

Wide Bandwidth PRECISION ANALOG MULTIPLIER

FEATURES

- **WIDE BANDWIDTH:** 10MHz typ
- **±0.5% MAX FOUR-QUADRANT ACCURACY**
- **INTERNAL WIDE-BANDWIDTH OP AMP**
- **EASY TO USE**
- **LOW COST**

APPLICATIONS

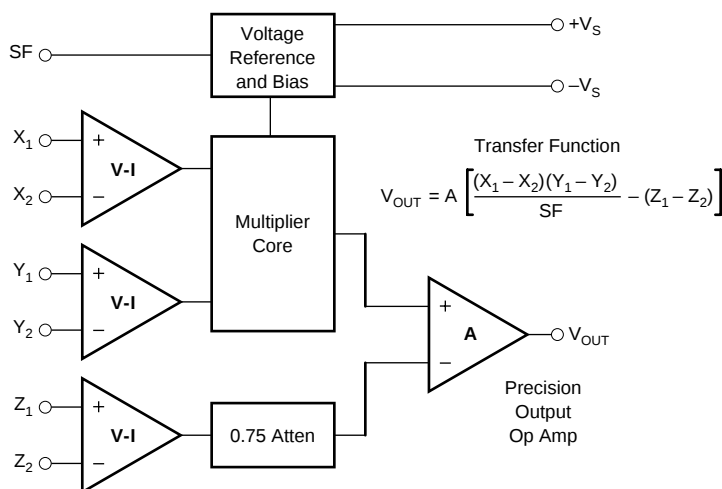
- **PRECISION ANALOG SIGNAL PROCESSING**
- **MODULATION AND DEMODULATION**
- **VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED AMPLIFIERS**
- **VIDEO SIGNAL PROCESSING**
- **VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED FILTERS AND OSCILLATORS**

DESCRIPTION

The MPY634 is a wide bandwidth, high accuracy, four-quadrant analog multiplier. Its accurately laser-trimmed multiplier characteristics make it easy to use in a wide variety of applications with a minimum of external parts, often eliminating all external trimming. Its differential X, Y, and Z inputs allow configuration as a multiplier, squarer, divider, square-rooter, and other functions while maintaining high accuracy.

The wide bandwidth of this new design allows signal processing at IF, RF, and video frequencies. The internal output amplifier of the MPY634 reduces design complexity compared to other high frequency multipliers and balanced modulator circuits. It is capable of performing frequency mixing, balanced modulation, and demodulation with excellent carrier rejection.

An accurate internal voltage reference provides precise setting of the scale factor. The differential Z input allows user-selected scale factors from 0.1 to 10 using external feedback resistors.



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

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SPECIFICATIONS

ELECTRICAL

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ and $V_S = \pm 15\text{VDC}$, unless otherwise noted.

MODEL	MPY634KP/KU			MPY634AM OBSOLETE			MPY634BM OBSOLETE			MPY634SM OBSOLETE			UNITS
	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
MULTIPLIER PERFORMANCE													
Transfer Function	$\frac{(X_1 - X_2)(Y_1 - Y_2)}{10V} + Z_2$			$\frac{(X_1 - X_2)(Y_1 - Y_2)}{10V} + Z_2$				*			*		
Total Error ⁽¹⁾ ($-10V \leq X, Y \leq +10V$)			± 2.0			± 1.0			± 0.5			*	%
$T_A = \text{min to max}$		± 2.5			± 1.5			± 1.0				± 2.0	%
Total Error vs Temperature		± 0.03			± 0.022			± 0.015				± 0.02	%/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Scale Factor Error (SF = 10.000V Nominal) ⁽²⁾		± 0.25			± 0.1			*			*		%
Temperature Coefficient of Scaling Voltage		± 0.02			± 0.01			± 0.01			*		%/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Supply Rejection ($\pm 15V \pm 1V$)		± 0.01			± 0.01			*			*		%
Nonlinearity													
X ($X = 20Vp-p, Y = 10V$)		± 0.4			± 0.4			0.2	± 0.3		*		%
Y ($Y = 20Vp-p, X = 10V$)		± 0.01			± 0.01			*	± 0.1		*		%
Feedthrough ⁽³⁾													
X (Y Nulled, $X = 20Vp-p, 50\text{Hz}$)		± 0.3			± 0.3			± 0.15	± 0.3		*		%
Y (X Nulled, $Y = 20Vp-p, 50\text{Hz}$)		± 0.01			± 0.01			*	± 0.1		*		%
Both Inputs (500kHz, 1Vrms)													
Unnulled	40	50		45	55		*	60		*	*		dB
Nulled	55	60		55	65		60	70		*	*		dB
Output Offset Voltage		± 50	± 100		± 5	± 30		*	± 15		*	*	mV
Output Offset Voltage Drift		*			± 200			± 100			*	± 500	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
DYNAMICS													
Small Signal BW, ($V_{OUT} = 0.1V_{rms}$)	6	10		8	10		*	*		6	*		MHz
1% Amplitude Error ($C_{LOAD} = 1000pF$)		100			100			*			*		kHz
Slew Rate ($V_{OUT} = 20Vp-p$)		20			20			*			*		V/ μs
Settling Time (to 1%, $\Delta V_{OUT} = 20V$)		2			2			*			*		μs
NOISE													
Noise Spectral Density: SF = 10V		0.8			0.8			*			*		$\mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Wideband Noise: f = 10Hz to 5MHz		1			1			*			*		mVrms
f = 10Hz to 10kHz		90			90			*			*		μVrms
OUTPUT													
Output Voltage Swing	± 11			± 11			*			*			V
Output Impedance (f $\leq 1\text{kHz}$)		0.1			0.1			*			*		Ω
Output Short Circuit Current ($R_L = 0, T_A = \text{min to max}$)		30			30			*			*		mA
Amplifier Open Loop Gain (f = 50Hz)		85			85			*			*		dB
INPUT AMPLIFIERS (X, Y and Z)													
Input Voltage Range													
Differential V_{IN} ($V_{CM} = 0$)		± 12			± 12			*			*		V
Common-Mode V_{IN} ($V_{DIFF} = 0$) (see Typical Performance Curves)		± 10			± 10			*			*		V
Offset Voltage X, Y		± 25	± 100		± 5	± 20		± 2	± 10		*	*	mV
Offset Voltage Drift X, Y		200			100			50			*		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Offset Voltage Z		± 25	± 100		± 5	± 30		± 2	± 15		*	*	mV
Offset Voltage Drift Z		200			200			100			*	500	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
CMRR	60	80		60	80		70	90		*	*		dB
Bias Current		0.8	2.0		0.8	2.0		*	*		*	*	μA
Offset Current		0.1			0.1			*			*	2.0	μA
Differential Resistance		10			10			*			*		M Ω
DIVIDER PERFORMANCE													
Transfer Function ($X_1 > X_2$)	$10V \frac{(Z_2 - Z_1)}{(X_1 - X_2)} + Y_1$			$10V \frac{(Z_2 - Z_1)}{(X_1 - X_2)} + Y_1$				*			*		
Total Error ⁽¹⁾ untrimmed ($X = 10V, -10V \leq Z \leq +10V$)		1.5			± 0.75			± 0.35			± 0.75		%
($X = 1V, -1V \leq Z \leq +1V$)		4.0			± 2.0			± 1.0			*		%
($0.1V \leq X \leq 10V, -10V \leq Z \leq 10V$)		5.0			± 2.5			± 1.0			*		%
SQUARE PERFORMANCE													
Transfer Function	$\frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2}{10V} + Z_2$			$\frac{(X_1 - X_2)^2}{10V} + Z_2$				*			*		
Total Error ($-10V \leq X \leq 10V$)		± 1.2			± 0.6			± 0.3			*		%

