

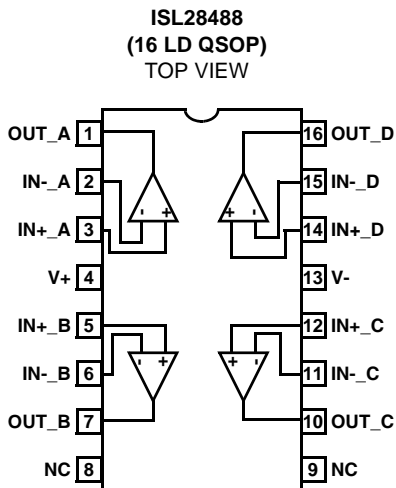
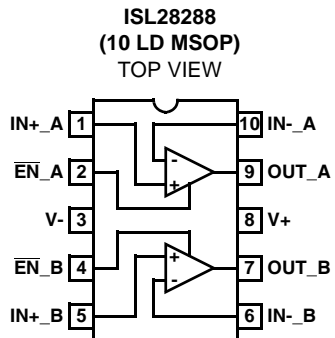
## Dual and Quad Micropower Single Supply Rail-to-Rail Input and Output (RRIO) Op-Amp

The ISL28288 and ISL28488 are dual and quad channel micropower operational amplifiers optimized for single supply operation over the 2.4V to 5V range. They can be operated from one lithium cell or two Ni-Cd batteries. For equivalent performance in a single channel op-amp reference EL8188.

These devices feature an Input Range Enhancement Circuit (IREC) which enables them to maintain CMRR performance for input voltages 10% above the positive supply rail and to 100mV below the negative supply. The output operation is rail to rail.

The ISL28288 and ISL28488 draw minimal supply current while meeting excellent DC-accuracy, AC-performance, noise and output drive specifications. The ISL28288 contains a power down enable pin that reduces the power supply current to typically less than 4 $\mu$ A in the disabled state.

### Pinouts



### Features

- Low power 120 $\mu$ A typical supply current
- 1.5mV max offset voltage
- 30pA max input bias current
- 300kHz typical gain-bandwidth product
- 105dB typical PSRR
- 100dB typical CMRR
- Single supply operation down to 2.4V
- Input is capable of swinging above V+ and below V- (ground sensing)
- Rail-to-rail input and output (RRIO)
- Enable Pin (ISL28288 only)
- Pb-free plus anneal available (RoHS compliant)

### Applications

- Battery- or solar-powered systems
- 4mA to 25mA current loops
- Handheld consumer products
- Medical devices
- Thermocouple amplifiers
- Photodiode pre-amps
- pH probe amplifiers

### Ordering Information

PART NUMBER (Note)	PART MARKING	PACKAGE (Pb-Free)	PKG. DWG. #
ISL28288FUZ	8288Z	10 Ld MSOP	MDP0043
ISL28288FUZ-T7	8288Z	10 Ld MSOP	MDP0043
ISL28488FAZ	28488 FAZ	16 Ld QSOP	MDP0040
ISL28488FAZ-T7	28488 FAZ	16 Ld QSOP	MDP0040

\*\*"-T7" suffix is for tape and reel. Please refer to TB347 for details on reel specifications.

NOTE: Intersil Pb-free plus anneal products employ special Pb-free material sets; molding compounds/die attach materials and 100% matte tin plate termination finish, which are 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.

**Absolute Maximum Ratings** ( $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Supply Voltage	5.5V
Supply Turn On Voltage Slew Rate	1V/ $\mu\text{s}$
Differential Input Current	5mA
Differential Input Voltage	0.5V
Input Voltage	V- - 0.5V to V+ + 0.5V
ESD Tolerance	
Human Body Model	.3kV
Machine Model	.300V

**Thermal Information**

Thermal Resistance	$\theta_{JA}$ ( $^\circ\text{C/W}$ )
10 Ld MSOP Package	115
16 Ld QSOP Package	112
Output Short-Circuit Duration	Indefinite
Ambient Operating Temperature Range	-40 $^\circ\text{C}$ to +125 $^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range	-65 $^\circ\text{C}$ to +150 $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Junction Temperature	+125 $^\circ\text{C}$
Pb-free reflow profile	see link below
<a href="http://www.intersil.com/pbfree/Pb-FreeReflow.asp">http://www.intersil.com/pbfree/Pb-FreeReflow.asp</a>	

**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.

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

**Electrical Specifications**  $V_+ = 5\text{V}$ ,  $V_- = 0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{CM} = 2.5\text{V}$ ,  $R_L = \text{Open}$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified.  
**Boldface limits apply over the operating temperature range, -40 $^\circ\text{C}$  to +125 $^\circ\text{C}$ . Temperature data established by characterization**

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITIONS	MIN (Note 1)	TYP	MAX (Note 1)	UNIT
<b>DC SPECIFICATIONS</b>						
$V_{OS}$	Input Offset Voltage		-1.5 <b>-2</b>	$\pm 0.05$	1.5 <b>2</b>	mV
$\frac{\Delta V_{OS}}{\Delta \text{Time}}$	Long Term Input Offset Voltage Stability	ISL28288		1.2		$\mu\text{V/Mo}$
$\frac{\Delta V_{OS}}{\Delta T}$	Input Offset Voltage vs Temperature			0.9		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{OS}$	Input Offset Current	-40 $^\circ\text{C}$ to +85 $^\circ\text{C}$	-30 <b>-80</b>	$\pm 5$	30 <b>80</b>	pA
$I_B$	Input Bias Current	-40 $^\circ\text{C}$ to +85 $^\circ\text{C}$	-30 <b>-80</b>	$\pm 10$	30 <b>80</b>	pA
CMIR	Common-Mode Voltage Range	Guaranteed by CMRR	<b>0</b>		<b>5</b>	V
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = 0\text{V}$ to 5V	80 <b>75</b>	100		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_+ = 2.4\text{V}$ to 5V	85 <b>80</b>	105		dB
$A_{VOL}$	Large Signal Voltage Gain	$V_O = 0.5\text{V}$ to 4.5V, $R_L = 100\text{k}\Omega$	200 <b>190</b>	300		V/mV
		$V_O = 0.5\text{V}$ to 4.5V, $R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$		60		V/mV
$V_{OUT}$	Maximum Output Voltage Swing	Output low, $R_L = 100\text{k}\Omega$		3	6 <b>30</b>	mV
		Output low, $R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$		130	175 <b>225</b>	mV
		Output high, $R_L = 100\text{k}\Omega$	4.990 <b>4.97</b>	4.996		V
		Output high, $R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$	4.800 <b>4.750</b>	4.880		V
$I_{S,ON}$	Quiescent Supply Current, Enabled	ISL28288, All channels enabled.		120	156 <b>175</b>	$\mu\text{A}$
		ISL28488, All channels enabled.		240	315 <b>350</b>	$\mu\text{A}$

## ISL28288, ISL28488

**Electrical Specifications**  $V_+ = 5V$ ,  $V_- = 0V$ ,  $V_{CM} = 2.5V$ ,  $R_L = \text{Open}$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified.  
**Boldface limits apply over the operating temperature range,  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$ . Temperature data established by characterization (Continued)**

