NOT RECOMMENDED FOR NEW DESIGNS
RECOMMENDED REPLACEMENT PART
ISL28233FUZ

ISL28233I

Dual Micropower, Zero-Drift, RRIO Operational Amplifiers

ISL28233I

The ISL28233IUZ is a dual micropower, zero-drift operational amplifier that is optimized for single and dual supply operation from 1.65V to 5.5V and ±0.825V to ±2.75V. The low supply current of 18µA and wide input range enable the ISL28233IUZ to be an excellent general purpose op amp for a range of applications. The ISL28233IUZ is ideal for handheld devices that operate off 2 AA or single Li-ion batteries.

The ISL28233IUZ is available in an industry standard pinout 8 Ld MSOP package. It operates over the temperature range of -40°C to +85°C.

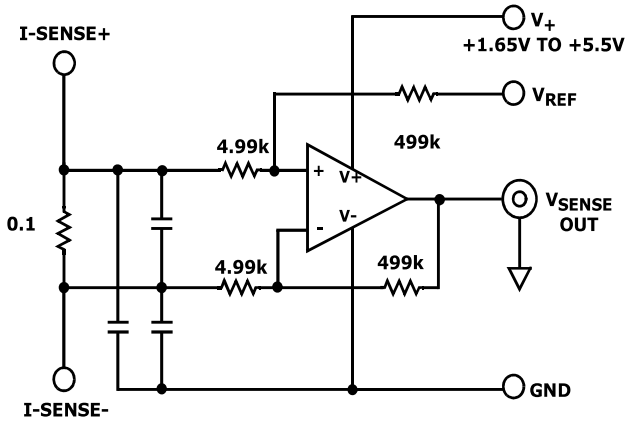
Features

- Low Input Offset Voltage . . . . . 8µV, Max.
- Low Offset Drift . . . . . 0.06µV/°C, Max
- Quiescent Current (Per Amplifier) . . . . . 18µA, Typ.
- Single Supply Range . . . . . +1.65V to +5.5V
- Dual Supply Range . . . . . ±0.825V to ±2.75V
- Low Noise (0.01Hz to 10Hz) . . . . . $1.1\mu V_{P-P}$, Typ.
- Rail-to-Rail Inputs and Output
- Input Bias Current . . . . . 110pA, Max.
- Operating Temperature Range . . . -40°C to +85°C

Applications

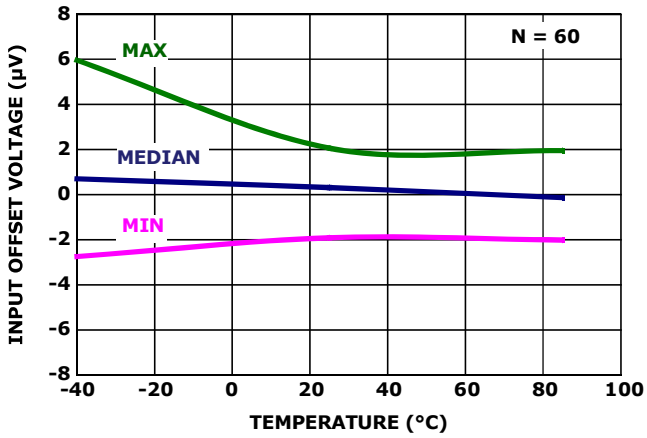
- Bi-Directional Current Sense
- Temperature Measurement
- Medical Equipment
- Electronic Weigh Scales
- Precision/Strain Gauge Sensor
- Precision Regulation
- Low Ohmic Current Sense
- High Gain Analog Front Ends

Typical Application



BI-DIRECTIONAL CURRENT SENSE AMPLIFIER

V_{OS} vs TEMP



Ordering Information

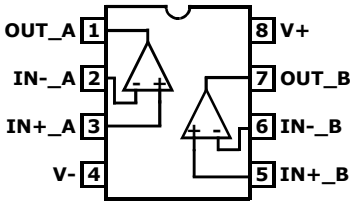
PART NUMBER (Note 3)	PART MARKING	PACKAGE (Pb-Free)	PKG. DWG. #
ISL28233IUZ (Note 2)	8233Z	8 Ld MSOP	M8.118A
ISL28233IUZ-T7 (Notes 1, 2)	8233Z	8 Ld MSOP	M8.118A

NOTES:

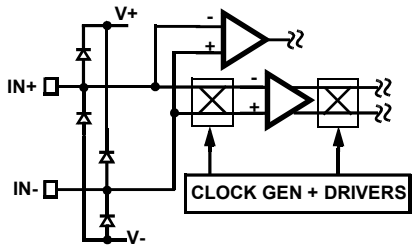
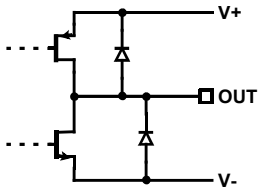
1. Please refer to TB347 for details on reel specifications.
2. These Intersil Pb-free plastic packaged products employ special Pb-free material sets, molding compounds/die attach materials, and 100% matte tin plate plus anneal (e3 termination finish, which is RoHS compliant and compatible with both SnPb and Pb-free soldering operations). Intersil Pb-free products are MSL classified at Pb-free peak reflow temperatures that meet or exceed the Pb-free requirements of IPC/JEDEC J STD-020.
3. For Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL), please see device information page for ISL28233I. For more information on MSL please see techbrief TB363.

Pin Configurations

ISL28233IUZ
(8 LD MSOP)
TOP VIEW



Pin Descriptions

ISL28233IUZ (8 Ld MSOP)	PIN NAME	FUNCTION	EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT
3	IN+_A	Non-inverting input	 Circuit 1
5	IN+_B		
	IN+_C		
	IN+_D		
4	V-	Negative supply	
2	IN-_A	Inverting input	(See Circuit 1)
6	IN-_B		
	IN-_C		
	IN-_D		
1	OUT_A	Output	 Circuit 2
7	OUT_B		
	OUT_C		
	OUT_D		
8	V+	Positive supply	

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Max Supply Voltage V+ to V- 6.5V
Max Voltage VIN to GND . . . . . (V- - 0.3V) to (V+ + 0.3V)V
Max Input Differential Voltage 6.5V
Max Input Current 20mA
Max Voltage VOUT to GND (10s) . . . . . .±3.0V
ESD Tolerance
Human Body Model 4000V
Machine Model 400V
Charged Device Model 2000V
Latch-Up Passed Per JESD78B . . . . . +125°C

Thermal Information

Thermal Resistance (Typical)	θ_{JA} (°C/W)	θ_{JC} (°C/W)
8 Ld MSOP (Notes 4, 5)	180	65

Maximum Storage Temperature Range . . . -65°C to +150°C
Pb-Free Reflow Profile . . . . . .see link below
http://www.intersil.com/pbfree/Pb-FreeReflow.asp

Operating Conditions

Temperature Range . . . . . -40°C to +85°C

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

NOTES:

4. θ_{JA} is measured with the component mounted on a high effective thermal conductivity test board in free air. See Tech Brief TB379 for details.
5. For θ_{JC}, the "case temp" location is taken at the package top center.

Electrical Specifications

V_+ = 5V, V_- = 0V, VCM = 2.5V, T_A = +25°C, R_L = 10kΩ, unless otherwise specified. **Boldface limits apply over the operating temperature range, -40°C to +85°C.**

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITIONS	MIN (Note 6)	TYP	MAX (Note 6)	UNIT
DC SPECIFICATIONS						
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage		-8	±2	8	µV
			-11.9	-	**11.9**	µV
TCV_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage Temperature Coefficient		**-0.06**	0.02	**0.06**	µV/°C
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current		-	1	-	pA
TCI_{OS}	Input Offset Current Temperature Coefficient		-	0.11	-	pA/°C
I_B	Input Bias Current		-110	±30	110	pA
			-110	-	**110**	pA
TCI_B	Input Bias Current Temperature Coefficient		-	0.49	-	pA/°C
Common Mode Input Voltage Range		V+ = 5.0V, V- = GND	-0.1	-	5.1	V
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	VCM = -0.1V to 5.1V	118	125	-	dB
			115		-	dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	Vs = 1.65V to 5.5V	110	138	-	dB
			110		-	dB
V_{OH}	Output Voltage Swing, High	R_L = 10kΩ	**4.965**	4.981	-	V
V_{OL}	Output Voltage Swing, Low			18	**35**	mV
A_{OL}	Open Loop Gain	R_L = 1MΩ		174	-	dB
V_+	Supply Voltage	Guaranteed by PSRR	1.65	-	5.5	V
I_S	Supply Current, Per Amplifier	R_L = OPEN	-	18	25	µA
			-	-	**35**	µA
I_{SC+}	Output Source Short Circuit Current	R_L = Short to ground or V+	13	17	26	mA
I_{SC-}	Output Sink Short Circuit Current		-26	-19	-13	mA

Electrical Specifications V_+ = 5V, V_- = 0V, VCM = 2.5V, T_A = +25°C, R_L = 10kΩ, unless otherwise specified. **Boldface limits apply over the operating temperature range, -40°C to +85°C. (Continued)**

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITIONS	MIN (Note 6)	TYP	MAX (Note 6)	UNIT
AC SPECIFICATIONS						
GBWP	Gain Bandwidth Product f = 50kHz	A_V = 100, R_F = 100kΩ, R_G = 1kΩ, R_L = 10kΩ to V_{CM}	-	400	-	kHz
e_N V_{P-P}	Peak-to-Peak Input Noise Voltage	f = 0.01Hz to 10Hz	-	1.1	-	μV_{P-P}
e_N	Input Noise Voltage Density	f = 1kHz	-	65	-	nV/√(Hz)
i_N	Input Noise Current Density	f = 1kHz	-	72	-	fA/√(Hz)
		f = 10Hz	-	79	-	fA/√(Hz)
C_{in}	Differential Input Capacitance	f = 1MHz	-	1.6	-	pF
	Common Mode Input Capacitance		-	1.12	-	pF
TRANSIENT RESPONSE						
SR	Positive Slew Rate	V_{OUT} = 1V to 4V, R_L = 10kΩ	-	0.2	-	V/µs
	Negative Slew Rate		-	0.1	-	V/µs
t_r, t_f, Small Signal	Rise Time, t_r 10% to 90%	A_V = +1, V_{OUT} = 0.1V_{P-P}, R_F = 0Ω, R_L = 10kΩ, C_L = 1.2pF	-	1.1	-	µs
	Fall Time, t_f 10% to 90%		-	1.1	-	µs
t_r, t_f Large Signal	Rise Time, t_r 10% to 90%	A_V = +1, V_{OUT} = 2V_{P-P}, R_F = 0Ω, R_L = 10kΩ, C_L = 1.2pF	-	8	-	µs
	Fall Time, t_f 10% to 90%		-	10	-	µs
t_s	Settling Time to 0.1%, 2V_{P-P} Step	A_V = +1, R_F = 0Ω, R_L = 10kΩ, C_L = 1.2pF	-	35	-	µs
$t_{recover}$	Output Overload Recovery Time, Recovery to 90% of output saturation	A_V = +2, R_F = 10kΩ, R_L = Open, C_L = 3.7pF	-	10.5	-	µs

NOTE:

6. Parameters with MIN and/or MAX limits are 100% tested at +25°C, unless otherwise specified. Temperature limits established by characterization and are not production tested.

