



S-89110/89120 Series

MINI ANALOG SERIES CMOS OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER

www.sii-ic.com

© Seiko Instruments Inc., 2009-2011

Rev.3.0_00

The mini-analog series is a group of ICs that incorporate a general purpose analog circuit in a small package. The S-89110/89120 Series is a CMOS type operational amplifier that has a phase compensation circuit, and operates at a low voltage with low current consumption. These features make this product the ideal solution for small battery-powered portable equipment.

The S-89110A/89120A Series is a single operational amplifier (one circuit).

The S-89110B/89120B Series is a dual operational amplifier (two circuits).

■ Features

- Lower operating voltage than the conventional general-purpose:
 $V_{DD} = 1.8 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$
- Low current consumption (per circuit):
 $I_{DD} = 50 \mu\text{A}$ (S-89110 Series)
 $I_{DD} = 10 \mu\text{A}$ (S-89120 Series)
- Low input offset voltage: 4.0 mV max.
- No external capacitors required for internal phase compensation
- Output full swing
- Lead-free, Sn 100%, halogen-free^{*1}

*1. Refer to "■ Product Name Structure" for details.

■ Applications

- Mobile phone
- Notebook PC
- Digital camera
- Digital video camera

■ Packages

- SC-88A
- SOT-23-5
- SNT-8A
- TMSOP-8

■ Block Diagram

1. S-89110A/89120A Series single operational amplifier (one circuit)

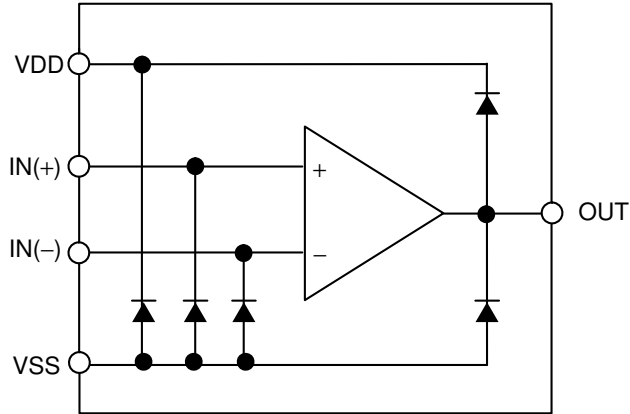


Figure 1

2. S-89110B/89120B Series dual operational amplifier (two circuits)

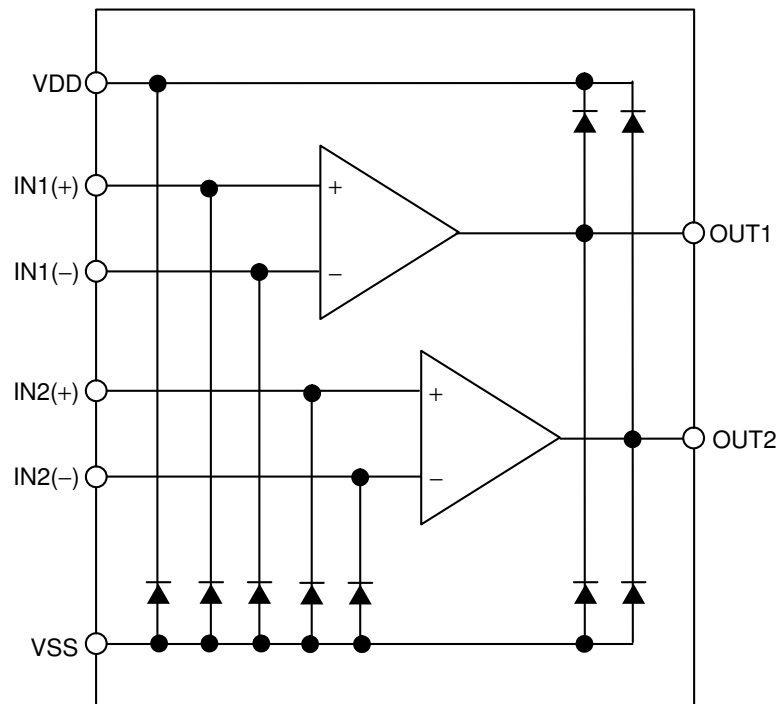


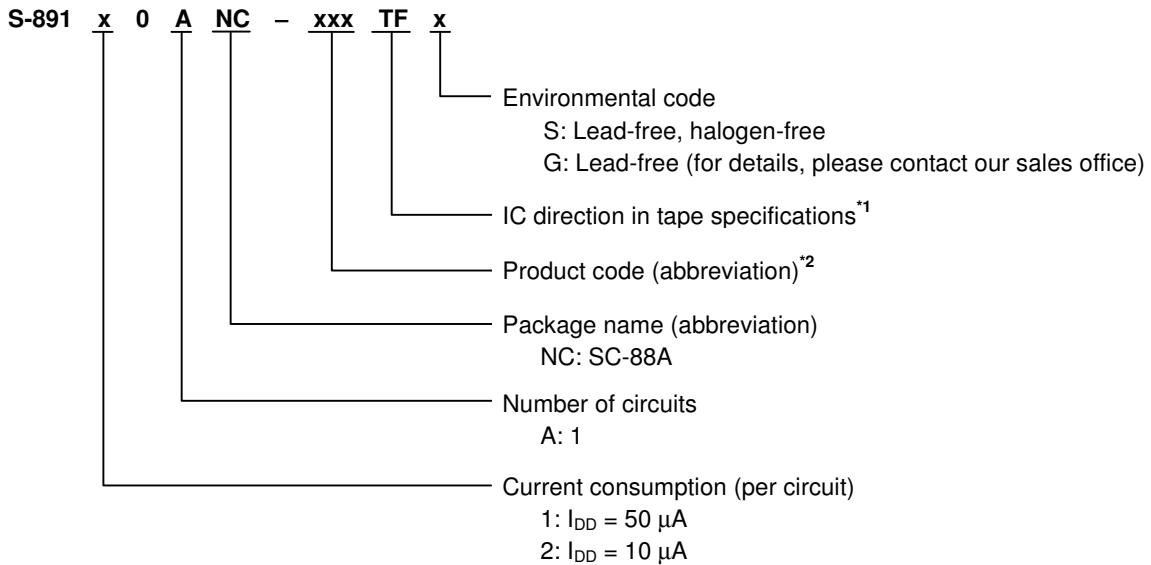
Figure 2

■ **Product Name Structure**

Users can select the product type for the S-89110/89120 Series. Refer to "1. **Product name**" regarding the contents of product name, "2. **Packages**" regarding the package drawings and "3. **Product name list**" regarding the product type.

1. Product name

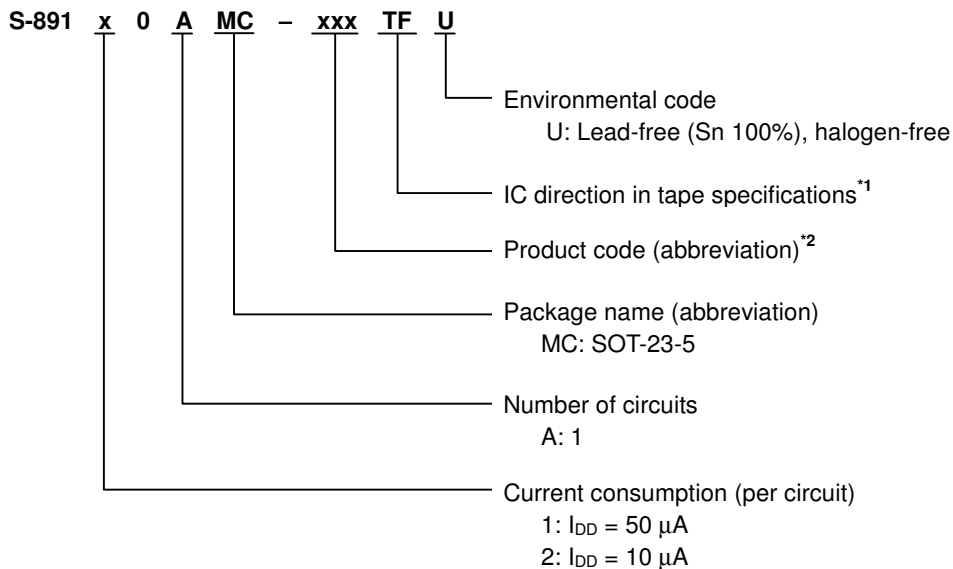
1.1 SC-88A



*1. Refer to the tape drawing.

*2. Refer to "3. **Product name list**"

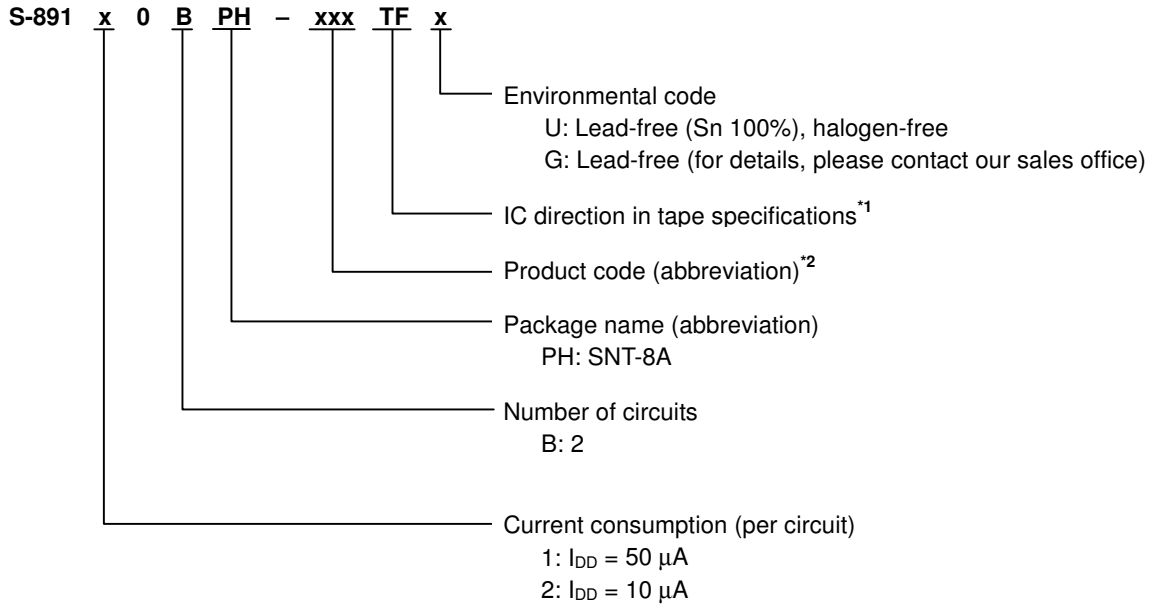
1.2 SOT-23-5



*1. Refer to the tape drawing.

*2. Refer to "3. **Product name list**"

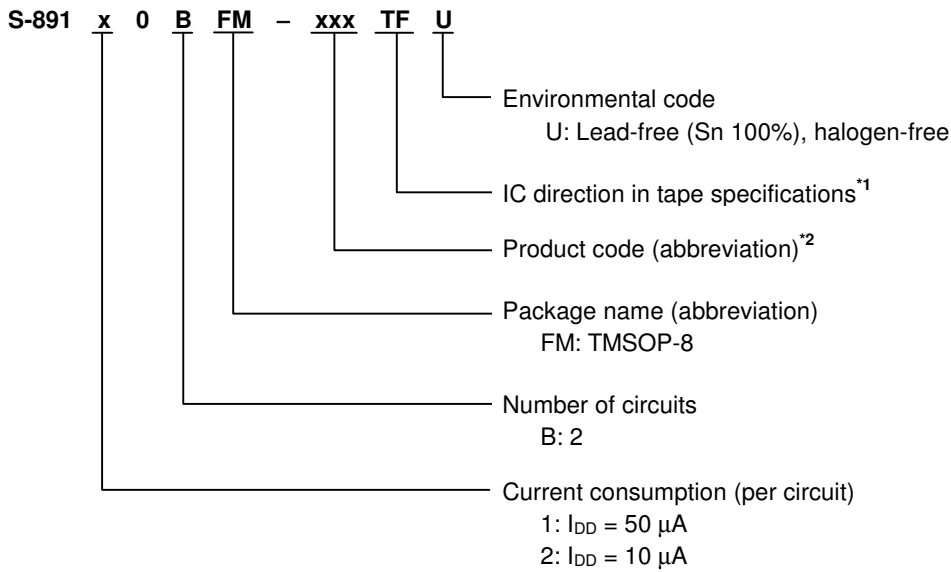
1.3 SNT-8A



*1. Refer to the tape drawing.

