# AMC0381D-Q1 Automotive, Precision, High-Voltage DC Input, Reinforced Isolated Amplifier With Fixed-Gain Differential Output

## 1 Features

- AEC-Q100 qualified for automotive applications:
  - Temperature grade 1: –40°C to +125°C, $T_A$
- Integrated, high-voltage resistive divider for direct DC voltage sensing without external resistors
- Differential output
- Supply voltage range:
  - High-side (VDD1): 3.0V to 5.5V
  - Low-side (VDD2): 3.0V to 5.5V
- Low DC errors:
  - Offset error: ±0.8mV (maximum)
  - Offset drift: ±10µV/°C (maximum)
  - Attenuation error: ±0.25% (maximum)
  - Attenuation drift: ±40ppm/°C (maximum)
  - Nonlinearity: 0.025% (maximum)
- High CMTI: 150V/ns (minimum)
- Low EMI: Meets CISPR-11 and CISPR-25 limits
- Available input options:
  - AMC0381D06-Q1: 600V, 10MΩ
  - AMC0381D10-Q1: 1000V, 12.5MΩ
  - AMC0381D16-Q1: 1600V, 33.5MΩ
- Safety-related certifications:
  - 7000$V_{PK}$ reinforced isolation per DIN EN IEC 60747-17 (VDE 0884-17)
  - 5000$V_{RMS}$ isolation for 1 minute per UL 1577

## 2 Applications

- Traction inverters
- Onboard chargers
- DC/DC converters
- Battery junction boxes

## 3 Description

The AMC0381D-Q1 is a precision, galvanically isolated amplifier with a high-voltage DC, high impedance input, and fixed-gain differential output. The input is designed to connect directly to a high-voltage signal source.

The isolation barrier separates parts of the system that operate on different common-mode voltage levels. The isolation barrier is highly resistant to magnetic interference and is certified to provide reinforced isolation up to 5k$V_{RMS}$ (60s).

The AMC0381D-Q1 outputs a differential signal proportional to the input voltage. The differential output is insensitive to ground shifts and enables routing the output signal over long distances.

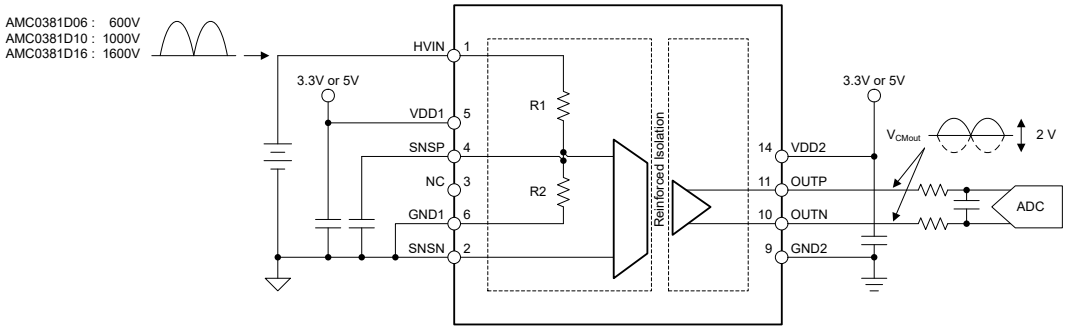
The AMC0381D-Q1 is available in three linear input voltage ranges: 600V, 1000V, and 1600V. With an integrated precision resistive divider, the AMC0381D-Q1 achieves better than 1% accuracy over the full temperature range, including lifetime drift.

The AMC0381D-Q1 is available in a 15-pin, 0.65mm pitch SSOP package. The device is fully specified over the temperature range from –40°C to +125°C.

**Package Information**

| PART NUMBER | PACKAGE(1) | PACKAGE SIZE(2) |
|---|---|---|
| AMC0381D-Q1 | DFX (SSOP, 15) | 12.8mm × 10.3mm |

(1) For more information, see the *Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information* .
(2) The package size (length × width) is a nominal value and includes pins, where applicable.




**Typical Application**

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# 4 Device Comparison Table

**Table 4-1. Device Comparison**

| DEVICE | R1(1) | R2(1) | DIVIDER RATIO | LINEAR INPUT RANGE | CLIPPING VOLTAGE | ABS MAX INPUT VOLTAGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMC0381D06-Q1 | 10MΩ | 16.7kΩ | 601:1 | 600V | 769V | 900V |
| AMC0381D10-Q1 | 12.5MΩ | 12.5kΩ | 1001:1 | 1000V | 1281V | 1500V |
| AMC0381D16-Q1 | 33.5MΩ | 21kΩ | 1601:1 | 1600V | 2049V | 2000V |

(1) R1 and R2 are approximated resistor values and do not accurately reflect the divider ratio.

# 5 Pin Configuration and Functions

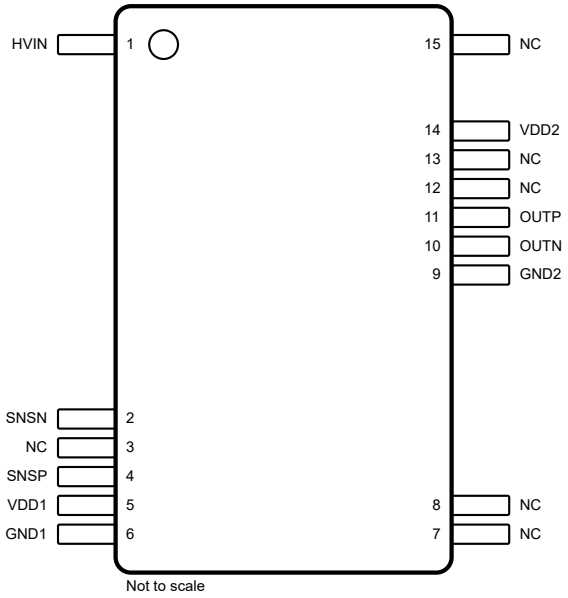



**Figure 5-1. DFX Package, 15-Pin SOIC (Top View)**

**Table 5-1. Pin Functions**

| PIN | | TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|---|
| NO. | NAME | | |
| 1 | HVIN | Analog input | High-voltage input |
| 2 | SNSN | Analog input | Ground sense pin and inverting analog input to the amplifier. Connect to GND1. |
| 3, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15 | NC | N/A | No internal connection. The pin can be connected to any potential or left floating. |
| 4 | SNSP | Analog input | Sense voltage pin and noninverting analog input to the amplifier. Connect to an external filter capacitor or leave floating. |
| 5 | VDD1 | High-side power | Analog (high-side) power supply(1) |
| 6 | GND1 | High-side ground | High-side ground |
| 9 | GND2 | Low-side ground | Low-side ground |
| 10 | OUTN | Analog output | Inverting analog output |
| 11 | OUTP | Analog input | Noninverting analog output |
| 14 | VDD2 | Low-side power | Low-side power supply(1) |

(1) See the *Power Supply Recommendations* section for power-supply decoupling recommendations.

# 6 Specifications

## 6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

see(1)

| | | MIN | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Power-supply voltage | High-side, VDD1 to GND1 | –0.3 | 6.5 | V |
| | Low-side, VDD2 to GND2 | –0.3 | 6.5 | |
| Analog input voltage | HVIN to GND1, AMC0381D06-Q1 | –150 | 900 | V |
| | HVIN to GND1, AMC0381D10-Q1 | –150 | 1500 | |
| | HVIN to GND1, AMC0381D16-Q1 | –150 | 2000 | |
| | SNSP, SNSN | GND1 – 0.5 | VDD1 + 0.5 | |
| Analog output voltage | OUTP, OUTN | GND2 – 0.5 | VDD2 + 0.5 | V |
| Input current | Continuous, any pin except power-supply and HVIN pins | –10 | 10 | mA |
| Temperature | Junction, $T_J$ | | 150 | °C |
| | Storage, $T_{stg}$ | –65 | 150 | |

(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 AEC Q100-002(1), HBM ESD classification level 2 | ±2000 | V |
| | | Charged-device model (CDM), per AEC Q100-011, CDM ESD classification level C6 | ±1000 | |

(1) AEC Q100-002 indicates that HBM stressing shall be in accordance with the ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 specification.

## 6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating ambient temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

| | | | MIN | NOM | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **POWER SUPPLY** | | | | | | |
| VDD1 | High-side power supply | VDD1 to GND1 | 3 | 5.0 | 5.5 | V |
| VDD2 | Low-side power supply | VDD2 to GND2 | 3 | 3.3 | 5.5 | V |
| **ANALOG INPUT** | | | | | | |
| $V_{Clipping}$ | Nominal input voltage before clipping output | Referred to SNSP | –0.1 | | 1.28 | V |
| | | Referred to HVIN, AMC0381D06-Q1 | –60 | | 769 | |
| | | Referred to HVIN, AMC0381D10-Q1 | –100 | | 1281 | |
| | | Referred to HVIN, AMC0381D16-Q1 | –160 | | 2049 | |
| $V_{FSR}$ | Specified linear input voltage | Referred to SNSP | –0.05 | | 1 | V |
| | | Referred to HVIN, AMC0381D06-Q1 | –30 | | 600 | |
| | | Referred to HVIN, AMC0381D10-Q1 | –50 | | 1000 | |
| | | Referred to HVIN, AMC0381D16-Q1 | –80 | | 1600 | |
| **ANALOG OUTPUT** | | | | | | |
| $C_{LOAD}$ | Capacitive load | OUTP or OUTN to GND2(1) | | | 500 | pF |
| | | OUTP to OUTN(2) | | | 250 | |
| $R_{LOAD}$ | Resistive load | OUTP or OUTN to GND2 | | 10 | 1 | kΩ |
| **TEMPERATURE RANGE** | | | | | | |

over operating ambient temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

| | | MIN | NOM | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $T_A$ | Specified ambient temperature | –40 | | 125 | °C |

(1) Not in addition to differential capacitive load from OUTP to OUTN.
(2) Not in addition to single-ended capacitive load from OUTP/OUTN to GND2

## 6.4 Thermal Information

| THERMAL METRIC(1) | | DFX (SSOP) | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 15 PINS | |
| $R_{\theta JA}$ | Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance | 86.9 | °C/W |
| $R_{\theta JC(top)}$ | Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance | 36.7 | °C/W |
| $R_{\theta JB}$ | Junction-to-board thermal resistance | 43.5 | °C/W |
| $\Psi_{JT}$ | Junction-to-top characterization parameter | 17 | °C/W |
| $\Psi_{JB}$ | Junction-to-board characterization parameter | 41.8 | °C/W |
| $R_{\theta JC(bot)}$ | Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance | N/A | °C/W |

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

## 6.5 Power Ratings

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | VALUE | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $P_D$ | Maximum power dissipation (both sides) | AVDD = DVDD = 5.5V, $V_{HVIN} = V_{Clipping}$ AMC0381D06-Q1 | 140 | mW |
| | | AVDD = DVDD = 5.5V, $V_{HVIN} = V_{Clipping}$ AMC0381D10-Q1 | 210 | |
| | | AVDD = DVDD = 5.5V, $V_{HVIN} = V_{Clipping}$ AMC0381D16-Q1 | 200 | |
| $P_{D1}$ | Maximum power dissipation (high-side) | AVDD = 5.5V, $V_{HVIN} = V_{Clipping}$ AMC0381D06-Q1 | 90 | mW |
| | | AVDD = 5.5V, $V_{HVIN} = V_{Clipping}$ AMC0381D10-Q1 | 160 | |
| | | AVDD = 5.5V, $V_{HVIN} = V_{Clipping}$ AMC0381D16-Q1 | 150 | |
| $P_{D2}$ | Maximum power dissipation (low-side) | DVDD = 5.5V | 50 | mW |

