MCP6281/1R/2/3/4/5

450 µA, 5 MHz Rail-to-Rail Op Amp

Features

- Gain Bandwidth Product: 5 MHz (typical)
- Supply Current: I_Q = 450 µA (typical)
- Supply Voltage: 2.2V to 6.0V
- Rail-to-Rail Input/Output
- Extended Temperature Range: -40°C to +125°C
- Available in Single, Dual, and Quad Packages
- Single with $\overline{CS}$ (**MCP6283**)
- Dual with $\overline{CS}$ (**MCP6285**)

Applications

- Automotive
- Portable Equipment
- Photodiode Amplifier
- Analog Filters
- Notebooks and PDAs
- Battery-Powered Systems

Design Aids

- SPICE Macro Models
- FilterLab® Software
- Mindi™ Circuit Designer & Simulator
- MAPS (Microchip Advanced Part Selector)
- Analog Demonstration and Evaluation Boards
- Application Notes

Description

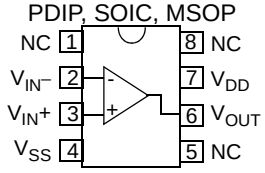
The Microchip Technology Inc. MCP6281/1R/2/3/4/5 family of operational amplifiers (op amps) provide wide bandwidth for the current. This family has a 5 MHz Gain Bandwidth Product (GBWP) and a 65° phase margin. This family also operates from a single supply voltage as low as 2.2V, while drawing 450 µA (typical) quiescent current. Additionally, the MCP6281/1R/2/3/4/5 supports rail-to-rail input and output swing, with a common mode input voltage range of V_{DD} + 300 mV to V_{SS} – 300 mV. This family of operational amplifiers is designed with Microchip's advanced CMOS process.

The MCP6285 has a Chip Select ($\overline{CS}$) input for dual op amps in an 8-pin package. This device is manufactured by cascading the two op amps (the output of op amp A connected to the non-inverting input of op amp B). The $\overline{CS}$ input puts the device in Low-power mode.

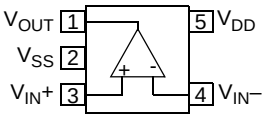
The MCP6281/1R/2/3/4/5 family operates over the Extended Temperature Range of -40°C to +125°C. It also has a power supply range of 2.2V to 6.0V.

Package Types

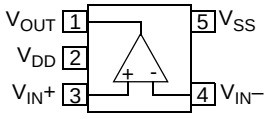
MCP6281
PDIP, SOIC, MSOP



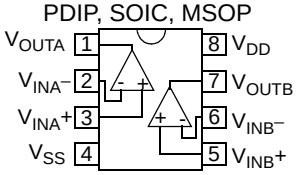
MCP6281
SOT-23-5



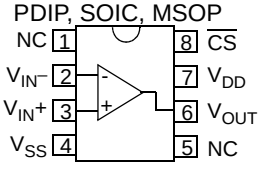
MCP6281R
SOT-23-5



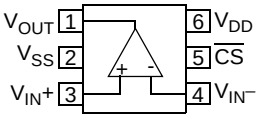
MCP6282
PDIP, SOIC, MSOP



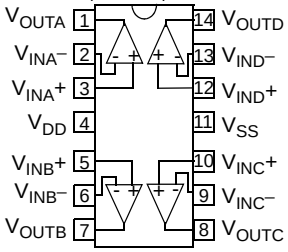
MCP6283
PDIP, SOIC, MSOP



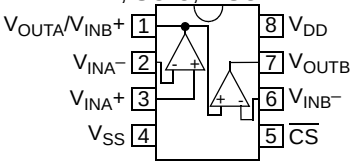
MCP6283
SOT-23-6



MCP6284
PDIP, SOIC, TSSOP



MCP6285
PDIP, SOIC, MSOP



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1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Absolute Maximum Ratings †

$V_{DD} - V_{SS}$ 7.0V
Current at Input Pins .....±2 mA
Analog Inputs (V_{IN}+, V_{IN}–) †† ..... V_{SS} – 1.0V to V_{DD} + 1.0V
All Other Inputs and Outputs ..... V_{SS} – 0.3V to V_{DD} + 0.3V
Difference Input Voltage ..... $|V_{DD} - V_{SS}|$
Output Short Circuit Current .....Continuous
Current at Output and Supply Pins .....±30 mA
Storage Temperature.....–65°C to +150°C
Maximum Junction Temperature (T_J) .....+150°C
ESD Protection On All Pins (HBM; MM) ..... ≥ 4 kV; 400V

† **Notice:** Stresses above those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational listings of this specification is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

†† See **Section 4.1.2 "Input Voltage and Current Limits"**.

DC ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Electrical Characteristics: Unless otherwise indicated, T_A = +25 C, V_{DD} = +2.2V to +5.5V, V_{SS} = GND, $V_{OUT} \approx V_{DD}/2$, $V_{CM} = V_{DD}/2$, $V_L = V_{DD}/2$, R_L = 10 kΩ to V_L and $\overline{CS}$ is tied low. (refer to Figure 1-2 and Figure 1-3).

Parameters	Sym	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
Input Offset						
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OS}	-3.0	—	+3.0	mV	$V_{CM} = V_{SS}$ **(Note 1)**
Input Offset Voltage (Extended Temperature)	V_{OS}	-5.0	—	+5.0	mV	T_A= -40°C to +125°C, $V_{CM} = V_{SS}$ **(Note 1)**
Input Offset Temperature Drift	$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T_A$	—	±1.7	—	µV/°C	T_A= -40°C to +125°C, $V_{CM} = V_{SS}$ **(Note 1)**
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	70	90	—	dB	$V_{CM} = V_{SS}$ **(Note 1)**
Input Bias, Input Offset Current and Impedance						
Input Bias Current	I_B	—	±1.0	—	pA	**Note 2**
At Temperature	I_B	—	50	200	pA	T_A= +85°C **(Note 2)**
At Temperature	I_B	—	2	5	nA	T_A= +125°C **(Note 2)**
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}	—	±1.0	—	pA	**Note 3**
Common Mode Input Impedance	Z_{CM}	—	10^{13}||6	—	Ω||pF	**Note 3**
Differential Input Impedance	Z_{DIFF}	—	10^{13}||3	—	Ω||pF	**Note 3**
Common Mode (Note 4)						
Common Mode Input Range	V_{CMR}	V_{SS} – 0.3	—	V_{DD} + 0.3	V	
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	70	85	—	dB	V_{CM} = -0.3V to 2.5V, V_{DD} = 5V
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	65	80	—	dB	V_{CM} = -0.3V to 5.3V, V_{DD} = 5V
Open-Loop Gain						
DC Open-Loop Gain (Large Signal)	A_{OL}	90	110	—	dB	V_{OUT} = 0.2V to V_{DD} – 0.2V, $V_{CM} = V_{SS}$ **(Note 1)**
Output						
Maximum Output Voltage Swing	V_{OL}, V_{OH}	V_{SS} + 15	—	V_{DD} – 15	mV	0.5V input overdrive
Output Short Circuit Current	I_{SC}	—	±25	—	mA	
Power Supply						
Supply Voltage	V_{DD}	2.2	—	6.0	V	**(Note 5)**
Quiescent Current per Amplifier	I_Q	300	450	570	µA	I_O = 0

Note 1: The MCP6285's V_{CM} for op amp B (pins V_{OUTA}/V_{INB}+ and V_{INB}–) is V_{SS} + 100 mV.
2: The current at the MCP6285's V_{INB}– pin is specified by I_B only.
3: This specification does not apply to the MCP6285's V_{OUTA}/V_{INB}+ pin.
4: The MCP6285's V_{INB}– pin (op amp B) has a common mode range (V_{CMR}) of V_{SS} + 100 mV to V_{DD} – 100 mV. The MCP6285's V_{OUTA}/V_{INB}+ pin (op amp B) has a voltage range specified by V_{OH} and V_{OL}.
5: All parts with date codes November 2007 and later have been screened to ensure operation at V_{DD} = 6.0V. However, the other minimum and maximum specifications are measured at 2.4V and/or 5.5V.

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AC ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Electrical Characteristics: Unless otherwise indicated, T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = +2.2V to +5.5V, V_{SS} = GND, $V_{OUT} \approx V_{DD}/2$, $V_{CM} = V_{DD}/2$, $V_L = V_{DD}/2$, R_L = 10 kΩ to V_L, C_L = 60 pF and $\overline{CS}$ is tied low. (refer to Figure 1-2 and Figure 1-3).

Parameters	Sym	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
AC Response						
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBWP	—	5.0	—	MHz	
Phase Margin at Unity-Gain	PM	—	65	—	°	G = +1 V/V
Slew Rate	SR	—	2.5	—	V/µs	
Noise						
Input Noise Voltage	E_{ni}	—	5.2	—	μV_{P-P}	f = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz
Input Noise Voltage Density	e_{ni}	—	16	—	nV/√Hz	f = 1 kHz
Input Noise Current Density	i_{ni}	—	3	—	fA/√Hz	f = 1 kHz

MCP6283/MCP6285 CHIP SELECT ($\overline{CS}$) SPECIFICATIONS

Electrical Characteristics: Unless otherwise indicated, T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = +2.2V to +5.5V, V_{SS} = GND, $V_{OUT} \approx V_{DD}/2$, $V_{CM} = V_{DD}/2$, $V_L = V_{DD}/2$, R_L = 10 kΩ to V_L, C_L = 60 pF and $\overline{CS}$ is tied low. (refer to Figure 1-2 and Figure 1-3).

Parameters	Sym	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
$\overline{CS}$ Low Specifications						
$\overline{CS}$ Logic Threshold, Low	V_{IL}	V_{SS}	—	0.2 V_{DD}	V	
$\overline{CS}$ Input Current, Low	I_{CSL}	—	0.01	—	µA	$\overline{CS}$ = V_{SS}
$\overline{CS}$ High Specifications						
$\overline{CS}$ Logic Threshold, High	V_{IH}	0.8 V_{DD}	—	V_{DD}	V	
$\overline{CS}$ Input Current, High	I_{CSH}	—	0.7	2	µA	$\overline{CS}$ = V_{DD}
GND Current per Amplifier	I_{SS}	—	-0.7	—	µA	$\overline{CS}$ = V_{DD}
Amplifier Output Leakage	—	—	0.01	—	µA	$\overline{CS}$ = V_{DD}
Dynamic Specifications (Note 1)						
$\overline{CS}$ Low to Valid Amplifier Output, Turn-on Time	t_{ON}	—	4	10	µs	$\overline{CS}$ Low ≤ 0.2 V_{DD}, G = +1 V/V, $V_{IN} = V_{DD}/2$, V_{OUT} = 0.9 $V_{DD}/2$, V_{DD} = 5.0V
$\overline{CS}$ High to Amplifier Output High-Z	t_{OFF}	—	0.01	—	µs	$\overline{CS}$ High ≥ 0.8 V_{DD}, G = +1 V/V, $V_{IN} = V_{DD}/2$, V_{OUT} = 0.1 $V_{DD}/2$
Hysteresis	V_{HYST}	—	0.6	—	V	V_{DD} = 5V

Note 1: The input condition (V_{IN}) specified applies to both op amp A and B of the MCP6285. The dynamic specification is tested at the output of op amp B (V_{OUTB}).

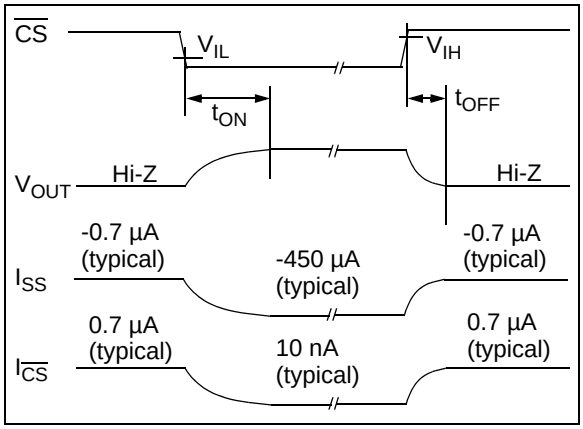

FIGURE 1-1: *Timing Diagram for the Chip Select ($\overline{CS}$) pin on the MCP6283 and MCP6285.*

TEMPERATURE SPECIFICATIONS

Electrical Characteristics: Unless otherwise indicated, V_{DD} = +2.2V to +5.5V and V_{SS} = GND.						
Parameters	**Sym**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
Temperature Ranges						
Operating Temperature Range	T_A	-40	—	+125	°C	**Note**
Storage Temperature Range	T_A	-65	—	+150	°C	
Thermal Package Resistances						
Thermal Resistance, 5L-SOT-23	θ_{JA}	—	256	—	°C/W	
Thermal Resistance, 6L-SOT-23	θ_{JA}	—	230	—	°C/W	
Thermal Resistance, 8L-PDIP	θ_{JA}	—	85	—	°C/W	
Thermal Resistance, 8L-SOIC	θ_{JA}	—	163	—	°C/W	
Thermal Resistance, 8L-MSOP	θ_{JA}	—	206	—	°C/W	
Thermal Resistance, 14L-PDIP	θ_{JA}	—	70	—	°C/W	
Thermal Resistance, 14L-SOIC	θ_{JA}	—	120	—	°C/W	
Thermal Resistance, 14L-TSSOP	θ_{JA}	—	100	—	°C/W	

Note: The Junction Temperature (T_J) must not exceed the Absolute Maximum specification of +150°C.

1.1 Test Circuits

The test circuits used for the DC and AC tests are shown in Figure 1-2 and Figure 1-2. The bypass capacitors are laid out according to the rules discussed in **Section 4.6 “Supply Bypass”**.