Typical Performance Curves

V+ = 5V, V- = 0V, V_{CM} = 2.5V, R_L = Open, T = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.

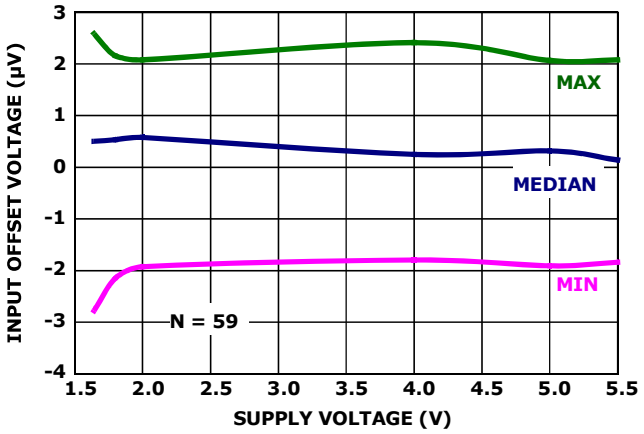


FIGURE 1. INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

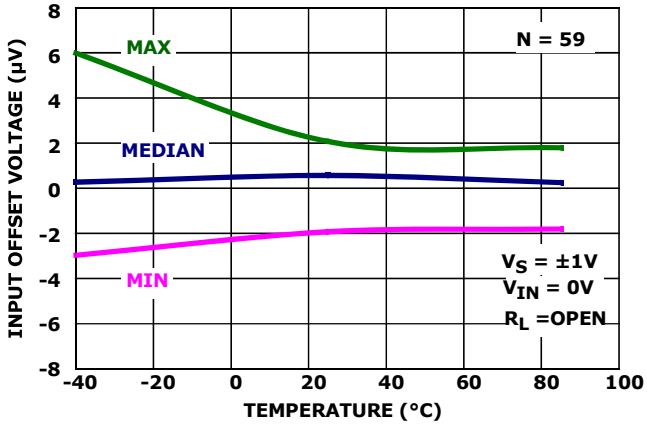


FIGURE 2. V_{OS} vs TEMPERATURE

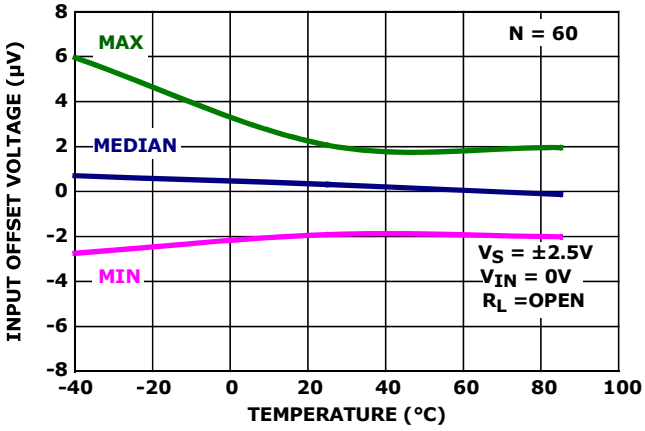


FIGURE 3. V_{OS} vs TEMPERATURE

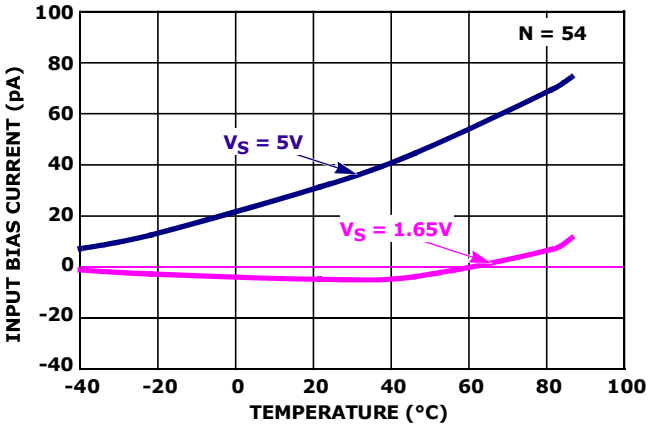


FIGURE 4. MEDIAN I_{B+} vs TEMPERATURE

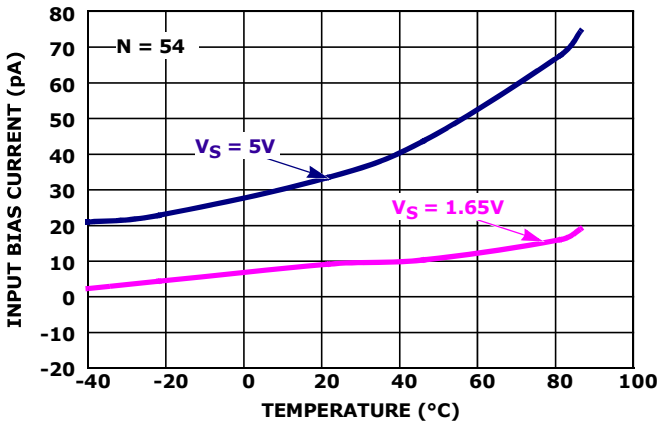


FIGURE 5. MEDIAN I_{B-} vs TEMPERATURE

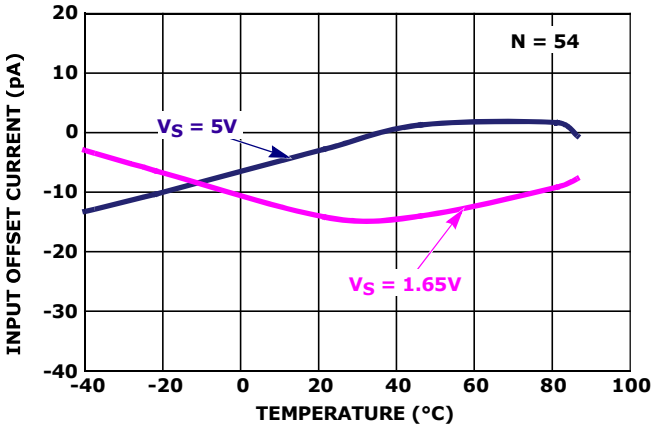


FIGURE 6. MEDIAN I_{OS} vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE vs TEMPERATURE

Typical Performance Curves

V+ = 5V, V- = 0V, V_{CM} = 2.5V, R_L = Open, T = +25°C, unless otherwise specified. **(Continued)**

