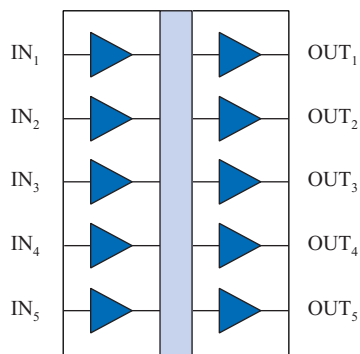
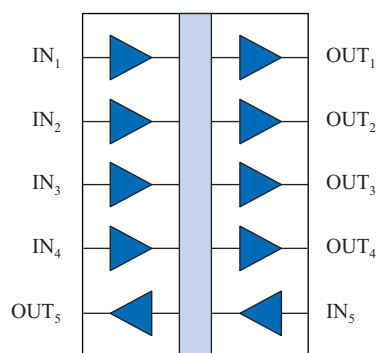


High Speed Five-Channel Digital Isolators

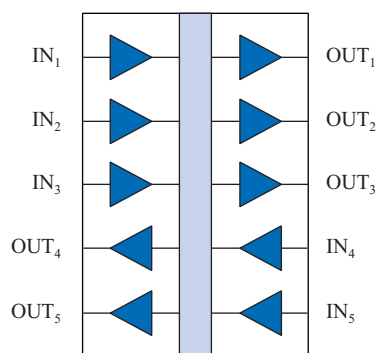
Functional Diagrams



IL260



IL261



IL262

Features

- High Speed: 110 Mbps
- 1.2 mA/channel typical quiescent current
- 50 kV/ μ s typ.; 30 kV/ μ s min. common mode transient immunity
- No carrier or clock for low EMI emissions and susceptibility
- -40°C to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ operating temperature
- 1000 V_{RMS}/1500 V_{DC} high voltage endurance
- 44000 year barrier life
- Excellent magnetic immunity
- 2 ns typical pulse width distortion
- 100 ps typical pulse jitter
- 4 ns typical propagation delay skew
- 10 ns typical propagation delay
- 2 ns channel-to-channel skew
- 0.15", 0.3", and True 8™ mm 16-pin SOIC packages
- UL 1577 recognized; IEC 60747-5-5 (VDE 0884) certified

Applications

- ADCs and DACs
- Multiplexed data transmission
- Board-to-board communication
- Peripheral interfaces
- Equipment covered under IEC 61010-1 Edition 3
- 5 kV_{RMS} rated IEC 60601-1 medical applications

Description

NVE's IL260-Series five-channel high-speed digital isolators are CMOS devices manufactured with NVE's patented* IsoLoop® spintronic Giant Magnetoresistive (GMR) technology.

A unique ceramic/polymer composite barrier provides excellent isolation and virtually unlimited barrier life.

All transmit and receive channels operate at 110 Mbps over the full temperature and supply voltage range. The symmetric magnetic coupling barrier provides a typical propagation delay of only 10 ns and a pulse width distortion of 2 ns, achieving the best specifications of any isolator. The unique fifth channel can be used to distribute isolated clocks or handshake signals to multiple delta-sigma A/D converters. High channel density makes these devices ideal for isolating ADCs and DACs, parallel buses and peripheral interfaces.

Typical transient immunity of 50 kV/ μ s is unsurpassed. Performance is specified over the temperature range of -40°C to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ without derating.

Parts are available in an ultraminiature 0.15" 16-pin SOIC package, a JEDEC-standard 0.3"-wide package, or NVE's exclusive True 8™ 16-pin SOIC package for true 8 millimeter creepage. In the 0.15" packages, the five-channel devices provide the highest channel density available.

Absolute Maximum Ratings⁽¹⁾

| Parameters | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Test Conditions |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|------|------|----------------|-------|-----------------|
| Storage Temperature | T_s | -55 | | 150 | °C | |
| Ambient Operating Temperature | T_A | -40 | | 85 | °C | |
| Supply Voltage | V_{DD1}, V_{DD2} | -0.5 | | 7 | V | |
| Input Voltage | V_I | -0.5 | | $V_{DD} + 0.5$ | V | |
| Output Voltage | V_O | -0.5 | | $V_{DD} + 0.5$ | V | |
| Output Current Drive | I_O | -10 | | 10 | mA | |
| Lead Solder Temperature | | | | 260 | °C | 10 sec. |
| ESD | | | 2 | | kV | HBM |

Recommended Operating Conditions

| Parameters | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Test Conditions |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|------|------|----------|-------|---------------------|
| Ambient Operating Temperature | T_A | -40 | | 85 | °C | |
| Supply Voltage | V_{DD1}, V_{DD2} | 3.0 | | 5.5 | V | 3.3/5.0 V Operation |
| Logic High Input Voltage | V_{IH} | 2.4 | | V_{DD} | V | |
| Logic Low Input Voltage | V_{IL} | 0 | | 0.8 | V | |
| Input Signal Rise and Fall Times | t_{IR}, t_{IF} | | | 1 | μs | |

