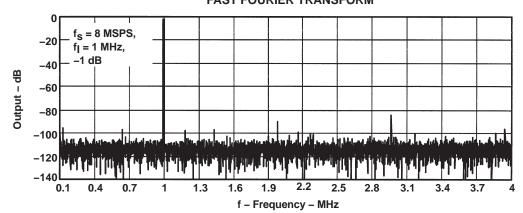


Figure 8

INTEGRAL NONLINEARITY

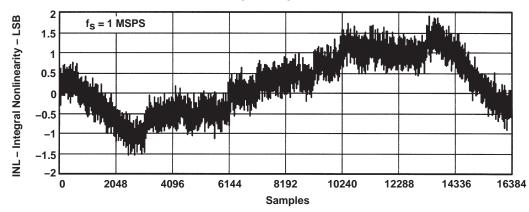


Figure 9

INTEGRAL NONLINEARITY 2 INL - Integral Nonlinearity - LSB f_S = 3 MSPS -0.5-1 -1.5 0 2048 4096 6144 8192 10240 12288 14336 16384 Samples

Figure 10

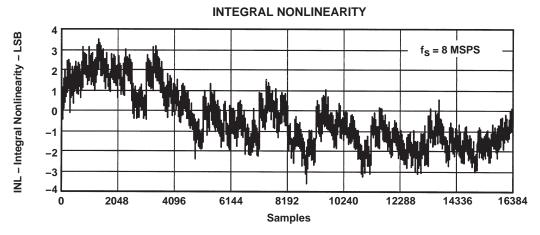


Figure 11

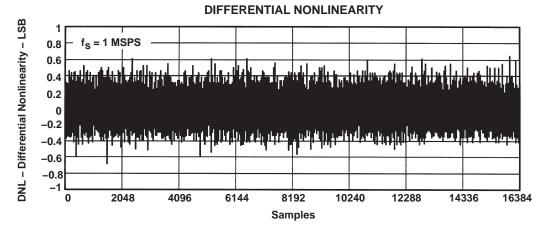


Figure 12



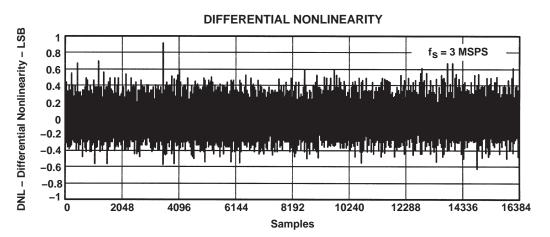


Figure 13

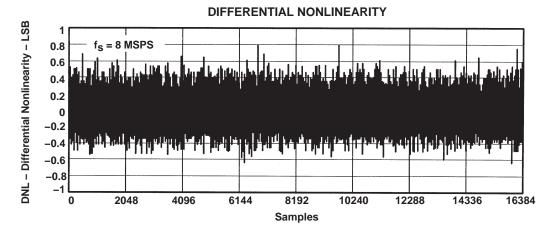
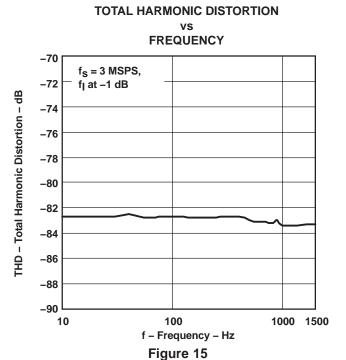
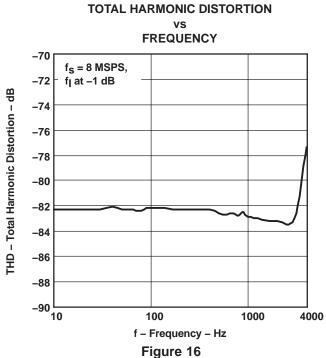
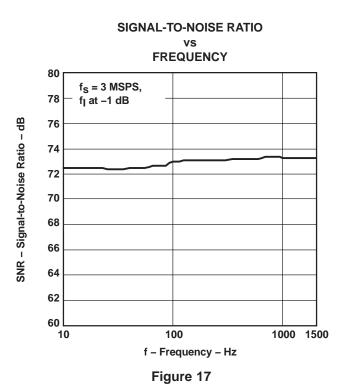