SPECIFICATIONS (CONT)

ELECTRICAL

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ and $V_S = \pm 15\text{VDC}$, unless otherwise noted.

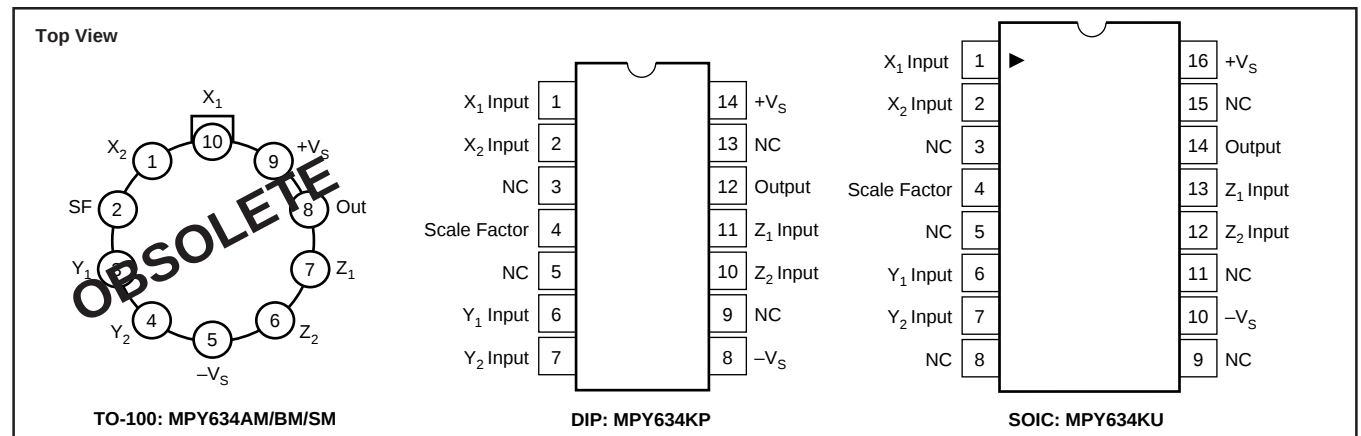
MODEL	MPY634KP/KU			MPY634AM OBSOLETE			MPY634BM OBSOLETE			MPY634SM OBSOLETE			UNITS
	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
SQUARE-ROOTER PERFORMANCE Transfer Function ($Z_1 \leq Z_2$) Total Error ⁽¹⁾ ($1\text{V} \leq Z \leq 10\text{V}$)	$\sqrt{10\text{V}(Z_2 - Z_1)} + X_2$			$\sqrt{10\text{V}(Z_2 - Z_1)} + X_2$				*			*		%
POWER SUPPLY Supply Voltage: Rated Performance Operating Supply Current, Quiescent								*			*		VDC VDC mA
	± 8	± 15 4	± 18 6	± 8	± 15 4	± 18 6	*	*	*	*	*	± 20 *	
TEMPERATURE RANGE Specification Storage	-40 -40		+85 +85	-25 -65		+85 +150	*		*	-55 *		+125 *	$^\circ\text{C}$ $^\circ\text{C}$

* Specification same as for MPY634AM.

Gray indicates obsolete parts.

NOTES: (1) Figures given are percent of full scale, $\pm 10\text{V}$ (i.e., $0.01\% = 1\text{mV}$). (2) May be reduced to 3V using external resistor between $-V_S$ and SF. (3) Irreducible component due to nonlinearity; excludes effect of offsets.

PIN CONFIGURATIONS



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

PARAMETER	MPY634AM/BM OBSOLETE	MPY634KP/KU	MPY634SM OBSOLETE
Power Supply Voltage	± 18	*	± 20
Power Dissipation	500mW	*	*
Output Short-Circuit to Ground	Indefinite	*	*
Input Voltage (all X, Y and Z)	$\pm V_S$	*	*
Temperature Range:			
Operating	$-25^\circ\text{C}/+85^\circ\text{C}$	$-40^\circ\text{C}/+85^\circ\text{C}$	$-55^\circ\text{C}/+125^\circ\text{C}$
Storage	$-65^\circ\text{C}/+150^\circ\text{C}$	$-40^\circ\text{C}/+85^\circ\text{C}$	*
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	$+300^\circ\text{C}$	*	*
SOIC 'KU' Package		$+260^\circ\text{C}$	

* Specification same as for MPY634AM/BM.

NOTE: Gray indicates obsolete parts.

ORDERING INFORMATION

Basic Model Number MPY634 () ()

Performance Grade⁽¹⁾

K: -40°C to $+85^\circ\text{C}$

Package Code

P: Plastic 14-pin DIP

U: 16-pin SOIC

NOTE: (1) Performance grade identifier may not be marked on the SOIC package; a blank denotes "K" grade.

