

FEATURES

- Member of the Texas Instruments Widebus™ Family
- UBT™ Transceiver Combines D-Type Latches and D-Type Flip-Flops for Operation in Transparent, Latched, Clocked, and Clock-Enabled Modes
- TI-OPC™ Circuitry Limits Ringing on Unevenly Loaded Backplanes
- OEC™ Circuitry Improves Signal Integrity and Reduces Electromagnetic Interference
- Bidirectional Interface Between GTLP Signal Levels and LVTTL Logic Levels
- LVTTL Interfaces Are 5-V Tolerant
- Medium-Drive GTLP Outputs (50 mA)
- LVTTL Outputs (–24 mA/24 mA)
- GTLP Rise and Fall Times Designed for Optimal Data-Transfer Rate and Signal Integrity in Distributed Loads
- I_{off} , Power-Up 3-State, and BIAS V_{CC} Support Live Insertion
- Bus Hold on A-Port Data Inputs
- Distributed V_{CC} and GND Pins Minimize High-Speed Switching Noise
- Latch-Up Performance Exceeds 100 mA Per JESD 78, Class II
- ESD Protection Exceeds JESD 22
 - 2000-V Human-Body Model (A114-A)
 - 200-V Machine Model (A115-A)
 - 1000-V Charged-Device Model (C101)

DGG OR DGV PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)

OEAB	1	56	CEAB
LEAB	2	55	CLKAB
A1	3	54	B1
GND	4	53	GND
A2	5	52	B2
A3	6	51	B3
V_{CC}	7	50	BIAS V_{CC}
A4	8	49	B4
A5	9	48	B5
A6	10	47	B6
GND	11	46	GND
A7	12	45	B7
A8	13	44	B8
A9	14	43	B9
A10	15	42	B10
A11	16	41	B11
A12	17	40	B12
GND	18	39	GND
A13	19	38	B13
A14	20	37	B14
A15	21	36	B15
V_{CC}	22	35	V_{REF}
A16	23	34	B16
A17	24	33	B17
GND	25	32	GND
A18	26	31	B18
OEBA	27	30	CLKBA
LEBA	28	29	CEBA

DESCRIPTION/ORDERING INFORMATION

The SN74GTLPH16912 is a medium-drive, 18-bit UBT™ transceiver that provides LVTTL-to-GTLP and GTLP-to-LVTTL signal-level translation. It allows for transparent, latched, clocked, and clock-enabled modes of data transfer. The device provides a high-speed interface between cards operating at LVTTL logic levels and a backplane operating at GTLP signal levels. High-speed (about three times faster than standard TTL or LVTTL) backplane operation is a direct result of GTLP's reduced output swing (<1 V), reduced input threshold levels, improved differential input, OEC™ circuitry, and TI-OPC™ circuitry. Improved GTLP OEC and TI-OPC circuits minimize bus-settling time and have been designed and tested using several backplane models. The medium drive allows incident-wave switching in heavily loaded backplanes with equivalent load impedance down to 19 Ω .

GTLP is the Texas Instruments (TI™) derivative of the Gunning Transceiver Logic (GTL) JEDEC standard JESD 8-3. The ac specification of the SN74GTLPH16912 is given only at the preferred higher noise-margin GTLP, but the user has the flexibility of using this device at either GTL ($V_{TT} = 1.2$ V and $V_{REF} = 0.8$ V) or GTLP ($V_{TT} = 1.5$ V and $V_{REF} = 1$ V) signal levels.



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DESCRIPTION/ORDERING INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Normally, the B port operates at GTLP signal levels. The A-port and control inputs operate at LVTTTL logic levels, but are 5-V tolerant and are compatible with TTL and 5-V CMOS inputs. V_{REF} is the B-port differential input reference voltage.

This device is fully specified for live-insertion applications using I_{off} , power-up 3-state, and BIAS V_{CC} . The I_{off} circuitry disables the outputs, preventing damaging current backflow through the device when it is powered down. The power-up 3-state circuitry places the outputs in the high-impedance state during power up and power down, which prevents driver conflict. The BIAS V_{CC} circuitry precharges and preconditions the B-port input/output connections, preventing disturbance of active data on the backplane during card insertion or removal, and permits true live-insertion capability.

This GTLP device features TI-OPC circuitry, which actively limits overshoot caused by improperly terminated backplanes, unevenly distributed cards, or empty slots during low-to-high signal transitions. This improves signal integrity, which allows adequate noise margin to be maintained at higher frequencies.

Active bus-hold circuitry holds unused or undriven LVTTTL data inputs at a valid logic state. Use of pullup or pulldown resistors with the bus-hold circuitry is not recommended.

When V_{CC} is between 0 and 1.5 V, the device is in the high-impedance state during power up or power down. However, to ensure the high-impedance state above 1.5 V, the output-enable ($\overline{OE}$) input should be tied to V_{CC} through a pullup resistor; the minimum value of the resistor is determined by the current-sinking capability of the driver.

