

## 1.0 mA, 10 MHz Rail-to-Rail Op Amp

### Features

- Gain Bandwidth Product: 10 MHz (typ.)
- Supply Current:  $I_Q = 1.0$  mA
- Supply Voltage: 2.4V to 5.5V
- Rail-to-Rail Input/Output
- Extended Temperature Range:  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Available in Single, Dual and Quad Packages
- Single with Chip Select ( $\overline{\text{CS}}$ ) (**MCP6293**)
- Dual with Chip Select ( $\overline{\text{CS}}$ ) (**MCP6295**)

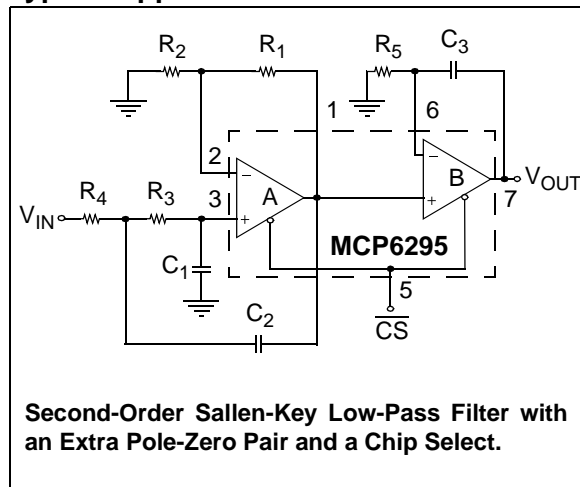
### Applications

- Automotive
- Portable Equipment
- Photo Diode Pre-amps
- Analog Filters
- Notebooks and PDAs
- Battery-Powered Systems

### Available Tools

- SPICE Macro Model (at [www.microchip.com](http://www.microchip.com))
- FilterLab<sup>®</sup> Software (at [www.microchip.com](http://www.microchip.com))

### Typical Application



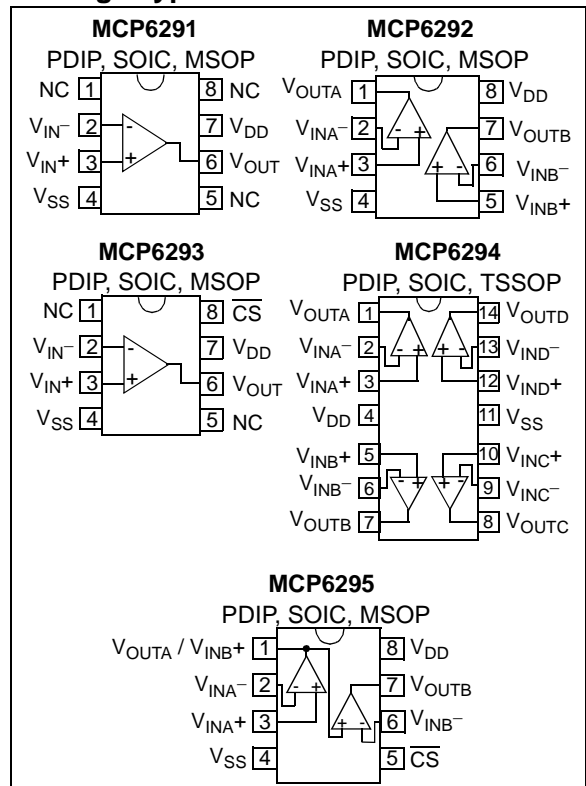
### Description

The Microchip Technology Inc. MCP6291/2/3/4/5 family of operational amplifiers (op amps) provide wide bandwidth for the current. This family has a 10 MHz gain bandwidth product (GBWP) and a  $65^{\circ}$  phase margin. This family also operates from a single supply voltage as low as 2.4V, while drawing 1 mA (typ.) quiescent current. In addition, the MCP6291/2/3/4/5 supports rail-to-rail input and output swing, with a common mode input voltage range of  $V_{DD} + 300$  mV to  $V_{SS} - 300$  mV. This family of operational amplifiers is designed with Microchip's advanced CMOS process.

