

TLC0820AC, TLC0820AI

Advanced LinCMOS™ HIGH-SPEED 8-BIT ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTERS USING MODIFIED FLASH TECHNIQUES

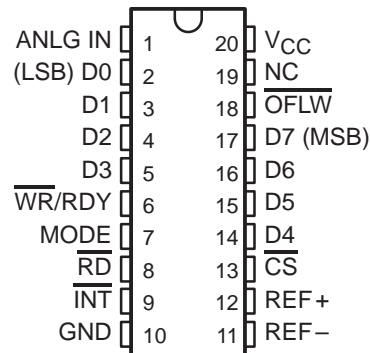
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- **Advanced LinCMOS™ Silicon-Gate Technology**
- **8-Bit Resolution**
- **Differential Reference Inputs**
- **Parallel Microprocessor Interface**
- **Conversion and Access Time Over Temperature Range**
Read Mode . . . 2.5 μ s Max
- **No External Clock or Oscillator Components Required**
- **On-Chip Track and Hold**
- **Single 5-V Supply**
- **TLC0820A Is Direct Replacement for National Semiconductor ADC0820C/CC and Analog Devices AD7820K/B/T**

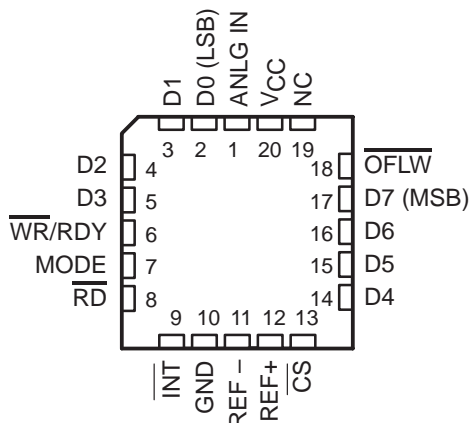
description

The TLC0820AC and the TLC0820AI are Advanced LinCMOS™ 8-bit analog-to-digital converters each consisting of two 4-bit flash converters, a 4-bit digital-to-analog converter, a summing (error) amplifier, control logic, and a result latch circuit. The modified flash technique allows low-power integrated circuitry to complete an 8-bit conversion in 1.18 μ s over temperature. The on-chip track-and-hold circuit has a 100-ns sample window and allows these devices to convert continuous analog signals having slew rates of up to 100 mV/ μ s without external sampling components. TTL-compatible 3-state output drivers and two modes of operation allow interfacing to a variety of microprocessors. Detailed information on interfacing to most popular microprocessors is readily available from the factory.

**DB, DW, OR N PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)**



**FN PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)**



NC—No internal connection

AVAILABLE OPTIONS

| T _A | TOTAL UNADJUSTED ERROR | PACKAGE | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | | SSOP (DB) | PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE (DW) | PLASTIC CHIP CARRIER (FN) | PLASTIC DIP (N) |
| 0°C to 70°C | ±1 LSB | TLC0820ACDB | TLC0820ACDW | TLC0820ACFN | TLC0820ACN |
| –40°C to 85°C | ±1 LSB | — | TLC0820AIDW | TLC0820AIFN | TLC0820AIN |