## 6.6 Insulation Specifications

over operating ambient temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | VALUE | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GENERAL** | | | | |
| CLR | External clearance(1) | Shortest pin-to-pin distance through air | ≥ 8 | mm |
| CPG | External creepage(1) | Shortest pin-to-pin distance across the package surface | ≥ 9.7 | mm |
| DTI | Distance through insulation | Minimum internal gap (internal clearance) of the double insulation | ≥ 15.4 | µm |
| CTI | Comparative tracking index | DIN EN 60112 (VDE 0303-11); IEC 60112 | ≥ 600 | V |
| | Material group | According to IEC 60664-1 | I | |
| | Overvoltage category per IEC 60664-1 | Rated mains voltage ≤ 600$V_{RMS}$ | I-III | |
| | | Rated mains voltage ≤ 1000$V_{RMS}$ | I-II | |
| **DIN EN IEC 60747-17 (VDE 0884-17)(2)** | | | | |
| $V_{IORM}$ | Maximum repetitive peak isolation voltage | At AC voltage | 2120 | $V_{PK}$ |
| $V_{IOWM}$ | Maximum-rated isolation working voltage | At AC voltage (sine wave) | 1500 | $V_{RMS}$ |
| | | At DC voltage | 2120 | $V_{DC}$ |
| $V_{IOTM}$ | Maximum transient isolation voltage | $V_{TEST} = V_{IOTM}$, t = 60s (qualification test),<br>$V_{TEST} = 1.2 \times V_{IOTM}$, t = 1s (100% production test) | 7000 | $V_{PK}$ |
| $V_{IMP}$ | Maximum impulse voltage(3) | Tested in air, 1.2/50µs waveform per IEC 62368-1 | 7700 | $V_{PK}$ |
| $V_{IOSM}$ | Maximum surge isolation voltage(4) | Tested in oil (qualification test),<br>1.2/50µs waveform per IEC 62368-1 | 10000 | $V_{PK}$ |
| $q_{pd}$ | Apparent charge(5) | Method a, after input/output safety test subgroups 2 and 3,<br>$V_{pd(ini)} = V_{IOTM}$, $t_{ini}$ = 60s, $V_{pd(m)} = 1.2 \times V_{IORM}$, $t_m$ = 10s | ≤ 5 | pC |
| | | Method a, after environmental tests subgroup 1,<br>$V_{pd(ini)} = V_{IOTM}$, $t_{ini}$ = 60s, $V_{pd(m)} = 1.6 \times V_{IORM}$, $t_m$ = 10s | ≤ 5 | |
| | | Method b1, at preconditioning (type test) and routine test,<br>$V_{pd(ini)} = 1.2 \times V_{IOTM}$, $t_{ini}$ = 1s, $V_{pd(m)} = 1.875 \times V_{IORM}$, $t_m$ = 1s | ≤ 5 | |
| | | Method b2, at routine test (100% production)(7)<br>$V_{pd(ini)} = V_{pd(m)} = 1.2 \times V_{IOTM}$, $t_{ini} = t_m$ = 1s | ≤ 5 | |
| $C_{IO}$ | Barrier capacitance, input to output(6) | $V_{IO}$ = 0.5$V_{PP}$ at 1MHz | ≅1.5 | pF |
| $R_{IO}$ | Insulation resistance, input to output(6) | $V_{IO}$ = 500V at $T_A$ = 25°C | > $10^{12}$ | Ω |
| | | $V_{IO}$ = 500V at 100°C ≤ $T_A$ ≤ 125°C | > $10^{11}$ | |
| | | $V_{IO}$ = 500V at $T_S$ = 150°C | > $10^9$ | |
| | Pollution degree | | 2 | |
| | Climatic category | | 55/125/21 | |
| **UL1577** | | | | |
| $V_{ISO}$ | Withstand isolation voltage | $V_{TEST} = V_{ISO}$, t = 60s (qualification test),<br>$V_{TEST} = 1.2 \times V_{ISO}$, t = 1s (100% production test) | 5000 | $V_{RMS}$ |

(1) Apply creepage and clearance requirements according to the specific equipment isolation standards of an application. Care must be taken to maintain the creepage and clearance distance of a board design to ensure that the mounting pads of the isolator on the printed circuit board (PCB) do not reduce this distance. Creepage and clearance on a PCB become equal in certain cases. Techniques such as inserting grooves, ribs, or both on a PCB are used to help increase these specifications.
(2) This coupler is suitable for *safe electrical insulation* only within the safety ratings. Compliance with the safety ratings shall be ensured by means of suitable protective circuits.
(3) Testing is carried out in air to determine the surge immunity of the package.
(4) Testing is carried in oil to determine the intrinsic surge immunity of the isolation barrier.
(5) Apparent charge is electrical discharge caused by a partial discharge (pd).
(6) All pins on each side of the barrier are tied together, creating a two-pin device.
(7) Either method b1 or b2 is used in production.

## 6.7 Safety-Related Certifications

| VDE | UL |
|---|---|
| DIN EN IEC 60747-17 (VDE 0884-17),<br>EN IEC 60747-17,<br>DIN EN IEC 62368-1 (VDE 0868-1),<br>EN IEC 62368-1,<br>IEC 62368-1 Clause : 5.4.3 ; 5.4.4.4 ; 5.4.9 | Recognized under 1577 component recognition and<br>CSA component acceptance NO 5 programs |
| Reinforced insulation | Single protection |
| Certificate number: Pending | File number: Pending |

## 6.8 Safety Limiting Values

Safety limiting(1) intends to minimize potential damage to the isolation barrier upon failure of input or output circuitry. A failure of the I/O can allow low resistance to ground or the supply and, without current limiting, dissipate sufficient power to over-heat the die and damage the isolation barrier potentially leading to secondary system failures.

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $I_{SI}$ | Safety input current | $R_{\theta JA}$ = 86.9°C/W, VDDx = 5.5V,<br>$T_J$ = 150°C, $T_A$ = 25°C, AMC0381D06-Q1 | | | 250 | mA |
| | | $R_{\theta JA}$ = 86.9°C/W, VDDx = 5.5V,<br>$T_J$ = 150°C, $T_A$ = 25°C, AMC0381D10-Q1 | | | 240 | |
| | | $R_{\theta JA}$ = 86.9°C/W, VDDx = 5.5V,<br>$T_J$ = 150°C, $T_A$ = 25°C, AMC0381D16-Q1 | | | 240 | |
| $I_{SO}$ | Safety output current | $R_{\theta JA}$ = 86.9°C/W, VDDx = 5.5V,<br>$T_J$ = 150°C, $T_A$ = 25°C | | | 260 | mA |
| $P_S$ | Safety input, output, or total power | $R_{\theta JA}$ = 86.9°C/W, $T_J$ = 150°C, $T_A$ = 25°C | | | 1440 | mW |
| $T_S$ | Maximum safety temperature | | | | 150 | °C |

(1) The maximum safety temperature, $T_S$, has the same value as the maximum junction temperature, $T_J$, specified for the device. The $I_S$ and $P_S$ parameters represent the safety current and safety power, respectively. Do not exceed the maximum limits of $I_S$ and $P_S$. These limits vary with the ambient temperature, $T_A$.
The junction-to-air thermal resistance, $R_{\theta JA}$, in the Thermal Information table is that of a device installed on a high-K test board for leaded surface-mount packages. Use these equations to calculate the value for each parameter:
$T_J = T_A + R_{\theta JA} \times P$, where P is the power dissipated in the device.
$T_{J(max)} = T_S = T_A + R_{\theta JA} \times P_S$, where $T_{J(max)}$ is the maximum junction temperature.
$P_S = I_S \times VDD_{max}$, where $VDD_{max}$ is the maximum supply voltage for high-side and low-side.

## 6.9 Electrical Characteristics

minimum and maximum specifications apply from $T_A$ = –40°C to +125°C, VDD1 = 3.0V to 5.5V, VDD2 = 3.0V to 5.5V, $V_{SNSP}$ = 0V to +1V, and $V_{SNSN}$ = 0V; typical specifications are at $T_A$ = 25°C, VDD1 = 5V, VDD2 = 3.3V (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ANALOG INPUT** | | | | | | |
| $R_{IN}$ | Input resistance | AMC0381D06-Q1 | 8.5 | 10 | 11.5 | MΩ |
| | | AMC0381D10-Q1 | 10.6 | 12.5 | 14.4 | |
| | | AMC0381D16-Q1 | 28 | 33.5 | 39 | |
| | Resistive divider ratio | $V_{HVIN}$ / $V_{SNSP}$, AMC0381D06-Q1 | 598 | 601 | 604 | V/V |
| | | $V_{HVIN}$ / $V_{SNSP}$, AMC0381D10-Q1 | 996 | 1001 | 1006 | |
| | | $V_{HVIN}$ / $V_{SNSP}$, AMC0381D16-Q1 | 1596 | 1601 | 1606 | |
| CMTI | Common-mode transient immunity | SNSP = GND1 | 150 | | | V/ns |
| **ANALOG OUTPUT** | | | | | | |
| | Nominal attenuation | ($V_{OUTP}$ – $V_{OUTN}$) / $V_{HVIN}$, AMC0381D06-Q1 | | 3.328 | | mV/V |
| | | ($V_{OUTP}$ – $V_{OUTN}$) / $V_{HVIN}$, AMC0381D10-Q1 | | 1.998 | | |
| | | ($V_{OUTP}$ – $V_{OUTN}$) / $V_{HVIN}$, AMC0381D16-Q1 | | 1.249 | | |
| $V_{CMout}$ | Output common-mode voltage | | 1.39 | 1.44 | 1.50 | V |
| $V_{CLIPout}$ | Clipping differential output voltage | $V_{OUT}$ = ($V_{OUTP}$ – $V_{OUTN}$); $V_{IN}$ > $V_{Clipping}$ | –2.52 | ±2.49 | 2.52 | V |
| $V_{FAILSAFE}$ | Failsafe differential output voltage | VDD1 undervoltage, or VDD1 missing | –2.63 | –2.57 | –2.53 | V |
| $R_{OUT}$ | Output resistance | OUTP or OUTN | | <0.2 | | Ω |
| | Output short-circuit current | On OUTP or OUTN, sourcing or sinking, HVIN = GND1, outputs shorted to either GND or VDD2 | | 11 | | mA |
| **DC ACCURACY** | | | | | | |
| $V_{OS}$ | Input offset voltage | Referred to SNSP, $T_A$ = 25°C, HVIN = GND1 | –0.8 | ±0.1 | 0.8 | mV |
| | | Referred to HVIN, HVIN = GND1, $T_A$ = 25°C, AMC0381D06-Q1 | –480 | ±60 | 480 | |
| | | Referred to HVIN, HVIN = GND1, $T_A$ = 25°C, AMC0381D10-Q1 | –800 | ±100 | 800 | |
| | | Referred to HVIN, HVIN = GND1, $T_A$ = 25°C, AMC0381D16-Q1 | –1280 | ±160 | 1280 | |
| $TCV_{OS}$ | Input offset thermal drift[3] | Referred to SNSP, HVIN = GND1 | –0.01 | ±0.003 | 0.01 | mV/°C |
| | | Referred to HVIN, HVIN = GND1, AMC0381D06-Q1 | –6 | ±1.8 | 6 | |
| | | Referred to HVIN, HVIN = GND1, AMC0381D10-Q1 | –10 | ±3 | 10 | |
| | | Referred to HVIN, HVIN = GND1, AMC0381D16-Q1 | –16 | ±4.8 | 16 | |
| $E_A$ | Attenuation error[1] | $T_A$ = 25°C | –0.25% | ±0.05% | 0.25% | |
| $TCE_A$ | Attenuation error temperature drift[4] | | –40 | ±20 | 40 | ppm/°C |
| | Nonlinearity[2] | | –0.025% | ±0.01% | 0.025% | |
| | Output noise | $V_{IN}$ = GND1, BW = 50kHz | | 200 | | µVrms |
| PSRR | Power-supply rejection ratio[5] | VDD1 DC PSRR, HVIN = GND1, VDD1 from 3V to 5.5V | | –77 | | dB |
| | | VDD1 AC PSRR, HVIN = GND1, VDD1 with 10kHz / 100mV ripple | | –49 | | |
| | | VDD2 DC PSRR, HVIN = GND1, VDD2 from 3V to 5.5V | | –100 | | |
| | | VDD2 AC PSRR, HVIN = GND1, VDD2 with 10kHz / 100mV ripple | | –75 | | |
| **AC ACCURACY** | | | | | | |
| BW | Output bandwidth | | 120 | 145 | | kHz |

