

A Product Line of Diodes Incorporated



PI4GTL2002

#### 2-Bit Bidirectional Low Voltage Translator

#### **Features**

Description

The Gunning Transceiver Logic - Transceiver Voltage Clamps (GTL-TVC) provide high-speed voltage translation with low ON-state resistance and minimal propagation delay.

The DIODES PI4GTL2002 provides 2 NMOS pass transistors (Sn and Dn) with a common gate (GREF) and a reference transistor (SREF and DREF). The device allows bidirectional voltage translations between 0.8V and 5.0V without use of a direction pin.

When the Sn or Dn port is LOW the clamp is in the ON-state and a low resistance connection exists between the Sn and Dn ports. Assuming the higher voltage is on the Dn port, when the Dn port is HIGH, the voltage on the Sn port is limited to the voltage set by the reference transistor (SREF). When the Sn port is HIGH, the Dn port is pulled to VCC by the pull-up resistors. This functionality allows a seamless translation between higher and lower voltages selected by the user, without the need for directional control.

All transistors have the same electrical characteristics and there is minimal deviation from one output to another in voltage or propagation delay. This is a benefit over discrete transistor voltage translation solutions, since the fabrication of the transistors is symmetrical. Because all transistors in the device are identical, SREF and DREF can be located on any of the other two matched Sn/Dn transistors, allowing for easier board layout. The translator's transistors provide excellent ESD protection to lower voltage devices and at the same time protect less ESD-resistant devices.

# • 2-bit bidirectional translator

- Less than 1.5ns maximum propagation delay to accommodate Standard mode and Fast mode I2C-bus devices and multiple masters
- Allows voltage level translation between 0.8V, 1.2V, 1.5V, 1.8V, 2.5V, 3.3V and 5V buses, which allows direct interface with GTL, GTL+, LVTTL/TTL and 5V CMOS levels
- Provides bidirectional voltage translation with no direction pin
- Low 3.5Ω ON-state connection between input and output ports provides less signal distortion
- Supports hot insertion
- 5 V tolerant inputs
- Flow-through pinout for ease of printed-circuit board trace routing
- ESD protection exceeds 4KV HBM per JESD22-A114
- Totally Lead-Free & Fully RoHS Compliant (Notes 1 & 2)
- Halogen and Antimony Free. "Green" Device (Note 3)
- For automotive applications requiring specific change control (i.e. parts qualified to AEC-Q100/101/104/200, PPAP capable, and manufactured in IATF 16949 certified facilities), please <u>contact us</u> or your local Diodes representative.

https://www.diodes.com/quality/product-definitions/

- Packaging (Pb-free & Green):
  - □ 8-Pin, MSOP (M)
  - □ 8-Pin, VSSOP (V)
  - □ 8-Pin, X2-DFN (HK)
  - □ 8-Pin, SOT28 (TA)
  - 8-Pin, SSOP (SS)

Notes:

<sup>1.</sup> No purposely added lead. Fully EU Directive 2002/95/EC (RoHS), 2011/65/EU (RoHS 2) & 2015/863/EU (RoHS 3) compliant.

<sup>2.</sup> See https://www.diodes.com/quality/lead-free/ for more information about Diodes Incorporated's definitions of Halogen- and Antimony-free, "Green" and Lead-free. 3. Halogen- and Antimony-free "Green" products are defined as those which contain <900ppm bromine, <900ppm chlorine (<1500ppm total Br + Cl) and <1000ppm antimony compounds.



**PI4GTL2002** 

# **Block Diagram**



### Figure 1. Block Diagram





# Pin Configuration



# **Pin Description**

Pin#	Pin Name	Description
1	GND	ground (0 V)
2	SREF	low-voltage side reference supply voltage for S1 and S2
3	S1	serial clock, low-voltage side; connect to SREF through a pull-up resistor
4	S2	serial data, low-voltage side; connect to SREF through a pull-up resistor
5	D2	serial data, high-voltage side; connect to DREF through a pull-up resistor
6	D1	serial clock, high-voltage side; connect to DREF through a pull-up resistor
7	DREF	high-voltage side reference supply voltage for D1 and D2
8	GREF	switch enable input; connect to DREF and pull-up through a high resistor





## **Function Description**

Function Selection, HIGH to LOW translation

Assuming Dn is at the higher voltage level.