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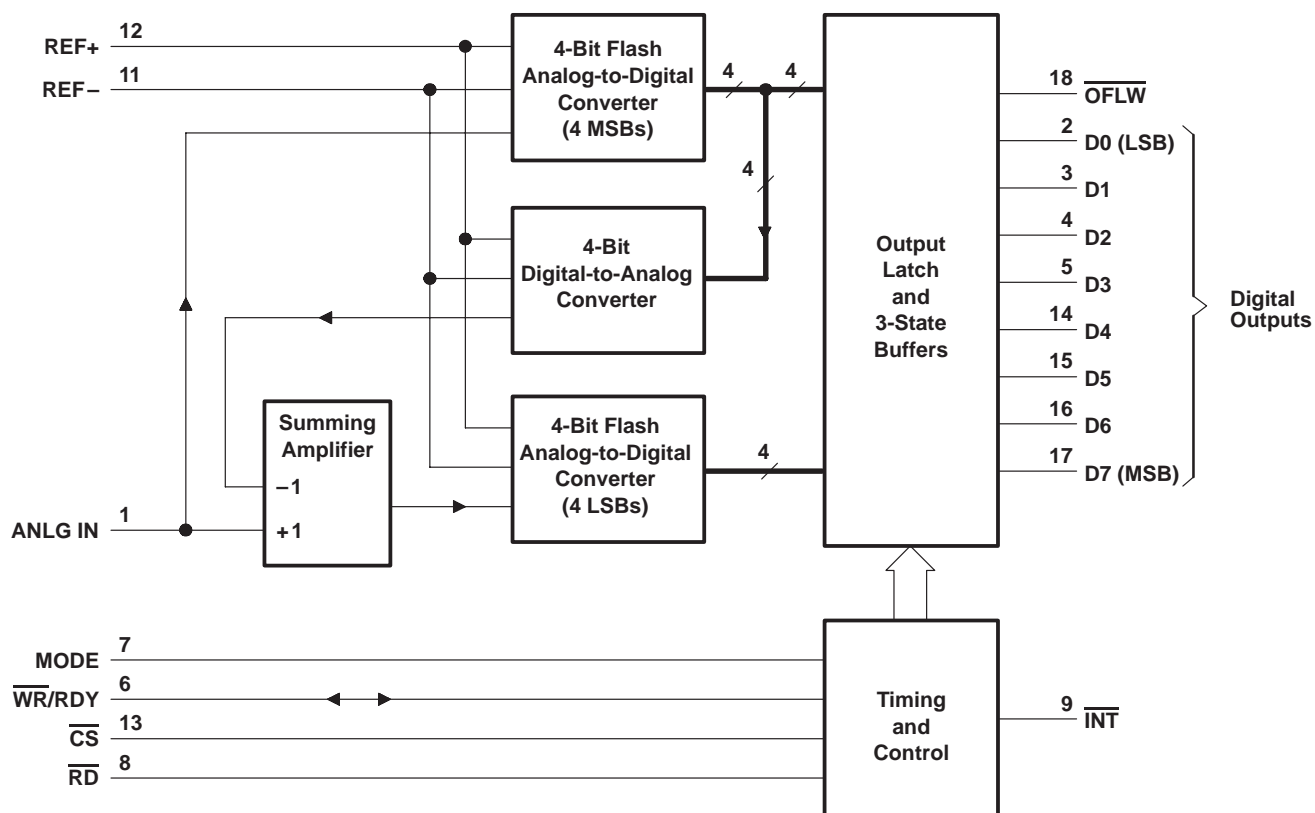
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functional block diagram



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Terminal Functions

| TERMINAL NAME | NO. | I/O | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ANLG IN | 1 | I | Analog input |
| $\overline{\text{CS}}$ | 13 | I | Chip select. $\overline{\text{CS}}$ must be low in order for $\overline{\text{RD}}$ or $\overline{\text{WR}}$ to be recognized by the ADC. |
| D0 | 2 | O | Digital, 3-state output data, bit 1 (LSB) |
| D1 | 3 | O | Digital, 3-state output data, bit 2 |
| D2 | 4 | O | Digital, 3-state output data, bit 3 |
| D3 | 5 | O | Digital, 3-state output data, bit 4 |
| D4 | 14 | O | Digital, 3-state output data, bit 5 |
| D5 | 15 | O | Digital, 3-state output data, bit 6 |
| D6 | 16 | O | Digital, 3-state output data, bit 7 |
| D7 | 17 | O | Digital, 3-state output data, bit 8 (MSB) |
| GND | 10 | | Ground |
| $\overline{\text{INT}}$ | 9 | O | Interrupt. In the write-read mode, the interrupt output ($\overline{\text{INT}}$) going low indicates that the internal count-down delay time, $t_{d(\text{int})}$, is complete and the data result is in the output latch. The delay time $t_{d(\text{int})}$ is typically 800 ns starting after the rising edge of $\overline{\text{WR}}$ (see operating characteristics and Figure 3). If $\overline{\text{RD}}$ goes low prior to the end of $t_{d(\text{int})}$, $\overline{\text{INT}}$ goes low at the end of $t_{d(\text{RIL})}$ and the conversion results are available sooner (see Figure 2). $\overline{\text{INT}}$ is reset by the rising edge of either $\overline{\text{RD}}$ or $\overline{\text{CS}}$. |
| MODE | 7 | I | Mode select. MODE is internally tied to GND through a 50- μA current source, which acts like a pulldown resistor. When MODE is low, the read mode is selected. When MODE is high, the write-read mode is selected. |
| NC | 19 | | No internal connection |
| $\overline{\text{OFLW}}$ | 18 | O | Overflow. Normally $\overline{\text{OFLW}}$ is a logical high. However, if the analog input is higher than $V_{\text{ref+}}$, $\overline{\text{OFLW}}$ will be low at the end of conversion. It can be used to cascade two or more devices to improve resolution (9 or 10 bits). |
| $\overline{\text{RD}}$ | 8 | I | Read. In the write-read mode with $\overline{\text{CS}}$ low, the 3-state data outputs D0 through D7 are activated when $\overline{\text{RD}}$ goes low. $\overline{\text{RD}}$ can also be used to increase the conversion speed by reading data prior to the end of the internal count-down delay time. As a result, the data transferred to the output latch is latched after the falling edge of $\overline{\text{RD}}$. In the read mode with $\overline{\text{CS}}$ low, the conversion starts with $\overline{\text{RD}}$ going low. $\overline{\text{RD}}$ also enables the 3-state data outputs on completion of the conversion. RDY going into the high-impedance state and $\overline{\text{INT}}$ going low indicate completion of the conversion. |
| REF– | 11 | I | Reference voltage. REF– is placed on the bottom of the resistor ladder. |
| REF+ | 12 | I | Reference voltage. REF+ is placed on the top of the resistor ladder. |
| VCC | 20 | | Power supply voltage |
| $\overline{\text{WR}}/\text{RDY}$ | 6 | I/O | Write ready. In the write-read mode with $\overline{\text{CS}}$ low, the conversion is started on the falling edge of the $\overline{\text{WR}}$ input signal. The result of the conversion is strobed into the output latch after the internal count-down delay time, $t_{d(\text{int})}$, provided that the $\overline{\text{RD}}$ input does not go low prior to this time. The delay time $t_{d(\text{int})}$ is approximately 800 ns. In the read mode, RDY (an open-drain output) goes low after the falling edge of $\overline{\text{CS}}$ and goes into the high-impedance state when the conversion is strobed into the output latch. It is used to simplify the interface to a microprocessor system. |