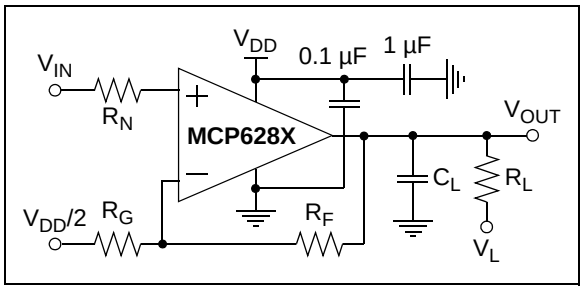

FIGURE 1-2: *AC and DC Test Circuit for Most Non-Inverting Gain Conditions.*

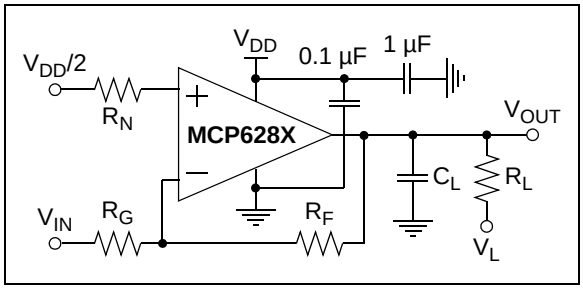

FIGURE 1-3: *AC and DC Test Circuit for Most Inverting Gain Conditions.*

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2.0 TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

Note: The graphs and tables provided following this note are a statistical summary based on a limited number of samples and are provided for informational purposes only. The performance characteristics listed herein are not tested or guaranteed. In some graphs or tables, the data presented may be outside the specified operating range (e.g., outside specified power supply range) and therefore outside the warranted range.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = +2.2V to +6.0V, V_{SS} = GND, $V_{CM} = V_{DD}/2$, $V_{OUT} \approx V_{DD}/2$, $V_L = V_{DD}/2$, R_L = 10 kΩ to V_L, C_L = 60 pF and $\overline{CS}$ is tied low.

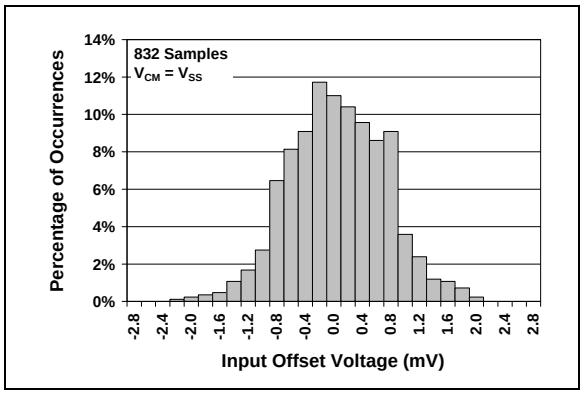

FIGURE 2-1: *Input Offset Voltage.*

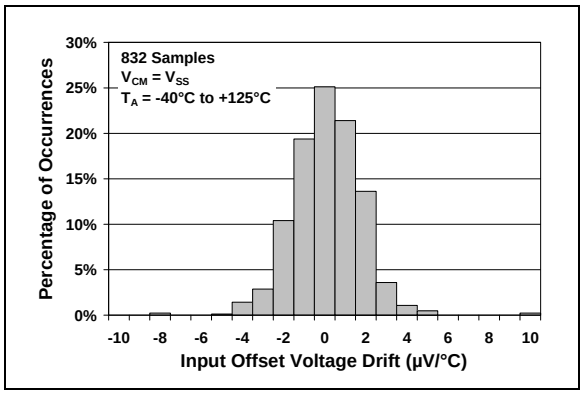

FIGURE 2-4: *Input Offset Voltage Drift.*

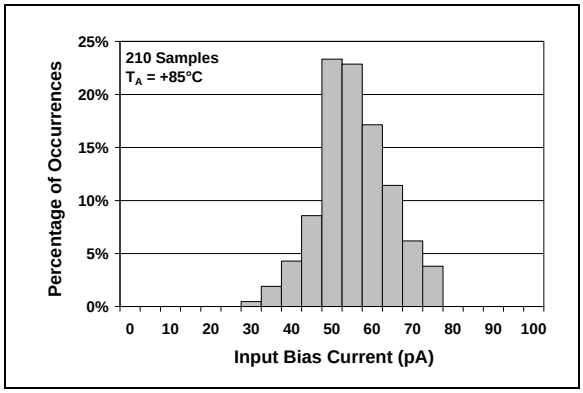

FIGURE 2-2: *Input Bias Current at T_A = +85 °C.*

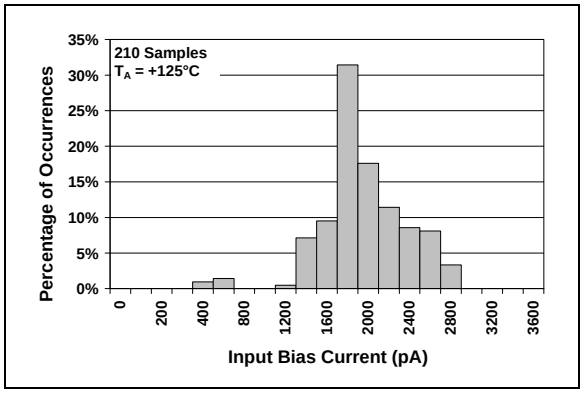

FIGURE 2-5: *Input Bias Current at T_A = +125 °C.*

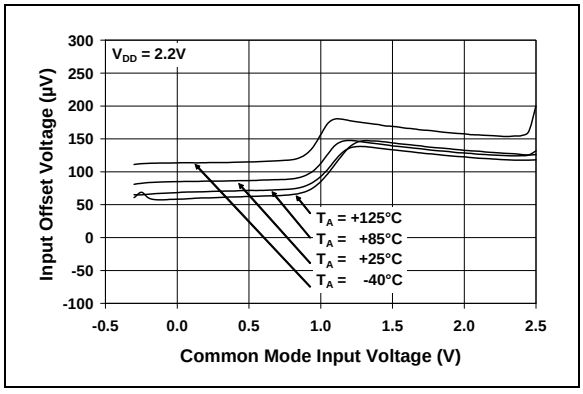

FIGURE 2-3: *Input Offset Voltage vs. Common Mode Input Voltage at V_{DD} = 2.2V.*

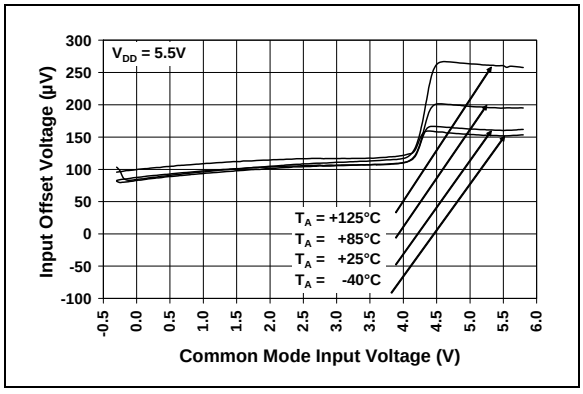

FIGURE 2-6: *Input Offset Voltage vs. Common Mode Input Voltage at V_{DD} = 5.5V.*

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (CONTINUED)

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = +2.2V to +6.0V, V_{SS} = GND, $V_{CM} = V_{DD}/2$, $V_{OUT} \approx V_{DD}/2$, $V_L = V_{DD}/2$, R_L = 10 kΩ to V_L, C_L = 60 pF and $\overline{CS}$ is tied low.

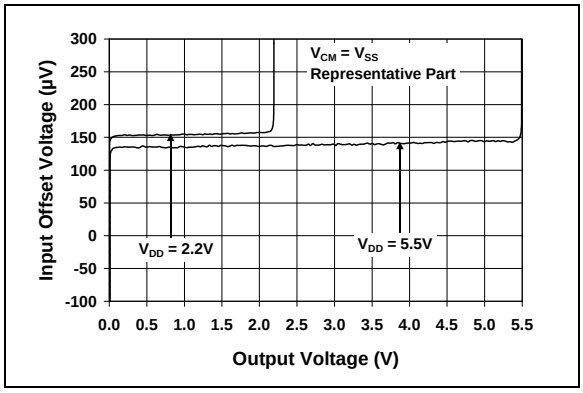

FIGURE 2-7: *Input Offset Voltage vs. Output Voltage.*

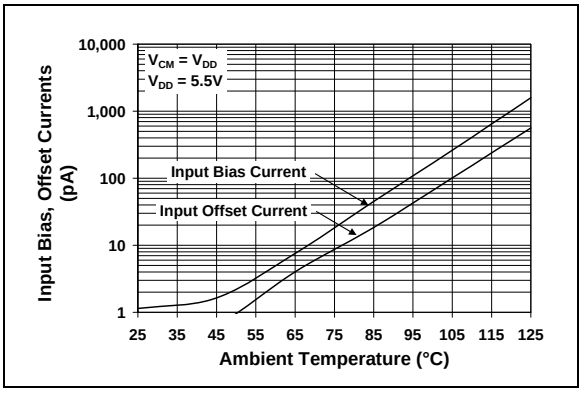

FIGURE 2-10: *Input Bias, Input Offset Currents vs. Ambient Temperature.*

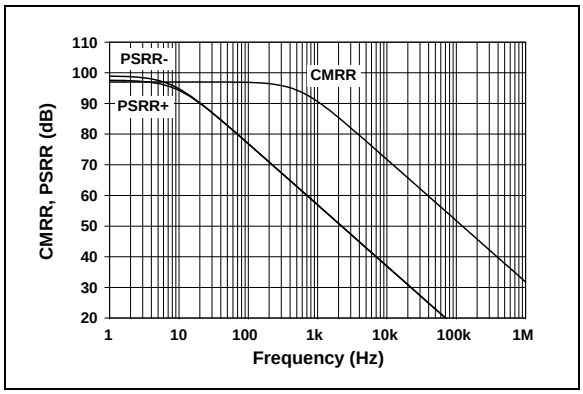

FIGURE 2-8: *CMRR, PSRR vs. Frequency.*

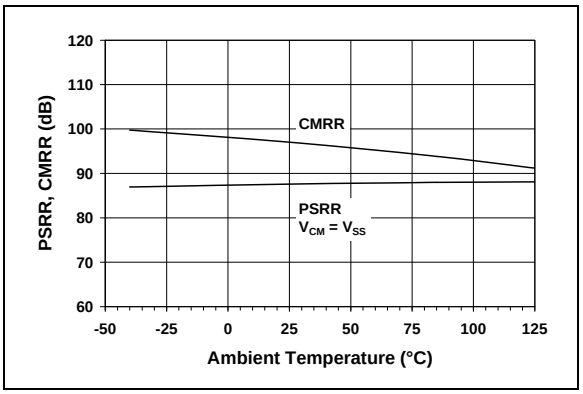

FIGURE 2-11: *CMRR, PSRR vs. Ambient Temperature.*

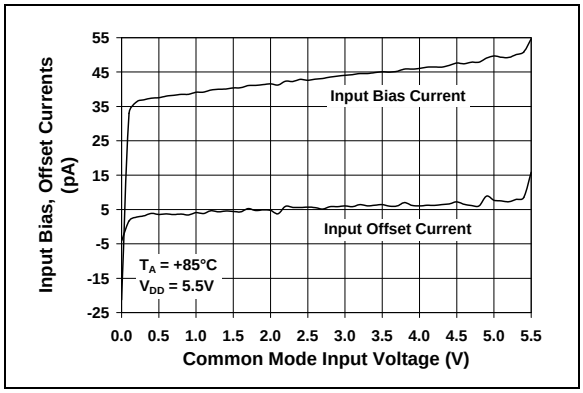

FIGURE 2-9: *Input Bias, Offset Currents vs. Common Mode Input Voltage at T_A = +85°C.*

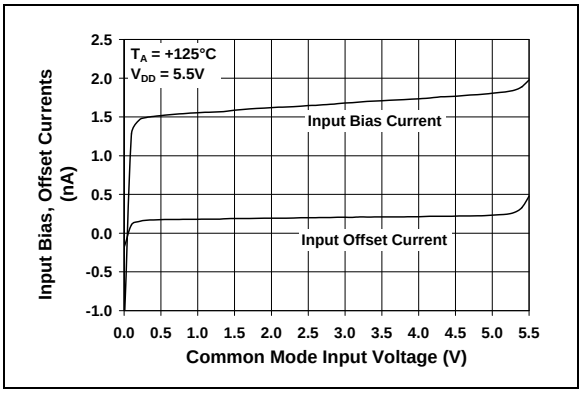

FIGURE 2-12: *Input Bias, Offset Currents vs. Common Mode Input Voltage at T_A = +125°C.*

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TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (CONTINUED)

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = +2.2V to +6.0V, V_{SS} = GND, V_{CM} = V_{DD}/2, V_{OUT} ≈ V_{DD}/2, V_L = V_{DD}/2, R_L = 10 kΩ to V_L, C_L = 60 pF and $\overline{CS}$ is tied low.