The MCP6295 has a chip select input ( $\overline{\text{CS}}$ ) for dual op amps in an 8-pin package. This device is manufactured by cascading the two op amps, with the output of op amp A being connected to the non-inverting input of op amp B. The chip select input puts the device in a Low Power mode.

The MCP6291/2/3/4/5 family operates in the Extended Temperature Range of  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ . It also has a power supply range of 2.4V to 5.5V.

### Package Types



# MCP6291/2/3/4/5

## 1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### Absolute Maximum Ratings †

$V_{DD} - V_{SS}$ .....	7.0V
All Inputs and Outputs .....	$V_{SS} - 0.3V$ to $V_{DD} + 0.3V$
Difference Input Voltage .....	$ V_{DD} - V_{SS} $
Output Short Circuit Current .....	continuous
Current at Input Pins .....	$\pm 2$ mA
Current at Output and Supply Pins .....	$\pm 30$ mA
Storage Temperature.....	$-65^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$
Junction Temperature ( $T_J$ ) .....	$+150^{\circ}\text{C}$
ESD Protection On All Pins (HBM/MM) .....	$\geq 4$ kV/400V

† **Notice:** Stresses above those listed under “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.

### DC ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

<b>Electrical Characteristics:</b> Unless otherwise indicated, $T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $V_{DD} = +2.4V$ to $+5.5V$ , $V_{SS} = \text{GND}$ , $V_{CM} = V_{DD}/2$ , $R_L = 10$ k $\Omega$ to $V_{DD}/2$ and $V_{OUT} \approx V_{DD}/2$ .						
Parameters	Sym	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
<b>Input Offset</b>						
Input Offset Voltage	$V_{OS}$	-3.0	—	+3.0	mV	$V_{CM} = V_{SS}$ ( <b>Note 1</b> )
Input Offset Voltage (Extended Temperature)	$V_{OS}$	-5.0	—	+5.0	mV	$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $V_{CM} = V_{SS}$ ( <b>Note 1</b> )
Input Offset Temperature Drift	$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T_A$	—	$\pm 1.7$	—	$\mu\text{V}/^{\circ}\text{C}$	$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $V_{CM} = V_{SS}$ ( <b>Note 1</b> )
Power Supply Rejection	PSRR	70	90	—	dB	$V_{CM} = V_{SS}$ ( <b>Note 1</b> )
<b>Input Bias, Input Offset Current and Impedance</b>						
Input Bias Current	$I_B$	—	$\pm 1.0$	—	pA	<b>Note 2</b>
At Temperature	$I_B$	—	50	200	pA	$T_A = +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ ( <b>Note 2</b> )
At Temperature	$I_B$	—	2	5	nA	$T_A = +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ ( <b>Note 2</b> )
Input Offset Current	$I_{OS}$	—	$\pm 1.0$	—	pA	<b>Note 3</b>
Common Mode Input Impedance	$Z_{CM}$	—	$10^{13} 6$	—	$\Omega  \text{pF}$	<b>Note 3</b>
Differential Input Impedance	$Z_{DIFF}$	—	$10^{13} 3$	—	$\Omega  \text{pF}$	<b>Note 3</b>
<b>Common Mode (Note 4)</b>						
Common Mode Input Range	$V_{CMR}$	$V_{SS}-0.3$	—	$V_{DD}+0.3$	V	
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	70	85	—	dB	$V_{CM} = -0.3V$ to $2.5V$ , $V_{DD} = 5V$
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	65	80	—	dB	$V_{CM} = -0.3V$ to $5.3V$ , $V_{DD} = 5V$
<b>Open-Loop Gain</b>						
DC Open-Loop Gain (large signal)	$A_{OL}$	90	110	—	dB	$V_{OUT} = 0.2V$ to $V_{DD} - 0.2V$ , $V_{CM} = V_{SS}$ ( <b>Note 1</b> )