*2. Refer to "3. Product name list"

1.4 TMSOP-8



*1. Refer to the tape drawing.

*2. Refer to "3. Product name list"

MINI ANALOG SERIES CMOS OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER
S-89110/89120 Series

Rev.3.0_00

2. Packages

Table 1 Package Drawing Codes

Package Name	Dimension	Tape	Reel	Land
SC-88A	NP005-B-P-SD	NP005-B-C-SD	NP005-B-R-SD	—
SOT-23-5	MP005-A-P-SD	MP005-A-C-SD	MP005-A-R-SD	—
SNT-8A	PH008-A-P-SD	PH008-A-C-SD	PH008-A-R-SD	PH008-A-L-SD
TMSOP-8	FM008-A-P-SD	FM008-A-C-SD	FM008-A-R-SD	—

3. Product name list

Table 2

Product Name	Current Consumption (per circuit)	Gain-bandwidth* ¹	Number of Circuit	Package
S-89110ANC-1A1-TFz	50 μ A	175 kHz	1	SC-88A
S-89110AMC-1A1-TFU	50 μ A	175 kHz	1	SOT-23-5
S-89110BPH-H4A-TFx	50 μ A	175 kHz	2	SNT-8A
S-89110BFM-H4A-TFU	50 μ A	175 kHz	2	TMSOP-8
S-89120ANC-1A2-TFz	10 μ A	35 kHz	1	SC-88A
S-89120AMC-1A2-TFU	10 μ A	35 kHz	1	SOT-23-5
S-89120BPH-H4B-TFx	10 μ A	35 kHz	2	SNT-8A
S-89120BFM-H4B-TFU	10 μ A	35 kHz	2	TMSOP-8

*1. The value when $V_{DD} = 3.0$ V

Remark 1. x: G or U

2. z: G or S

3. Please select products of environmental code = U for Sn 100%, halogen-free products.

■ Pin Configurations

1. SC-88A

Top view

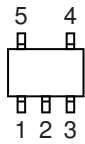


Figure 3

Table 3

(Product with 1 circuit)

Pin No.	Symbol	Description
1	IN(+)	Non-inverted input pin
2	VSS	GND pin
3	IN(-)	Inverted input pin
4	OUT	Output pin
5	VDD	Positive power supply pin

2. SOT-23-5

Top view

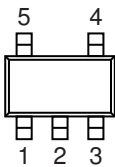


Figure 4

Table 4

(Product with 1 circuit)

Pin No.	Symbol	Description
1	IN(+)	Non-inverted input pin
2	VSS	GND pin
3	IN(-)	Inverted input pin
4	OUT	Output pin
5	VDD	Positive power supply pin

3. SNT-8A

Top view

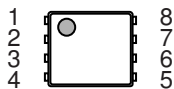


Figure 5

Table 5

(Product with 2 circuits)

Pin No.	Symbol	Description
1	OUT1	Output pin 1
2	IN1(-)	Inverted input pin 1
3	IN1(+)	Non-inverted input pin 1
4	VSS	GND pin
5	IN2(+)	Non-inverted input pin 2
6	IN2(-)	Inverted input pin 2
7	OUT2	Output pin 2
8	VDD	Positive power supply pin

4. TMSOP-8

Top view

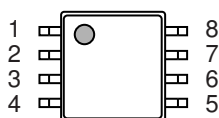


Figure 6

Table 6

(Product with 2 circuits)

Pin No.	Symbol	Description
1	OUT1	Output pin 1
2	IN1(-)	Inverted input pin 1
3	IN1(+)	Non-inverted input pin 1
4	VSS	GND pin
5	IN2(+)	Non-inverted input pin 2
6	IN2(-)	Inverted input pin 2
7	OUT2	Output pin 2
8	VDD	Positive power supply pin

■ **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Table 7

(Ta = +25°C unless otherwise specified)

Item	Symbol	Absolute Maximum Rating	Unit
Power supply voltage	V _{DD}	V _{SS} - 0.3 to V _{SS} + 10.0	V
Input voltage	V _{IN}	V _{SS} - 0.3 to V _{SS} + 7.0 (7.0 max.)	V
Output voltage	V _{OUT}	V _{SS} - 0.3 to V _{DD} + 0.3 (7.0 max.)	V
Differential input voltage	V _{IND}	±7.0	V
Output pin current	I _{SINK}	13	mA
	I _{SOURCE}	9	mA
Power dissipation	SC-88A	350 ^{*1}	mW
	SOT-23-5	600 ^{*1}	mW
	SNT-8A	450 ^{*1}	mW
	TMSOP-8	650 ^{*1}	mW
Operating ambient temperature	T _{opr}	-40 to +85	°C
Storage temperature	T _{stg}	-55 to +125	°C

*1. When mounted on board
 [Mounted board]

- (1) Board size: 114.3 mm × 76.2 mm × t1.6 mm
- (2) Board name: JEDEC STANDARD51-7

Caution The absolute maximum ratings are rated values exceeding which the product could suffer physical damage. These values must therefore not be exceeded under any conditions.

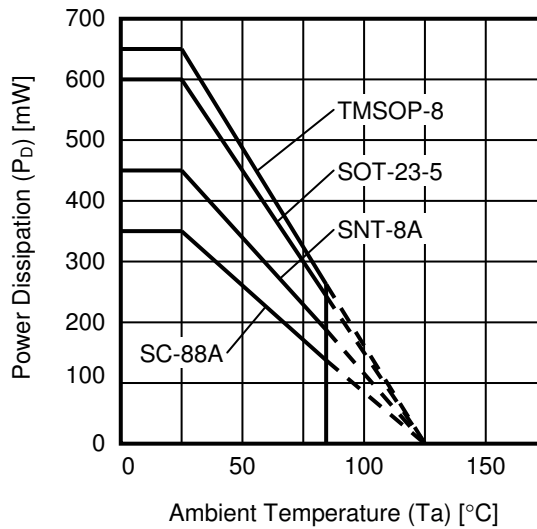


Figure 7 Power Dissipation of Package (When Mounted on Board)

■ **Electrical Characteristics**

Table 8

(Ta = +25°C unless otherwise specified)

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Circuit
Range of operating power supply voltage	V _{DD}	–	1.8	–	5.5	V	–

1. V_{DD} = 5.0 V

Table 9

(Ta = +25°C unless otherwise specified)

DC Electrical Characteristics (V_{DD} = 5.0 V)

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Circuit	
Current consumption (per circuit)	I _{DD}	S-89110 Series	–	50	120	μA	5	
		S-89120 Series	–	10	30	μA	5	
Input offset voltage	V _{IO}	–	–4	±3	+4	mV	1	
Input offset voltage drift	$\frac{\Delta V_{IO}}{\Delta T_a}$	Ta = –40°C to +85°C	–	±10	–	μV/°C	1	
Input offset current	I _{IO}	–	–	1	–	pA	–	
Input bias current	I _{BIAS}	–	–	1	–	pA	–	
Common-mode input voltage range	V _{CMR}	–	0	–	4.3	V	2	
Voltage gain (open loop)	A _{VOL}	V _{SS} + 0.5 V ≤ V _{OUT} ≤ V _{DD} – 0.5 V, V _{CMR} = 2.5 V	70	80	–	dB	8	
Maximum output swing voltage	V _{OH}	R _L = 1.0 MΩ	4.9	–	–	V	3	
	V _{OL}	R _L = 1.0 MΩ	–	–	0.1	V	4	
Common-mode input signal rejection ratio	CMRR	–	60	70	–	dB	2	
Power supply voltage rejection ratio	PSRR	–	60	70	–	dB	1	
Source current	I _{SOURCE}	V _{OUT} = 0 V	S-89110 Series	120	–	–	μA	6
			S-89120 Series	25	–	–	μA	6
Sink current	I _{SINK}	V _{OUT} = 0.5 V	9	–	–	mA	7	

Table 10

(Ta = +25°C unless otherwise specified)

AC Electrical Characteristics (V_{DD} = 5.0 V)

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
Slew rate	SR	R _L = 1.0 MΩ, C _L = 15 pF (Refer to Figure 16)	S-89110 Series	–	0.07	–	V/μs
			S-89120 Series	–	0.015	–	V/μs
Gain-bandwidth product	GBP	S-89110 Series	–	180	–	kHz	
		S-89120 Series	–	40	–	kHz	

MINI ANALOG SERIES CMOS OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER
S-89110/89120 Series

Rev.3.0_00

2. $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$

Table 11

DC Electrical Characteristics ($V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$) ($T_a = +25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Circuit	
Current consumption (per circuit)	I_{DD}	S-89110 Series	–	50	120	μA	5	
		S-89120 Series	–	10	30	μA	5	
Input offset voltage	V_{IO}	–	–4	± 3	+4	mV	1	
Input offset voltage drift	$\frac{\Delta V_{IO}}{\Delta T_a}$	$T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$	–	± 10	–	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$	1	
Input offset current	I_{IO}	–	–	1	–	pA	–	
Input bias current	I_{BIAS}	–	–	1	–	pA	–	
Common-mode input voltage range	V_{CMR}	–	0	–	2.3	V	2	
Voltage gain (open loop)	A_{VOL}	$V_{SS} + 0.5\text{ V} \leq V_{OUT} \leq V_{DD} - 0.5\text{ V}$, $V_{CMR} = 1.5\text{ V}$	70	80	–	dB	8	
Maximum output swing voltage	V_{OH}	$R_L = 1.0\text{ M}\Omega$	2.9	–	–	V	3	
	V_{OL}	$R_L = 1.0\text{ M}\Omega$	–	–	0.1	V	4	
Common-mode input signal rejection ratio	CMRR	–	60	70	–	dB	2	
Power supply voltage rejection ratio	PSRR	–	60	70	–	dB	1	
Source current	I_{SOURCE}	$V_{OUT} = 0\text{ V}$	S-89110 Series	120	–	–	μA	6
			S-89120 Series	25	–	–	μA	6
Sink current	I_{SINK}	$V_{OUT} = 0.5\text{ V}$	8	–	–	mA	7	

Table 12

AC Electrical Characteristics ($V_{DD} = 3.0\text{ V}$) ($T_a = +25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
Slew rate	SR	$R_L = 1.0\text{ M}\Omega$, $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$ (Refer to Figure 16)	S-89110 Series	–	0.07	–	V/ μs
			S-89120 Series	–	0.015	–	V/ μs
Gain-bandwidth product	GBP	S-89110 Series	–	175	–	kHz	
		S-89120 Series	–	35	–	kHz	

3. $V_{DD} = 1.8\text{ V}$

Table 13

DC Electrical Characteristics ($V_{DD} = 1.8\text{ V}$) (Ta = +25°C unless otherwise specified)

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Circuit	
Current consumption (per circuit)	I_{DD}	S-89110 Series	–	50	120	μA	5	
		S-89120 Series	–	10	30	μA	5	
Input offset voltage	V_{IO}	–	–4	± 3	+4	mV	1	
Input offset voltage drift	$\frac{\Delta V_{IO}}{\Delta T_a}$	Ta = –40°C to +85°C	–	± 10	–	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$	1	
Input offset current	I_{IO}	–	–	1	–	pA	–	
Input bias current	I_{BIAS}	–	–	1	–	pA	–	
Common-mode input voltage range	V_{CMR}	–	0	–	1.1	V	2	
Voltage gain (open loop)	A_{VOL}	$V_{SS} + 0.5\text{ V} \leq V_{OUT} \leq V_{DD} - 0.5\text{ V}$, $V_{CMR} = 0.9\text{ V}$	70	80	–	dB	8	
Maximum output swing voltage	V_{OH}	$R_L = 1.0\text{ M}\Omega$	1.7	–	–	V	3	
	V_{OL}	$R_L = 1.0\text{ M}\Omega$	–	–	0.1	V	4	
Common-mode input signal rejection ratio	CMRR	–	60	70	–	dB	2	
Power supply voltage rejection ratio	PSRR	–	60	70	–	dB	1	
Source current	I_{SOURCE}	$V_{OUT} = 0\text{ V}$	S-89110 Series	100	–	–	μA	6
			S-89120 Series	20	–	–	μA	6
Sink current	I_{SINK}	$V_{OUT} = 0.5\text{ V}$	5	–	–	mA	7	

Table 14

AC Electrical Characteristics ($V_{DD} = 1.8\text{ V}$) (Ta = +25°C unless otherwise specified)

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
Slew rate	SR	$R_L = 1.0\text{ M}\Omega$, $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$ (Refer to Figure 16)	S-89110 Series	–	0.07	–	V/ μs
			S-89120 Series	–	0.015	–	V/ μs
Gain-bandwidth product	GBP	S-89110 Series	–	160	–	kHz	
		S-89120 Series	–	30	–	kHz	

■ **Test Circuit (Per Circuit)**

1. Power supply voltage rejection ratio, input offset voltage

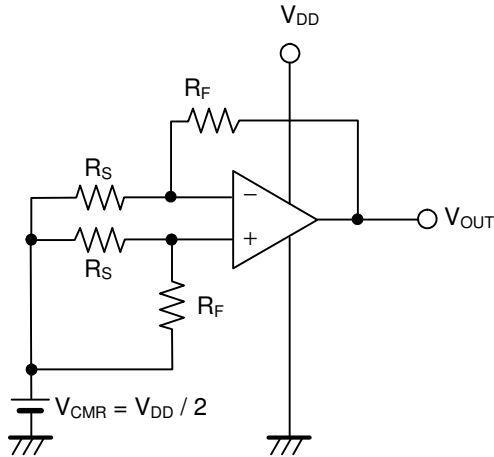


Figure 8

• **Power supply voltage rejection ratio (PSRR)**

The power supply voltage rejection ratio (PSRR) can be calculated by the following expression, with V_{OUT} measured at each V_{DD} .

