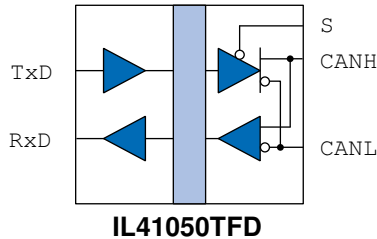


Isolated CAN FD Transceiver

Functional Diagram



V _{DD2} (V)	TxD ⁽¹⁾	S ⁽²⁾	CANH	CANL	Bus State	RxD
4.75 to 5.25	↓	Low	High	Low	Dominant	Low
4.75 to 5.25	X	High	V _{DD2} /2	V _{DD2} /2	Recessive	High
4.75 to 5.25	↑	X	V _{DD2} /2	V _{DD2} /2	Recessive	High
<2V (no pwr)	X	X	0<V<2.5	0<V<2.5	Recessive	High
2<V _{DD2} <4.75	>2V	X	0<V<2.5	0<V<2.5	Recessive	High

Table 1. Function table.

Notes:

X = don't care.

1. TxD input is edge triggered: ↑ = Logic Lo to Hi, ↓ = Hi to Lo.

2. S-pin has an internal pull-up resistor; unconnected pin will be logic HIGH.

Features

- Flexible data rate up to 5 Mbps
- 136 ns typical loop delay
- 5 mA typ. quiescent recessive supply current
- -55 °C to +125 °C operating temperature
- 3 V to 5.5 V power supplies
- >110-node fan-out
- 44000 year barrier life
- No carrier or clock for low emissions and EMI susceptibility
- Silent mode to disable transmitter
- Transmit data (TxD) dominant time-out function
- Edge triggered, non-volatile input improves noise performance
- Thermal shutdown protection
- Bus power short-circuit protection
- 2500 V_{RMS} isolation voltage
- VDE V 0884-11 / IEC 60747-17 and UL 1577 pending
- QSOP, 0.15" SOIC, or 0.3" True 8™ mm 16-pin packages

Applications

- Factory automation
- Battery management systems
- Noise-critical CAN
- DeviceNet

Description

The IL41050TFD is a galvanically isolated, CAN (Controller Area Network) transceiver, designed as the interface between the CAN protocol controller and the physical bus.

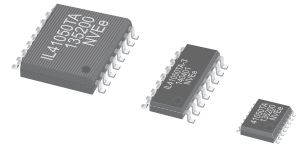
The wide-body version provides true 8 mm creepage. Narrow-body and QSOP packages offer unprecedented miniaturization.

The IL41050 family provides isolated differential transmit capability to the bus and isolated differential receive capability to the CAN controller via NVE's patented* IsoLoop spintronic Giant Magnetoresistance (GMR) technology.

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

Advanced features facilitate reliable bus operation. Unpowered nodes do not disturb the bus, and a unique non-volatile programmable power-up feature prevents unstable nodes. The devices also have a hardware-selectable silent mode that disables the transmitter.

Designed for harsh CAN and DeviceNet environments, IL41050TFD transceivers have transmit data dominant time-out, bus pin transient protection, a rugged Charged Device Model ESD rating, thermal shutdown protection, and short-circuit protection. Unique edge-triggered inputs improve noise performance.



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IsoLoop® is a registered trademark of NVE Corporation.
*U.S. Patent number 5,831,426; 6,300,617 and others.

REV. A

Absolute Maximum Ratings⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Storage temperature	T_S	-55		150	°C	
Junction temperature	T_J	-55		150	°C	
Ambient operating temperature	T_A	-55		125	°C	
DC voltage at CANH and CANL pins	V_{CANH}, V_{CANL}	-42		42	V	$0 V < V_{DD2} < 5.25 V$; indefinite duration
Supply voltage	V_{DD1}, V_{DD2}	-0.3		6	V	
Digital input voltage	V_{TxD}, V_S	-0.3		$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V	
Digital output voltage	V_{RxD}	-0.3		$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V	
DC voltage at V_{REF}	V_{REF}	-0.3		$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V	
Transient voltage at CANH or CANL	$V_{IT(CAN)}$	-150		150	V	
Electrostatic discharge at all pins	V_{esd}	-4000		4000	V	Human body model
Electrostatic discharge at all pins	V_{esd}	-500		500	V	Machine model?

Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Supply voltage	V_{DD1} V_{DD2}	3.0 4.75		5.5 5.25	V	
Junction temperature	T_J	-55		140	°C	
Input voltage at any bus terminal (separately or common mode)	V_{CANH} V_{CANL}	-12		12	V	
High-level digital input voltage ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	V_{IH}	2 2.4 2		V_{DD1} V_{DD1} V_{DD2}	V	$V_{DD1} = 3.3 V$ $V_{DD1} = 5 V$ $V_{DD2} = 5 V$
Low-level digital input voltage ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	V_{IL}	0		0.8	V	
Digital output current (RxD)	I_{OH}	-8		8	mA	$V_{DD1} = 3.3V$ to $5V$
Ambient operating temperature	T_A	-55		125	°C	
Digital input signal rise and fall times	t_{IR}, t_{IF}			1	μs	
Fanout		110			Nodes	

