1 Features

- Completely Floating: No Power Supply or Ground Connections
- High Accuracy: 100 µA ±0.5%
- Low Temperature Coefficient: ±25 ppm/°C
- Wide Voltage Compliance: 2.5 V to 40 V
- Includes Current Mirror

2 Applications

- Sensor Excitation
- Biasing Circuitry
- Offsetting Current Loops
- Low Voltage References
- Charge-pump Circuitry
- Hybrid Microcircuits

3 Description

The REF200 combines three circuit building-blocks on a single monolithic chip: two 100-µA current sources and a current mirror. The sections are dielectrically isolated, making them completely independent. Also, because the current sources are two-terminal devices, they can be used equally well as current sinks. The performance of each section is individually measured and laser-trimmed to achieve high accuracy at low cost.

The sections can be pin-strapped for currents of 50 µA, 100 µA, 200 µA, 300 µA, or 400 µA. External circuitry can obtain virtually any current. These and many other circuit techniques are shown in the Application Information section of this data sheet.

The REF200 is available in an SOIC package.

### Device Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART NUMBER</th>
<th>PACKAGE</th>
<th>BODY SIZE (NOM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REF200</td>
<td>SOIC (8)</td>
<td>3.91 mm × 4.90 mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) For all available packages, see the package addendum at the end of the data sheet.

---

An IMPORTANT NOTICE at the end of this data sheet addresses availability, warranty, changes, use in safety-critical applications, intellectual property matters and other important disclaimers. PRODUCTION DATA.
Table of Contents

1 Features ................................................................. 1
2 Applications .......................................................... 1
3 Description ............................................................ 1
4 Revision History ....................................................... 2
5 Pin Configuration and Functions ................................. 3
6 Specifications .......................................................... 4
   6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings ................................. 4
   6.2 ESD Ratings ..................................................... 4
   6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions ..................... 4
   6.4 Electrical Characteristics .................................... 4
   6.5 Typical Characteristics ....................................... 5
7 Detailed Description .................................................. 7
   7.1 Overview ........................................................ 7
   7.2 Functional Block Diagram .................................... 7
   7.3 Feature Description ............................................ 7
   7.4 Device Functional Modes ..................................... 8
8 Application and Implementation .................................. 9
   8.1 Application Information ...................................... 9
   8.2 Typical Application .......................................... 9
   8.3 System Examples .............................................. 12
9 Power Supply Recommendations ............................... 25
10 Layout ................................................................. 25
   10.1 Layout Guidelines ........................................... 25
   10.2 Layout Example .............................................. 25
11 Device and Documentation Support ........................... 26
   11.1 Documentation Support ..................................... 26
   11.2 Community Resources ....................................... 26
   11.3 Trademarks ................................................... 26
   11.4 Electrostatic Discharge Caution ......................... 26
   11.5 Glossary ....................................................... 26
12 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information ....... 26

4 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

Changes from Revision A (July 2015) to Revision B  Page

   • Changed multiple instances of "mA" in data sheet back to "µA" (typo) ................................................................. 1

Changes from Original (September 2000) to Revision A  Page

   • Added ESD Ratings and Recommended Operating Conditions tables, and Feature Description, Device Functional Modes, Application and Implementation, Power Supply Recommendations, Layout, Device and Documentation Support, and Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information sections................................................................. 1
5 Pin Configuration and Functions

D Package
8-Pin SOIC
Top View

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN</th>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I₁ Low</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Current source 1 low terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I₂ Low</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Current source 2 low terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirror Common</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Current mirror common terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirror Output</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Current mirror output terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirror Input</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Current mirror input terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substrate</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Substrate (Usually connected to most negative potential in the system)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I₂ High</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Current source 2 high terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I₁ High</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Current source 1 high terminal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)\(^{(1)}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applied voltage</td>
<td>–6</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse current</td>
<td>–350</td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage between any two sections</td>
<td>±80</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating temperature</td>
<td>–40</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(T_{\text{stg}}) Storage temperature</td>
<td>–40</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under Recommended Operating Conditions. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

6.2 ESD Ratings

\[V_{\text{ESD}}\] Electrostatic discharge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>±750</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process. Manufacturing with less than 250-V CDM is possible with the necessary precautions.