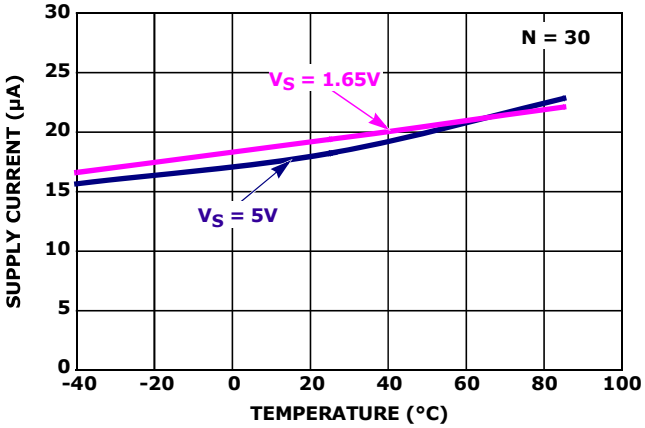


FIGURE 7. MEDIAN SUPPLY CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

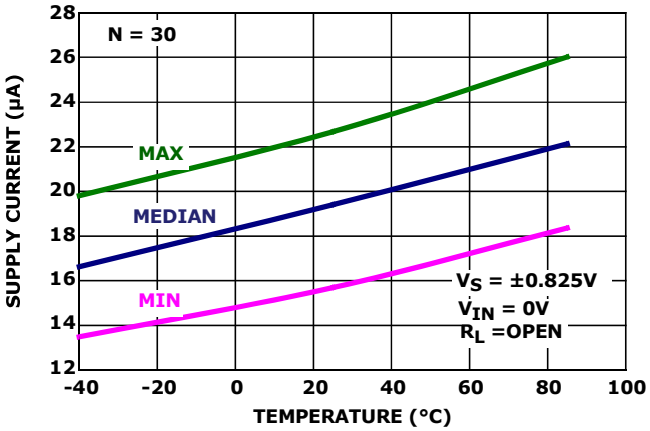


FIGURE 8. SUPPLY CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE

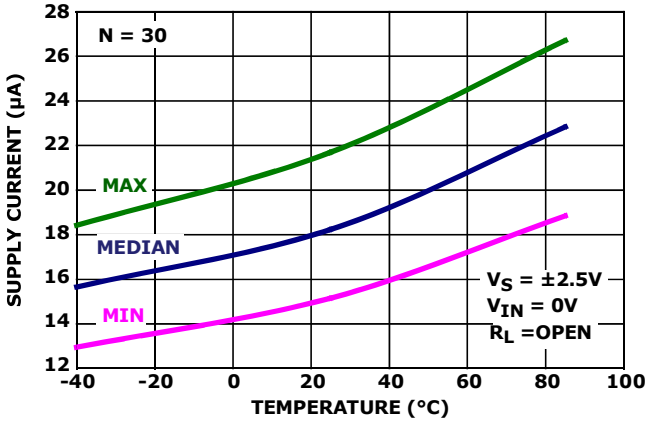


FIGURE 9. SUPPLY CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE

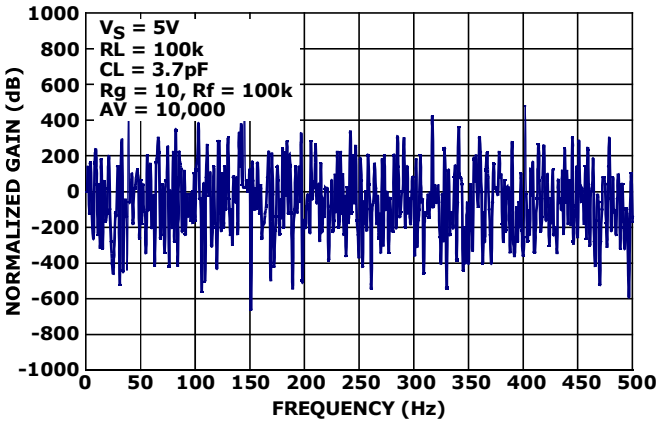


FIGURE 10. INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE 0.1Hz TO 10Hz

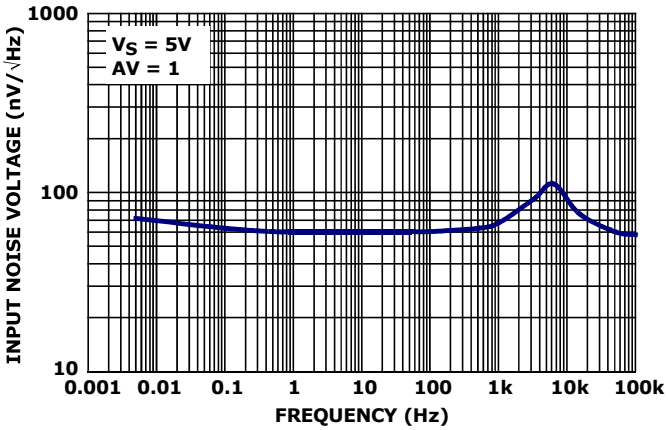


FIGURE 11. INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE DENSITY vs FREQUENCY

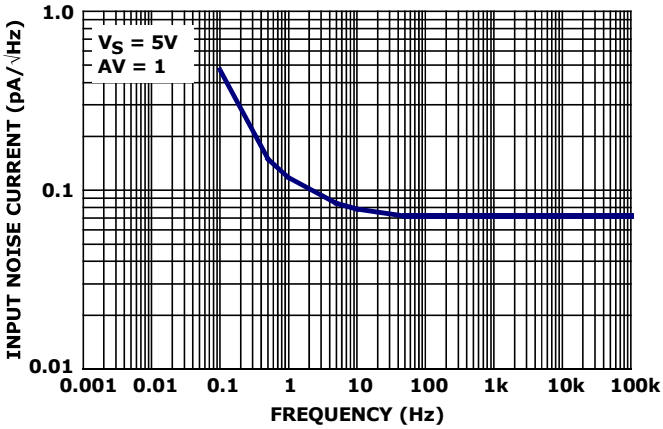


FIGURE 12. INPUT NOISE CURRENT DENSITY vs FREQUENCY

Typical Performance Curves

V+ = 5V, V- = 0V, V_{CM} = 2.5V, R_L = Open, T = +25°C, unless otherwise specified. **(Continued)**

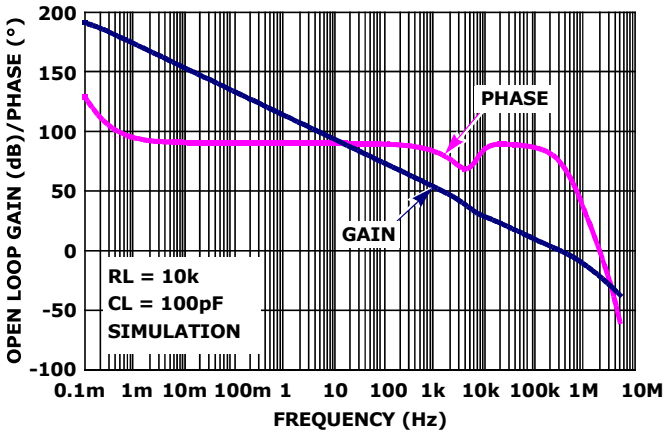


FIGURE 13. FREQUENCY RESPONSE vs OPEN LOOP GAIN, R_L = 10kΩ

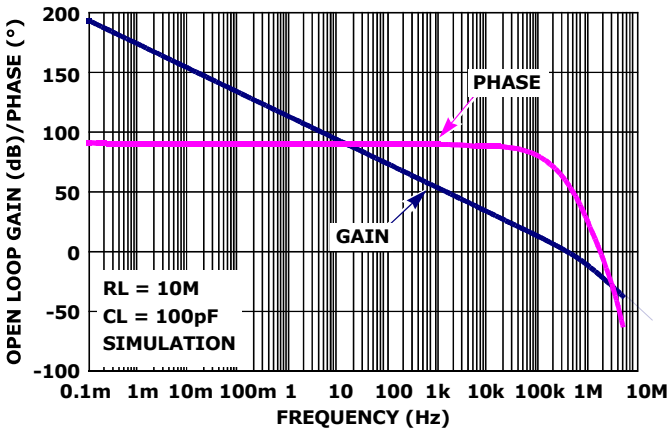


FIGURE 14. FREQUENCY RESPONSE vs OPEN LOOP GAIN, R_L = 10MΩ

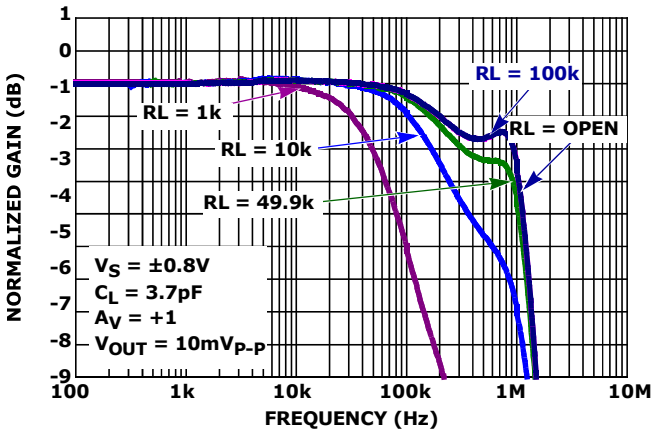


FIGURE 15. GAIN vs FREQUENCY vs R_L, V_S = ±0.8V

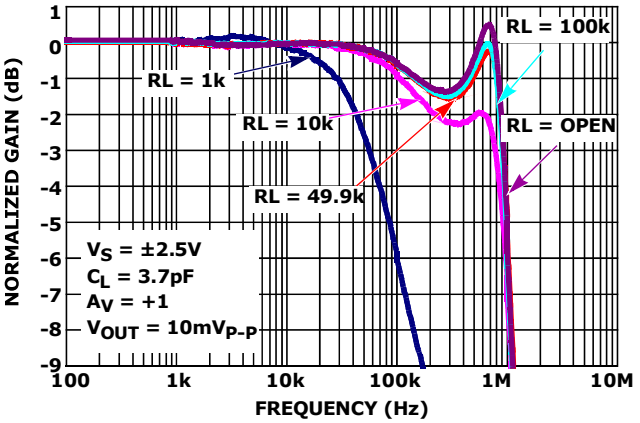


FIGURE 16. GAIN vs FREQUENCY vs R_L, V_S = ±2.5V

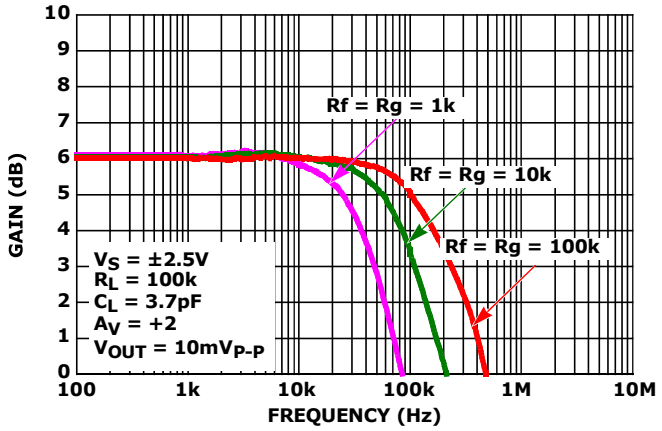


FIGURE 17. GAIN vs FREQUENCY vs FEEDBACK RESISTOR VALUES R_f/R_g

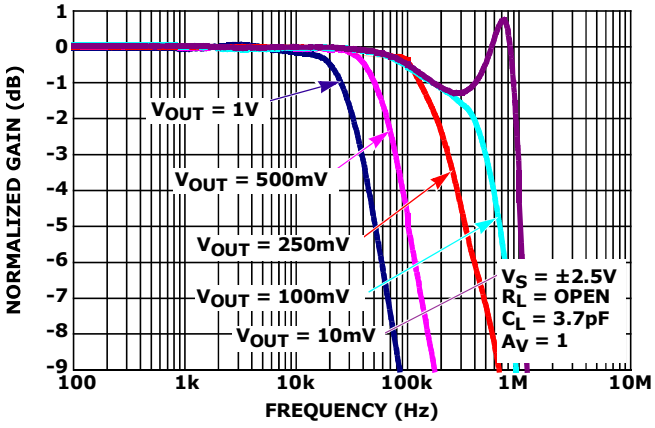


FIGURE 18. GAIN vs FREQUENCY vs V_{OUT}, R_L = OPEN

Typical Performance Curves

V+ = 5V, V- = 0V, V_{CM} = 2.5V, R_L = Open, T = +25°C, unless otherwise specified. **(Continued)**

