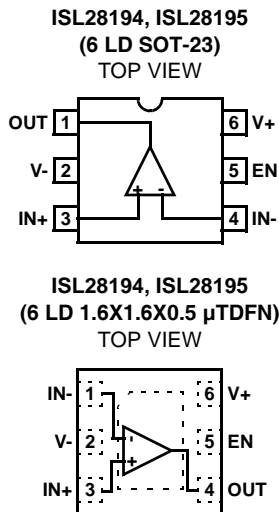


Ultra-Small, 330nA and 1µA Single Supply, Rail-to-Rail Input/Output (RRIO) Op Amps

The ISL28194 and ISL28195 are micropower op amps optimized for low-power applications. The parts are designed for single-supply operation from 1.8V to 5.5V, making them suitable for applications with two 1.5V alkaline batteries. The ISL28194 consumes typically 330nA of supply current and the ISL28195 consumes typically 1µA of supply current. Both parts feature rail-to-rail input and output swing (RRIO), allowing for maximum battery usage.

Equipped with a shutdown pin, both parts draw typically 2nA when off. The combination of small footprint, low power, single supply, and rail-to-rail operation make them ideally suited for all battery operated devices.

Pinouts



Features

- Typical Supply Current 330nA (ISL28194)
- Typical Supply Current 1µA (ISL28195)
- Ultra-Low Single-Supply Operation Down to +1.8V
- Rail-to-Rail Input/Output Voltage Range (RRIO)
- Maximum 2mV Offset Voltage
- Maximum 60pA Input Bias Current
- 3.5kHz Gain Bandwidth Product (ISL28194)
- 10kHz Gain Bandwidth Product (ISL28195)
- ENABLE Pin Feature
- -40°C to +125°C Operation
- Pb-Free (RoHS Compliant)

Applications

- 2-Cell Alkaline Battery-Powered/Portable Systems
- Window Comparators
- Threshold Detectors/Discriminators
- Mobile Communications
- Low Power Sensors

Ordering Information

| PART NUMBER | PART MARKING | PACKAGE Tape & Reel (Pb-Free) | PKG. DWG. # |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| ISL28194FHZ-T7* (Note 1) | GABK | 6 Ld SOT-23 | MDP0038 |
| ISL28194FRUZ-T7* (Note 2) | M3 | 6 Ld 1.6x1.6x0.5 µTDFN | L6.1.6x1.6A |
| ISL28195FHZ-T7* (Note 1) | GABL | 6 Ld SOT-23 | MDP0038 |
| ISL28195FRUZ-T7* (Note 2) | M4 | 6 Ld 1.6x1.6x0.5 µTDFN | L6.1.6x1.6A |

*Please refer to TB347 for details on reel specifications.

NOTES:

1. These Intersil Pb-free plastic packaged products employ special Pb-free material sets, molding compounds/die attach materials, and 100% matte tin plate plus anneal (e3 termination finish, which is RoHS compliant and compatible with both SnPb and Pb-free soldering operations). Intersil Pb-free products are MSL classified at Pb-free peak reflow temperatures that meet or exceed the Pb-free requirements of IPC/JEDEC J STD-020.
2. These Intersil Pb-free plastic packaged products employ special Pb-free material sets; molding compounds/die attach materials and NiPdAu plate - e4 termination finish, which is RoHS compliant and compatible with both SnPb and Pb-free soldering operations. Intersil Pb-free products are MSL classified at Pb-free peak reflow temperatures that meet or exceed the Pb-free requirements of IPC/JEDEC J STD-020.

ISL28194, ISL28195

Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_A = +25°C)

| | |
|---|--|
| Supply Voltage (V ₊ , V ₋) | 5.75V |
| Supply Turn On Voltage Slew Rate | 1V/μs |
| Differential Input Current | 5mA |
| Differential Input Voltage | V ₋ - 0.5V to V ₊ + 0.5V |
| ESD Rating | |
| Human Body Model | 3kV |
| Machine Model | 300V |

Thermal Information

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| Thermal Resistance (Typical, Note 3) | θ _{JA} (°C/W) |
| 6 Ld SOT-23 | 230 |
| 6 Ld μTDFN | 117.52 |
| Output Short-Circuit Duration | Indefinite |
| Ambient Operating Temperature Range | -40°C to +125°C |
| Storage Temperature Range | -65°C to +150°C |
| Operating Junction Temperature | +125°C |
| Pb-Free Reflow Profile | see link below |
| http://www.intersil.com/pbfree/Pb-FreeReflow.asp | |

CAUTION: Do not operate at or near the maximum ratings listed for extended periods of time. Exposure to such conditions may adversely impact product reliability and result in failures not covered by warranty.

NOTE:

- θ_{JA} is measured with the component mounted on a high effective thermal conductivity test board in free air. See Tech Brief TB379 for details.

IMPORTANT NOTE: All parameters having Min/Max specifications are guaranteed. Typical values are for information purposes only. Unless otherwise noted, all tests are at the specified temperature and are pulsed tests, therefore: T_J = T_C = T_A

Electrical Specifications V₊ = 5V, V₋ = 0V, V_{CM} = 2.5V, T_A = +25°C, Unless Otherwise Specified. **Boldface limits apply over -40°C to +125°C .**

| PARAMETER | DESCRIPTION | CONDITIONS | MIN (Note 4) | TYP | MAX (Note 4) | UNIT |
|----------------------------------|--|--|--------------------|-------|------------------|-------------------|
| V _{OS} | Input Offset Voltage | | -2 -2.5 | -0.1 | 2 2.5 | mV mV |
| $\frac{\Delta V_{OS}}{\Delta T}$ | Input Offset Voltage vs Temperature | | | 1.5 | | μV/°C |
| I _{OS} | Input Offset Current | | -60 -100 | 10 | 60 100 | pA pA |
| I _B | Input Bias Current | | -80 -150 | 15 | 80 150 | pA pA |
| e _N | Input Noise Voltage Peak-to-Peak | ISL28194; f = 0.1Hz to 10Hz | | 10 | | μV _{P-P} |
| | | ISL28195; f = 0.1Hz to 10Hz | | 4 | | μV _{P-P} |
| | Input Noise Voltage Density | ISL28194 f _o = 100Hz | | 265 | | nV/√Hz |
| | | ISL28195 f _o = 1kHz | | 150 | | nV/√Hz |
| i _N | Input Noise Current Density | ISL28194 f _o = 100Hz | | 0.7 | | pA/√Hz |
| | | ISL28195 f _o = 1kHz | | 0.42 | | pA/√Hz |
| CMIR | Common Mode Input Range | Established by CMRR test | 0 | | 5 | V |
| CMRR | Common-Mode Rejection Ratio | V _{CM} = 0.5V to 3.5V | 70 70 | 100 | | dB |
| | | V _{CM} = 0V to 5V | 55 | 90 | | dB |
| PSRR | Power Supply Rejection Ratio | V ₊ = 1.8V to 5.5V | 70 70 | 100 | | dB |
| A _{VOL} | Large Signal Voltage Gain | V _O = 0.5V to 3.5V, R _L = 100kΩ, R _L = 10kΩ | 75 | 115 | | dB |
| V _{OUT} | Maximum Output Voltage Swing R _L terminated to V ₊ /2 | Output low, R _L = 100kΩ | | 25 | 40 | mV |
| | | Output low, R _L = 10kΩ | | 50 | 70 | mV |
| | | Output high, R _L = 100kΩ | 4.96 | 4.975 | | V |
| | | Output high, R _L = 10kΩ | 4.93 | 4.94 | | V |
| SR | Slew Rate | ISL28194 ±1.5V, A _V = 2 | | 1.2 | | V/ms |
| | | ISL28195 | | 4.2 | | V/ms |
| GBW | Gain Bandwidth Product | ISL28194; A _V = 101; R _L = 10kΩ | | 3.5 | | kHz |
| | Gain Bandwidth Product | ISL28195; A _V = 101; R _L = 10kΩ | | 10 | | kHz |

ISL28194, ISL28195

Electrical Specifications $V_+ = 5V$, $V_- = 0V$, $V_{CM} = 2.5V$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, Unless Otherwise Specified.
Boldface limits apply over $-40^\circ C$ to $+125^\circ C$. (Continued)

| PARAMETER | DESCRIPTION | CONDITIONS | MIN (Note 4) | TYP | MAX (Note 4) | UNIT |
|---------------------|--|------------------|----------------------|-----|-------------------|----------|
| $I_{S,ON}$ | Supply Current, Enabled | ISL28194 | | 330 | 450 500 | nA |
| | | ISL28195 | | 1 | 1.3 1.5 | μA |
| $I_{S,OFF}$ | Supply Current, Disabled | EN = 0.4V | | 2 | 20 50 | nA nA |
| I_{SC+} | Short Circuit Sourcing Capability | $R_L = 10\Omega$ | 9 | 11 | | mA |
| I_{SC-} | Short Circuit Sinking Capability R_L terminated to $V+/2$ | $R_L = 10\Omega$ | 11 | 12 | | mA |
| V_+ | Supply Voltage Range | | 1.8 | | 5.5 | V |
| ENABLE INPUT | | | | | | |
| V_{INH} | Enable Pin High Level | | $(V_+) \times (0.8)$ | | | V |
| V_{INL} | Enable Pin Low Level | | | | 0.4 | V |
| I_{ENH} | Enable Pin Input Current | $V_{EN} = 5V$ | | 30 | 150 200 | nA |
| I_{ENL} | Enable Pin Input Current | $V_{EN} = 0V$ | | 30 | 150 200 | nA |

NOTE:

- Parameters with MIN and/or MAX limits are 100% tested at $+25^\circ C$, unless otherwise specified. Temperature limits established by characterization and are not production tested.

