

# **MCP6009T-E/ST Datasheet**

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iGi Electronics Part Number	MCP6009T-E/ST-DG
Manufacturer	Microchip Technology
nufacturer Product Number	MCP6009T-E/ST
Description	IC OPAMP GP 4 CIRCUIT 14TSSOP
Detailed Description	General Purpose Amplifier 4 Circuit Rail-to-Rail 14- TSSOP

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### Purchase and inquiry

Manufacturer Product Number:	Manufacturer:
MCP6009T-E/ST	Microchip Technology
Series:	Product Status:
	Active
Amplifier Type:	Number of Circuits:
General Purpose	4
Output Type:	Slew Rate:
Rail-to-Rail	1.9V/µs
Gain Bandwidth Product:	Voltage - Input Offset:
1 MHz	1.6 mV
Current - Supply:	Voltage - Supply Span (Min):
50μΑ	1.8 V
Voltage - Supply Span (Max):	Operating Temperature:
5.5 V	-40°C ~ 125°C
Mounting Type:	Package / Case:
Surface Mount	14-TSSOP (0.173", 4.40mm Width)
Supplier Device Package:	Base Product Number:
14-TSSOP	MCP6009

### **Environmental & Export classification**

RoHS Status:	Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL):
ROHS3 Compliant	1 (Unlimited)
REACH Status:	ECCN:
REACH Unaffected	EAR99
HTSUS:	
8542.33.0001	



### **1 MHz Operational Amplifier with EMI Filtering**

#### Features

- Low Quiescent Current:
  - 70 µA (maximum)/amplifier
- Low Input Offset Voltage:
  - ±1.6 mV (maximum)
- Enhanced EMI Protection:
- Electromagnetic Interference Rejection Ratio (EMIRR) at 1.8 GHz: 95 dB
- Supply Voltage Range: 1.8V to 5.5V
- Gain Bandwidth Product: 1 MHz (typical)
- Rail-to-Rail Input/Output
- Unity Gain Stable
- No Phase Reversal
- Quick Start-up Time: 6 µs (typical)
- Small Packages
- Extended Temperature Range: -40°C to +125°C
- AEC Q100 Qualified, Grade 1

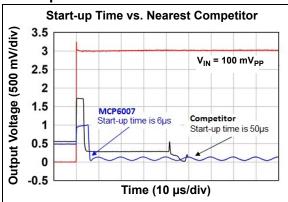
#### Applications

- Smoke Detectors
- Automotive, see Product Identification System (Automotive)
- Battery-Powered Systems
- Sensor Conditioning
- Battery Current Monitoring

#### **Design Aids**

- · SPICE Macro Models
- Microchip Advanced Part Selector (MAPS)
- Analog Demonstration and Evaluation Boards
- Application Notes

#### Start-up Time



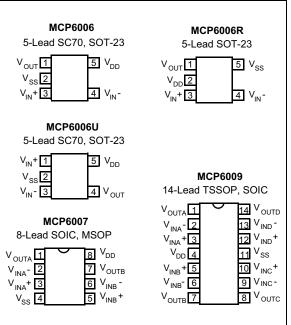
#### Description

The Microchip Technology Inc. MCP6006/6R/6U/7/9 operational amplifier operates with a single supply voltage as low as 1.8V, while drawing low quiescent current (70  $\mu$ A, maximum per amplifier). This op amp also has low input offset voltage (±1.6 mV, maximum), and rail-to-rail input and output operation. In addition, the MCP6006/6R/6U/7/9 is unity gain stable and has a gain bandwidth product of 1 MHz (typical). This combination of features supports battery-powered and portable applications.

The MCP6006/6R/6U/7/9 has enhanced EMI protection, minimizing electromagnetic interference from external sources. This feature makes it well-suited for EMI-sensitive applications, such as power lines, radio stations and mobile communications.

This product family is offered in single (MCP6006), dual (MCP6007) and quad (MCP6009) packages. All devices are designed using an advanced CMOS process and fully specified in the extended temperature range from -40°C to +125°C.

### Package Types



### 1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### 1.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>†</sup>

V <sub>DD</sub> – V <sub>SS</sub>	6V
Current at Analog Input Pins (V <sub>IN</sub> +, V <sub>IN</sub> -)	±5 mA
Analog Inputs (V <sub>IN</sub> +, V <sub>IN</sub> -) <sup>††</sup>	
Difference Input Voltage	
Output Short-Circuit Current (Note 1)	Continuous
Storage Temperature	65°C to +150°C
Maximum Junction Temperature (T <sub>J</sub> )	+150°C
ESD Protection on All Pins (HBM; CDM; MM)	≥ 3 kV; 2 kV; 300V

Note 1: Short-circuit to ground, one amplifier per package.

**†** 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 Limits".

#### 1.2 Specifications

### DC ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Electrical Characteristics: Unless otherwise indicated, T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C, V <sub>DD</sub> = +1.8V to +5.5V, V <sub>SS</sub> = GND, V <sub>CM</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> /4	.,
$V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2$ , $V_L = V_{DD}/2$ , $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ to $V_L$ and $C_L = 30 \text{ pF}$ .	

Parameters	Sym.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Input Offset						
Input Offset Voltage	V <sub>OS</sub>	-1.6	_	1.6	mV	
Input Offset Drift with Temperature	$\Delta V_{OS} / \Delta T_A$	—	±0.6	_	µV/°C	T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C to +125°C
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	80	95	_	dB	
Input Bias Current and Impedan	се					
Input Bias Current	I <sub>B</sub>	_	±1	_	pА	
		_	19	_	pА	T <sub>A</sub> = +85°C
		—	200	_	pА	T <sub>A</sub> = +125°C
Input Offset Current	I <sub>OS</sub>	_	±1	_	pА	
Common-Mode Input Impedance	Z <sub>CM</sub>	_	10 <sup>13</sup>   6	_	Ω  pF	
Differential Input Impedance	Z <sub>DIFF</sub>	_	10 <sup>13</sup>   1	_	Ω∥pF	

### DC ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (CONTINUED)

<b>Electrical Characteristics</b> : Unles $V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2$ , $V_L = V_{DD}/2$ , $R_L = 1$				/ <sub>DD</sub> = +1.8V	to +5.5V	, $V_{SS} = GND$ , $V_{CM} = V_{DD}/4$ ,
Parameters	Sym.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Common-Mode			L			
Common-Mode Input Voltage	V <sub>CMR</sub>	$V_{SS} - 0.3$	—	V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	V	
Range		$V_{SS} - 0.1$	—	V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.1		T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C to +125°C
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	_	90	_	dB	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.5V, V <sub>CM</sub> = -0.3V to 4.1V
		60	76	_	dB	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.5V, V <sub>CM</sub> = -0.3V to 5.8V
		60	76	_	dB	V <sub>DD</sub> = 1.8V, V <sub>CM</sub> = -0.3V to 2.1V
		50	76	—	dB	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.5V, V <sub>CM</sub> = -0.3V to 5.8V (MCP6006/6R/6U)
		50	76		dB	V <sub>DD</sub> = 1.8V, V <sub>CM</sub> = -0.3V to 2.1V (MCP6006/6R/6U)
Open-Loop Gain						
DC Open-Loop Gain (Large Signal)	A <sub>OL</sub>	105	126	_	dB	0.2 < V <sub>OUT</sub> < (V <sub>DD</sub> - 0.2V)
Output						
High-Level Output Voltage	V <sub>OH</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> – 10	$V_{DD} - 6$	_	mV	$V_{DD}$ = 5.5V, $R_L$ = 10 k $\Omega$
		V <sub>DD</sub> - 80	$V_{DD} - 54$	—		$V_{DD}$ = 5.5V, $R_L$ = 1 k $\Omega$
Low-Level Output Voltage	V <sub>OL</sub>		V <sub>SS</sub> + 6	V <sub>SS</sub> + 10		$V_{DD}$ = 5.5V, $R_L$ = 10 k $\Omega$
		—	V <sub>SS</sub> + 54	V <sub>SS</sub> + 80		$V_{DD}$ = 5.5V, $R_L$ = 1 k $\Omega$
Output Short-Circuit Current	I <sub>SC</sub>		±6	—	mA	V <sub>DD</sub> = 1.8V
			±30		mA	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.5V
Power Supply						-
Supply Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub>	1.8		5.5	V	
Quiescent Current per Amplifier	ا <sub>Q</sub>		50	70	μA	I <sub>O</sub> = 0
Start-up Time	t <sub>start</sub>		6	—	μs	V <sub>DD</sub> = 0V to 5.5V
Crosstalk		—	140	—	dB	

### AC ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

**Electrical Characteristics**: Unless otherwise indicated,  $T_A$  = +25°C,  $V_{DD}$  = +1.8V to +5.5V,  $V_{SS}$  = GND,  $V_{CM} = V_{DD}/4$ ,  $V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_L = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_L$  = 10 k $\Omega$  to  $V_L$  and  $C_L$  = 30 pF.

