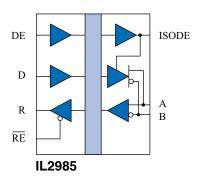


# Low-Power 4 Mbps Isolated RS-485 Transceiver



# **Functional Diagram and Truth Table**



V <sub>ID</sub> (A-B)	DE	RE	R	D	Mode
$\geq~200~mV$	L	L	Н	X	Receive
≤−200 mV	L	L	L	X	Receive
≥ 1.5 V	Н	L	Н	Н	Drive
≤-1.5 V	Н	L	L	L	Drive
X	X	Н	Z	X	Hi-Z R
Open	L	L	Н	X	Receive

# **Features**

- Very low quiescent current (2.4 mA typ.  $I_{DD1Q} + I_{DD2Q}$ )
- 4 Mbps data rate
- Supports up to 32 nodes
- 3 V to 5 V power supplies
- 50 kV/μs typ.; 30 kV/μs min. common mode transient immunity
- 600 V<sub>RMS</sub> working voltage
- 2500 V<sub>RMS</sub> isolation voltage
- 44000 year barrier life
- 7 kV bus ESD protection
- Low EMC footprint
- · Thermal shutdown protection
- -40°C to +85°C temperature range
- Meets or exceeds ANSI RS-485 and ISO 8482:1987(E)
- UL 1577 and VDE V 0884-11 pending

### **Applications**

- Metering
- Battery-powered RS-485 nodes
- Factory automation
- · Industrial control networks
- Building environmental controls
- Equipment covered under IEC 61010-1 Edition 3

### **Description**

The IL2985 is a low-power, galvanically isolated, high-speed differential bus transceiver. The device uses NVE's patented\* lowpower spintronic Tunneling Magnetoresistance (TMR) technology.

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

The IL2985 delivers at least 1.5 V into a 54  $\Omega$  load for excellent data integrity over long cable lengths. The device is compatible with 5 V busses and 5 V or 3.3 V controller-side supplies.

Current limiting and thermal shutdown features protect against output short circuits and bus contention that may cause excessive power dissipation. Receiver inputs feature a "fail-safe if open" design, ensuring a logic high R-output if A/B are floating.



# Absolute Maximum Ratings(11)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	<b>Test Conditions</b>
Storage Temperature	$T_{s}$	-55		150	°C	
Junction Temperature	$T_{J}$	-55		150	°C	
Ambient Operating Temperature	$T_A$	-40		85	°C	
Voltage Range at A or B Bus Pins		-8		12.5	V	
Supply Voltage <sup>(1)</sup>	$V_{\mathrm{DD1}}, V_{\mathrm{DD2}}$	-0.5		7	V	
Digital Input Voltage		-0.5		$V_{DD} + 0.5$	V	
Digital Output Voltage		-0.5		$V_{DD} + 1$	V	
ESD (all bus nodes)		7			kV	HBM

**Recommended Operating Conditions** 

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	<b>Test Conditions</b>
Supply Voltage	$egin{array}{c} V_{ ext{DD1}} \ V_{ ext{DD2}} \end{array}$	3.0 4.5		5.5 5.5	V	
Junction Temperature	T <sub>J</sub>	-40		100	°C	
Input Voltage at any Bus Terminal (separately or common mode)	$egin{array}{c} V_{ m I} \ V_{ m IC} \end{array}$			12 -7	V	
High-Level Digital Input Voltage	$V_{\scriptscriptstyle IH}$	2.4 3.0		$V_{DD1}$	V	$V_{DD1} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ $V_{DD1} = 5.0 \text{ V}$
Low-Level Digital Input Voltage	$V_{\scriptscriptstyle \mathrm{IL}}$	0		0.8	V	
Differential Input Voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	$ m V_{ID}$			+12 / -7	V	
High-Level Output Current (Driver)	$I_{OH}$			60	mA	
High-Level Digital Output Current (Receiver)	$I_{OH}$			8	mA	
Low-Level Output Current (Driver)	$I_{OL}$	-60			mA	
Low-Level Digital Output Current (Receiver)	$I_{OL}$	-8			mA	
Ambient Operating Temperature	T <sub>A</sub>	-40		85	°C	
Digital Input Signal Rise and Fall Times	$t_{IR}, t_{IF}$	DC Stable				