ORDERING INFORMATION

T_A	PACKAGE ⁽¹⁾		ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	TOP-SIDE MARKING
–40°C to 85°C	TSSOP – DGG	Tape and reel	SN74GTLPH16912GR	GTLPH16912
	TVSOP – DGV	Tape and reel	SN74GTLPH16912VR	GL912

(1) Package drawings, standard packing quantities, thermal data, symbolization, and PCB design guidelines are available at www.ti.com/sc/package.

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The SN74GTLPH16912 is a medium-drive (50-mA), 18-bit UBT transceiver containing D-type latches and D-type flip-flops for data-path operation in transparent, latched, clocked, or clock-enabled modes and can replace any of the functions shown in Table 1. Data polarity is noninverting.

Table 1. SN74GTLPH16912 UBT Transceiver Replacement Functions

FUNCTION	8 BIT	9 BIT	10 BIT	16 BIT	18 BIT
Transceiver	'245, '623, '645	'863	'861	'16245, '16623	'16863
Buffer/driver	'241, '244, '541		'827	'16241, '16244, '16541	'16825
Latched transceiver	'543			'16543	'16472
Latch	'373, '573	'843	'841	'16373	'16843
Registered transceiver	'646, '652			'16646, '16652	'16474
Flip-flop	'374, '574		'821	'16374	
Standard UBT					'16500, '16501
Universal bus driver					'16835
Registered transceiver with clock enable	'2952			'16470, '16952	
Flip-flop with clock enable	'377	'823			'16823
Standard UBT with clock enable					'16600, '16601
SN74GTLPH16912 UBT transceiver replaces all above functions					

Data flow in each direction is controlled by clock enables ($\overline{CEAB}$ and $\overline{CEBA}$), latch enables (LEAB and LEBA), clock (CLKAB and CLKBA), and output enables ($\overline{OEAB}$ and $\overline{OEBA}$). $\overline{CEAB}$ and $\overline{CEBA}$ and $\overline{OEAB}$ and $\overline{OEBA}$ control the 18 bits of data for the A-to-B and B-to-A directions, respectively.

For A-to-B data flow, when $\overline{CEAB}$ is low, the device operates on the low-to-high transition of CLKAB for the flip-flop and on the high-to-low transition of LEAB for the latch path, i.e., if $\overline{CEAB}$ and LEAB are low, the A data is latched, regardless of the state of CLKAB (high or low). If LEAB is high, the device is in transparent mode. When $\overline{OEAB}$ is low, the outputs are active. When $\overline{OEAB}$ is high, the outputs are in the high-impedance state.

The data flow for B to A is similar to that of A to B, except $\overline{CEBA}$, $\overline{OEBA}$, LEBA, and CLKBA are used.

FUNCTION TABLE⁽¹⁾

INPUTS					OUTPUT B	MODE
$\overline{CEAB}$	$\overline{OEAB}$	LEAB	CLKAB	A		
X	H	X	X	X	Z	Isolation
L	L	L	H	X	B ₀ ⁽²⁾	Latched storage of A data
L	L	L	L	X	B ₀ ⁽³⁾	
X	L	H	X	L	L	True transparent
X	L	H	X	H	H	
L	L	L	↑	L	L	Clocked storage of A data
L	L	L	↑	H	H	
H	L	L	X	X	B ₀ ⁽³⁾	Clock inhibit

- (1) A-to-B data flow is shown. B-to-A data flow is similar, but uses $\overline{CEBA}$, $\overline{OEBA}$, LEBA, and CLKBA. The condition when $\overline{OEAB}$ and $\overline{OEBA}$ are both low at the same time is not recommended.
- (2) Output level before the indicated steady-state input conditions were established, provided that CLKAB was high before LEAB went low
- (3) Output level before the indicated steady-state input conditions were established

Absolute Maximum Ratings⁽¹⁾

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

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC} BIAS V_{CC}	Supply voltage range		–0.5	4.6	V
V_I	Input voltage range ⁽²⁾	A-port and control inputs	–0.5	7	V
		B port and V_{REF}	–0.5	4.6	
V_O	Voltage range applied to any output in the high-impedance or power-off state	A port	–0.5	7	V
		B port	–0.5	4.6	
I_O	Current into any output in the low state	A port		48	mA
		B port		100	
I_O	Current into any A-port output in the high state ⁽³⁾			48	mA
	Continuous current through each V_{CC} or GND			±100	mA
I_{IK}	Input clamp current	$V_I < 0$		–50	mA
I_{OK}	Output clamp current	$V_O < 0$		–50	mA
θ_{JA}	Package thermal impedance ⁽⁴⁾	DGG package		64	°C/W
		DGV package		48	
T_{stg}	Storage temperature range		–65	150	°C

- (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) The input and output negative-voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output clamp-current ratings are observed.
- (3) This current flows only when the output is in the high state and $V_O > V_{CC}$.
- (4) The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51-7.

