12 V Synchronous Buck Power MOSFET Driver

The NCP5355 is a dual MOSFET gate driver optimized to drive the gates of both high– and low–side Power MOSFETs in a Synchronous Buck converter. The NCP5355 is an excellent companion to multiphase controllers that do not have integrated gate drivers, such as ON Semiconductor's NCP5314 or NCP5316. This architecture provides the power supply designer greater flexibility by being able to locate the gate drivers close to the MOSFETs.

Driving MOSFETs with a 12 V source as opposed to a 5.0 V can significantly reduce conduction losses. Optimized internal, adaptive nonoverlap circuitry further reduces switching losses by preventing simultaneous conduction of both MOSFETs.

The floating top driver design can accommodate MOSFET drain voltages as high as 26 V. Both gate outputs can be driven low by applying a low logic level to the Enable (EN) pin. An Undervoltage Lockout function ensures that both driver outputs are low when the supply voltage is low, and a Thermal Shutdown function provides the IC with overtemperature protection.

The NCP5355 has the same pinout as the NCP5351 5.0 V Gate Driver.

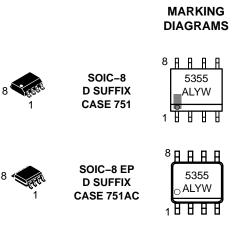
Features

- 8.0 V 14 V Gate Drive Capability
- 2.0 A Peak Drive Current
- Rise and Fall Times < 15 ns Typical into 3300 pF
- Propagation Delay from Inputs to Outputs < 30 ns
- Adaptive Nonoverlap Time Optimized for Large Power MOSFETs
- Floating Top Driver Accommodates Applications Up to 26 V
- Undervoltage Lockout to Prevent Switching when the Input Voltage is Low
- Thermal Shutdown Protection Against Overtemperature
- TG to DRN Pulldown Resistor Prevents HV Supply–Induced Turn–On of Top MOSFET
- BG to PGND Pulldown Resistor Prevents Transient Turn On of Bottom MOSFET
- Internal Bootstrap Diode Reduces Parts Count and Total Solution Cost
- Pb–Free Package is Available



ON Semiconductor®

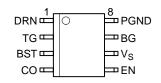
http://onsemi.com



A = Assembly Location

- L = Wafer Lot
- Y = Year W = Work Week
- vv = vvork vveek

PIN CONNECTIONS



ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping [†]
NCP5355D	SOIC-8	98 Units/Rail
NCP5355DR2	SOIC-8	2500 / Tape & Reel
NCP5355DR2G	SOIC-8 (Pb-Free)	2500 / Tape & Reel
NCP5355PDR2	SOIC-8 EP	2500 / Tape & Reel

