

Precision Air-Core Tach/Speedo Driver with Return to Zero

CS8190

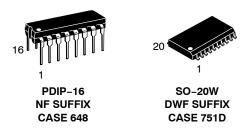
The CS8190 is specifically designed for use with air-core meter movements. The IC provides all the functions necessary for an analog tachometer or speedometer. The CS8190 takes a speed sensor input and generates sine and cosine related output signals to differentially drive an air-core meter.

Many enhancements have been added over industry standard tachometer drivers such as the CS289 or LM1819. The output utilizes differential drivers which eliminates the need for a zener reference and offers more torque. The device withstands 60 V transients which decreases the protection circuitry required. The device is also more precise than existing devices allowing for fewer trims and for use in a speedometer.

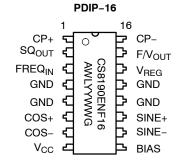
Features

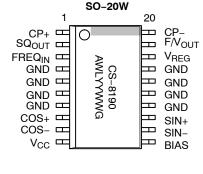
- Direct Sensor Input
- High Output Torque
- Low Pointer Flutter
- High Input Impedance
- Overvoltage Protection
- Return to Zero
- Internally Fused Leads in PDIP-16 and SO-20W Packages
- These Devices are Pb–Free, Halogen Free/BFR Free and are RoHS Compliant

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PIN CONNECTIONS AND MARKING DIAGRAM





A = Assembly Location
 WL = Wafer Lot
 YY = Year
 WW = Work Week
 G = Pb-Free Package

ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 10 of this data sheet.

NOTE: Some of the devices on this data sheet have been **DISCONTINUED**. Please refer to the table on page 19.

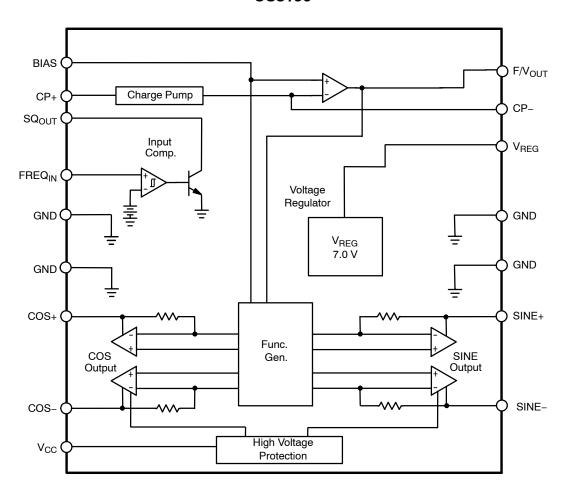


Figure 1. Block Diagram

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

	Rating	Value	Unit
Supply Voltage, V _{CC}	< 100 ms Pulse Transient Continuous	60 24	V
Operating Temperature		-40 to +105	°C
Storage Temperature		-40 to +165	°C
Junction Temperature	-40 to +150	°C	
ESD (Human Body Mode	4.0	kV	
Lead Temperature Solder Reflow: (SMD styles only	ring: Wave Solder (through hole styles only) (Note 1) (Note 2)	260 peak 230 peak	°C °C

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

- 1. 10 seconds maximum.
- 2. 60 second maximum above 183 °C.

CS8190

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (-40 °C \leq T_A \leq 85 °C, 8.5 V \leq V_{CC} \leq 15 V, unless otherwise specified.)

