

# 8 k $\times$ 8 NONVOLATILE SRAM (5 V, 3.3 V)

# **FEATURES**

- Data Retention for at least 10 Years Without Power
- Automatic Write-Protection During Power-up/Power-down Cycles
- Conventional SRAM Operation, Including Unlimited Write Cycles
- Internal Isolation of Battery before Power Application
- 5-V or 3.3-V Operation
- Industry Standard 28-Pin DIP Pinout

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The CMOS bq4010/Y/LY is a nonvolatile 65,536-bit static RAM organized as 8,192 words by 8 bits. The integral control circuitry and lithium energy source provide reliable nonvolatility coupled with the unlimited write cycles of standard SRAM.

The control circuitry constantly monitors the single supply for an out-of-tolerance condition. When  $V_{\rm CC}$  falls out of tolerance, the SRAM is unconditionally write-protected to prevent an inadvertent write operation.

At this time the integral energy source is switched on to sustain the memory until after  $V_{CC}$  returns valid.

The bq4010/Y/LY uses extremely low standby current CMOS SRAMs, coupled with small lithium coin cells to provide nonvolatility without long write-cycle times and the write-cycle limitations associated with EEPROM.

The bq4010/Y/LY requires no external circuitry and is compatible with the industry-standard 64-Kb SRAM pinout.

# **PIN CONNECTIONS**

28-Pin DIP Module (TOP VIEW)

	_		
NC [	1 0	28	] v <sub>cc</sub>
A <sub>12</sub> [	2	27	WE
A <sub>7</sub> [	3	26	] NC
A <sub>6</sub> [	4	25	] A <sub>8</sub>
A <sub>5</sub> [	5	24	] A <sub>9</sub>
A <sub>4</sub> [	6	23	] A <sub>11</sub>
A <sub>3</sub> [		22	<u>OE</u>
$A_2$	8	21	] A <sub>10</sub>
A <sub>1</sub> [	9	20	CE
$A_0$	10	19	DQ <sub>7</sub>
$DQ_0$	11	18	$DQ_6$
DQ <sub>1</sub>	12	17	$DQ_5$
$DQ_2$	13	16	DQ <sub>4</sub>
V <sub>SS</sub> [	14	15	$DQ_3$



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.



#### **DEVICE INFORMATION**

#### **Table 1. TERMINAL FUNCTIONS**

TE	ERMINAL	I/O	DEGODIDATION						
NAME	NUMBER	1/0	DESCRIPTION						
A <sub>0</sub>	10	1							
A <sub>1</sub>	9	I							
A <sub>2</sub>	8	1							
A <sub>3</sub>	7	1							
A <sub>4</sub>	6	1							
A <sub>5</sub>	5	1							
A <sub>6</sub>	4	1	Address inputs						
A <sub>7</sub>	3	1							
A <sub>8</sub>	25	I							
A <sub>9</sub>	24	1							
A <sub>10</sub>	21	1							
A <sub>11</sub>	23	I							
A <sub>12</sub>	2	I							
CE	20	I	Chip-enable input						
$DQ_0$	11	I/O							
DQ <sub>1</sub>	12	I/O							
$DQ_2$	13	I/O							
$DQ_3$	15	I/O	Data input/output						
DQ <sub>4</sub>	16	I/O	Data impul/output						
DQ <sub>5</sub>	17	I/O							
DQ <sub>6</sub>	18	I/O							
DQ <sub>7</sub>	19	I/O							
NC	1	_	No connect						
	26	-	140 COTHIECT						
ŌĒ	22	1	Output enable input						
V <sub>CC</sub>	28	I	Supply voltage input						
V <sub>SS</sub>	14	-	Ground						
WE	27	1	Write enable input						

#### **FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION**

When power is valid, the bq4010/Y/LY operates as a standard CMOS SRAM. During power-down and power-up cycles, the bq4010/Y/LY acts as a nonvolatile memory, automatically protecting and preserving the memory contents.