- Note 1:** The MCP6295's  $V_{CM}$  for op amp B (pins  $V_{OUTA}/V_{INB+}$  and  $V_{INB-}$ ) is  $V_{SS} + 100$  mV.
- Note 2:** The current at the MCP6295's  $V_{INB-}$  pin is specified by  $I_B$  only.
- Note 3:** This specification does not apply to the MCP6295's  $V_{OUTA}/V_{INB+}$  pin.
- Note 4:** The MCP6295's  $V_{INB-}$  pin (op amp B) has a common mode range ( $V_{CMR}$ ) of  $V_{SS} + 100$  mV to  $V_{DD} - 100$  mV. The MCP6295's  $V_{OUTA}/V_{INB+}$  pin (op amp B) has a voltage range specified by  $V_{OH}$  and  $V_{OL}$ .

### PIN FUNCTION TABLE

Name	Function
$V_{IN+}$ , $V_{INA+}$ , $V_{INB+}$ , $V_{INC+}$ , $V_{IND+}$	Non-inverting Inputs
$V_{IN-}$ , $V_{INA-}$ , $V_{INB-}$ , $V_{INC-}$ , $V_{IND-}$	Inverting Inputs
$V_{DD}$	Positive Power Supply
$V_{SS}$	Negative Power Supply
$V_{OUT}$ , $V_{OUTA}$ , $V_{OUTB}$ , $V_{OUTC}$ , $V_{OUTD}$	Outputs
NC	No Internal Connection
$\overline{CS}$	Chip Select
$V_{OUTA} / V_{INB+}$	Output of op amp A and non-inverting input of op amp B (MCP6295)

## DC ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (CONTINUED)

**Electrical Characteristics:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = +2.4\text{V}$  to  $+5.5\text{V}$ ,  $V_{SS} = \text{GND}$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$  to  $V_{DD}/2$  and  $V_{OUT} \approx V_{DD}/2$ .

Parameters	Sym	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
<b>Output</b>						
Maximum Output Voltage Swing	$V_{OL}, V_{OH}$	$V_{SS} + 15$	—	$V_{DD} - 15$	mV	
Output Short-Circuit Current	$I_{SC}$	—	$\pm 25$	—	mA	
<b>Power Supply</b>						
Supply Voltage	$V_{DD}$	2.4	—	5.5	V	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$
Quiescent Current per Amplifier	$I_Q$	0.7	1.0	1.3	mA	$I_O = 0$

- Note** 1: The MCP6295's  $V_{CM}$  for op amp B (pins  $V_{OUTA}/V_{INB+}$  and  $V_{INB-}$ ) is  $V_{SS} + 100\text{ mV}$ .  
 2: The current at the MCP6295's  $V_{INB-}$  pin is specified by  $I_B$  only.  
 3: This specification does not apply to the MCP6295's  $V_{OUTA}/V_{INB+}$  pin.  
 4: The MCP6295's  $V_{INB-}$  pin (op amp B) has a common mode range ( $V_{CMR}$ ) of  $V_{SS} + 100\text{ mV}$  to  $V_{DD} - 100\text{ mV}$ . The MCP6295's  $V_{OUTA}/V_{INB+}$  pin (op amp B) has a voltage range specified by  $V_{OH}$  and  $V_{OL}$ .

## AC ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

**Electrical Characteristics:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = +2.4\text{V}$  to  $+5.5\text{V}$ ,  $V_{SS} = \text{GND}$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_{OUT} \approx V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$  to  $V_{DD}/2$  and  $C_L = 60\text{ pF}$ .