Insulation Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Creepage distance (external)	IL41050TFD-1E (QSOP) IL41050TFD-3E (0.15" SOIC) IL41050TFDE (0.3" SOIC)	3.2 4 8.03			mm	Per IEC 60601
Total barrier thickness (internal)		0.012	0.013		mm	
Barrier resistance	R_{IO}		$>10^{14}$		Ω	500 V
Barrier capacitance	C_{IO}		7		pF	$f = 1$ MHz
Leakage current			0.2		μA _{RMS}	240 V _{RMS} , 60 Hz
Comparative Tracking Index	CTI	≥175			V	Per IEC 60112
High voltage endurance (maximum barrier voltage for indefinite life)	AC	V_{IO}	1000		V_{RMS}	At maximum operating temperature
	DC		1500		V_{DC}	
Barrier life			44000		Years	100 °C, 1000 V _{RMS} , 60% CL activation energy

Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Junction–Ambient Thermal Resistance	θ_{JA}		63		°C/W	Soldered to double-sided board; free air
			38			
			31			
Junction–Case (Top) Thermal Resistance	θ_{JT}		35		°C/W	
			21			
			17			
Power Dissipation	P_D			675 700 800	mW	

Safety and Approvals

VDE V 0884-11 / IEC 60747-17 and UL 1577 pending.

Soldering Profile

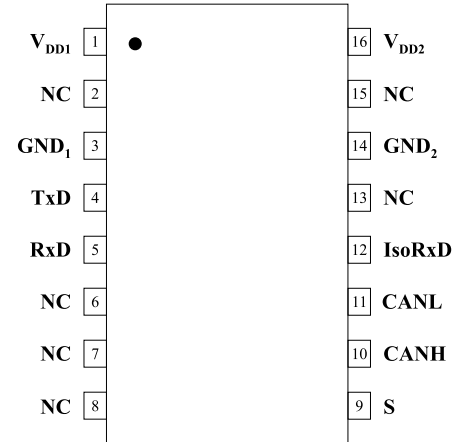
Per JEDEC J-STD-020C; MSL=1

Notes:

1. Absolute Maximum specifications mean the device will not be damaged if operated under these conditions. It does not guarantee performance.
2. All voltages are with respect to network ground except differential I/O bus voltages.
3. The TxD input is edge sensitive. Voltage magnitude of the input signal is specified, but edge rate specifications must also be met.
4. The maximum time allowed for a logic transition at the TxD input is 1 μ s.

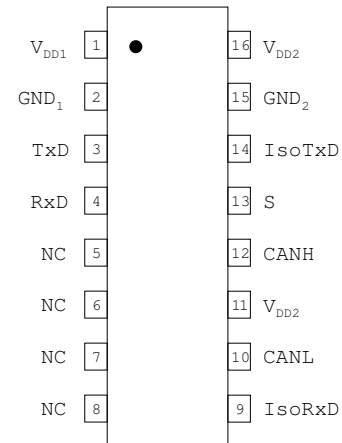
IL41050TFD-1 Pin Connections (QSOP Package)

1	V _{DD1}	V _{DD1} power supply input
2	NC	No internal connection
3	GND ₁	V _{DD1} power supply ground return
4	TxD	Transmit Data input
5	RxD	Receive Data output
6	NC	No internal connection
7	NC	No internal connection
8	NC	No internal connection
9	S	Mode select input. Set low for normal operation; set high or leave open for silent mode.
9	CANL	Low level CANbus line
10	CANH	High level CANbus line
12	IsoRxD	Isolated RxD output (normally not connected).
13	NC	No internal connection
14	GND ₂	Bus ground
15	NC	No internal connection
16	V _{DD2}	Bus power supply input



IL41050TFD-3 Pin Connections (0.15" SOIC Package)

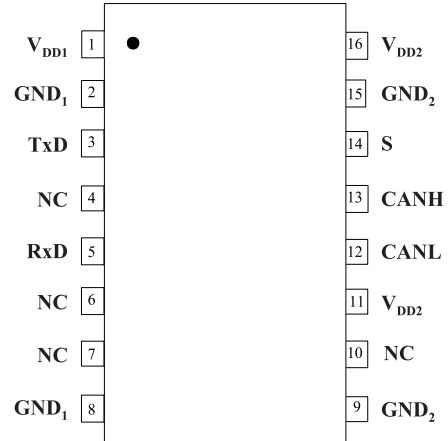
1	V _{DD1}	V _{DD1} power supply input
2	GND ₁	V _{DD1} power supply ground return
3	TxD	Transmit Data input
4	RxD	Receive Data output
5	NC	No internal connection
6	NC	No internal connection
7	NC	No internal connection
8	NC	No internal connection
9	IsoRxD	Isolated RxD output (normally not connected).
10	CANL	Low level CANbus line
11	V _{DD2}	V _{DD2} CAN I/O bus circuitry power supply input*
12	CANH	High level CANbus line
13	S	Mode select input. Set low for normal operation; set high or leave open for silent mode.
14	IsoTxD	Isolated TxD output. No connection should be made to this pin.
15	GND ₂	V _{DD2} power supply ground return
16	V _{DD2}	V _{DD2} isolation power supply input*



*Pin 11 is not internally connected to pin 16; both should be connected to the V_{DD2} power supply for normal operation.