Insulation Specifications

| Parameters | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Test Conditions |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|------------|------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Creepage Distance (external) | 0.15" SOIC 0.3" SOIC | 4.0 8.03 | 8.3 | | mm | Per IEC 60601 |
| Total Barrier Thickness (internal) | | 0.012 | 0.013 | | mm | |
| Leakage Current ⁽⁵⁾ | | | 0.2 | | μA _{RMS} | 240 V _{RMS} |
| Barrier Resistance ⁽⁵⁾ | R_{IO} | | $>10^{14}$ | | Ω | 500 V |
| Barrier Capacitance ⁽⁵⁾ | C_{IO} | | 5 | | pF | f = 1 MHz |
| Comparative Tracking Index | CTI | ≥175 | | | V | Per IEC 60112 |
| High Voltage Endurance (Maximum Barrier Voltage for Indefinite Life) | AC DC | 1000 1500 | | | V _{RMS} V _{DC} | At maximum operating temperature |
| Barrier Life | | | 44000 | | Years | 100°C, 1000 V _{RMS} , 60% CL activation energy |

Safety and Approvals

IEC 60747-5-5 (VDE 0884) (File Number 5016933-4880-0001)

- Working Voltage (V_{IORM}) 600 V_{RMS} (848 V_{PK}); basic insulation; pollution degree 2
- Transient overvoltage (V_{IOTM}) and surge voltage (V_{IOSM}) 4000 V_{PK}
- Each part tested at 1590 V_{PK} for 1 second, 5 pC partial discharge limit
- Samples tested at 4000 V_{PK} for 60 sec.; then 1358 V_{PK} for 10 sec. with 5 pC partial discharge limit

IEC 61010-1 (Edition 2; TUV Certificate Numbers N1502812; N1502812-101)

Reinforced Insulation; Pollution Degree II; Material Group III

| Part No. Suffix | Package | Working Voltage |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| -3 | SOIC | 150 V _{RMS} |
| None | Wide-body SOIC/True 8 TM | 300 V _{RMS} |

UL 1577 (Component Recognition Program File Number E207481)

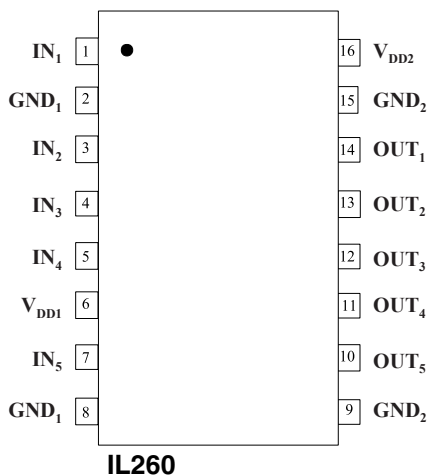
Each part tested at 3000 V_{RMS} (4240 V_{PK}) for 1 second; each lot sample tested at 2500 V_{RMS} (3530 V_{PK}) for 1 minute

Soldering Profile

Per JEDEC J-STD-020C, MSL 1

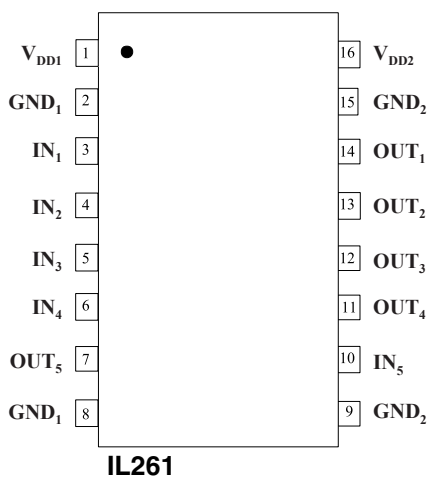
IL260 Pin Connections

| | | |
|----|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | IN ₁ | Input 1 |
| 2 | GND ₁ | Ground* |
| 3 | IN ₂ | Input 2 |
| 4 | IN ₃ | Input 3 |
| 5 | IN ₄ | Input 4 |
| 6 | V _{DD1} | Supply Voltage 1 |
| 7 | IN ₅ | Input 5 |
| 8 | GND ₁ | Ground* |
| 9 | GND ₂ | Ground* |
| 10 | OUT ₅ | Output 5 |
| 11 | OUT ₄ | Output 4 |
| 12 | OUT ₃ | Output 3 |
| 13 | OUT ₂ | Output 2 |
| 14 | OUT ₁ | Output 1 |
| 15 | GND ₂ | Ground* |
| 16 | V _{DD2} | Supply Voltage 2 |



