

## 1 MHz, 85 μA Op Amps

#### **Features**

- Available in SC-70-5 and SOT-23-5 packages
- Gain Bandwidth Product: 1 MHz (typical)
- Rail-to-Rail Input/Output
- Supply Voltage: 1.8V to 6.0V
- Supply Current: I<sub>O</sub> = 85 μA/amplifier (typical)
- Extended Temperature Range: -40°C to +125°C
- · Available in Single, Dual and Quad Packages

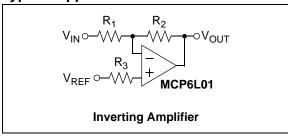
## **Typical Applications**

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

### **Design Aids**

- FilterLab<sup>®</sup> Software
- Microchip Advanced Part Selector (MAPS)
- Analog Demonstration and Evaluation Boards
- · Application Notes

#### **Typical Application**

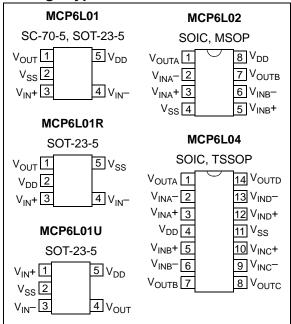


#### **Description**

The Microchip Technology Inc. MCP6L01/1R/1U/2/4 family of operational amplifiers (op amps) supports general-purpose applications. The combination of rail-to-rail input and output, low quiescent current and bandwidth fit into many applications.

This family has a 1 MHz Gain Bandwidth Product (GBWP) and a low 85  $\mu$ A per amplifier quiescent current. These op amps operate on supply voltages between 1.8V and 6.0V, with rail-to-rail input and output swing. They are available in the extended temperature range.

#### **Package Types**



### 1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

## 1.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings †

$V_{DD} - V_{SS}$
Current at Input Pins±2 mA
Analog Inputs (V <sub>IN</sub> +, V <sub>IN</sub> -) †† $V_{SS}$ – 1.0V to $V_{DD}$ + 1.0V
All Inputs and Outputs $V_{SS}$ – 0.3V to $V_{DD}$ + 0.3V
Difference Input voltage
Output Short Circuit CurrentContinuous
Current at Output and Supply Pins±150 mA
Storage Temperature65°C to +150°C
Max. Junction Temperature+150°C
ESD protection on all pins (HBM, MM)≥ 4 kV, 200\

**† 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".

## 1.2 Specifications

#### TABLE 1-1: DC ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

$V_L = V_{DD}/2$ , and $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ to $V_L$ (ref				May		
Parameters	Sym	Min (Note 1)	Тур	Max (Note 1)	Units	Conditions
Input Offset						
Input Offset Voltage	Vos	-5	±1	+5	mV	
Input Offset Voltage Drift	$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T_{A}$		±2		μV/°C	T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C to+125°C
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR		83	_	dB	
Input Current and Impedance						
Input Bias Current	Ι <sub>Β</sub>	_	2	_	pА	
Across Temperature	I <sub>B</sub>	_	80	_	pА	T <sub>A</sub> = +85°C
Across Temperature	Ι <sub>Β</sub>	_	2,000	_	рА	T <sub>A</sub> = +125°C
Input Offset Current	I <sub>OS</sub>		±1	_	pА	
Common Mode Input Impedance	$Z_{CM}$	1	10 <sup>13</sup>   5	_	$\Omega    pF$	
Differential Input Impedance	Z <sub>DIFF</sub>	_	10 <sup>13</sup>   2	_	Ω  pF	
Common Mode						
Common-Mode Input Voltage Range	$V_{CMR}$	-0.3	_	5.3	V	
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	_	78	_	dB	$V_{CM} = -0.3V \text{ to } 5.3V$
Open Loop Gain						
DC Open Loop Gain (large signal)	A <sub>OL</sub>	_	105	_	dB	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0.2V to 4.8V
Output						
Maximum Output Voltage Swing	V <sub>OL</sub>	_	_	0.035	V	G = +2, 0.5V Input Overdrive
	V <sub>OH</sub>	4.965	_	_	V	G = +2, 0.5V Input Overdrive
Output Short Circuit Current	I <sub>SC</sub>	_	±20	_	mA	
Power Supply				•		
Supply Voltage	$V_{DD}$	1.8	_	6.0	V	
Quiescent Current per Amplifier	IQ	30	85	170	μΑ	I <sub>O</sub> = 0

Note 1: For design guidance only; not tested.