+For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please

refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

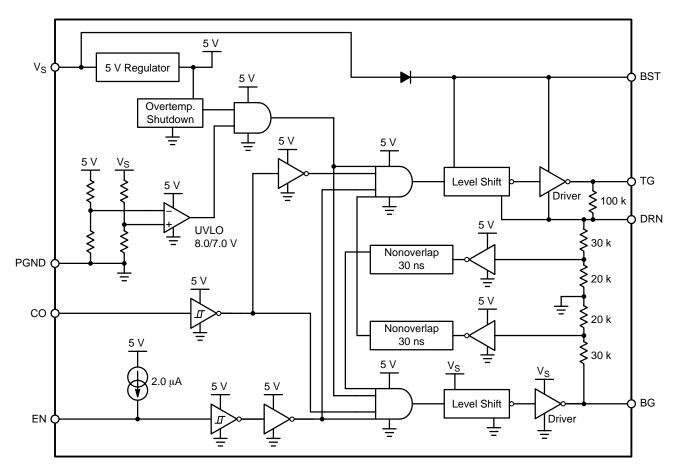


Figure 1. Block Diagram

PACKAGE PIN DESCRIPTION

Pin	Pin Symbol	Description
1	DRN	The switching node common to the high and low-side FETs. The high-side (TG) driver and supply (BST) are referenced to this pin.
2	TG	Driver output to the high-side MOSFET gate.
3	BST	Bootstrap supply voltage input. In conjunction with an internal diode to V _S , a 0.1 μ F to 1.0 μ F ceramic capacitor connected between BST and DRN develops supply voltage for the high–side driver (TG).
4	СО	Logic level control input produces complementary output states - no inversion at TG; inversion at BG.
5	EN	Logic level enable input forces TG and BG low when EN is low. When EN is high (5.0 V), normal operation ensues. No connect defaults EN high. Note: maximum high input is 5.0 V.
6	V _S	Power supply input. A 0.1 μ F to 1.0 μ F ceramic capacitor should be connected from this pin to PGND.
7	BG	Driver output to the low-side (synchronous rectifier) MOSFET gate.
8	PGND	Ground.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Value	Unit
Operating Junction Temperature, T _J	Internally Limited	°C
Package Thermal Resistance: SOIC–8 Junction–to–Case, $R_{\theta JC}$ Junction–to–Ambient, $R_{\theta JA}$	45 165	°C/W °C/W
Package Thermal Resistance: SOIC-8 EP Junction-to-Ambient, R _{0JA} (Note 1)	50	°C/W
Storage Temperature Range, T _S	-65 to 150	°C
Lead Temperature Soldering: Reflow: (SMD styles only) (Note 2)	230 peak	°C
JEDEC Moisture Sensitivity	1	-

Maximum ratings are those values beyond which device damage can occur. Maximum ratings applied to the device are individual stress limit values (not normal operating conditions) and are not valid simultaneously. If these limits are exceeded, device functional operation is not implied, damage may occur and reliability may be affected. NOTE: This device is ESD sensitive. Use standard ESD precautions when handling.

1. Ratings applies when soldered to an appropriate thermal area on the PCB.

2. 60 seconds maximum above 183°C.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Pin Symbol	Pin Name	V _{MAX}	V _{MIN}	ISOURCE	I _{SINK}
VS	Main Supply Voltage Input	15 V	–0.3 V	NA	2.0 A Peak (< 100 μs) 250 mA DC
BST	Bootstrap Supply Voltage Input	30 V wrt/PGND 15 V wrt/DRN	–0.3 V wrt/DRN	NA	2.0 A Peak (< 100 μs) 250 mA DC
DRN	Switching Node (Bootstrap Supply Return)	26 V	-1.0 V DC -5.0 V for 100 ns -6.0 V for 20 ns	2.0 A Peak (< 100 μs) 250 mA DC	NA
TG	High–Side Driver Output (Top Gate)	30 V wrt/PGND 15 V wrt/DRN	–0.3 V wrt/DRN	2.0 A Peak (< 100 μs) 250 mA DC	2.0 A Peak (< 100 μs) 250 mA DC
BG	Low–Side Driver Output (Bottom Gate)	15 V	–0.3 V	2.0 A Peak (< 100 μs) 250 mA DC	2.0 A Peak (< 100 μs) 250 mA DC
СО	TG and BG Control Input	5.5 V	–0.3 V	1.0 mA	1.0 mA
EN	Enable Input	5.5 V	–0.3 V	1.0 mA	1.0 mA
PGND	Ground	0 V	0 V	2.0 A Peak (< 100 μs) 250 mA DC	NA

NOTE: All voltages are with respect to PGND except where noted.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Note 3) (0°C < T_J < 125°C; 9.2 V < V_S <13.2 V; 9.2 V < V_{BST} < 26 V; V_{EN} = F	loat;
C _{LOAD} = 3.3 nF; unless otherwise noted.)	

