



钛地半导体
Tudi Semiconductor

Product Specification

TUDI-MCP6041

600 nA, Rail-to-Rail Input/Output Op Amps

网址 www.sztbdbdt.com 

用芯智造 · 卓越品质

**semiconductor device
manufacturer**

- Design
- research and development
- production
- and sales



Features

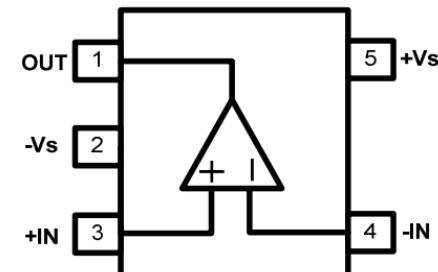
- Low Quiescent Current: 600 nA/amplifier (typical)
- Rail-to-Rail Input/Output
- Gain Bandwidth Product: 14 kHz (typical)
- Wide Supply Voltage Range: 1.4V to 6.0V
- Unity Gain Stable
- Available in Single, Dual, and Quad
- Available in SOT23-5 and SOP8 Packages
- Temperature Ranges:
 - Industrial: -40°C to +85°C
 - Extended: -40°C to +125°C

Description

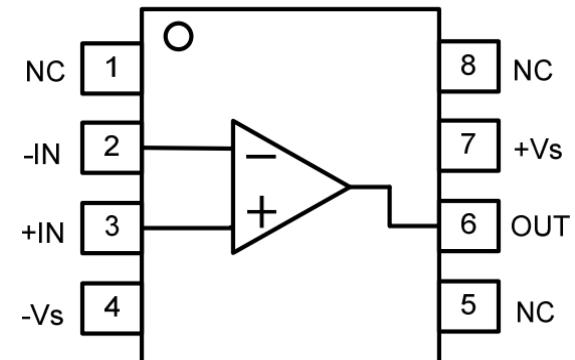
The MCP6041 operational amplifier operates with a single power supply voltage as low as 1.4 V while drawing less than 1 μ A (max) static current per amplifier. These devices are also designed for rail-to-rail input and output operation. The combination of these features supports battery-powered and applications. The MCP6041 amplifier has a gain-bandwidth product of 14 kHz (typical) and is unity gain stable. These specifications make operational amplifiers ideal for low-frequency applications such as battery current monitoring and conditioning.

MCP6041 is a single op amp.

The MCP6041 device is available in 5-pin SOT-23 and 8-pin SOP packages.



SOT23 Pin Diagram



SOP8 Pin Diagram

Applications

- Toll Booth Tags
- Wearable Products
- Temperature Measurement
- Battery Powered



Pin Functions

Name	Description	Note
+Vs	Positive power supply	A bypass capacitor of $0.1\mu F$ as close to the part as possible should be placed between power supply pins or between supply pins and ground.
-Vs	Negative power supply or ground	If it is not connected to ground, bypass it with a capacitor of $0.1\mu F$ as close to the part as possible.
-IN	Negative input	Inverting input of the amplifier. Voltage range of this pin can go from $-Vs -0.3V$ to $+Vs +0.3V$.
+IN	Positive input	Non-inverting input of the amplifier. This pin has the same voltage range as -IN.
OUT	Output	The output voltage range extends to within millivolts of each supply rail.
NC	No connection	

Product Specification

Absolute Maximum Ratings (1)

Parameter	Rating	Units
Power Supply:+Vs to-Vs	6.0	V
Input Voltage	$-Vs -0.5V$ to $+Vs +0.5V$	V
Input Current(2)	10	mA
Storage Temperature Range	-65 to 150	°C
Junction Temperature	150	°C
Operating Temperature Range	-40 to 125	°C
ESD Susceptibility,HBM	2000	V

(1) Stresses exceeding the absolute maximum ratings may damage the device. The device may not function or be operable above the recommended operating conditions and stressing the parts to these levels is not recommended. In addition, extended exposure to stresses above the recommended operating conditions may affect device reliability. The absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only.

(2) Input terminals are diode-clamped to the power-supply rails. Input signals that can swing more than 0.5V beyond the supply rails should be current-limited to 10mA or less.



Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Rating	Unit
DC Supply Voltage	1.4V ~ 5.5V	V
Input common-mode voltage range	-Vs ~ +Vs	V
Operating ambient temperature	-40 to +85	°C

Order information

Order Number	Package	Package Quantity	Marking On The park	Temperature
MCP6041T-I/SN-TUDI	SOP8	Tape,Reel,2500	MCP6041I/SN	- 40°C to 85°C
MCP6041T-I/OT-TUDI	SOT23-5	Tape,Reel,3000	SPTD	
MCP6041T-E/SN-TUDI	SOP8	Tape,Reel,2500	MCP6041E/SN	- 40°C to 125°C
MCP6041T-E/OT-TUDI	SOT23-5	Tape,Reel,3000	7XTD	



3.4 Electrical Characteristics

($+Vs=+5V, -Vs=0, V_{CM}=Vs/2, TA=+25^{\circ}C, RL=10k\Omega$ to $Vs/2$, unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input Characteristics						
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OS}			1	5	mV
Input Offset Voltage Drift	$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$	-40 to 125°C		2.5		$\mu V^{\circ}C$
Input Bias Current	I_B			1	10	pA
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}			1	10	pA
Common-Mode Voltage Range	V_{CM}	$V_s = 5.5V$	-0.1		5.6	V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$V_{CM}=0.1V$ to 4.9V		85		dB
Open-Loop Voltage Gain	AOL	$V_o=0.2V$ to 4.8V		90		dB
Out Characteristics						
Output Voltage Swing from Rail		$RL=50k\Omega$		10		mV
Short-Circuit Current	I_{SC}			± 20		mA
Power Supply						
Operating Voltage Range			1.4		5.5	V
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_s=+1.8V$ to $+5.5V$		85		dB
Quiescent Current/Amplifier	I_o			500		nA
Dynamic Performance						
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBWP	$G=+1$		24		kHz
Slew Rate	SR	$G=+1,2V$ Output Step		4.3		V/ms
Noise Performance						
Voltage Noise Density	en	$f=1kHz$		170		nV/\sqrt{Hz}

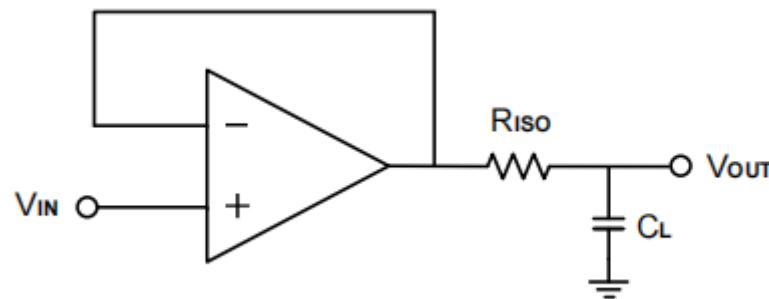


Application Notes

Driving Capacitive Loads

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

When driving large capacitive loads with these op amps (e.g., > 100 pF when $G = +1$), a small series resistor at the output (R_{ISO} in Figure 1) improves the feedback loop's phase margin (stability) by making the output load resistive at higher frequencies. It does not, however, improve the bandwidth. To select R_{ISO} , check the frequency response peaking (or step response overshoot) on the bench. If the response is reasonable, you do not need R_{ISO} . Otherwise, start R_{ISO} at 1 k Ω and modify its value until the response is reasonable.



An improvement circuit is shown in Figure 2. It provides DC accuracy as well as AC stability. R_F provides the DC accuracy by connecting the inverting signal with the output. C_F and R_{ISO} serve to counteract the loss of phase margin by feeding the high frequency component of the output signal back to the amplifier's inverting input, thereby preserving phase margin in the overall feedback loop.