## 6.9 Electrical Characteristics (continued)

minimum and maximum specifications apply from $T_A$ = –40°C to +125°C, VDD1 = 3.0V to 5.5V, VDD2 = 3.0V to 5.5V, $V_{SNSP}$ = 0V to +1V, and $V_{SNSN}$ = 0V; typical specifications are at $T_A$ = 25°C, VDD1 = 5V, VDD2 = 3.3V (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| THD | Total harmonic distortion | $V_{SNSP}$ = 1$V_{PP}$, SNSN = GND1, $f_{IN}$ = 10kHz | | –80 | –73 | dB |
| SNR | Signal-to-noise ratio | $V_{SNSP}$ = 1$V_{PP}$, SNSN = GND1, $f_{IN}$ = 1kHz, BW = 10kHz | 75 | 79 | | dB |
| SNR | Signal-to-noise ratio | $V_{SNSP}$ = 1$V_{PP}$, SNSN = GND1, $f_{IN}$ = 10kHz, BW = 50kHz | | 70 | | dB |
| **POWER SUPPLY** | | | | | | |
| $I_{DD1}$ | High-side supply current | | | 4.3 | 5.6 | mA |
| $I_{DD2}$ | Low-side supply current | | | 6.2 | 9.7 | mA |
| $VDD1_{UV}$ | High-side undervoltage detection threshold | VDD1 rising | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | V |
| | | VDD1 falling | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | |
| $VDD2_{UV}$ | Low-side undervoltage detection threshold | VDD2 rising | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.7 | V |
| | | VDD2 falling | 1.9 | 2.05 | 2.2 | |

(1) The typical value includes one sigma statistical variation.
(2) Integral nonlinearity is defined as the maximum deviation from a straight line passing through the end-points of the ideal ADC transfer function expressed as number of LSBs or as a percent of the specified linear full-scale range FSR.
(3) Offset error drift is calculated using the box method, as described by the following equation:
$TCE_O = (value_{MAX} - value_{MIN}) / TempRange$
(4) Attenuation error drift is calculated using the box method, as described by the following equation:
$TCE_A$ (ppm) = $((value_{MAX} - value_{MIN}) / (value \times TempRange)) \times 10^6$
(5) This parameter is referred to SNSP.

## 6.10 Switching Characteristics

over operating ambient temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $t_r$ | Output signal rise time | | | 2.6 | | µs |
| $t_f$ | Output signal fall time | | | 2.6 | | µs |
| | $V_{SNSP}$ to $V_{OUTx}$ signal delay (50% – 10%) | Unfiltered output | | 1.6 | | µs |
| | $V_{SNSP}$ to $V_{OUTx}$ signal delay (50% – 50%) | Unfiltered output | | 3.0 | 3.2 | µs |
| | $V_{SNSP}$ to $V_{OUTx}$ signal delay (50% – 90%) | Unfiltered output | | 4.2 | | µs |
| $t_{AS}$ | Analog settling time | VDD1 step to 3.0V with VDD2 ≥ 3.0V, to $V_{OUTP}$, $V_{OUTN}$ valid, 0.1% settling | | 20 | 100 | µs |

## 6.11 Timing Diagram

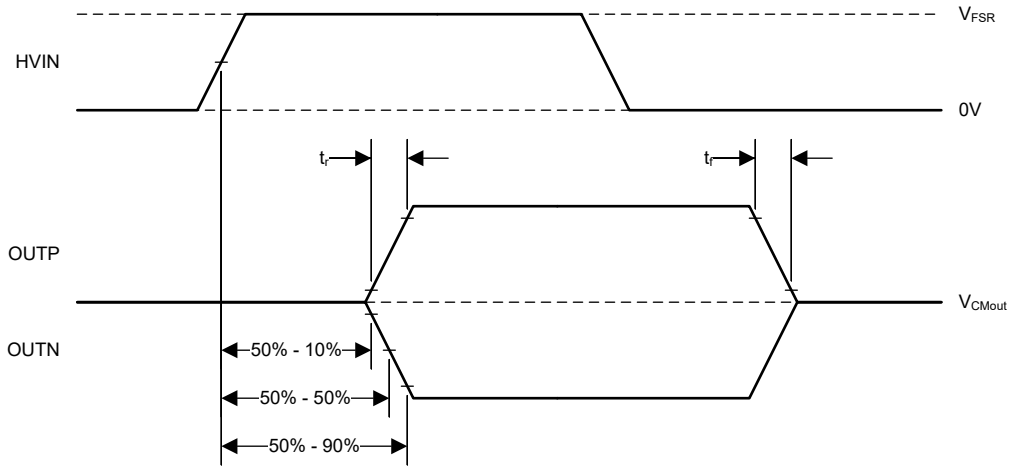



**Figure 6-1. Rise, Fall, and Delay Time Definitions**

## 6.12 Insulation Characteristics Curves

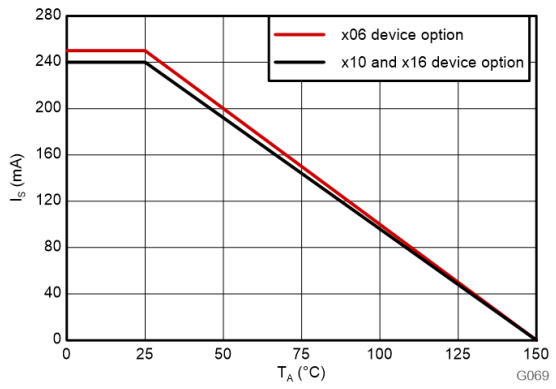



**Figure 6-2. Thermal Derating Curve for Safety-Limiting Current per VDE**

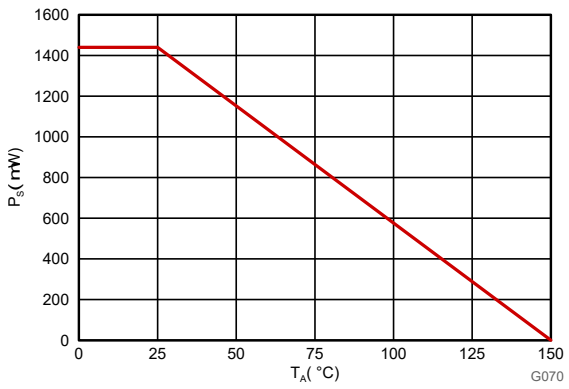
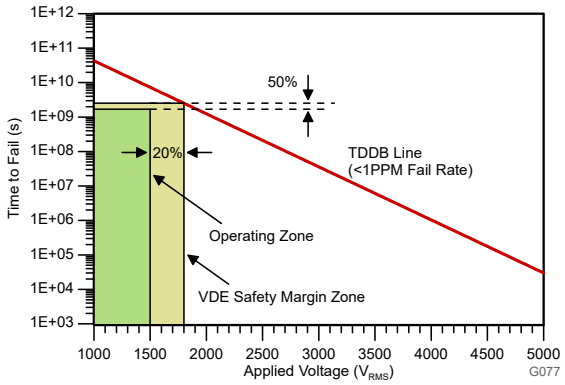



**Figure 6-3. Thermal Derating Curve for Safety-Limiting Power per VDE**

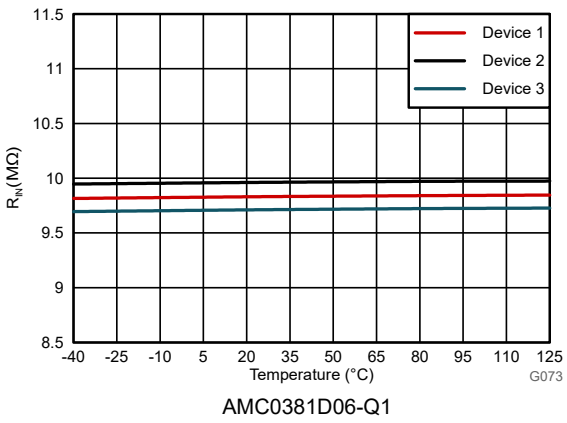



$T_A$ up to 150°C, stress-voltage frequency = 60Hz, isolation working voltage = 1500$V_{RMS}$, projected operating lifetime ≥50 years

**Figure 6-4. Reinforced Isolation Capacitor Lifetime Projection**

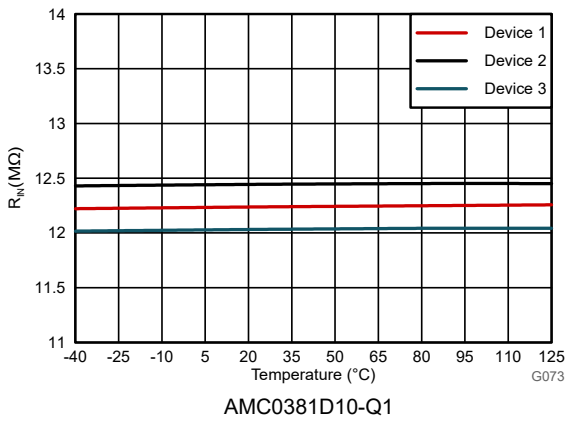
## 6.13 Typical Characteristics

at VDD1 = 5V, VDD2 = 3.3V, SNSN = GND1, and $f_{IN}$ = 10kHz (unless otherwise noted)