IL41050TFD Pin Connections (0.3" SOIC Package)

1	V _{DD1}	V _{DD1} power supply input
2	GND ₁	V _{DD1} power supply ground return (pin 2 is internally connected to pin 8)
3	TxD	Transmit Data input
4	NC	No internal connection
5	RxD	Receive Data output
6	NC	No internal connection
7	NC	No internal connection
8	GND ₁	V _{DD1} power supply ground return (pin 8 is internally connected to pin 2)
9	GND ₂	V _{DD2} power supply ground return (pin 9 is internally connected to pin 15)
10	NC	No internal connection
11	V _{DD2}	V _{DD2} CAN I/O bus circuitry power supply input*
12	CANL	Low level CANbus line
13	CANH	High level CANbus line
14	S	Mode select input. Set low for normal operation; set high or leave open for silent mode.
15	GND ₂	V _{DD2} power supply ground return (pin 15 is internally connected to pin 9)
16	V _{DD2}	V _{DD2} isolation power supply input*



*Pin 11 is not internally connected to pin 16;
both should be connected to the V_{DD2} power supply for normal operation.

Operating Specifications

Electrical Specifications (T_{min} to T_{max} and V_{DD1} , $V_{DD2}=4.75$ V to 5.25 V unless otherwise stated)						
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Power Supply Current						
Quiescent supply current (recessive)	I_{QVDD1}	1 0.7	1.75 1.4	3 2	mA	$dr = 0$ bps; $V_{DD1} = 5$ V $dr = 0$ bps; $V_{DD1} = 3.3$ V
Dynamic supply current (dominant)	I_{VDD1}	1.2 0.9	2 1.6	3.2 2.2	mA	$dr = 1$ Mbps, $R_L = 60\Omega$; $V_{DD1} = 5$ V $dr = 1$ Mbps, $R_L = 60\Omega$; $V_{DD1} = 3.3$ V
Quiescent supply current (recessive)	I_{QVDD2}	2	5	8	mA	0 bps
Dynamic supply current (dominant)	I_{VDD2}	30	45	55	mA	1 Mbps, $R_L = 60\Omega$
Transmitter Data input (TxD)⁽¹⁾						
High level input voltage \uparrow	V_{IH}	2.4		5.25	V	$V_{DD1} = 5$ V; recessive
High level input voltage \uparrow	V_{IH}	2		3.6	V	$V_{DD1} = 3.3$ V; recessive
Low level input voltage \downarrow	V_{IL}	-0.3		0.8	V	Output dominant
TxD input rise and fall time ⁽²⁾	t_r			1	μ s	10% to 90% 
High level input current	I_{IH}	-10		10	μ A	$V_{TXD} = V_{DD1}$
Low level input current	I_{IL}	-300		-75	μ A	$V_{TXD} = 0$ V
Mode select input (S)						
High level input voltage	V_{IH}	2		$V_{DD2} + 0.3$	V	Silent mode
Low level input voltage	V_{IL}	-0.3		0.8	V	High-speed mode
High level input current	I_{IH}	-1	0	1	μ A	$V_S = V_{DD2}$
Low level input current	I_{IL}	-15		-1	μ A	$V_S = 0$ V
Receiver Data output (RxD)						
High level output current	I_{OH}	-8	-3	-1	mA	$V_{RXD} = 0.8 V_{DD1}$
Low level output current	I_{OL}	1	6	12	mA	$V_{RXD} = 0.45$ V
Failsafe supply voltage ⁽⁴⁾	V_{DD2}	3.5	4	4.3	V	
Bus lines (CANH and CANL)						
Recessive voltage at CANH pin	$V_{O(reces)} CANH$	2	2.5	3	V	$V_{TXD} = V_{DD1}$, no load
Recessive voltage at CANL pin	$V_{O(reces)} CANL$	2	2.5	3	V	$V_{TXD} = V_{DD1}$, no load
Recessive current at CANH pin	$I_{O(reces)} CANH$	-2.5		+2.5	mA	-27 V $< V_{CANH} < +32$ V; 0 V $< V_{DD2} < 5.25$ V
Recessive current at CANL pin	$I_{O(reces)} CANL$	-2.5		+2.5	mA	-27 V $< V_{CANL} < +32$ V; 0 V $< V_{DD2} < 5.25$ V
Dominant voltage at CANH pin	$V_{O(dom)} CANH$	3	3.6	4.25	V	$V_{TXD} = 0$ V
Dominant voltage at CANL pin	$V_{O(dom)} CANL$	0.5	1.4	1.75	V	$V_{TXD} = 0$ V
Differential bus input voltage ($V_{CANH} - V_{CANL}$)	$V_{i(dif)(bus)}$	1.5	2.25	3	V	$V_{TXD} = 0$ V; dominant $42.5 \Omega < R_L < 60 \Omega$
		-50	0	+50	mV	$V_{TXD} = V_{DD1}$; recessive; no load
Short-circuit output current at CANH	$I_{O(sc)} CANH$	-100	-70	-1	mA	$V_{CANH} = 0$ V, $V_{TXD} = 0$
Short-circuit output current at CANL	$I_{O(sc)} CANL$	-1	70	100	mA	$V_{CANL} = 36$ V, $V_{TXD} = 0$
Differential receiver threshold voltage	$V_{i(dif)(th)}$	0.5	0.7	0.9	V	-5 V $< V_{CANL} < +10$ V; -5 V $< V_{CANH} < +10$ V
Differential receiver input voltage hysteresis	$V_{i(dif)(hys)}$	50	70	100	mV	-5 V $< V_{CANL} < +10$ V; -5 V $< V_{CANH} < +10$ V
Common Mode input resistance at CANH	$R_{i(CM)(CANH)}$	15	25	37	k Ω	
Common Mode input resistance at CANL	$R_{i(CM)(CANL)}$	15	25	37	k Ω	
Matching between Common Mode input resistance at CANH, CANL	$R_{i(CM)(m)}$	-1	0	+1	%	$V_{CANL} = V_{CANH} = 5$ V