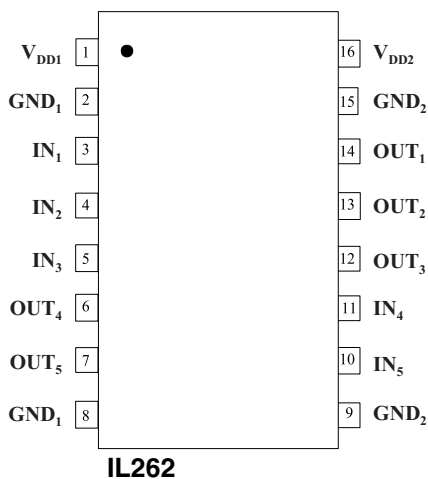
IL261 Pin Connections

| | | |
|----|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | V _{DD1} | Supply Voltage 1 |
| 2 | GND ₁ | Ground* |
| 3 | IN ₁ | Input 1 |
| 4 | IN ₂ | Input 2 |
| 5 | IN ₃ | Input 3 |
| 6 | IN ₄ | Input 4 |
| 7 | OUT ₅ | Output 5 |
| 8 | GND ₁ | Ground* |
| 9 | GND ₂ | Ground* |
| 10 | IN ₅ | Input 5 |
| 11 | OUT ₄ | Output 4 |
| 12 | OUT ₃ | Output 3 |
| 13 | OUT ₂ | Output 2 |
| 14 | OUT ₁ | Output 1 |
| 15 | GND ₂ | Ground* |
| 16 | V _{DD2} | Supply Voltage 2 |



IL262 Pin Connections

| | | |
|----|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | V _{DD1} | Supply Voltage 1 |
| 2 | GND ₁ | Ground* |
| 3 | IN ₁ | Input 1 |
| 4 | IN ₂ | Input 2 |
| 5 | IN ₃ | Input 3 |
| 6 | OUT ₄ | Output 4 |
| 7 | OUT ₅ | Output 5 |
| 8 | GND ₁ | Ground* |
| 9 | GND ₂ | Ground* |
| 10 | IN ₅ | Input 5 |
| 11 | IN ₄ | Input 4 |
| 12 | OUT ₃ | Output 3 |
| 13 | OUT ₂ | Output 2 |
| 14 | OUT ₁ | Output 1 |
| 15 | GND ₂ | Ground* |
| 16 | V _{DD2} | Supply Voltage 2 |



***NOTE:** Pins 2 and 8 are internally connected, as are pins 9 and 15.

| 3.3 Volt Electrical Specifications (T _{min} to T _{max}) | | | | | | |
|--|-------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------|--|
| Parameters | | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
| Input Quiescent Current | IL260 | I _{DD1} | | 300 | 400 | μA |
| | IL261 | | | 1.2 | 1.75 | mA |
| | IL262 | | | 2.4 | 3.5 | mA |
| Output Quiescent Current | IL260 | I _{DD2} | | 6 | 8.75 | mA |
| | IL261 | | | 4.8 | 7 | mA |
| | IL262 | | | 4.8 | 7 | mA |
| Logic Input Current | | I _i | -10 | | 10 | μA |
| Logic High Output Voltage | | V _{OH} | V _{DD} -0.1 | V _{DD} | | V |
| | | | 0.8 x V _{DD} | 0.9 x V _{DD} | | |
| Logic Low Output Voltage | | V _{OL} | | 0 | 0.1 | V |
| | | | | 0.5 | 0.8 | |
| | | | | | | I _O = -20 μA, V _i =V _{IH} I _O = -4 mA, V _i =V _{IH} I _O = 20 μA, V _i =V _{IL} I _O = 4 mA, V _i =V _{IL} |

| Switching Specifications (V _{DD} = 3.3 V) | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| Maximum Data Rate | | | 100 | 110 | | Mbps |
| Minimum Pulse Width ⁽⁷⁾ | PW | | 10 | | | ns |
| Propagation Delay Input to Output (High to Low) | t _{PHL} | | | 12 | 18 | ns |
| Propagation Delay Input to Output (Low to High) | t _{PLH} | | | 12 | 18 | ns |
| Pulse Width Distortion t _{PHL} -t _{PLH} ⁽²⁾ | PWD | | | 2 | 3 | ns |
| Propagation Delay Skew ⁽³⁾ | t _{PSK} | | | 4 | 6 | ns |
| Output Rise Time (10%-90%) | t _R | | | 2 | 4 | ns |
| Output Fall Time (10%-90%) | t _F | | | 2 | 4 | ns |
| Common Mode Transient Immunity (Output Logic High to Logic Low) ⁽⁴⁾ | CM _H , CM _L | 30 | 50 | | | kV/μs |
| Channel-to-Channel Skew | | | | 2 | 3 | ns |
| Dynamic Power Consumption ⁽⁶⁾ | | | | 140 | 240 | μA/Mbps |
| | | | | | | per channel |