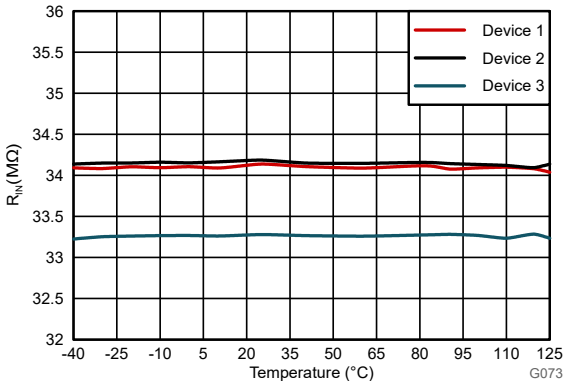

AMC0381D06-Q1

**Figure 6-5. Input Resistance vs Temperature**



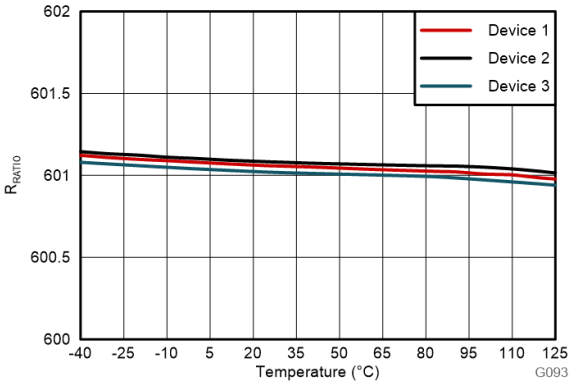

AMC0381D10-Q1

**Figure 6-6. Input Resistance vs Temperature**



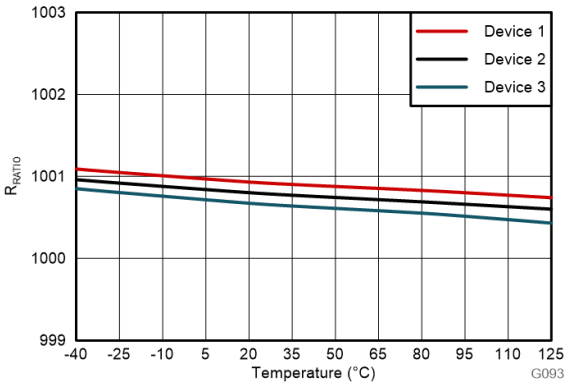

AMC0381D16-Q1

**Figure 6-7. Input Resistance vs Temperature**



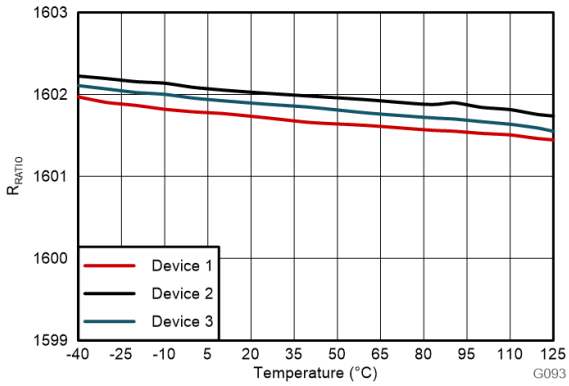

AMC0381D06-Q1

**Figure 6-8. Divider Ratio vs Temperature**




AMC0381D10-Q1

**Figure 6-9. Divider Ratio vs Temperature**

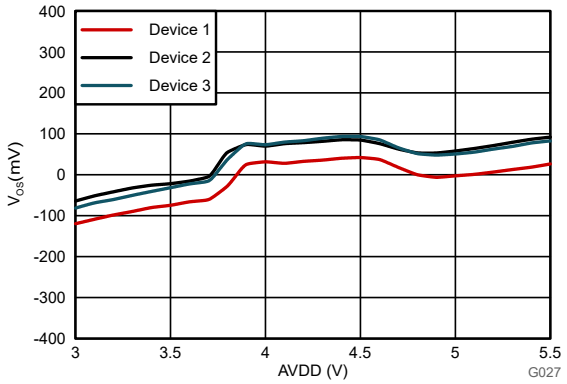



AMC0381D16-Q1

**Figure 6-10. Divider Ratio vs Temperature**

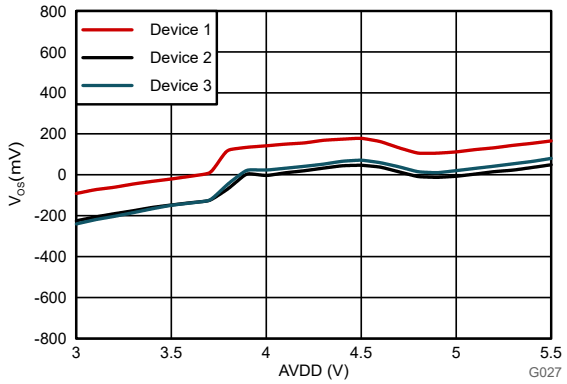
## 6.13 Typical Characteristics (continued)

at VDD1 = 5V, VDD2 = 3.3V, SNSN = GND1, and $f_{IN}$ = 10kHz (unless otherwise noted)



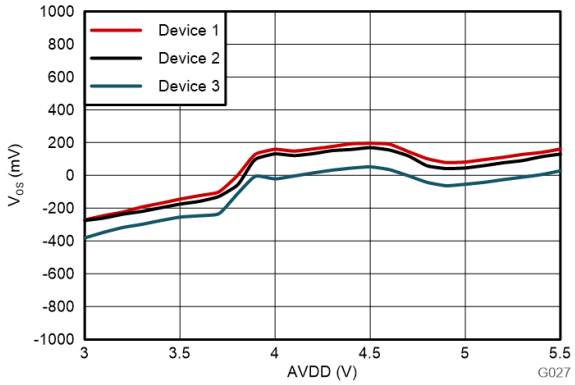

AMC0381D06-Q1

**Figure 6-11. Input Offset Voltage vs High-Side Supply Voltage**



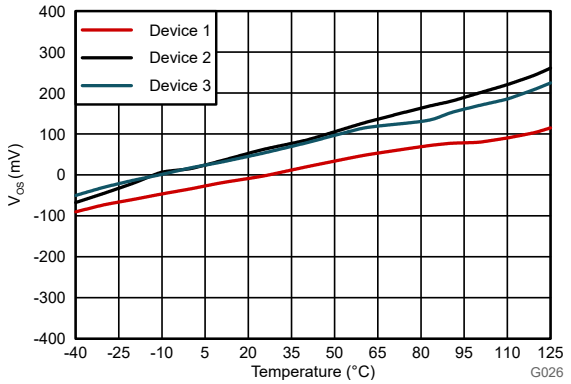

AMC0381D10-Q1

**Figure 6-12. Input Offset Voltage vs High-Side Supply Voltage**



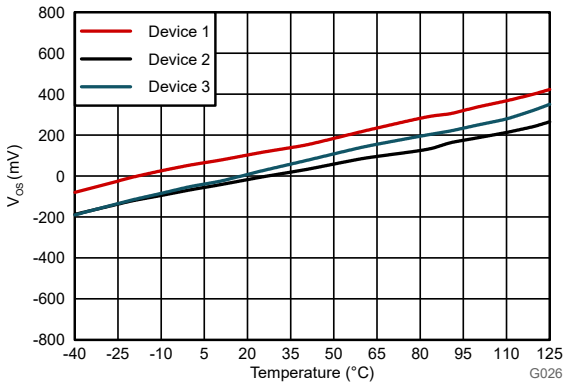

AMC0381D16-Q1

**Figure 6-13. Input Offset Voltage vs High-Side Supply Voltage**



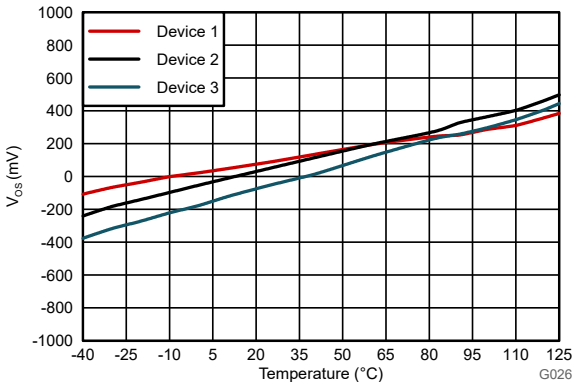

AMC0381D06-Q1

**Figure 6-14. Input Offset Voltage vs Temperature**




AMC0381D10-Q1

**Figure 6-15. Input Offset Voltage vs Temperature**




AMC0381D16-Q1

**Figure 6-16. Input Offset Voltage vs Temperature**

## 6.13 Typical Characteristics (continued)

at VDD1 = 5V, VDD2 = 3.3V, SNSN = GND1, and $f_{IN}$ = 10kHz (unless otherwise noted)

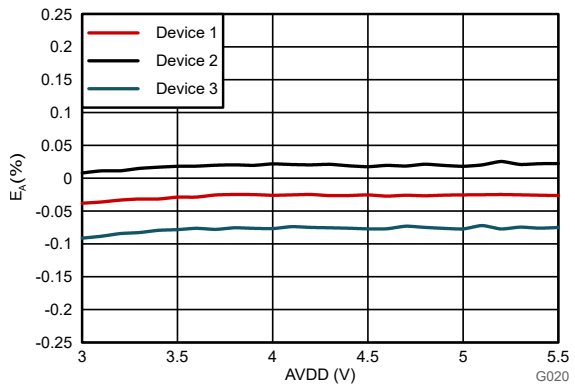



Figure 6-17. Attenuation Error vs High-Side Supply Voltage

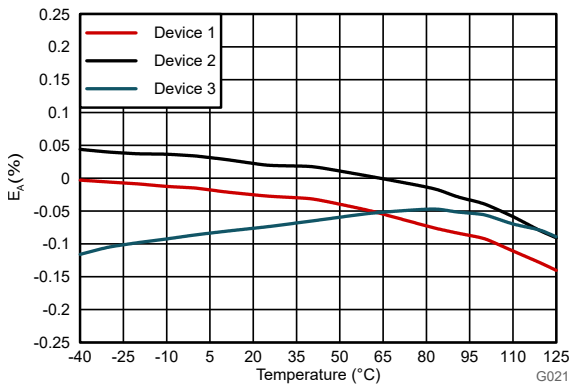



Figure 6-18. Attenuation Error vs Temperature

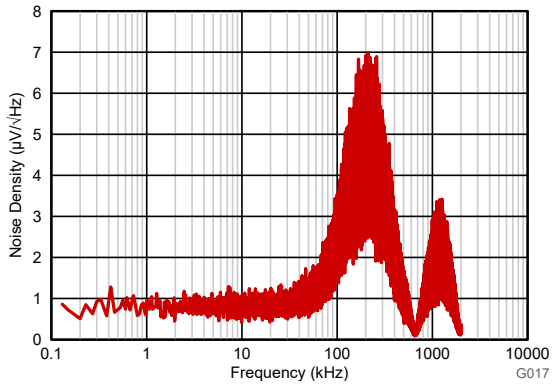



Figure 6-19. Input-Referred Noise Density vs Frequency

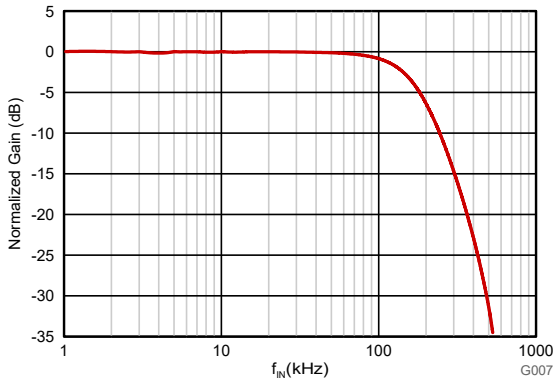



Figure 6-20. Normalized Gain vs Input Frequency

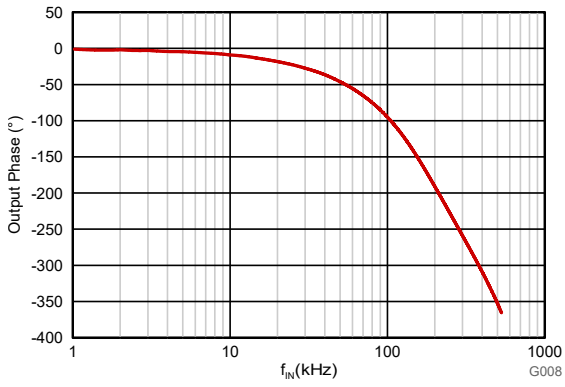



Figure 6-21. Output Phase vs Input Frequency

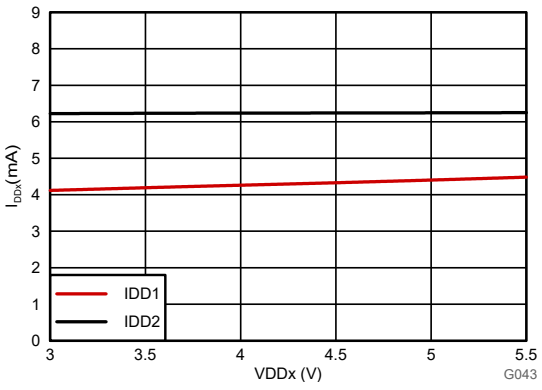



Figure 6-22. Supply Current vs Supply Voltage

## 6.13 Typical Characteristics (continued)

at VDD1 = 5V, VDD2 = 3.3V, SNSN = GND1, and $f_{IN}$ = 10kHz (unless otherwise noted)