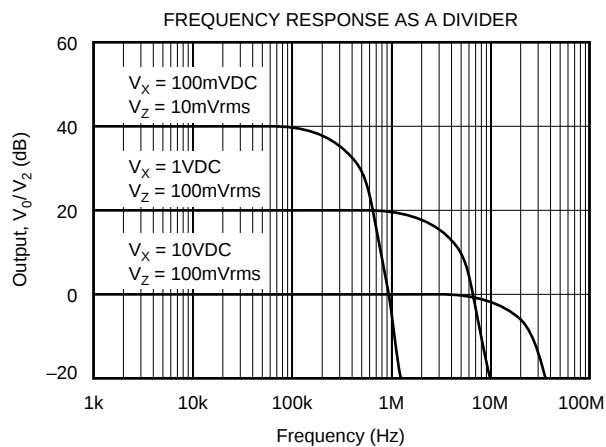
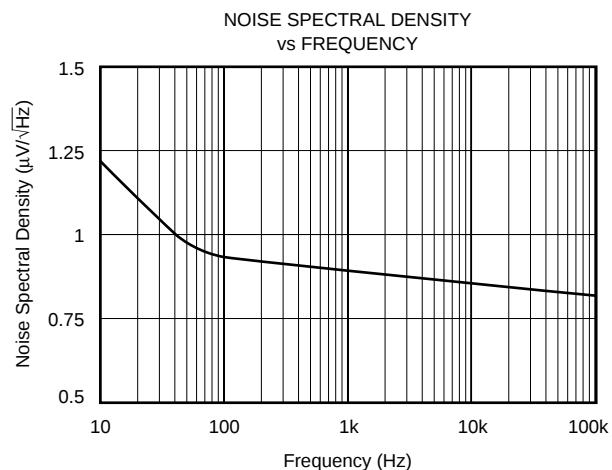
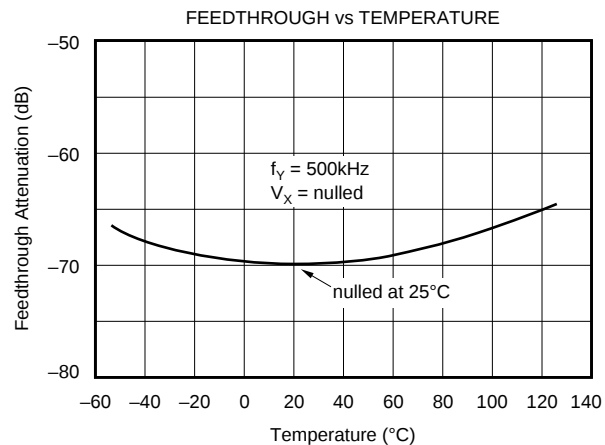
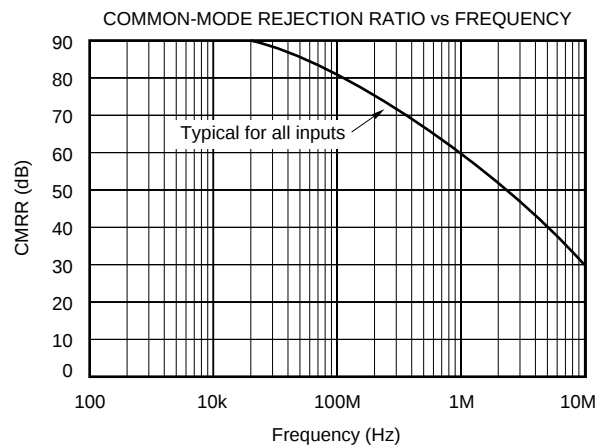
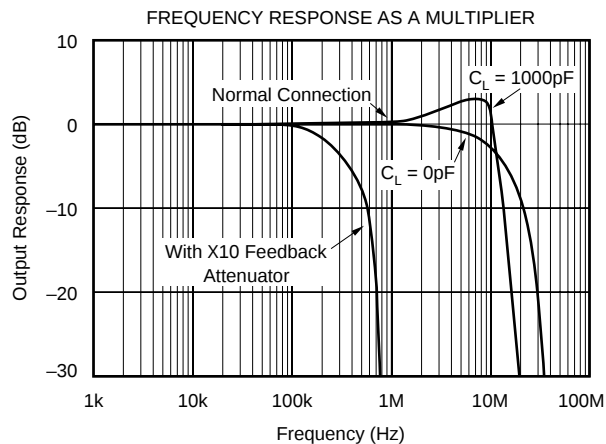
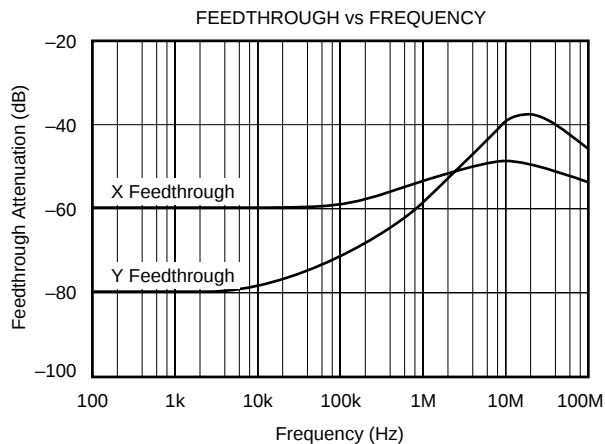
PACKAGE INFORMATION⁽¹⁾

PRODUCT	PACKAGE	PACKAGE DRAWING NUMBER
MPY634KP	14-Pin PDIP	010
MPY634KU	16-Pin SOIC	211

NOTE: (1) For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum located at the end of this data sheet.

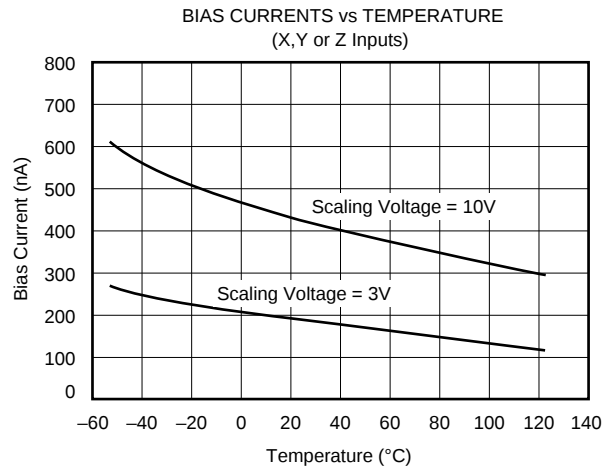
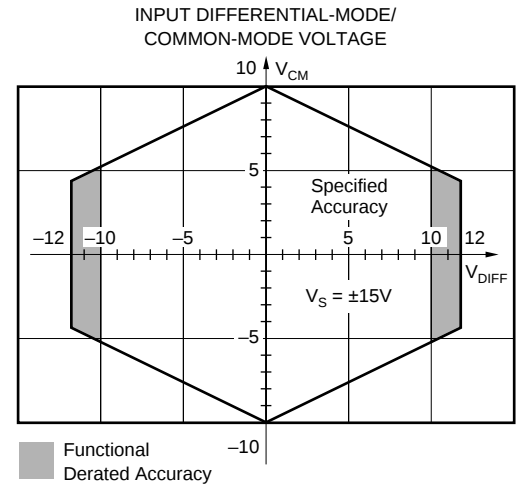
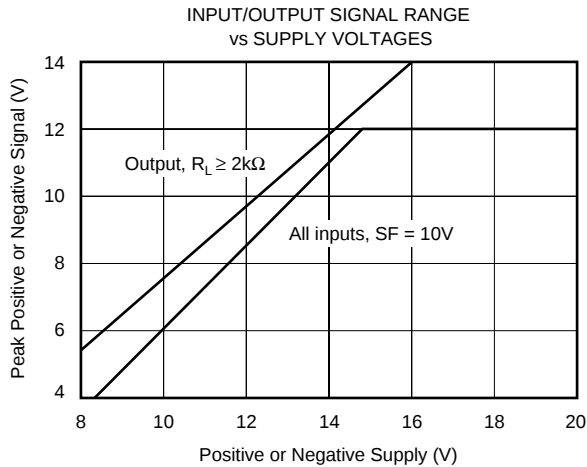
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = \pm 15\text{VDC}$, unless otherwise noted.