Typical Performance Curves $V_+ = 5V$, $V_- = 0V$, $V_{CM} = 2.5V$, Unless Otherwise Specified.

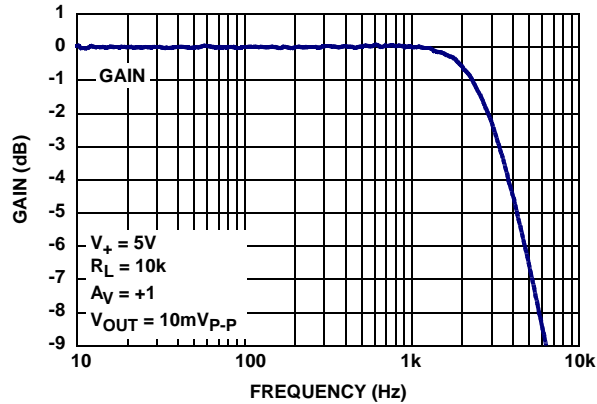


FIGURE 1. ISL28194 CLOSE LOOP GAIN vs FREQUENCY

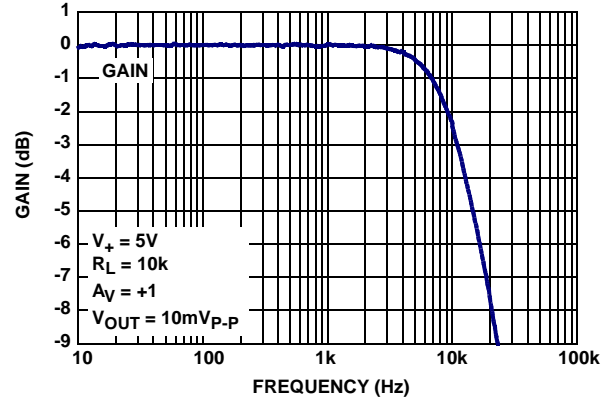


FIGURE 2. ISL28195 CLOSE LOOP GAIN vs FREQUENCY

Typical Performance Curves $V_+ = 5V$, $V_- = 0V$, $V_{CM} = 2.5V$, Unless Otherwise Specified. (Continued)

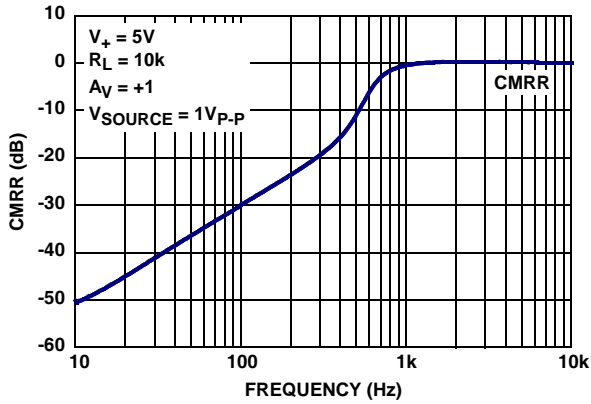


FIGURE 3. ISL28194 CMRR vs FREQUENCY

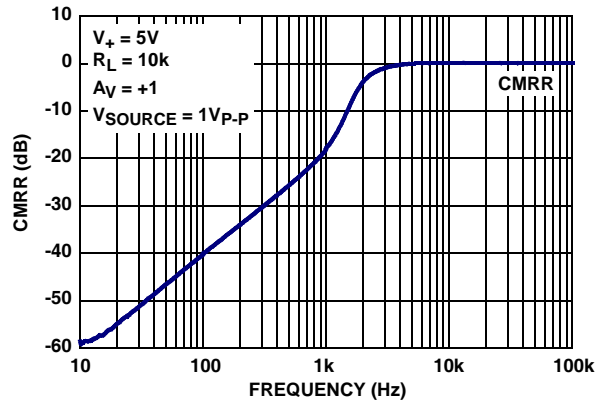


FIGURE 4. ISL28195 CMRR vs FREQUENCY

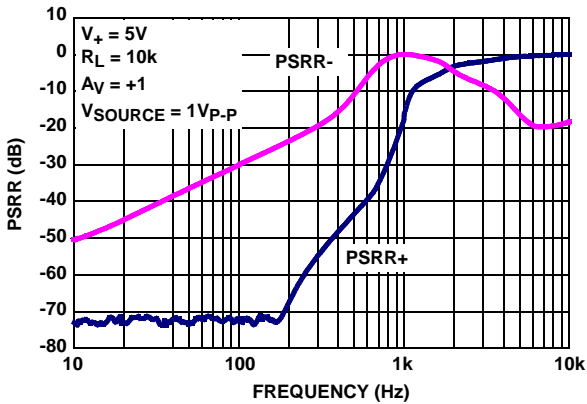


FIGURE 5. ISL28194 PSRR vs FREQUENCY

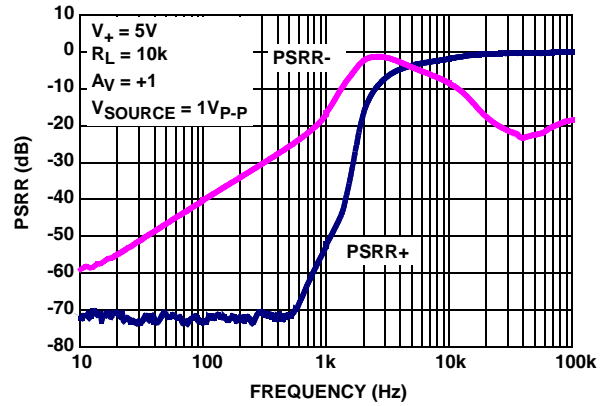


FIGURE 6. ISL28195 PSRR vs FREQUENCY

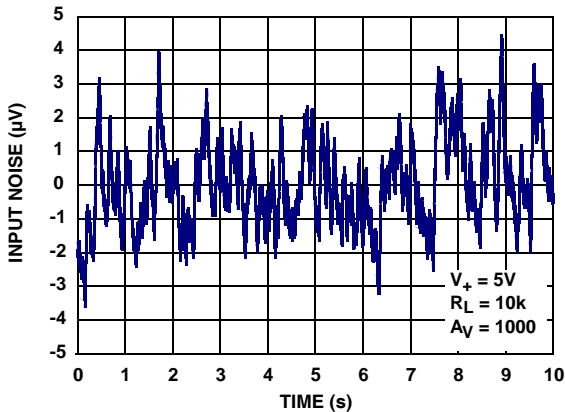


FIGURE 7. ISL28194 0.1Hz TO 10Hz INPUT VOLTAGE NOISE

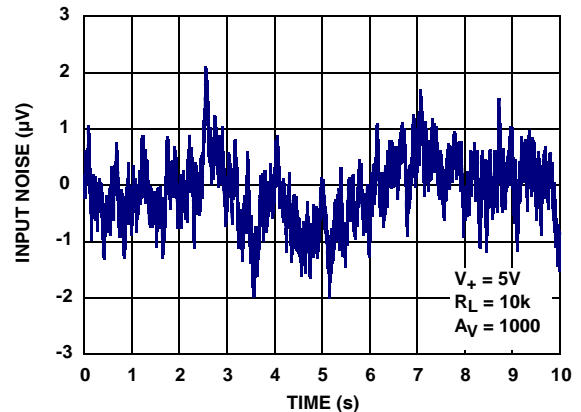


FIGURE 8. ISL28195 0.1Hz TO 10Hz INPUT VOLTAGE NOISE

Typical Performance Curves $V_+ = 5V$, $V_- = 0V$, $V_{CM} = 2.5V$, Unless Otherwise Specified. (Continued)

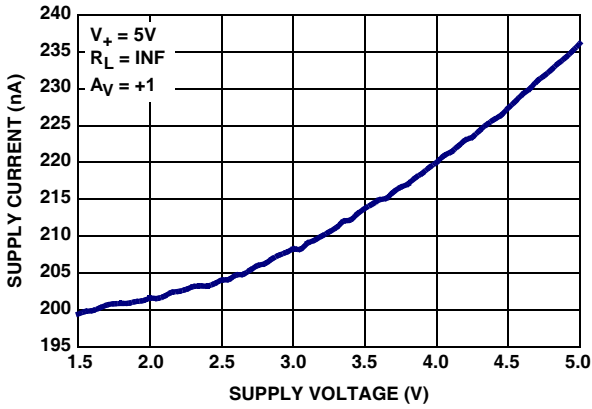


FIGURE 9. ISL28194 SUPPLY CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

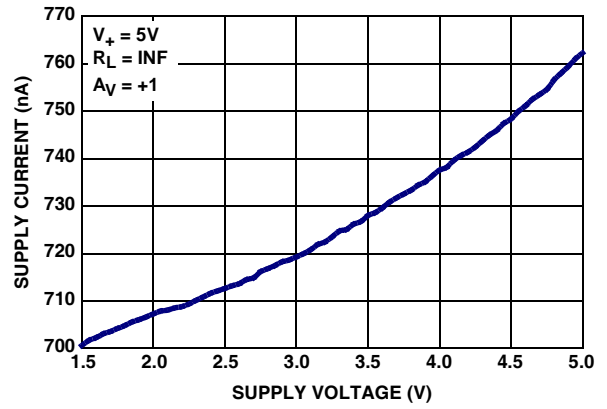


FIGURE 10. ISL28195 SUPPLY CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

