# PCKEP14

## 2.5 V/3.3 V 1:5 differential ECL/PECL/HSTL clock driver

**Rev. 01 — 30 October 2002** **Product data**

## 1. Description

The PCKEP14 is a low skew 1-to-5 differential driver, designed with clock distribution in mind, accepting two clock sources into an input multiplexer. The ECL/PECL input signals can be either differential or single-ended (if the $V_{BB}$ output is used). HSTL inputs can be used when the PCKEP14 is operating under PECL conditions.

The PCKEP14 specifically guarantees low output-to-output skew. Optimal design, layout, and processing minimize skew within a device, and from device to device.

To ensure that the tight skew specification is realized, both sides of any differential output need to be terminated identically into 50 Ω resistors, even if only one output is being used. If an output pair is unused, both outputs may be left open (unterminated) without affecting skew.

The common enable ($\overline{EN}$) is synchronous, outputs are enabled/disabled in the LOW state. This avoids a runt clock pulse when the device is enabled/disabled, as can happen with an asynchronous control. The internal flip-flop is clocked on the falling edge of the input clock, therefore, all associated specification limits are referenced to the negative edge of the clock input.

The PCKEP14, as with most other ECL devices, can be operated from a positive $V_{CC}$ supply in PECL mode. This allows the PCKEP14 to be used for high performance clock distribution in +3.3 V or +2.5 V systems.

## 2. Features

- 100 ps device-to-device skew
- 25 ps within device skew
- 400 ps typical propagation delay
- Maximum frequency > 2 GHz (typical)
- Contains temperature compensation
- PECL and HSTL mode: $V_{CC}$ = 2.375 V to 3.8 V with $V_{EE}$ = 0 V
- NECL mode: $V_{CC}$ = 0 V with $V_{EE}$ = –2.375 V to –3.8 V
- LVDS input compatible
- Open input default state.

# 3. Pinning information

## 3.1 Pinning

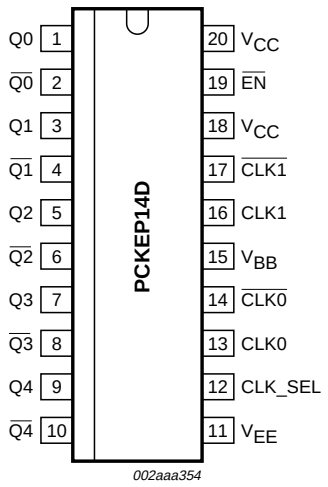



Fig 1. SO20 pin configuration.

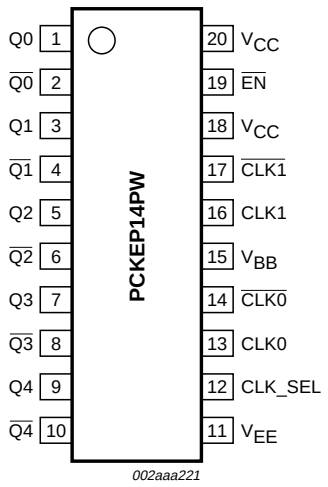



Fig 2. TSSOP20 pin configuration.

## 3.2 Pin description

Table 1: Pin description

| Symbol | Pin | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Q0-Q4 | 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 | Positive ECL/PECL output |
| $\overline{Q0}$-$\overline{Q4}$ | 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 | Negative ECL/PECL output |
| $V_{EE}$ | 11 | Negative supply |
| CLK_SEL | 12 | ECL/PECL active clock select input. Pin will default LOW when left open. |
| CLK0, CLK1 | 13, 16 | ECL/PECL/HSTL CLK input. Pins will default LOW when left open. |
| $\overline{CLK0}$, $\overline{CLK1}$ | 14, 17 | ECL/PECL/HSTL CLK input. Pins will default to $V_{CC}/2$ when left open. |
| $V_{BB}$ | 15 | Reference voltage output |
| $V_{CC}$ | 18, 20 | Positive supply |
| $\overline{EN}$ | 19 | ECL synchronous enable |

### 3.2.1 Power supply connection

**CAUTION**

All $V_{CC}$ and $V_{EE}$ pins must be connected to power supply to guarantee proper operation.