Power-down/power-up control circuitry constantly monitors the  $V_{CC}$  supply for a power-fail-detect threshold  $V_{PFD}$ . The bq4010 monitors for  $V_{PFD} = 4.62$  V typical for use in 5-V systems with 5% supply tolerance. The bq4010Y monitors for  $V_{PFD} = 4.37$  V typical for use in 5-V systems with 10% supply tolerance. The bq4010LY monitors for  $V_{PFD} = 2.90$  V (typ) for use in 3.3-V systems.

When  $V_{CC}$  falls below the  $V_{PFD}$  threshold, the SRAM automatically write-protects the data. All outputs become high impedance, and all inputs are treated as *don't care*. If a valid access is in process at the time of power-fail detection, the memory cycle continues to completion. If the memory cycle fails to terminate within time  $t_{WPT}$ , write-protection takes place.

As  $V_{CC}$  falls past  $V_{PFD}$  and approaches  $V_{SO}$ , the control circuitry switches to the internal lithium backup supply, which provides data retention until valid  $V_{CC}$  is applied.

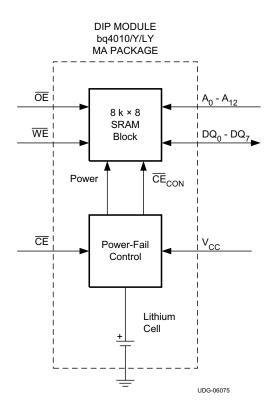


When  $V_{CC}$  returns to a level above the internal backup cell voltage, the supply is switched back to  $V_{CC}$ . After  $V_{CC}$  ramps above the  $V_{PFD}$  threshold, write-protection continues for a time  $t_{CER}$  (120 ms maximum in 5-V system, 85 ms maximum in 3.3-V system) to allow for processor stabilization. Normal memory operation may resume after this time.

The internal coin cells used by the bq4010/Y/LY have an extremely long shelf life and provide data retention for more than 10 years in the absence of system power.

As shipped from TI, the integral lithium cells of the MT-type module are electrically isolated from the memory. (Self-discharge in this condition is approximately 0.5% per year.) Following the first application of  $V_{CC}$ , this isolation is broken, and the lithium backup provides data retention on subsequent power-downs.

#### **BLOCK DIAGRAM**



## TRUTH TABLE

MODE	CE	WE	ŌĒ	I/O OPERATION	POWER
Not selected	Н	Х	Х	High-Z	Standby
Output disable	L	Н	Н	High-Z	Active
Read	L	Н	L	D <sub>OUT</sub>	Active
Write	L	L	Х	D <sub>IN</sub>	Active



### ORDERING INFORMATION

For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of the datasheet, or see the TI website at www.ti.com.

### **SELECTION GUIDE**

DEVICE NUMBER	MAXIMUM ACCESS TIME (ns)	NEGATIVE SUPPLY TOLERANCE (%)	NOMINAL INPUT VOLTAGE V <sub>CC</sub> (V)	TEMPERATURE (°C)
bq4010MA-70	70			
bq4010MA-85	85	E		
bq4010MA-150	150	-5		
bq4010MA-200	200			0.1- 70
bq4010YMA-70	70			0 to 70
bq4010YMA-85	85		5	
bq4010YMA-150	150			
bq4010YMA-200	200	40		
bq4010YMA-70N	70	-10		
bq4010YMA-85N	85			40.4- 05
bq4010YMA-150N	150			-40 to 85
bq4010LYMA-70N	70		3.3	

# **PART NUMBERING**

PRODUCT LINE	MEMORY DENSITY	INPUT VOLTAGE (V)	NEGATIVE SUPPLY TOLERANCE	PACKAGE	SPEED (ns)	TEMPERATURE (°C)
bq40	10	L	Y	MA	70	N
	10 = 8 k × 8	Blank = 5	Blank = 5%	MA = DIP	70	Blank = Commercial
	$11 = 32 \text{ k} \times 8$	L= 3.3	Y = 10%		85	( 0 to 70)
	$13 = 128 \text{ k} \times 8$				100	
	14 = 256 k × 8				120	N = Industrial
	15 = 512 k × 8				150	(-40 to 85)
	16 = 1024 k × 8				200	
	17 = 2048 k × 8					



# ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS(1)

	PARAMETER	CONDITION		VALUE	UNIT
			bq4010Y	-0.3 to 7.0	
$V_{CC}$	DC voltage applied on VCC relative to VS	SS	bq4010	-0.3 to 7.0	V
			bq4010LY	-0.3 to 6.0	
V <sub>T</sub>			bq4010Y	-0.3 to 7.0	
	DC voltage applied on any pin excluding VCC relative to VSS	$V_{VT} \le V_{CC} + 0.3 V$	bq4010	-0.3 to 7.0	V
			bq4010LY	-0.3 to (V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3)	
_	Operating temperature	Commercial		0 to 70	
T <sub>OPR</sub>	Operating temperature	Industrial		-40 to 85	
_	Ctoro and towns a sections	Commercial		-10 to 70	
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage temperature	Industrial		-40 to 85	°C
_	Town outline and a biss	Commercial		-10 to 70	
T <sub>BIAS</sub>	Temperature under bias	Industrial		-40 to 85	
T <sub>SOLDER</sub>	Soldering temperature	For 10 seconds		260	

<sup>(1)</sup> Permanent device damage may occur if Absolute Maximum Ratings are exceeded. Functional operation should be limited to the Recommended DC Operating Conditions detailed in this data sheet. Exposure to conditions beyond the operational limits for extended periods of time may affect device reliability.

# RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS ( $T_A = T_{OPR}$ )

			MIN	TYP <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
		bq4010Y	4.50	5.00	5.50	
$V_{CC}$	Supply voltage	bq4010	4.75	5.00	5.50	
		bq4010LY	3.00	3.30	3.60	V
$V_{SS}$	Supply voltage		0	0	0	V
$V_{IL}$	Low-level input voltage		-0.3		0.8	
$V_{IH}$	High-level Input voltage		2.2		V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3	

<sup>(1)</sup> Typical values indicate operation at  $T_A = 25$ °C.

# DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $T_A = T_{OPR}, V_{CC(min)} \le V_{CC} \le V_{CC(max)}$ 

	PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
I <sub>LI</sub>	Input leakage current		V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>SS</sub> to V <sub>CC</sub>			±1	^
$I_{LO}$	Output leakage current		$\overline{CE} = V_{IH} \text{ or } \overline{OE} = V_{IH} \text{ or } \overline{WE} = V_{IL}$			±1	μΑ
$V_{OH}$	Output high voltage		I <sub>OH</sub> = -1.0 mA	2.4			V
$V_{OL}$	Output low voltage		I <sub>OL</sub> = 2.1 mA			0.4	V
I <sub>SB1</sub>	Standby supply current		CE = V <sub>IH</sub>		1	2	μΑ
I <sub>SB2</sub>	Standby supply current		$\label{eq:control_control} \begin{split} \overline{CE} &\geq V_{CC} - 0.2 \text{ V}, \text{ 0V} \leq V_{IN} \!\! \leq 0.2 \text{ V}, \\ \text{or } V_{IN} \!\! \geq V_{CC} \!\! - 0.2 \end{split}$		0.1	1	mA
		bq4010				50	
$I_{CC}$	Operating supply current	bq4010Y	$\frac{\text{Minimum cycle, duty} = 100\%,}{\overline{\text{CE}} = \text{V}_{\text{IL}}, \text{I}_{\text{I/O}} = 0 \text{ mA}}$			30	mA
		bq4010LY				30	
		bq4010		4.55	4.62	4.75	
$V_{PFD}$	Power-fail-detect voltage	bq4010Y		4.30	4.37	4.50	
		bq4010LY		2.85	2.90	2.95	V
	Supply switch-over voltage	bq4010			3		V
$V_{SO}$		bq4010Y			3		
	bq40				2.9		

<sup>(1)</sup> Typical values indicate operation at  $T_A$  = 25°C,  $V_{CC}$  = 5.0 V or  $V_{CC}$  = 3.3 V.