Characteristic	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
SUPPLY VOLTAGE SECTION	•				
I _{CC} Supply Current	V _{CC} = 16 V, -40 °C, No Load	-	50	125	mA
V _{CC} Normal Operation Range	-	8.5	13.1	16	V
INPUT COMPARATOR SECTION				•	-
Positive Input Threshold	-	1.0	2.0	3.0	V
Input Hysteresis	-	200	500	-	mV
Input Bias Current (Note 3)	0 V ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 8.0 V	-	-10	-80	μΑ
Input Frequency Range	-	0	-	20	kHz
Input Voltage Range	in series with 1.0 $k\Omega$	-1.0	-	V _{CC}	V
Output V _{SAT} (SQ _{OUT})	I _{CC} = 10 mA	-	0.15	0.40	V
Output Leakage (SQ _{OUT})	V _{CC} = 7.0 V	-	-	10	μΑ
Low V _{CC} Disable Threshold	-	7.0	8.0	8.5	V
Logic 0 Input Voltage	-	1.0	-	-	V
VOLTAGE REGULATOR SECTION					
Output Voltage	-	6.25	7.00	7.50	V
Output Load Current	-	-	-	10	mA
Output Load Regulation	0 to 10 mA	-	10	50	mV
Output Line Regulation	8.5 V ≤ V _{CC} ≤ 16 V	-	20	150	mV
Power Supply Rejection	V _{CC} = 13.1 V, 1.0 V _{P/P} 1.0 kHz	34	46	-	dB
CHARGE PUMP SECTION	•				
Inverting Input Voltage	-	1.5	2.0	2.5	V
Input Bias Current	-	-	40	150	nA
V _{BIAS} Input Voltage	-	1.5	2.0	2.5	V
Non Invert. Input Voltage	I _{IN} = 1.0 mA	-	0.7	1.1	V
Linearity (Note 4)	@ 0, 87.5, 175, 262.5, + 350 Hz	-0.10	0.28	+0.70	%
F/V _{OUT} Gain	@ 350 Hz, C_{CP} = 0.0033 μF, R_{T} = 243 kΩ	7.0	10	13	mV/Hz
Norton Gain, Positive	I _{IN} = 15 μA	0.9	1.0	1.1	I/I
Norton Gain, Negative	I _{IN} = 15 μA	0.9	1.0	1.1	I/I
FUNCTION GENERATOR SECTION: -40 °C	\leq T _A \leq 85 °C, V _{CC} = 13.1 V unless otherwise no	oted			
Return to Zero Threshold	T _A = 25 °C	5.2	6.0	7.0	V
Differential Drive Voltage, (V _{COS+} – V _{COS-})	$8.5 \text{ V} \leq \text{V}_{CC} \leq 16 \text{ V}, \ \theta = 0^{\circ}$	5.5	6.5	7.5	V
Differential Drive Voltage, (V _{SIN+} – V _{SIN-})	$8.5 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{CC} \le 16 \text{ V}, \ \theta = 90^{\circ}$	5.5	6.5	7.5	V
Differential Drive Voltage, (V _{COS+} – V _{COS-})	$8.5 \text{ V} \le \text{V}_{CC} \le 16 \text{ V}, \ \theta = 180^{\circ}$	-7.5	-6.5	-5.5	٧
Differential Drive Voltage, (V _{SIN+} - V _{SIN-})	$8.5~V \le V_{CC} \le 16~V,~\theta = 270^{\circ}$	-7.5	-6.5	-5.5	V
Differential Drive Current	8.5 V ≤ V _{CC} ≤ 16 V	-	33	42	mA
Zero Hertz Output Angle	-	-1.5	0	1.5	deg

Input is clamped by an internal 12 V Zener.
 Applies to % of full scale (270°).

CS8190

$\textbf{ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS} \quad (-40~^{\circ}\text{C} \leq \text{T}_{A} \leq 85~^{\circ}\text{C},~8.5~\text{V} \leq \text{V}_{CC} \leq 15~\text{V},~\text{unless otherwise specified.})$

