

双电源、2位电压转换器/隔离器, 适合 I²C应用

FXMAR2102

说明

FXMAR2102 是高性能可配置双电压电源转换器,可在广泛的输入和输出电压电平范围内提供双向电压转换。同时,FXMAR2102 还可在推挽式环境下工作。

旨在为兼容 I²C-Bus的主机和从机提供电压转换。提供内部 10 k Ω 上拉电阻。

该器件是专为A端口跟踪 V_{CCA} 电平, B端口跟踪V_{CCB}电平而设计的。从而可以在 1.65 V至5.5 V的任意两个电平之间进行双向A/B端口电压转换。在 1.65 V至5.5 V电压下, V_{CCA}可等于V_{CCB}。任一V_{CC} 都可以先行上电。如果去除任一V_{CC} 电压, 则内部掉电控制电路将置该器件于3态模式。

该器件的两个端口具有自动感知方向的功能。任一端口都可以感知输入信号, 并将其作为输出信号传输至其他端口。

产品特性

- 介于任意两个电平之间的双向接口: 1.65 V 至 5.5 V
- 无需方向控制
- 内部 10 k Ω 上拉电阻
- OE 连接到 V_{CCA} 时, 无需系统 GPIO资源。
- I²C-Bus 隔离
- A/B 端 V_{OL} = 175 mV (典型值), V_{IL} = 150 mV, I_{OL} = 6 mA
- 开漏输入 /输出
- 在推挽式环境下工作
- 适应标准模式和快速模式 I²C-总线设备
- 支持 I²C 时钟延展和多个主机
- 完全可配置: 输入和输出跟踪 V_{CC}
- 非优先上电; 任一V_{CC}可首先上电
- 如果任一V_{CC} 接地, 各输出转变为 3态
- 容许的输出启用开启: 5 V
- 采用8引脚无铅 MicroPak™ (1.6 mm x 1.6 mm) 和超薄 MLP (1.2 mm x 1.4 mm) 封装
- ESD 保护超出:
 - ◆ B端口: 8 kV HBM ESD (相对于 GND和 V_{CCB})
 - ◆ 所有引脚: 4 kV HBM ESD (符合 JESD22-A114)
 - ◆ 2 kV CDM (符合 JESD22- C101)

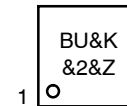


UQFN8, 1.4x1.2, 0.4P
CASE 523AS



UQFN8 1.6X1.6, 0.5P
CASE 523AY

MARKING DIAGRAM



BU = Device Code
&K = 2-Digits Lot Run Traceability Code
&2 = 2-Digit Date Code
&Z = Assembly Plant Code

ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information on page 13 of this data sheet.