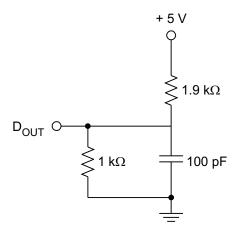
# CAPACITANCE (T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, f = 1 MHz, $V_{CC}$ = 5.0 V or $V_{CC}$ = 3.3 V)

	PARAMETER <sup>(1)</sup>	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
C <sub>I/O</sub>	Input/output capacitance	Output voltage = 0 V			8	nE.
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input capacitance	Input voltage = 0 V			10	p⊢

<sup>(1)</sup> Ensured by design. Not production tested.

# **AC TEST CONDITIONS**

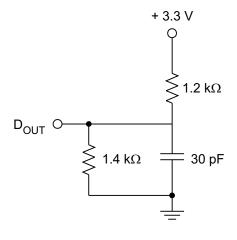
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS					
PARAMETER	5 V	3.3 V				
Input pulse levels	0 V to 3.0 V	0 V to V <sub>CC</sub>				
Input rise and fall times	5 ns	5 ns				
Input and output timing reference levels	1.5 V (unless otherwise specified)	50 %				
Output load (including scope and jig)	See Figure 1 and Figure 2	See Figure 3 and Figure 4				



+ 5 V

Figure 1. 5-V Output Load A

Figure 2. 5-V Output Load B



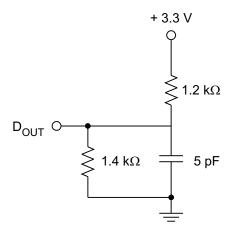


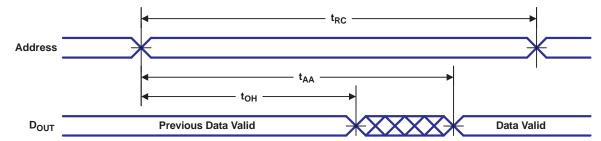
Figure 3. 3.3-V Output Load A

Figure 4. 3.3-V Output Load B



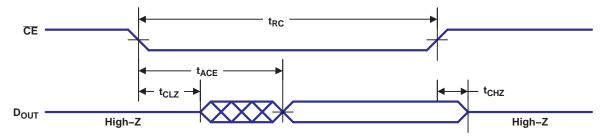
Table 2. READ CYCLE ( $T_A = T_{OPR}, V_O$	$C(min) \leq VCC \leq VCC(max)$
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		` ,									
	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	-70		-85		-150		-200		UNIT
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	UNII
t <sub>RC</sub>	Read cycle time		70		85		150		200		
t <sub>AA</sub>	Address access time			70		85		150		200	
t <sub>ACE</sub>	Chip enable access time	Output load A		70		85		150		200	
t <sub>OE</sub>	Output enable to output valid			35		45		70		90	
t <sub>CLZ</sub>	Chip enable to output in low Z		5		5		5		5		ns
t <sub>OLZ</sub>	Output enable to output in low Z	Output load B	0		0		0		0		
t <sub>CHZ</sub>	Chip disable to output in high Z	Output load B	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	
t <sub>OHZ</sub>	Output disable to output in high Z		0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	
t <sub>OH</sub>	Output hold from address change	Output load A	10		10		10		10		



- (1) WE is held high for a read cycle.
- (2) Device is continuously selected:  $\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$ .

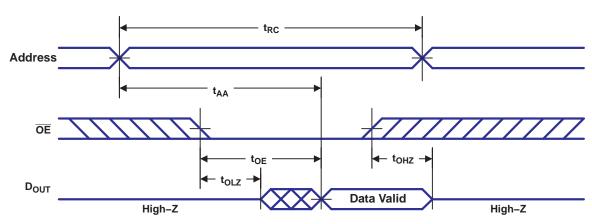
Figure 5. Read Cycle No. 1 (Address Access) (1)(2)



- (1) WE is held high for a read cycle.
- (2) Device is continuously selected:  $\overline{CE} = \overline{OE} = V_{IL}$ .
- (3) Address is valid prior to or coincident with  $\overline{\text{CE}}$  transition low.

