

Precision, Low Noise FGA™ Voltage References

ISL21007

The ISL21007 FGA™ voltage references are extremely low power, high precision, and low noise voltage references fabricated on Intersil's proprietary Floating Gate Analog technology. The ISL21007 features very low noise ($4.5\mu\text{V}_{\text{P-P}}$ for 0.1Hz to 10Hz) and very low operating current ($150\mu\text{A}$, Max). In addition, the ISL21007 family features guaranteed initial accuracy as low as $\pm 0.5\text{mV}$.

This combination of high initial accuracy, low drift, and low output noise performance of the ISL21007 enables versatile high performance control and data acquisition applications with low power consumption.

Available Options

PART NUMBER	V _{OUT} OPTION (V)	INITIAL ACCURACY (mV)	TEMPCO. (ppm/°C)
ISL21007BFB812Z (Note 1)	1.250	± 0.5	3
ISL21007CFB812Z	1.250	± 1.0	5
ISL21007DFB812Z	1.250	± 2.0	10
ISL21007BFB820Z (Note 2)	2.048	± 0.5	3
ISL21007CFB820Z	2.048	± 1.0	5
ISL21007DFB820Z	2.048	± 2.0	10
ISL21007BFB825Z (Note 1)	2.500	± 0.5	3
ISL21007CFB825Z	2.500	± 1.0	5
ISL21007DFB825Z	2.500	± 2.0	10
ISL21007BFB830Z (Note 3)	3.000	± 0.5	3
ISL21007CFB830Z	3.000	± 1.0	5
ISL21007DFB830Z	3.000	± 2.0	10

NOTES:

1. Not recommended for new designs. Recommended replacement part ISL21009.
2. Not recommended for new designs. Recommended replacement part ISL21007CFB820Z.
3. Not recommended for new designs. Recommended replacement part ISL21007CFB830Z.

Features

- Reference Output Voltage1.250V, 2.048V, 2.500V, 3.000V
- Initial Accuracy $\pm 0.5\text{mV}$ (B grade)
- Input Voltage Range
ISL21007-12, 20, 25. 2.7V to 5.5V
ISL21007-30. 3.2V to 5.5V
- Low Output Voltage Noise $4.5\mu\text{V}_{\text{P-P}}$ (0.1Hz to 10Hz)
- Supply Current $150\mu\text{A}$ (Max)
- Temperature Coefficient 3ppm/°C (B grade)
- Operating Temperature Range -40°C to +125°C
- Package 8 Ld SOIC
- Pb-Free (RoHS Compliant)

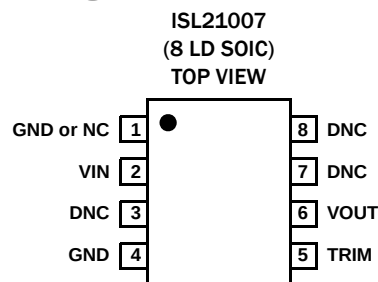
Applications

- High Resolution A/Ds and D/As
- Digital Meters
- Bar Code Scanners
- Basestations
- Battery Management/Monitoring
- Industrial/Instrumentation Equipment

Related Literature

- [AN1533](#), "X-Ray Effects on Intersil FGA References"
- [AN1494](#), "Reflow and PC Board Assembly Effects on Intersil FGA References"

Pin Configuration



Ordering Information

PART NUMBER (Notes 4, 5, 6)	PART MARKING	V _{OUT} OPTION (V)	GRADE	TEMP. RANGE (°C)	PACKAGE (Pb-Free)	PKG. DWG. #
ISL21007BFB812Z (Note 7)	21007BF Z12	1.250	±0.5mV, 3ppm/°C	-40 to +125	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15
ISL21007CFB812Z	21007CF Z12	1.250	±1.0mV, 5ppm/°C	-40 to +125	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15
ISL21007DFB812Z	21007DF Z12	1.250	±2.0mV, 10ppm/°C	-40 to +125	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15
ISL21007BFB820Z (Note 8)	21007BF Z20	2.048	±0.5mV, 3ppm/°C	-40 to +125	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15
ISL21007CFB820Z	21007CF Z20	2.048	±1.0mV, 5ppm/°C	-40 to +125	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15
ISL21007DFB820Z	21007DF Z20	2.048	±2.0mV, 10ppm/°C	-40 to +125	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15
ISL21007BFB825Z (Note 7)	21007BF Z25	2.500	±0.5mV, 3ppm/°C	-40 to +125	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15
ISL21007CFB825Z	21007CF Z25	2.500	±1.0mV, 5ppm/°C	-40 to +125	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15
ISL21007DFB825Z	21007DF Z25	2.500	±2.0mV, 10ppm/°C	-40 to +125	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15
ISL21007BFB830Z (Note 9)	21007BF Z30	3.000	±0.5mV, 3ppm/°C	-40 to +125	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15
ISL21007CFB830Z	21007CF Z30	3.000	±1.0mV, 5ppm/°C	-40 to +125	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15
ISL21007DFB830Z	21007DF Z30	3.000	±2.0mV, 10ppm/°C	-40 to +125	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15

NOTES:

- 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.
- Add "-T*" suffix for tape and reel. Please refer to [TB347](#) for details on reel specifications.
- For Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL), please see device information page for [ISL21007](#). For more information on MSL please see techbrief [TB363](#).
- Not recommended for new designs. Recommended replacement part ISL21009.
- Not recommended for new designs. Recommended replacement part ISL21007CFB820Z.
- Not recommended for new designs. Recommended replacement part ISL21007CFB830Z.

PIN NUMBER	PIN NAME	DESCRIPTION
1	GND or NC	Ground or No Connection
2	VIN	Power Supply Input Connection
4	GND	Ground
5	TRIM	Allows user trim VOUT $\pm 2.5\%$
6	VOUT	Voltage Reference Output Connection
3, 7, 8	DNC	Do Not Connect; Internal Connection - Must Be Left Floating

Typical Application Circuit

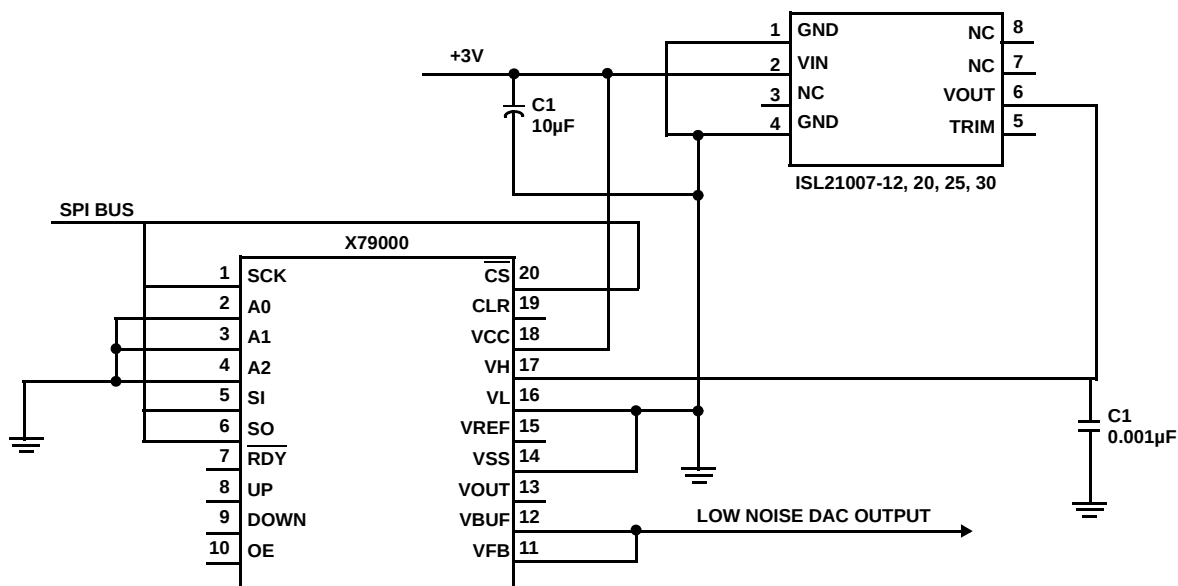


FIGURE 1. TYPICAL APPLICATION PRECISION 12-BIT SUBRANGING DAC

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Absolute Voltage Ratings

Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
Max Voltage V_{IN} to GND	-0.5V to +6.5V
Max Voltage V_{OUT} to GND (10s)	-0.5V to $V_{OUT} + 1$
Voltage on "DNC" pins	No connections permitted to these pins.
ESD Rating	
Human Body Model (HBM)	6kV
Machine Model (MM)	600V
Charged Device Model (CDM)	2kV

Environmental Operating Conditions

X-Ray Exposure (Note 10)	10mRem
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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. Typ values are for information purposes only. Unless otherwise noted, all tests are at the specified temperature and are pulsed tests, therefore: $T_J = T_C = T_A$

NOTES:

- Measured with no filtering, distance of 10" from source, intensity set to 55kV and 70mA current, 30s duration. Other exposure levels should be analyzed for Output Voltage drift effects. See "Applications Information" on page 16.
- 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.
- Post-reflow drift for the ISL21007 devices will range from 100 μ V 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.

