DRV2901 Single-Channel PWM-input Piezo Transducer Driver for Ultrasonic Cleaning with Wide Supply Voltage

1 Features

- Wide 12 V to 48 V supply voltage operation
- Supports up to 50 W peak power
- High-Efficiency Power Stage with 90-mΩ Output MOSFETs
- Power-On Reset for Protection on Power Up Without Any Power-Supply Sequencing
- Integrated Self-Protection Circuits Including
  - Undervoltage protection
  - Over temperature protection
  - Overload protection
  - Short Circuit protection
- Available in 44-pin HTSSOP package (DDV)

2 Applications

- Thermal Imaging Camera
- Traffic Monitoring Camera
- Machine Vision Camera
- Wireless Security Camera
- Drone Vision

3 Description

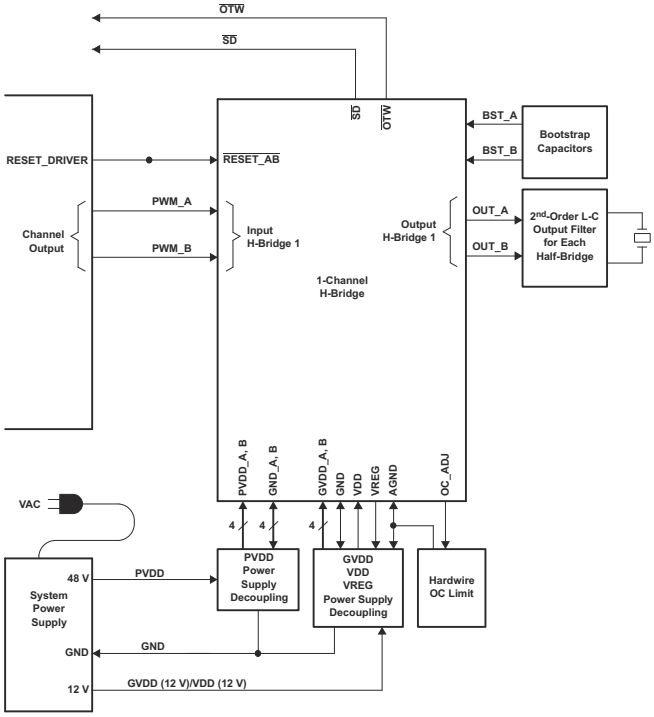
The DRV2901 is a high performance lens cleaner transducer driver. This system only requires a simple passive LC demodulation filter to deliver high-quality, high-efficiency amplification with proven EMI compliance. This device requires two power supplies, at 12 V for GVDD and VDD, and 12 V to 48 V for PVDD. The DRV2901 does not require power-up sequencing due to internal power-on reset.

The DRV2901 has an innovative protection system integrated on-chip, safeguarding the device against a wide range of fault conditions that could damage the system. These safeguards are short-circuit protection, overcurrent protection, undervoltage protection, and overtemperature protection. The DRV2901 has a new proprietary current-limiting circuit that reduces the possibility of device shutdown during high-level transients.

Device Information(1)

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
DRV2901	44-pin HTSSOP	14.0 mm × 6.1 mm

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.



DRV2901 Functional Block Diagram

Table of Contents

4 Revision History

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

DATE	REVISION	NOTES
January 2023	*	Initial release.

5 Pin Configuration and Functions

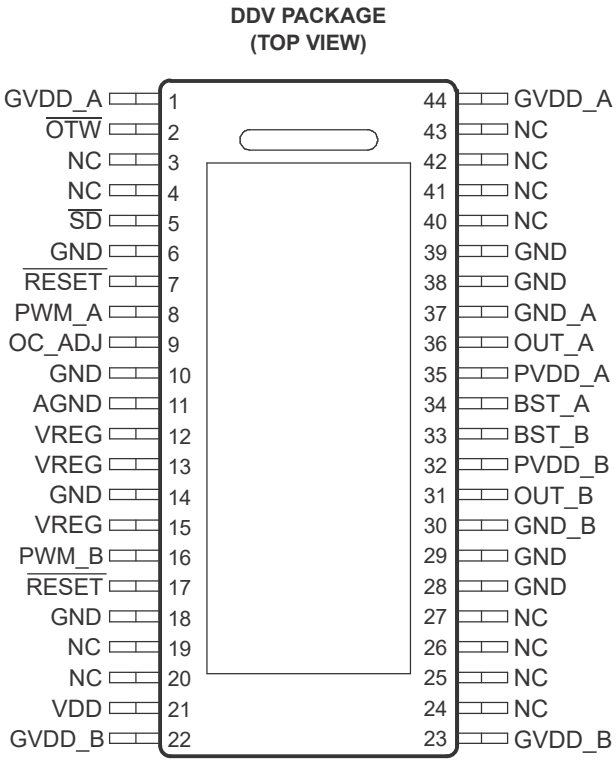


Figure 5-1. DDV Package 44-Pin HTSSOP PowerPad Top View

Table 5-1. Pin Functions

PIN		TYPE[1]	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
AGND	11	P	Analog ground
BST_A	34	P	HS bootstrap supply (BST), external .033-µF capacitor to OUT_A required
BST_B	33	P	HS bootstrap supply (BST), external .033-µF capacitor to OUT_B required
GND	6, 10, 14, 18, 28, 29, 38, 39	P	Ground.
GND_A	37	P	Power ground for half-bridge A
GND_B	30	P	Power ground for half-bridge B
GVDD_A	1, 44	P	Gate-drive voltage supply requires 0.1-µF capacitor to AGND
GVDD_B	22, 23	P	Gate-drive voltage supply requires 0.1-µF capacitor to AGND
NC	3, 4, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 40, 41, 42, 43	—	Do not connect.
OC_ADJ	9	O	Analog overcurrent programming pin requires resistor to ground
$\overline{\text{OTW}}$	2	O	Overtemperature warning signal, open-drain, active-low
OUT_A	36	O	Output, half-bridge A
OUT_B	31	O	Output, half-bridge B
PVDD_A	35	P	Power supply input for half-bridge A requires close decoupling of 0.01-µF capacitor in parallel with a 1.0-µF capacitor to GND_A.
PVDD_B	32	P	Power supply input for half-bridge B requires close decoupling of 0.01-µF capacitor in parallel with a 1.0-µF capacitor to GND_B.
PWM_A	8	I	Input signal for half-bridge A