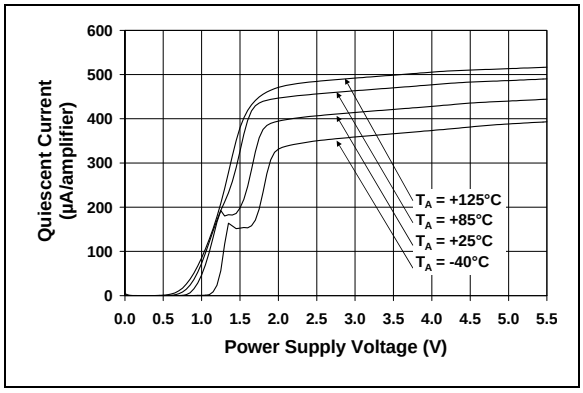

FIGURE 2-13: *Quiescent Current vs. Power Supply Voltage.*

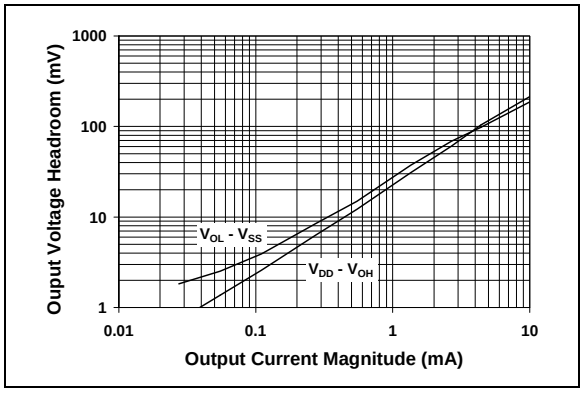

FIGURE 2-16: *Output Voltage Headroom vs. Output Current Magnitude.*

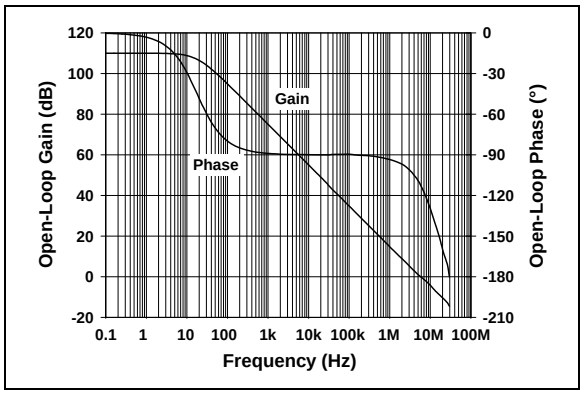

FIGURE 2-14: *Open-Loop Gain, Phase vs. Frequency.*

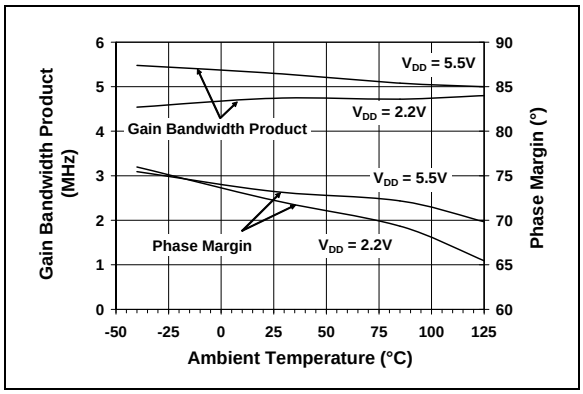

FIGURE 2-17: *Gain Bandwidth Product, Phase Margin vs. Ambient Temperature.*

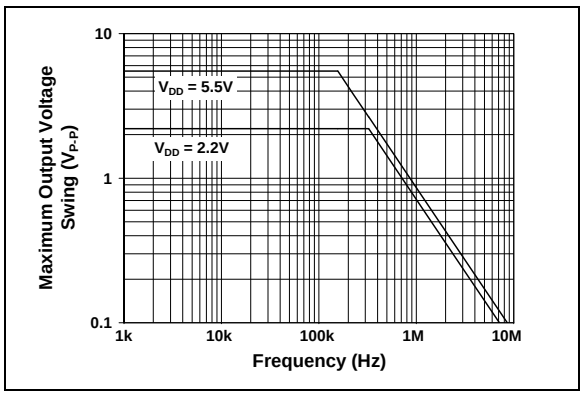

FIGURE 2-15: *Maximum Output Voltage Swing vs. Frequency.*

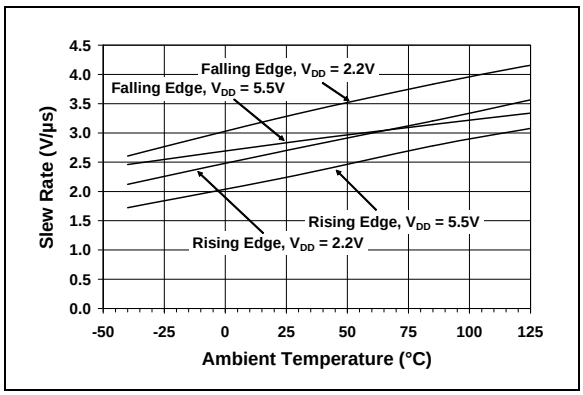

FIGURE 2-18: *Slew Rate vs. Ambient Temperature.*

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (CONTINUED)

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = +2.2V to +6.0V, V_{SS} = GND, V_{CM} = V_{DD}/2, V_{OUT} ≈ V_{DD}/2, V_L = V_{DD}/2, R_L = 10 kΩ to V_L, C_L = 60 pF and $\overline{CS}$ is tied low.

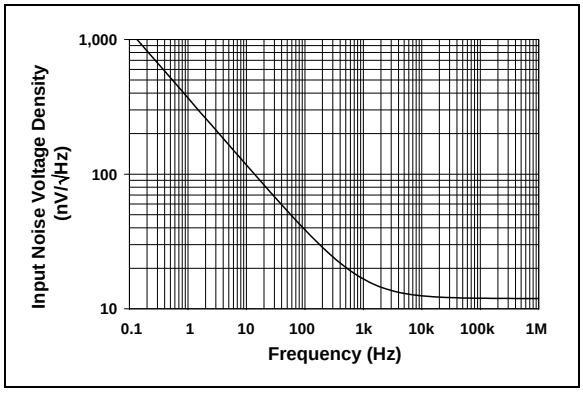

FIGURE 2-19: *Input Noise Voltage Density vs. Frequency.*

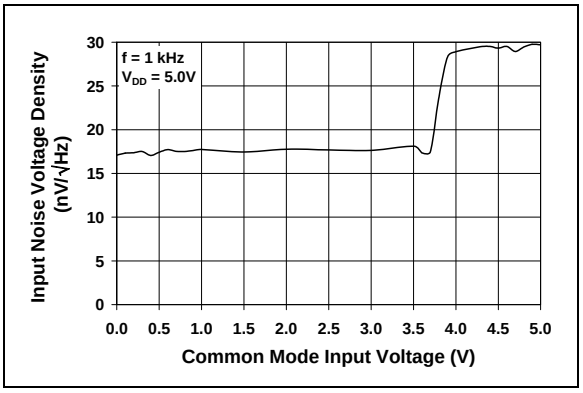

FIGURE 2-22: *Input Noise Voltage Density vs. Common Mode Input Voltage at 1 kHz.*

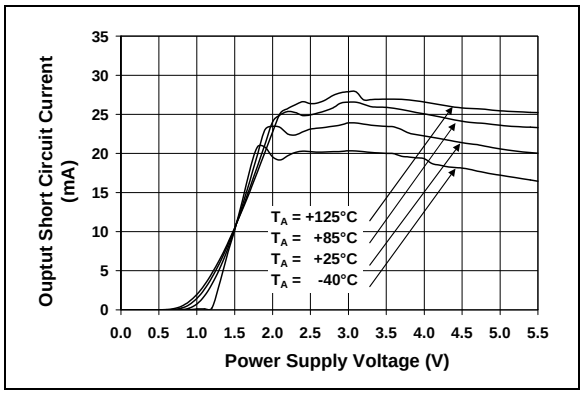

FIGURE 2-20: *Output Short Circuit Current vs. Power Supply Voltage.*

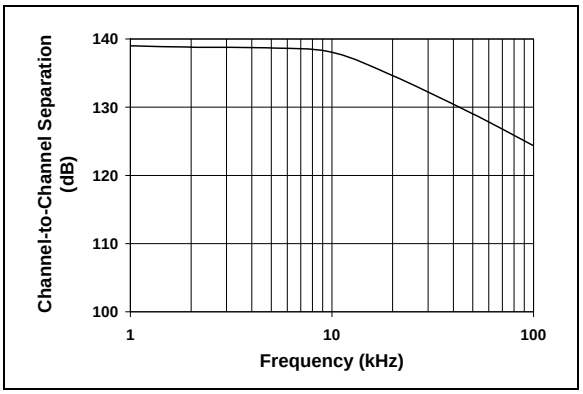

FIGURE 2-23: *Channel-to-Channel Separation vs. Frequency (MCP6282 and MCP6284 only).*

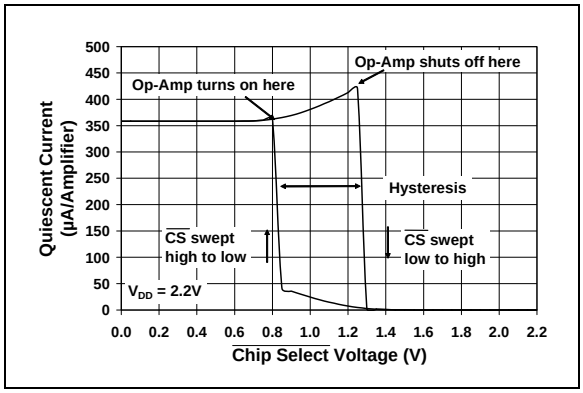

FIGURE 2-21: *Quiescent Current vs. Chip Select ($\overline{CS}$) Voltage at V_{DD} = 2.2V (MCP6283 and MCP6285 only).*

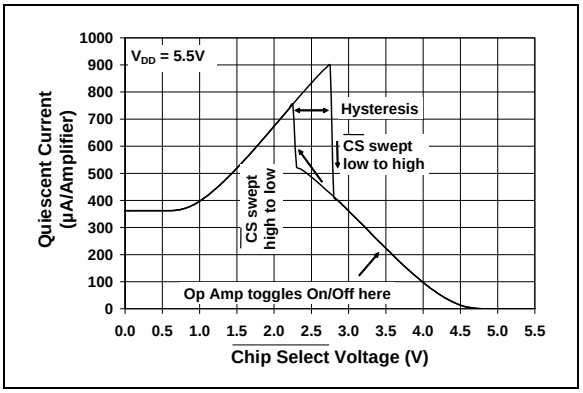

FIGURE 2-24: *Quiescent Current vs. Chip Select ($\overline{CS}$) Voltage at V_{DD} = 5.5V (MCP6283 and MCP6285 only).*

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TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (CONTINUED)

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = +2.2V to +6.0V, V_{SS} = GND, V_{CM} = V_{DD}/2, V_{OUT} ≈ V_{DD}/2, V_L = V_{DD}/2, R_L = 10 kΩ to V_L, C_L = 60 pF and $\overline{CS}$ is tied low.

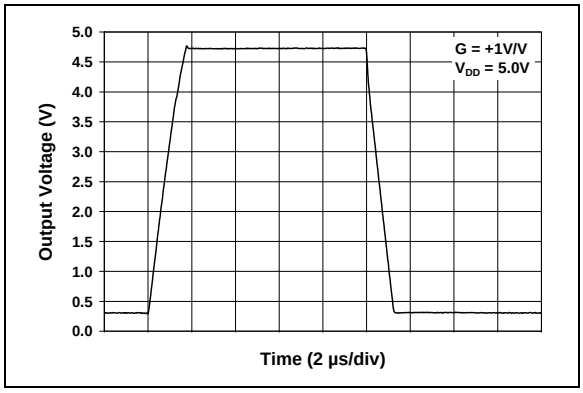

FIGURE 2-25: *Large-Signal, Non-inverting Pulse Response.*

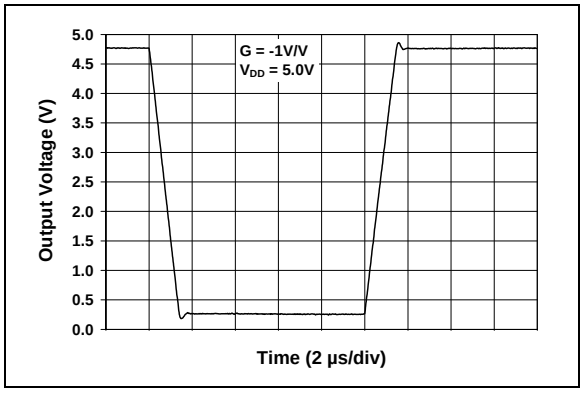

FIGURE 2-28: *Large-Signal, Inverting Pulse Response.*

FIGURE 2-26: *Small-Signal, Non-inverting Pulse Response.*

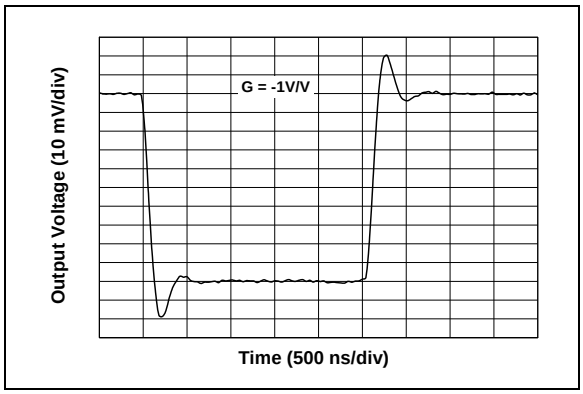

FIGURE 2-29: *Small-Signal, Inverting Pulse Response.*

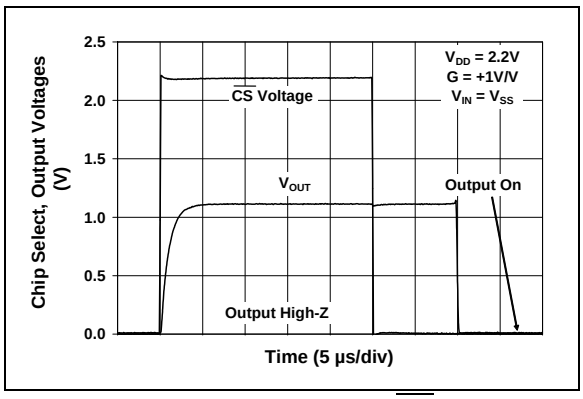

FIGURE 2-27: *Chip Select ($\overline{CS}$) to Amplifier Output Response Time at V_{DD} = 2.2V (MCP6283 and MCP6285 only).*

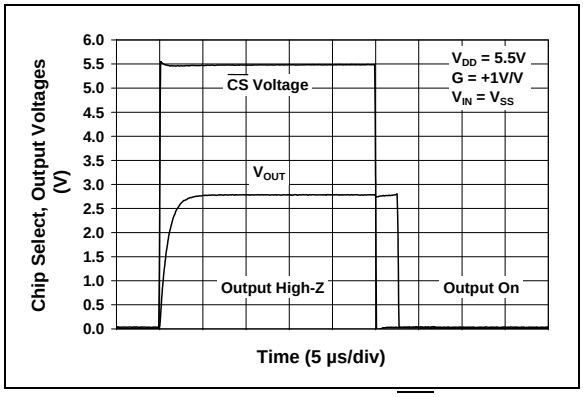

FIGURE 2-30: *Chip Select ($\overline{CS}$) to Amplifier Output Response Time at V_{DD} = 5.5V (MCP6283 and MCP6285 only).*

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = +2.2V to +6.0V, V_{SS} = GND, V_{CM} = V_{DD}/2, V_{OUT} ≈ V_{DD}/2, V_L = V_{DD}/2, R_L = 10 kΩ to V_L, C_L = 60 pF and $\overline{CS}$ is tied low.