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
DC OPERATING SPECIFICATIONS P	OWER SUPPLY				
V _S Quiescent Current, Operating	$V_{CO} = 0$ V or 4.5 V; No output switching	_	1.0	2.0	mA
V _{BST} Quiescent Current, Operating	$V_{CO} = 0$ V or 4.5 V; No output switching	_	3.8	5.0	mA
UNDERVOLTAGE LOCKOUT					
Start Threshold	$V_{CO} = 0 V$	7.0	8.0	9.2	V
Stop Threshold	$V_{CO} = 0 V$	6.0	7.0	8.0	V
Hysteresis	$V_{CO} = 0 V$	0.70	1.00	1.60	V
CO INPUT CHARACTERISTICS					
High Threshold	_	2.0	_	-	V
Low Threshold	_	_	-	0.8	V
Input Bias Current	0 < V _{CO} < 5.0 V	-	0	1.0	μΑ
EN INPUT CHARACTERISTICS					
High Threshold	Both outputs respond to CO	2.0	_	-	V
Low Threshold	Both outputs are low independent of CO	_	_	0.8	V
Input Bias Current	0 < V _{EN} < 5.0 V	-7.0	-3.0	+2.0	μΑ
THERMAL SHUTDOWN					
Overtemperature Trip Point	Note 4	150	170	-	°C
Hysteresis	Note 4	_	20	-	°C
HIGH-SIDE DRIVER					
Peak Output Current	Note 4	_	2.0	-	А
Output Resistance (Sourcing)	Duty Cycle < 2.0%, Pulse Width < 100 $\mu s,$ T_J = 125°C, V_BST – V_DRN = 12 V, V_TG = 10 V + V_DRN	-	1.0	-	Ω
Output Resistance (Sinking)	Duty Cycle < 2.0%, Pulse Width < 100 μ s, T_J = 125°C, V_{BST} - V_{DRN} = 12 V, V_TG = 2.0 V + V_{DRN}	-	1.0	-	Ω
LOW-SIDE DRIVER			-		
Peak Output Current	Note 4	-	2.0	-	А
Output Resistance (Sourcing)	Duty Cycle < 2.0%, Pulse Width < 100 $\mu s,$ T_J = 125°C, V_S = 12 V, V_{BG} = 10 V		1.1	-	Ω
Output Resistance (Sinking)	Duty Cycle < 2.0%, Pulse Width < 100 μ s, T _J = 125°C, V _S = 12 V, V _{BG} = 2.0 V	-	1.0	-	Ω
CHARGE PUMP DIODE		•			

Forward Voltage Drop $I_D = 100 \text{ mA}$ 1.1 _ All limits at temperature extremes are guaranteed by characterization using Standard Statistical Quality Control methods. Guaranteed by design, not 100% tested in production.

V

1.4

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Note 5) (0°C < T_J < 125°C; 9.2 V < V_S <13.2 V; 9.2 V < V_{BST} < 26 V; V_{EN} = Float; C_{LOAD} = 3.3 nF; unless otherwise noted.)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Мах	Unit	
AC OPERATING SPECIFICATION	AC OPERATING SPECIFICATIONS HIGH-SIDE DRIVER						
Rise Time	tr _{TG}	$V_{BST} - V_{DRN} = 12 V, V_{S} = 12 V$ (Note 6)	-	15	25	ns	
Fall Time	tf _{TG}	$V_{BST} - V_{DRN} = 12 V, V_{S} = 12 V$ (Note 6)	-	15	25	ns	
Propagation Delay Time, TG Going High (Nonoverlap Time)	tpdh _{TG}	$V_{BST} - V_{DRN} = 12 V, V_{S} = 12 V (Note 6)$	15	30	55	ns	
Propagation Delay Time, TG Going Low	tpdl _{TG}	$V_{BST} - V_{DRN} = 12 V, V_{S} = 12 V (Note 6)$	-	45	60	ns	
LOW-SIDE DRIVER							
Rise Time	tr _{BG}	(Note 6)	-	10	20	ns	

	чВG	(10018-0)		10	20	115
Fall Time	tf _{BG}	(Note 6)	-	10	20	ns
Propagation Delay Time, BG Going High (Nonoverlap Time)	tpdh _{BG}	(Note 6)	15	30	55	ns
Propagation Delay Time, BG Going Low	tpdl _{BG}	(Note 6)	-	35	55	ns

All limits at temperature extremes are guaranteed by characterization using Standard Statistical Quality Control methods.
AC specifications are guaranteed by characterization, not 100% tested in production.