## 4. Ordering information

**Table 2: Ordering information**

| Type number | Package | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Name | Description | Version |
| PCKEP14D | SO20 | plastic small outline package 8 leads; body width 7.5 mm | SOT163-1 |
| PCKEP14PW | TSSOP20 | plastic thin shrink small outline package; 20 leads; body width 4.4 mm | SOT360-1 |

## 5. Logic diagram

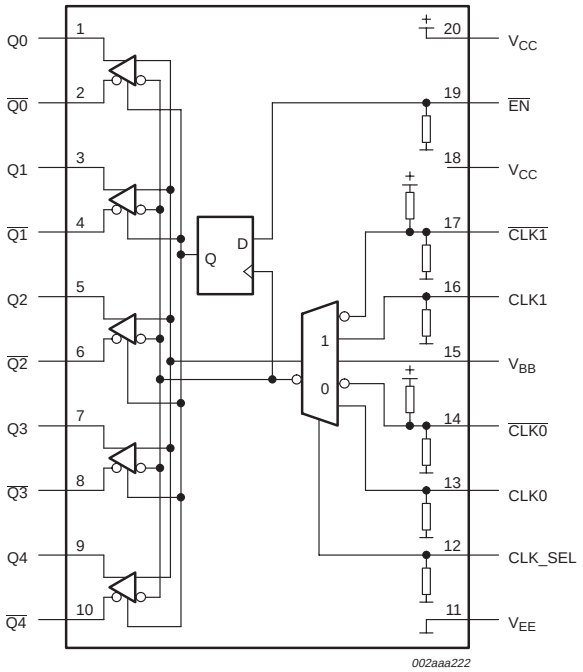



**Fig 3. Logic diagram.**

**CAUTION**

All $V_{CC}$ and $V_{EE}$ pins must be connected to power supply to guarantee proper operation.

## 6. Function table

**Table 3: Function table**

| CLK0 | CLK1 | CLK_SEL | $\overline{EN}$ | Q |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| L | X | L | L | L |
| H | X | L | L | H |
| X | L | H | L | L |
| X | H | H | L | H |
| X | X | X | H | L[1] |

[1] On next negative transition of CLK0 or CLK1.

## 7. Attributes

**Table 4: Attributes**

| Characteristic | | Value |
|---|---|---|
| internal input pull-down resistor | | 75 kΩ |
| internal input pull-up resistor | | 37.5 kΩ |
| ESD protection | Human Body Model | > 2.5 kV |
| | Machine Model | > 100 V |
| | Charged Device Model | > 1 kV |
| moisture sensitivity, indefinite time out of drypack | | Level 1 |
| flammability rating | | UL-94 code V-0 A 1/8” |
| Meets or exceeds JEDEC Specification EIA/JEDS78 IC latch-up test. | | |

# 8. Limiting values

**Table 5: Limiting values**

*In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).*

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Max | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $V_{CC}$ | PECL mode power supply | $V_{EE}$ = 0 V | - | 4.1 | V |
| $V_{EE}$ | NECL mode power supply | $V_{CC}$ = 0 V | - | –4.1 | V |
| $V_I$ | PECL mode input voltage | $V_{EE}$ = 0 V; $V_I \leq V_{CC}$ | - | 4.1 | V |
| | NECL mode input voltage | $V_{CC}$ = 0 V; $V_I \geq V_{EE}$ | - | –4.1 | V |
| $I_{out}$ | output current | continuous | - | 50 | mA |
| | | surge | - | 100 | mA |
| $I_{BB}$ | $V_{BB}$ source current | | 0 | 0.1 | mA |
| $T_{amb}$ | operating ambient temperature | | –40 | +85 | °C |
| $T_{stg}$ | storage temperature range | | –65 | +150 | °C |
| $R_{th(j-a)}$ | thermal resistance from junction to ambient | 0 LFPM | - | 140 | °C/W |
| | | 500 LFPM | - | 100 | °C/W |
| $R_{th(j-c)}$ | thermal resistance from junction to case | | 23 | 41 | °C/W |
| $T_{sld}$ | soldering temperature | | - | 265 | °C |