Electrical Specifications (T_{min} to T_{max} and V_{DD1} , $V_{DD2}=4.5$ V to 5.5 V unless otherwise stated)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Bus lines (...cont)						
Differential input resistance	$R_{i(diff)}$	25	50	75	k Ω	
Input capacitance, CANH	$C_{i(CANH)}$		7.5	20	pF	$V_{TxD} = V_{DD1}$
Input capacitance, CANL	$C_{i(CANL)}$		7.5	20	pF	$V_{TxD} = V_{DD1}$
Differential input capacitance	$C_{i(diff)}$		3.75	10	pF	$V_{TxD} = V_{DD1}$
Input leakage current at CANH	$I_{LI(CANH)}$	-5	0	5	μ A	$V_{CANH} = 5$ V; $V_{DD2} = 0$
Input leakage current at CANL	$I_{LI(CANL)}$	-5	0	5	μ A	$V_{CANL} = 5$ V; $V_{DD2} = 0$
Thermal Shutdown						
Shutdown junction temperature	$T_{j(SD)}$	155	165	180	$^{\circ}$ C	

Timing Characteristics (60 Ω / 100 pF bus loading; 20 pF RxD load; see Fig. 1)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
TxD to bus active delay	$t_{d(TxD-BUSon)}$		83 83	100 100	ns	$V_S = 0$ V; $V_{DD1} = 5$ V $V_S = 0$ V; $V_{DD1} = 3.3$ V
TxD to bus inactive delay	$t_{d(TxD-BUSoff)}$		67 70	100 100	ns	$V_S = 0$ V; $V_{DD1} = 5$ V $V_S = 0$ V; $V_{DD1} = 3.3$ V
Bus active to RxD delay	$t_{d(BUSon-RxD)}$		26 28	100 100	ns	$V_S = 0$ V; $V_{DD1} = 5$ V $V_S = 0$ V; $V_{DD1} = 3.3$ V
Bus inactive to RxD delay	$t_{d(BUSoff-RxD)}$		51 55	100 100	ns	$V_S = 0$ V; $V_{DD1} = 5$ V $V_S = 0$ V; $V_{DD1} = 3.3$ V
Loop delay low-to-high or high-to-low	T_{LOOP}		136	200	ns	$V_S = 0$ V; "Typ." at 25 $^{\circ}$ C and nominal loads
TxD dominant time for timeout	$T_{dom(TxD)}$	1	-	10	ms	$V_{TxD} = 0$ V 3.0 V $>$ $V_{DD1} <$ 5.5 V
Common Mode Transient Immunity (TxD Logic High or Logic Low)	$ CM_H , CM_L $	30	50		kV/ μ s	$R_L = 60$ Ω ; $V_{CM} = 1500$ V _{DC} ; $t_{TRANSIENT} = 25$ ns

Magnetic Field Immunity⁽³⁾ ($V_{DD2} = 5$ V, 3 V $<$ $V_{DD1} <$ 5.5 V)

Power Frequency Magnetic Immunity	H_{PF}		6000		A/m	50Hz/60Hz
Pulse Magnetic Field Immunity	H_{PM}		7000		A/m	$t_p = 8$ μ s
Damped Oscillatory Magnetic Field	H_{OSC}		7000		A/m	0.1 Hz – 1 MHz
Cross-axis Immunity Multiplier	K_X		2			See Fig. 4

Notes:

1. The TxD input is edge sensitive. Voltage magnitude of the input signal is specified, but edge rate specifications must also be met.
2. The maximum time allowed for a logic transition at the TxD input is 1 μ s.
3. Test and measurement methods are given in the Electromagnetic Compatibility section on p. 10.
4. If V_{DD2} falls below the specified failsafe supply voltage, RxD, TxD, S will go High-z.

Timing Test Circuit

Timing parameters are measured with $60\ \Omega$ / $100\ \text{pF}$ bus line loading and $20\ \text{pF}$ on RxD as shown in Figure 1 below:

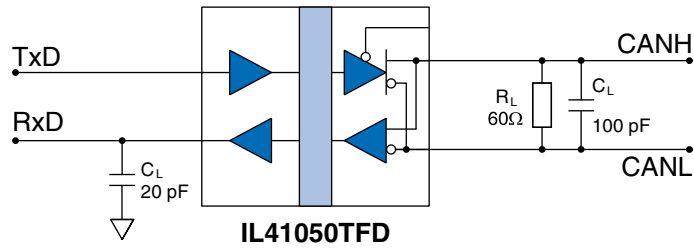


Figure 1. Timing characteristics test circuit.