Table 5-1. Pin Functions (continued)

PIN		TYPE[1]	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
PWM_B	16	I	Input signal for half-bridge B
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	7, 17	I	Reset signal for half-bridge A and B, active-low
$\overline{\text{SD}}$	5	O	Shutdown signal, open-drain, active-low
VDD	21	P	Power supply for digital voltage regulator requires a 47-µF capacitor in parallel with a 0.1-µF capacitor to GND for decoupling.
VREG	12, 13, 15	P	Digital regulator supply filter pin requires 0.1-µF capacitor to AGND.

(1) I = input, O = output, P = power

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

VDD to AGND	–0.3 V to 13.2 V
GVDD_X to AGND	–0.3 V to 13.2 V
PVDD_X to GND_X (2)	–0.3 V to 71 V
OUT_X to GND_X (2)	–0.3 V to 71V
BST_X to GND_X (2)	–0.3 V to 79.7 V
VREG to AGND	–0.3 V to 4.2 V
GND_X to GND	–0.3 V to 0.3 V
GND_X to AGND	–0.3 V to 0.3 V
GND to AGND	–0.3 V to 0.3 V
PWM_X, OC_ADJ, M1, M2, M3 to AGND	–0.3 V to 4.2 V
$\overline{\text{RESET\_X}}$, $\overline{\text{SD}}$, $\overline{\text{OTW}}$ to AGND	–0.3 V to 7 V
Maximum continuous sink current ($\overline{\text{SD}}$, $\overline{\text{OTW}}$)	9 mA
Maximum operating junction temperature range, T_J	0°C to 125°C
Storage temperature	–40°C to 125°C
Lead temperature, 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	260°C
Minimum pulse duration, low	50 ns

(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.
(2) These voltages represent the dc voltage + peak ac waveform measured at the terminal of the device in all conditions.

6.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per AEC Q100-002(1)	±2000	V
		Charged-device model (CDM), per AEC Q100-011	±500	

(1) AEC Q100-002 indicates that HBM stressing shall be in accordance with the ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 specification.

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
PVDD_X	Half-bridge supply	DC supply voltage	0	50	52.5	V
GVDD_X	Supply for logic regulators and gate-drive circuitry	DC supply voltage	10.8	12	13.2	V
VDD	Digital regulator input	DC supply voltage	10.8	12	13.2	V
L_{Output}	Output-filter inductance	Minimum output inductance under short-circuit condition	5	10		µH
F_{PWM}	PWM frame rate		192	384	432	kHz
T_J	Junction temperature		0		125	°C

6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC(1)		DRV2901 DDV 44-PINS HTSSOP JEDEC STANDARD 4 LAYER PCB	UNIT
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	50.7	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	0.36	°C/W

THERMAL METRIC(1)		DRV2901 DDV 44-PINS HTSSOP JEDEC STANDARD 4 LAYER PCB	UNIT
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	24.4	°C/W
ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	0.19	°C/W
ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	24.2	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	n/a	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, SPRA953.

6.5 Electrical Characteristics

R_L= 6 Ω, F_{PWM} = 384 kHz, unless otherwise noted. All performance is in accordance with recommended operating conditions unless otherwise specified.

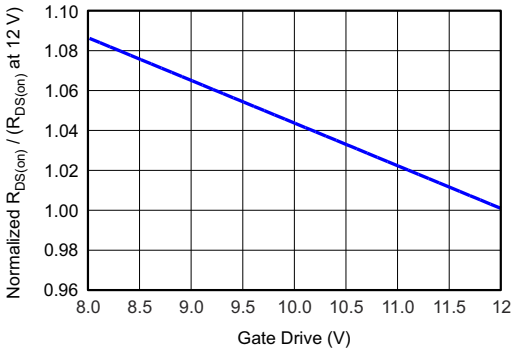
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	DRV2900 MIN	DRV2900 TYP	DRV2900 MAX	UNIT
Internal Voltage Regulator and Current Consumption						
VREG	Voltage regulator, only used as a reference node	VDD = 12 V	2.95	3.3	3.65	V
IVDD	VDD supply current	Operating, 50% duty cycle		10		mA
		Idle, reset mode		6		
IGVDD_X	Gate supply current per half-bridge	50% duty cycle		8		mA
		Reset mode		0.3		
IPVDD_X	Half-bridge idle current	50% duty cycle, without output filter or load		15		mA
		Reset mode, no switching		500		µA
Output Stage MOSFETs						
$R_{DSon,LS}$	Drain-to-source resistance, LS	T_J = 25°C, includes metallization resistance, GVDD = 12 V		90		mΩ
$R_{DSon,HS}$	Drain-to-source resistance, HS	T_J = 25°C, includes metallization resistance, GVDD = 12 V		90		mΩ
I/O Protection						
$V_{uvp,G}$	Undervoltage protection limit, GVDD_X			8.5		V
$V_{uvp,hyst}$ (1)				400		mV
OTW(1)	Overtemperature warning		115	125	135	°C
OTW_{HYST} (1)	Temperature drop needed below OTW temp. for $\overline{OTW}$ to be inactive after the $\overline{OTW}$ event			25		°C
OTE(1)	Overtemperature error		145	155	165	°C
$OTE\text{-}OTW_{differential}$ (1)	OTE-OTW differential			25		°C
OTE_{HYST} (1)	A reset needs to occur for $\overline{SD}$ for be released following an OTE event.			25		°C
OLPC	Overload protection counter	F_{PWM} = 384 kHz		1.3		ms
I_{OC}	Overcurrent limit protection	Resistor—programmable, nominal, R_{OCP} = 22 kΩ		12		A
I_{OCT}	Overcurrent response time	Time from application of short condition to Hi-Z of affected 1/2 bridge		250		ns
R_{OCP}	OC programming resistor range	Resistor tolerance = 5%	22		69	kΩ
R_{PD}	Internal pulldown resistor at the output of each half-bridge	Connected when $\overline{RESET}$ is active to provide bootstrap capacitor charge. Not used in SE mode		1.0		kΩ