#### TABLE 1-2: AC ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

<b>Electrical Characteristics:</b> Unless otherwise indicated, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ , $V_{DD} = +5.0V$ , $V_{SS} = GND$ , $V_{CM} = V_{SS}$ , $V_{OUT} \approx V_{DD}/200$	<u>)</u> ,
$V_1 = V_{DD}/2$ , $R_1 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ to $V_1$ and $C_1 = 60 \text{ pF}$ (refer to Figure 1-1).	

$V_L = V_{DD}/2$ , $R_L = 10 \text{ kΩ to } V_L$ and $C_L = 60 \text{ pF}$ (refer to Figure 1-1).								
Parameters	Sym	Min	Тур	Max	Units	Conditions		
AC Response								
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBWP	_	1.0	_	MHz			
Phase Margin	PM	_	90	_	0	G = +1		
Slew Rate	SR	_	0.6	_	V/µs			
Noise								
Input Noise Voltage	E <sub>ni</sub>	_	6	_	μV <sub>P-P</sub>	f = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz		
Input Noise Voltage Density	e <sub>ni</sub>	_	24	_	nV/√Hz	f = 10 kHz		
Input Noise Current Density	i <sub>ni</sub>	_	4	_	fA/√Hz	f = 1 kHz		

#### TABLE 1-3: TEMPERATURE SPECIFICATIONS

Electrical Characteristics: Unless otherwise indicated, all limits are specified for: V <sub>DD</sub> = +1.8V to +6.0V, V <sub>SS</sub> = GND.								
Parameters	Sym	Min	Тур	Max	Units	Conditions		
Temperature Ranges								
Specified Temperature Range	$T_A$	-40	_	+125	°C			
Operating Temperature Range	T <sub>A</sub>	-40	_	+125	°C	(Note 1)		
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>A</sub>	-65	_	+150	°C			
Thermal Package Resistances								
Thermal Resistance, 5L-SC70	$\theta_{JA}$	_	331		°C/W			
Thermal Resistance, 5L-SOT-23	$\theta_{JA}$	_	256		°C/W			
Thermal Resistance, 8L-SOIC (150 mil)	$\theta_{JA}$	_	163	_	°C/W			
Thermal Resistance, 8L-MSOP	$\theta_{JA}$	_	206		°C/W			
Thermal Resistance, 14L-SOIC	$\theta_{JA}$	_	120	_	°C/W			
Thermal Resistance, 14L-TSSOP	$\theta_{JA}$	_	100	_	°C/W			

**Note 1:** Operation must not cause T<sub>J</sub> to exceed Maximum Junction Temperature specification (150°C).

#### 1.3 Test Circuit

The circuit used for most DC and AC tests is shown in Figure 1-1. This circuit can independently set  $V_{CM}$  and  $V_{OUT}$ ; see Equation 1-1. Note that  $V_{CM}$  is not the circuit's common mode voltage ((V $_{P}$  + V $_{M}$ )/2), and that V $_{OST}$  includes V $_{OS}$  plus the effects (on the input offset error, V $_{OST}$ ) of temperature, CMRR, PSRR and A $_{OL}$ .

#### **EQUATION 1-1:**

$$\begin{split} G_{DM} &= R_F/R_G \\ V_{CM} &= (V_P + V_{DD}/2)/2 \\ V_{OST} &= V_{IN-} - V_{IN+} \\ V_{OUT} &= (V_{DD}/2) + (V_P - V_M) + V_{OST}(1 + G_{DM}) \\ \text{Where:} \\ G_{DM} &= \text{Differential Mode Gain} \qquad (\text{V/V}) \\ V_{CM} &= \text{Op Amp's Common Mode} \qquad (\text{V}) \\ \text{Input Voltage} \\ V_{OST} &= \text{Op Amp's Total Input Offset} \qquad (\text{mV}) \\ \text{Voltage} \end{split}$$

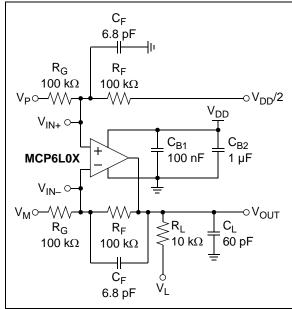
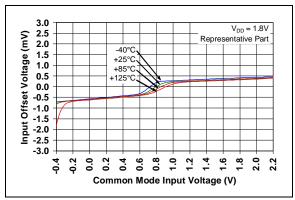


FIGURE 1-1: AC and DC Test Circuit for Most Specifications.

