# MCP601/1R/2/3/4

# 2.7V to 6.0V Single Supply CMOS Op Amps

## **Features**

· Single-Supply: 2.7V to 6.0V

· Rail-to-Rail Output

· Input Range Includes Ground

· Gain Bandwidth Product: 2.8 MHz (typical)

· Unity-Gain Stable

Low Quiescent Current: 230 µA/amplifier (typical)

Chip Select (CS): MCP603 only

· Temperature Ranges:

- Industrial: -40°C to +85°C

- Extended: -40°C to +125°C

 AEC-Q100 Qualified. See Product Identification System (Automotive).

## **Typical Applications**

- · Portable Equipment
- · A/D Converter Driver
- · Photo Diode Pre-amp
- · Analog Filters
- · Data Acquisition
- · Notebooks and PDAs
- Sensor Interface

## **Design Aids**

- SPICE Macro Models
- FilterLab<sup>®</sup> Software
- Mindi™ Simulation Tool
- · MAPS (Microchip Advanced Part Selector)
- · Analog Demonstration and Evaluation Boards
- Application Notes

## **General Description**

The Microchip Technology Inc. MCP601/1R/2/3/4 family of low-power operational amplifiers (op amps) are offered in single (MCP601), single with Chip Select ( $\overline{\text{CS}}$ ) (MCP603), dual (MCP602), and quad (MCP604) configurations. These op amps utilize an advanced CMOS technology that provides low bias current, high-speed operation, high open-loop gain, and rail-to-rail output swing. This product offering operates with a single supply voltage that can be as low as 2.7V, while drawing 230  $\mu\text{A}$  (typical) of quiescent current per amplifier. In addition, the common mode input voltage range goes 0.3V below ground, making these amplifiers ideal for single-supply operation.

These devices are appropriate for low power, battery operated circuits due to the low quiescent current, for A/D convert driver amplifiers because of their wide bandwidth or for anti-aliasing filters by virtue of their low input bias current.

The MCP601, MCP602, and MCP603 are available in standard 8-lead PDIP, SOIC, and TSSOP packages. The MCP601 and MCP601R are also available in a standard 5-lead SOT-23 package, while the MCP603 is available in a standard 6-lead SOT-23 package. The MCP604 is offered in standard 14-lead PDIP, SOIC, and TSSOP packages.

The MCP601/1R/2/3/4 family is available in the Industrial and Extended temperature ranges and has a power supply range of 2.7V to 6.0V.

### **Package Types**

MCP601	MCP602	MCP603	MCP604		
PDIP, SOIC, TSSOP	PDIP, SOIC, TSSOP	PDIP, SOIC, TSSOP	PDIP, SOIC, TSSOP		
NC 1 8 NC	V <sub>OUTA</sub> 1 8 V <sub>DD</sub>	NC 1 8 CS	V <sub>OUTA</sub> 1 14 V <sub>OUTD</sub>		
V <sub>IN</sub> - 2 7 V <sub>DD</sub>	V <sub>INA</sub> - 2 7 V <sub>OUTB</sub>	$V_{IN}$ 2 $\overline{7}$ $V_{DD}$	V <sub>INA</sub> - 2 13 V <sub>IND</sub> -		
V <sub>IN</sub> + 3 6 V <sub>OUT</sub>	V <sub>INA</sub> + 3 6 V <sub>INB</sub> -	V <sub>IN</sub> + 3 6 V <sub>OUT</sub>	V <sub>INA</sub> + 3 12 V <sub>IND</sub> +		
V <sub>SS</sub> 4 5 NC	$V_{SS}$ 4 5 $V_{INB}$ +	V <sub>SS</sub> 4 5 NC	$V_{DD}$ 4 11 $V_{SS}$		
MCP601	MCP601R	MCP603	V <sub>INB</sub> + 5 10 V <sub>INC</sub> +		
SOT23-5	SOT23-5	SOT23-6	V <sub>INB</sub> - 6 9 V <sub>INC</sub> -		
V <sub>OUT</sub> 1 5 V <sub>DD</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> 1 5 V <sub>SS</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> 1 6 V <sub>DD</sub>	V <sub>OUTB</sub> 7 8 V <sub>OUTC</sub>		
V <sub>SS</sub> 2	V <sub>DD</sub> 2	V <sub>SS</sub> 2 5 CS			
V <sub>IN</sub> + 3 4 V <sub>IN</sub> -	V <sub>IN</sub> + 3 4 V <sub>IN</sub> -	V <sub>IN</sub> + 3 4 V <sub>IN</sub> -			

## 1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

V <sub>DD</sub> – V <sub>SS</sub>	7.0V
Current at Input Pins	±2 mA
Analog Inputs (V <sub>IN</sub> +, V <sub>IN</sub> -)	$V_{SS} - 1.0V \text{ to } V_{DD} + 1.0V$
All Other Inputs and Outputs	$V_{SS} - 0.3V \text{ to } V_{DD} + 0.3V$
Difference Input Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub> – V <sub>SS</sub>
Output Short Circuit Current	Continuous
Current at Output and Supply Pins	±30 mA
Storage Temperature	65°C to +150°C
Maximum Junction Temperature (T <sub>J</sub> )	+150°C
ESD Protection On All Pins (HBM; MM)	≥ 3 kV; 200V

<sup>†</sup> 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.

# 1.2 Electrical Specifications

### DC ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

<b>Electrical Specifications:</b> Unless otherwise specified, $T_A$ = +25°C, $V_{DD}$ = +2.7V to +5.5V, $V_{SS}$ = GND, $V_{CM}$ = $V_{DD}/2$ , $V_{OUT} \approx V_{DD}/2$ , $V_L = V_{DD}/2$ , and $R_L$ = 100 kΩ to $V_L$ , and $\overline{CS}$ is tied low. (Refer to Figure 1-2 and Figure 1-3).							
Parameters	Sym	Min	Тур	Max	Units	Conditions	
Input Offset							
Input Offset Voltage	Vos	-2	±0.7	+2	mV		
Industrial Temperature	Vos	-3	±1	+3	mV	$T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C \text{ (Note 1)}$	
Extended Temperature	Vos	-4.5	±1	+4.5	mV	$T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +125^{\circ}C \text{ (Note 1)}$	
Input Offset Temperature Drift	$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T_{A}$	_	±2.5	_	μV/°C	$T_A = -40$ °C to +125°C	
Power Supply Rejection	PSRR	80	88	_	dB	V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.7V to 5.5V	
Input Current and Impedance							
Input Bias Current	Ι <sub>Β</sub>	_	1	_	pА		
Industrial Temperature	Ι <sub>Β</sub>	_	20	60	pА	T <sub>A</sub> = +85°C (Note 1)	
Extended Temperature	Ι <sub>Β</sub>	_	450	5000	pА	T <sub>A</sub> = +125°C (Note 1)	
Input Offset Current	Ios	_	±1	_	pА		
Common Mode Input Impedance	Z <sub>CM</sub>	_	10 <sup>13</sup>   6	_	$\Omega    pF$		
Differential Input Impedance	$Z_{DIFF}$	_	10 <sup>13</sup>   3	_	$\Omega    pF$		
Common Mode							
Common Mode Input Range	$V_{CMR}$	$V_{SS} - 0.3$		V <sub>DD</sub> – 1.2	V		
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	75	90	_	dB	$V_{DD} = 5.0V, V_{CM} = -0.3V \text{ to } 3.8V$	
Open-loop Gain							
DC Open-loop Gain (large signal)	A <sub>OL</sub>	100	115	_	dB	$R_L = 25 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ to } V_L$	
						$V_{OUT} = 0.1V \text{ to } V_{DD} - 0.1V$	
	$A_{OL}$	95	110	_	dB	$R_L = 5 k\Omega \text{ to } V_L,$	
						$V_{OUT} = 0.1V \text{ to } V_{DD} - 0.1V$	
Output							
Maximum Output Voltage Swing	$V_{OL}, V_{OH}$		_	V <sub>DD</sub> – 20	mV	$R_L = 25 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ to } V_L, \text{ Output overdrive} = 0.5V$	
	$V_{OL}, V_{OH}$	V <sub>SS</sub> + 45	_	$V_{DD} - 60$	mV	$R_L = 5 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ to } V_L$ , Output overdrive = 0.5V	

Note 1: These specifications are not tested in either the SOT-23 or TSSOP packages with date codes older than YYWW = 0408. In these cases, the minimum and maximum values are by design and characterization only.

<sup>2:</sup> All parts with date codes November 2007 and later have been screened to ensure operation at V<sub>DD</sub>=6.0V. However, the other minimum and maximum specifications are measured at 2.7V and/or 5.5V.