R_L= 6 Ω, F_{PWM} = 384 kHz, unless otherwise noted. All performance is in accordance with recommended operating conditions unless otherwise specified.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	DRV2900			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
Static Digital Specifications						
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage	PWM_A, PWM_B, RESET_AB	2			V
V_{IL}	Low-level input voltage				0.8	V
Leakage	Input leakage current		-100		100	µA
OTW/SHUTDOWN (SD)						
R_{INT_PU}	Internal pullup resistance, $\overline{OTW}$ to VREG, $\overline{SD}$ to VREG		20	26	35	kΩ
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage	Internal pullup resistor	2.95	3.3	3.65	V
		External pullup of 4.7 kΩ to 5 V	4.5		5	
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	I_O = 4 mA		0.2	0.4	V
FANOUT	Device fanout $\overline{OTW}$, $\overline{SD}$	No external pullup		30		Devices

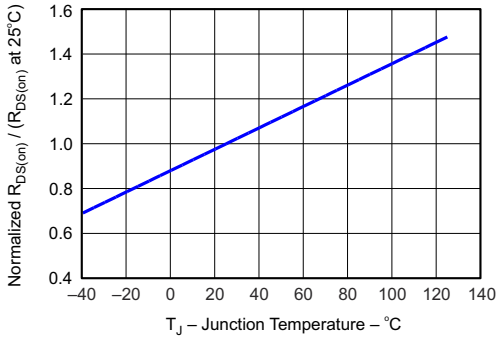
(1) Specified by design

6.6 Typical Characteristics



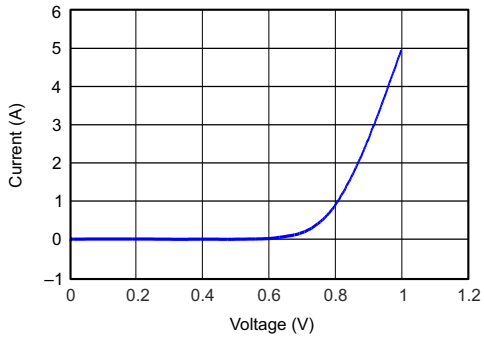
T_J = 25°C

Figure 6-1. Normalized $R_{DS(on)}$ vs Gate Drive



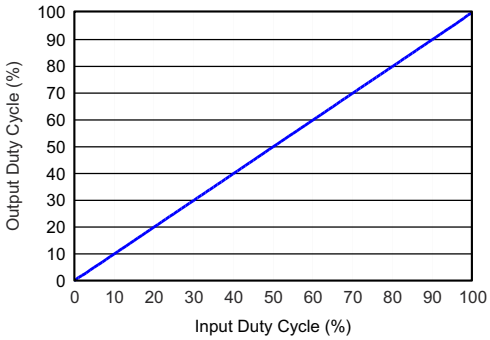
GVDD = 12 V

Figure 6-2. Normalized $R_{DS(on)}$ vs Junction Temperature



T_J = 25°C

Figure 6-3. Drain To Source Diode Forward On Characteristics



F_S = 500 kHz; T_C = 25°C

Figure 6-4. Output Duty Cycle vs Input Duty Cycle

7 Detailed Description

7.1 Block Diagrams

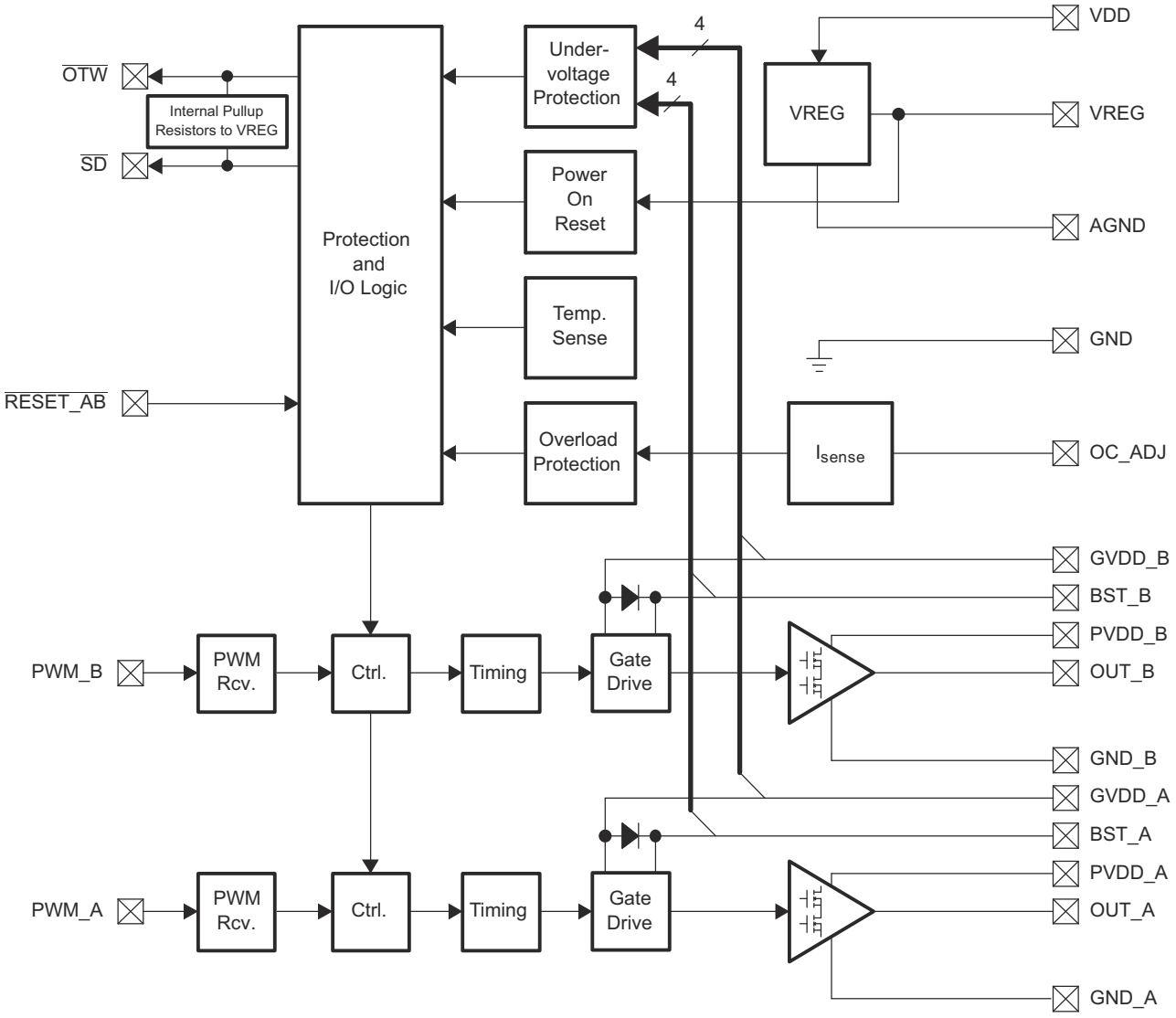


Figure 7-1. System Block Diagram

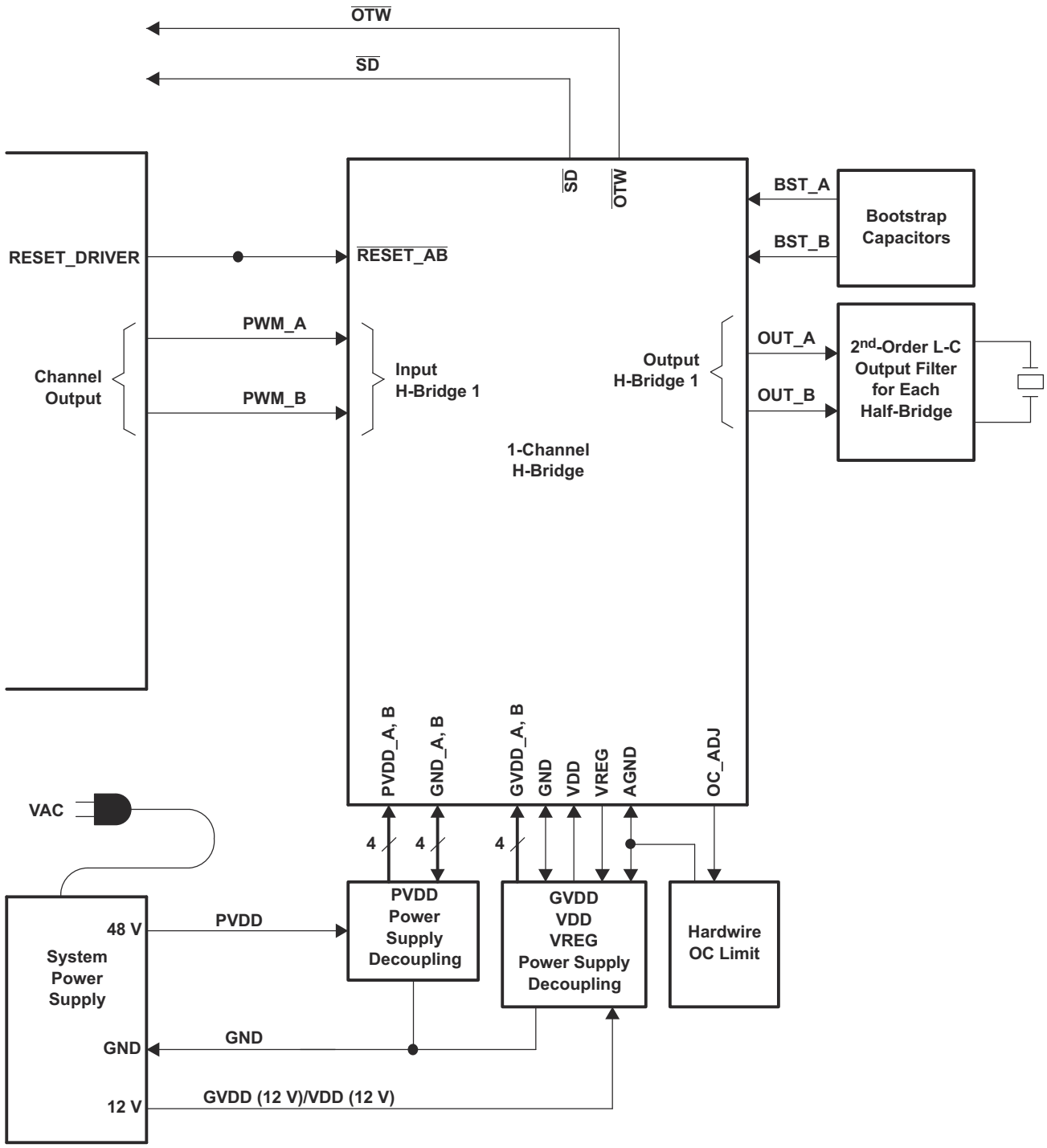


Figure 7-2. Functional Block Diagram

7.2 Feature Description

7.2.1 Error Reporting

The $\overline{SD}$ and $\overline{OTW}$ pins are both active-low, open-drain outputs. Their function is for protection-mode signaling to a PWM controller or other system-control device.