Figure 6. Read Cycle No. 2 (CE Access) (1)(2)(3)





- (1) WE is held high for a read cycle.
- (2) Device is continuously selected:  $\overline{CE} = V_{IL}$ .

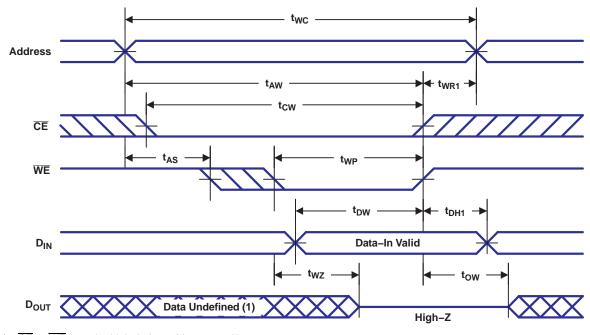
Figure 7. Read Cycle No. 3 (OE Access) (1)(2)



Table 3.	WRITE CYCLE	$(T_A = T_{OPR},$	$V_{CC(min)} \le V_{CC} \le$	$V_{CC(max)}$
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PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	-70		-85		-150		-200		
		TEST CONDITIONS MIN MAX		MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	UNIT
t <sub>WC</sub>	Write cycle time		70		85		150		200		
t <sub>CW</sub>	Chip enable to end of write	See (1)	65		75		100		150		
t <sub>AW</sub>	Address valid to end of write	See (1)	65		75		90		150		
t <sub>AS</sub>	Address setup time	Measured from address valid to beginning of write. (2)	0		0		0		0		
t <sub>WP</sub>	Write pulse width	Measured from beginning of write to end of write. (1)	55		65		90		130		
t <sub>WR1</sub>	Write recovery time (write cycle 1)	Measured from WE going high to end of write cycle. (3)	5		5		5		5		
t <sub>WR2</sub>	Write recovery time (write cycle 2)	Measured from $\overline{\text{CE}}$ going high to end of write cycle. <sup>(3)</sup>	15		15		15		15		ns
t <sub>DW</sub>	Data valid to end of write	Measured to first low-to- high transition of either $\overline{\text{CE}}$ or $\overline{\text{WE}}$ .	30		35		50		70		
t <sub>DH1</sub>	Data hold time (write cycle 1)	Measured from WE going high to end of write cycle. (4)	0		0		0		0		
t <sub>DH2</sub>	Data hold time (write cycle 2)	Measured from $\overline{\text{CE}}$ going high to end of write cycle. <sup>(4)</sup>	0		0		0		0		
t <sub>WZ</sub>	Write enbled to output in high Z	I/O pins are in output state. (5)	0	25	0	30	0	50	0	70	
t <sub>OW</sub>	Output active from end of write	I/O pins are in output state. (5)	5		5		5		5		

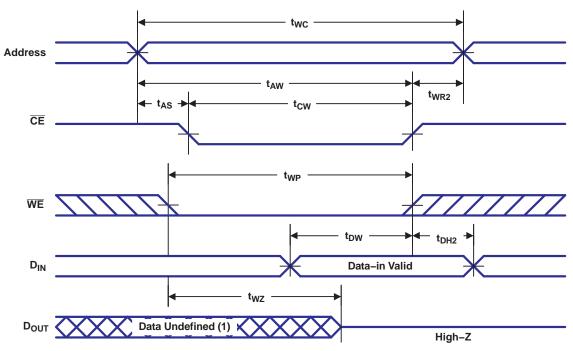
- (1) A write ends at the earlier transition of 
   \overline{CE} going high and 
   \overline{WE} going high.
  (2) A write occurs during the overlap of a low 
   \overline{CE} and a low 
   \overline{WE}. A write begins at the later transition of 
   \overline{CE} going low and 
   \overline{WE} going low.
- (3) Either t<sub>WR1</sub> or t<sub>WR2</sub> must be met.
- Either t<sub>DH1</sub> or t<sub>DH2</sub> must be met. (4)
- (5) If CE goes low simultaneously with WE going low or after WE going low, the outputs remain in high-impedance state.