Test conditions:

When $V_{DD} = 1.8\text{ V}$: $V_{DD} = V_{DD1}$, $V_{OUT} = V_{OUT1}$,

When $V_{DD} = 5.0\text{ V}$: $V_{DD} = V_{DD2}$, $V_{OUT} = V_{OUT2}$

$$PSRR = 20 \log \left(\left| \frac{V_{DD1} - V_{DD2}}{\left(V_{OUT1} - \frac{V_{DD1}}{2} \right) - \left(V_{OUT2} - \frac{V_{DD2}}{2} \right)} \right| \times \frac{R_F + R_S}{R_S} \right)$$

• **Input offset voltage (V_{IO})**

$$V_{IO} = \left(V_{OUT} - \frac{V_{DD}}{2} \right) \times \frac{R_S}{R_F + R_S}$$

2. Common-mode input signal rejection ratio, common-mode input voltage range

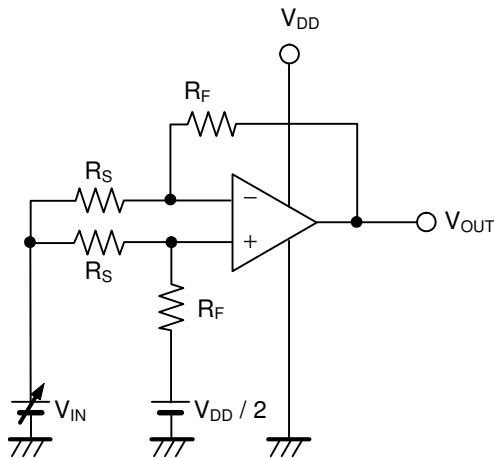


Figure 9

• **Common-mode input signal rejection ratio (CMRR)**

The common-mode input signal rejection ratio (CMRR) can be calculated by the following expression, with V_{OUT} measured at each V_{IN} .

Test conditions:

When $V_{IN} = V_{CMR\ Max.}$: $V_{IN} = V_{IN1}$, $V_{OUT} = V_{OUT1}$,

When $V_{IN} = V_{DD} / 2$: $V_{IN} = V_{IN2}$, $V_{OUT} = V_{OUT2}$

$$CMRR = 20 \log \left(\left| \frac{V_{IN1} - V_{IN2}}{V_{OUT1} - V_{OUT2}} \right| \times \frac{R_F + R_S}{R_S} \right)$$

• **Common-mode input voltage range (V_{CMR})**

The common-mode input voltage range is the range of V_{IN} in which V_{OUT} satisfies the common-mode input signal rejection ratio specifications.

3. Maximum output swing voltage (V_{OH})

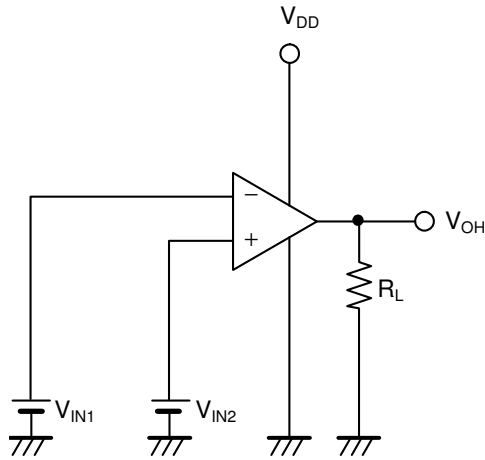


Figure 10

• Maximum output swing voltage (V_{OH})

Test conditions:

$$V_{IN1} = \frac{V_{DD}}{2} - 0.1 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{IN2} = \frac{V_{DD}}{2} + 0.1 \text{ V}$$

$$R_L = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$$

4. Maximum output swing voltage (V_{OL})

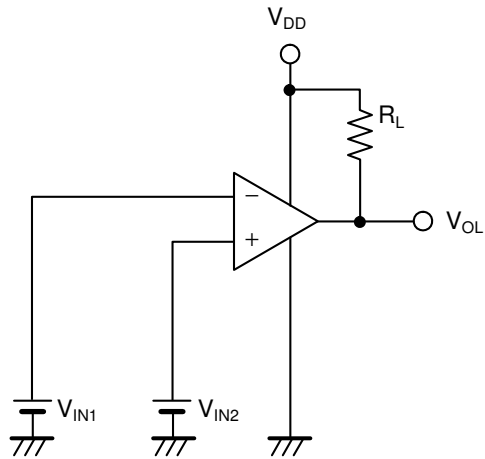


Figure 11

• Maximum output swing voltage (V_{OL})

Test conditions:

$$V_{IN1} = \frac{V_{DD}}{2} + 0.1 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{IN2} = \frac{V_{DD}}{2} - 0.1 \text{ V}$$

$$R_L = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$$

5. Current consumption

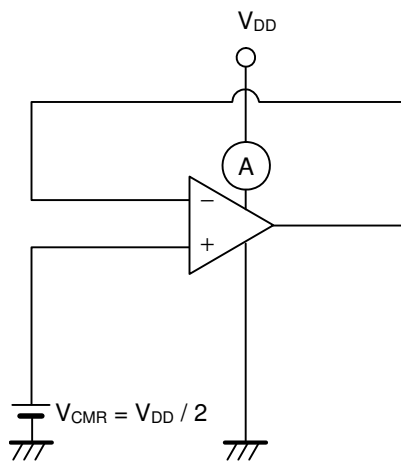


Figure 12

• Current consumption (I_{DD})

6. Source current

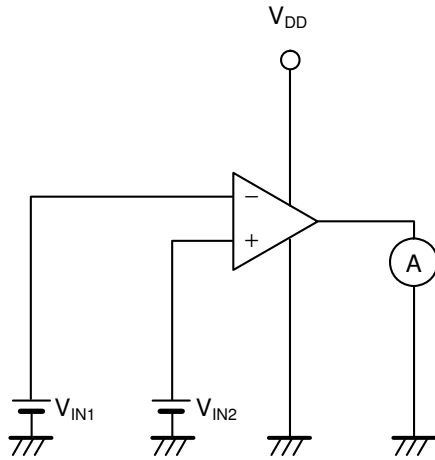


Figure 13

• **Source current (I_{SOURCE})**

Test conditions:

$$V_{IN1} = \frac{V_{DD}}{2} - 0.5 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{IN2} = \frac{V_{DD}}{2} + 0.5 \text{ V}$$

7. Sink current

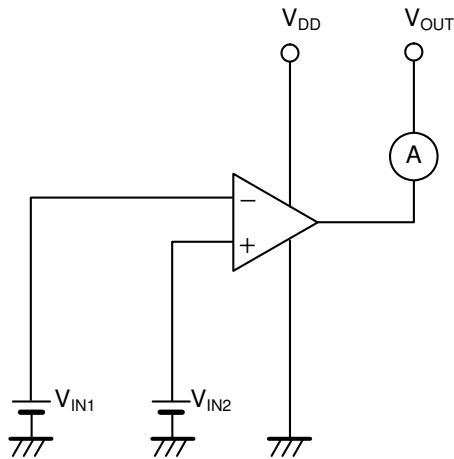


Figure 14

• **Sink current (I_{SINK})**

Test conditions:

$$V_{OUT} = V_{SS} + 0.5 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{IN1} = \frac{V_{DD}}{2} + 0.5 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{IN2} = \frac{V_{DD}}{2} - 0.5 \text{ V}$$

8. Voltage gain (open loop)

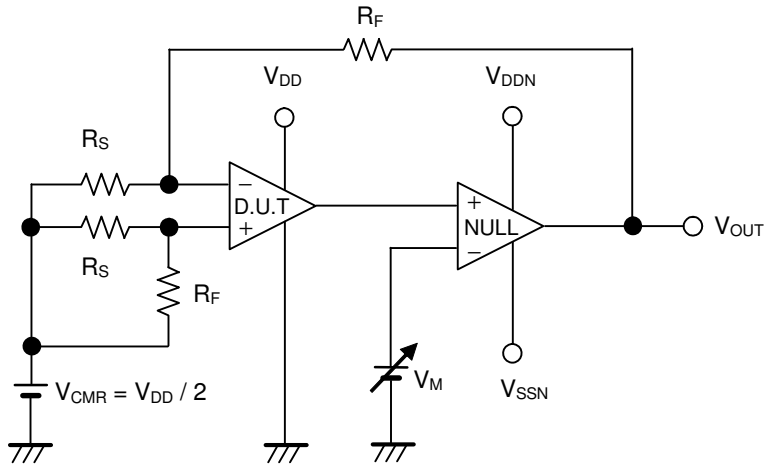


Figure 15

• **Voltage-gain (open loop) (A_{VOL})**

The voltage gain (A_{VOL}) can be calculated by the following expression, with measured V_{OUT} at each V_M .

Test conditions:

When $V_M = V_{DD} - 0.5 V$: $V_M = V_{M1}$, $V_{OUT} = V_{OUT1}$,

When $V_M = V_{SS} + 0.5 V$: $V_M = V_{M2}$, $V_{OUT} = V_{OUT2}$

$$A_{VOL} = 20 \log \left(\left| \frac{V_{M1} - V_{M2}}{V_{OUT1} - V_{OUT2}} \right| \times \frac{R_F + R_S}{R_S} \right)$$

9. Slew rate (SR)

Measured by the voltage follower circuit.

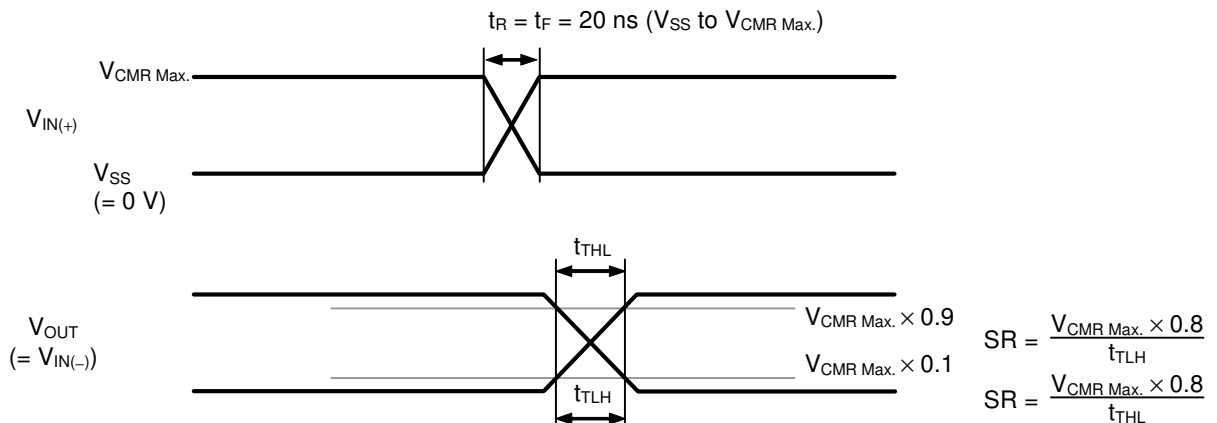


Figure 16

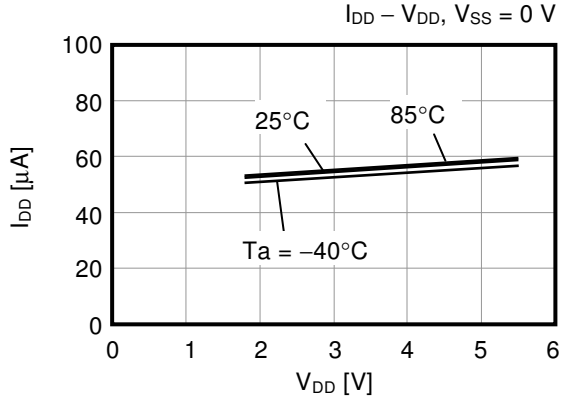
■ Precautions

- Generally an operational amplifier may cause oscillation, depending on the selection of external parts. Perform thorough evaluation using the actual application to set the constant.
- Do not apply an electrostatic discharge to this IC that exceeds performance ratings of the built-in electrostatic protection circuit.
- SII claims no responsibility for any disputes arising out of or in connection with any infringement by products including this IC of patents owned by a third party.

