TEXAS INSTRUMENTS
LMK1C1106, LMK1C1108
JAJSJM9A – DECEMBER 2020 – REVISED JANUARY 2022

LMK1C110x 1.8V、2.5V、3.3V LVCMOS クロック・バッファ・ファミリ

1 特長

- 高性能の 1:6、1:8 LVCMOS クロック・バッファ
- 超低出力スキュー:55ps 未満
- 超低付加ジッタ:25fs 未満 (公称)
  - V_{DD} = 3.3V で 12fs (標準値)
  - V_{DD} = 2.5V で 15fs (標準値)
  - V_{DD} = 1.8V で 28fs (標準値)
- 超低速伝播遅延:3ns 未満
- 同期出力イネーブル
- 電源電圧:3.3V、2.5V、1.8V
  - 3.3V トレラント入力機能 (すべての電源電圧で対応)
  - フェイルセーフ入力
- 業界最高レベルの 9000V HBM の ESD 定格
- 3.3V で f_{max} = 250MHz
  2.5V および 1.8V で f_{max} = 200MHz
- 動作温度範囲:-40℃～125℃
- 14 ピンと 16 ピンの TSSOP パッケージで供給

2 アプリケーション

- ファクトリ・オートメーション / 制御
- 通信機器
- データ・センターおよびエンタープライズ・コンピューティング
- グリッド・インフラストラクチャ
- モーター・ドライブ
- 医療用画像処理

3 概要

LMK1C110x は、テキサス・インスツルメンツ製の高性能、低スキューのモジュール式汎用クロック・バッファ・ファミリです。このファミリはすべて、モジュール手法を考慮して設計されています。1:2、1:3、1:4、1:6、1:8 の 5 種類のファンアウト・バリエーションがあります。

このファミリに属するデバイスはすべて互いにピン互換であり、CDCLVC110x ファミリと後方互換性があるため扱いが簡単です。

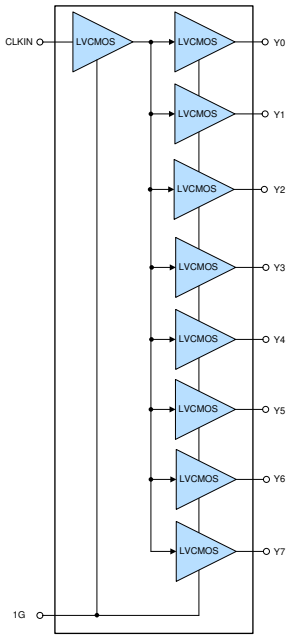
ファミリのすべての製品は、小さい付加ジッタ、小さいスキュー、広い動作温度範囲などの高い性能を共有しています。

LMK1C110x は同期出力イネーブル制御 (1G) をサポートし、1G が LOW のとき出力を LOW 状態に切り替えます。これらのデバイスにはフェイルセーフ入力があり、入力信号がない場合の出力の発振を防止し、VDD が供給される前に入力信号を受け入れます。

LMK1C110x ファミリは 1.8V、2.5V、3.3V 環境で動作し、–40℃～125℃ で動作が規定されています。

製品情報

部品番号	パッケージ	本体サイズ (公称)
LMK1C1106	TSSOP (14)	5.00mm × 4.40mm
LMK1C1108	TSSOP (16)	5.00mm × 4.40mm



機能ブロック図

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4 Revision History

資料番号末尾の英字は改訂を表しています。その改訂履歴は英語版に準じています。

Changes from Revision * (December 2020) to Revision A (January 2022)	Page
• 「概要」セクションにフェイルセーフ入力の詳細を追加	1
• 表紙のキー・グラフィックを変更	1
• Changed part-to-part skew maximum from 950 ps to 280 ps	5
• Added the *Fail-Safe Inputs* section	11

5 Pin Configuration and Functions

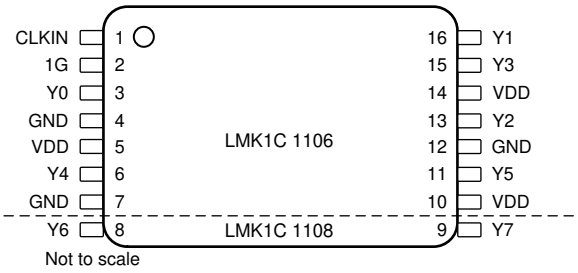


図 5-1. LMK1C1106 and LMK1C1108 PW Package 14-Pin TSSOP and 16-Pin TSSOP Top View

表 5-1. Pin Functions

PIN			TYPE	DESCRIPTION
NAME	LMK1C 1106	LMK1C 1108		
LVCMOS CLOCK INPUT				
CLKIN	1	1	Input	Single-ended clock input with internal 300-kΩ (typical) pulldown resistor to GND. Typically connected to a single-ended clock input.
CLOCK OUTPUT ENABLE				
1G	2	2	Input	Global Output Enable with internal 300-kΩ (typical) pulldown resistor to GND. Typically connected to VDD with external pullup resistor. HIGH: outputs enabled LOW: outputs disabled
LVCMOS CLOCK OUTPUT				
Y0	3	3	Output	LVCMOS output. Typically connected to a receiver. Unused outputs can be left floating.
Y1	14	16		
Y2	11	13		
Y3	13	15		
Y4	6	6		
Y5	9	11		
Y6	–	8		
Y7	–	9		
SUPPLY VOLTAGE				
VDD	5	5	Power	Power supply terminal. Typically connected to a 3.3-V, 2.5-V, or 1.8-V supply. The VDD pin is typically connected to an external 0.1-µF capacitor near the pin.
	8	10		
	12	14		
GROUND				
GND	4	4	GND	Device ground.
	7	7		
	10	12		

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)(1)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{DD}	Supply voltage	–0.5	3.6	V
V_{CLKIN}	Input voltage (CLKIN)			
V_{IN}	Input voltage (1G)			
V_{Yn}	Output pins (Yn)	–0.5	V_{DD} + 0.3	
I_{IN}	Input current	–20	20	mA
I_O	Continuous output current	–50	50	mA
T_{stg}	Storage temperature	–65	150	°C

(1) Operation outside the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent device damage. *Absolute Maximum Ratings* do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those listed under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. If used outside the *Recommended Operating Conditions* but within the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*, the device may not be fully functional, and this may affect device reliability, functionality, performance, and shorten the device lifetime.

6.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins(1)	±9000	V
		Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101, all pins(2)	±1500	

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

			MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V_{DD}	Core supply voltage	3.3-V supply	3.135	3.3	3.465	V
		2.5-V supply	2.375	2.5	2.625	
		1.8-V supply	1.71	1.8	1.89	
T_A	Operating free-air temperature		–40		125	°C
T_J	Operating junction temperature		–40		150	°C

6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC(1)		LMK1C1106 PW (TSSOP) 14 PINS	LMK1C1108 PW(TSSOP) 16 PINS	UNIT
R_{qJA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	114.4	123.4	°C/W
$R_{qJC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	45.2	53.1	°C/W
R_{qJB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	60.6	66.4	°C/W
Y_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	5.9	8.9	°C/W
Y_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	60	65.8	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics application report.