FXMAR2102

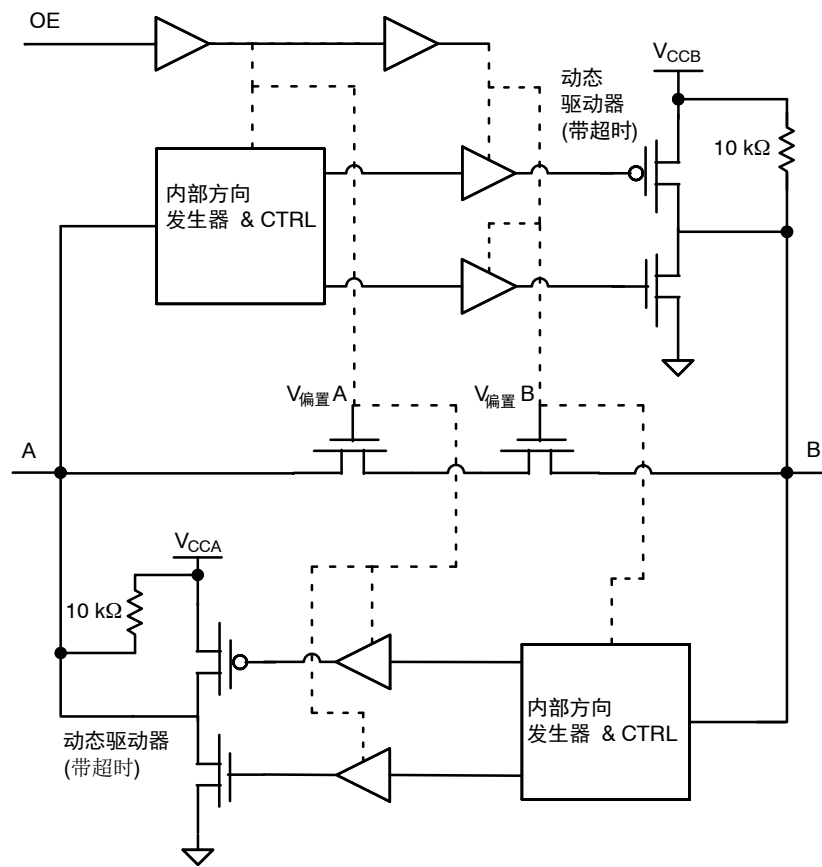


图 1. 框图，双通道之一

FXMAR2102

引脚布局

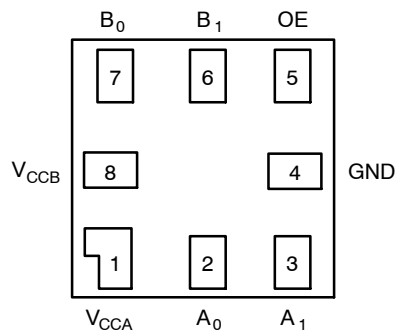


图 2. MicroPak（顶视图）

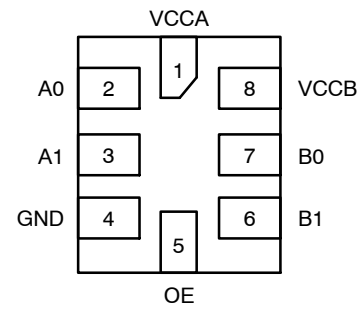


图 3. UMLP（顶视图）

引脚说明

引脚号	名称	说明
1	V _{CCA}	A 端电源
2, 3	A ₀ , A ₁	A 端输入或 3态输出
4	GND	接地
5	OE	输出使能输入
6, 7	B ₁ , B ₀	B 端输入或 3态输出
8	V _{CCB}	B 端电源

真值表

控制	输出
OE (说明 1)	3态
低逻辑电平	正常操作
高逻辑电平	

1. 如果OE引脚驱动为低，则 FXMAR2102被禁用，A0、A1、B0和B1引脚（包括动态驱动器）强制进入3态，且全部四个10 kΩ内部上拉电阻从各自相应的 V_{CC} 去耦。

绝对最大额定值

符号	参数		最小值	最大值	单位
V_{CCA}, V_{CCB}	电源电压		-0.5	7.0	V
V_{IN}	DC 输入电压	A 端口	-0.5	7.0	V
		B 端口	-0.5	7.0	
		控制输入 (OE)	-0.5	7.0	
V_O	输出电压 (说明 2)	A_n 输出 3 态	-0.5	7.0	V
		B_n 输出 3 态	-0.5	7.0	
		A_n 输出有效	-0.5	$V_{CCA} + 0.5\text{ V}$	
		B_n 输出有效	-0.5	$V_{CCB} + 0.5\text{ V}$	
I_{IK}	直流输入二极管电流	$V_{IN} < 0\text{ V}$ 时	-	-50	mA
I_{OK}	DC 输出二极管电流	$V_O < 0\text{ V}$ 时	-	-50	mA
		$V_O > V_{CC}$ 时	-	+50	
I_{OH} / I_{OL}	直流输出源电流/灌电流		-50	+50	mA
I_{CC}	每个电源引脚的直流 V_{CC} 或地电流		-	± 100	mA
P_D	功耗	400 KHz 时	-	0.129	mW
T_{STG}	存储温度范围		-65	+150	°C
ESD	静电放电能力	人体模式, B 端口引脚	-	8	kV
		人体模式, 所有引脚 (JESD22-A114)	-	4	kV
		充电器件模式, JESD22-C101	-	2	kV

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

(参考译文)

如果电压超过最大额定值表中列出的值范围, 器件可能会损坏。如果超过任何这些限值, 将无法保证器件功能, 可能会导致器件损坏, 影响可靠性。

2. 必须注意 I_O 绝对最大额定值。

推荐工作条件

符号	参数		最小值	最大值	单位
V_{CCA}, V_{CCB}	工作电源		1.65	5.50	V
V_{IN}	输入电压 (说明 3)	A 端口	0	5.5	V
		B 端口	0	5.5	
		控制输入 (OE)	0	V_{CCA}	
Θ_{JA}	热阻	8 引脚 MicroPak	-	279.0	°C/W
		8 引脚超薄 MLP	-	302	
T_A	空气流通时的工作温度		-40	+85	°C

Functional operation above the stresses listed in the Recommended Operating Ranges is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses beyond the Recommended Operating Ranges limits may affect device reliability.

(参考译文)

推荐的操作条件表明了器件的真实工作条件。指定推荐的工作条件, 以确保器件的最佳性能达到数据表中的规格。飞兆半导体建议不要超过推荐工作条件, 也不能按照绝对最大额定值进行设计。

3. 所有未用到的输入与 I/O 引脚必须保持在 V_{CCI} 或 GND。 V_{CCI} 表示与输入侧关联的 V_{CC}

功能说明

上电/断电顺序

FXM转换器具有一个优点, 即任一 V_{CC} 都可以先行上电。该优势来源于芯片设计。如果任一 V_{CC} 为零伏, 各输出进入高阻态。控制输入(OE)引脚的设计就是跟踪 V_{CCA} 电源。下拉电阻限制 OE 至地, 在上电或掉电过程中, 可以确保不发生总线争端、过电流或振荡。下拉电阻的阻值应该基于器件驱动 OE 引脚的灌电流能力。

推荐的上电顺序为:

1. 施加电源到第一个 V_{CC} 。
2. 施加电源到第二个 V_{CC} 。
3. 驱动 OE 输入为高, 启用该器件。

推荐的断电顺序为:

1. 驱动 OE 输入为低, 禁用该器件。
2. 去除任一 V_{CC} 电源。
3. 去除另一 V_{CC} 电源。

注意:

4. 或者, 将 OE 引脚硬连接至 V_{CCA} , 可以节省 GPIO 引脚。如果 OE 硬连接至 V_{CCA} , 任一 V_{CC} 都可以先行上电和断电。