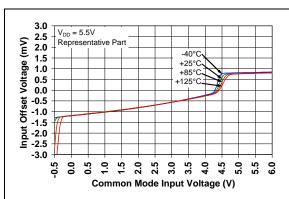
#### 2.0 TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

**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.

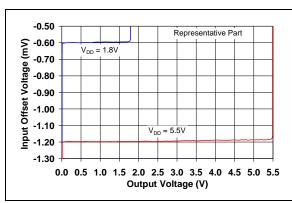
**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $T_A = +25$ °C,  $V_{DD} = 5.0$ V,  $V_{SS} = GND$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_{SS}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_L = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$  to  $V_L$  and  $C_L = 60 \text{ pF}$ .



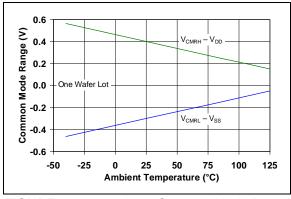
**FIGURE 2-1:** Input Offset Voltage vs. Common Mode Input Voltage at  $V_{DD} = 1.8V$ .



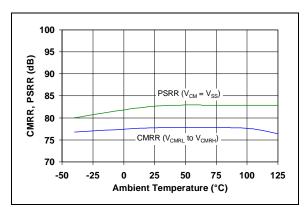
**FIGURE 2-2:** Input Offset Voltage vs. Common Mode Input Voltage at  $V_{DD} = 5.5V$ .



**FIGURE 2-3:** Input Offset Voltage vs. Output Voltage.



**FIGURE 2-4:** Input Common Mode Range Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature.



**FIGURE 2-5:** CMRR, PSRR vs. Ambient Temperature.

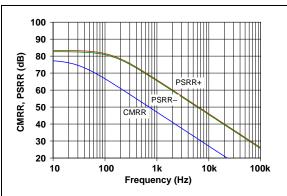
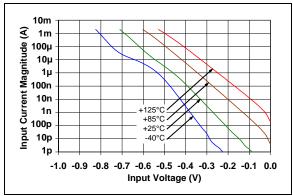
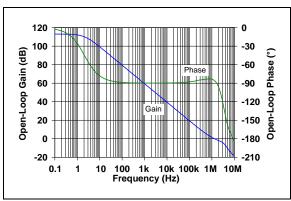


FIGURE 2-6: CMRR, PSRR vs. Frequency.

**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $T_A = +25$ °C,  $V_{DD} = +5.0$ V,  $V_{SS} = GND$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_{SS}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_L = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$  to  $V_L$  and  $C_L = 60 \text{ pF}$ .



**FIGURE 2-7:** Measured Input Current vs. Input Voltage (below  $V_{SS}$ ).



**FIGURE 2-8:** Open-Loop Gain, Phase vs. Frequency.

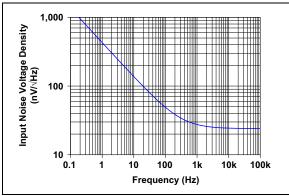


FIGURE 2-9: Input Noise Voltage Density vs. Frequency.

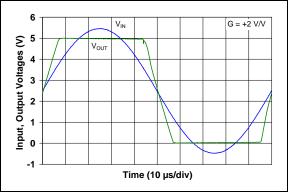
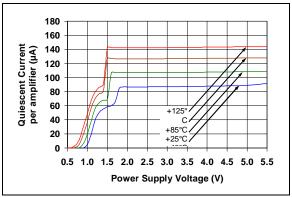


FIGURE 2-10: The MCP6L01/1R/1U/2/4 Show No Phase Reversal.



**FIGURE 2-11:** Quiescent Current vs. Power Supply Voltage.

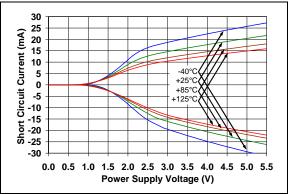
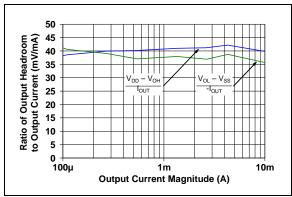
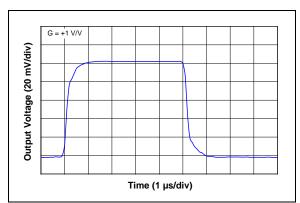


FIGURE 2-12: Output Short Circuit Current vs. Power Supply Voltage.

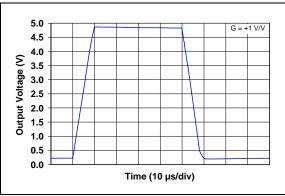
**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $T_A = +25$ °C,  $V_{DD} = +5.0$ V,  $V_{SS} = GND$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_{SS}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_L = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$  to  $V_L$  and  $C_L = 60 \text{ pF}$ .



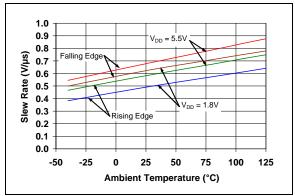
**FIGURE 2-13:** Ratio of Output Voltage Headroom to Output Current vs. Output Current.