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18-BIT LVTTL-TO-GTLP UNIVERSAL BUS TRANSCEIVER

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Recommended Operating Conditions⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾

			MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V _{CC} BIAS V _{CC}	Supply voltage		3.15	3.3	3.45	V
V _{TT}	Termination voltage	GTL	1.14	1.2	1.26	V
		GTLP	1.35	1.5	1.65	
V _{REF}	Reference voltage	GTL	0.74	0.8	0.87	V
		GTLP	0.87	1	1.1	
V _I	Input voltage	B port	V _{TT}			V
		Except B port	V _{CC} 5.5			
V _{IH}	High-level input voltage	B port	V _{REF} + 0.05			V
		Except B port	2			
V _{IL}	Low-level input voltage	B port	V _{REF} − 0.05			V
		Except B port	0.8			
I _{IK}	Input clamp current		−18			mA
I _{OH}	High-level output current	A port	−24			mA
I _{OL}	Low-level output current	A port	24			mA
		B port	50			
Δt/ΔV	Input transition rise or fall rate	Outputs enabled	10			ns/V
Δt/ΔV _{CC}	Power-up ramp rate		20			μs/V
T _A	Operating free-air temperature		−40 85			°C

- (1) All unused inputs of the device must be held at V_{CC} or GND to ensure proper device operation. Refer to the TI application report, *Implications of Slow or Floating CMOS Inputs*, literature number SCBA004.
- (2) Proper connection sequence for use of the B-port I/O precharge feature is GND and BIAS $V_{CC} = 3.3$ V first, I/O second, and $V_{CC} = 3.3$ V last, because the BIAS V_{CC} precharge circuitry is disabled when any V_{CC} pin is connected. The control and V_{REF} inputs can be connected anytime, but normally are connected during the I/O stage. If B-port precharge is not required, any connection sequence is acceptable, but generally, GND is connected first.
- (3) V_{TT} and R_{TT} can be adjusted to accommodate backplane impedances if the dc recommended I_{OL} ratings are not exceeded.
- (4) V_{REF} can be adjusted to optimize noise margins, but normally is two-thirds V_{TT} . TI-OPC circuitry is enabled in the A-to-B direction and is activated when $V_{TT} > 0.7$ V above V_{REF} . If operated in the A-to-B direction, V_{REF} should be set to within 0.6 V of V_{TT} to minimize current drain.

Electrical Characteristics

over recommended operating free-air temperature range for GTLP (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP ⁽¹⁾	MAX	UNIT
V_{IK}		$V_{CC} = 3.15\text{ V}$,	$I_I = -18\text{ mA}$			-1.2	V
V_{OH}	A port	$V_{CC} = 3.15\text{ V to } 3.45\text{ V}$,	$I_{OH} = -100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	$V_{CC} - 0.2$			V
		$V_{CC} = 3.15\text{ V}$	$I_{OH} = -12\text{ mA}$	2.4			
			$I_{OH} = -24\text{ mA}$	2			
V_{OL}	A port	$V_{CC} = 3.15\text{ V to } 3.45\text{ V}$,	$I_{OL} = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$			0.2	V
		$V_{CC} = 3.15\text{ V}$	$I_{OL} = 12\text{ mA}$			0.4	
			$I_{OL} = 24\text{ mA}$			0.5	
	B port	$V_{CC} = 3.15\text{ V to } 3.45\text{ V}$,	$I_{OL} = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$			0.2	
		$V_{CC} = 3.15\text{ V}$	$I_{OL} = 10\text{ mA}$			0.2	
			$I_{OL} = 40\text{ mA}$			0.4	
$I_I^{(2)}$	A-port and control inputs	$V_{CC} = 3.45\text{ V}$	$V_I = 0\text{ or } V_{CC}$			± 10	μA
			$V_I = 5.5\text{ V}$			± 20	
	B port		$V_I = 0\text{ to } 1.5\text{ V}$			± 10	
$I_{BHL}^{(3)}$	A port	$V_{CC} = 3.15\text{ V}$,	$V_I = 0.8\text{ V}$	75			μA
$I_{BHH}^{(4)}$	A port	$V_{CC} = 3.15\text{ V}$,	$V_I = 2\text{ V}$	-75			μA
$I_{BHLO}^{(5)}$	A port	$V_{CC} = 3.45\text{ V}$,	$V_I = 0\text{ to } V_{CC}$	500			μA
$I_{BHHO}^{(6)}$	A port	$V_{CC} = 3.45\text{ V}$,	$V_I = 0\text{ to } V_{CC}$	-500			μA
I_{CC}	A or B port	$V_{CC} = 3.45\text{ V}$, $I_O = 0$, V_I (A-port or control input) = V_{CC} or GND, V_I (B port) = V_{TT} or GND	Outputs high			50	mA
			Outputs low			50	
			Outputs disabled			50	
$\Delta I_{CC}^{(7)}$		$V_{CC} = 3.45\text{ V}$, One A-port or control input at $V_{CC} - 0.6\text{ V}$, Other A-port or control inputs at V_{CC} or GND				1.5	mA
C_i	Control inputs	$V_I = 3.15\text{ V or } 0$			4	5.5	pF
C_{io}	A port	$V_O = 3.15\text{ V or } 0$			7	8.5	pF
	B port	$V_O = 1.5\text{ V or } 0$			8.5	9.5	

(1) All typical values are at $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

(2) For I/O ports, the parameter I_I includes the off-state output leakage current.