Block Diagram

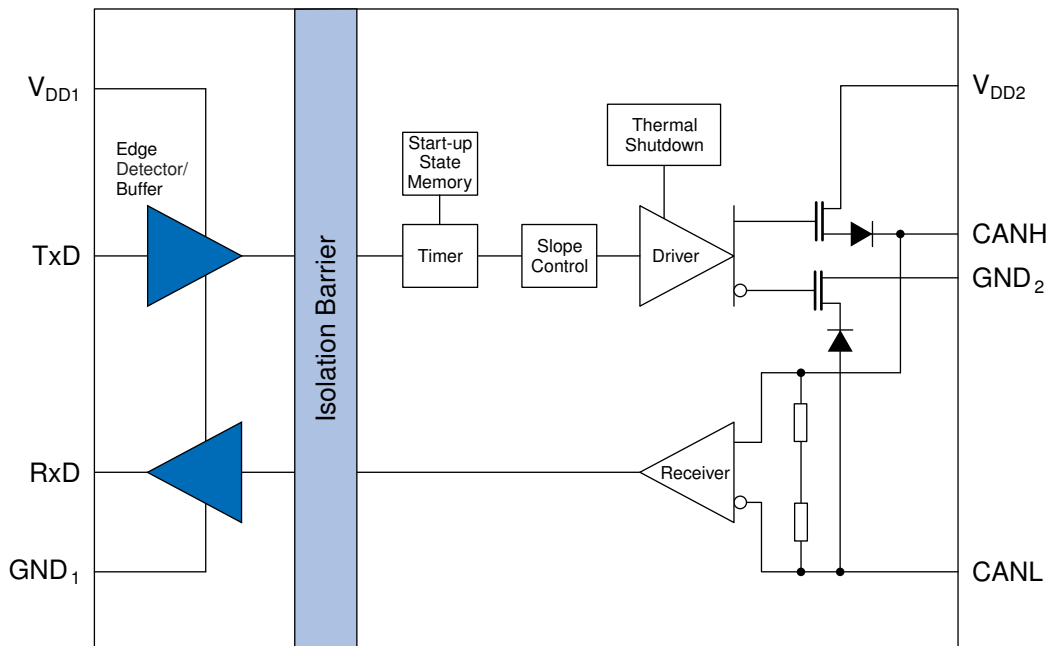


Figure 2. IL41050TFD detailed functional diagram.

Application Information

As Figure 3 shows, the IL41050TFD can provide isolation and level shifting between a 5 volt CAN bus and a 3.3-volt microcontroller:

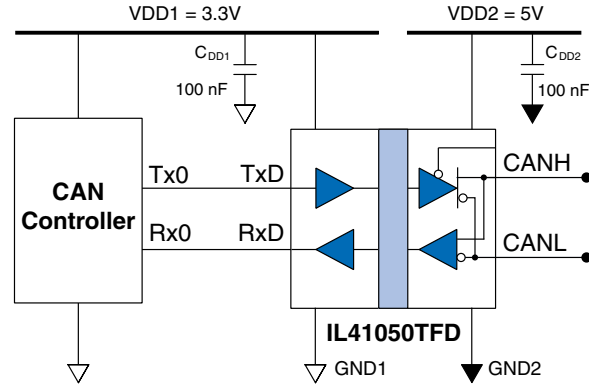


Figure 3. Isolated CAN node using an IL41050TFD.

Bus-Side Power Supply Pins

On the 0.3" SOIC version, both V_{DD2} power supply inputs (pins 11 and 16) must be connected to the bus-side power supply. On some parts the CAN I/O circuitry and bus-side isolation circuitry power are separated for testing purposes. The part may not operate without both pins powered, and operation without both pins powered can cause damage.

Power Supply Decoupling

Both V_{DD1} and V_{DD2} must be bypassed with 0.1 μ F ceramic capacitors. These supply the dynamic current required for the isolator switching and should be placed as close as possible to V_{DD} and their respective ground return 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.

Input Configurations

The TxD input should not be left open as the state will be indeterminate. If connected to an open-drain or open collector output, a pull-up resistor (typically 16 k Ω) should be connected from the input to V_{DD1} .

Dominant Mode Time-out and Failsafe Receiver Functions

CAN bus latch up is prevented by an integrated Dominant mode timeout function. If the TxD pin is forced permanently low by hardware or software application failure, the time-out returns the RxD output to the high state no more than 10 ms after TxD is asserted dominant. The timer is triggered by a negative edge on TxD. If the duration of the low is longer than the internal timer value, the transmitter is disabled, driving the bus to the recessive state. The timer is reset by a positive edge on pin TxD.

If power is lost on Vdd2, the IL41050TFD asserts the RxD output high when the supply voltage falls below 3.8 V. RxD will return to normal operation when Vdd2 rises above approximately 4.2 V.

Programmable Power-Up

A unique non-volatile programmable power-up feature prevents unstable nodes. A state that needs to be present at node power up can be programmed at the last power down. For example if a CAN node is required to "pulse" dominant at power up, TxD can be sent low by the controller immediately prior to power down. When power is resumed, the node will immediately go dominant allowing self-check code in the microcontroller to verify node operation. If desired, the node can also power up silently by presetting the TxD line high at power down. At the next power on, the IL41050TFD will remain silent, awaiting a dominant state from the bus.

