

## Description

The LSF0102 is a 2-channel bidirectional multi-voltage level translator for open-drain and push-pull applications. This device is a universal level translator that A port operates from 0.65V to 4.5V (Vref\_A) and B port 1.8V to 5.5V (Vref\_B). This range allows for bidirectional voltage translations between 0.65V and 5.0V. Be aware that Vref\_B is recommended to be at 1.0V higher than Vref\_A for best signal integrity.

The EN pin is used to activate the device. When EN is HIGH, the translator switch is on. Otherwise, EN is LOW, the translator switch is off, and a high-impedance state exists between ports. The EN input circuit is designed to be supplied by Vref\_B via an external Rpu (pull-up resistor, typ. 200kΩ) and The EN must be LOW during power-up or power-down to avoid miss operation.

Be aware that external Rpu (pull-up resistor) is required on each signal in both A and B ports for push-pull application because a pull-high state can avoid miss operation during power-up or power-down. As same as open-drain application, the smaller Rpu results in the larger driving current. For bidirectional signal flows, there is no need for a direction pin to minimize system effort. This device supports 5V tolerant I/O pins in a variety of applications which require different voltage translation levels.

## Features

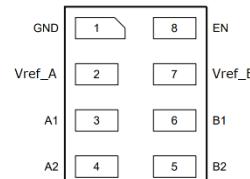
- External Rpu (pull-up resistor) sets driving current in both push-pull and open-drain applications
- Maximum data rate is dominated by the system capacitance and pull-up resistors
  - ≤ 100MHz; CL = 15pF, 30pF, RPU <= 300Ω
  - ≤ 50MHz; CL = 50pF, RPU <= 300Ω
- Bidirectional voltage level translation between:
  - 0.65V and 1.5V, 1.8V, 2.5V, 3.3V and 5.0V
  - 1.2V and 1.8V, 2.5V, 3.3V and 5.0V
  - 1.8V and 2.5V, 3.3V and 5.0V
  - 2.5V and 3.3V and 5.0V
  - 3.3V and 5.0V
- ESD Protection Exceeds JESD 22
  - 4000V HBM (A114)
  - 1500V CDM (C101)
- Latch-up Exceeds 100mA per JESD 17
- Specified from -40°C to +125°C
- 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 [contact us](#) or your local Diodes representative.

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

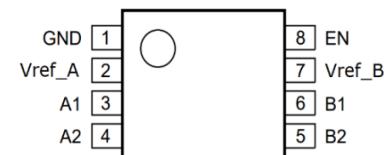
Notes:

- No purposely added lead. Fully EU Directive 2002/95/EC (RoHS), 2011/65/EU (RoHS 2) & 2015/863/EU (RoHS 3) compliant.
- 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.
- Halogen- and Antimony-free "Green" products are defined as those which contain <900ppm bromine, <900ppm chlorine (<1500ppm total Br + Cl) and <1000ppm antimony compounds.

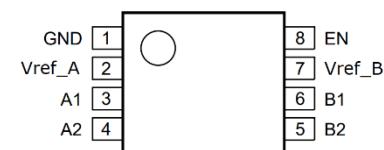
## Pin Assignments



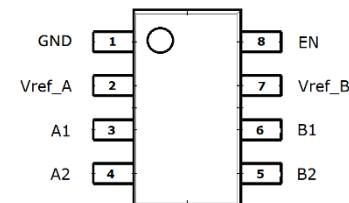
X2-DFN1410-8



SSOP-8



VSSOP-8



SOT28

## Applications

- GPIO, MDIO, SDIO, SVID, UART
- PMBus, SMBus, I2C, and other interfaces
- Telecom infrastructure
- Industrial
- High performance computing
- Wide array of products such as:
  - PCs, networking, notebooks
  - Smart phones
  - Tablet

## Pin Descriptions

Pin Name	X2-DFN1418-8	SSOP-8	VSSOP-8	SOT28	Function
GND	1	1	1	1	Ground
Vref_A	2	2	2	2	Reference supply voltage; A port
A1	3	3	3	3	Input/output
A2	4	4	4	4	Input/output
B2	5	5	5	5	Input/output
B1	6	6	6	6	Input/output
Vref_B	7	7	7	7	Reference supply voltage; B port
EN	8	8	8	8	Enable input ( active HIGH)

## Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 4)

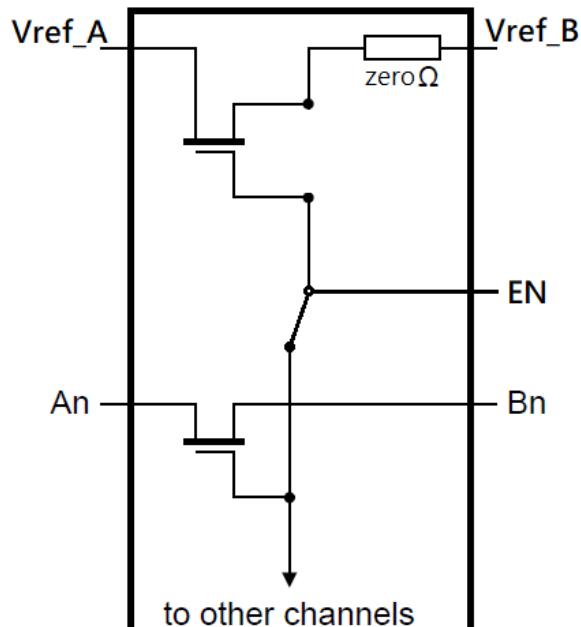
Symbol	Parameter	Rating	Unit
ESD HBM	Human Body Model ESD Protection	$\pm 4$	kV
ESD CDM	Charged Device Model ESD Protection	$\pm 1.5$	kV
V <sub>REF</sub>	Supply Reference Voltage Range	-0.5 to +6.0	V
V <sub>I</sub>	Input Voltage Range	-0.5 to +6.0	V
V <sub>O</sub>	Voltage Range Applied to Any Output in the High-Z or Power-Off State	-0.5 to +6.0	V
I <sub>CH</sub>	Continuous channel current	128	mA
I <sub>IK</sub>	Input Clamp Current, V <sub>I</sub> < 0	-50	mA
T <sub>J</sub>	Operating Junction Temperature	-40 to +150	°C
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage Temperature	-65 to +150	°C

Note: 4. Stresses greater than those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* can cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions* is not implied. Exposure to *Absolute Maximum Ratings* for extended periods can affect device reliability.