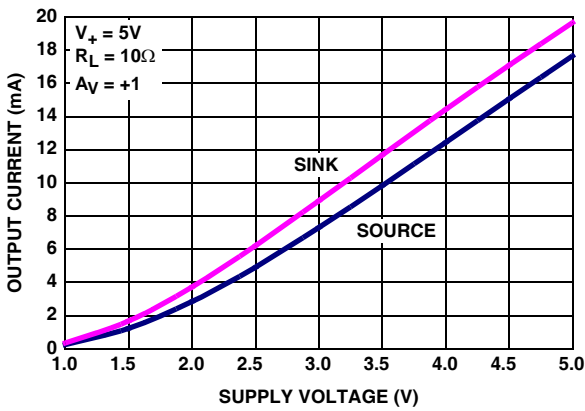


FIGURE 11. ISL28194 OUTPUT SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENT

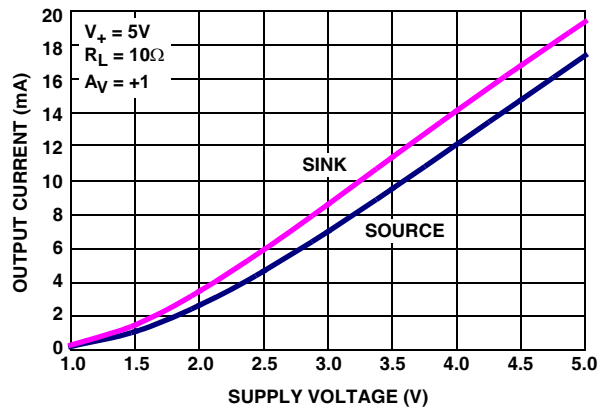


FIGURE 12. ISL28195 OUTPUT SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENT

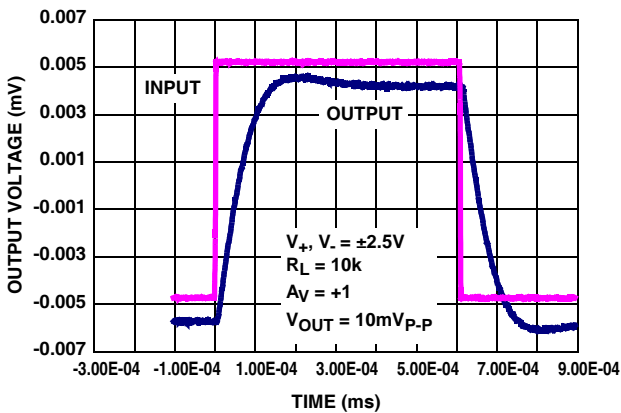


FIGURE 13. ISL28194 SMALL SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE

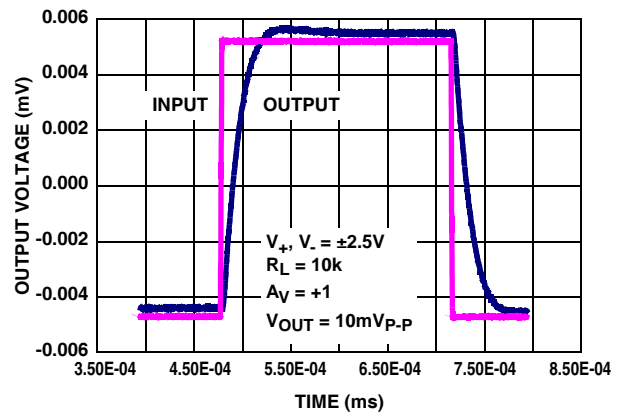


FIGURE 14. ISL28195 SMALL SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE

Typical Performance Curves $V_+ = 5V$, $V_- = 0V$, $V_{CM} = 2.5V$, Unless Otherwise Specified. (Continued)

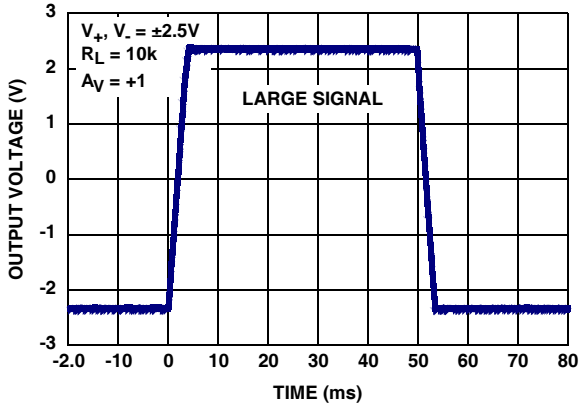


FIGURE 15. ISL28194 LARGE SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE

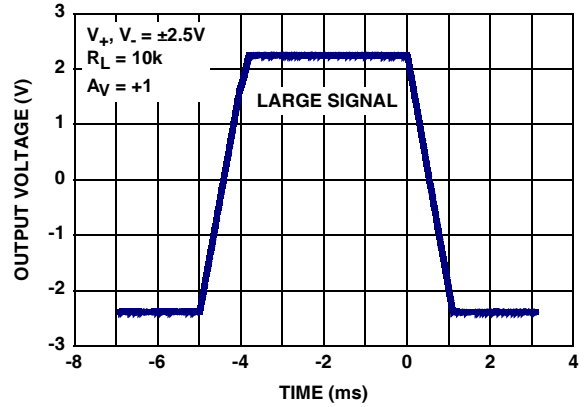


FIGURE 16. ISL28195 LARGE SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE

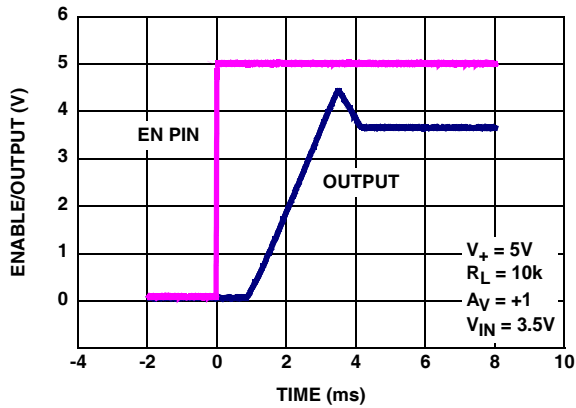


FIGURE 17. ISL28194 ENABLE TO OUTPUT DELAY TIME

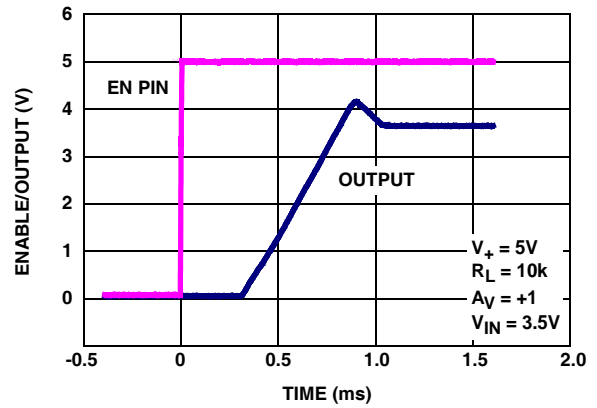


FIGURE 18. ISL28195 ENABLE TO OUTPUT DELAY TIME

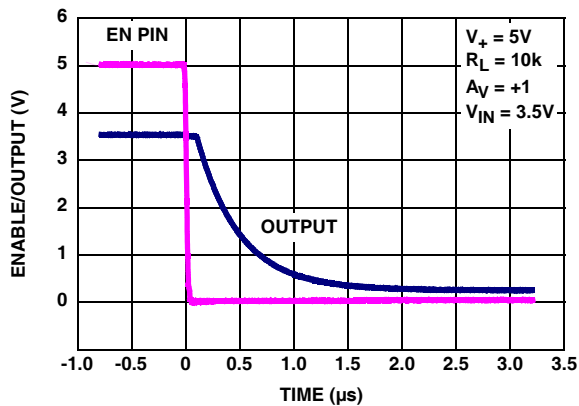


FIGURE 19. ISL28194 DISABLE TO OUTPUT DELAY TIME

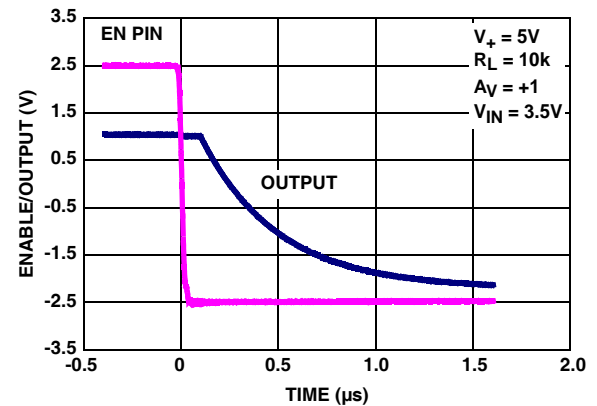


FIGURE 20. ISL28195 DISABLE TO OUTPUT DELAY TIME

Typical Performance Curves $V_+ = 5V$, $V_- = 0V$, $V_{CM} = 2.5V$, Unless Otherwise Specified. (Continued)