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absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)†

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Supply voltage, V_{CC} (see Note 1) | 10 V |
| Input voltage range, all inputs (see Note 1) | –0.2 V to $V_{CC}+0.2$ V |
| Output voltage range, all outputs (see Note 1) | –0.2 V to $V_{CC}+0.2$ V |
| Operating free-air temperature range: TLC0820AC | 0°C to 70°C |
| TLC0820AI | –40°C to 85°C |
| Storage temperature range | –65°C to 150°C |
| Case temperature for 10 seconds: FN package | 260°C |
| Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds: DB, DW or N package | 260°C |

† 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.

NOTE 1: All voltages are with respect to network GND.

recommended operating conditions

| | | | MIN | NOM | MAX | UNIT |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----|----------------------|------|
| Supply voltage, V _{CC} | | | 4.5 | 5 | 8 | V |
| Analog input voltage | | | −0.1 | | V _{CC} +0.1 | V |
| Positive reference voltage, V _{ref} + | | | V _{ref} − | | V _{CC} | V |
| Negative reference voltage, V _{ref} − | | | GND | | V _{ref} + | V |
| High-level input voltage, V _{IH} | V _{CC} = 4.75 V to 5.25 V | \overline{CS} , $\overline{WR/RDY}$, \overline{RD} | 2 | | | V |
| | | MODE | 3.5 | | | |
| Low-level input voltage, V _{IL} | V _{CC} = 4.75 V to 5.25 V | \overline{CS} , $\overline{WR/RDY}$, \overline{RD} | | | 0.8 | V |
| | | MODE | | | 1.5 | |
| Pulse duration, write in write-read mode, t _{w(W)} (see Figures 2, 3, and 4) | | | 0.5 | | 50 | μs |
| Operating free-air temperature, T _A | TLC0820AC | | 0 | | 70 | °C |
| | TLC0820AI | | −40 | | 85 | |