Any fault resulting in device shutdown, such as overtemperatue shut down, overcurrent shut-down, or undervoltage protection, is signaled by the $\overline{SD}$ pin going low. Likewise, $\overline{OTW}$ goes low when the device junction temperature exceeds 125°C (see Table 7-1).

Table 7-1. Protection Mode Signal Descriptions

$\overline{SD}$	$\overline{OTW}$	DESCRIPTION
0	0	Overtemperature warning and (overtemperature shut down or overcurrent shut down or undervoltage protection) occurred
0	1	Overcurrent shut-down or GVDD undervoltage protection occurred
1	0	Overtemperature warning
1	1	Device under normal operation

TI recommends monitoring the $\overline{OTW}$ signal using the system microcontroller and responding to an $\overline{OTW}$ signal by reducing the load current to prevent further heating of the device resulting in device overtemperature shutdown (OTSD).

To reduce external component count, an internal pullup resistor to internal VREG (3.3 V) is provided on both $\overline{SD}$ and $\overline{OTW}$ outputs. Level compliance for 5-V logic can be obtained by adding external pullup resistors to 5 V (see the *Electrical Characteristics* section of this data sheet for further specifications).

7.2.2 Device Reset

Reset pin is provided for control of the H-bridge. When $\overline{RESET\_AB}$ is asserted low, the power-stage FETs in H-bridge are forced into a high-impedance (Hi-Z) state.

A rising-edge transition on reset input allows the device to resume operation after a shut-down fault and clears the fault and $\overline{SD}$ pin.

7.2.3 Device Protection System

7.2.3.1 Overcurrent (OC) Protection With Current Limiting and Overload Detection

The device has independent, fast-reacting current detectors with programmable trip threshold (OC threshold) on all high-side and low-side power-stage FETs. See the following table for OC-adjust resistor values. The detector outputs are closely monitored by two protection systems. The first protection system controls the power stage in order to prevent the output current from further increasing, i.e., it performs a current-limiting function rather than prematurely shutting down during combinations of high-level transients and extreme load impedance drops. If the high-current situation persists, i.e., the power stage is being overloaded, a second protection system triggers a latching shutdown, resulting in the power stage being set in the high-impedance (Hi-Z) state. Current limiting and overload protection are independent for half-bridges A and B

- For the lowest-cost bill of materials in terms of component selection, the OC threshold measure should be limited, considering the power output requirement and minimum load impedance. Higher-impedance loads require a lower OC threshold.
- The demodulation-filter inductor must retain at least 5 µH of inductance at twice the OC threshold setting.

Unfortunately, most inductors have decreasing inductance with increasing temperature and increasing current (saturation). To some degree, an increase in temperature naturally occurs when operating at high output currents, due to core losses and the dc resistance of the inductor's copper winding. A thorough analysis of inductor saturation and thermal properties is strongly recommended.

Setting the OC threshold too low might cause issues such as lack of enough output power and/or unexpected shutdowns due to too-sensitive overload detection.

For added flexibility, the OC threshold is programmable within a limited range using a single external resistor connected between the OC_ADJ pin and AGND. (See the *Electrical Characteristics* section of this data sheet for information on the correlation between programming-resistor value and the OC threshold.) It should be noted that a properly functioning overcurrent detector assumes the presence of a properly designed demodulation filter at the power-stage output. Short-circuit protection is not provided directly at the output pins of the power stage but only on the transducer terminals (after the demodulation filter). It is required to follow certain guidelines when selecting the OC threshold and an appropriate demodulation inductor:

OC-Adjust Resistor Values (kΩ)	Max. Current Before OC Occurs (A)
22	12.2

OC-Adjust Resistor Values (kΩ)	Max. Current Before OC Occurs (A)
27	10.5
47	6.4
68	4.0
100	3.0

7.2.3.2 Overtemperature Protection

The DRV2901 has a two-level temperature-protection system that asserts an active-low warning signal ($\overline{\text{OTW}}$) when the device junction temperature exceeds 125°C (nominal) and, if the device junction temperature exceeds 155°C (nominal), the device is put into thermal shutdown, resulting in all half-bridge outputs being set in the high-impedance (Hi-Z) state and $\overline{\text{SD}}$ being asserted low. OTE is latched in this case and $\overline{\text{RESET\_AB}}$ must be asserted low.

7.2.3.3 Undervoltage Protection (UVP) and Power-On Reset (POR)

The UVP and POR circuits of the DRV2901 fully protect the device in any power-up/down and brownout situation. While powering up, the POR circuit resets the overload circuit (OLP) and ensures that all circuits are fully operational when the GVDD_X and VDD supply voltages reach 9.8 V (typical). Although GVDD_X and VDD are independently monitored, a supply voltage drop below the UVP threshold on any VDD or GVDD_X pin results in all half-bridge outputs immediately being set in the high-impedance (Hi-Z) state and $\overline{\text{SD}}$ being asserted low. The device automatically resumes operation when all supply voltage on the bootstrap capacitors have increased above the UVP threshold.

8 Applications and Implementation

Note

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

8.1 Application Information

The DRV2901 is a high performance lens cleaner transducer driver. This device requires two power supplies, at 12 V for GVDD and VDD, and 12 V to 48 V for PVDD. The DRV2901 does not require power-up sequencing due to internal power-on reset.