# DC ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (CONTINUED)

**Electrical Specifications:** Unless otherwise specified,  $T_A$  = +25°C,  $V_{DD}$  = +2.7V to +5.5V,  $V_{SS}$  = GND,  $V_{CM}$  =  $V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_{OUT} \approx V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_{L} = V_{DD}/2$ , and  $V_{L} = 100$  kΩ to  $V_{L}$ , and  $V_{L} = 100$  kΩ is tied low. (Refer to Figure 1-2 and Figure 1-3). **Parameters** Sym Min Тур Max Units Conditions Linear Output Voltage Swing V<sub>SS</sub> + 100  $V_{DD} - 100$ mV  $R_L$  = 25  $k\Omega$  to  $V_L,\,A_{OL} \geq$  100 dB Vout  $V_{DD} - 100$  $R_I = 5 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ to } V_I, A_{OI} \ge 95 \text{ dB}$  $V_{OUT}$  $V_{SS} + 100$ mV **Output Short Circuit Current** ±22  $V_{DD} = 5.5V$  $I_{SC}$ mA  $V_{DD} = 2.7V$ ±12 mΑ Isc **Power Supply**  $V_{DD}$ (Note 2) Supply Voltage 6.0 2.7 Quiescent Current per Amplifier 230 325 μΑ  $I_O = 0$  $I_Q$ 

- Note 1: These specifications are not tested in either the SOT-23 or TSSOP packages with date codes older than YYWW = 0408. In these cases, the minimum and maximum values are by design and characterization only.
  - 2: All parts with date codes November 2007 and later have been screened to ensure operation at V<sub>DD</sub>=6.0V. However, the other minimum and maximum specifications are measured at 2.7V and/or 5.5V.

## **AC CHARACTERISTICS**

<b>Electrical Specifications:</b> Unless otherwise indicated, $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ , $V_{DD} = +2.7V$ to +5.5V, $V_{SS} = GND$ , $V_{CM} = V_{DD}/2$ , $V_{OUT} \approx V_{DD}/2$ , $V_L = V_{DD}/2$ , and $R_L = 100$ kΩ to $V_L$ , $C_L = 50$ pF, and $\overline{CS}$ is tied low. (Refer to Figure 1-2 and Figure 1-3).								
Parameters	Sym	Min	Тур	Max	Units	Conditions		
Frequency Response								
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBWP	_	2.8	_	MHz			
Phase Margin	PM	_	50	_	0	G = +1 V/V		
Step Response				•				
Slew Rate	SR	_	2.3	_	V/µs	G = +1 V/V		
Settling Time (0.01%)	t <sub>settle</sub>		4.5	_	μs	G = +1 V/V, 3.8V step		
Noise				•	•			
Input Noise Voltage	E <sub>ni</sub>	_	7	_	μV <sub>P-P</sub>	f = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz		
Input Noise Voltage Density	e <sub>ni</sub>	_	29	_	nV/√Hz	f = 1 kHz		
	e <sub>ni</sub>	_	21	l —	nV/√Hz	f = 10 kHz		
Input Noise Current Density	i <sub>ni</sub>	_	0.6	_	fA/√Hz	f = 1 kHz		

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# MCP603 CHIP SELECT (CS) CHARACTERISTICS

Parameters	Sym	Min	Тур	Max	Units	Conditions		
CS Low Specifications						1		
CS Logic Threshold, Low	V <sub>IL</sub>	V <sub>SS</sub>	_	0.2 V <sub>DD</sub>	٧			
CS Input Current, Low	I <sub>CSL</sub>	-1.0	_	_	μA	CS = 0.2V <sub>DD</sub>		
CS High Specifications								
CS Logic Threshold, High	V <sub>IH</sub>	0.8 V <sub>DD</sub>	_	V <sub>DD</sub>	٧			
CS Input Current, High	I <sub>CSH</sub>	_	0.7	2.0	μA	CS = V <sub>DD</sub>		
Shutdown V <sub>SS</sub> current	I <sub>Q SHDN</sub>	-2.0	-0.7	_	μA	CS = V <sub>DD</sub>		
Amplifier Output Leakage in Shutdown	I <sub>O SHDN</sub>	_	1	_	nA			
Timing	_							
CS Low to Amplifier Output Turn-on Time	t <sub>ON</sub>	_	3.1	10	μs	<u>CS</u> ≤ 0.2V <sub>DD</sub> , G = +1 V/V		
CS High to Amplifier Output High-Z Time	t <sub>OFF</sub>	_	100	_	ns	$\overline{\text{CS}} \ge 0.8 \text{V}_{\text{DD}}, \text{ G} = +1 \text{ V/V}, \text{ No loa}$		
Hvsteresis	Vuvet	_	0.4	_	V	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.0V		

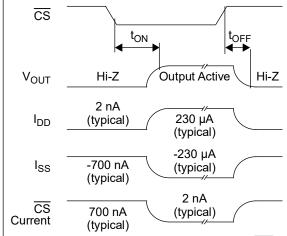


FIGURE 1-1: MCP603 Chip Select (CS) Timing Diagram.

## **TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS**

<b>Electrical Specifications:</b> Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{DD}$ = +2.7V to +5.5V and $V_{SS}$ = GND.								
Parameters	Sym	Min	Тур	Max	Units	Conditions		
Temperature Ranges								
Specified Temperature Range	T <sub>A</sub>	-40	_	+85	°C	Industrial temperature parts		
	T <sub>A</sub>	-40		+125	°C	Extended temperature parts		
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-SOT23	$\theta_{JA}$	_	256	_	°C/W			
Thermal Resistance, 6L-SOT23	$\theta_{JA}$	_	230	_	°C/W			
Thermal Resistance, 8L-PDIP	$\theta_{JA}$	_	85	_	°C/W			
Thermal Resistance, 8L-SOIC	$\theta_{JA}$	_	163	_	°C/W			
Thermal Resistance, 8L-TSSOP	$\theta_{JA}$	_	124	_	°C/W			
Thermal Resistance, 14L-PDIP	$\theta_{JA}$	_	70	_	°C/W			
Thermal Resistance, 14L-SOIC	$\theta_{JA}$	_	120	_	°C/W			
Thermal Resistance, 14L-TSSOP	$\theta_{JA}$	_	100	_	°C/W			

Note 1: The Industrial temperature parts operate over this extended range, but with reduced performance. The Extended temperature specs do not apply to Industrial temperature parts. In any case, the internal Junction temperature (T<sub>J</sub>) must not exceed the absolute maximum specification of 150°C.

### 1.3 Test Circuits

The test circuits used for the DC and AC tests are shown in Figure 1-2 and Figure 1-3. The bypass capacitors are laid out according to the rules discussed in **Section 4.5 "Supply Bypass"**.

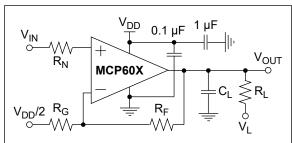


FIGURE 1-2: AC and DC Test Circuit for Most Non-Inverting Gain Conditions.

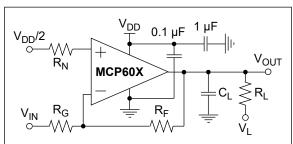


FIGURE 1-3: AC and DC Test Circuit for Most Inverting Gain Conditions.

## 2.0 TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

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

**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $T_A$  = +25°C,  $V_{DD}$  = +2.7V to +5.5V,  $V_{SS}$  = GND,  $V_{CM}$  =  $V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_{OUT} \approx V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_L$  =  $V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_L$  = 100 k $\Omega$  to  $V_L$ ,  $C_L$  = 50 pF and  $\overline{CS}$  is tied low.

## 2.1 DC Input Precision

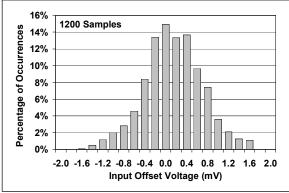


FIGURE 2-1: Input Offset Voltage.

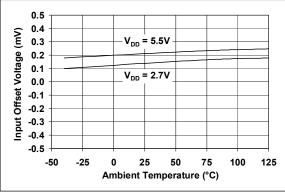
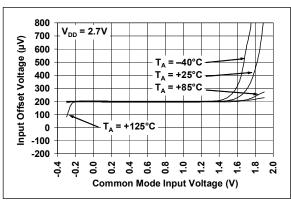


FIGURE 2-2: Input Offset Voltage vs. Temperature.



**FIGURE 2-3:** Input Offset Voltage vs. Common Mode Input Voltage with  $V_{DD} = 2.7V$ .

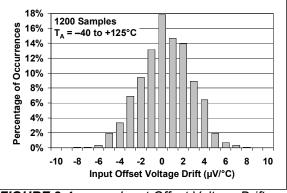


FIGURE 2-4: Input Offset Voltage Drift.

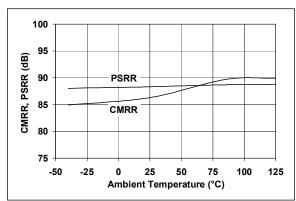
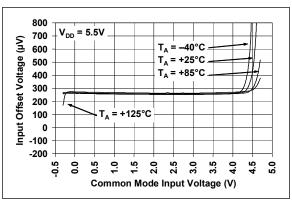


FIGURE 2-5: CMRR, PSRR vs. Temperature.



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

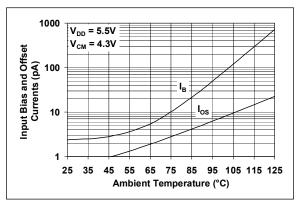


FIGURE 2-7: Input Bias Current, Input Offset Current vs. Ambient Temperature.

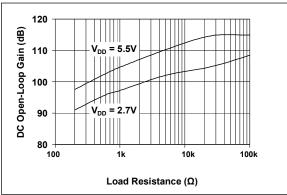


FIGURE 2-8: DC Open-Loop Gain vs. Load Resistance.