H = HIGH voltage level; L = LOW voltage level; X = Don't care.

GREF	DREF	SREF	Input Dn	Output Sn	Transistor
Н	Н	0V	Х	Х	off
Н	Н	VTT	Н	VTT	on
Н	Н	VTT	L	L	on
L	L	0V-VTT	Х	Х	off

- 1. GREF should be at least 1.5V higher than SREF for best translator operation.
- 2. Sn is not pulled up or pulled down.
- 3. Sn follows the Dn input LOW.
- 4. VTT is equal to the SREF voltage.

### Function Selection, LOW to HIGH translation

Assuming Dn is at the higher voltage level.

H = HIGH voltage level; L = LOW voltage level; X = Don't care.

GREF	DREF	SREF	Input Sn	Output Dn	Transistor
Н	Н	0V	Х	Х	off
Н	Н	VTT	VTT	Н	nearly off
Н	Н	VTT	L	L	on
L	L	0V-VTT	Х	Х	off

1. GREF should be at least 1.5V higher than SREF for best translator operation.

2. Sn is not pulled up or pulled down.

3. Sn follows the Dn input LOW.

4. VTT is equal to the SREF voltage.





### **Maximum Ratings**

Storage Temperature	$-65^{\circ}$ C to $+150^{\circ}$ C
Reference Voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	
Reference Bias Voltage	
DC Input Voltage	-0.5V to +6.0V
Control Input Voltage (EN)	-0.5V to+6.0V
Channel Current (DC)	
Input Clamping Current	50mA
ESD: HBM Mode	

Note:

1. Stresses greater than those listed under MAXIMUM RATINGS may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect reliability.

2. The input and input/output negative voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and input/output clamp current ratings are observed.

# **Recommended Operation Conditions**

VCC = 2.7V to 5.5V; GND = 0V; $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to +85°C; unless otherwise specified							
Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	
V <sub>I/O</sub>	Voltage on an input/output pin	S1, D1, S2, D2	0	-	5	V	
SREF	Reference voltage <sup>(1)</sup>	SREF	0	-	5	V	
DREF	Reference bias voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	DREF	0	-	5	V	
V <sub>GREF</sub>	Input voltage on pin GREF	-	0	-	5	V	
I <sub>(pass)</sub>	Pass switch current	-	-	-	64	mA	
T <sub>A</sub>	Ambient temperature	-	-40	-	85	°C	

# **DC Electrical Characteristics**

Parameter	Description	Test Condition	ns <sup>(1)</sup>	Min	<b>Typ.</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	Max	Unit
Input and o	utput DB and SB	•					
V <sub>IK</sub>	Input clamping voltage	$I_I = -18 mA; V_{GREF} = 0V$		-	-	-1.2	V
I <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input current	$V_I = 5V; V_{GREF} = 0V$		-	-	5	μΑ
C <sub>GREF</sub>	Input capacitance on pin GREF	$V_I = 3V \text{ or } 0V$		-	11	-	pF
Cio(off)	off-state input/output capacitance (Sn, Dn)	$V_{O} = 3V$ or $0V$ ; $V_{GREF} = 0V$		-	4	-	pF
C <sub>io(on)</sub>	on-state input/output capacitance (Sn, Dn)	$V_0 = 3V \text{ or } 0V; V_{GREF} = 3V$		-	10.5	-	pF
			$V_{GREF} = 4.5V$	-	3.5	5.5	Ω
		$V_{I} = 0V;$ $I_{O} = 64mA$	$V_{\text{GREF}} = 3V$	-	4.7	7.0	Ω
		$I_0 = 64mA$	$V_{\text{GREF}} = 2.3 V$	-	6.3	9.5	Ω
Ron	ON-state resistance <sup>(2)</sup>		$V_{GREF} = 1.5V$	-	60	140	Ω
KUII	(Sn, Dn)	$V_{I} = 2.4V;$	$V_{GREF} = 4.5V$	1	6	15	Ω
		$I_{O} = 15mA$	$V_{GREF} = 3V$	20	60	140	Ω
		$V_{I} = 1.7V;$ $I_{O} = 15mA$	$V_{GREF} = 2.3V$	20	60	140	Ω

Notes: 1) All typical values are at  $T_A = 25$  °C.