# 9. Static characteristics

**Table 6: PECL DC characteristics[1]**

*$V_{CC}$ = 2.5 V; $V_{EE}$ = 0 V [2]*

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $T_{amb}$ = –40 °C | | | $T_{amb}$ = +25 °C | | | $T_{amb}$ = +85 °C | | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | |
| $I_{EE}$ | power supply current | | 45 | 60 | 75 | 45 | 60 | 75 | 45 | 60 | 75 | mA |
| $V_{OH}$ | HIGH-level output voltage | [3] | 1355 | 1480 | 1605 | 1355 | 1500 | 1605 | 1355 | 1510 | 1605 | mV |
| $V_{OL}$ | LOW-level output voltage | [3] | 555 | 720 | 805 | 555 | 700 | 805 | 555 | 710 | 805 | mV |
| $V_{IH}$ | HIGH-level input voltage | single-ended | 1335 | - | 1620 | 1335 | - | 1620 | 1275 | - | 1620 | mV |
| $V_{IL}$ | LOW-level input voltage | single-ended | 555 | - | 875 | 555 | - | 875 | 555 | - | 875 | mV |
| $V_{IHCMR}$ | HIGH-level input voltage, common mode range (differential) | [4] | 1.2 | - | 2.5 | 1.2 | - | 2.5 | 1.2 | - | 2.5 | V |
| $I_{IH}$ | HIGH-level input current | | - | - | 150 | - | - | 150 | - | - | 150 | µA |
| $I_{IL}$ | LOW-level input current | CLK | 0.5 | - | - | 0.5 | - | - | 0.5 | - | - | µA |
| | | $\overline{CLK}$ | –150 | - | - | –150 | - | - | –150 | - | - | µA |
| $V_{BB}$ | output reference voltage | | 1075 | 1165 | 1265 | 1065 | 1165 | 1265 | 1085 | 1180 | 1270 | mV |

[1] Devices are designed to meet the DC specifications shown in this table, after thermal equilibrium has been established. The circuit is in a test socket or mounted on a printed circuit board and transverse air flow greater than 500 LFPM is maintained.

[2] Input and output parameters vary 1:1 with $V_{CC}$. $V_{EE}$ can vary +0.125 V to –1.3 V.

[3] All loading with 50 Ω to $V_{CC}$ – 2 V.

[4] $V_{IHCMR(min)}$ varies 1:1 with $V_{EE}$, $V_{IHCMR(max)}$ varies 1:1 with $V_{CC}$. The $V_{IHCMR}$ range is referenced to the most positive side of the differential input signal.

**Table 7: PECL DC characteristics**[1]

*$V_{CC}$ = 3.3 V; $V_{EE}$ = 0 V* [2]

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $T_{amb}$ = −40 °C | | | $T_{amb}$ = +25 °C | | | $T_{amb}$ = +85 °C | | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | |
| $I_{EE}$ | power supply current | | 45 | 60 | 75 | 45 | 60 | 75 | 45 | 60 | 75 | mA |
| $V_{OH}$ | HIGH-level output voltage | [3] | 2155 | 2280 | 2405 | 2155 | 2300 | 2405 | 2155 | 2310 | 2405 | mV |
| $V_{OL}$ | LOW-level output voltage | [3] | 1355 | 1515 | 1605 | 1355 | 1500 | 1605 | 1355 | 1500 | 1605 | mV |
| $V_{IH}$ | HIGH-level input voltage | single-ended | 2135 | - | 2420 | 2135 | - | 2420 | 2135 | - | 2420 | mV |
| $V_{IL}$ | LOW-level input voltage | single-ended | 1355 | - | 1675 | 1355 | - | 1675 | 1355 | - | 1675 | mV |
| $V_{BB}$ | output reference voltage | [4] | 1875 | 1965 | 2065 | 1865 | 1965 | 2065 | 1885 | 1980 | 2070 | mV |
| $V_{IHCMR}$ | HIGH-level input voltage, common mode range (differential) | [5] | 1.2 | - | 3.3 | 1.2 | - | 3.3 | 1.2 | - | 3.3 | V |
| $I_{IH}$ | HIGH-level input current | | - | - | 150 | - | - | 150 | - | - | 150 | µA |
| $I_{IL}$ | LOW-level input current | CLK | 0.5 | - | - | 0.5 | - | - | 0.5 | - | - | µA |
| | | $\overline{CLK}$ | −150 | - | - | −150 | - | - | −150 | - | - | µA |

[1] Devices are designed to meet the DC specifications shown in this table, after thermal equilibrium has been established. The circuit is in a test socket or mounted on a printed circuit board and transverse air flow greater than 500 LFPM is maintained.

[2] Input and output parameters vary 1:1 with $V_{CC}$. $V_{EE}$ can vary +0.925 V to −0.5 V.

[3] All loading with 50 Ω to $V_{CC}$ − 2 V.

[4] Single-ended input operation is limited to $V_{CC} \geq 3.0$ V in PECL mode.

[5] $V_{IHCMR(min)}$ varies 1:1 with $V_{EE}$, $V_{IHCMR(max)}$ varies 1:1 with $V_{CC}$. The $V_{IHCMR}$ range is referenced to the most positive side of the differential input signal.