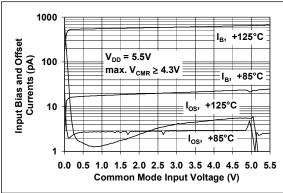
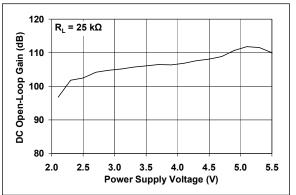


FIGURE 2-9: Input Bias Current, Input
Offset Current vs. Common Mode Input Voltage.



**FIGURE 2-10:** DC Open-Loop Gain vs. Supply Voltage.

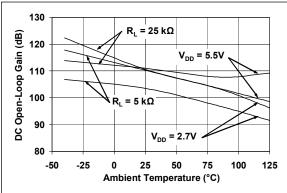
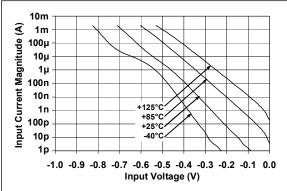


FIGURE 2-11: DC Open-Loop Gain vs. Temperature.



**FIGURE 2-12:** Measured Input Current vs. Input Voltage (below V<sub>SS</sub>).

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**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $T_A$  = +25°C,  $V_{DD}$  = +2.7V to +5.5V,  $V_{SS}$  = GND,  $V_{CM}$  =  $V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_{OUT} \approx V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_L = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_L$  = 100 k $\Omega$  to  $V_L$ ,  $C_L$  = 50 pF and  $\overline{CS}$  is tied low.

## 2.2 Other DC Voltages and Currents

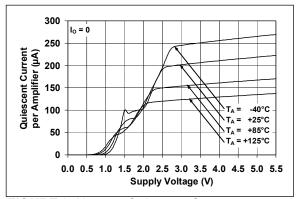


FIGURE 2-13: Supply Voltage.

Quiescent Current vs.

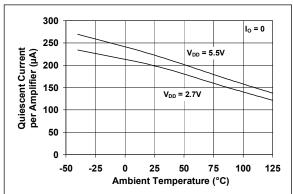
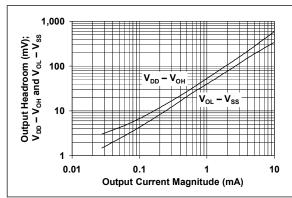
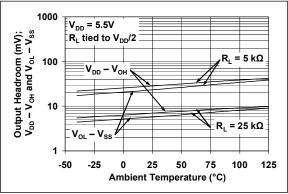


FIGURE 2-14: Temperature.

Quiescent Current vs.



**FIGURE 2-15:** Output Voltage Headroom vs. Output Current.



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

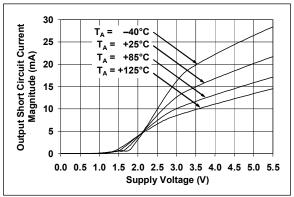


FIGURE 2-17: Output Short-Circuit Current vs. Supply Voltage.

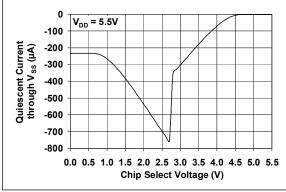


FIGURE 2-18: Quiescent Current Through V<sub>SS</sub> vs. Chip Select Voltage (MCP603).

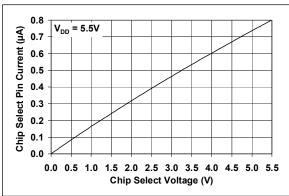


FIGURE 2-19: Chip Select Pin Input Current vs. Chip Select Voltage.

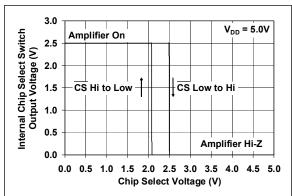


FIGURE 2-20: Hysteresis of Chip Select's Internal Switch.

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**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated, T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C,  $V_{DD}$  = +2.7V to +5.5V,  $V_{SS}$  = GND,  $V_{CM}$  =  $V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_{OUT} \approx V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_{L} = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_{L}$  = 100 k $\Omega$  to  $V_{L}$ ,  $C_{L}$  = 50 pF and  $\overline{CS}$  is tied low.

## 2.3 Frequency Response

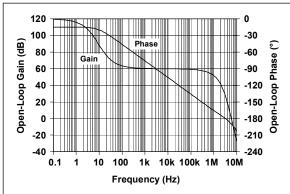
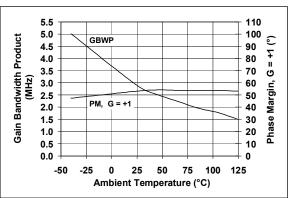


FIGURE 2-21: Open-Loop Gain, Phase vs. Frequency.



**FIGURE 2-22:** Gain Bandwidth Product, Phase Margin vs. Temperature.

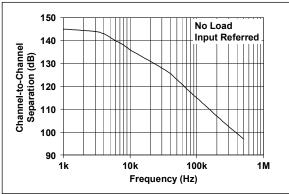


FIGURE 2-23: Channel-to-Channel Separation vs. Frequency.

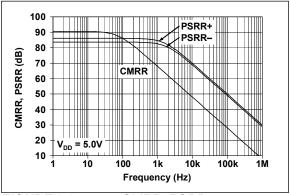
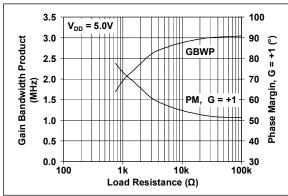


FIGURE 2-24: CMRR, PSRR vs. Frequency.



**FIGURE 2-25:** Gain Bandwidth Product, Phase Margin vs. Load Resistance.

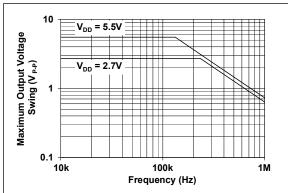
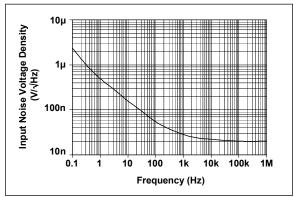


FIGURE 2-26: Maximum Output Voltage Swing vs. Frequency.

**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated, T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C,  $V_{DD}$  = +2.7V to +5.5V,  $V_{SS}$  = GND,  $V_{CM}$  =  $V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_{OUT} \approx V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_{L}$  =  $V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_{L}$  = 100 k $\Omega$  to  $V_{L}$ ,  $C_{L}$  = 50 pF and  $\overline{CS}$  is tied low.

## 2.4 Input Noise



**FIGURE 2-27:** Input Noise Voltage Density vs. Frequency.

# MCP601/1R/2/3/4

**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated, T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C,  $V_{DD}$  = +2.7V to +5.5V,  $V_{SS}$  = GND,  $V_{CM}$  =  $V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_{OUT} \approx V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_{L} = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_{L}$  = 100 k $\Omega$  to  $V_{L}$ ,  $C_{L}$  = 50 pF and  $\overline{CS}$  is tied low.

# 2.5 Time Response

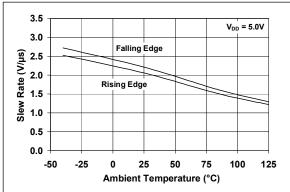


FIGURE 2-28: Slew Rate vs. Temperature.

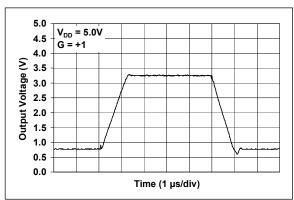
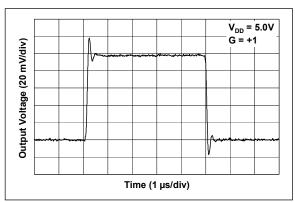


FIGURE 2-29: Large Signal Non-Inverting Pulse Response.



**FIGURE 2-30:** Small Signal Non-Inverting Pulse Response.

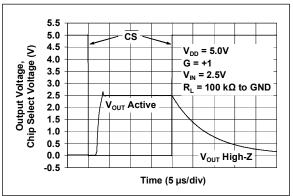
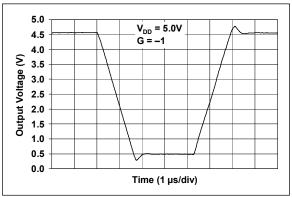


FIGURE 2-31: Chip Select Timing (MCP603).



**FIGURE 2-32:** Large Signal Inverting Pulse Response.

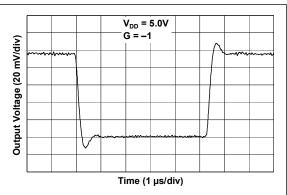
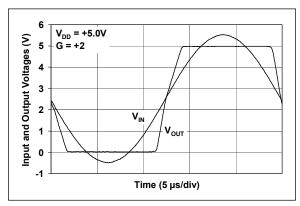


FIGURE 2-33: Small Signal Inverting Pulse Response.



**FIGURE 2-34:** The MCP601/1R/2/3/4 family of op amps shows no phase reversal under input overdrive.

## 3.0 PIN DESCRIPTIONS

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

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

MCP60	)1	MCP601R	М	CP603		
PDIP, SOIC, TSSOP	SOT-23-5	SOT-23-5 (Note 1)	SOT-23-6	PDIP, SOIC, TSSOP	Symbol	Description
6	1	1	6	6	V <sub>OUT</sub>	Analog Output
2	4	4	2	2	V <sub>IN</sub> -	Inverting Input
3	3	3	3	3	V <sub>IN</sub> +	Non-inverting Input
7	5	2	7	7	$V_{DD}$	Positive Power Supply
4	2	5	4	4	V <sub>SS</sub>	Negative Power Supply
_	_	_	8	8	cs	Chip Select
1, 5, 8	_	_	1, 5	1	NC	No Internal Connection

Note 1: The MCP601R is only available in the 5-pin SOT-23 package.