(3) The bus-hold circuit can sink at least the minimum low sustaining current at V_{ILmax} . I_{BHL} should be measured after lowering V_{IN} to GND and then raising it to V_{ILmax} .

(4) The bus-hold circuit can source at least the minimum high sustaining current at V_{IHmin} . I_{BHH} should be measured after raising V_{IN} to V_{CC} and then lowering it to V_{IHmin} .

(5) An external driver must source at least I_{BHLO} to switch this node from low to high.

(6) An external driver must sink at least I_{BHHO} to switch this node from high to low.

(7) This is the increase in supply current for each input that is at the specified TTL voltage level, rather than V_{CC} or GND.

Hot-Insertion Specifications for A Port

over recommended operating free-air temperature range

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS			MIN	MAX	UNIT
I_{off}	$V_{CC} = 0$,	BIAS $V_{CC} = 0$,	V_I or $V_O = 0\text{ to } 5.5\text{ V}$		10	μA
I_{OZPU}	$V_{CC} = 0\text{ to } 1.5\text{ V}$,	$V_O = 0.5\text{ V to } 3\text{ V}$,	$\overline{OE} = 0$		± 30	μA
I_{OZPD}	$V_{CC} = 1.5\text{ V to } 0$,	$V_O = 0.5\text{ V to } 3\text{ V}$,	$\overline{OE} = 0$		± 30	μA

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Live-Insertion Specifications for B Port

over recommended operating free-air temperature range

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS			MIN	MAX	UNIT
I_{off}	$V_{CC} = 0$,	BIAS $V_{CC} = 0$,	V_I or $V_O = 0$ to 1.5 V		10	μA
I_{OZPU}	$V_{CC} = 0$ to 1.5 V,	BIAS $V_{CC} = 0$,	$V_O = 0.5$ V to 1.5 V, $\overline{OE} = 0$		± 30	μA
I_{OZPD}	$V_{CC} = 1.5$ V to 0,	BIAS $V_{CC} = 0$,	$V_O = 0.5$ V to 1.5 V, $\overline{OE} = 0$		± 30	μA
I_{CC} (BIAS V_{CC})	$V_{CC} = 0$ to 3.15 V	BIAS $V_{CC} = 3.15$ V to 3.45 V,	V_O (B port) = 0 to 1.5 V		5	mA
	$V_{CC} = 3.15$ V to 3.45 V				10	μA
V_O	$V_{CC} = 0$,	BIAS $V_{CC} = 3.3$ V,	$I_O = 0$	0.95	1.05	V
I_O	$V_{CC} = 0$,	BIAS $V_{CC} = 3.15$ V to 3.45 V,	V_O (B port) = 0.6 V	–1		μA

Timing Requirements

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature,

$V_{TT} = 1.5$ V and $V_{REF} = 1$ V for GTLP (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
f_{clock}	Clock frequency		175	MHz
t_w	Pulse duration	LEAB or LEBA high	2.8	ns
		CLKAB or CLKBA high or low	2.8	
t_{su}	Setup time	A before CLKAB $\uparrow$	1.8	ns
		B before CLKBA $\uparrow$	1.5	
		A before LEAB $\downarrow$	1	
		B before LEBA $\downarrow$	2	
		$\overline{CEAB}$ before CLKAB $\uparrow$	1.5	
		$\overline{CEBA}$ before CLKBA $\uparrow$	1.4	
t_h	Hold time	A after CLKAB $\uparrow$	0.3	ns
		B after CLKBA $\uparrow$	0.4	
		A after LEAB $\downarrow$	1.1	
		B after LEBA $\downarrow$	0.4	
		$\overline{CEAB}$ after CLKAB $\uparrow$	1	
		$\overline{CEBA}$ after CLKBA $\uparrow$	1	

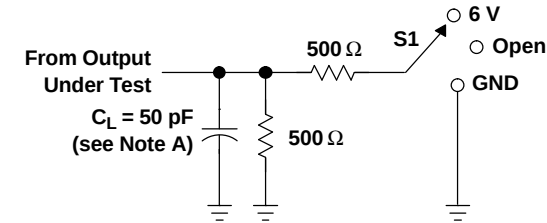
Switching Characteristics

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature,
 $V_{TT} = 1.5\text{ V}$ and $V_{REF} = 1\text{ V}$ for GTLP (see Figure 1)