Common Electrical Specifications (ISL21007-12, -20, -25, -30) $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified. **Boldface limits apply over the operating temperature range, -40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$.**

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITIONS	MIN (Note 16)	TYP	MAX (Note 16)	UNIT
V_{OA}	V_{OUT} Accuracy @ $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$	ISL21007B	-0.5		+0.5	mV
		ISL21007C	-1.0		+1.0	mV
		ISL21007D	-2.0		+2.0	mV
TC V_{OUT}	Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient (Note NOTES:)	ISL21007B			3	ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
		ISL21007C			5	ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
		ISL21007D			10	ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
I_{IN}	Supply Current			75	150	μA
	Trim Range		± 2.0	± 2.5		%
t_R	Turn-on Settling Time	$V_{OUT} = \pm 0.1\%$		120		μs
	Ripple Rejection	$f = 10\text{kHz}$		60		dB
e_N	Output Voltage Noise	$0.1\text{Hz} \leq f \leq 10\text{Hz}$		4.5		μV_{P-P}
V_N	Broadband Voltage Noise	$10\text{Hz} \leq f \leq 1\text{kHz}$		2.2		μV_{RMS}
	Noise Density	$f = 1\text{kHz}$		60		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$

Electrical Specifications (ISL21007-12, $V_{OUT} = 1.250\text{V}$) $V_{IN} = 3.0\text{V}$, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified. **Boldface limits apply over the operating temperature range, -40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$.**

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITIONS	MIN (Note 16)	TYP	MAX (Note 16)	UNIT
V_{IN}	Input Voltage Range		2.7		5.5	V
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage			1.250		V
$\Delta V_{OUT} / \Delta V_{IN}$	Line Regulation	$2.7\text{V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5\text{V}$		100	700	$\mu\text{V/V}$

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Electrical Specifications (ISL21007-12, $V_{OUT} = 1.250V$) $V_{IN} = 3.0V$, $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise specified. **Boldface limits apply over the operating temperature range, $-40^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C$.** (Continued)

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITIONS	MIN (Note 16)	TYP	MAX (Note 16)	UNIT
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{OUT}$	Load Regulation	Sourcing: $0mA \leq I_{OUT} \leq 7mA$		10	100	$\mu V/mA$
		Sinking: $-7mA \leq I_{OUT} \leq 0mA$		20	150	$\mu V/mA$
I_{SC}	Short Circuit Current	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, V_{OUT} tied to GND		40		mA
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta T_A$	Thermal Hysteresis (Note 14)	$\Delta T_A = +165^{\circ}C$		50		ppm
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta t$	Long Term Stability (Note 15)	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$		100		ppm

Electrical Specifications (ISL21007-20, $V_{OUT} = 2.048V$) $V_{IN} = 3.0V$, $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise specified. **Boldface limits apply over the operating temperature range, $-40^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C$.**

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITIONS	MIN (Note 16)	TYP	MAX (Note 16)	UNIT
V_{IN}	Input Voltage Range		2.7		5.5	V
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage			2.048		V
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	Line Regulation	$2.7V \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5V$		50	200	$\mu V/V$
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{OUT}$	Load Regulation	Sourcing: $0mA \leq I_{OUT} \leq 7mA$		10	100	$\mu V/mA$
		Sinking: $-7mA \leq I_{OUT} \leq 0mA$		20	150	$\mu V/mA$
I_{SC}	Short Circuit Current	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, V_{OUT} tied to GND		50		mA
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta T_A$	Thermal Hysteresis (Note 14)	$\Delta T_A = +165^{\circ}C$		50		ppm
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta t$	Long Term Stability (Note 15)	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$		75		ppm

Electrical Specifications (ISL21007-25, $V_{OUT} = 2.500V$) $V_{IN} = 3.0V$, $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise specified. **Boldface limits apply over the operating temperature range, $-40^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C$.**

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITIONS	MIN (Note 16)	TYP	MAX (Note 16)	UNIT
V_{IN}	Input Voltage Range		2.7		5.5	V
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage			2.500		V
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	Line Regulation	$2.7V \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5V$		50	200	$\mu V/V$
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{OUT}$	Load Regulation	Sourcing: $0mA \leq I_{OUT} \leq 5mA$		10	100	$\mu V/mA$
		Sinking: $-5mA \leq I_{OUT} \leq 0mA$		20	150	$\mu V/mA$
I_{SC}	Short Circuit Current	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, V_{OUT} tied to GND		50		mA
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta T_A$	Thermal Hysteresis (Note 14)	$\Delta T_A = +165^{\circ}C$		50		ppm
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta t$	Long Term Stability (Note 15)	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$		50		ppm

Electrical Specifications (ISL21007-30, $V_{OUT} = 3.000V$) $V_{IN} = 5.0V$, $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise specified. **Boldface limits apply over the operating temperature range, $-40^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C$.**

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITIONS	MIN (Note 16)	TYP	MAX (Note 16)	UNIT
V_{IN}	Input Voltage Range		3.2		5.5	V
V_{OUT}	Output Voltage			3.000		V
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	Line Regulation	$3.2V \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5V$		50	200	$\mu V/V$
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{OUT}$	Load Regulation	Sourcing: $0mA \leq I_{OUT} \leq 7mA$		10	100	$\mu V/mA$
		Sinking: $-7mA \leq I_{OUT} \leq 0mA$		20	150	$\mu V/mA$

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Electrical Specifications (ISL21007-30, $V_{OUT} = 3.000V$) $V_{IN} = 5.0V$, $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise specified.
Boldface limits apply over the operating temperature range, $-40^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C$. (Continued)

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITIONS	MIN (Note 16)	TYP	MAX (Note 16)	UNIT
I_{SC}	Short Circuit Current	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, V_{OUT} tied to GND		50		mA
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta T_A$	Thermal Hysteresis (Note 14)	$\Delta T_A = +165^{\circ}C$		50		ppm
$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta t$	Long Term Stability (Note 15)	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$		50		ppm

NOTES:

13. Over the specified temperature range. Temperature coefficient is measured by the box method whereby the change in V_{OUT} is divided by the temperature range; in this case, $-40^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C = +165^{\circ}C$.
14. Thermal Hysteresis is the change of V_{OUT} measured at $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ after temperature cycling over a specified range, ΔT_A . V_{OUT} is read initially at $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ for the device under test. The device is temperature cycled and a second V_{OUT} measurement is taken at $+25^{\circ}C$. The difference between the initial V_{OUT} reading and the second V_{OUT} reading is then expressed in ppm. For $\Delta T_A = +165^{\circ}C$, the device under test is cycled from $+25^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C$ to $-40^{\circ}C$ to $+25^{\circ}C$.
15. Long term drift is logarithmic in nature and diminishes over time. Drift after the first 1000 hours will be approximately $10ppm/\sqrt{(1kHrs)}$.
16. Compliance to datasheet limits is assured by one or more methods: production test, characterization and/or design.

Typical Performance Curves (ISL21007-12) ($R_{EXT} = 100k\Omega$)

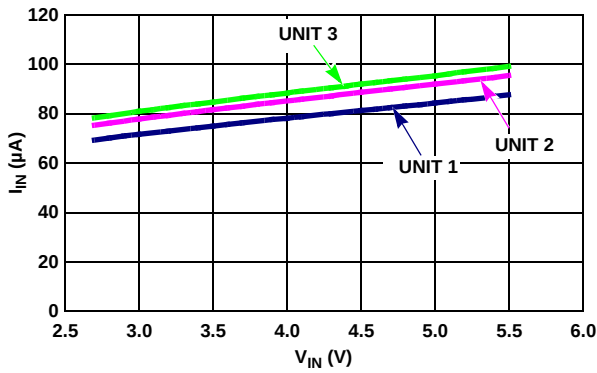


FIGURE 2. I_{IN} vs V_{IN} (3 UNITS)

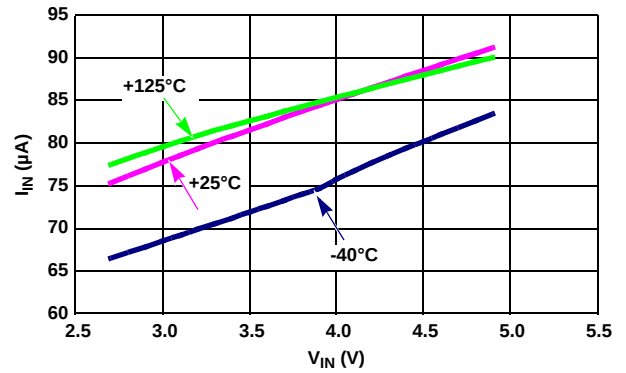


FIGURE 3. I_{IN} vs V_{IN} OVER TEMPERATURE

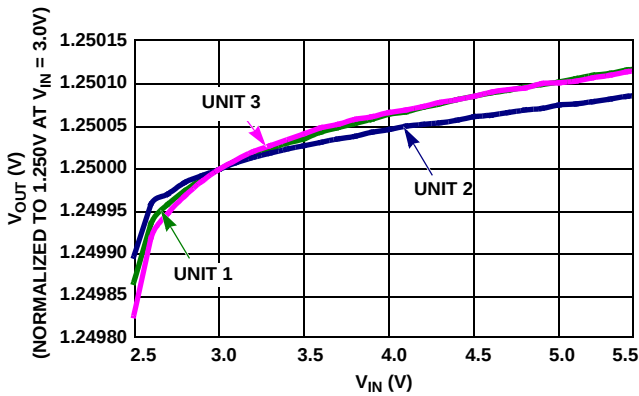


FIGURE 4. LINE REGULATION (3 UNITS)