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

MCP602	MCP604		
PDIP, SOIC, TSSOP	PDIP, SOIC, TSSOP	Symbol	Description
1	1	V <sub>OUTA</sub>	Analog Output (op amp A)
2	2	V <sub>INA</sub> -	Inverting Input (op amp A)
3	3	V <sub>INA</sub> +	Non-inverting Input (op amp A)
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>	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> +	Non-inverting Input (op amp C)
4	11	$V_{SS}$	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	$V_{OUTD}$	Analog Output (op amp D)

## 3.1 Analog Outputs

The op amp output pins are low-impedance voltage sources.

## 3.2 Analog Inputs

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

## 3.3 Chip Select Digital Input

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

## 3.4 Power Supply Pins

The positive power supply pin ( $V_{DD}$ ) is 2.7V to 6.0V higher than the negative power supply pin ( $V_{SS}$ ). For normal operation, the other pins are at voltages 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.  $V_{DD}$  requires bypass capacitors.

## 4.0 APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The MCP601/1R/2/3/4 family of op amps are fabricated on Microchip's state-of-the-art CMOS process. They are unity-gain stable and suitable for a wide range of general purpose applications.

### 4.1 Inputs

#### 4.1.1 PHASE REVERSAL

The MCP601/1R/2/3/4 op amp is designed to prevent phase reversal when the input pins exceed the supply voltages. Figure 2-12 shows the input voltage exceeding the supply voltage without any phase reversal.

# 4.1.2 INPUT VOLTAGE AND CURRENT

The ESD protection on the inputs can be depicted as shown in Figure 4-1. This structure was chosen to protect the input transistors, and to minimize input bias current (I<sub>B</sub>). 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 too far above V<sub>DD</sub>; their breakdown voltage is high enough to allow normal operation, and low enough to bypass quick ESD events within the specified limits.

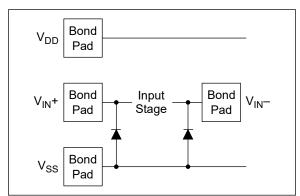


FIGURE 4-1: Simplified Analog Input ESD Structures.

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

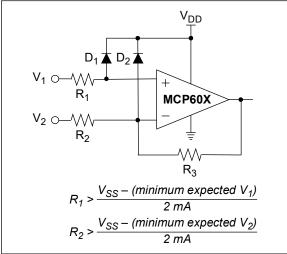


FIGURE 4-2: Protecting the Analog Inputs.

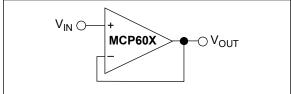
It is also possible to connect the diodes to the left of resistors  $R_1$  and  $R_2.$  In this case, current through the diodes  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  needs to be limited by some other mechanism. The resistors then serve as in-rush current limiters; the DC current into the input pins  $(V_{\text{IN}}+$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

A significant amount of current can flow out of the inputs when the common mode voltage ( $V_{CM}$ ) is below ground ( $V_{SS}$ ); see Figure 2-12. Applications that are high impedance may need to limit the useable voltage range.

#### 4.1.3 NORMAL OPERATION

The Common Mode Input Voltage Range ( $V_{CMR}$ ) includes ground in single-supply systems ( $V_{SS}$ ), but does not include  $V_{DD}$ . This means that the amplifier input behaves linearly as long as the Common Mode Input Voltage ( $V_{CM}$ ) is kept within the specified  $V_{CMR}$  limits ( $V_{SS}$ –0.3V to  $V_{DD}$ –1.2V at +25°C).

Figure 4-3 shows a unity gain buffer. Since  $V_{OUT}$  is the same voltage as the inverting input,  $V_{OUT}$  must be kept below  $V_{DD}$ –1.2V for correct operation.



**FIGURE 4-3:** Unity Gain Buffer has a Limited V<sub>OUT</sub> Range.

## 4.2 Rail-to-Rail Output

There are two specifications that describe the output swing capability of the MCP601/1R/2/3/4 family of op amps. The first specification (Maximum Output Voltage Swing) defines the absolute maximum swing that can be achieved under the specified load conditions. For instance, the output voltage swings to within 15 mV of the negative rail with a 25 k $\Omega$  load to V $_{DD}/2$ . Figure 2-34 shows how the output voltage is limited when the input goes beyond the linear region of operation.

The second specification that describes the output swing capability of these amplifiers is the Linear Output Voltage Swing. This specification defines the maximum output swing that can be achieved while the amplifier is still operating in its linear region. To verify linear operation in this range, the large signal (DC Open-Loop Gain  $(A_{OL})$ ) is measured at points 100 mV inside the supply rails. The measurement must exceed the specified gains in the specification table.

## 4.3 MCP603 Chip Select

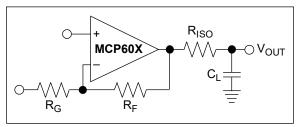
The MCP603 is a single amplifier with Chip Select ( $\overline{\text{CS}}$ ). When  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  is pulled high, the supply current drops to -0.7  $\mu\text{A}$  (typ.), which is pulled through the  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  pin to V<sub>SS</sub>. When this happens, the amplifier output is put into a high-impedance state. Pulling  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  low enables the amplifier.

The  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  pin has an internal 5 M $\Omega$  (typical) pull-down resistor connected to V $_{SS}$ , so it goes low if the  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  pin is left floating. Figure 1-1 is the Chip Select timing diagram and shows the output voltage, supply currents, and  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  current in response to a  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  pulse. Figure 2-31 shows the measured output voltage response to a  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  pulse.

#### 4.4 Capacitive Loads

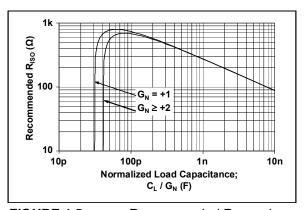
Driving large capacitive loads can cause stability problems for voltage feedback op amps. As the load capacitance increases, the feedback loop's phase margin decreases and the closed-loop bandwidth is reduced. This produces gain peaking in the frequency response with overshoot and ringing in the step response.

When driving large capacitive loads with these op amps (e.g., > 40 pF when G = +1), a small series resistor at the output ( $R_{\rm ISO}$  in Figure 4-4) improves the feedback loop's phase margin (stability) by making the output load resistive at higher frequencies. The bandwidth is generally lower than the bandwidth with no capacitive load.



**FIGURE 4-4:** Output resistor  $R_{ISO}$  stabilizes large capacitive loads.

Figure 4-5 gives recommended  $R_{ISO}$  values for different capacitive loads and gains. The x-axis is the normalized load capacitance  $(C_L/G_N)$  in order to make it easier to interpret the plot for arbitrary gains.  $G_N$  is the circuit's noise gain. For non-inverting gains,  $G_N$  and the gain are equal. For inverting gains,  $G_N = 1 + |Gain|$  (e.g., -1 V/V gives  $G_N = +2$  V/V).



**FIGURE 4-5:** Recommended  $R_{ISO}$  values for capacitive loads.

Once you have selected  $R_{\rm ISO}$  for your circuit, double-check the resulting frequency response peaking and step response overshoot in your circuit. Evaluation on the bench and simulations with the MCP601/1R/2/3/4 SPICE macro model are very helpful. Modify  $R_{\rm ISO}$ 's value until the response is reasonable.

## 4.5 Supply Bypass

With this family of op amps, the power supply pin ( $V_{DD}$  for single-supply) must 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 nearby analog parts.

### 4.6 Unused Op Amps

An unused op amp in a quad package (MCP604) is configured as shown in Figure 4-6. These circuits prevent the output from toggling and causing crosstalk. Circuits A sets the op amp at its minimum noise gain. The resistor divider produces any desired reference voltage within the output voltage range of the op amp; the op amp buffers that reference voltage. Circuit B uses the minimum number of components and operates as a comparator, but it may draw more current.

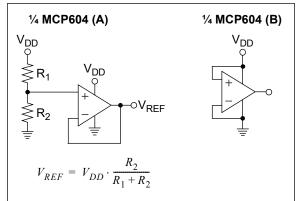


FIGURE 4-6: Unused Op Amps.

## 4.7 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. This is greater than the MCP601/1R/2/3/4 family's bias current at +25°C (1 pA, typical).

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

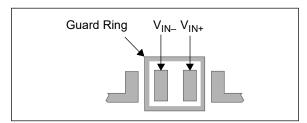


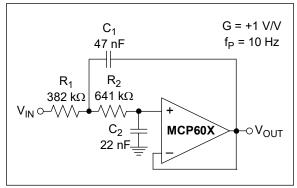
FIGURE 4-7: Example Guard Ring layout.

 Connect the guard ring to the inverting input pin (V<sub>IN</sub>-) for non-inverting gain amplifiers, including unity-gain buffers. This biases the guard ring to the common mode input voltage.  Connect the guard ring to the non-inverting input pin (V<sub>IN</sub>+) for inverting gain amplifiers and transimpedance amplifiers (converts current to voltage, such as photo detectors). This biases the guard ring to the same reference voltage as the op amp (e.g., V<sub>DD</sub>/2 or ground).