Characteristic	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit		
FUNCTION GENERATOR SECTION:	FUNCTION GENERATOR SECTION: -40 °C ≤ T _A ≤ 85 °C, V _{CC} = 13.1 V unless otherwise noted (continued)						
Function Generator Error (Note 5) Reference Figures 2, 3, 4, 5	V _{CC} = 13.1 V θ = 0° to 305°	-2.0	0	+2.0	deg		
Function Generator Error	13.1 V ≤ V _{CC} ≤ 16 V	-2.5	0	+2.5	deg		
Function Generator Error	13.1 V ≤ V _{CC} ≤ 11 V	-1.0	0	+1.0	deg		
Function Generator Error	13.1 V ≤ V _{CC} ≤ 9.0 V	-3.0	0	+3.0	deg		
Function Generator Error	25 °C ≤ T _A ≤ 80 °C	-3.0	0	+3.0	deg		
Function Generator Error	25 °C ≤ T _A ≤ 105 °C	-5.5	0	+5.5	deg		
Function Generator Error	-40 °C ≤ T _A ≤ 25 °C	-3.0	0	+3.0	deg		
Function Generator Gain	T _A = 25 °C, θ vs F/V _{OUT}	60	77	95	°N		

^{5.} Deviation from nominal per Table 1 after calibration at 0° and 270°.

PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

PACKA	GE PIN #		
PDIP-16	SO-20W	PIN SYMBOL	FUNCTION
1	1	CP+	Positive input to charge pump.
2	2	SQ _{OUT}	Buffered square wave output signal.
3	3	FREQ _{IN}	Speed or RPM input signal.
4, 5, 12, 13	4–7, 14–17	GND	Ground Connections.
6	8	COS+	Positive cosine output signal.
7	9	COS-	Negative cosine output signal.
8	10	V _{CC}	Ignition or battery supply voltage.
9	11	BIAS	Test point or zero adjustment.
10	12	SIN-	Negative sine output signal.
11	13	SIN+	Positive sine output signal.
14	18	V_{REG}	Voltage regulator output.
15	19	F/V _{OUT}	Output voltage proportional to input signal frequency.
16	20	CP-	Negative input to charge pump.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

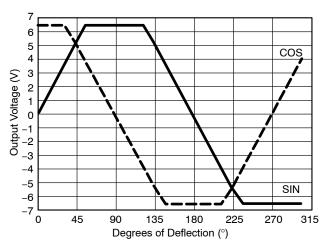


Figure 2. Function Generator Output Voltage vs.

Degrees of Deflection

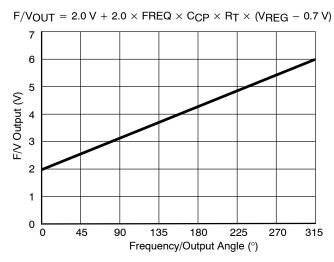


Figure 3. Charge Pump Output Voltage vs.
Output Angle

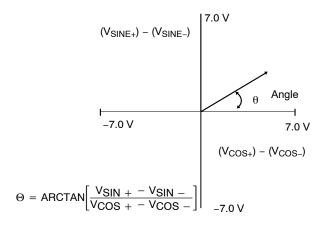


Figure 4. Output Angle in Polar Form

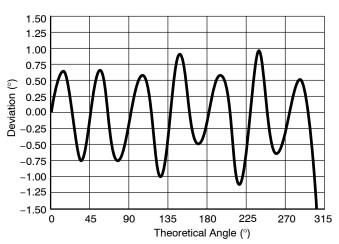


Figure 5. Nominal Output Deviation

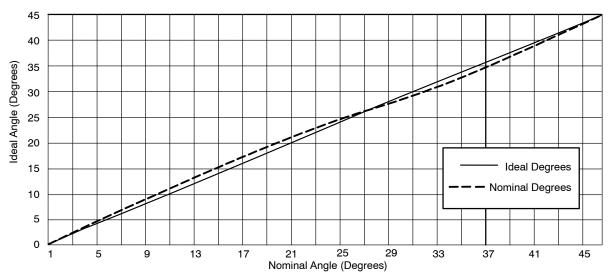


Figure 6. Nominal Angle vs. Ideal Angle (After Calibrating at 180°)