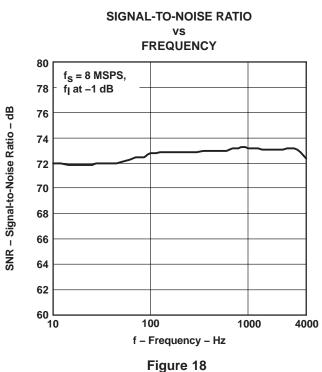
Figure 14













PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

registers

The device contains several registers. The A register is selected by the values of bits A1 and A0:

A1	A0	Register
0	0	Conversion result
0	1	PGA
1	0	Offset
1	1	Control

Tables 1 and 2 describe how to read the conversion results and how to configure the data converter. The default values (were applicable) show the state after a power-on reset.

Table 1. Conversion Result Register, Address 0, Read

BIT	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Function	MSB													LSB

The output can be configured for 2s complement or straight binary format (see D11/control register).

The output code is given by:

2s complement: Straight binary:

-8192 at $\Delta IN = -\Delta REF$ at $\Delta IN = -\Delta REF$

0 at $\Delta IN = 0$ 8192 at $\Delta IN = 0$

16383 at $\Delta IN = + \Delta REF - 1 LSB$ 8191 $\Delta IN = +\Delta REF - 1 LSB$

 $1 LSB = \frac{2\Delta REF}{1}$

Table 2. PGA Gain Register, Address 1, Read/Write

BIT	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Function	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	G2	G1	G0
Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The PGA gain is determined by writing to G2-0.

Gain (dB) = $1dB \times G2-0$. max = 7dB. The range of G2-0 is 0 to 7.

Table 3. Offset Register, Address 2, Read/Write

BIT	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Function	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	MSB							LSB
Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The offset correction range is from -128 to 127 LSB. This value is added to the conversion results from the ADC.



PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

Table 4. Control Register, Address 3, Read

BIT	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Function	PWD	REF	FOR	TM2	TM1	TM0	OFF	RES						

Table 5. Control Register, Address 3, Write

BIT	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Function	PWD	REF	FOR	TM2	TM1	TMO	OFF	RES						
Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PWD: Power down 0 = normal operation 1 = power down

REF: Reference select 0 = internal reference 1 = external referenceFOR: Output format 0 = straight binary 1 = 2s complement

TM2-0: Test mode 000 = normal operation

001 = both inputs = REF-

010 = IN+ at V_{CM} (Voltage at CML pin), IN- at REF-

011 = IN+ at REF+, IN- at REF-

100 = normal operation101 = both inputs = REF+

110 = IN+ at REF-, IN- at V_{CM} (Voltage at CML pin)

111 = IN+ at REF-, IN- at REF+

OF: Offset correction 0 = enable 1 = disable

RES Reserved Must be set to 0.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

driving the analog input

The THS1401/3/8 ADCs have a fully differential input. A differential input is advantageous with respect to SNR, SFDR, and THD performance because the signal peak-to-peak level is 50% of a comparable single-ended input.

There are three basic input configurations:

- Fully differential
- Transformer coupled single-ended to differential
- Single-ended

fully differential configuration

In this configuration, the ADC converts the difference (Δ IN) of the two input signals on IN+ and IN-.

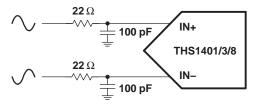


Figure 19. Differential Input

The resistors and capacitors on the inputs decouple the driving source output from the ADC input and also serve as first order low pass filters to attenuate out of band noise.

The input range on both inputs is 0 V to AVDD. The full-scale value is determined by the voltage reference. The positive full-scale output is reached, if Δ IN equals Δ REF, the negative full-scale output is reached, if Δ IN equals –∆REF.