**Table 8: NECL DC characteristics**[1]

*$V_{CC}$ = 0 V; $V_{EE}$ = –3.8 V to –2.375 V* [2]

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $T_{amb}$ = –40 °C | | | $T_{amb}$ = +25 °C | | | $T_{amb}$ = +85 °C | | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | |
| $I_{EE}$ | power supply current | | 45 | 60 | 75 | 45 | 60 | 75 | 45 | 60 | 95 | mA |
| $V_{OH}$ | HIGH-level output voltage | [3] | –1145 | –1020 | –895 | –1145 | –1000 | –895 | –1145 | –990 | –895 | mV |
| $V_{OL}$ | LOW-level output voltage | [3] | –1945 | –1785 | –1695 | –1945 | –1800 | –1695 | –1945 | –1800 | –1695 | mV |
| $V_{IH}$ | HIGH-level input voltage | single-ended | –1165 | - | –880 | –1165 | - | –880 | –1165 | - | –880 | mV |
| $V_{IL}$ | LOW-level input voltage | single-ended | –1945 | - | –1625 | –1945 | - | –1625 | –1945 | - | –1625 | mV |
| $V_{BB}$ | output reference voltage | [4] | –1425 | –1335 | –1235 | –1435 | –1335 | –1235 | –1415 | –1320 | –1230 | mV |
| $V_{IHCMR}$ | HIGH-level input voltage, common mode range (differential) | [5] | $V_{EE}$+1.2 | | 0 | $V_{EE}$+1.2 | | 0 | $V_{EE}$+1.2 | | 0 | V |
| $I_{IH}$ | HIGH-level input current | | - | - | 150 | - | - | 150 | - | - | 150 | µA |
| $I_{IL}$ | LOW-level input current | CLK | 0.5 | - | - | 0.5 | - | - | 0.5 | - | - | µA |
| | | $\overline{CLK}$ | –150 | - | - | –150 | - | - | –150 | - | - | µA |

[1] Devices are designed to meet the DC specifications shown in the above table, after thermal equilibrium has been established. The circuit is in a test socket or mounted on a printed circuit board and transverse air flow greater than 500 LFPM is maintained.

[2] Input and output parameters vary 1:1 with $V_{CC}$. $V_{EE}$ can vary +0.925 V to –0.5 V.

[3] All loading with 50 Ω to $V_{CC}$ – 2 V.

[4] Single-ended input operation is limited to $V_{EE} \leq 3.0$ V in NECL mode.

[5] $V_{IHCMR(min)}$ varies 1:1 with $V_{EE}$, $V_{IHCMR(max)}$ varies 1:1 with $V_{CC}$. The $V_{IHCMR}$ range is referenced to the most positive side of the differential input signal.

**Table 9: HSTL DC characteristics**

*$V_{CC}$ = 2.375 V to 3.8 V; $V_{EE}$ = 0 V.*

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $T_{amb}$ = –40 °C | | | $T_{amb}$ = +25 °C | | | $T_{amb}$ = +85 °C | | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | |
| $V_{IH}$ | HIGH-level input voltage | | 1200 | - | - | 1200 | - | - | 1200 | - | - | mV |
| $V_{IL}$ | LOW-level input voltage | | - | - | 400 | - | - | 400 | - | - | 400 | mV |

# 10. Dynamic characteristics

**Table 10: AC characteristics**

*($V_{CC}$ = 0 V; $V_{EE}$ = −2.375 V to −3.8 V) or ($V_{CC}$ = 2.375 V to 3.8 V; $V_{EE}$ = 0 V)* [1]

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | $T_{amb}$ = −40 °C | | | $T_{amb}$ = +25 °C | | | $T_{amb}$ = +85 °C | | | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | |
| $f_{max(PECL/HSTL)}$ | maximum toggle frequency | see Figure 4 | - | > 2 | - | - | > 2 | - | - | > 2 | - | GHz |
| $t_{PLH}$, $t_{PHL}$ | propagation delay to output differential | | 250 | 345 | 425 | 275 | 360 | 475 | 300 | 430 | 525 | ps |
| $t_{SKEW}$ | skew time | within-device | - | 10 | 25 | - | 15 | 25 | - | 15 | 25 | ps |
| | | part-to-part [2] | - | 100 | 125 | - | 150 | 175 | - | 200 | 225 | ps |
| $t_{JITTER}$ | cycle-to-cycle jitter | see Figure 4 | - | 0.2 | < 1 | - | 0.2 | < 1 | - | 0.2 | < 1 | ps |
| $t_{su}$ | $\overline{EN}$ set-up time | | 100 | 50 | - | 100 | 50 | - | 100 | 50 | - | ps |
| $t_h$ | $\overline{EN}$ hold time | | 200 | 140 | - | 200 | 140 | - | 200 | 140 | - | ps |
| $V_{i(p-p)}$ | minimum input swing | | 150 | 800 | 1200 | 150 | 800 | 1200 | 150 | 800 | 1200 | mV |
| $t_r/t_f$ | output rise/fall times | (20% - 80%) | 125 | 205 | 250 | 125 | 200 | 250 | 125 | 200 | 275 | ps |

[1] Measured using a 750 mV source, 50% duty cycle clock source. All loading with 50 Ω to $V_{CC}$ − 2.0 V.