Table 1. Function Generator Output Nominal Angle vs. Ideal Angle (After Calibrating at 270°)

ldeal θ Degrees	Nominal θ Degrees										
0	0	17	17.98	34	33.04	75	74.00	160	159.14	245	244.63
1	1.09	18	18.96	35	34.00	80	79.16	165	164.00	250	249.14
2	2.19	19	19.92	36	35.00	85	84.53	170	169.16	255	254.00
3	3.29	20	20.86	37	36.04	90	90.00	175	174.33	260	259.16
4	4.38	21	21.79	38	37.11	95	95.47	180	180.00	265	264.53
5	5.47	22	22.71	39	38.21	100	100.84	185	185.47	270	270.00
6	6.56	23	23.61	40	39.32	105	106.00	190	190.84	275	275.47
7	7.64	24	24.50	41	40.45	110	110.86	195	196.00	280	280.84
8	8.72	25	25.37	42	41.59	115	115.37	200	200.86	285	286.00
9	9.78	26	26.23	43	42.73	120	119.56	205	205.37	290	290.86
10	10.84	27	27.07	44	43.88	125	124.00	210	209.56	295	295.37
11	11.90	28	27.79	45	45.00	130	129.32	215	214.00	300	299.21
12	12.94	29	28.73	50	50.68	135	135.00	220	219.32	305	303.02
13	13.97	30	29.56	55	56.00	140	140.68	225	225.00		
14	14.99	31	30.39	60	60.44	145	146.00	230	230.58		
15	16.00	32	31.24	65	64.63	150	150.44	235	236.00		
16	17.00	33	32.12	70	69.14	155	154.63	240	240.44		

Note: Temperature, voltage and nonlinearity not included.

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION AND APPLICATION NOTES

The CS8190 is specifically designed for use with air-core meter movements. It includes an input comparator for sensing an input signal from an ignition pulse or speed sensor, a charge pump for frequency to voltage conversion, a bandgap voltage regulator for stable operation, and a function generator with sine and cosine amplifiers to differentially drive the meter coils.

From the partial schematic of Figure 7, the input signal is applied to the $FREQ_{IN}$ lead, this is the input to a high impedance comparator with a typical positive input threshold of 2.0 V and typical hysteresis of 0.5 V. The output of the comparator, SQ_{OUT} , is applied to the charge pump input CP+ through an external capacitor C_{CP} When the input signal changes state, C_{CP} is charged or discharged through R3 and R4. The charge accumulated on C_{CP} is mirrored to C4 by the Norton Amplifier circuit comprising of Q1, Q2 and Q3. The charge pump output voltage, F/V_{OUT} , ranges from 2.0 V to 6.3 V depending on the input signal frequency and the gain of the charge pump according to the formula:

$$F/V_{OUT} = 2.0 V + 2.0 \times FREQ \times C_{CP} \times R_{T} \times (V_{REG} - 0.7 V)$$

R_T is a potentiometer used to adjust the gain of the F/V output stage and give the correct meter deflection. The F/V output voltage is applied to the function generator which generates the sine and cosine output voltages. The output voltage of the sine and cosine amplifiers are derived from the

on-chip amplifier and function generator circuitry. The various trip points for the circuit (i.e., 0° , 90° , 180° , 270°) are determined by an internal resistor divider and the bandgap voltage reference. The coils are differentially driven, allowing bidirectional current flow in the outputs, thus providing up to 305° range of meter deflection. Driving the coils differentially offers faster response time, higher current capability, higher output voltage swings, and reduced external component count. The key advantage is a higher torque output for the pointer.