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITIONS	MIN (Note 1)	TYP	MAX (Note 1)	UNIT
$I_{S,OFF}$	Quiescent Supply Current, Disabled (ISL28288)	All channels disabled.		4	<b>7 9</b>	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{O+}$	Short Circuit Sourcing Capability	$R_L = 10\Omega$	<b>29 24</b>	31		mA
$I_{O-}$	Short Circuit Sinking Capability	$R_L = 10\Omega$	<b>24 20</b>	26		mA
$V_{SUPPLY}$	Supply Operating Range	$V_+$ to $V_-$	<b>2.4</b>		<b>5.0</b>	V
$\overline{V_{ENH}}$	$\overline{EN}$ Pin High Level (ISL28288)		<b>2</b>			V
$\overline{V_{ENL}}$	$\overline{EN}$ Pin Low Level (ISL28288)				<b>0.8</b>	V
$\overline{I_{ENH}}$	$\overline{EN}$ Pin Input High Current (ISL28288)	$\overline{V_{EN}} = V_+$		0.8	<b>1 1.5</b>	$\mu\text{A}$
$\overline{I_{ENL}}$	$\overline{EN}$ Pin Input Low Current (ISL28288)	$\overline{V_{EN}} = V_-$		0	<b>+0.1</b>	$\mu\text{A}$
<b>AC SPECIFICATIONS</b>						
GBW	Gain Bandwidth Product	$A_V = 100$ , $R_F = 100k\Omega$ , $R_G = 1k\Omega$ , $R_L = 10k\Omega$ to $V_{CM}$		300		kHz
$e_n$	Input Noise Voltage Peak-to-Peak	$f = 0.1\text{Hz}$ to $10\text{Hz}$		5.4		$\mu\text{V}_{P-P}$
	Input Noise Voltage Density	$f_O = 1\text{kHz}$		48		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
$i_n$	Input Noise Current Density	$f_O = 1\text{kHz}$		0.1		$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
CMRR @ 60Hz	Input Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = 1V_{P-P}$ , $R_L = 10k\Omega$ to $V_{CM}$		-70		dB
PSRR+ @ 120Hz	Power Supply Rejection Ratio ( $V_+$ )	$V_+$ , $V_- = \pm 1.2V$ and $\pm 2.5V$ , $V_{SOURCE} = 1V_{P-P}$ , $R_L = 10k\Omega$ to $V_{CM}$		-80		dB
PSRR- @ 120Hz	Power Supply Rejection Ratio ( $V_-$ )	$V_+$ , $V_- = \pm 1.2V$ and $\pm 2.5V$ , $V_{SOURCE} = 1V_{P-P}$ , $R_L = 10k\Omega$ to $V_{CM}$		-60		dB
<b>TRANSIENT RESPONSE</b>						
SR	Slew Rate		<b><math>\pm 0.12</math> <math>\pm 0.09</math></b>	$\pm 0.14$	<b><math>\pm 0.16</math> <math>\pm 0.21</math></b>	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
$t_{\overline{EN}}$	Enable to Output Turn-on Delay Time, 10% $\overline{EN}$ to 10% $V_{out}$ , (ISL28288)	$\overline{V_{EN}} = 5V$ to $0V$ , $A_V = -1$ , $R_G = R_F = R_L = 1k$ to $V_{CM}$		2		$\mu\text{s}$
	Enable to Output Turn-off Delay Time, 10% $\overline{EN}$ to 10% $V_{out}$ , (ISL28288)	$\overline{V_{EN}} = 0V$ to $5V$ , $A_V = -1$ , $R_G = R_F = R_L = 1k$ to $V_{CM}$		0.1		$\mu\text{s}$

**NOTE:**

- Parts are 100% tested at  $+25^\circ\text{C}$ . Over temperature limits established by characterization and are not production tested.

Typical Performance Curves  $V_+ = 5V, V_- = 0V, V_{CM} = 2.5V, R_L = \text{Open}$

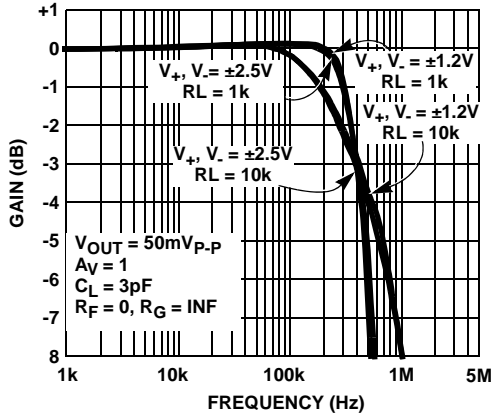


FIGURE 1. FREQUENCY RESPONSE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

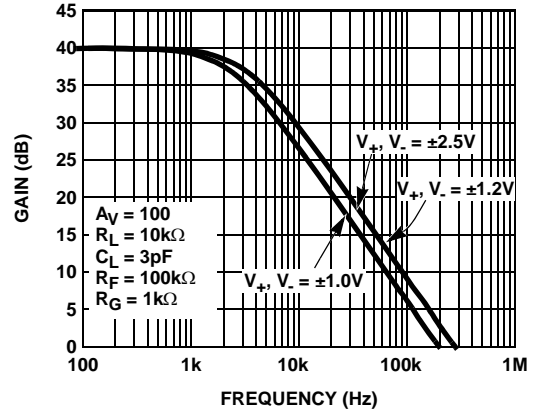


FIGURE 2. FREQUENCY RESPONSE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