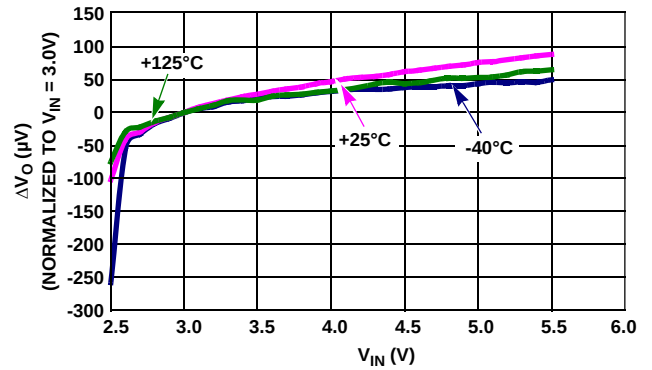


FIGURE 5. LINE REGULATION OVER TEMPERATURE

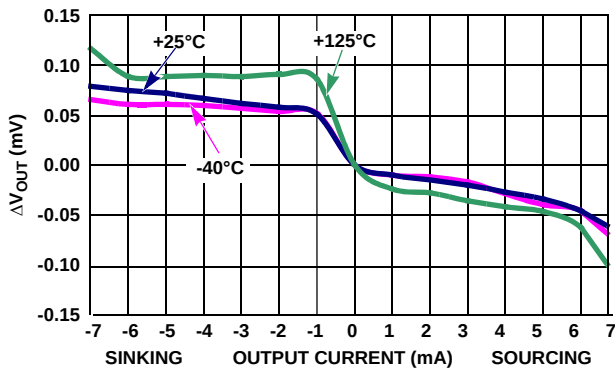


FIGURE 6. LOAD REGULATION OVER TEMPERATURE

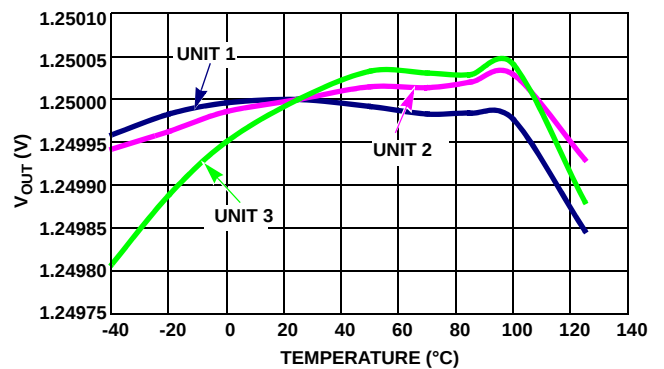


FIGURE 7. V_{OUT} vs TEMPERATURE (3 UNITS)

Typical Performance Curves (ISL21007-12) ($R_{EXT} = 100k\Omega$) (Continued)

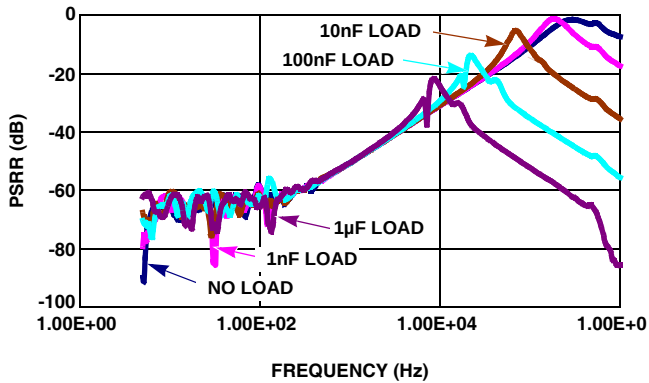


FIGURE 8. PSRR vs CAPACITIVE LOADS

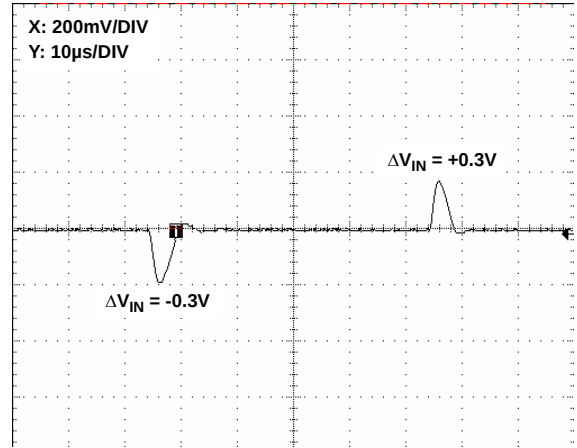


FIGURE 9. LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE, NO CAPACITIVE LOAD

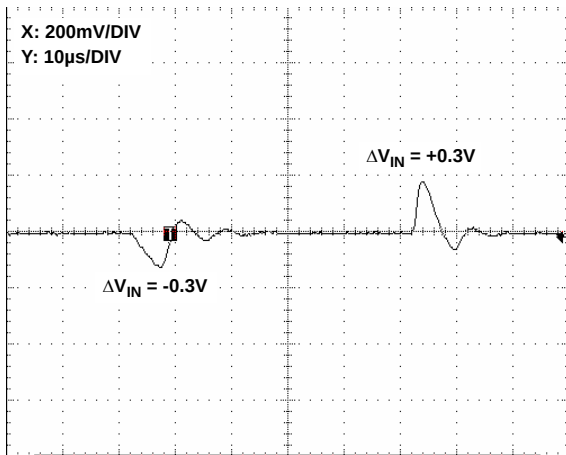


FIGURE 10. LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE, 0.001μF LOAD CAPACITANCE

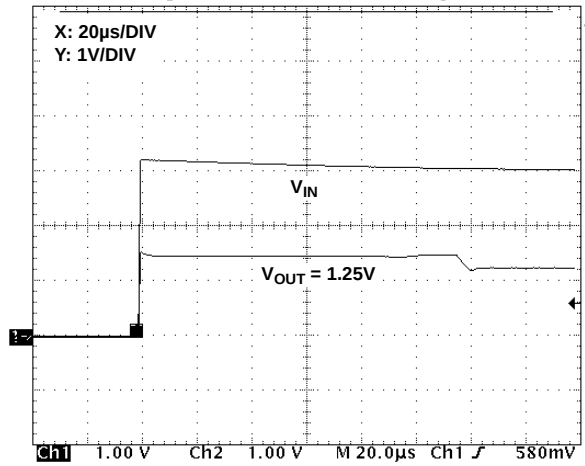


FIGURE 11. TURN-ON TIME

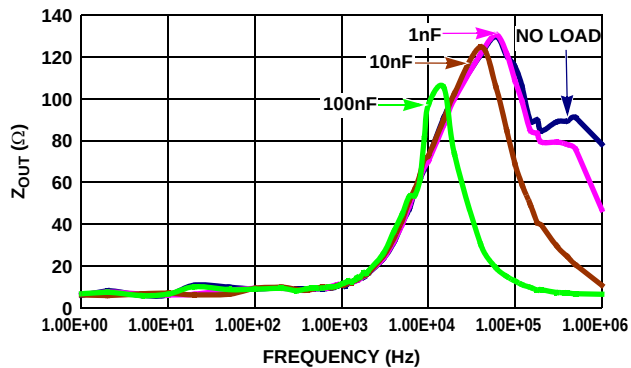


FIGURE 12. Z_{OUT} vs FREQUENCY

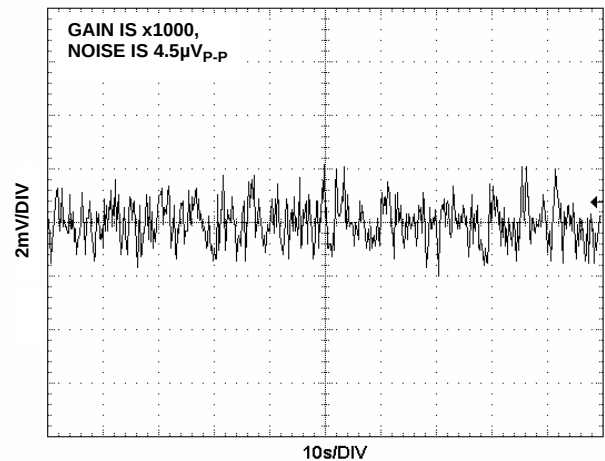


FIGURE 13. V_{OUT} NOISE, 0.1Hz TO 10Hz

Typical Performance Curves (ISL21007-12) ($R_{EXT} = 100k\Omega$) (Continued)

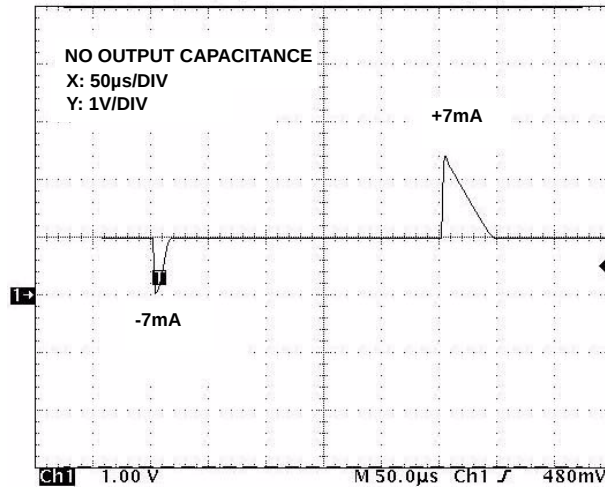


FIGURE 14. LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

Typical Performance Curves (ISL21007-20) ($R_{EXT} = 100k\Omega$)