The output angle, θ , is equal to the F/V gain multiplied by the function generator gain:

$$\theta = AF/V \times AFG$$

where:

$$A_{FG} = 77^{\circ} / V(typ)$$

The relationship between input frequency and output angle is:

$$\theta = \text{A}_{\text{FG}} \times 2.0 \times \text{FREQ} \times \text{C}_{\text{CP}} \times \text{R}_{\text{T}} \times (\text{V}_{\text{REG}} - 0.7 \text{ V})$$

$$\theta = 970 \times FREQ \times C_{CP} \times R_{T}$$

The ripple voltage at the F/V converter's output is determined by the ratio of C_{CP} and C4 in the formula:

$$\Delta V = \frac{C_{CP}(V_{REG} - 0.7 \text{ V})}{C4}$$

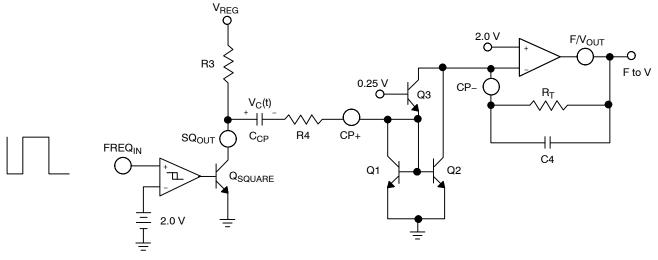


Figure 7. Partial Schematic of Input and Charge Pump

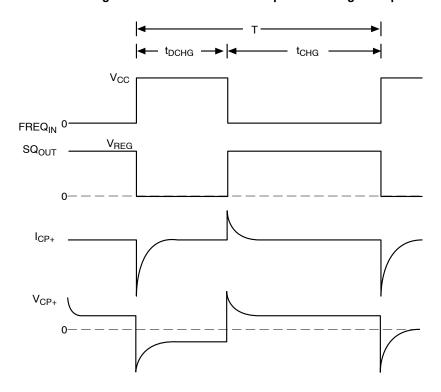


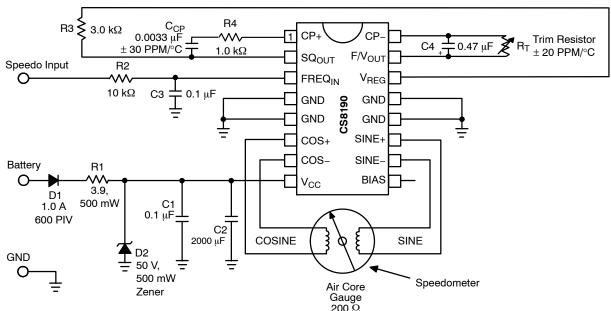
Figure 8. Timing Diagram of FREQ $_{\rm IN}$ and I $_{\rm CP}$

Ripple voltage on the F/V output causes pointer or needle flutter especially at low input frequencies.

The response time of the F/V is determined by the time constant formed by R_T and C4. Increasing the value of C4 will reduce the ripple on the F/V output but will also increase the response time. An increase in response time causes a very slow meter movement and may be unacceptable for many applications.

The CS8190 has an undervoltage detect circuit that disables the input comparator when V_{CC} falls below 8.0 V(typical). With no input signal the F/V output voltage decreases and the needle moves towards zero. A second undervoltage detect circuit at 6.0 V(typical) causes the function generator to

generate a differential SIN drive voltage of zero volts and the differential COS drive voltage to go as high as possible. This combination of voltages (Figure 2) across the meter coil moves the needle to the 0° position. Connecting a large capacitor(> 2000 $\mu F)$ to the V_{CC} lead (C2 in Figure 9) increases the time between these undervoltage points since the capacitor discharges slowly and ensures that the needle moves towards 0° as opposed to 360° . The exact value of the capacitor depends on the response time of the system,the maximum meter deflection and the current consumption of the circuit. It should be selected by breadboarding the design in the lab.



Notes:

- 1. C2 (> 2000 μ F) is needed if return to zero function is required.
- The product of C_{CP} and R_T have a direct effect on the transfer function (f to V conversion) and therefore directly affect temperature compensation.
- 3. C_{CP} Range; 20 pF to 0.2 μ F.
- 4. R_T Range; 100 k Ω to 500 k Ω .
- 5. The IC must be protected from transients above 60 V and reverse battery conditions.
- 6. Additional filtering on the FREQIN lead may be required.
- 7. Gauge coil connections to the IC must be kept as short as possible (≤ 3.0 inch) for best pointer stability.