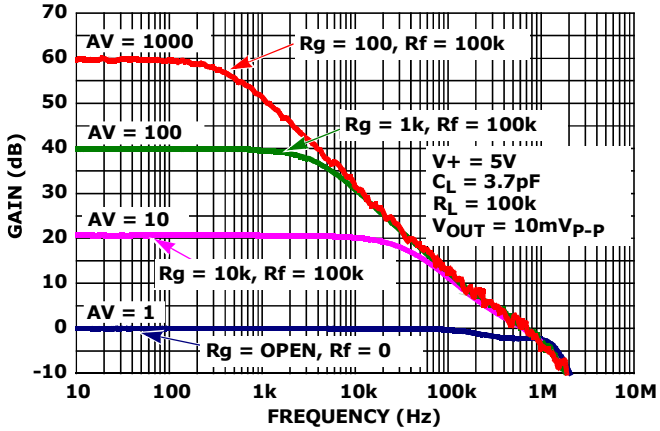


FIGURE 19. FREQUENCY RESPONSE vs CLOSED LOOP GAIN

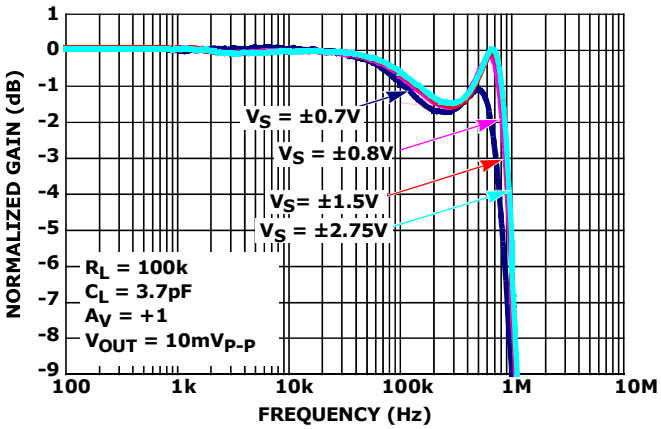


FIGURE 20. GAIN vs FREQUENCY vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

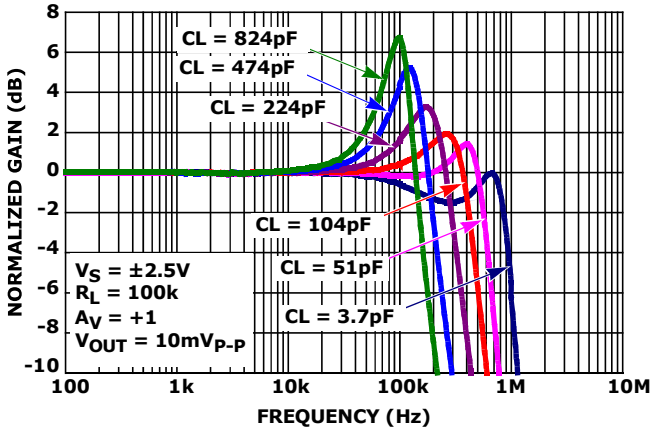


FIGURE 21. GAIN vs FREQUENCY vs C_L

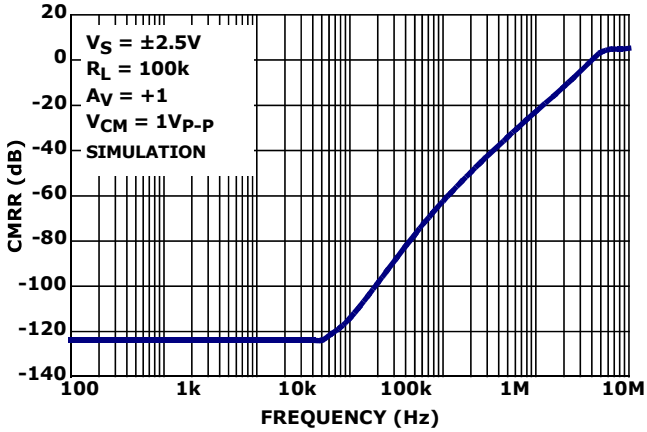


FIGURE 22. CMRR vs FREQUENCY, V_S = ±2.5V

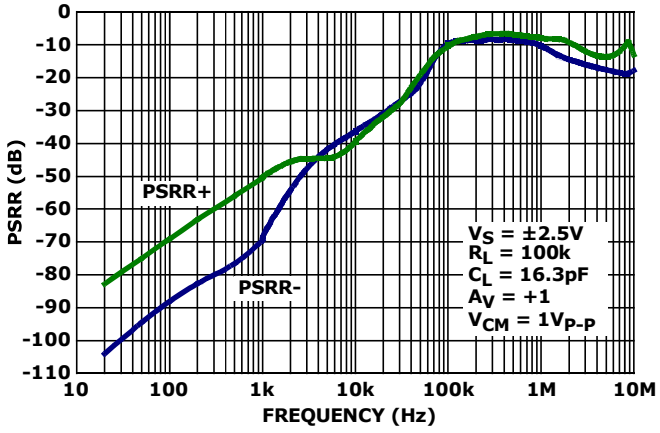


FIGURE 23. PSRR vs FREQUENCY, V_S = ±2.5V

Typical Performance Curves

V+ = 5V, V- = 0V, V_{CM} = 2.5V, R_L = Open, T = +25°C, unless otherwise specified. **(Continued)**

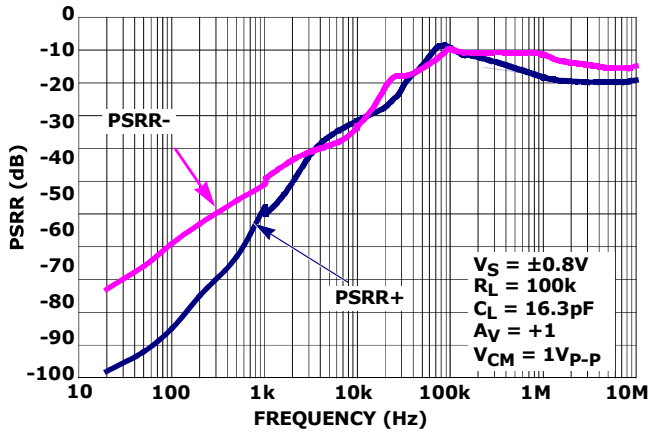


FIGURE 24. PSRR vs FREQUENCY, V_S = ±0.8V

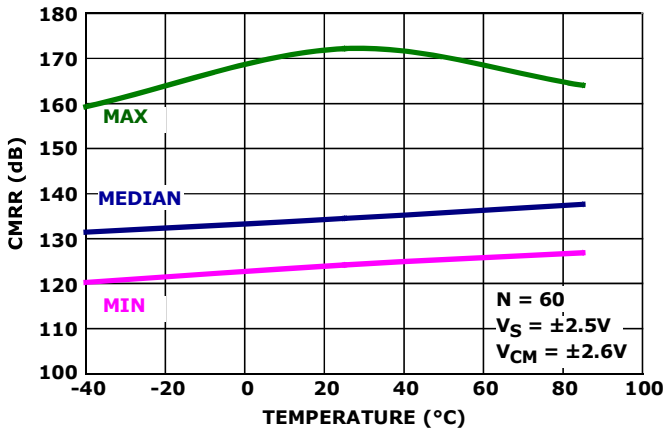


FIGURE 25. CMRR vs TEMPERATURE

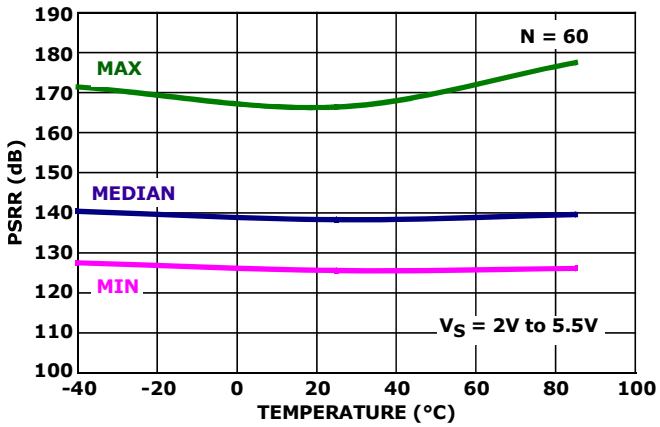


FIGURE 26. PSRR vs TEMPERATURE

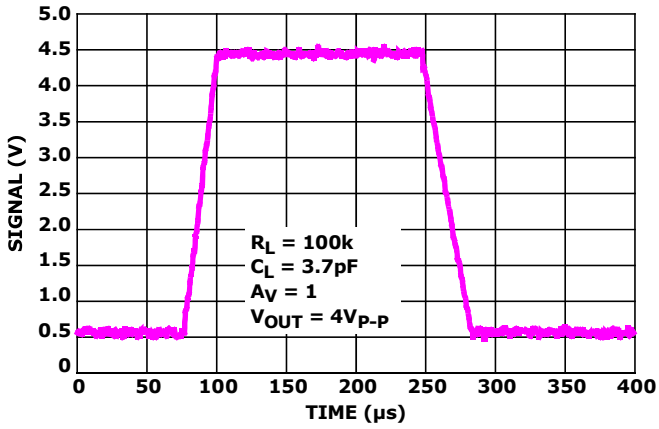


FIGURE 27. LARGE SIGNAL STEP RESPONSE (4V)