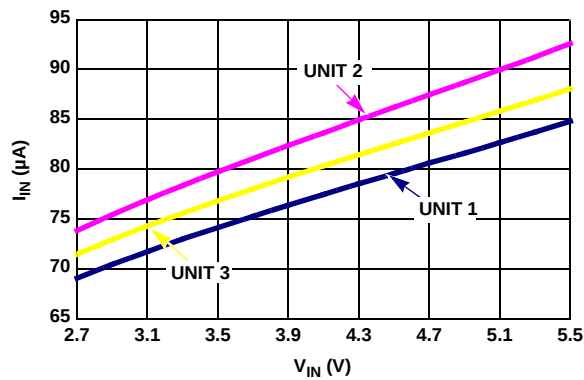


FIGURE 15. I_{IN} vs V_{IN} (3 UNITS)

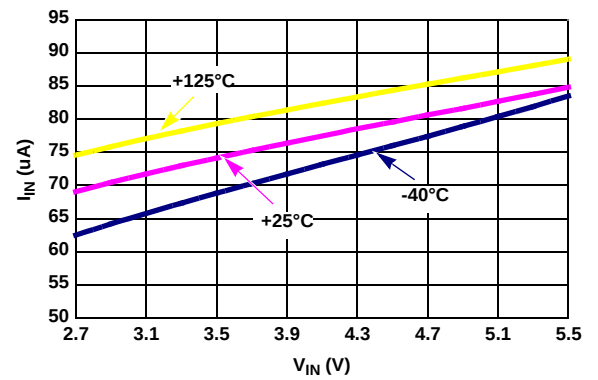


FIGURE 16. I_{IN} vs V_{IN} OVER TEMPERATURE

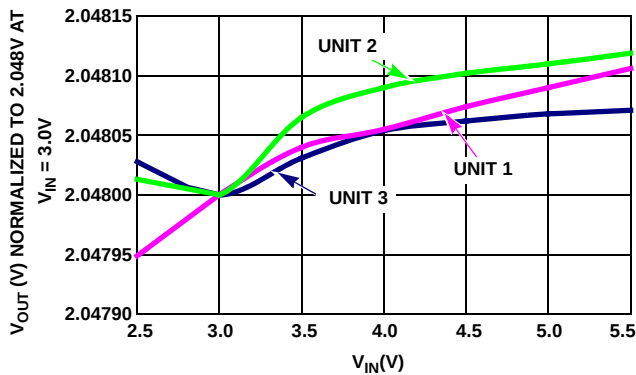


FIGURE 17. LINE REGULATION (3 UNITS)

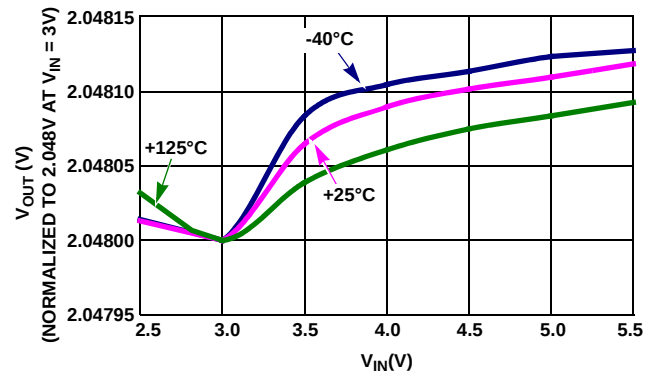


FIGURE 18. LINE REGULATION OVER TEMPERATURE

Typical Performance Curves (ISL21007-20) ($R_{EXT} = 100k\Omega$) (Continued)

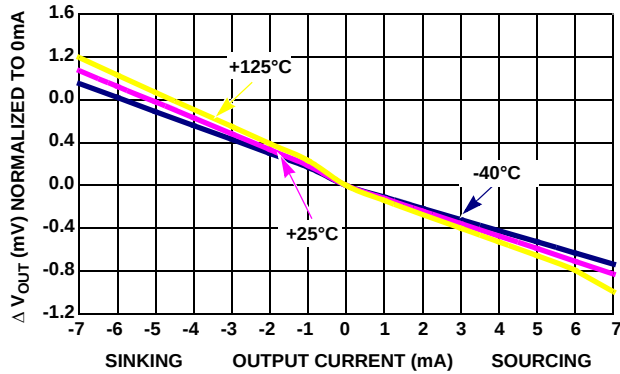


FIGURE 19. LOAD REGULATION OVER TEMPERATURE

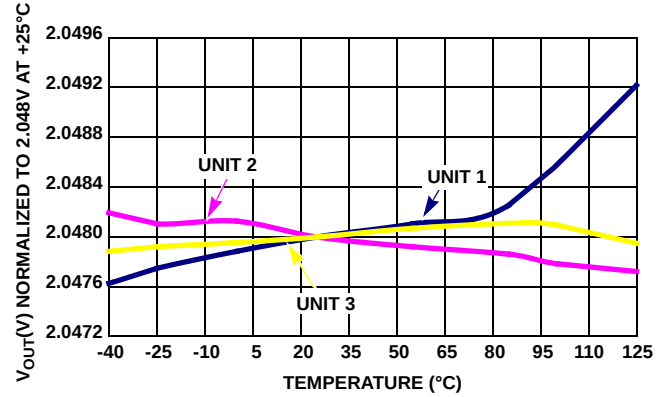


FIGURE 20. V_{OUT} vs TEMPERATURE (3 UNITS)

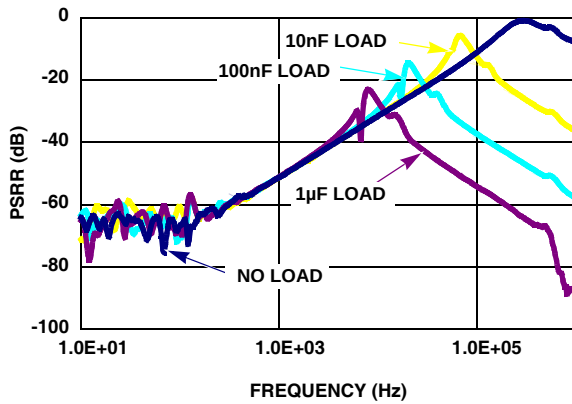


FIGURE 21. PSRR vs CAPACITIVE LOADS

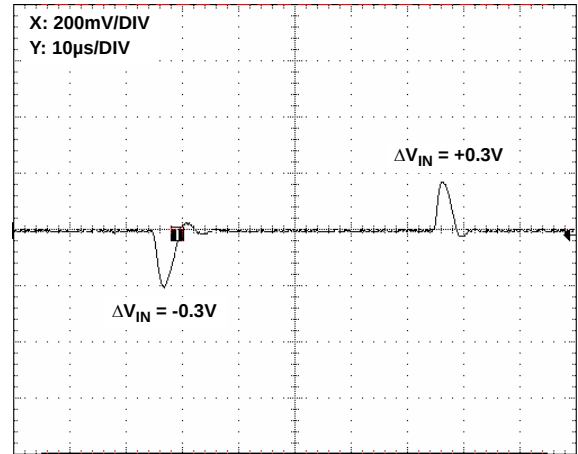


FIGURE 22. LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE, NO CAPACITIVE LOAD

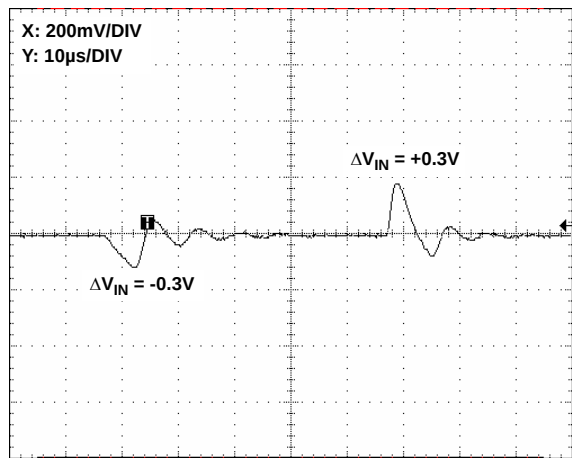


FIGURE 23. LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE, 0.001 μ F LOAD CAPACITANCE

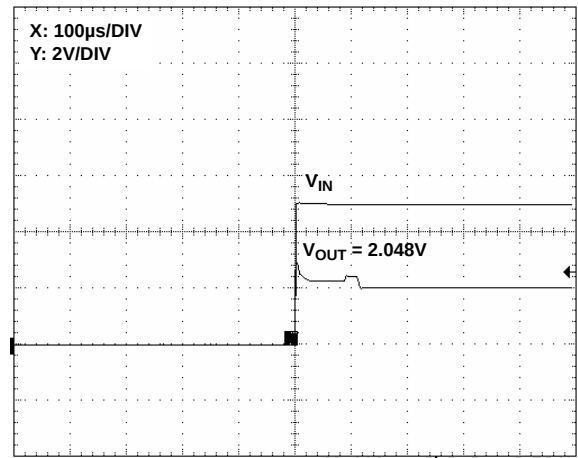


FIGURE 24. TURN-ON TIME

Typical Performance Curves (ISL21007-20) ($R_{EXT} = 100k\Omega$) (Continued)