Figure 9. Speedometer or Tachometer Application

Design Example

Maximum meter Deflection = 270°

Maximum Input Frequency = 350 Hz

1. Select R_T and C_{CP}

$$\theta = 970 \times \text{FREQ} \times \text{C}_{\mbox{CP}} \times \text{R}_{\mbox{T}} = 270^{\circ}$$

Let $C_{CP} = 0.0033 \mu F$, find R_T

$$R_T = \frac{270^\circ}{970\times350~Hz\times0.0033~\mu\text{F}}$$

$$R_T = 243~\text{k}\Omega$$

RT should be a 250 k Ω potentiometer to trim out any inaccuracies due to IC tolerances or meter movement pointer placement.

2. Select R3 and R4

Resistor R3 sets the output current from the voltage regulator. The maximum output current from the voltage regulator is 10 mA. R3 must ensure that the current does not exceed this limit.

Choose $R3 = 3.3 \text{ k}\Omega$

The maximum charge current for C_{CP} is worst case estimated at:

$$\frac{\text{VREG} - 0.7 \text{ V}}{3.3 \text{ k}\Omega} = 1.90 \text{ mA}$$

C_{CP} must charge and discharge fully during each cycle of the input signal. Time for one cycle at maximum frequency is 2.85 ms. To ensure that C_{CP} is charged, assume that the (R3 + R4) C_{CP} time constant is less than 10% of the minimum input period.

$$T = 10\% \times \frac{1}{350 \text{ Hz}} = 285 \,\mu\text{s}$$

Choose $R4 = 1.0 \text{ k}\Omega$.

Discharge time: t_{DCHG} = R4 × C_{CP} = 3.3 k Ω × 0.0033 μF = 3.3 μs

Charge time: $t_{CHG} = (R3 + R4)C_{CP} = 4.3 \text{ k}\Omega. \times 0.0033 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$ = 14.2 \text{ }\text{us}

3. Determine C4

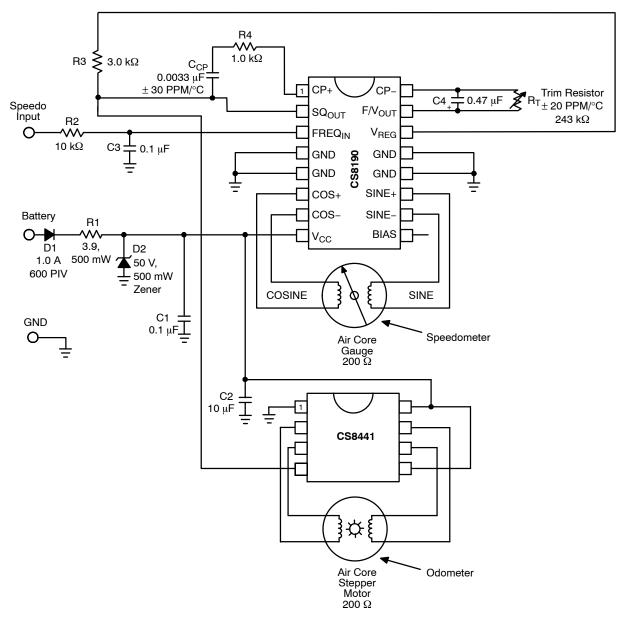
C4 is selected to satisfy both the maximum allowable ripple voltage and response time of the meter movement.

$$C4 = \frac{CCP(VREG - 0.7 V)}{\Delta VMAX}$$

With C4 = $0.47 \mu F$, the F/V ripple voltage is 44 mV.

The last component to be selected is the return to zero capacitor C2. This is selected by increasing the input signal frequency to its maximum so the pointer is at its maximum deflection, then removing the power from the circuit. C2 should be large enough to ensure that the pointer always returns to the 0° position rather than 360° under all operating conditions.