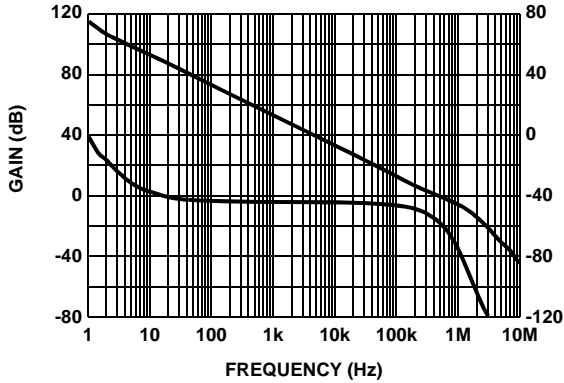


FIGURE 3.  $A_{VOL}$  vs FREQUENCY @ 100kΩ LOAD

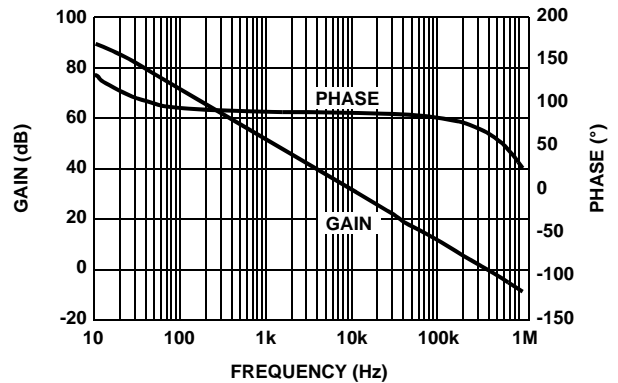


FIGURE 4.  $A_{VOL}$  vs FREQUENCY @ 1kΩ LOAD

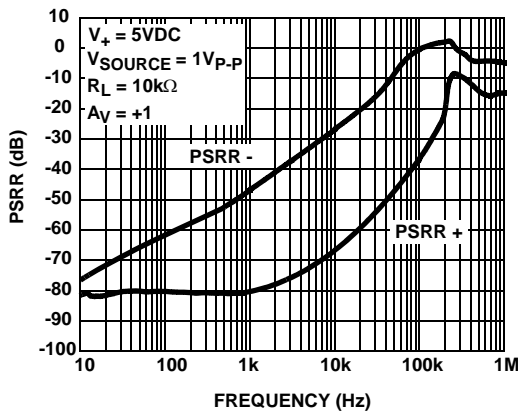


FIGURE 5. PSRR vs FREQUENCY

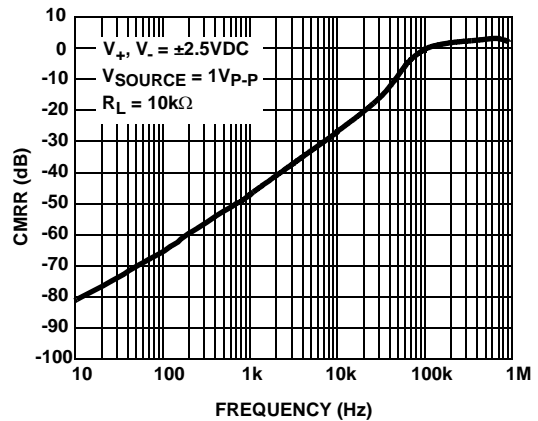


FIGURE 6. CMRR vs FREQUENCY

**Typical Performance Curves**  $V_+ = 5V$ ,  $V_- = 0V$ ,  $V_{CM} = 2.5V$ ,  $R_L = \text{Open}$  (Continued)

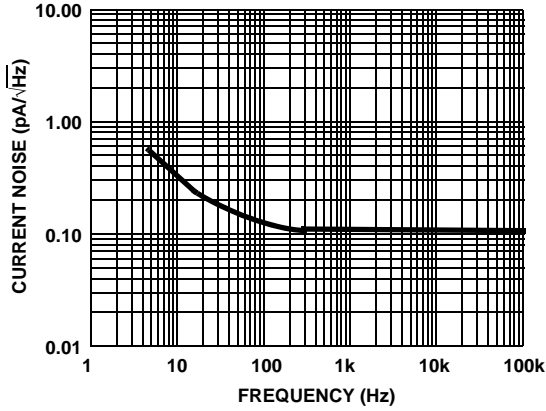


FIGURE 7. CURRENT NOISE vs FREQUENCY

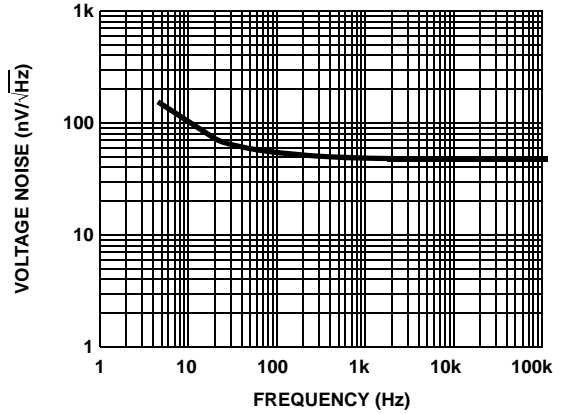


FIGURE 8. VOLTAGE NOISE vs FREQUENCY

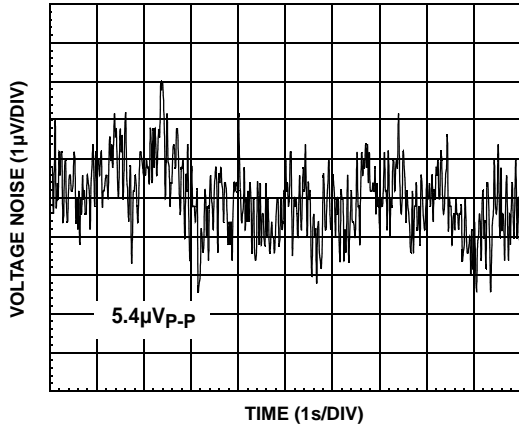


FIGURE 9. 0.1Hz TO 10Hz INPUT VOLTAGE NOISE

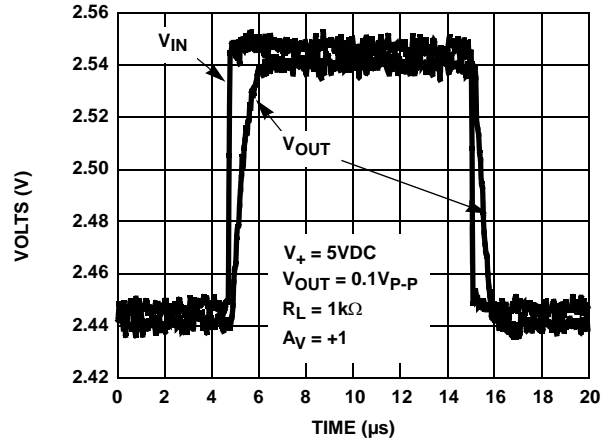


FIGURE 10. SMALL SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE

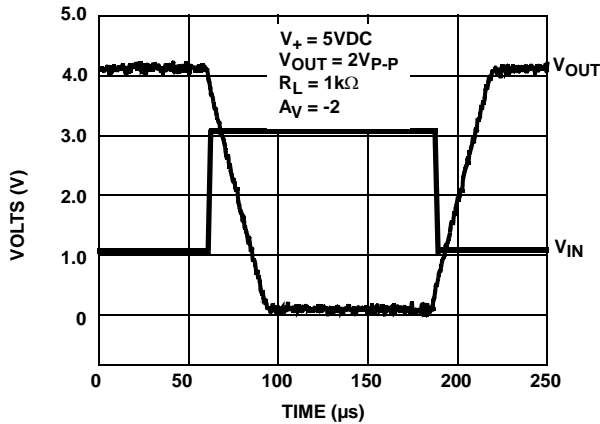


FIGURE 11. LARGE SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE

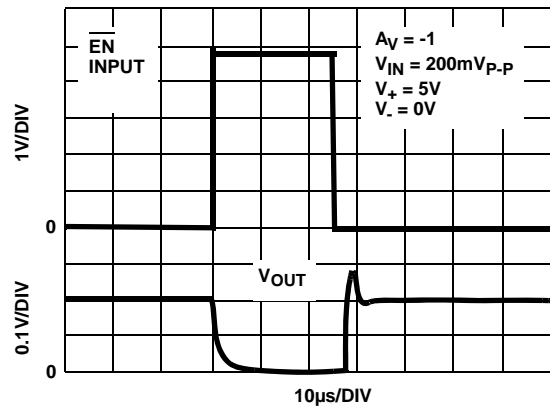


FIGURE 12. ENABLE TO OUTPUT DELAY TIME

Typical Performance Curves  $V_+ = 5V$ ,  $V_- = 0V$ ,  $V_{CM} = 2.5V$ ,  $R_L = \text{Open}$  (Continued)