| Magnetic Field Immunity ⁽⁸⁾ (V _{DD2} = 3V, 3V<V _{DD1} <5.5V) | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------|------|--|-----|----------------------|
| Power Frequency Magnetic Immunity | H _{PF} | 1000 | 1500 | | A/m | 50Hz/60Hz |
| Pulse Magnetic Field Immunity | H _{PM} | 1800 | 2000 | | A/m | t _p = 8μs |
| Damped Oscillatory Magnetic Field | H _{OSC} | 1800 | 2000 | | A/m | 0.1Hz – 1MHz |
| Cross-axis Immunity Multiplier ⁽⁹⁾ | K _X | | 2.5 | | | |

| 5 Volt Electrical Specifications (T_{min} to T_{max}) | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Parameters | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Test Conditions |
| Input Quiescent Current | IL260 IL261 IL262 | I_{DD1} | 350 1.8 3.6 | 500 2.5 5 | μA mA mA | |
| Output Quiescent Current | IL260 IL261 IL262 | I_{DD2} | 9 7.2 7.2 | 12.5 10 10 | mA mA mA | |
| Logic Input Current | | I_i | -10 | 10 | μA | |
| Logic High Output Voltage | | V_{OH} | $V_{DD}-0.1$ $0.8 \times V_{DD}$ | V_{DD} $0.9 \times V_{DD}$ | V | $I_O = -20 \mu A, V_i = V_{IH}$ $I_O = -4 \text{ mA}, V_i = V_{IH}$ |
| Logic Low Output Voltage | | V_{OL} | 0 0.5 | 0.1 0.8 | V | $I_O = 20 \mu A, V_i = V_{IL}$ $I_O = 4 \text{ mA}, V_i = V_{IL}$ |

| Switching Specifications ($V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$) | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------------|---|
| Maximum Data Rate | | 100 | 110 | | Mbps | $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$ |
| Minimum Pulse Width ⁽⁷⁾ | PW | 10 | | | ns | 50% Points, V_O |
| Propagation Delay Input to Output (High to Low) | t_{PHL} | | 10 | 15 | ns | $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$ |
| Propagation Delay Input to Output (Low to High) | t_{PLH} | | 10 | 15 | ns | $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$ |
| Pulse Width Distortion $ t_{PHL} - t_{PLH} $ ⁽²⁾ | PWD | | 2 | 3 | ns | $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$ |
| Pulse Jitter ⁽¹⁰⁾ | t_J | | 100 | | ps | $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$ |
| Propagation Delay Skew ⁽³⁾ | t_{PSK} | | 4 | 6 | ns | $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$ |
| Output Rise Time (10%–90%) | t_R | | 1 | 3 | ns | $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$ |
| Output Fall Time (10%–90%) | t_F | | 1 | 3 | ns | $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$ |
| Common Mode Transient Immunity (Output Logic High to Logic Low) ⁽⁴⁾ | $ CM_H , CM_L $ | 30 | 50 | | kV/ μs | $V_{CM} = 1500 \text{ V}_{DC}$ $t_{TRANSIENT} = 25 \text{ ns}$ |
| Channel-to-Channel Skew | | | 2 | 3 | ns | $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$ |
| Dynamic Power Consumption ⁽⁶⁾ | | | 200 | 340 | $\mu A/\text{Mbps}$ | per channel |

| Magnetic Field Immunity ⁽⁸⁾ ($V_{DD2} = 5 \text{ V}, 3 \text{ V} < V_{DD1} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$) | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|------|------|--|-----|-----------------|
| Power Frequency Magnetic Immunity | H_{PF} | 2800 | 3500 | | A/m | 50Hz/60Hz |
| Pulse Magnetic Field Immunity | H_{PM} | 4000 | 4500 | | A/m | $t_p = 8 \mu s$ |
| Damped Oscillatory Magnetic Field | H_{OSC} | 4000 | 4500 | | A/m | 0.1Hz – 1MHz |
| Cross-axis Immunity Multiplier ⁽⁹⁾ | K_X | | 2.5 | | | |

Notes (apply to both 3.3 V and 5 V specifications):

1. Absolute maximum means the device will not be damaged if operated under these conditions. It does not guarantee performance.
2. PWD is defined as $|t_{PHL} - t_{PLH}|$. %PWD is equal to PWD divided by pulse width.
3. t_{PSK} is the magnitude of the worst-case difference in t_{PHL} and/or t_{PLH} between devices at 25°C.
4. CM_H is the maximum common mode voltage slew rate that can be sustained while maintaining $V_O > 0.8 V_{DD2}$. CM_L is the maximum common mode input voltage that can be sustained while maintaining $V_O < 0.8 \text{ V}$. The common mode voltage slew rates apply to both rising and falling common mode voltage edges.
5. Device is considered a two terminal device: pins 1–8 shorted and pins 9–16 shorted.
6. Dynamic power consumption numbers are calculated per channel and are supplied by the channel's input side power supply.
7. Minimum pulse width is the minimum value at which specified PWD is guaranteed.
8. The relevant test and measurement methods are given in the Electromagnetic Compatibility section on p. 6.
9. External magnetic field immunity is improved by this factor if the field direction is "end-to-end" rather than to "pin-to-pin" (see diagram on p. 6).
10. 66,535-bit pseudo-random binary signal (PRBS) NRZ bit pattern with no more than five consecutive 1s or 0s; 800 ps transition time.