应用电路

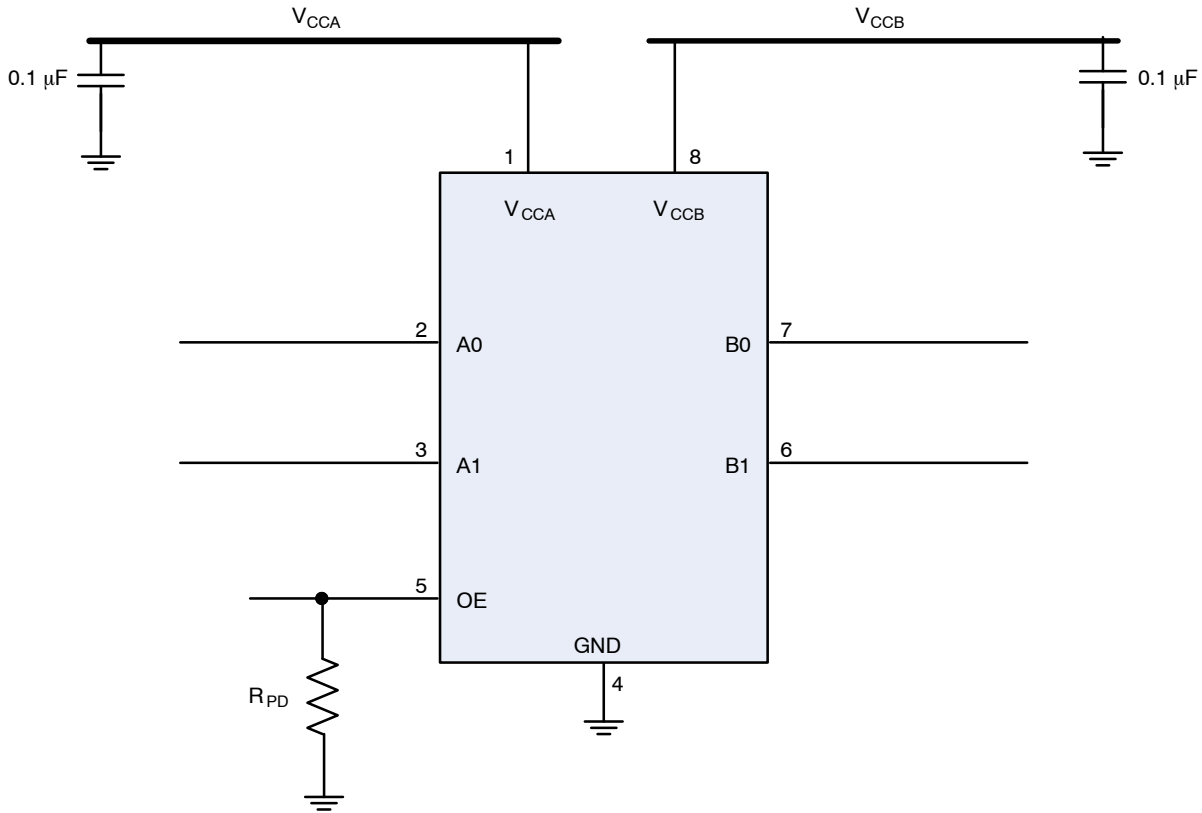


图 4. 应用电路

V_{OL} 与 I_{OL}

I²C规范强制规定了最大 V_{IL} (I_{OL} 为3 mA) 为 $V_{CC} \cdot 0.3$, 以及最大 V_{OL} 为0.4 V。如果I²C转换器的A端口上存在一个主机, 其 V_{CC} 为1.65 V, I²C转换器的B端口上存在一个从机, 其 V_{CC} 为3.3 V, 则主机的最大 V_{IL} 为(1.65 V $\times$ 0.3) 495 mV。从机可以合法地向主机发送一个0.4 V的有效逻辑低。

如果I²C转换器的通道阻抗过高, 转换器的压降可能呈现给主机发送一个大于495 mV的 V_{IL} 。I²C规范表明: 当总线电容接近400 pF时, 推荐 I_{OL} 为6 mA。 I_{OL} 增加越多, I²C转换器的压降越高。当I²C转换器表现出较低的 V_{OL} 性能时, 则I²C应用较为有利。图6描述了典型FXMAR2102 V_{OL} 性能与竞争产品的对比 (V_{IL} 为0.4 V条件下)。

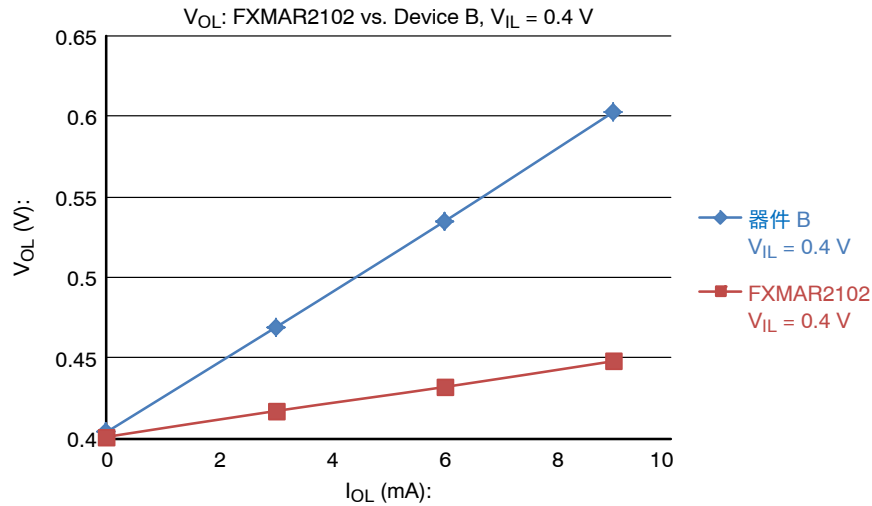


图 6. 器件对比

I²C总线隔离

FXMAR2102支持以下条件的I²C-Bus_s隔离:

- 总线隔离 (针对总线清除状况)
- 总线隔离 (针对任一 V_{CC} 接地状况)

总线清除

由于I²C规范定义了直流的最低SCL频率, SCL信号可始终保持低电平。然而, 该条件将关断I²C总线。I²C规范将该条件称为“总线清除”。在图7中, 如果2号从机始终压低SCL, 则主机和1号从机无法通信, 因为FXMAR2102作为主机将SCL低电平卡位条件从2号

从机传递至1号从机。但是, 如果OE引脚被拉低 (遭禁用), 全部两个 (A与B) 端口进入三态。FXMAR2102将从机2#隔离于主机和从机1#, 允许主机与从机1#之间进行完全通信。

 V_{CC} 至 GND

如果从机2#为一架照相机, 突然脱离I²C总线, 将导致 V_{CCB} 从有效 V_{CC} (1.65 V – 5.5 V) 切换到零, FXMAR2102自动强迫A与B端口的SCL和SDA进入三态。一旦 V_{CCB} 达到零, 则主机与从机1#之间的完全I²C通信保持不受干扰。

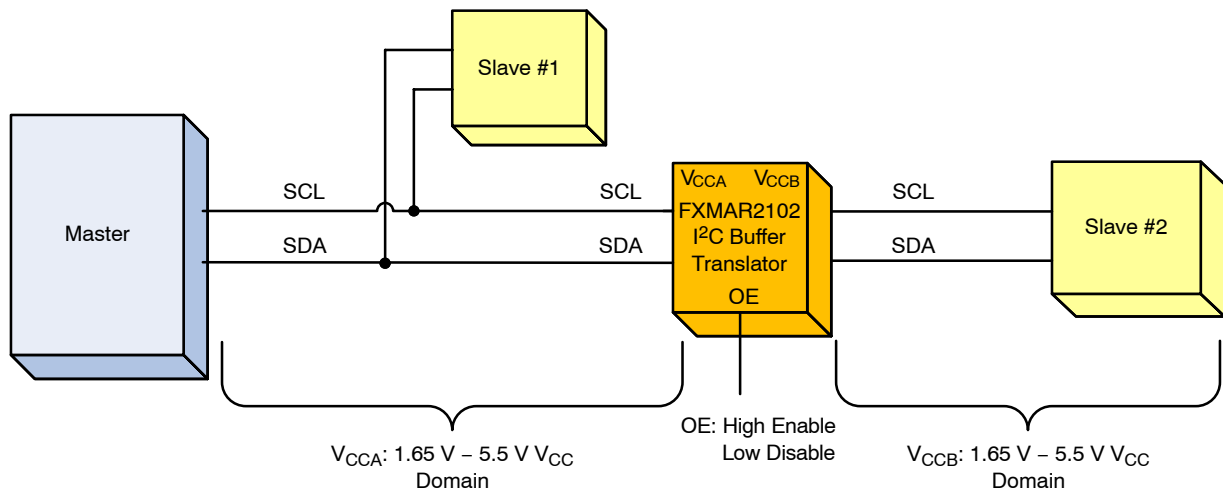


图 7. 总线隔离

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直流电气特性 ($T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ 至 $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$)

符号	参数	条件	$V_{CCA} \text{ (V)}$	$V_{CCB} \text{ (V)}$	最小值	典型值	最大值	单位
V_{IHA}	高电平输入电压A	数据输入 A_n	1.65 – 5.50	1.65 – 5.50	$V_{CCA} - 0.4$	–	–	V
		控制输入OE	1.65 – 5.50	1.65 – 5.50	$0.7 \times V_{CCA}$	–	–	
V_{IHB}	高电平输入电压B	数据输入 B_n	1.65 – 5.50	1.65 – 5.50	$V_{CCB} - 0.4$	–	–	V
V_{ILA}	低电平输入电压A	数据输入 A_n	1.65 – 5.50	1.65 – 5.50	–	–	0.4	V
		控制输入OE	1.65 – 5.50	1.65 – 5.50	–	–	$0.3 \times V_{CCA}$	
V_{ILB}	低电平输入电压B	数据输入 B_n	1.65 – 5.50	1.65 – 5.50	–	–	0.4	V
V_{OL}	低电平输出电压	$V_{IL} = 0.15 \text{ V}$	1.65 – 5.50	1.65 – 5.50	–	–	0.4	V
		$I_{OL} = 6 \text{ mA}$				–		
I_L	输入漏电流	控制输入OE, $V_{IN} = V_{CCA}$ 或 GND	1.65 – 5.50	1.65 – 5.50	–	–	± 1.0	μA
I_{OFF}	断电漏电流	A_n V_{IN} 或 $V_O = 0 \text{ V}$ 至 5.5 V	0	5.50	–	–	± 2.0	μA
		B_n V_{IN} 或 $V_O = 0 \text{ V}$ 至 5.5 V	5.50	0	–	–	± 2.0	
I_{OZ}	3态输出漏电流 (说明 7)	A_n, B_n $V_O = 0 \text{ V}$ 至 5.5 V , OE = V_{IL}	5.50	5.50	–	–	± 2.0	μA
		A_n $V_O = 0 \text{ V}$ 至 5.5 V , OE = 无关	5.50	0	–	–	± 2.0	
		B_n $V_O = 0 \text{ V}$ 至 5.5 V , OE = 无关	0	5.50	–	–	± 2.0	
$I_{CCA/B}$	静态电源电流 (说明 8, 9)	$V_{IN} = V_{CCI}$ 或 浮空, $I_O = 0$	1.65 – 5.50	1.65 – 5.50	–	–	5.0	μA
I_{CCZ}	静态电源电流 (说明 8)	$V_{IN} = V_{CCI}$ 或 GND, $I_O = 0$, OE = V_{IL}	1.65 – 5.50	1.65 – 5.50	–	–	5.0	μA
I_{CCA}	静态电源电流 (说明 7)	$V_{IN} = 5.5 \text{ V}$ 或 GND, $I_O = 0$, OE = 无关, B_n 至 A_n	0	1.65 – 5.50	–	–	–2.0	μA
			1.65 – 5.50	0	–	–	2.0	
I_{CCB}	静态电源电流 (说明 7)	$V_{IN} = 5.5 \text{ V}$ 或 GND, $I_O = 0$, OE = 无关, A_n 至 B_n	1.65 – 5.50	0	–	–	–2.0	μA
			0	1.65 – 5.50	–	–	2.0	
R_{PU}	电阻上拉值	V_{CCA} 与 V_{CCB} 侧	1.65 – 5.50	1.65 – 5.50	–	10	2.0	μA

