DATASHEET

ISL60002

Precision Low Power FGA Voltage References

FN8082
Rev.23.01
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The ISL60002 FGA voltage references are very high precision analog voltage references fabricated using the Renesas proprietary Floating Gate Analog (FGA) technology and feature low supply voltage operation at ultra-low 350nA operating current.

Additionally, the ISL60002 family features ensured initial accuracy as low as ±1.0mV and 20ppm/°C temperature coefficient. The initial accuracy and temperature stability performance of the ISL60002 family, plus the low supply voltage and 350nA power consumption, eliminates the need to compromise thermal stability for reduced power consumption, making it an ideal companion to high resolution, low power data conversion systems.

Special Note: Post-assembly x-ray inspection can lead to permanent changes in device output voltage and should be minimized or avoided. For further information, please see "Applications Information" on page 34 and AN1533, "X-Ray Effects on FGA References".

Applications

- High resolution A/Ds and D/As
- Digital meters
- Bar code scanners
- Mobile communications
- PDAs and notebooks
- Medical systems

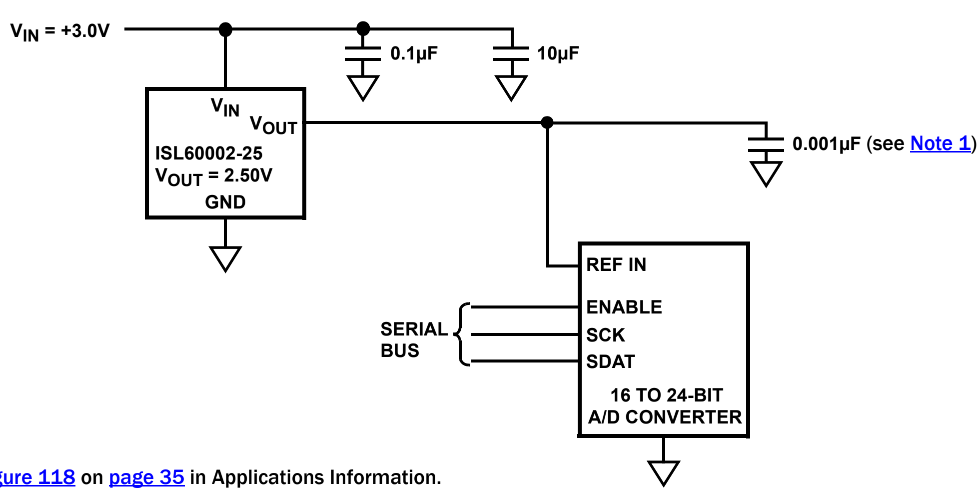
Features

- Reference voltages . . . . . 1.024V, 1.2V, 1.25V, 1.8V, 2.048V, 2.5V, 2.6V, 3.0V, and 3.3V
- Absolute initial accuracy options . . . . ±1.0mV, ±2.5mV, and ±5.0mV
- Supply voltage range
  - ISL60002-10, -11, -12, -18, -20, -25 . . . . 2.7V to 5.5V
  - ISL60002-26 . . . . 2.8V to 5.5V
  - ISL60002-30 . . . . 3.2V to 5.5V
  - ISL60002-33 . . . . 3.5V to 5.5V
- Ultra-low supply current. . . . . 350nA typ
- Low 20ppm/°C temperature coefficient
- I_{SOURCE} and I_{SINK} = 7mA
- I_{SOURCE} and I_{SINK} = 20mA for ISL60002-33 only
- ESD protection . . . . 5.5kV (Human Body Model)
- Standard 3 Ld SOT-23 packaging
- Operating temperature range
  - ISL60002-10, -11, -12, -18, -20, -25, -26, -30 . . . . -40°C to +85°C
  - ISL60002-33 . . . . -40°C to +105°C
- Pb-free (RoHS compliant)

Related Literature

For a full list of related documents, visit our website:

- ISL60002 device page



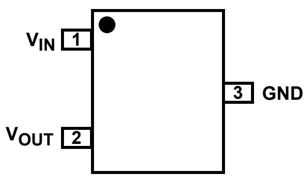
NOTE:
1. Also see Figure 118 on page 35 in Applications Information.

FIGURE 1. TYPICAL APPLICATION

Table of Contents

Pin Configuration

3 LD SOT-23
TOP VIEW



Pin Descriptions

PIN #	PIN NAME	DESCRIPTION
1	V_{IN}	Power Supply Input
2	V_{OUT}	Voltage Reference Output
3	GND	Ground

Ordering Information

PART NUMBER (Notes 3, 4)	PART MARKING (Note 5)	V_{OUT} (V)	GRADE	TEMP. RANGE (°C)	TAPE AND REEL (UNITS) (Note 2)	PACKAGE (RoHS COMPLIANT)	PKG. DWG. #
ISL60002BIH310Z-T7A	DFB	1.024	±1.0mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	250	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002BIH310Z-TK	DFB	1.024	±1.0mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	1k	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002CIH310Z-TK	DFC	1.024	±2.5mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	1k	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002DIH310Z-T7A	DFD	1.024	±5.0mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	250	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002DIH310Z-TK	DFD	1.024	±5.0mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	1k	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002BIH311Z-TK	APM	1.200	±1.0mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	1k	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002CIH311Z-TK	AOR	1.200	±2.5mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	1k	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002DIH311Z-TK	AOY	1.200	±5.0mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	1k	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002BIH312Z-TK	AOM	1.250	±1.0mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	1k	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002CIH312Z-TK	AOS	1.250	±2.5mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	1k	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002DIH312Z-T7A	APA	1.250	±5.0mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	250	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002DIH312Z-TK	APA	1.250	±5.0mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	1k	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002BIH318Z-TK	DEO	1.800	±1.0mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	1k	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002CIH318Z-TK	DEP	1.800	±2.5mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	1k	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002DIH318Z-TK	DEQ	1.800	±5.0mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	1k	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002BIH320Z-T7A	DEY	2.048	±1.0mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	250	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002BIH320Z-TK	DEY	2.048	±1.0mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	1k	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002CIH320Z-TK	DEZ	2.048	±2.5mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	1k	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002DIH320Z-TK	DFA	2.048	±5.0mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	1k	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002BIH325Z-T7A	AON	2.500	±1.0mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	250	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002BIH325Z-TK	AON	2.500	±1.0mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	1k	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002CIH325Z-T7A	AOT	2.500	±2.5mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	250	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002CIH325Z-TK	AOT	2.500	±2.5mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	1k	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002DIH325Z-T7A	APB	2.500	±5.0mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	250	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002DIH325Z-TK	APB	2.500	±5.0mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	1k	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002BIH326Z-TK	DFK	2.600	±1.0mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	1k	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002CIH326Z-TK	DFL	2.600	±2.5mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	1k	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002DIH326Z-TK	DFM	2.600	±5.0mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	1k	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A

Ordering Information (Continued)

PART NUMBER (Notes 3, 4)	PART MARKING (Note 5)	V_{OUT} (V)	GRADE	TEMP. RANGE (°C)	TAPE AND REEL (UNITS) (Note 2)	PACKAGE (RoHS COMPLIANT)	PKG. DWG. #
ISL60002BIH330Z-TK	DFI	3.000	±1.0mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	1k	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002CIH330Z-TK	DFJ	3.000	±2.5mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	1k	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002DIH330Z-T7A	DFH	3.000	±5.0mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	250	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002DIH330Z-TK	DFH	3.000	±5.0mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +85	1k	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002BAH333Z-T7A	AOP	3.300	±1.0mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +105	250	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002BAH333Z-TK	AOP	3.300	±1.0mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +105	1k	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002CAH333Z-TK	AOU	3.300	±2.5mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +105	1k	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002DAH333Z-T7A	APC	3.300	±5.0mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +105	250	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A
ISL60002DAH333Z-TK	APC	3.300	±5.0mV, 20ppm/°C	-40 to +105	1k	3 Ld SOT-23	P3.064A

NOTES:

2. See TB347 for details about reel specifications.
3. These 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). 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.
4. For Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL), see the ISL60002BIH310, ISL60002BIH311, ISL60002B12, ISL60002BIH318, ISL60002BIH320, ISL60002BIH326, ISL60002BIH330, ISL60002B25, ISL60002BAH333, ISL60002CIH310, ISL60002CIH311, ISL60002C12, ISL60002CIH318, ISL60002CIH320, ISL60002CIH326, ISL60002CIH330, ISL60002C25, ISL60002CAH333, ISL60002DIH310, ISL60002DIH311, ISL60002D12, ISL60002DIH318, ISL60002DIH320, ISL60002DIH326, ISL60002DIH330, ISL60002D25, ISL60002DAH333 device pages. For more information about MSL see TB363.
5. The part marking is located on the bottom of the part.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Maximum Voltage V_{IN} to GND. . . . . -0.5V to +6.5V
Maximum Voltage V_{OUT} to GND (10s) . . . . -0.5V to $+V_{OUT}$ + 1V
Voltage on "DNC" Pins . . . . No connections permitted to these pins
ESD Ratings
Human Body Model 5.5kV
Machine Model 550V
Charged Device Model 2kV

Environmental Operating Conditions

X-Ray Exposure (Note 6) 10mRem

Thermal Information

Thermal Resistance (Typical)	θ_{JA} (°C/W)	θ_{JC} (°C/W)
3 Ld SOT-23 (Notes 7, 8)	275	110

Continuous Power Dissipation (T_A = +85°C) 99mW
Maximum Junction Temperature (Plastic Package) . . . . +107°C
Storage Temperature Range. . . . . -65°C to +150°C
Pb-Free Reflow Profile . . . . see TB493

Recommended Operating Conditions

Temperature Range
Industrial . . . . -40°C to +85°C
3.3V Version . . . . -40°C to +105°C

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

NOTES:

6. Measured with no filtering, distance of 10" from source, intensity set to 55kV and 70µA current, 30s duration. Other exposure levels should be analyzed for Output Voltage drift effects. See "Applications Information" on page 34.
7. θ_{JA} is measured with the component mounted on a high-effective thermal conductivity test board in free air. See TB379 for details.
8. For θ_{JC}, the "case temp" location is taken at the package top center.
9. Post-reflow drift for the ISL60002 devices range from 100µV to 1.0mV based on experimental results with devices on FR4 double-sided boards. The design engineer must take this into account when considering the reference voltage after assembly.
10. Post-assembly X-ray inspection can also lead to permanent changes in device output voltage and should be minimized or avoided. Initial accuracy can change 10mV or more under extreme radiation. Most inspection equipment does not affect the FGA reference voltage, but if X-ray inspection is required, it is advisable to monitor the reference output voltage to verify excessive shift has not occurred.

Electrical Specifications ISL60002-10, V_{OUT} = 1.024V

(Additional specifications on page 9, "Common Electrical Specifications"). Operating conditions: V_{IN} = 3.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, C_{OUT} = 0.001µF, T_A = -40 to +85°C, unless otherwise specified. **Boldface limits apply across the operating temperature range, -40°C to +85°C.**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN (Note 11)	TYP	MAX (Note 11)	UNIT
Output Voltage	V_{OUT}			1.024		V
V_{OUT} Accuracy (Notes 10, 12)	V_{OA}	T_A = +25°C				
		ISL60002B10	-1.0		1.0	mV
		ISL60002C10	-2.5		2.5	mV
		ISL60002D10	-5.0		5.0	mV
Input Voltage Range	V_{IN}		**2.7**		**5.5**	V

Electrical Specifications ISL60002-11, V_{OUT} = 1.200V

(Additional specifications on page 9, "Common Electrical Specifications"). Operating conditions: V_{IN} = 3.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, C_{OUT} = 0.001µF, T_A = -40 to +85°C, unless otherwise specified. **Boldface limits apply across the operating temperature range, -40°C to +85°C.**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN (Note 11)	TYP	MAX (Note 11)	UNIT
Output Voltage	V_{OUT}			1.200		V
V_{OUT} Accuracy (Note 12)	V_{OA}	T_A = +25°C				
		ISL60002B11	-1.0		1.0	mV
		ISL60002C11	-2.5		2.5	mV
		ISL60002D11	-5.0		5.0	mV
Input Voltage Range	V_{IN}		**2.7**		**5.5**	V

Electrical Specifications ISL60002-12, V_{OUT} = 1.250V

(Additional specifications on page 9, "Common Electrical Specifications"). Operating conditions: V_{IN} = 3.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, C_{OUT} = 0.001µF, T_A = -40 to +85°C, unless otherwise specified. **Boldface limits apply across the operating temperature range, -40°C to +85°C.**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN (Note 11)	TYP	MAX (Note 11)	UNIT
Output Voltage	V_{OUT}			1.250		V
V_{OUT} Accuracy (Note 12)	V_{OA}	T_A = +25°C				
		ISL60002B12	-1.0		1.0	mV
		ISL60002C12	-2.5		2.5	mV
		ISL60002D12	-5.0		5.0	mV
Input Voltage Range	V_{IN}		**2.7**		**5.5**	V

Electrical Specifications ISL60002-18, V_{OUT} = 1.800V

(Additional specifications on page 9, "Common Electrical Specifications"). Operating conditions: V_{IN} = 3.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, C_{OUT} = 0.001µF, T_A = -40 to +85°C, unless otherwise specified. **Boldface limits apply across the operating temperature range, -40°C to +85°C.**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN (Note 11)	TYP	MAX (Note 11)	UNIT
Output Voltage	V_{OUT}			1.800		V
V_{OUT} Accuracy (Note 12)	V_{OA}	T_A = +25°C				
		ISL60002B18	-1.0		1.0	mV
		ISL60002C18	-2.5		2.5	mV
		ISL60002D18	-5.0		5.0	mV
Input Voltage Range	V_{IN}		**2.7**		**5.5**	V

Electrical Specifications ISL60002-20, V_{OUT} = 2.048V

(Additional specifications on page 9, "Common Electrical Specifications"). Operating Conditions: V_{IN} = 3.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, C_{OUT} = 0.001µF, T_A = -40 to +85°C, unless otherwise specified. **Boldface limits apply across the operating temperature range, -40°C to +85°C.**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN (Note 11)	TYP	MAX (Note 11)	UNIT
Output Voltage	V_{OUT}			2.048		V
V_{OUT} Accuracy (Note 12)	V_{OA}	T_A = +25°C				
		ISL60002B20	-1.0		1.0	mV
		ISL60002C20	-2.5		2.5	mV
		ISL60002D20	-5.0		5.0	mV
Input Voltage Range	V_{IN}		**2.7**		**5.5**	V

Electrical Specifications ISL60002-25, V_{OUT} = 2.500V

(Additional specifications on page 9, "Common Electrical Specifications"). Operating conditions: V_{IN} = 3.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, C_{OUT} = 0.001µF, T_A = -40 to +85°C, unless otherwise specified. **Boldface limits apply across the operating temperature range, -40°C to +85°C.**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN (Note 11)	TYP	MAX (Note 11)	UNIT
Output Voltage	V_{OUT}			2.500		V
V_{OUT} Accuracy (Note 12)	V_{OA}	T_A = +25°C				
		ISL60002B25	-1.0		1.0	mV
		ISL60002C25	-2.5		2.5	mV
		ISL60002D25	-5.0		5.0	mV
Input Voltage Range	V_{IN}		**2.7**		**5.5**	V

Electrical Specifications ISL60002-26, V_{OUT} = 2.600V

(Additional specifications on page 9, "Common Electrical Specifications"). Operating conditions: V_{IN} = 3.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, C_{OUT} = 0.001µF, T_A = -40 to +85°C, unless otherwise specified. **Boldface limits apply across the operating temperature range, -40°C to +85°C.**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN (Note 11)	TYP	MAX (Note 11)	UNIT
Output Voltage	V_{OUT}			2.600		V
V_{OUT} Accuracy (Note 12)	V_{OA}	T_A = +25°C				
		ISL60002B26	-1.0		1.0	mV
		ISL60002C26	-2.5		2.5	mV
		ISL60002D26	-5.0		5.0	mV
Input Voltage Range	V_{IN}		**2.8**		**5.5**	V
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient (Note 12)	TC V_{OUT}				**20**	ppm/°C
Supply Current	I_{IN}			350	**900**	nA
Line Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	+2.8V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ +5.5V		80	**350**	µV/V
Load Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{OUT}$	0mA ≤ I_{SOURCE} ≤ 7mA		25	**100**	µV/mA
		-7mA ≤ I_{SINK} ≤ 0mA		50	**250**	µV/mA
Thermal Hysteresis (Note 13)	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta T_A$	ΔT_A = +125°C		100		ppm
Long Term Stability (Note 14)	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta t$	T_A = +25°C; first 1khrs		50		ppm
Short-Circuit Current (to GND)	I_{SC}	T_A = +25°C		50		mA
Output Voltage Noise	V_N	0.1Hz ≤ f ≤ 10Hz		30		μV_{P-P}

Electrical Specifications ISL60002-30, V_{OUT} = 3.000V

Operating conditions: V_{IN} = 5.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, C_{OUT} = 0.001µF, T_A = -40 to +85°C, unless otherwise specified. **Boldface limits apply across the operating temperature range, -40°C to +85°C.**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN (Note 11)	TYP	MAX (Note 11)	UNIT
Output Voltage	V_{OUT}			3.000		V
V_{OUT} Accuracy (Note 12)	V_{OA}	T_A = +25°C				
		ISL60002B30	-1.0		1.0	mV
		ISL60002C30	-2.5		2.5	mV
		ISL60002D30	-5.0		5.0	mV
Input Voltage Range	V_{IN}		**3.2**		**5.5**	V
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient (Note 12)	TC V_{OUT}				**20**	ppm/°C
Supply Current	I_{IN}			350	**900**	nA
Line Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	$+3.2V \le V_{IN} \le +5.5V$		80	**250**	µV/V
Load Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{OUT}$	$0mA \le I_{SOURCE} \le 7mA$		25	**100**	µV/mA
		$-7mA \le I_{SINK} \le 0mA$		50	**150**	µV/mA
Thermal Hysteresis (Note 13)	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta T_A$	ΔT_A = +125°C		100		ppm
Long Term Stability (Note 14)	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta t$	T_A = +25°C; first 1khrs		50		ppm
Short-Circuit Current (to GND)	I_{SC}	T_A = +25°C		50		mA
Output Voltage Noise	V_N	$0.1Hz \le f \le 10Hz$		30		$µV_{P-P}$