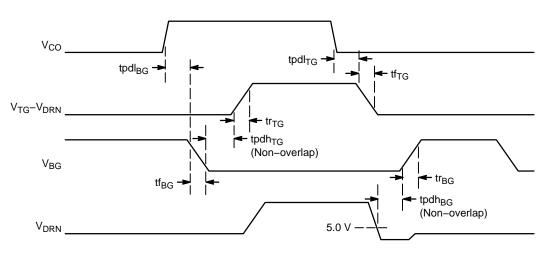


Figure 2. Timing Diagram



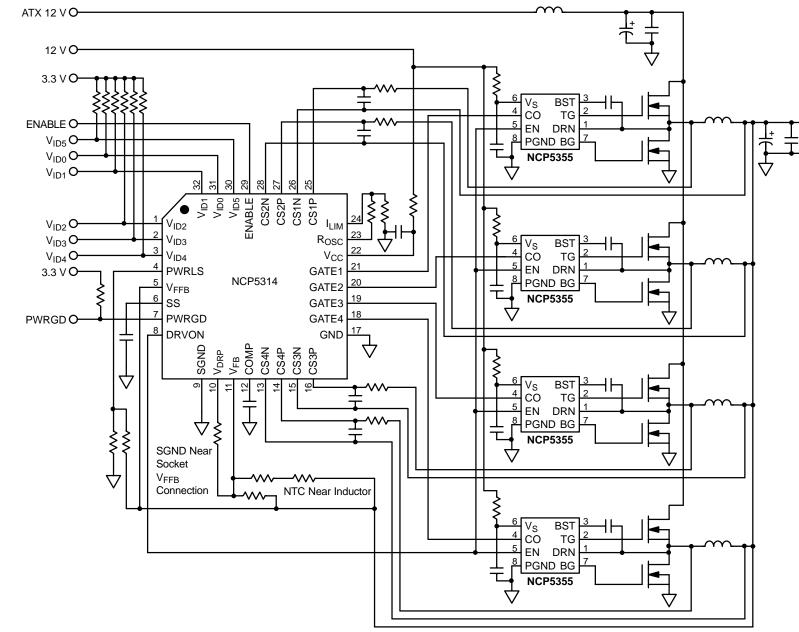


Figure 3. Application Diagram, 12 V to 1.4 V, 60 Amp, Four-Phase Converter

-O V_{CORE}

-O GND

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Enable Pin

The Enable pin allows logic level On/Off control of the NCP5355. A Logic Level Low (< 0.8 V) disables the part by forcing both TG and BG low. Bringing both gates low *prevents* the output voltage_from ringing below ground at turn–off. A Logic Level High (> 2.0 V) enables the part by allowing CO to control TG and BG.

If the Enable function is not being used, the Enable pin should be left unconnected. This will Enable the part by default, as the Enable pin will be internally pulled high by a $2.0 \,\mu$ A current. The maximum high voltage level is 5.0 V. Voltages greater than this may damage the part.

Undervoltage Lockout

Gates TG and BG are both held low until V_s reaches the UVLO Start Threshold of 8.0 V during startup. V_s exceeding the UVLO threshold allows CO to take control of both gates. If V_s falls below the UVLO Stop Threshold of 7.0 V, both gates are then forced low until V_s again exceeds the Start Threshold.

Supply Capacitor Selection

A 1.0 μF ceramic capacitor (C_{VS} in Figure 4) should be located close to the V_s supply pins to provide peak current and to reduce noise. A small 1.0 Ω to 5.0 Ω resistor (R_{VS} in Figure 4) may also be added in series with C_{VS} to provide additional filtering in noisy environments.