6.5 Electrical Characteristics

VDD = 3.3 V ± 5 %, –40°C ≤ TA ≤ 125°C. Typical values are at VDD = 3.3 V, 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
CURRENT CONSUMPTION						
I_{DD}	Core supply current, static	All-outputs disabled, f_{IN} = 0 V		25	45	µA
I_{DD}	Core supply current	All-outputs disabled, f_{IN} = 100 MHz, V_{DD} = 1.8 V		2	6	mA
I_{DD}	Core supply current	All-outputs disabled, f_{IN} = 100 MHz, V_{DD} = 2.5 V		6.5	10	mA
I_{DD}	Core supply current	All-outputs disabled, f_{IN} = 100 MHz, V_{DD} = 3.3 V		15	21	mA
I_{DD}	Output current	Per output, f_{IN} = 100 MHz, C_L = 5pF, V_{DD} = 1.8 V		3.2	3.5	
		Per output, f_{IN} = 100 MHz, C_L = 5pF, V_{DD} = 2.5 V		4.6	5.5	
		Per output, f_{IN} = 100 MHz, C_L = 5pF, V_{DD} = 3.3 V		6	7	
CLOCK INPUT						
f_{IN_SE}	Input frequency	V_{DD} = 3.3 V	DC		250	MHz
		V_{DD} = 2.5 V and 1.8 V	DC		200	
V_{IH}	Input high voltage		0.7 x V_{DD}			V
V_{IL}	Input low voltage				0.3 x V_{DD}	
dV_{IN}/dt	Input slew rate	20% - 80% of input swing	0.1			V/ns
I_{IN_LEAK}	Input leakage current		–50		50	uA
C_{IN_SE}	Input capacitance	at 25°C		7		pF
CLOCK OUTPUT FOR ALL V_{DD} LEVELS						
f_{OUT}	Output frequency	V_{DD} = 3.3 V			250	MHz
		V_{DD} = 2.5 V and 1.8 V			200	
ODC	Output duty cycle	With 50% duty cycle input	45		55	%
t_{1G_ON}	Output enable time	See (1)			5	cycles
t_{1G_OFF}	Output disable time	See (2)			5	cycles
CLOCK OUTPUT FOR V_{DD} = 3.3 V ± 5%						
V_{OH}	Output high voltage	I_{OH} = 1 mA	2.8			V
V_{OL}	Output low voltage	I_{OL} = 1 mA			0.2	
$t_{RISE-FALL}$	Output rise and fall time	20/80%, C_L= 5 pF, fIN = 156.25 MHz		0.3	0.7	ns
$t_{OUTPUT-SKEW}$	Output-output skew	See (3)		35	55	ps
$t_{PART-SKEW}$	Part-to-part skew				280	
$t_{PROP-DELAY}$	Propagation delay	See (4)		1.3	2.2	ns
$t_{JITTER-ADD}$	Additive Jitter	f_{IN} = 156.25 MHz, Input slew rate = 1.6 V/ns, Integration range = 12 kHz - 20 MHz		12	20	fs, RMS
R_{OUT}	Output impedance			50		Ω
CLOCK OUTPUT FOR V_{DD} = 2.5 V ± 5%						
V_{OH}	Output high voltage	I_{OH} = 1 mA	0.8 x V_{DD}			V
V_{OL}	Output low voltage	I_{OL} = 1 mA			0.2 x V_{DD}	
$t_{RISE-FALL}$	Output rise and fall time	20/80%, C_L= 5 pF, f_{IN} = 156.25 MHz		0.33	0.8	ns
$t_{OUTPUT-SKEW}$	Output-output skew	See (3)			55	ps
$t_{PART-SKEW}$	Part-to-part skew				450	
$t_{PROP-DELAY}$	Propagation delay	See (4)		1.5	2.5	ns

VDD = 3.3 V ± 5 %, –40°C ≤ TA ≤ 125°C. Typical values are at VDD = 3.3 V, 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{JITTER-ADD}$	Additive Jitter	f_{IN} = 156.25 MHz, Input slew rate = 1.2 V/ns, Integration range = 12 kHz - 20 MHz		15	27	fs, RMS
R_{OUT}	Output impedance			55		Ω
CLOCK OUTPUT FOR V_{DD} = 1.8 V ± 5%						
V_{OH}	Output high voltage	I_{OH} = 1 mA	0.8 x V_{DD}			V
V_{OL}	Output low voltage	I_{OL} = 1 mA			0.2 x V_{DD}	
$t_{RISE-FALL}$	Output rise and fall time	20/80%, C_L= 5 pF, f_{IN} = 156.25 MHz		0.38	1	ns
$t_{OUTPUT-SKEW}$	Output-output skew	See (3)			55	ps
$t_{PART-SKEW}$	Part-to-part skew				930	ps
$t_{PROP-DELAY}$	Propagation delay	See (4)		1.5	3	ns
$t_{JITTER-ADD}$	Additive Jitter	f_{IN} = 156.25 MHz, Input slew rate = 1.2 V/ns, Integration range = 12 kHz - 20 MHz		28	60	fs, RMS
R_{OUT}	Output impedance			64		Ω
GENERAL PURPOSE INPUT (1G)						
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage		0.75 x V_{DD}			V
V_{IL}	Low-level input voltage				0.25 x V_{DD}	
I_{IH}	Input high-level current	V_{IH} = V_{DD_REF}	–50		50	µA
I_{IL}	Input low-level current	V_{IL} = GND	–50		50	

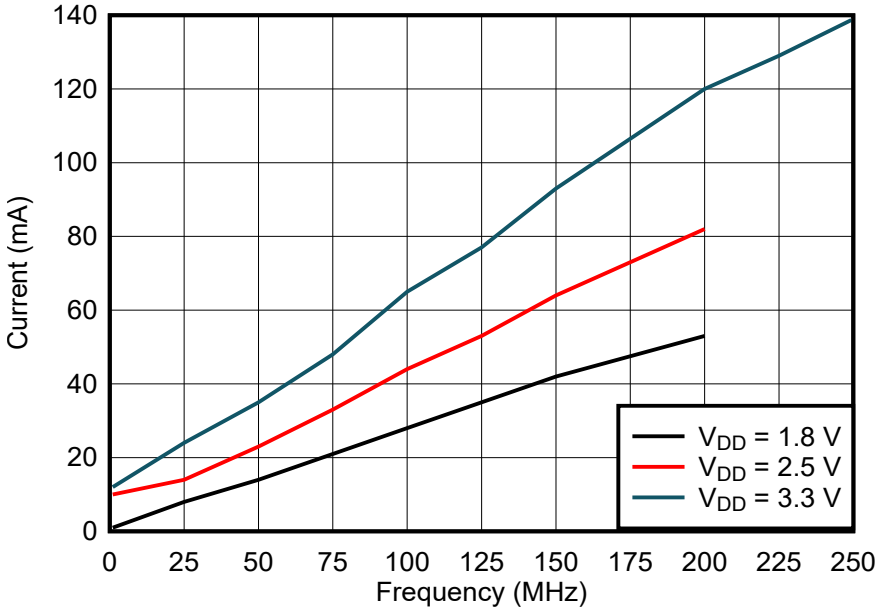
(1) Measured from 1G rising edge crossing VIH to first rising edge of Yn.
(2) Measured from 1G falling edge crossing VIL to last falling edge of Yn.
(3) Measured from rising edge of any Yn output to any other Ym output.
(4) Measured from rising edge of CLKIN to any Yn output.