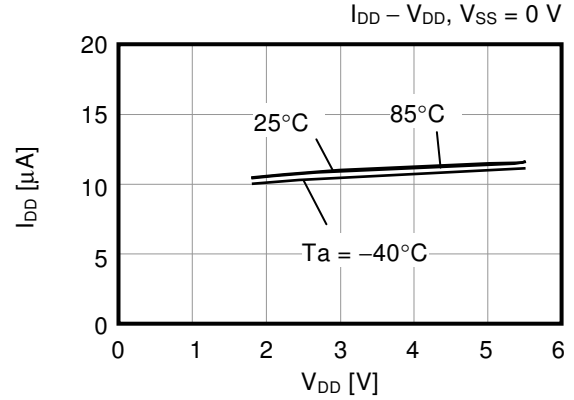
■ **Characteristics (Typical Data)**

1. Current consumption (per circuit) vs. Power supply voltage

1.1 S-89110 Series

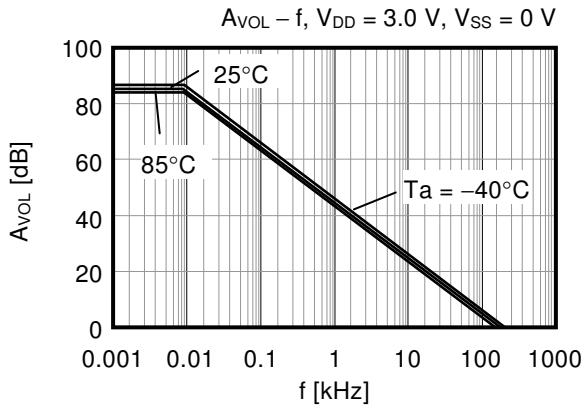


1.2 S-89120 Series

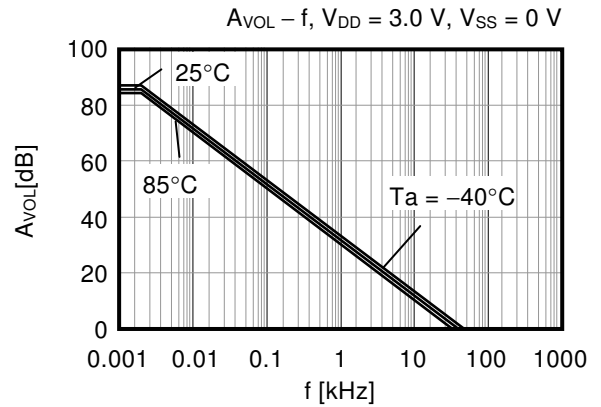


2. Voltage gain vs. Frequency

2.1 S-89110 Series



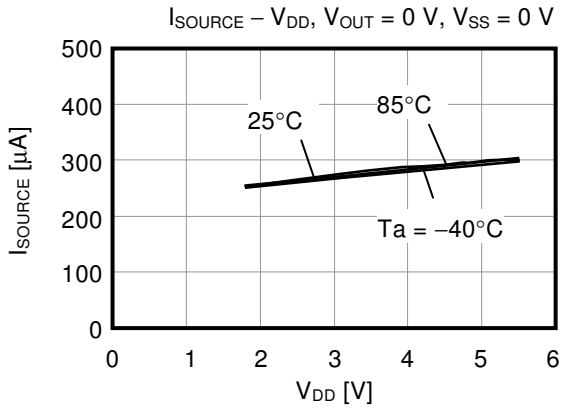
2.2 S-89120 Series



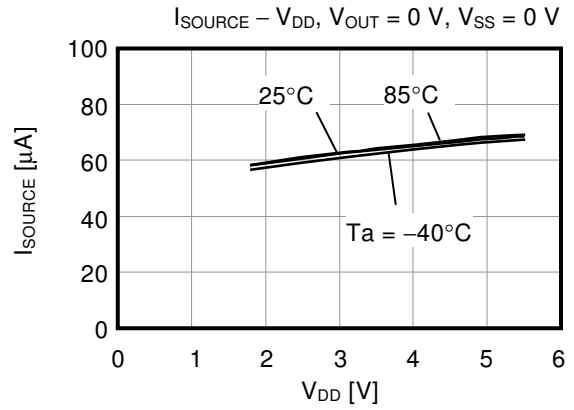
3. Output current

3.1 I_{SOURCE} vs. Power supply voltage

3.1.1 S-89110 Series

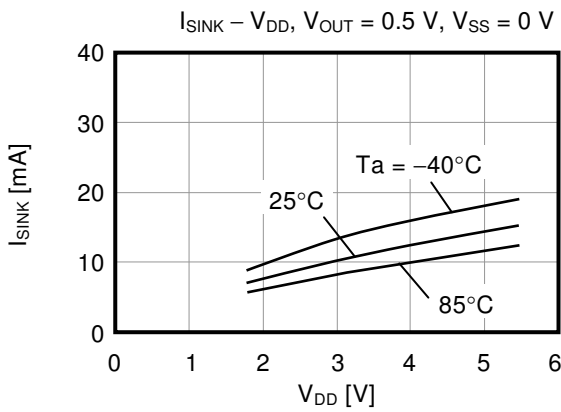


3.1.2 S-89120 Series

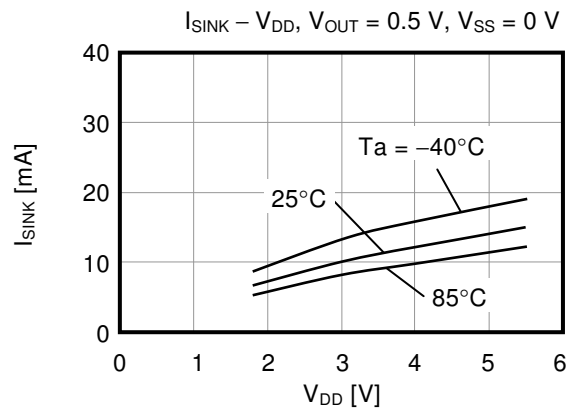


3.2 I_{SINK} vs. Power supply voltage

3.2.1 S-89110 Series

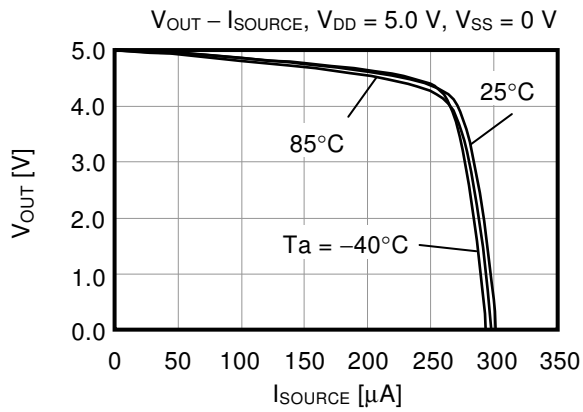
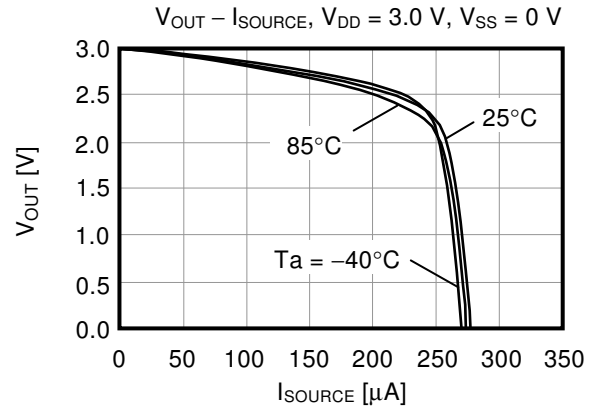
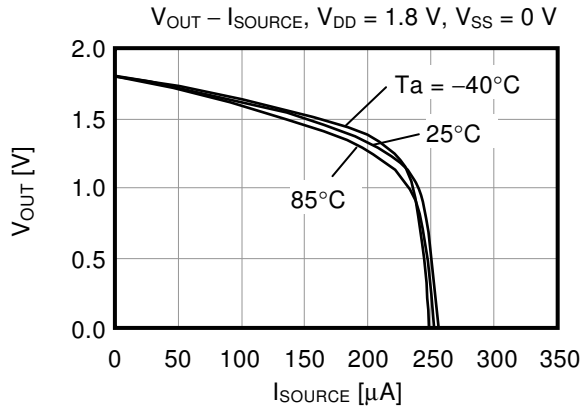


3.2.2 S-89120 Series

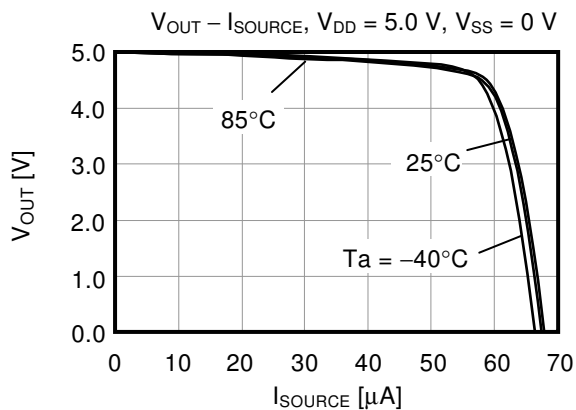
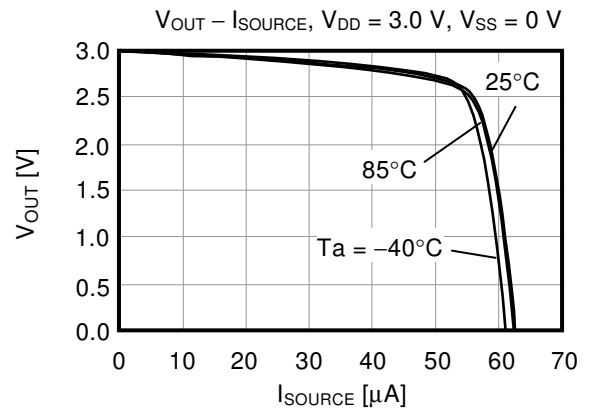
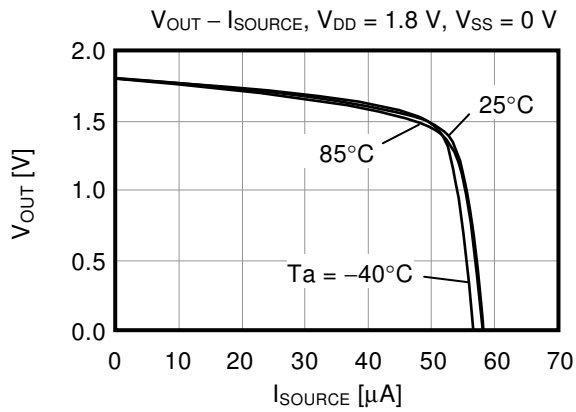


3.3 Output voltage (V_{OUT}) vs. I_{SOURCE}

3.3.1 S-89110 Series

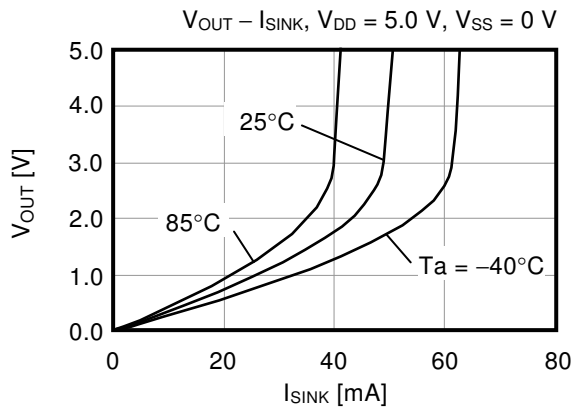
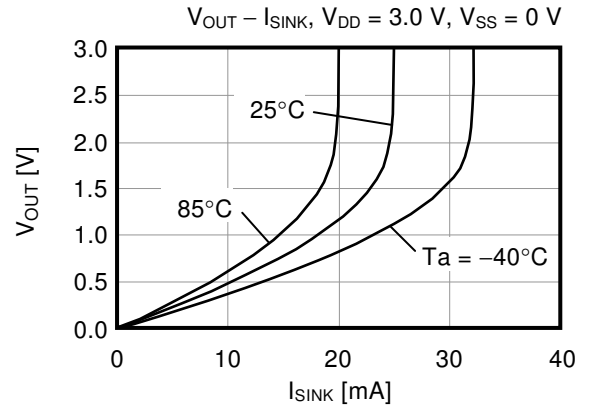
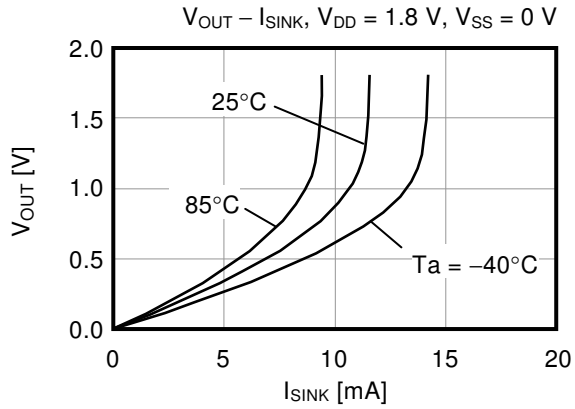