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>NOM</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(V_{\text{COMP}}) Compliance voltage</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(T_{\text{A}}) Specified temperature range</td>
<td>–25</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.4 Electrical Characteristics

at \(T_{\text{A}} = 25^\circ\text{C}\), \(V_S = 15\text{ V}\) (unless otherwise noted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT SOURCES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current accuracy</td>
<td></td>
<td>±0.25%</td>
<td>±1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current match</td>
<td></td>
<td>±0.25%</td>
<td>±1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature drift</td>
<td>Specified temperature range</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>ppm/°C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output impedance</td>
<td>2.5 V to 40 V</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>MQ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.5 V to 30 V</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noise</td>
<td>BW = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>nAp-p</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(f = 10\text{ kHz})</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>pA/√Hz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage compliance (1%)</td>
<td>(T_{\text{MIN}} \to T_{\text{MAX}})</td>
<td>See Typical Characteristics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacitance</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CURRENT MIRROR – (I = 100\text{ µA}) unless otherwise noted</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gain</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.995</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature drift</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>ppm/°C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impedance (output)</td>
<td>2 V to 40 V</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>MQ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonlinearity</td>
<td>(I = 0\text{ µA} \to 250\text{ µA})</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output compliance voltage</td>
<td>See Typical Characteristics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency response (−3 dB)</td>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>MHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.5 Typical Characteristics
at $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $V_S = 15$ V (unless otherwise noted)
Typical Characteristics (continued)

at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}, V_S = 15 \text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

![Figure 7. Mirror Gain Error vs Current](chart1)

![Figure 8. Mirror Transfer Nonlinearity](chart2)

![Figure 9. Mirror Input Voltage and Output Compliance Voltage vs Current](chart3)
7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview
The REF200 device combines three circuit building-blocks on a single monolithic chip—two 100-µA current sources and a current mirror. The sections are dielectrically isolated, making them completely independent. Also, because the current sources are two terminal devices, they can be used equally well as current sinks. The performance of each section is individually measured and laser-trimmed to achieve high accuracy at low cost.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram

7.3 Feature Description
7.3.1 Temperature Drift
Drift performance is specified by the box method, as illustrated in Figure 1. The upper and lower current extremes measured over temperature define the top and bottom of the box. The sides are determined by the specified temperature range of the device. The drift of the unit is the slope of the diagonal, typically 25 ppm/°C from –25°C to +85°C.
7.4 Device Functional Modes

The three circuit sections of the REF200 are electrically isolated from one another, using a dielectrically-isolated fabrication process. A substrate connection is provided (pin 6), which is isolated from all circuitry. This pin should be connected to a defined circuit potential to assure rated DC performance. The preferred connection is to the most negative constant potential in the system. In most analog systems, this would be $-V_S$. For best ac performance, leave pin 6 open and leave unused sections unconnected. Figure 10 shows the simplified circuit diagram of the REF200.

Figure 10. Simplified Circuit Diagram
8 Application and Implementation

NOTE
Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

8.1 Application Information
Applications for the REF200 are limitless. Application Bulletin AB-165 (SBOA046) shows additional REF200 circuits as well as other related current source techniques. In this section, a collection of circuits are shown to illustrate some techniques.

If the current sources are subjected to reverse voltage, a protection diode may be required. A reverse voltage circuit model of the REF200 is shown in Figure 6. If reverse voltage is limited to less than 6 V or reverse current is limited to less than 350 µA, then no protection circuitry is required. A parallel diode (see (a) in Figure 17) protects the device by limiting the reverse voltage across the current source to approximately 0.7 V. In some applications, a series diode may be preferable (see (b) in Figure 17), because it allows no reverse current. This configuration, however, reduces the compliance voltage range by one diode drop.

8.2 Typical Application
Figure 11 shows the schematic of a circuit that translates RTD resistance to a voltage level convenient for an ADC input. The REF200 precision current reference provides excitation and an instrumentation amplifier scales the signal. The design also uses a 3-wire RTD configuration to minimize errors due to wiring resistance.