Parameters	Sym	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
<b>AC Response</b>						
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBWP	—	10.0	—	MHz	
Phase Margin at Unity-Gain	PM	—	65	—	°	
Slew Rate	SR	—	7	—	V/ $\mu\text{s}$	
<b>Noise</b>						
Input Noise Voltage	$E_{ni}$	—	3.5	—	$\mu\text{Vp-p}$	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz}$ to $10\text{ Hz}$
Input Noise Voltage Density	$e_{ni}$	—	8.7	—	$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$
Input Noise Current Density	$i_{ni}$	—	3	—	$\text{fA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$

## TEMPERATURE SPECIFICATIONS

**Electrical Characteristics:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $V_{DD} = +2.4\text{V}$  to  $+5.5\text{V}$  and  $V_{SS} = \text{GND}$ .

Parameters	Sym	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
<b>Temperature Ranges</b>						
Operating Temperature Range	$T_A$	-40	—	+125	°C	<b>Note</b>
Storage Temperature Range	$T_A$	-65	—	+150	°C	
<b>Thermal Package Resistances</b>						
Thermal Resistance, 8L-PDIP	$\theta_{JA}$	—	85	—	°C/W	
Thermal Resistance, 8L-SOIC	$\theta_{JA}$	—	163	—	°C/W	
Thermal Resistance, 8L-MSOP	$\theta_{JA}$	—	206	—	°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:** The Junction Temperature ( $T_J$ ) must not exceed the Absolute Maximum specification of  $+150^\circ\text{C}$ .

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## MCP6293/MCP6295 CHIP SELECT ( $\overline{\text{CS}}$ ) SPECIFICATIONS

**Electrical Characteristics:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = +2.4\text{V}$  to  $+5.5\text{V}$ ,  $V_{SS} = \text{GND}$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_{OUT} \approx V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$  to  $V_{DD}/2$  and  $C_L = 60\text{ pF}$ .

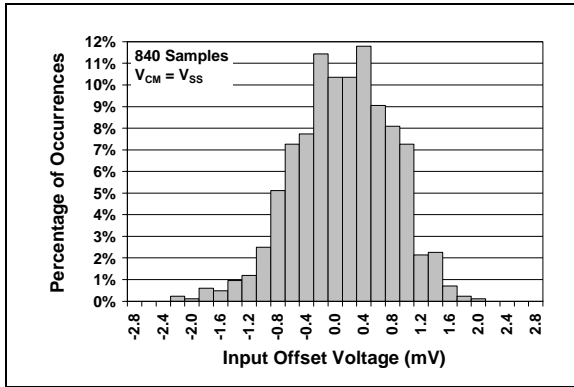
Parameters	Sym	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
<b><math>\overline{\text{CS}}</math> Low Specifications</b>						
$\overline{\text{CS}}$ Logic Threshold, Low	$V_{IL}$	$V_{SS}$	—	$0.2 V_{DD}$	V	
$\overline{\text{CS}}$ Input Current, Low	$I_{CSL}$	—	0.01	—	$\mu\text{A}$	$\overline{\text{CS}} = V_{SS}$
<b>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

**Note 1:** The input condition ( $V_{IN}$ ) specified applies to both op amp A and B of the MCP6295. The dynamic specification is tested at the output of op amp B ( $V_{OUTB}$ ).

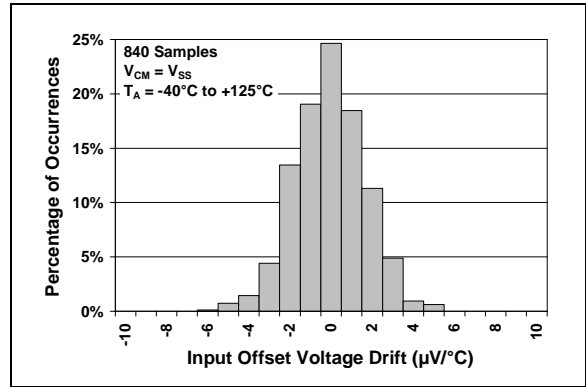
## 2.0 TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