Application Information

Electrostatic Discharge Sensitivity

This product has been tested for electrostatic sensitivity to the limits stated in the specifications. However, NVE recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate care to avoid damage. Damage caused by inappropriate handling or storage could range from performance degradation to complete failure.

Electromagnetic Compatibility

IsoLoop Isolators have the lowest EMC footprint of any isolation technology. There are no internal clocks or carriers. IsoLoop Isolators' Wheatstone bridge configuration and differential magnetic field signaling ensure excellent EMC performance against all relevant standards.

These isolators are fully compliant with generic EMC standards EN50081, EN50082-1 and the umbrella line-voltage standard for Information Technology Equipment (ITE) EN61000. NVE has completed compliance tests in the categories below:

EN50081-1

Residential, Commercial & Light Industrial
Methods EN55022, EN55014

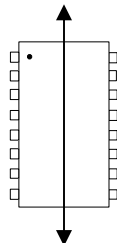
EN50082-2: Industrial Environment

Methods EN61000-4-2 (ESD), EN61000-4-3 (Electromagnetic Field Immunity), EN61000-4-4 (Electrical Transient Immunity), EN61000-4-6 (RFI Immunity), EN61000-4-8 (Power Frequency Magnetic Field Immunity), EN61000-4-9 (Pulsed Magnetic Field), EN61000-4-10 (Damped Oscillatory Magnetic Field)

ENV50204

Radiated Field from Digital Telephones (Immunity Test)

Immunity to external magnetic fields is even higher if the field direction is "end-to-end" rather than to "pin-to-pin" as shown in the diagram below:



Cross-axis Field Direction

Dynamic Power Consumption

IsoLoop Isolators achieve their low power consumption from the way they transmit data across the isolation barrier. By detecting the edge transitions of the input logic signal and converting these to narrow current pulses, a magnetic field is created around the GMR Wheatstone bridge. Depending on the direction of the magnetic field, the bridge causes the output comparator to switch following the input logic signal. Since the current pulses are narrow, about 2.5 ns, the power consumption is independent of mark-to-space ratio and solely dependent on frequency. This has obvious advantages over optocouplers, which have power consumption heavily dependent on mark-to-space ratio.

Power Supply Decoupling

Both power supplies to these devices should be decoupled with low ESR 47 nF ceramic capacitors. Ground planes for both GND₁ and GND₂ are highly recommended for data rates above 10 Mbps. Capacitors must be located as close as possible to the V_{DD} pins.

Maintaining Creepage

Creepage distances are often critical in isolated circuits. In addition to meeting JEDEC standards, NVE isolator packages have unique creepage specifications. Standard pad libraries often extend under the package, compromising creepage and clearance. Similarly, ground planes, if used, should be spaced to avoid compromising clearance. Package drawings and recommended pad layouts are included in this datasheet.

Signal Status on Start-up and Shut Down

To minimize power dissipation, input signals are differentiated and then latched on the output side of the isolation barrier to reconstruct the signal. This could result in an ambiguous output state depending on power up, shutdown and power loss sequencing. Therefore, the designer should consider including an initialization signal in the start-up circuit. Initialization consists of toggling the input either high then low, or low then high.

Data Transmission Rates

The reliability of a transmission system is directly related to the accuracy and quality of the transmitted digital information. For a digital system, those parameters which determine the limits of the data transmission are pulse width distortion and propagation delay skew.

Propagation delay is the time taken for the signal to travel through the device. This is usually different when sending a low-to-high than when sending a high-to-low signal. This difference, or error, is called pulse width distortion (PWD) and is usually in nanoseconds. It may also be expressed as a percentage:

$$\text{PWD\%} = \frac{\text{Maximum Pulse Width Distortion (ns)}}{\text{Signal Pulse Width (ns)}} \times 100\%$$

For example, with data rates of 12.5 Mbps:

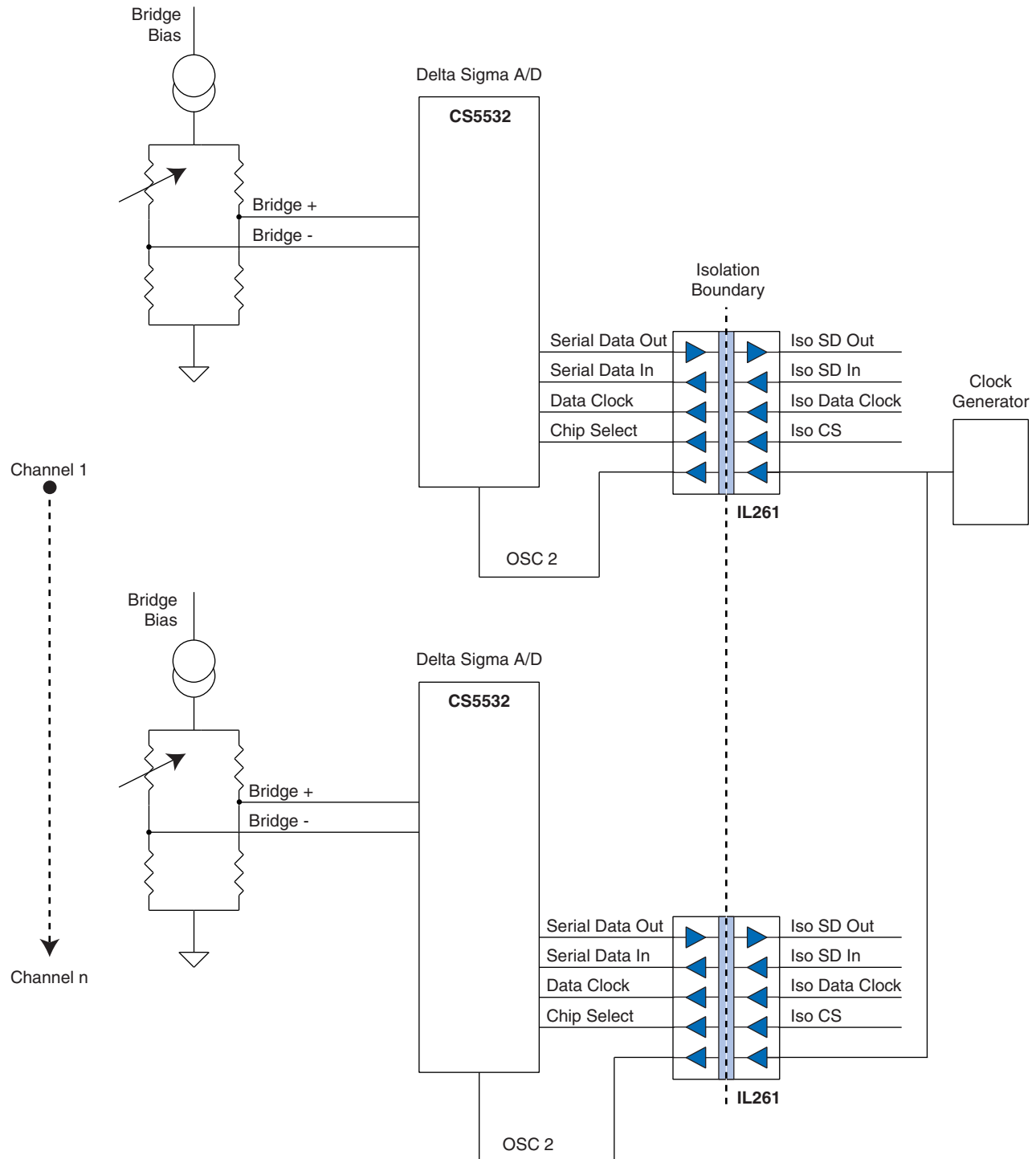
$$\text{PWD\%} = \frac{3 \text{ ns}}{80 \text{ ns}} \times 100\% = 3.75\%$$

This figure is almost **three times** better than any available optocoupler with the same temperature range, and **two times** better than any optocoupler regardless of published temperature range. IsoLoop isolators exceed the 10% maximum PWD recommended by PROFIBUS, and will run to nearly 35 Mb within the 10% limit.

Propagation delay skew is the signal propagation difference between two or more channels. This becomes significant in clocked systems because it is undesirable for the clock pulse to arrive before the data has settled. Short propagation delay skew is therefore especially critical in high data rate parallel systems for establishing and maintaining accuracy and repeatability. Worst-case channel-to-channel skew in IL260-Series Isolators is only 3 ns, which is **ten times** better than any optocoupler. IL260-Series Isolators have a maximum propagation delay skew of 6 ns, which is **five times** better than any optocoupler.