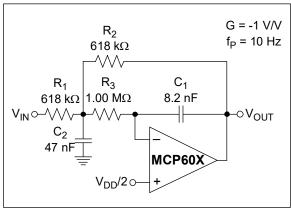
## 4.8 Typical Applications

#### 4.8.1 ANALOG FILTERS

Figure 4-8 and Figure 4-9 show low-pass, second-order, Butterworth filters with a cutoff frequency of 10 Hz. The filter in Figure 4-8 has a non-inverting gain of +1 V/V, and the filter in Figure 4-9 has an inverting gain of -1 V/V.



**FIGURE 4-8:** Second-Order, Low-Pass Sallen-Key Filter.



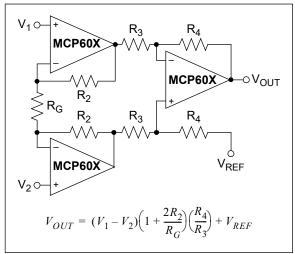
**FIGURE 4-9:** Second-Order, Low-Pass Multiple-Feedback Filter.

The MCP601/1R/2/3/4 family of op amps have low input bias current, which allows the designer to select larger resistor values and smaller capacitor values for these filters. This helps produce a compact PCB layout. These filters, and others, can be designed using Microchip's Design Aids; see Section 5.2 "FilterLab® Software" and Section 5.3 "Mindi™ Simulatior Tool".

# 4.8.2 INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER CIRCUITS

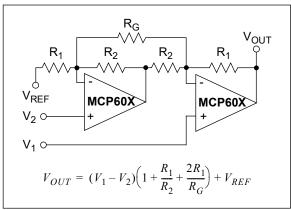
Instrumentation amplifiers have a differential input that subtracts one input voltage from another and rejects common mode signals. These amplifiers also provide a single-ended output voltage.

The three-op amp instrumentation amplifier is illustrated in Figure 4-10. One advantage of this approach is unity-gain operation, while one disadvantage is that the common mode input range is reduced as  $R_2/R_G$  gets larger.



**FIGURE 4-10:** Three-Op Amp Instrumentation Amplifier.

The two-op amp instrumentation amplifier is shown in Figure 4-11. While its power consumption is lower than the three-op amp version, its main drawbacks are that the common mode range is reduced with higher gains and it must be configured in gains of two or higher.



**FIGURE 4-11:** Two-Op Amp Instrumentation Amplifier.

Both instrumentation amplifiers must use a bulk bypass capacitor of at least 1  $\mu$ F. The CMRR of these amplifiers is set by both the op amp CMRR and resistor matching.

#### 4.8.3 PHOTO DETECTION

The MCP601/1R/2/3/4 op amps can be used to easily convert the signal from a sensor that produces an output current (such as a photo diode) into a voltage (a transimpedance amplifier). This is implemented with a single resistor ( $R_2$ ) in the feedback loop of the amplifiers shown in Figure 4-12 and Figure 4-13. The optional capacitor ( $C_2$ ) sometimes provides stability for these circuits.

A photodiode configured in the Photovoltaic mode has zero voltage potential placed across it (Figure 4-12). In this mode, the light sensitivity and linearity is maximized, making it best suited for precision applications. The key amplifier specifications for this application are: low input bias current, low noise, common mode input voltage range (including ground), and rail-to-rail output.

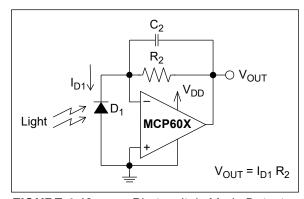
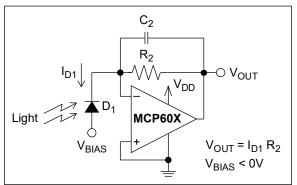


FIGURE 4-12: Photovoltaic Mode Detector.

In contrast, a photodiode that is configured in the Photoconductive mode has a reverse bias voltage across the photo-sensing element (Figure 4-13). This decreases the diode capacitance, which facilitates high-speed operation (e.g., high-speed digital communications). The design trade-off is increased diode leakage current and linearity errors. The op amp needs to have a wide Gain Bandwidth Product (GBWP).



**FIGURE 4-13:** Photoconductive Mode Detector.

#### 5.0 DESIGN AIDS

Microchip provides the basic design tools needed for the MCP601/1R/2/3/4 family of op amps.

#### 5.1 SPICE Macro Model

The latest SPICE macro model for the MCP601/1R/2/3/4 op amps is available on the Microchip web site at <a href="https://www.microchip.com">www.microchip.com</a>. This model is intended to be an initial design tool that works well in the op amp's linear region of operation over the temperature range. See the model file for information on its capabilities.

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

## 5.2 FilterLab<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 <a href="https://www.microchip.com/filterlab">www.microchip.com/filterlab</a>, the FilterLab design tool provides full schematic diagrams of the filter circuit with component values. It also outputs the filter circuit in SPICE format, which can be used with the macro model to simulate actual filter performance.

### 5.3 Mindi™ Simulatior Tool

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

# 5.4 MAPS (Microchip Advanced Part Selector)

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

# 5.5 Analog Demonstration and Evaluation Boards

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

Two of our boards that are especially useful are:

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

## 5.6 Application Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

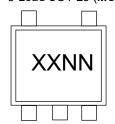
These application notes and others are listed in the design guide:

"Signal Chain Design Guide", DS21825

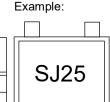
## 6.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

# 6.1 Package Marking Information

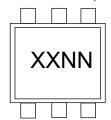
# 5-Lead SOT-23 (MCP601 and MCP601R only)



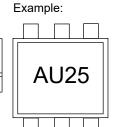
Device	I-Temp Code	E-Temp Code
MCP601	SANN	SLNN
MCP601R	SJNN	SMNN



### 6-Lead SOT-23 (MCP603 only)



Device	I-Temp Code	E-Temp Code
MCP603	AENN	AUNN

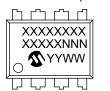


Legend: XX...X Customer-specific information digit Year code (last of calendar year) ΥY Year 2 code (last digits of calendar year) WW Week code (week of January 1 is week '01') NNN Alphanumeric traceability code (e3) Pb-free **JEDEC** designator for Matte Tin (Sn) This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free JEDEC designator (@3) can be found on the outer packaging for this package.

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

# **Package Marking Information (Continued)**

## 8-Lead PDIP (300 mil)

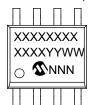


## Example:





8-Lead SOIC (150 mil)



Example:



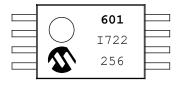
OR



8-Lead TSSOP

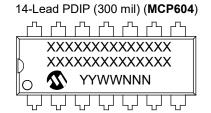


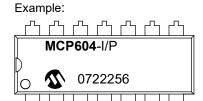
Example:



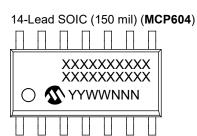
# MCP601/1R/2/3/4

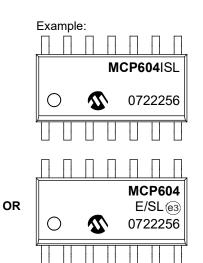
## **Package Marking Information (Continued)**

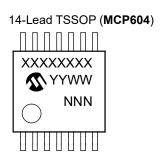


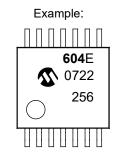






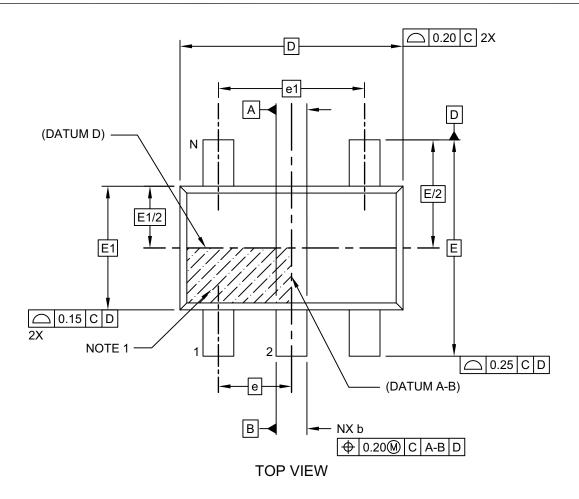


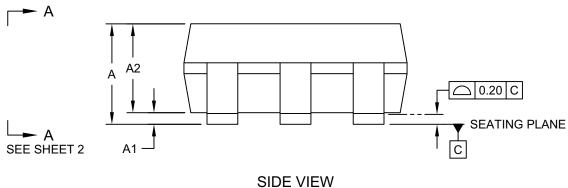




# 5-Lead Plastic Small Outline Transistor (OT) [SOT-23]

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

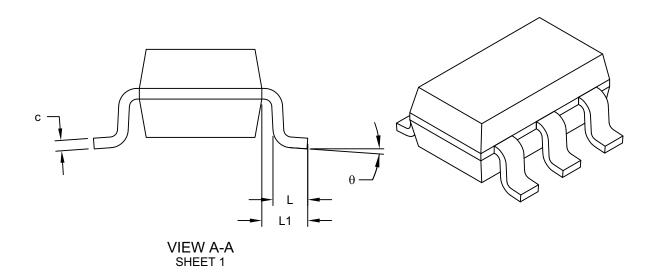




Microchip Technology Drawing C04-091-OT Rev H Sheet 1 of 2

# 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



	MILLIMETERS					
Dimension	Limits	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	Е	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	θ	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