**Insulation Specifications** 

Parameter		Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	<b>Test Conditions</b>
Creepage Distance (external)			8.03	8.3		mm	Per IEC 60601
Total Barrier Thickness (interr	nal)		0.012	0.013		mm	
Barrier Resistance		$R_{IO}$		>10 <sup>14</sup>		Ω	500 V
Barrier Capacitance		$C_{10}$		7		pF	f = 1  MHz
Leakage Current				0.2		$\mu A_{RMS}$	$240 \text{ V}_{\text{RMS}}, 60 \text{ Hz}$
Comparative Tracking Index		CTI	≥175			V	Per IEC 60112
High Voltage Endurance (Maximum Barrier Voltage for Indefinite Life)	AC DC	V <sub>IO</sub>	1000 1500			$V_{\scriptscriptstyle RMS}$ $V_{\scriptscriptstyle DC}$	At maximum operating temperature
Barrier Life				44000		Years	100°C, 1000 V <sub>RMS</sub> , 60% CL activation energy

# **Thermal Characteristics**

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	<b>Test Conditions</b>
Junction–Ambient Thermal Resistance	$\theta_{\scriptscriptstyle JA}$		60		°C/W	Soldered to double-
Junction–Case (Top) Thermal Resistance	$\theta_{ ext{\tiny JT}}$		20		°C/W	sided board; free air
Power Dissipation	$P_{\scriptscriptstyle D}$			800	mW	



# **Safety and Approvals**

**VDE** V **0884-11** (pending under VDE File Number 5016933-4880-0001)

Basic Isolation

- $\bullet~$  Working Voltage (V $_{IORM})$  300  $V_{RMS}$  (424  $V_{PK});$  basic insulation; pollution degree 2
- Isolation voltage (V<sub>ISO</sub>) 2500 V<sub>RMS</sub>
- Transient overvoltage (V<sub>IOTM</sub>) 4000 V<sub>PK</sub>
- Surge rating 4000 V
- $\bullet~$  Each part tested at 1590  $V_{PK}$  for 1 second, 5 pC partial discharge limit
- $\bullet$  Samples tested at 4000  $V_{PK}$  for 60 sec.; then 1358  $V_{PK}$  for 10 sec. with 5 pC partial discharge limit

Safety-Limiting Values	Symbol	Value	Units
Safety rating ambient temperature	$T_{S}$	180	°C
Safety rating power (180°C)	$P_S$	270	mW
Supply current safety rating (total of supplies)	$I_S$	54	mA

UL 1577 (Pending under Component Recognition Program File Number E207481)

Each part tested at 3000 V<sub>RMS</sub> (4243 V<sub>PK</sub>) for 1 second; each lot sample tested at 2500 V<sub>RMS</sub> (3536 V<sub>PK</sub>) for 1 minute

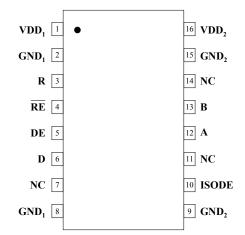
**Soldering Profile** 

Per JEDEC J-STD-020C, MSL 1



# **Pin Connections**

1	$V_{\mathrm{DD1}}$	Input power supply
2	$GND_1$	Input power supply ground return (pin 2 is internally connected to pin 8)
3	R	Output data from bus
4	RE	Read data enable (if RE is high, R= high impedance)
5	DE	Drive enable
6	D	Data input to bus
7	NC	No internal connection
8	$GND_1$	Input power supply ground return (pin 8 is internally connected to pin 2)
9	$GND_2$	Output power supply ground return (pin 9 is internally connected to pin 15)
10	ISODE	Isolated DE output for use in PROFIBUS applications where the state of the isolated drive enable node needs to be monitored.
11	NC	No internal connection
12	A	Non-inverting bus line
13	В	Inverting bus line
14	NC	No internal connection
15	$\mathrm{GND}_2$	Output power supply ground return (pin 15 is internally connected to pin 9)
16	$V_{\mathrm{DD2}}$	Output power supply