[2] Skew is measured between outputs under identical transitions.

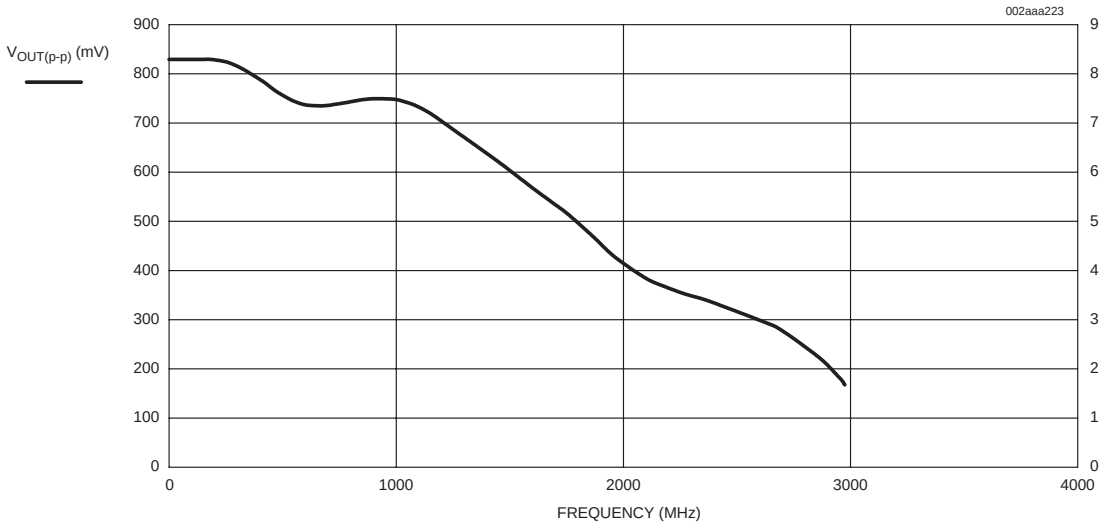
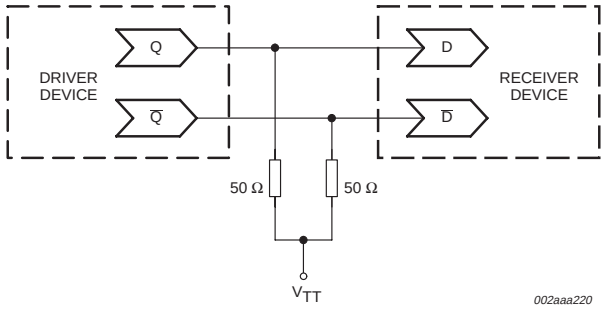