Parameters	Sym.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions
AC Response						
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBWP	_	1	_	MHz	
Phase Margin	PM	_	70	_	٥	G = +1 V/V
Slew Rate	SR	_	1.9		V/µs	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.5V
Settling Time	t <sub>s</sub>	—	3	—	μs	To 0.1%, V <sub>DD</sub> = 5V, 2V step, G = +1
		—	3.5	_		To 0.01%, V <sub>DD</sub> = 5V, 2V step, G = +1
Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	THD + N	_	0.0025	_	%	$V_{DD}$ = 5V, $V_o$ = 1 $V_{RMS}$ , G = +1, f = 1kHz, 80 kHz measurement BW

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### AC ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (CONTINUED)

<b>Electrical Characteristics</b> : Unless otherwise indicated, $T_A$ = +25°C, $V_{DD}$ = +1.8V to +5.5V, $V_{SS}$ = GND, $V_{CM} = V_{DD}/4$ , $V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2$ , $V_L = V_{DD}/2$ , $R_L$ = 10 k $\Omega$ to $V_L$ and $C_L$ = 30 pF.									
Parameters	Sym.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions			
Noise	Noise								
Input Noise Voltage	E <sub>ni</sub>	_	3.3	_	μV <sub>P-P</sub>	f = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz			
Input Noise Voltage Density	e <sub>ni</sub>	_	25	_	nV/√Hz	f = 1 kHz			
		_	22	—	nV/√Hz	f = 10 kHz			
Input Noise Current Density	i <sub>ni</sub>	_	0.6	_	fA/√Hz	f = 1 kHz			
Electromagnetic Interference	EMIRR	_	60	_	dB	V <sub>IN</sub> = 100 mV <sub>PK</sub> , 400 MHz			
Rejection Ratio		_	90	_		V <sub>IN</sub> = 100 mV <sub>PK</sub> , 900 MHz			
		_	95	—		V <sub>IN</sub> = 100 mV <sub>PK</sub> , 1800 MHz			
		_	100	_		V <sub>IN</sub> = 100 mV <sub>PK</sub> , 2400 MHz			
		_	100	_		V <sub>IN</sub> = 100 mV <sub>PK</sub> , 5800 MHz			

#### **TEMPERATURE SPECIFICATIONS**

Electrical Characteristics: Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{DD}$ = +1.8V to +5.5V and $V_{SS}$ = GND.						
Parameters	Sym.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Temperature Ranges						
Operating Temperature Range	T <sub>A</sub>	-40		+125	°C	Note 1
Storage Temperature Range	Τ <sub>Α</sub>	-65	—	+150	°C	
Thermal Package Resistances						
Thermal Resistance, 5-Lead SC70	$\theta_{JA}$	_	331	_	°C/W	
Thermal Resistance, 5-Lead SOT-23	$\theta_{JA}$	_	221	_	°C/W	
Thermal Resistance, 8-Lead MSOP	$\theta_{JA}$	_	206	_	°C/W	
Thermal Resistance, 8-Lead SOIC	$\theta_{JA}$	_	150	_	°C/W	
Thermal Resistance, 14-Lead TSSOP	$\theta_{JA}$	_	100	_	°C/W	
Thermal Resistance, 14-Lead SOIC	$\theta_{JA}$	—	120	—	°C/W	

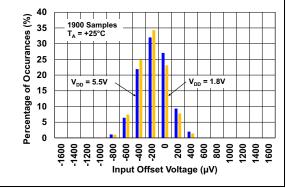
**Note 1:** The internal Junction Temperature  $(T_J)$  must not exceed the absolute maximum specification of +150°C.

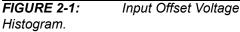
#### 2.0 TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

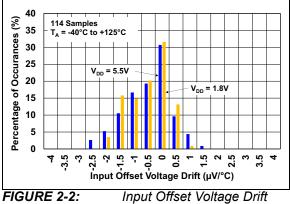
**Note:** The graphs and tables provided following this note are a statistical summary based on a limited number of samples and are provided for informational purposes only. The performance characteristics listed herein are not tested or guaranteed. In some graphs or tables, the data presented may be 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,  $V_{DD}$  = +1.8V to +5.5V,  $V_{SS}$  = GND,  $V_{CM}$  =  $V_{DD}/4$ ,  $V_{OUT}$  =  $V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_L = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_L$  = 10 k $\Omega$  to  $V_L$  and  $C_L$  = 30 pF.

#### 2.1 DC Inputs







Histogram.

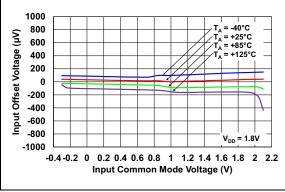
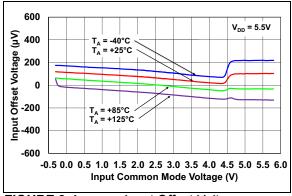


FIGURE 2-3: Input Offset Voltage vs. Common-Mode Input Voltage.



**FIGURE 2-4:** Input Offset Voltage vs. Common-Mode Input Voltage.

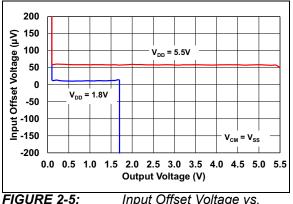
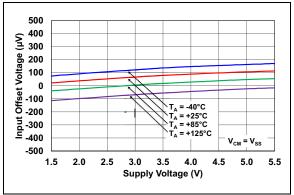
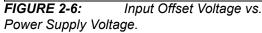


FIGURE 2-5: Input Offset Voltage vs. Output Voltage.





**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $T_A$ = +25°C,  $V_{DD}$  = +1.8V to +5.5V,  $V_{SS}$  = GND,  $V_{CM}$  =  $V_{DD}/4$ ,  $V_{OUT}$  =  $V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_L = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_L$  = 10 k $\Omega$  to  $V_L$  and  $C_L$  = 30 pF.

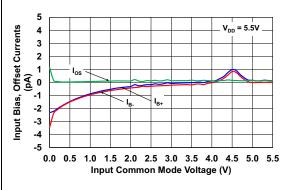


FIGURE 2-7: Input Bias, Offset Current vs. Common-Mode Voltage.

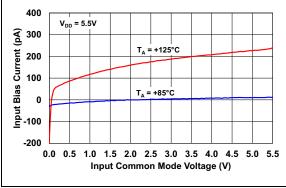
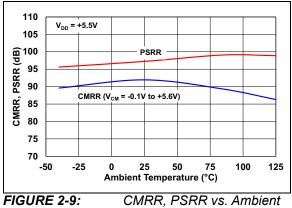
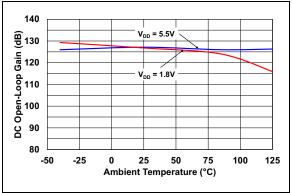


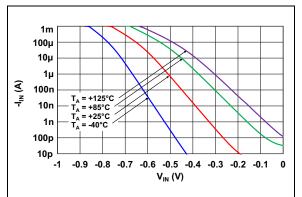
FIGURE 2-8: Input Bias Current vs. Common-Mode Input Voltage.



Temperature.



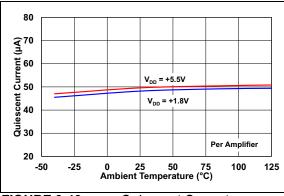
**FIGURE 2-10:** DC Open-Loop Gain vs. Ambient Temperature.



**FIGURE 2-11:** Measured Input Current vs. Input Voltage (below V<sub>SS</sub>).

**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $T_A$ = +25°C,  $V_{DD}$  = +1.8V to +5.5V,  $V_{SS}$  = GND,  $V_{CM}$  =  $V_{DD}/4$ ,  $V_{OUT}$  =  $V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_L = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_L$  = 10 k $\Omega$  to  $V_L$  and  $C_L$  = 30 pF.

#### 2.2 Other DC Voltages and Currents



**FIGURE 2-12:** Quiescent Current vs. Ambient Temperature.

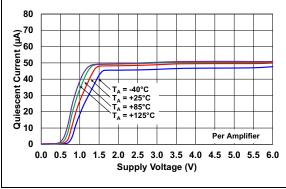


FIGURE 2-13: Quiescent Current vs. Power Supply Voltage.