The microcontroller can check that the CAN node powered down correctly before applying power at the next "power on" request. If the node powered down as intended, RxD will be set high and stored in the IL41050TFD's non-volatile memory. The level stored in the RxD bit can be read before isolated node power is enabled, avoiding possible CAN bus disruption due to an unstable node.

Replacing Non-Isolated Transceivers

The IL41050TFD is designed to replace common non-isolated CAN transceivers such as the NXP TJF1051 with minimal circuit changes. Some notable differences:

- Some non-isolated CAN transceivers have internal TxD pull-up resistors, but the IL41050TFD TxD input should not be left open. If connected to an open-drain or open collector output, a pull-up resistor (typically 16 k Ω) should be connected from the input to V_{DD1} .
- Initialization behavior varies between CAN transceivers. To ensure the desired power-up state, the IL41050TFD should be initialized with a TxD pulse (low-to-high for recessive initialization), or shut down the transceiver in the desired power-up state (the “programmable power-up feature”).
- Many non-isolated CAN transceivers have a V_{REF} output. Such a reference is available on the IL41050 wide-body version.

IsoRxD / IsoTxD Outputs

The IsoRxD and IsoTxD outputs are isolated versions of the RxD and TxD signals. These outputs are provided for troubleshooting on the QSOP and narrow-body versions, but normally no connections should be made to the pins.

The Isolation Advantage

Battery fire caused by over or under charging of individual lithium ion cells is a major concern in multi-cell high voltage electric and hybrid vehicle batteries. To combat this, each cell is monitored for current flow, cell voltage, and in some advanced batteries, magnetic susceptibility. The IL41050TFD allows seamless connection of the monitoring electronics of every cell to a common CAN bus by electrically isolating inputs from outputs, effectively isolating each cell from all other cells. Cell status is then monitored via the CAN controller in the Battery Management System (BMS).

Another major advantage of isolation is the tremendous increase in noise immunity it affords the CAN node, even if the power source is a battery. Inductive drives and inverters can produce transient swings in excess of 20 kV/ μ s. The traditional, non-isolated CAN node provides some protection due to differential signaling and symmetrical driver/receiver pairs, but the IL41050TFD typically provides more than twice the dV/dt protection of a traditional CAN node.

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

The IL41050TFD is fully compliant with IEC 61000-6-1 and IEC 61000-6-2 standards for immunity, and IEC 61000-6-3, IEC 61000-6-4, CISPR, and FCC Class A standards for emissions.

Immunity to external magnetic fields is higher if the field direction is “end-to-end” (rather than to “pin-to-pin”) as shown in the diagram below:

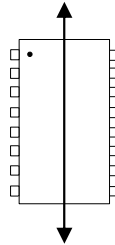
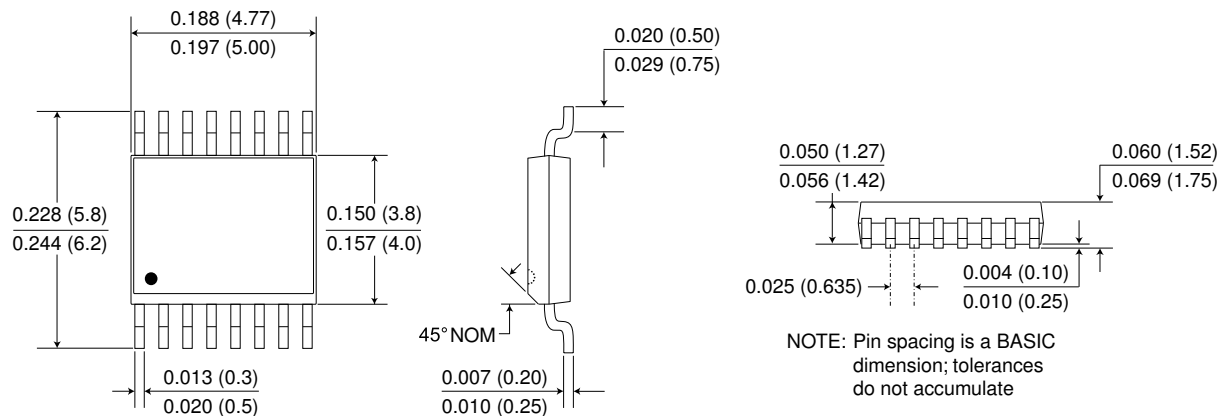


Figure 4. Orientation for high field immunity.