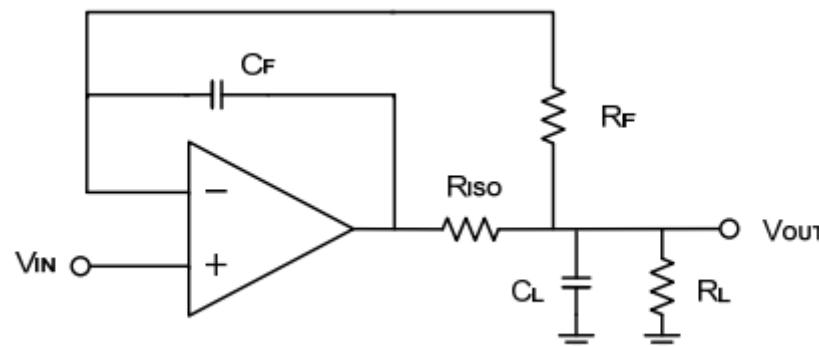


Figure 2. Indirectly Driving Heavy Capacitive Load with DC Accuracy



For noninverting configuration, there are two others ways to increase the phase margin: (a) by increasing the amplifier 's gain or (b) by placing a capacitor in parallel with the feedback resistor to counteract the parasitic capacitance associated with inverting node, as shown in Figure 3.

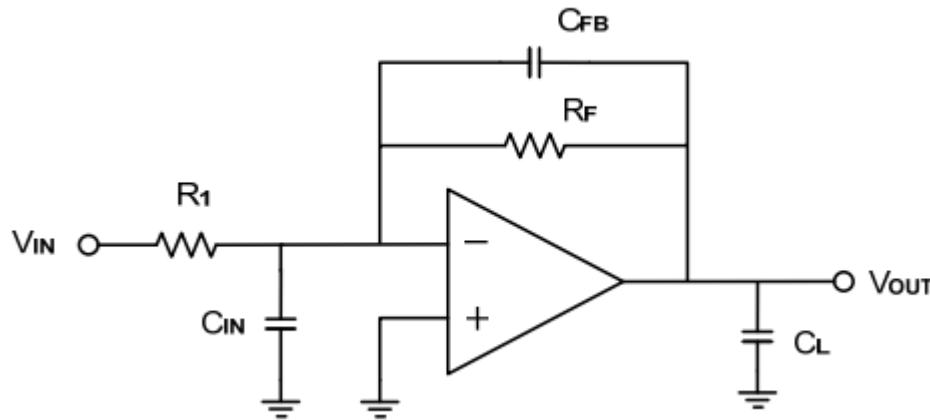


Figure 3. Adding a Feedback Capacitor in the Noninverting Configuration

Power-Supply Bypassing and Layout

The OPA349 operates from a single +1.4V to +5.5V supply. A 0.1 μ F ceramic capacitor should be placed close to the +Vs pin to bypass the power supply +Vs. A 2.2 μ F tantalum capacitor can be added for better performance.

The length of the current path is directly proportional to the magnitude of parasitic inductances and thus the high frequency impedance of the path. High speed currents in an inductive ground return create an unwanted voltage noise. Broad ground plane areas will reduce the parasitic inductance.

Typical Application Circuits

Differential Amplifier

The circuit shown in Figure 4 performs the differential function. If the resistors ratios are equal ($R_4 / R_3 = R_2 / R_1$), then $V_{out} = (V_{Ip} - V_{In}) \times R_2 / R_1 + V_{REF}$.