**Fig 4. $f_{max}$.**

## 11. Application information

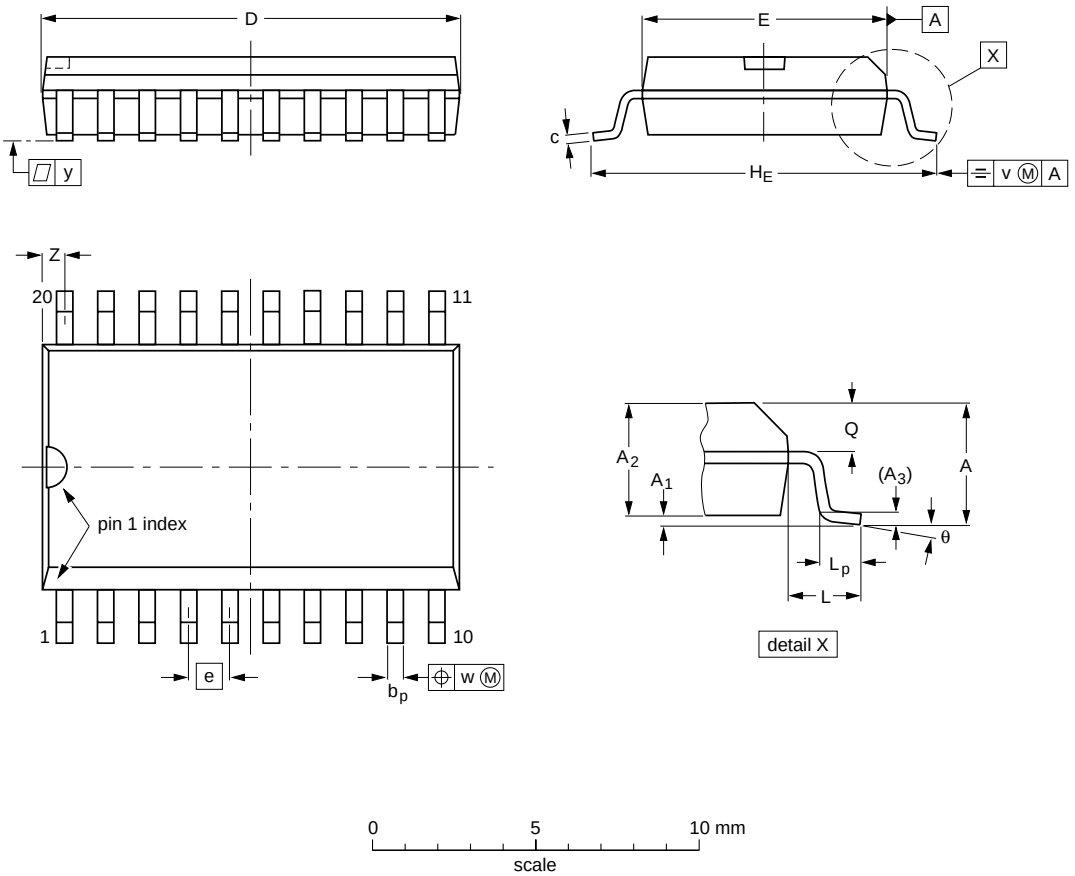



$V_{TT} = V_{CC} - 2.0$ V.

**Fig 5. Typical termination for output driver and device evaluation.**

## 12. Package outline

**SO20: plastic small outline package; 20 leads; body width 7.5 mm** **SOT163-1**




**DIMENSIONS (inch dimensions are derived from the original mm dimensions)**

| UNIT | A max. | $A_1$ | $A_2$ | $A_3$ | $b_p$ | c | D (1) | E (1) | e | $H_E$ | L | $L_p$ | Q | v | w | y | Z (1) | θ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| mm | 2.65 | 0.30<br>0.10 | 2.45<br>2.25 | 0.25 | 0.49<br>0.36 | 0.32<br>0.23 | 13.0<br>12.6 | 7.6<br>7.4 | 1.27 | 10.65<br>10.00 | 1.4 | 1.1<br>0.4 | 1.1<br>1.0 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.1 | 0.9<br>0.4 | $8^o$<br>$0^o$ |
| inches | 0.10 | 0.012<br>0.004 | 0.096<br>0.089 | 0.01 | 0.019<br>0.014 | 0.013<br>0.009 | 0.51<br>0.49 | 0.30<br>0.29 | 0.050 | 0.419<br>0.394 | 0.055 | 0.043<br>0.016 | 0.043<br>0.039 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.004 | 0.035<br>0.016 | |