## Functional Diagram

### NOTE: See load circuit.

EN pin is shorted to Vref\_B with an external pull up resistor for gate bias voltage.  
 Recommend: 200 kΩ



## Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Units
Vref_A	Reference Voltage, A port	0.65	4.5	V
Vref_B	Reference Voltage, B port, when $Vref_A \geq 1V$	$Vref_A + 0.6$	5.5	V
	Reference Voltage, B port, when $Vref_A < 1V$	$Vref_A + 0.8$	5.5	V
V <sub>I/O</sub>	Input/output Voltage	0	5.5	V
V <sub>EN</sub>	Enable Voltage when $Vref_A \geq 1V$	$Vref_A + 0.6$	5.5	V
	Enable Voltage when $Vref_A < 1V$	$Vref_A + 0.8$	5.5	V
I <sub>PASS</sub>	Pass transistor current		64	mA
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating Free-Air Temperature	-40	+125	°C

## Electrical Characteristics

(All typical values are measured at  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise specified.)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Vref_A	A port supply voltage	What if config to be low voltage side	0.65	4.5		V
Vref_B	B port supply voltage	What if config to be high voltage side	1.8	5.5		V
V <sub>IK</sub>	Input clamping voltage	$I_I = -18 \text{ mA}$ , $V_{EN} = 0$	-1.2			V
I <sub>L</sub>	Leakage current	pins An, Bn, Vref_A, Vref_B and EN; VI = GND to 5.0 V	1.0	5.0		μA
I <sub>CC</sub>	Supply current	$Vref_B = EN = 5.5 \text{ V}$ , $Vref_A = 4.5 \text{ V}$ , $I_O = 0$ , VI = 0V or Vcc	6			μA
C <sub>IO(off)</sub>		$V_O = 3 \text{ V}$ or 0, EN = 0V	5	6		
C <sub>IO(on)</sub>		$V_O = 3 \text{ V}$ or 0, EN = 3V	10	13		pF
C <sub>I(Vref_A/B/EN)</sub>		$V_O = 3 \text{ V}$ or 0	10			pF
V <sub>IL(EN)</sub>	Device turn-off threshold of EN pin				$Vref_A$	V
V <sub>IH(EN)</sub>	Device turn-on threshold of EN pin	When $Vref_A \geq 1V$ . See load circuit.	$Vref_A + 0.6$	5.5		V
		When $Vref_A < 1V$ . See load circuit.	$Vref_A + 0.8$	5.5		V
Ron (Note 5)	$V_I = 0$ , $I_O = 64 \text{ mA}$	$Vref_A = 3.3V$ ; $Vref_B = EN = 5V$	5			Ω
		$Vref_A = 1.8V$ ; $Vref_B = EN = 5V$	6			
		$Vref_A = 1.0V$ ; $Vref_B = EN = 5V$	9			Ω
	$V_I = 0$ , $I_O = 32 \text{ mA}$	$Vref_A = 1.8V$ ; $Vref_B = EN = 5V$	8			
		$Vref_A = 2.5V$ ; $Vref_B = EN = 5V$	6			
	$V_I = 1.8V$ , $I_O = 15mA$ , $Vref_A = 3.3V$ ; $Vref_B = EN = 5V$	8				Ω
	$V_I = 1.0V$ , $I_O = 10mA$ , $Vref_A = 1.8V$ ; $Vref_B = EN = 3.3V$	14				Ω
	$V_I = 0V$ , $I_O = 10mA$ , $Vref_A = 1.0V$ ; $Vref_B = EN = 3.3V$	10				Ω
	$V_I = 0V$ , $I_O = 10mA$ , $Vref_A = 1.0V$ ; $Vref_B = EN = 1.8V$	12				Ω
	$V_I = 0V$ , $I_O = 10mA$ , $Vref_A = 0.65V$ ; $Vref_B = EN = 1.5V$	15				Ω

Note: 5. Measured by the voltage drop between the A and B pins at the indicated current through the switch. On-state resistance is determined by the lowest voltage of the two (A or B) pins.

## Translating Down Switching Characteristics (Note 6, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified.)

### Translating Down, 5.0V to 1.8V

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	$C_L = 30\text{pF}$	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$	UNIT
			TYP	TYP	TYP	
$t_{PLH}$	B	A	0.4	0.3	0.2	ns
			1.0	0.7	0.5	
Test Conditions : $V_{ref\_A} = 1.8\text{ V}$ , $V_{PU} = V_{IH} = 5.0\text{V}$ , $V_M = 2.15\text{V}$ , $PRR = 10\text{MHz}$ (unless otherwise noted, see load circuit)						

### Translating Down, 3.3V to 1.8V

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	$C_L = 30\text{pF}$	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$	UNIT
			TYP	TYP	TYP	
$t_{PLH}$	B	A	0.4	0.3	0.2	ns
			1.0	0.7	0.5	
Test Conditions : $V_{ref\_A} = 1.8\text{ V}$ , $V_{PU} = V_{IH} = 3.3\text{V}$ , $V_M = 1.15\text{V}$ , $PRR = 10\text{MHz}$ (unless otherwise noted, see load circuit)						