∆IN [V]	OUTPUT
–∆REF	full scale
0	0
ΔREF	+ full scale

APPLICATION INFORMATION

transformer coupled single-ended to differential configuration

If the application requires the best SNR, SFDR, and THD performance, the input should be transformer coupled.

The signal amplitude on both inputs of the ADC is one half as high as in a single-ended configuration thus increasing the ADC ac performance.

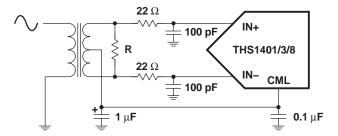


Figure 20. Transformer Coupled

The following table shows the input voltages for negative full-scale output, zero output, and positive full-scale output:

IN [VPEAK]	OUTPUT [PEAK]
–∆REF	– full scale†
0	0
ΔREF	+ full scale [†]

 \dagger n = 1 (winding ratio)

The resistor R of the transformer coupled input configuration must be set to match the signal source impedance $R = n^2 Rs$, where Rs is the source impedance and n is the transformer winding ratio.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

single-ended configuration

In this configuration, the input signal is level shifted by $\Delta REF/2$.



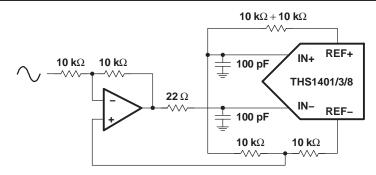


Figure 21. Single-Ended With Level Shift

The following table shows the input voltages for negative full-scale output, zero output, and positive full-scale output:

∆ IN+ [V]	OUTPUT
–∆REF	- full scale
0	0
ΔREF	+ full scale

Note that the resistors of the op-amp and the op-amp all introduce gain and offset errors. Those errors can be trimmed by varying the values of the resistors.

Because of the added offset, the op-amp does not necessarily operate in the best region of its transfer curve (best linearity around zero) and therefore may introduce unacceptable distortion. For ac signals, an alternative is described in the following section.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

AC-coupled single-ended configuration

If the application does not require the signal bandwidth to include dc, the level shift shown in Figure 21 is not necessary.

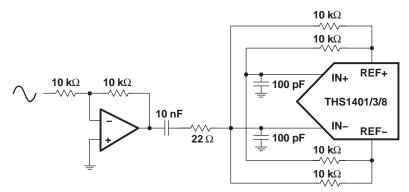


Figure 22. Single-Ended With Level Shift

Because the signal swing on the op-amp is centered around ground, it is more likely that the signal stays within the linear region of the op-amp transfer function, thus increasing the overall ac performance.

IN [VPEAK]	OUTPUT [PEAK]
–∆REF	full scale
0	0
ΔREF	+ full scale

Compared to the transformer-coupled configuration, the swing on IN- is twice as big, which can decrease the ac performance (SNR, SFD, and THD).



APPLICATION INFORMATION

internal/external reference operation

The THS1401/3/8 ADC can either be operated using the built-in band gap reference or using an external precision reference in case very high dc accuracy is needed.

The REF+ and REF+ outputs are given by:

REF + = VBG
$$\left(1 + \frac{2}{3}\right)$$
 and REF-

If the built-in reference is used, VBG equals 1.5 V which results in REF+ = 2.5 V, REF- = 0.5 V and Δ REF = 2 V.

The internal reference can be disabled by writing 1 to D12 (REF) in the control register (address 3). The band gap reference is then disconnected and can be substituted by a voltage on the VBG pin.

programmable gain amplifier

The on-chip programmable gain amplifier (PGA) has eight gain settings. The gain can be changed by writing to the PGA gain register (address 1). The range is 0 to 7dB in steps of one dB.

out of range indication

The OV output of the ADC indicates an out of range condition. Every time the difference on the analog inputs exceeds the differential reference, this signal is asserted. This signal is updated the same way as the digital data outputs and therefore subject to the same pipeline delay.

offset compensation

With the offset register it is possible to automatically compensate system offset errors, including errors caused by additional signal conditioning circuitry. If the offset compensation is enabled (D7 (OFF) in the control register), the value in the offset register (address 2) is automatically added to the output of the ADC.