**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.

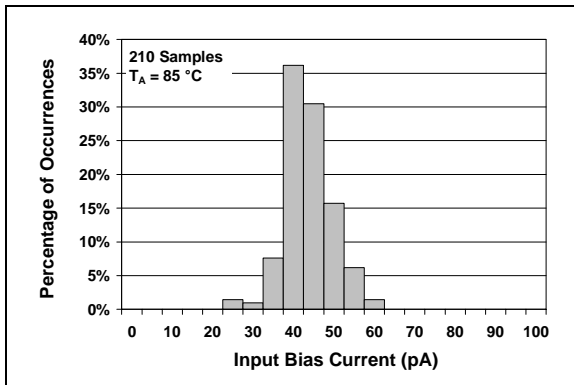
**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = +2.4\text{V}$  to  $+5.5\text{V}$ ,  $V_{SS} = \text{GND}$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_{OUT} \approx V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$  to  $V_{DD}/2$  and  $C_L = 60\text{ pF}$ .



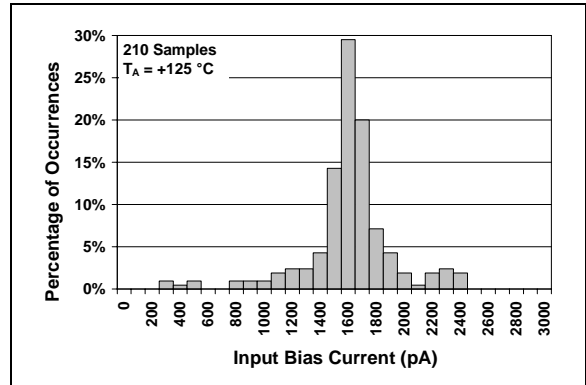
**FIGURE 2-1:** Input Offset Voltage.



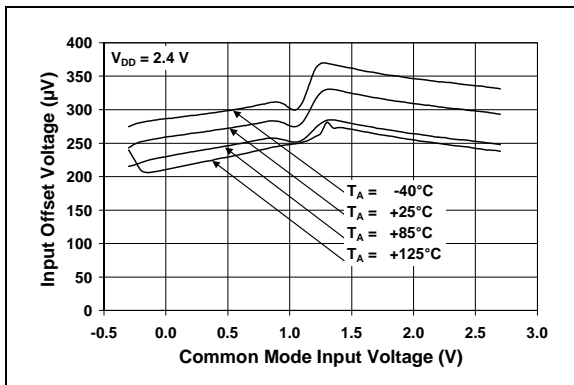
**FIGURE 2-4:** Input Offset Voltage Drift.



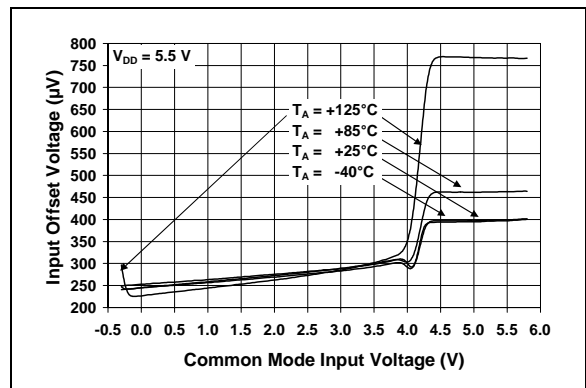
**FIGURE 2-2:** Input Bias Current with  $T_A = +85^\circ\text{C}$ .