### Translating Down, 3.3V to 1.2V

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	$C_L = 30\text{pF}$	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$	UNIT
			TYP	TYP	TYP	
$t_{PLH}$	B	A	0.6	0.4	0.2	ns
			1.1	0.8	0.6	
Test Conditions: $V_{ref\_A} = 1.2\text{ V}$ , $V_{PU} = V_{IH} = 3.3\text{V}$ , $V_M = 0.85\text{V}$ , $PRR = 10\text{MHz}$ (unless otherwise noted, see load circuit)						

### Translating Down, 1.8V to 1.2V

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	$C_L = 30\text{pF}$	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$	UNIT
			TYP	TYP	TYP	
$t_{PLH}$	B	A	0.8	0.5	0.3	ns
			1.6	1.4	1.1	
Test Conditions: $V_{ref\_A} = 1.2\text{ V}$ , $V_{PU} = V_{IH} = 1.8\text{V}$ , $V_M = 0.65\text{V}$ , $PRR = 10\text{MHz}$ (unless otherwise noted, see load circuit)						

### Translating Down, 1.8V to 0.8V

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	$C_L = 30\text{pF}$	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$	UNIT
			TYP	TYP	TYP	
$t_{PLH}$	B	A	0.8	0.5	0.3	ns
			1.6	1.2	1.0	
Test Conditions: $V_{ref\_A} = 0.8\text{ V}$ , $V_{PU} = V_{IH} = 1.8\text{V}$ , $V_M = 0.55\text{V}$ , $PRR = 10\text{MHz}$ (unless otherwise noted, see load circuit)						

### Translating Down, 1.5V to 0.65V

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	$C_L = 50\text{pF}$	$C_L = 30\text{pF}$	$C_L = 15\text{pF}$	UNIT
			TYP	TYP	TYP	
$t_{PLH}$	B	A	1.0	0.6	0.4	ns
			1.9	1.5	1.1	
Test Conditions: $V_{ref\_A} = 0.65\text{ V}$ , $V_{PU} = V_{IH} = 1.5\text{V}$ , $V_M = 0.4\text{V}$ , $PRR = 10\text{MHz}$ (unless otherwise noted, see load circuit)						

## Translating Up Switching Characteristics (Note 6, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified.)

### Translating Up, 1.8 V to 5.0 V

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$	$C_L = 30 \text{ pF}$	$C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$	UNIT
			TYP	TYP	TYP	
$t_{PLH}$	A	B	0.4	0.3	0.3	ns
$t_{PHL}$			1.9	1.4	1.0	ns

Test Conditions :  $V_{IH} = V_{ref\_A} = 1.8\text{V}$ ,  $V_{EXT} = V_{PU} = 5.0\text{V}$ ,  $R_L = 300\Omega$ ,  $VM = 2.05\text{V}$ ,  $PRR = 10\text{MHz}$  (unless otherwise noted, see load circuit)

### Translating Up, 1.8 V to 3.3 V

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$	$C_L = 30 \text{ pF}$	$C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$	UNIT
			TYP	TYP	TYP	
$t_{PLH}$	A	B	0.4	0.3	0.3	ns
$t_{PHL}$			1.9	1.4	1.0	ns

Test Conditions :  $V_{IH} = V_{ref\_A} = 1.8\text{V}$ ,  $V_{EXT} = V_{PU} = 3.3\text{V}$ ,  $R_L = 300\Omega$ ,  $VM = 0.9\text{V}$ ,  $PRR = 10\text{MHz}$  (unless otherwise noted, see load circuit)

### Translating Up, 1.2 V to 3.3 V

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$	$C_L = 30 \text{ pF}$	$C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$	UNIT
			TYP	TYP	TYP	
$t_{PLH}$	A	B	0.4	0.3	0.2	ns
$t_{PHL}$			3.2	2.4	1.6	ns

Test Conditions :  $V_{IH} = V_{ref\_A} = 1.2\text{V}$ ,  $V_{EXT} = V_{PU} = 3.3\text{V}$ ,  $R_L = 300\Omega$ ,  $VM = 0.75\text{V}$ ,  $PRR = 10\text{MHz}$  (unless otherwise noted, see load circuit)

### Translating Up, 1.2 V to 1.8 V

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$	$C_L = 30 \text{ pF}$	$C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$	UNIT
			TYP	TYP	TYP	
$t_{PLH}$	A	B	0.6	0.3	0.2	ns
$t_{PHL}$			2.8	2.2	1.6	ns

Test Conditions :  $V_{IH} = V_{ref\_A} = 1.2\text{V}$ ,  $V_{EXT} = V_{PU} = 1.8\text{V}$ ,  $R_L = 300\Omega$ ,  $VM = 0.6\text{V}$ ,  $PRR = 10\text{MHz}$  (unless otherwise noted, see load circuit)

### Translating Up, 0.8 V to 1.8 V

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$	$C_L = 30 \text{ pF}$	$C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$	UNIT
			TYP	TYP	TYP	
$t_{PLH}$	A	B	0.6	0.3	0.2	ns
$t_{PHL}$			3.7	2.9	2.1	ns

Test Conditions :  $V_{IH} = V_{ref\_A} = 0.8\text{V}$ ,  $V_{EXT} = V_{PU} = 1.8\text{V}$ ,  $R_L = 300\Omega$ ,  $VM = 0.55\text{V}$ ,  $PRR = 10\text{MHz}$  (unless otherwise noted, see load circuit)