### **Driver Section**

Electrical Sp	ecifications (T <sub>min</sub> to	o $T_{max}$ and $V_{Di}$	D = 4.5  V to  5.5	5 V unless other	erwise stated)	
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	<b>Typ.</b> <sup>(5)</sup>	Max.	Units	<b>Test Conditions</b>
Output voltage	$V_{o}$			$V_{\scriptscriptstyle  m DD}$	V	$I_O = 0$
Differential Output Voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	$ V_{\text{OD1}} $			$V_{\scriptscriptstyle  m DD}$	V	$I_{O} = 0$
Differential Output Voltage <sup>(2, 6)</sup>	$V_{{ m od}3}$	1.5	2.3	5	V	$R_L = 54 \Omega, V_{DD} = 4.5 V$
Change in Magnitude of Differential Output Voltage <sup>(7)</sup>	$\Delta  V_{\rm OD} $		±0.01	±0.2	V	$R_L = 54 \Omega \text{ or } 100 \Omega$
Common Mode Output Voltage	$V_{oc}$			3	V	$R_L = 54 \Omega \text{ or } 100 \Omega$
Change in Magnitude of Common Mode Output Voltage <sup>(7)</sup>	$\Delta  V_{\rm OC} $		±0.01	±0.2	V	$R_L = 54 \Omega \text{ or } 100 \Omega$
Output Current <sup>(4)</sup>	$I_{o}$			1 -0.8	mA	Output Disabled, $V_0 = 12$ $V_0 = -7$
High Level Input Current	$I_{\text{IH}}$			10	μΑ	$V_{I} = 3.5 \text{ V}$
Low Level Input Current	$I_{\scriptscriptstyle IL}$			-10	μΑ	$V_{I} = 0.4 \text{ V}$
Absolute  Short-circuit Output Current	$I_{os}$			250	mA	$-7 \text{ V} < \text{V}_{\text{o}} < 12 \text{ V}$
Quiescent $V_{DD1} = 5 V$	ī		0.65	0.8	m A	No Load; outputs
Supply Current $V_{DD1} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	$I_{DD1Q}$		0.4	0.7	mA	enabled
Active Supply $V_{DD1} = 5 \text{ V}$	ī		2.3	3	mA	No Load; 4 Mbps data
Current $V_{DD1} = 3.3 \text{ V}$	$I_{ m DD1}$		1.2	1.6	IIIA	rate; outputs enabled

# Notes (apply to both driver and receiver sections):

- 1. All voltages are with respect to network ground except differential I/O bus voltages.
- 2. Differential input/output voltage is measured at the noninverting terminal A with respect to the inverting terminal B.
- 3. Skew limit is the maximum propagation delay difference between any two devices at 25°C.
- 4. The power-off measurement in ANSI Standard EIA/TIA-422-B applies to disabled outputs only and is not applied to combined inputs and outputs.
- 5. All typical values are at  $V_{DD1}$ ,  $V_{DD2} = 5$  V or  $V_{DD1} = 3.3$  V and  $T_A = 25$ °C.
- 6.  $-7 \text{ V} < \text{V}_{\text{CM}} < 12 \text{ V}$ ; 4.5  $\text{V} < \text{V}_{\text{DD}} < 5.5 \text{ V}$ .
- 7.  $\Delta |V_{OD}|$  and  $\Delta |V_{OC}|$  are the changes in magnitude of  $V_{OD}$  and  $V_{OC}$ , respectively, that occur when the input is changed from one logic state to the other
- 8. This applies for both power on and power off, refer to ANSI standard RS-485 for exact condition. The EIA/TIA-422-B limit does not apply for a combined driver and receiver terminal.
- 9. Includes 10 ns read enable time. Maximum propagation delay is 25 ns after read assertion.
- 10. Pulse skew is defined as  $|t_{PLH} t_{PHL}|$  of each channel.
- 11. Absolute Maximum specifications mean the device will not be damaged if operated under these conditions. It does not guarantee performance.
- 12. The relevant test and measurement methods are given in the Electromagnetic Compatibility section on p. 6.
- 13. 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).