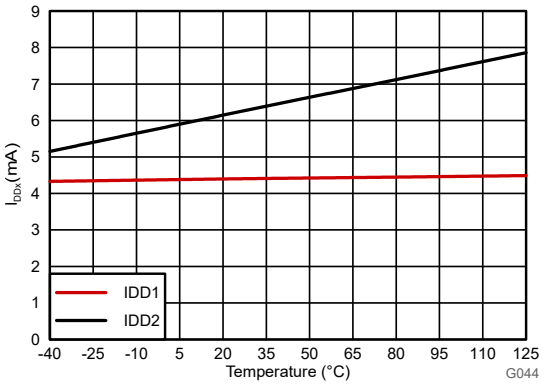



**Figure 6-23. Supply Current vs Temperature**

# 7 Detailed Description

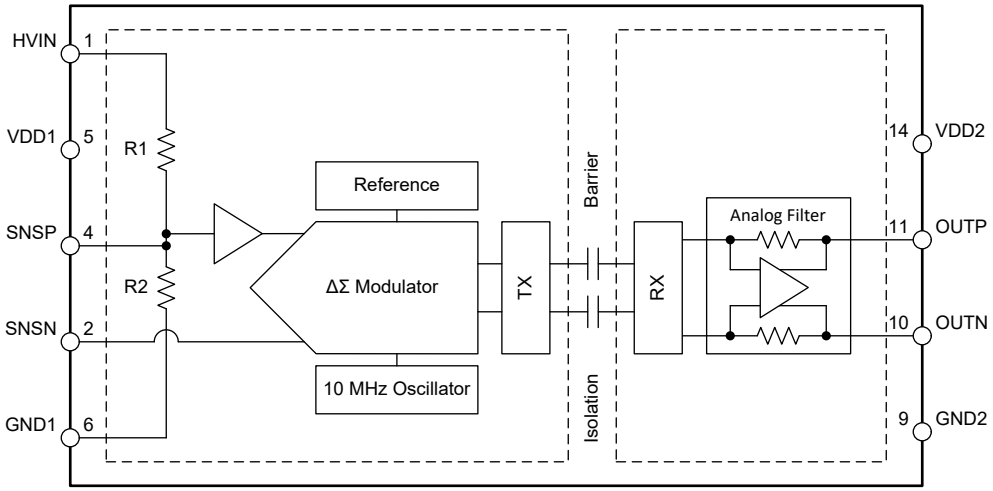
## 7.1 Overview

The AMC0381D-Q1 is a precision, galvanically isolated amplifier with a high-voltage DC, high impedance input, and fixed-gain differential output. The input stage of the device drives a second-order, delta-sigma (ΔΣ) modulator. The modulator converts the analog input signal into a digital bitstream that is transferred across the isolation barrier that separates the high-side from the low-side.

On the low-side, the received bitstream is processed by a fourth-order analog filter that outputs a differential signal at the OUTP and OUTN pins. This differential output signal is proportional to the input signal.

The $SiO_2$-based, capacitive isolation barrier supports a high level of magnetic field immunity, as described in the *ISO72x Digital Isolator Magnetic-Field Immunity* application note. The digital modulation used in the AMC0381D-Q1 transmits data across the isolation barrier. This modulation, and the isolation barrier characteristics, result in high reliability and high common-mode transient immunity.

## 7.2 Functional Block Diagram




## 7.3 Feature Description

### 7.3.1 Analog Input

The resistive divider at the input of the AMC0381D-Q1 scales down the voltage applied to the HVIN pin to a 1V linear full-scale level. This signal is available on the SNSP pin, which is also the input of the analog signal chain.

The high-impedance input buffer on the SNSP pin feeds a second-order, switched-capacitor, feed-forward ΔΣ modulator. The modulator converts the analog signal into a bitstream that is transferred across the isolation barrier, as described in the *Isolation Channel Signal Transmission* section.

### 7.3.2 Isolation Channel Signal Transmission

As shown in Figure 7-1, the AMC0381D-Q1 uses an on-off keying (OOK) modulation scheme to transmit the modulator output bitstream across the $SiO_2$-based isolation barrier. The transmit driver (TX) is illustrated in the *Functional Block Diagram* . TX transmits an internally generated, high-frequency carrier across the isolation barrier to represent a digital *one*. However, TX does not send a signal to represent a digital *zero*. The nominal frequency of the carrier used inside the AMC0381D-Q1 is 480MHz.

The receiver (RX) on the other side of the isolation barrier recovers and demodulates the signal and provides the input to the analog filter. The AMC0381D-Q1 transmission channel is optimized to achieve the highest level of common-mode transient immunity (CMTI) and the lowest level of radiated emissions. The high-frequency carrier and RX/TX buffer switching cause these emissions.

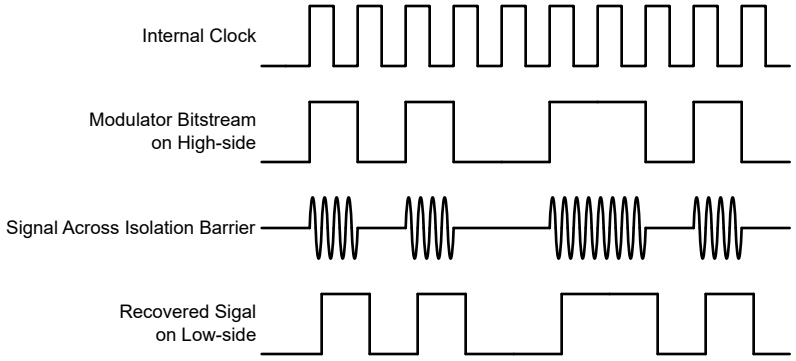



**Figure 7-1. OOK-Based Modulation Scheme**

### 7.3.3 Analog Output

The AMC0381D-Q1 provides a differential analog output voltage on the OUTP and OUTN pins proportional to the input voltage. For input voltages in the range from $V_{FSR, MIN}$ to $V_{FSR, MAX}$, the device has a linear response with an output voltage equal to:

$$(V_{OUTP} – V_{OUTN}) = 2 \times V_{IN} = 2 \times (V_{HVIN} / [\text{resistive divider ratio}] – V_{SNSN}) \quad (1)$$

At zero input, both pins output the same common-mode output voltage $V_{CMout}$, as specified in the *Electrical Characteristics* table. For absolute input voltages greater than $|V_{FSR}|$ but less than $|V_{Clipping}|$, the differential output voltage continues to increase in magnitude, but with reduced linearity performance. The outputs saturate at a differential output voltage of $V_{CLIPout}$, as shown in Figure 7-2, if the input voltage exceeds the $V_{Clipping}$ value.

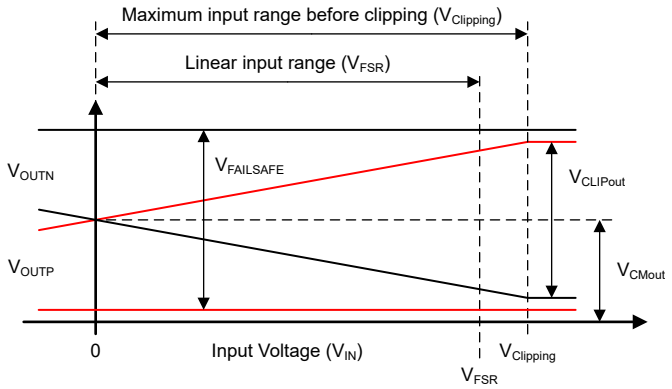



**Figure 7-2. Input to Output Transfer Curve of the AMC0381D-Q1**

The AMC0381D-Q1 output offers a fail-safe feature that simplifies diagnostics on a system level. Figure 7-2 shows the behavior in fail-safe mode, in which the AMC0381D-Q1 outputs a negative differential output voltage that does not occur under normal operating conditions. The fail-safe output is active:

- When the high-side supply VDD1 of the AMC0381D-Q1 device is missing
- When the high-side supply VDD1 falls below the undervoltage threshold $VDD1_{UV}$

Use the maximum $V_{FAILSAFE}$ voltage specified in the *Electrical Characteristics* table as a reference value for fail-safe detection on a system level.

## 7.4 Device Functional Modes

The AMC0381D-Q1 operates in one of the following states:

- Off-state: The low-side supply (VDD2) is below the $VDD2_{UV}$ threshold. The device is not responsive. OUTP and OUTN are in Hi-Z state. Internally, OUTP and OUTN are clamped to VDD2 and GND2 by ESD protection diodes.
- Missing high-side supply: The low-side of the device (VDD2) is supplied and within recommended operating conditions. The high-side supply (VDD1) is below the $VDD1_{UV}$ threshold. The device outputs the $V_{FAILSAFE}$ voltage.
- Analog input overrange (positive full-scale input): VDD1 and VDD2 are within recommended operating conditions but the analog input voltage $V_{IN}$ is above the maximum clipping voltage $V_{Clipping, MAX}$. The device outputs positive $V_{CLIPout}$.
- Analog input underrange (negative full-scale input): VDD1 and VDD2 are within recommended operating conditions but the analog input voltage $V_{IN}$ is below the minimum clipping voltage $V_{Clipping, MIN}$. The device outputs negative $V_{CLIPout}$.
- Normal operation: VDD1, VDD2, and $V_{IN}$ are within the recommended operating conditions. The device outputs a differential voltage that is proportional to the input voltage.

Table 7-1 lists the operating modes.

**Table 7-1. Device Operational Modes**

| OPERATING CONDITION | VDD1 | VDD2 | $V_{IN}$ | DEVICE RESPONSE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Off | Don't care | VDD2 < $VDD2_{UV}$ | Don't care | OUTP and OUTN are in Hi-Z state. Internally, OUTP and OUTN are clamped to VDD2 and GND2 by ESD protection diodes. |
| Missing high-side supply | VDD1 < $VDD1_{UV}$ | Valid(1) | Don't care | The device outputs the $V_{FAILSAFE}$ voltage. |
| Input overrange | Valid(1) | Valid(1) | $V_{IN}$ > $V_{Clipping, MAX}$ | The device outputs positive $V_{CLIPout}$. |
| Input underrange | Valid(1) | Valid(1) | $V_{IN}$ < $V_{Clipping, MIN}$ | The device outputs negative $V_{CLIPout}$. |
| Normal operation | Valid(1) | Valid(1) | Valid(1) | The device outputs a differential voltage that is proportional to the input voltage. |

(1) *Valid* denotes operation within the recommended operating conditions.