Electrical Specifications ISL60002-33, V_{OUT} = 3.300V

Operating conditions: V_{IN} = 5.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, C_{OUT} = 0.001µF, T_A = -40 to +105°C, unless otherwise specified. **Boldface limits apply across the operating temperature range, -40°C to +105°C.**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN (Note 11)	TYP	MAX (Note 11)	UNIT
Output Voltage	V_{OUT}			3.300		V
V_{OUT} Accuracy (Note 12)	V_{OA}	T_A = +25°C				
		ISL60002B33	-1.0		1.0	mV
		ISL60002C33	-2.5		2.5	mV
		ISL60002D33	-5.0		5.0	mV
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient (Note 12)	TC V_{OUT}				**20**	ppm/°C
Input Voltage Range	V_{IN}		**3.5**		**5.5**	V
Supply Current	I_{IN}			350	**700**	nA
Line Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	$+3.5V \le V_{IN} \le +5.5V$		80	**200**	µV/V
Load Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{OUT}$	$0mA \le I_{SOURCE} \le 20mA$		25	**100**	µV/mA
		$-20mA \le I_{SINK} \le 0mA$		50	**150**	µV/mA
Thermal Hysteresis (Note 13)	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta T_A$	ΔT_A = +145°C		100		ppm
Long Term Stability (Note 14)	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta t$	T_A = +25°C; first 1khrs		50		ppm
Short-Circuit Current (to GND)	I_{SC}	T_A = +25°C		50		mA
Output Voltage Noise	V_N	$0.1Hz \le f \le 10Hz$		30		$µV_{P-P}$

Common Electrical Specifications ISL60002 -10, -11, -12, -18, -20, and -25 Operating conditions:

V_{IN} = 3.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, C_{OUT} = 0.001µF, T_A = -40 to +85°C, unless otherwise specified. **Boldface limits apply across the operating temperature range, -40°C to +85°C.**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN (Note 11)	TYP	MAX (Note 11)	UNIT
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient (Note 12)	TC V_{OUT}				**20**	ppm/°C
Supply Current	I_{IN}			350	**900**	nA
Line Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	+2.7V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ +5.5V		80	**250**	µV/V
Load Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{OUT}$	0mA ≤ I_{SOURCE} ≤ 7mA		25	**100**	µV/mA
		-7mA ≤ I_{SINK} ≤ 0mA		50	**150**	µV/mA
Thermal Hysteresis (Note 13)	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta T_A$	ΔT_A = +125°C		100		ppm
Long Term Stability (Note 14)	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta t$	T_A = +25°C; first 1khrs		50		ppm
Short-Circuit Current (to GND) (Note 15)	I_{SC}	T_A = +25°C		50		mA
Output Voltage Noise	V_N	0.1Hz ≤ f ≤ 10Hz		30		$µV_{P-P}$

NOTES:

11. Compliance to datasheet limits is assured by one or more methods: production test, characterization, and/or design.
12. Across the specified temperature range. Temperature coefficient is measured by the box method where the change in V_{OUT} is divided by the temperature range: (-40°C to +85°C = +125°C, or -40°C to +105°C = +145°C for the ISL60002-33).
13. Thermal hysteresis is the change in V_{OUT} measured at T_A = +25°C after temperature cycling over a specified range, ΔT_A, V_{OUT} is read initially at T_A = +25°C for the device under test. The device is temperature cycled and a second V_{OUT} measurement is taken at +25°C. The difference between the initial V_{OUT} reading and the second V_{OUT} reading is then expressed in ppm. For ΔT_A = +125°C, the device under test is cycled from +25°C to +85°C to -40°C to +25°C, and for ΔT_A = +145°C, the device under test is cycled from +25°C to +105°C to -40°C to +25°C.
14. Long term drift is logarithmic in nature and diminishes over time. Drift after the first 1000 hours is approximately 10ppm.
15. Short-circuit current (to V_{CC}) for ISL60002-25 at V_{IN} = 5.0V and +25°C is typically around 30mA. Shorting V_{OUT} to V_{CC} is not recommended due to risk of resetting the part.

Typical Performance Characteristic Curves, V_{OUT} = 1.024V V_{IN} = 3.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, T_A = +25°C unless otherwise specified.

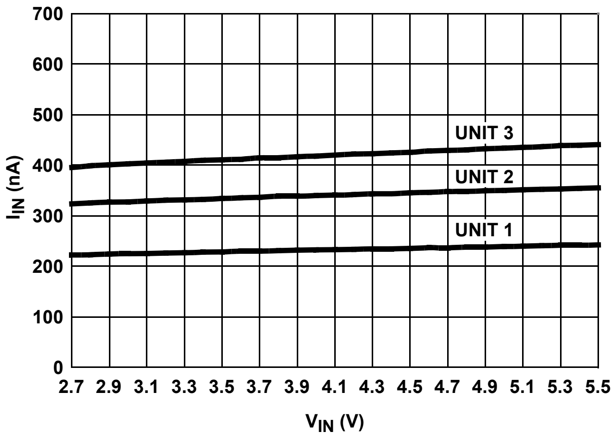


FIGURE 1. I_{IN} vs V_{IN}, 3 UNITS

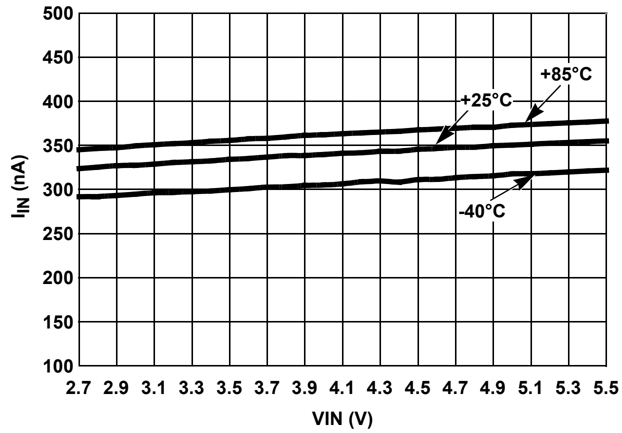


FIGURE 2. I_{IN} vs V_{IN} OVER-TEMPERATURE

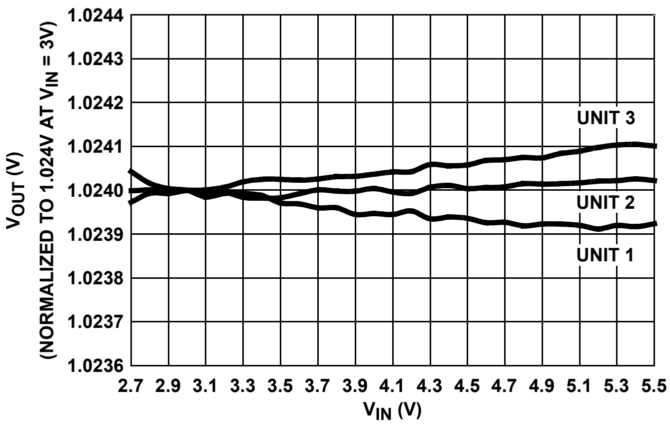


FIGURE 3. LINE REGULATION, 3 UNITS

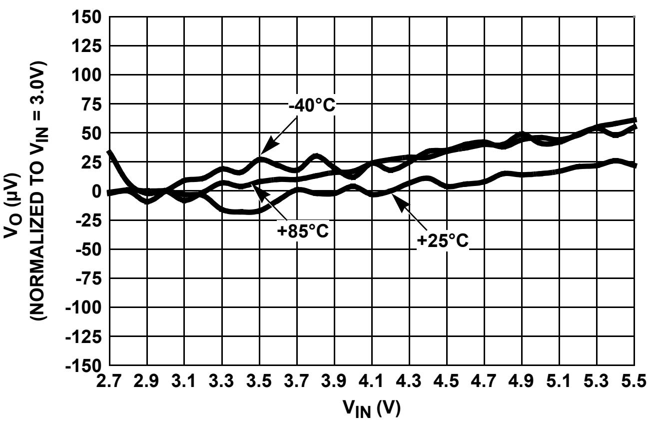


FIGURE 4. LINE REGULATION OVER-TEMPERATURE

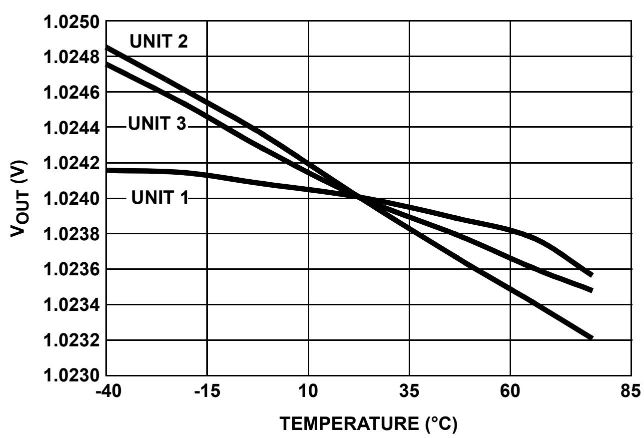


FIGURE 5. V_{OUT} vs TEMPERATURE NORMALIZED to +25°C

Typical Performance Characteristic Curves, V_{OUT} = 1.024V V_{IN} = 3.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, T_A = +25°C unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

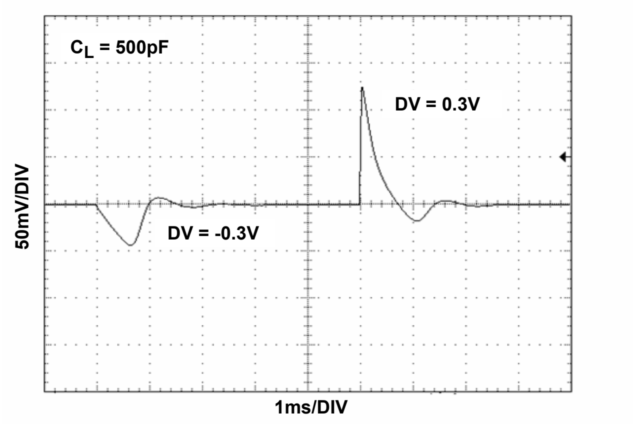


FIGURE 6. LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE, WITH CAPACITIVE LOAD

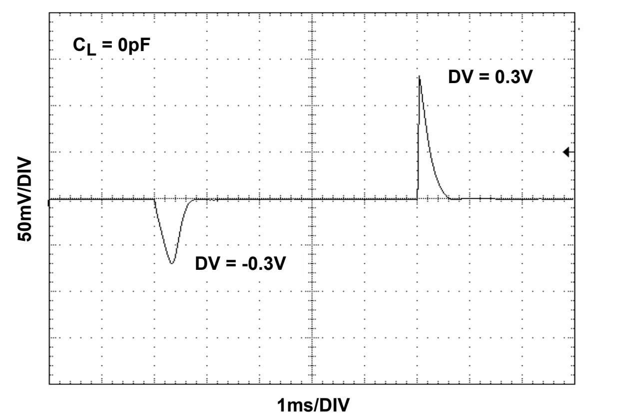


FIGURE 7. LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE

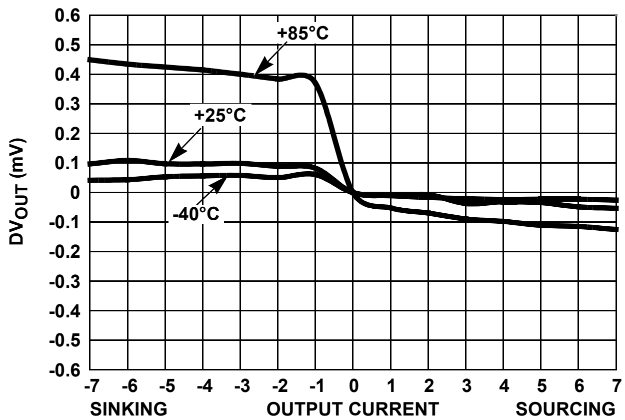


FIGURE 8. LOAD REGULATION OVER-TEMPERATURE

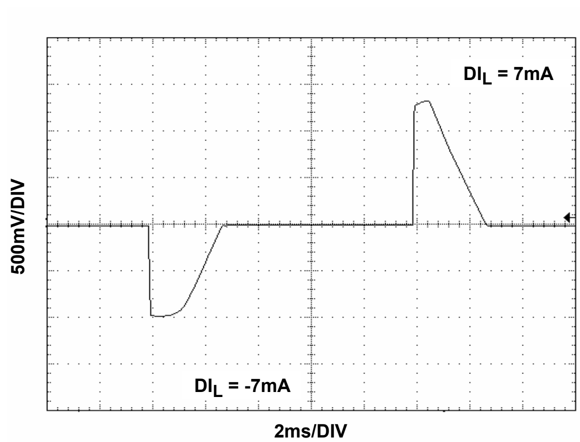


FIGURE 9. LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

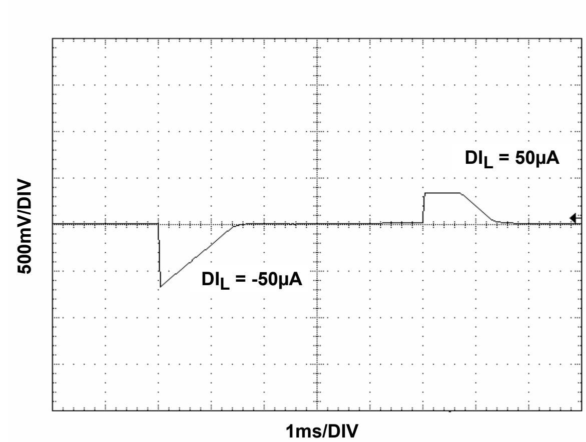


FIGURE 10. LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

Typical Performance Characteristic Curves, V_{OUT} = 1.024V V_{IN} = 3.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, T_A = +25°C unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

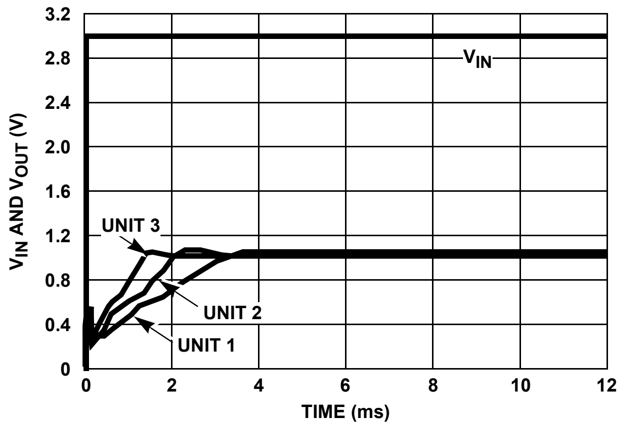


FIGURE 11. TURN-ON TIME (+25°C)

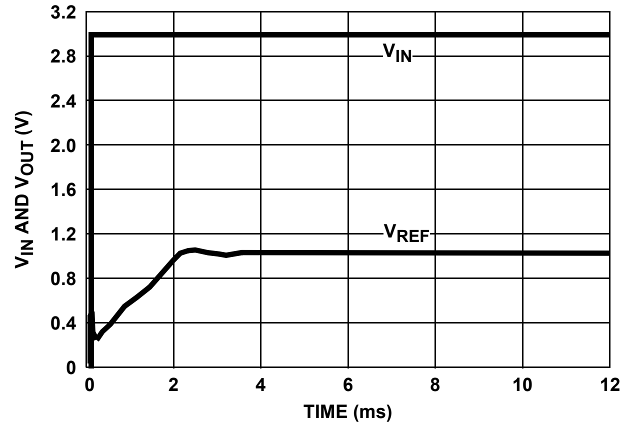


FIGURE 12. TURN-ON TIME (+25°C)

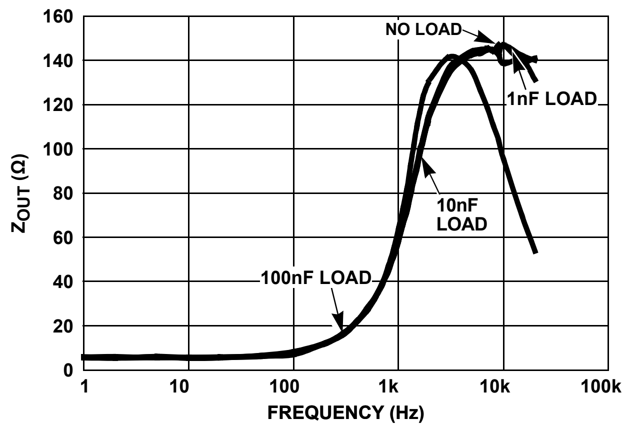


FIGURE 13. Z_{OUT} vs FREQUENCY

Typical Performance Characteristic Curves, V_{OUT} = 1.20V V_{IN} = 3.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, T_A = +25°C unless otherwise specified.