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (CONT)

$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = \pm 15\text{VDC}$, unless otherwise noted.



THEORY OF OPERATION

The transfer function for the MPY634 is:

$$V_{\text{OUT}} = A \left[\frac{(X_1 - X_2)(Y_1 - Y_2)}{\text{SF}} - (Z_1 - Z_2) \right]$$

where:

A = open-loop gain of the output amplifier (typically 85dB at DC).

SF = Scale Factor. Laser-trimmed to 10V but adjustable over a 3V to 10V range using external resistors.

X, Y, Z are input voltages. Full-scale input voltage is equal to the selected SF. (Max input voltage = $\pm 1.25 \text{ SF}$).

An intuitive understanding of transfer function can be gained by analogy to the op amp. By assuming that the open-loop gain, A, of the output operational amplifier is infinite,

inspection of the transfer function reveals that any V_{OUT} can be created with an infinitesimally small quantity within the brackets. Then, an application circuit can be analyzed by assigning circuit voltages for all X, Y and Z inputs and setting the bracketed quantity equal to zero. For example, the basic multiplier connection in Figure 1, $Z_1 = V_{\text{OUT}}$ and $Z_2 = 0$. The quantity within the brackets then reduces to:

$$\frac{(X_1 - X_2)(Y_1 - Y_2)}{\text{SF}} - (V_{\text{OUT}} - 0) = 0$$

This approach leads to a simple relationship which can be solved for V_{OUT} to provide the closed-loop transfer function.

The scale factor is accurately factory adjusted to 10V and is typically accurate to within 0.1% or less. The scale factor may be adjusted by connecting a resistor or potentiometer between pin SF and the $-V_S$ power supply. The value of the external resistor can be approximated by:

$$R_{SF} = 5.4k\Omega \left(\frac{SF}{10 - SF} \right)$$

Internal device tolerances make this relationship accurate to within approximately 25%. Some applications can benefit from reduction of the SF by this technique. The reduced input bias current, noise, and drift achieved by this technique can be likened to operating the input circuitry in a higher gain, thus reducing output contributions to these effects. Adjustment of the scale factor does not affect bandwidth.

The MPY634 is fully characterized at $V_S = \pm 15V$ but operation is possible down to $\pm 8V$ with an attendant reduction of input and output range capability. Operation at voltages greater than $\pm 15V$ allows greater output swing to be achieved by using an output feedback attenuator (Figure 1).

As with any wide bandwidth circuit, the power supplies should be bypassed with high frequency ceramic capacitors. These capacitors should be located as near as practical to the power supply connections of the MPY634. Improper bypassing can lead to instability, overshoot, and ringing in the output.

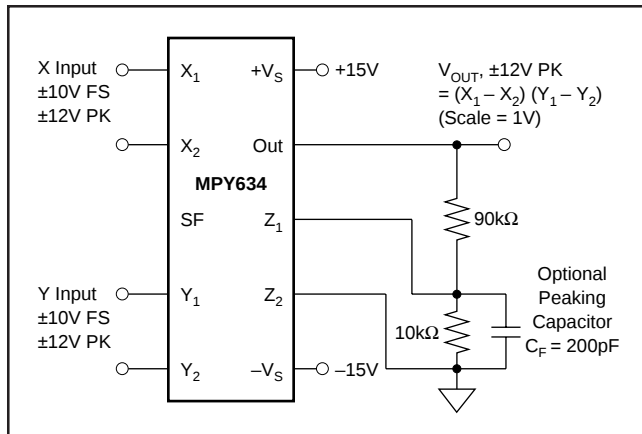


FIGURE 1. Connections for Scale-Factor of Unity.

BASIC MULTIPLIER CONNECTION

Figure 2 shows the basic connection as a multiplier. Accuracy is fully specified without any additional user-trimming circuitry. Some applications can benefit from trimming of one or more of the inputs. The fully differential inputs facilitate referencing the input quantities to the source voltage common terminal for maximum accuracy. They also allow use of simple offset voltage trimming circuitry as shown on the X input.

The differential Z input allows an offset to be summed in V_{OUT} . In basic multiplier operation, the Z_2 input serves as the output voltage ground reference and should be connected to the ground of the driven system for maximum accuracy.

A method of changing (lowering) SF by connecting to the SF pin was discussed previously. Figure 1 shows an alternative method of changing the effective SF of the overall circuit by using an attenuator in the feedback connection to Z_1 . This method puts the output amplifier in a higher gain and is thus accompanied by a reduction in bandwidth and an

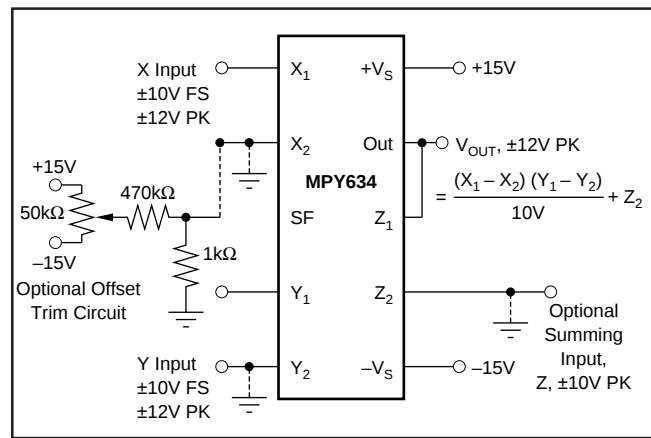


FIGURE 2. Basic Multiplier Connection.

increase in output offset voltage. The larger output offset may be reduced by applying a trimming voltage to the high impedance input, Z_2 .

The flexibility of the differential Z inputs allows direct conversion of the output quantity to a current. Figure 3 shows the output voltage differentially-sensed across a series resistor forcing an output-controlled current. Addition of a capacitor load then creates a time integration function useful in a variety of applications such as power computation.

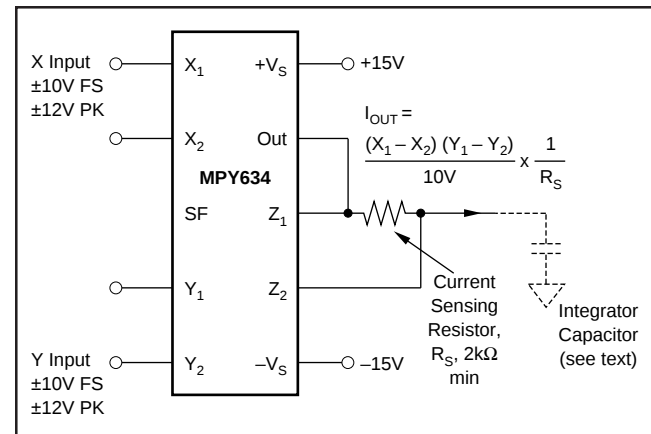


FIGURE 3. Conversion of Output to Current.