3.3.2 S-89120 Series

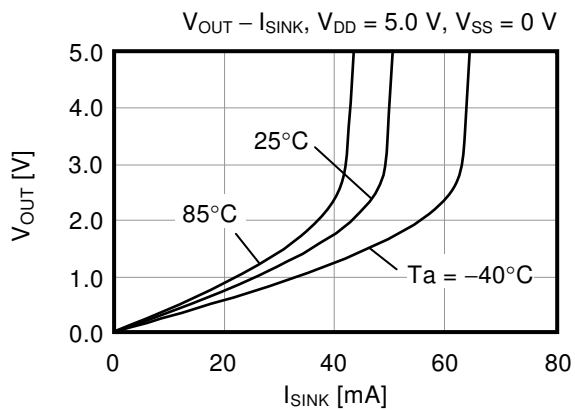
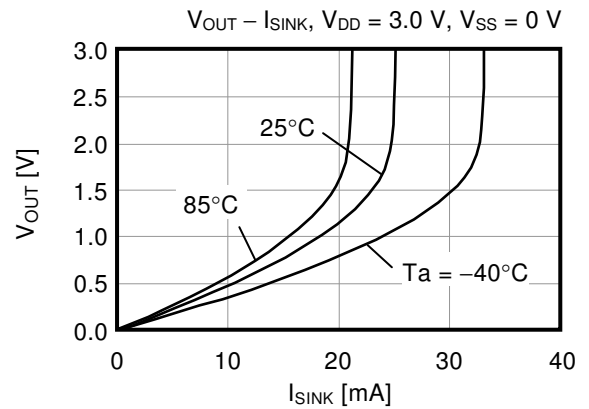
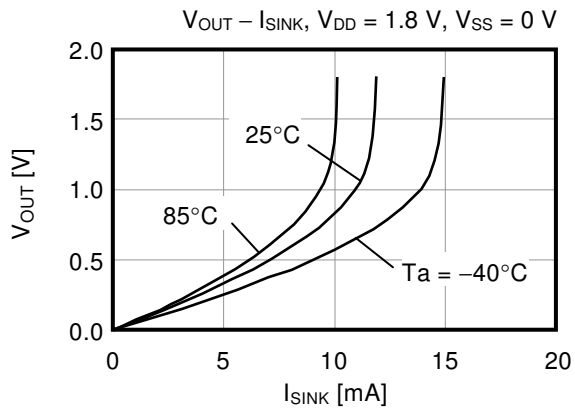


3. 4 Output voltage (V_{OUT}) vs. I_{SINK}

3. 4. 1 S-89110 Series

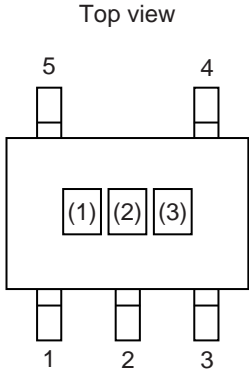


3. 4. 2 S-89120 Series



■ **Marking Specifications**

1. SC-88A



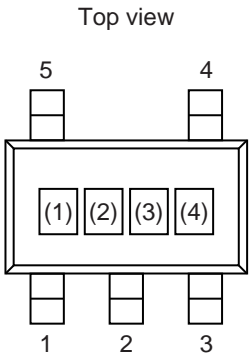
(1) to (3): Product Code (refer to **Product Name vs. Product Code**)

Product Name vs. Product Code

Product Name	Product Code		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
S-89110ANC-1A1-TFz	1	A	1
S-89120ANC-1A2-TFz	1	A	2

Remark z: G or S

2. SOT-23-5

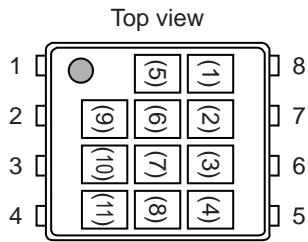


(1) to (3): Product Code (refer to **Product Name vs. Product Code**)
 (4): Lot number

Product Name vs. Product Code

Product Name	Product Code		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
S-89110AMC-1A1-TFU	1	A	1
S-89120AMC-1A2-TFU	1	A	2

3. SNT-8A



- (1): Blank
- (2) to (4): Product Code (refer to **Product Name vs. Product Code**)
- (5), (6): Blank
- (7) to (11): Lot number

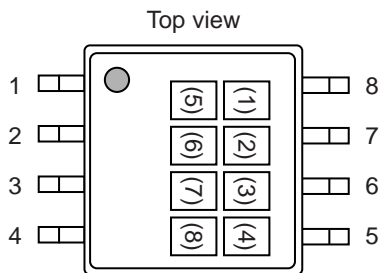
Product Name vs. Product Code

Product Name	Product Code		
	(2)	(3)	(4)
S-89110BPH-H4A-TFx	H	4	A
S-89120BPH-H4B-TFx	H	4	B

Remark 1. x: G or U

2. Please select products of environmental code = U for Sn 100%, halogen-free products.

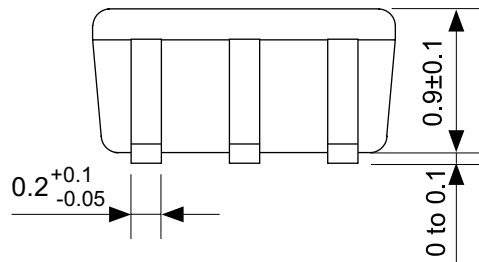
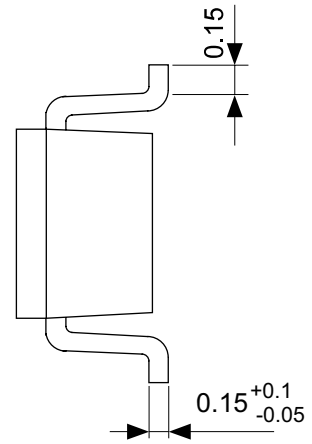
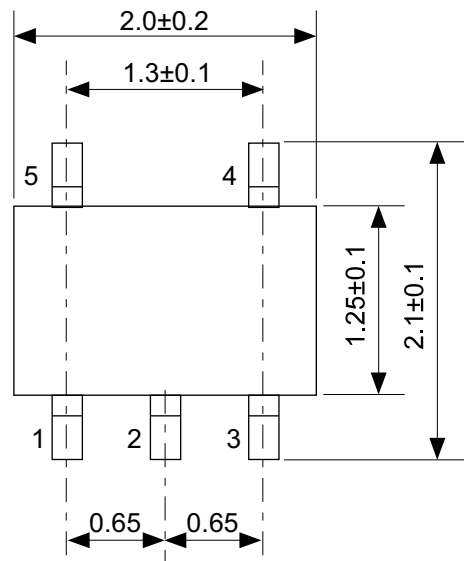
4. TMSOP-8



- (1): Blank
- (2) to (4): Product Code (refer to **Product Name vs. Product Code**)
- (5): Blank
- (6) to (8): Lot number

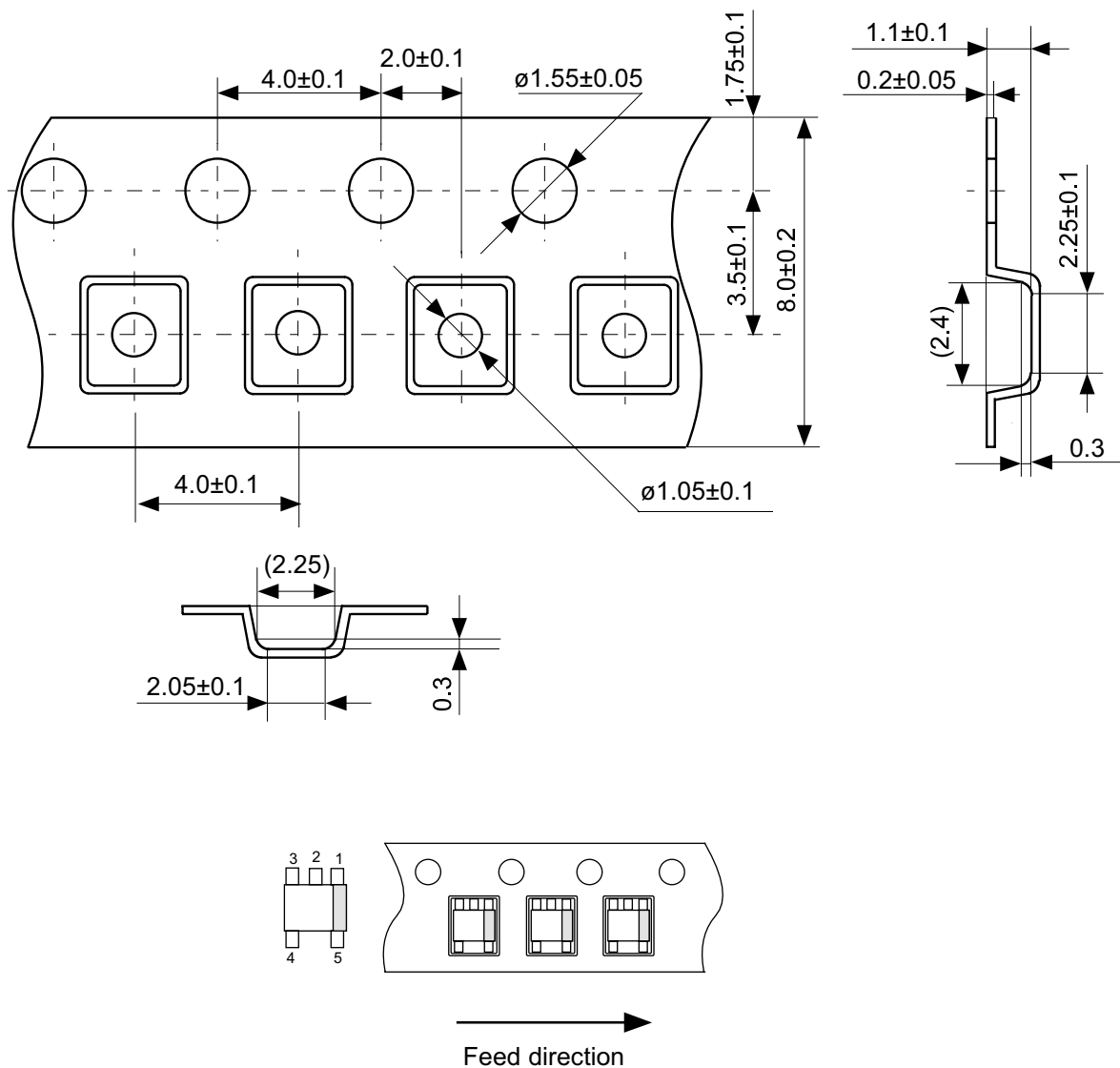
Product Name vs. Product Code

Product Name	Product Code		
	(2)	(3)	(4)
S-89110BFM-H4A-TFU	H	4	A
S-89120BFM-H4B-TFU	H	4	B