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electrical characteristics at specified operating free-air temperature, $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER | | | TEST CONDITIONS | T _A [†] | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|--------|------|------|
| V _{OH} | High-level output voltage | D0–D7, $\overline{\text{INT}}$, or $\overline{\text{OFLW}}$ | V _{CC} = 4.75 V, I _{OH} = –360 μA | Full range | 2.4 | | | V |
| | | | V _{CC} = 4.75 V, I _{OH} = –10 μA | Full range | 4.5 | | | |
| | | | | 25°C | | 4.6 | | |
| V _{OL} | Low-level output voltage | D0–D7, $\overline{\text{OFLW}}$, $\overline{\text{INT}}$, or $\overline{\text{WR/RDY}}$ | V _{CC} = 5.25 V, I _{OL} = 1.6 mA | Full range | | | 0.4 | V |
| | | | | 25°C | | | 0.34 | |
| I _{IH} | High-level input current | $\overline{\text{CS}}$ or $\overline{\text{RD}}$ | V _{IH} = 5 V | Full range | | 0.005 | 1 | μA |
| | | $\overline{\text{WR/RDY}}$ | | Full range | | | 3 | |
| | | | | 25°C | | 0.1 | 0.3 | |
| | | | | Full range | | | 200 | |
| 25°C | | | 50 | 170 | | | | |
| I _{IL} | Low-level input current | $\overline{\text{CS}}$, $\overline{\text{WR/RDY}}$, $\overline{\text{RD}}$, or MODE | V _{IL} = 0 | Full range | | –0.005 | –1 | μA |
| I _{OZ} | Off-state (high-impedance-state) output current | D0–D7 or $\overline{\text{WR/RDY}}$ | V _O = 5 V | Full range | | | 3 | μA |
| | | | | 25°C | | 0.1 | 0.3 | |
| | | | V _O = 0 | Full range | | | –3 | |
| | | | | 25°C | | –0.1 | –0.3 | |
| I _I | Analog input current | | CS at 5 V, V _I = 5 V | Full range | | | 3 | μA |
| | | | | 25°C | | | 0.3 | |
| | | | CS at 5 V, V _I = 0 | Full range | | | –3 | |
| | | | | 25°C | | | –0.3 | |
| I _{OS} | Short-circuit output current | D0–D7, $\overline{\text{OFLW}}$, $\overline{\text{INT}}$, or $\overline{\text{WR/RDY}}$ | V _O = 5 V | Full range | | 7 | | mA |
| | | | | 25°C | | 8.4 | 14 | |
| | | D0–D7 or $\overline{\text{OFLW}}$ | V _O = 0 | Full range | | –6 | | |
| | | | | 25°C | | –7.2 | –12 | |
| | | INT | | Full range | | –4.5 | | |
| | | | | 25°C | | –5.3 | –9 | |
| R _{ref} | Reference resistance | | | Full range | | 1.25 | 6 | kΩ |
| | | | | 25°C | | 1.4 | 2.3 | |
| I _{CC} | Supply current | | $\overline{\text{CS}}$, $\overline{\text{WR/RDY}}$, and $\overline{\text{RD}}$ at 0 V | Full range | | | 15 | mA |
| | | | | 25°C | | 7.5 | 13 | |
| C _i | Input capacitance | D0–D7 | | Full range | | 5 | | pF |
| | | ANLG IN | | | | 45 | | |
| C _O | Output capacitance | D0–D7 | | Full range | | | 5 | pF |

† Full range is as specified in recommended operating conditions.

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operating characteristics, $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{ref+} = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{ref-} = 0$, $t_r = t_f = 20\text{ ns}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS† | | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|------|
| kSVS | Supply-voltage sensitivity | V _{CC} = 5 V ± 5%, T _A = MIN to MAX | | ± 1/16 | | ± 1/4 | LSB |
| Total unadjusted error‡ | | MODE at 0 V, T _A = MIN to MAX | | | | 1 | LSB |
| t _{conv(R)} | Conversion time, read mode | MODE at 0 V, See Figure 1 | | 1.6 | | 2.5 | μs |
| t _{a(R)} | Access time, $\overline{RD}\downarrow$ to data valid | MODE at 0 V, See Figure 1 | | t _{conv(R)} +20 | | t _{conv(R)} +50 | ns |
| t _{a(R1)} | Access time, $\overline{RD}\downarrow$ to data valid | MODE at 5 V, t _{d(WR)} < t _{d(int)} , See Figure 2 | C _L = 15 pF | 190 | | 280 | ns |
| | | | C _L = 100 pF | 210 | | 320 | |
| t _{a(R2)} | Access time, $\overline{RD}\downarrow$ to data valid | MODE at 5 V, t _{d(WR)} > t _{d(int)} , See Figure 3 | C _L = 15 pF | 70 | | 120 | ns |
| | | | C _L = 100 pF | 90 | | 150 | |
| t _{a(INT)} | Access time, $\overline{INT}\downarrow$ to data valid | MODE at 5 V, See Figure 4 | | 20 | | 50 | ns |
| t _{dis} | Disable time, $\overline{RD}\uparrow$ to data valid | R _L = 1 kΩ, C _L = 10 pF, See Figures 1, 2, 3, and 5 | | 70 | | 95 | ns |
| t _{d(int)} | Delay time, $\overline{WR/RDY}\uparrow$ to $\overline{INT}\downarrow$ | MODE at 5 V, C _L = 50 pF, See Figures 2, 3, and 4 | | 800 | | 1300 | ns |
| t _{d(NC)} | Delay time, to next conversion | See Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 | | 500 | | | ns |
| t _{d(WR)} | Delay time, $\overline{WR/RDY}\uparrow$ to $\overline{RD}\downarrow$ in write-read mode | See Figure 2 | | 0.4 | | | μs |
| t _{d(RDY)} | Delay time, $\overline{CS}\downarrow$ to $\overline{WR/RDY}\downarrow$ | MODE at 0 V, C _L = 50 pF, See Figure 1 | | 50 | | 100 | ns |
| t _{d(RIH)} | Delay time, $\overline{RD}\uparrow$ to $\overline{INT}\uparrow$ | C _L = 50 pF, See Figures 1, 2, and 3 | | 125 | | 225 | ns |
| t _{d(RIL)} | Delay time, $\overline{RD}\downarrow$ to $\overline{INT}\downarrow$ | MODE at 5 V, t _{d(WR)} < t _{d(int)} , See Figure 2 | | 200 | | 290 | ns |
| t _{d(WIH)} | Delay time, $\overline{WR/RDY}\uparrow$ to $\overline{INT}\uparrow$ | MODE at 5 V, C _L = 50 pF, See Figure 4 | | 175 | | 270 | ns |
| Slew-rate tracking | | | | 0.1 | | | V/μs |