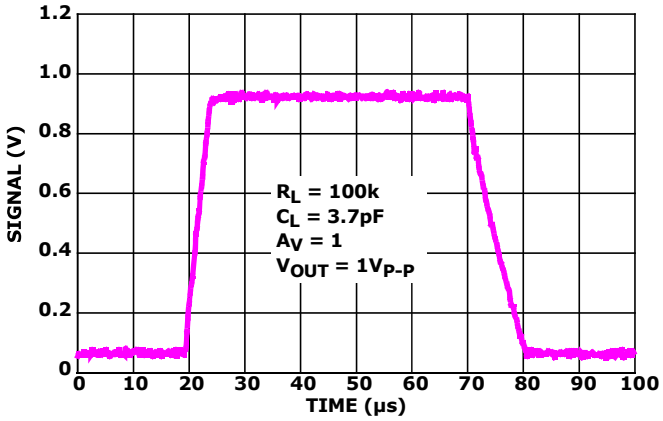


FIGURE 28. LARGE SIGNAL STEP RESPONSE (1V)

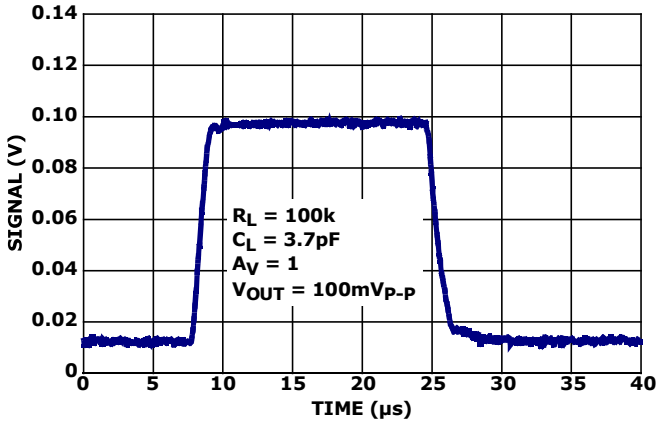


FIGURE 29. SMALL SIGNAL STEP RESPONSE (100mV)

Typical Performance Curves

V+ = 5V, V- = 0V, V_{CM} = 2.5V, R_L = Open, T = +25°C, unless otherwise specified. **(Continued)**

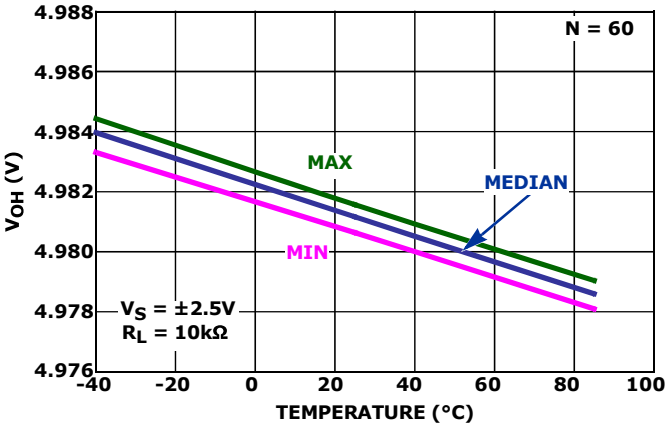


FIGURE 30. V_{OH} vs TEMPERATURE

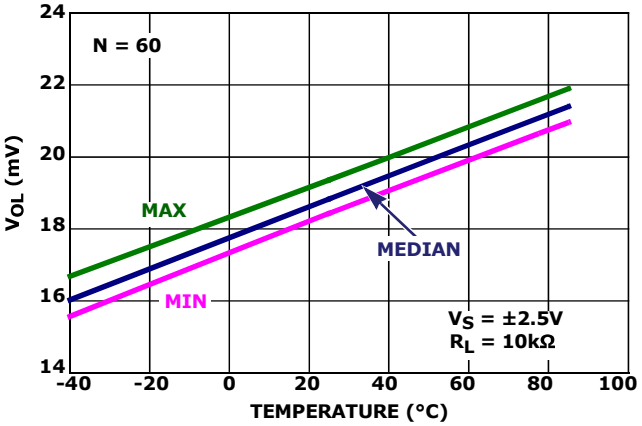


FIGURE 31. V_{OL} vs TEMPERATURE

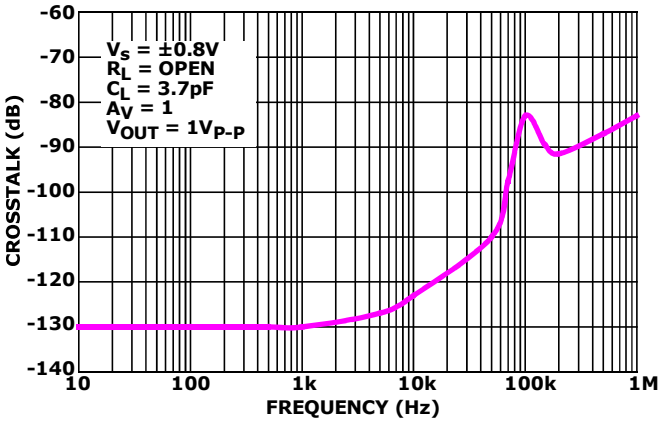


FIGURE 32. CROSSTALK vs FREQUENCY, V_S = ±0.8V

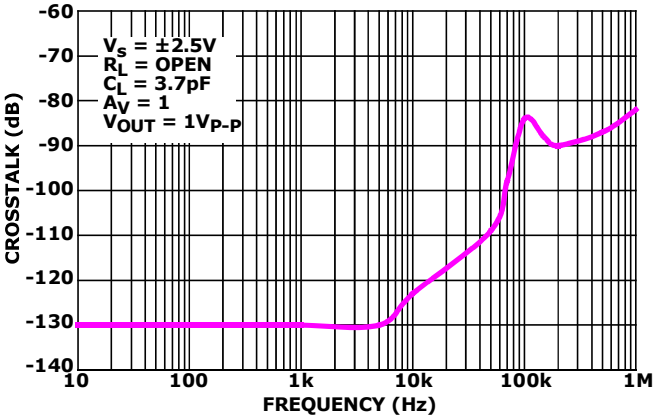


FIGURE 33. CROSSTALK vs FREQUENCY, V_S = ±2.5V

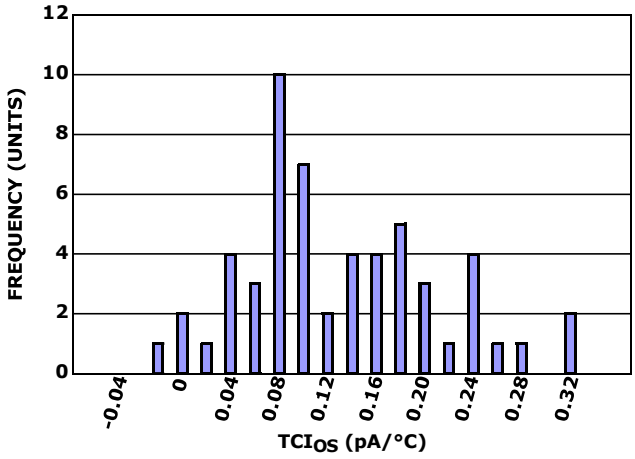


FIGURE 34. TCI_{OS} HISTOGRAM

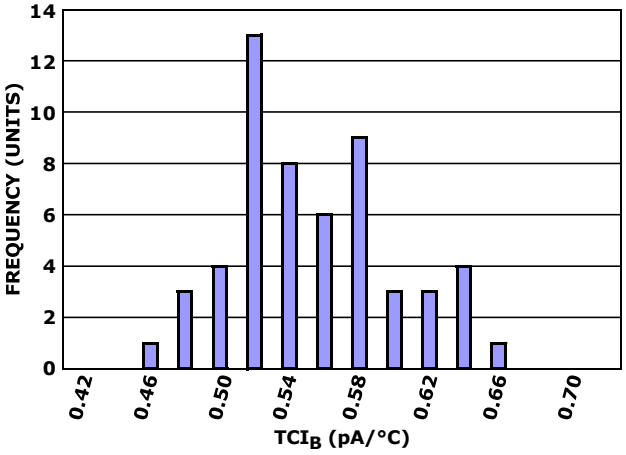


FIGURE 35. TCIb HISTOGRAM

Typical Performance Curves

V+ = 5V, V- = 0V, V_{CM} = 2.5V, R_L = Open, T = +25°C, unless otherwise specified. **(Continued)**