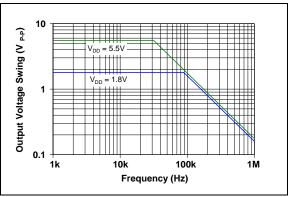
**FIGURE 2-14:** Small Signal, Non-Inverting Pulse Response.



**FIGURE 2-15:** Large Signal, Non-Inverting Pulse Response.



**FIGURE 2-16:** Slew Rate vs. Ambient Temperature.



**FIGURE 2-17:** Output Voltage Swing vs. Frequency.

#### 3.0 PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Descriptions of the pins are listed in Table 3-1.

TABLE 3-1: PIN FUNCTION TABLE

MCP6L01	MCP6L01R	MCP6L01U	MCP6L02	MCP6L04		
SC-70-5, SOT-23-5	SOT-23-5	SOT-23-5	SOIC-8, MSOP-8	SOIC-14, TSSOP-14	Symbol	Description
1	1	4	1	1	V <sub>OUT</sub> , V <sub>OUTA</sub>	Output (op amp A)
4	4	3	2	2	V <sub>IN</sub> -, V <sub>INA</sub> -	Inverting Input (op amp A)
3	3	1	3	3	$V_{IN}$ +, $V_{INA}$ +	Non-inverting Input (op amp A)
5	2	5	8	4	$V_{DD}$	Positive Power Supply
_	_	_	5	5	V <sub>INB</sub> +	Non-inverting Input (op amp B)
_	_	_	6	6	V <sub>INB</sub> -	Inverting Input (op amp B)
_	_	_	7	7	V <sub>OUTB</sub>	Output (op amp B)
_	_	_	_	8	V <sub>OUTC</sub>	Output (op amp C)
_	_	_	_	9	V <sub>INC</sub> -	Inverting Input (op amp C)
_	_	_	_	10	V <sub>INC</sub> +	Non-inverting Input (op amp C)
2	5	2	4	11	V <sub>SS</sub>	Negative Power Supply
_	_	_	_	12	V <sub>IND</sub> +	Non-inverting Input (op amp D)
_	_	_	_	13	V <sub>IND</sub> -	Inverting Input (op amp D)
_	_	_	_	14	V <sub>OUTD</sub>	Output (op amp D)
_	_	_	_	_	NC	No Internal Connection

### 3.1 Analog Outputs

The analog output pins  $(\mbox{\ensuremath{V_{OUT}}})$  are low-impedance voltage sources.

### 3.2 Analog Inputs

The non-inverting and inverting inputs (V $_{IN}$ +, V $_{IN}$ -, ...) are high-impedance CMOS inputs with low bias currents.

### 3.3 Power Supply Pins

The positive power supply ( $V_{DD}$ ) is 1.8V 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 MCP6L01/1R/1U/2/4 family of op amps is manufactured using Microchip's state of the art CMOS process. It is designed for low cost, low power and general purpose applications. The low supply voltage, low quiescent current and wide bandwidth makes the MCP6L01/1R/1U/2/4 ideal for battery-powered applications. This device has high phase margin, which makes it stable for larger capacitive load applications.

#### 4.1 Rail-to-Rail Inputs

#### 4.1.1 PHASE REVERSAL

The MCP6L01/1R/1U/2/4 op amps are designed to prevent phase inversion when the input pins exceed the supply voltages. Figure 2-10 shows an input voltage exceeding both supplies without any phase reversal.

## 4.1.2 INPUT VOLTAGE AND CURRENT LIMITS

In order to prevent damage and/or improper operation of these amplifiers, the circuit they are in must limit the currents (and voltages) at the input pins (see Section 1.1 "Absolute Maximum Ratings †"). Figure 4-1 shows the recommended approach to protecting these inputs. The internal ESD diodes prevent the input pins (V $_{\rm IN}$ + and V $_{\rm IN}$ –) from going too far below ground, and the resistors R $_{\rm 1}$  and R $_{\rm 2}$  limit the possible current drawn out of the input pins. Diodes D $_{\rm 1}$  and D $_{\rm 2}$  prevent the input pins (V $_{\rm IN}$ + and V $_{\rm IN}$ –) from going too far above V $_{\rm DD}$ , and dump any currents onto V $_{\rm DD}$ .

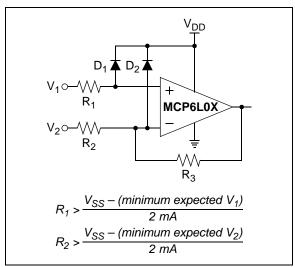


FIGURE 4-1: Protecting the Analog Inputs.