† For conditions shown as MIN or MAX, use the appropriate value specified under recommended operating conditions.

‡ Total unadjusted error includes offset, full-scale, and linearity errors.

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

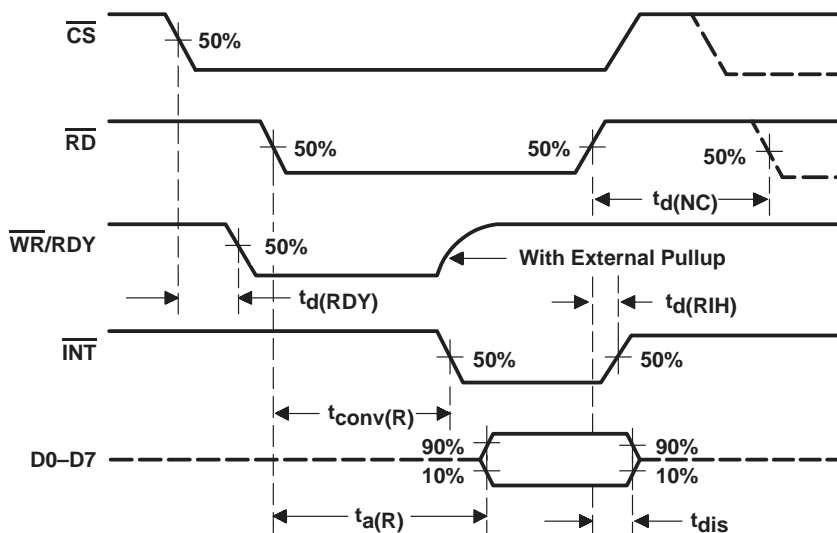


Figure 1. Read-Mode Waveforms (MODE Low)

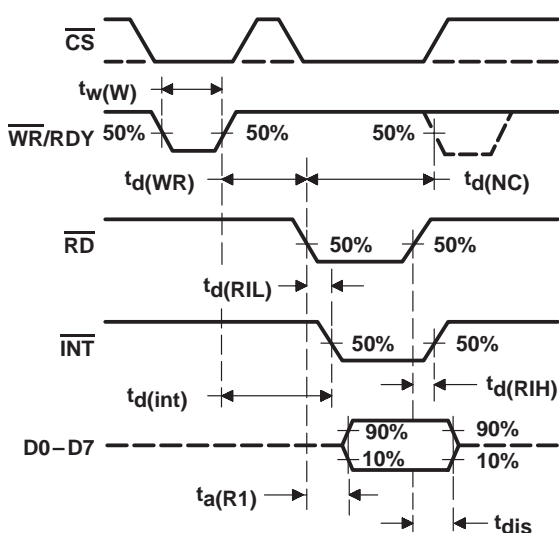


Figure 2. Write-Read-Mode Waveforms
[MODE High and $t_d(WR) < t_d(int)$]