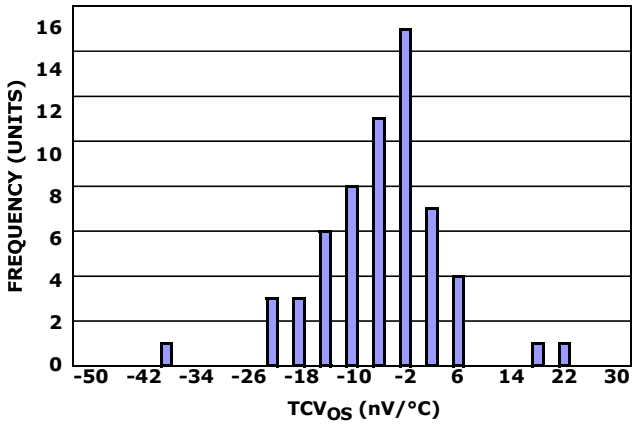


FIGURE 36. TCV_{OS} HISTOGRAM

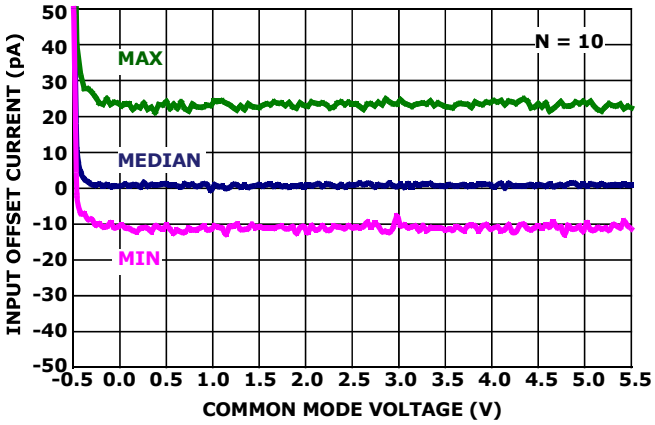


FIGURE 37. I_{OS} vs V_{CM}

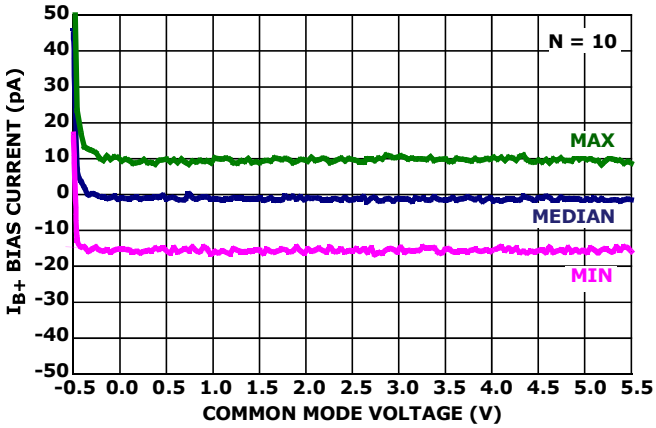


FIGURE 38. I_{B+} vs V_{CM}

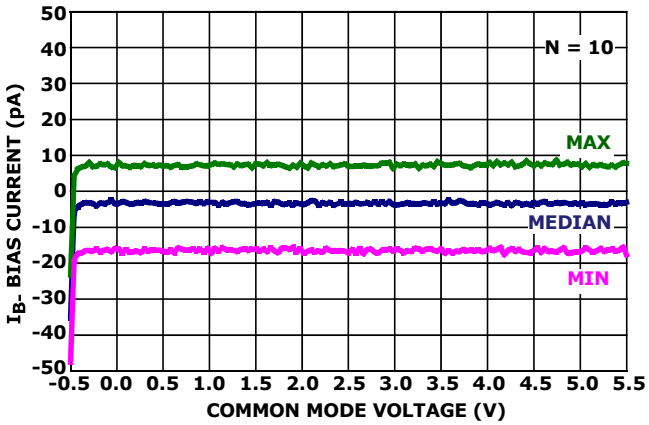


FIGURE 39. I_{B-} vs V_{CM}

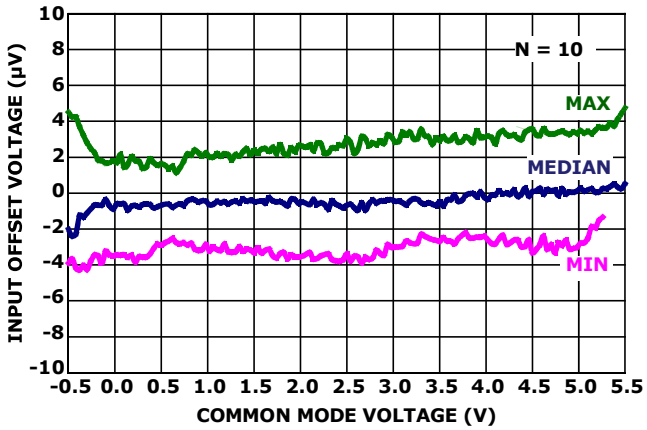


FIGURE 40. V_{OS} vs V_{CM}

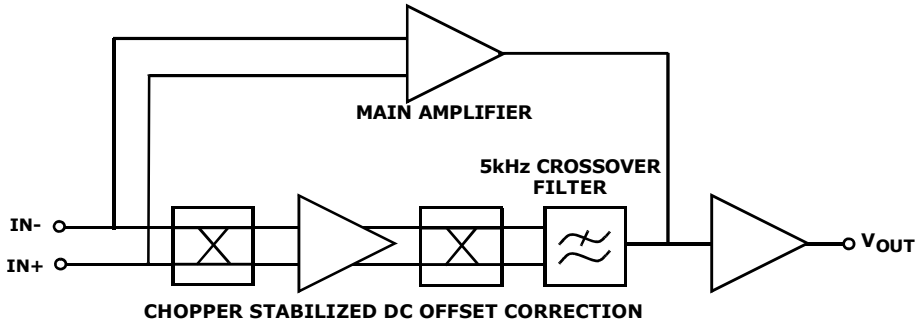


FIGURE 41. ISL28233IUZ FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

Applications Information

Functional Description

The ISL28233IUZ uses a proprietary chopper-stabilized technique (see Figure 41) that combines a 400kHz main amplifier with a very high open loop gain (174dB) chopper amplifier to achieve very low offset voltage and drift (2µV, 0.02µV/°C typical) while consuming only 18µA of supply current per channel.

This multi-path amplifier architecture contains a time continuous main amplifier whose input DC offset is corrected by a parallel-connected, high gain chopper stabilized DC correction amplifier operating at 100kHz. From DC to ~5kHz, both amplifiers are active with DC offset correction and most of the low frequency gain is provided by the chopper amplifier. A 5kHz crossover filter cuts off the low frequency amplifier path leaving the main amplifier active out to the 400kHz gain-bandwidth product of the device.

The key benefits of this architecture for precision applications are very high open loop gain, very low DC offset, and low 1/f noise. The noise is virtually flat across the frequency range from a few millihertz out to 100kHz, except for the narrow noise peak at the amplifier crossover frequency (5kHz).

Rail-to-rail Input and Output (RRIO)

The RRIO CMOS amplifier uses parallel input PMOS and NMOS that enable the inputs to swing 100mV beyond either supply rail. The inverting and non-inverting inputs do not have back-to-back input clamp diodes and are capable of maintaining high input impedance at high differential input voltages. This is effective in eliminating output distortion caused by high slew-rate input signals.

The output stage uses common source connected PMOS and NMOS devices to achieve rail-to-rail output drive capability with 17mA current limit and the capability to swing to within 20mV of either rail while driving a 10kΩ load.

IN+ and IN- Protection

All input terminals have internal ESD protection diodes to both positive and negative supply rails, limiting the input voltage to within one diode beyond the supply rails. For applications where either input is expected to exceed the rails by 0.5V, an external series resistor must be used to ensure the input currents never exceed 20mA (see Figure 42).

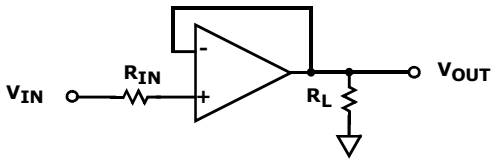


FIGURE 42. INPUT CURRENT LIMITING

Layout Guidelines for High Impedance Inputs

To achieve the maximum performance of the high input impedance and low offset voltage of the ISL28233IUZ, care should be taken in the circuit board layout. The PC board surface must remain clean and free of moisture to avoid leakage currents between adjacent traces. Surface coating of the circuit board will reduce surface moisture and provide a humidity barrier, reducing parasitic resistance on the board. The use of guard rings around the amplifier inputs will further reduce leakage currents. Figure 43 shows how the guard ring should be configured. The guard ring does not need to be a specific width, but it should form a continuous loop around both inputs. By setting the guard ring voltage equal to the voltage at the non-inverting input, parasitic capacitance is minimized as well.

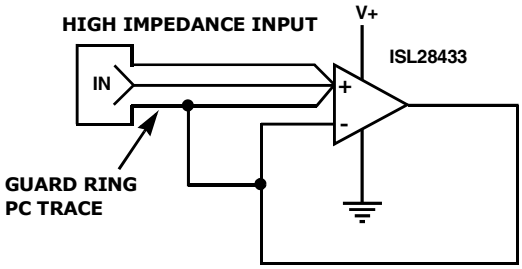


FIGURE 43. USE OF GUARD RINGS TO REDUCE

High Gain, Precision DC-Coupled Amplifier

The circuit in Figure 44 implements a single-stage DC-coupled amplifier with an input DC sensitivity of under 100nV that is only possible using a low VOS amplifier with high open loop gain. High gain DC

amplifiers operating from low voltage supplies are not practical using typical low offset precision op amps. For example, the typical ±100µV V_{OS} and offset drift 0.5µV/°C of a low offset op amp would produce a DC error of >1V with an additional 5mV/°C of temperature dependent error making it difficult to resolve DC input voltage changes in the mV range.

The ±8µV max V_{OS} and 0.06µV/°C of the ISL28233IUZ produces a temperature stable maximum DC output error of only ±80mV with a maximum temperature drift of 0.06µV/°C. The additional benefit of a very low 1/f noise corner frequency and some feedback filtering enables DC voltages and voltage fluctuations well below 100nV to be easily detected with a simple single stage amplifier.

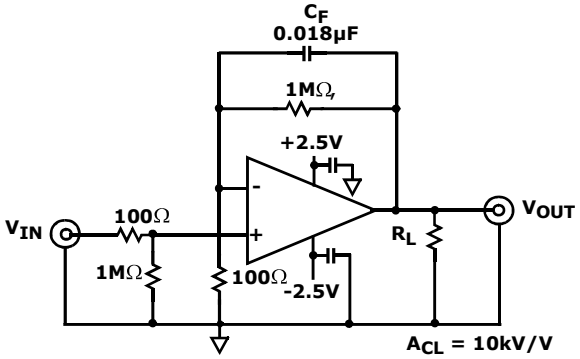


FIGURE 44. HIGH GAIN, PRECISION DC-COUPLED AMPLIFIER

ISL28233IUZ SPICE Model

Figure 45 shows the SPICE model schematic and Figure 46 shows the net list for the ISL28233IUZ SPICE model. The model is a simplified version of the actual device and simulates important parameters such as noise, Slew Rate, Gain and Phase. The model uses typical parameters from the "Electrical Specifications Table" on page 4. The poles and zeroes in the model were determined from the actual open and closed-loop gain and phase response. This enables the model to present an accurate AC representation of the actual device. The model is configured for ambient temperature of +25°C.