6.6 Timing Requirements

VDD = 3.3 V ± 5 %, –40°C ≤ TA ≤ 125°C

			MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
POWER SUPPLY						
V/t_{RAMP}	V_{DD} ramp rate		0.1		50	V/ms

6.7 Typical Characteristics



Device Power Consumption vs. Clock Frequency (Load 5 pF)

7 Parameter Measurement Information

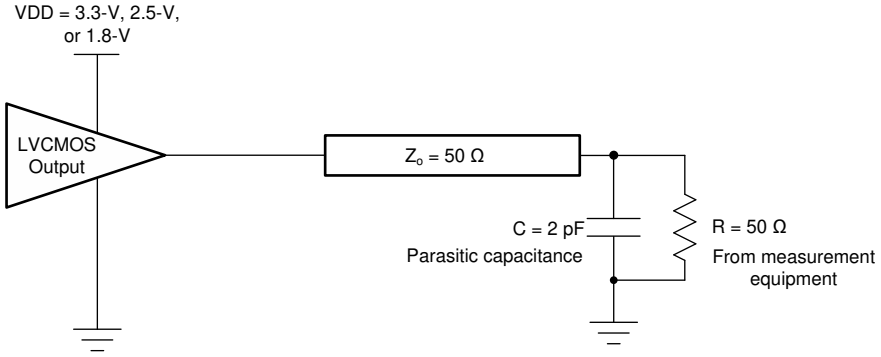


図 7-1. Test Load Circuit

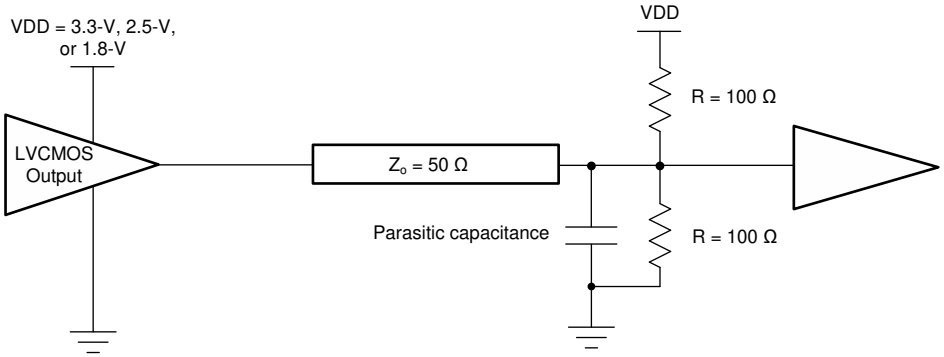


図 7-2. Application Load With 50-Ω Termination

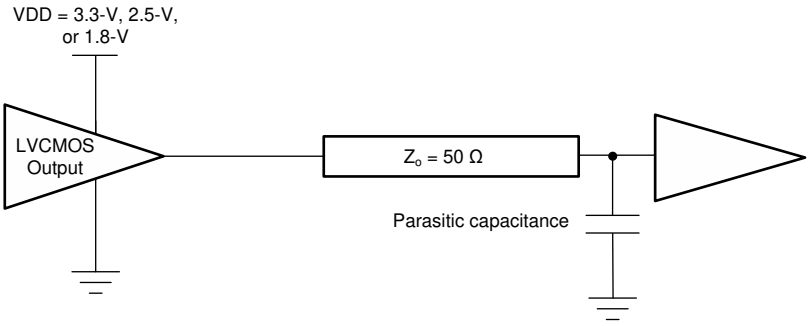


図 7-3. Application Load With Termination

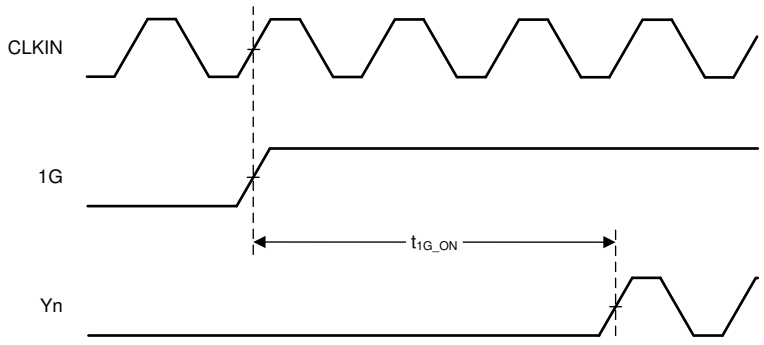


図 7-4. t_{1G_ON} Output Enable Time

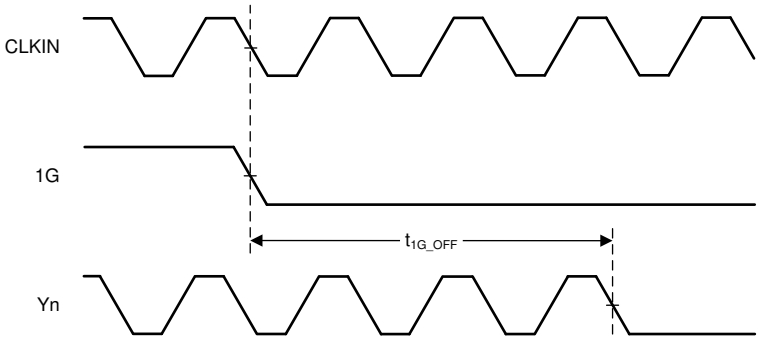


図 7-5. t_{1G_OFF} Output Disable Time

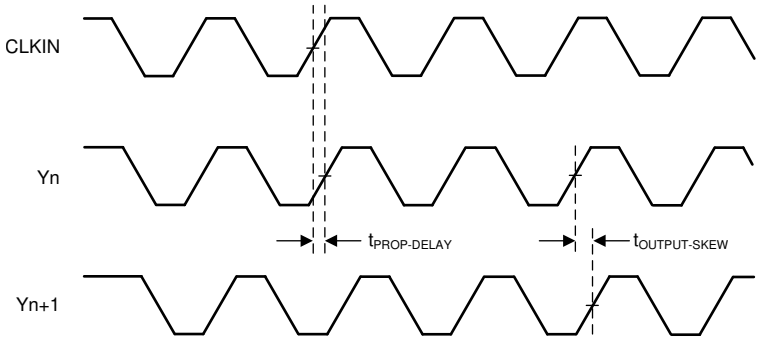


図 7-6. Propagation Delay $t_{PROP-DELAY}$ and Output Skew $t_{OUTPUT-SKEW}$

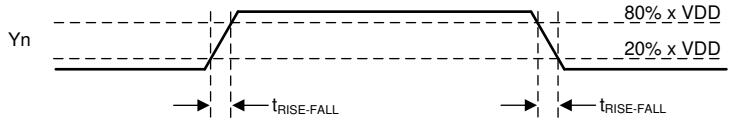


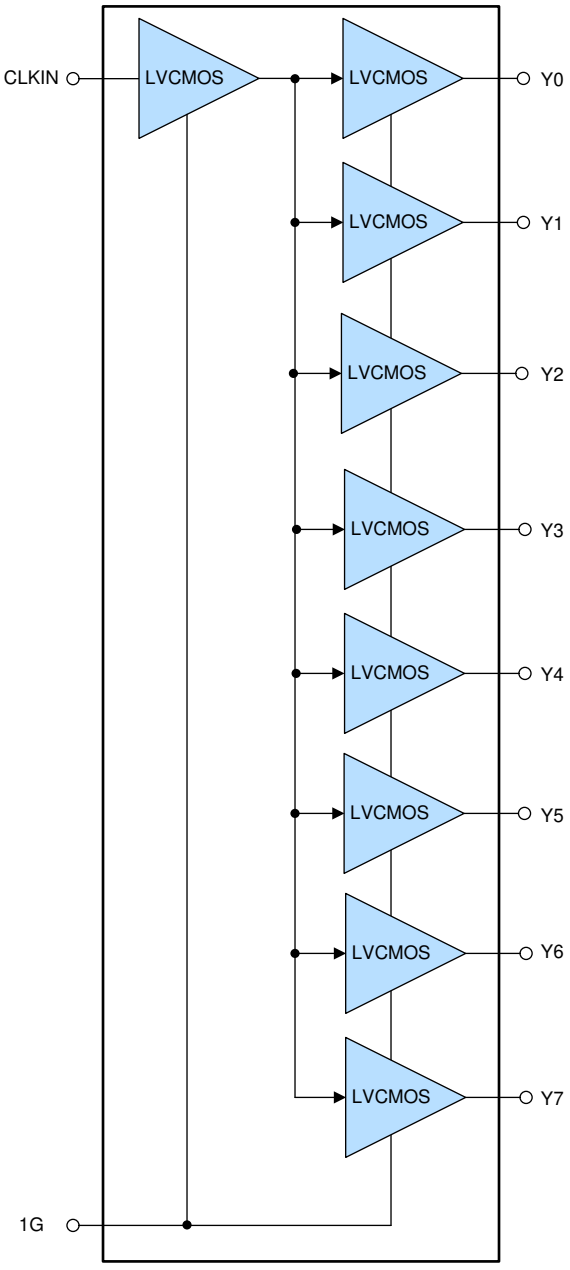
図 7-7. Rise and Fall Time $t_{RISE-FALL}$

8 Detailed Description

8.1 Overview

The LMK1C110x family of devices is part of a low-jitter and low-skew LVCMOS fan-out buffer solution. For best signal integrity, it is important to match the characteristic impedance of the LMK1C110x's output driver with that of the transmission line.

8.2 Functional Block Diagram



8.3 Feature Description

The outputs of the LMK1C110x can be disabled by driving the synchronous output enable pin (1G) low. Unused output can be left floating to reduce overall system component cost. Supply and ground pins must be connected to V_{DD} and GND, respectively.

8.3.1 Fail-Safe Inputs

The LMK1C110x family of devices is designed to support fail-safe input operation. This feature allows the user to drive the device inputs before VDD is applied without damaging the device. Refer to *Absolute Maximum Ratings* for more information on the maximum input supported by the device. The device also incorporates an input hysteresis that prevents random oscillation in absence of an input signal, allowing the input pins to be left open.

8.4 Device Functional Modes

The LMK1C110x operates from 1.8-V, 2.5-V, or 3.3-V supplies. 表 8-1 shows the output logics of the LMK1C110x.

表 8-1. Output Logic Table

INPUTS		OUTPUTS
CLKIN	1G	Yn
X	L	L
L	H	L
H	H	H

9 Application and Implementation

Note

以下のアプリケーション情報は、TI の製品仕様に含まれるものではなく、TI ではその正確性または完全性を保証いたしません。個々の目的に対する製品の適合性については、お客様の責任で判断していただくことになります。お客様は自身の設計実装を検証しテストすることで、システムの機能を確認する必要があります。