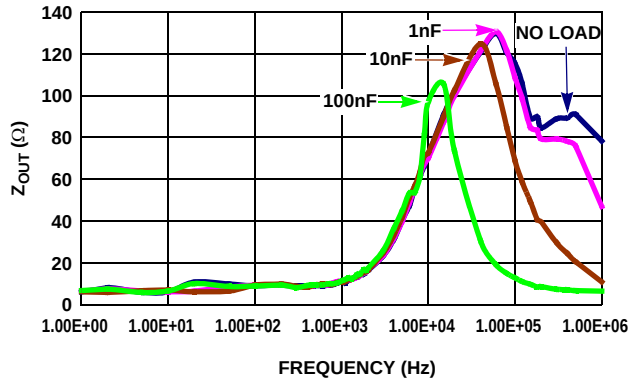


FIGURE 25. Z_{OUT} VS FREQUENCY

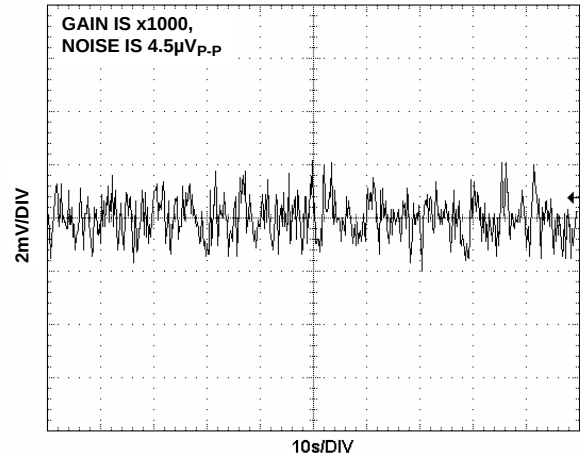


FIGURE 26. V_{OUT} NOISE, 0.1Hz TO 10Hz

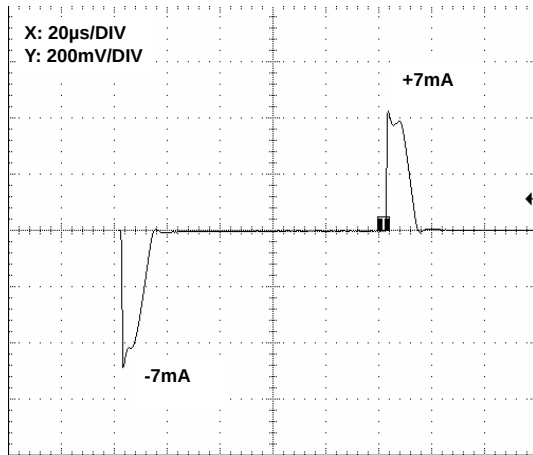


FIGURE 27. LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE, 0.001 μ F LOAD CAPACITANCE

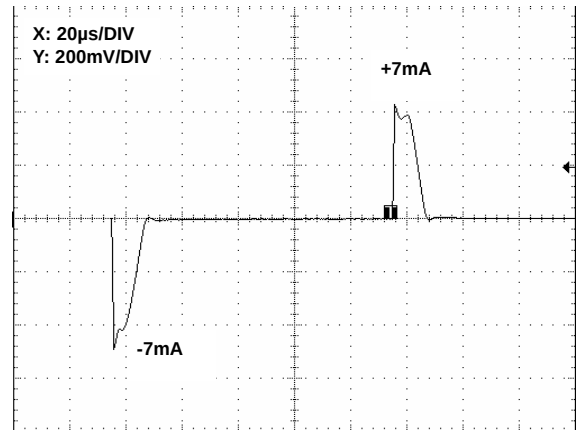


FIGURE 28. LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE, NO CAPACITIVE LOAD

Typical Performance Curves (ISL21007-25) ($R_{EXT} = 100k\Omega$)

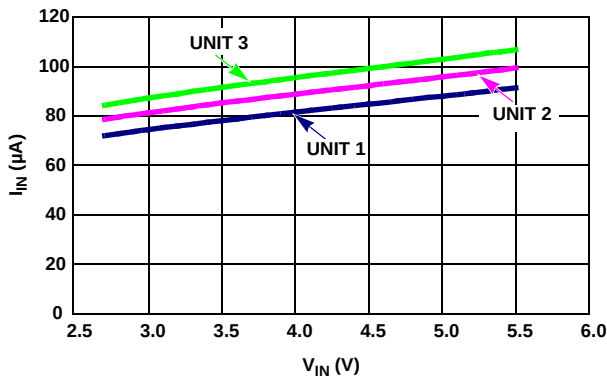


FIGURE 29. I_{IN} vs V_{IN} (3 UNITS)

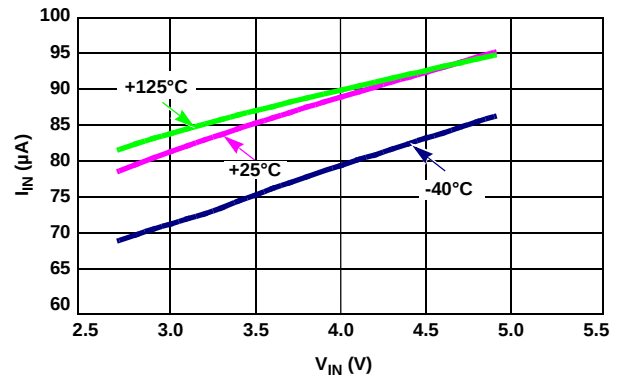


FIGURE 30. I_{IN} vs V_{IN} OVER TEMPERATURE

Typical Performance Curves (ISL21007-25) ($R_{EXT} = 100k\Omega$) (Continued)

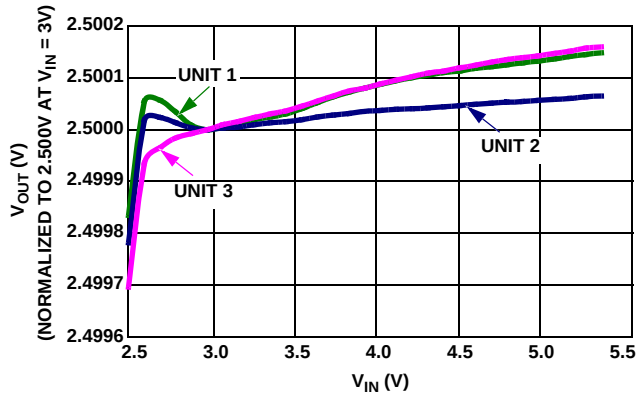


FIGURE 31. LINE REGULATION (3 UNITS)

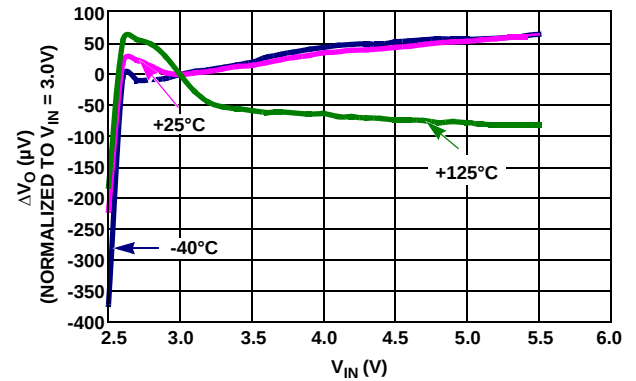


FIGURE 32. LINE REGULATION OVER TEMPERATURE

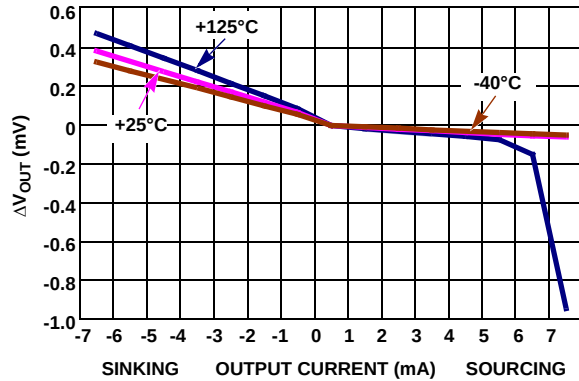


FIGURE 33. LOAD REGULATION OVER TEMPERATURE

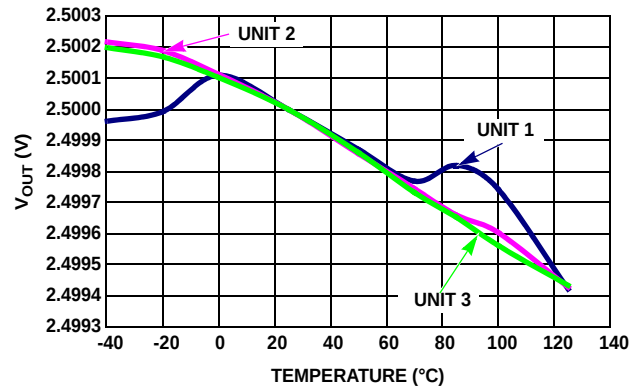


FIGURE 34. V_{OUT} vs TEMPERATURE (3 UNITS)