A significant amount of current can flow out of the inputs (through the ESD diodes) when the common mode voltage ( $V_{CM}$ ) is below ground ( $V_{SS}$ ); see Figure 2-7. Applications that are high impedance may need to limit the usable voltage range.

#### 4.1.3 NORMAL OPERATION

The input stage of the MCP6L01/1R/1U/2/4 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, and at room temperature, the device operates with  $V_{CM}$  up to 0.3V above  $V_{DD}$  and 0.3V below  $V_{SS}$  (typically at +25°C).

The transition between the two input stages occurs when  $V_{CM} = V_{DD} - 1.1V$ . For the best distortion and gain linearity, with non-inverting gains, avoid this region of operation.

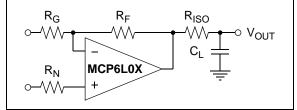
#### 4.2 Rail-to-Rail Output

The output voltage range of the MCP6L01/1R/1U/2/4 op amps is V<sub>DD</sub> - 35 mV (minimum) and V<sub>SS</sub> + 35 mV (maximum) when R<sub>L</sub> = 10 k $\Omega$  is connected to V<sub>DD</sub>/2 and V<sub>DD</sub> = 5.0V. Refer to Figure 2-13 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.

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 4-2) improves the feedback loop's stability by making the output load resistive at higher frequencies; the bandwidth will usually be decreased.



**FIGURE 4-2:** Output Resistor, R<sub>ISO</sub> stabilizes large capacitive loads.

Bench measurements are helpful in choosing  $R_{ISO}$ . Adjust  $R_{ISO}$  so that a small signal step response (see Figure 2-14) has reasonable overshoot (e.g., 4%).

#### 4.4 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  $\mu$ F to 0.1  $\mu$ F) within 2 mm for good high frequency performance. It also needs a bulk capacitor (i.e., 1  $\mu$ F or larger) within 100 mm to provide large, slow currents. This bulk capacitor can be shared with other nearby analog parts.

### 4.5 Unused Op Amps

An unused op amp in a quad package (e.g., MCP6L04) should be configured as shown in Figure 4-3. These circuits prevent the output from toggling and causing crosstalk. Circuit 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.

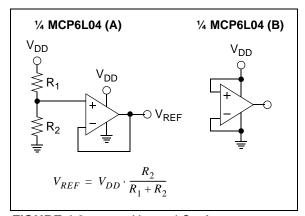


FIGURE 4-3: Unused Op Amps.

### 4.6 PCB Surface Leakage

In applications where low input bias current is critical, PCB (printed circuit board) 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; this is greater than this 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. Figure 4-4 shows an example of this type of layout..

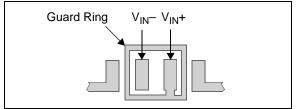


FIGURE 4-4: Example Guard Ring Layout.

- Inverting Amplifiers (Figure 4-4) and Transimpedance Gain Amplifiers (convert current to voltage, such as photo detectors).
  - a) Connect the guard ring to the non-inverting input pin (V<sub>IN</sub>+); this biases the guard ring to the same reference voltage as the op amp's input (e.g., V<sub>DD</sub>/2 or ground).
  - b) Connect the inverting pin (V<sub>IN</sub>-) to the input with a wire that does not touch the PCB surface.
- 2. Non-inverting Gain and Unity-Gain Buffer.
  - a) Connect the guard ring to the inverting input pin (V<sub>IN</sub>-); this biases the guard ring to the common mode input voltage.
  - b) Connect the non-inverting pin (V<sub>IN</sub>+) to the input with a wire that does not touch the PCB surface.

#### 4.7 Application Circuit

#### 4.7.1 ACTIVE LOW-PASS FILTER

The MCP6L01/1R/1U/2/4 op amp's low input bias current makes it possible for the designer to use larger resistors and smaller capacitors for active low-pass filter applications. However, as the resistance increases, the noise generated also increases. Parasitic capacitances and the large value resistors could also modify the frequency response. These trade-offs need to be considered when selecting circuit elements.

Figure 4-5 shows a second-order Bessel filter with 100 Hz cutoff frequency and a gain of +1 V/V. The component values were selected using Microchip's FilterLab<sup>®</sup> software; the capacitor values were reduced to a more common range.

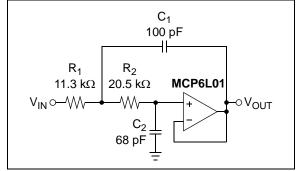


FIGURE 4-5: Bessel Filter.

#### 5.0 DESIGN AIDS

Microchip provides the basic design aids needed for the MCP6L01/1R/1U/2/4 family of op amps.