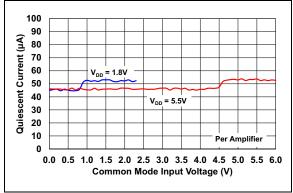
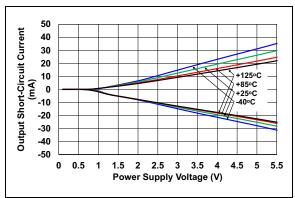
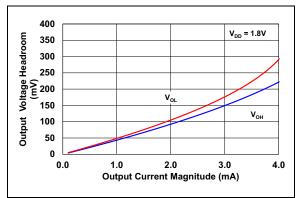


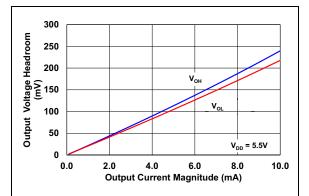
FIGURE 2-14: Quiescent Current vs. Common-Mode Input Voltage.



**FIGURE 2-15:** Output Short-Circuit Current vs. Power Supply Voltage.



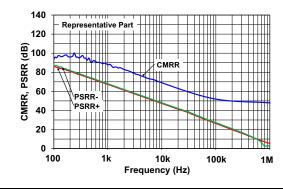
**FIGURE 2-16:** Output Voltage Headroom vs. Output Current.



**FIGURE 2-17:** Output Voltage Headroom vs. Output Current.

**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $T_A$ = +25°C,  $V_{DD}$  = +1.8V to +5.5V,  $V_{SS}$  = GND,  $V_{CM}$  =  $V_{DD}/4$ ,  $V_{OUT}$  =  $V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_L = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_L$  = 10 k $\Omega$  to  $V_L$  and  $C_L$  = 30 pF.

#### 2.3 Frequency Response





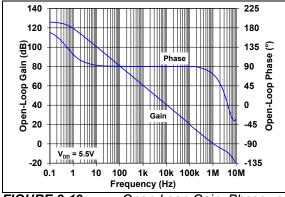
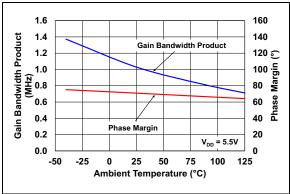
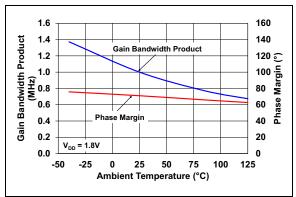


FIGURE 2-19: Open-Loop Gain, Phase vs. Frequency.



**FIGURE 2-20:** Gain Bandwidth Product, Phase Margin vs. Ambient Temperature.



**FIGURE 2-21:** Gain Bandwidth Product, Phase Margin vs. Ambient Temperature.

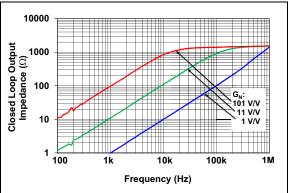
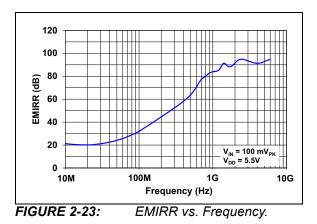
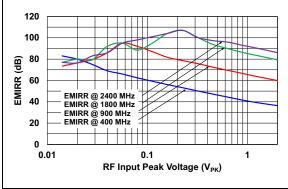


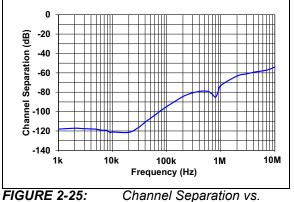
FIGURE 2-22: Closed-Loop Output Impedance vs. Frequency.



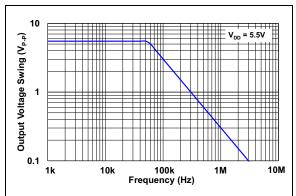
**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated, T<sub>A</sub>= +25°C, V<sub>DD</sub> = +1.8V to +5.5V, V<sub>SS</sub> = GND, V<sub>CM</sub> = V<sub>DD</sub>/4, V<sub>OUT</sub> = V<sub>DD</sub>/2, V<sub>L</sub> = V<sub>DD</sub>/2, R<sub>L</sub> = 10 k $\Omega$  to V<sub>L</sub> and C<sub>L</sub> = 30 pF.



**FIGURE 2-24:** EMIRR vs. RF Input Peak-to-Peak Voltage.



Frequency.



**FIGURE 2-26:** Maximum Output Voltage Swing vs. Frequency.

**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $T_A$ = +25°C,  $V_{DD}$  = +1.8V to +5.5V,  $V_{SS}$  = GND,  $V_{CM}$  =  $V_{DD}/4$ ,  $V_{OUT}$  =  $V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_L = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$  to  $V_L$  and  $C_L = 30 \text{ pF}$ .

#### 2.4 Input Noise

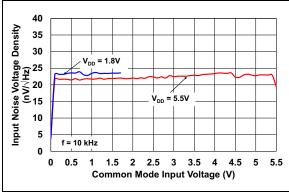


FIGURE 2-27: Input Noise Voltage Density vs. Common-Mode Voltage.

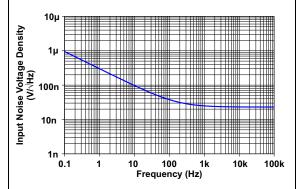


FIGURE 2-28: Input Noise Voltage Density vs. Frequency.

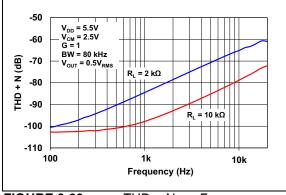


FIGURE 2-29:

THD + N vs. Frequency.

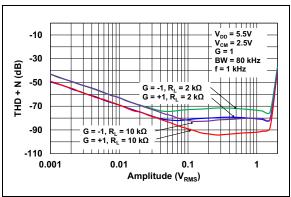


FIGURE 2-30: THD + N vs. Amplitude.

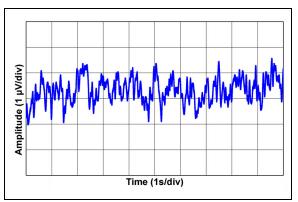
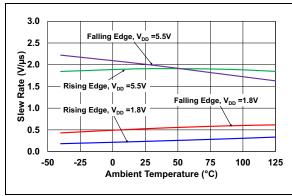


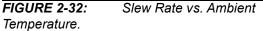
FIGURE 2-31: Noise.

0.1 Hz to 10 Hz Voltage

**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $T_A$ = +25°C,  $V_{DD}$  = +1.8V to +5.5V,  $V_{SS}$  = GND,  $V_{CM}$  =  $V_{DD}/4$ ,  $V_{OUT}$  =  $V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_L = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_L$  = 10 k $\Omega$  to  $V_L$  and  $C_L$  = 30 pF.

#### 2.5 Time Response





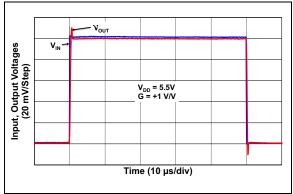
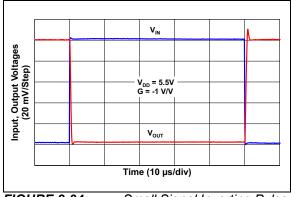
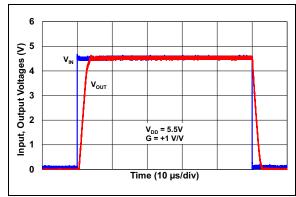


FIGURE 2-33: Small Signal Noninverting Pulse Response.



**FIGURE 2-34:** Small Signal Inverting Pulse Response.



**FIGURE 2-35:** Large Signal Noninverting Pulse Response.

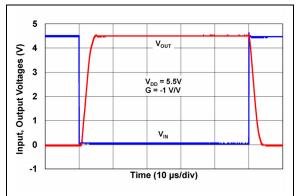
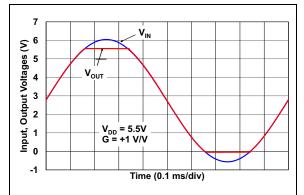


FIGURE 2-36: Large Signal Inverting Pulse Response.



**FIGURE 2-37:** The MCP6006/6R/6U/7/9 Device Shows No Phase Reversal.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, T<sub>A</sub>= +25°C, V<sub>DD</sub> = +1.8V to +5.5V, V<sub>SS</sub> = GND, V<sub>CM</sub> = V<sub>DD</sub>/4, V<sub>OUT</sub> = V<sub>DD</sub>/2,  $V_L = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$  to  $V_L$  and  $C_L = 30 \text{ pF}$ .

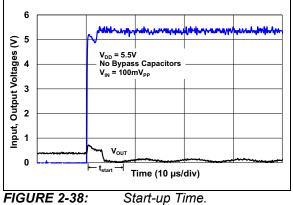
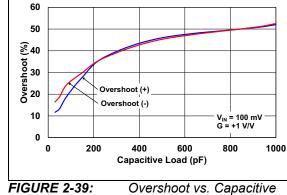


FIGURE 2-38:



Load.