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	MIN	TYP ⁽¹⁾	MAX	UNIT
f _{max}			175			MHz
t _{PLH}	A	B	2.1		6	ns
t _{PHL}			2.1		6	
t _{PLH}	LEAB	B	2.2		6.3	ns
t _{PHL}			2.2		6.3	
t _{PLH}	CLKAB	B	2.2		6.5	ns
t _{PHL}			2.2		6.5	
t _{en}	$\overline{OEAB}$	B	2		6.5	ns
t _{dis}			2		6.1	
t _r	Rise time, B outputs (20% to 80%)		2.4			ns
t _f	Fall time, B outputs (80% to 20%)		2			ns
t _{PLH}	B	A	1.8		5.8	ns
t _{PHL}			1.8		5.8	
t _{PLH}	LEBA	A	0.4		5.3	ns
t _{PHL}			0.4		5.3	
t _{PLH}	CLKBA	A	0.6		5.6	ns
t _{PHL}			0.6		5.7	
t _{en}	$\overline{OEBA}$	A	0.3		6.2	ns
t _{dis}			0.3		5.9	

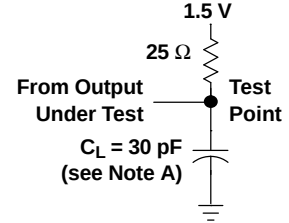
(1) All typical values are at $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

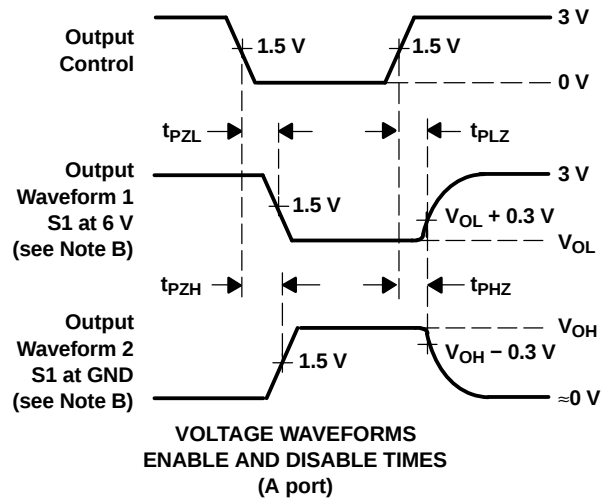
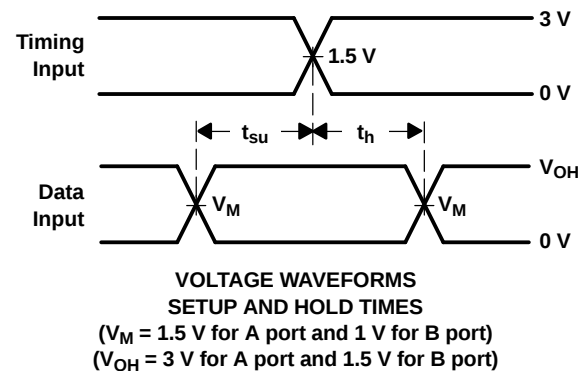
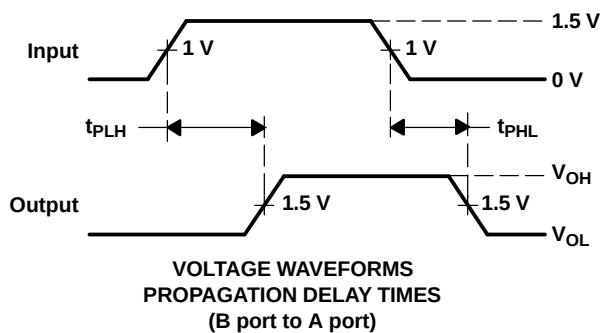
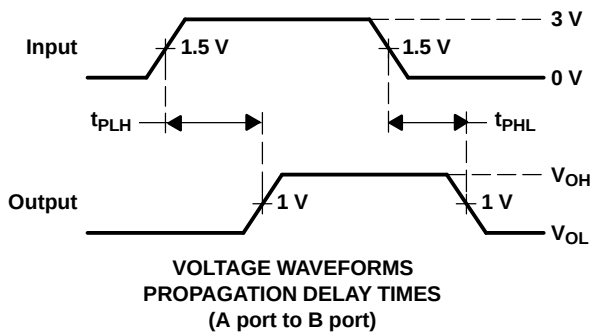
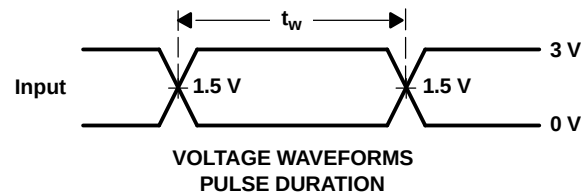


LOAD CIRCUIT FOR A OUTPUTS

TEST	S1
t_{PLH}/t_{PHL}	Open
t_{PLZ}/t_{PZL}	6 V
t_{PHZ}/t_{PZH}	GND



LOAD CIRCUIT FOR B OUTPUTS



- NOTES:
- C_L includes probe and jig capacitance.
 - Waveform 1 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is low, except when disabled by the output control. Waveform 2 is for an output with internal conditions such that the output is high, except when disabled by the output control.
 - All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: PRR $\approx 10 \text{ MHz}$, $Z_O = 50 \Omega$, $t_r \approx 2 \text{ ns}$, $t_f \approx 2 \text{ ns}$.
 - The outputs are measured one at a time, with one transition per measurement.