9.1 Application Information

The LMK1C110x family is a low additive jitter LVCMOS buffer solution that can operate up to 250-MHz at V_{DD} = 3.3 V and 200 MHz at V_{DD} = 2.5 V to 1.8 V. Low output skew as well as the ability for synchronous output enable is featured to simultaneously enable or disable buffered clock outputs as necessary in the application.

9.2 Typical Application

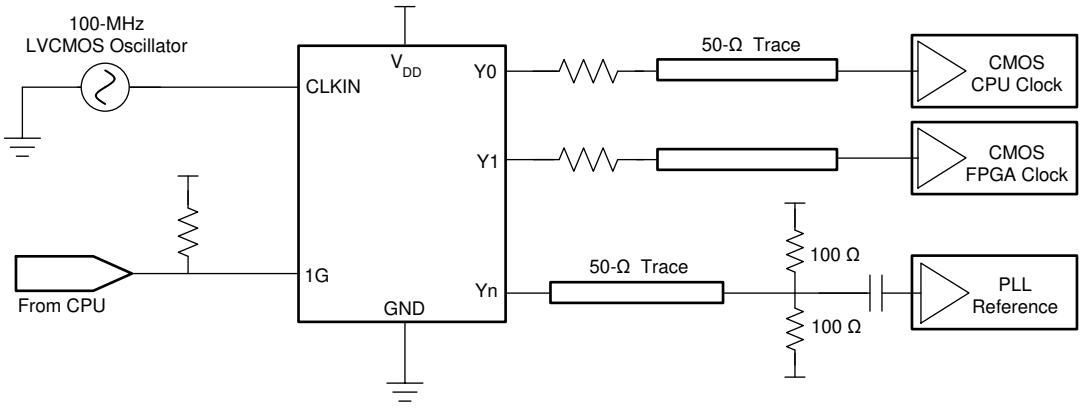


図 9-1. System Configuration Example

9.2.1 Design Requirements

The LMK1C110x shown in 図 9-1 is configured to fan out a 100-MHz signal from a local LVCMOS oscillator. The CPU is configured to control the output state through 1G.

The configuration example is driving three LVCMOS receivers in a backplane application with the following properties:

- The CPU clock can accept a full swing DC-coupled LVCMOS signal. A series resistor is placed near the LMK1C110x to closely match the characteristic impedance of the trace to minimize reflections.
- The FPGA clock is similarly DC-coupled with an appropriate series resistor placed near the LMK1C110x.
- The PLL in this example can accept a lower amplitude signal, so a Thevenin's equivalent termination is used. The PLL receiver features internal biasing, so AC coupling can be used when common-mode voltage is mismatched.

9.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

Unused outputs can be left floating. See *Power Supply Recommendations* for recommended filtering techniques.

9.2.3 Application Curves

The low additive jitter of the LMK1C110x is shown in 図 9-2.

図 9-3 shows the low-noise 156.25-MHz reference source with 24.8-fs RMS jitter driving the LMK1C110x, resulting in 27.3-fs RMS jitter when integrated from 12 kHz to 20 MHz at 3.3-V supply. The resultant additive jitter measured is a low 11.4-fs RMS for this configuration.

図 9-4 shows the low-noise 156.25-MHz reference source with 24.8-fs RMS jitter driving the LMK1C110x, resulting in 29-fs RMS jitter when integrated from 12 kHz to 20 MHz at 2.5-V supply. The resultant additive jitter measured is a low 15-fs RMS for this configuration.

図 9-5 shows the low-noise 156.25-MHz reference source with 24.8-fs RMS jitter driving the LMK1C110x, resulting in 34-fs RMS jitter when integrated from 12 kHz to 20 MHz at 1.8-V supply. The resultant additive jitter measured is a low 23.25-fs RMS for this configuration.