Figures 47 through 54 show the characterization vs simulation results for the Noise Density, Frequency Response vs Close Loop Gain, Gain vs Frequency vs CL and Large Signal Step Response (4V).

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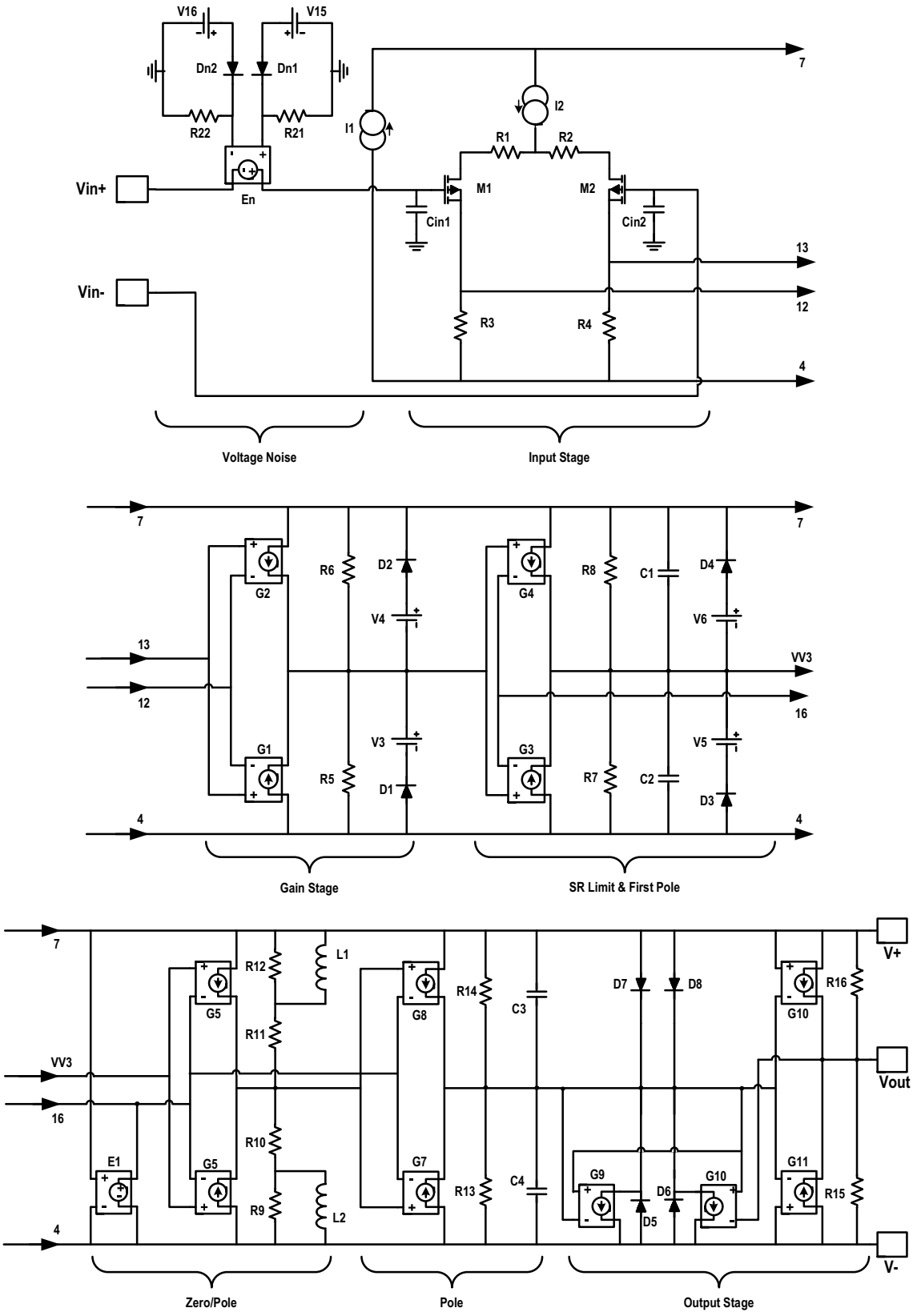

FIGURE 45. SPICE CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC

```
* ISL28233 Macromodel
* Revision B, April 2009
* AC characteristics, Voltage Noise
*Copyright 2009 by Intersil Corporation
*Refer to data sheet “LICENSE STATEMENT” Use of
*this model indicates your acceptance with the
*terms and provisions in the License Statement.
* Connections:              +input
*                           |      -input
*                           |      |      +Vsupply
*                           |      |      |      -Vsupply
*                           |      |      |      |      output
*                           |      |      |      |      |
.subckt ISL28233            3      2      7      4      6
*
*Voltage Noise
D_DN1        102 101 DN
D_DN2        104 103 DN
R_R21        0 101  120k
R_R22        0 103  120k
E_EN         8 3 101 103 1
V_V15        102 0 0.1Vdc
V_V16        104 0 0.1Vdc
*
*Input Stage
C_Cin1       8 0  0.4p
C_Cin2       2 0  2.0p
R_R1         9  10  10
R_R2         10 11  10
R_R3         4  12  100
R_R4         4  13  100
M_M1         12 8 9 9   pmosisil
+ L=50u
+ W=50u
M_M2         13 2 11 11 pmosisil
+ L=50u
+ W=50u
I_I1         4 7 DC 92uA
I_I2         7 10 DC 100uA
*
*Gain stage
G_G1         4 VV2 13 12 0.0002
G_G2         7 VV2 13 12 0.0002
R_R5         4 VV2  1.3Meg
R_R6         VV2 7  1.3Meg
D_D1         4 14 DX
D_D2         15 7 DX
V_V3         VV2 14 0.7Vdc
V_V4         15 VV2 0.7Vdc
*
*SR limit first pole
G_G3         4  VV3 VV2 16 1
G_G4         7  VV3 VV2 16 1
R_R7         4 VV3  1meg
R_R8         VV3 7  1meg
C_C1         VV3 7  12u
C_C2         4 VV3  12u
D_D3         4 17 DX
D_D4         18 7 DX
V_V5         VV3 17 0.7Vdc
V_V6         18 VV3 0.7Vdc
*
*Zero/Pole
E_E1         16 4 7 4 0.5
G_G5         4  VV4 VV3 16 0.000001
G_G6         7  VV4 VV3 16 0.000001
L_L1         20 7   0.3H
R_R12        20 7  2.5meg
R_R11        VV4 20  1meg
L_L2         4  19  0.3H
R_R9         4  19  2.5meg
R_R10        19 VV4  1meg
*Pole
G_G7         4 VV5 VV4 16 0.000001
G_G8         7 VV5 VV4 16 0.000001
C_C3         VV5 7  0.12p
C_C4         4 VV5  0.12p
R_R13        4 VV5  1meg
R_R14        VV5 7  1meg
*
*Output Stage
G_G9         21 4 6 VV5 0.0000125
G_G10        22 4 VV5 6 0.0000125
D_D5         4 21 DY
D_D6         4 22 DY
D_D7         7  21 DX
D_D8         7  22 DX
R_R15        4 6  8k
R_R16        6 7  8k
G_G11        6 4 VV5 4 -0.000125
G_G12        7 6 7 VV5 -0.000125
*
.model pmosisil pmos (kp=16e-3 vto=10m)
.model DN D(KF=6.4E-16 AF=1)
.MODEL DX D(IS=1E-18 Rs=1)
.MODEL DY D(IS=1E-15 BV=50 Rs=1)
.ends ISL28233
```

FIGURE 46. SPICE NET LIST

Characterization vs Simulation Results

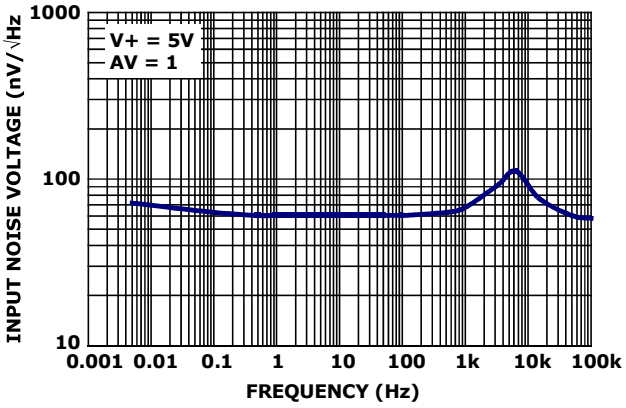

FIGURE 47. CHARACTERIZED INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE DENSITY vs FREQUENCY

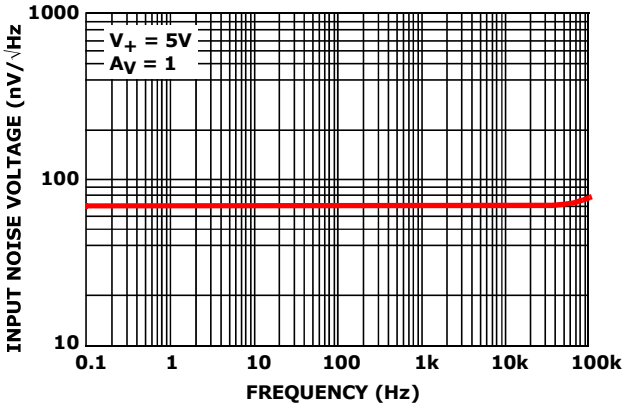

FIGURE 48. SIMULATED INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE DENSITY vs FREQUENCY