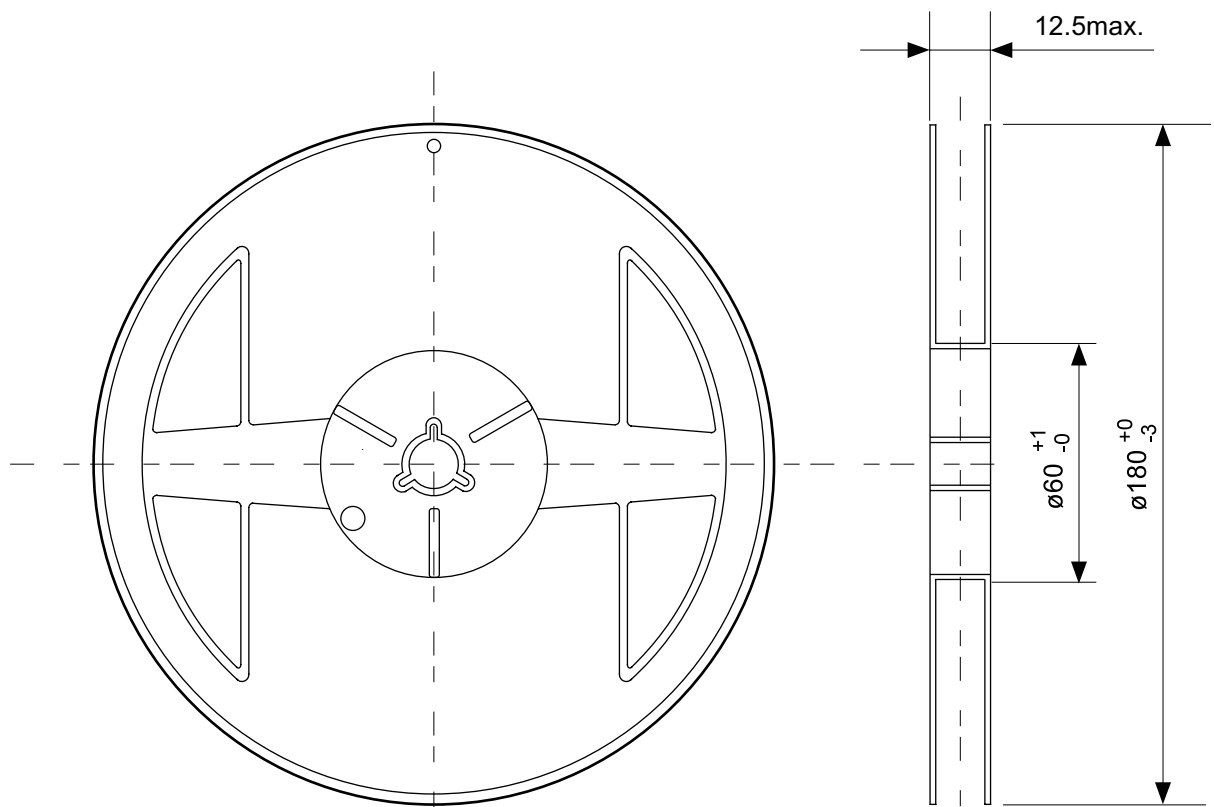
No. NP005-B-P-SD-1.1

TITLE	SC88A-B-PKG Dimensions
No.	NP005-B-P-SD-1.1
SCALE	
UNIT	mm
Seiko Instruments Inc.	

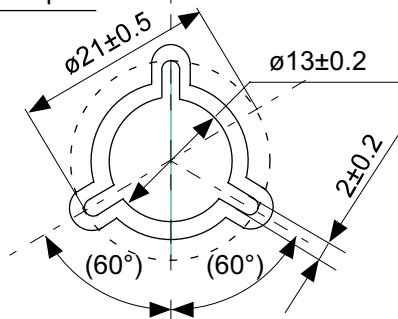


No. NP005-B-C-SD-2.0

TITLE	SC88A-B-Carrier Tape
No.	NP005-B-C-SD-2.0
SCALE	
UNIT	mm
Seiko Instruments Inc.	

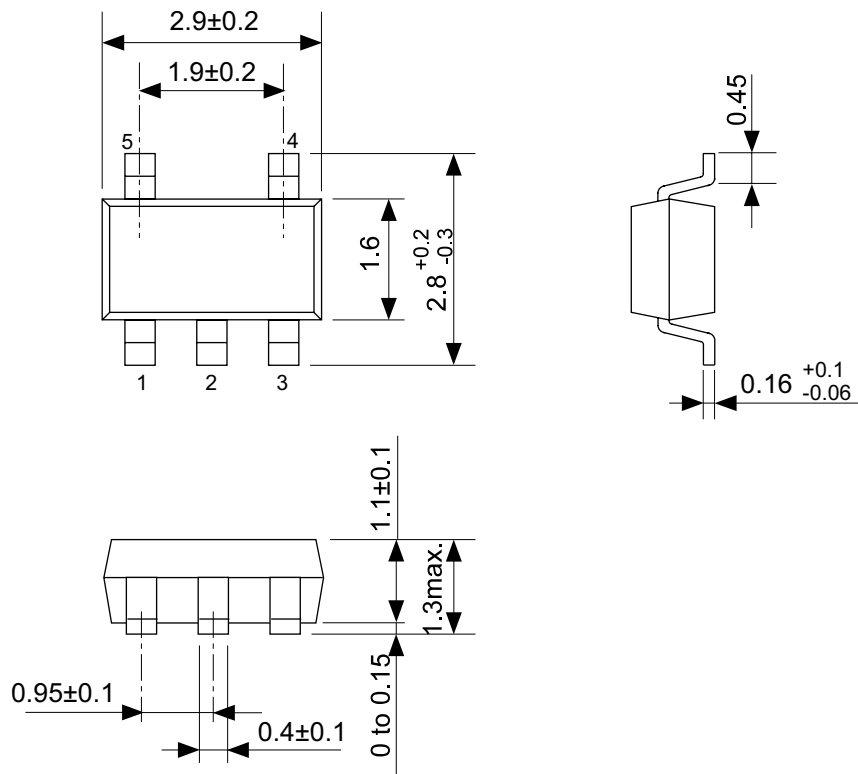


Enlarged drawing in the central part



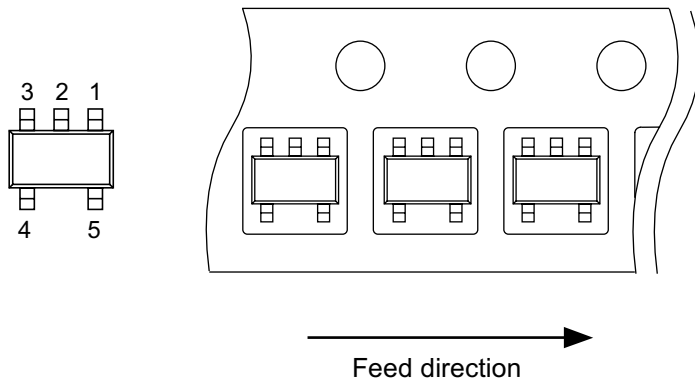
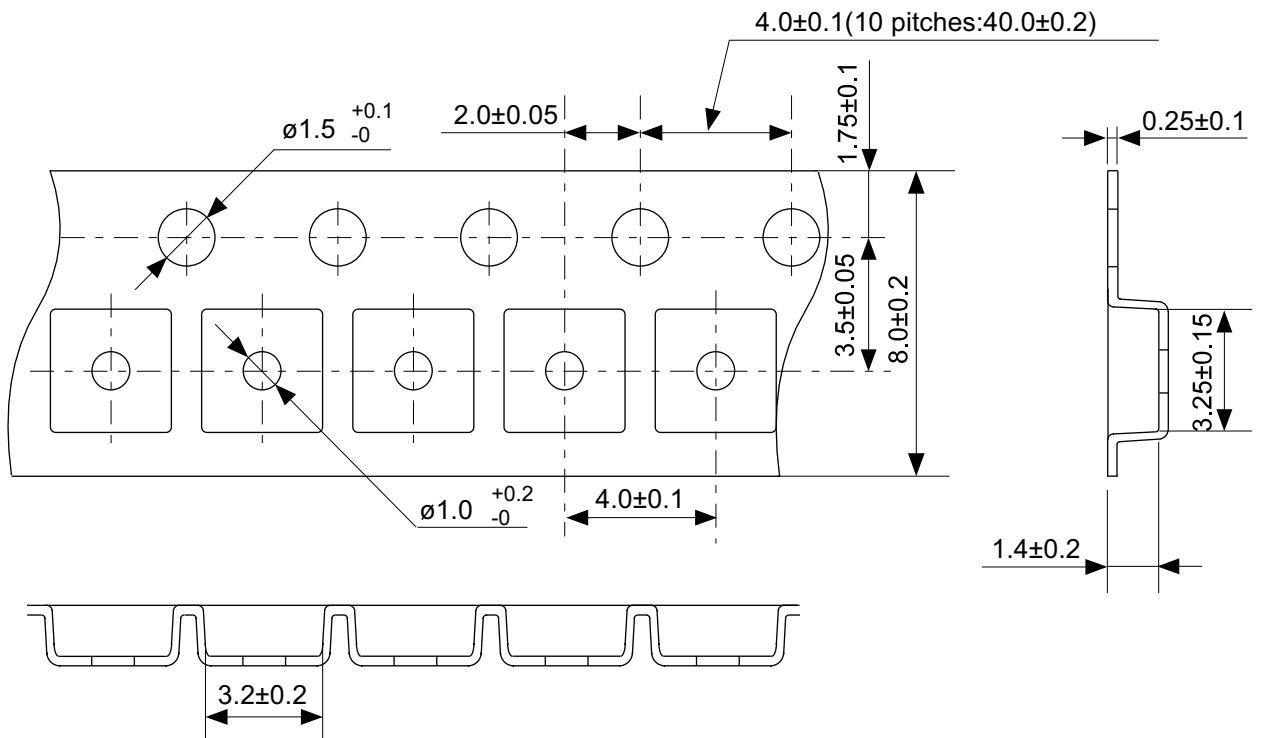
No. NP005-B-R-SD-2.1

TITLE	SC88A-B-Reel		
No.	NP005-B-R-SD-2.1		
SCALE		QTY.	3000
UNIT	mm		
Seiko Instruments Inc.			



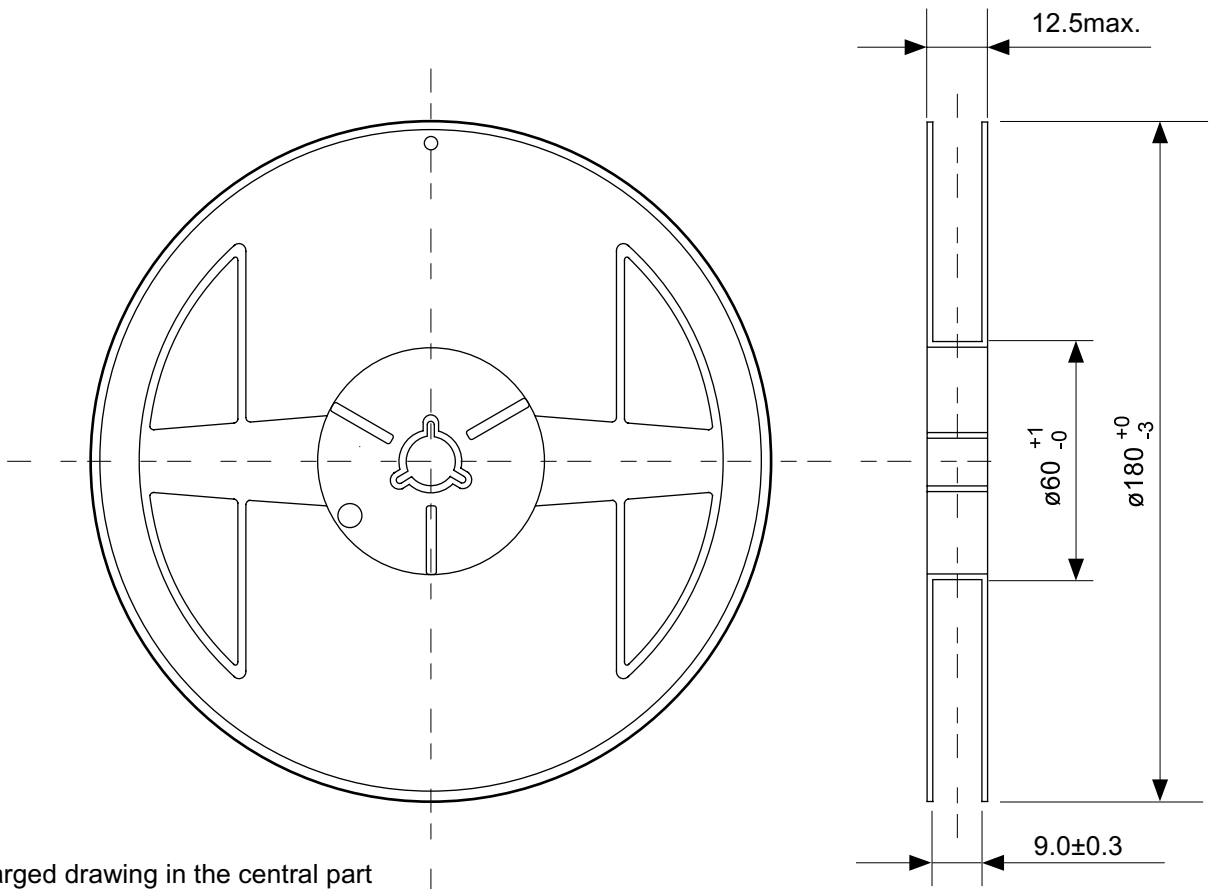
No. MP005-A-P-SD-1.2

TITLE	SOT235-A-PKG Dimensions
No.	MP005-A-P-SD-1.2
SCALE	
UNIT	mm
Seiko Instruments Inc.	