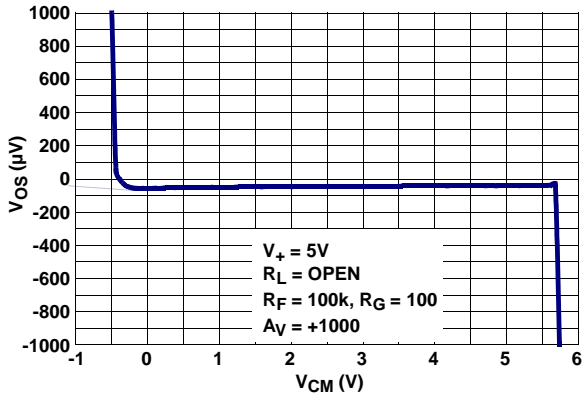


FIGURE 13. INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE vs COMMON MODE INPUT VOLTAGE

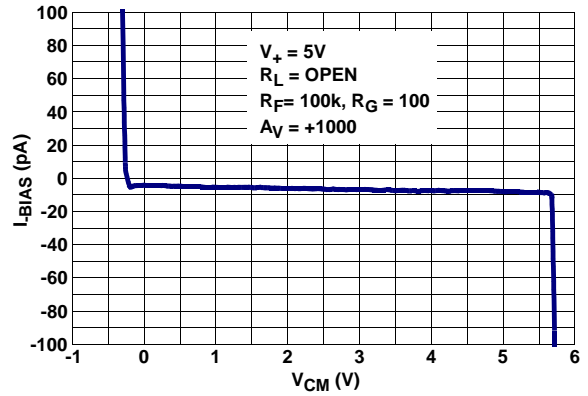


FIGURE 14. INPUT BIAS CURRENT vs COMMON-MODE INPUT VOLTAGE

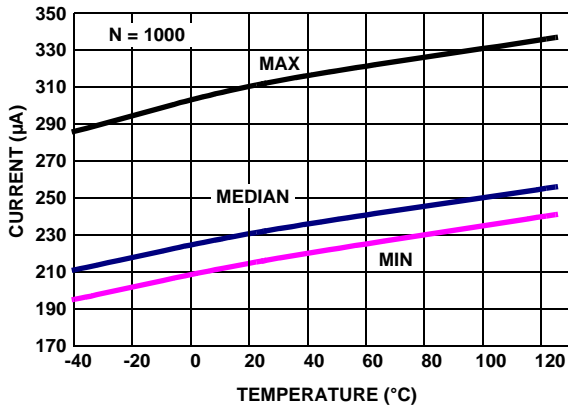


FIGURE 15. ISL28488 SUPPLY CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE  $V_+$ ,  $V_- = \pm 2.5V$  ENABLED,  $R_L = \text{INF}$

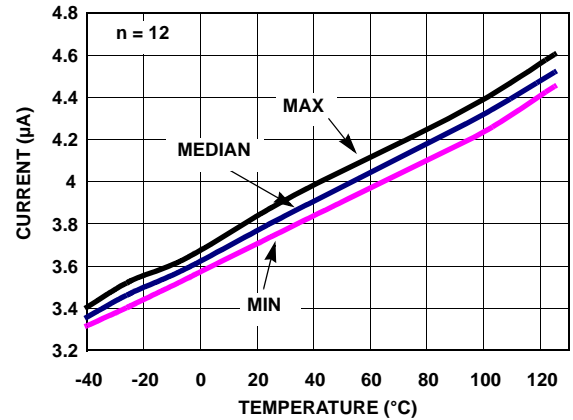


FIGURE 16. ISL28288 SUPPLY CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE  $V_+$ ,  $V_- = \pm 2.5V$  DISABLED,  $R_L = \text{INF}$

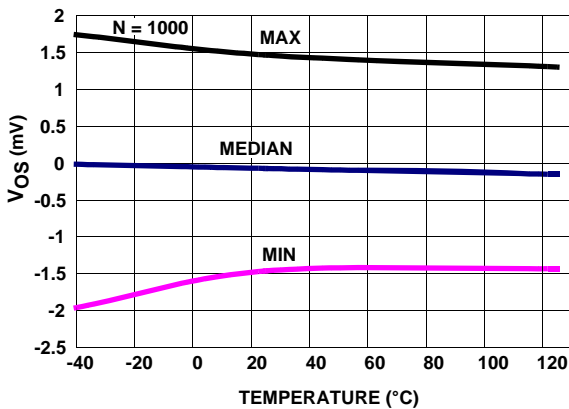


FIGURE 17.  $V_{OS}$  vs TEMPERATURE,  $V_{IN} = 0V$ ,  $V_+$ ,  $V_- = \pm 2.5V$

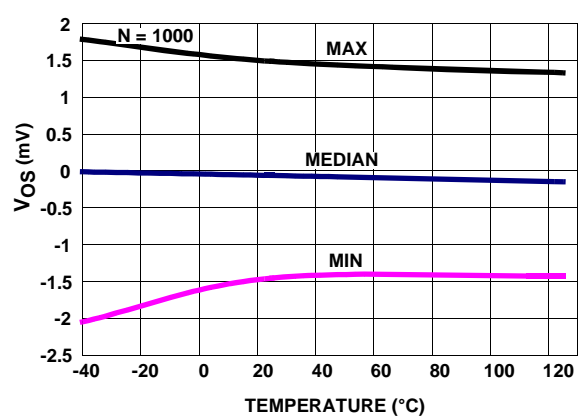


FIGURE 18.  $V_{OS}$  vs TEMPERATURE  $V_{IN} = 0V$ ,  $V_+$ ,  $V_- = \pm 1.2V$

Typical Performance Curves  $V_+ = 5V, V_- = 0V, V_{CM} = 2.5V, R_L = \text{Open}$  (Continued)