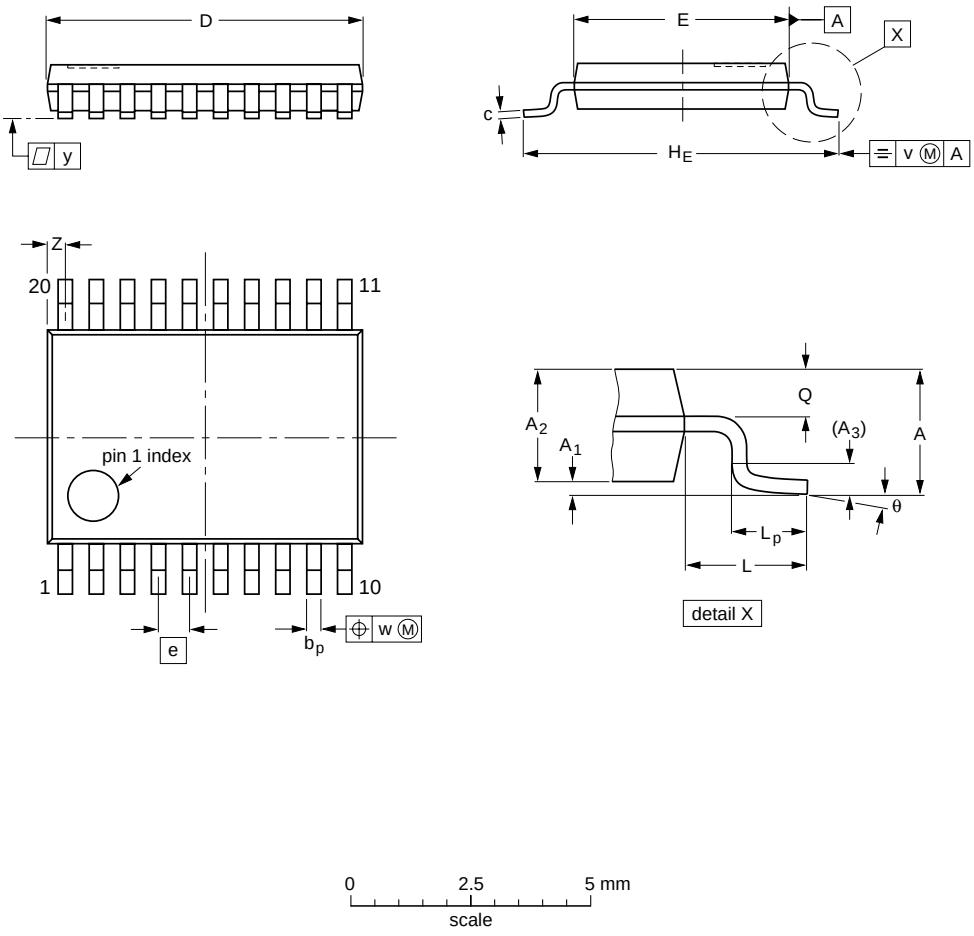
**Note**

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm maximum per side are not included.

| OUTLINE VERSION | REFERENCES | | | | EUROPEAN PROJECTION | ISSUE DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | IEC | JEDEC | EIAJ | | | |
| SOT163-1 | 075E04 | MS-013 | | | | ~~97-05-22~~<br>99-12-27 |

**Fig 6. SO20 package outline (SOT163-1).**

**TSSOP20: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 20 leads; body width 4.4 mm** **SOT360-1**




**DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)**

| UNIT | A max. | $A_1$ | $A_2$ | $A_3$ | $b_p$ | c | D (1) | E (2) | e | $H_E$ | L | $L_p$ | Q | v | w | y | Z (1) | θ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| mm | 1.10 | 0.15<br>0.05 | 0.95<br>0.80 | 0.25 | 0.30<br>0.19 | 0.2<br>0.1 | 6.6<br>6.4 | 4.5<br>4.3 | 0.65 | 6.6<br>6.2 | 1.0 | 0.75<br>0.50 | 0.4<br>0.3 | 0.2 | 0.13 | 0.1 | 0.5<br>0.2 | $8^o$<br>$0^o$ |

**Notes**

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm maximum per side are not included.
2. Plastic interlead protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

| OUTLINE VERSION | REFERENCES | | | | EUROPEAN PROJECTION | ISSUE DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | IEC | JEDEC | EIAJ | | | |
| SOT360-1 | | MO-153 | | | | ~~95-02-04~~<br>99-12-27 |

**Fig 7. TSSOP20 package outline (SOT360-1).**

# 13. Soldering

## 13.1 Introduction to soldering surface mount packages

This text gives a very brief insight to a complex technology. A more in-depth account of soldering ICs can be found in our *Data Handbook IC26; Integrated Circuit Packages* (document order number 9398 652 90011).

There is no soldering method that is ideal for all surface mount IC packages. Wave soldering can still be used for certain surface mount ICs, but it is not suitable for fine pitch SMDs. In these situations reflow soldering is recommended.

## 13.2 Reflow soldering

Reflow soldering requires solder paste (a suspension of fine solder particles, flux and binding agent) to be applied to the printed-circuit board by screen printing, stencilling or pressure-syringe dispensing before package placement.

Several methods exist for reflowing; for example, convection or convection/infrared heating in a conveyor type oven. Throughput times (preheating, soldering and cooling) vary between 100 and 200 seconds depending on heating method.

Typical reflow peak temperatures range from 215 to 250 °C. The top-surface temperature of the packages should preferable be kept below 220 °C for thick/large packages, and below 235 °C small/thin packages.

## 13.3 Wave soldering

Conventional single wave soldering is not recommended for surface mount devices (SMDs) or printed-circuit boards with a high component density, as solder bridging and non-wetting can present major problems.

To overcome these problems the double-wave soldering method was specifically developed.

If wave soldering is used the following conditions must be observed for optimal results:

- Use a double-wave soldering method comprising a turbulent wave with high upward pressure followed by a smooth laminar wave.
- For packages with leads on two sides and a pitch (e):
  - larger than or equal to 1.27 mm, the footprint longitudinal axis is **preferred** to be parallel to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board;
  - smaller than 1.27 mm, the footprint longitudinal axis **must** be parallel to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board.