![Figure 11. RTD Resistance to Voltage Converter Schematic](image-url)
Typical Application (continued)

8.2.1 Design Requirements

The design requirements are as follows:

- Supply Voltage: 5 V
- RTD temperature range: -50°C to +125°C
- RTD resistance range 80.3 Ω to 147.9 Ω
- Output: 0.1 V to 4.9 V

The design goals and performance are summarized in Table 1. Figure 15 depicts the measured transfer function of the design.

Table 1. Comparison of Design Goals, Calculations, Simulation, and Measured Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$V_{OUT}$</th>
<th>RTD</th>
<th>GOAL</th>
<th>CALCULATED</th>
<th>SIMULATED</th>
<th>MEASURED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$V_{OUT}$ maximum scale</td>
<td>80.3 Ω</td>
<td>0.1 V</td>
<td>0.112 V</td>
<td>0.117 V</td>
<td>0.113 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{OUT}$ minimum scale</td>
<td>142.9 Ω</td>
<td>4.9 V</td>
<td>4.83 V</td>
<td>4.82 V</td>
<td>4.862 V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

Figure 12 and Figure 13 shows the schematic of the RTD amplifier for minimum and maximum output conditions. This circuit was designed for a -50°C to 150°C RTD temperature range. At -50°C the RTD resistance is 80.3 Ω and the voltage across it is 8.03 mV ($V_{RTD} = (100 \mu A) \times (80.3 \Omega)$, see Figure 2). Notice that R3 develops a voltage drop that opposes the RTD drop. The drop across R3 is used to shift amplifiers input differential voltage to a minimum level. The output is the differential input multiplied by the gain ($V_{OUT} = 698 \times 160 \mu V = 0.111 V$). At 150°C, the RTD resistance is 148 Ω and the voltage across it is 14.8 mV ($V_{RTD} = (100 \mu A \times 148 \Omega)$). This produces a differential input of 6.93 mV and an output voltage of 4.84 V ($V_{OUT} = 698 \times 6.93 \text{ mV} = 4.84 V$, see Figure 13). For more detailed design procedures and results, refer to the reference guide, *RTD to Voltage Reference Design Using Instrumentation Amplifier and CurrentReference* (TIDU969).

Figure 12. RTD Amplifier with Minimum Output Condition
8.2.2.1 Lead Resistance Cancelation (3-Wire RTD)

Figure 14 shows the 3-wire RTD configuration can be used to cancel lead resistance. The resistance in each lead must be equal to cancel the error. Also, the two current sources in the REF200 must be equal. Notice that the voltage developed on the two top leads of the RTD are equal and opposite polarity so that the amplifiers input is only from the RTD voltage. In this example, the RTD drop is 14.8 mV and the leads each have 1 mV. Notice that the 1 mV drops cancel. Finally, notice that the voltage on the 3rd lead (2 mV) creates a small shift in the common mode voltage. In some applications, a larger resistor is intentionally added to shift the common-mode voltage. However, the INA326 has a rail-to-rail common mode range, so it can accept common-mode voltages near ground.

Figure 14. 3-Wire RTD Configuration Cancels Lead Resistance
8.2.3 Application Curves

![Graphs showing RTD to Vout Transfer Function and Measured Error vs RTD Resistance.]

8.3 System Examples

![Diagrams illustrating reverse voltage protection and 50-µA current source.]

NOTE: All diodes = 1N4148.
System Examples (continued)

![System Examples Diagram](image)

**Figure 19.** 200-µA, 300-µA, and 400-µA Floating Current Sources

![System Examples Diagram](image)

**Figure 20.** 50-µA Current Sinks

![System Examples Diagram](image)

**Figure 21.** Improved Low-Voltage Compliance

![System Examples Diagram](image)

**Figure 22.** 100-µA Current Source—80-V Compliance
System Examples (continued)

(a) Compliance approximate to Gnd. HV compliance limited by FET breakdown.

(b) Compliance to $+V_S - 5V$.

(c) Floating 200µA cascoded current source.

(d) Bidirectional 200µA cascoded current source.

(e) Bidirectional 200µA cascoded current source.

NOTES: (1) FET cascoded current sources offer improved output impedance and high frequency operation. Circuit in (b) also provides improved PSRR. (2) For current sinks (Circuits (a) and (b) only), invert circuits and use "N" channel JFET.