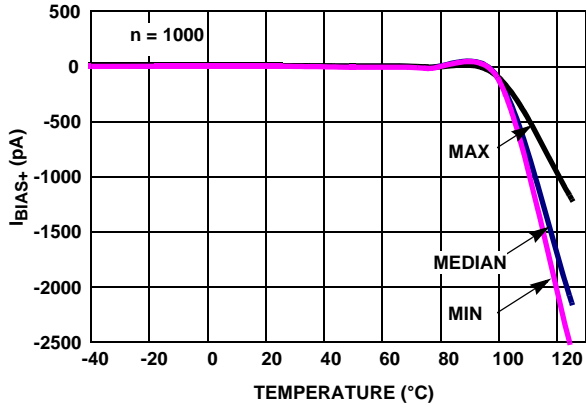


FIGURE 19.  $I_{BIAS+}$  vs TEMPERATURE  $V_+, V_- = \pm 2.5V$

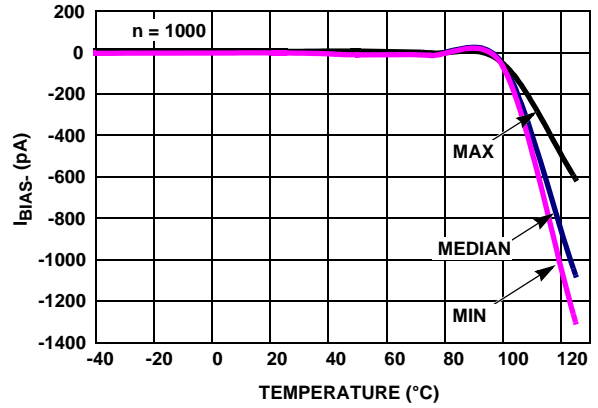


FIGURE 20.  $I_{BIAS-}$  vs TEMPERATURE  $V_+, V_- = \pm 2.5V$

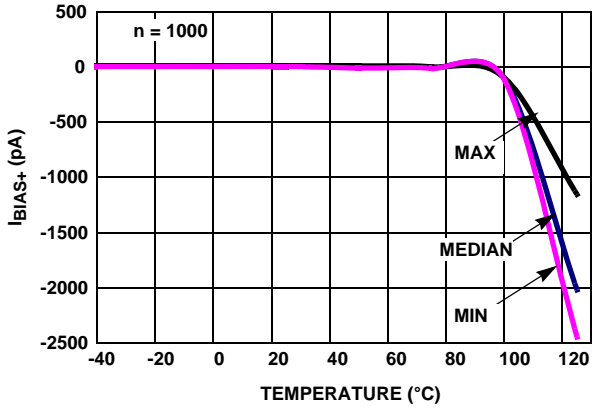


FIGURE 21.  $I_{BIAS+}$  vs TEMPERATURE  $V_+, V_- = \pm 1.2V$

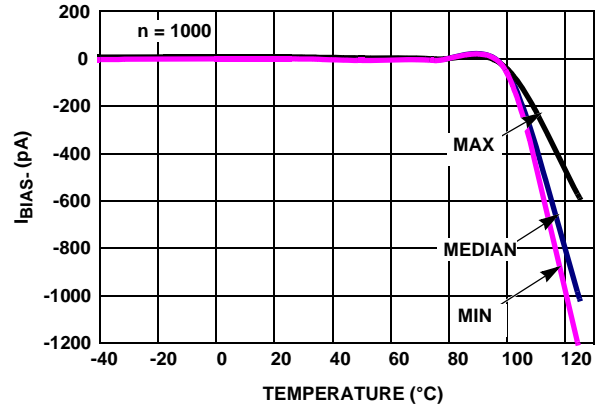


FIGURE 22.  $I_{BIAS-}$  vs TEMPERATURE  $V_+, V_- = \pm 1.2V$

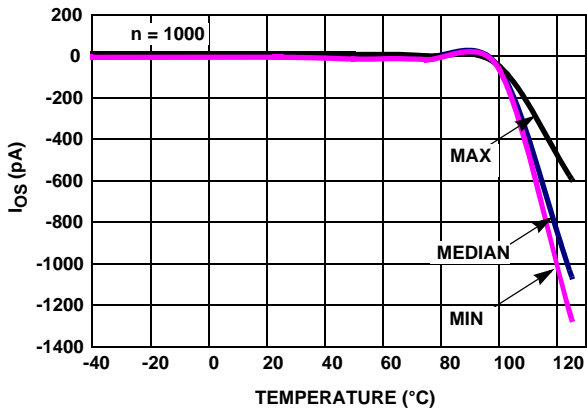


FIGURE 23.  $I_{OS}$  vs TEMPERATURE  $V_+, V_- = \pm 2.5V$

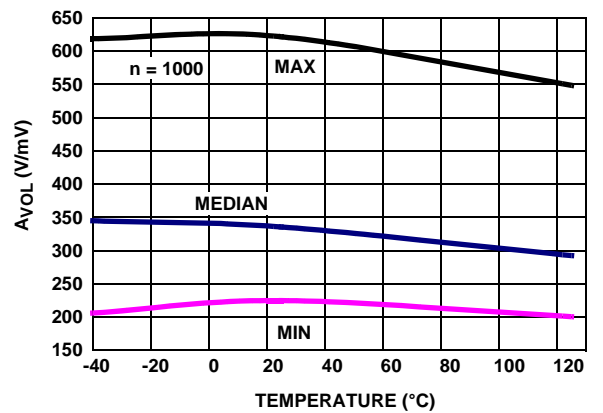


FIGURE 24.  $A_{VoL}$  vs TEMPERATURE  $V_+, V_- = \pm 2.5V, R_L=100k$

Typical Performance Curves  $V_+ = 5V$ ,  $V_- = 0V$ ,  $V_{CM} = 2.5V$ ,  $R_L = \text{Open}$  (Continued)