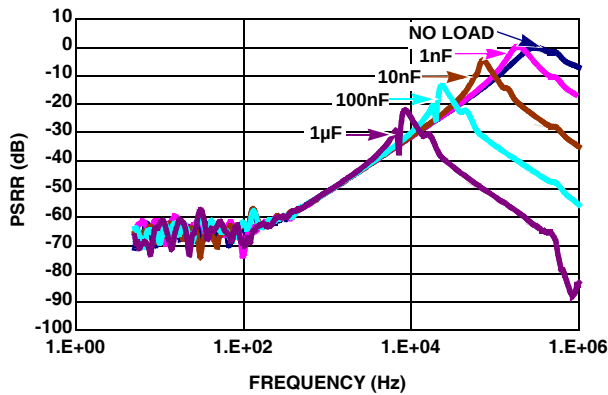


FIGURE 35. PSRR vs CAPACITIVE LOADS

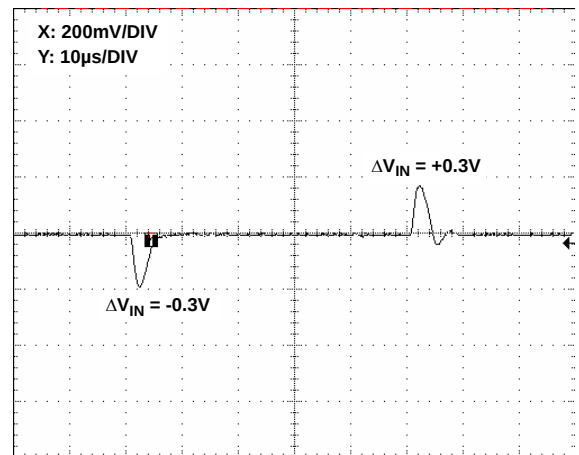


FIGURE 36. LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE, NO CAPACITIVE LOAD

Typical Performance Curves (ISL21007-25) ($R_{EXT} = 100k\Omega$) (Continued)

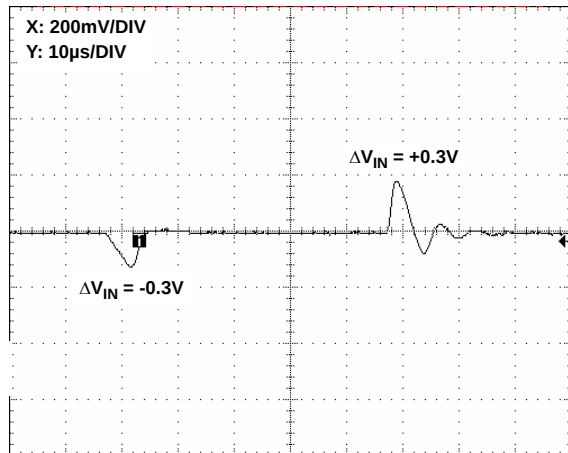


FIGURE 37. LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE, 0.001 μ F LOAD CAPACITANCE

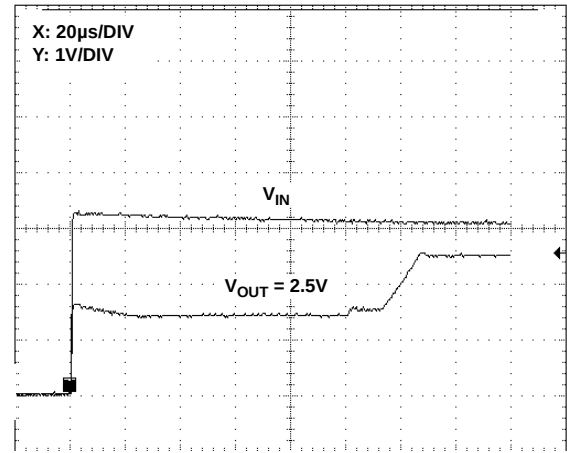


FIGURE 38. TURN-ON TIME

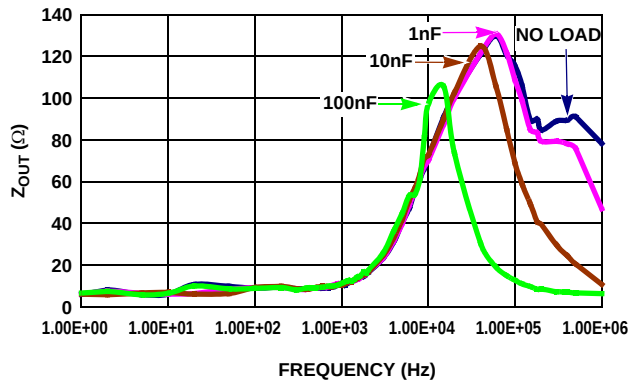


FIGURE 39. Z_{OUT} vs FREQUENCY

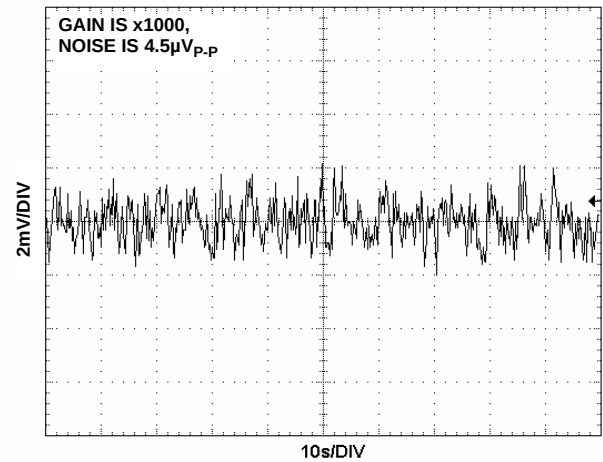


FIGURE 40. V_{OUT} NOISE, 0.1Hz TO 10Hz

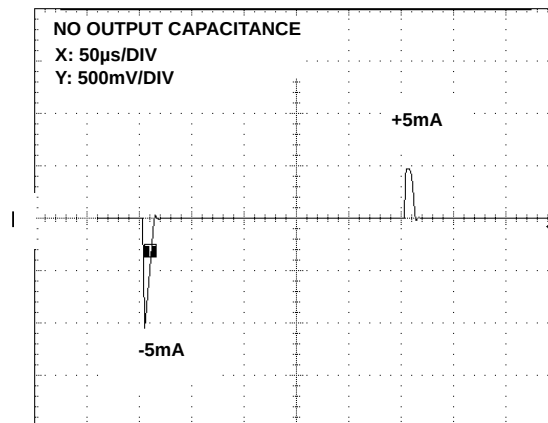


FIGURE 41. LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

Typical Performance Curves (ISL21007-30) ($R_{EXT} = 100k\Omega$)

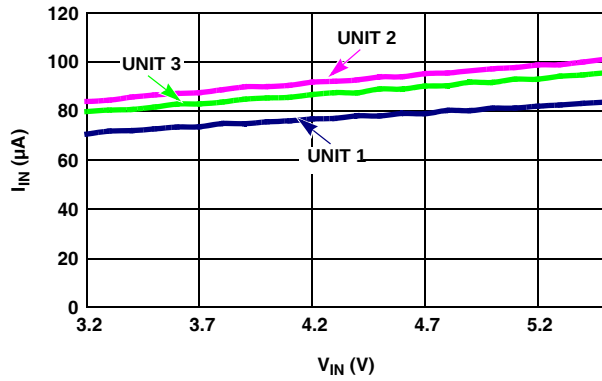


FIGURE 42. I_{IN} vs V_{IN} (3 UNITS)

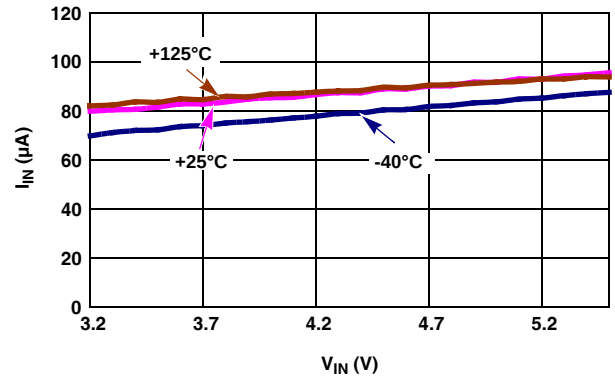


FIGURE 43. I_{IN} vs V_{IN} OVER TEMPERATURE

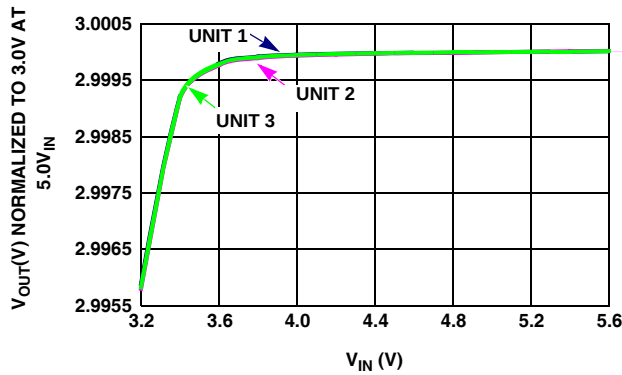


FIGURE 44. LINE REGULATION (3 UNITS)