Bootstrap Capacitor Selection

The size of the Top MOSFET bootstrap capacitor (C_{BST} in Figure 4) is determined from the following equation:

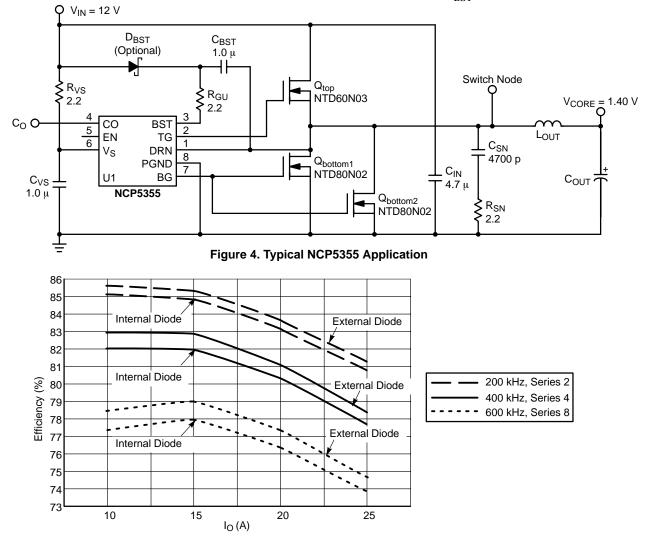
$$C_{BST} \ge \frac{Q_{TtopFETs}}{\Delta V_{BST}}$$

where

Q_{TtopFETs} is the sum of the Top MOSFETs total gate charge,

 ΔV_{BST} is the maximum change in voltage across the bootstrap capacitor and is typically designed for a drop of less than a 1.0 V.

For example, a circuit using one Top MOSFET with a typical $Q_{TtopFETs}$ of 60 nC (at 12 V Vgs) and 1.0 V of droop would give a minimum value for C_{BST} of 60 nF.





Internal or External Bootstrap Diode

For convenience, a bootstrap diode is internally provided by the NCP5355. This internal diode reduces system cost and parts count.

However, this diode will have higher losses than a standard small signal switching or Schottky diode. By using an external Schottky diode (D_{BST} in Figure 4) a small improvement in efficiency can be achieved as illustrated by the graph in Figure 5.

While the difference in efficiency is relatively small, this difference represents heat loss in the driver and on average driver temperature may be reduced by about 10°C if using an external diode. If an external diode is used, it should be a Schottky or switching diode. (For example: ON Semiconductor Part Number BAT54HT1 or BAS16HT1.)

Adaptive Nonoverlap

The NCP5355 includes adaptive nonoverlap protection to prevent top and bottom MOSFET cross conduction.

When CO goes low signaling TG to turn off the top MOSFET, BG does not go high until the switch node (DRN pin) has fallen below 5.0 V and a fixed amount of delay (tpdh_{BG}) has elapsed. This ensures that the top MOSFET is off before the bottom MOSFET is turned on.

When CO goes high signaling BG turn off the Bottom MOSFET, TG does not go high until BG has fallen below a threshold of 5.0 V and a fixed amount of time has elapsed (tpdh_{TG}).

However, caution must be observed if too much gate resistance and inductance is introduced into the path between the IC and the gate of the low MOSFET. A condition can occur where the NCP5355 will sense that BG has fallen below 5.0 V while the gate end of the MOSFET still has not fallen low enough to turn off the device. This parasitic gate impedance between the driver and MOSFET can reduce the nonoverlap time, and result in shoot–through currents.