SQUARER CIRCUIT (FREQUENCY DOUBLER)

Squarer, or frequency doubler, operation is achieved by paralleling the X and Y inputs of the standard multiplier circuit. Inverted output can be achieved by reversing the differential input terminals of either the X or Y input. Accuracy in the squaring mode is typically a factor of two better than the specified multiplier mode with maximum error occurring with small (less than 1V) inputs. Better accuracy can be achieved for small input voltage levels by reducing the scale factor, SF.

DIVIDER OPERATION

The MPY634 can be configured as a divider as shown in Figure 4. High impedance differential inputs for the numerator and denominator are achieved at the Z and X inputs,

Output, $\pm 12\text{V PK}$

X Input (Denominator)
 $0.1\text{V} \leq X \leq 10\text{V}$

Optional Summing Input
 $\pm 10\text{V PK}$

MPY634

SF

Z Input (Numerator)
 $\pm 10\text{V FS}$,
 $\pm 12\text{V PK}$

$V_{\text{OUT}} = \frac{10\text{V}(Z_2 - Z_1)}{(X_1 - X_2)} + Y_1$

$+V_S$ $+15\text{V}$

Out

$-V_S$ -15V

Accuracy of the divider mode typically ranges from 1.0% to 2.5% for a 10 to 1 denominator range depending on device grade. Accuracy is primarily limited by input offset voltages and can be significantly improved by trimming the offset of the X input. A trim voltage of $\pm 3.5\text{mV}$ applied to the “low side” X input (X_2 for positive input voltages on X_1) can produce similar accuracies over 100 to 1 denominator range. To trim, apply a signal which varies from 100mV to 10V at a low frequency (less than 500Hz). An offset sine wave or ramp is suitable. Since the ratio of the quantities should be constant, the ideal output would be a constant 10V. Using AC coupling on an oscilloscope, adjust the offset control for minimum output voltage variation.

A square-rooter connection is shown in Figure 5. Input voltage is limited to one polarity (positive for the connection shown). The diode prevents circuit latch-up should the input go negative. The circuit can be configured for negative input and positive output by reversing the polarity of both the X and Y inputs. The output polarity can be reversed by reversing the diode and X input polarity. A load resistance of approximately 10k Ω must be provided. Trimming for improved accuracy would be accomplished at the Z input.

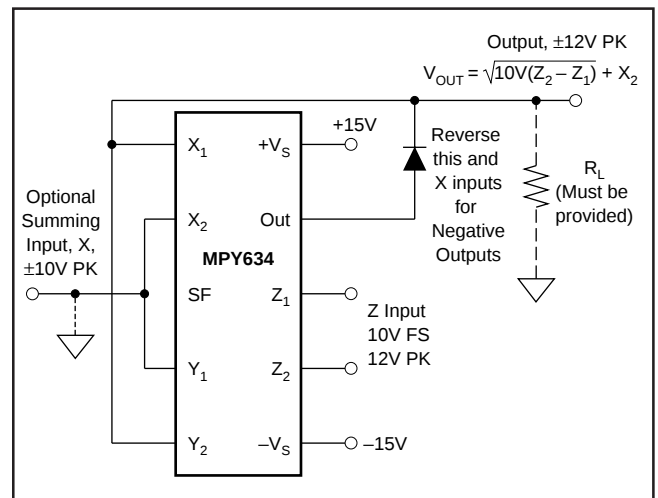


FIGURE 5. Square-Router Connection.

Multiplier connection followed by a low-pass filter forms phase detector useful in phase-locked-loop circuitry. R_X is often used in PLL circuitry to provide desired loop-damping characteristics.

The diagram shows a precision instrumentation amplifier circuit. The MPY634 IC has three input pins: X_1 (labeled $+V_S$), X_2 (labeled V_O), and SF (labeled Z_1). It also has three output pins: Y_1 (labeled Z_2), Y_2 (labeled $-V_S$), and a common mode input E_C . The SF pin is connected to a voltage divider consisting of two $2k\Omega$ resistors connected to $+15V$ and $-15V$. The Y_1 and Y_2 outputs are connected to the non-inverting input ($+$) of the OPA606 op-amp. The OPA606 is configured as a voltage follower with its output connected to its inverting input ($-$) through a $39k\Omega$ resistor. A $1k\Omega$ resistor is connected between the output of the OPA606 and ground. The output voltage is labeled $V_O = 10 \cdot E_C \cdot E_S$. The op-amp is powered by $+15V$ and $-15V$ supplies.

FIGURE 7. Voltage-Controlled Amplifier.

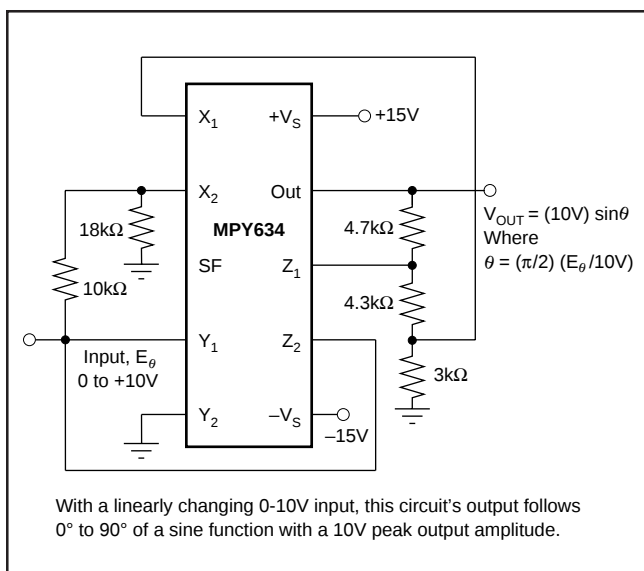


FIGURE 8. Sine-Function Generator.

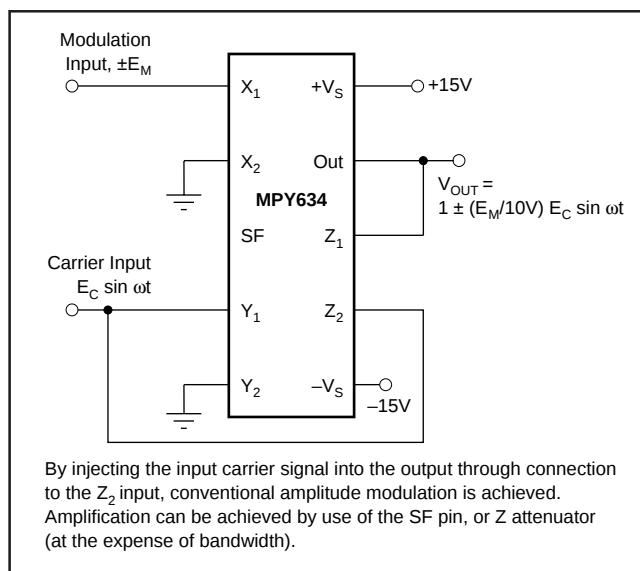


FIGURE 9. Linear AM Modulator.