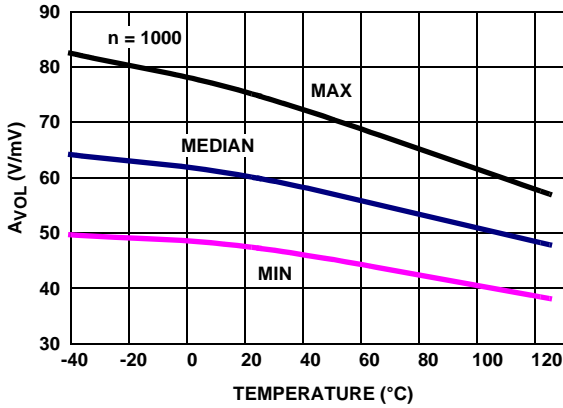


FIGURE 25.  $A_{VOL}$  vs TEMPERATURE,  $V_+$ ,  $V_- = \pm 2.5V$ ,  $R_L = 1k$

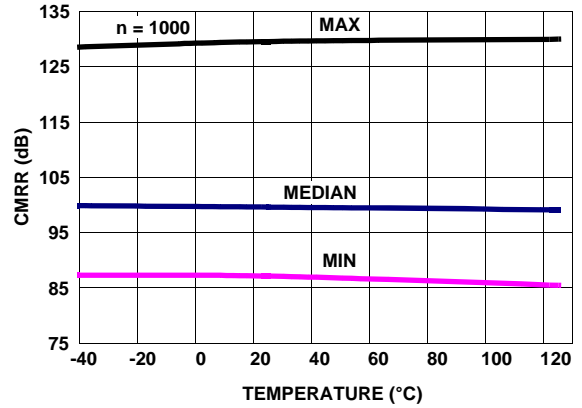


FIGURE 26. CMRR vs TEMPERATURE  $V_{CM} = +2.5V$  TO  $-2.5V$ ,  $V_+$ ,  $V_- = \pm 2.5V$

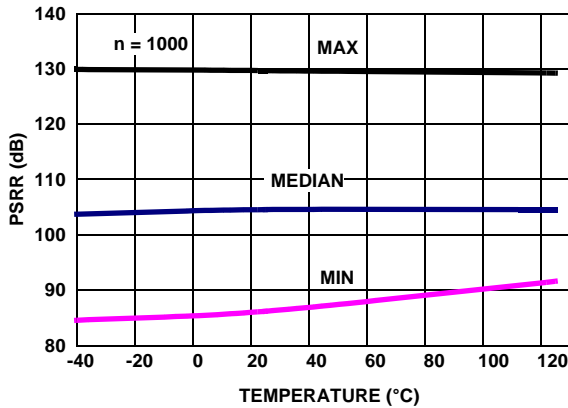


FIGURE 27. PSRR vs TEMPERATURE,  $V_+$ ,  $V_- = \pm 1.2V$  TO  $\pm 2.75V$

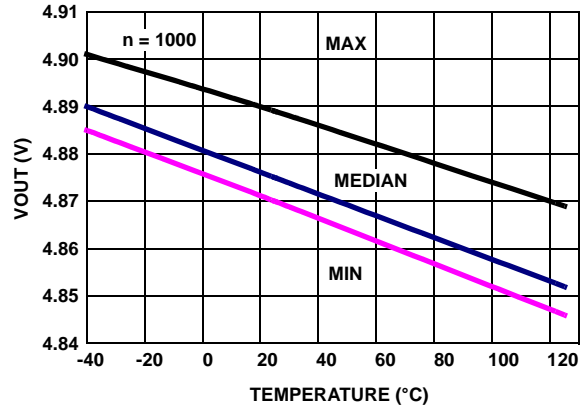


FIGURE 28.  $V_{OUT HIGH}$  vs TEMPERATURE,  $V_+$ ,  $V_- = \pm 2.5V$ ,  $R_L = 1k$

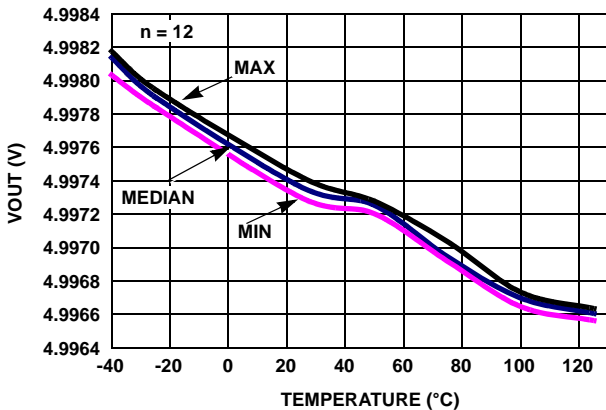


FIGURE 29.  $V_{OUT HIGH}$  vs TEMPERATURE,  $V_+$ ,  $V_- = \pm 2.5V$ ,  $R_L = 100k$

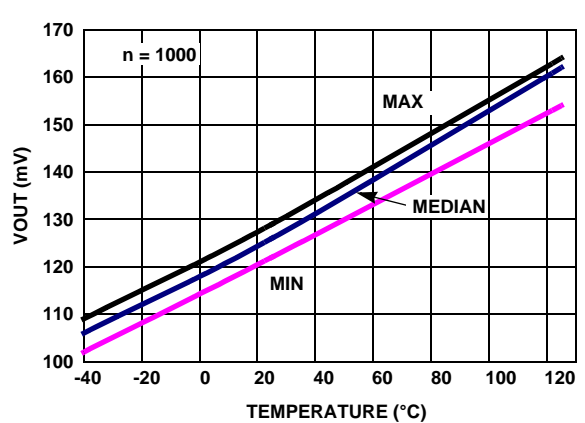


FIGURE 30.  $V_{OUT LOW}$  vs TEMPERATURE,  $V_+$ ,  $V_- = \pm 2.5V$ ,  $R_L = 1k$



**Typical Performance Curves**  $V_+ = 5V$ ,  $V_- = 0V$ ,  $V_{CM} = 2.5V$ ,  $R_L = \text{Open}$  (Continued)

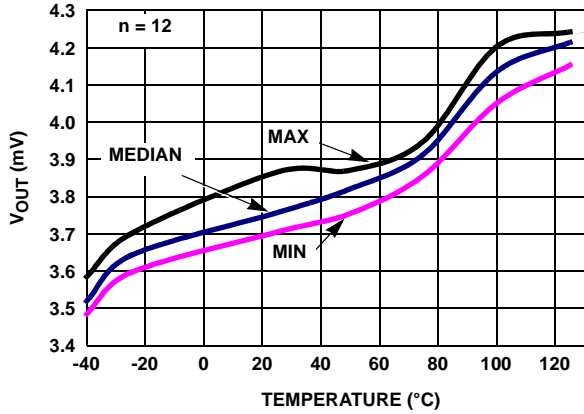


FIGURE 31.  $V_{OUT\ LOW}$  vs TEMPERATURE,  $V_+$ ,  $V_- = \pm 2.5V$ ,  $R_L = 100k$

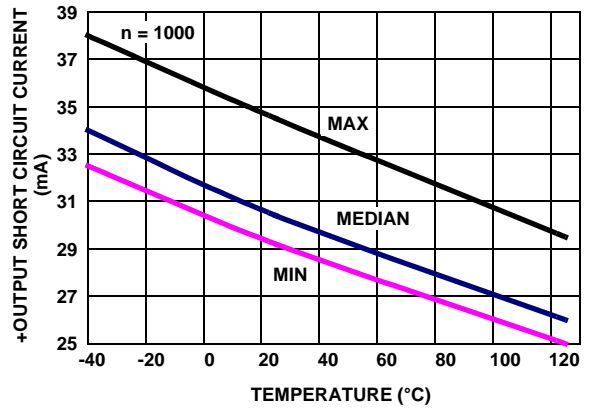


FIGURE 32. +OUTPUT SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE  $V_{IN} = +2.5V$ ,  $R_L = 10$ ,  $V_+$ ,  $V_- = \pm 2.5V$

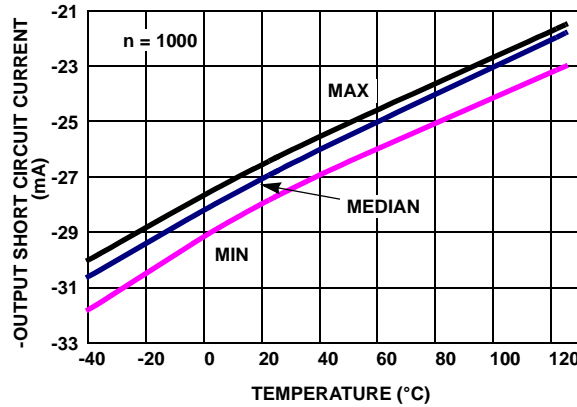


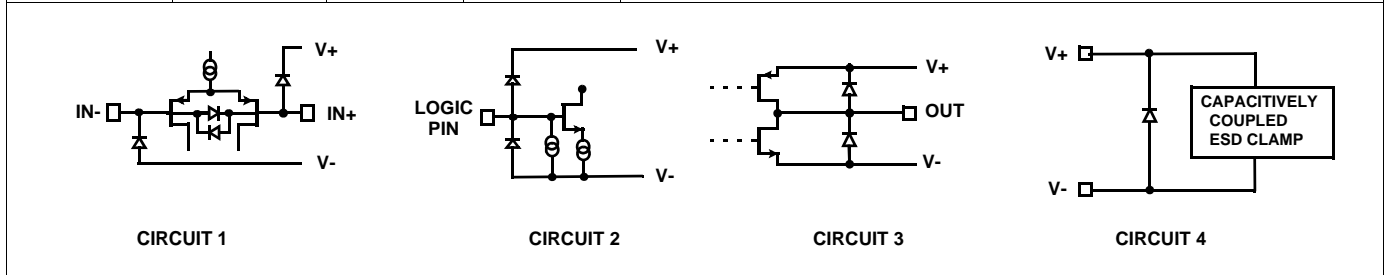
FIGURE 33. -OUTPUT SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE  $V_{IN} = -2.5V$ ,  $R_L = 10$ ,  $V_+$ ,  $V_- = \pm 2.5V$