# **Receiver Section**

Electrical Sp	ecifications (T <sub>min</sub> t	o $T_{max}$ and $V_{DI}$	$_0 = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5$	5 V unless other	erwise stated)	
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	<b>Typ.</b> <sup>(5)</sup>	Max.	Units	<b>Test Conditions</b>
Positive-going Input Threshold Voltage	$V_{IT^+}$			0.2	V	$-7 \text{ V} < \text{V}_{\text{CM}} < 12 \text{ V}$
Negative-going Input Threshold Voltage	$V_{\text{IT-}}$	-0.2			V	$-7 \text{ V} < \text{V}_{\text{CM}} < 12 \text{ V}$
Hysteresis Voltage $(V_{IT^+} - V_{IT^-})$	$V_{HYS}$		70		mV	$V_{CM} = 0 \text{ V}, T = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$
High Level Digital Output Voltage	$V_{\mathrm{OH}}$	$V_{DD} - 0.2$	$V_{DD}$		V	$V_{ID} = 200 \text{ mV}$ $I_{OH} = -20  \mu\text{A}$
Low Level Digital Output Voltage	$V_{\scriptscriptstyle OL}$			0.2	V	$V_{ID} = -200 \text{ mV}$ $I_{OH} = 20  \mu\text{A}$
High-impedance-state output current	$I_{OZ}$			±1	μΑ	$V_0 = 0.4 \text{ to } (V_{DD2} - 0.5) \text{ V}$
Line Input Current <sup>(8)</sup>	$I_{\rm I}$			1	mA	$V_1 = 12 \text{ V}$
				-0.8	mA	$V_{I} = -7 \text{ V}$
Input Resistance	$R_{_{\rm I}}$	12			kΩ	
Quiescent Supply Current	$I_{DD2Q}$		1.75	1.9	mA	No load; outputs enabled
Active Supply Current	$I_{DD2}$		7.25	9	mA	No load; 4 Mbps data rate; outputs enabled