# 8 Application and Implementation

**Note**

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes, as well as validating and testing their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

## 8.1 Application Information

Automotive power systems such as traction inverters are divided into two or more voltage domains that are galvanically isolated from each other. For example, the high-voltage domain includes the HV battery and the power stage of the traction inverter. The low-voltage domain includes the system controller and human interface. The controller measures the value of the DC bus voltage while remaining galvanically isolated from the high-voltage domain for safety reasons. With the high-impedance input and galvanically isolated output, the AMC0381D-Q1 enables this measurement.

## 8.2 Typical Application

The following image illustrates a simplified schematic of a traction inverter. The AMC0381D-Q1 is used for DC bus voltage sensing. In the power domain, the AMC0381D-Q1 is connected directly between DC(+) and DC(–). The low-side gate driver supply is regulated to a 5V level to power the high-voltage side of the AMC0381D-Q1. In the signal domain, on the opposite side of the isolation barrier, the AMC0381D-Q1 outputs a voltage proportional to the DC bus voltage.

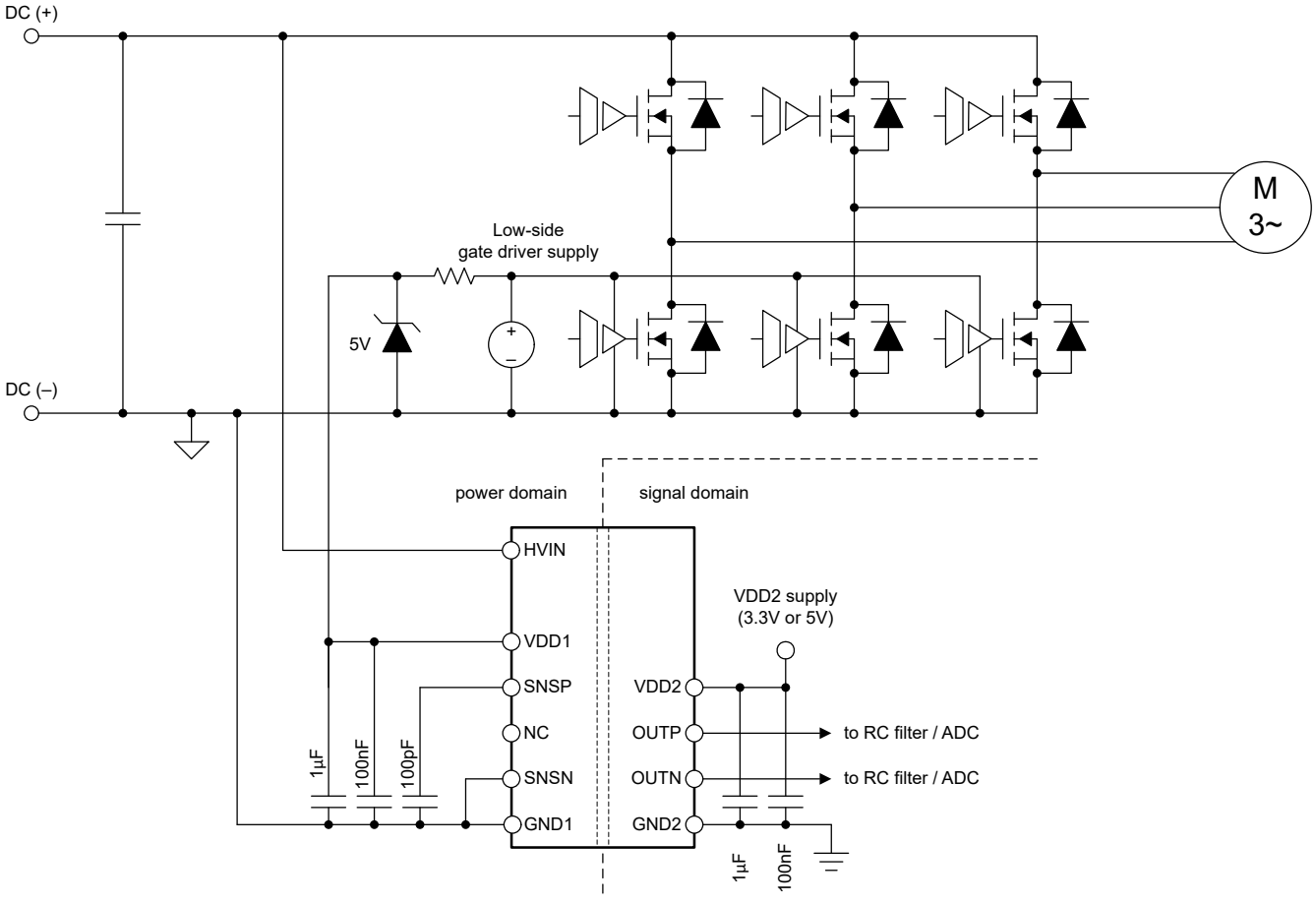



**Figure 8-1. Using the AMC0381D-Q1 in a Typical Application**

### 8.2.1 Design Requirements

Table 8-1 lists the parameters for this typical application.

**Table 8-1. Design Requirements**

| PARAMETER | VALUE |
|---|---|
| DC bus voltage | 960V (maximum) |
| High-side supply voltage | 5V |
| Low-side supply voltage | 3.3V |

### 8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

In this design example the maximum DC bus voltage is 960V. For best measurement resolution, select a device from the AMC0381D family with a linear input range that closest matches the peak input voltage. The AMC0381D10-Q1 supports a linear input range of 1000V and is a good fit for the application. Connect HVIN directly to DC (+) and GND1 to DC (–); see the diagram in the *Typical Application* section.

#### 8.2.2.1 Input Filter Design

Connect a filter capacitor to the SNSP pin to improve signal-to-noise performance of the signal path. Input noise with a frequency close to the ΔΣ modulator sampling frequency (typically 10MHz) is folded back into the low-frequency range by the modulator. The purpose of the RC filter is to attenuate high-frequency noise below the desired noise level of the measurement. In practice, a cutoff frequency that is two orders of magnitude lower than the modulator frequency yields good results.

The cutoff frequency of the input filter is determined by the internal sensing resistor R2 and the external filter capacitor C5. The cutoff frequency is calculated as $1 / (2 \times \pi \times R2 \times C5)$.

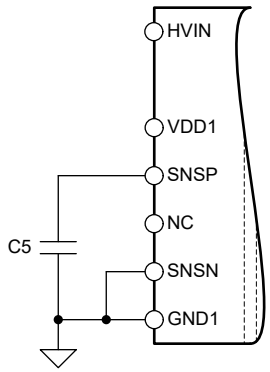



**Figure 8-2. Input Filter**

#### 8.2.2.2 Differential to Single-Ended Output Conversion

Many systems use ADCs with single-ended inputs that cannot connect directly to the differential output of the AMC0381D-Q1. Figure 8-3 shows a circuit for converting the differential output signal into a single-ended signal in front of the ADC. For R1 = R3 and R2 = R4, the output voltage equals (R2 / R1) × ($V_{OUTP}$ – $V_{OUTN}$) + $V_{REF}$. For C1 = C2 the bandwidth of the filter becomes 1 / (2 × π × C1 × R1). Configure the bandwidth of the filter to match the bandwidth requirement of the system. For best linearity, use capacitors with low voltage coefficients (such as NP0-type capacitors). For most applications, R1 = R2 = R3 = R4 = 3.3kΩ and C1 = C2 = 330pF yield good performance.

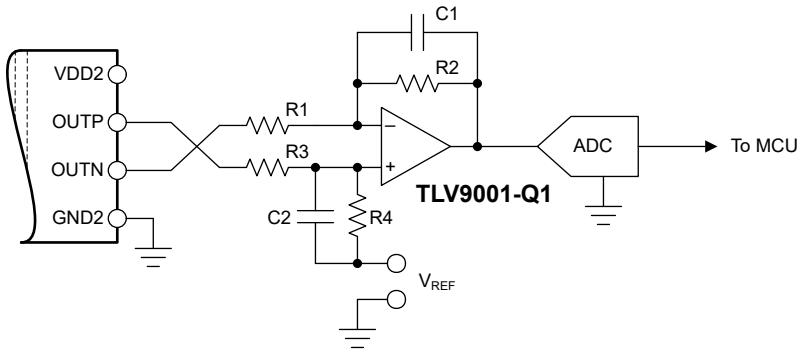



**Figure 8-3. Connecting the AMC0381D-Q1 Output to a Single-Ended Input ADC**

The following reference guides provide further information on the general procedure to design the filtering and driving stages of SAR ADCs. These reference guides are available for download at www.ti.com.

- *18-Bit, 1MSPS Data Acquisition Block (DAQ) Optimized for Lowest Distortion and Noise* reference guide
- *18-Bit Data Acquisition Block (DAQ) Optimized for Lowest Power* reference guide

### *8.2.3 Application Curve*

Figure 8-4 shows the typical full-scale step response of the AMC0381D-Q1.

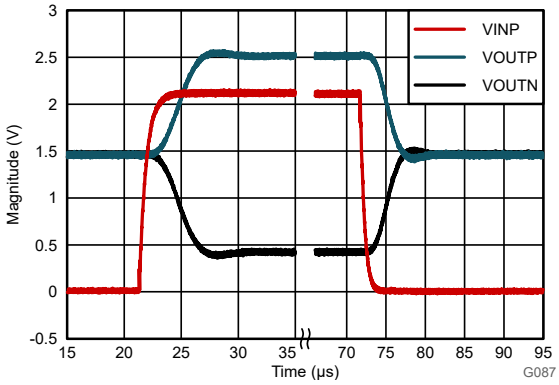



**Figure 8-4. Step Response of the AMC0381D-Q1**

## 8.3 Best Design Practices

Avoid any kind of leakage current between the HVIN and SNSP pin. Leakage current potentially introduces significant measurement error. See the *Layout Example* for layout recommendations.

## 8.4 Power Supply Recommendations

In a typical application, the high-side power supply (VDD1) for the AMC0381D-Q1 is generated from the low-side supply (VDD2) by an isolated DC/DC converter. A low-cost option is based on the push-pull driver SN6501-Q1 and a transformer that supports the desired isolation voltage ratings.

The AMC0381D-Q1 does not require any specific power-up sequencing. The high-side power supply (VDD1) is decoupled with a low-ESR, 100nF capacitor (C1) parallel to a low-ESR, 1µF capacitor (C2). The low-side power supply (VDD2) is equally decoupled with a low-ESR, 100nF capacitor (C3) parallel to a low-ESR, 1µF capacitor (C4). Place all four capacitors (C1, C2, C3, and C4) as close to the device as possible. Figure 8-5 shows a decoupling diagram for the AMC0381D-Q1.

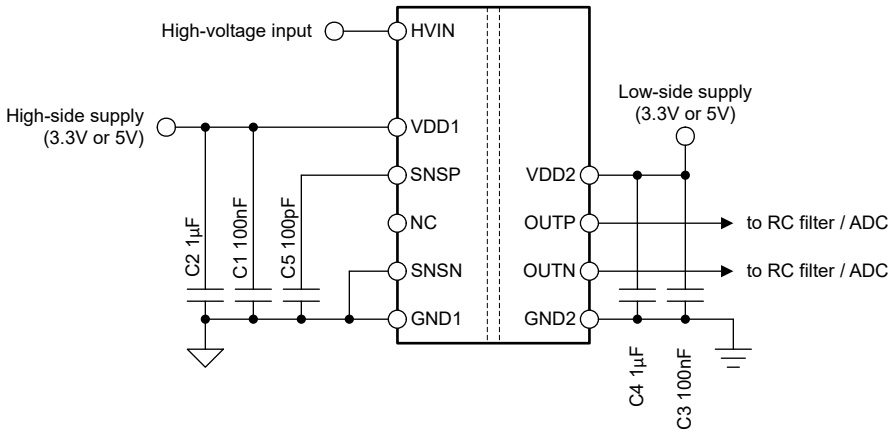



**Figure 8-5. Decoupling of the AMC0381D-Q1**

Verify capacitors provide adequate *effective* capacitance under the applicable DC bias conditions experienced in the application. Multilayer ceramic capacitors (MLCC) typically exhibit only a fraction of the nominal capacitance under real-world conditions. Consider this factor when selecting these capacitors. This issue is especially acute in low-profile capacitors, where the dielectric field strength is higher than in taller components. Reputable capacitor manufacturers provide capacitance versus DC bias curves that greatly simplify component selection.