Power Dissipation

Driver power dissipation may be approximated by the following equation:

 $P_{IOSS} = f_{SW} \cdot V_{S} \cdot (1.5 \cdot Q_{TtopFETS} + Q_{TbottomFETS}) + V_{S} \cdot I_{S}$

where

010	
f_{SW}	is the switching frequency,
Vs	is the supply voltage,
Q _{TtopFETs}	is the sum of the Top MOSFETs total
L	gate charge,
Q _{TbottomFETs}	is the sum of the Bottom MOSFETs total
	gate charge
Is	is the supply quiescent current, typically
	around 5.0 mA

The 1.5 factor is a result of the internal bootstrap diode whose loss is equivalent to the charge lost in turning on the Top MOSFET. If an external diode is used to improve efficiency, the 1.5 factor is replaced with 1.0 as this loss will now occur outside the package.

Safe design practice requires limiting the SO8 device power dissipation to around 700 mW. Higher frequency designs may require limiting the supply voltage (V_s) to less than 12 V to maintain this limit.

Switch Node Overshoot and Ringing

Due to the high current sourcing capability of the NCP5355, increased overshoot and ringing may be noticed at the switch node (DRN pin). This can be reduced in several ways.

One is by adding a low ESR 1.0 μ F–10 μ F ceramic capacitor (C_{IN} in Figure 4) from V_{IN} to ground near each Qtop. This capacitor should be located in such a manner as to reduce the loop area of the switch node as shown in Figure 6. A smaller loop area from C_{IN}+ to Qtop to Qbottom and back to C_{IN}– will reduce the amount of ringing by reducing the PCB inductance. If further reduction in overshoot and ringing is desired, a Top MOSFET gate drive resistor may be added (R_{GU} in Figure 4) to slow the turn–on of the Top MOSFET without increasing the turn–off time.

Layout Guidelines

When designing any switching regulator, the layout is very important for proper operation. Gate drivers experience high di/dt during switching, and the inductance of the gate drive traces need to be minimized. Gate drive traces should be kept as short and wide (25 to 30 mils) as practical, and should have a return path directly below the gate trace. The use of a ground plane is a desirable way to return ground signals. Component location is very important. The boost and the V_s capacitor are the most critical, and need to be placed as close as possible to the driver IC pins (C_{VS} and C_{BST} in Figure 4) as shown in Figure 6. Higher frequency designs will magnify any layout problems, and added attention to these guidelines should be observed in designs above 250 kHz.

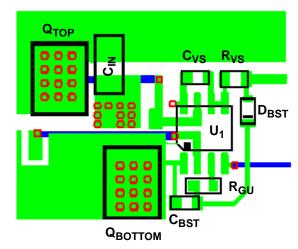


Figure 6. Typical NCP5355 PCB Layout





*For additional information on our Pb–Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

STYLES ON PAGE 2

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SOIC-8 NB CASE 751-07 ISSUE AK

STYLE 1: PIN 1. EMITTER COLLECTOR 2. COLLECTOR 3. 4. EMITTER 5. EMITTER BASE 6. 7 BASE EMITTER 8. STYLE 5: PIN 1. DRAIN 2. DRAIN 3. DRAIN DRAIN 4. GATE 5. 6. GATE SOURCE 7. 8. SOURCE STYLE 9: PIN 1. EMITTER, COMMON COLLECTOR, DIE #1 COLLECTOR, DIE #2 2. З. EMITTER, COMMON 4. 5. EMITTER, COMMON 6 BASE. DIE #2 BASE, DIE #1 7. 8. EMITTER, COMMON STYLE 13: PIN 1. N.C. 2. SOURCE 3 GATE 4. 5. DRAIN 6. DRAIN DRAIN 7. DRAIN 8. STYLE 17: PIN 1. VCC 2. V2OUT V10UT З. TXE 4. 5. RXE 6. VFF 7. GND 8. ACC STYLE 21: PIN 1. CATHODE 1 2. CATHODE 2 3 CATHODE 3 CATHODE 4 4. 5. CATHODE 5 6. COMMON ANODE COMMON ANODE 7. 8. CATHODE 6 STYLE 25: PIN 1. VIN 2 N/C REXT З. 4. GND 5. IOUT 6. IOUT IOUT 7. 8. IOUT STYLE 29: BASE, DIE #1 PIN 1. 2 EMITTER, #1 BASE, #2 З. EMITTER, #2 4. 5 COLLECTOR, #2