Measured by the voltage drop between the S1 and S2, or D1 and D2 terminals at the indicated current through the switch. ON-state resistance is determined by the lowest voltage of the two terminals.





# **Dynamic Characteristics**

	to +85°C; unless otherv			$C_L = 50 pF$		$C_L = 30 pF$		$C_L = 15 pF$	
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{GREF} = 3$	$.3V; V_{\rm H} = 3.3V; V_{\rm L} = 0$	$V; V_{M} = 1.15V$							
t <sub>PLH</sub>	LOW-to-HIGH	from (input) S2 or D2	0	0.8	0	0.6	0	0.3	ns
<b>U</b> PLH	propagation delay	to (output) S1 or D1	0	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.5	115
t <sub>PHL</sub>	HIGH-to-LOW	from (input) S2 or D2	0	1.2	0	1	0	0.5	ns
<b>U</b> PHL	propagation delay	to (output) S1 or D1	0	1.2	0	1	0	0.5	115
$V_{GREF} = 2$	$.5V; V_{\rm H} = 2.5V; V_{\rm L} = 0$	$V; V_{M} = 0.75V$							
t <sub>PLH</sub>	LOW-to-HIGH	from (input) S2 or D2	0	1	0	0.7	0	0.4	ns
<b>U</b> PLH	propagation delay	to (output) S1 or D1	0		0				113
t <sub>PHL</sub>	HIGH-to-LOW	from (input) S2 or D2	0	1.3	0	) 1	0	0.6	ns
<b>U</b> PHL	propagation delay	to (output) S1 or D1	0		0				115
$V_{GREF} = 3$	$.3V; V_{\rm H} = 2.3V; V_{\rm L} = 0$	$V; V_T = 3.3V; V_M = 1.15V; R_L =$	300Ω						
t <sub>PLH</sub>	LOW-to-HIGH	from (input) S1 orD1	0	0.9	0	0.6	0	0.4	ns
<b>U</b> PLH	propagation delay	to (output) S2 or D2	0	0.9	0			0.4	115
t <sub>PHL</sub>	HIGH-to-LOW	from (input) S1 or D1	0	1.4	0	1.1	0	0.7	ne
<b>U</b> PHL	propagation delay	to (output) S2 or D2	0	1.7	.4 0	1.1	0	0.7	ns
$V_{GREF} = 2$	$.5V; V_{\rm H} = 1.5V; V_{\rm L} = 0$	$V; V_T = 2.5V; V_M = 0.75V; R_L =$	300Ω						
t	LOW-to-HIGH	from (input) S1 orD1	0	1	0	0.6	0	0.4	no
t <sub>PLH</sub>	propagation delay	to (output) S2 or D2	0	1	U	0.6	0	0.4	ns
t	HIGH-to-LOW	from (input) S1 or D1	0	1.3	.3 0	1.3	0	0.8	ne
$t_{\rm PHL}$	propagation delay	to (output) S2 or D2	0	1.5					ns



#### Figure 2. Load Circuit for Outputs



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# **Application Information**

For the bidirectional clamping configuration, higher voltage to lower voltage or lower voltage to higher voltage, the GREF input must be connected to DREF and both pins pulled to HIGH side VCC through a pull-up resistor (typically 200k $\Omega$ ). A filter capacitor on DREF is recommended. The processor output can be totem pole or open-drain (pull-up resistors may be required) and the chip set output can be totem pole or open-drain (pull-up resistors are required to pull the Dn outputs to VCC). However, if either output is totem pole, data must be unidirectional or the outputs must be 3-stateable and the outputs must be controlled by some direction control mechanism to prevent HIGH-to-LOW contentions in either direction. If both outputs are open-drain, no direction control is needed. The opposite side of the reference transistor (SREF) is connected to the processor core power supply voltage. When DREF is connected through a 200k $\Omega$  resistor to a 3.3V to 5.5V VCC supply and SREF is set between 0.8V to (VCC - 1.5V), the output of each Sn has a maximum output voltage equal to SREF and the output of each Dn has a maximum output voltage equal to VCC.