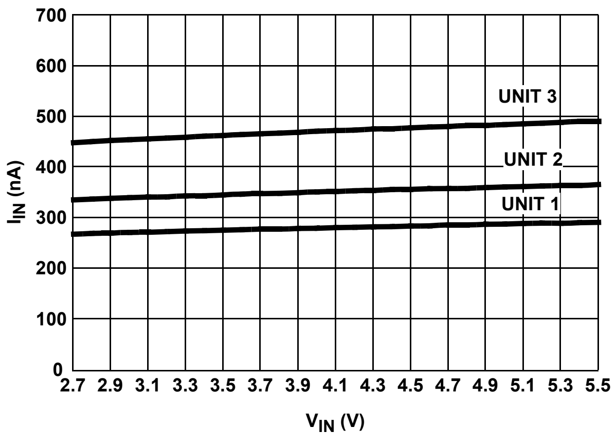


FIGURE 14. I_{IN} vs V_{IN}, 3 UNITS

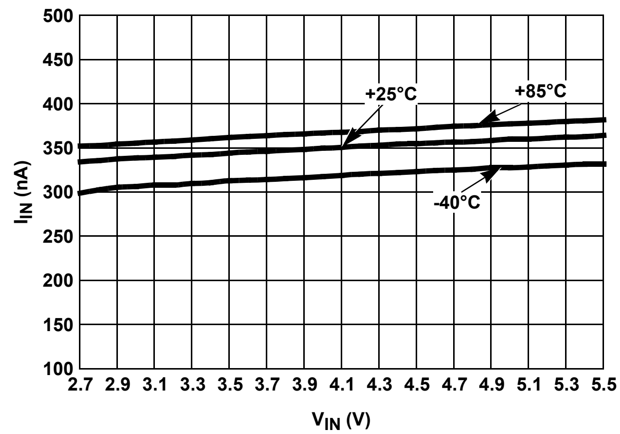


FIGURE 15. I_{IN} vs V_{IN} OVER-TEMPERATURE

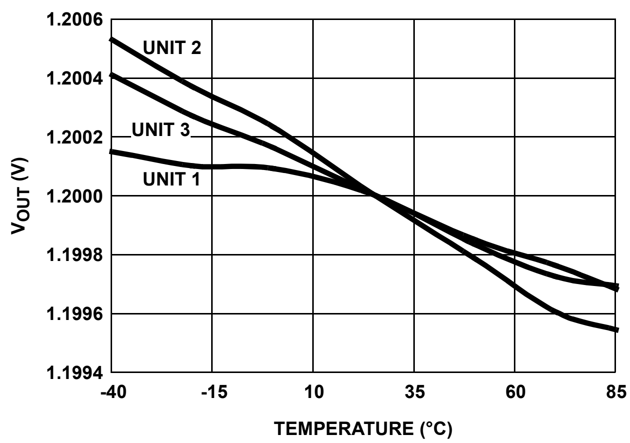


FIGURE 16. V_{OUT} vs TEMPERATURE NORMALIZED TO +25°C

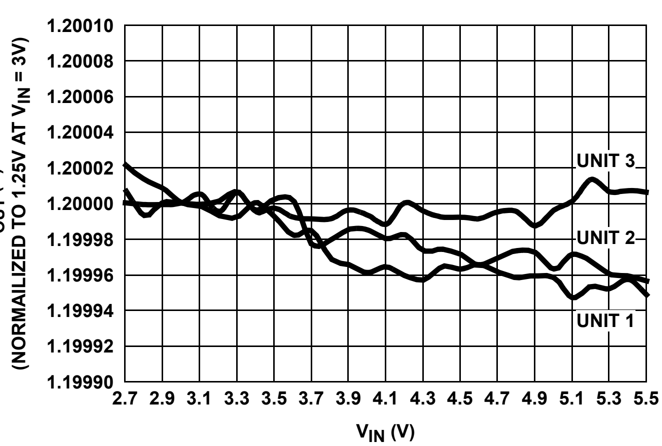


FIGURE 17. LINE REGULATION, 3 UNITS

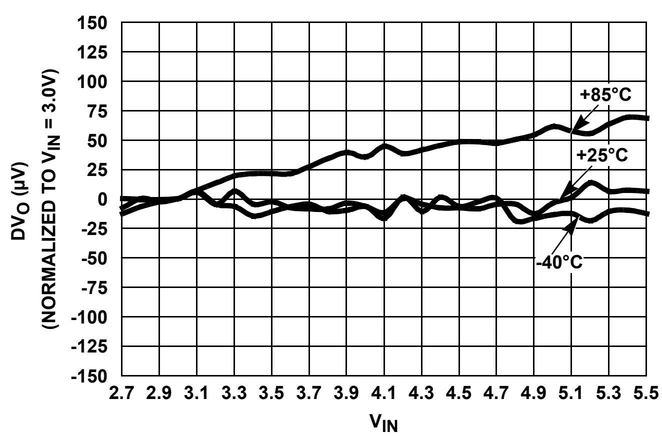


FIGURE 18. LINE REGULATION OVER-TEMPERATURE

Typical Performance Characteristic Curves, V_{OUT} = 1.20V V_{IN} = 3.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, T_A = +25°C unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

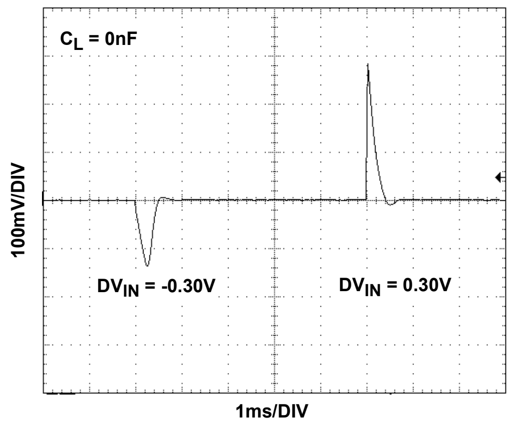


FIGURE 19. LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE

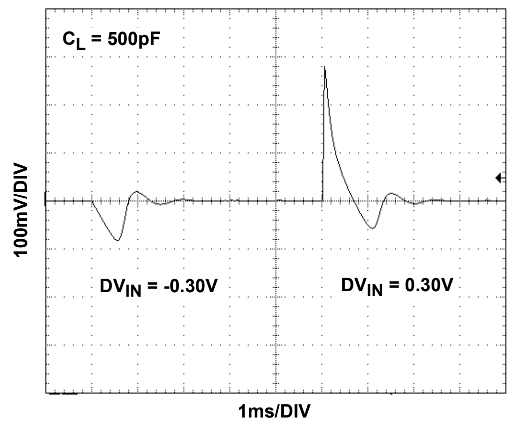


FIGURE 20. LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE WITH CAPACITIVE LOAD

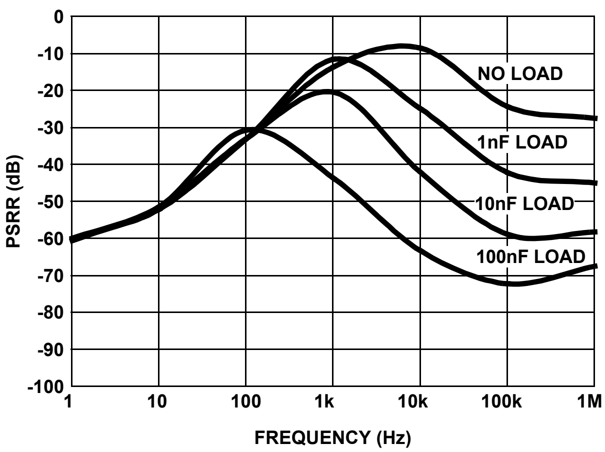


FIGURE 21. PSRR vs CAPACITIVE LOAD

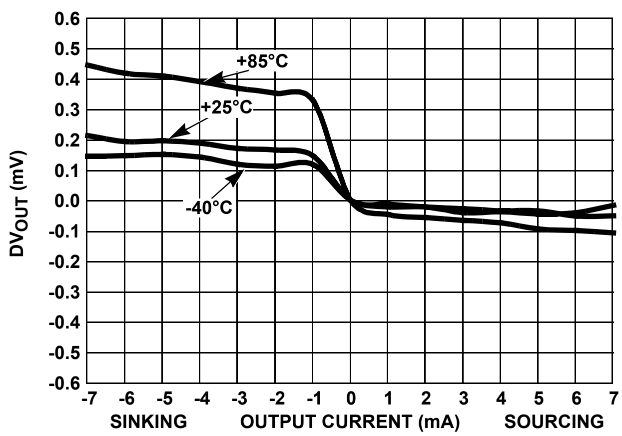


FIGURE 22. LOAD REGULATION OVER-TEMPERATURE

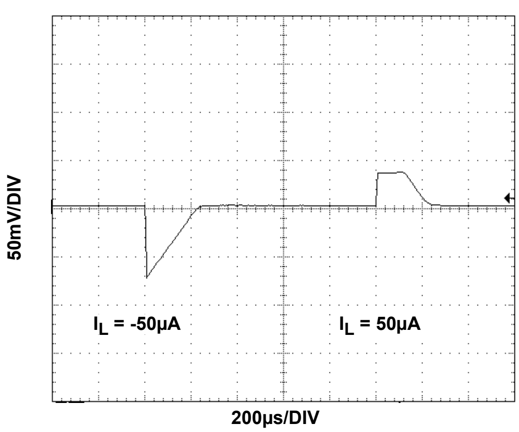


FIGURE 23. LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

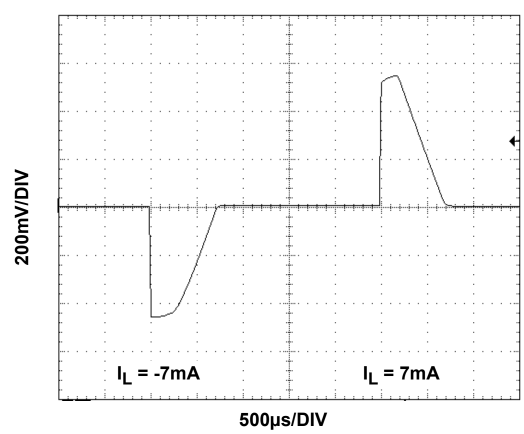


FIGURE 24. LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

Typical Performance Characteristic Curves, V_{OUT} = 1.20V V_{IN} = 3.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, T_A = +25°C unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

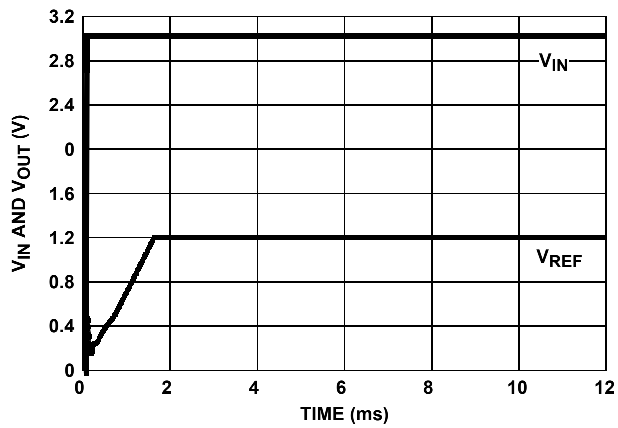


FIGURE 25. TURN-ON TIME (+25°C)

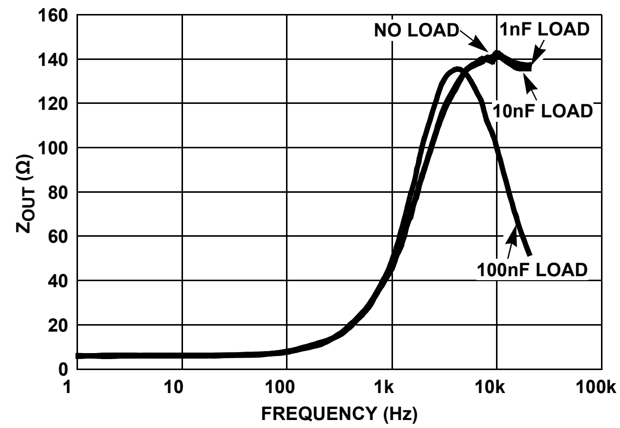


FIGURE 26. Z_{OUT} vs FREQUENCY

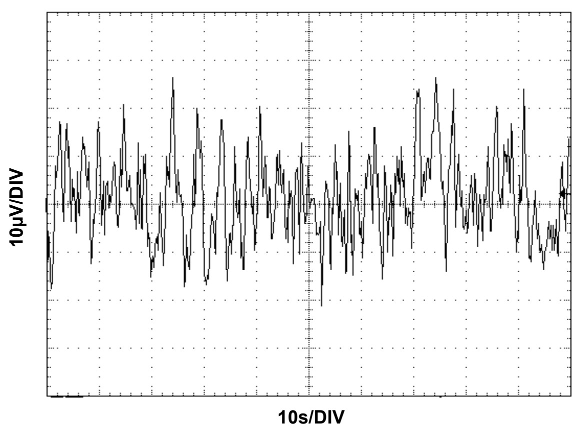


FIGURE 27. V_{OUT} NOISE

Typical Performance Characteristic Curves, V_{OUT} = 1.25V V_{IN} = 3.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, T_A = +25°C unless otherwise specified.

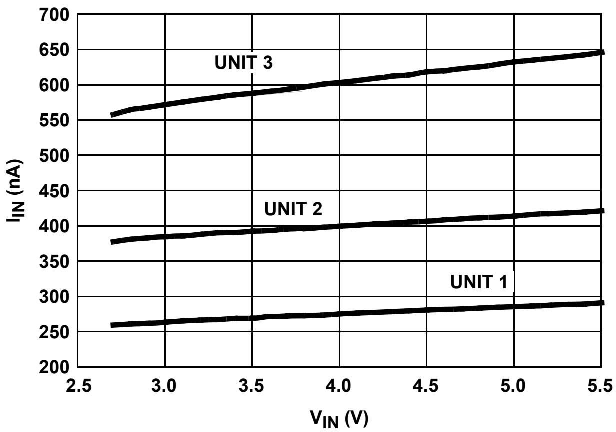


FIGURE 28. I_{IN} vs V_{IN}, 3 UNITS

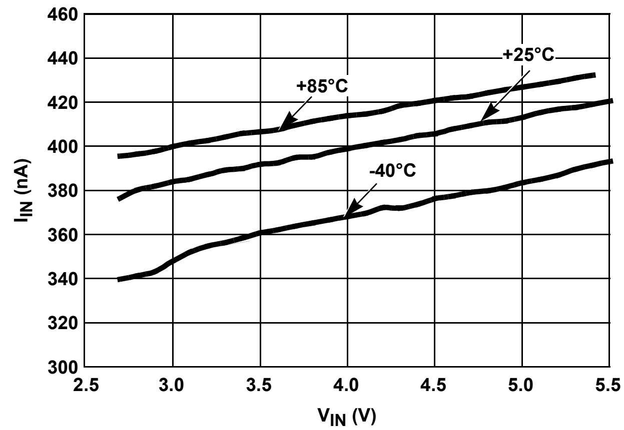


FIGURE 29. I_{IN} vs V_{IN} OVER-TEMPERATURE

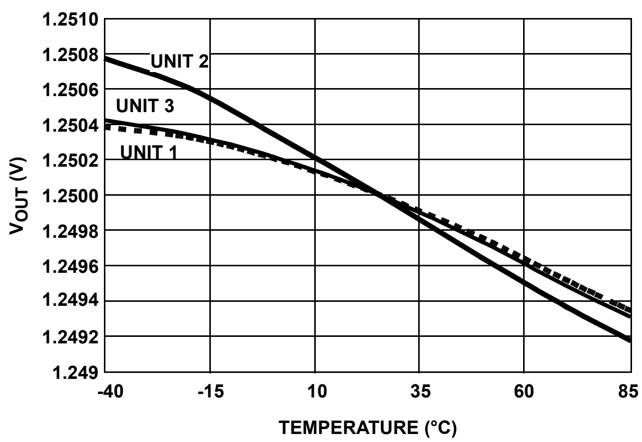


FIGURE 30. V_{OUT} vs TEMPERATURE NORMALIZED TO +25°C

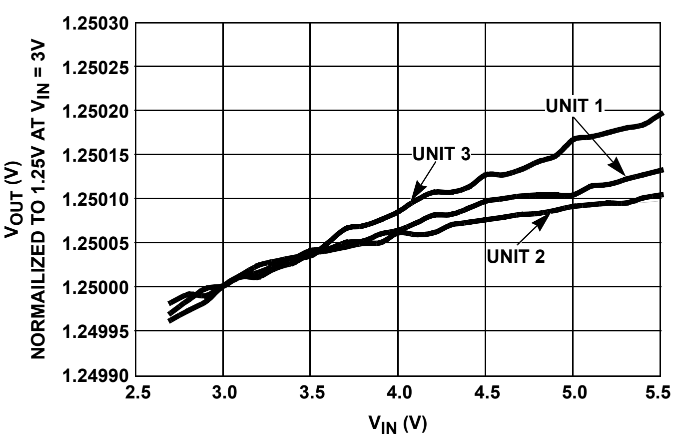


FIGURE 31. LINE REGULATION, 3 UNITS

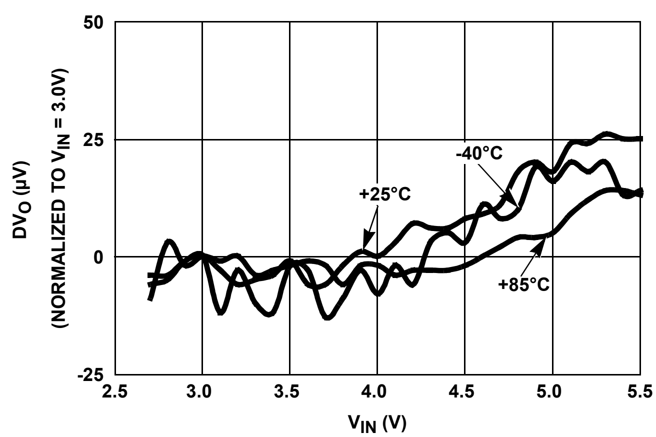


FIGURE 32. LINE REGULATION OVER-TEMPERATURE

Typical Performance Characteristic Curves, V_{OUT} = 1.25V V_{IN} = 3.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, T_A = +25°C unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

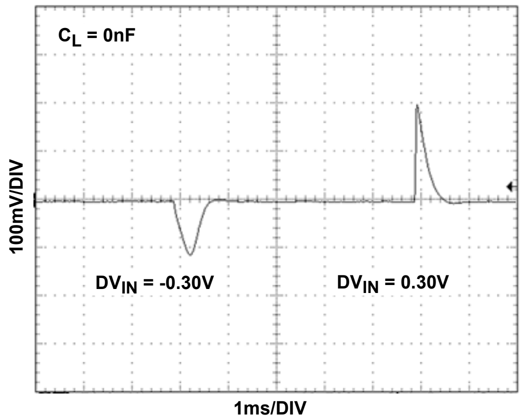


FIGURE 33. LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE

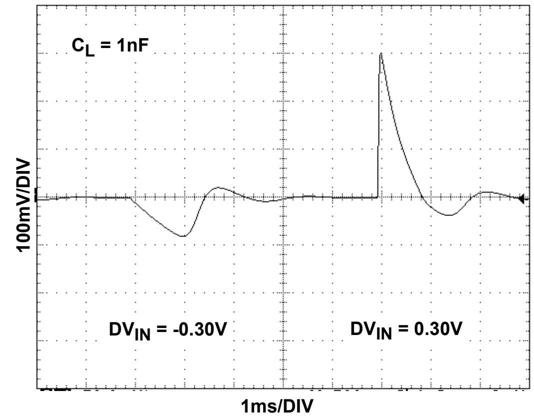


FIGURE 34. LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE, WITH CAPACITIVE LOAD