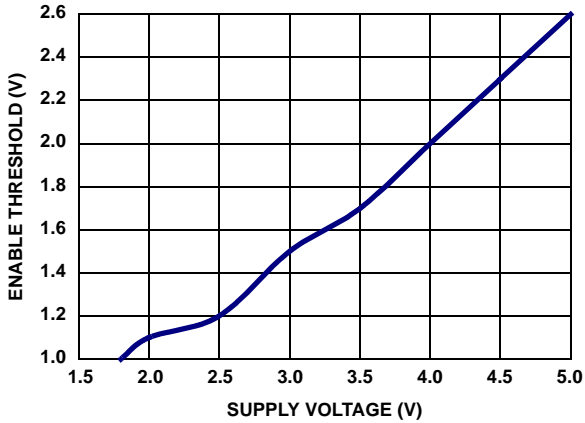


FIGURE 21. ISL28194 ENABLE THRESHOLD VOLTAGE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

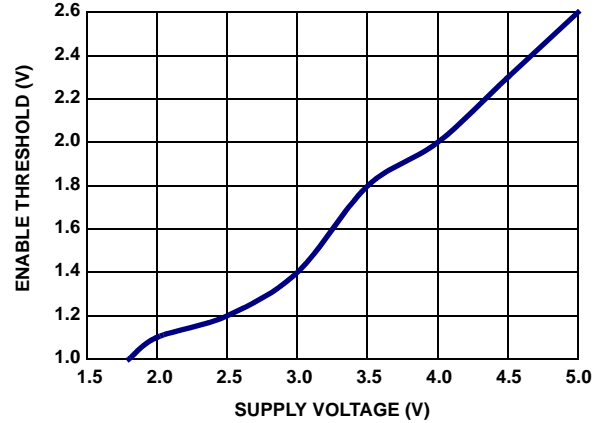


FIGURE 22. ISL28195 ENABLE THRESHOLD VOLTAGE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

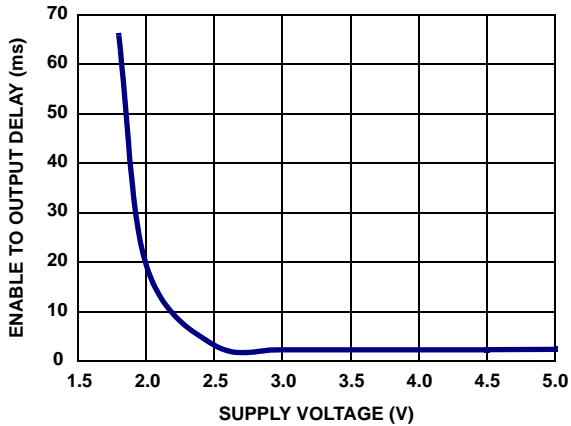


FIGURE 23. ISL28194 ENABLE TO OUTPUT DELAY TIME vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

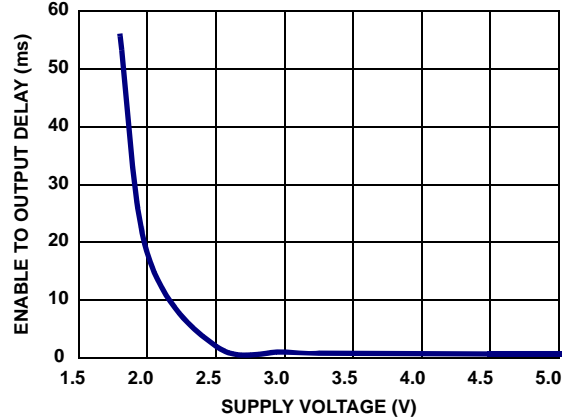


FIGURE 24. ISL28195 ENABLE TO OUTPUT DELAY TIME vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

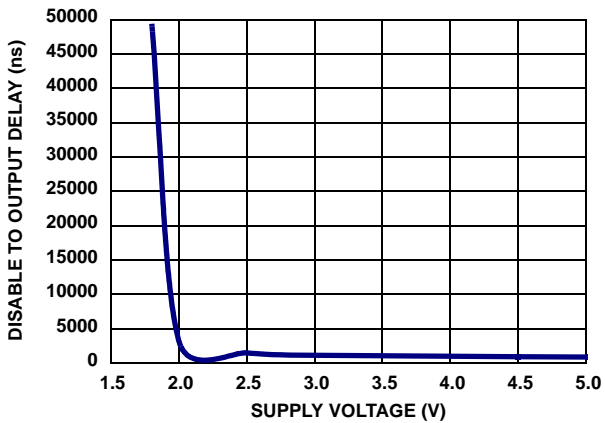


FIGURE 25. ISL28194 ENABLE LOW TO OUTPUT TURN-OFF TIME vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

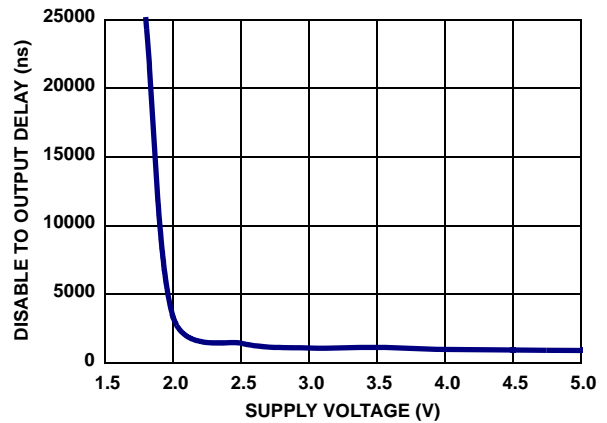


FIGURE 26. ISL28195 ENABLE LOW TO OUTPUT TURN-OFF TIME vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

Typical Performance Curves $V_+ = 5V$, $V_- = 0V$, $V_{CM} = 2.5V$, Unless Otherwise Specified. (Continued)