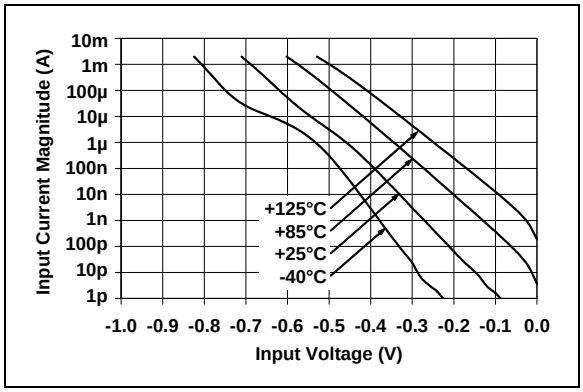

FIGURE 2-31: *Measured Input Current vs. Input Voltage (below V_{SS}).*

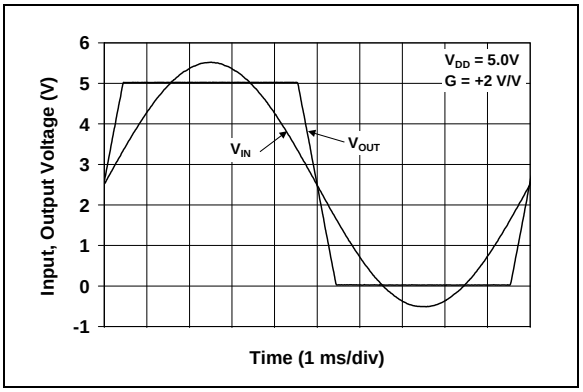

FIGURE 2-32: *The MCP6281/1R/2/3/4/5 Show No Phase Reversal.*

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3.0 PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Descriptions of the pins are listed in Table 3-1 (single op amps) and Table 3-2 (dual and quad op amps).

TABLE 3-1: PIN FUNCTION TABLE FOR SINGLE OP AMPS

MCP6281		MCP6281R	MCP6283		Symbol	Description
PDIP, SOIC, MSOP	SOT-23-5	SOT-23-5	PDIP, SOIC, MSOP	SOT-23-6		
6	1	1	6	1	V_{OUT}	Analog Output
2	4	4	2	4	$V_{IN}-$	Inverting Input
3	3	3	3	3	$V_{IN}+$	Non-inverting Input
7	5	2	7	6	V_{DD}	Positive Power Supply
4	2	5	4	2	V_{SS}	Negative Power Supply
—	—	—	8	5	$\overline{CS}$	Chip Select
1,5,8	—	—	1,5	—	NC	No Internal Connection

TABLE 3-2: PIN FUNCTION TABLE FOR DUAL AND QUAD OP AMPS

MCP6282	MCP6284	MCP6285	Symbol	Description
PDIP, SOIC, MSOP	PDIP, SOIC, TSSOP	PDIP, SOIC, MSOP		
1	1	—	V_{OUTA}	Analog Output (op amp A)
2	2	2	$V_{INA}-$	Inverting Input (op amp A)
3	3	3	$V_{INA}+$	Non-inverting Input (op amp A)
8	4	8	V_{DD}	Positive Power Supply
5	5	—	$V_{INB}+$	Non-inverting Input (op amp B)
6	6	6	$V_{INB}-$	Inverting Input (op amp B)
7	7	7	V_{OUTB}	Analog Output (op amp B)
—	8	—	V_{OUTC}	Analog Output (op amp C)
—	9	—	$V_{INC}-$	Inverting Input (op amp C)
—	10	—	$V_{INC}+$	Non-inverting Input (op amp C)
4	11	4	V_{SS}	Negative Power Supply
—	12	—	$V_{IND}+$	Non-inverting Input (op amp D)
—	13	—	$V_{IND}-$	Inverting Input (op amp D)
—	14	—	V_{OUTD}	Analog Output (op amp D)
—	—	1	V_{OUTA}/ $V_{INB}+$	Analog Output (op amp A)/Non-inverting Input (op amp B)
—	—	5	$\overline{CS}$	Chip Select

3.1 Analog Outputs

The output pins are low-impedance voltage sources.

3.2 Analog Inputs

The non-inverting and inverting inputs are high-impedance CMOS inputs with low bias currents.

3.3 MCP6285's $V_{OUTA}/V_{INB}+$ Pin

For the MCP6285 only, the output of op amp A is connected directly to the non-inverting input of op amp B; this is the $V_{OUTA}/V_{INB}+$ pin. This connection makes it possible to provide a Chip Select pin for duals in 8-pin packages.

3.4 Chip Select Digital Input ($\overline{CS}$)

This is a CMOS, Schmitt-triggered input that places the part into a low-power mode of operation.

3.5 Power Supply Pins

The positive power supply (V_{DD}) is 2.2V to 6.0V higher than the negative power supply (V_{SS}). For normal operation, the other pins are between V_{SS} and V_{DD}.

Typically, these parts are used in a single (positive) supply configuration. In this case, V_{SS} is connected to ground and V_{DD} is connected to the supply. V_{DD} will need bypass capacitors.

4.0 APPLICATION INFORMATION

The MCP6281/1R/2/3/4/5 family of op amps is manufactured using Microchip's state-of-the-art CMOS process. This family is specifically designed for low-cost, low-power and general purpose applications. The low supply voltage, low quiescent current and wide bandwidth makes the MCP6281/1R/2/3/4/5 ideal for battery-powered applications.

4.1 Rail-to-Rail Inputs

4.1.1 PHASE REVERSAL

The MCP6281/1R/2/3/4/5 op amp is designed to prevent phase reversal when the input pins exceed the supply voltages. Figure 2-32 shows the input voltage exceeding the supply voltage without any phase reversal.

4.1.2 INPUT VOLTAGE AND CURRENT LIMITS

The ESD protection on the inputs can be depicted as shown in Figure 4-1. This structure was chosen to protect the input transistors, and to minimize input bias current (I_B). The input ESD diodes clamp the inputs when they try to go more than one diode drop below V_{SS}. They also clamp any voltages that go too far above V_{DD}; their breakdown voltage is high enough to allow normal operation, and low enough to bypass quick ESD events within the specified limits.

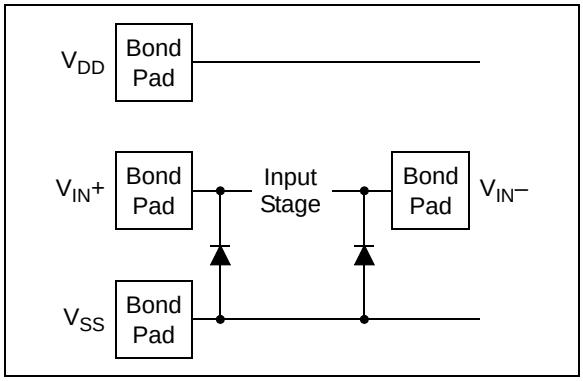

FIGURE 4-1: *Simplified Analog Input ESD Structures.*

In order to prevent damage and/or improper operation of these op amps, the circuit they are in must limit the currents and voltages at the $V_{IN}+$ and $V_{IN}–$ pins (see **Absolute Maximum Ratings †** at the beginning of **Section 1.0 "Electrical Characteristics"**). Figure 4-2 shows the recommended approach to protecting these inputs. The internal ESD diodes prevent the input pins ($V_{IN}+$ and $V_{IN}–$) from going too far below ground, and the resistors R_1 and R_2 limit the possible current drawn out of the input pins. Diodes D_1 and D_2 prevent the input pins ($V_{IN}+$ and $V_{IN}–$) from going too far above V_{DD}, and dump any currents onto V_{DD}. When implemented as shown, resistors R_1 and R_2 also limit the current through D_1 and D_2.

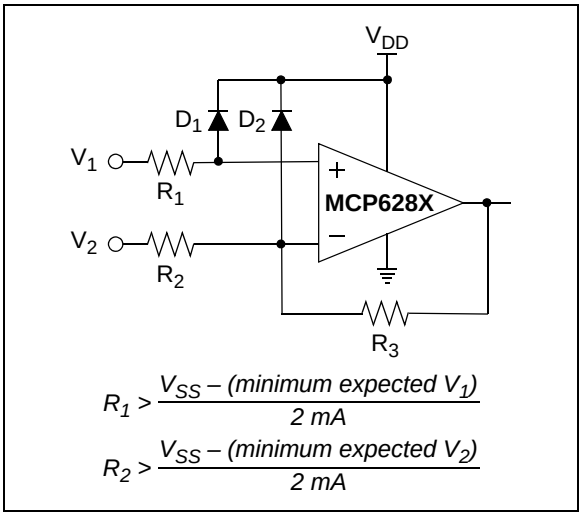

FIGURE 4-2: *Protecting the Analog Inputs.*

It is also possible to connect the diodes to the left of resistors R_1 and R_2. In this case, current through the diodes D_1 and D_2 needs to be limited by some other mechanism. The resistors then serve as in-rush current limiters; the DC current into the input pins ($V_{IN}+$ and $V_{IN}–$) should be very small.

A significant amount of current can flow out of the inputs when the common mode voltage (V_{CM}) is below ground (V_{SS}); see Figure 2-31. Applications that are high impedance may need to limit the usable voltage range.

4.1.3 NORMAL OPERATION

The input stage of the MCP6281/1R/2/3/4/5 op amps use two differential CMOS input stages in parallel. One operates at low common mode input voltage (V_{CM}), while the other operates at high V_{CM}. WIth this topology, the device operates with V_{CM} up to 0.3V above V_{DD} and 0.3V below V_{SS}.

There is a transition in input behavior as V_{CM} is changed. It occurs when V_{CM} is near V_{DD} – 1.2V (see Figure 2-3 and Figure 2-6). For the best distortion performance with non-inverting gains, avoid these regions of operation.

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4.2 Rail-to-Rail Output

The output voltage range of the MCP6281/1R/2/3/4/5 op amp is V_{DD} – 15 mV (min.) and V_{SS} + 15 mV (max.) when R_L = 10 kΩ is connected to $V_{DD}/2$ and V_{DD} = 5.5V. Refer to Figure 2-16 for more information.

4.3 Capacitive Loads

Driving large capacitive loads can cause stability problems for voltage feedback op amps. As the load capacitance increases, the feedback loop's phase margin decreases and the closed-loop bandwidth is reduced. This produces gain peaking in the frequency response, with overshoot and ringing in the step response. A unity-gain buffer (G = +1) is the most sensitive to capacitive loads, though all gains show the same general behavior.

When driving large capacitive loads with these op amps (e.g., > 100 pF when G = +1), a small series resistor at the output (R_{ISO} in Figure 4-3) improves the feedback loop's phase margin (stability) by making the output load resistive at higher frequencies. The bandwidth will generally be lower than the bandwidth with no capacitive load.

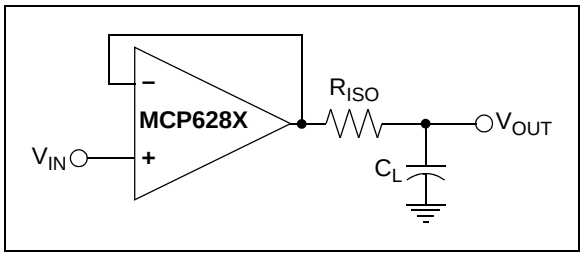

FIGURE 4-3: *Output Resistor, R_{ISO} stabizes large capacitive loads.*

Figure 4-4 gives recommended R_{ISO} values for different capacitive loads and gains. The x-axis is the normalized load capacitance (C_L/G_N), where G_N is the circuit's noise gain. For non-inverting gains, G_N and the Signal Gain are equal. For inverting gains, G_N is 1+|Signal Gain| (e.g., -1 V/V gives G_N = +2 V/V).

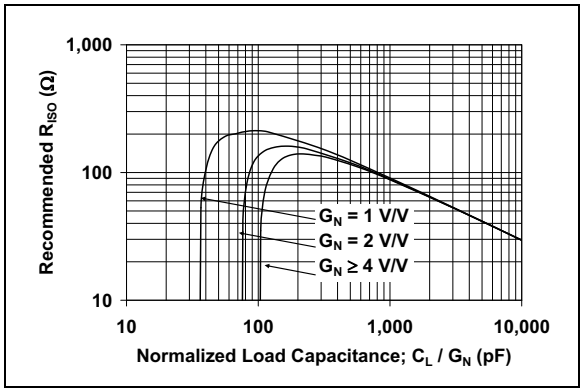

FIGURE 4-4: *Recommended R_{ISO} Values for Capacitive Loads.*

After selecting R_{ISO} for your circuit, double-check the resulting frequency response peaking and step response overshoot. Modify R_{ISO}'s value until the response is reasonable. Bench evaluation and simulations with the MCP6281/1R/2/3/4/5 SPICE macro model are helpful.

4.4 MCP628X Chip Select ($\overline{CS}$)

The MCP6283 and MCP6285 are single and dual op amps with Chip Select ($\overline{CS}$), respectively. When $\overline{CS}$ is pulled high, the supply current drops to 0.7 µA (typical) and flows through the $\overline{CS}$ pin to V_{SS}. When this happens, the amplifier output is put into a high-impedance state. By pulling $\overline{CS}$ low, the amplifier is enabled. The $\overline{CS}$ pin has an internal 5 MΩ (typical) pull-down resistor connected to V_{SS}, so it will go low if the $\overline{CS}$ pin is left floating. Figure 1-1 shows the output voltage and supply current response to a $\overline{CS}$ pulse.

4.5 Cascaded Dual Op Amps (MCP6285)

The MCP6285 is a dual op amp with Chip Select ($\overline{CS}$). The Chip Select input is available on what would be the non-inverting input of a standard dual op amp (pin 5). This pin is available because the output of op amp A connects to the non-inverting input of op amp B, as shown in Figure 4-5. The Chip Select input, which can be connected to a microcontroller I/O line, puts the device in Low-power mode. Refer to **Section 4.4 "MCP628X Chip Select (CS)"**.