STYLE 2: PIN 1. COLLECTOR, DIE, #1 2. COLLECTOR, #1 COLLECTOR, #2 3. 4 COLLECTOR, #2 BASE, #2 5. EMITTER, #2 6. 7 BASE #1 EMITTER, #1 8. STYLE 6: PIN 1. SOURCE 2. DRAIN 3. DRAIN SOURCE 4. SOURCE 5. 6. GATE GATE 7. 8. SOURCE STYLE 10: GROUND PIN 1. BIAS 1 OUTPUT 2. З. GROUND 4. 5. GROUND 6 BIAS 2 INPUT 7. 8. GROUND STYLE 14: PIN 1. N-SOURCE 2. N-GATE P-SOURCE 3 P-GATE 4. P-DRAIN 5 6. P-DRAIN N-DRAIN 7. N-DRAIN 8. STYLE 18: PIN 1. ANODE 2. ANODE SOURCE 3. GATE 4. 5. DRAIN 6 DRAIN CATHODE 7. CATHODE 8. STYLE 22 PIN 1. I/O LINE 1 2. COMMON CATHODE/VCC 3 COMMON CATHODE/VCC 4. I/O LINE 3 5. COMMON ANODE/GND 6. I/O LINE 4 7. I/O LINE 5 8. COMMON ANODE/GND STYLE 26: PIN 1. GND 2 dv/dt З. ENABLE 4. ILIMIT 5. SOURCE SOURCE 6. SOURCE 7. 8. VCC STYLE 30: DRAIN 1 PIN 1. DRAIN 1 2 GATE 2 З. SOURCE 2 4. SOURCE 1/DRAIN 2 SOURCE 1/DRAIN 2 5. 6.

STYLE 3: PIN 1. DRAIN, DIE #1 DRAIN, #1 2. DRAIN, #2 З. 4. DRAIN, #2 GATE, #2 5. SOURCE, #2 6. 7 GATE #1 8. SOURCE, #1 STYLE 7: PIN 1. INPUT 2. EXTERNAL BYPASS THIRD STAGE SOURCE GROUND З. 4. 5. DRAIN 6. GATE 3 SECOND STAGE Vd 7. FIRST STAGE Vd 8. STYLE 11: PIN 1. SOURCE 1 GATE 1 SOURCE 2 2. 3. GATE 2 4. 5. DRAIN 2 6. DRAIN 2 DRAIN 1 7. 8. DRAIN 1 STYLE 15: PIN 1. ANODE 1 2. ANODE 1 ANODE 1 3 ANODE 1 4. 5. CATHODE, COMMON CATHODE, COMMON CATHODE, COMMON 6. 7. CATHODE, COMMON 8. STYLE 19: PIN 1. SOURCE 1 GATE 1 SOURCE 2 2. 3. GATE 2 4. 5. DRAIN 2 6. MIRROR 2 7. DRAIN 1 8. **MIRROR 1** STYLE 23: PIN 1. LINE 1 IN COMMON ANODE/GND COMMON ANODE/GND 2. 3 LINE 2 IN 4. LINE 2 OUT 5. COMMON ANODE/GND COMMON ANODE/GND 6. 7. LINE 1 OUT 8. STYLE 27: PIN 1. ILIMIT 2 OVI 0 UVLO З. 4. INPUT+ 5. SOURCE SOURCE 6. SOURCE 7. 8 DRAIN