- (1)  $\overline{\text{CE}}$  or  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  must be high during address transition.
- Because I/O may be active (OE low) during this period, data input signals of opposite polarity to the outputs must not be applied.
- (3) If  $\overline{OE}$  is high, the I/O pins remain in a state of high impedance.

Figure 8. Write Cycle No. 1 (WE-Controlled) (1)(2)(3)





- (1)  $\overline{\text{CE}}$  or  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  must be high during address transition.
- (2) Because I/O may be active ( $\overline{\text{OE}}$  low) during this period, data input signals of opposite polarity to the outputs must not be applied.
- (3) If  $\overline{OE}$  is high, the I/O pins remain in a state of high impedance.
- (4) Either  $t_{WR1}$  or  $t_{WR2}$  must be met.
- (5) Either  $t_{DH1}$  or  $t_{DH2}$  must be met.

Figure 9. Write Cycle No. 2 (CE-Controlled) (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)



# Table 4. 5-V POWER-DOWN/POWER-UP ( $T_A = T_{OPR}$ )

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
t <sub>PF</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> slew, 4.75 to 4.25 V		300			μs
t <sub>FS</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> slew, 4.25 to V <sub>SO</sub>		10			μs
t <sub>PU</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> slew, V <sub>SO</sub> to V <sub>PFD (max.)</sub>		0			μs
t <sub>CER</sub>	Chip enable recovery time	Time during which SRAM is write-protected after $V_{CC}$ passes $V_{PFD}$ on power-up.	40	80	120	ms
t <sub>DR</sub>	Data-retention time in absence of V <sub>CC</sub>	$T_A = 25^{\circ}C^{(2)}$	10			years
t <sub>WPT</sub>	Write-protect time	Delay after $V_{CC}$ slews down past $V_{PFD}$ before SRAM is writeprotected.	40	100	150	μs

- Typical values indicate operation at  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ ,  $V_{CC} = 5V$ . Batteries are disconnected from circuit until after  $V_{CC}$  is applied for the first time.  $t_{DR}$  is the accumulated time in absence of power beginning when power is first applied to the device.

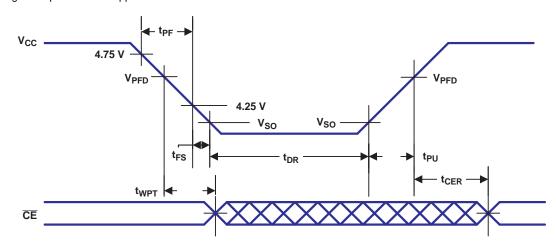


Figure 10. 5-V Power-Down/Power-Up Timing



# Table 5. 3.3-V POWER-DOWN/POWER-UP ( $T_A = T_{OPR}$ )

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
t <sub>F</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> slew, 3 V to 0 V		300			
$t_R$	V <sub>CC</sub> slew, V <sub>SO</sub> to V <sub>PFD (max)</sub>		100			μs
t <sub>CER</sub>	Chip enable recovery time	Time during which SRAM is write-protected after $V_{CC}$ passes $V_{PFD}$ on power-up.	10		85	ms
t <sub>DR</sub>	Data-retention time in absence of V <sub>CC</sub>	$T_A = 25^{\circ}C^{(2)}$	10			years

- Typical values indicate operation at  $T_A$  = 25°C,  $V_{CC}$  = 3.3 V. Batteries are disconnected from circuit until after  $V_{CC}$  is applied for the first time. Data retention time ( $t_{DR}$ ) is the accumulated time in absence of power beginning when power is first applied to the device.