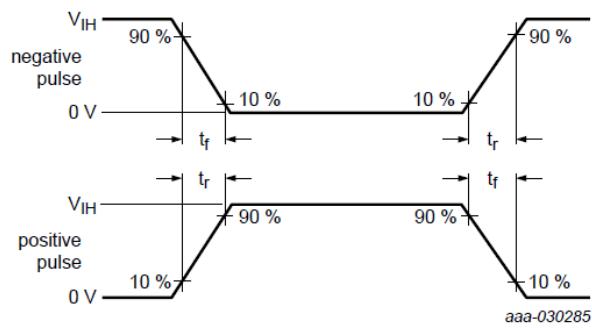
### Translating Up, 0.65 V to 1.5 V

PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$	$C_L = 30 \text{ pF}$	$C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$	UNIT
			TYP	TYP	TYP	
$t_{PLH}$	A	B	0.7	0.3	0.2	ns
$t_{PHL}$			5.0	3.8	2.7	ns

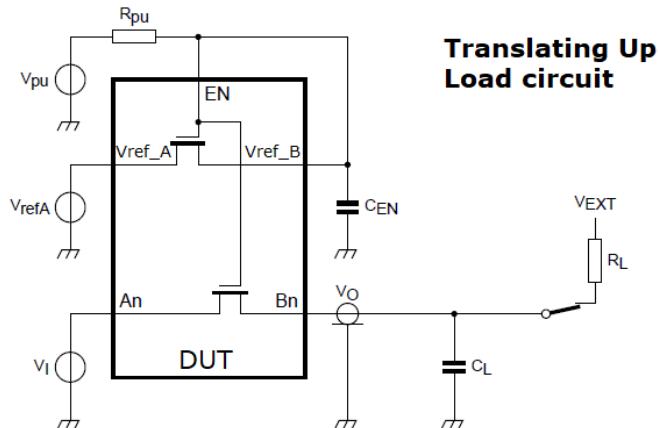
Test Conditions :  $V_{IH} = V_{ref\_A} = 0.65\text{V}$ ,  $V_{EXT} = V_{PU} = 1.8\text{V}$ ,  $R_L = 300\Omega$ ,  $VM = 0.4\text{V}$ ,  $PRR = 10\text{MHz}$  (unless otherwise noted, see load circuit)

Note: 6. All typical values are measured at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Logic levels: VOL and VOH are typical output voltage levels that occur with the output load. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics:  $PRR \leq 10\text{MHz}$ ;  $ZO = 50\Omega$ . Definitions test circuit:  $CL$  = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance;  $RL$  = Load resistance =  $300\Omega$ ;  $Rpu$  = ext. pull up resistance =  $200\text{k}\Omega$

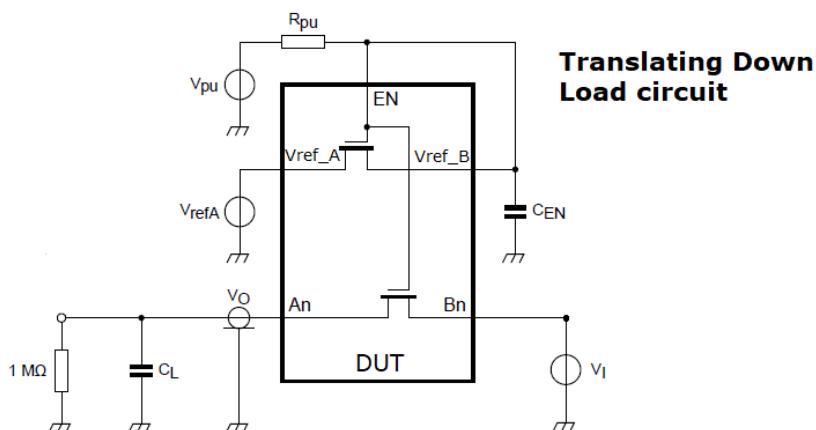
## Parameter Measurement Information



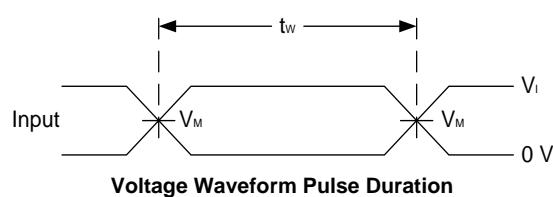
V<sub>I</sub> source waveform



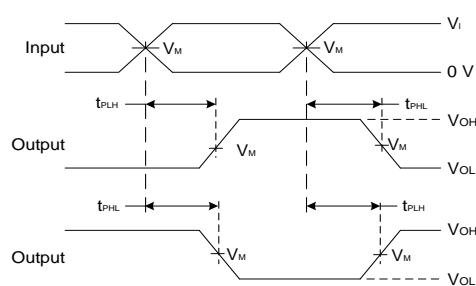
## Translating Up Load circuit



## Translating Down Load circuit



## Voltage Waveform Pulse Duration



## Voltage Waveform Propagation Delay Times Inverting and Non Inverting Outputs

**Figure 1. Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms,  $R_{pu}=200k\Omega$ ,  $C_{EN} = 0.1\mu F$ ,  $R_L=300\Omega$ ,  $C_L = 15pF, 30pF, 50pF$**

## Application Circuit Information

I2C or I3C protocol typically occurs in a modern application as shown in Figure 2. For the I2C or I3C voltage translation up or down, consideration should be taken for I3C because it is using higher speeds, which require careful design and attention to signal integrity to ensure reliable communication.