**FIGURE 2-5:** Input Bias Current with  $T_A = +125^\circ\text{C}$ .



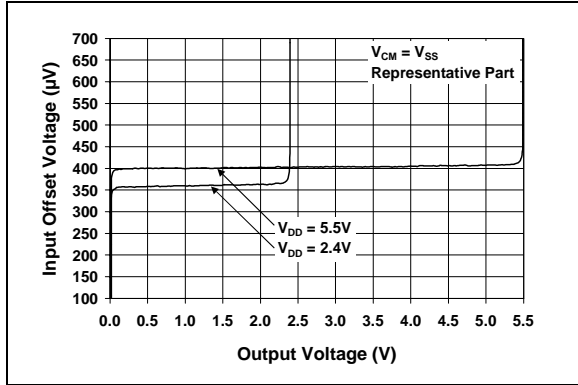
**FIGURE 2-3:** Input Offset Voltage vs. Common Mode Input Voltage with  $V_{DD} = 2.4\text{V}$ .



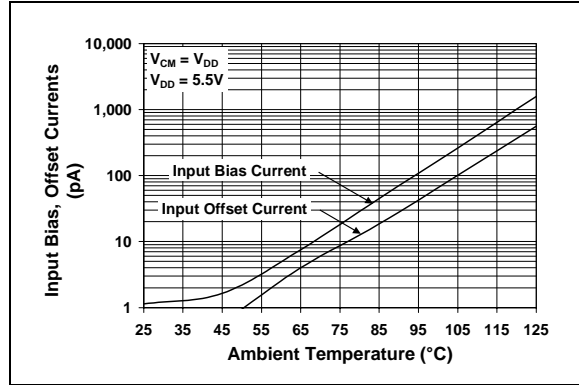
**FIGURE 2-6:** Input Offset Voltage vs. Common Mode Input Voltage with  $V_{DD} = 5.5\text{V}$ .

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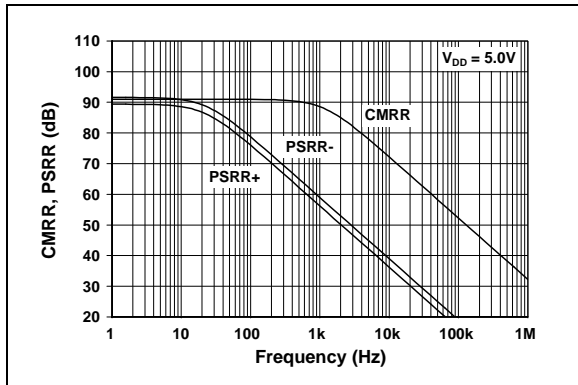
**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = +2.4\text{V}$  to  $+5.5\text{V}$ ,  $V_{SS} = \text{GND}$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_{OUT} \approx V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$  to  $V_{DD}/2$  and  $C_L = 60\text{ pF}$ .



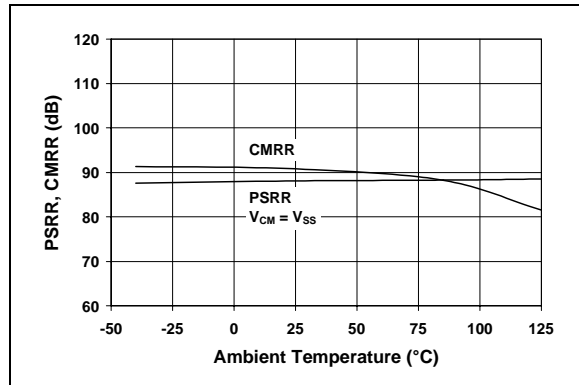
**FIGURE 2-7:** Input Offset Voltage vs. Output Voltage.



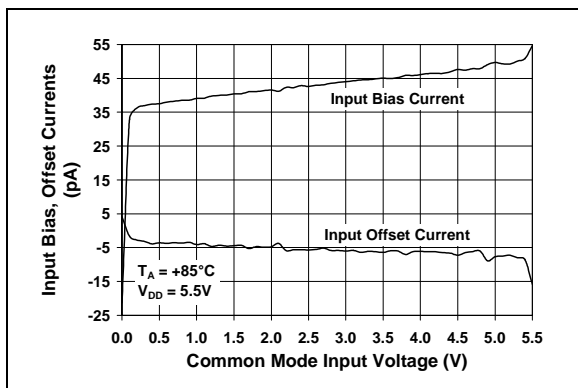
**FIGURE 2-10:** Input Bias, Input Offset Currents vs. Ambient Temperature  $V_{DD} = 5.5\text{V}$ .