### 3.0 PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Descriptions of the pins are listed in Table 3-1, Table 3-2, and Table 3-3.

TABLE 3-1: PIN FU	NCTION TABLE -	SINGLES		
MCP6006	MCP6006R	MCP6006U	Symbol	Description
5-Lead SC70, SOT-23	5-Lead SOT-23	5-Lead SC70, SOT-23	Symbol	Description
1	1	4	V <sub>OUT</sub>	Analog Output
2	5	2	V <sub>SS</sub>	Negative Power Supply
3	3	1	V <sub>IN</sub> +	Noninverting Input
4	4	3	V <sub>IN</sub> -	Inverting Input
5	2	5	V <sub>DD</sub>	Positive Power Supply

### TABLE 3-2: PIN FUNCTION TABLE – DUALS

MCP6007	Symbol	Description	
8-Lead MSOP, SOIC	Symbol	Description	
1	V <sub>OUTA</sub>	Analog Output; Op Amp A	
2	V <sub>INA</sub> -	Inverting Input; Op Amp A	
3	V <sub>INA</sub> +	Noninverting Input; Op Amp A	
4	V <sub>SS</sub>	Negative Power Supply	
5	V <sub>INB</sub> +	Noninverting Input; Op Amp B	
6	V <sub>INB</sub> -	Inverting Input; Op Amp B	
7	V <sub>OUTB</sub>	Analog Output; Op Amp B	
8	V <sub>DD</sub>	Positive Power Supply	

#### TABLE 3-3: PIN FUNCTION TABLE – QUADS

MCP6009	Symbol	Deservition	
14-Lead TSSOP, SOIC	Symbol	Description	
1	V <sub>OUTA</sub>	Analog Output; Op Amp A	
2	V <sub>INA</sub> -	Inverting Input; Op Amp A	
3	V <sub>INA</sub> +	Noninverting Input; Op Amp A	
4	V <sub>DD</sub>	Positive Power Supply	
5	V <sub>INB</sub> +	Noninverting Input; Op Amp B	
6	V <sub>INB</sub> -	Inverting Input; Op Amp B	
7	V <sub>OUTB</sub>	Analog Output; Op Amp B	
8	V <sub>OUTC</sub>	Analog Output; Op Amp C	
9	V <sub>INC</sub> -	Inverting Input; Op Amp C	
10	V <sub>INC</sub> +	Noninverting Input; Op Amp C	
11	V <sub>SS</sub>	Negative Power Supply	
12	V <sub>IND</sub> +	Noninverting Input; Op Amp D	
13	V <sub>IND</sub> -	Inverting Input; Op Amp D	
14	V <sub>OUTD</sub>	Analog Output; Op Amp D	

#### 3.1 Analog Outputs

The analog output pins ( $V_{OUTx}$ ) are low-impedance voltage sources.

#### 3.2 Analog Inputs

The noninverting and inverting inputs ( $V_{INx}$ +,  $V_{INx}$ -) are high-impedance CMOS inputs with low bias currents.

#### 3.3 Power Supply Pins (V<sub>SS</sub>, V<sub>DD</sub>)

The positive power supply (V<sub>DD</sub>) is 1.8V to 5.5V higher than the negative power supply (V<sub>SS</sub>). For normal operation, the other pins are at voltages between V<sub>SS</sub> and V<sub>DD</sub>.

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.  $V_{DD}$  needs bypass capacitors.

#### 4.0 APPLICATION INFORMATION

The MCP6006/6R/6U/7/9 operational amplifier is unity gain stable and suitable for a wide range of general purpose applications.

#### 4.1 Rail-to-Rail Input

#### 4.1.1 PHASE REVERSAL

The MCP6006/6R/6U/7/9 op amp is designed to prevent phase reversal, when the input pins exceed the supply voltages. Figure 2-37 shows the input voltage exceeding the supply voltage with no phase reversal.

#### 4.1.2 INPUT VOLTAGE LIMITS

In order to prevent damage and/or improper operation of the amplifier, the circuit must limit the voltages at the input pins (see Section 1.1, Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>†</sup>).

The Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) protection on the inputs can be depicted as shown in Figure 4-1. This structure was chosen to protect the input transistors against many, but not all, overvoltage conditions and to minimize the Input Bias ( $I_B$ ) current.

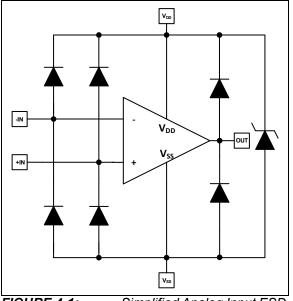


FIGURE 4-1: Simplified Analog Input ESD Structures.

The input ESD diodes clamp the inputs when they try to go more than one diode drop below V<sub>SS</sub>. They also clamp any voltages that go well above V<sub>DD</sub>; their breakdown voltage is high enough to allow normal operation. At 0.5V above V<sub>DD</sub> or below V<sub>SS</sub>, the input currents are typically less than 5 mA. Very fast ESD events that meet the specification are limited so that damage does not occur.

#### 4.1.3 INPUT CURRENT LIMITS

In order to prevent damage and/or improper operation of the amplifier, the circuit must limit the currents into the input pins (see Section 1.1, Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>†</sup>).

Figure 4-2 shows one approach to protecting these inputs. The resistors,  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ , limit the possible currents in or out of the input pins through the ESD diodes to either  $V_{DD}$  or  $V_{SS}$ .

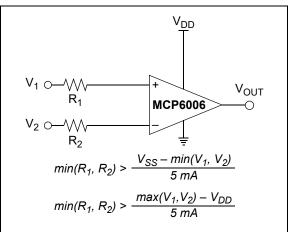


FIGURE 4-2: Protecting the Analog Inputs.

#### NORMAL OPERATION 4.1.4

The input stage of the MCP6006/6R/6U/7/9 op amp uses two differential input stages in parallel. One operates at a low Common-Mode Input Voltage (V<sub>CM</sub>), while the other operates at a high  $V_{CM}$ . With this topology, the device operates with a  $V_{\mbox{CM}}$  of up to 300 mV above  $V_{\text{DD}}$  and 300 mV below  $V_{\text{SS}}.$  The input offset voltage is measured at V<sub>CM</sub> = V<sub>SS</sub> – 0.3V and V<sub>DD</sub> + 0.3V to ensure proper operation.

The transition between the input stages occurs when  $V_{CM}$  is near  $V_{DD}$  – 0.9V (see Figures 2-3 and 2-4). For the best distortion performance and gain linearity with noninverting gains, avoid this region of operation.

#### 4.2 Rail-to-Rail Output

The output voltage range of the MCP6006/6R/6U/7/9 op amp is 0.006V (typical) and 5.494V (typical) when  $R_L$  = 10  $k\Omega$  is connected to  $V_{DD}/2$  and  $V_{DD}$  = 5.5V. Refer to Figures 2-16 and 2-17 for more information.

#### 4.3 Start-up

The MCP6006/6R/6U/7/9 family of parts quickly controls the output when power (V<sub>DD</sub>) is initially applied to the device (start-up). Bypass capacitors are removed during the start-up testing to minimize inrush currents (see Figure 4-3). When the op amp is controlled and is off, the output impedance is high and  $V_{OUT}$  is V<sub>1</sub> or 1V. When the op amp turns on, the output becomes low-impedance and V<sub>OUT</sub> follows the input sine wave; this is used as the start-up time.

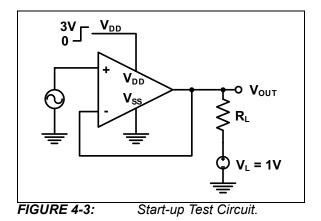
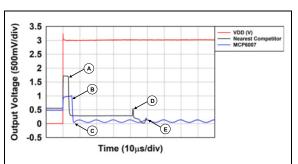
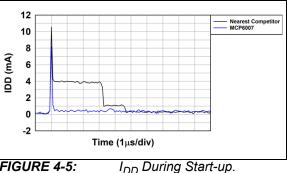


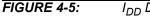
Figure 4-4 shows the output voltage for the MCP6007 and a similar op amp from a competitor, while Figure 4-5 shows the inrush current. When power is first applied to the MCP6007, the output is turned off (Point B) and driven by the load. After 6 µs, the output is turned on (Point C) and V<sub>OUT</sub> follows the input sine wave. Meanwhile, the competitor's output is uncontrolled during the first 4 µs (Point A) and has some distortion on the output (Point D) prior to turning on after 50 µs (Point E).





Start-up Time Voltages.