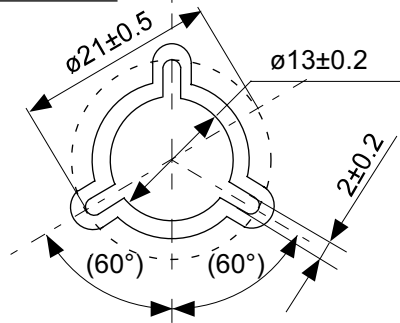


No. MP005-A-C-SD-2.1

TITLE	SOT235-A-Carrier Tape
No.	MP005-A-C-SD-2.1
SCALE	
UNIT	mm
Seiko Instruments Inc.	

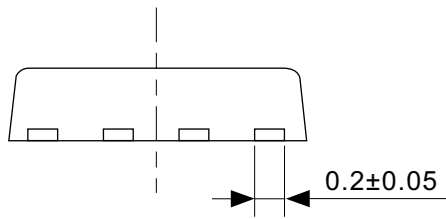
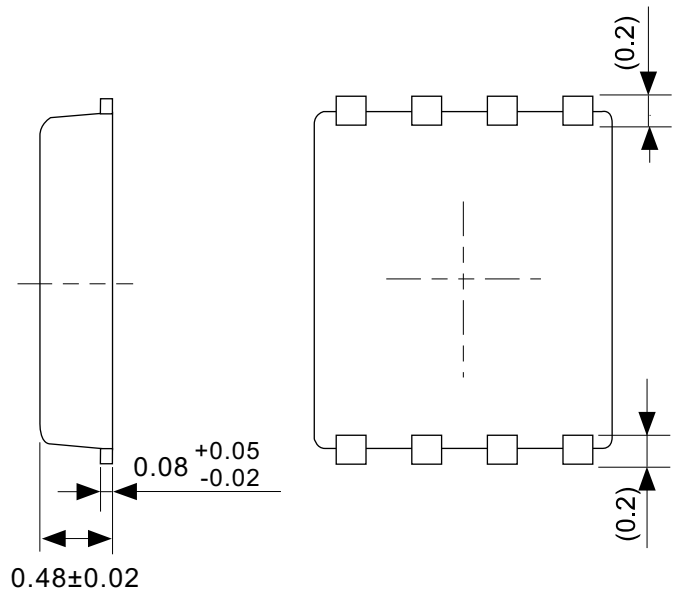
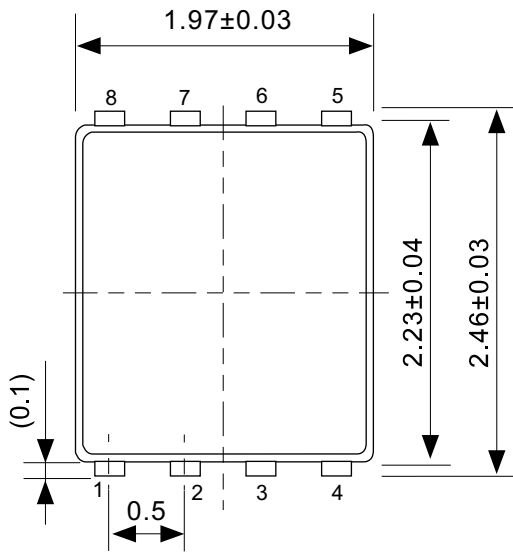


Enlarged drawing in the central part



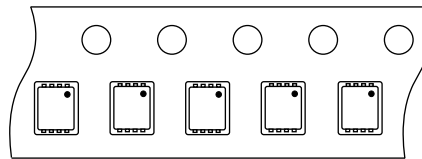
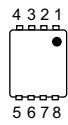
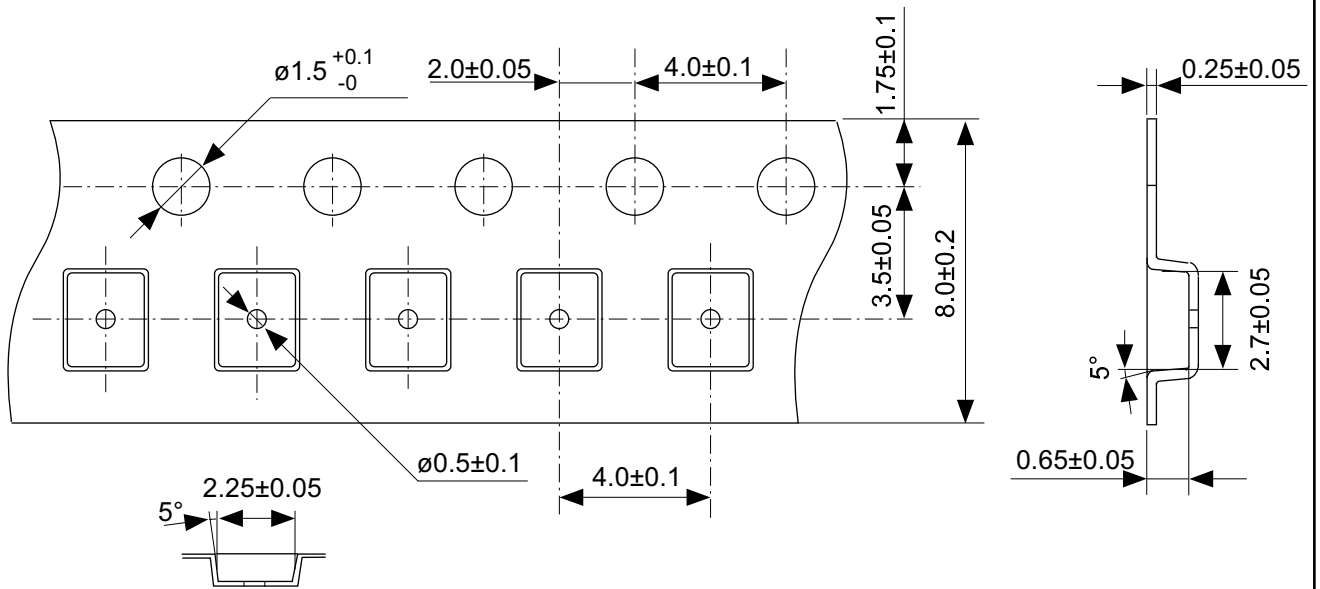
No. MP005-A-R-SD-1.1

TITLE	SOT235-A-Reel		
No.	MP005-A-R-SD-1.1		
SCALE		QTY.	3,000
UNIT	mm		
Seiko Instruments Inc.			



No. PH008-A-P-SD-2.0

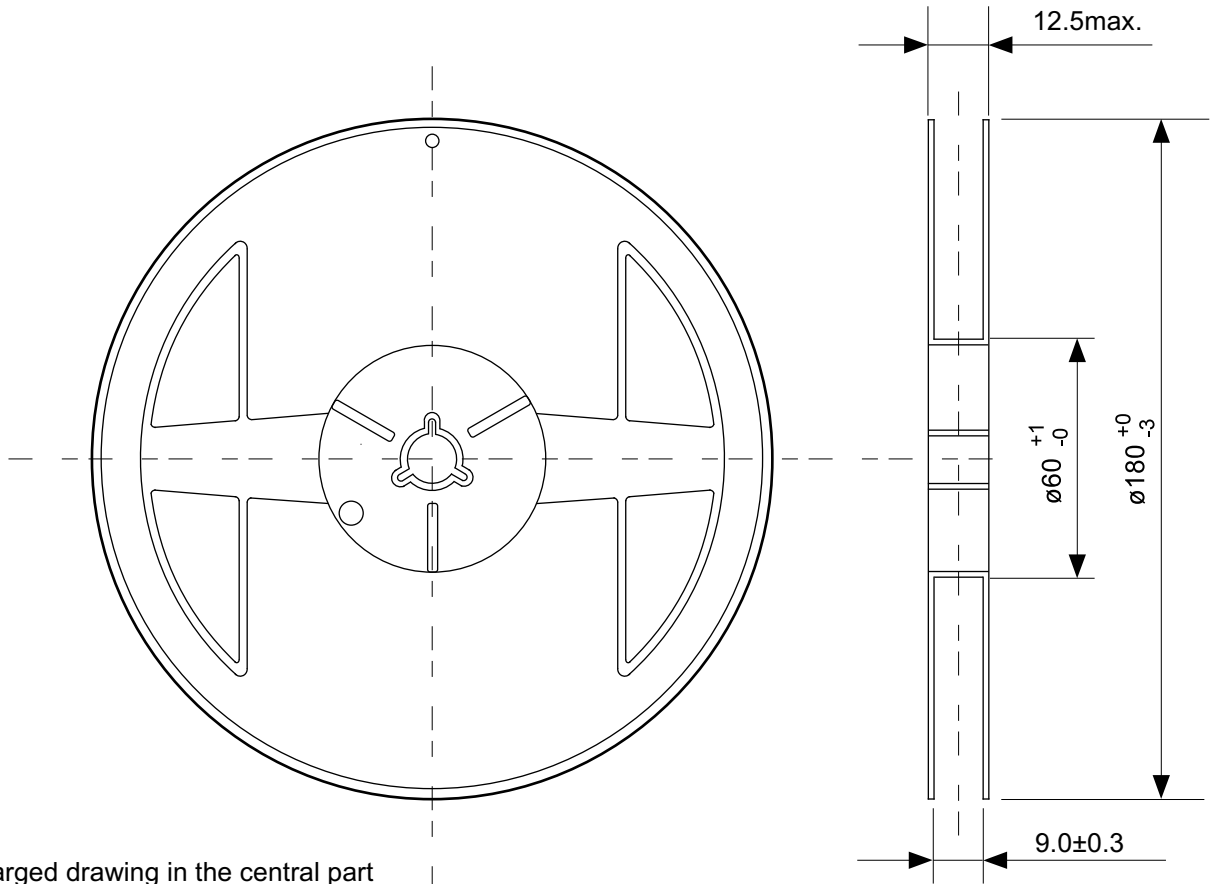
TITLE	SNT-8A-A-PKG Dimensions
No.	PH008-A-P-SD-2.0
SCALE	
UNIT	mm
Seiko Instruments Inc.	



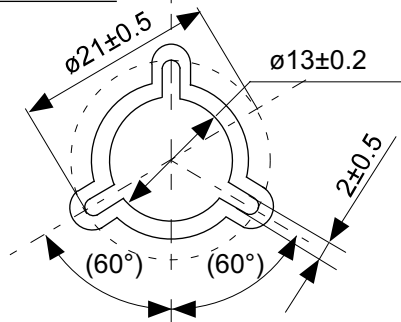
→
Feed direction

No. PH008-A-C-SD-1.0

TITLE	SNT-8A-A-Carrier Tape
No.	PH008-A-C-SD-1.0
SCALE	
UNIT	mm
Seiko Instruments Inc.	

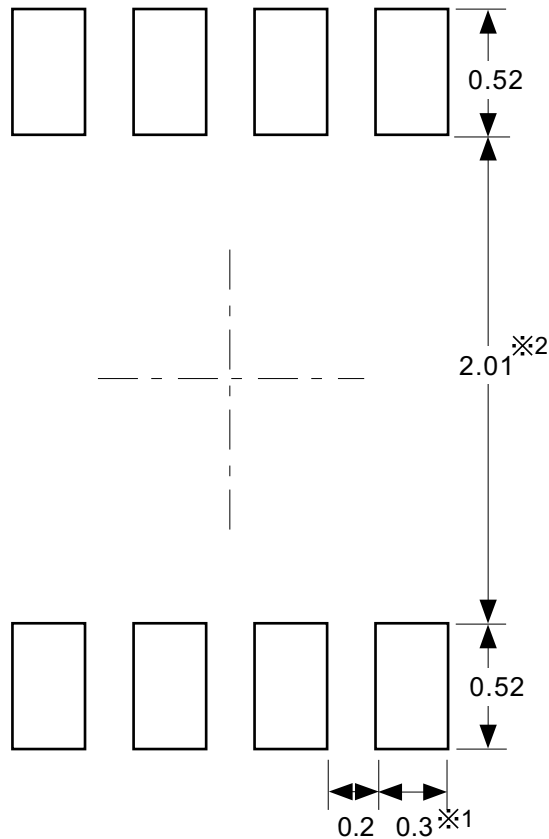


Enlarged drawing in the central part



No. PH008-A-R-SD-1.0

TITLE	SNT-8A-A-Reel		
No.	PH008-A-R-SD-1.0		
SCALE		QTY.	5,000
UNIT	mm		
Seiko Instruments Inc.			