Application Diagram—Multi-Channel Delta-Sigma A/D Converter

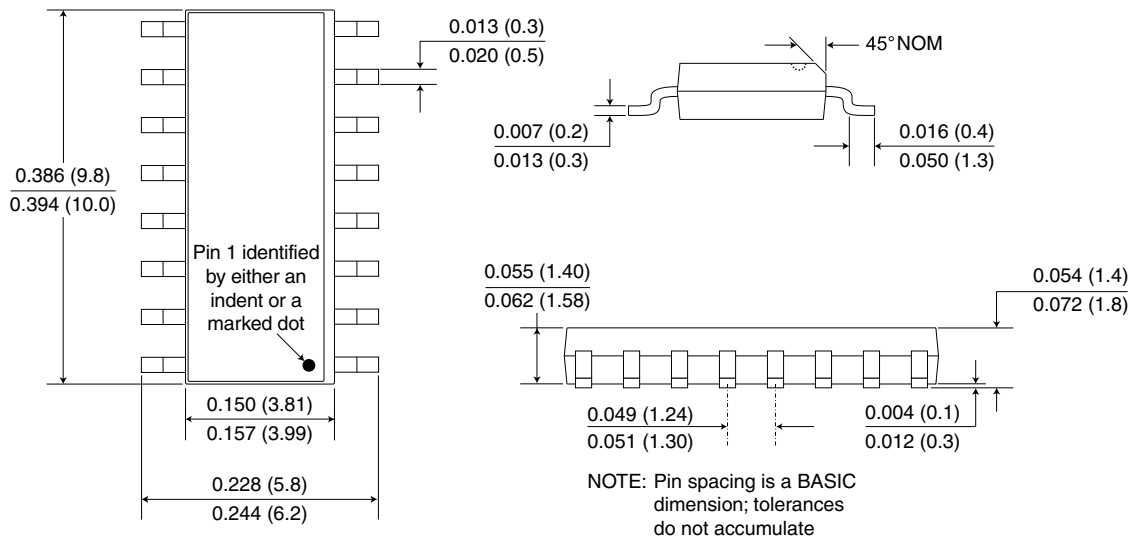
In a typical single-channel delta-sigma ADC, the system clock is located on the isolated side of the system and only four channels of isolation are required. With multiple ADCs configured in a channel-to-channel isolation configuration, however, clock jitter and edge placement accuracy of the system clock must be matched between ADCs. The best solution is to use a single clock on the system side and distribute the clock to each ADC. The five-channel IL261 is ideal, with the fifth channel used to distribute a single, isolated clock to multiple ADCs as shown below:



Package Drawings

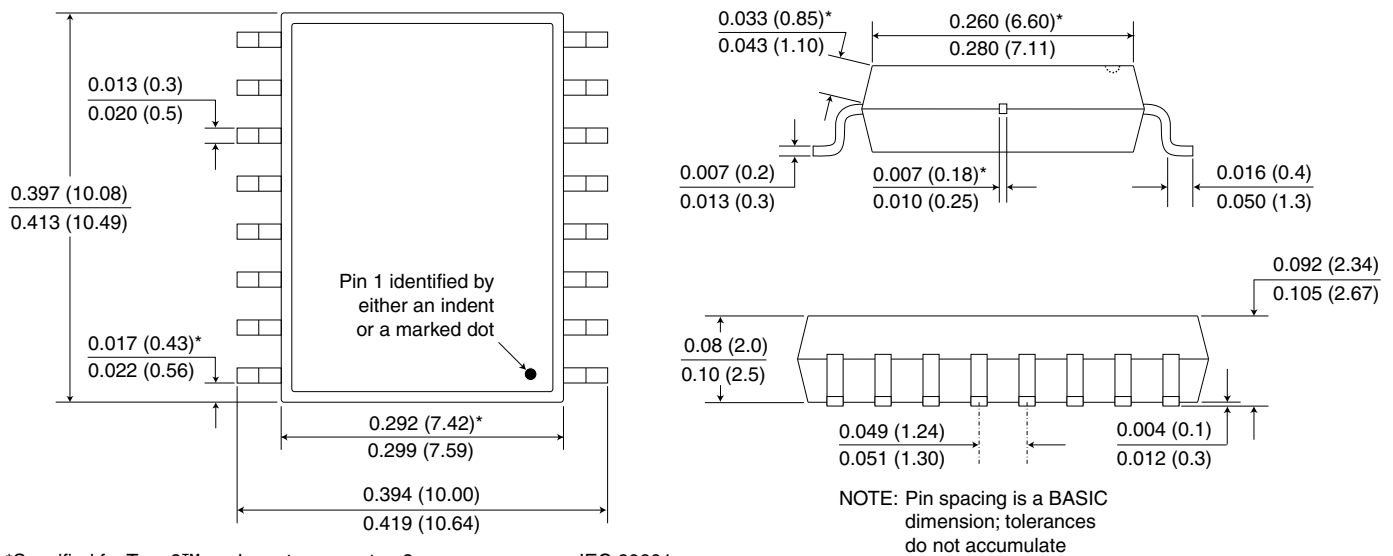
0.15" 16-pin SOIC Package (-3 suffix)

Dimensions in inches (mm); scale = approx. 5X



0.3" 16-pin SOIC Package (no suffix)