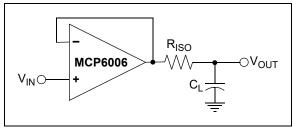




#### 4.4 Capacitive Loads

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. While a unity gain buffer (G = +1 V/V) is the most sensitive to the capacitive loads, all gains show the same general behavior.

When driving large capacitive loads with the MCP6006/6R/6U/7/9 op amp, a small series resistor at the output (R<sub>ISO</sub> in Figure 4-6) improves the feedback loop's phase margin (stability) by making the output load resistive at higher frequencies. The bandwidth will be generally lower than the bandwidth with no capacitance load.



Output Resistor, RISO, FIGURE 4-6: Stabilizes Large Capacitive Loads.

#### 4.5 Supply Bypass

The MCP6006/6R/6U/7/9 op amp's power supply pin (V<sub>DD</sub> 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 can use a bulk capacitor (i.e., 1 µF or larger) within 100 mm to provide large. slow currents. This bulk capacitor can be shared with other analog parts.

#### 4.6 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 MCP6006/6R/6U/7/9'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.

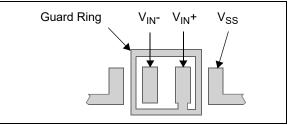
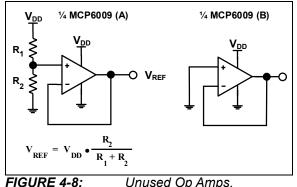


FIGURE 4-7: Example Guard Ring Layout for Inverting Gain.

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

#### 4.7 **Unused Op Amps**

An unused op amp in a dual (MCP6007) or guad (MCP6009) package should be configured as shown in Figure 4-8. 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.



Unused Op Amps.

#### 4.8 Electromagnetic Interference Rejection Ratio (EMIRR) Definitions

The Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) is the disturbance that affects an electrical circuit due to either electromagnetic induction or electromagnetic radiation emitted from an external source.

The parameter which describes the EMI robustness of an op amp is the Electromagnetic Interference Rejection Ratio (EMIRR). It quantitatively describes the effect that an RF interfering signal has on op amp performance. Internal passive filters make EMIRR better compared with older parts. This means that with good PCB layout techniques, your EMC performance should be better.

EMIRR is defined as:

#### **EQUATION 4-1:**

$$EMIRR(dB) = 20 \bullet log \left(\frac{V_{RF}}{\Delta V_{OS}}\right)$$

Where:

 $V_{RF}$  = Peak Amplitude of RF Interfering Signal (V<sub>PK</sub>)  $\Delta V_{OS}$  = Input Offset Voltage Shift (V)

#### 4.9 Application Circuits

#### 4.9.1 CARBON MONOXIDE GAS SENSOR

A Carbon Monoxide (CO) gas detector is a device that detects the presence of carbon monoxide gas. Usually this is battery powered and transmits audible and visible warnings.

The sensor responds to CO gas by reducing its resistance proportionaly to the amount of CO present in the air exposed to the internal element. On the sensor module, this variable is part of a voltage divider formed by the internal element and potentiometer  $R_1$ . The output of this voltage divider is fed into the noninverting inputs of the MCP6006 op amp. The device is configured as a buffer with unity gain and is used to provide a nonloaded test point for sensor sensitivity.

Because this sensor can be corrupted by parasitic electromagnetic signals, the MCP6006 op amp can be used for conditioning this sensor.

In Figure 4-9, the variable resistor is used to calibrate the sensor in different environments.

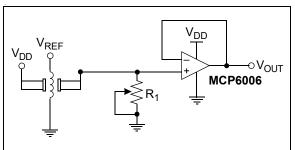
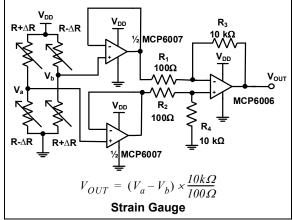


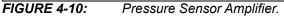
FIGURE 4-9: CO Gas Sensor Circuit.

#### 4.9.2 PRESSURE SENSOR AMPLIFIER

The MCP6006/6R/6U/7/9 is well-suited for conditioning sensor signals in battery-powered applications. Many sensors are configured as Wheatstone bridges. Strain gauges and pressure sensors are two common examples.

Figure 4-10 shows a strain gauge amplifier, using the MCP6006/6R/6U/7/9 Enhanced EMI protection device. The difference amplifier with EMI robustness op amp is used to amplify the signal from the Wheatstone bridge. The two op amps, configured as buffers and connected at outputs of pressure sensors, prevent resistive loading of the bridge by resistors,  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ . Resistors,  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and  $R_3$ ,  $R_5$ , need to be chosen with very low tolerance to match the CMRR.





#### 5.0 DESIGN AIDS

Microchip provides the basic design tools needed for the MCP6006/6R/6U/7/9 op amp.

### 5.1 Microchip Advanced Part Selector (MAPS)

MAPS is a software tool that helps semiconductor professionals efficiently identify the Microchip devices that fit a particular design requirement. Available at no cost from the Microchip website at www.microchip.com/ maps, 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.

#### 5.2 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 website at: www.microchipdirect.com.

Some boards that are especially useful are:

- MCP6XXX Amplifier Evaluation Board 2 (P/N DS51668)
- MCP6XXX Amplifier Evaluation Board 3 (P/N DS51673)
- 8-Pin SOIC/MSOP/TSSOP/DIP Evaluation Board (P/N SOIC8EV)
- 5/6-Pin SOT-23 Evaluation Board (P/N VSUPEV2)
- 14-Pin SOIC/TSSOP/DIP Evaluation Board (P/N SOIC14EV)

#### 5.3 Application Notes

The following Microchip Analog Design Notes and Application Notes are available on the Microchip website at www.microchip.com/appnotes and are recommended as supplemental reference resources:

- ADN003 "Select the Right Operational Amplifier for your Filtering Circuits", Microchip Technology Inc. (DS21821)
- AN722 "Operational Amplifier Topologies and DC Specifications", Microchip Technology Inc. (DS00722)
- AN723 "Operational Amplifier AC Specifications and Applications", Microchip Technology Inc. (DS00723)
- AN884 "Driving Capacitive Loads With Op Amps", Microchip Technology Inc. (DS00884)
- AN990 "Analog Sensor Conditioning Circuits – An Overview", Microchip Technology Inc. (DS00990)
- AN1177 "Op Amp Precision Design: DC Errors", Microchip Technology Inc. (DS01177)
- AN1228 "Op Amp Precision Design: Random Noise", Microchip Technology Inc. (DS01228)
- **AN1258** "Op Amp Precision Design: PCB Layout Techniques", Microchip Technology Inc. (DS01258).

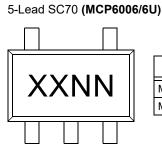
These application notes and others are listed in the design guide:

• "Signal Chain Design Guide", Microchip Technology inc. (DS21825).

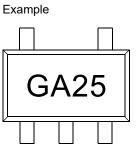
NOTES:

### 6.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

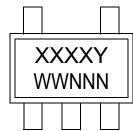
### 6.1 Package Marking Information



Marking
GANN
GFNN



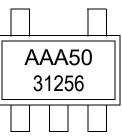
#### 5-Lead SOT-23 (MCP6006/6U/6R)

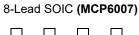


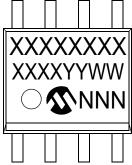
Device	Marking
MCP6006	AAA5
MCP6006U	AAA6
MCP6006R	AAA7

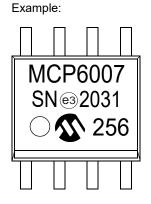
Note: Applies to 5-Lead SOT-23.











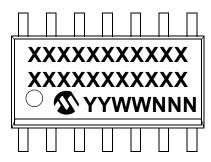
Legend	: XXX Y YY WW NNN @3 *	Customer-specific information Year code (last digit of calendar year) Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year) Week code (week of January 1 is week '01') Alphanumeric traceability code Pb-free JEDEC designator for Matte Tin (Sn) This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free JEDEC designator ((e3)) can be found on the outer packaging for this package.
	be carrie	nt the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will d over to the next line, thus limiting the number of available s for customer-specific information.