※1. ランドパターンの幅に注意してください (0.25 mm min. / 0.30 mm typ.).
 ※2. パッケージ中央にランドパターンを広げないでください (1.96 mm ~ 2.06 mm)。

- 注意
1. パッケージのモールド樹脂下にシルク印刷やハンダ印刷などしないでください。
 2. パッケージ下の配線上のソルダーレジストなどの厚みをランドパターン表面から0.03 mm以下にしてください。
 3. マスク開口サイズと開口位置はランドパターンと合わせてください。
 4. 詳細は "SNTパッケージ活用の手引き" を参照してください。

※1. Pay attention to the land pattern width (0.25 mm min. / 0.30 mm typ.).
 ※2. Do not widen the land pattern to the center of the package (1.96 mm to 2.06mm).

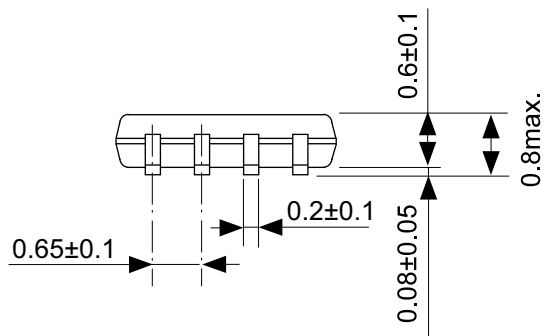
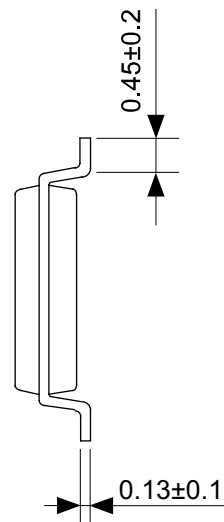
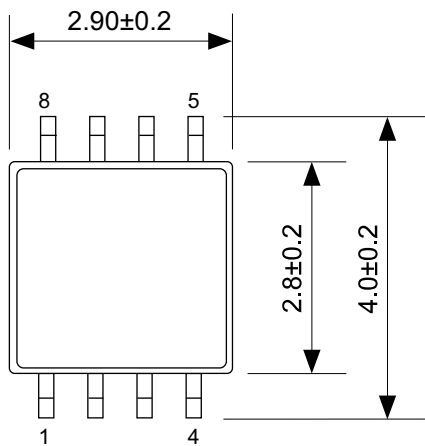
- Caution**
1. Do not do silkscreen printing and solder printing under the mold resin of the package.
 2. The thickness of the solder resist on the wire pattern under the package should be 0.03 mm or less from the land pattern surface.
 3. Match the mask aperture size and aperture position with the land pattern.
 4. Refer to "SNT Package User's Guide" for details.

※1. 请注意焊盘模式的宽度 (0.25 mm min. / 0.30 mm typ.).
 ※2. 请勿向封装中间扩展焊盘模式 (1.96 mm ~ 2.06 mm)。

- 注意
1. 请勿在树脂型封装的下面印刷丝网、焊锡。
 2. 在封装下、布线上的阻焊膜厚度 (从焊盘模式表面起) 请控制在0.03 mm以下。
 3. 掩膜的开口尺寸和开口位置请与焊盘模式对齐。
 4. 详细内容请参阅 "SNT封装的应用指南"。

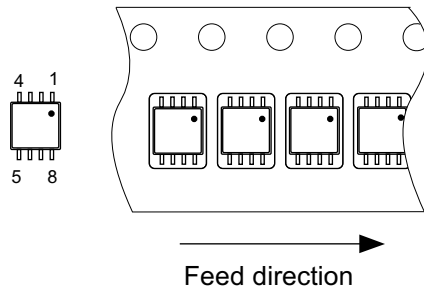
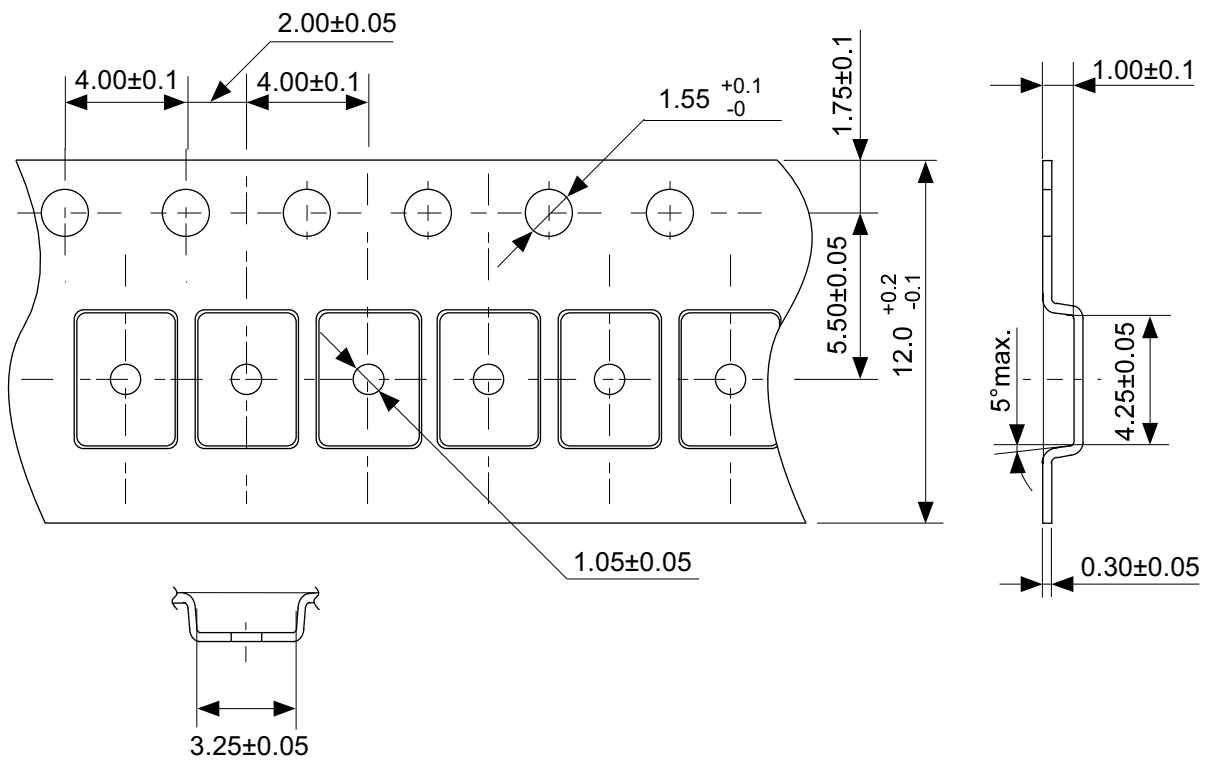
No. PH008-A-L-SD-4.0

TITLE	SNT-8A-A-Land Recommendation
No.	PH008-A-L-SD-4.0
SCALE	
UNIT	mm
Seiko Instruments Inc.	



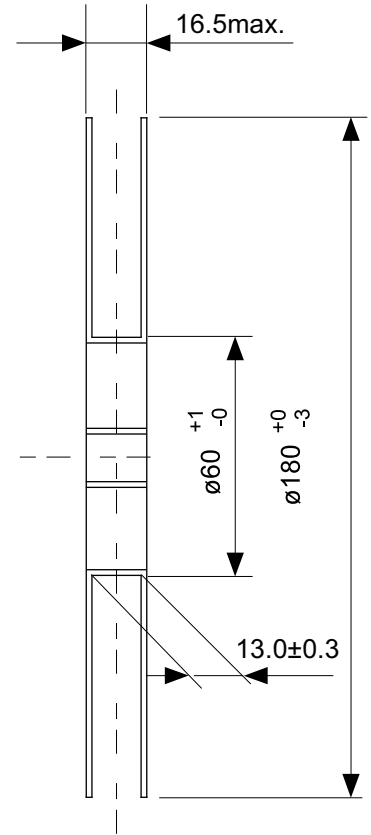
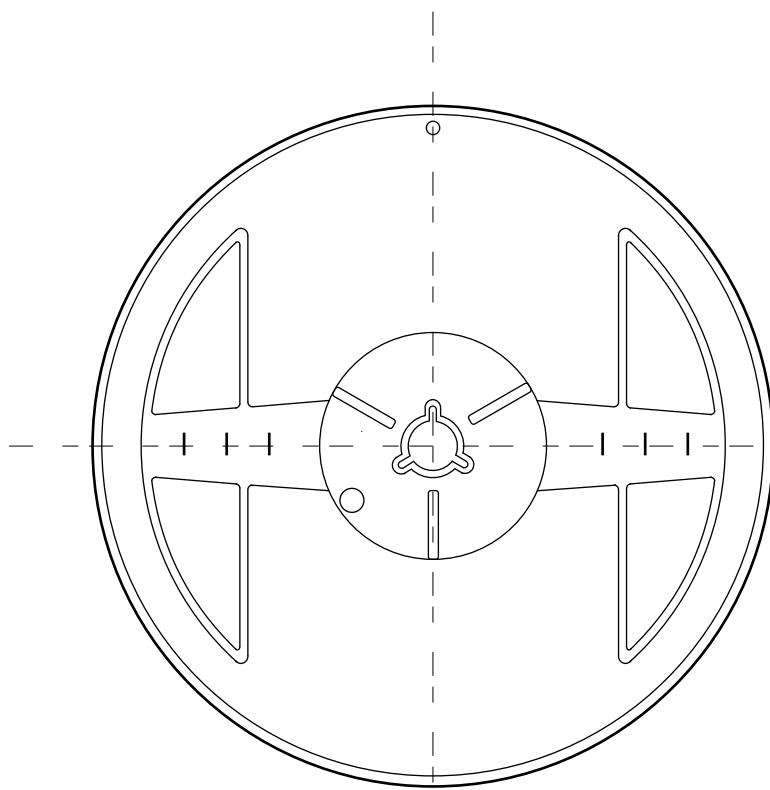
No. FM008-A-P-SD-1.1

TITLE	TMSOP8-A-PKG Dimensions
No.	FM008-A-P-SD-1.1
SCALE	
UNIT	mm
Seiko Instruments Inc.	

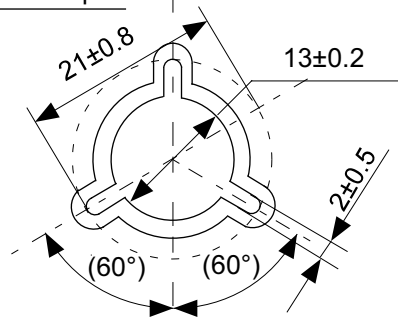


No. FM008-A-C-SD-1.0

TITLE	TMSOP8-A-Carrier Tape
No.	FM008-A-C-SD-1.0
SCALE	
UNIT	mm
Seiko Instruments Inc.	



Enlarged drawing in the central part



No. FM008-A-R-SD-1.0

TITLE	TMSOP8-A-Reel		
No.	FM008-A-R-SD-1.0		
SCALE		QTY.	4,000
UNIT	mm		
Seiko Instruments Inc.			



Seiko Instruments Inc.
www.sii-ic.com

- The information described herein is subject to change without notice.
- Seiko Instruments Inc. is not responsible for any problems caused by circuits or diagrams described herein whose related industrial properties, patents, or other rights belong to third parties. The application circuit examples explain typical applications of the products, and do not guarantee the success of any specific mass-production design.
- When the products described herein are regulated products subject to the Wassenaar Arrangement or other agreements, they may not be exported without authorization from the appropriate governmental authority.
- Use of the information described herein for other purposes and/or reproduction or copying without the express permission of Seiko Instruments Inc. is strictly prohibited.
- The products described herein cannot be used as part of any device or equipment affecting the human body, such as exercise equipment, medical equipment, security systems, gas equipment, vehicle equipment, in-vehicle equipment, aviation equipment, aerospace equipment, and nuclear-related equipment, without prior written permission of Seiko Instruments Inc.
- The products described herein are not designed to be radiation-proof.
- Although Seiko Instruments Inc. exerts the greatest possible effort to ensure high quality and reliability, the failure or malfunction of semiconductor products may occur. The user of these products should therefore give thorough consideration to safety design, including redundancy, fire-prevention measures, and malfunction prevention, to prevent any accidents, fires, or community damage that may ensue.