Package Drawings

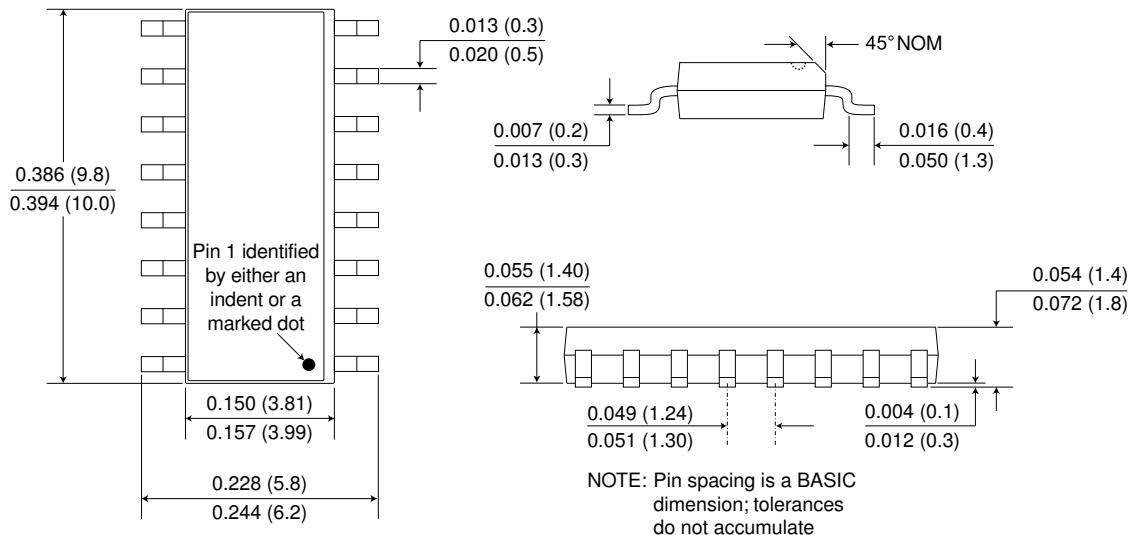
Ultraminiature 16-pin QSOP Package (-1 suffix)

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



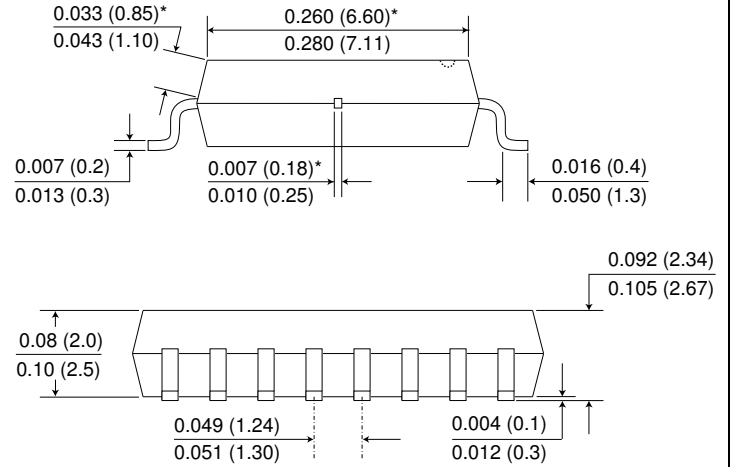
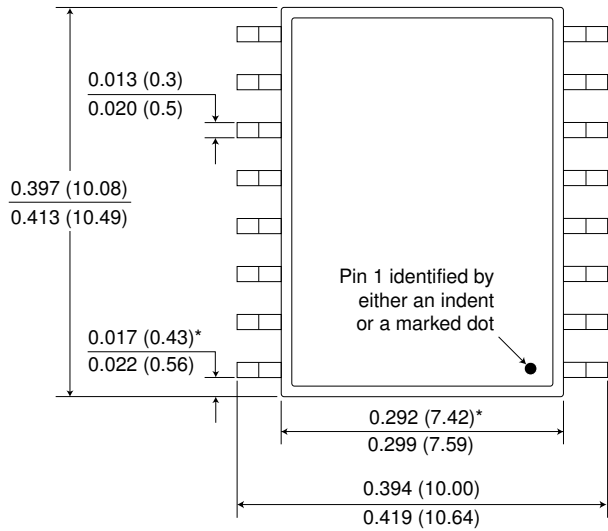
0.15" 16-pin SOIC Package (-3 suffix)

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



0.3" 16-pin SOIC Package (no suffix)

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



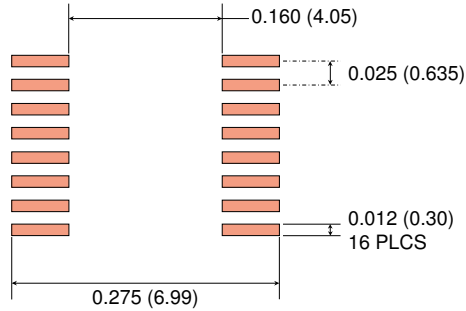
NOTE: Pin spacing is a BASIC dimension; tolerances do not accumulate