6. 该表格包含了静态条件下的输出电压。 动态驱动规范参见动态输出电气特性部分。

7. “无关”表示任何有效逻辑电平。

8. V_{CCI} 表示与输入侧关联的 V_{CC} 。

9. 反映每路电源的电流, V_{CCA} 或 V_{CCB} 。

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动态输出电气特性

输出上升/下降时间 (说明 10) (输出负载: $C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$, $R_{PU} = \text{NC}$, 推/挽驱动器, 以及 $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ 至 $+85^\circ\text{C}$ 。)

符号	参数	V_{CCO} (说明 11)				单位
		4.5至5.5 V	3.0至3.6 V	2.3至2.7 V	1.65至1.95 V	
		典型值	典型值	典型值	典型值	
t_{rise}	输出上升时间; A端口, B端口 (说明 12)	3	4	5	7	ns
t_{fall}	输出下降时间; A端口, B端口 (说明 13)	1	1	1	1	ns

10. 输出上升/下降时间均由设计仿真和验证来保证, 未经生产测试。

11. V_{CCO} 表示与输出侧关联的 V_{CC}

12. 请参见。图 12

13. 请参见。图 13

动态输出电气特性

最大数据速率 (说明 14) (输出负载: $C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$, $R_{PU} = \text{NC}$, 推/挽驱动器, 以及 $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ 至 $+85^\circ\text{C}$ 。)

V_{CCA}	方向	V_{CCB}				单位
		4.5至5.5 V	3.0至3.6 V	2.3至2.7 V	1.65至1.95 V	
		最小值	最小值	最小值	最小值	
4.5 V至5.5 V	A至B	50	50	40	30	MHz
	B至A	50	50	40	40	
3.0 V至3.6 V	A至B	50	50	40	19	MHz
	B至A	50	50	40	40	
2.3 V至2.7 V	A至B	40	40	30	19	MHz
	B至A	40	40	30	30	
1.65 V至1.95 V	A至B	40	40	30	19	MHz
	B至A	30	30	19	19	

14. F-toggle (F-反复、F-翻转) 由设计仿真保证, 未经生产测试。

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交流特性 (说明 15) (输出负载: $C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$, $R_{PU} = 2.2 \text{ k}\Omega$, and $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ 至 $+85^\circ\text{C}$.)

符号	参数	V _{CCB}								单位
		4.5至5.5 V		3.0至3.6 V		2.3至2.7 V		1.65至1.95 V		
		典型值	最大值	典型值	最大值	典型值	最大值	典型值	最大值	

$V_{CCA} = 4.5\text{至}5.5 \text{ V}$

t_{PLH}	A至B	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	ns
	B至A	1	3	2	4	3	5	4	7	
t_{PHL}	A至B	2	4	3	5	4	6	5	7	ns
	B至A	2	4	2	5	2	6	5	7	
t_{pZL}	OE至A	4	5	6	10	5	9	7	15	ns
	OE至B	3	5	4	7	5	8	10	15	
t_{PLZ}	OE至A	65	100	65	105	65	105	65	105	ns
	OE至B	5	9	6	10	7	12	9	16	
t_{skew}	A端口, B端口 (说明 16)	0.50	1.50	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	ns

$V_{CCA} = 3.0\text{至}3.6 \text{ V}$

t_{PLH}	A至B	2.0	5.0	1.5	3.0	1.5	3.0	1.5	3.0	ns
	B至A	1.5	3.0	1.5	4.0	2.0	6.0	3.0	9.0	
t_{PHL}	A至B	2.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	5.0	3.0	5.0	ns
	B至A	2.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	5.0	3.0	5.0	
t_{pZL}	OE至A	4.0	8.0	5.0	9.0	6.0	11.0	7.0	15.0	ns
	OE至B	4.0	8.0	6.0	9.0	8.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	
t_{PLZ}	OE至A	100	115	100	115	100	115	100	115	ns
	OE至B	5	10	4	8	5	10	9	15	
t_{skew}	A端口, B端口 (说明 16)	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	ns