In order to set the correct value of the offset compensation register, the ADC result when the input signal is 0 must be read by the host processor and written to the offset register (address 2).

test modes

The ADC core operation can be tested by selecting one of the available test modes (see control register description). The test modes apply various voltages to the differential input depending on the setting in the control register.

digital I/O

The digital inputs and outputs of the THS1401/3/8 ADC are 3-V CMOS compatible. In order to avoid current feed back errors, the capacitive load on the digital outputs should be as low as possible (50 pF max). Series resistors (100 Ω) on the digital outputs can improve the performance by limiting the current during output transitions.

The parallel interface of the THS1401/3/8 ADC features 3-state buffers, making it possible to directly connect it to a data bus. The output buffers are enabled by driving the $\overline{\text{OE}}$ input low.

Refer to the read and write timing diagrams in the parameter measurement information section for information on read and write access.



Revision History

DATE	REV	PAGE	SECTION	DESCRIPTION							
		1	_	Updated page 1 format and layout.							
		1	_	Moved funtional block diagram from page 2.							
		2	_	Moved Terminal Function table from page 3.							
		2	_	Moved Absolute Maximum table from page 4.							
		3	_	Moved package pinout from page 1.							
9/05	D	3	_	Moved Ordering Options table from page 2.							
		15	Principles of Operation	Table 1. In section 2s complement: $8191 \Delta IN = - \Delta REF - 1 LSB$ changed to $8191 \Delta IN = + \Delta REF - 1 LSB$. In section Straight Binary: $16383 at \Delta IN = - \Delta REF - 1 LSB$ should be changed to $16383 \Delta IN = + \Delta REF - 1 LSB$							
		16 Principles of Operation		Table 5. In section TM2–0: Test Mode: $010 = IN+$ at $V_{REF}/2$, $IN-$ at $REF-$, changed to, $010 = IN+$ at V_{CM} (Voltage at CML pin), $IN-$ at $REF-$. Same section: $110 = IN+$ at $REF-$, $IN-$ at $V_{REF}/2$, changed to, $110 = IN+$ at $REF-$, $IN-$ at V_{CM} (Voltage at CML pin)							

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





www.ti.com 6-Feb-2013

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp	Op Temp (°C)	Top-Side Markings	Samples
5962-0051101NXD	ACTIVE	HTQFP	PHP	48	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-55 to 125	0051101 NXD	Samples
THS1401CPFB	OBSOLETE	TQFP	PFB	48		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	0 to 70		
THS1401IPFB	ACTIVE	TQFP	PFB	48	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	TJ1401	Samples
THS1401IPFBG4	ACTIVE	TQFP	PFB	48	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	TJ1401	Samples
THS1403CPFB	OBSOLETE	TQFP	PFB	48		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	0 to 70		
THS1403IPFB	ACTIVE	TQFP	PFB	48	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	TJ1403	Samples
THS1403IPFBG4	ACTIVE	TQFP	PFB	48	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	TJ1403	Samples
THS1403QPHP	ACTIVE	HTQFP	PHP	48		Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 125		Samples
THS1408CPFB	OBSOLETE	TQFP	PFB	48		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	0 to 70		
THS1408IPFB	ACTIVE	TQFP	PFB	48	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	TJ1408	Samples
THS1408IPFBG4	ACTIVE	TQFP	PFB	48	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	TJ1408	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.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

⁽²⁾ Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.





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

⁽⁴⁾ Only one of markings shown within the brackets will appear on the physical device.

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OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF THS1408, THS1408M:

Catalog: THS1408

• Enhanced Product: THS1408-EP, THS1408-EP

Military: THS1408M

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

Catalog - TI's standard catalog product

- Enhanced Product Supports Defense, Aerospace and Medical Applications
- Military QML certified for Military and Defense Applications

PHP (S-PQFP-G48)

PowerPAD™ PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK



NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion
- D. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Technical Brief, PowerPad Thermally Enhanced Package, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA002 for information regarding recommended board layout. This document is available at www.ti.com www.ti.com.
- E. Falls within JEDEC MS-026

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.