  The footprint must incorporate solder thieves at the downstream end.
- For packages with leads on four sides, the footprint must be placed at a 45° angle to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board. The footprint must incorporate solder thieves downstream and at the side corners.

During placement and before soldering, the package must be fixed with a droplet of adhesive. The adhesive can be applied by screen printing, pin transfer or syringe dispensing. The package can be soldered after the adhesive is cured.

Typical dwell time is 4 seconds at 250 °C. A mildly-activated flux will eliminate the need for removal of corrosive residues in most applications.

## 13.4 Manual soldering

Fix the component by first soldering two diagonally-opposite end leads. Use a low voltage (24 V or less) soldering iron applied to the flat part of the lead. Contact time must be limited to 10 seconds at up to 300 °C.

When using a dedicated tool, all other leads can be soldered in one operation within 2 to 5 seconds between 270 and 320 °C.

## 13.5 Package related soldering information

**Table 11: Suitability of surface mount IC packages for wave and reflow soldering methods**

| Package[1] | Soldering method | |
|---|---|---|
| | Wave | Reflow[2] |
| BGA, LBGA, LFBGA, SQFP, TFBGA, VFBGA | not suitable | suitable |
| HBCC, HBGA, HLQFP, HSQFP, HSOP, HTQFP, HTSSOP, HVQFN, HVSON, SMS | not suitable[3] | suitable |
| PLCC[4], SO, SOJ | suitable | suitable |
| LQFP, QFP, TQFP | not recommended[4][5] | suitable |
| SSOP, TSSOP, VSO | not recommended[6] | suitable |

[1] For more detailed information on the BGA packages refer to the *(LF)BGA Application Note* (AN01026); order a copy from your Philips Semiconductors sales office.

[2] All surface mount (SMD) packages are moisture sensitive. Depending upon the moisture content, the maximum temperature (with respect to time) and body size of the package, there is a risk that internal or external package cracks may occur due to vaporization of the moisture in them (the so called popcorn effect). For details, refer to the Drypack information in the *Data Handbook IC26; Integrated Circuit Packages; Section: Packing Methods*.

[3] These packages are not suitable for wave soldering. On versions with the heatsink on the bottom side, the solder cannot penetrate between the printed-circuit board and the heatsink. On versions with the heatsink on the top side, the solder might be deposited on the heatsink surface.

[4] If wave soldering is considered, then the package must be placed at a 45° angle to the solder wave direction. The package footprint must incorporate solder thieves downstream and at the side corners.

[5] Wave soldering is suitable for LQFP, QFP and TQFP packages with a pitch (e) larger than 0.8 mm; it is definitely not suitable for packages with a pitch (e) equal to or smaller than 0.65 mm.

[6] Wave soldering is suitable for SSOP and TSSOP packages with a pitch (e) equal to or larger than 0.65 mm; it is definitely not suitable for packages with a pitch (e) equal to or smaller than 0.5 mm.

# 14. Revision history

**Table 12: Revision history**

| Rev | Date | CPCN | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | 20021030 | - | **Product data (9397 750 09565)** |
| | | | Engineering Change Notice 853-2373 28877 (date: 20020909) |

## 15. Data sheet status

| Level | Data sheet status[1] | Product status[2][3] | Definition |
|---|---|---|---|
| I | Objective data | Development | This data sheet contains data from the objective specification for product development. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification in any manner without notice. |
| II | Preliminary data | Qualification | This data sheet contains data from the preliminary specification. Supplementary data will be published at a later date. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification without notice, in order to improve the design and supply the best possible product. |
| III | Product data | Production | This data sheet contains data from the product specification. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to make changes at any time in order to improve the design, manufacturing and supply. Relevant changes will be communicated via a Customer Product/Process Change Notification (CPCN). |

[1] Please consult the most recently issued data sheet before initiating or completing a design.

[2] The product status of the device(s) described in this data sheet may have changed since this data sheet was published. The latest information is available on the Internet at URL http://www.semiconductors.philips.com.

[3] For data sheets describing multiple type numbers, the highest-level product status determines the data sheet status.

## 16. Definitions

**Short-form specification —** The data in a short-form specification is extracted from a full data sheet with the same type number and title. For detailed information see the relevant data sheet or data handbook.

**Limiting values definition —** Limiting values given are in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Stress above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or at any other conditions above those given in the Characteristics sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to limiting values for extended periods may affect device reliability.

**Application information —** Applications that are described herein for any of these products are for illustrative purposes only. Philips Semiconductors make no representation or warranty that such applications will be suitable for the specified use without further testing or modification.

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