Figure 23. FET Cascode Circuits
System Examples (continued)

![Operational Amplifier Offset Adjustment Circuits](image)

**Figure 24. Operational Amplifier Offset Adjustment Circuits**

\[ V_{OUT} = V_{IN} \left( -\frac{R_B}{R_A} \right) \]

Offset Adjustment Range = ±5mV

**NOTE:** (1) For N Op Amps, use Potentiometer Resistance = N \(\times\) 100Ω.
System Examples (continued)

FEATURES:
(1) Zero volts shunt compliance.
(2) Adjustable only to values above reference value.

NOTE: Current source/sink swing to the Load Return rail is limited only by the op amp's input common mode range and output swing capability. Voltage drop across R can be tailored for any amplifier to allow swing to zero volts from rail.

EXAMPLES (continued)

**EXAMPLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>IOUT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 Ω</td>
<td>10 MΩ</td>
<td>1 nA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 kΩ</td>
<td>1 MΩ</td>
<td>1 µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 kΩ</td>
<td>1 kΩ</td>
<td>1 mA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use OPA128

IOUT = N • 100 µA

For I = 1 A, R = 0.1 Ω, NR = 1 kΩ.

IOUT = (N + 1) 100 µA

Figure 25. Adjustable Current Sources

I0 = 100 µA (N + 1). Compliance » 3.5 V with 0.1 V across R. Max I0 limited by FET.

For I0 = 1 A, R = 0.1 Ω, NR = 1 kΩ.
System Examples (continued)

Figure 26. RTD Excitation With Three-Wire Lead Resistance Compensation

Figure 27. Precision Triangle Waveform Generator
System Examples (continued)

Figure 28. Precision Duty-Cycle Modulator

For current source, invert circuitry and use P-Channel FET.

Figure 29. Low Noise Current Sink

(1) See Figure 27.
System Examples (continued)

Figure 30. Low Noise Current Sink With Compliance Below Ground

For current source, invert circuitry and use P-Channel FET.

Figure 31. Floating 300-µA and 400-µA Cascoded Current Sources

(a) Regulation (15 V to 30 V = 0.00003%/V (10 GW)  (a) Regulation (15 V to 30 V = 0.000025%/V (10 GW)
System Examples (continued)

Figure 32. Rate Limiter

Figure 33. 25-mA Floating Current Source

NOTE: Each amplifier 1/4 LM324 Op amp power supplies are derived within the circuitry, and this quiescent current is included in the 25 mA.
System Examples (continued)

Figure 34. Dead-Band Circuit

For $V_i > -5$ V: $V_o = 0$
For $V_i < -5$ V: $V_o = -V_i - 5$ V
(Dead to $100 \mu$A • $R$)

For $V_i < 5$ V: $V_o = 0$
For $V_i > 5$ V: $V_o = 5$ V – $V_i$
(Dead to $-100 \mu$A • $R$)
System Examples (continued)

For $V_1 > 5 V$: $V_O = V_1 - 5 V$
For $V_1 < -5 V$: $V_O = V_1 + 5 V$
(Dead to ±100 µA • R)

Figure 35. Double Dead-Band Circuit

Figure 36. Low-Voltage Reference
System Examples (continued)

![Figure 37. Voltage Reference](image)

\[ V_O = V_i \cdot (100 \mu A \cdot R) \]

(1) See Figure 17.

![Figure 38. Bipolar Limiting Circuit](image)

(1) See Figure 17.

![Figure 39. Limiting Circuit](image)

(1) See Figure 17.
System Examples (continued)

Figure 40. Window Comparator

Figure 41. Instrumentation Amplifier With Compliance to $-V_S$
9 Power Supply Recommendations

The REF200 device has completely floating current sources and current mirror. The REF200 device has a wide compliance voltage range from 2.5 V to 40 V.

10 Layout

10.1 Layout Guidelines

Figure 42 illustrates an example of a printed-circuit-board (PCB) layout for a data acquisition system using the REF2030. Some key considerations are:

- Minimize trace lengths in the current source and current mirror paths to reduce impedance.
- Using a solid ground plane helps distribute heat and reduces electromagnetic interference (EMI) noise pickup.
- Place the external components as close to the device as possible. This configuration prevents parasitic errors (such as the Seebeck effect) from occurring.
- Do not run sensitive analog traces in parallel with digital traces. Avoid crossing digital and analog traces if possible, and only make perpendicular crossings when absolutely necessary.