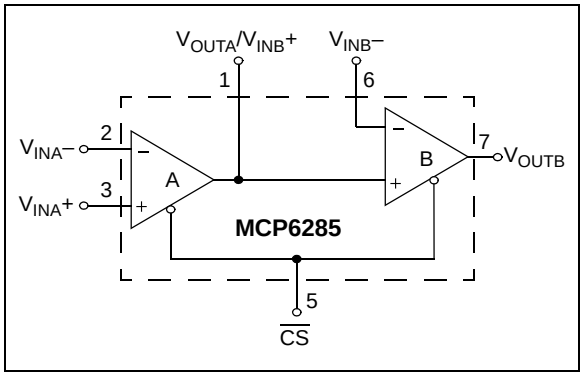

FIGURE 4-5: *Cascaded Gain Amplifier.*

The output of op amp A is loaded by the input impedance of op amp B, which is typically $10^{13}\Omega||6$ pF, as specified in the DC specification table (Refer to **Section 4.3 "Capacitive Loads"** for further details regarding capacitive loads).

The common mode input range of these op amps is specified in the data sheet as V_{SS} – 300 mV and V_{DD} + 300 mV. However, since the output of op amp A is limited to V_{OL} and V_{OH} (20 mV from the rails with a 10 kΩ load), the non-inverting input range of op amp B is limited to the common mode input range of V_{SS} + 20 mV and V_{DD} – 20 mV.

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4.6 Supply Bypass

With this family of operational amplifiers, the power supply pin (V_{DD} for single-supply) should have a local bypass capacitor (i.e., 0.01 µF to 0.1 µF) within 2 mm for good, high-frequency performance. It also needs a bulk capacitor (i.e., 1 µF or larger) within 100 mm to provide large, slow currents. This bulk capacitor can be shared with nearby analog parts.

4.7 Unused Op Amps

An unused op amp in a quad package (MCP6284) should be configured as shown in Figure 4-6. These circuits prevent the output from toggling and causing crosstalk. Circuits A sets the op amp at its minimum noise gain. The resistor divider produces any desired reference voltage within the output voltage range of the op amp; the op amp buffers that reference voltage. Circuit B uses the minimum number of components and operates as a comparator, but it may draw more current.

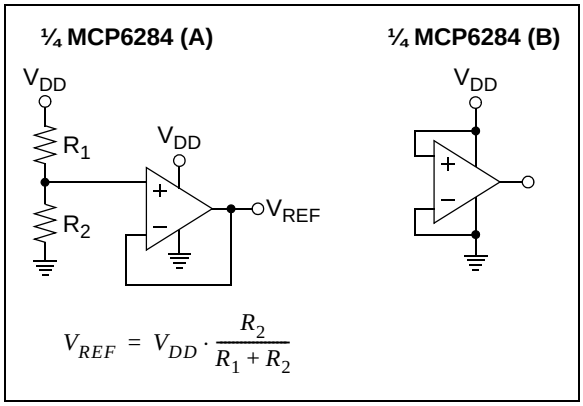

FIGURE 4-6: *Unused Op Amps.*

4.8 PCB Surface Leakage

In applications where low input bias current is critical, Printed Circuit Board (PCB) surface-leakage effects need to be considered. Surface leakage is caused by humidity, dust or other contamination on the board. Under low humidity conditions, a typical resistance between nearby traces is $10^{12}\Omega$. A 5V difference would cause 5 pA of current to flow, which is greater than the MCP6281/1R/2/3/4/5 family's bias current at +25°C (1 pA, typical).

The easiest way to reduce surface leakage is to use a guard ring around sensitive pins (or traces). The guard ring is biased at the same voltage as the sensitive pin. An example of this type of layout is shown in Figure 4-7.

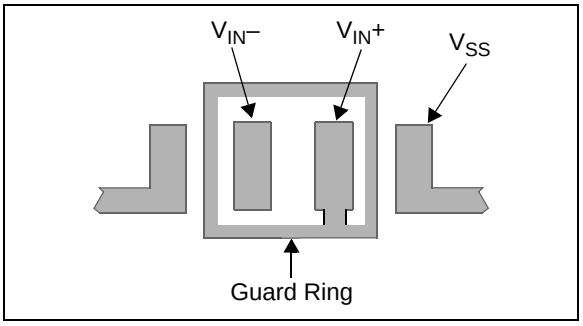

FIGURE 4-7: *Example Guard Ring Layout for Inverting Gain.*

1. For Inverting Gain and Transimpedance Amplifiers (convert current to voltage, such as photo detectors):
   a. Connect the guard ring to the non-inverting input pin (V_{IN}+). This biases the guard ring to the same reference voltage as the op amp (e.g., V_{DD}/2 or ground).
   b. Connect the inverting pin (V_{IN}–) to the input with a wire that does not touch the PCB surface.
2. Non-inverting Gain and Unity-Gain Buffer:
   a. Connect the non-inverting pin (V_{IN}+) to the input with a wire that does not touch the PCB surface.
   b. Connect the guard ring to the inverting input pin (V_{IN}–). This biases the guard ring to the common mode input voltage.

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4.9 Application Circuits

4.9.1 SALLEN-KEY HIGH-PASS FILTER

The MCP6281/1R/2/3/4/5 op amps can be used in active-filter applications. Figure 4-8 shows a second-order Sallen-Key high-pass filter with a gain of 1. The output bias voltage is set by the $V_{DD}/2$ reference, which can be changed to any voltage within the output voltage range.

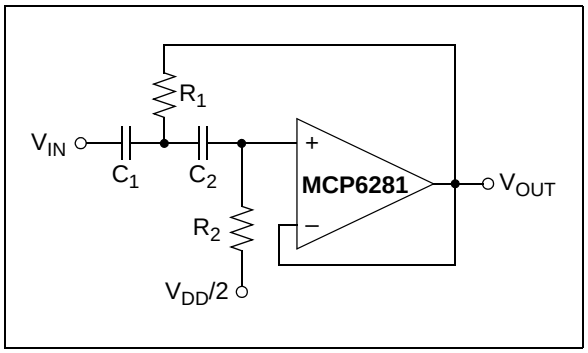

FIGURE 4-8: *Sallen-Key High-Pass Filter.*

This filter, and others, can be designed using Microchip's Design Aids; see **Section 5.2 "FilterLab® Software"** and **Section 5.3 "Mindi™ Circuit Designer & Simulator"**.

4.9.2 INVERTING MILLER INTEGRATOR

Analog integrators are used in filters, control loops and measurement circuits. Figure 4-9 shows the most common implementation, the inverting Miller integrator. The non-inverting input is at $V_{DD}/2$ so that the op amp properly biases up. The switch (SW) is used to zero the output in some applications. Other applications use a feedback loop to keep the output within its linear range of operation.

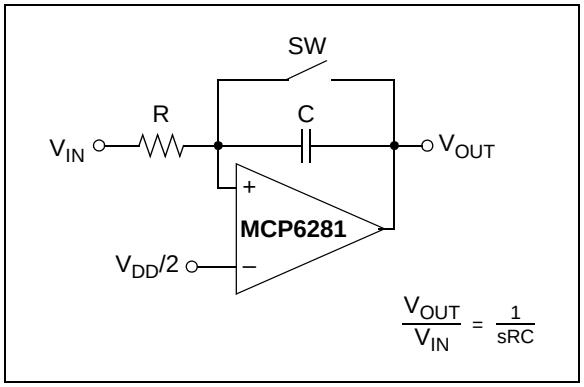

FIGURE 4-9: *Miller Integrator.*

4.9.3 CASCADED OP AMP APPLICATIONS

The MCP6285 provides the flexibility of Low-power mode for dual op amps in an 8-pin package. The MCP6285 eliminates the added cost and space in battery-powered applications by using two single op amps with Chip Select lines or a 10-pin device with one Chip Select line for both op amps. Since the two op amps are internally cascaded, this device cannot be used in circuits that require active or passive elements between the two op amps. However, there are several applications where this op amp configuration with Chip Select line becomes suitable. The circuits below show possible applications for this device.

4.9.3.1 Load Isolation

With the cascaded op amp configuration, op amp B can be used to isolate the load from op amp A. In applications where op amp A is driving capacitive or low resistance loads in the feedback loop (such as an integrator circuit or filter circuit), the op amp may not have sufficient source current to drive the load. In this case, op amp B can be used as a buffer.

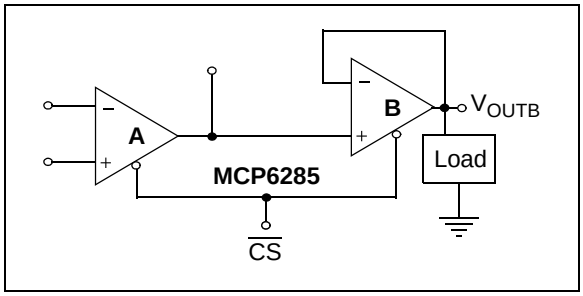

FIGURE 4-10: *Isolating the Load with a Buffer.*

4.9.3.2 Cascaded Gain

Figure 4-11 shows a cascaded gain circuit configuration with Chip Select. Op amps A and B are configured in a non-inverting amplifier configuration. In this configuration, it is important to note that the input offset voltage of op amp A is amplified by the gain of op amp A and B, as shown below:

$$V_{OUT} = V_{IN}G_AG_B + V_{OSA}G_AG_B + V_{OSB}G_B$$

Where:

G_A	=	op amp A gain
G_B	=	op amp B gain
V_{OSA}	=	op amp A input offset voltage
V_{OSB}	=	op amp B input offset voltage

Therefore, it is recommended to set most of the gain with op amp A and use op amp B with relatively small gain (e.g., a unity-gain buffer).

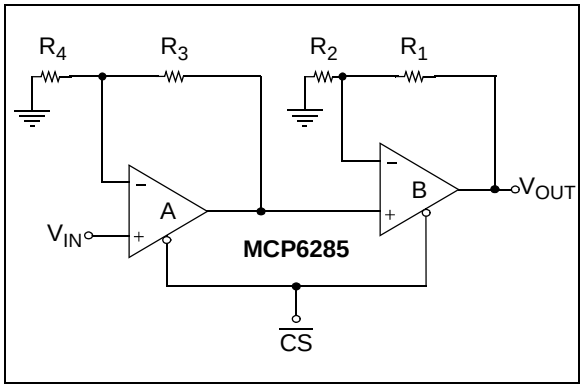

FIGURE 4-11: *Cascaded Gain Circuit Configuration.*

4.9.3.3 Difference Amplifier

Figure 4-12 shows op amp A configured as a difference amplifier with Chip Select. In this configuration, it is recommended to use well-matched resistors (e.g., 0.1%) to increase the Common Mode Rejection Ratio (CMRR). Op amp B can be used to provide additional gain and isolate the load from the difference amplifier.

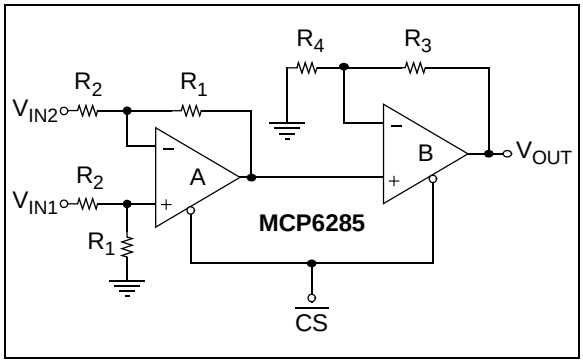

FIGURE 4-12: *Difference Amplifier Circuit.*

4.9.3.4 Buffered Non-inverting Integrator

Figure 4-13 shows a lossy non-inverting integrator that is buffered and has a Chip Select input. Op amp A is configured as a non-inverting integrator. In this configuration, matching the impedance at each input is recommended. R_F is used to provide a feedback loop at frequencies << $1/(2\pi R_1 C_1)$ and makes this a lossy integrator (it has a finite gain at DC). Op amp B is used to isolate the load from the integrator.

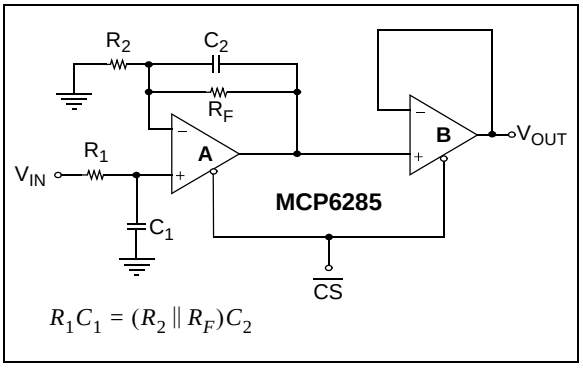

FIGURE 4-13: *Buffered Non-inverting Integrator with Chip Select.*

4.9.3.5 Inverting Integrator with Active Compensation and Chip Select

Figure 4-14 uses an active compensator (op amp B) to compensate for the non-ideal op amp characteristics introduced at higher frequencies. This circuit uses op amp B as a unity-gain buffer to isolate the integration capacitor C_1 from op amp A and drives the capacitor with low-impedance source. Since both op amps are matched very well, they provide a higher quality integrator.

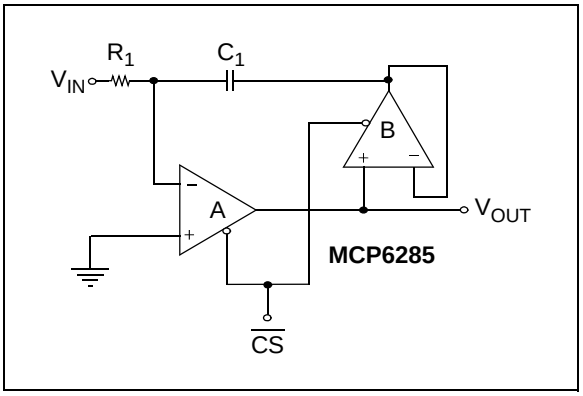

FIGURE 4-14: *Integrator Circuit with Active Compensation.*

4.9.3.6 Second-Order MFB Low-Pass Filter with an Extra Pole-Zero Pair

Figure 4-15 is a second-order multiple feedback low-pass filter with Chip Select. Use the FilterLab® software from Microchip to determine the R and C values for the op amp A's second-order filter. Op amp B can be used to add a pole-zero pair using C_3, R_6, and R_7.