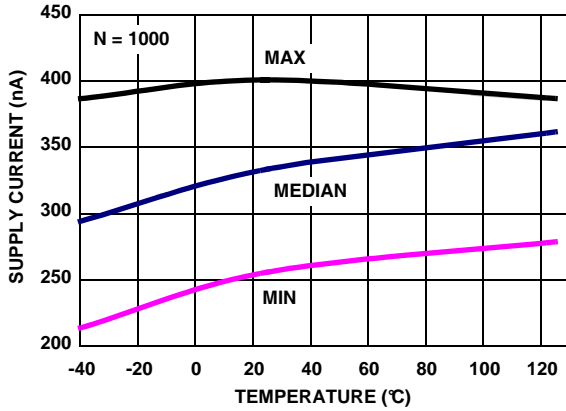


FIGURE 27. ISL28194 SUPPLY CURRENT ENABLED vs TEMPERATURE, $V_+ = 5V$, $V_- = 0V$

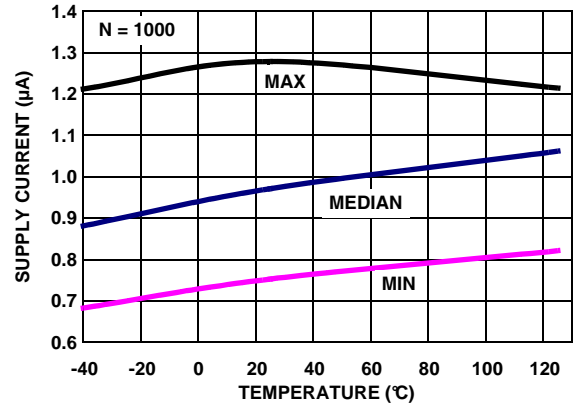


FIGURE 28. ISL28195 SUPPLY CURRENT ENABLED vs TEMPERATURE, $V_+ = 5V$, $V_- = 0V$

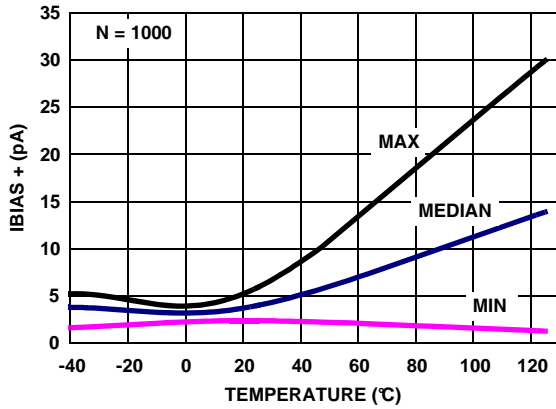


FIGURE 29. ISL28194 IBIAS+ vs TEMPERATURE, $V_+ = 5V$

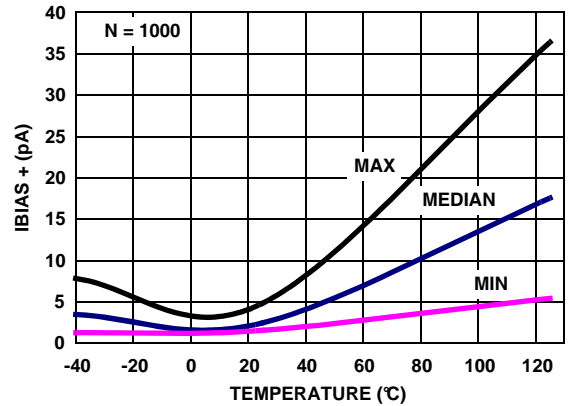


FIGURE 30. ISL28195 IBIAS+ vs TEMPERATURE, $V_+ = 5V$

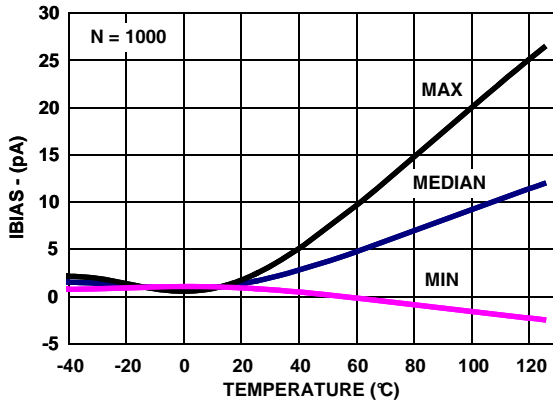


FIGURE 31. ISL28194 IBIAS vs TEMPERATURE, $V_+ = 2.4V$

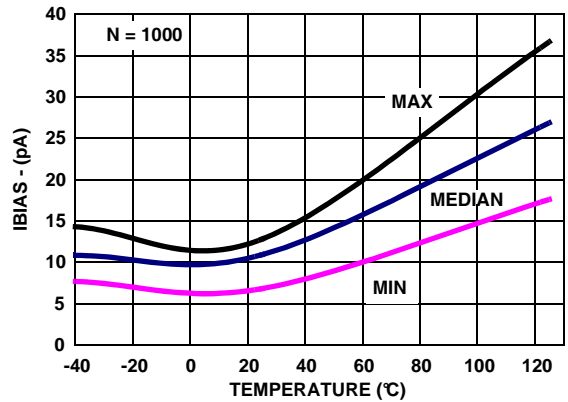


FIGURE 32. ISL28195 IBIAS vs TEMPERATURE, $V_+ = 2.4V$

Typical Performance Curves $V_+ = 5V$, $V_- = 0V$, $V_{CM} = 2.5V$, Unless Otherwise Specified. (Continued)

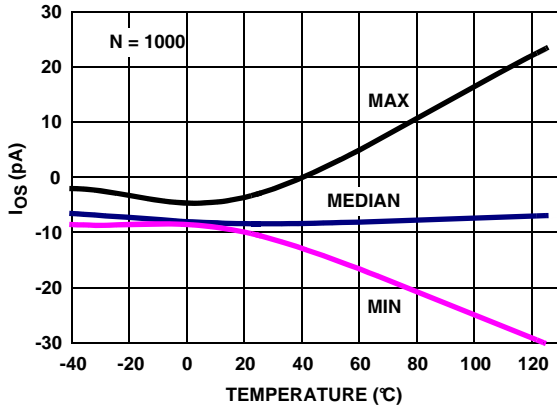


FIGURE 33. ISL28194 I_{OS} vs TEMPERATURE, $V_+ = 5V$

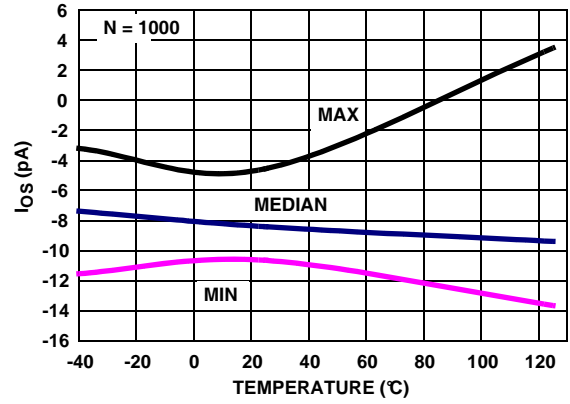


FIGURE 34. ISL28195 I_{OS} vs TEMPERATURE, $V_+ = 5V$

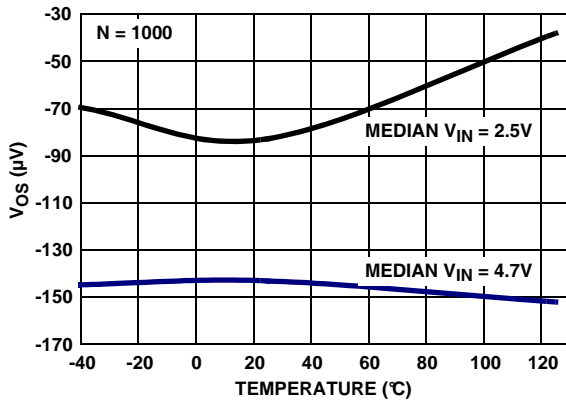


FIGURE 35. ISL28194 V_{OS} vs TEMPERATURE, $V_+ = 5V$, $V_{IN} = 2.5V, 4.7V$

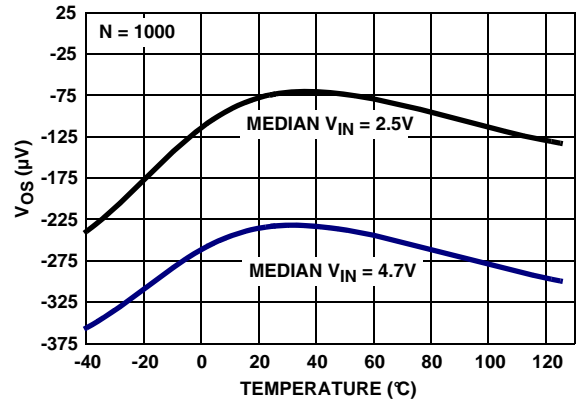


FIGURE 36. ISL28195 V_{OS} vs TEMPERATURE, $V_+ = 5V$, $V_{IN} = 2.5V, 4.7V$

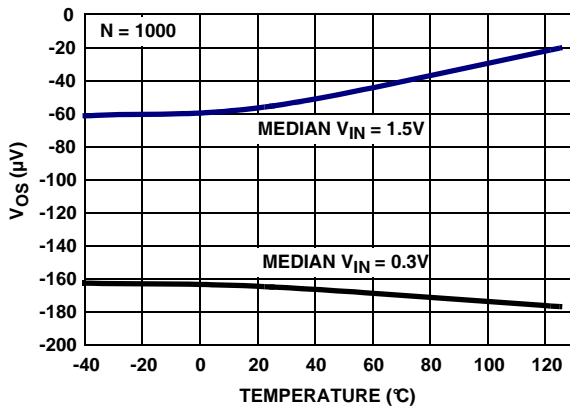


FIGURE 37. ISL28194 V_{OS} vs TEMPERATURE, $V_+ = 1.8V$, $V_{IN} = 1.5V, 0.3V$

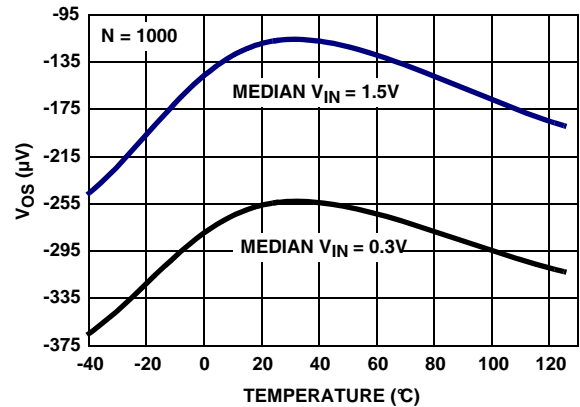


FIGURE 38. ISL28195 V_{OS} vs TEMPERATURE, $V_+ = 1.8V$, $V_{IN} = 1.5V, 0.3V$

Typical Performance Curves $V_+ = 5V$, $V_- = 0V$, $V_{CM} = 2.5V$, Unless Otherwise Specified. (Continued)