**Switching Characteristics** 

	$V_{\rm DD1} = 5 \text{ V}, V_{\rm DD2} = 5 \text{ V}$								
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	<b>Typ.</b> <sup>(5)</sup>	Max.	Units	<b>Test Conditions</b>			
Data Rate	-	4			Mbps	$R_L = 54 \Omega, C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$			
Propagation Delay <sup>(2, 9)</sup>	$t_{ ext{PD}}$		60	80	ns	$V_0 = -1.5 \text{ to } 1.5 \text{ V},$ $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$			
Pulse Skew <sup>(2, 10)</sup>	$t_{sk}(P)$		5	20	ns	$V_0 = -1.5 \text{ to } 1.5 \text{ V},$ $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$			
Output Enable Time To High Level	$t_{ m PZH}$		60	80	ns	$C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$			
Output Enable Time To Low Level	$t_{ m PZL}$		60	80	ns	$C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$			
Output Disable Time From High Level	$t_{PHZ}$		60	80	ns	$C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$			
Output Disable Time From Low Level	$t_{\scriptscriptstyle{\mathrm{PLZ}}}$		60	80	ns	$C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$			
Common Mode Transient Immunity (Output Logic High to Logic Low)	$ CM_H ,  CM_L $	30	50		kV/μs	$V_{CM} = 1500 V_{DC}$ $t_{TRANSIENT} = 25 \text{ ns}$			
	V	$V_{\rm DD1} = 3.3  \rm V,  T$	$V_{DD2} = 5 V$						
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	<b>Typ.</b> <sup>(5)</sup>	Max.	Units	Test Conditions			
Data Rate		4			Mbps	$R_L = 54 \Omega, C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$			
Propagation Delay <sup>(2, 9)</sup>	$t_{ m PD}$		65	90	ns	$V_o = -1.5 \text{ to } 1.5 \text{ V},$ $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$			
Pulse Skew <sup>(2, 10)</sup>	$t_{sk}(P)$		10	15	ns	$V_{o} = -1.5 \text{ to } 1.5 \text{ V},$ $C_{L} = 15 \text{ pF}$			
Output Enable Time To High Level	$t_{ m PZH}$		65	90	ns	$C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$			
Output Enable Time To Low Level	$t_{ m PZL}$		65	90	ns	$C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$			
Output Disable Time From High Level	$t_{ m PHZ}$		65	90	ns	$C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$			
Output Disable Time From Low Level	$t_{\scriptscriptstyle PLZ}$		65	90	ns	$C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$			
Common Mode Transient Immunity (Output Logic High to Logic Low)	CM <sub>H</sub>  , CM <sub>L</sub>	30	50		kV/μs	$V_{CM} = 1500 V_{DC}$ $t_{TRANSIENT} = 25 \text{ ns}$			





Magnetic Field Immunity(12)

$V_{DD1} = 5 V, V_{DD2} = 5 V$									
Power Frequency Magnetic Immunity	$\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{PF}}$	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 <sup>(13)</sup>	$K_X$		2.5						
	1	$V_{\rm DD1} = 3.3 \text{ V}, \text{ V}$	$V_{\rm DD2} = 5 \text{ V}$						
Power Frequency Magnetic Immunity	$\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{PF}}$	1000	1500		A/m	50Hz/60Hz			
Pulse Magnetic Field Immunity	$H_{PM}$	1800	2000		A/m	$t_p = 8\mu s$			
Damped Oscillatory Magnetic Field	$H_{OSC}$	1800	2000		A/m	0.1Hz – 1MHz			
Cross-axis Immunity Multiplier <sup>(13)</sup>	$K_X$		2.5						



# **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.

## **Power Supply Decoupling**

Both  $V_{DD1}$  and  $V_{DD2}$  must be bypassed with 47 nF ceramic capacitors. These should be placed as close as possible to  $V_{DD}$  pins for proper operation. Additionally, V<sub>DD2</sub> should be bypassed with a 10 μF tantalum capacitor.

# **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.

### **DC Correctness**

The IL2985 incorporates a patented refresh circuit to maintain the correct output state with respect to data input. At power up, the bus outputs will follow the Function Table shown on Page 1. The DE input should be held low during power-up to eliminate false drive data pulses from the bus. An external power supply monitor to minimize glitches caused by slow power-up and power-down transients is not required.

## **Electromagnetic Compatibility**

The IL2985 is fully compliant with generic EMC standards EN50081, EN50082-1 and the umbrella line-voltage standard for Information Technology Equipment (ITE) EN61000. The IsoLoop Isolator's Wheatstone bridge configuration and differential magnetic field signaling ensure excellent EMC performance against all relevant standards. NVE conducted compliance tests in the categories below:

EN50081-1

Residential, Commercial & Light Industrial

Methods EN55022, EN55014

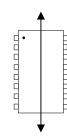
EN50082-2: Industrial Environment

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)

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 above.