PHP (S-PQFP-G48)

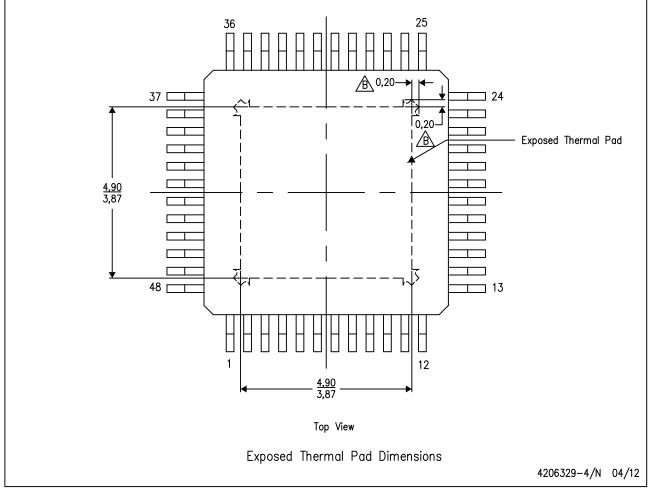
PowerPAD™ PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK

THERMAL INFORMATION

This PowerPAD $^{\mathbf{m}}$ package incorporates an exposed thermal pad that is designed to be attached to a printed circuit board (PCB). The thermal pad must be soldered directly to the PCB. After soldering, the PCB can be used as a heatsink. In addition, through the use of thermal vias, the thermal pad can be attached directly to the appropriate copper plane shown in the electrical schematic for the device, or alternatively, can be attached to a special heatsink structure designed into the PCB. This design optimizes the heat transfer from the integrated circuit (IC).

For additional information on the PowerPAD package and how to take advantage of its heat dissipating abilities, refer to Technical Brief, PowerPAD Thermally Enhanced Package, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA002 and Application Brief, PowerPAD Made Easy, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA004. Both documents are available at www.ti.com.

The exposed thermal pad dimensions for this package are shown in the following illustration.



NOTE: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters

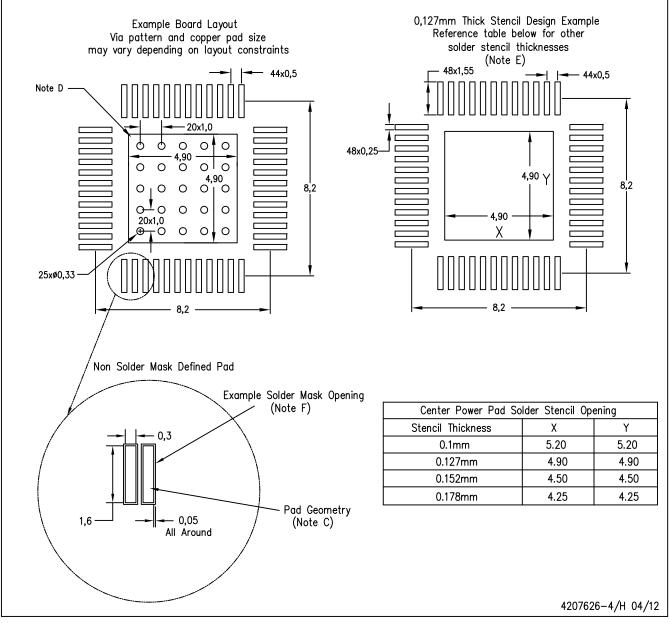
\(\hat{\text{B}} \) Tie strap features may not be present.

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments



PHP (S-PQFP-G48)

PowerPAD™ PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK



NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
- D. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Technical Brief, PowerPad Thermally Enhanced Package, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA002, SLMA004, and also the Product Data Sheets for specific thermal information, via requirements, and recommended board layout. These documents are available at www.ti.com http://www.ti.com.
- E. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC 7525 for stencil design considerations.
- F. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for recommended solder mask tolerances and via tenting options for vias placed in the thermal pad.

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments



PFB (S-PQFP-G48)

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.

B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

C. Falls within JEDEC MS-026

PFB (S-PQFP-G48)



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.

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



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