10.2 Layout Example

Figure 42. Example Layout of REF200 in a RTD Measurement System
11 Device and Documentation Support

11.1 Documentation Support

11.1.1 Related Documentation

- RTD to Voltage Reference Design Using Instrumentation Amplifier and Current Reference, TIDU969
- Implementation and Applications of Current Sources and Current Receivers, SBOA046

11.2 Community Resources

The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's Terms of Use.

**TI E2E™ Online Community** *TI's Engineer-to-Engineer (E2E) Community.* Created to foster collaboration among engineers. At e2e.ti.com, you can ask questions, share knowledge, explore ideas and help solve problems with fellow engineers.

**Design Support** *TI's Design Support* Quickly find helpful E2E forums along with design support tools and contact information for technical support.

11.3 Trademarks

E2E is a trademark of Texas Instruments. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

11.4 Electrostatic Discharge Caution

These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

11.5 Glossary

**SLYZ022 — TI Glossary.**

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

12 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.
## PACKAGING INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orderable Device</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Package Type</th>
<th>Package Drawing</th>
<th>Pins</th>
<th>Package Qty</th>
<th>Eco Plan</th>
<th>Lead/Ball Finish</th>
<th>MSL Peak Temp</th>
<th>Op Temp (°C)</th>
<th>Device Marking</th>
<th>Samples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REF200AU</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>SOIC</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Green (RoHS &amp; no Sb/Br)</td>
<td>CU NIPDAU</td>
<td>Level-3-260C-168 HR</td>
<td>-25 to 85</td>
<td>REF 200U</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REF200AU/2K5</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>SOIC</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>Green (RoHS &amp; no Sb/Br)</td>
<td>CU NIPDAU</td>
<td>Level-3-260C-168 HR</td>
<td>-25 to 85</td>
<td>REF 200U</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REF200AU/2K5E4</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>SOIC</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>Green (RoHS &amp; no Sb/Br)</td>
<td>CU NIPDAU</td>
<td>Level-3-260C-168 HR</td>
<td>-25 to 85</td>
<td>REF 200U</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>REF200AUE4</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>SOIC</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Green (RoHS &amp; no Sb/Br)</td>
<td>CU NIPDAU</td>
<td>Level-3-260C-168 HR</td>
<td>-25 to 85</td>
<td>REF 200U</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:
ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.
LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.
NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.
PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.
OBSCOLUTE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) RoHS: TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".
RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.
Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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### TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

#### REEL DIMENSIONS

![Reel Diameter Diagram](image)

#### TAPE DIMENSIONS

![Cavity Diagram](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A0</th>
<th>Dimension designed to accommodate the component width</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B0</td>
<td>Dimension designed to accommodate the component length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K0</td>
<td>Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>Overall width of the carrier tape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1</td>
<td>Pitch between successive cavity centers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE

![Sprocket Holes Diagram](image)

*All dimensions are nominal*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Package Type</th>
<th>Package Drawing</th>
<th>Pins</th>
<th>SPQ</th>
<th>Reel Diameter (mm)</th>
<th>Reel Width W1 (mm)</th>
<th>A0 (mm)</th>
<th>B0 (mm)</th>
<th>K0 (mm)</th>
<th>P1 (mm)</th>
<th>W (mm)</th>
<th>Pin 1 Quadrant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REF200AU/2K5</td>
<td>SOIC</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>330.0</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>Q1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Package Type</th>
<th>Package Drawing</th>
<th>Pins</th>
<th>SPQ</th>
<th>Length (mm)</th>
<th>Width (mm)</th>
<th>Height (mm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REF200AU/2K5</td>
<td>SOIC</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>367.0</td>
<td>367.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*All dimensions are nominal*
NOTES:

1. Linear dimensions are in inches [millimeters]. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Controlling dimensions are in inches. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed .006 [0.15] per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-012, variation AA.
NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.
NOTES: (continued)

8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate
design recommendations.

9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.
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