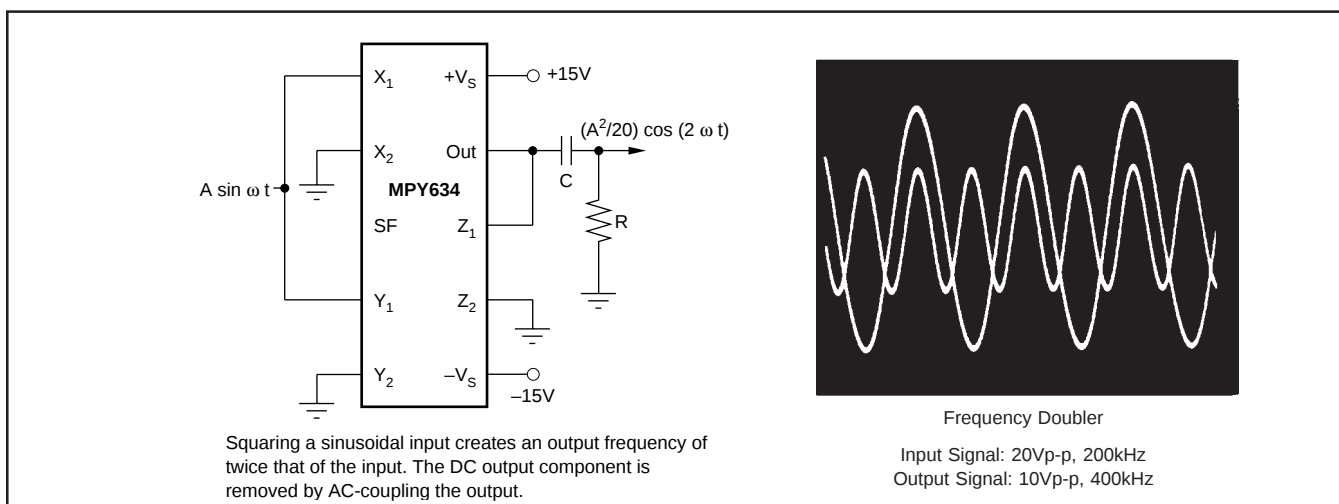


FIGURE 10. Frequency Doubler.

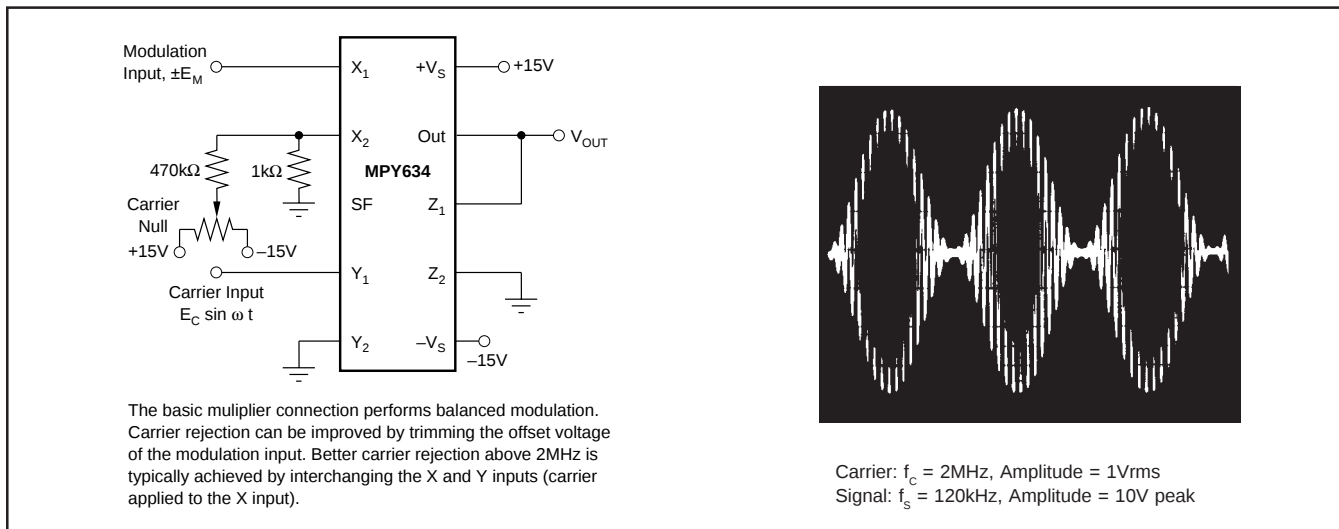


FIGURE 11. Balanced Modulator.

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)
MPY634KP	Active	Production	PDIP (N) 14	25 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	N/A for Pkg Type	-	MPY634KP
MPY634KP.A	Active	Production	PDIP (N) 14	25 TUBE	Yes	NIPDAU	N/A for Pkg Type	-40 to 85	MPY634KP
MPY634KU/1K	Active	Production	SOIC (DW) 16	1000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAUAG	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	MPY634U
MPY634KU/1K.A	Active	Production	SOIC (DW) 16	1000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAUAG	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	MPY634U
MPY634KU/1KE4	Active	Production	SOIC (DW) 16	1000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAUAG	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	MPY634U

⁽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.

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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



*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
MPY634KU/1K	SOIC	DW	16	1000	330.0	16.4	10.75	10.7	2.7	12.0	16.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
MPY634KU/1K	SOIC	DW	16	1000	353.0	353.0	32.0

TUBE



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (μm)	B (mm)
MPY634KP	N	PDIP	14	25	506	13.97	11230	4.32
MPY634KP.A	N	PDIP	14	25	506	13.97	11230	4.32

GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

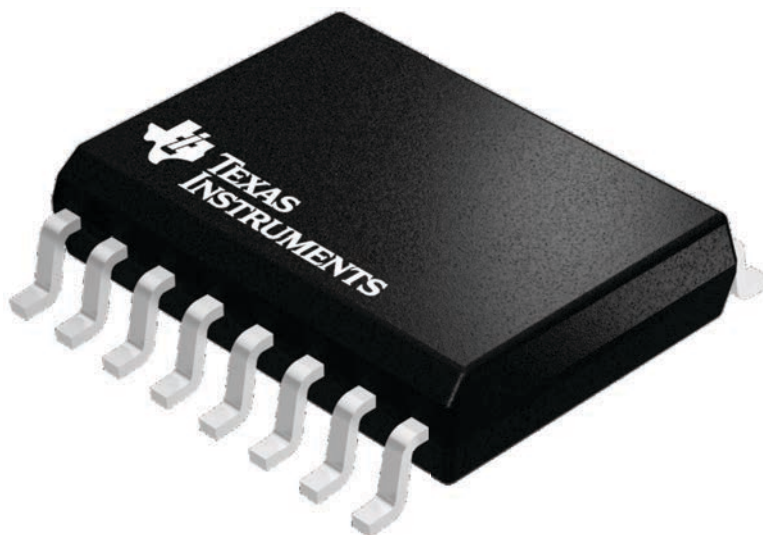
DW 16

SOIC - 2.65 mm max height

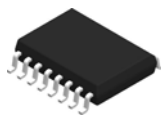
7.5 x 10.3, 1.27 mm pitch

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

This image is a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.