Figure 10 shows how the CS8190 and the CS8441 are used to produce a Speedometer and Odometer circuit.



Notes:

- 1. $C2 = 10 \mu F$ with CS8441 application.
- 2. The product of C_{CP} and R_T have a direct effect on the transfer function (f to V conversion) and therefore directly affect temperature compensation.
- 3. C_{CP} Range; 20 pF to 0.2 μ F. 4. R_T Range; 100 $k\Omega$ to 500 $k\Omega$.
- 5. The IC must be protected from transients above 60 V and reverse battery conditions.
- 6. Additional filtering on the FREQ $_{\rm IN}$ lead may be required.
- 7. Gauge coil connections to the IC must be kept as short as possible (≤ 3.0 inch) for best pointer stability.

Figure 10. Speedometer With Odometer or Tachometer Application

In some cases a designer may wish to use the CS8190 only as a driver for an air-core meter having performed the F/V conversion elsewhere in the circuit.

Figure 11 shows how to drive the CS8190 with a DC voltage ranging from 2.0 V to 6.0 V. This is accomplished by forcing a voltage on the F/V_{OUT} lead. The alternative scheme shown in Figure 12 uses an external op amp as a buffer and operates over an input voltage range of 0 V to 4.0 V.

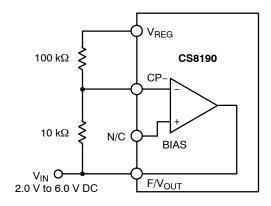


Figure 11. Driving the CS8190 from an External DC Voltage

Figures 11 and 12 are not temperature compensated.

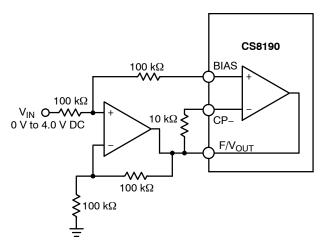


Figure 12. Driving the CS8190 from an External DC Voltage Using an Op Amp Buffer

PACKAGE THERMAL DATA

Parameter		PDIP-16	SO-20W	Unit
$R_{ hetaJC}$	Typical	15	9	°C/W
$R_{ hetaJA}$	Typical	50	55	°C/W

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping [†]
CS8190EDWFR20G	SO-20W (Pb-Free)	1000 / Tape & Reel

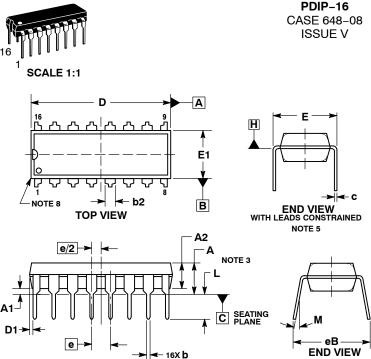
DISCONTINUED (Note 8)

CS8190ENF16G	PDIP-16 (Pb-Free)	25 Units / Rail
CS8190EDWF20G	SO-20W (Pb-Free)	38 Units / Rail

^{8.} **DISCONTINUED:** This device is not recommended for new design. Please contact your **onsemi** representative for information. The most current information on this device may be available on www.onsemi.com.

[†]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.





| + | 0.010 M | C | A M | B M

PDIP-16

NOTE 6

DATE 22 APR 2015

NOTES

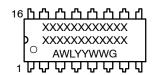
- DTES:
 DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
 CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCHES.
 DIMENSIONS A, A1 AND L ARE MEASURED WITH THE PACKAGE SEATED IN JEDEC SEATING PLANE GAUGE GS-3.
 DIMENSIONS D, D1 AND E1 DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS. MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS ARE NOT TO EXCEED 0.10 INCH.
 DIMENSION E1 SMEASURED AT A POINT 0.015 BELOW DATUM.
- DIMENSION E IS MEASURED AT A POINT 0.015 BELOW DATUM PLANE H WITH THE LEADS CONSTRAINED PERPENDICULAR
- TO DATUM C.
 DIMENSION eB IS MEASURED AT THE LEAD TIPS WITH THE
- DIMENSION BY IS MEASURED AT THE LEAD TIFS WITH THE LEADS UNCONSTRAINED.