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

Recommended Pad Layouts

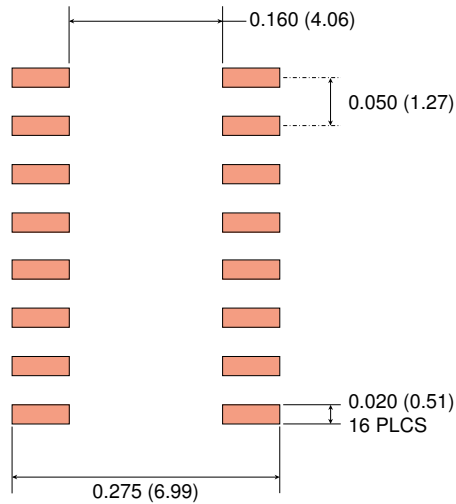
4 mm x 5 mm 16-pin QSOP Pad Layout

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



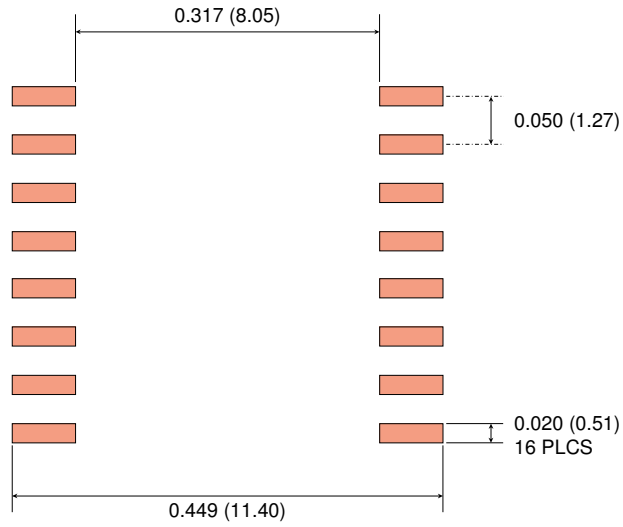
0.15" 16-pin SOIC Pad Layout

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



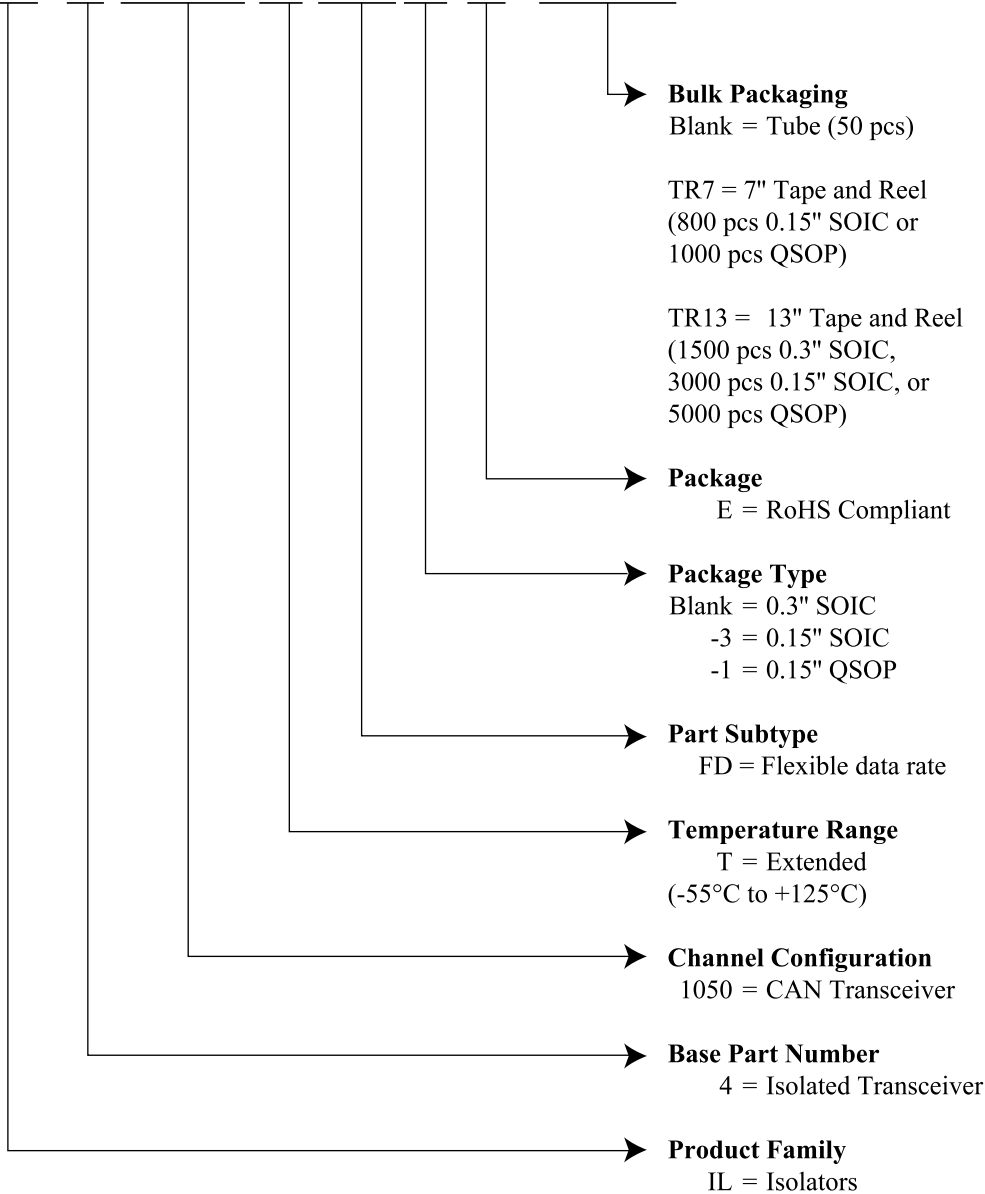
0.3" 16-pin SOIC Pad Layout

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



Ordering Information and Valid Part Numbers

IL 4 1050 T FD-3 E TR13



Valid Part Numbers

- IL41050TFD
- IL41050TFD TR13
- IL41050TFD-3E
- IL41050TFD-3E TR7
- IL41050TFD-3E TR13
- IL41050TFD-1E
- IL41050TFD-1E TR7
- IL41050TFD-1E TR13



Revision History

ISB-DS-001-IL41050TFD-RevA
August 2019

Changes

- Initial release.

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