Dimensions in inches (mm); scale = approx. 5X

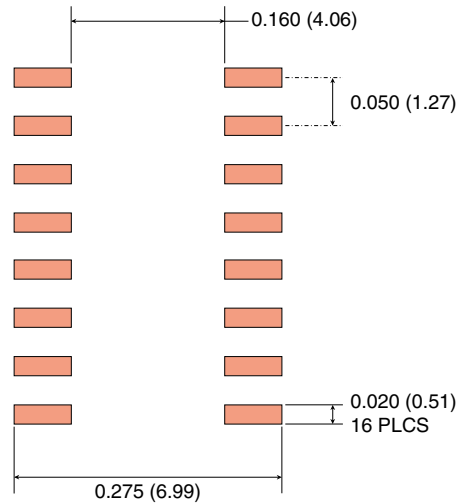


*Specified for True 8™ package to guarantee 8 mm creepage per IEC 60601.

Recommended Pad Layouts

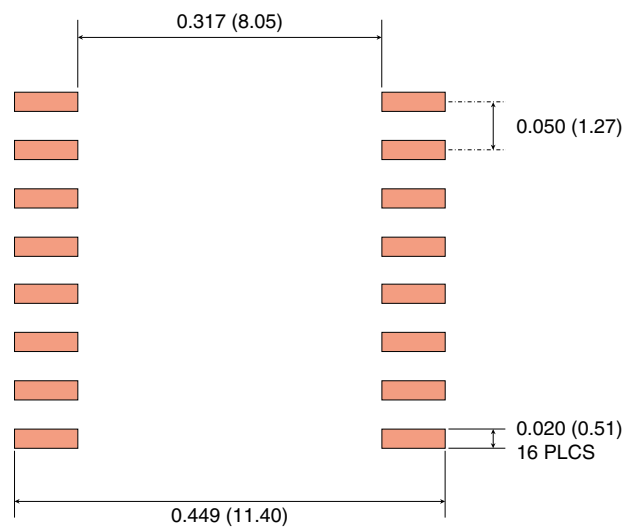
0.15" 16-pin SOIC Pad Layout

Dimensions in inches (mm); scale = approx. 5X



0.3" 16-pin SOIC Pad Layout

Dimensions in inches (mm); scale = approx. 5X



Ordering Information and Valid Part Numbers

IL 260 - 3 E TR13

→ **Bulk Package**

Blank = Tube
TR7 = 7" Tape and Reel
TR13 = 13" Tape and Reel

→ **Package**

Blank = 80/20 Tin/Lead Plating
E = RoHS Compliant

→ **Package Type**

Blank = 0.3" 16-pin SOIC
-3 = 0.15" 16-pin SOIC

→ **Base Part Number**

260 = 5 Drive Channels
261 = 4 Drive Channels,
1 Receive Channel
262 = 3 Drive Channels,
2 Receive Channel

→ **Product Family**

IL = Isolators

Valid Part Numbers

IL260
IL260E
IL260-3
IL260-3E
IL261
IL261E
IL261-3
IL261-3E
IL262
IL262E
IL262-3
IL262-3E

All IL260-Series part types are available on tape and reel.

RoHS
COMPLIANT

Revision History

ISB-DS-001-IL260/1-Q
November 2013

Change

- IEC 60747-5-5 (VDE 0884) certification.

ISB-DS-001-IL260/1-P
October 2013

Change

- Tighter quiescent current specifications.
- Upgraded from MSL 2 to MSL 1.

ISB-DS-001-IL260/1-O

Change

- Increased transient immunity specifications based on additional data.
- Added VDE 0884 pending.
- Added high voltage endurance specifications.
- Increased magnetic immunity specifications.
- Updated package drawings.
- Added recommended solder pad layouts.

ISB-DS-001-IL260/1-N

Change

- Detailed isolation and barrier specifications.
- Cosmetic changes.

ISB-DS-001-IL260/1-M

Change

- Tightened typical output quiescent supply specs.

ISB-DS-001-IL260/1/2-L

Change

- Update terms and conditions.

ISB-DS-001-IL260/1/2-K

Change

- Added clarification of internal ground connections.

ISB-DS-001-IL260/1/2-J

Change

- Relaxed Vdd1 quiescent current specification to 500μA.

ISB-DS-001-IL260/1/2-I

Change

- Added typical jitter specification at 5V.

ISB-DS-001-IL260/1/2-H

Change

- Added EMC details.

Datasheet Limitations

The information and data provided in datasheets shall define the specification of the product as agreed between NVE and its customer, unless NVE and customer have explicitly agreed otherwise in writing. All specifications are based on NVE test protocols. In no event however, shall an agreement be valid in which the NVE product is deemed to offer functions and qualities beyond those described in the datasheet.

Limited Warranty and Liability

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