#### Package Marking Information (Continued)

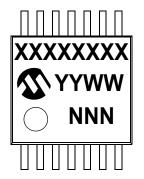
8-Lead MSOP (MCP6007)



14-Lead SOIC (MCP6009)



14-Lead TSSOP (MCP6009)



Example: 6007E 031256

Example:

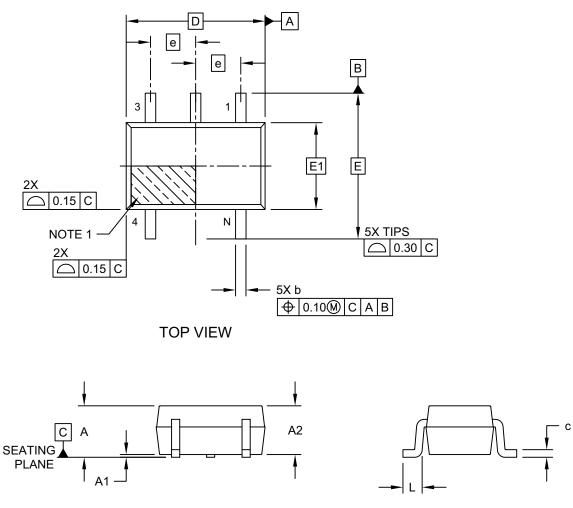


Example:



#### 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



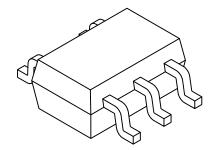
SIDE VIEW

END VIEW

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-061-LT Rev E Sheet 1 of 2

#### 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			
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N	5		
Pitch	е	0.65 BSC		
Overall Height	Α	0.80	-	1.10
Standoff	A1	0.00	-	0.10
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.80	-	1.00
Overall Length	D	2.00 BSC		
Overall Width	E	2.10 BSC		
Molded Package Width	E1		1.25 BSC	
Terminal Width	b	0.15	-	0.40
Terminal Length	L	0.10	0.20	0.46
Lead Thickness	С	0.08	-	0.26

#### Notes:

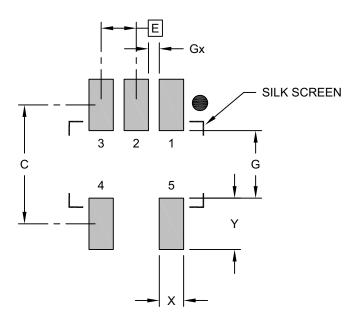
- 1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
- 2. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or
- protrusions shall not exceed 0.15mm per side. 3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
  - BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

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

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-061-LT Rev E Sheet 2 of 2

#### 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		MILLIMETERS		
Dimensio	on Limits	MIN	NOM	MAX	
Contact Pitch	E	0.65 BSC			
Contact Pad Spacing	С		2.20		
Contact Pad Width	Х			0.45	
Contact Pad Length	Y			0.95	
Distance Between Pads	G	1.25			
Distance Between Pads	Gx	0.20			

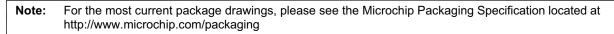
Notes:

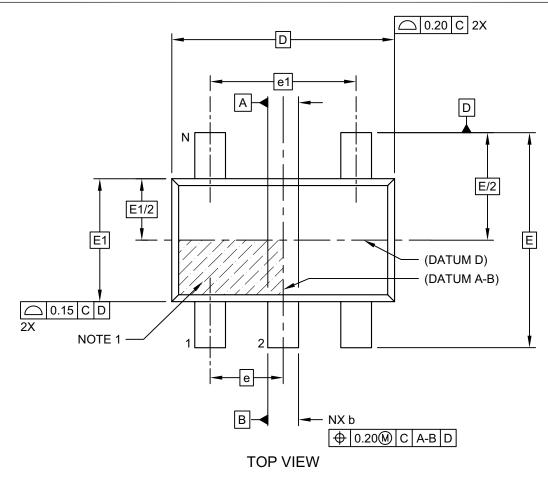
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

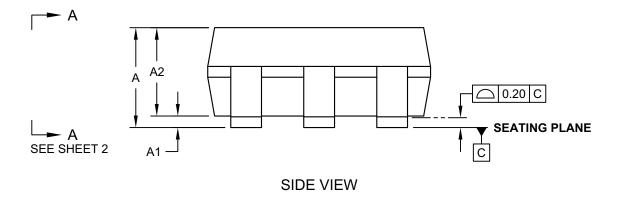
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2061-LT Rev E

### 5-Lead Plastic Small Outline Transistor (OT) [SOT23]



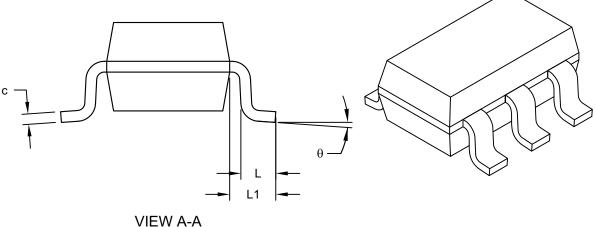




Microchip Technology Drawing C04-091-OT Rev F Sheet 1 of 2

### 5-Lead Plastic Small Outline Transistor (OT) [SOT23]

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



SHEET 1

	N	ILLIMETER	S	
Dimension	MIN	NOM	MAX	
Number of Pins	N		5	
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	-	-	0.15
Overall Width	E	2.80 BSC		
Molded Package Width	E1	1.60 BSC		
Overall Length	D		2.90 BSC	
Foot Length	L	0.30	-	0.60
Footprint	L1	0.60 REF		
Foot Angle	ø	0°	-	10°
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 0.25mm per side.

2. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

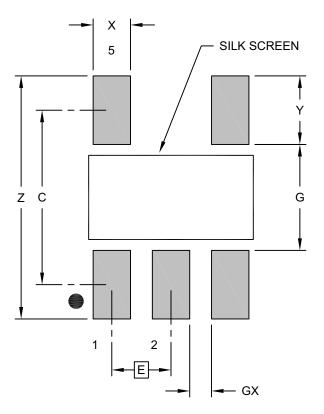
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

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

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-091-OT Rev F Sheet 2 of 2

### 5-Lead Plastic Small Outline Transistor (OT) [SOT23]

**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		0.95 BSC				
Contact Pad Spacing	С		2.80				
Contact Pad Width (X5) X				0.60			
Contact Pad Length (X5) Y				1.10			
Distance Between Pads	G	1.70					
Distance Between Pads	GX	0.35					
Overall Width Z				3.90			

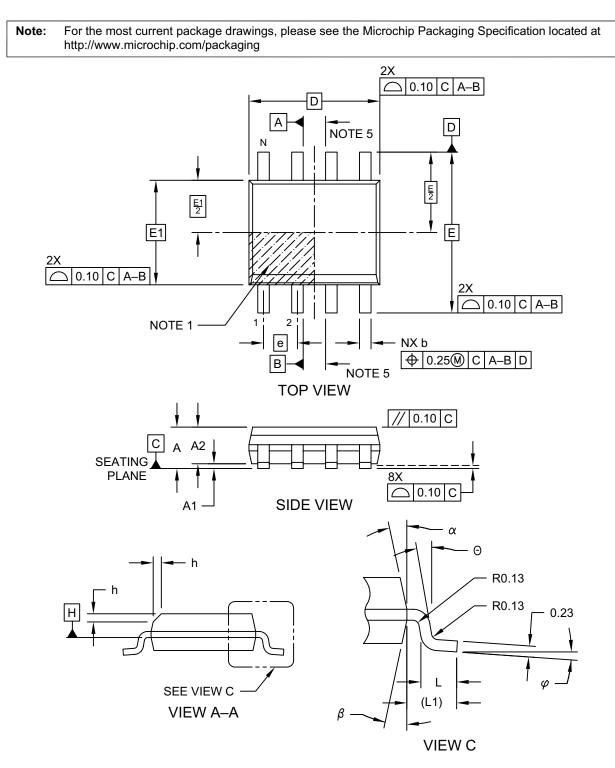
#### Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2091-OT Rev F

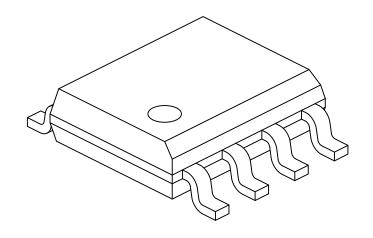
#### 8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SN) - Narrow, 3.90 mm (.150 In.) Body [SOIC]



Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-057-SN Rev F Sheet 1 of 2

#### 8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SN) - Narrow, 3.90 mm (.150 In.) Body [SOIC]

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



	MILLIMETERS			
Dimension	MIN	NOM	MAX	
Number of Pins	Ν		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	-	1.27
Footprint	L1		1.04 REF	
Foot Angle	φ	0°	-	8°
Lead Thickness	С	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 0.15mm per side.