4224780/A

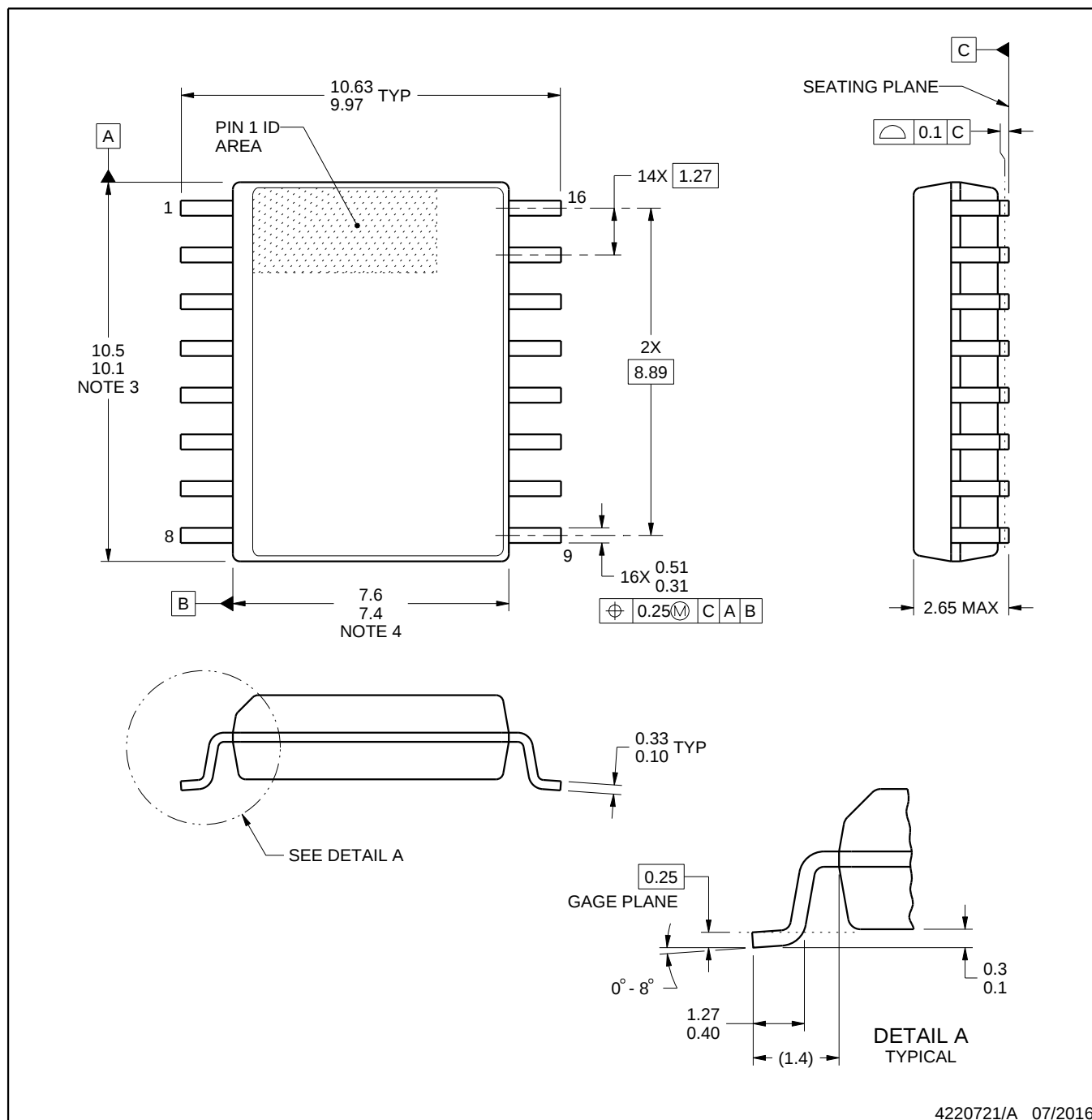


DW0016A

PACKAGE OUTLINE

SOIC - 2.65 mm max height

SOIC



4220721/A 07/2016

NOTES:

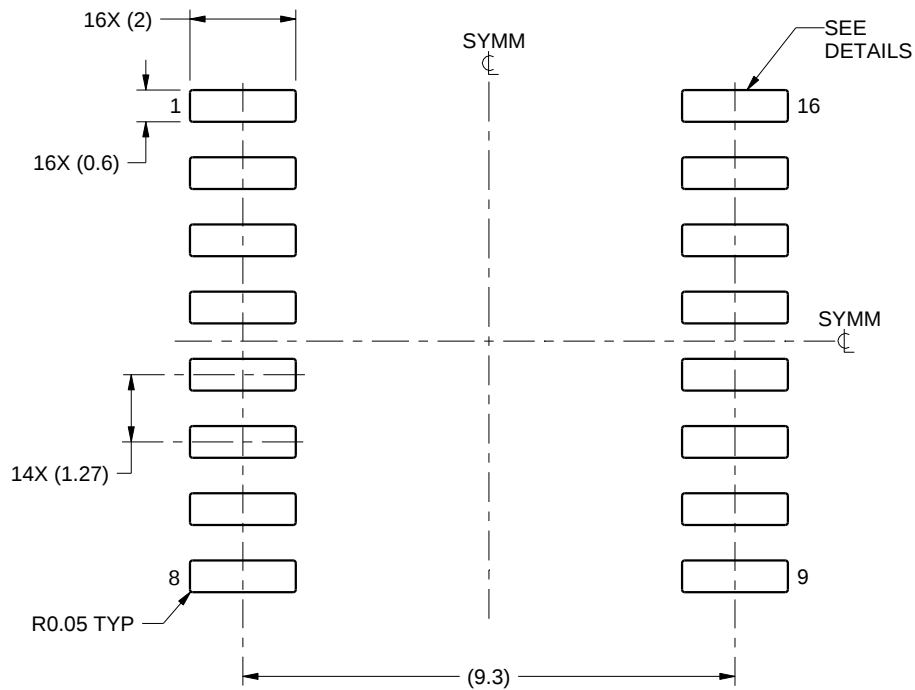
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm, per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm, per side.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-013.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