$V_{CCA} = 2.3\text{至}2.7 \text{ V}$

t_{PLH}	A至B	2.5	5.0	2.5	5.0	2.0	4.0	1.0	3.0	ns
	B至A	1.5	3.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	6.0	5.0	10.0	
t_{PHL}	A至B	2.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	3.0	6.0	ns
	B至A	2.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	3.0	6.0	
t_{pZL}	OE至A	5.0	10.0	5.0	10.0	6.0	12.0	9.0	18.0	ns
	OE至B	4.0	8.0	4.5	9.0	5.0	10.0	9.0	18.0	
t_{PLZ}	OE至A	100	115	100	115	100	115	100	115	ns
	OE至B	65	110	65	110	65	115	12	25	
t_{skew}	A端口, B端口 (说明 16)	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	ns

$V_{CCA} = 1.65\text{至}1.95 \text{ V}$

t_{PLH}	A至B	4	7	4	7	5	8	5	10	ns
	B至A	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	3.0	5.0	10.0	
t_{PHL}	A至B	5	8	3	7	3	7	3	7	ns
	B至A	4	8	3	7	3	7	3	7	
t_{pZL}	OE至A	11	15	11	14	14	28	14	23	ns
	OE至B	6	14	6	12	6	12	9	16	
t_{PLZ}	OE至A	75	115	75	115	75	115	75	115	ns
	OE至B	75	115	75	115	75	115	75	115	
t_{skew}	A端口, B端口 (说明 16)	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	ns

15. 通过设计和特性数据保证交流特性。

16. 偏斜是输出信号之间传播延时的变化, 仅适用于同一端口的输出信号 (An或Bn), 且以相同的极性切换 (低电平至高电平或高电平至低电平) (见图 15)。偏斜性能可以保证, 未经生产测试。

电容值 ($T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$.)

符号	符号	工作条件	典型值	单位
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance Control Pin (OE)	$V_{\text{CCA}} = V_{\text{CCB}} = \text{GND}$	2.2	pF
$C_{\text{I/O}}$	Input/Output Capacitance, A_n, B_n	$V_{\text{CCA}} = V_{\text{CCB}} = 5.0 \text{ V}$, $\text{OE} = \text{GND}$	13	pF

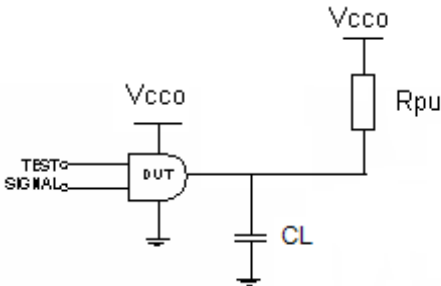


图 8. 测试电路

表 1. 传播延迟表 (说明 17)

测试	输入信号	输出使能控制
$t_{\text{PLH}}, t_{\text{PHL}}$	数据脉冲	V_{CCA}
t_{PZL} (OE至 A_n, B_n)	0 V	低电平至高电平开关
t_{PLZ} (OE至 A_n, B_n)	0 V	高电平至低电平开关

17. 针对 t_{PZL} 和 t_{PLZ} 测试，需使用一个外部2.2 k Ω 上拉电阻连接至 V_{CC0} ，以便迫使I/O引脚为高电平，同时使OE为低电平；当OE为低电平时，内部10 k Ω RPU从对应的VCC处去耦。

表 2. 交流负载表

V_{CC0}	C_L	R_L
$1.8 \pm 0.15 \text{ V}$	50 pF	NC
$2.5 \pm 0.2 \text{ V}$	50 pF	NC
$3.3 \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$	50 pF	NC
$5.0 \pm 0.5 \text{ V}$	50 pF	NC

时序图

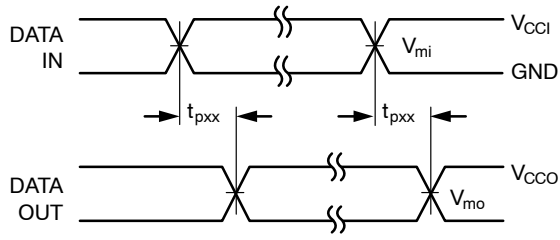


图 9. 反相与同相功能的波形 (说明 18)

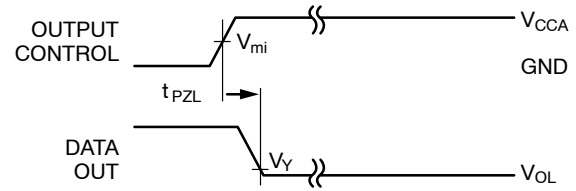


图 10. 3态输出低电平使能时间 (说明 18)

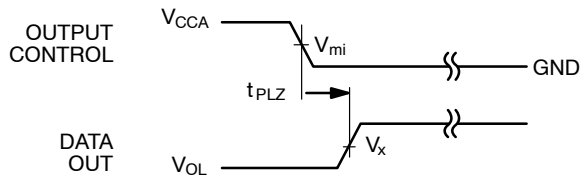


图 11. 3态输出高电平使能时间 (说明 18)

符号	V _{CC}
V _{mi} (说明 19)	V _{CC1} / 2
V _{mo}	V _{CC0} / 2
V _X	0.5 × V _{CC0}
V _Y	0.1 × V _{CC0}