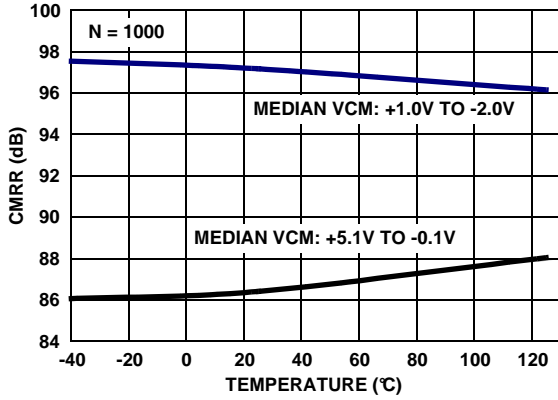


FIGURE 39. ISL28194 CMRR vs TEMPERATURE, VCM = +1.0V TO -2.0V, +5.1V TO -0.1V

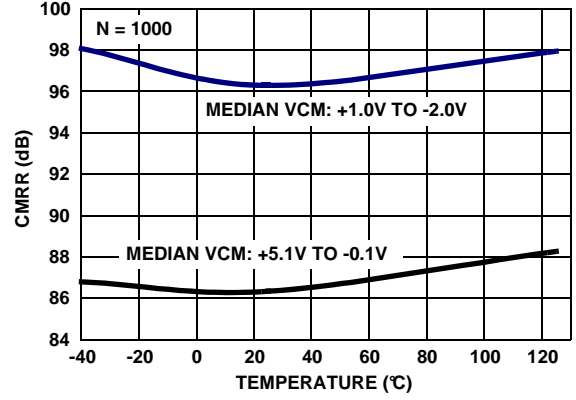


FIGURE 40. ISL28195 CMRR vs TEMPERATURE, VCM = +1.0V TO -2.0V, +5.1V TO -0.1V

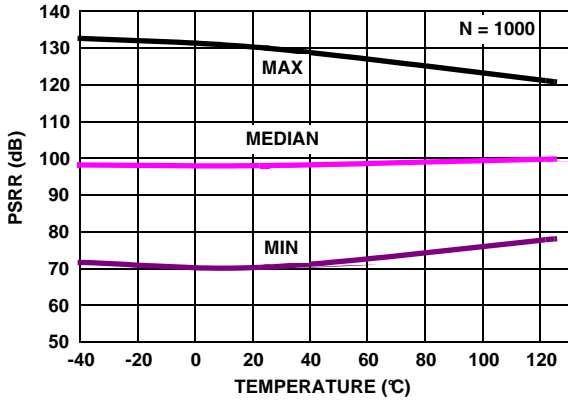


FIGURE 41. ISL28194 PSRR vs TEMPERATURE, V_+ , $V_- = \pm 0.9V$ TO $\pm 2.5V$

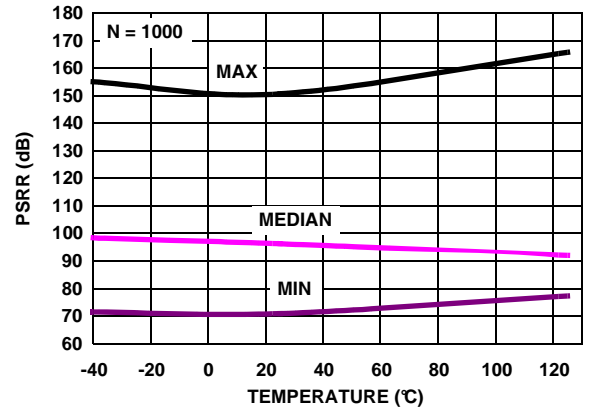


FIGURE 42. ISL28195 PSRR vs TEMPERATURE, V_+ , $V_- = \pm 0.9V$ TO $\pm 2.5V$

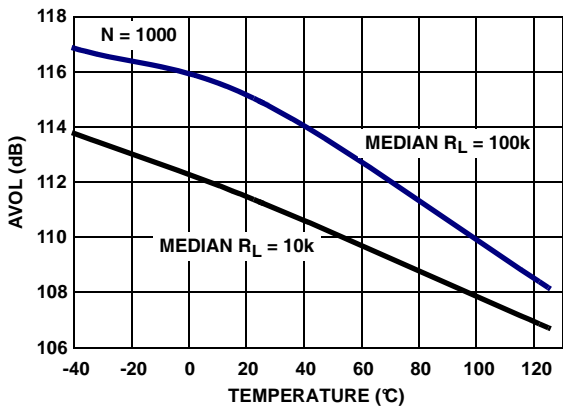


FIGURE 43. ISL28194 AVOL vs TEMPERATURE, $V_+ = 5V$

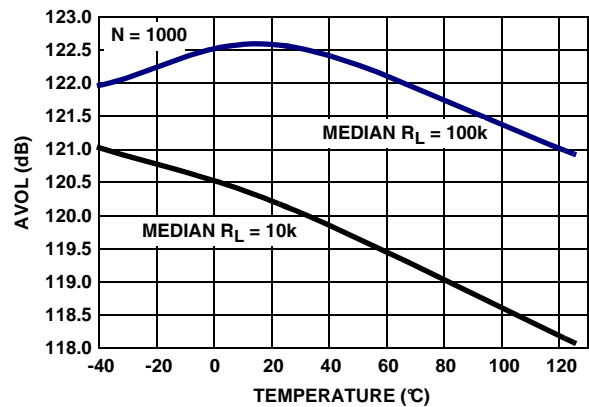


FIGURE 44. ISL28195 AVOL vs TEMPERATURE, $V_+ = 5V$

Typical Performance Curves $V_+ = 5V$, $V_- = 0V$, $V_{CM} = 2.5V$, Unless Otherwise Specified. (Continued)

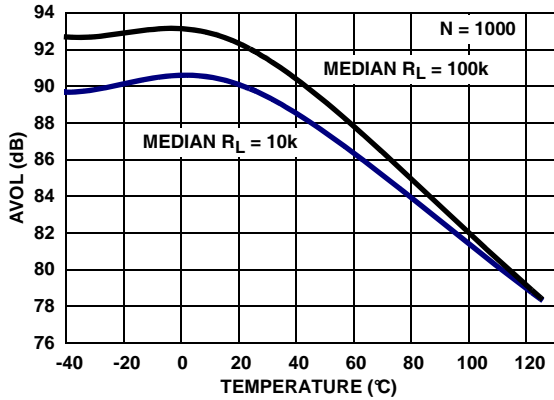


FIGURE 45. ISL28194 AVOL vs TEMPERATURE, $V_+ = 1.8V$

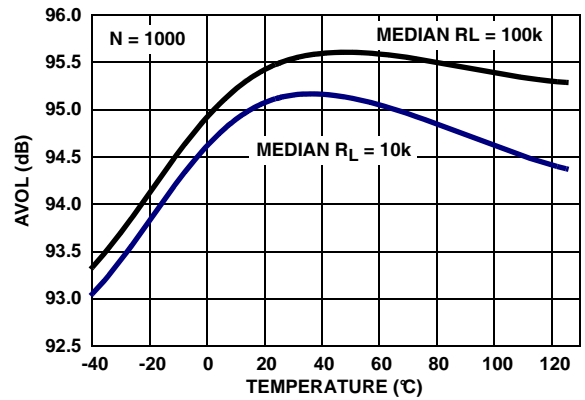


FIGURE 46. ISL28195 AVOL vs TEMPERATURE, $V_+ = 1.8V$

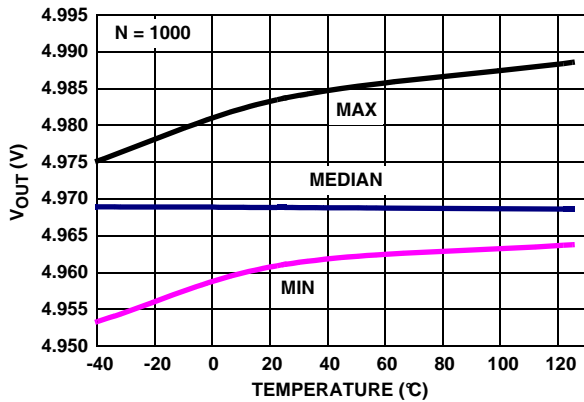


FIGURE 47. ISL28194 V_{OUT} HIGH vs TEMPERATURE, $V_+ = 5V$, $R_L = 100k$

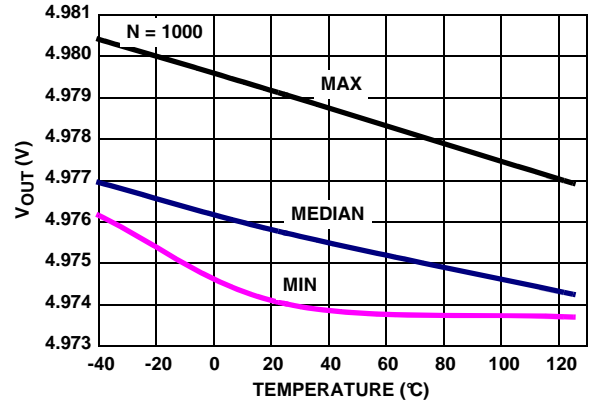


FIGURE 48. ISL28195 V_{OUT} HIGH vs TEMPERATURE, $V_+ = 5V$, $R_L = 100k$

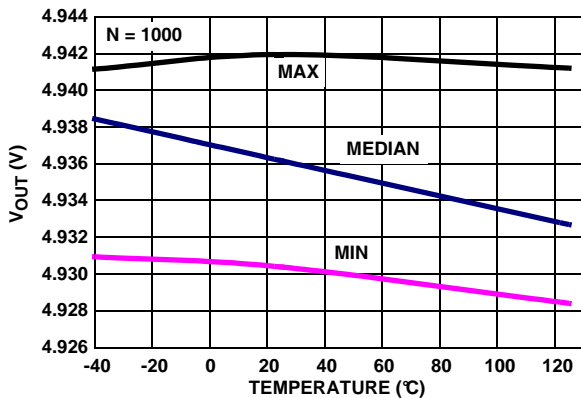


FIGURE 49. ISL28194 V_{OUT} HIGH vs TEMPERATURE, $V_+ = 5V$, $R_L = 10k$

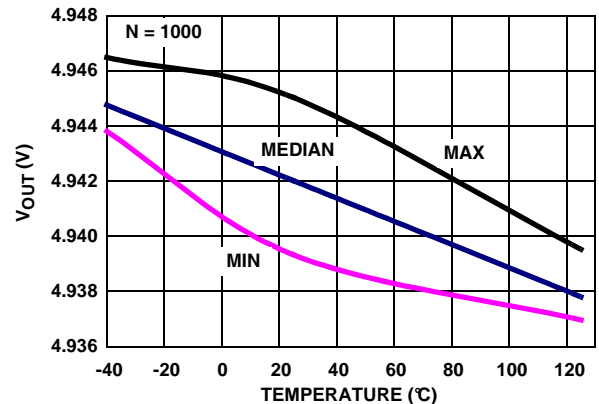


FIGURE 50. ISL28195 V_{OUT} HIGH vs TEMPERATURE, $V_+ = 5V$, $R_L = 10k$

Typical Performance Curves $V_+ = 5V$, $V_- = 0V$, $V_{CM} = 2.5V$, Unless Otherwise Specified. (Continued)