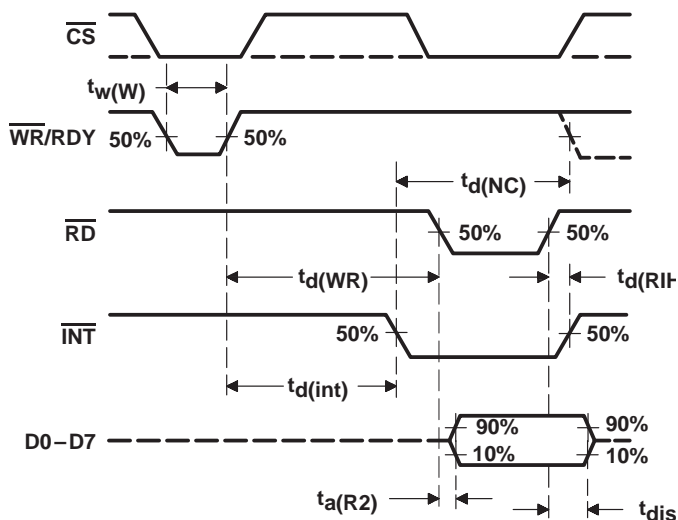


Figure 3. Write-Read-Mode Waveforms
[MODE High and $t_d(WR) > t_d(int)$]

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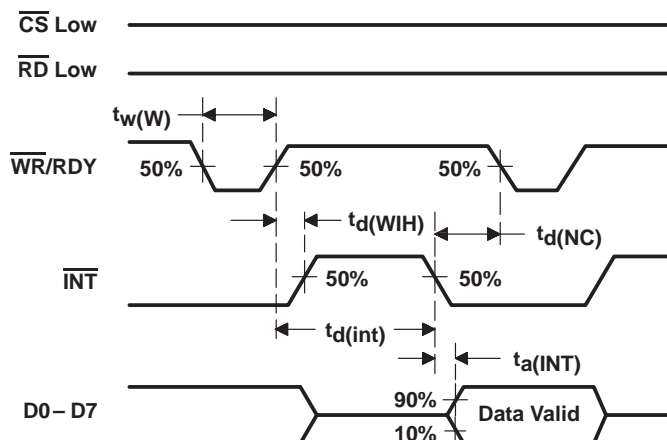
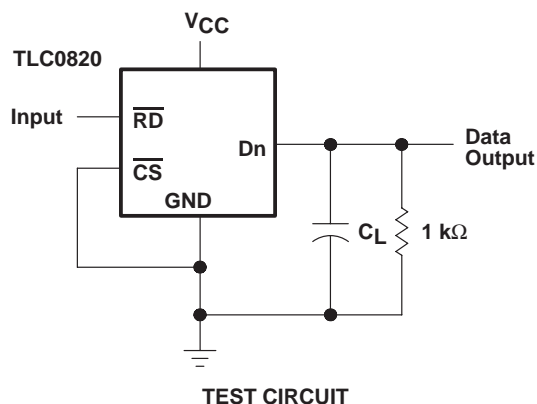
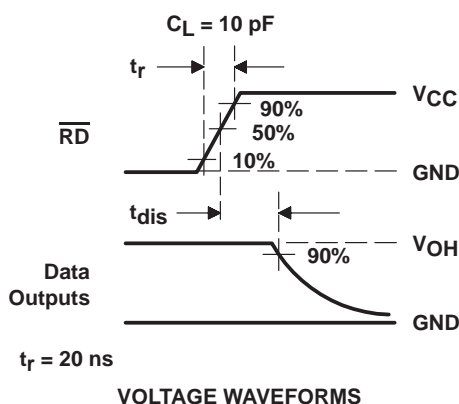


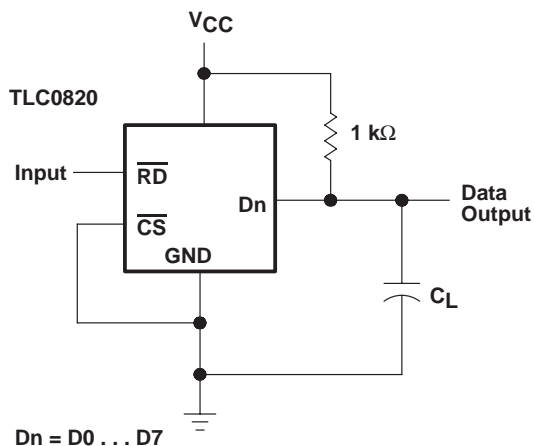
Figure 4. Write-Read-Mode Waveforms
(Stand-Alone Operation, MODE High, and RD Low)



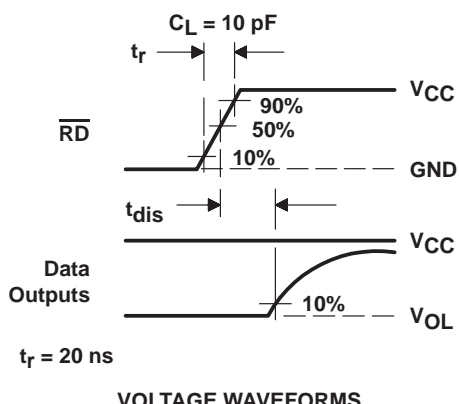
TEST CIRCUIT



VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS



TEST CIRCUIT



VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS

Figure 5. Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

The TLC0820AC and TLC0820AI each employ a combination of sampled-data comparator techniques and flash techniques common to many high-speed converters. Two 4-bit flash analog-to-digital conversions are used to give a full 8-bit output.