Figure 3. Bidirectional Translation to Multiple Higher Voltage Levels Such as An I2c-Bus Application

For unidirectional clamping, higher voltage to lower voltage, the GREF input must be connected to DREF and both pins pulled to the higher side VCC through a pull-up resistor (typically  $200k\Omega$ ). A filter capacitor on DREF is recommended. Pull-up resistors are required if the chip set I/O are open-drain. The opposite side of the reference transistor (SREF) is connected to the processor core supply voltage. When DREF is connected through a  $200k\Omega$  resistor to a 3.3V to 5.5V VCC supply and SREF is set between 0.8V to (VCC-1.5V), the output of each Sn has a maximum output voltage equal to SREF.



Figure 4. Unidirectional Down Translation to Protect Low Voltage Processor Pins





For unidirectional up translation, lower voltage to higher voltage, the reference transistor is connected the same as for a down translation. A pull-up resistor is required on the higher voltage side (Dn or Sn) to get the full HIGH level, since the GTL-TVC device will only pass the reference source (SREF) voltage as a HIGH when doing an up translation. The driver on the lower voltage side only needs pull-up resistors if it is open-drain.



Figure 5. Unidirectional Down Translation to Protect Higher Voltage Processor Pins

# **Pull-up Resistors and Minimum Values**

Sizing the pull-up resistor on an open-drain bus is specific to the individual application and is dependent on the following driver characteristics:

- The driver sink current
- The V<sub>OL</sub> of driver
- The V<sub>OL</sub> of the PI4GTL2002
- The V<sub>IL</sub> of the driver
- Frequency of operation

The pull-up resistor value needs to limit the current through the pass transistor when it is in the ON state to about 15mA. This will guarantee a pass voltage of 260mV to 350mV.

If the current through the pass transistor is higher than 15mA, the pass voltage will also be higher in the ON state. To set the current through each pass transistor at 15mA, the pull-up resistor value is calculated as shown below:

Pull-up voltage (V) – 0.35V

Resistor Value =

0.015A

The following tables can be used to estimate the pull-up resistor value in different use cases so that the minimum resistance for the pull-up resistor can be found.

Tables in bellow contain suggested minimum values of pull-up resistors for the PI4GTL2002 with typical voltage translation levels and drive currents.

The calculated values assume that both drive currents are the same.

 $V_{OL} = V_{IL} = 0.1*VCC$  and accounts for a 10 % VCC tolerance of the supplies, 1 % resistor values. It should be noted that the resistor chosen in the final application should be equal to or larger than the values shown in the table to ensure that the pass voltage is less than 10 % of the VCC voltage, and the external driver should be able to sink the total current from both pull-up resistors.





ODEE C: 1.			<b>DREF Side</b>		
SREF Side	1.5V	1.8V	2.5V	3.3V	5.0V
0.8V	$\begin{aligned} R_{PU(S)} &= 825\Omega \\ R_{PU(D)} &= 825\Omega \end{aligned}$	$\begin{split} R_{PU(S)} &= 936\Omega \\ R_{PU(D)} &= 936\Omega \end{split}$	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 899\Omega$ Or both 1.20kΩ	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 1.20k\Omega$ Or both 1.49kΩ	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 1.83k\Omega$ Or both 2.12k\Omega
1.0V	$\begin{aligned} R_{PU(S)} &= 892\Omega \\ R_{PU(D)} &= 892\Omega \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} R_{PU(S)} &= 1k\Omega \\ R_{PU(D)} &= 1k\Omega \end{aligned}$	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 892\Omega$ Or both 1.26kΩ	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 1.19k\Omega$ Or both 1.56kΩ	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 1.82k\Omega$ Or both 2.19k\Omega
1.2V		$\begin{split} R_{\rm PU(S)} &= 1.07 k\Omega \\ R_{\rm PU(D)} &= 1.07 k\Omega \end{split}$	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 886\Omega$ Or both 1.33kΩ	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 1.18k\Omega$ Or both 1.63kΩ	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 1.81k\Omega$ Or both 2.26kΩ
1.5V			$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 875\Omega$ Or both 1.43kΩ	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 1.17k\Omega$ Or both 1.73kΩ	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 1.8k\Omega$ Or both 2.36k\Omega
1.8V			$\begin{aligned} R_{PU(S)} &= 1.53 k\Omega \\ R_{PU(D)} &= 1.53 k\Omega \end{aligned}$	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 1.16k\Omega$ Or both 1.82kΩ	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 1.79 k\Omega$ Or both 2.46kΩ
2.5V				$\begin{aligned} R_{PU(S)} &= 2.06 k\Omega \\ R_{PU(D)} &= 2.06 k\Omega \end{aligned}$	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 1.77 k\Omega$ Or both 2.69kΩ
3.3V					$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 1.74k\Omega$ Or both 2.96kΩ