## 8.5 Layout

### 8.5.1 Layout Guidelines

The *Layout Example* section details a layout recommendation with the critical placement of the decoupling capacitors (as close as possible to the AMC0381D-Q1 supply pins). This example also depicts the placement of other components required by the device.

### 8.5.2 Layout Example

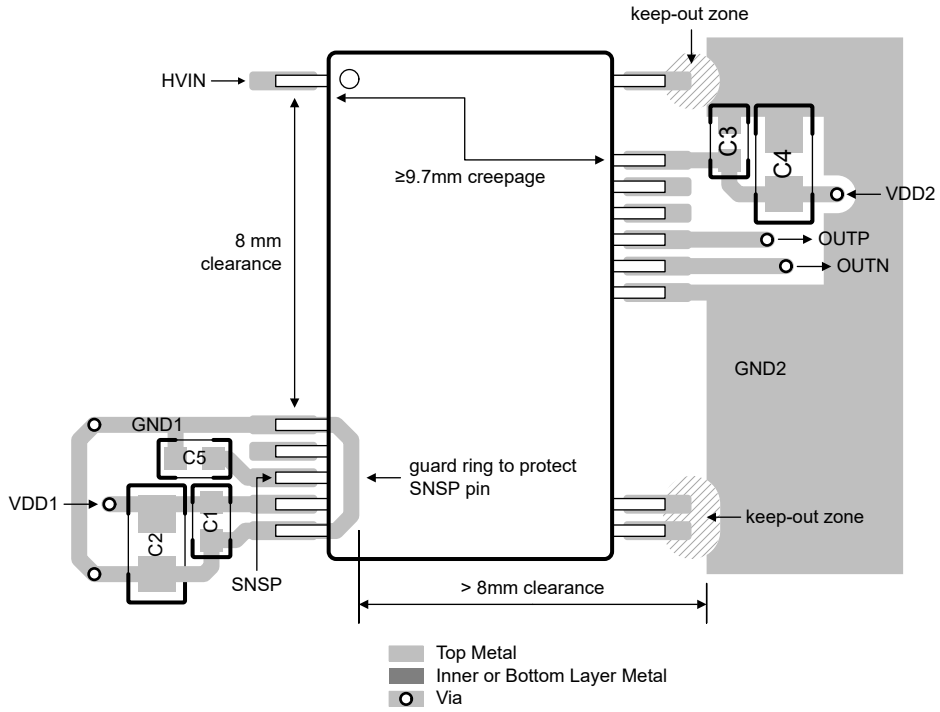



**Figure 8-6. Recommended Layout of the AMC0381D-Q1**

# 9 Device and Documentation Support

## 9.1 Documentation Support

### 9.1.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation, see the following:

- Texas Instruments, *Isolation Glossary* application note
- Texas Instruments, *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application note
- Texas Instruments, *ISO72x Digital Isolator Magnetic-Field Immunity* application note
- Texas Instruments, *Isolated Amplifier Voltage Sensing Excel Calculator* design tool

## 9.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. Click on *Notifications* 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.

## 9.3 Support Resources

TI E2E™ support forums are an engineer's go-to source for fast, verified answers and design help — straight from the experts. Search existing answers or ask your own question to get the quick design help you need.

Linked content is provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's Terms of Use.

## 9.4 Trademarks

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All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

## 9.5 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.

## 9.6 Glossary

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

# 10 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

**Changes from October 16, 2025 to November 15, 2025 (from Revision B (October 2025) to Revision C (November 2025))** — **Page**

- Changed $V_{IORM}$ from 1410V to 2120V ..... 8
- Changed $V_{IOWM}$ from $1000V_{RMS}$ / $1410V_{PK}$ to $1500V_{RMS}$ / $2120V_{PK}$ ..... 8
- Updated *Application and Implementation* section ..... 22

**Changes from September 26, 2025 to October 15, 2025 (from Revision A (September 2025) to Revision B (October 2025))** — **Page**

- Changed AMC0381D06-Q1 and AMC0381D10-Q1 device status from *Product Preview* to *Production Data* ..... 3
- Added *Typical Characteristics* for AMC0381D06-Q1 and AMC0381D10-Q1 devices ..... 14

## 11 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) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMC0381D06QDFXRQ1 | Active | Production | SSOP (DFX) \| 15 | 750 \| LARGE T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-3-260C-168 HR | -40 to 125 | AMC0381D06Q |
| AMC0381D10QDFXRQ1 | Active | Production | SSOP (DFX) \| 15 | 750 \| LARGE T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-3-260C-168 HR | -40 to 125 | AMC0381D10Q |
| AMC0381D16QDFXRQ1 | Active | Production | SSOP (DFX) \| 15 | 750 \| LARGE T&R | Yes | NIPDAU | Level-3-260C-168 HR | -40 to 125 | AMC0381D16Q |
| PAMC0381D10QDFXRQ1 | Active | Preproduction | SSOP (DFX) \| 15 | 750 \| LARGE T&R | - | Call TI | Call TI | -40 to 125 | |
| PAMC0381D10QDFXRQ1.A | Active | Preproduction | SSOP (DFX) \| 15 | 750 \| LARGE T&R | - | Call TI | Call TI | See PAMC0381D10QDFXRQ | |
| PAMC0381D10QDFXRQ1.B | Active | Preproduction | SSOP (DFX) \| 15 | 750 \| LARGE T&R | - | Call TI | Call TI | See PAMC0381D10QDFXRQ | |

(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.

In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

**OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF AMC0381D-Q1 :**

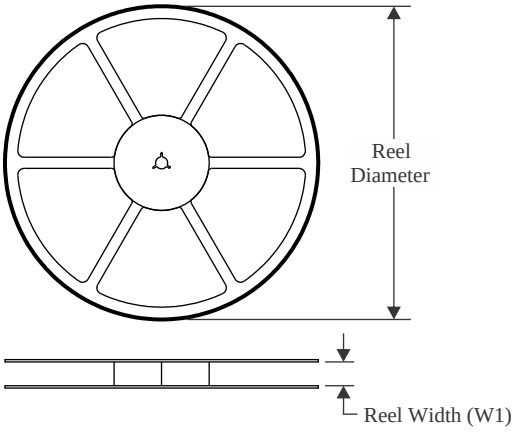
- Catalog : AMC0381D

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

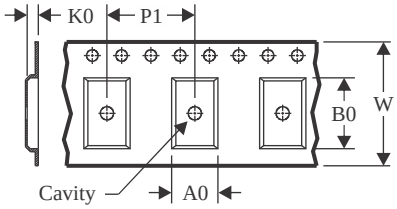
- Catalog - TI's standard catalog product

## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

**REEL DIMENSIONS**

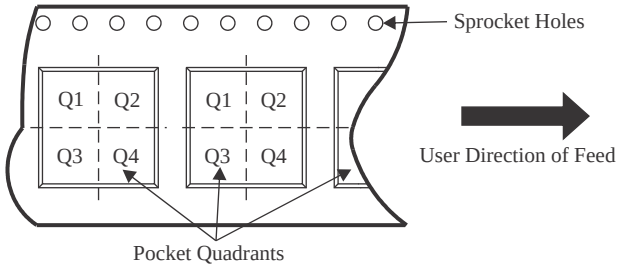



**TAPE DIMENSIONS**




| | |
|---|---|
| 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 |

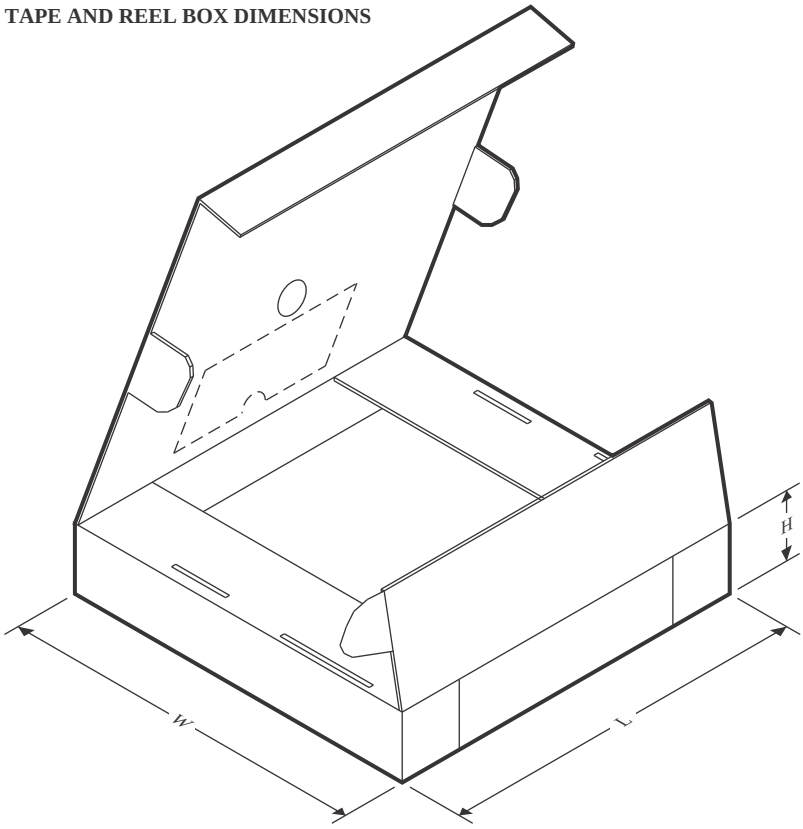
**QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE**




*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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMC0381D06QDFXRQ1 | SSOP | DFX | 15 | 750 | 330.0 | 24.4 | 10.85 | 13.4 | 4.0 | 16.0 | 24.0 | Q1 |
| AMC0381D10QDFXRQ1 | SSOP | DFX | 15 | 750 | 330.0 | 24.4 | 10.85 | 13.4 | 4.0 | 16.0 | 24.0 | Q1 |
| AMC0381D16QDFXRQ1 | SSOP | DFX | 15 | 750 | 330.0 | 24.4 | 10.85 | 13.4 | 4.0 | 16.0 | 24.0 | Q1 |