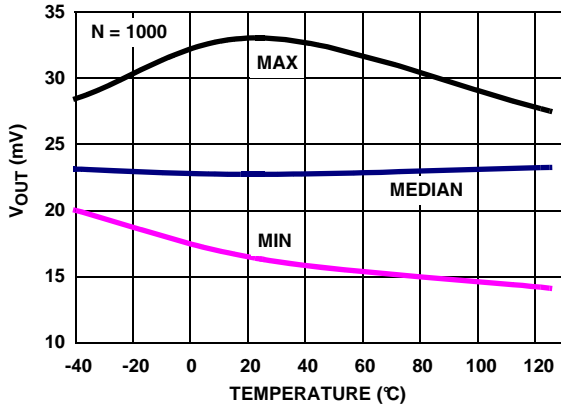


FIGURE 51. ISL28194 V_{OUT} LOW vs TEMPERATURE, V_+ , $V_- = \pm 2.5V$, $R_L = 100k$

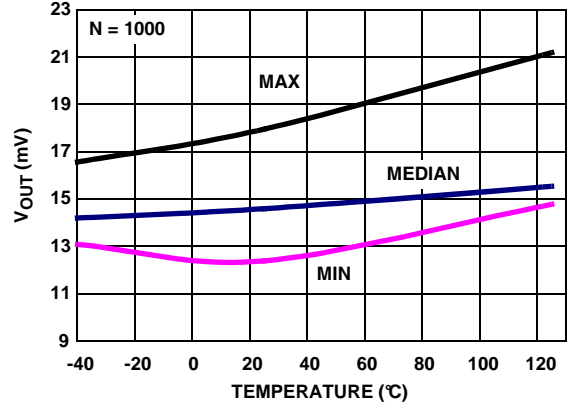


FIGURE 52. ISL28195 V_{OUT} LOW vs TEMPERATURE, V_+ , $V_- = \pm 2.5V$, $R_L = 100k$

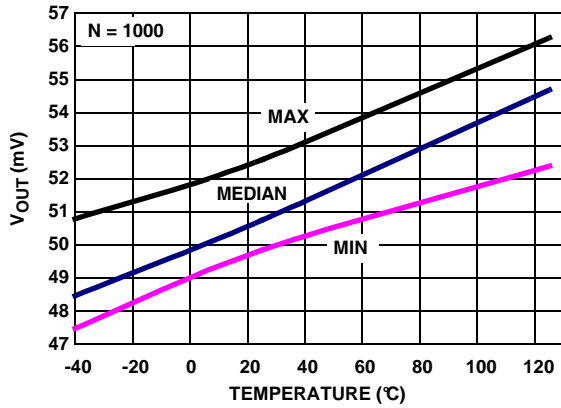


FIGURE 53. ISL28194 V_{OUT} LOW vs TEMPERATURE, V_+ , $V_- = \pm 2.5V$, $R_L = 10k$

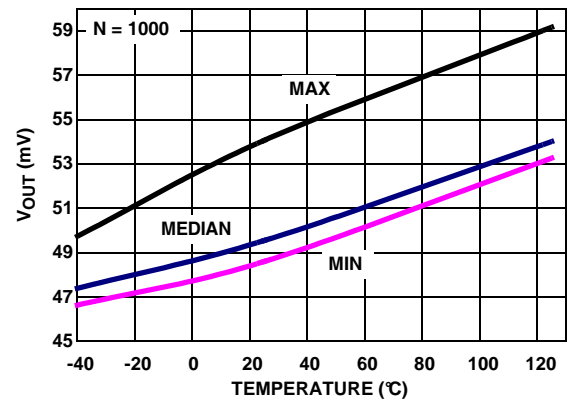
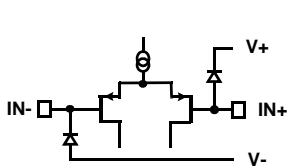


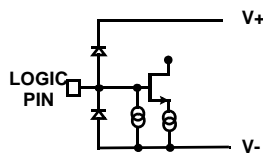
FIGURE 54. ISL28195 V_{OUT} LOW vs TEMPERATURE, V_+ , $V_- = \pm 2.5V$, $R_L = 10k$

Pin Descriptions

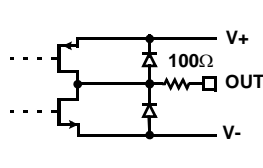
| ISL28194, ISL28195 (6 LD SOT-23) | ISL28194, ISL28195 (6 LD μ TDFN) | PIN NAME | EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT | DESCRIPTION |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|--------------------|--|
| 1 | 4 | OUT_A | Circuit 3 | Amplifier output |
| 2 | 2 | V- | Circuit 4 | Negative power supply |
| 3 | 3 | IN+ | Circuit 1 | Amplifier non-inverting input |
| 4 | 1 | IN- | Circuit 1 | Amplifier inverting input |
| 5 | 5 | EN | Circuit 2 | Amplifier enable pin; Logic "1" selects the enabled state, Logic "0" selects the disabled state. |
| 6 | 6 | V+ | Circuit 4 | Positive power supply |



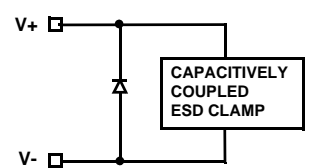
CIRCUIT 1



CIRCUIT 2



CIRCUIT 3



CIRCUIT 4

AC Test Circuits

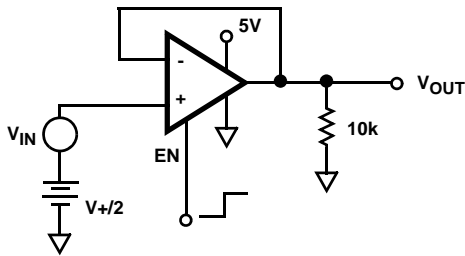


FIGURE 55. TEST CIRCUIT FOR $A_V = +1$

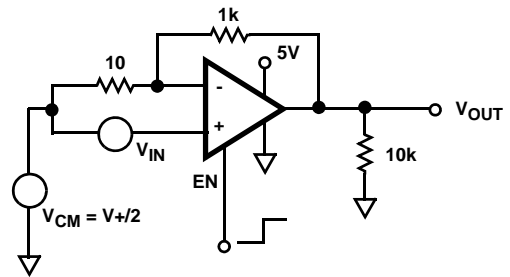


FIGURE 56. TEST CIRCUIT FOR $A_V = +101$

Applications Information

Introduction

The ISL28194 and ISL28195 are CMOS rail-to-rail input and output (RRIO) micropower operational amplifiers. These devices are designed to operate from single supply (1.8V to 5.5V) and have an input common mode range that extends to the positive rail and to the negative supply rail for true rail-to-rail performance. The CMOS output can swing within tens of millivolts to the rails. Featuring worst-case maximum supply currents of 0.5 μ A and 1.5 μ A for the ISL28194 and ISL28195 respectively, these amplifiers are ideally suited for solar and battery-powered applications.

Input Protection

All input terminals have internal ESD protection diodes to both positive and negative supply rails, limiting the input voltage to within one diode beyond the supply rails. Both the ISL28194 and ISL28195 have a maximum input differential voltage that includes the rails (-V -0.5V to +V +0.5V).

Rail-to-Rail Output

A pair of complementary MOSFET devices are used to achieve the rail-to-rail output swing. The NMOS sinks current to swing the output in the negative direction. The PMOS sources current to swing the output in the positive direction. The ISL28194 and ISL28195 will typically swing to within 40mV or less to either rail with a 100k Ω load (reference Figures 49 through 52).

Enable/Disable Feature

Both parts offer an EN pin that enables the device when pulled high. The enable threshold is referenced to the -V terminal and has a level proportional to the total supply voltage (reference Figures 21 and 22 for EN threshold vs supply voltage). The enable circuit has a delay time that changes as a function of supply voltage. Figures 23 through 26 show the effect of supply voltage on the enable and disable times. For supply voltages less than 3V, it is recommended that the user account for the increase enable/disable delay time.

In the disabled state (output in a high impedance state), the supply current is reduced to typical of only 2nA. By disabling the devices, multiple parts can be connected together as a MUX. In this configuration, the outputs are tied together in parallel and a channel can be selected by the EN pin. The EN pin should never be left floating. The EN pin should be connected directly to the V+ supply when not in use.