8.2 Typical Application

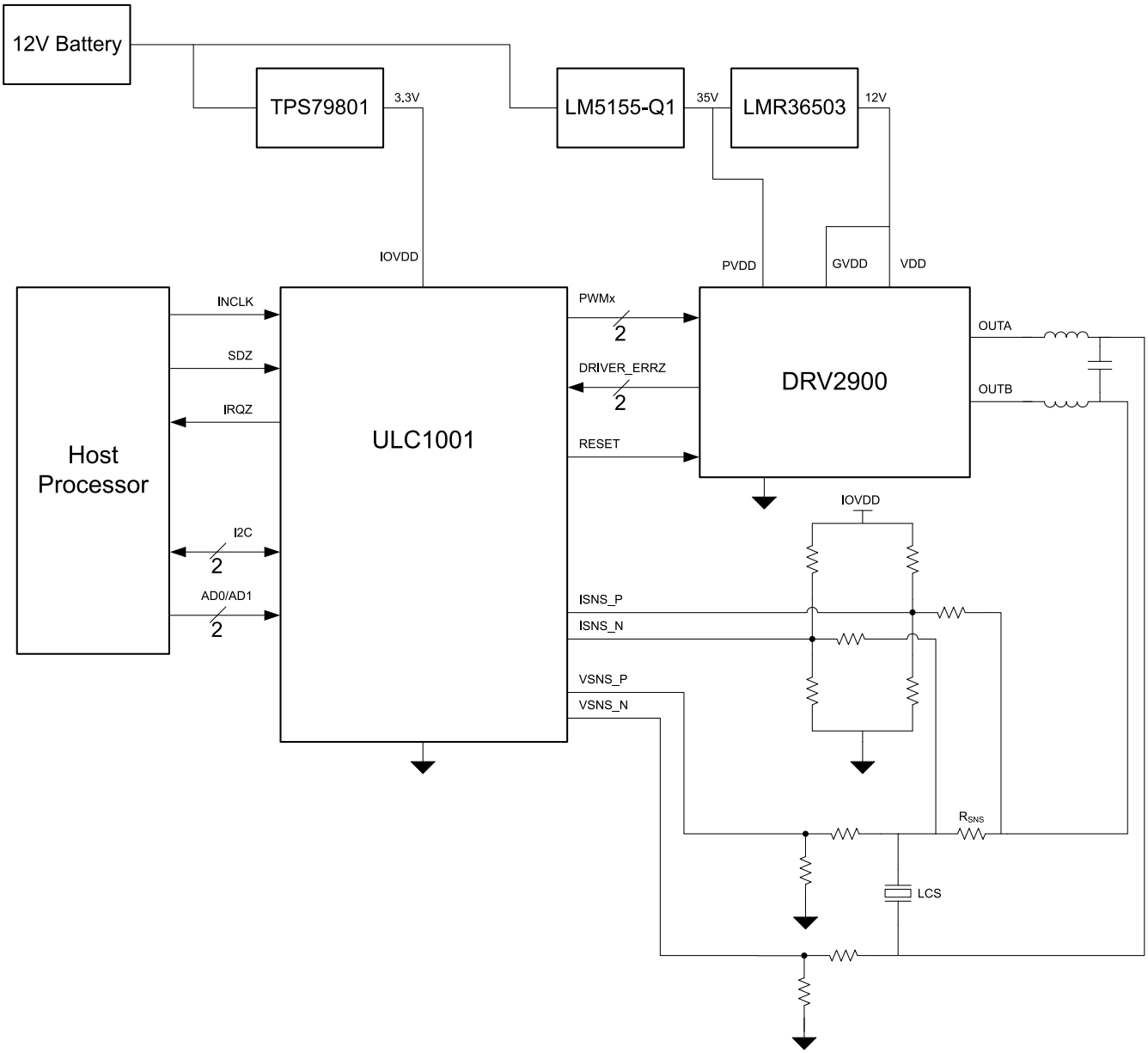


Figure 8-1. Typical System Diagram

9 Power Supply Recommendations

9.1 System Power-up/power-down Sequence

9.1.1 Powering Up

The DRV2901 does not require a power-up sequence. The outputs of the H-bridges remain in a highimpedance state until the gate-drive supply voltage (GVDD_X) and VDD voltage are above the undervoltage protection (UVP) voltage threshold (see the *Electrical Characteristics* section of this data sheet). Although not specifically required, it is recommended to hold $\overline{\text{RESET\_AB}}$ in a low state while powering up the device. This allows an internal circuit to charge the external bootstrap capacitors by enabling a weak pulldown of the half-bridge output.

9.1.2 Powering Down

The DRV2901 does not require a power-down sequence. The device remains fully operational as long as the gate-drive supply (GVDD_X) voltage and VDD voltage are above the undervoltage protection (UVP) voltage threshold (see the *Electrical Characteristics* section of this data sheet). Although not specifically required, it is a good practice to hold $\overline{\text{RESET\_AB}}$ low during power down, thus preventing any artifacts.

9.2 System Design Recommendations

9.2.1 VDD Pin

The transient current in VDD pin could be significantly higher than average current through VDD pin. A low resistive path to GVDD should be used. A 22-µF to 47-µF capacitor should be placed on VDD pin beside the 100-nF to 1-µF decoupling capacitor to provide a constant voltage during transient.

9.2.2 VREG Pin

The VREG pin is used for internal logic and should not be used as a voltage source for external circuitry. The capacitor on VREG pin should be connected to AGND.

9.2.3 OTW Pin

$\overline{\text{OTW}}$ reporting indicates the device approaching high junction temperature. This signal can be used with MCU to decrease system power when $\overline{\text{OTW}}$ is low in order to prevent OT shut down at a higher temperature.

No external pull up resistor or 3.3 V power supply is needed for 3.3 V logic. The $\overline{\text{OTW}}$ pin has an internal pullup resistor connecting to an internal 3.3 V to reduce external component count. For 5 V logic, an external pull up resistor to 5 V is needed.

10 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

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
DRV2901DDVR	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	DDV	44	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	0 to 125	DRV2901	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.