# **Application Information**

Figure 1 shows typical connections to a bus and microcontroller, including typical termination and fail-safe resistors, and power supply decoupling capacitors:

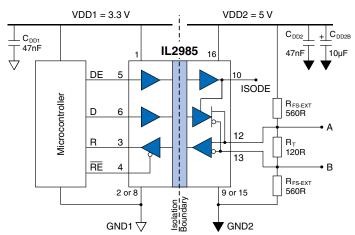


Figure 1. Typical connections.

### Receiver Features

The receiver output "R" has tri-state capability via the active low  $\overline{RE}$  input.

The RS-485 driver has a differential output and delivers at least 2.1 V across a 54  $\Omega$  load. Drivers feature low propagation delay skew to maximize bit width and minimize EMI. Drivers have tri-state capability via the active-high DE input.

# Receiver Data Rate, Cables and Terminations

The IL2985 is intended for networks up to 4,000 feet (1,200 m), but the maximum data rate decreases as cable length increases. Twisted pair cable should be used in all networks since they tend to pick up noise and other electromagnetically induced voltages as common mode signals, which are effectively rejected by the differential receiver.



# **Fail-Safe Operation**

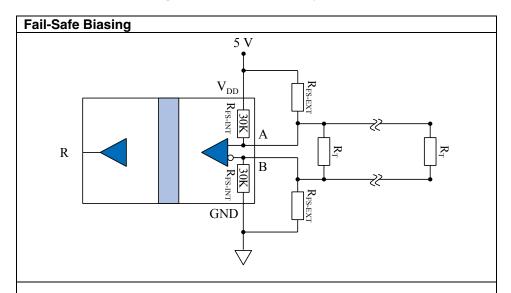
"Fail-safe operation" is defined here as the forcing of a logic high state on the "R" output in response to an open-circuit condition between the "A" and "B" lines of the bus, or when no drivers are active on the bus.

Proper biasing can ensure fail-safe operation, that is a known state when there are no active drivers on the bus. IL2985 Isolated Transceivers include internal pull-up and pull-down resistors of approximately 30 k $\Omega$  in the receiver section (R<sub>FS-INT</sub>; see figure below). These internal resistors are designed to ensure failsafe operation but only if there are no termination resistors. The entire V<sub>DD</sub> will appear between inputs "A" and "B" if there is no loading and no termination resistors, and there will be more than the required 200 mV with up to four RS-485 worst-case Unit Loads of 12 kQ. Many designs operating below 1 Mbps or less than 1,000 feet are unterminated. Termination resistors may not be necessary for very low data rates and very short cable runs because reflections have time to settle before data sampling, which occurs at the middle of the bit interval.

In busses with low-impedance termination resistors however, the differential voltage across the conductor pair will be close to zero with no active drivers. In this case the state of the bus is indeterminate, and the idle bus will be susceptible to noise. For example, with  $120 \Omega$  termination resistors ( $R_T$ ) on each end of the cable, and four Unit Loads (12 k $\Omega$  each), without external fail-safe biasing resistors the internal pull-up and pulldown resistors will produce a voltage between inputs "A" and "B" of only about 5 mV. This is not nearly enough to ensure a known state. External fail-safe biasing resistors (R<sub>FS-EXT</sub>) at one end of the bus can ensure fail-safe operation with a terminated bus. Resistors should be selected so that under worst-case power supply and resistor tolerances there is at least 200 mV across the conductor pair with no active drivers to meet the input sensitivity specification of the RS-485 standard.

Using the same value for pull-up and pull-down biasing resistors maintains balance for positive- and negative going transitions. Lower-value resistors increase inactive noise immunity at the expense of quiescent power consumption. Note that each Unit Load on the bus adds a worst-case loading of 12 k $\Omega$  across the conductor pair, and 32 Unit Loads add 375  $\Omega$  worst-case loading. The more loads on the bus, the lower the required values of the biasing resistors.