4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

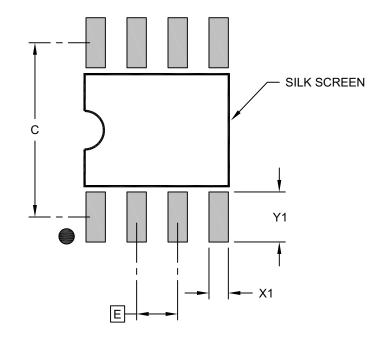
REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

5. Datums A & B to be determined at Datum H.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-057-SN Rev F Sheet 2 of 2

#### 8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SN) - Narrow, 3.90 mm (.150 In.) 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

	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:

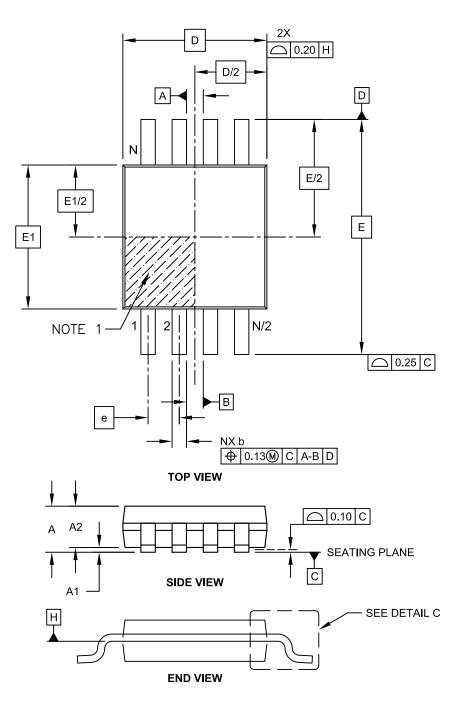
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-2057-SN Rev F

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

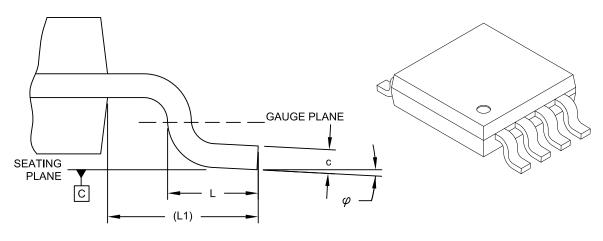
**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



Microchip Technology Drawing C04-111C Sheet 1 of 2

#### 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



DETAIL C

	MILLIMETERS					
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX		
Number of Pins	N		8			
Pitch	е		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	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 0.15mm per side. 3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

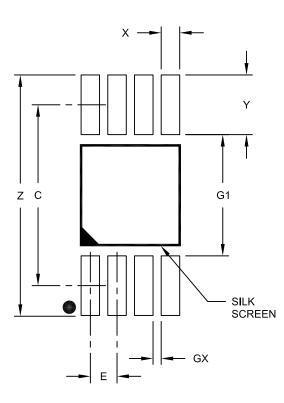
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

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

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-111C Sheet 2 of 2

#### 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



#### RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

	Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimensio	n Limits	MIN	NOM	MAX	
Contact Pitch	E		0.65 BSC		
Contact Pad Spacing	С		4.40		
Overall Width	Z			5.85	
Contact Pad Width (X8) X1				0.45	
Contact Pad Length (X8)	Y1			1.45	
Distance Between Pads	G1	2.95			
Distance Between Pads GX		0.20			

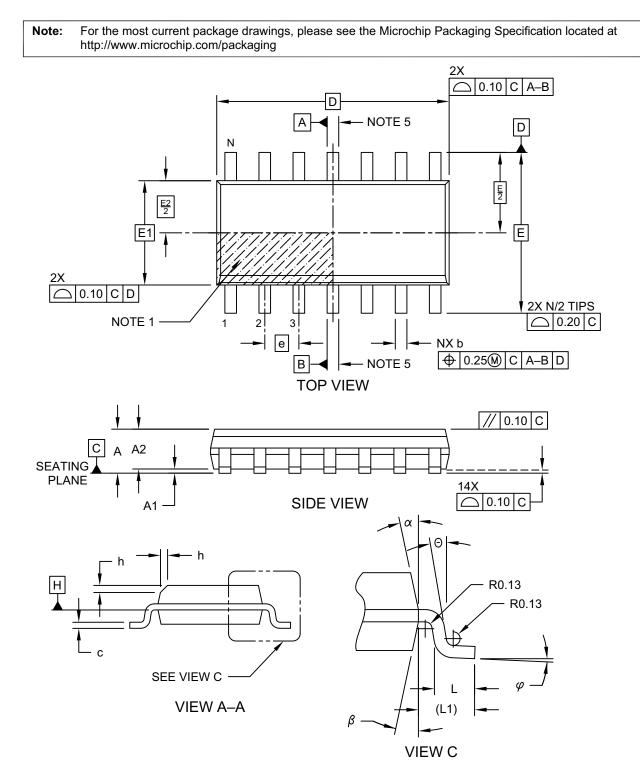
#### Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2111A

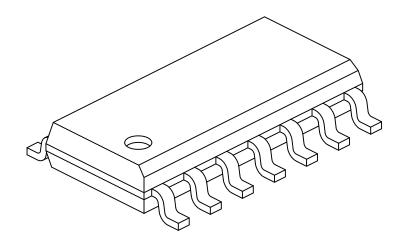
### 14-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SL) - Narrow, 3.90 mm Body [SOIC]



Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-065-SL Rev D Sheet 1 of 2

#### 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



	MILLIMETERS				
Dimension Lim		MIN	NOM	MAX	
Number of Pins	N		14		
Pitch	е		1.27 BSC		
Overall Height	Α	-			
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		
Lead Angle	Θ	0°	-	-	
Foot Angle	φ	0°	-	8°	
Lead Thickness	С	0.10	-	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

- Dimension D does not include mold flash, protrusions or gate burrs, which shall not exceed 0.15 mm per end. Dimension E1 does not include interlead flash or protrusion, which shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
- 4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
  - BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

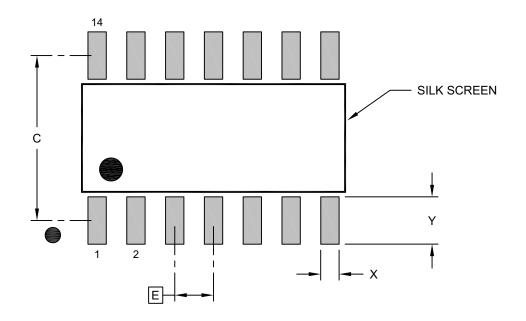
REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

5. Datums A & B to be determined at Datum H.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-065-SL Rev D Sheet 2 of 2

#### 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	Limits	MIN	NOM	MAX	
Contact Pitch	E		1.27 BSC		
Contact Pad Spacing	С		5.40		
Contact Pad Width (X14)	Х			0.60	
Contact Pad Length (X14)	Y			1.55	

Notes:

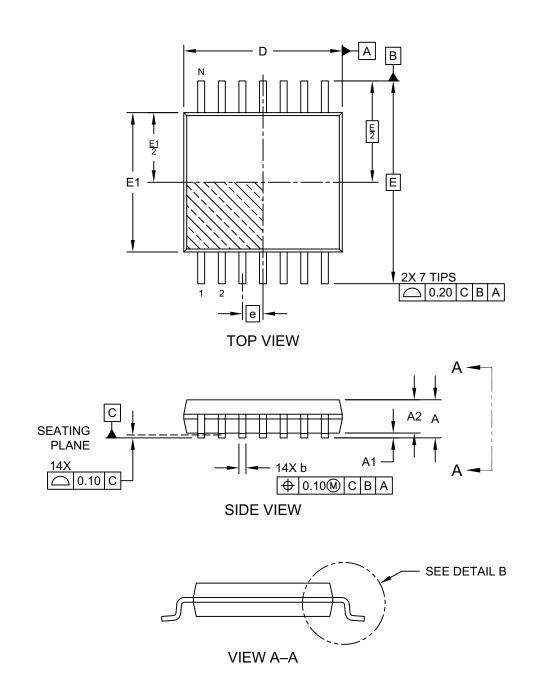
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2065-SL Rev D

### 14-Lead Thin Shrink Small Outline Package [ST] 4.4 mm Body [TSSOP]

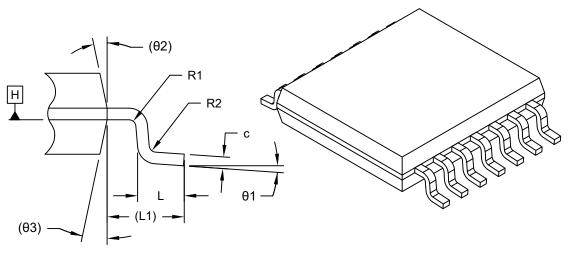
**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



Microchip Technology Drawing C04-087 Rev D Sheet 1 of 2

#### 14-Lead Thin Shrink Small Outline Package [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



DETAIL B
----------

	Units	MILLIMETERS			
Din	nension Limits	MIN	NOM	MAX	
Number of Terminals	N		14		
Pitch	е		0.65 BSC		
Overall Height	А	_	-	1.20	
Standoff	A1	0.05	-	0.15	
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.80	1.00	1.05	
Overall Length	D	4.90	5.00	5.10	
Overall Width	E	6.40 BSC			
Molded Package Width	E1	4.30	4.40	4.50	
Terminal Width	b	0.19	0.19 –		
Terminal Thickness	С	0.09	-	0.20	
Terminal Length	L	0.45	0.60	0.75	
Footprint	L1	1.00 REF			
Lead Bend Radius	R1	0.09	-	-	
Lead Bend Radius	R2	0.09	-	_	
Foot Angle	θ1	0°	-	8°	
Mold Draft Angle	θ2	_	12° REF	_	
Mold Draft Angle	θ3	-	12° REF	-	

Notes:

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.

2. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

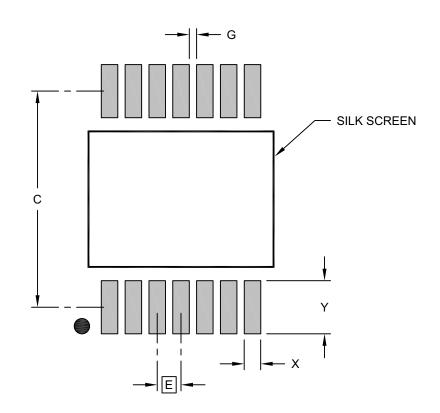
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

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

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-087 Rev D Sheet 2 of 2

#### 14-Lead Thin Shrink Small Outline Package [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



#### RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

	Units	MILLIMETERS			
Dimension	Limits	MIN	NOM	MAX	
Contact Pitch	E		0.65 BSC		
Contact Pad Spacing	С		5.90		
Contact Pad Width (Xnn)	Х			0.45	
Contact Pad Length (Xnn)	Y			1.45	
Contact Pad to Contact Pad (Xnn)	G	0.20			

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-2087 Rev D

### APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

#### Revision B (June 2021)

Below is a list of changes:

- Updated mentions of the MCP6006 device throughout the document.
- Updated Figure 4-2.
- Updated Section 6.0, Packaging Information.
- Updated the **Product Identification System** to include Automotive models.
- Minor corrections and editorial changes.

#### **Revision A (September 2020)**

• Original Release of this Document.

NOTES:

### **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>.</u> [	<u>(1)</u>	<u>-X</u>	<u>/XX</u>	<u>xxx</u> <sup>(2)</sup>	Exa	mples:	
Device	Tape a	nd Reel otion	Temperature Range	Package	Class	a) b)	MCP6006T-E/LT: MCP6006T-E/OT:	Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 5-Lead SC70 Package. Tape and Reel,
Device:	MCP6006T	Single	Op Amp (Tape a	nd Reel) (SC7	′0, SOT-23)	5)		Extended Temperature, 5-Lead SOT-23 Package
	MCP6006R <sup>®</sup> MCP6006U <sup>®</sup>	•	Op Amp (Tape a Op Amp (Tape a	, ,	,	c)	MCP6006RT-E/OT:	Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature,
	MCP6007 MCP6007T		)p Amp )p Amp (Tape and	d Reel for SOI	C, MSOP)	d)	MCP6006UT-E/LT:	5-Lead SOT-23 Package Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature,
	MCP6009 MCP6009T	Quad	Op Amp Op Amp (Tape an		NC, TSSOP)	e)	MCP6006UT-E/OT:	5-Lead SC70 Package. Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 5-Lead SOT-23 Package
Temperat	ure Range:	E =	-40°C to +125°	С		a)	MCP6007-E/SN:	Extended Temperature,
Package:	LT OT		c Package (SC7( c Small Outline T	<i>/</i> ·· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,	b)	MCP6007-E/MS:	8-Lead SOIC Package. Extended Temperature, 8-Lead MSOP Package.
	SN		d (MCP6006 onl) c Small Outline (	.,	ead	c)	MCP6007T-E/SN:	Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature,
	MS	`	°6007 only) c MSOP, 8-Lead	(MCP6007 or	nlv)	d)	MCP6007T-E/MS:	8-Lead SOIC Package. Tape and Reel,
	ST	= Plast	c Thin Shrink Sm ad (MCP6009 or	nall Outline (4.	5,			Extended Temperature, 8-Lead MSOP Package.
	SL	= Plast	c Small Outline, ad (MCP6009 or	(3.90 mm),		a)	MCP6009-E/ST:	Extended Temperature, 14-Lead TSSOP Package
Class	(Disald)		,	,		b)	MCP6009-E/SL:	Extended Temperature, 14-Lead SOIC Package.
Class	(Blank) VAO	= Non-/ = Autor	Automotive notive			c)	MCP6009T-E/ST:	Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 14-Lead TSSOP Package
	description. printed on the	This ident e device pa	ntifier only appea fier is used for o ackage. Check wi with the Tape an	ordering purpo th your Microc	oses and is no hip Sales Office		MCP6009T-E/SL:	Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 14-Lead SOIC Package.
			EC-Q100 qualifie	•				

### **PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (AUTOMOTIVE)**

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

PART NO	. IXI <sup>(1)</sup>	<u>-x</u>	<u>/xx</u>	<u>xxx</u> <sup>(2)</sup>	Exa	mples:	
Device	Tape and R Option	eel Temperature Range	Package	Class	a)	MCP6006T-E/LTVAO:	Tape and Reel, Automotive, Extended Temperature, 5-Lead SC70 Package.
Device:	MCP6006T	Single Op Amp (T (SC70, SOT-23)	ape and Re	eel)	b)	MCP6006T-E/OTVAO:	Tape and Reel, Automotive, Extended Temperature, 5-Lead SOT-23 Package.
	MCP6006RT	Single Op Amp (T (SOT-23)	ape and Re	eel)	c)	MCP6006UT-E/OTVAO:	Tape and Reel, Automotive, Extended Temperature, 5-Lead SOT-23 Package.
	MCP6006UT	Single Op Amp (T (SC70, SOT-23)	ape and Re	eel)	d)	MCP6006RT-E/OTVAO:	Tape and Reel, Automotive, Extended Temperature,
	MCP6007	Dual Op Amp					5-Lead SOT-23 Package.
	MCP6007T	Dual Op Amp (Ta SOIC, MSOP)	pe and Ree	l for	e)	MCP6006UT-E/LTVAO:	Tape and Reel, Automotive, Extended Temperature, 5-Lead SC70 Package.
	MCP6009	Quad Op Amp					g
	MCP6009T	Quad Op Amp (Ta SOIC, TSSOP)	ape and Re	el for	a)	MCP6007-E/SNVAO:	Extended Temperature, Automotive, 8-Lead SOIC Package.
Temperati	ure Range:	$E = -40^{\circ}C$ to	+125°C		b)	MCP6007-E/MSVAO:	Extended Temperature, Automotive, 8-Lead MSOP Package.
Package:	LT	= Plastic Package	· /·		c)	MCP6007T-E/SNVAO:	Tape and Reel, Automotive,
	OT	<ul> <li>Plastic Small O (SOT-23), 5-Lea</li> </ul>		istor			Extended Temperature, 8-Lead SOIC Package.
	SN	<ul> <li>Plastic Small O 8-Lead</li> </ul>	utline (3.90	mm),	d)	MCP6007T-E/MSVAO:	Tape and Reel, Automotive, Extended Temperature,
	MS	<ul> <li>Plastic MSOP, 8</li> </ul>	3-Lead				8-Lead MSOP Package.
	ST	<ul> <li>Plastic Thin Shr (4.4 mm), 14-Le</li> </ul>		Dutline	a)	MCP6009-E/STVAO:	Extended Temperature, Automotive,
	SL	= Plastic Small O	utline, (3.90	) mm),			14-Lead TSSOP Package.
		14-Lead			b)	MCP6009-E/SLVAO:	Extended Temperature, Automotive,
Class	(Blank)	= Non-Automotive	e		c)	MCP6009T-E/STVAO:	14-Lead SOIC Package. Tape and Reel, Automotive,
	VAO	= Automotive			,		Extended Temperature, 14-Lead TSSOP Package.
	part number of ing purposes Check with	l Reel identifier only lescription. This ide and is not printed o /our Microchip Sal ch the Tape and Ree	ntifier is use on the devie es Office f	ed for order- ce package.	d)	MCP6009T-E/SLVAO:	Tape and Reel, Automotive, Extended Temperature, 14-Lead SOIC Package.
		arts are AEC-Q100	•	rade 1.			

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- · Microchip products meet the specifications contained in their particular Microchip Data Sheet.
- · Microchip believes that its family of products is secure when used in the intended manner and under normal conditions.
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- Neither Microchip nor any other semiconductor manufacturer can guarantee the security of its code. Code protection does not
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