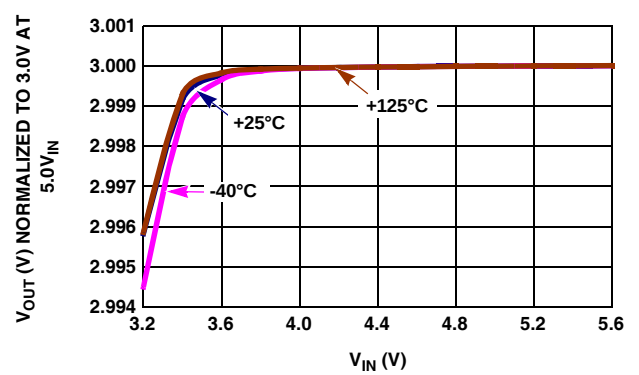


FIGURE 45. LINE REGULATION OVER TEMPERATURE

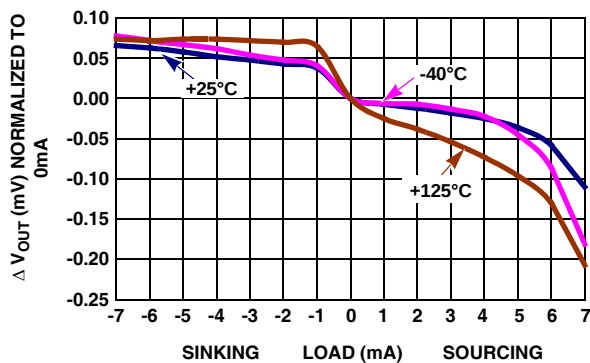


FIGURE 46. LOAD REGULATION OVER TEMPERATURE

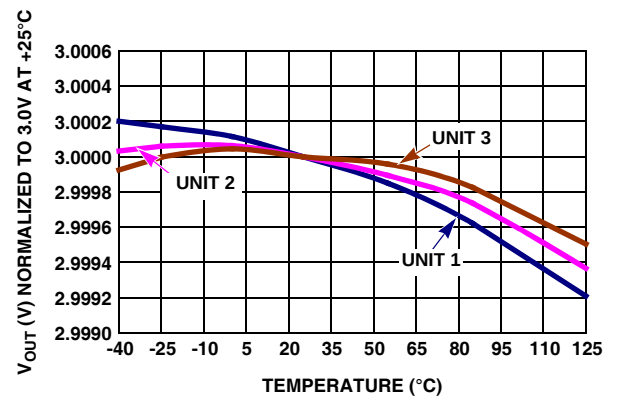


FIGURE 47. V_{OUT} vs TEMPERATURE (3 UNITS)

Typical Performance Curves (ISL21007-30) ($R_{EXT} = 100k\Omega$) (Continued)

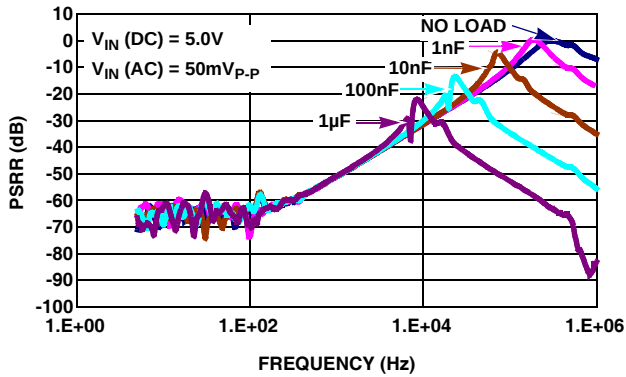


FIGURE 48. PSRR vs CAPACITIVE LOADS

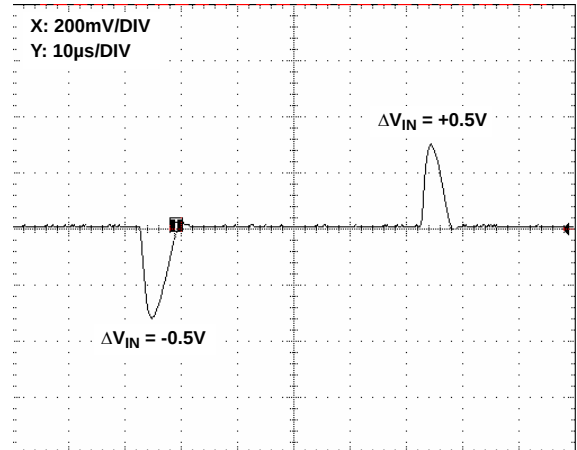


FIGURE 49. LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE, NO CAPACITIVE LOAD

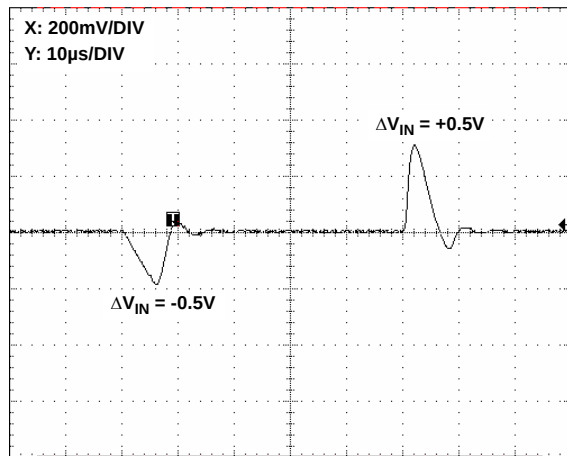


FIGURE 50. LINE TRANSIENT RESPONSE, 0.001μF LOAD CAPACITANCE

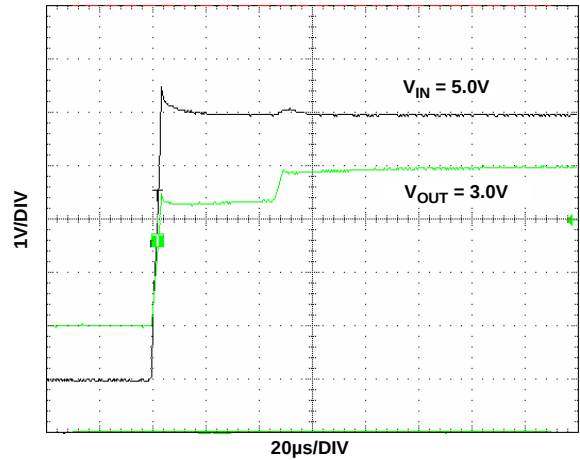


FIGURE 51. TURN-ON TIME

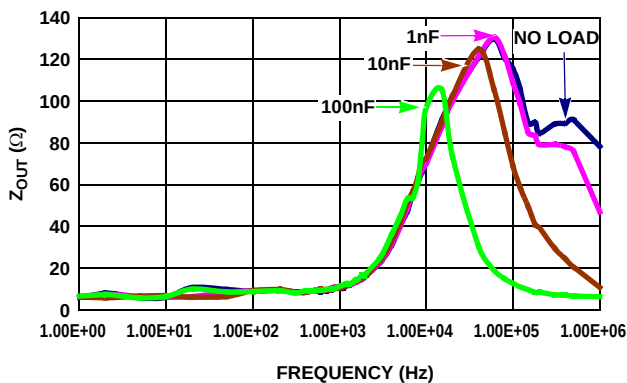


FIGURE 52. Z_{OUT} vs FREQUENCY

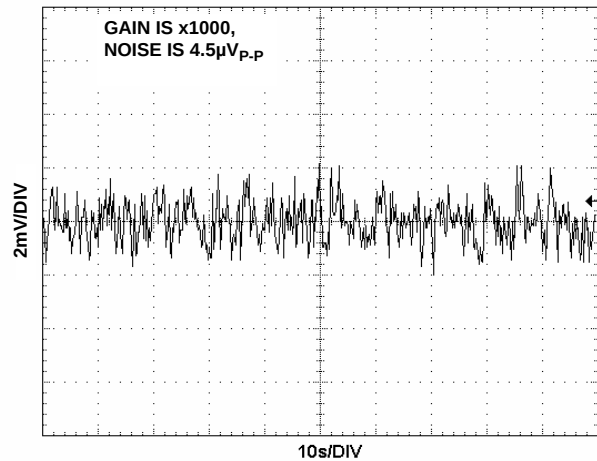


FIGURE 53. V_{OUT} NOISE, 0.1Hz TO 10Hz

Typical Performance Curves (ISL21007-30) ($R_{EXT} = 100k\Omega$) (Continued)

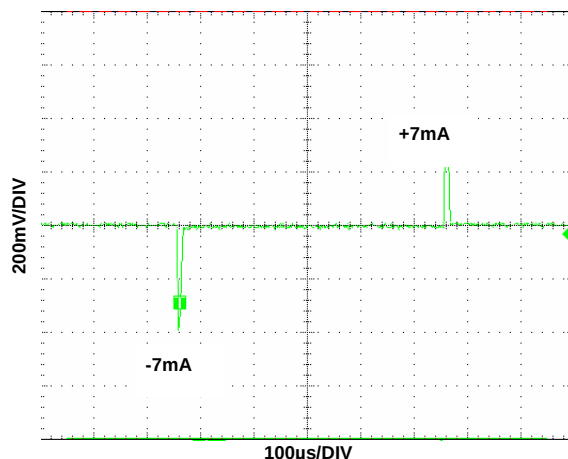


FIGURE 54. LOAD TRANSIENT RESPONSE

Applications Information

FGA Technology

The ISL21007 voltage reference uses 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 which 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.

Micropower Operation

The ISL21007 consumes extremely low supply current due to the proprietary FGA technology. Low noise performance is achieved using optimized biasing techniques. Supply current is typically 75µA and noise is 4.5µV_{P-P} benefitting precision, low noise portable applications such as handheld meters and instruments.

Data Converters in particular can utilize the ISL21007 as an external voltage reference. Low power DAC and ADC circuits will realize maximum resolution with lowest noise.

Handling and Board Mounting

FGA references provide excellent initial accuracy and low temperature drift at the expense of very little power drain. There are some precautions to take to insure this accuracy is not compromised. Excessive heat during solder reflow can cause excessive initial accuracy drift, so the recommended +260 °C

max temperature profile should not be exceeded. Expect up to 1mV drift from the solder reflow process.

FGA references are susceptible to excessive X-radiation like that used in PC board manufacturing. Initial accuracy can change 10mV or more under extreme radiation. If an assembled board needs to be X-rayed, care should be taken to shield the FGA reference device.