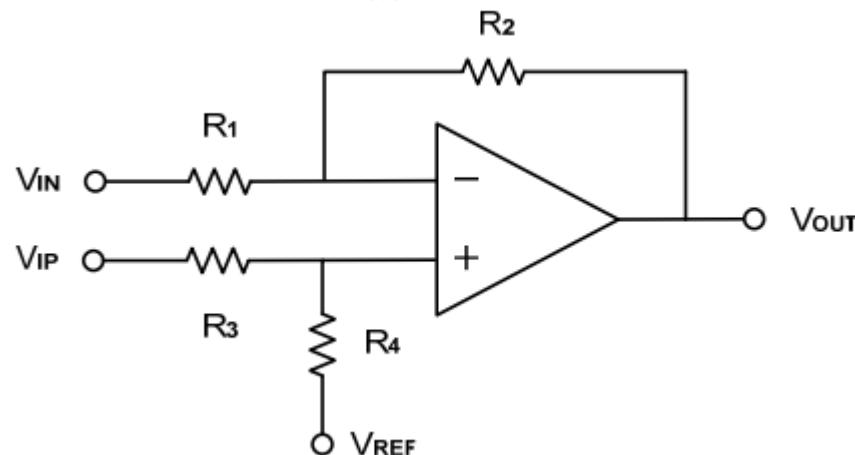


Figure 4. Differential Amplifier

Low Pass Active Filter

When receiving low-level signals, limiting the bandwidth of the incoming signals into the system is often required. The simplest way to establish this limited bandwidth is to place an RC filter at the non-inverting terminal of the amplifier. If even more attenuation is needed, a multiple pole filter is required. The Sallen-Key filter can be used for this task, as Figure 5. For best results the amplifier should have a bandwidth that is 8 to 10 times the filter frequency bandwidth. Failure to follow this guideline can result in reduction of phase margin. The large values of feedback resistors can couple with parasitic capacitance and cause undesired effects such as ringing or oscillation in high-speed amplifiers. Keep resistors value as low as possible and consistent with output loading consideration.

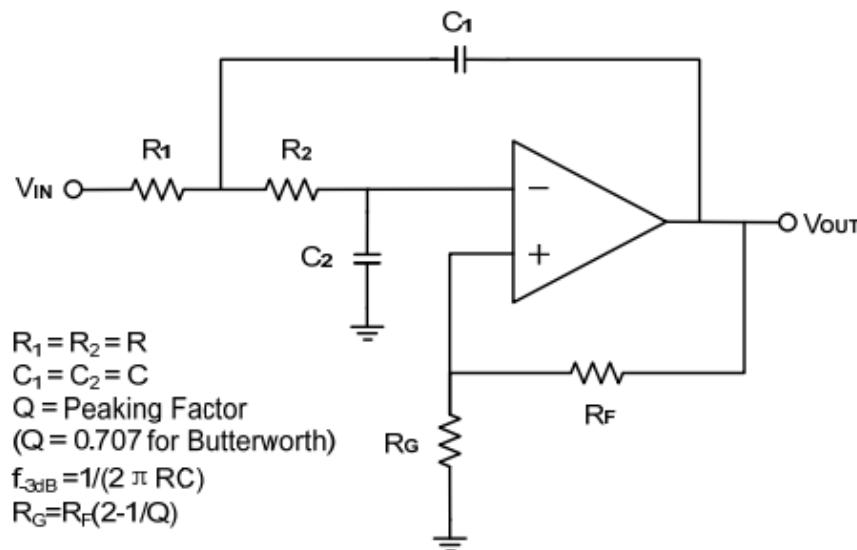
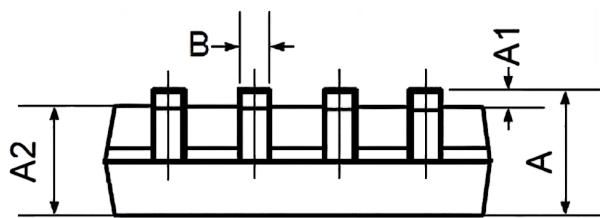
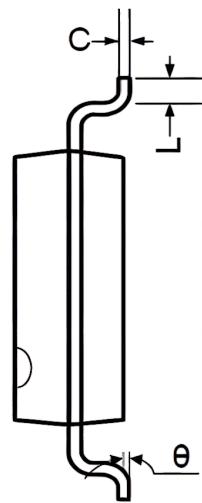
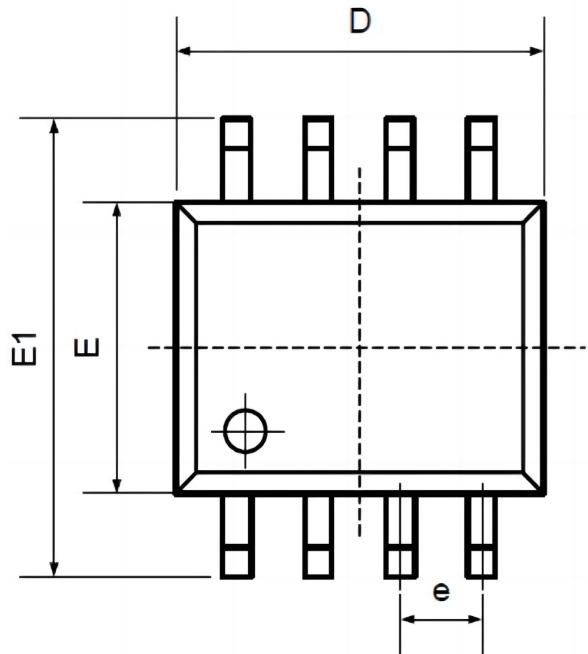