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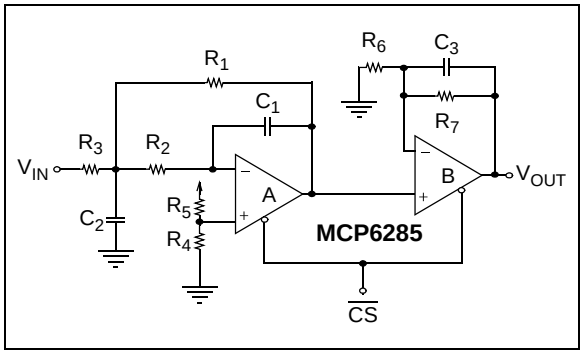

FIGURE 4-15: *Second-Order Multiple Feedback Low-Pass Filter with an Extra Pole-Zero Pair.*

4.9.3.7 Second-Order Sallen-Key Low-Pass Filter with an Extra Pole-Zero Pair

Figure 4-16 is a second-order Sallen-Key low-pass filter with Chip Select. Use the FilterLab® software from Microchip to determine the R and C values for the op amp A's second-order filter. Op amp B can be used to add a pole-zero pair using C_3, R_5 and R_6.

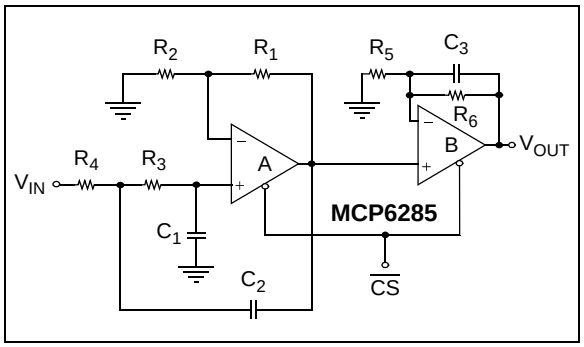

FIGURE 4-16: *Second-Order Sallen-Key Low-Pass Filter with an Extra Pole-Zero Pair and Chip Select.*

4.9.3.8 Capacitorless Second-Order Low-Pass filter with Chip Select

The low-pass filter shown in Figure 4-17 does not require external capacitors and uses only three external resistors; the op amp's GBWP sets the corner frequency. R_1 and R_2 are used to set the circuit gain and R_3 is used to set the Q. To avoid gain peaking in the frequency response, Q needs to be low (lower values need to be selected for R_3). Note that the amplifier bandwidth varies greatly over temperature and process. However, this configuration provides a low-cost solution for applications with high bandwidth requirements.

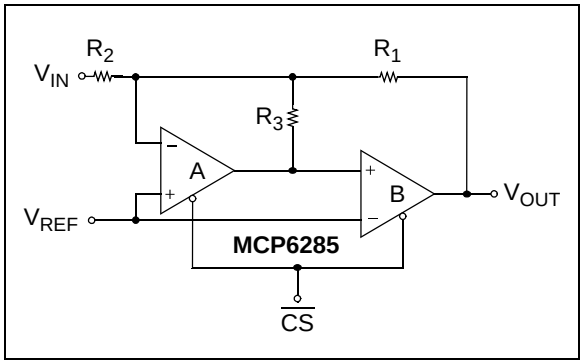

FIGURE 4-17: *Capacitorless Second-Order Low-Pass Filter with Chip Select.*

5.0 DESIGN AIDS

Microchip provides the basic design tools needed for the MCP6281/1R/2/3/4/5 family of op amps.

5.1 SPICE Macro Model

The latest SPICE macro model for the MCP6281/1R/2/3/4/5 op amps is available on the Microchip web site at www.microchip.com. This model is intended to be an initial design tool that works well in the op amp's linear region of operation over the temperature range. See the model file for information on its capabilities.

Bench testing is a very important part of any design and cannot be replaced with simulations. Also, simulation results using this macro model need to be validated by comparing them to the data sheet specifications and characteristic curves.

5.2 FilterLab® Software

Microchip's FilterLab® software is an innovative software tool that simplifies analog active filter (using op amps) design. Available at no cost from the Microchip web site at www.microchip.com/filterlab, the FilterLab design tool provides full schematic diagrams of the filter circuit with component values. It also outputs the filter circuit in SPICE format, which can be used with the macro model to simulate actual filter performance.

5.3 Mindi™ Circuit Designer & Simulator

Microchip's Mindi™ Circuit Designer & Simulator aids in the design of various circuits useful for active filter, amplifier and power-management applications. It is a free online circuit designer & simulator available from the Microchip web site at www.microchip.com/mindi. This interactive circuit designer & simulator enables designers to quickly generate circuit diagrams, simulate circuits. Circuits developed using the Mindi Circuit Designer & Simulator can be downloaded to a personal computer or workstation.

5.4 MAPS (Microchip Advanced Part Selector)

MAPS is a software tool that helps semiconductor professionals efficiently identify Microchip devices that fit a particular design requirement. Available at no cost from the Microchip web site at www.microchip.com/maps, the MAPS is an overall selection tool for Microchip's product portfolio that includes Analog, Memory, MCUs and DSCs. Using this tool you can define a filter to sort features for a parametric search of devices and export side-by-side technical comparison reports. Helpful links are also provided for Data sheets, Purchase, and Sampling of Microchip parts.

5.5 Analog Demonstration and Evaluation Boards

Microchip offers a broad spectrum of Analog Demonstration and Evaluation Boards that are designed to help you achieve faster time to market. For a complete listing of these boards and their corresponding user's guides and technical information, visit the Microchip web site at www.microchip.com/analogtools.

Two of our boards that are especially useful are:

- **P/N SOIC8EV:** *8-Pin SOIC/MSOP/TSSOP/DIP Evaluation Board*
- **P/N SOIC14EV:** *14-Pin SOIC/TSSOP/DIP Evaluation Board*

5.6 Application Notes

The following Microchip Application Notes are available on the Microchip web site at www.microchip. com/appnotes and are recommended as supplemental reference resources.

ADN003: *"Select the Right Operational Amplifier for your Filtering Circuits",* DS21821

AN722: *"Operational Amplifier Topologies and DC Specifications",* DS00722

AN723: *"Operational Amplifier AC Specifications and Applications",* DS00723

AN884: *"Driving Capacitive Loads With Op Amps",* DS00884

AN990: *"Analog Sensor Conditioning Circuits – An Overview",* DS00990

These application notes and others are listed in the design guide:

"Signal Chain Design Guide", DS21825

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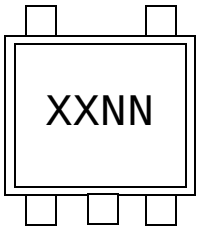
6.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

6.1 Package Marking Information

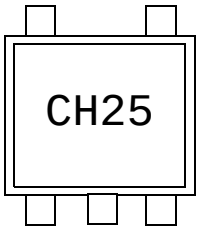
5-Lead SOT-23 (**MCP6281 and MCP6281R**)



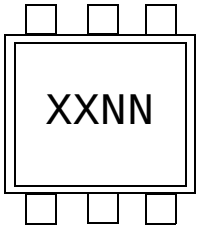
Device	Code
MCP6281	CHNN
MCP6281R	EUNN

Note: Applies to 5-Lead SOT-23.

Example:



6-Lead SOT-23 (**MCP6283**)



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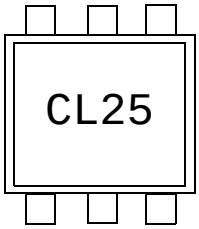
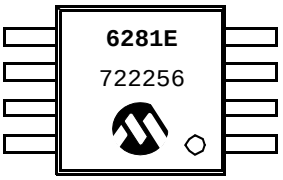
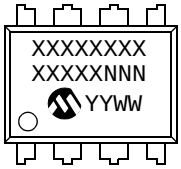


8-Lead MSOP

Example:



8-Lead PDIP (300 mil)



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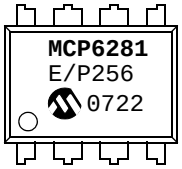

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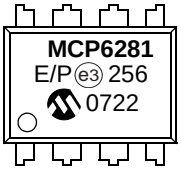
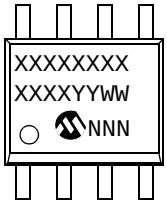


Legend:	XX...X	Customer-specific information
	Y	Year code (last digit of calendar year)
	YY	Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year)
	WW	Week code (week of January 1 is week ‘01’)
	NNN	Alphanumeric traceability code
	(e3)	Pb-free JEDEC designator for Matte Tin (Sn)
	*	This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free JEDEC designator ((e3)) can be found on the outer packaging for this package.

Note: In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line, thus limiting the number of available characters for customer-specific information.

Package Marking Information (Continued)

8-Lead SOIC (150 mil)



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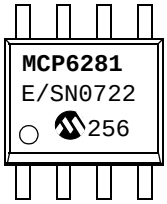

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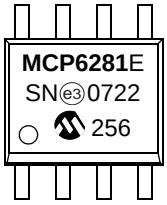
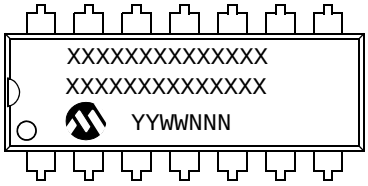


14-Lead PDIP (300 mil) **(MCP6284)**



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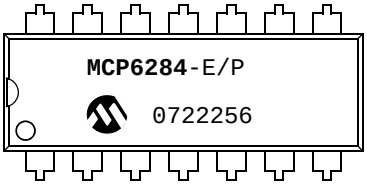

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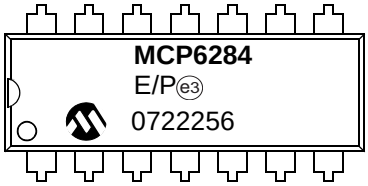

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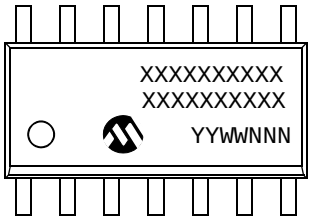

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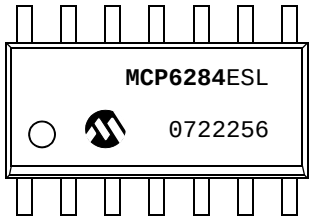

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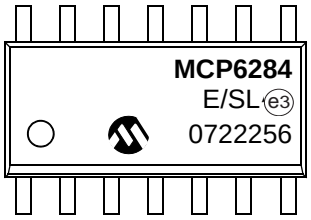
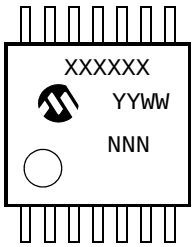


14-Lead TSSOP **(MCP6284)**



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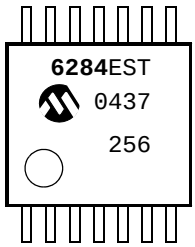

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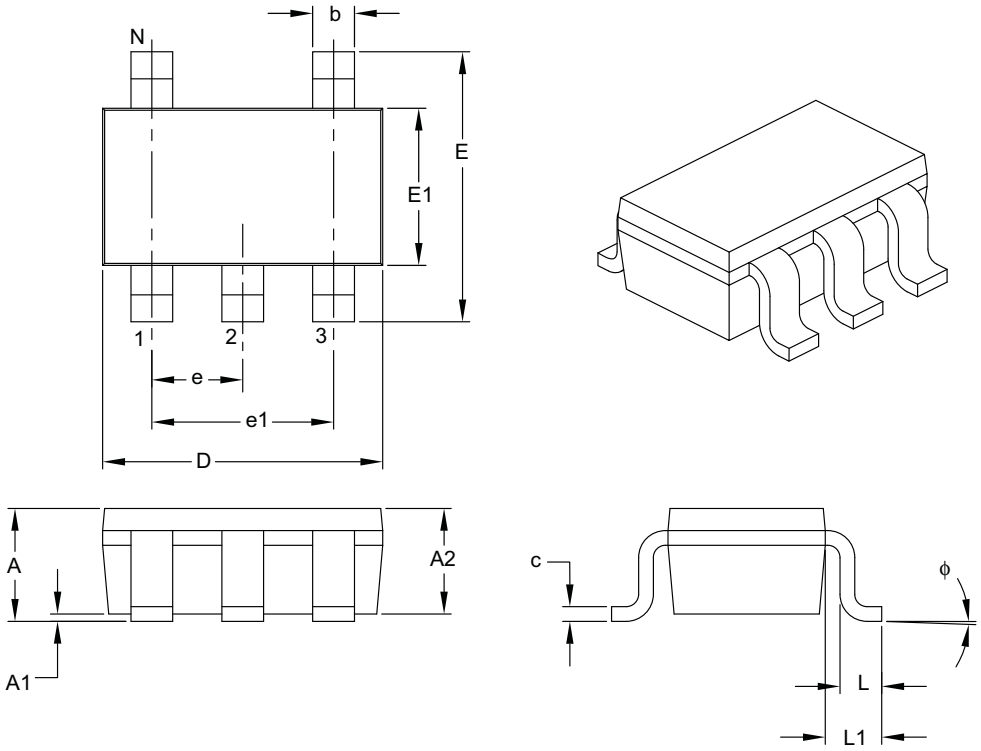
5-Lead Plastic Small Outline Transistor (OT) [SOT-23]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		5	
Lead Pitch	e		0.95 BSC	
Outside Lead Pitch	e1		1.90 BSC	
Overall Height	A	0.90	–	1.45
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.89	–	1.30
Standoff	A1	0.00	–	0.15
Overall Width	E	2.20	–	3.20
Molded Package Width	E1	1.30	–	1.80
Overall Length	D	2.70	–	3.10
Foot Length	L	0.10	–	0.60
Footprint	L1	0.35	–	0.80
Foot Angle	ϕ	0°	–	30°
Lead Thickness	c	0.08	–	0.26
Lead Width	b	0.20	–	0.51

Notes:

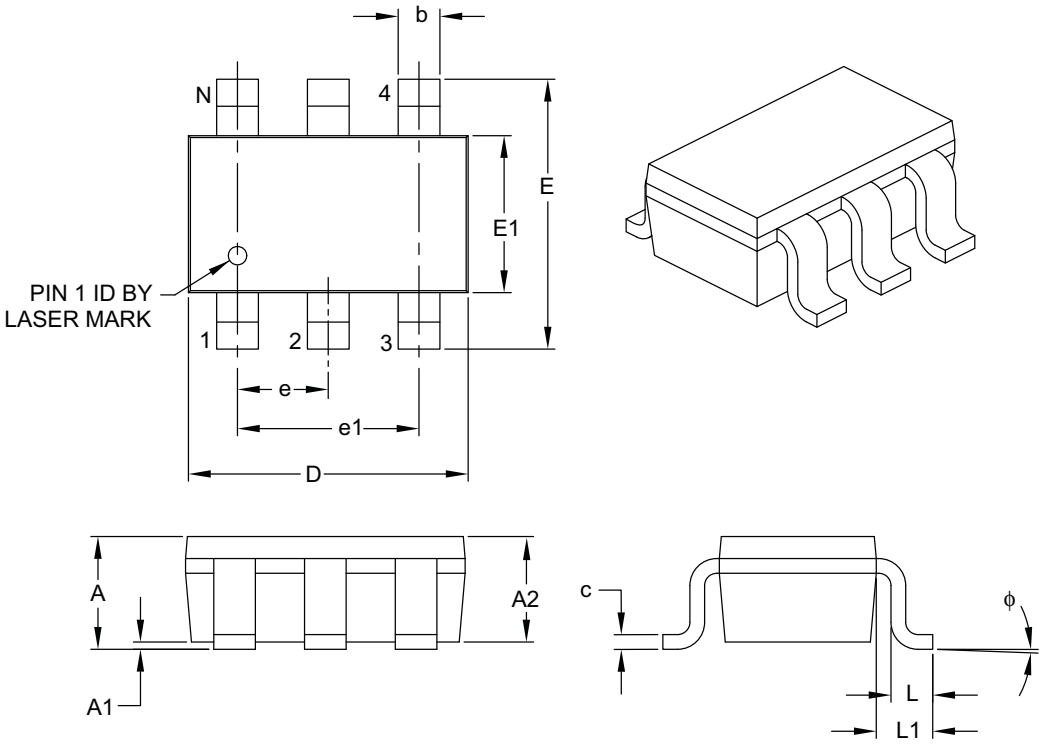
1. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.127 mm per side.
2. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-091B

6-Lead Plastic Small Outline Transistor (CH) [SOT-23]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		6	
Pitch	e		0.95 BSC	
Outside Lead Pitch	e1		1.90 BSC	
Overall Height	A	0.90	–	1.45
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.89	–	1.30
Standoff	A1	0.00	–	0.15
Overall Width	E	2.20	–	3.20
Molded Package Width	E1	1.30	–	1.80
Overall Length	D	2.70	–	3.10
Foot Length	L	0.10	–	0.60
Footprint	L1	0.35	–	0.80
Foot Angle	ϕ	0°	–	30°
Lead Thickness	c	0.08	–	0.26
Lead Width	b	0.20	–	0.51

Notes:

1. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.127 mm per side.
2. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-028B

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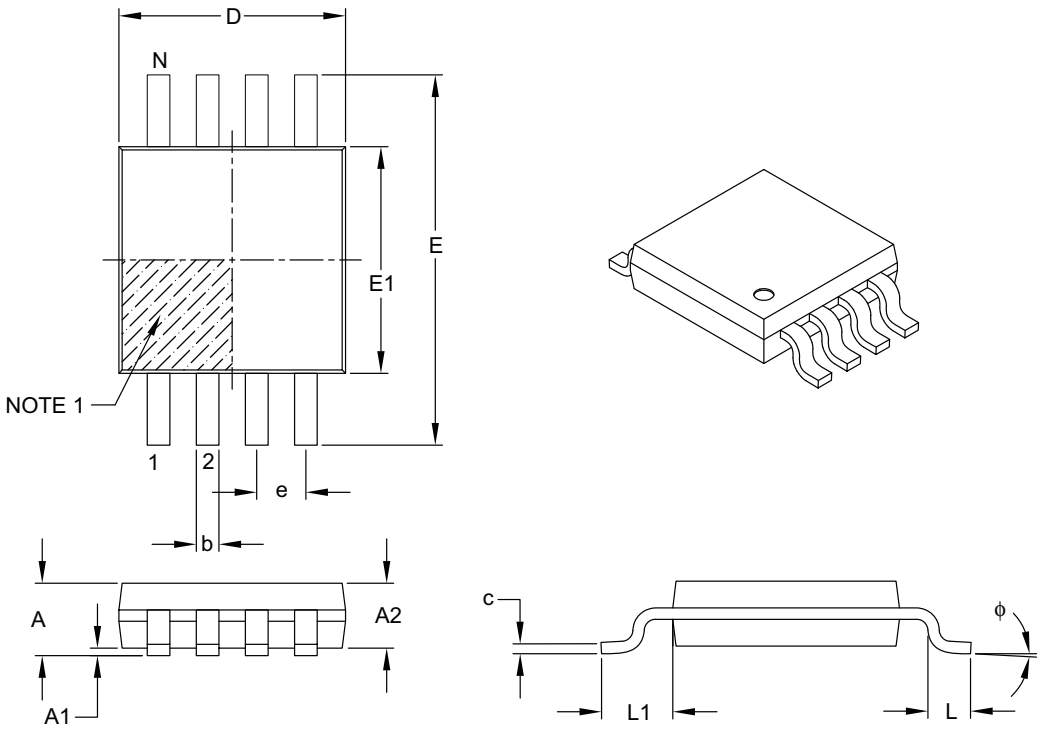
8-Lead Plastic Micro Small Outline Package (MS) [MSOP]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		8	
Pitch	e		0.65 BSC	
Overall Height	A	–	–	1.10
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.75	0.85	0.95
Standoff	A1	0.00	–	0.15
Overall Width	E		4.90 BSC	
Molded Package Width	E1		3.00 BSC	
Overall Length	D		3.00 BSC	
Foot Length	L	0.40	0.60	0.80
Footprint	L1		0.95 REF	
Foot Angle	ϕ	0°	–	8°
Lead Thickness	c	0.08	–	0.23
Lead Width	b	0.22	–	0.40

Notes:

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

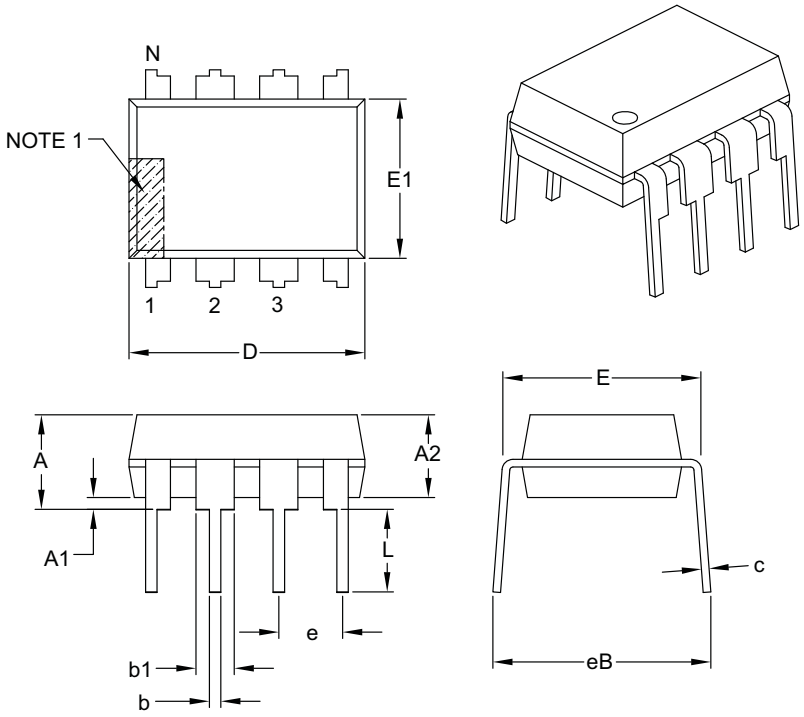
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-111B

8-Lead Plastic Dual In-Line (P) – 300 mil Body [PDIP]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



Units		INCHES		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		8	
Pitch	e		.100 BSC	
Top to Seating Plane	A	–	–	.210
Molded Package Thickness	A2	.115	.130	.195
Base to Seating Plane	A1	.015	–	–
Shoulder to Shoulder Width	E	.290	.310	.325
Molded Package Width	E1	.240	.250	.280
Overall Length	D	.348	.365	.400
Tip to Seating Plane	L	.115	.130	.150
Lead Thickness	c	.008	.010	.015
Upper Lead Width	b1	.040	.060	.070
Lower Lead Width	b	.014	.018	.022
Overall Row Spacing §	eB	–	–	.430

Notes:

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located with the hatched area.
2. § Significant Characteristic.
3. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010" per side.
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-018B

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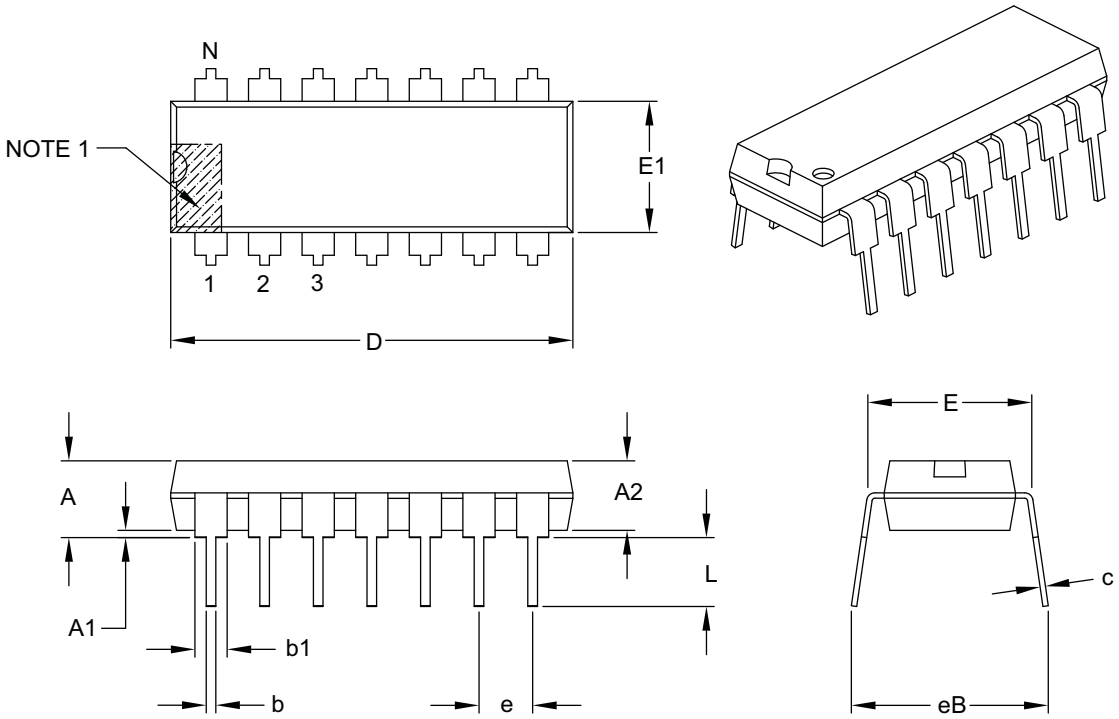
14-Lead Plastic Dual In-Line (P) – 300 mil Body [PDIP]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



Units		INCHES		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		14	
Pitch	e		.100 BSC	
Top to Seating Plane	A	–	–	.210
Molded Package Thickness	A2	.115	.130	.195
Base to Seating Plane	A1	.015	–	–
Shoulder to Shoulder Width	E	.290	.310	.325
Molded Package Width	E1	.240	.250	.280
Overall Length	D	.735	.750	.775
Tip to Seating Plane	L	.115	.130	.150
Lead Thickness	c	.008	.010	.015
Upper Lead Width	b1	.045	.060	.070
Lower Lead Width	b	.014	.018	.022
Overall Row Spacing §	eB	–	–	.430

Notes:

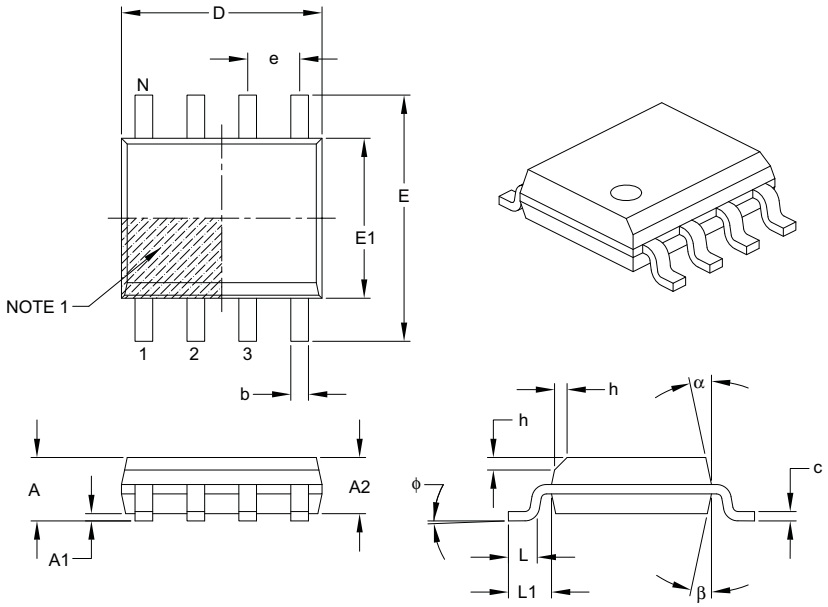
1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located with the hatched area.
2. § Significant Characteristic.
3. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010" per side.
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-005B