Figure 1. Load Circuits and Voltage Waveforms

Distributed-Load Backplane Switching Characteristics

The preceding switching characteristics table shows the switching characteristics of the device into a lumped load (Figure 1). However, the designer's backplane application probably is a distributed load. The physical representation is shown in Figure 2. This backplane, or distributed load, can be approximated closely to a resistor inductance capacitance (RLC) circuit, as shown in Figure 3. This device has been designed for optimum performance in this RLC circuit. The following switching characteristics table shows the switching characteristics of the device into the RLC load, to help the designer better understand the performance of the GTLP device in this typical backplane. See www.ti.com/sc/gtlp for more information.

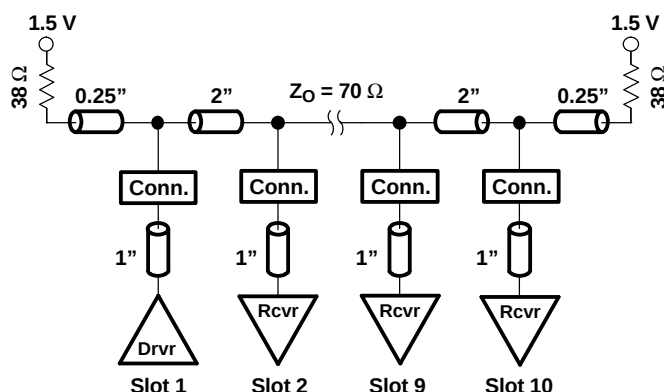


Figure 2. Medium-Drive Test Backplane

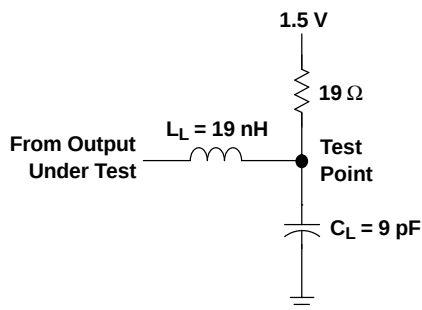


Figure 3. Medium-Drive RLC Network

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Switching Characteristics

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature,
 $V_{TT} = 1.5 \text{ V}$ and $V_{REF} = 1 \text{ V}$ for GTLP (see Figure 3)

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	TYP ⁽¹⁾	UNIT	
t _{PLH}	A	B	4.5	ns	
t _{PHL}			4.5		
t _{PLH}	LEAB	B	4.7	ns	
t _{PHL}			4.7		
t _{PLH}	CLKAB	B	4.7	ns	
t _{PHL}			4.7		
t _{en}	$\overline{OEAB}$	B	4.8	ns	
t _{dis}			4.4		
t _r	Rise time, B outputs (20% to 80%)		1.2	ns	
t _f	Fall time, B outputs (80% to 20%)		2.5	ns	

(1) All typical values are at $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$. All values are derived from TI-SPICE models.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
SN74GTLPH16912GR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	DGG	56	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	GTLPH16912	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.