**Pin Descriptions**

ISL28288 (10 LD MSOP)	ISL28488 (16 LD QSOP)	PIN NAME	EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT	DESCRIPTION
1	3	IN+_A	Circuit 1	Amplifier A non-inverting input
2		$\overline{EN}_A$	Circuit 2	Amplifier A enable pin internal pull-down; Logic "1" selects the disabled state; Logic "0" selects the enabled state.
3	13	V-	Circuit 4	Negative power supply
4		$\overline{EN}_B$	Circuit 2	Amplifier B enable pin with internal pull-down; Logic "1" selects the disabled state; Logic "0" selects the enabled state.
5	5	IN+_B	Circuit 1	Amplifier B non-inverting input
6	6	IN-_B	Circuit 1	Amplifier B inverting input
7	7	OUT_B	Circuit 3	Amplifier B output
8	4	V+	Circuit 4	Positive power supply
9	1	OUT_A	Circuit 3	Amplifier A output
10	2	IN-_A	Circuit 1	Amplifier A inverting input

**Pin Descriptions** (Continued)

ISL28288 (10 LD MSOP)	ISL28488 (16 LD QSOP)	PIN NAME	EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT	DESCRIPTION
	10	OUT_C	Circuit 3	Amplifier C output
	11	IN_C	Circuit 1	Amplifier C inverting input
	12	IN+_C	Circuit 1	Amplifier C non-inverting input
	14	IN+_D	Circuit 1	Amplifier D non-inverting input
	15	IN-_D	Circuit 1	Amplifier D inverting input
	16	OUT_D	Circuit 3	Amplifier D output
	8, 9	NC	-	No internal connection



**Applications Information**

**Introduction**

The ISL28288 and ISL28488 are dual and quad CMOS rail-to-rail input, output (RRIO) micropower operational amplifiers. These devices are designed to operate from a single supply (2.4V to 5.0V) or dual supplies ( $\pm 1.2V$  to  $\pm 2.5V$ ) while drawing only 120 $\mu A$  of supply current. This combination of low power and precision performance makes these devices suitable for solar and battery power applications.

**Rail-to-Rail Input**

Many rail-to-rail input stages use two differential input pairs, a long-tail PNP (or PFET) and an NPN (or NFET). Severe penalties have to be paid for this circuit topology. As the input signal moves from one supply rail to another, the operational amplifier switches from one input pair to the other causing drastic changes in input offset voltage and an undesired change in magnitude and polarity of input offset current.

The ISL28288 achieves input rail-to-rail without sacrificing important precision specifications and degrading distortion performance. The devices' input offset voltage exhibits a smooth behavior throughout the entire common-mode input range. The input bias current versus the common-mode voltage range gives us an undistorted behavior from typically 100mV below the negative rail and 10% higher than the V+ rail (0.5V higher than V+ when V+ equals 5V).

**Input Protection**

All input terminals have internal ESD protection diodes to both positive and negative supply rails, limiting the input voltage to

within one diode beyond the supply rails. There is an additional pair of back-to-back diodes across the input terminals. For applications where the input differential voltage is expected to exceed 0.5V, external series resistors must be used to ensure the input currents never exceed 5mA.

**Rail-to-Rail Output**

A pair of complementary MOSFET devices are used to achieve the rail-to-rail output swing. The NMOS sinks current to swing the output in the negative direction. The PMOS sources current to swing the output in the positive direction. The ISL28288 with a 100k $\Omega$  load will swing to within 4mV of the positive supply rail and within 3mV of the negative supply rail.

**Enable/Disable Feature**

The ISL28288 offers an  $\overline{EN}$  pin that disables the device when pulled up to at least 2.0V. In the disabled state (output in a high impedance state), the part consumes typically 4 $\mu A$ . By disabling the part, multiple ISL28288 parts can be connected together as a MUX. In this configuration, the outputs are tied together in parallel and a channel can be selected by the  $\overline{EN}$  pin. The loading effects of the feedback resistors of the disabled amplifier must be considered when multiple amplifier outputs are connected together. The  $\overline{EN}$  pin also has an internal pull down. If left open, the  $\overline{EN}$  pin will pull to the negative rail and the device will be enabled by default.

**Using Only One Channel**

The ISL28288 is a dual op amp. If the application only requires one channel, the user must configure the unused channel to prevent it from oscillating. The unused channel will oscillate if the input and output pins are floating. This will result in higher than expected supply currents and possible

noise injection into the channel being used. The proper way to prevent this oscillation is to short the output to the negative input and ground the positive input (as shown in Figure 34).

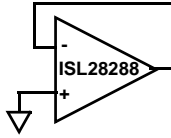


FIGURE 34. PREVENTING OSCILLATIONS IN UNUSED CHANNELS

**Proper Layout Maximizes Performance**

To achieve the maximum performance of the high input impedance and low offset voltage of the ISL28288, care should be taken in the circuit board layout. The PC board surface must remain clean and free of moisture to avoid leakage currents between adjacent traces. Surface coating of the circuit board will reduce surface moisture and provide a humidity barrier, reducing parasitic resistance on the board. When input leakage current is a concern, the use of guard rings around the amplifier inputs will further reduce leakage currents. Figure 35 shows a guard ring example for a unity gain amplifier that uses the low impedance amplifier output at the same voltage as the high impedance input to eliminate surface leakage. The guard ring does not need to be a specific width, but it should form a continuous loop around both inputs. For further reduction of leakage currents, components can be mounted to the PC board using Teflon standoff insulators.

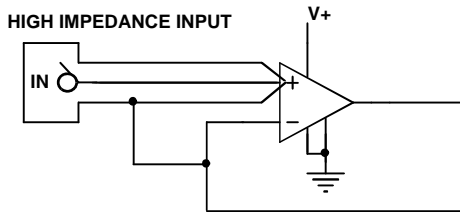


FIGURE 35. GUARD RING EXAMPLE FOR UNITY GAIN AMPLIFIER

**Example Application**

Thermocouples are the most popular temperature-sensing device because of their low cost, interchangeability, and ability to measure a wide range of temperatures. The ISL28288 (Figure 36) is used to convert the differential thermocouple voltage into single-ended signal with 10X gain. The ISL28288's rail-to-rail input characteristic allows the thermocouple to be biased at ground and the amplifier to run from a single 5V supply.

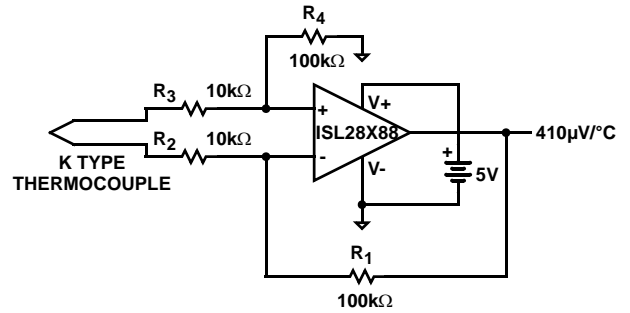


FIGURE 36. THERMOCOUPLE AMPLIFIER

**Current Limiting**

The ISL28288 has no internal current-limiting circuitry. If the output is shorted, it is possible to exceed the Absolute Maximum Rating for output current or power dissipation, potentially resulting in the destruction of the device.