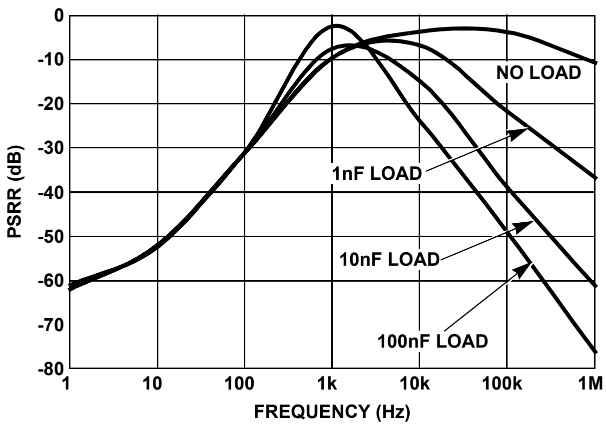


FIGURE 35. PSRR vs CAPACITIVE LOAD

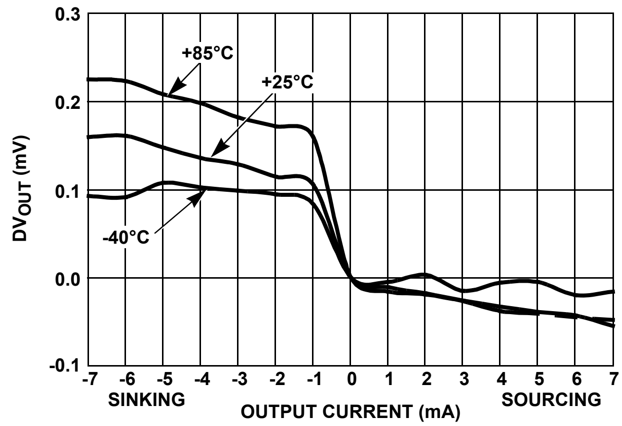


FIGURE 36. LOAD REGULATION

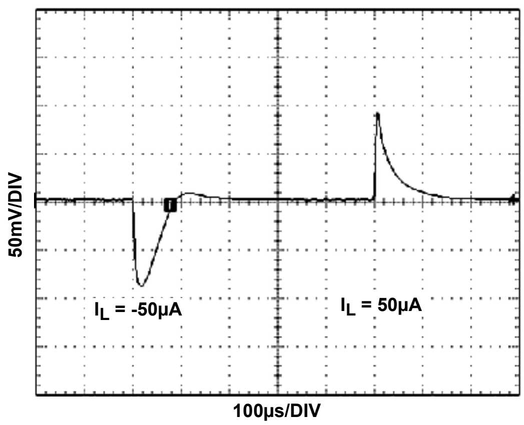


FIGURE 37. LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

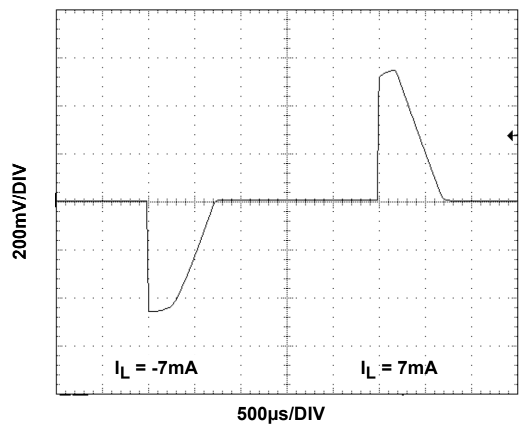


FIGURE 38. LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

Typical Performance Characteristic Curves, V_{OUT} = 1.25V V_{IN} = 3.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, T_A = +25°C unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

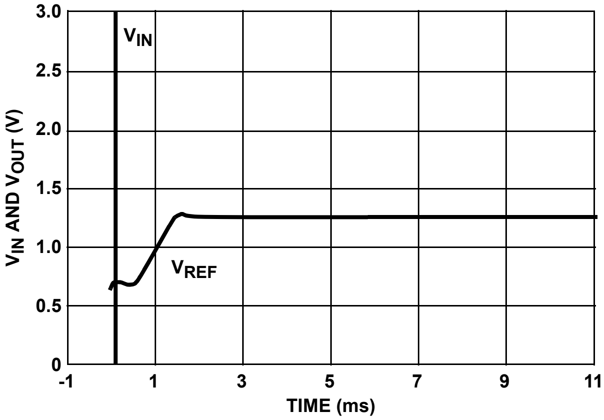


FIGURE 39. TURN-ON TIME (+25°C)

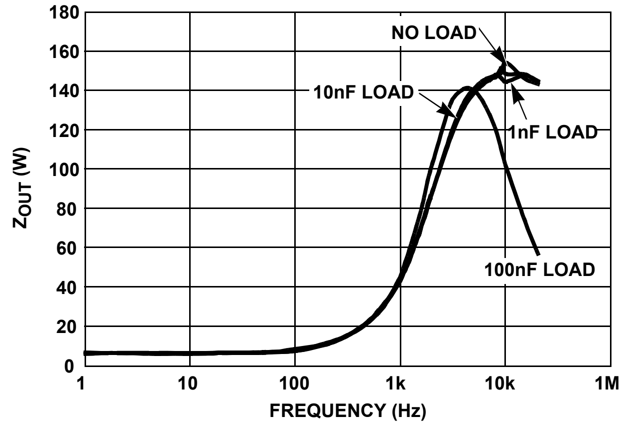


FIGURE 40. Z_{OUT} vs FREQUENCY

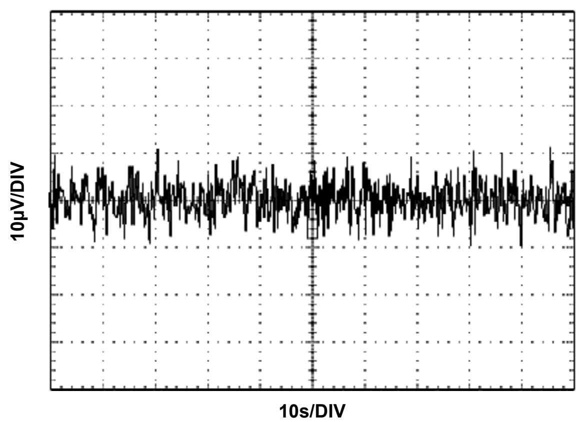


FIGURE 41. V_{OUT} NOISE

Typical Performance Curves, V_{OUT} = 1.8V

V_{IN} = 3.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, T_A = +25°C unless otherwise specified.

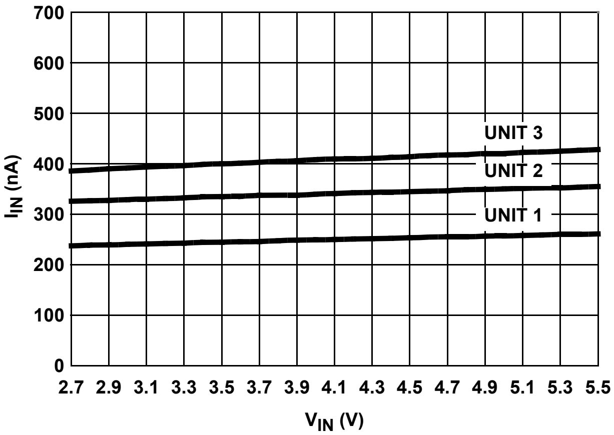


FIGURE 42. I_{IN} vs V_{IN}, 3 UNITS

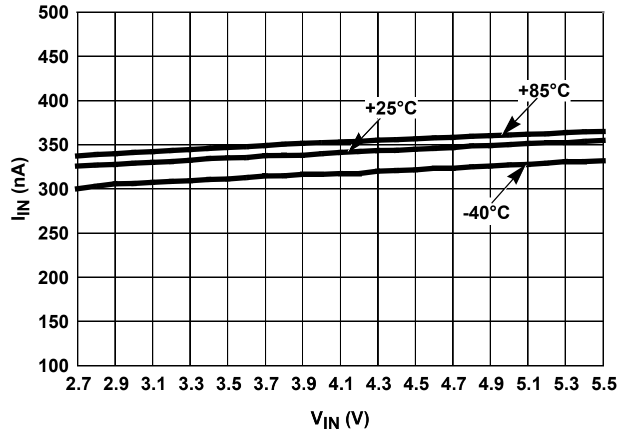


FIGURE 43. I_{IN} vs V_{IN} OVER-TEMPERATURE

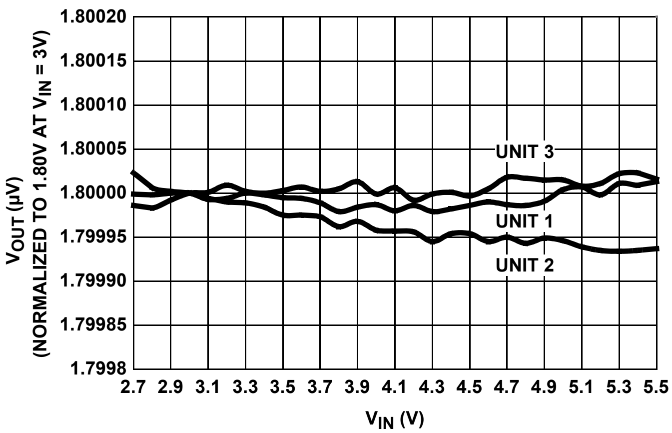


FIGURE 44. LINE REGULATION (3 REPRESENTATIVE UNITS)

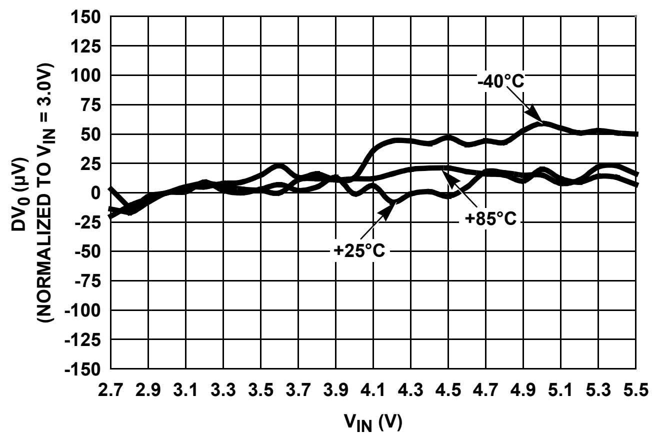


FIGURE 45. LINE REGULATION OVER-TEMPERATURE

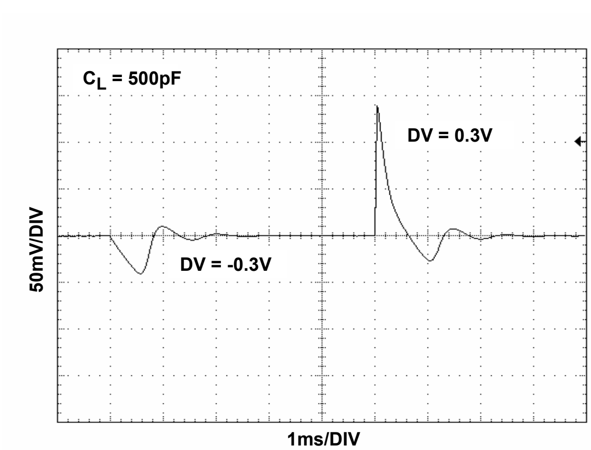


FIGURE 46. LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE, WITH CAPACITIVE LOAD

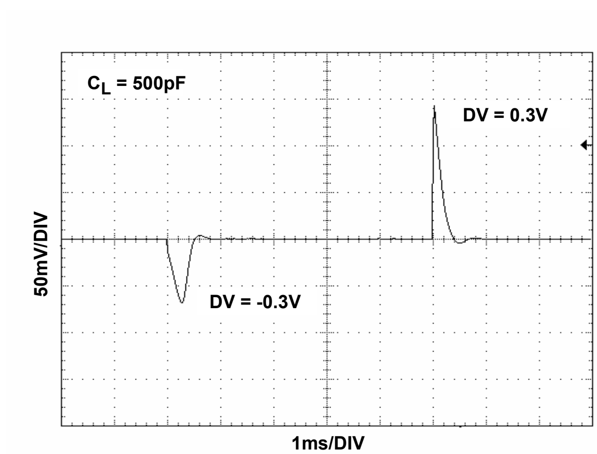


FIGURE 47. LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE

Typical Performance Curves, V_{OUT} = 1.8V V_{IN} = 3.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, T_A = +25°C unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

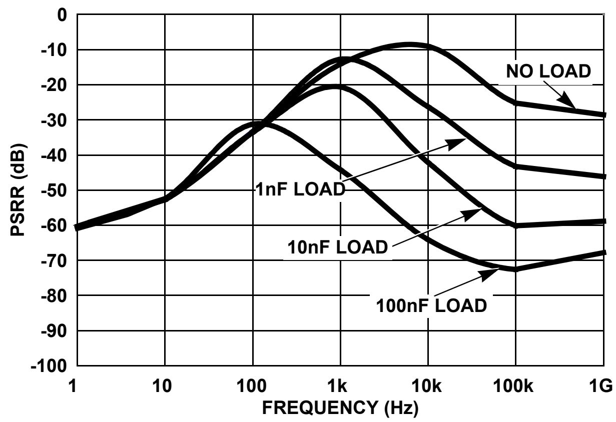


FIGURE 48. PSRR vs CAPACITIVE LOAD

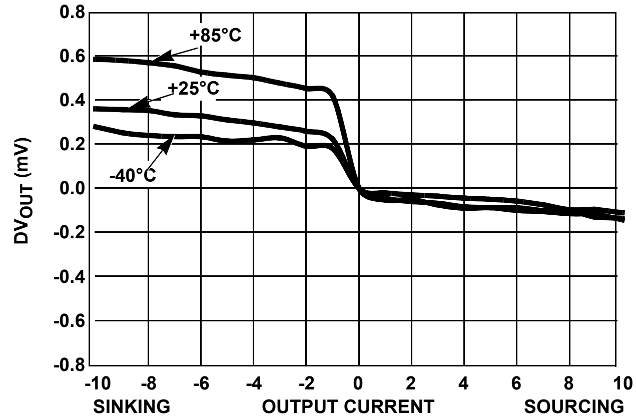


FIGURE 49. LOAD REGULATION OVER-TEMPERATURE

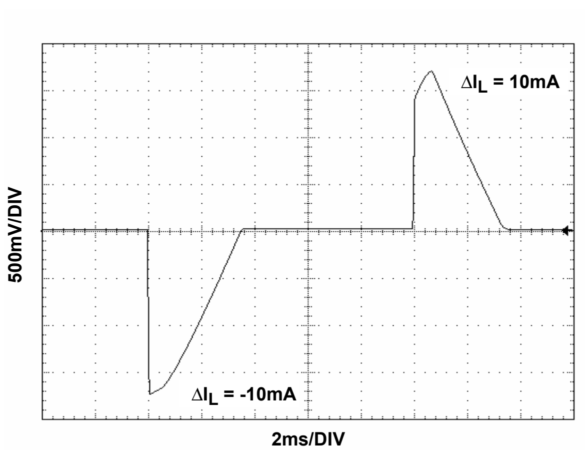


FIGURE 50. LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

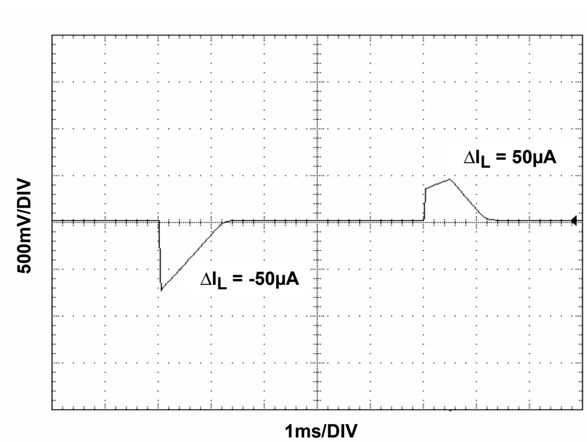


FIGURE 51. LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

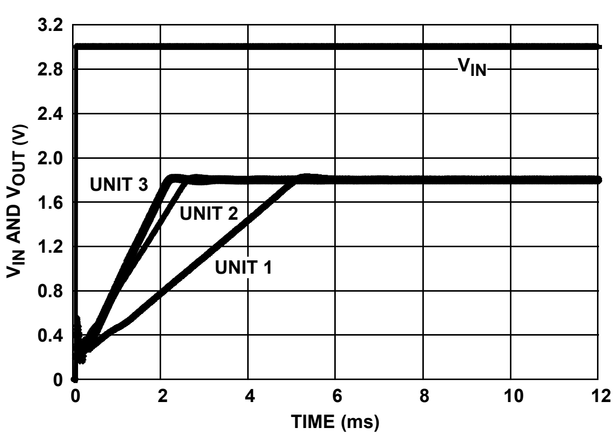


FIGURE 52. TURN-ON TIME (+25°C)

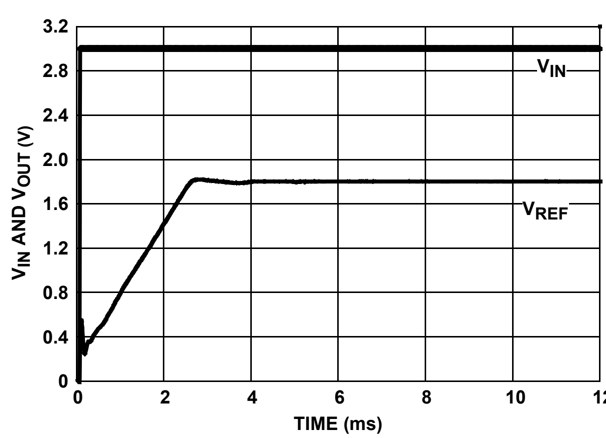


FIGURE 53. TURN-ON TIME (+25°C)

Typical Performance Curves, V_{OUT} = 1.8V V_{IN} = 3.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, T_A = +25°C unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

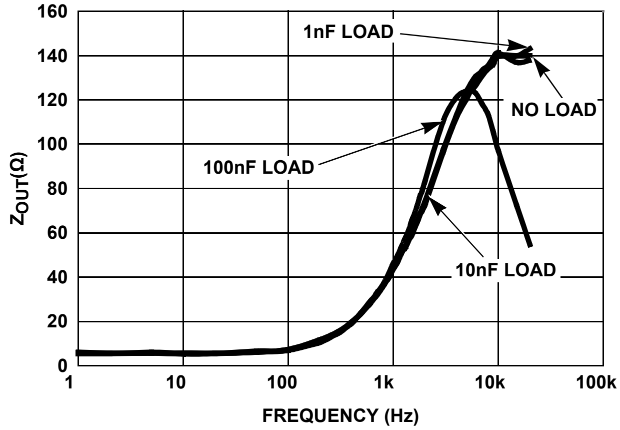


FIGURE 54. Z_{OUT} vs FREQUENCY

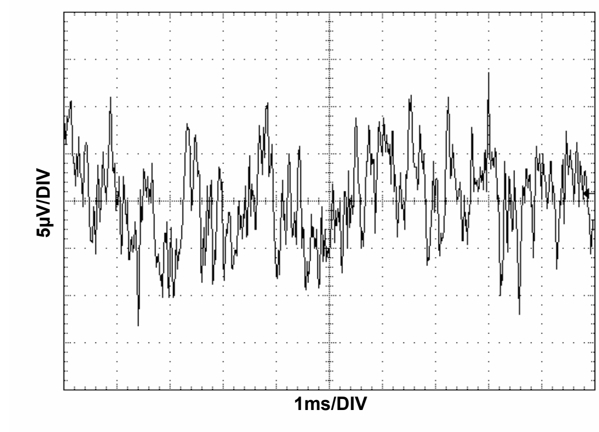


FIGURE 55. V_{OUT} NOISE

Typical Performance Curves, V_{OUT} = 2.048V
V_{IN} = 3.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, T_A = +25°C unless otherwise specified.