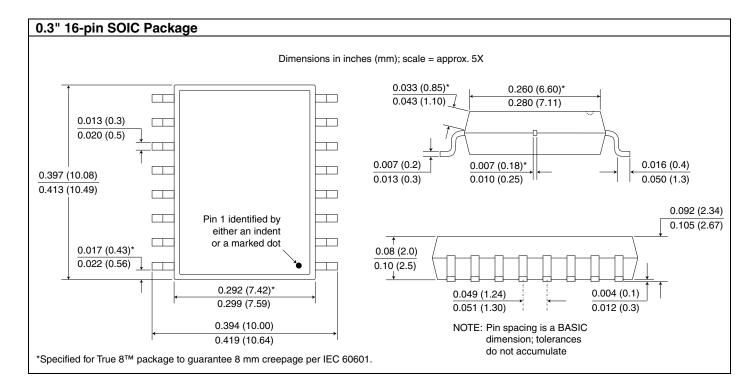
In the example with two 120  $\Omega$  termination resistors and four Unit Loads, 560  $\Omega$  external biasing resistors provide more than 200 mV between "A" and "B" with adequate margin for power supply variations and resistor tolerances. This ensures a known state when there are no active drivers. Other illustrative examples are shown in the following table:



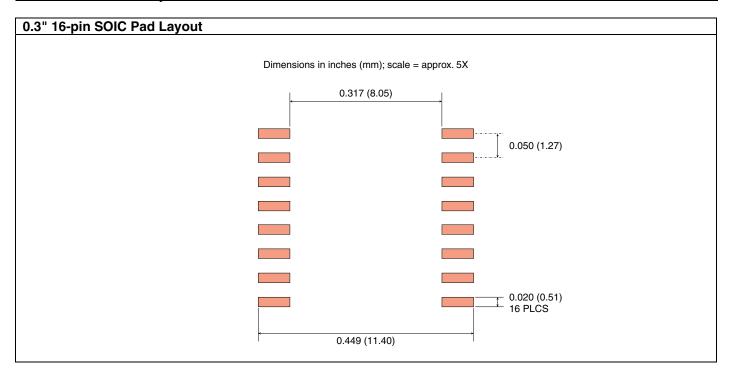
R <sub>FS-EXT</sub>	$R_{T}$	Loading	Nominal V <sub>A-B</sub> (inactive)	Fail-Safe Operation?
Internal Only	None	Four unit loads (12 k $\Omega$ ea.)	238 mV	Yes
Internal Only	120 Ω	Four unit loads (12 k $\Omega$ ea.)	5 mV	No
560 Ω	120 Ω	Four unit loads (12 k $\Omega$ ea.)	254 mV	Yes
510 Ω	120 Ω	32 unit loads (12 k $\Omega$ ea.)	247 mV	Yes



# **Package Drawing**

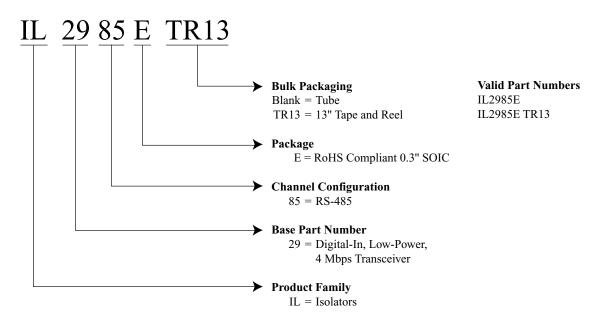


# **Recommended Pad Layout**





# **Ordering Information and Valid Part Numbers**



RoHS COMPLIANT

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# **Revision History**

ISB-DS-001-IL2985-PRELIM3

June 2017

Change

• Initial release.

ISB-DS-001-IL2985-PRELIM3

May 2017

Change

• Updated speed, propagation delay, and supply current specifications based on more production lots.

ISB-DS-001-IL2985-PRELIM2

April 2017

Change

Misc. updates.

ISB-DS-001-IL2985-PRELIM

June 2016

Change

• Preliminary Release.



### **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.

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