The loading effects of the feedback resistors of the disabled amplifier must be considered when multiple amplifier outputs are connected together.

Proper Layout Maximizes Performance

To achieve the maximum performance of the high input impedance, care should be taken in the circuit board layout. The PC board surface must remain clean and free of moisture to avoid leakage currents between adjacent traces. Surface coating of the circuit board will reduce surface moisture and provide a humidity barrier, reducing parasitic resistance on the board. When input leakage current is a concern, the use of guard rings around the amplifier inputs will further reduce leakage currents. Figure 57 shows a guard ring example for a unity gain amplifier that uses the low impedance amplifier output at the same voltage as the high impedance input to eliminate surface leakage. The guard ring does not need to be a specific width, but it should form a continuous loop around both inputs. For further reduction of leakage currents, components can be mounted to the PC board using Teflon standoff insulators.

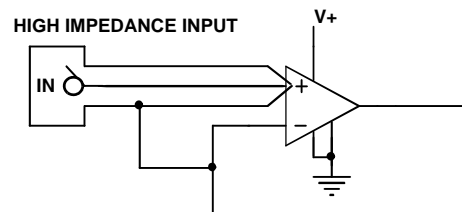


FIGURE 57. GUARD RING EXAMPLE FOR UNITY GAIN AMPLIFIER

Power Dissipation

It is possible to exceed the +150°C maximum junction temperatures under certain load and power-supply conditions. It is therefore important to calculate the maximum junction temperature (T_{JMAX}) for all applications to determine if power supply voltages, load conditions, or package type need to be modified to remain in the safe operating area. These parameters are related in Equation 1:

$$T_{JMAX} = T_{MAX} + (\theta_{JA} \times PD_{MAXTOTAL}) \quad (EQ. 1)$$

where:

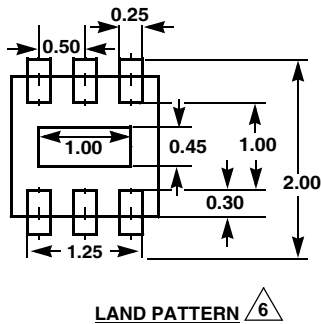
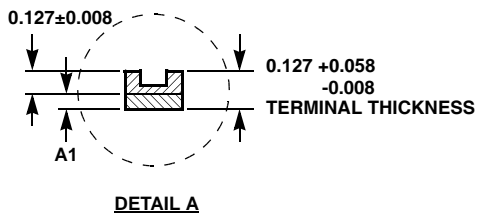
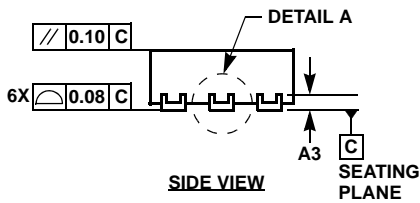
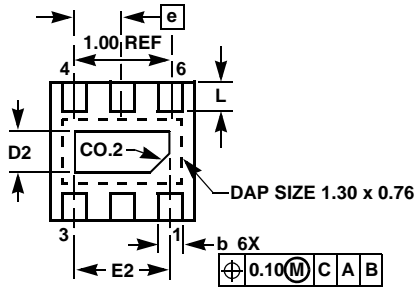
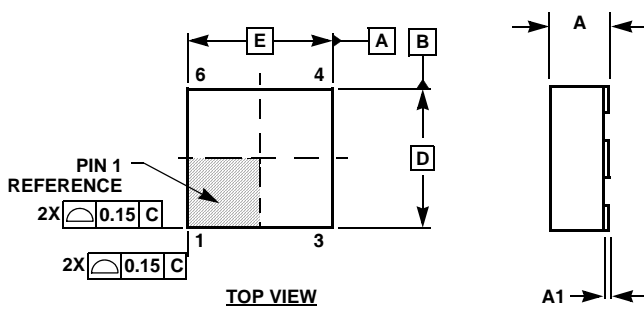
- $PD_{MAXTOTAL}$ is the sum of the maximum power dissipation of each amplifier in the package (PD_{MAX})
- PD_{MAX} for each amplifier can be calculated as shown in Equation 2:

$$PD_{MAX} = 2 \times V_S \times I_{SMAX} + (V_S - V_{OUTMAX}) \times \frac{V_{OUTMAX}}{R_L} \quad (EQ. 2)$$

where:

- T_{MAX} = Maximum ambient temperature
- θ_{JA} = Thermal resistance of the package
- PD_{MAX} = Maximum power dissipation of 1 amplifier
- V_S = Supply voltage (Magnitude of V_+ and V_-)
- I_{MAX} = Maximum supply current of 1 amplifier
- V_{OUTMAX} = Maximum output voltage swing of the application
- R_L = Load resistance

Ultra Thin Dual Flat No-Lead Plastic Package (UTDFN)



L6.1.6x1.6A

6 LEAD ULTRA THIN DUAL FLAT NO-LEAD PLASTIC PACKAGE

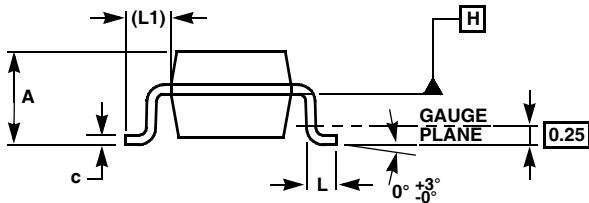
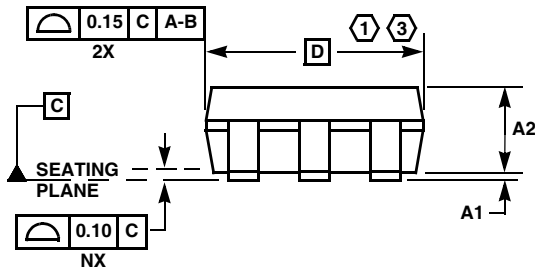
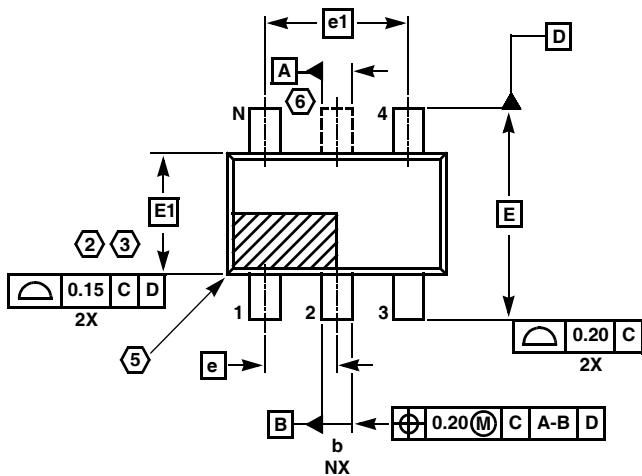
| SYMBOL | MILLIMETERS | | | NOTES |
|--------|-------------|---------|------|-------|
| | MIN | NOMINAL | MAX | |
| A | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.55 | - |
| A1 | - | - | 0.05 | - |
| A3 | 0.127 REF | | | - |
| b | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.25 | - |
| D | 1.55 | 1.60 | 1.65 | 4 |
| D2 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.50 | - |
| E | 1.55 | 1.60 | 1.65 | 4 |
| E2 | 0.95 | 1.00 | 1.05 | - |
| e | 0.50 BSC | | | - |
| L | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.35 | - |

Rev. 1 6/06

NOTES:

1. Dimensions are in MM. Angles in degrees.
2. Coplanarity applies to the exposed pad as well as the terminals. Coplanarity shall not exceed 0.08mm.
3. Warpage shall not exceed 0.10mm.
4. Package length/package width are considered as special characteristics.
5. JEDEC Reference MO-229.
6. For additional information, to assist with the PCB Land Pattern Design effort, see Intersil Technical Brief TB389.

SOT-23 Package Family



MDP0038

SOT-23 PACKAGE FAMILY

| SYMBOL | MILLIMETERS | | TOLERANCE |
|--------|-------------|---------|-----------|
| | SOT23-5 | SOT23-6 | |
| A | 1.45 | 1.45 | MAX |
| A1 | 0.10 | 0.10 | ±0.05 |
| A2 | 1.14 | 1.14 | ±0.15 |
| b | 0.40 | 0.40 | ±0.05 |
| c | 0.14 | 0.14 | ±0.06 |
| D | 2.90 | 2.90 | Basic |
| E | 2.80 | 2.80 | Basic |
| E1 | 1.60 | 1.60 | Basic |
| e | 0.95 | 0.95 | Basic |
| e1 | 1.90 | 1.90 | Basic |
| L | 0.45 | 0.45 | ±0.10 |
| L1 | 0.60 | 0.60 | Reference |
| N | 5 | 6 | Reference |

Rev. F 2/07

NOTES:

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.25mm maximum per side are not included.
2. Plastic interlead protrusions of 0.25mm maximum per side are not included.
3. This dimension is measured at Datum Plane "H".
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
5. Index area - Pin #1 I.D. will be located within the indicated zone (SOT23-6 only).
6. SOT23-5 version has no center lead (shown as a dashed line).

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