Since I3C uses open-drain mode when necessary for compatibility of I2C, but switches to push-pull outputs whenever possible. The existing I2C devices can be connected to an I3C bus but still have the bus able to switch to a higher data rate for communication at higher speeds between compliant I3C devices. Always refer to the I3C specifications and device datasheets for detailed information and recommendations to ensure reliable communication. Especially at higher speeds, which involve proper PCB layout, termination resistors, and cable selection based on your specific application requirements.

- Standard Data Rate (SDR): This is the default mode of I3C and operates at 11Mbps or 12.5Mbps.
- High Data Rate (HDR): This mode of I3C supports speeds up to 25Mbps where it is further enhanced to reach up to 33Mbps.
- Voltage levels: I3C supports a variety of voltage levels including 1.8V, 2.5V, 3.3V, and 5V.
- Output type: I3C utilizes both open-drain and push-pull outputs for SCL, offering flexibility for different voltage level combinations.
- Rise time and fall time: I3C defines minimum rise and fall times for the SCL signal to ensure proper signal integrity at different speeds.
- SCL is a conventional digital clock signal: driven with a push-pull output by the current bus controller during data transfers. When communication with known I3C targets occurs, the bus controller may switch to a higher frequency and/or alter the duty cycle.
- SDA carries the serial data stream: which may be driven by either a controller or target, but is driven at a rate determined by the controller's SCL signal. For compatibility with the I2C protocol, each transaction begins with SDA operating as an open-drain output, which limits the transmission speed. For messages addressed to an I3C target, the SDA driver mode switches to push-pull after the first few bits in the transaction, allowing the clock to be further increased.

Therefore, this presents a challenge with LSF0102 for I3C because the LSF0102 relies on a pull-up resistor to translate the voltage up from the low-voltage side. The pull-up resistor selected shall be not only strong enough to meet the timing requirements, but also not so strong that it violates the VIL requirements of the I3C devices. So, the pull-up resistors are needed on both sides for the normal translation setup. This means that the pull-up resistors are required to pull the bus voltage on the high-voltage side from VPU\_1 to VPU\_2.

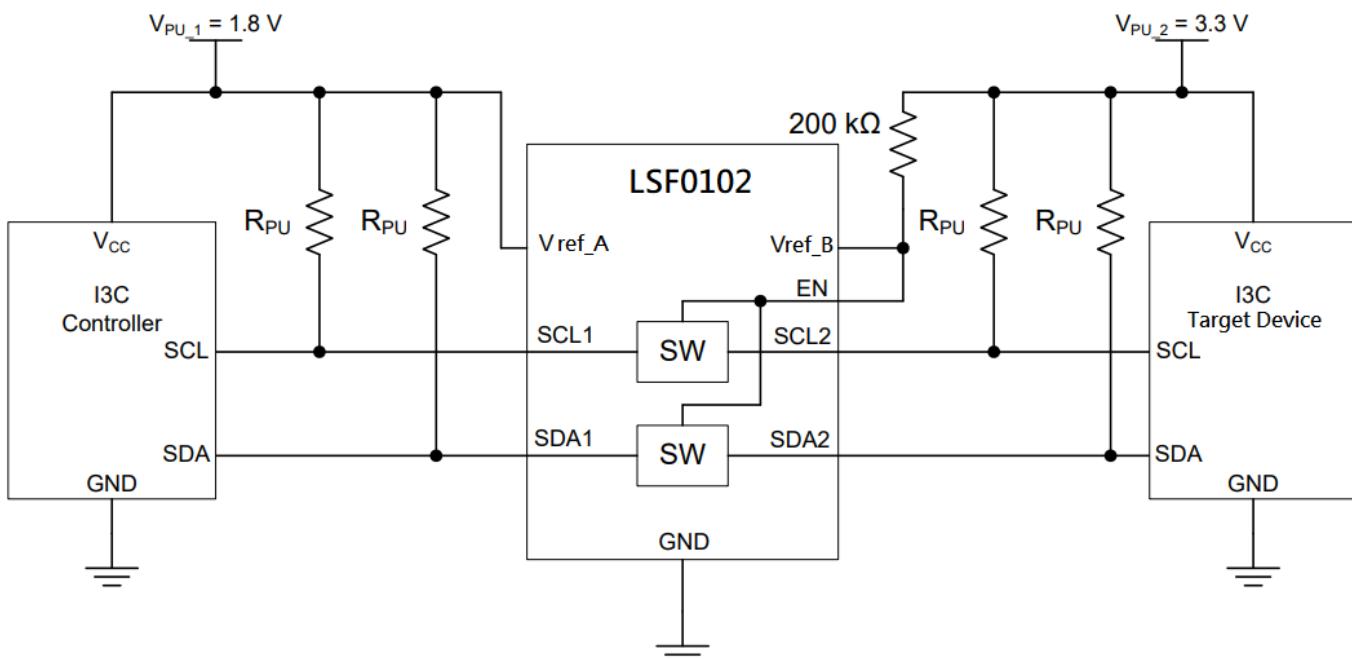


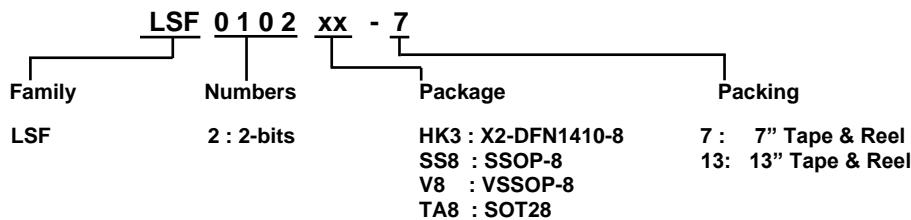
Figure 2. Typical application circuit for I2C or I3C bus voltage translation

## Package Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Package	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
θJA	Thermal Resistance Junction-to-Ambient	X2-DFN1410-8	(Note 7)	—	235	—	°C/W
		SSOP-8		—	202	—	
		VSSOP-8		—	185	—	
		SOT28		—	225	—	
θJC	Thermal Resistance Junction-to-Case	X2-DFN1410-8	(Note 7)	—	158	—	°C/W
		SSOP-8		—	52	—	
		VSSOP-8		—	54	—	
		SOT28		—	121	—	

Note: 7. Test condition for each of the 3 package types: Device mounted on JEDEC standard PCB per JESD51, with minimum recommended pad layout.