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 will likewise cause 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 or wave solder on multi-layer FR4 PC boards. Precautions should be taken to avoid excessive heat or extended exposure to high reflow or wave solder temperatures, this may reduce device initial accuracy.

Post-assembly x-ray inspection may 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 may affect the FGA reference long term accuracy. Airport screening machines contain X-rays and will

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, it may need to consider shielding with copper or aluminum. Checked luggage X-rays are higher intensity and can cause output voltage shift in much fewer passes, thus devices expected to go through those machines should definitely consider shielding. Note that just two layers of 1/2 ounce copper planes will reduce the received dose by over 90%. The leadframe for the device which 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, along with a ground plane underneath, which will effectively shield it from 50 to 100 passes through the machine. Since 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 $4.5\mu V_{P-P}$. The noise measurement is made with a bandpass filter made of a 1-pole high-pass filter with a corner frequency at 0.1Hz and a 2-pole low-pass filter with a corner frequency at 12.6Hz to create a filter with a 9.9Hz bandwidth. Noise in the 10kHz to 1MHz bandwidth is approximately $40\mu V_{P-P}$ with no capacitance on the output. This noise measurement is 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. Load capacitance up to 1000pF can be added but will result in only marginal improvements in output noise and transient response. The output stage of the ISL21007 is not designed to drive heavily capacitive loads, so for load capacitances above $0.001\mu F$, the noise reduction network shown in Figure 55 is recommended. This network reduces noise significantly over the full bandwidth. Noise is reduced to less than $20\mu V_{P-P}$ from 1Hz to 1MHz using this network with a $0.01\mu F$ capacitor and a $2k\Omega$ resistor in series with a $10\mu F$ capacitor. Also, transient response is improved with higher value output capacitor. The $0.01\mu F$ value can be increased for better load transient response with little sacrifice in output stability.

Turn-On Time

The ISL21007 devices have low supply current and thus the time to bias up internal circuitry to final values will be longer than with higher power references. Normal turn-on time is typically 120 μs . This is shown in Figure 10. Circuit design must take this into account when looking at power-up delays or sequencing.

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 $T = +25^{\circ}C$) and multiplied by 10^6 to yield ppm/ $^{\circ}C$. This is the "Box" method for specifying temperature coefficient.

Output Voltage Adjustment

The output voltage can be adjusted up or down by 2.5% by placing a potentiometer from V_{OUT} to ground, and connecting the wiper to the TRIM pin. The TRIM input is high impedance, so no series resistance is needed. The resistor in the potentiometer should be a low tempco ($<50\text{ppm}/^{\circ}C$) and the resulting voltage divider should have very low tempco $<5\text{ppm}/^{\circ}C$. A digital potentiometer such as the ISL95810 provides a low tempco resistance and excellent resistor and tempco matching for trim applications. See Figure 59 and [TB473](#) for further information.

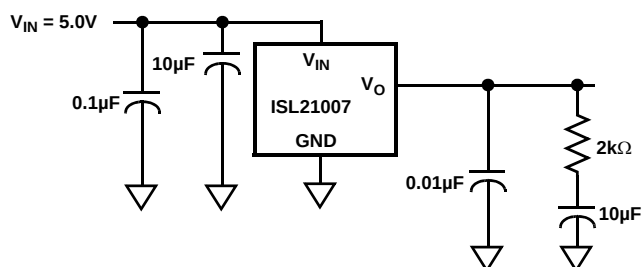
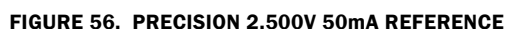


FIGURE 55. HANDLING HIGH LOAD CAPACITANCE



Typical Application Circuits (Continued)

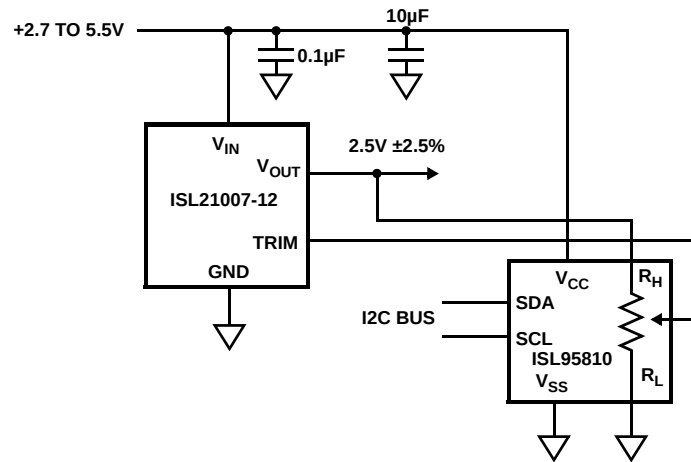


FIGURE 59. OUTPUT ADJUSTMENT USING THE TRIM PIN

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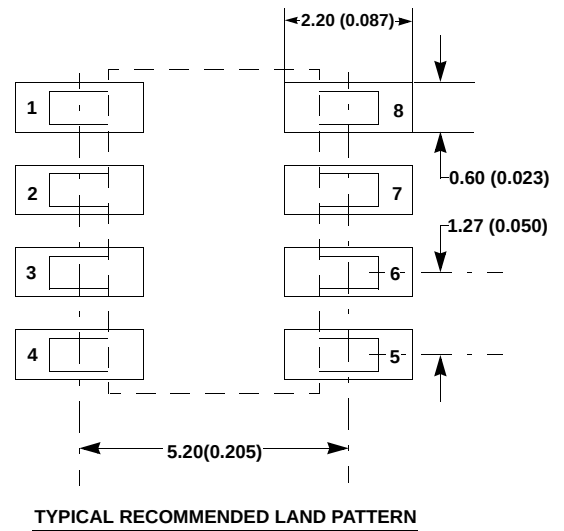
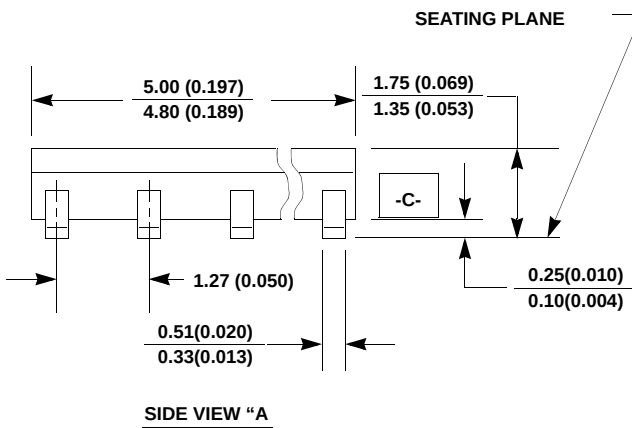
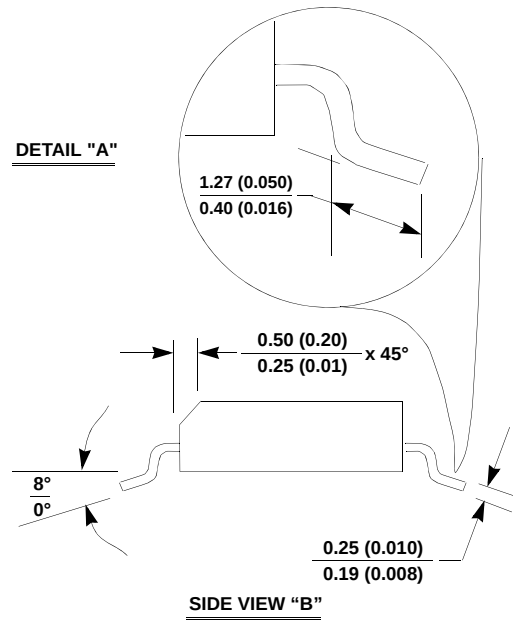
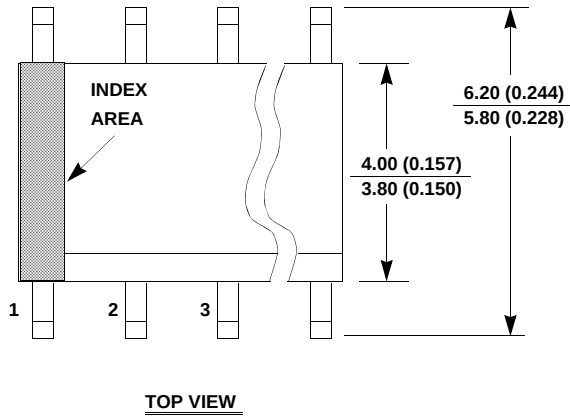
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Package Outline Drawing

M8.15

8 LEAD NARROW BODY SMALL OUTLINE PLASTIC PACKAGE

Rev 4, 1/12



NOTES:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ANSI Y14.5M-1994.
2. Package length does not include mold flash, protrusions or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusion and gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15mm (0.006 inch) per side.
3. Package width does not include interlead flash or protrusions. Interlead flash and protrusions shall not exceed 0.25mm (0.010 inch) per side.
4. The chamfer on the body is optional. If it is not present, a visual index feature must be located within the crosshatched area.
5. Terminal numbers are shown for reference only.
6. The lead width as measured 0.36mm (0.014 inch) or greater above the seating plane, shall not exceed a maximum value of 0.61mm (0.024 inch).
7. Controlling dimension: MILLIMETER. Converted inch dimensions are not necessarily exact.
8. This outline conforms to JEDEC publication MS-012-AA ISSUE C.

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