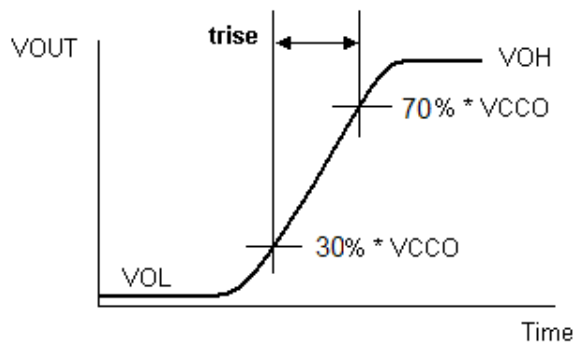


图 12. 有效输出上升时间

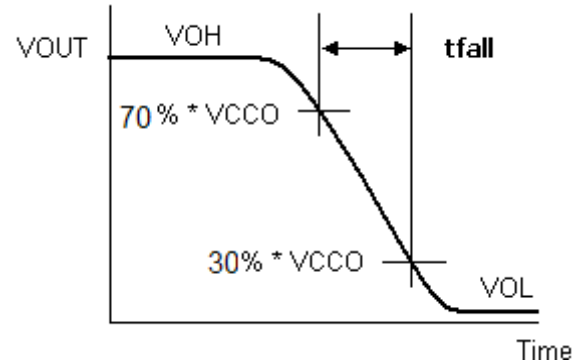


图 13. 有效输出下降时间

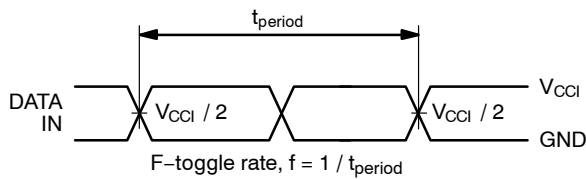


图 14. F-Toggle速率

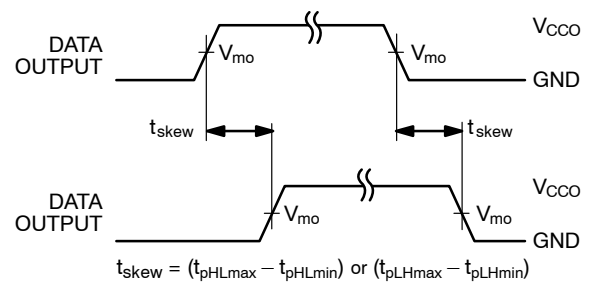


图 15. 输出偏差 (SKEW) 时间

说明:

18. 输入 $t_R = t_F = 2.0 \text{ ns}$, 10%至90% (当 $V_{IN} = 1.65 \text{ V}$ 至 1.95 V 时);
输入 $t_R = t_F = 2.0 \text{ ns}$, 10%至90% (当 $V_{IN} = 2.3 \text{ V}$ 至 2.7 V 时);
输入 $t_R = t_F = 2.5 \text{ ns}$, 10%至90% (当 $V_{IN} = 3.0 \text{ V}$ 至 3.6 V 时);
输入 $t_R = t_F = 2.5 \text{ ns}$, 10%至90% (当 $V_{IN} = 4.5 \text{ V}$ 至 5.5 V 时)。
19. 对于控制引脚(OE) $V_{CC1} = V_{CCA}$, 或 $V_{mi} = (V_{CCA} / 2)$

FXMAR2102

订购信息

器件型号	工作温度范围	顶标	封装	包装方法 [†]
FXMAR2102L8X	-40至+85°C	BU	8引脚 MicroPak, 1.6 mm宽 (Pb-Free)	5000 / Tape & Reel
FXMAR2102UMX			8引脚超薄 MLP, 1.2 mm x 1.4 mm (Pb-Free)	

[†]For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

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onsemi is licensed by the Philips Corporation to carry the I²C bus protocol.

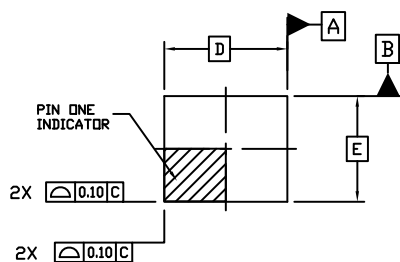
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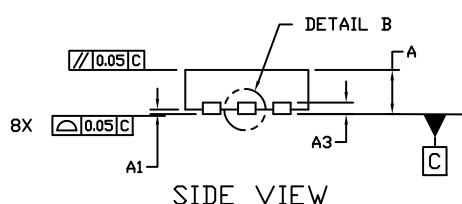
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UQFN8, 1.40x1.20, 0.40P
CASE 523AS
ISSUE B

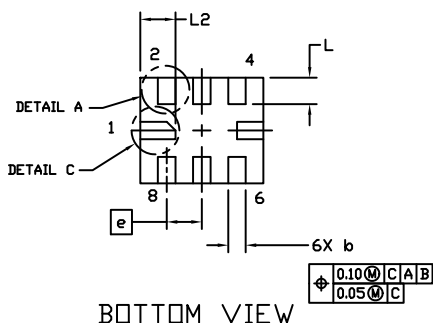
DATE 19 AUG 2021



TOP VIEW



SIDE VIEW



BOTTOM VIEW

GENERIC MARKING DIAGRAM*



XX = Specific Device Code
M = Date Code

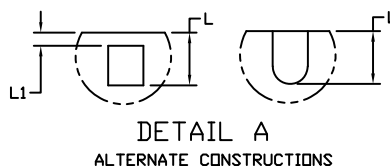
*This information is generic. Please refer to device data sheet for actual part marking. Pb-Free indicator, "G" or microdot "▪", may or may not be present. Some products may not follow the Generic Marking.