## Ordering Information



Part Number	Part Number Suffix	Package Code	Package	Packing (Note 8)	
				Qty.	Carrier
LSF0102HK3-7	-7	HK3	X2-DFN1410-8	5,000	7" Tape and Reel
LSF0102SS8-7	-7	SS8	SSOP-8	3,000	7" Tape and Reel
LSF0102V8-7	-7	V8	VSSOP-8	3,000	7" Tape and Reel
LSF0102TA8-7	-7	TA8	SOT28	3,000	7" Tape and Reel

Notes: 8. The taping orientation is located on our website at <https://www.diodes.com/assets/Packaging-Support-Docs/ap02007.pdf>.

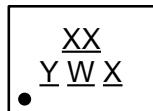
9. For packaging details, go to our website at <https://www.diodes.com/design/support/packaging/diodes-packaging/>.

10. Pad layout as shown in Diodes Incorporated's package outline PDFs, which can be found on our website at <https://www.diodes.com/design/support/packaging/diodes-packaging/diodes-package-outlines-and-pad-layouts/>.

## Marking Information

(1) X2-DFN1410-8

### (Top View)



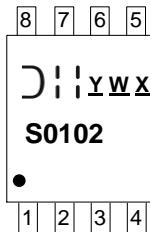
XX : Identification Code  
 Y : Year : 0~9  
 W : Week : A~Z : 1~26 week;  
 a~z : 27~52 week; z represents  
 52 and 53 week  
 X : Internal Code

Part Number	Package	Identification Code
LSF0102HK3-7	X2-DFN1410-8	J8

**Marking Information** (continued)

**(2) SSOP-8**

**(Top View)**

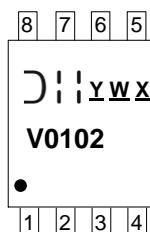


Y : Year : 0 to 9  
W : Week : A to Z : 1 to 26 week;  
 a to z : 27 to 52 week; z represents  
 52 and 53 week  
X : Internal Code

Part Number	Packaging	Identification code
LSF0102SS8-7	SSOP-8	S0102

**(3) VSSOP-8**

**(Top View)**

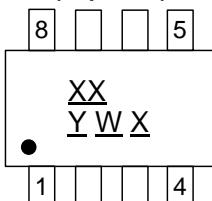


Y : Year : 0 to 9  
W : Week : A to Z : 1 to 26 week;  
 a to z : 27 to 52 week; z represents  
 52 and 53 week  
X : Internal Code

Part Number	Package	Identification Code
LSF0102V8-7	VSSOP-8	V0102

**(4) SOT28**

**(Top View)**



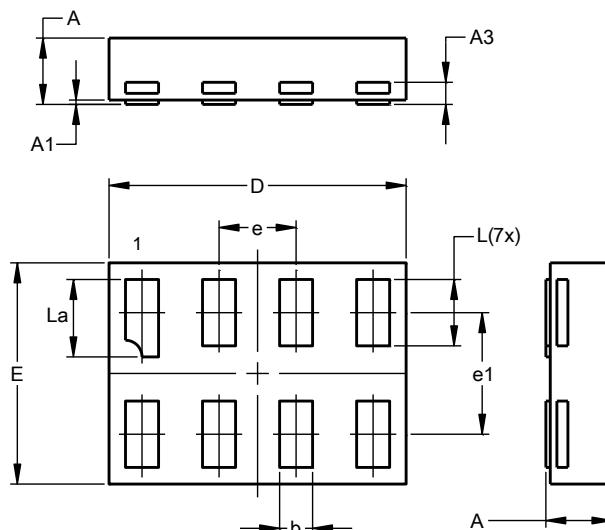
XX : Identification Code  
Y : Year 0 to 9  
W : Week : A to Z : 1 to 26 week;  
 a to z : 27 to 52 week; z represents  
 52 and 53 week  
X : Internal Code

Part Number	Package	Identification Code
LSF0102TA8-7	SOT28	J8

## Package Outline Dimensions

Please see <http://www.diodes.com/package-outlines.html> for the latest version.