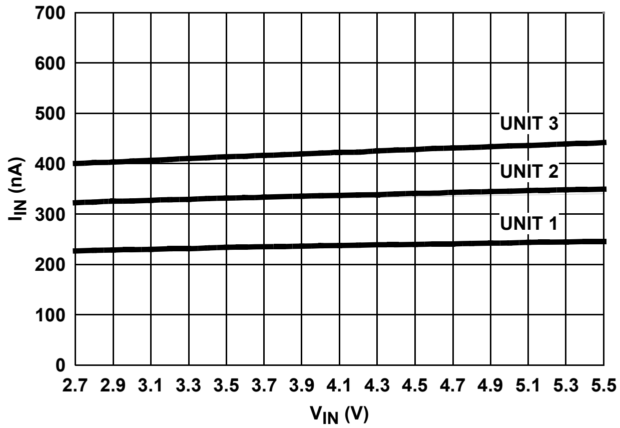


FIGURE 56. I_{IN} vs V_{IN} (3 REPRESENTATIVE UNITS)

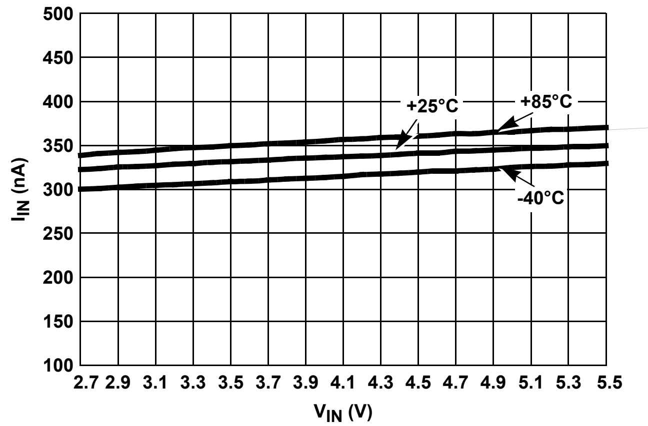


FIGURE 57. I_{IN} vs V_{IN} OVER-TEMPERATURE

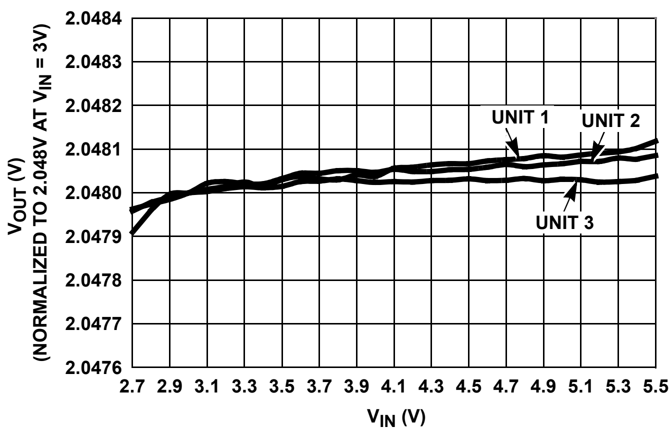


FIGURE 58. LINE REGULATION (3 REPRESENTATIVE UNITS)

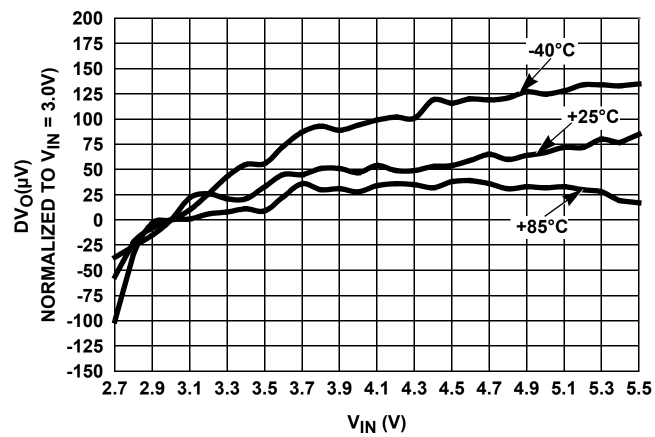


FIGURE 59. LINE REGULATION OVER-TEMPERATURE

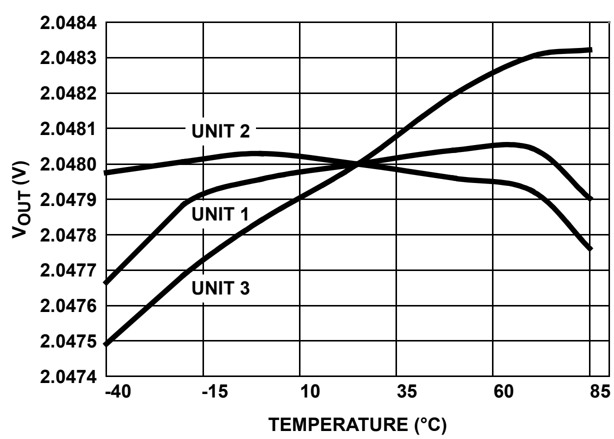


FIGURE 60. V_{OUT} vs TEMPERATURE NORMALIZED to +25°C

Typical Performance Curves, V_{OUT} = 2.048V V_{IN} = 3.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, T_A = +25°C unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

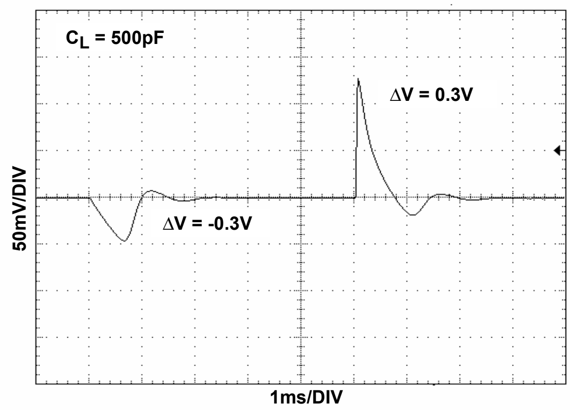


FIGURE 61. LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE, WITH CAPACITIVE LOAD

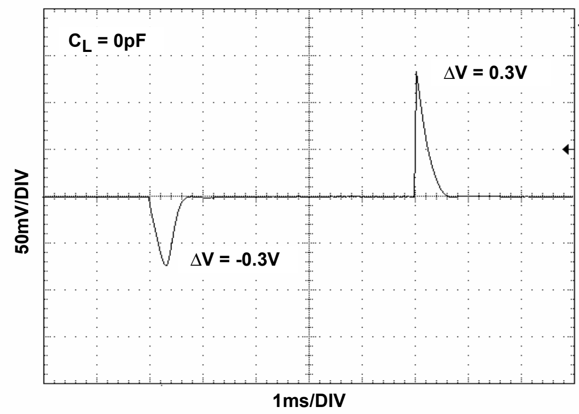


FIGURE 62. LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE

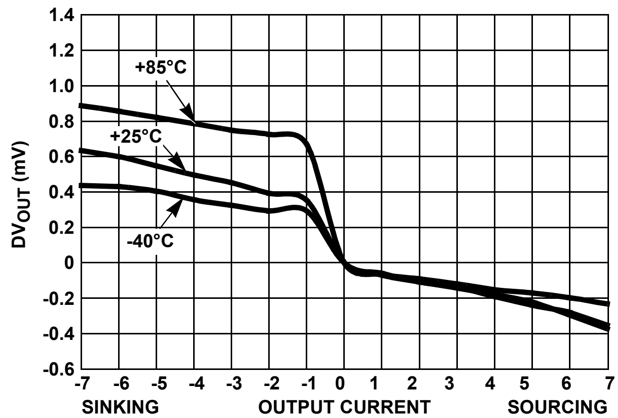


FIGURE 63. LOAD REGULATION OVER-TEMPERATURE

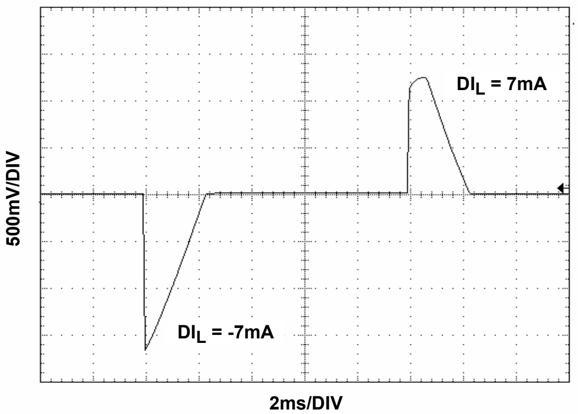


FIGURE 64. LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

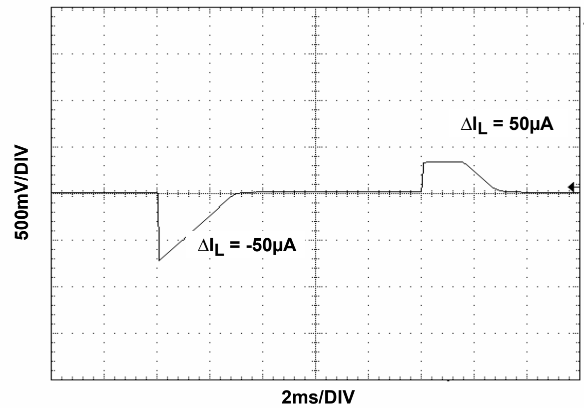


FIGURE 65. LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

Typical Performance Curves, V_{OUT} = 2.048V V_{IN} = 3.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, T_A = +25°C unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

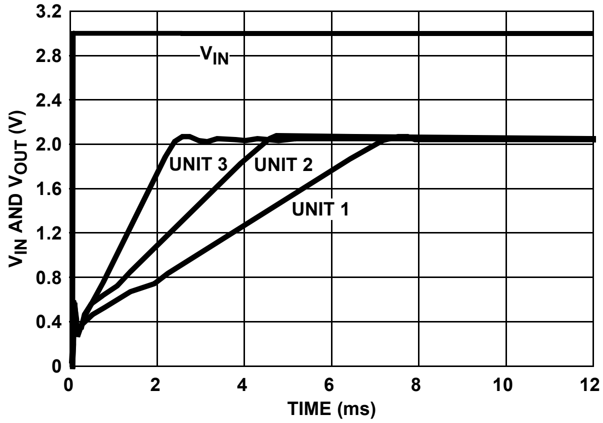


FIGURE 66. TURN-ON TIME (+25°C)

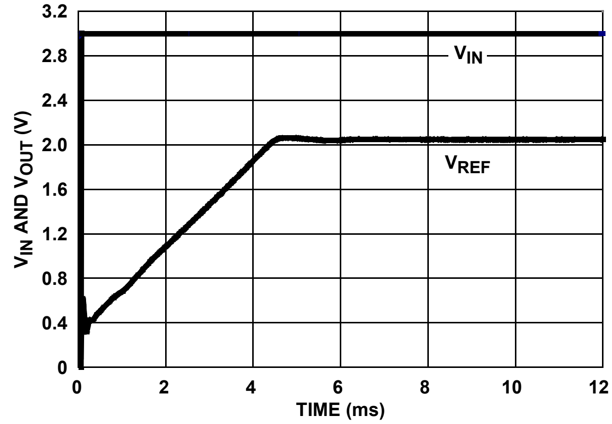


FIGURE 67. TURN-ON TIME (+25°C)

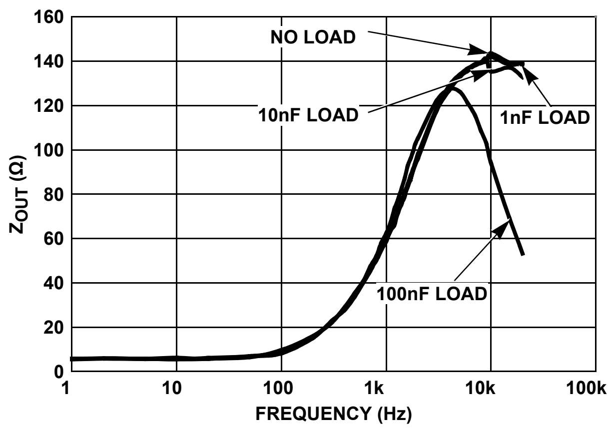


FIGURE 68. Z_{OUT} vs FREQUENCY

Typical Performance Characteristic Curves, V_{OUT} = 2.50V V_{IN} = 3.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, T_A = +25°C unless otherwise specified.

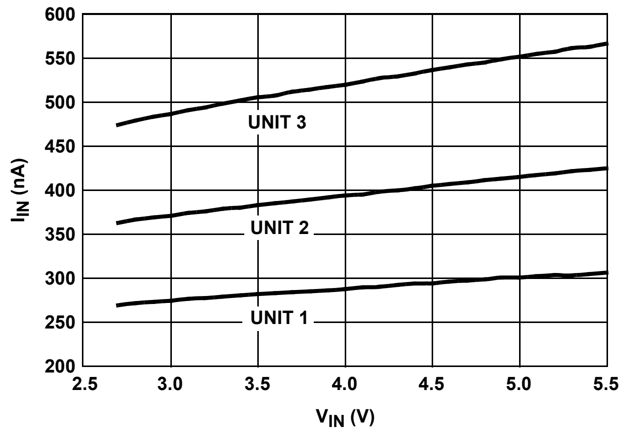


FIGURE 69. I_{IN} vs V_{IN}, 3 UNITS

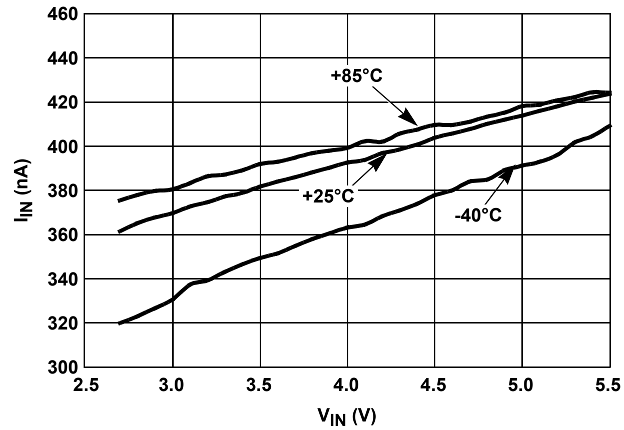


FIGURE 70. I_{IN} vs V_{IN} OVER-TEMPERATURE

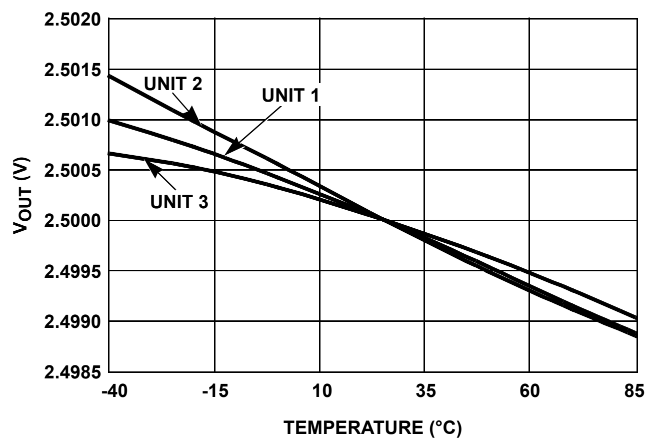


FIGURE 71. V_{OUT} vs TEMPERATURE NORMALIZED TO +25°C

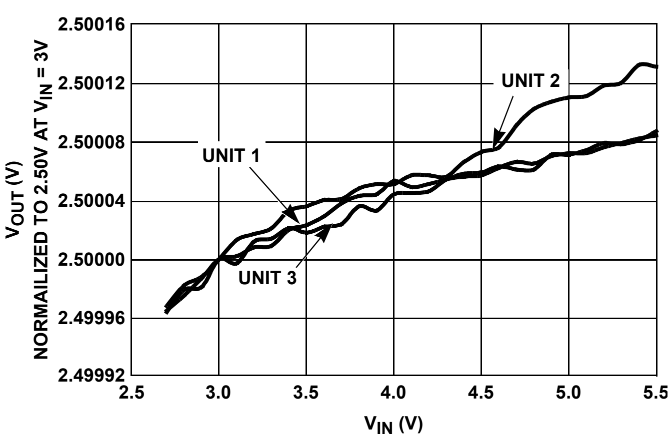


FIGURE 72. LINE REGULATION, 3 UNITS

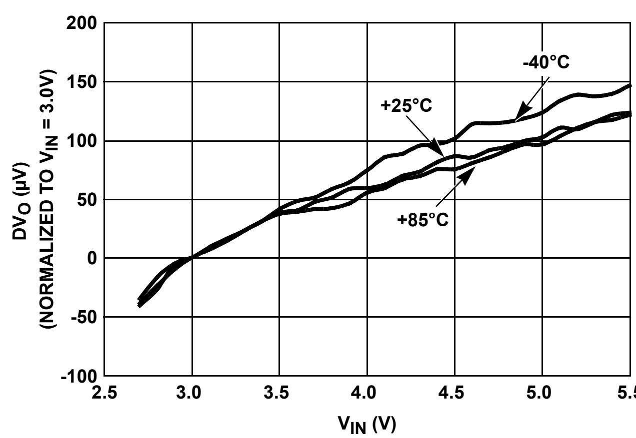


FIGURE 73. LINE REGULATION OVER-TEMPERATURE

Typical Performance Characteristic Curves, V_{OUT} = 2.50V V_{IN} = 3.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, T_A = +25°C unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