Pull-up Resistor Minimum Values, 3 mA Driver /Sink Current for PI4GTL2002

### Pull-up Resistor Minimum Values, 10 mA Driver/ Sink Current for PI4GTL2002

SREF Side			<b>DREF Side</b>		
SKEF SIde	1.5V	1.8V	2.5V	3.3V	5.0V
0.8V	$\begin{aligned} R_{PU(S)} &= 247\Omega \\ R_{PU(D)} &= 247\Omega \end{aligned}$	$\begin{split} R_{PU(S)} &= 281\Omega \\ R_{PU(D)} &= 281\Omega \end{split}$	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 270\Omega$ Or both 359Ω	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 359\Omega$ Or both 447 $\Omega$	$\begin{aligned} R_{PU(S)} &= none \\ R_{PU(D)} &= 547\Omega \\ Or both 636\Omega \end{aligned}$
1.0V	$\begin{aligned} R_{PU(S)} &= 268\Omega \\ R_{PU(D)} &= 268\Omega \end{aligned}$	$\begin{array}{l} R_{PU(S)}{=}300\Omega \\ R_{PU(D)}{=}300\Omega \end{array}$	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 268\Omega$ Or both 379Ω	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 357\Omega$ Or both 468 $\Omega$	$\begin{aligned} R_{PU(S)} &= none \\ R_{PU(D)} &= 545\Omega \\ Or both 657\Omega \end{aligned}$
1.2V		$\begin{aligned} R_{PU(S)} &= 321\Omega \\ R_{PU(D)} &= 321\Omega \end{aligned}$	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 266\Omega$ Or both 399Ω	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 355\Omega$ Or both 488Ω	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 543\Omega$ Or both 677 $\Omega$
1.5V			$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 263\Omega$ Or both 429 $\Omega$	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 352\Omega$ Or both 518Ω	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 540\Omega$ Or both 707 $\Omega$
1.8V			$\begin{aligned} R_{PU(S)} &= 460\Omega \\ R_{PU(D)} &= 460\Omega \end{aligned}$	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 348\Omega$ Or both 548Ω	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 537\Omega$ Or both 737Ω
2.5V				$\begin{aligned} R_{PU(S)} &= 619\Omega \\ R_{PU(D)} &= 619\Omega \end{aligned}$	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 521\Omega$ Or both 808Ω
3.3V					$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 522\Omega$ Or both 889Ω





ODEE C: 1			<b>DREF Side</b>		
SREF Side	1.5V	1.8V	2.5V	3.3V	5.0V
0.8V	$\begin{aligned} R_{PU(S)} &= 165\Omega \\ R_{PU(D)} &= 165\Omega \end{aligned}$	$\begin{split} R_{PU(S)} &= 187\Omega \\ R_{PU(D)} &= 187\Omega \end{split}$	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 180\Omega$ Or both 239 $\Omega$	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 239\Omega$ Or both 298Ω	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 365\Omega$ Or both 424 $\Omega$
1.0V	$\begin{aligned} R_{PU(S)} &= 178\Omega \\ R_{PU(D)} &= 178\Omega \end{aligned}$	$\begin{split} R_{PU(S)} &= 200\Omega \\ R_{PU(D)} &= 200\Omega \end{split}$	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 178\Omega$ Or both 253Ω	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 237\Omega$ Or both 312Ω	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 364\Omega$ Or both 438\Omega
1.2V		$\begin{aligned} R_{PU(S)} &= 214\Omega \\ R_{PU(D)} &= 214\Omega \end{aligned}$	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 177\Omega$ Or both 266Ω	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 236\Omega$ Or both 325Ω	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 362\Omega$ Or both 451\Omega
1.5V			$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 175\Omega$ Or both 286Ω	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 234\Omega$ Or both 345Ω	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 360\Omega$ Or both 471\Omega
1.8V			$\begin{aligned} R_{PU(S)} &= 306\Omega \\ R_{PU(D)} &= 306\Omega \end{aligned}$	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 232\Omega$ Or both 366 $\Omega$	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 358\Omega$ Or both 492\Omega
2.5V				$\begin{split} R_{PU(S)} &= 413\Omega \\ R_{PU(D)} &= 413\Omega \end{split}$	$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 354\Omega$ Or both 539\Omega
3.3V					$R_{PU(S)} = none$ $R_{PU(D)} = 348\Omega$ Or both 593\Omega