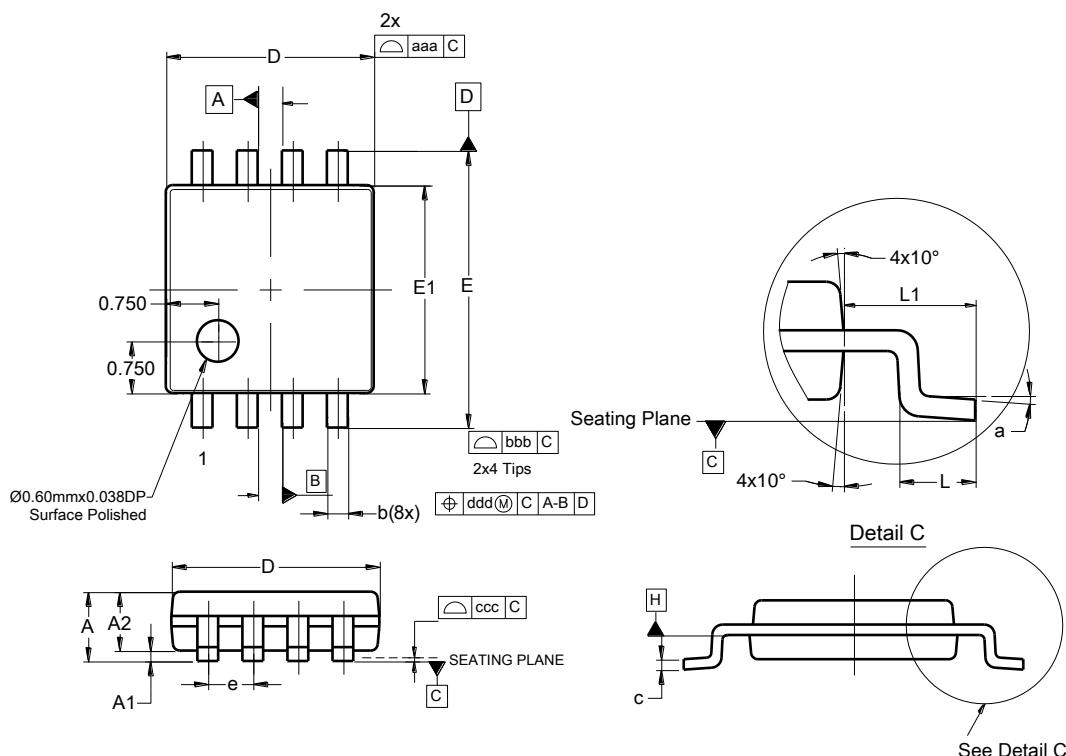
### X2-DFN1410-8



X2-DFN1410-8			
Dim	Min	Max	Typ
A	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
E	0.95	1.05	1.00
e	--	--	0.35
e1	--	--	0.55
L	0.27	0.35	0.30
L1	0.32	0.40	0.35

All Dimensions in mm

### SSOP-8

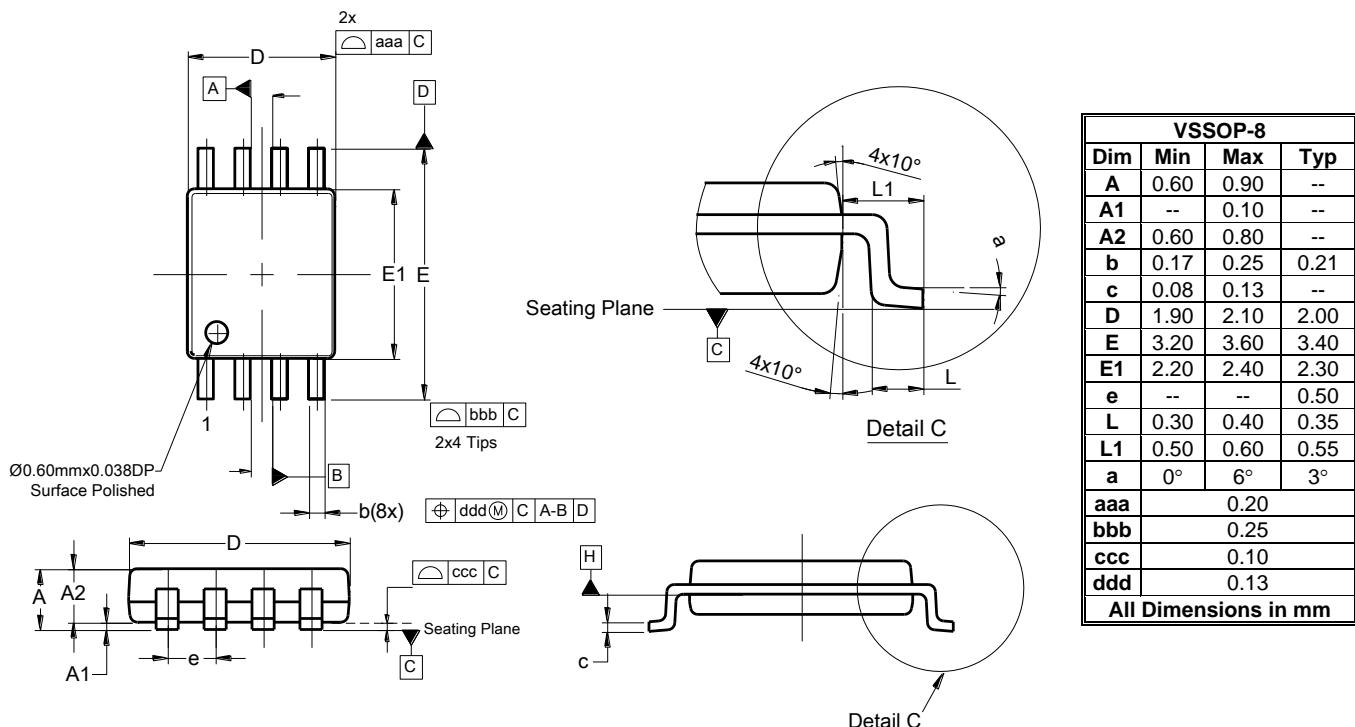


SSOP-8			
Dim	Min	Max	Typ
A	--	1.30	--
A1	0.05	0.15	--
A2	0.95	1.20	1.05
b	0.15	0.30	0.225
c	0.08	0.23	--
D	2.75	3.15	2.95
E	3.75	4.25	4.00
E1	2.70	2.90	2.80
e	--	--	0.65
L	0.20	0.60	0.40
L1	0.525	0.675	0.60
a	0°	8°	4°
aaa	0.20		
bbb	0.25		
ccc	0.10		
ddd	0.13		