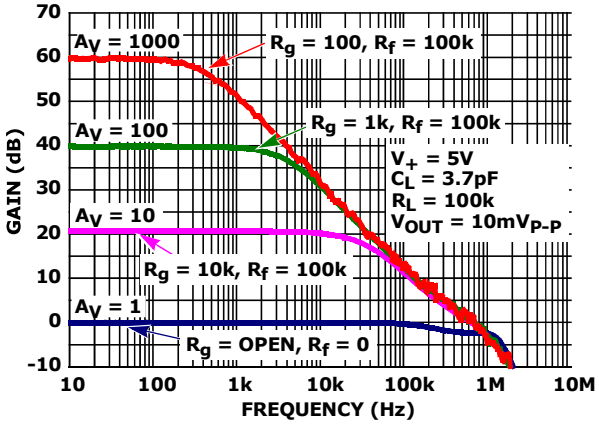

FIGURE 49. CHARACTERIZED FREQUENCY RESPONSE vs CLOSED LOOP GAIN

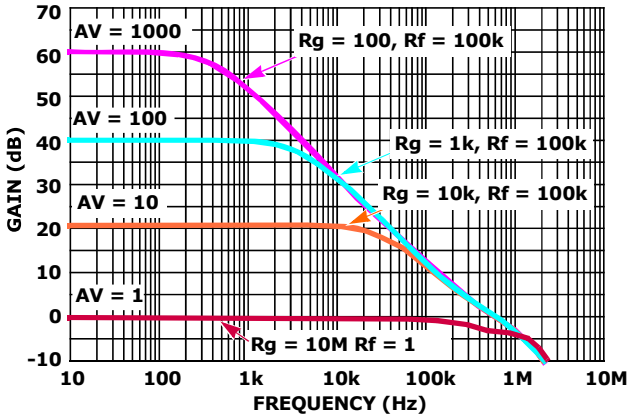

FIGURE 50. SIMULATED FREQUENCY RESPONSE vs CLOSED LOOP GAIN

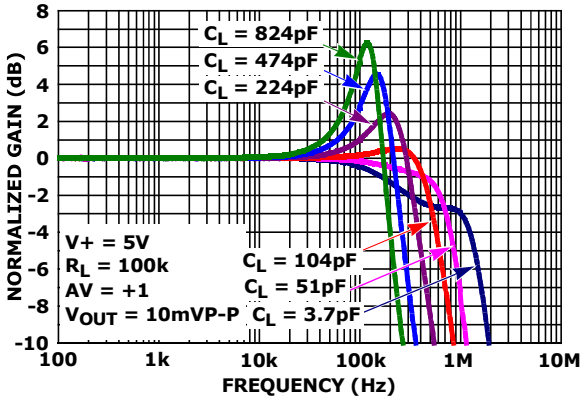

FIGURE 51. CHARACTERIZED GAIN vs FREQUENCY vs C_L

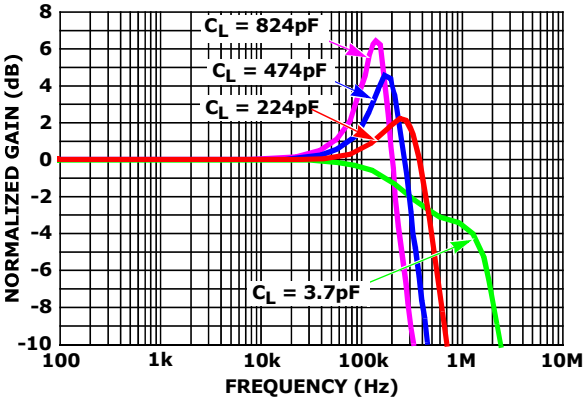

FIGURE 52. SIMULATED GAIN vs FREQUENCY vs C_L

Characterization vs Simulation Results (Continued)

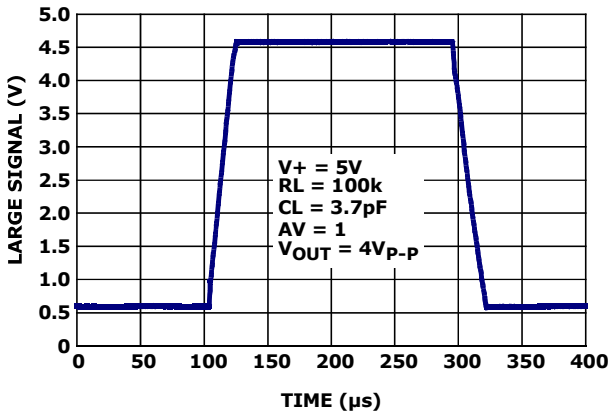

FIGURE 53. CHARACTERIZED LARGE SIGNAL STEP RESPONSE (4V)

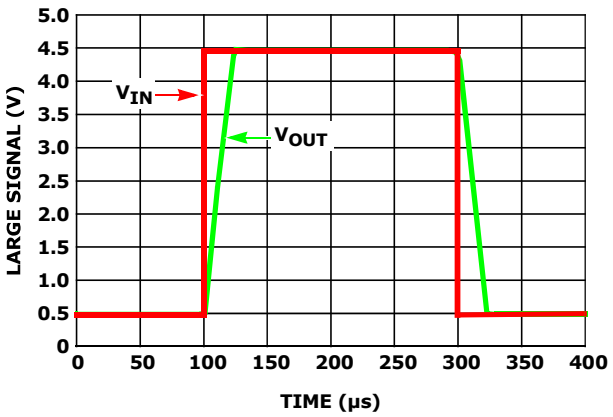

FIGURE 54. SIMULATED LARGE SIGNAL STEP RESPONSE (4V)

Revision History

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

DATE	REVISION	CHANGE
10/8/11	FN6942.2	Removed "UZ" from Device number top of all pages.
8/23/10	FN6942.1	Removed all ISL28433 device information from data sheet. Stamped not recommended for new designs since these parts are going to be obsolete. Recommended replacement part ISL28233FUZ.
3/25/10	FN6942.0	Initial Release.

Products

Intersil Corporation is a leader in the design and manufacture of high-performance analog semiconductors. The Company's products address some of the industry's fastest growing markets, such as, flat panel displays, cell phones, handheld products, and notebooks. Intersil's product families address power management and analog signal processing functions. Go to www.intersil.com/products for a complete list of Intersil product families.

*For a complete listing of Applications, Related Documentation and Related Parts, please see the respective device information page on intersil.com: ISL28233I

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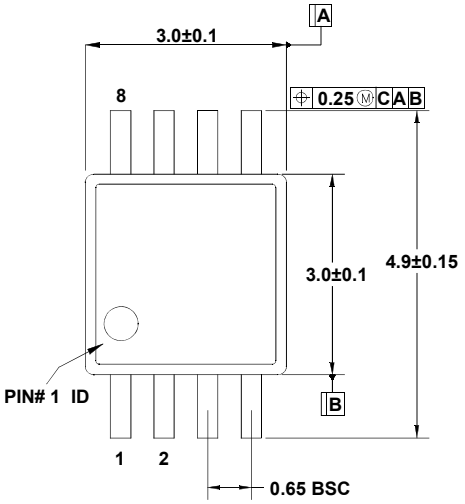
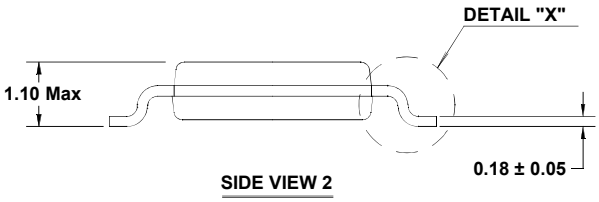
Package Outline Drawing

M8.118A

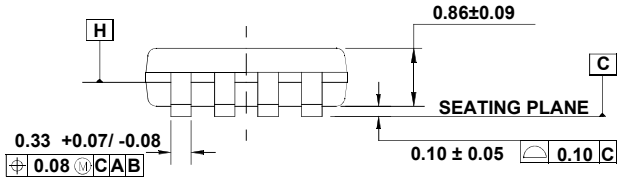
8 LEAD MINI SMALL OUTLINE PLASTIC PACKAGE (MSOP)
Rev 0, 9/09



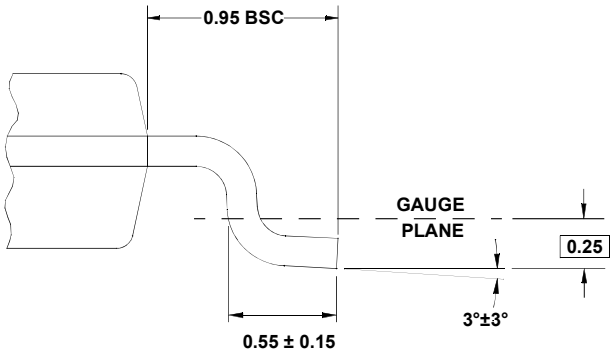
TOP VIEW



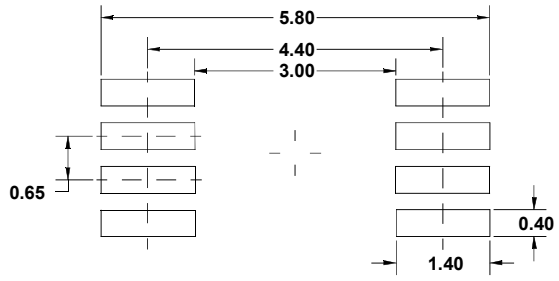
SIDE VIEW 2



SIDE VIEW 1



DETAIL "X"



TYPICAL RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

NOTES:

1. Dimensions are in millimeters.
2. Dimensioning and tolerancing conform to JEDEC MO-187-AA and AMSE Y14.5m-1994.
3. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15mm max per side are not included.
4. Plastic interlead protrusions of 0.25mm max per side are not included.
5. Dimensions “D” and “E1” are measured at Datum Plane “H”.
6. This replaces existing drawing # MDP0043 MSOP 8L.