**Power Dissipation**

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

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

where:

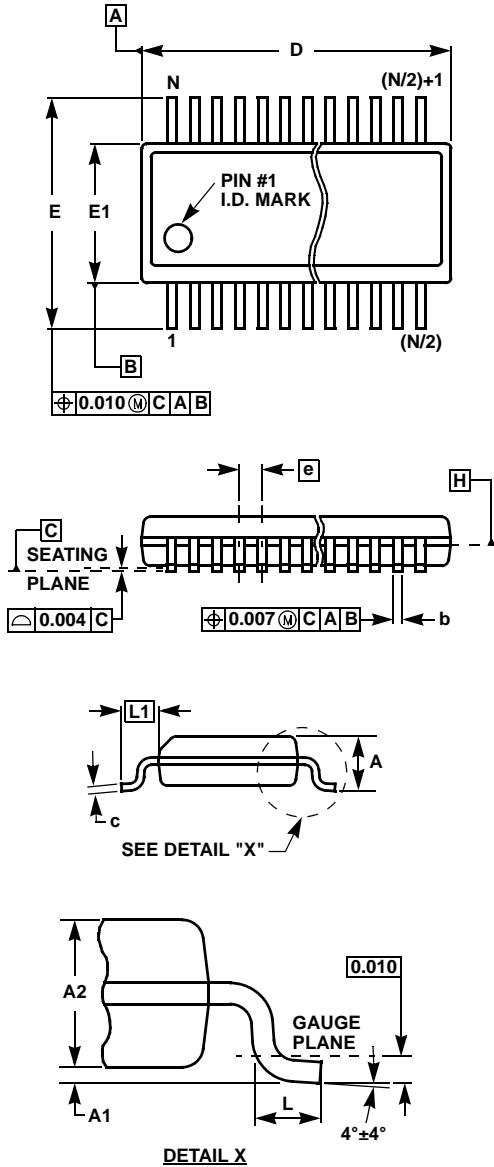
- $PD_{MAXTOTAL}$  is the sum of the maximum power dissipation of each amplifier in the package ( $PD_{MAX}$ )
- $PD_{MAX}$  for each amplifier is calculated in Equation 2:

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

where:

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

Quarter Size Outline Plastic Packages Family (QSOP)



MDP0040

QUARTER SIZE OUTLINE PLASTIC PACKAGES FAMILY

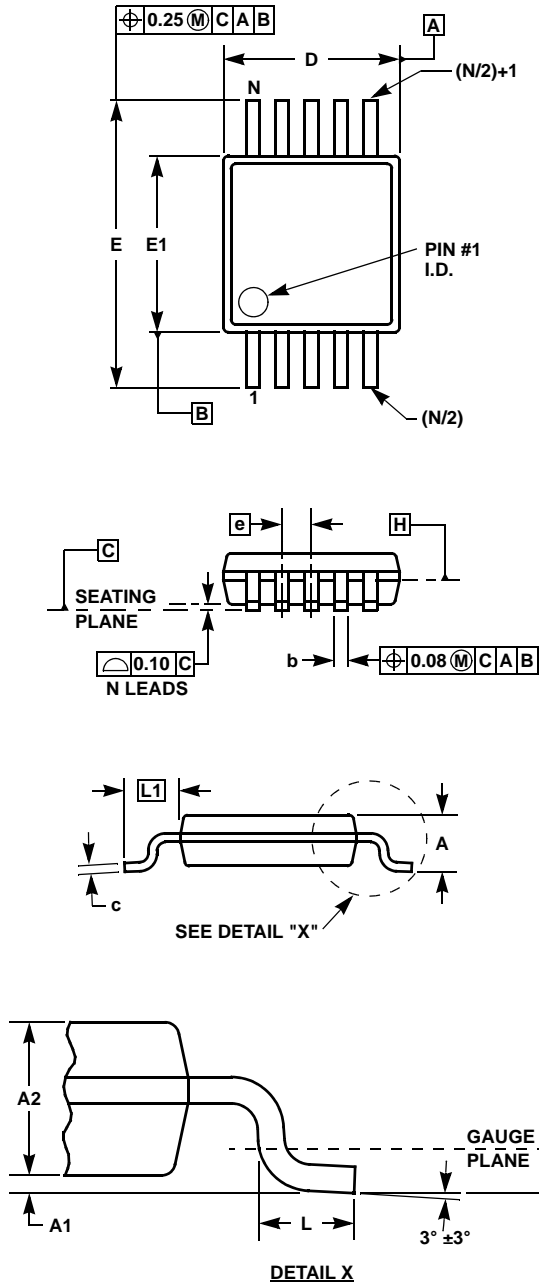
SYMBOL	INCHES			TOLERANCE	NOTES
	QSOP16	QSOP24	QSOP28		
A	0.068	0.068	0.068	Max.	-
A1	0.006	0.006	0.006	$\pm 0.002$	-
A2	0.056	0.056	0.056	$\pm 0.004$	-
b	0.010	0.010	0.010	$\pm 0.002$	-
c	0.008	0.008	0.008	$\pm 0.001$	-
D	0.193	0.341	0.390	$\pm 0.004$	1, 3
E	0.236	0.236	0.236	$\pm 0.008$	-
E1	0.154	0.154	0.154	$\pm 0.004$	2, 3
e	0.025	0.025	0.025	Basic	-
L	0.025	0.025	0.025	$\pm 0.009$	-
L1	0.041	0.041	0.041	Basic	-
N	16	24	28	Reference	-

Rev. F 2/07

NOTES:

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.006" maximum per side are not included.
2. Plastic interlead protrusions of 0.010" maximum per side are not included.
3. Dimensions "D" and "E1" are measured at Datum Plane "H".
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.

Mini SO Package Family (MSOP)



MDP0043  
MINI SO PACKAGE FAMILY

SYMBOL	MILLIMETERS		TOLERANCE	NOTES
	MSOP8	MSOP10		
A	1.10	1.10	Max.	-
A1	0.10	0.10	$\pm 0.05$	-
A2	0.86	0.86	$\pm 0.09$	-
b	0.33	0.23	+0.07/-0.08	-
c	0.18	0.18	$\pm 0.05$	-
D	3.00	3.00	$\pm 0.10$	1, 3
E	4.90	4.90	$\pm 0.15$	-
E1	3.00	3.00	$\pm 0.10$	2, 3
e	0.65	0.50	Basic	-
L	0.55	0.55	$\pm 0.15$	-
L1	0.95	0.95	Basic	-
N	8	10	Reference	-

Rev. D 2/07

NOTES:

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15mm maximum per side are not included.
2. Plastic interlead protrusions of 0.25mm maximum per side are not included.
3. Dimensions "D" and "E1" are measured at Datum Plane "H".
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.

All Intersil U.S. products are manufactured, assembled and tested utilizing ISO9000 quality systems.  
Intersil Corporation's quality certifications can be viewed at [www.intersil.com/design/quality](http://www.intersil.com/design/quality)

*Intersil products are sold by description only. Intersil Corporation reserves the right to make changes in circuit design, software and/or specifications at any time without notice. Accordingly, the reader is cautioned to verify that data sheets are current before placing orders. Information furnished by Intersil is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, no responsibility is assumed by Intersil or its subsidiaries for its use; nor for any infringements of patents or other rights of third parties which may result from its use. No license is granted by implication or otherwise under any patent or patent rights of Intersil or its subsidiaries.*

For information regarding Intersil Corporation and its products, see [www.intersil.com](http://www.intersil.com)