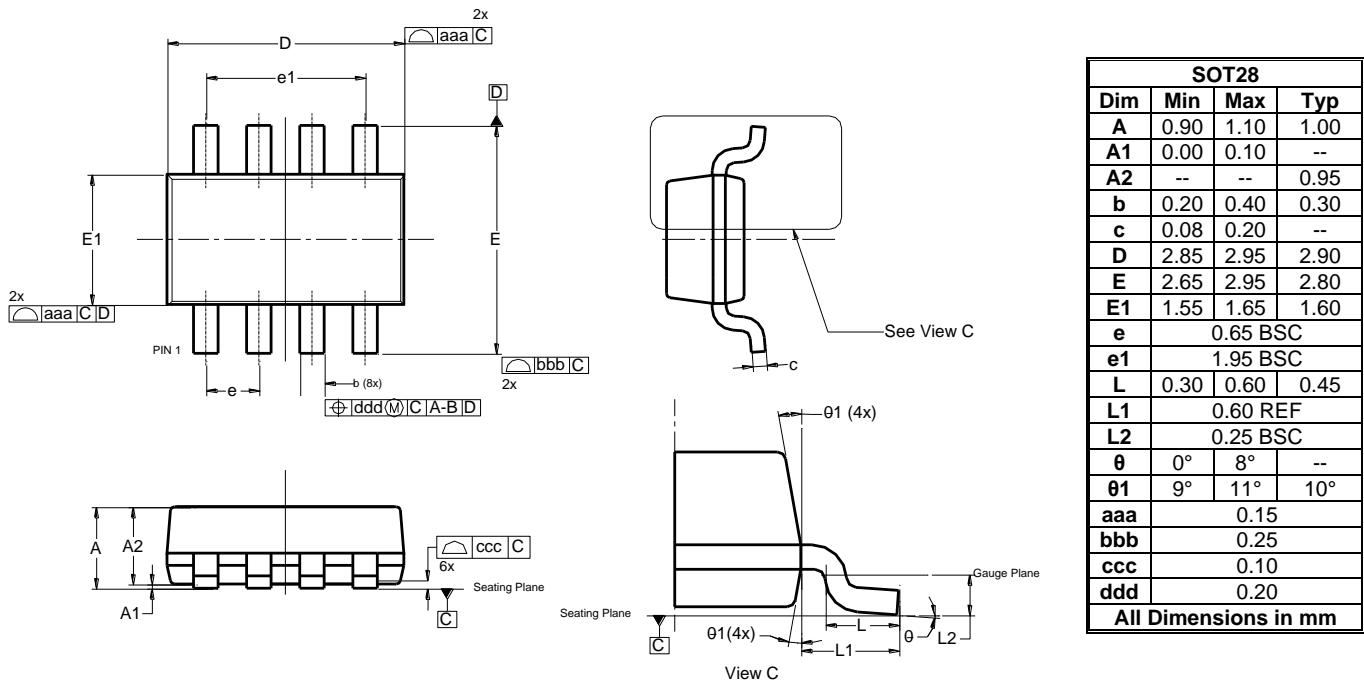
All Dimensions in mm

**Package Outline Dimensions (continued)**

**VSSOP-8**



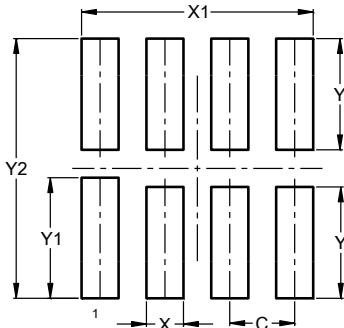
**SOT28**



## Suggested Pad Layout

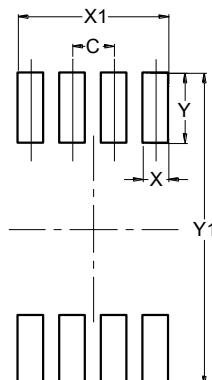
Please see <http://www.diodes.com/package-outlines.html> for the latest version.

### X2-DFN1410-8



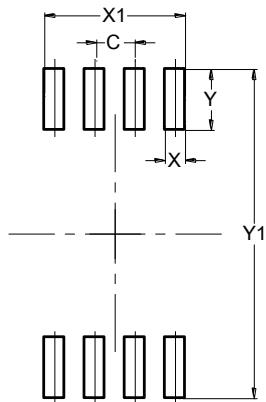
Dimensions	Value (in mm)
C	0.350
X	0.200
X1	1.250
Y	0.600
Y1	0.650
Y2	1.400

### SSOP-8



Dimensions	Value (in mm)
C	0.650
X	0.400
X1	2.350
Y	1.100
Y1	4.900

### VSSOP-8

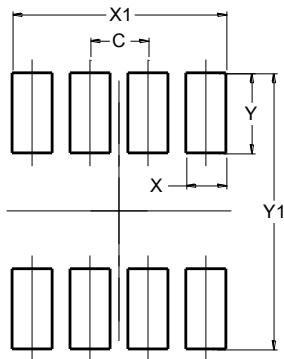


Dimensions	Value (in mm)
C	0.500
X	0.250
X1	1.750
Y	0.750
Y1	4.050

## Suggested Pad Layout

Please see <http://www.diodes.com/package-outlines.html> for the latest version.

### SOT28



Dimensions	Value (in mm)
C	0.950
G	1.600
X	0.700
Y	0.900
Y1	3.400

## Mechanical Data

### X2-DFN1410-8

- Moisture Sensitivity: Level 1 per J-STD-020
- Terminals: Finish – Matte Tin Plated Leads, Solderable per MIL-STD-202, Method 208 [e3](#)
- Weight: TBD grams (Approximate)
- Max Soldering Temperature +260°C for 30 secs as per JEDEC J-STD-020

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