The recommended analog input voltage range for conversion is -0.1 V to $V_{CC} + 0.1\text{ V}$. Analog input signals that are less than $V_{ref-} + 1/2\text{ LSB}$ or greater than $V_{ref+} - 1/2\text{ LSB}$ convert to 00000000 or 11111111, respectively. The reference inputs are fully differential with common-mode limits defined by the supply rails. The reference input values define the full-scale range of the analog input. This allows the gain of the ADC to be varied for ratiometric conversion by changing the V_{ref+} and V_{ref-} voltages.

The device operates in two modes, read (only) and write-read, that are selected by MODE. The converter is set to the read (only) mode when MODE is low. In the read mode, \overline{WR}/RDY is used as an output and is referred to as the ready terminal. In this mode, a low on \overline{WR}/RDY while \overline{CS} is low indicates that the device is busy. Conversion starts on the falling edge of \overline{RD} and is completed no more than $2.5\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ later when \overline{INT} falls and \overline{WR}/RDY returns to the high-impedance state. Data outputs also change from high-impedance to active states at this time. After the data is read, \overline{RD} is taken high, \overline{INT} returns high, and the data outputs return to their high-impedance states.

When MODE is high, the converter is set to the write-read mode and \overline{WR}/RDY is referred to as the write terminal. Taking \overline{CS} and \overline{WR}/RDY low selects the converter and initiates measurement of the input signal. Approximately 600 ns after \overline{WR}/RDY returns high, the conversion is completed. Conversion starts on the rising edge of \overline{WR}/RDY in the write-read mode.

The high-order 4-bit flash ADC measures the input by means of 16 comparators operating simultaneously. A high-precision 4-bit DAC then generates a discrete analog voltage from the result of that conversion. After a time delay, a second bank of comparators does a low-order conversion on the analog difference between the input level and the high-order DAC output. The results from each of these conversions enter an 8-bit latch and are output to the 3-state output buffers on the falling edge of \overline{RD} .