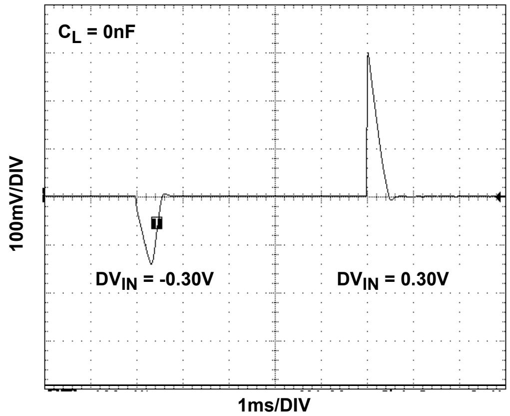


FIGURE 74. LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE

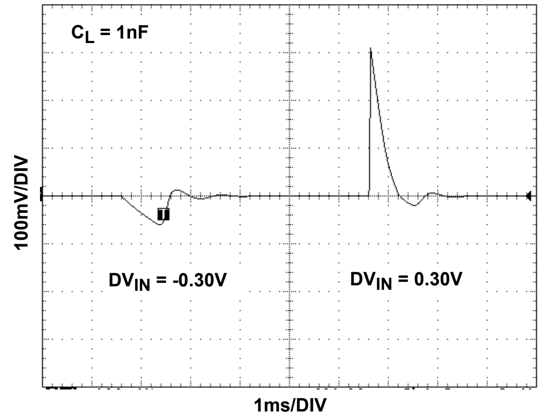


FIGURE 75. LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE

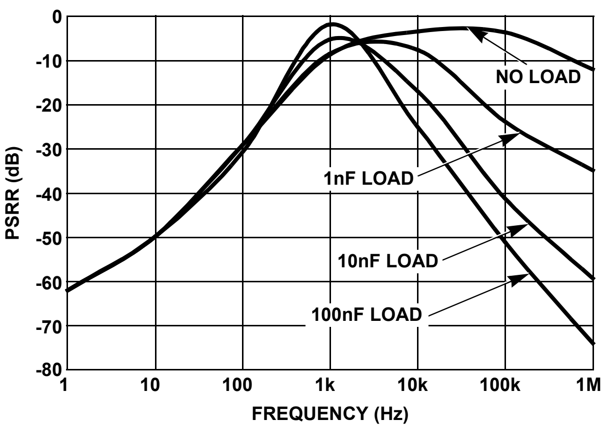


FIGURE 76. PSRR vs CAPACITIVE LOAD

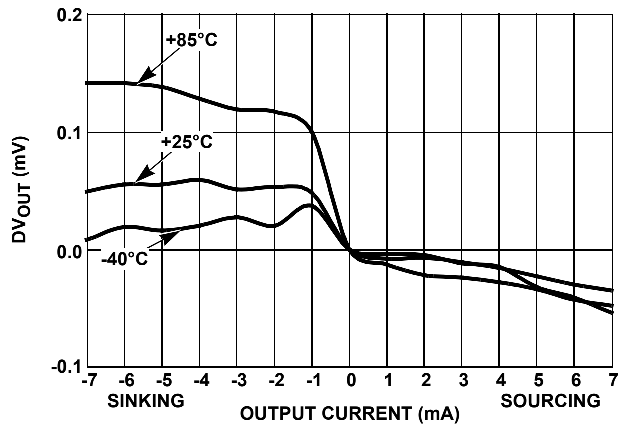


FIGURE 77. LOAD REGULATION OVER-TEMPERATURE

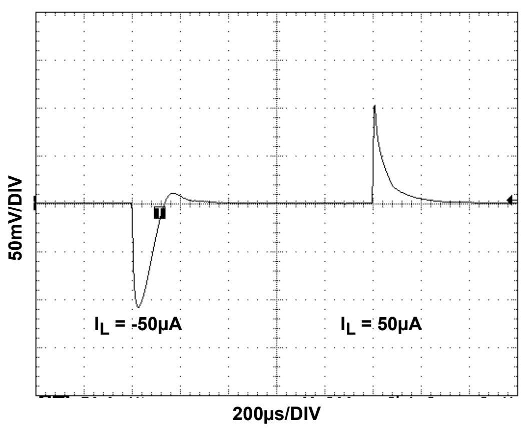


FIGURE 78. LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

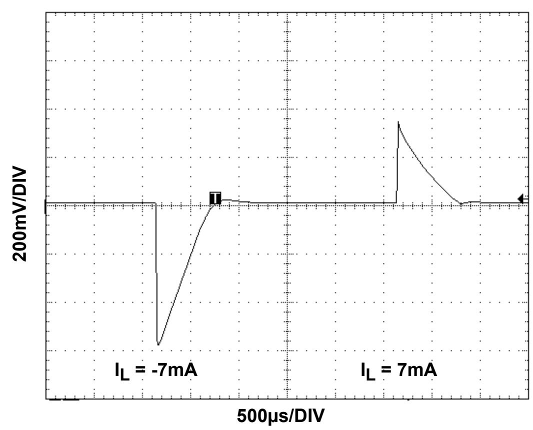


FIGURE 79. LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

Typical Performance Characteristic Curves, V_{OUT} = 2.50V V_{IN} = 3.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, T_A = +25°C unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

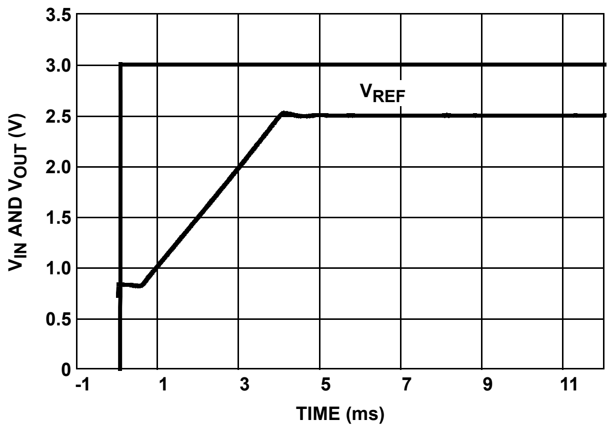


FIGURE 80. TURN-ON TIME (+25°C)

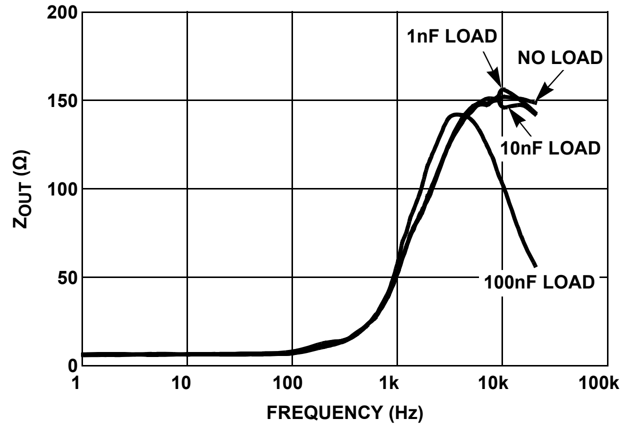


FIGURE 81. Z_{OUT} vs FREQUENCY

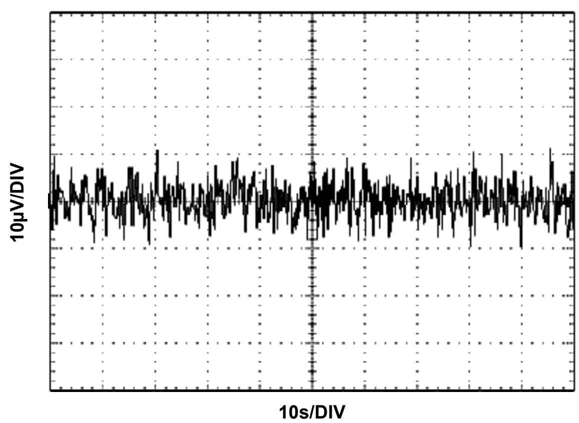


FIGURE 82. V_{OUT} NOISE

Typical Performance Characteristic Curves, V_{OUT} = 3.0V V_{IN} = 5.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, T_A = +25°C unless otherwise specified.

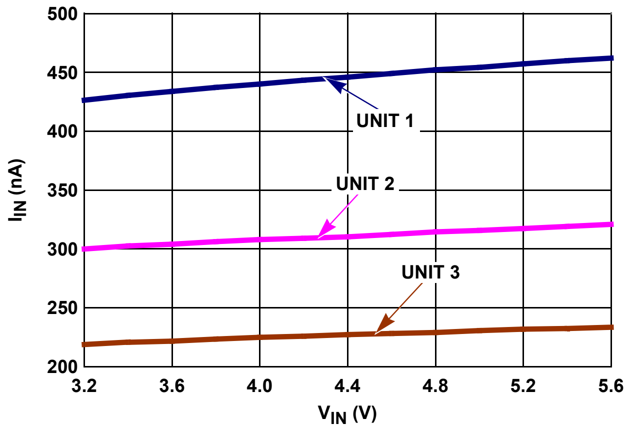


FIGURE 83. I_{IN} vs V_{IN}, 3 UNITS

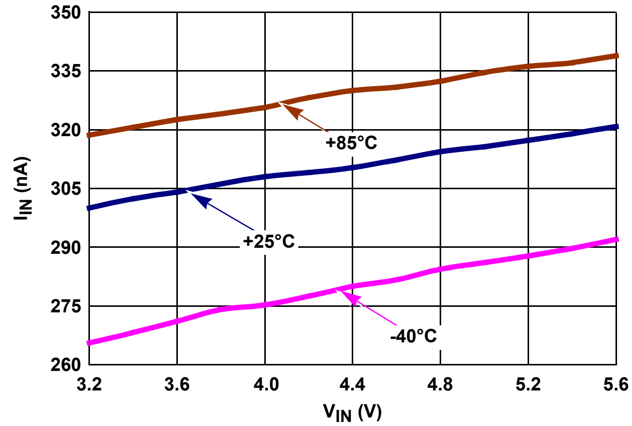


FIGURE 84. I_{IN} vs V_{IN} OVER-TEMPERATURE

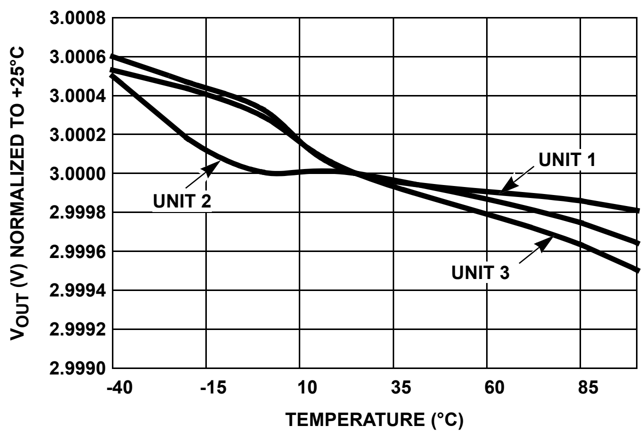


FIGURE 85. V_{OUT} vs TEMPERATURE NORMALIZED TO +25°C

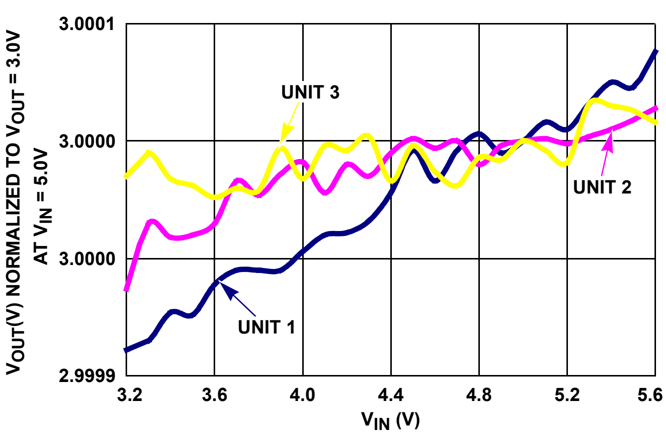


FIGURE 86. LINE REGULATION (3 REPRESENTATIVE UNITS)

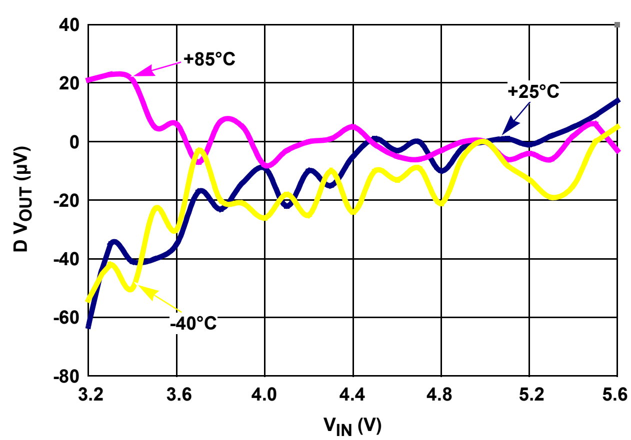


FIGURE 87. LINE REGULATION OVER-TEMPERATURE

Typical Performance Characteristic Curves, V_{OUT} = 3.0V V_{IN} = 5.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, T_A = +25°C unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

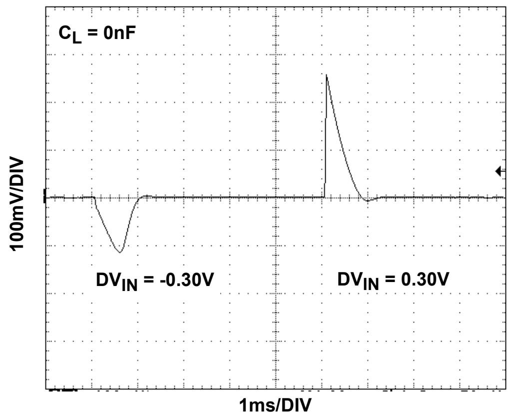


FIGURE 88. LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE

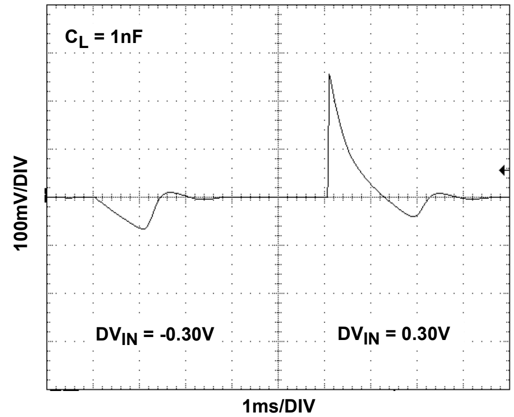


FIGURE 89. LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE

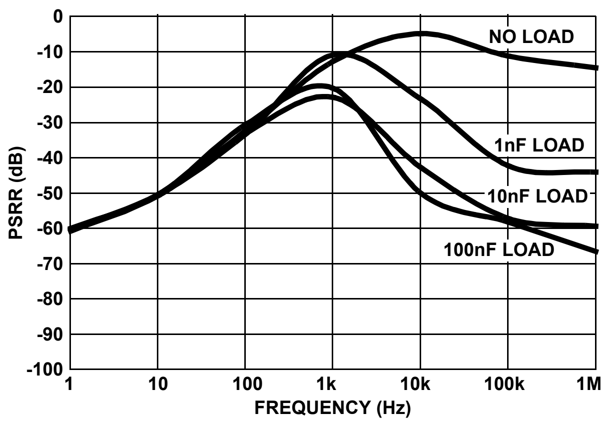


FIGURE 90. PSRR vs CAPACITIVE LOAD

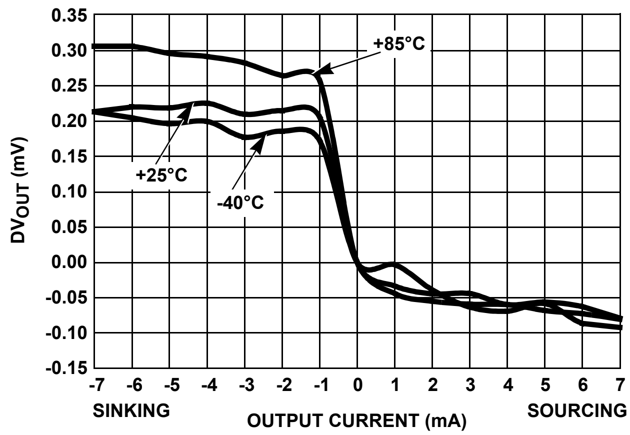


FIGURE 91. LOAD REGULATION OVER-TEMPERATURE

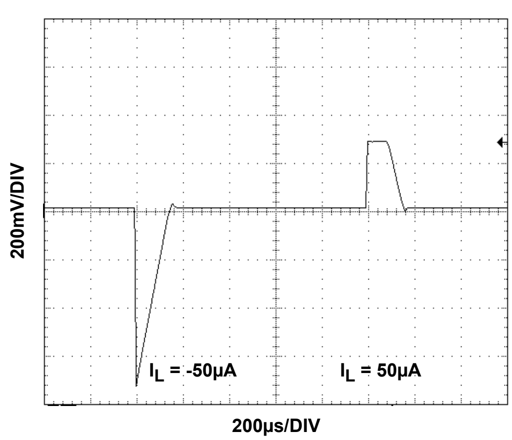


FIGURE 92. LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

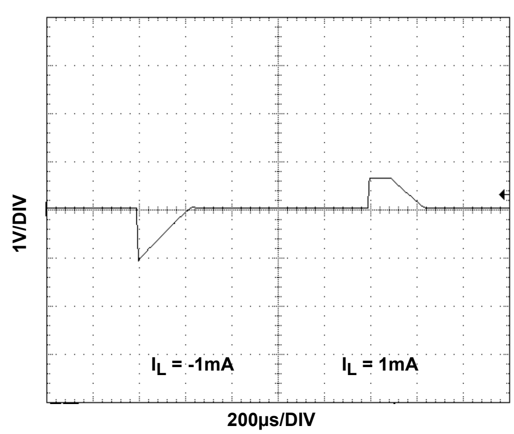


FIGURE 93. LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

Typical Performance Characteristic Curves, V_{OUT} = 3.0V V_{IN} = 5.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, T_A = +25°C unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

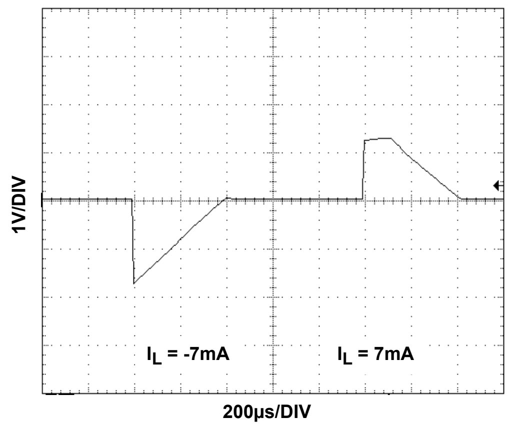


FIGURE 94. LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

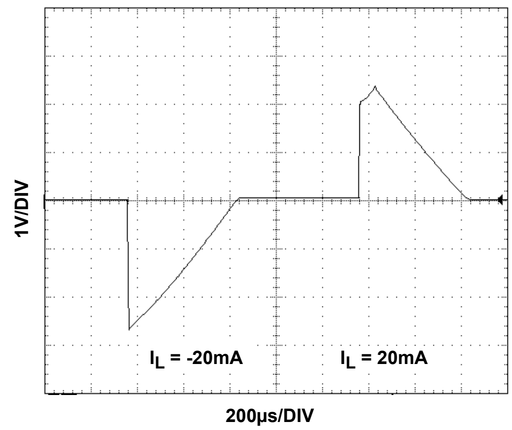


FIGURE 95. LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

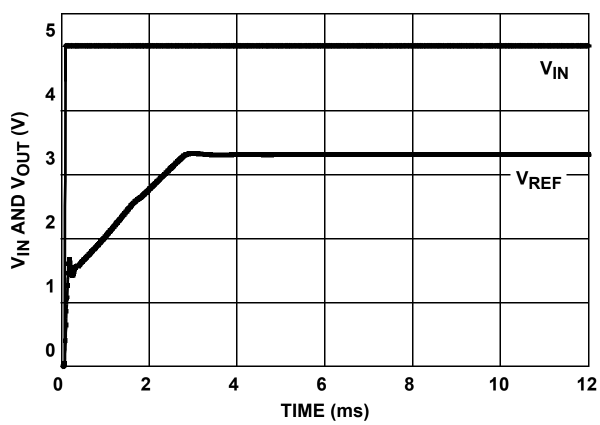


FIGURE 96. TURN-ON TIME (+25°C)

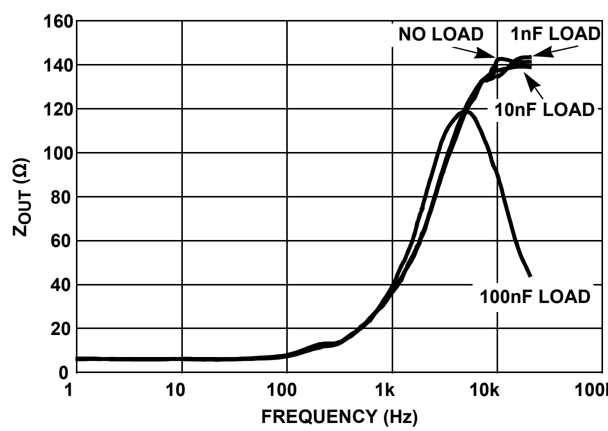


FIGURE 97. Z_{OUT} vs FREQUENCY

Typical Performance Characteristic Curves, V_{OUT} = 3.3V V_{IN} = 5.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, T_A = +25°C unless otherwise specified.