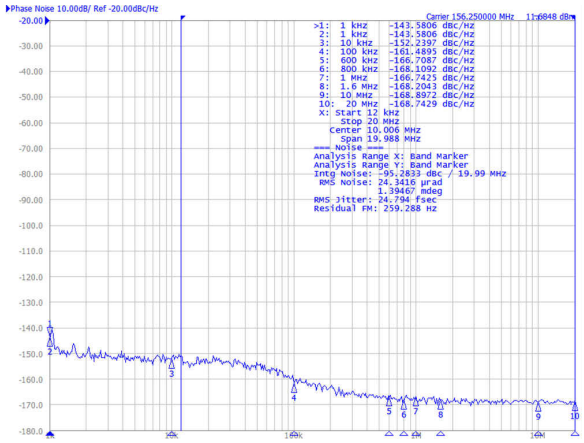


図 9-2. LMK1C110x Reference Phase Noise 24.8-fs (12 kHz to 20 MHz)

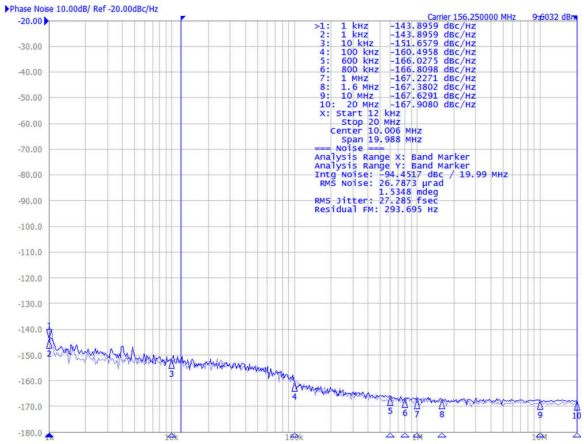


図 9-3. LMK1C110x 3.3-V Output Phase Noise 27.3-fs (12 kHz to 20 MHz)

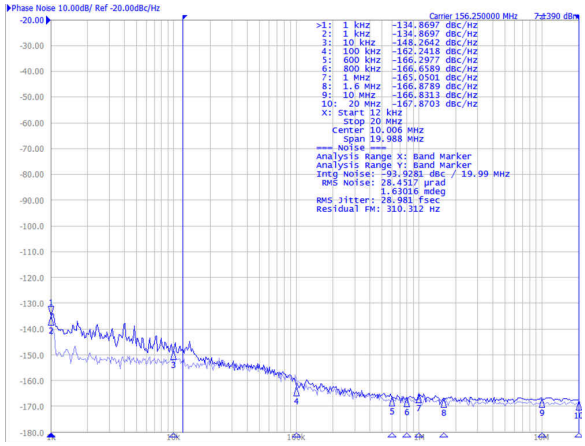


図 9-4. LMK1C110x 2.5-V Output Phase Noise 29-fs (12 kHz to 20 MHz)

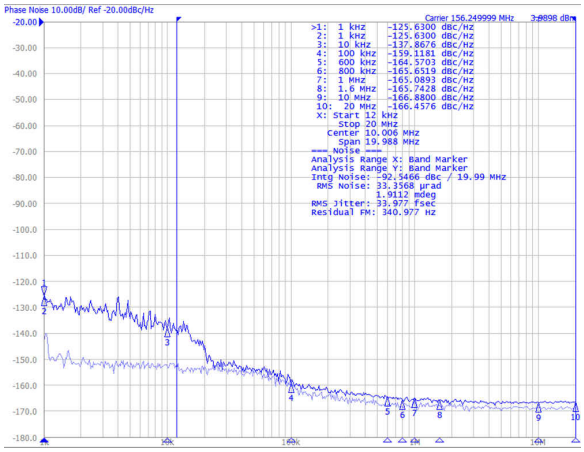


図 9-5. LMK1C110x 1.8-V Output Phase Noise 34-fs (12 kHz to 20 MHz)

10 Power Supply Recommendations

High-performance clock buffers can be sensitive to noise on the power supply, which may dramatically increase the additive jitter of the buffer. Thus, it is essential to manage any excessive noise from the system power supply, especially for applications where the jitter and phase noise performance is critical.

Filter capacitors are used to eliminate the low-frequency noise from the power supply, where the bypass capacitors provide the very low impedance path for high-frequency noise and guard the power supply system against induced fluctuations. These bypass capacitors also provide instantaneous current surges as required by the device and should have low equivalent series resistance (ESR). To properly bypass the supply, the decoupling capacitors must be placed very close to the power-supply terminals, be connected directly to the ground plane, and laid out with short loops to minimize inductance. TI recommends adding as many high-frequency (for example, 0.1 µF) bypass capacitors, as there are supply terminals in the package. TI recommends, but does not require, inserting a ferrite bead between the board power supply and the chip power supply that isolates the high-frequency switching noises generated by the clock buffer; these beads prevent the switching noise from leaking into the board supply. It is imperative to choose an appropriate ferrite bead with very low DC resistance to provide adequate isolation between the board supply and the chip supply, as well as to maintain a voltage at the supply terminals that is greater than the minimum voltage required for proper operation.

図 10-1 shows this recommended power supply decoupling method.

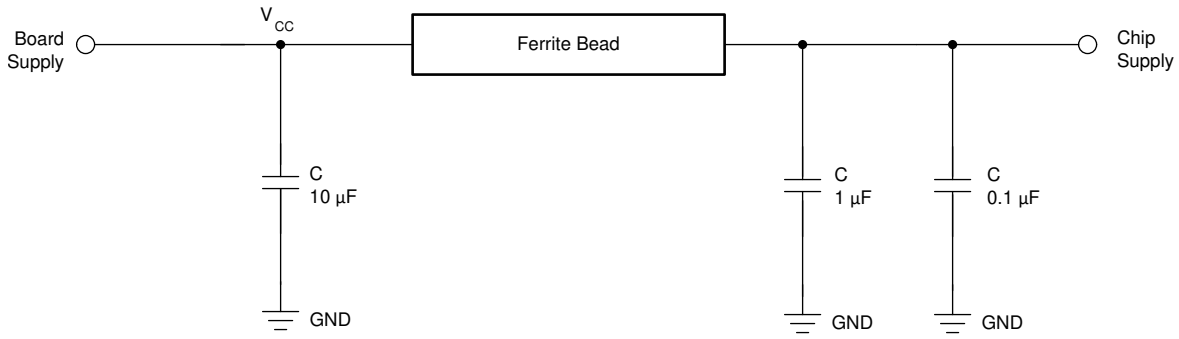


図 10-1. Power Supply Decoupling

11 Layout

11.1 Layout Guidelines

図 11-1 shows a conceptual layout detailing recommended placement of power supply bypass capacitors. For component side mounting, use 0402 body size capacitors to facilitate signal routing. Keep the connections between the bypass capacitors and the power supply on the device as short as possible. Ground the other side of the capacitor using a low-impedance connection to the ground plane.

11.2 Layout Example

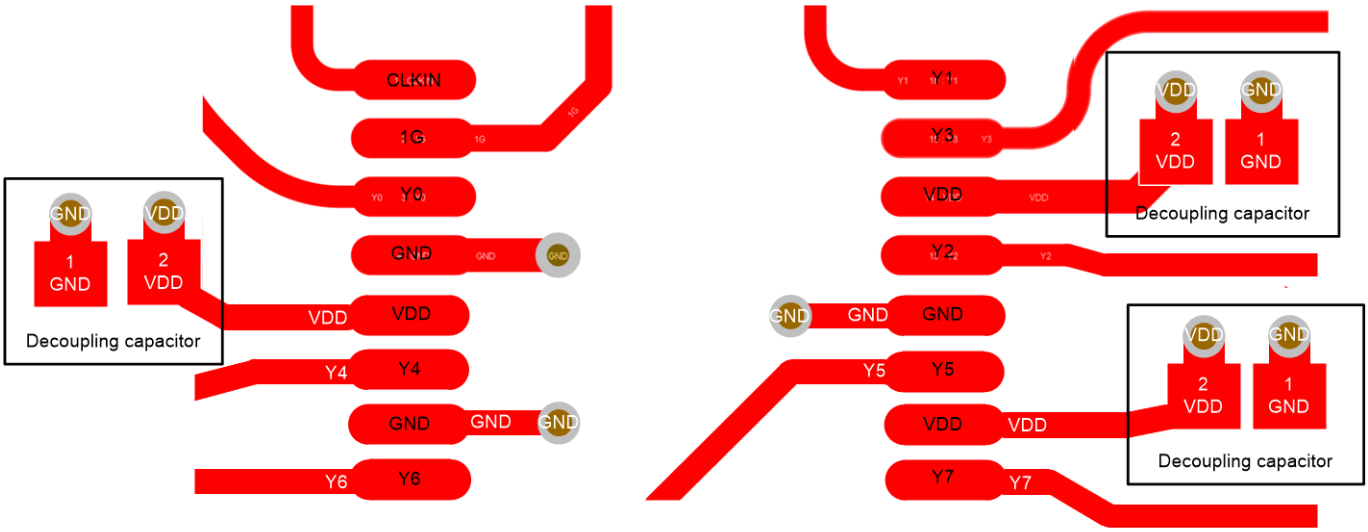


図 11-1. PCB Conceptual Layout

12 Device and Documentation Support

12.1 Documentation Support

12.1.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation, see the following:

LMK1C1108EVM User Guide

12.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. Click on *Subscribe to updates* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

12.3 サポート・リソース

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12.4 Trademarks

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12.5 Electrostatic Discharge Caution

This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

12.6 Glossary

TI Glossary	This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

13 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package | Pins	Package qty | Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
LMK1C1106PWR	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW) | 14	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU | SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMK1C6
LMK1C1106PWR.A	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW) | 14	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMK1C6
LMK1C1108PWR	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW) | 16	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMK1C8
LMK1C1108PWR.A	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW) | 16	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMK1C8
LMK1C1108PWRG4	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW) | 16	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMK1C8
LMK1C1108PWRG4.A	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW) | 16	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMK1C8

(1) **Status:** For more details on status, see our product life cycle.

(2) **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

(3) **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the TI RoHS Statement for additional information and value definition.

(4) **Lead finish/Ball material:** Parts may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

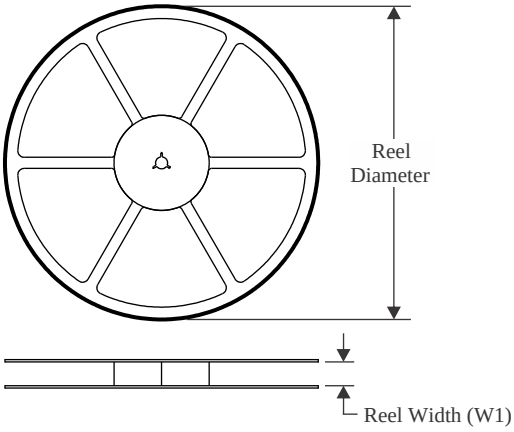
(5) **MSL rating/Peak reflow:** The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

(6) **Part marking:** There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

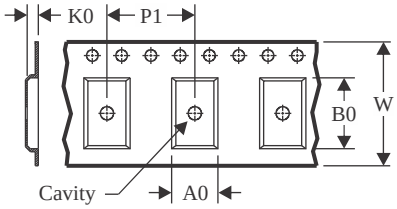
Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

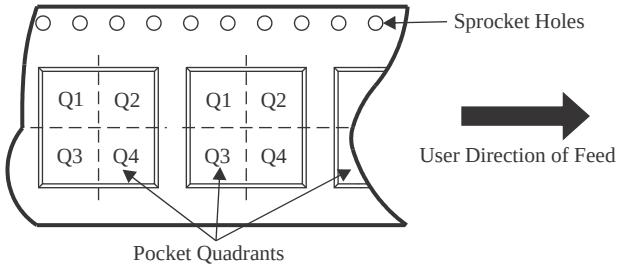


TAPE DIMENSIONS



A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

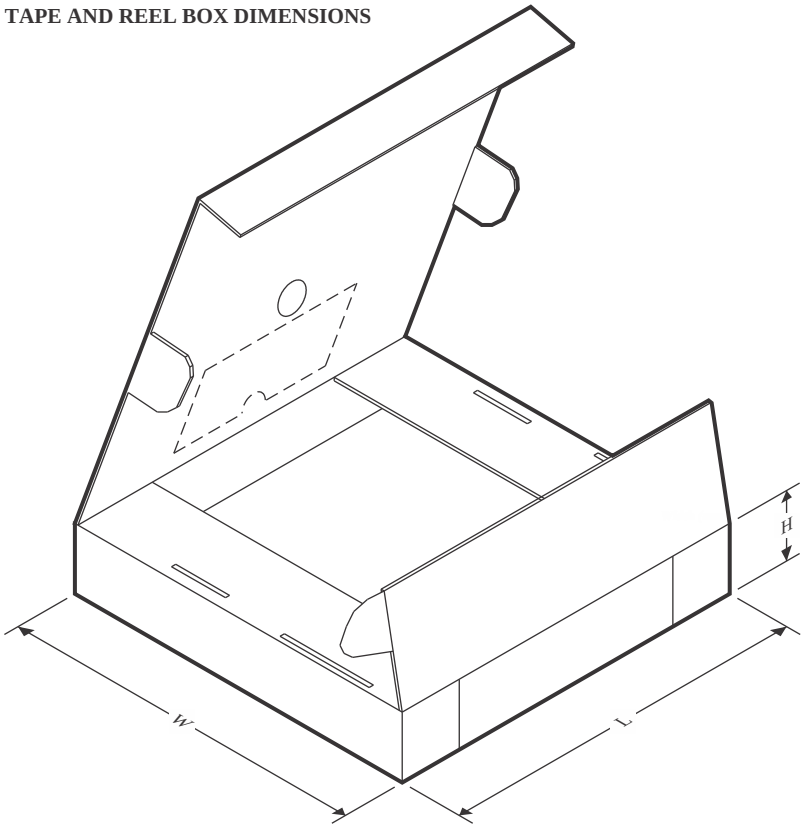
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*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
LMK1C1106PWR	TSSOP	PW	14	3000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
LMK1C1108PWR	TSSOP	PW	16	3000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
LMK1C1108PWRG4	TSSOP	PW	16	3000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