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APPLICATION INFORMATION

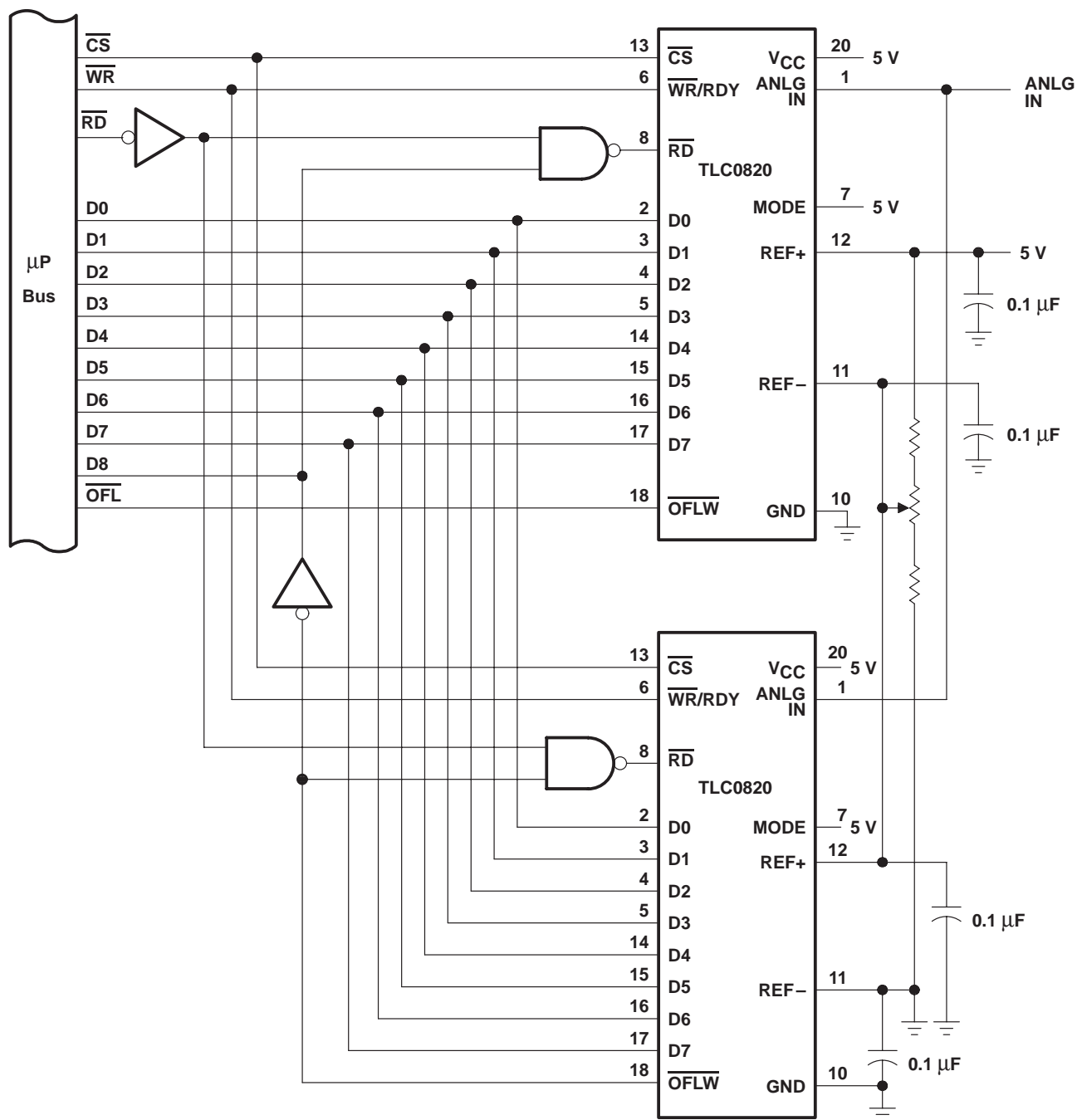


Figure 6. Configuration for 9-Bit Resolution

PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable Device | Status ⁽¹⁾ | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | Package Qty | Eco Plan ⁽²⁾ | Lead/Ball Finish | MSL Peak Temp ⁽³⁾ |
|------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------|------|-------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| TLC0820ACDB | ACTIVE | SSOP | DB | 20 | 70 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| TLC0820ACDBG4 | ACTIVE | SSOP | DB | 20 | 70 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| TLC0820ACDBR | ACTIVE | SSOP | DB | 20 | 2000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| TLC0820ACDW | ACTIVE | SOIC | DW | 20 | 25 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| TLC0820ACDWG4 | ACTIVE | SOIC | DW | 20 | 25 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| TLC0820ACDWR | ACTIVE | SOIC | DW | 20 | 2000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| TLC0820ACDWRG4 | ACTIVE | SOIC | DW | 20 | 2000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| TLC0820ACFN | ACTIVE | PLCC | FN | 20 | 46 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| TLC0820ACFNG3 | ACTIVE | PLCC | FN | 20 | 46 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| TLC0820ACFNR | ACTIVE | PLCC | FN | 20 | 1000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| TLC0820ACFNRG3 | ACTIVE | PLCC | FN | 20 | 1000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| TLC0820ACN | ACTIVE | PDIP | N | 20 | 20 | Pb-Free (RoHS) | CU NIPDAU | N / A for Pkg Type |
| TLC0820ACNE4 | ACTIVE | PDIP | N | 20 | 20 | Pb-Free (RoHS) | CU NIPDAU | N / A for Pkg Type |
| TLC0820AIDW | ACTIVE | SOIC | DW | 20 | 25 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| TLC0820AIDWG4 | ACTIVE | SOIC | DW | 20 | 25 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| TLC0820AIDWR | ACTIVE | SOIC | DW | 20 | 2000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| TLC0820AIDWRG4 | ACTIVE | SOIC | DW | 20 | 2000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| TLC0820AIFN | ACTIVE | PLCC | FN | 20 | 46 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| TLC0820AIFNG3 | ACTIVE | PLCC | FN | 20 | 46 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU SN | Level-1-260C-UNLIM |
| TLC0820AIN | ACTIVE | PDIP | N | 20 | 20 | Pb-Free (RoHS) | CU NIPDAU | N / A for Pkg Type |
| TLC0820AINE4 | ACTIVE | PDIP | N | 20 | 20 | Pb-Free (RoHS) | CU NIPDAU | N / A for Pkg Type |

⁽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) 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.

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)

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

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