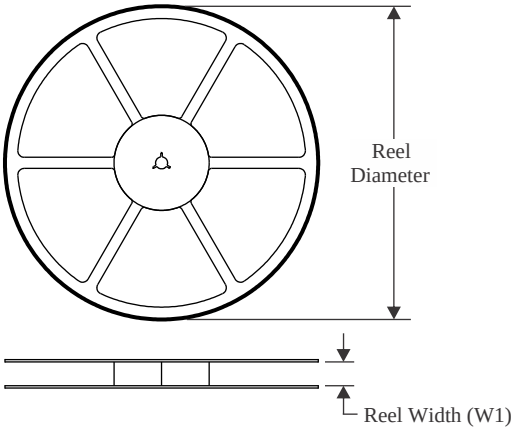
(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(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.

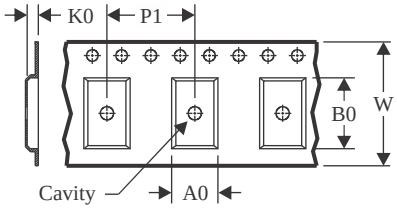
(6) Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

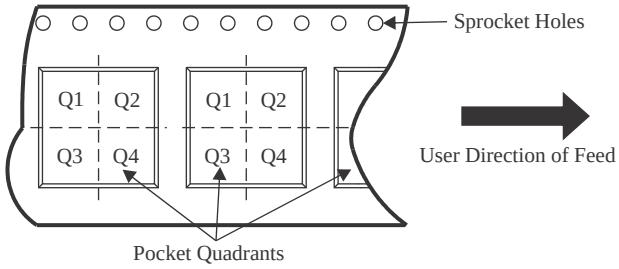


TAPE DIMENSIONS



A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	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

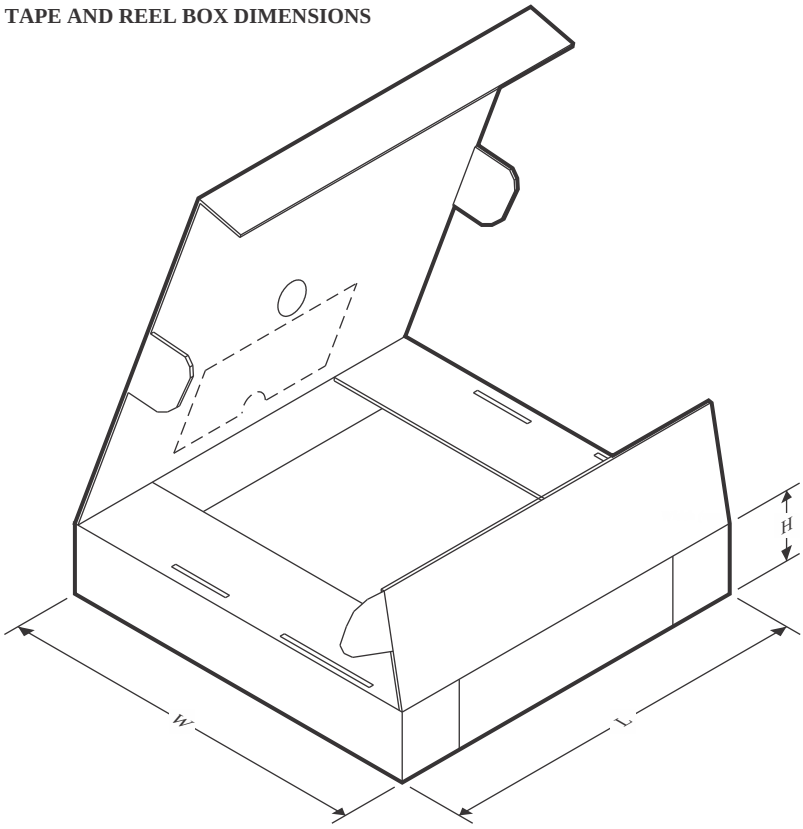
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
DRV2901DDVR	HTSSOP	DDV	44	2000	330.0	24.4	8.6	15.6	1.8	12.0	24.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS

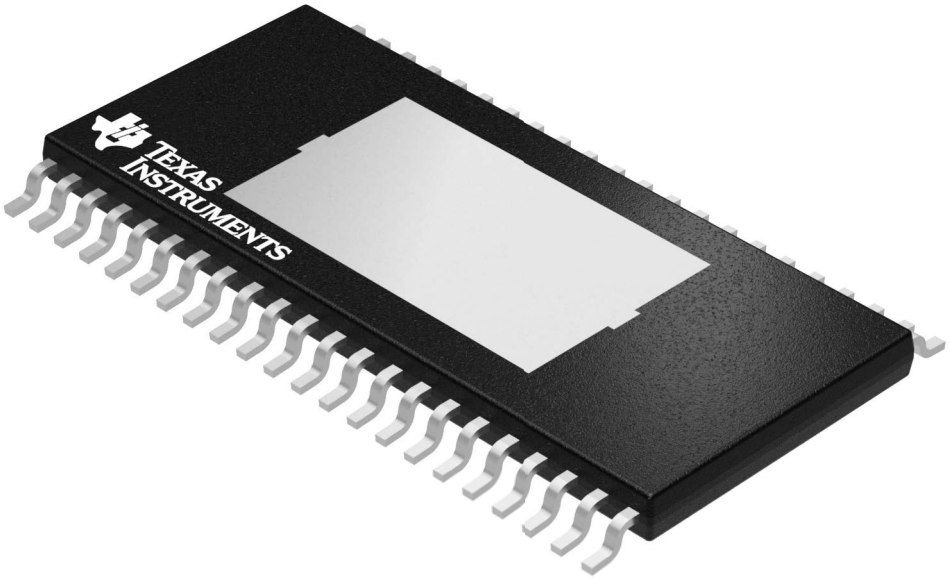


*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
DRV2901DDVR	HTSSOP	DDV	44	2000	350.0	350.0	43.0