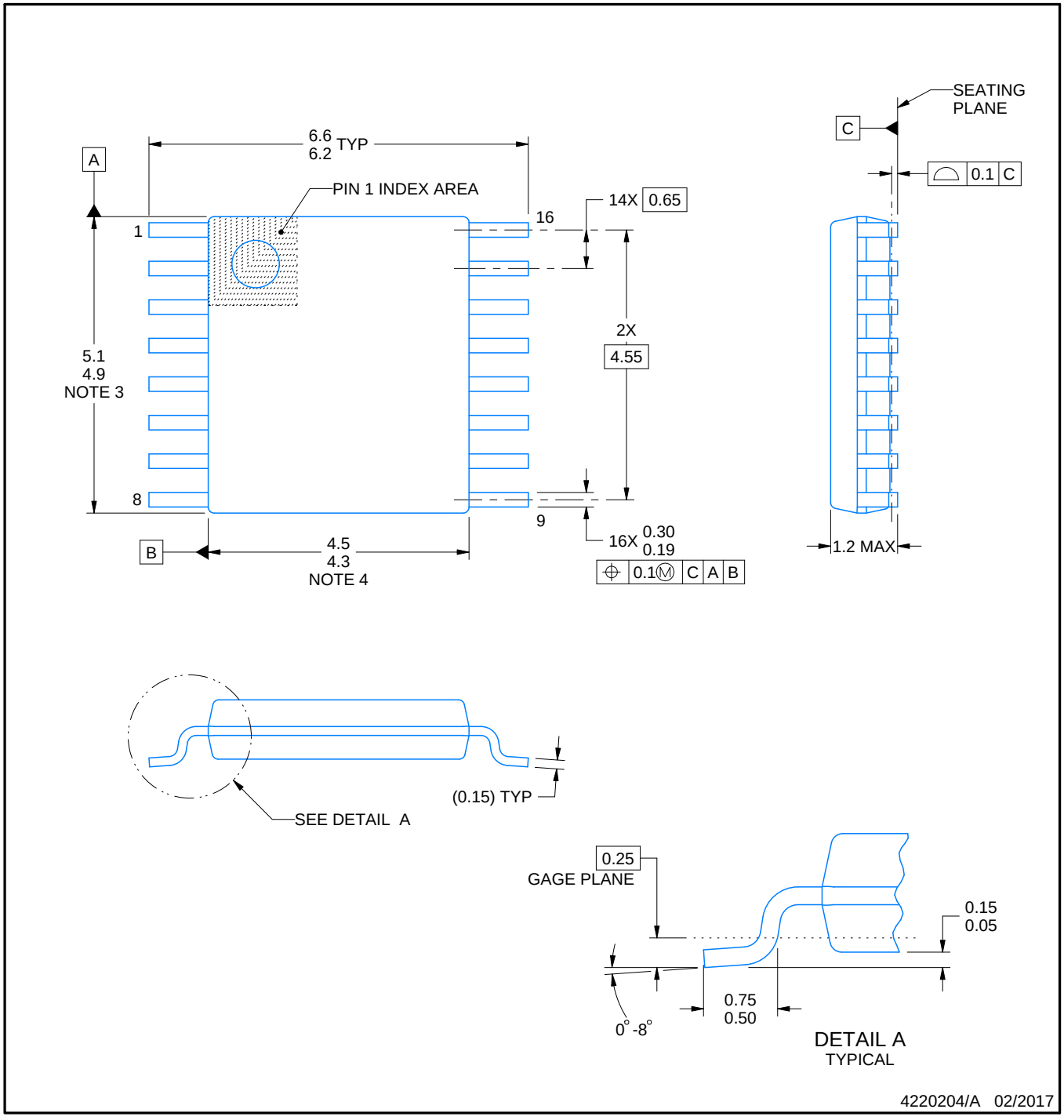
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LMK1C1106PWR	TSSOP	PW	14	3000	356.0	356.0	35.0
LMK1C1108PWR	TSSOP	PW	16	3000	356.0	356.0	35.0
LMK1C1108PWRG4	TSSOP	PW	16	3000	356.0	356.0	35.0

PACKAGE OUTLINE

PW0016A

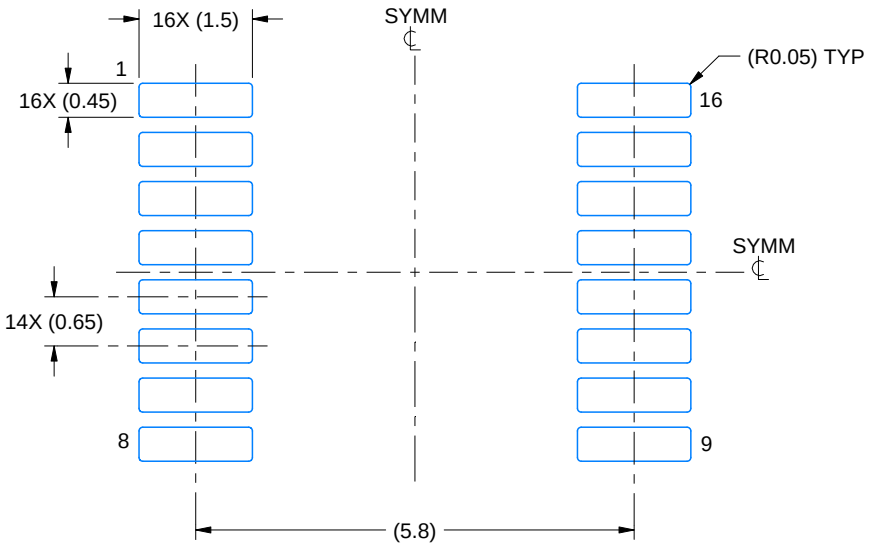
TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE

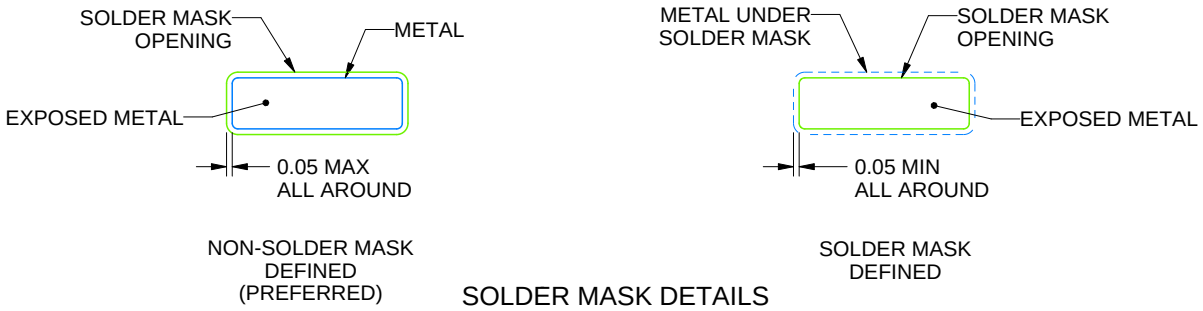


NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. 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.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-153.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE: 10X

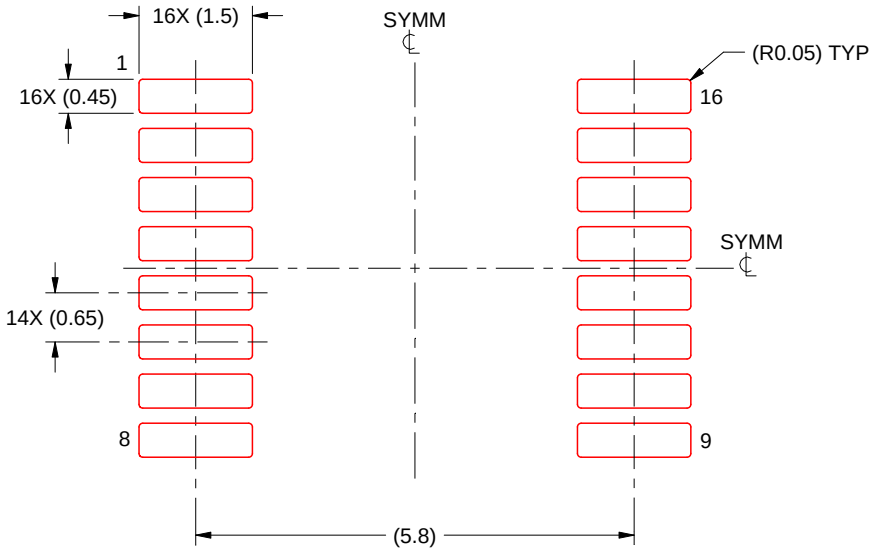


SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4220204/A 02/2017

NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE: 10X

4220204/A 02/2017

NOTES: (continued)