 DATUM PLANE H IS COINCIDENT WITH THE BOTTOM OF THE LEADS, WHERE THE LEADS EXIT THE BODY.

 PACKAGE CONTOUR IS OPTIONAL (ROUNDED OR SQUARE

	INC	HES	MILLIM	ETERS
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
Α		0.210		5.33
A1	0.015		0.38	
A2	0.115	0.195	2.92	4.95
b	0.014	0.022	0.35	0.56
b2	0.060	TYP	1.52	TYP
С	0.008	0.014	0.20	0.36
D	0.735	0.775	18.67	19.69
D1	0.005		0.13	
E	0.300	0.325	7.62	8.26
E1	0.240	0.280	6.10	7.11
е	0.100	BSC	2.54	BSC
eB		0.430		10.92
L	0.115	0.150	2.92	3.81
M		10°		10°

GENERIC MARKING DIAGRAM*



XXXXX = Specific Device Code

= Assembly Location

WL = Wafer Lot YY = Year WW = 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. Some products may not follow the Generic Marking.

STYLE 1	:	STYLE 2	:
PIN 1.	CATHODE	PIN 1.	COMMON DRAIN
2.	CATHODE	2.	COMMON DRAIN
3.	CATHODE	3.	COMMON DRAIN
4.	CATHODE	4.	COMMON DRAIN
5.	CATHODE	5.	COMMON DRAIN
6.	CATHODE	6.	COMMON DRAIN
7.	CATHODE	7.	COMMON DRAIN
8.	CATHODE	8.	COMMON DRAIN
9.	ANODE	9.	GATE
10.	ANODE	10.	SOURCE
11.	ANODE	11.	GATE
12.	ANODE	12.	SOURCE
13.	ANODE	13.	GATE
14.	ANODE	14.	SOURCE
15.	ANODE	15.	GATE
16.	ANODE	16.	SOURCE

SIDE VIEW

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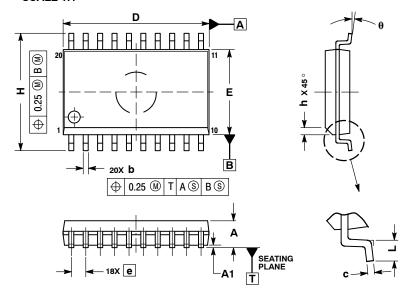




SOIC-20 WB CASE 751D-05 **ISSUE H**

DATE 22 APR 2015

SCALE 1:1



- DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
 INTERPRET DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES.
- PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
 3. DIMENSIONS D AND E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSION.
 MAXIMUM MOLD PROTRUSION 0.15 PER SIDE.
- DIMENSION B DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE PROTRUSION SHALL BE 0.13 TOTAL IN EXCESS OF B DIMENSION AT MAXIMUM MATERIAL

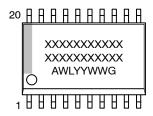
	MILLIMETERS		
DIM	MIN	MAX	
Α	2.35	2.65	
A1	0.10	0.25	
b	0.35	0.49	
С	0.23	0.32	
D	12.65	12.95	
E	7.40	7.60	
е	1.27	BSC	
Н	10.05	10.55	
h	0.25	0.75	
L	0.50	0.90	
θ	0°	7 °	

RECOMMENDED SOLDERING FOOTPRINT*



DIMENSIONS: MILLIMETERS

GENERIC MARKING DIAGRAM*



XXXXX = Specific Device Code = Assembly Location

WL = Wafer Lot ΥY = Year WW = 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. Some products may not follow the Generic Marking.

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^{*}For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the onsemi Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

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