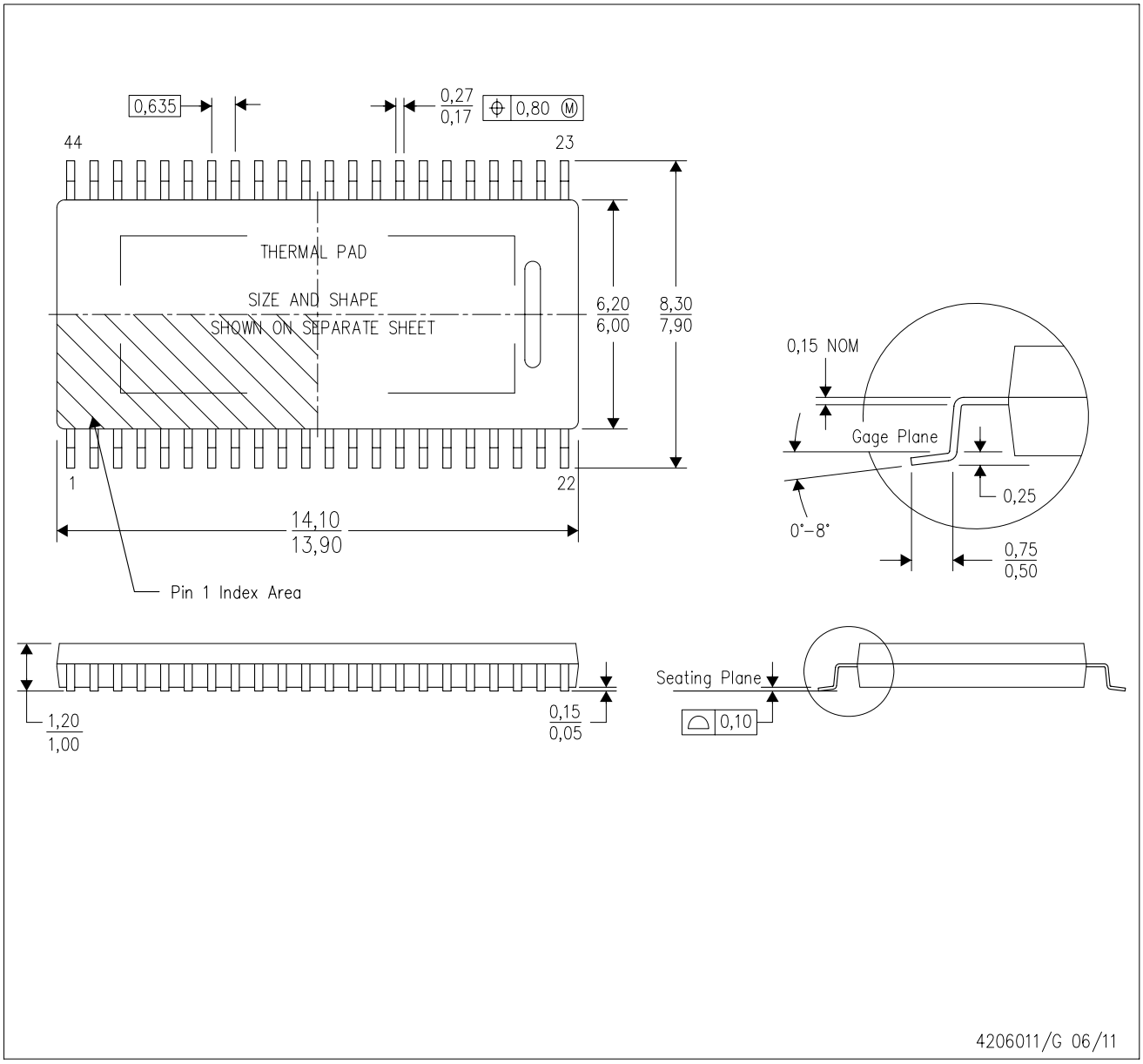
DDV 44 PowerPAD™ TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.

DDV (R–PDSO–G44) PowerPAD™ PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE (DIE DOWN)



NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M–1994.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0,15.
D. This package is designed to be attached directly to an external heatsink. 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 <http://www.ti.com>. See the product data sheet for details regarding the exposed thermal pad dimensions.

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

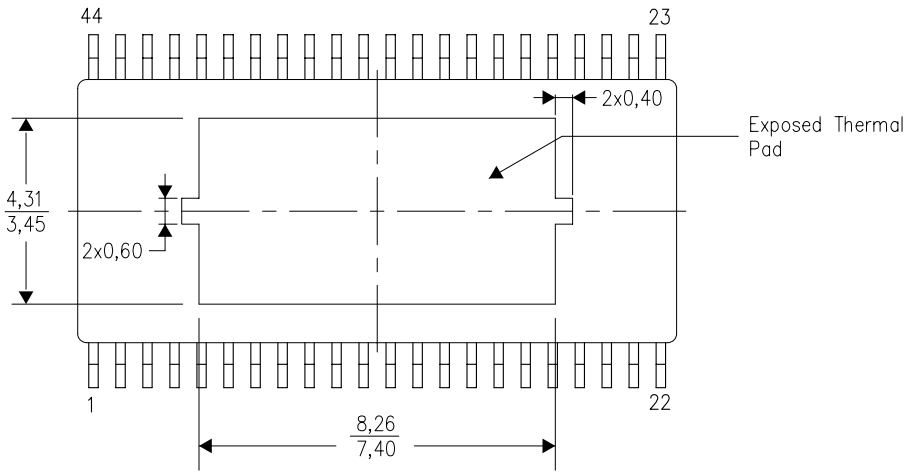
DDV (R–PDSO–G44) PowerPAD ™SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE

THERMAL INFORMATION

This PowerPAD™ package incorporates an exposed thermal pad that is designed to be attached directly to an external heatsink. 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.



Top View

Exposed Thermal Pad Dimensions

4206975–4/D 07/11

NOTE: All linear dimensions are in millimeters

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