### 5.1 FilterLab<sup>®</sup> Software

Microchip's FilterLab<sup>®</sup> 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.

## 5.2 Microchip Advanced Part Selector (MAPS)

MAPS is a software tool that helps efficiently identify Microchip devices that fit a particular design requirement. Available at no cost from the Microchip website 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, a customer can define a filter to sort features for a parametric search of devices and export side-byside technical comparison reports. Helpful links are also provided for Data sheets, Purchase and Sampling of Microchip parts.

## 5.3 Analog Demonstration and Evaluation Boards

Microchip offers a broad spectrum of Analog Demonstration and Evaluation Boards that are designed to help customers 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/analog tools.

Some boards that are especially useful are:

- MCP6XXX Amplifier Evaluation Board 1
- MCP6XXX Amplifier Evaluation Board 2
- MCP6XXX Amplifier Evaluation Board 3
- MCP6XXX Amplifier Evaluation Board 4
- · Active Filter Demo Board Kit
- 5/6-Pin SOT-23 Evaluation Board, P/N VSUPEV2
- 8-Pin SOIC/MSOP/TSSOP/DIP Evaluation Board, P/N SOIC8EV
- 14-Pin SOIC/TSSOP/DIP Evaluation Board, P/N SOIC14EV

#### 5.4 Application Notes

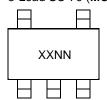
The following Microchip Application Notes are available on the Microchip web site at www.microchip. com/appnotes and are recommended as supplemental reference resources.

- 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

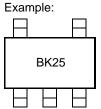
#### 6.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

## 6.1 Package Marking Information

5-Lead SC-70 (MCP6L01)

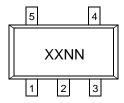


Device	Code				
MCP6L01	BKNN				
Note: Applies to 5-Lead SC-70					



Example:

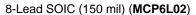
5-Lead SOT-23 (MCP6L01/1R/1U)

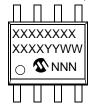


Device	Code				
MCP6L01	VXNN				
MCP6L01R	VYNN				
MCP6L01U	VZNN				
N 4 A 11 4 51 100T00					

5 4 VX25

Note: Applies to 5-Lead SOT-23.







8-Lead MSOP (MCP6L02)





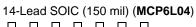


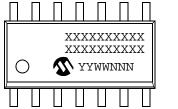
Legend: XX...X Customer-specific information
Year code (last digit of calendar year)
YY Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year)
WW Week code (week of January 1 is week '01')
NNN Alphanumeric traceability code

(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.

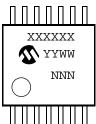
In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line, thus limiting the number of available characters for customer-specific information.

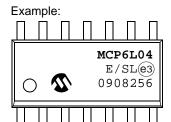
## **Package Marking Information**



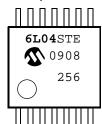


14-Lead TSSOP (MCP6L04)



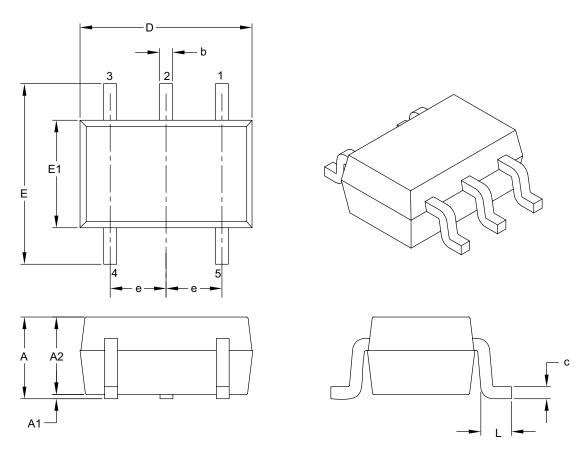


### Example:



## 5-Lead Plastic Small Outline Transistor (LT) [SC70]

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



		MILLIMETERS	3		
Dimensio	Dimension Limits		NOM	MAX	
Number of Pins	N 5				
Pitch	е	0.65 BSC			
Overall Height	Α	0.80	_	1.10	
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.80	_	1.00	
Standoff	A1	0.00	_	0.10	
Overall Width	Е	1.80	2.10	2.40	
Molded Package Width	E1	1.15	1.25	1.35	
Overall Length	D	1.80	2.00	2.25	
Foot Length	L	0.10	0.20	0.46	
Lead Thickness	С	0.08	_	0.26	
Lead Width	b	0.15	_	0.40	