Pull-up Resistor Minimum Values, 15 mA Driver/ Sink Current for PI4GTL2002





### **Part Marking**



<u>Y</u>: Year: 0~9 <u>W</u>: Week: A-Z: 1~26 week; a~z: 27~52 week; z represents 52 and 53 week <u>X</u>: Internal Code





Тур

0.10

0.86

0.39

0.30

0.15

3.00

4.90

3.00

2.95

0.65

0.60

4°

0.750

0.750

# **Packaging Mechanical**

8-MSOP (M)

# **Package Outline Dimensions**



Suggested Pad Layou	t
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MSOP-8



Dimensions	Value (in mm)
С	0.650
X	0.450
Y	1.350
Y1	5.300



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#### 8-VSSOP (V)



21-1396





### 8-X2-DFN (HK)

# Package Outline Dimensions



X2-DFN1410-8			
Dim	Min	Max	Тур
Α	0.30	0.35	0.33
A1	0.00	0.03	0.02
A3			0.10
b	0.12	0.20	0.15
D	1.30	1.40	1.35
Е	0.95	1.05	1.00
е			0.35
e1			0.55
L	0.27	0.35	0.30
L1	0.32	0.40	0.35
All Dimensions in mm			

# Suggested Pad Layout

X2-DFN1410-8



Dimensions	Value (in mm)
С	0.350
X	0.200
X1	1.250
Y	0.600
Y1	0.650
Y2	1.400





### 8-SOT28 (TA)

# Package Outline Dimensions



	SOT28			
Dim	Min	Max	Тур	
Α	0.90	1.10	1.00	
A1	0.00	0.10		
A2			0.95	
b	0.20	0.40	0.30	
С	0.08 0.20			
D	2.85	2.95	2.90	
Е	2.65	2.95	2.80	
E1	1.55	1.65	1.60	
е	0.65 BSC			
e1	1.95 BSC			
L	0.30	0.60	0.45	
L1	0.60 REF			
L2	0.25 BSC			
θ	0°	8°		
θ1	9°	11°	10°	
aaa	0.15			
bbb	0.25			
CCC	0.10			
ddd	0.20			
All Dimensions in mm				

# **Suggested Pad Layout**

SOT28



Dimensions	Value
	(in mm)
С	0.950
G	1.600
Х	0.700
Y	0.900
Y1	3.400



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#### 8-SSOP (SS)



21-1374

For latest package info.

please check: http://www.diodes.com/design/support/packaging/pericom-packaging/packaging-mechanicals-and-thermal-characteristics/

### **Ordering Information**

Part Numbers	Package Code	Package Description
PI4GTL2002UEX	U	8-Pin, Mini Small Outline Package (MSOP) (Not Recommended for New Design)
PI4GTL2002M8-13	М	8-Pin, Mini Small Outline Package (MSOP)
PI4GTL2002V8-7	V	8-Pin (VSSOP)
PI4GTL2002HK3-7	HK	8-Pin (X2-DFN1410)
PI4GTL2002TA8-7	TA	8-Pin (SOT28)
PI4GTL2002SS8-7	SS	8-Pin (SSOP)

#### Notes:

1. No purposely added lead. Fully EU Directive 2002/95/EC (RoHS), 2011/65/EU (RoHS 2) & 2015/863/EU (RoHS 3) compliant.

2. See https://www.diodes.com/quality/lead-free/ for more information about Diodes Incorporated's definitions of Halogen- and Antimony-free, "Green" and Lead-free.

3. Halogen- and Antimony-free "Green" products are defined as those which contain <900ppm bromine, <900ppm chlorine (<1500ppm total Br + Cl) and <1000ppm antimony compounds.

4. E = Pb-free and Green

5. 7 = Tape/Reel size (7"), X suffix = Tape/Reel





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