NOTES:

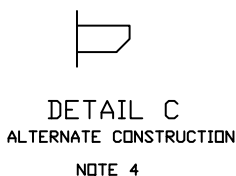
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS
3. DIMENSION b APPLIES TO PLATED TERMINAL AND IS MEASURED BETWEEN 0.15 AND 0.25MM FROM THE TERMINAL TIP.
4. REFER TO SPECIFIC DEVICE DATA SHEET FOR PIN 1 NOTCH LOCATION.



DETAIL B
ALTERNATE CONSTRUCTION

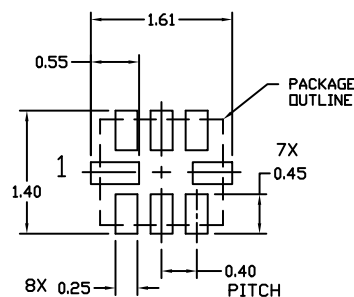


DETAIL A
ALTERNATE CONSTRUCTIONS



DETAIL C
ALTERNATE CONSTRUCTION
NOTE 4

DIM	MILLIMETERS	
	MIN.	MAX.
A	0.45	0.55
A1	0.00	0.05
A3	0.13	REF
b	0.15	0.25
D	1.40	BSC
E	1.20	BSC
e	0.40	BSC
L	0.20	0.40
L1	---	0.15
L2	0.30	0.50



RECOMMENDED
MOUNTING FOOTPRINT *

- * For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

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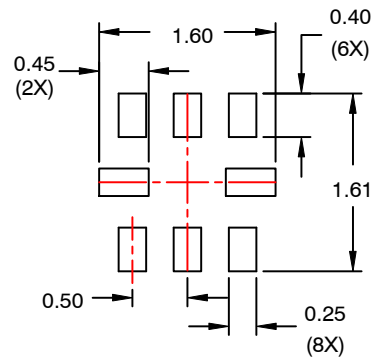
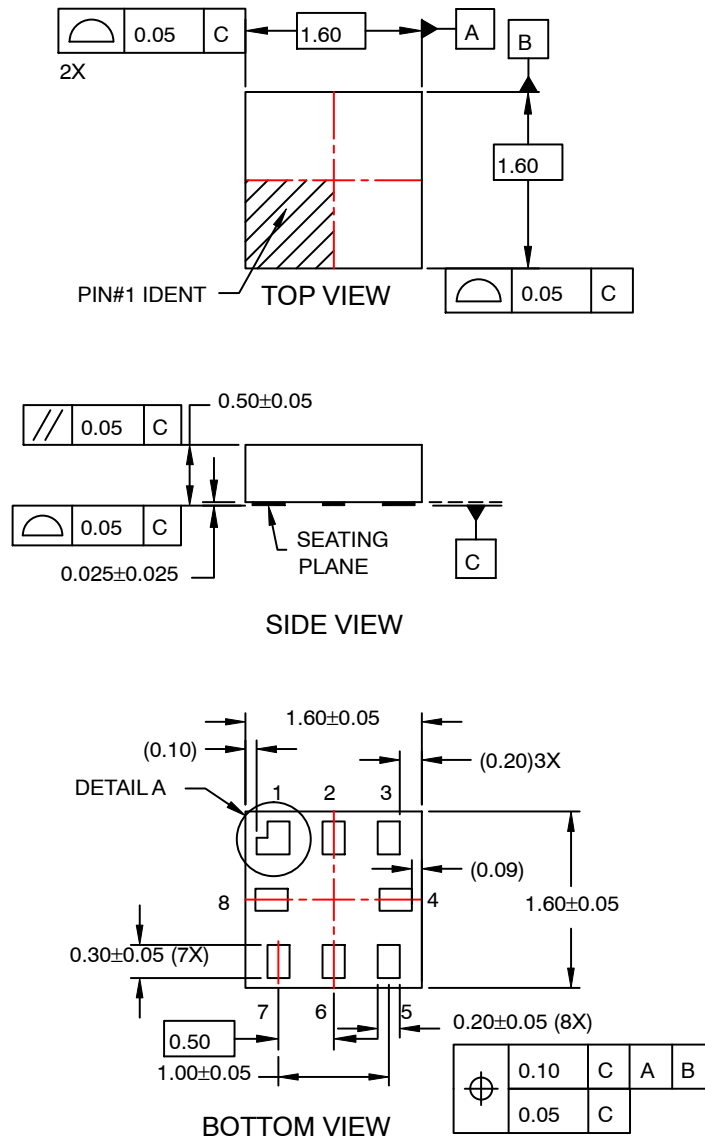
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CASE 523AY

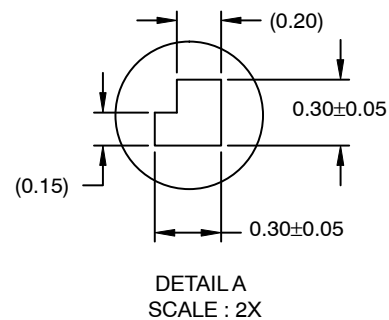
ISSUE O

DATE 31 AUG 2016



NOTES:

- PACKAGE CONFORMS TO JEDEC MO-255 VARIATION UAAD.
- DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
- DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES PER ASME Y14.5M, 2009.
- LAND PATTERN RECOMMENDATION IS EXISTING INDUSTRY LAND PATTERN.



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