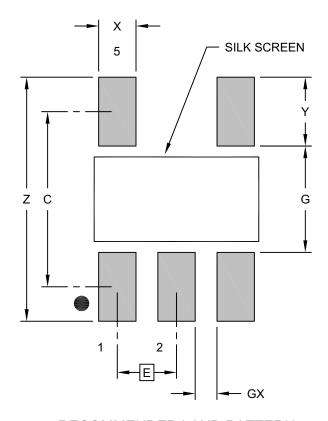
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

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

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

# 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



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

	MILLIMETERS			
Dimension	MIN	NOM	MAX	
Contact Pitch	Е		0.95 BSC	
Contact Pad Spacing	С		2.80	
Contact Pad Width (X5)	Х			0.60
Contact Pad Length (X5)	Υ			1.10
Distance Between Pads	G	1.70		
Distance Between Pads	GX	0.35		
Overall Width	Z			3.90

#### Notes:

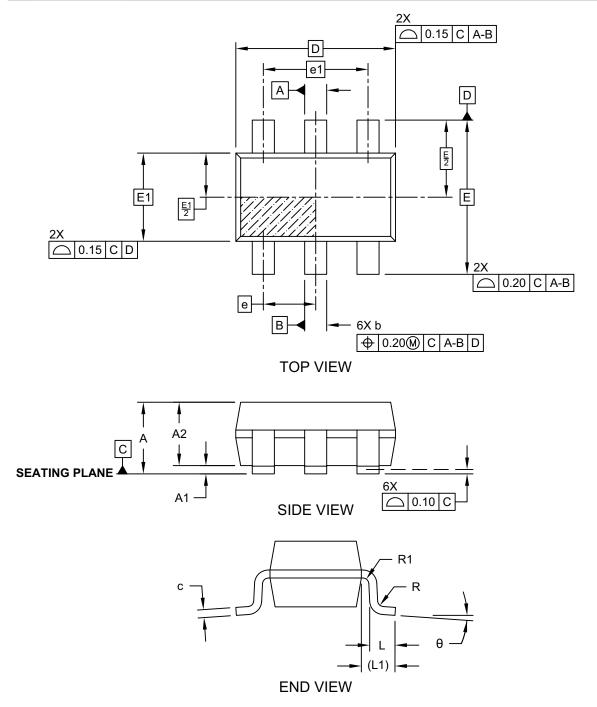
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

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

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

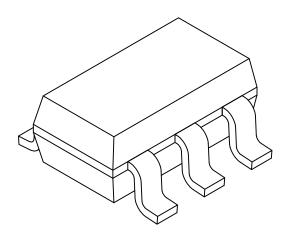
**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



Microchip Technology Drawing C04-028-CH Rev E Sheet 1 of 2

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

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 Leads	N	6			
Pitch	е		0.95 BSC		
Outside lead pitch	e1		1.90 BSC		
Overall Height	Α	0.90 - 1.4			
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.89	1.15	1.30	
Standoff	A1	0.00	-	0.15	
Overall Width	Е	2.80 BSC			
Molded Package Width	E1	1.60 BSC			
Overall Length	D	2.90 BSC			
Foot Length	L	0.30	0.45	0.60	
Footprint	L1	0.60 REF			
Foot Angle	θ	0°	-	10°	
Lead Thickness	С	0.08	-	0.26	
Lead Width	b	0.20 - 0.51			

#### Notes:

Note:

- 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

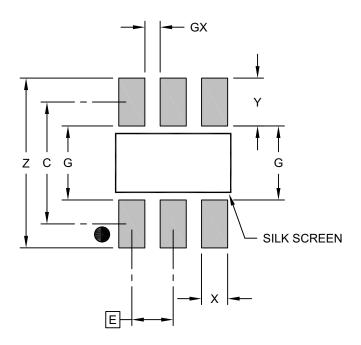
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

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

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-028-CH Rev E Sheet 2 of 2

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

**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	Е	0.95 BSC			
Contact Pad Spacing	С	2.80			
Contact Pad Width (X3)	Х			0.60	
Contact Pad Length (X3)	Υ			1.10	
Distance Between Pads	G	1.70			
Distance Between Pads	GX	0.35			
Overall Width	Z			3.90	

### Notes:

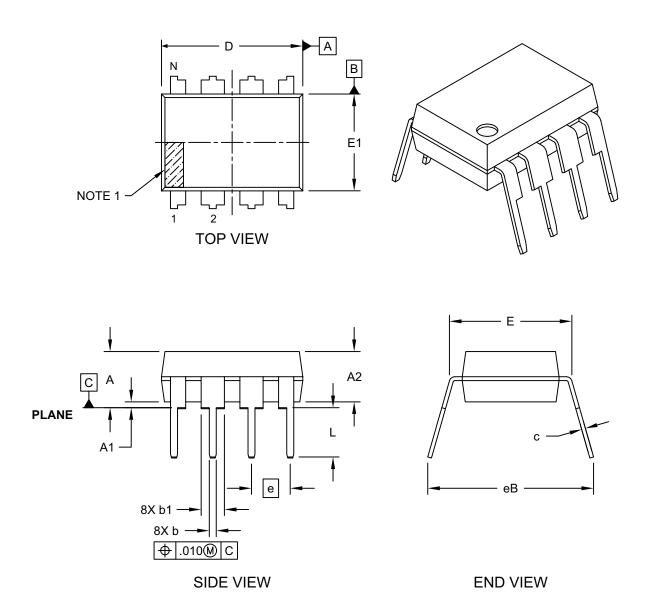
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2028-CH Rev E

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

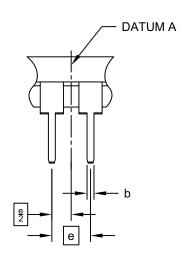
**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging

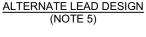


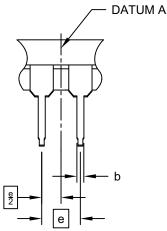
Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-018-P Rev F Sheet 1 of 2  $\,$ 

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

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







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

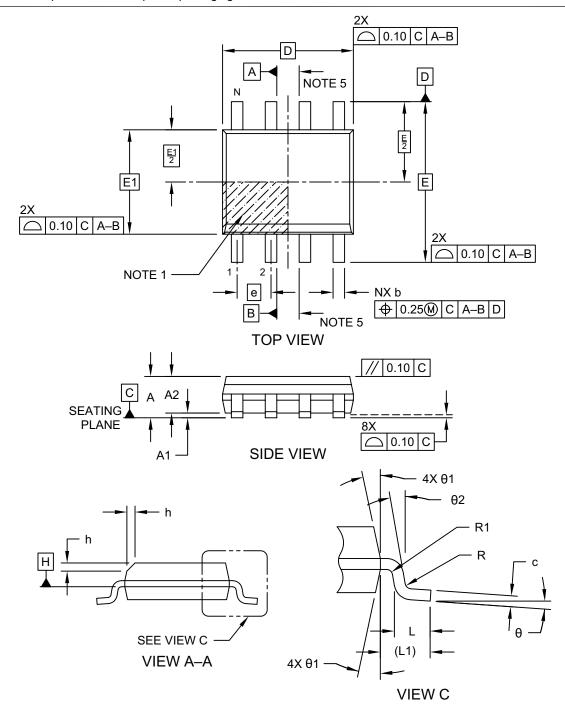
#### Notes:

- 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 .010" per side.
- 4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
  - BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
- 5. Lead design above seating plane may vary, based on assembly vendor.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-018-P Rev F Sheet 2 of 2

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

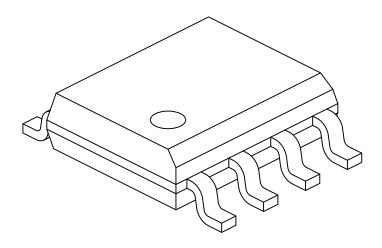
**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



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

# 8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SN) - Narrow, 3.90 mm (.150 ln.) 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	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	4.90 BSC			
Chamfer (Optional)	h	0.25 – 0.50			
Foot Length	L	0.40	_	1.27	
Footprint	L1	1.04 REF			
Lead Thickness	С	0.17	_	0.25	
Lead Width	b	0.31	-	0.51	
Lead Bend Radius	R	0.07	-	ı	
Lead Bend Radius	R1	0.07	-	ı	
Foot Angle	θ	0°	-	8°	
Mold Draft Angle	θ1	5°	_	15°	
Lead Angle	θ2	0°	_	_	

#### 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.

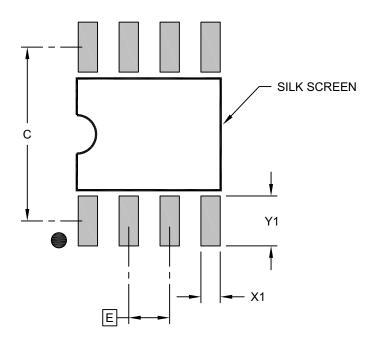
REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

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

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

# 8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SN) - Narrow, 3.90 mm (.150 ln.) 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	Е		1.27 BSC	
Contact Pad Spacing	С		5.40	
Contact Pad Width (X8)	X1			0.60
Contact Pad Length (X8)	Y1			1.55