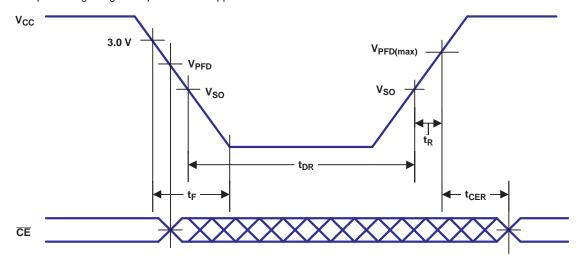


Figure 11. 3.3-V Power-Down/Power-Up Timing

# **CAUTION:**

Negative undershoots below the absolute maximum rating of -0.3 V in battery-backup mode may affect data integrity.



# PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

www.ti.com 14-Oct-2009

#### PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>
BQ4010LYMA-70N	ACTIVE	DIP MOD ULE	MA	28	12	Pb-Free (RoHS)	Call TI	N / A for Pkg Type
BQ4010MA-150	NRND	DIP MOD ULE	MA	28	14	Pb-Free (RoHS)	Call TI	N / A for Pkg Type
BQ4010MA-200	NRND	DIP MOD ULE	MA	28	14	Pb-Free (RoHS)	Call TI	N / A for Pkg Type
BQ4010MA-70	ACTIVE	DIP MOD ULE	MA	28	14	Pb-Free (RoHS)	Call TI	N / A for Pkg Type
BQ4010MA-85	NRND	DIP MOD ULE	MA	28	14	Pb-Free (RoHS)	Call TI	N / A for Pkg Type
BQ4010YMA-150	NRND	DIP MOD ULE	MA	28	14	Pb-Free (RoHS)	Call TI	N / A for Pkg Type
BQ4010YMA-150N	NRND	DIP MOD ULE	MA	28	14	Pb-Free (RoHS)	Call TI	N / A for Pkg Type
BQ4010YMA-200	NRND	DIP MOD ULE	MA	28	14	Pb-Free (RoHS)	Call TI	N / A for Pkg Type
BQ4010YMA-70	ACTIVE	DIP MOD ULE	MA	28	14	Pb-Free (RoHS)	Call TI	N / A for Pkg Type
BQ4010YMA-70N	ACTIVE	DIP MOD ULE	MA	28	14	Pb-Free (RoHS)	Call TI	N / A for Pkg Type
BQ4010YMA-85	NRND	DIP MOD ULE	MA	28	14	Pb-Free (RoHS)	Call TI	N / A for Pkg Type
BQ4010YMA-85N	NRND	DIP MOD ULE	MA	28	14	Pb-Free (RoHS)	Call TI	N / A for Pkg Type

<sup>(1)</sup> 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 <a href="http://www.ti.com/productcontent">http://www.ti.com/productcontent</a> 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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# **PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM**

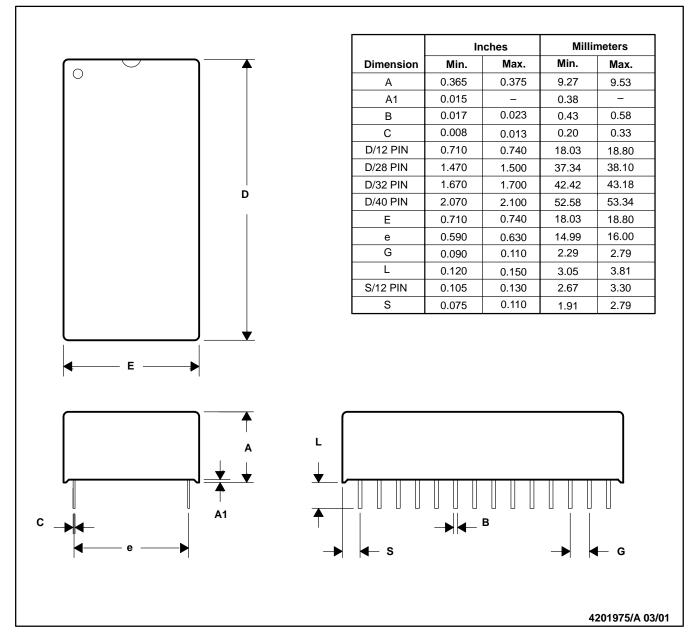
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# MA (R-PDIP-T\*\*)

#### PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE

28 PINS SHOWN



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (mm).

B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

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