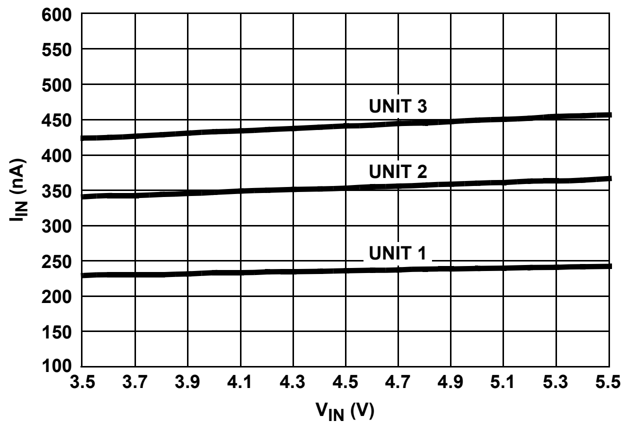


FIGURE 98. I_{IN} vs V_{IN}, 3 UNITS

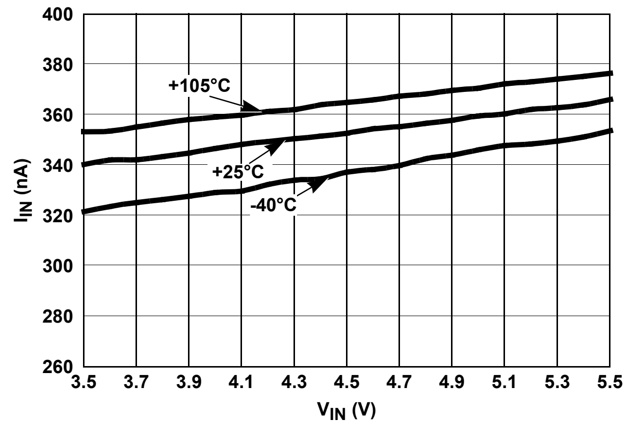


FIGURE 99. I_{IN} vs V_{IN} OVER-TEMPERATURE

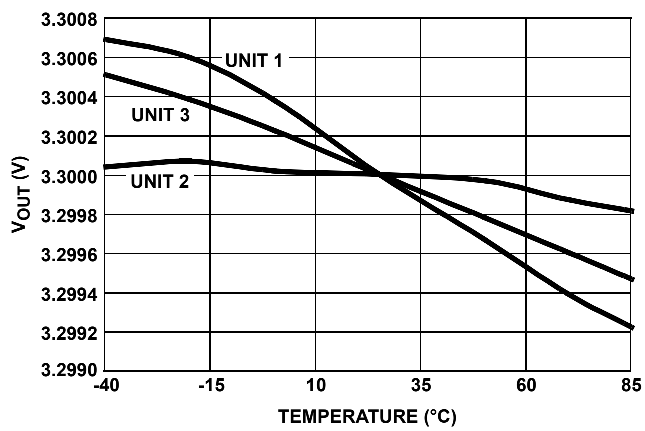


FIGURE 100. V_{OUT} vs TEMPERATURE NORMALIZED TO +25°C

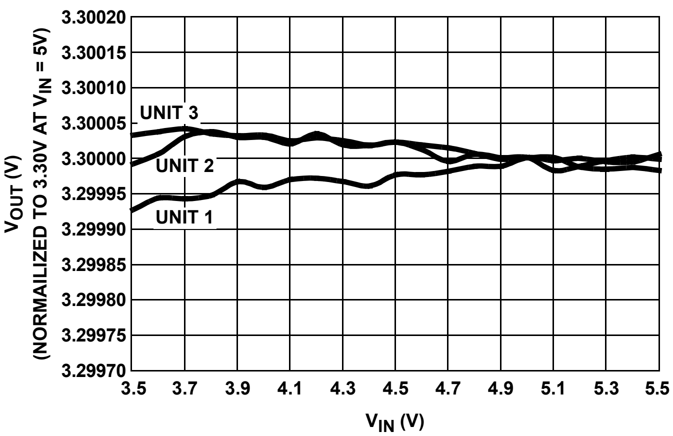


FIGURE 101. LINE REGULATION, 3 UNITS

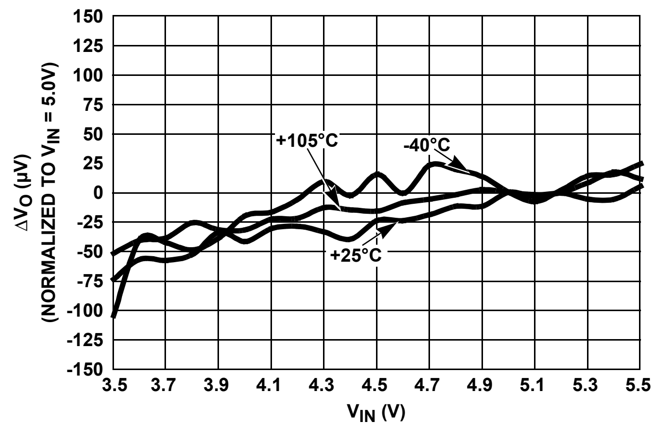


FIGURE 102. LINE REGULATION OVER-TEMPERATURE

Typical Performance Characteristic Curves, V_{OUT} = 3.3V V_{IN} = 5.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, T_A = +25°C unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

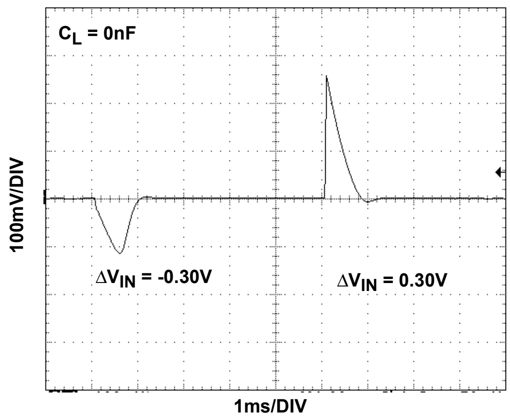


FIGURE 103. LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE

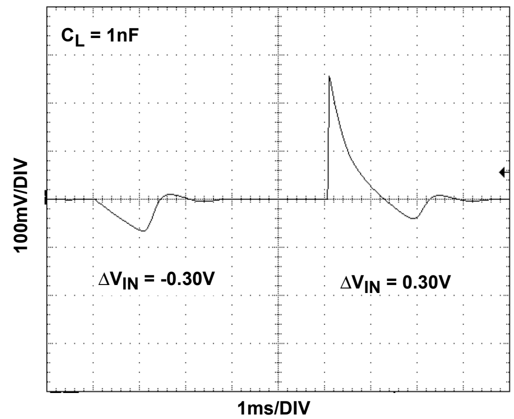


FIGURE 104. LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE

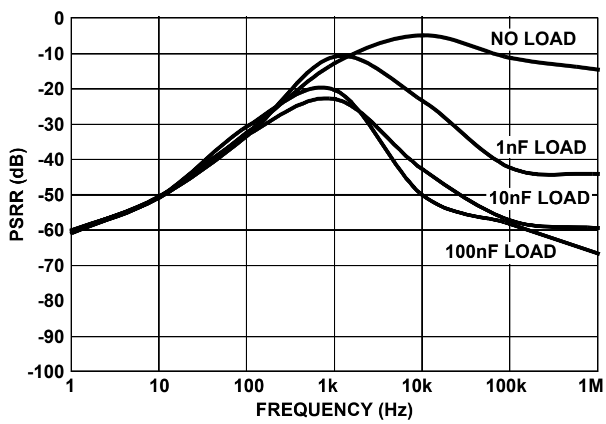


FIGURE 105. PSRR vs CAPACITIVE LOAD

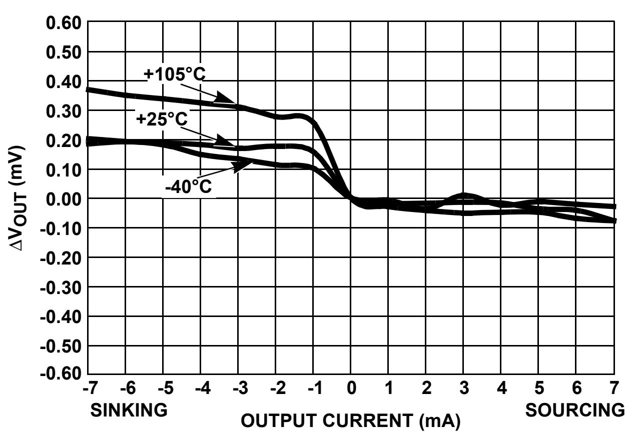


FIGURE 106. LOAD REGULATION

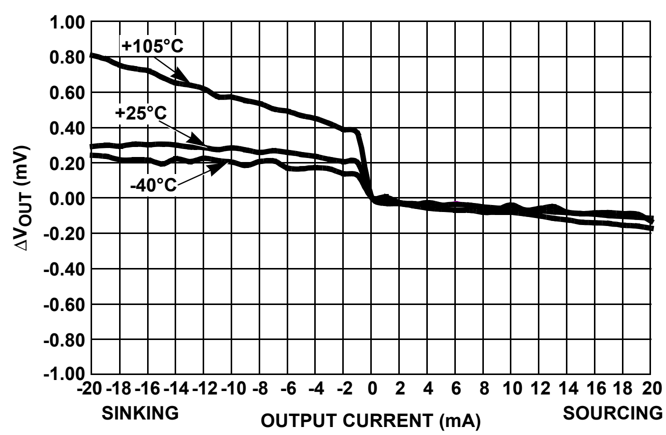


FIGURE 107. LOAD REGULATION OVER-TEMPERATURE

Typical Performance Characteristic Curves, V_{OUT} = 3.3V V_{IN} = 5.0V, I_{OUT} = 0mA, T_A = +25°C unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

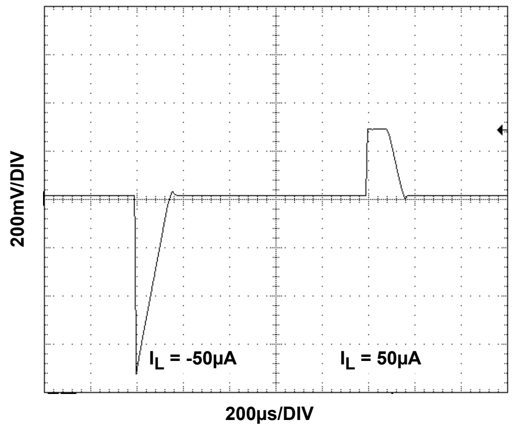


FIGURE 108. LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

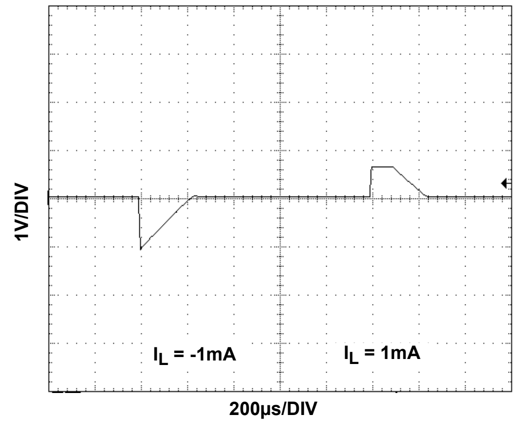


FIGURE 109. LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

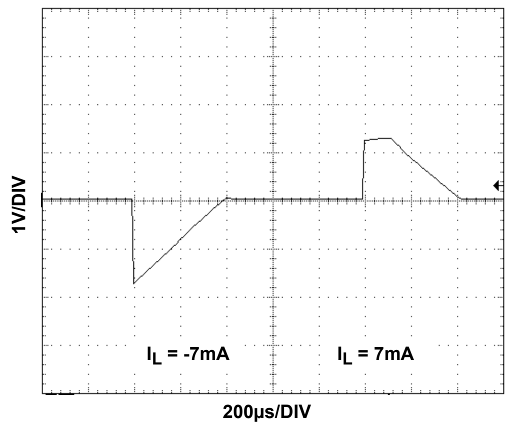


FIGURE 110. LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

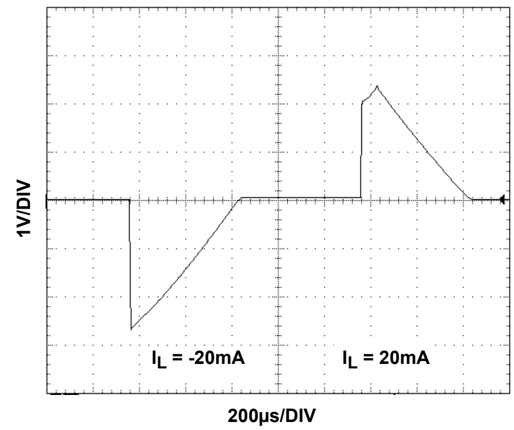


FIGURE 111. LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

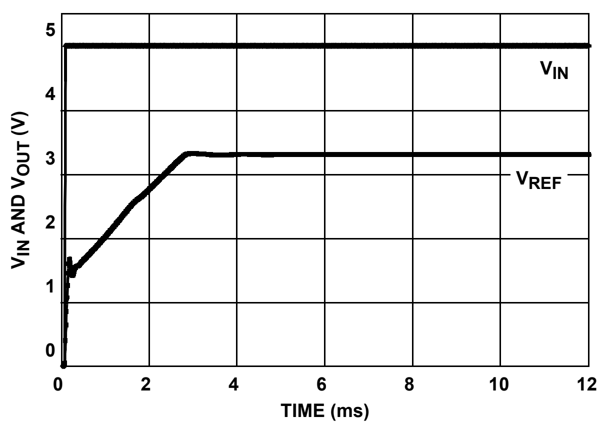


FIGURE 112. TURN-ON TIME (+25°C)

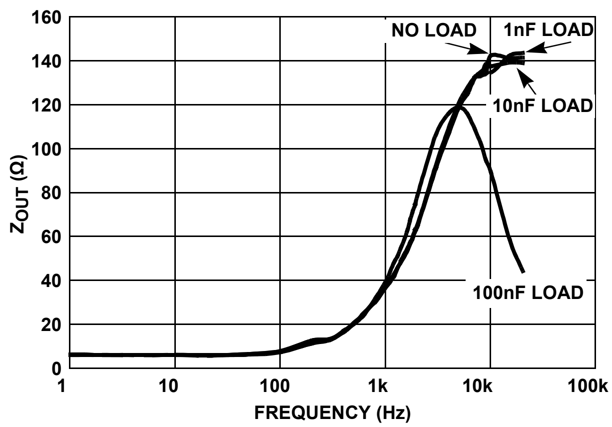


FIGURE 113. Z_{OUT} vs FREQUENCY

High Current Application

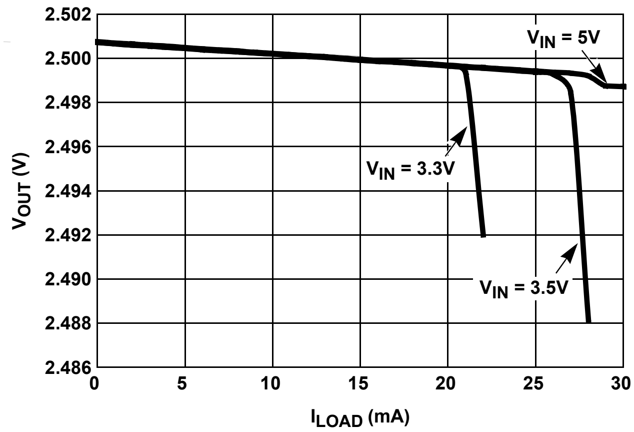


FIGURE 114. DIFFERENT V_{IN} AT ROOM TEMPERATURE

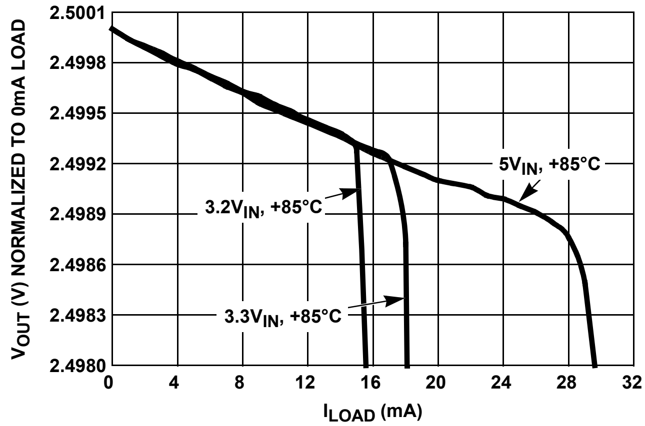


FIGURE 115. DIFFERENT V_{IN} AT HIGH TEMPERATURE

Applications Information

FGA Technology

The ISL60002 series of voltage references use the floating gate technology to create references with very low drift and supply current. Essentially, the charge stored on a floating gate cell is set precisely in manufacturing. The reference voltage output itself is a buffered version of the floating gate voltage. The resulting reference device has excellent characteristics, that are unique in the industry: very low temperature drift, high initial accuracy, and almost zero supply current. Also, the reference voltage itself is not limited by voltage bandgaps or zener settings, so a wide range of reference voltages can be programmed (standard voltage settings are provided, but customer-specific voltages are available).

The process used for these reference devices is a floating gate CMOS process, and the amplifier circuitry uses CMOS transistors for amplifier and output transistor circuitry. While providing excellent accuracy, there are limitations in output noise level and load regulation due to the MOS device characteristics. These limitations are addressed with circuit techniques discussed in other sections.

Nanopower Operation

Reference devices achieve their highest accuracy when powered up continuously, and after initial stabilization has taken place. This drift can be eliminated by leaving the power on continuously.

The ISL60002 is the first high precision voltage reference with ultra low power consumption that makes it possible to leave power on continuously in battery operated circuits. The ISL60002 consumes extremely low supply current due to the proprietary FGA technology. Supply current at room temperature is typically 350nA, which is 1 to 2 orders of magnitude lower than competitive devices. Application circuits using battery power benefit greatly from having an accurate, stable reference that essentially presents no load to the battery.