8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SN) – Narrow, 3.90 mm Body [SOIC]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		8	
Pitch	e		1.27 BSC	
Overall Height	A	–	–	1.75
Molded Package Thickness	A2	1.25	–	–
Standoff §	A1	0.10	–	0.25
Overall Width	E		6.00 BSC	
Molded Package Width	E1		3.90 BSC	
Overall Length	D		4.90 BSC	
Chamfer (optional)	h	0.25	–	0.50
Foot Length	L	0.40	–	1.27
Footprint	L1		1.04 REF	
Foot Angle	φ	0°	–	8°
Lead Thickness	c	0.17	–	0.25
Lead Width	b	0.31	–	0.51
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	5°	–	15°
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	5°	–	15°

Notes:

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. § Significant Characteristic.
3. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

   REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-057B

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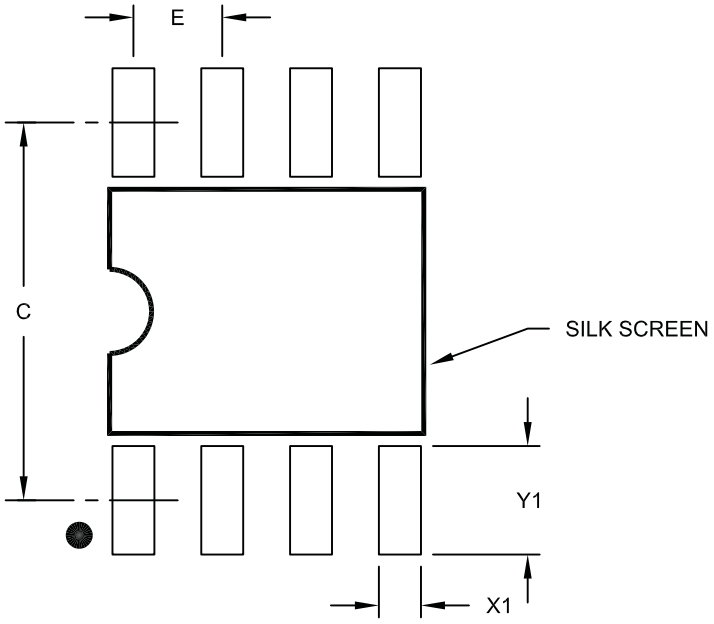
8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SN) – Narrow, 3.90 mm Body [SOIC]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E		1.27 BSC	
Contact Pad Spacing	C		5.40	
Contact Pad Width (X8)	X1			0.60
Contact Pad Length (X8)	Y1			1.55

Notes:

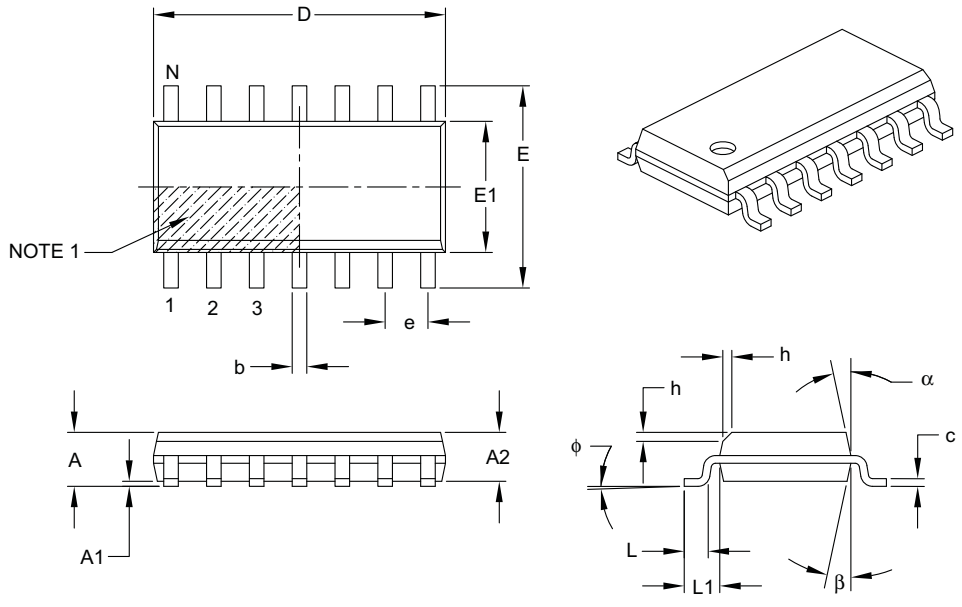
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2057A

14-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SL) – Narrow, 3.90 mm Body [SOIC]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		14	
Pitch	e		1.27 BSC	
Overall Height	A	–	–	1.75
Molded Package Thickness	A2	1.25	–	–
Standoff §	A1	0.10	–	0.25
Overall Width	E		6.00 BSC	
Molded Package Width	E1		3.90 BSC	
Overall Length	D		8.65 BSC	
Chamfer (optional)	h	0.25	–	0.50
Foot Length	L	0.40	–	1.27
Footprint	L1		1.04 REF	
Foot Angle	ϕ	0°	–	8°
Lead Thickness	c	0.17	–	0.25
Lead Width	b	0.31	–	0.51
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	5°	–	15°
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	5°	–	15°

Notes:

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. § Significant Characteristic.
3. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

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Microchip Technology Drawing C04-065B

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14-Lead Plastic Thin Shrink Small Outline (ST) – 4.4 mm Body [TSSOP]

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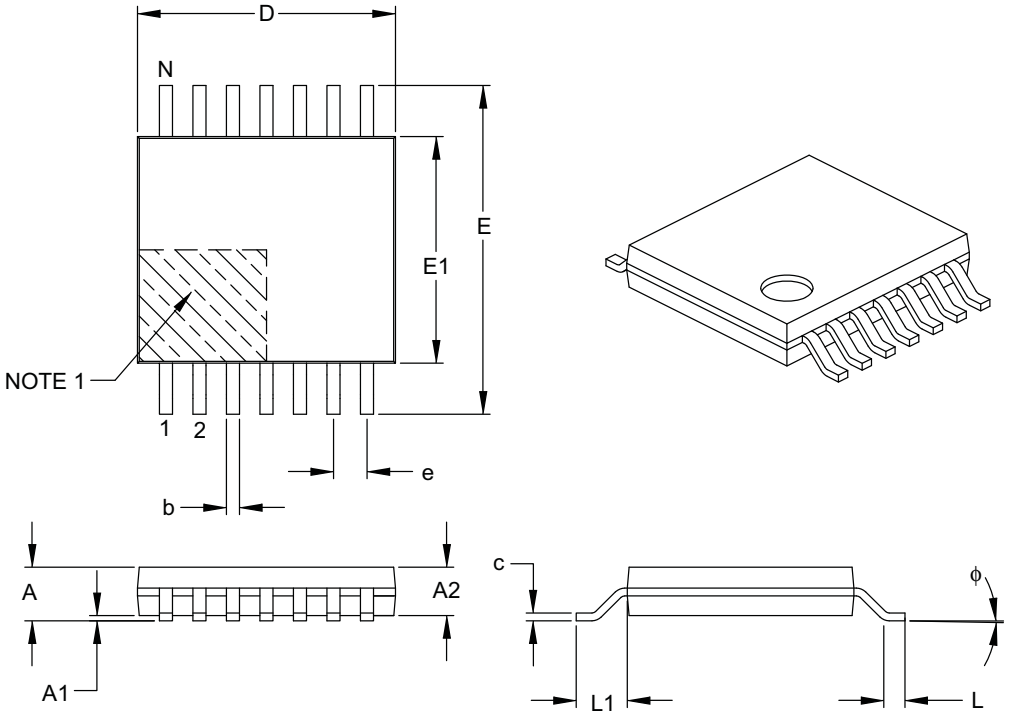

Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		14	
Pitch	e		0.65 BSC	
Overall Height	A	–	–	1.20
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.80	1.00	1.05
Standoff	A1	0.05	–	0.15
Overall Width	E		6.40 BSC	
Molded Package Width	E1	4.30	4.40	4.50
Molded Package Length	D	4.90	5.00	5.10
Foot Length	L	0.45	0.60	0.75
Footprint	L1		1.00 REF	
Foot Angle	ϕ	0°	–	8°
Lead Thickness	c	0.09	–	0.20
Lead Width	b	0.19	–	0.30

Notes:

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-087B

NOTES:

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APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

Revision E (February 2008)

The following is the list of modifications:

1. Updated notes to **Section 1.0 “Electrical Characteristics”**.
2. Increased absolute maximum voltage range of input pins. Increased maximum operating supply voltage (V_{DD}).
3. Added **Section 1.1 “Test Circuits”**.
4. Added Figure 2-32.
5. Updated Table 3-1 and Table 3-2 in **Section 3.0 “Pin Descriptions”**.
6. Added **Section 4.1.1 “Phase Reversal”**, **Section 4.1.2 “Input Voltage and Current Limits”**, and **Section 4.1.3 “Normal Operation”**.
7. Added **Section 4.7 “Unused Op Amps”**.
8. Updated **Section 5.0 “Design AIDS”**.
9. Updated package outline drawings in **Section 6.0 “Packaging Information”**.

Revision D (December 2004)

The following is the list of modifications:

1. Added SOT-23-5 packages for the MCP6281 and MCP6281R single op amps.
2. Added SOT-23-6 package for the MCP6283 single op amp.
3. Added **Section 3.0 “Pin Descriptions”**.
4. Corrected application circuits (**Section 4.9 “Application Circuits”**).
5. Added SOT-23-5 and SOT-23-6 packages and corrected package marking information (**Section 6.0 “Packaging Information”**).
6. Added Appendix A: Revision History.

Revision C (June 2004)

The following is the list of modifications:

1. Undocumented changes.

Revision B (October 2003)

The following is the list of modifications:

1. Undocumented changes.

Revision A (June 2003)

- Original data sheet release.

NOTES:

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PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

To order or obtain information, e.g., on pricing or delivery, refer to the factory or the listed sales office.

PART NO.	–	X	/XX
Device		Temperature Range	Package

Device:	MCP6281:	Single Op Amp
	MCP6281T:	Single Op Amp (Tape and Reel) (SOIC, MSOP, SOT-23-5)
	MCP6281RT:	Single Op Amp (Tape and Reel) (SOT-23-5)
	MCP6282:	Dual Op Amp
	MCP6282T:	Dual Op Amp (Tape and Reel) (SOIC, MSOP)
	MCP6283:	Single Op Amp with $\overline{CS}$
	MCP6283T:	Single Op Amp with $\overline{CS}$ (Tape and Reel) (SOIC, MSOP, SOT-23-6)
	MCP6284:	Quad Op Amp
	MCP6284T:	Quad Op Amp (Tape and Reel) (SOIC, TSSOP)
	MCP6285:	Dual Op Amp with $\overline{CS}$
	MCP6285T:	Dual Op Amp with $\overline{CS}$ (Tape and Reel) (SOIC, MSOP)
Temperature Range:	E =	-40°C to +125°C
Package:	CH =	Plastic Small Outline Transistor (SOT-23), 6-lead (MCP6283 only)
	MS =	Plastic MSOP, 8-lead
	P =	Plastic DIP (300 mil body), 8-lead, 14-lead
	OT =	Plastic Small Outline Transistor (SOT-23), 5-lead (MCP6281, MCP6281R only)
	SL =	Plastic SOIC (3.90 mm body), 14-lead
	SN =	Plastic SOIC, (3.90 mm body), 8-lead
	ST =	Plastic TSSOP (4.4 mm body), 14-lead

Examples:

a)	MCP6281-E/SN:	Extended Temperature, 8LD SOIC package.
b)	MCP6281-E/MS:	Extended Temperature, 8LD MSOP package.
c)	MCP6281-E/P:	Extended Temperature, 8LD PDIP package.
d)	MCP6281T-E/OT:	Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 5LD SOT-23 package.
e)	MCP6281RT-E/OT:	Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 5LD SOT-23 package.
a)	MCP6282-E/SN:	Extended Temperature, 8LD SOIC package.
b)	MCP6282-E/MS:	Extended Temperature, 8LD MSOP package.
c)	MCP6282-E/P:	Extended Temperature, 8LD PDIP package.
d)	MCP6282T-E/SN:	Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 8LD SOIC package.
a)	MCP6283-E/SN:	Extended Temperature, 8LD SOIC package.
b)	MCP6283-E/MS:	Extended Temperature, 8LD MSOP package.
c)	MCP6283-E/P:	Extended Temperature, 8LD PDIP package.
d)	MCP6283T-E/CH:	Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 6LD SOT-23 package.
a)	MCP6284-E/P:	Extended Temperature, 14LD PDIP package.
b)	MCP6284T-E/SL:	Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 14LD SOIC package.
c)	MCP6284-E/SL:	Extended Temperature, 14LD SOIC package.
d)	MCP6284-E/ST:	Extended Temperature, 14LD TSSOP package.
a)	MCP6285-E/SN:	Extended Temperature, 8LD SOIC package.
b)	MCP6285-E/MS:	Extended Temperature, 8LD MSOP package.
c)	MCP6285-E/P:	Extended Temperature, 8LD PDIP package.
d)	MCP6285T-E/SN:	Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 8LD SOIC package.

NOTES:

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- Система менеджмента качества сертифицирована по Международному стандарту ISO 9001;
- При необходимости вся продукция военного и аэрокосмического назначения проходит испытания и сертификацию в лаборатории (по согласованию с заказчиком);
- Поставка специализированных компонентов военного и аэрокосмического уровня качества (Xilinx, Altera, Analog Devices, Intersil, Interpoint, Microsemi, Actel, Aeroflex, Peregrine, VPT, Syfer, Eurofarad, Texas Instruments, MS Kennedy, Miteq, Cobham, E2V, MA-COM, Hittite, Mini-Circuits, General Dynamics и др.);

Компания «Океан Электроники» является официальным дистрибьютором и эксклюзивным представителем в России одного из крупнейших производителей разъемов военного и аэрокосмического назначения «**JONHON**», а так же официальным дистрибьютором и эксклюзивным представителем в России производителя высокотехнологичных и надежных решений для передачи СВЧ сигналов «**FORSTAR**».

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(Применяются в телекоммуникациях гражданского и специального назначения, в средствах связи, РЛС, а так же военной, авиационной и аэрокосмической отраслях промышленности).

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