#### Notes:

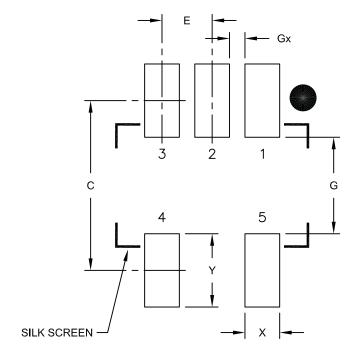
- 1. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.127 mm per side.
- 2. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

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

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-061B

## 5-Lead Plastic Small Outline Transistor (LT) [SC70]

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



**RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN** 

	Units	V	<b>IILLIMETER</b>	S
Dimension	Dimension Limits		NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	Е	0.65 BSC		
Contact Pad Spacing	С		2.20	
Contact Pad Width	Х			0.45
Contact Pad Length	Υ			0.95
Distance Between Pads	G	1.25		
Distance Between Pads	Gx	0.20		

#### Notes:

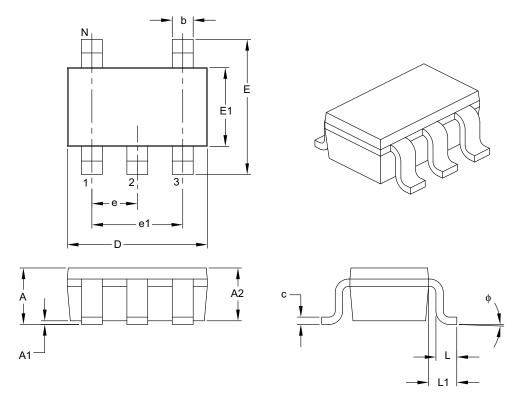
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2061A

## 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				
Dimensio	Dimension Limits		NOM	MAX	
Number of Pins	N		5		
Lead Pitch	е		0.95 BSC		
Outside Lead Pitch	e1		1.90 BSC		
Overall Height	Α	0.90	_	1.45	
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.89	_	1.30	
Standoff	A1	0.00	_	0.15	
Overall Width	Е	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	ф	0°	-	30°	
Lead Thickness	С	0.08	_	0.26	
Lead Width	b	0.20	_	0.51	

#### Notes:

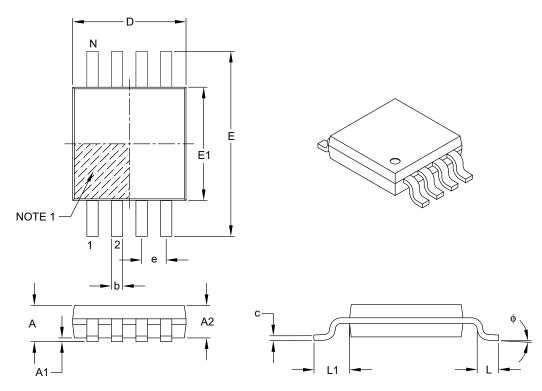
- 1. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.127 mm per side.
- 2. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

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

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-091B

## 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			
Dime	Dimension Limits		NOM	MAX			
Number of Pins	N		8				
Pitch	е		0.65 BSC				
Overall Height	Α	-	_	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	ф	0°	_	8°			
Lead Thickness	С	0.08	_	0.23			
Lead Width	b	0.22	_	0.40			

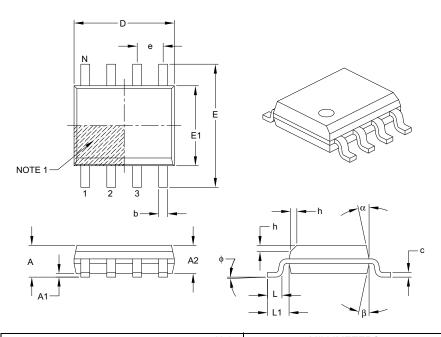
#### Notes:

- 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 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	е	1.27 BSC			
Overall Height	А	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 – 1.21		1.27	
Footprint	L1	1.04 REF			
Foot Angle	ф	0°	_	8°	
Lead Thickness	С	0.17 – 0.25		0.25	
Lead Width	b	0.31 – 0.51		0.51	
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	5° – 15°			
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	5° – 15°			

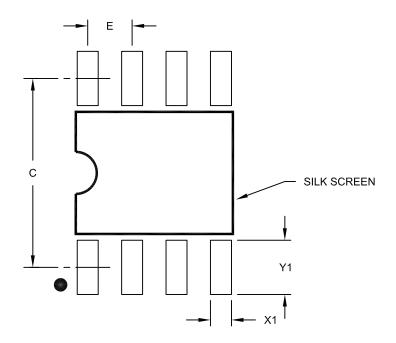
#### Notes:

- 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.
  - $\label{eq:REF:Reference} \textbf{REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.}$