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS




*All dimensions are nominal

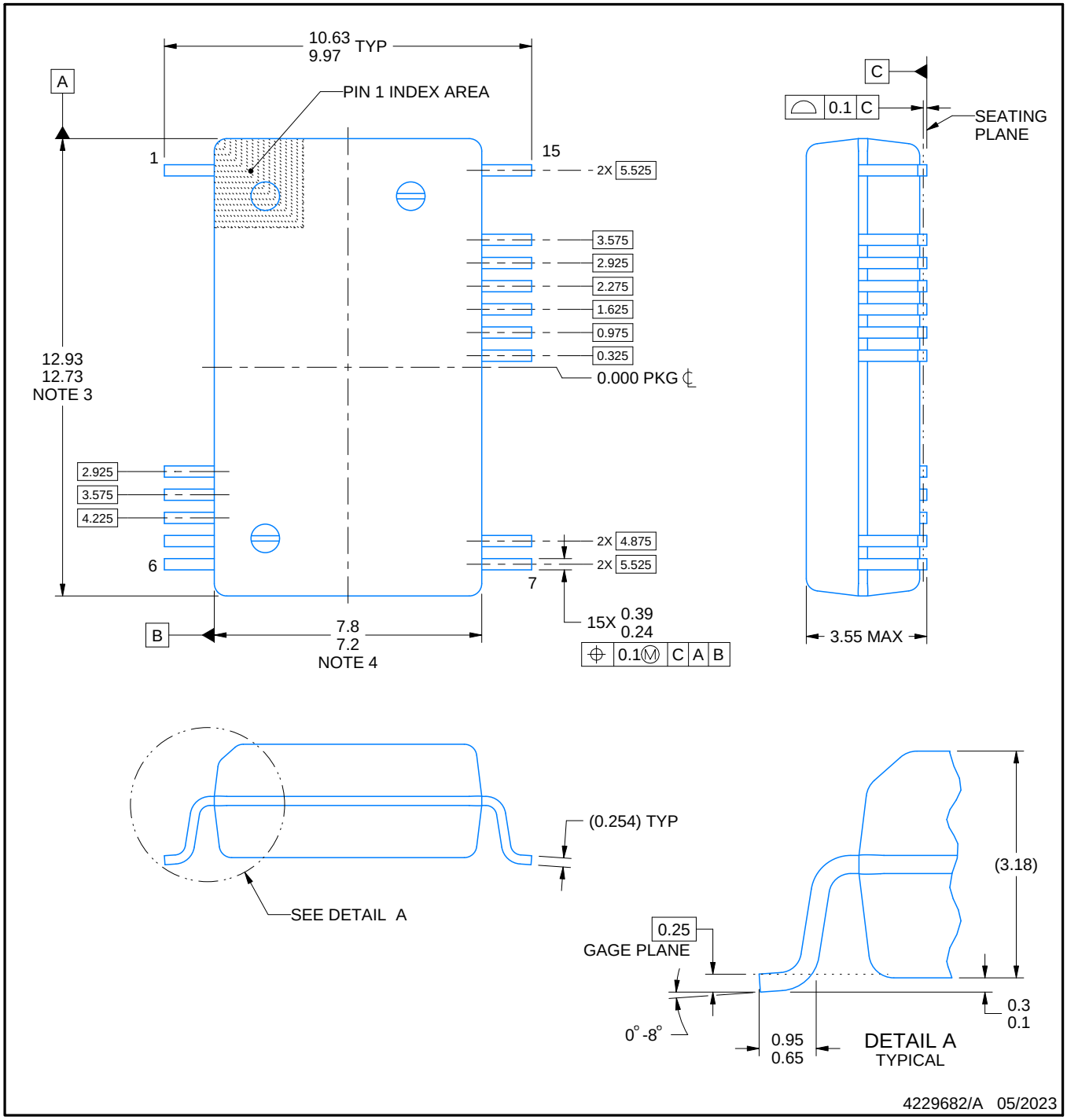
| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMC0381D06QDFXRQ1 | SSOP | DFX | 15 | 750 | 350.0 | 350.0 | 43.0 |
| AMC0381D10QDFXRQ1 | SSOP | DFX | 15 | 750 | 350.0 | 350.0 | 43.0 |
| AMC0381D16QDFXRQ1 | SSOP | DFX | 15 | 750 | 350.0 | 350.0 | 43.0 |

# PACKAGE OUTLINE

## DFX0015A

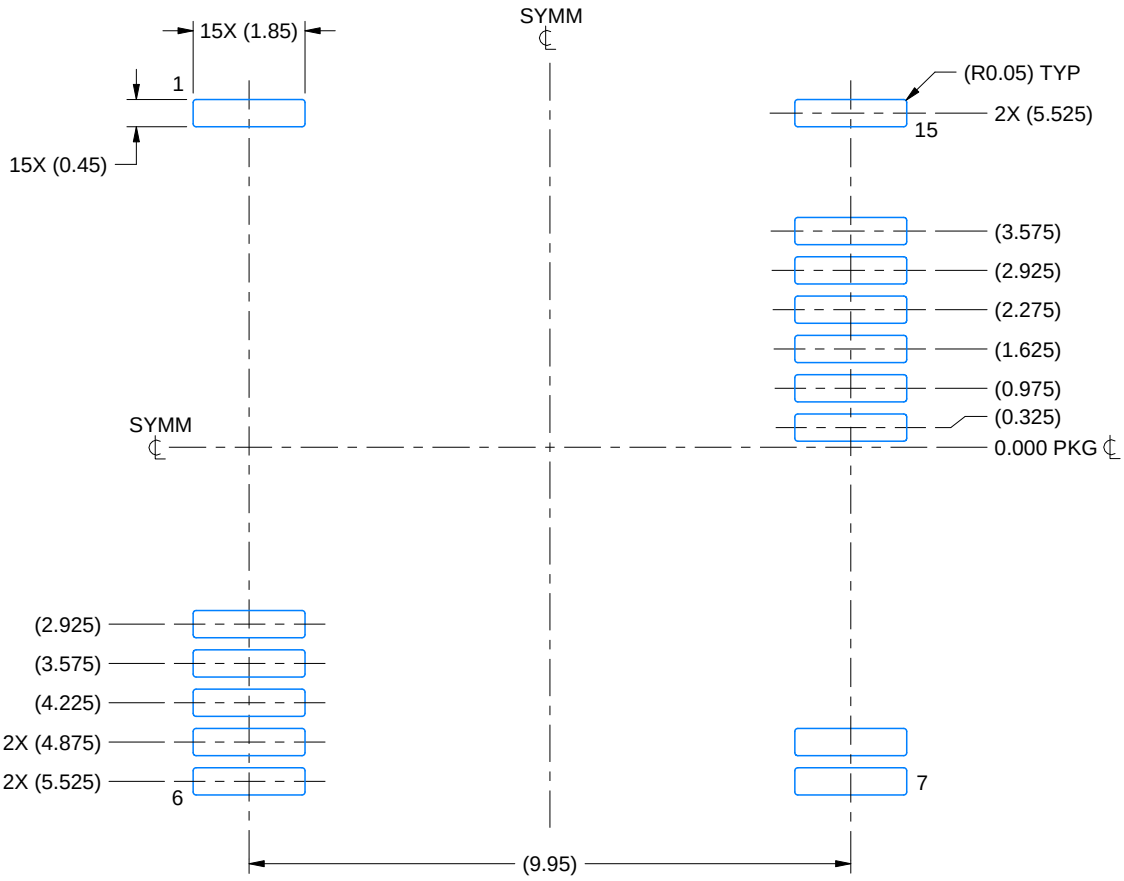
## SSOP - 3.55 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE

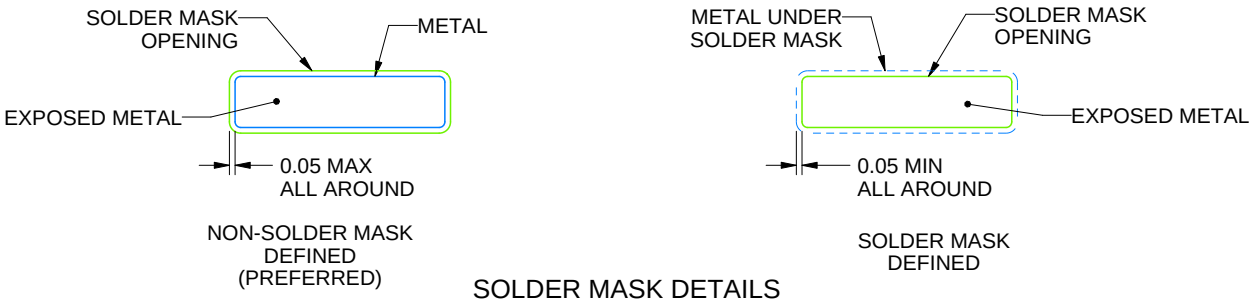



NOTES:

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.




LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE: 8X




SOLDER MASK DETAILS

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NOTES: (continued)

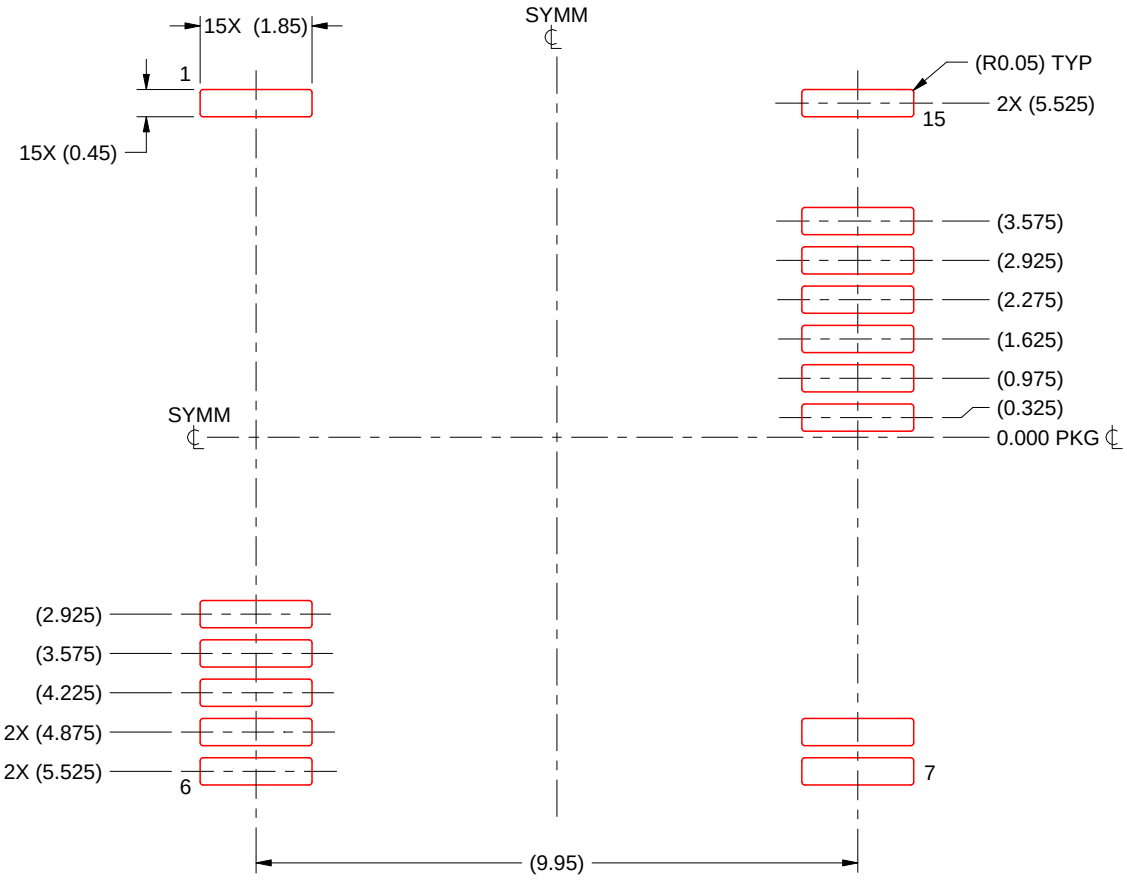
5. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
6. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

## DFX0015A

## SSOP - 3.55 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE




SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE: 8X

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NOTES: (continued)

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

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Last updated 10/2025