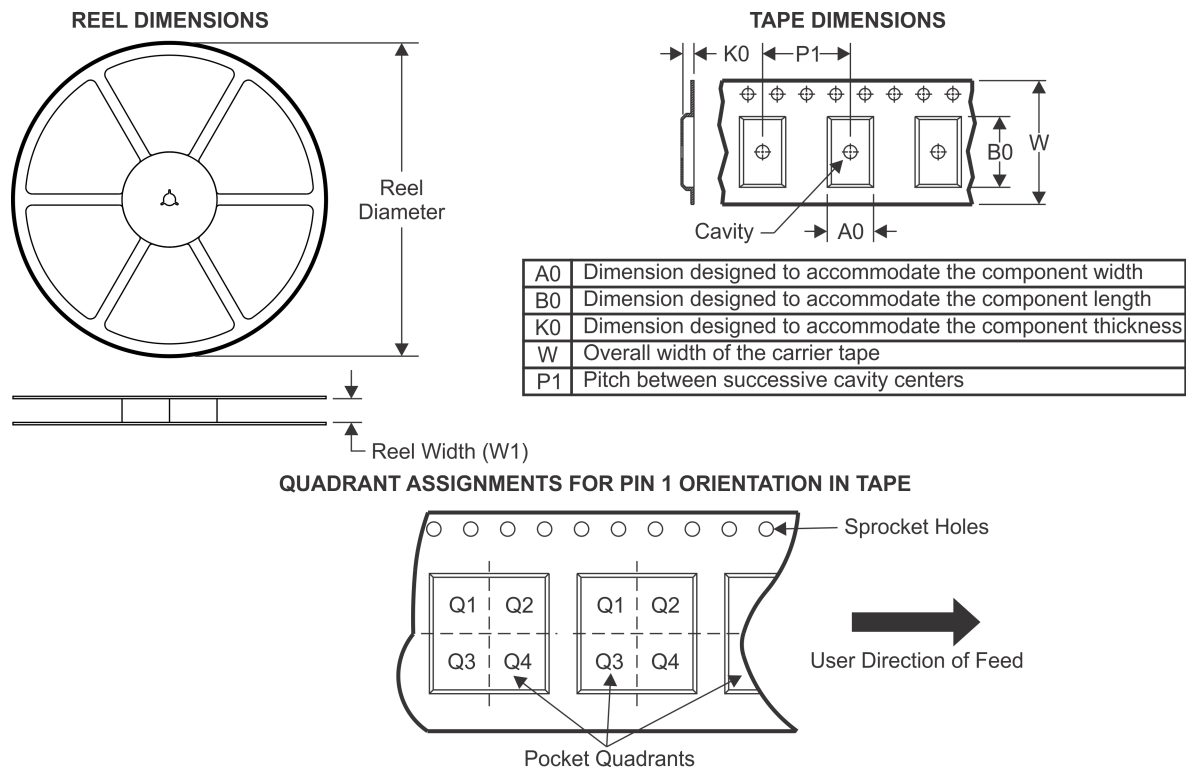
(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

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

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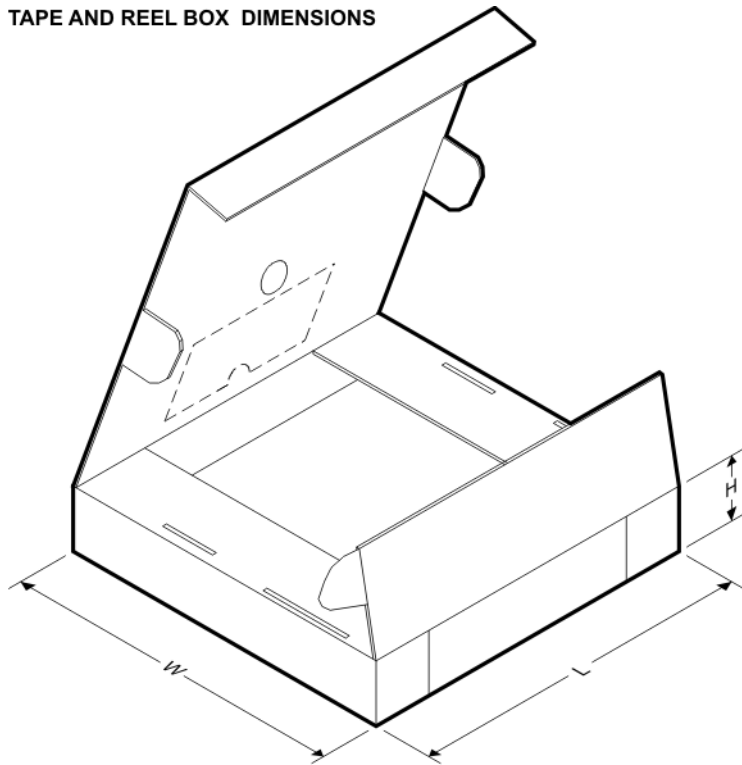
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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION


*All dimensions are nominal

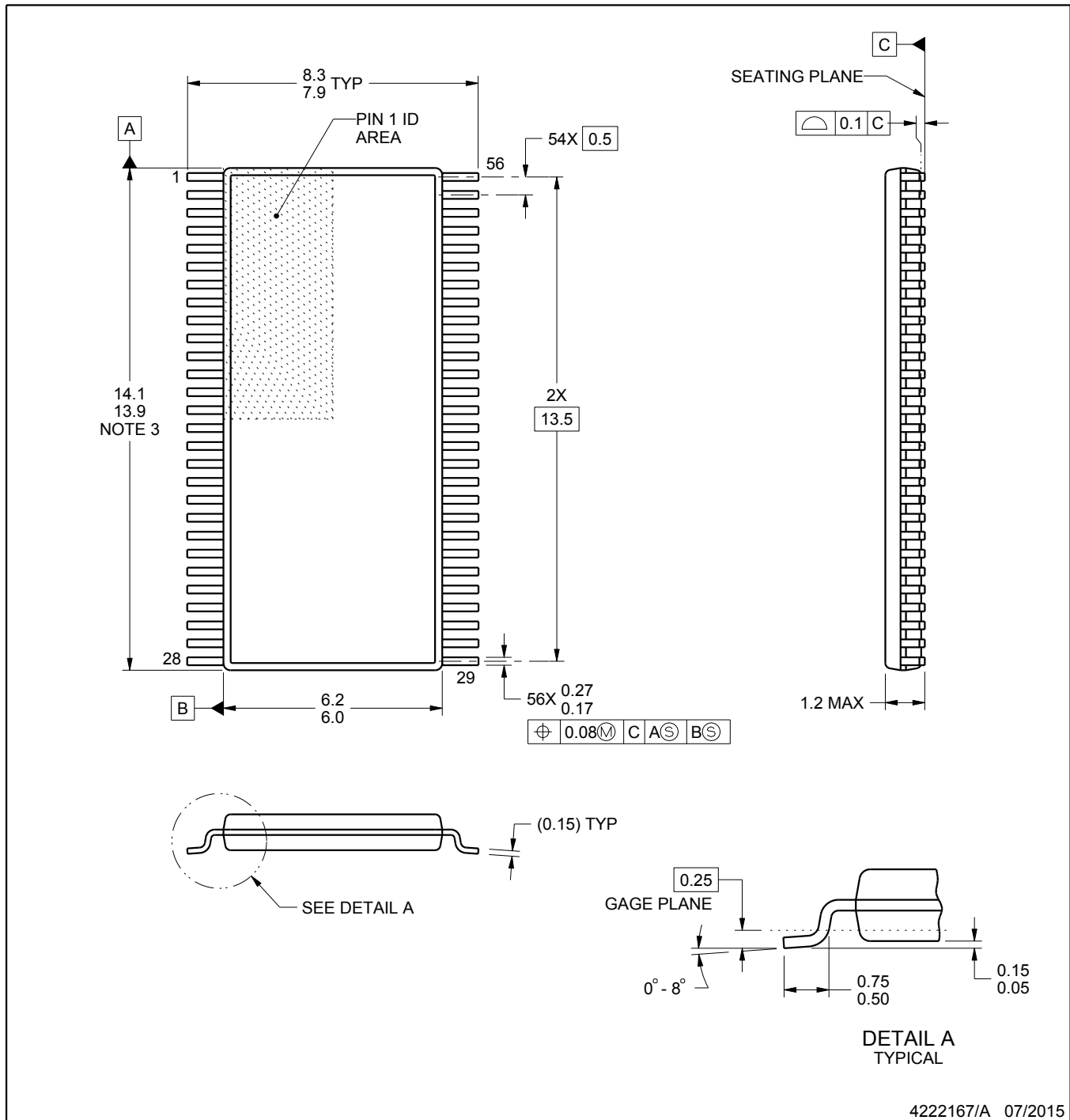
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
SN74GTLPH16912GR	TSSOP	DGG	56	2000	330.0	24.4	8.6	15.6	1.8	12.0	24.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
SN74GTLPH16912GR	TSSOP	DGG	56	2000	367.0	367.0	45.0



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NOTES:

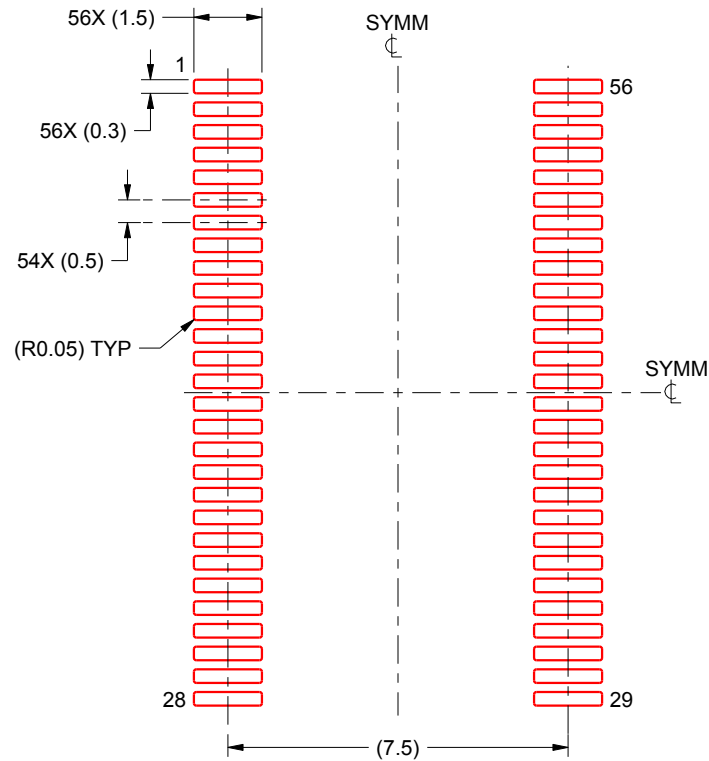
- All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
- This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
- Reference JEDEC registration MO-153.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DGG0056A

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE:6X

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NOTES: (continued)

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

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