Figure 5. Two-Pole Low-Pass Sallen-Key Active Filter



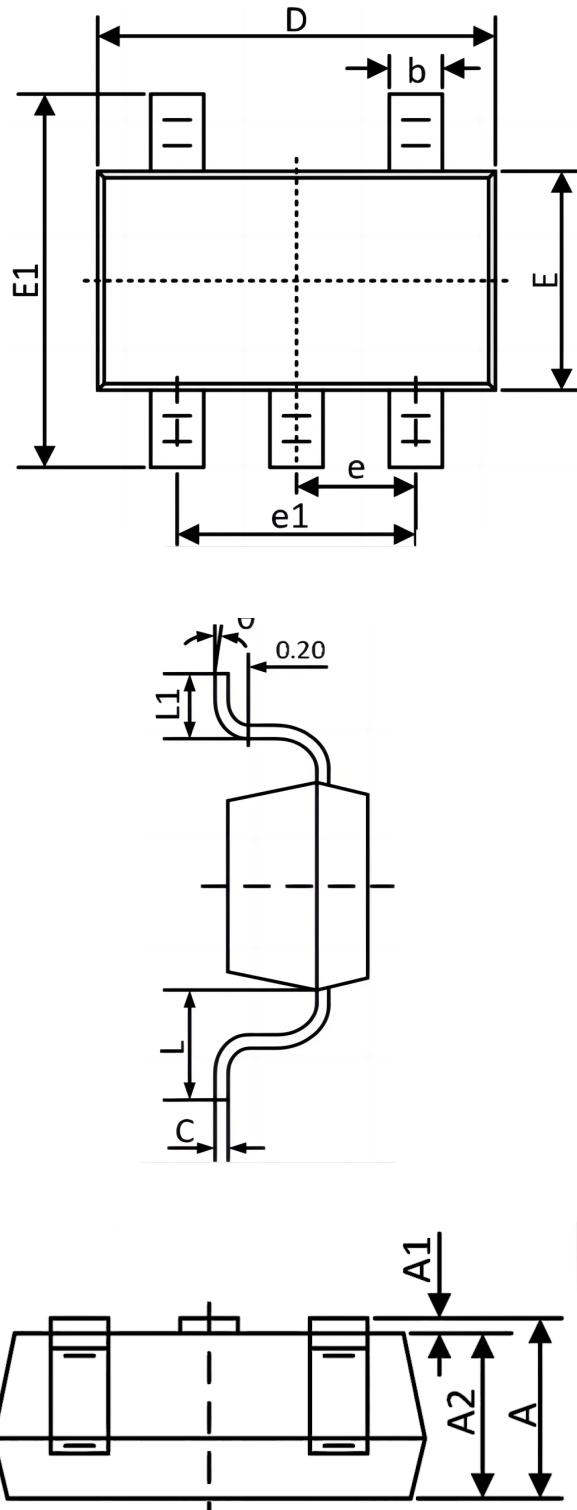
Package SOP8



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	1.350	1.750	0.053	0.069
A1	0.100	0.250	0.004	0.010
A2	1.350	1.550	0.053	0.061
B	0.330	0.510	0.013	0.020
C	0.190	0.250	0.007	0.010
D	4.780	5.000	0.188	0.197
E	3.800	4.000	0.150	0.157
E1	5.800	6.300	0.228	0.248
e	1.270TYP		0.050TYP	
L	0.400	1.270	0.016	0.050
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°



Package SOT23-5



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	1.050	1.250	0.041	0.049
A1	0.000	0.100	0.000	0.004
A2	1.050	1.150	0.041	0.045
b	0.300	0.400	0.012	0.016
C	0.100	0.200	0.004	0.008
D	2.820	3.020	0.111	0.119
E	1.500	1.700	0.059	0.067
E1	2.650	2.950	0.104	0.116
e	0.950TYP		0.037TYP	
e1	1.800	2.000	0.071	0.079
L	0.700REF		0.028REF	
L1	0.300	0.600	0.012	0.024
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°



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