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-057B

## 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	С	5.40		
Contact Pad Width (X8)	X1			0.60
Contact Pad Length (X8)	Y1			1.55

#### Notes:

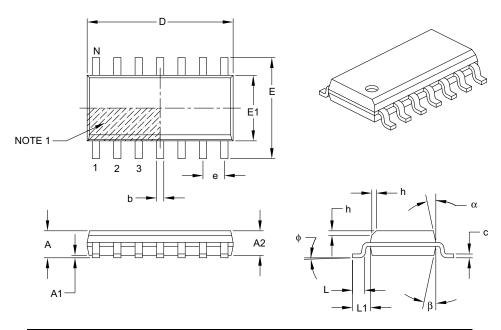
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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		MAX	
Number of Pins	N	14			
Pitch	е	1.27 BSC			
Overall Height	Α	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		1.27	
Footprint	L1	1.04 REF			
Foot Angle	ф	0°	_	8°	
Lead Thickness	С	0.17 – 0.25			
Lead Width	b	0.31 – 0.51		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.

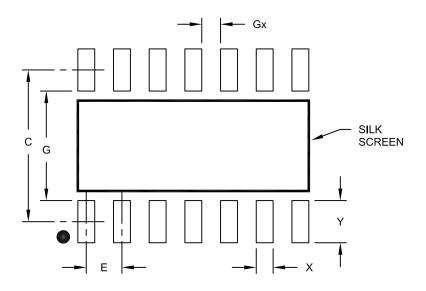
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

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

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-065B

## 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



### **RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN**

	Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension	Dimension Limits		NOM	MAX	
Contact Pitch	E	1.27 BSC			
Contact Pad Spacing	С		5.40		
Contact Pad Width	Х	0.60		0.60	
Contact Pad Length Y				1.50	
Distance Between Pads	Gx	0.67			
Distance Between Pads	G	3.90		·	

#### Notes:

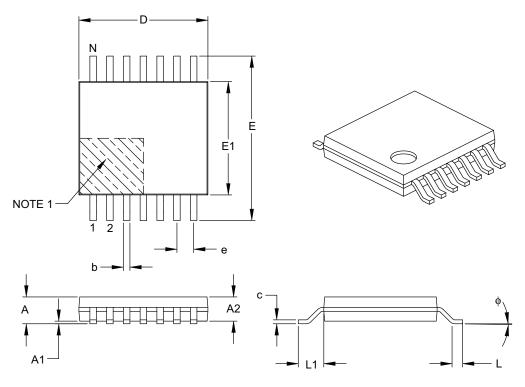
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2065A

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

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



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

## APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

## Revision A (March 2009)

• Original Release of this Document.

## 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.	<u>х</u>	Examples:	
	erature Package nge	<ul><li>a) MCP6L01T-E/LT:</li><li>b) MCP6L01T-E/OT:</li></ul>	Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 5LD SC-70 package Tape and Reel,
Device:	MCP6L01T: Single Op Amp (Tape and Reel) (SC-70, SOT-23) MCP6L01RT: Single Op Amp (Tape and Reel) (SOT-23) MCP6L01UT: Single Op Amp (Tape and Reel) (SOT-23) MCP6L02T: Dual Op Amp (Tape and Reel)	a) MCP6L01RT-E/OT:	Extended Temperature, 5LD SOT-23 package Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 5LD SOT-23 package.
	(SOIC, MSOP)  MCP6L04T: Quad Op Amp (Tape and Reel) (SOIC, TSSOP)	a) MCP6L01UT-E/OT:	Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 5LD SOT-23 package.
Temperature Range:	E = -40°C to +125°C	a) MCP6L02T-E/MS:	Extended Temperature, 8LD MSOP package.
Package:	LT = Plastic Package (SC-70), 5-lead (MCP6L01 only) OT = Plastic Small Outline Transistor (SOT-23), 5-lead	b) MCP6L02T-E/SN:	Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 8LD SOIC package.
	MS = Plastic MSOP, 8-lead SN = Plastic SOIC, (3.99 mm body), 8-lead SL = Plastic SOIC (3.99 mm body), 14-lead ST = Plastic TSSOP (4.4mm body), 14-lead	a) MCP6L04T-E/SL:	Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 14LD SOIC package.
		b) MCP6L04T-E/ST:	Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 14LD TSSOP package.

#### Note the following details of the code protection feature on Microchip devices:

- Microchip products meet the specification contained in their particular Microchip Data Sheet.
- Microchip believes that its family of products is one of the most secure families of its kind on the market today, when used in the
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  Sheets. Most likely, the person doing so is engaged in theft of intellectual property.
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ISO/TS 16949:2002

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