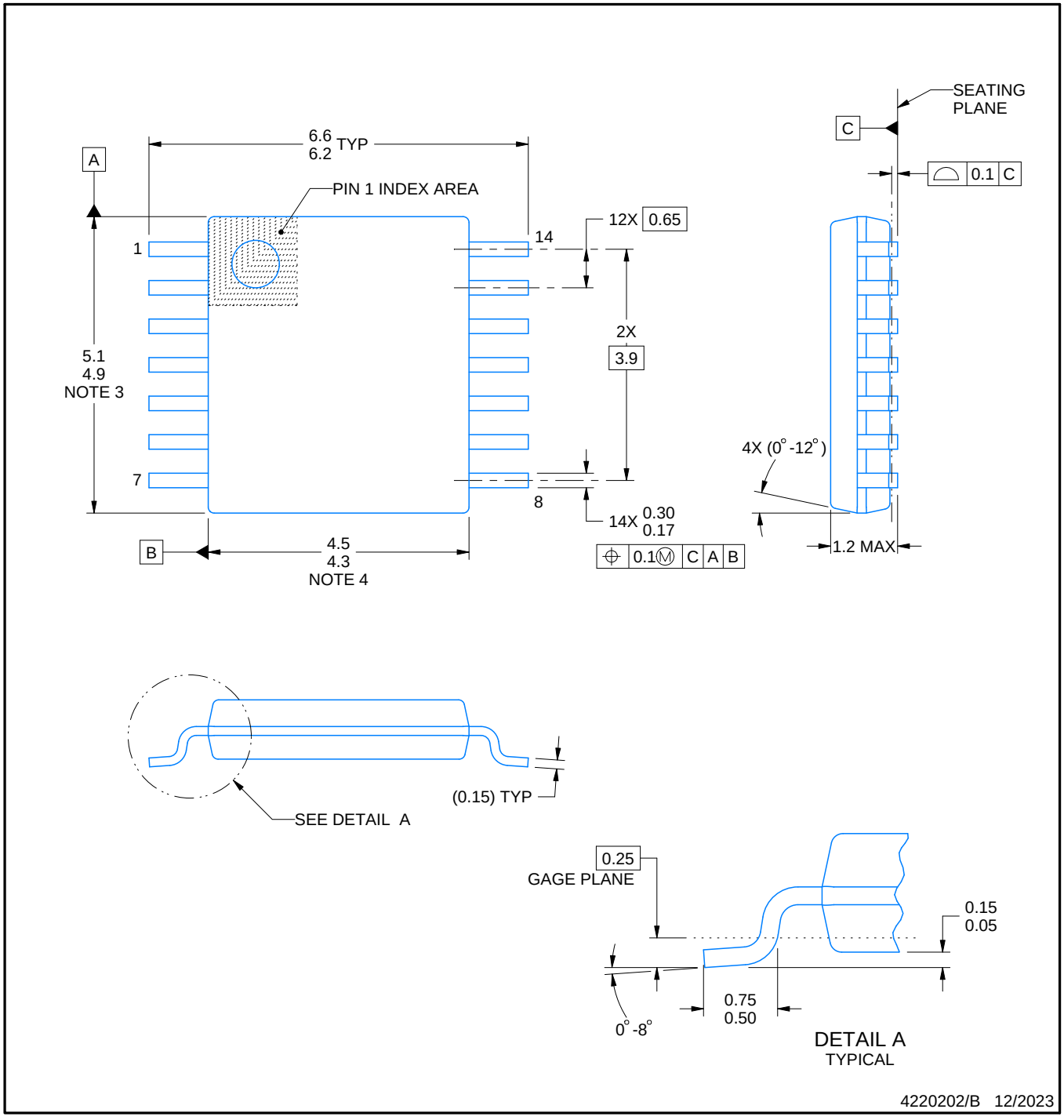
8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

PACKAGE OUTLINE

PW0014A

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES:

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2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
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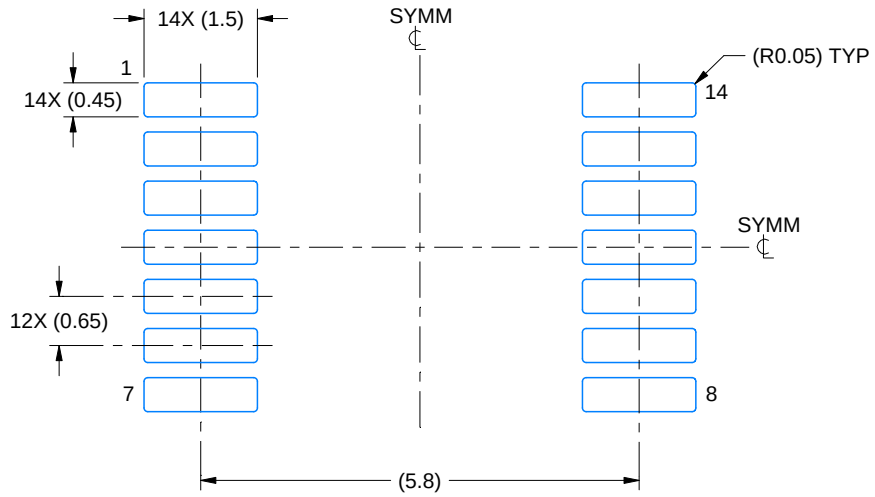
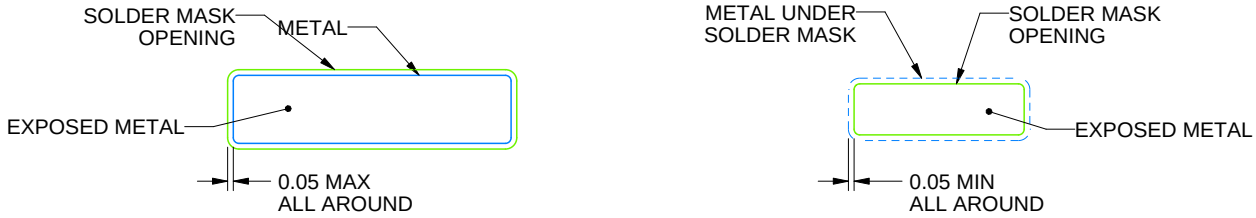
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-153.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE: 10X

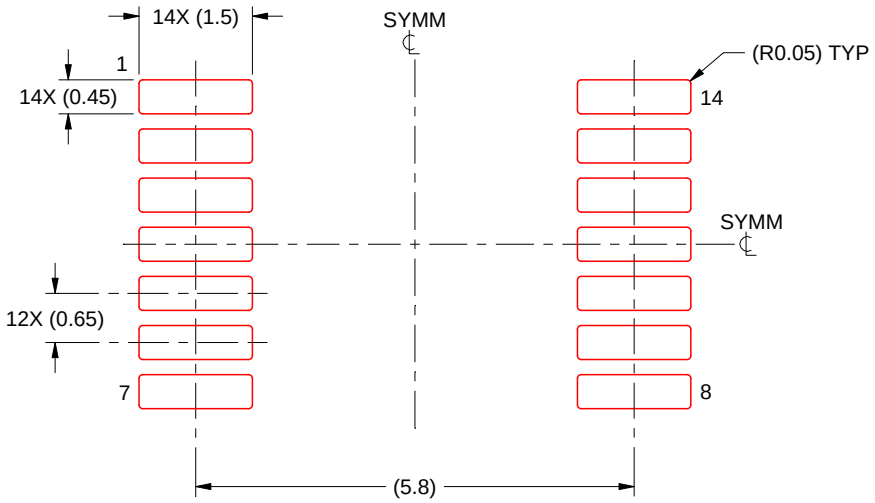


SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4220202/B 12/2023

NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE: 10X

4220202/B 12/2023

NOTES: (continued)

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

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