DATE 16 FEB 2011

STYLE 4: PIN 1. 2. ANODE ANODE ANODE З. 4. ANODE ANODE 5. 6. ANODE 7 ANODE COMMON CATHODE 8. STYLE 8: PIN 1. COLLECTOR, DIE #1 2. BASE, #1 BASE, #2 З. COLLECTOR, #2 4. COLLECTOR, #2 5. 6. EMITTER, #2 EMITTER, #1 7. 8. COLLECTOR, #1 STYLE 12: PIN 1. SOURCE SOURCE 2. 3. GATE 4. 5. DRAIN 6. DRAIN DRAIN 7. 8. DRAIN STYLE 16: PIN 1. EMITTER, DIE #1 2. BASE, DIE #1 EMITTER, DIE #2 3 BASE, DIE #2 4. 5. COLLECTOR, DIE #2 6. COLLECTOR, DIE #2 COLLECTOR, DIE #1 7. COLLECTOR, DIE #1 8. STYLE 20: PIN 1. SOURCE (N) GATE (N) SOURCE (P) 2. 3. 4. GATE (P) 5. DRAIN 6. DRAIN DRAIN 7. 8. DRAIN STYLE 24: PIN 1. BASE 2. EMITTER 3 COLLECTOR/ANODE COLLECTOR/ANODE 4. 5. CATHODE 6. CATHODE COLLECTOR/ANODE 7. 8. COLLECTOR/ANODE STYLE 28: PIN 1. SW_TO_GND 2. DASIC OFF DASIC_SW_DET З. 4. GND 5. 6. V MON VBULK 7. VBULK 8 VIN

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SOURCE 1/DRAIN 2

7.

8. GATE 1

COLLECTOR, #2

COLLECTOR, #1

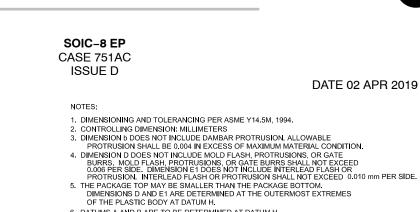
COLLECTOR, #1

6.

7.

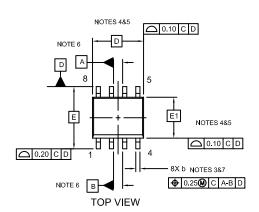
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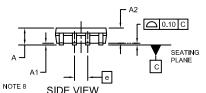
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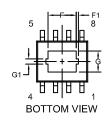


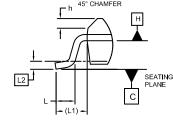
6. DATUMS A AND B ARE TO BE DETERMINED AT DATUM H.

DIMENSIONS 5 AND C APPLY TO THE FLAT SECTION OF THE LEAD BETWEEN 0.10 TO 0.25 FROM THE LEAD TIP.
A1 IS DEFINED AS THE VERTICAL DISTANCE FROM THE SEATING PLANE TO THE LOWEST POINT ON THE PACKAGE BODY.



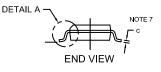


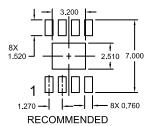




45° CHAMFER

DETAIL A





	MILLIMETERS				
DIM	MIN.	NOM	MAX.		
А	1.35	1.55	1.75		
A1		0.05	0.10		
A2	1.35	1.50	1.65		
b	0.31	0.41	0.51		
с	0.17	0.21	0.23		
D		4.90 BSC			
Е	6.00 BSC				
E1	3.90 BSC				
е		1.27 BSC			
F	2.24	2.72	3.20		
F1	0.15	0.20	0.25		
G	1.55	2.03	2.51		
G1	0.41	0.46	0.51		
h	0.25	0.38	0.50		
L	0.40	0.84	1.27		
L1	1.04 REF				
L2	0.25 REF				
Ø	0°	4°	8°		

MOUNTING FOOTPRINT*

*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D."

GENERIC **MARKING DIAGRAM***

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XXXXX	= Specific Device Code
4	= Assembly Location
Y	= Year
NW	= Work Week
	= Pb-Free Package

*This information is generic. Please refer to device data sheet for actual part marking. Pb-Free indicator, "G" or microdot " -", may or may not be present and may be in either location. Some products may not follow the Generic Marking.

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