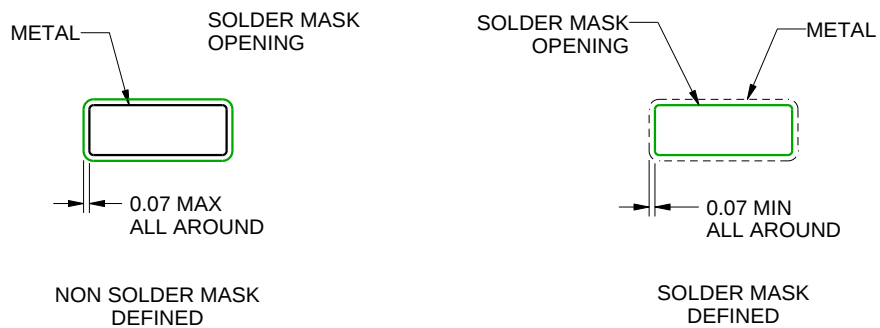
DW0016A

SOIC - 2.65 mm max height

SOIC



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
SCALE:7X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4220721/A 07/2016

NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

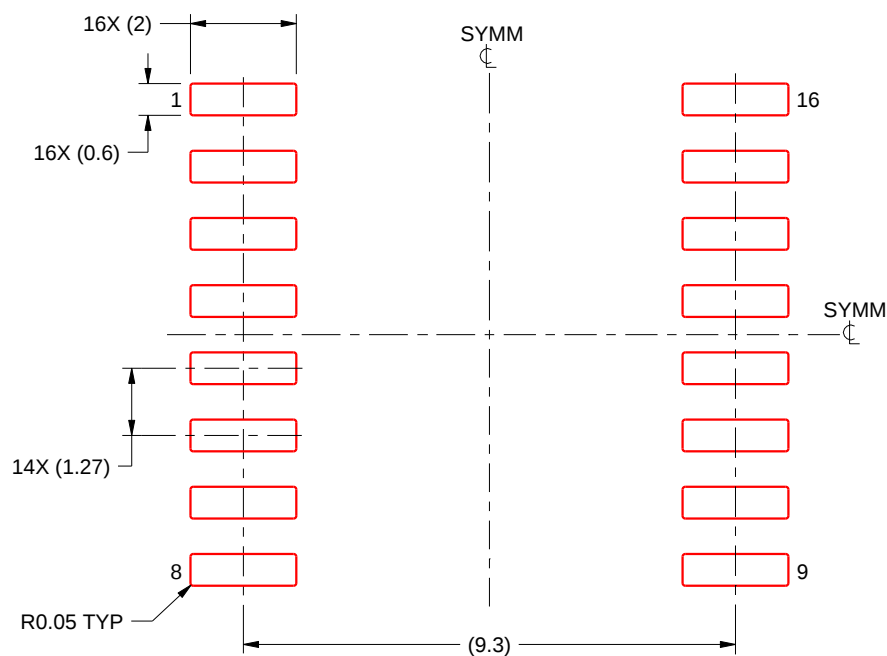
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DW0016A

SOIC - 2.65 mm max height

SOIC



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE:7X

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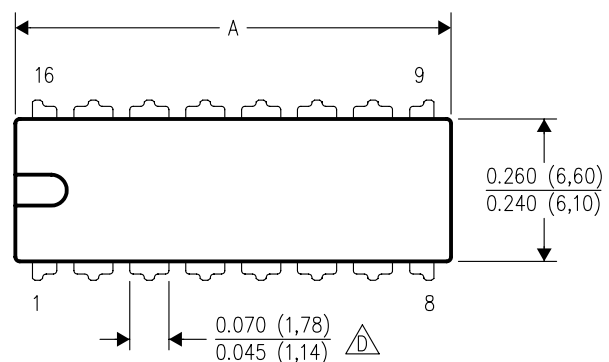
NOTES: (continued)

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

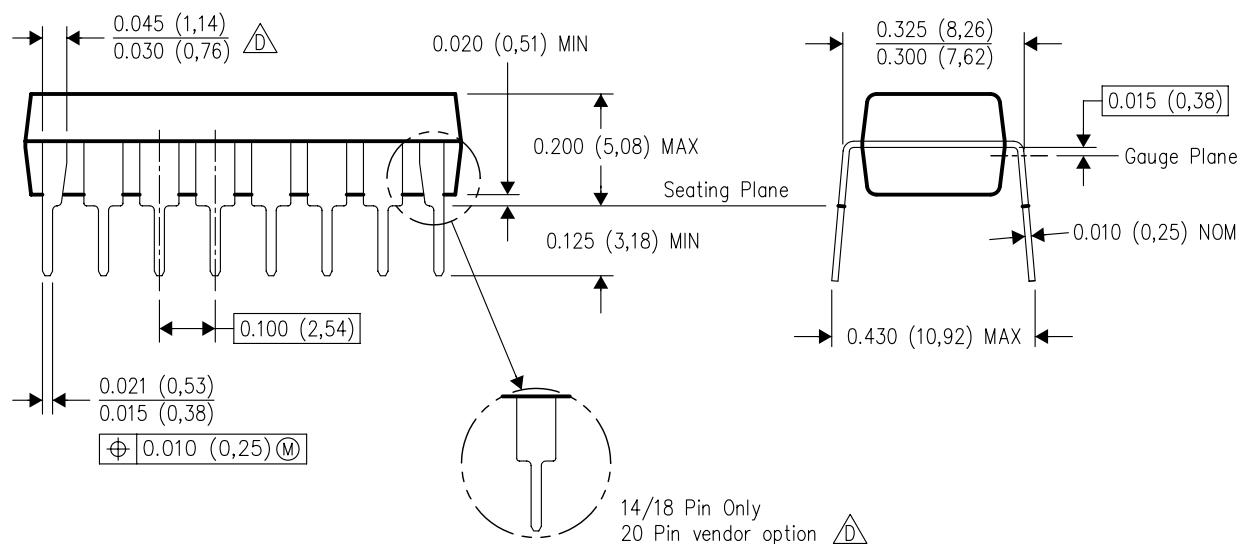
N (R-PDIP-T**)

16 PINS SHOWN

PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE



PINS **	14	16	18	20
DIM				
A MAX	0.775 (19,69)	0.775 (19,69)	0.920 (23,37)	1.060 (26,92)
A MIN	0.745 (18,92)	0.745 (18,92)	0.850 (21,59)	0.940 (23,88)
MS-001 VARIATION	AA	BB	AC	AD



4040049/E 12/2002

- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
 - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - Falls within JEDEC MS-001, except 18 and 20 pin minimum body length (Dim A).
 - The 20 pin end lead shoulder width is a vendor option, either half or full width.

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