#### Notes:

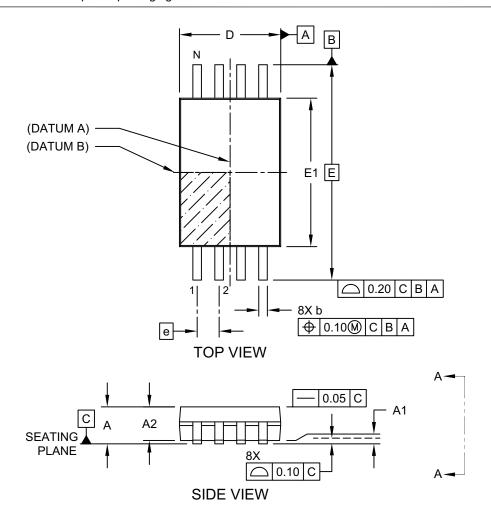
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

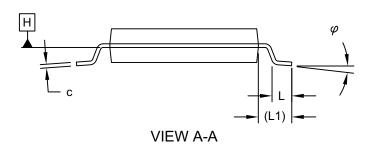
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-2057-SN Rev K

# 8-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

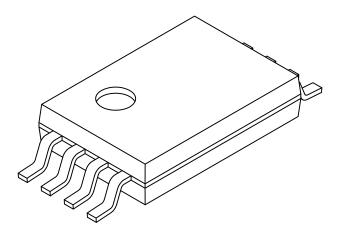




Microchip Technology Drawing C04-086 Rev C Sheet 1 of 2

# 8-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			
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX	
Number of Pins	N	8			
Pitch	е	0.65 BSC			
Overall Height	Α	ı	-	1.20	
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.80	1.00	1.05	
Standoff	A1	0.05	-	-	
Overall Width	Е		6.40 BSC		
Molded Package Width	E1	4.30	4.40	4.50	
Overall Length	D	2.90	3.00	3.10	
Foot Length	L	0.45	0.60	0.75	
Footprint	L1	1.00 REF			
Lead Thickness	С	0.09	-	0.25	
Foot Angle	φ	0°	4°	8°	
Lead Width	b	0.19	-	0.30	

#### Notes:

- 1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
- 2. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.20mm per side.
- 3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

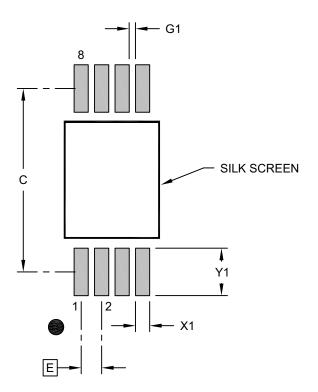
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

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

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-086 Rev C Sheet 2 of 2

# 8-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



## RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Units		MILLIMETERS			
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX	
Contact Pitch	E	0.65 BSC			
Contact Pad Spacing	С		5.80		
Contact Pad Width (X8)	X1			0.45	
Contact Pad Length (X8)	Y1			1.50	
Contact Pad to Center Pad (X6)	G1	0.20			

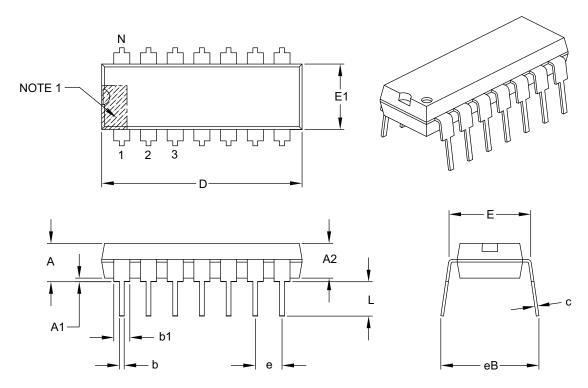
#### Notes:

- 1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
  - BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
- For best soldering results, thermal vias, if used, should be filled or tented to avoid solder loss during reflow process

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-2086 Rev B

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

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



	Units					
Dimensio	n Limits	MIN	NOM	MAX		
Number of Pins	N		14			
Pitch	е		.100 BSC			
Top to Seating Plane	Α	_	_	.210		
Molded Package Thickness	A2	.115	.115 .130			
Base to Seating Plane	A1	.015	_	_		
Shoulder to Shoulder Width	Е	.290	.310	.325		
Molded Package Width	E1	.240	.240 .250			
Overall Length	D	.735	.735 .750			
Tip to Seating Plane	L	.115	.130	.150		
Lead Thickness	С	.008	.008 .010			
Upper Lead Width	b1	.045	.060	.070		
Lower Lead Width	b	.014	.018	.022		
Overall Row Spacing §	_	_	.430			

#### Notes:

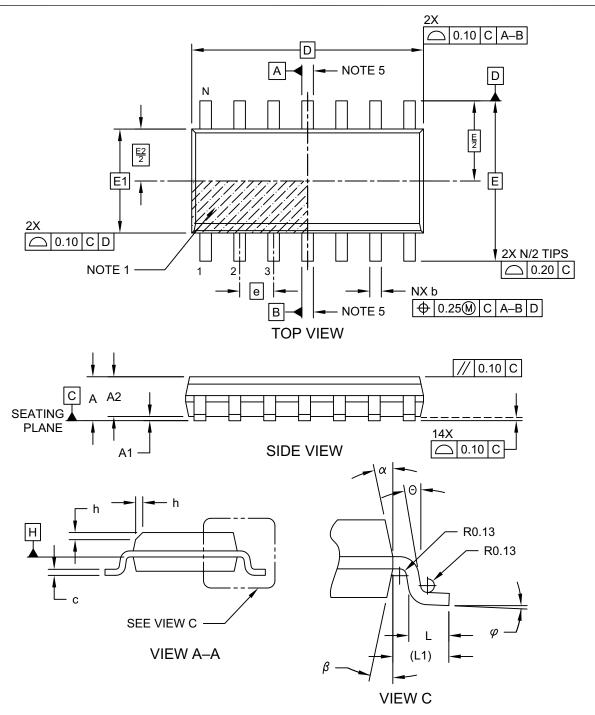
- 1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located with the hatched area.
- 2. § Significant Characteristic.
- 3. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010" per side.
- 4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

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

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-005B

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

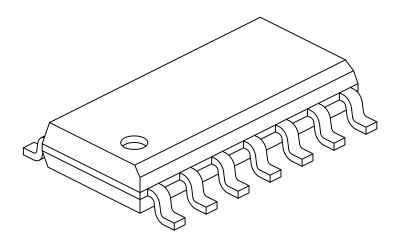
**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



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	Limits	MIN	NOM	MAX			
Number of Pins	Ν	14					
Pitch	е		1.27 BSC				
Overall Height	Α	ı	ı	1.75			
Molded Package Thickness	A2	1.25	1.25 -				
Standoff §	A1	0.10	-	0.25			
Overall Width	Е		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					
Footprint	L1		1.04 REF				
Lead Angle	Θ	0°	0° -				
Foot Angle	φ	0°	0° -				
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

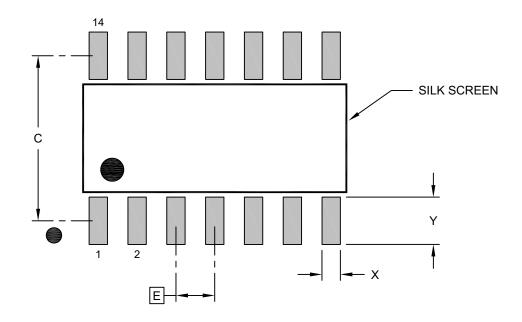
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances. REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

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

	MILLIMETERS			
Dimension	Limits	MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	Е		1.27 BSC	
Contact Pad Spacing			5.40	
Contact Pad Width (X14)	Х			0.60
Contact Pad Length (X14)	Υ			1.55

## Notes:

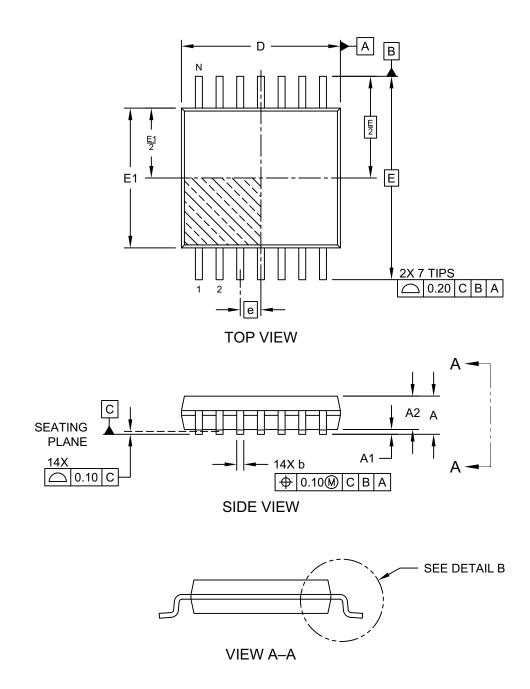
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

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]

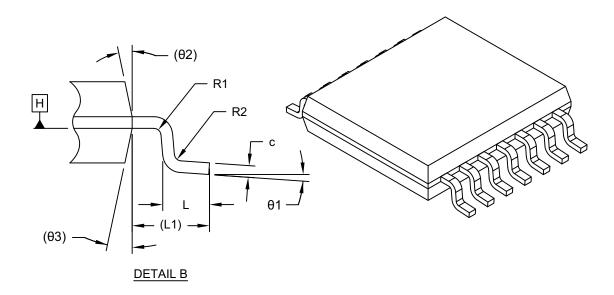
**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