In particular, battery powered data converter circuits that would normally require the entire circuit to be disabled when not in use, can remain powered up between conversions as shown in Figure 116. Data acquisition circuits providing 12 to 24 bits of accuracy can operate with the reference device continuously biased with no power penalty, providing the highest accuracy and lowest possible long term drift.

Other reference devices consuming higher supply currents need to be disabled in between conversions to conserve battery capacity. Absolute accuracy suffers as the device is biased and requires time to settle to its final value, or, may not actually settle to a final value as power on time can be short.

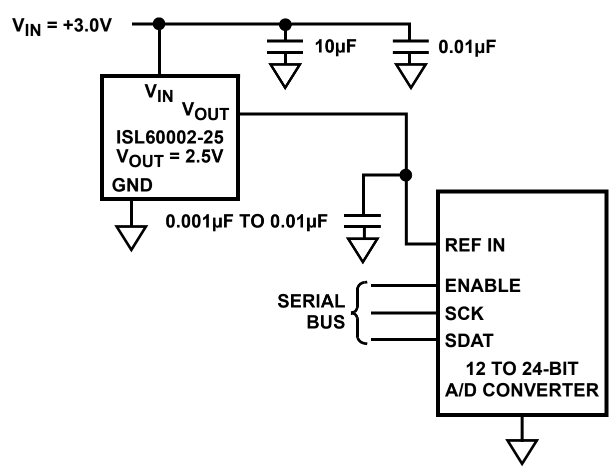


FIGURE 116.

Board Mounting Considerations

For applications requiring the highest accuracy, board mounting location should be reviewed. Placing the device in areas subject to slight twisting can cause degradation of the accuracy of the reference voltage due to die stresses. It is normally best to place the device near the edge of a board, or the shortest side, as the axis of bending is most limited at that location. Obviously mounting the device on flexprint or extremely thin PC material causes loss of reference accuracy.

Board Assembly Considerations

FGA references provide high accuracy and low temperature drift but some PC board assembly precautions are necessary. Normal output voltage shifts of 100µV to 1mV can be expected with Pb-free reflow profiles. Avoid excessive heat or extended exposure to high reflow or wave solder temperatures. This can reduce device initial accuracy.

Post-assembly X-ray inspection can also lead to permanent changes in device output voltage and should be minimized or avoided. If X-ray inspection is required, it is advisable to monitor the reference output voltage to verify excessive shift has not occurred. If large amounts of shift are observed, it is best to add an X-ray shield consisting of thin zinc (300µm) sheeting to allow clear imaging, yet block X-ray energy that affects the FGA reference.

Special Applications Considerations

In addition to post-assembly examination, there are also other X-ray sources that can affect the FGA reference long term accuracy. Airport screening machines contain X-rays and have a cumulative effect on the voltage reference output accuracy. Carry-on luggage screening uses low level X-rays and is not a major source of output voltage shift, however, if a product is expected to pass through that type of screening over 100 times, consider shielding with copper or aluminum. Checked luggage X-rays are higher intensity and can cause output voltage shift in much fewer passes, therefore devices expected to go through those machines should definitely consider shielding. Note that just two layers of 1/2 ounce copper planes reduce the received dose by over 90%. The leadframe for the device that is on the bottom also provides similar shielding.

If a device is expected to pass through luggage X-ray machines numerous times, it is advised to mount a 2-layer (minimum) PC board on the top, and along with a ground plane underneath effectively shields it from 50 to 100 passes through the machine. Because these machines vary in X-ray dose delivered, it is difficult to produce an accurate maximum pass recommendation.

Noise Performance and Reduction

The output noise voltage in a 0.1Hz to 10Hz bandwidth is typically 30µV$_{P-P}$. Noise in the 10kHz to 1MHz bandwidth is approximately 400µV$_{P-P}$ with no capacitance on the output, as shown in Figure 117. These noise measurements are made with a 2 decade bandpass filter made of a 1-pole high-pass filter with a corner frequency at 1/10 of the center frequency and 1-pole low-pass filter with a corner frequency at 10 times the center frequency. Figure 117 also shows the noise in the 10kHz to 1MHz band can be reduced to about 50µV$_{P-P}$ using a 0.001µF capacitor on the output. Noise in the 1kHz to 100kHz band can be further reduced using a 0.1µF capacitor on the output, but noise in the 1Hz to 100Hz band increases due to instability of the very low power amplifier with a 0.1µF capacitance load. For load capacitances above 0.001µF the noise reduction network shown in Figure 118 is recommended. This network reduces noise significantly over the full bandwidth. As shown in Figure 117, noise is reduced to less than 40µV$_{P-P}$ from 1Hz to 1MHz using this network with a 0.01µF capacitor and a 2kΩ resistor in series with a 10µF capacitor.

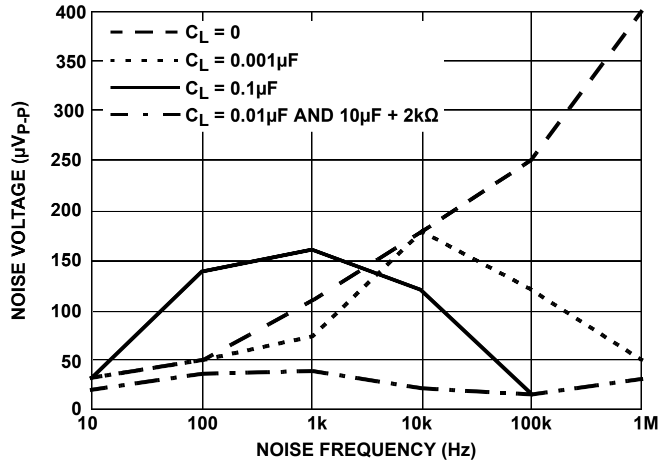


FIGURE 117. NOISE REDUCTION

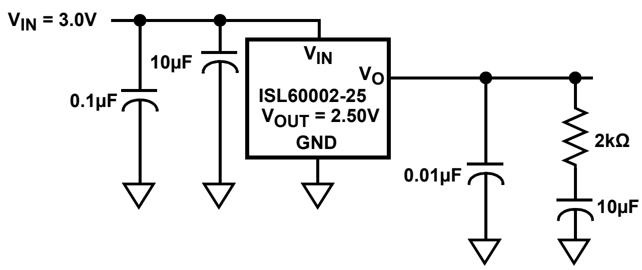
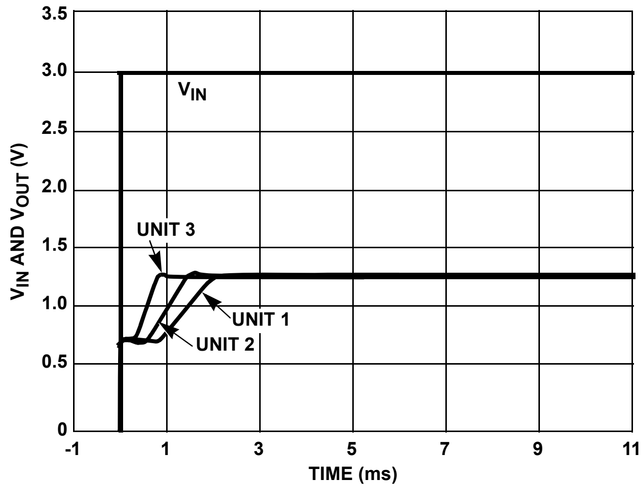


FIGURE 118. NOISE REDUCTION NETWORK

Turn-On Time

The ISL60002 devices have ultra-low supply current and therefore the time to bias up internal circuitry to final values is longer than with higher power references. Normal turn-on time is typically 4ms. This is shown in Figure 119. Because devices can vary in supply current down to >300nA, turn-on time can last up to about 12ms. Care should be taken in system design to include this delay before measurements or conversions are started.



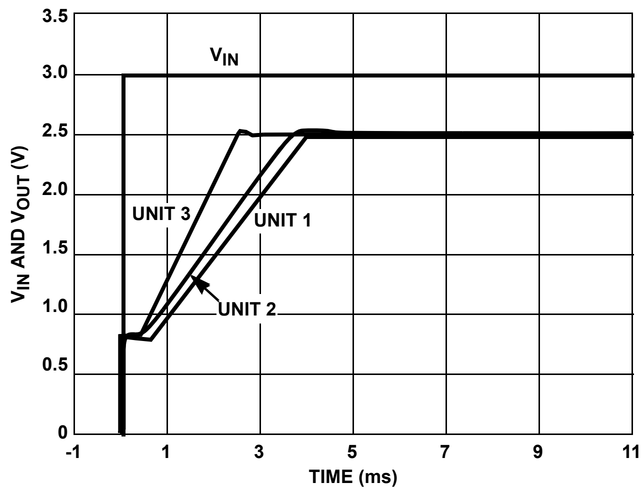


FIGURE 119. TURN-ON TIME

Temperature Coefficient

The limits stated for temperature coefficient (tempco) are governed by the method of measurement. The overwhelming standard for specifying the temperature drift of a reference is to measure the reference voltage at two temperatures, take the total variation, ($V_{HIGH} - V_{LOW}$), and divide by the temperature extremes of measurement ($T_{HIGH} - T_{LOW}$). The result is divided by the nominal reference voltage (at T = +25°C) and multiplied by 10^6 to yield ppm/°C. This is the “Box” method for specifying temperature coefficient.

Typical Application Circuits

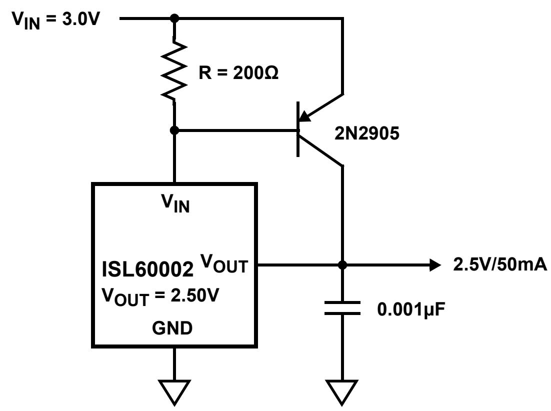


FIGURE 120. PRECISION 2.5V 50mA REFERENCE

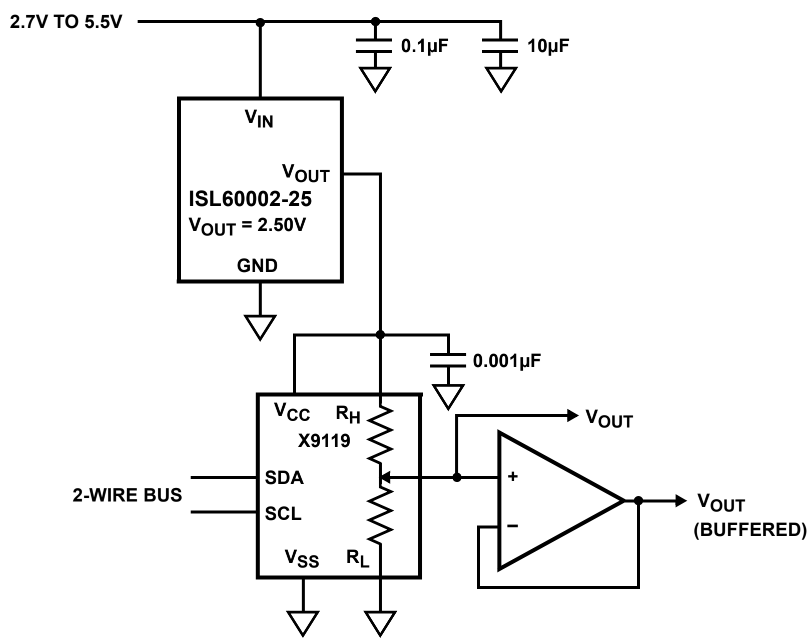


FIGURE 121. 2.5V FULL SCALE LOW-DRIFT 10-BIT ADJUSTABLE VOLTAGE SOURCE

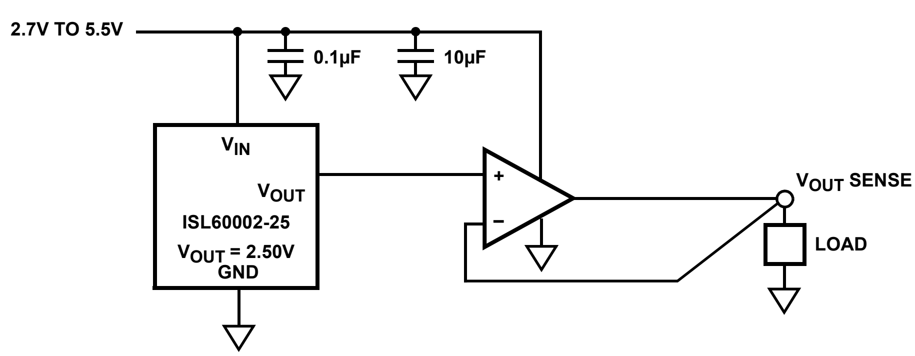


FIGURE 122. KELVIN SENSED LOAD

Revision History

The revision history provided is for informational purposes only and is believed to be accurate, but not warranted. Please visit our website to make sure you have the latest revision.

DATE	REVISION	CHANGE
Oct 16, 2019	23.01	Updated Figure 117.
Jan 14, 2019	23.00	Page 1 Features - corrected ESD rating listed as 5.5V (Human Body Model) to 5.5kV. Changed the ESD HBM in Abs Max section on page 5 from 5500V to 5.5kV. Updated Disclaimer.
Mar 9, 2018	22.00	Updated Note 6 by fixing the induced error caused from importing new formatting, changed 70mA to 70µA. Updated Noise Performance and Reduction section. Removed About Intersil section and updated disclaimer.
Nov 17, 2016	21.00	Updated Related Literature on page 1 to new standard. Updated Ordering Information table - added Tape and Real quantity column.
Jan 8, 2015	20.00	-Updated ordering information table on page 3 by removing withdrawn part numbers: ISL60002BIH320Z, ISL60002BIH325Z, ISL60002CIH320Z, ISL60002DAH333Z. - Changed the y-axis units on Figure 55, on page 21 from 5mV/DIV to 5µV/DIV. Added revision history and about Intersil verbiage. Updated POD from P3.064 to P3.064A. Changes are as follows: Detail A changes: 0.085 - 0.19 to 0.13 ±0.05 Removed 0.25 above Gauge Plane 0.38±0.10 to 0.31 ±0.10 Side View changes: 0.95±0.07 to 0.91 ±0.03

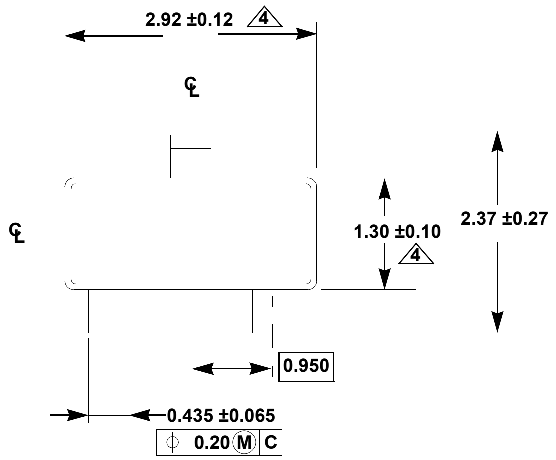
Package Outline Drawing

For the most recent package outline drawing, see [P3.064A](P3.064A).

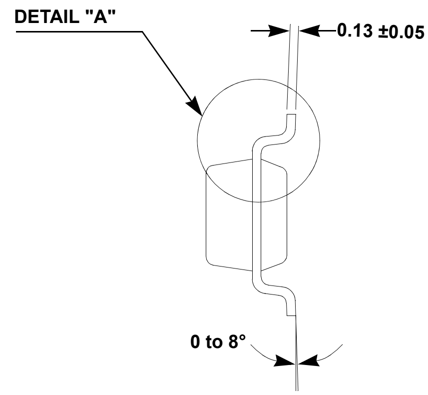
P3.064A

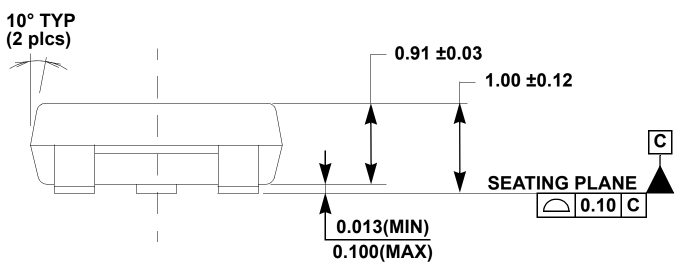
3 LEAD SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR PLASTIC PACKAGE (SOT23-3)

Rev 0, 7/14

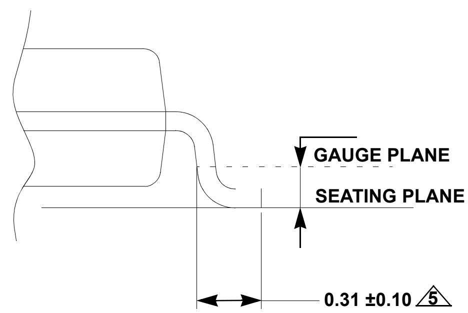


TOP VIEW

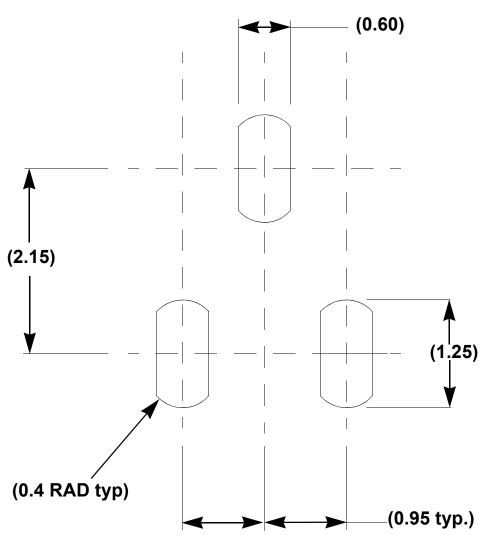




SIDE VIEW



DETAIL "A"



TYPICAL RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

NOTES:

1. Dimensions are in millimeters.
   Dimensions in ( ) for Reference Only.
2. Dimensioning and tolerancing conform to ASME Y14.5M-1994.
3. Reference JEDEC TO-236.
4. Dimension does not include interlead flash or protrusions. Interlead flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.25mm per side.
5. Footlength is measured at reference to gauge plane.

Corporate Headquarters

TOYOSU FORESIA, 3-2-24 Toyosu,
Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0061, Japan
www.renesas.com

Contact Information

For further information on a product, technology, the most up-to-date version of a document, or your nearest sales office, please visit:
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