Microchip Technology Drawing C04-087 Rev E  $\,$  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



	MILLIMETERS					
Di	MIN	NOM	MAX			
Number of Terminals	N		14			
Pitch	е		0.65 BSC			
Overall Height	Α	-	_	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	Overall Width E			6.40 BSC		
Molded Package Width	E1	4.30	4.40	4.50		
Terminal Width	b	0.19	_	0.30		
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

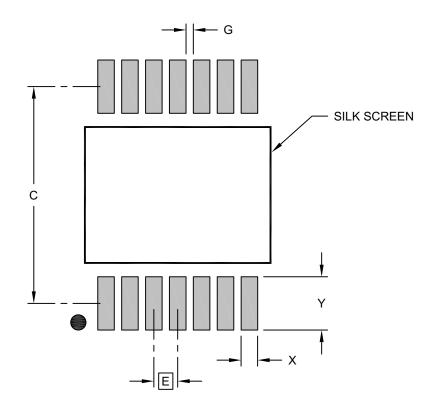
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

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

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-087 Rev E  $\,$  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

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

#### Notes:

Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
 BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-2087 Rev E

# MCP601/1R/2/3/4

NOTES:

## APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

## Revision H (May 2023)

The following is a list of modifications:

- · Updated Section "Features".
- Updated Section 2.0 "Typical Performance Curves".
- Updated Section 6.0 "Packaging Information".
- Updated Section "Product Identification System".
- Added Section "Product Identification System (Automotive)".

## **Revision G (December 2007)**

The following is a list of modifications:

- Updated Figure 2-8 and Figure 2-25.
- Updated Table 3-1 and Table 3-2.
- Updated notes to Section 1.0 "Electrical Characteristics".
- Expanded Analog Input Absolute Maximum Voltage Range (applies retroactively).
- Expanded operating V<sub>DD</sub> to a maximum of 6.0V.
- · Added Figure 2-12.
- Added Section 4.1.1 "Phase Reversal", Section 4.1.2 "Input Voltage and Current Limits", and Section 4.1.3 "Normal Operation".
- Updated Section 6.0 "Packaging Information".

### **Revision F (February 2004)**

· Undocumented changes.

## Revision E (September 2003)

Undocumented changes.

#### Revision D (April 2000)

· Undocumented changes.

## Revision C (July 1999)

Undocumented changes.

## Revision B (June 1999)

· Undocumented changes.

## Revision A (March 1999)

· Original Release of this Document.

# MCP601/1R/2/3/4

NOTES:

# PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

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

	Examples:						
PART NO.	[X] <sup>(1)</sup>	<u>–X</u>	<u>/XX</u>	<u>XXX</u> (2)	a)	MCP601-I/P:	Single Op Amp,
Device	Tape and Reel		Package	Class	-,	MOF001-1/F.	Industrial Temperature, 8 lead PDIP Package.
	Option	Range			b)	MCP601-E/SN:	Single Op Amp, Extended Temperature, 8 lead SOIC Package.
Device	MCP601	Single Op Amp			c)	MCP601T-E/ST:	Single Op Amp,
	MCP601T	Single Op Amp (Tape a (SOT-23, SOIC, TSSO					Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 8 lead TSSOP Package.
	MCP601RT	Single Op Amp (Tape a (SOT-23-5)	and Reel)		d)	MCP601RT-I/OT:	S .
	MCP602	Dual Op Amp					Industrial Temperature,
	MCP602T	Dual Op Amp (Tape an (SOIC, TSSOP)	d Reel)		e)	MCP601RT-E/OT:	5 lead SOT-23 Package. Single Op Amp, Tape and Reel,
	MCP603	Single Op Amp with Ch	nip Select				Extended Temperature,
	MCP603T	Single Op Amp with Ch (SOT-23, SOIC, TSSO		and Reel)			5 lead SOT-23 Package.
	MCP604	Quad Op Amp	1.5. 1)		(a)	MCP602-I/SN:	Dual Op Amp, Industrial Temperature,
	MCP604T	Quad Op Amp (Tape a (SOIC, TSSOP)	na Reei)		b)	MCP602-E/P:	8 lead SOIC Package. Dual Op Amp, Extended Temperature, 8 lead PDIP Package.
Temperature Ra	· ·	10° C to+85° C (Industri 10° C to+125° C (Extend	,		c)	MCP602T-E/ST:	Dual Op Amp, Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 8 lead TSSOP Package.
Package	OT = Pla	astic SOT-23, 5-lead (M	CP601 only)				o load 10001 1 dollago.
	CH = Pla	astic SOT-23, 6-lead (M	CP603 only)		a)	MCP603-I/SN:	Single Op Amp with Chip Select, Industrial Temperature,
		astic DIP (300 mil body)			b)	MCP603-E/P:	8 lead SOIC Package. Single Op Amp with Chip Select,
		astic SOIC (3.90 mm bo astic SOIC (3.90 mm bo	• / ·				Extended Temperature, 8 lead PDIP Package.
	ST = Pla	astic TSSOP (4.4 mm b	ody), 8, 14 lead		c)	MCP603T-E/ST:	Single Op Amp with Chip Select, Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature,
Class		on-Automotive utomotive			d)	MCP603T-I/SN:	8 lead TSSOP Package. Single Op Amp with Chip Select, Tape and Reel,
d	escription. This ider	entifier only appears in ntifier is used for orderin kage. Check with your	g purposes and	is not printed	e)	MCP603T-I/CH:	Industrial Temperature, 8 lead SOIC Package. Single Op Amp with Chip Select, Tape and Reel.
•	,	with the Tape and Reel AEC-Q100 qualified. E	•	I			Industrial Temperature, 6 lead SOT-23 Package.
					f)	MCP603T-E/CH:	Single Op Amp with Chip Select, Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 6 lead SOT-23 Package.
					a)	MCP604-I/P:	Quad Op Amp, Industrial Temperature, 14 lead PDIP Package.
					b)	MCP604-E/SL:	Quad Op Amp, Extended Temperature, 14 lead SOIC Package.
					c)	MCP604T-E/ST:	Quad Op Amp, Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 14 lead TSSOP Package.

# PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (AUTOMOTIVE)

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

DADT NO	(4)		MV	(2)	Ex	amples:	
PART NO. Device	[X] <sup>(1)</sup> 	<u>–X</u>     Temperature   Range	/XX       Package	XXX <sup>(2)</sup> Class	a)	MCP601-E/SNVAO:	Automotive, Single Op Amp, Extended Temperature, 8 lead SOIC Package.
Device	MCP601	Single Op Amp			b)	MCP601T-E/STVAO:	Automotive, Single Op Amp, Tape and Reel,
	MCP601T	Single Op Amp (Tape a (SOT-23, SOIC, TSSO			_,		Extended Temperature, 8 lead TSSOP Package.
	MCP601RT	Single Op Amp (Tape a (SOT-23-5)	and Reel)		c)	MCP601RT-E/OTVAO:	Automotive, Single Op Amp, Tape and Reel,
	MCP602	Dual Op Amp					Extended Temperature, 5 lead SOT-23 Package.
	MCP602T	Dual Op Amp (Tape an (SOIC, TSSOP)	d Reel)		a)	MCP602T-E/STVAO:	Automotive,
	MCP603	Single Op Amp with Ch	nip Select		′	WO1 0021 2/01 V/CO.	Dual Op Amp,
	MCP603T	Single Op Amp with Ch (SOT-23, SOIC, TSSO		and Reel)			Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 8 lead TSSOP Package.
	MCP604	Quad Op Amp			_,		, and the second
	MCP604T	Quad Op Amp (Tape a (SOIC, TSSOP)	nd Reel)		a)	MCP603T-E/STVAO:	Automotive, Single Op Amp with Chip Select Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature,
Temperature Ra	•	10° C to+85° C (Industri	,		b)	MODGOOT FIGURIAN	8 lead TSSOP Package.
	E = -4	40° C to+125° C (Extend	ded)			MCP603T-E/CHVAO:	Automotive, Single Op Amp with Chip Select Tape and Reel,
Package	OT = Pl	astic SOT-23, 5-lead (M	ICP601 only)				Extended Temperature, 6 lead SOT-23 Package.
		astic SOT-23, 6-lead (M	ICP603 only)		_,		
	P = Pl	astic DIP (300 mil body)	), 8, 14 lead		(a)	MCP604-E/SLVAO:	Automotive, Quad Op Amp,
		astic SOIC (3.90 mm bo	• **				Extended Temperature,
		astic SOIC (3.90 mm bo	• /-		b)	MCP604T-E/STVAO:	14 lead SOIC Package. Automotive,
	ST = Pl	astic TSSOP (4.4 mm b	ody), 8, 14 lead				Quad Op Amp, Tape and Reel,
Class	Blank = No	on-Automotive					Extended Temperature, 14 lead TSSOP Package.
	VAO = Au	utomotive					·
C C	description. This iden on the device pack	entifier only appears in ntifier is used for orderin kage. Check with your with the Tape and Reel	g purposes and Microchip Sale	is not printe	d		
2: A	Automotive parts are	e AEC-Q100 qualified. E	E-Temp: Grade 1	1			

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