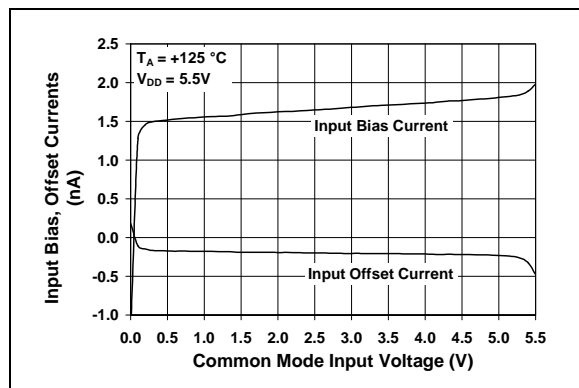
**FIGURE 2-8:** CMRR, PSRR vs. Frequency.



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

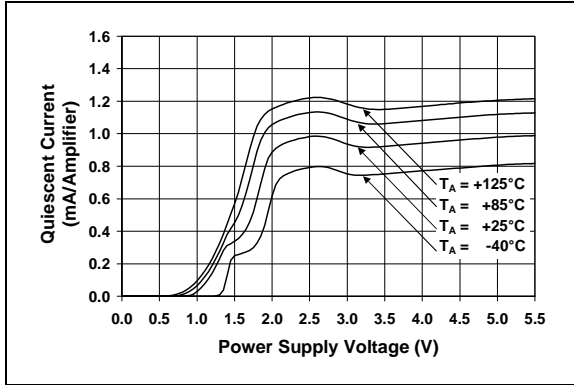


**FIGURE 2-9:** Input Bias, Input Offset Currents vs. Common Mode Input Voltage with  $T_A = +85^\circ\text{C}$ .

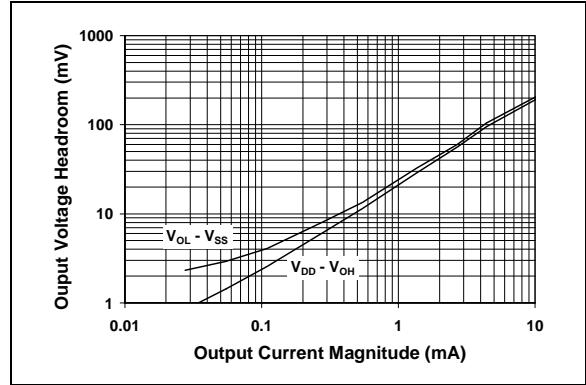


**FIGURE 2-12:** Input Bias, Input Offset Currents vs. Common Mode Input Voltage with  $T_A = +125^\circ\text{C}$ .

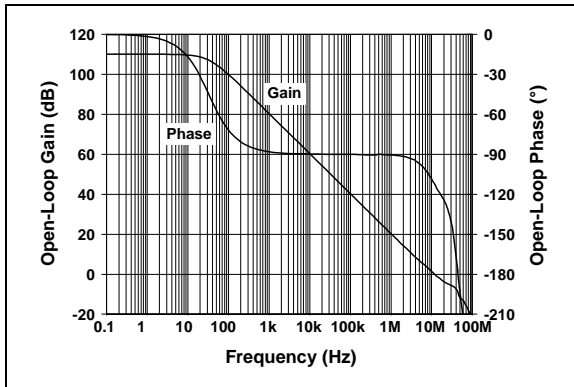
**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = +2.4\text{V}$  to  $+5.5\text{V}$ ,  $V_{SS} = \text{GND}$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_{OUT} \approx V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$  to  $V_{DD}/2$  and  $C_L = 60\text{ pF}$ .



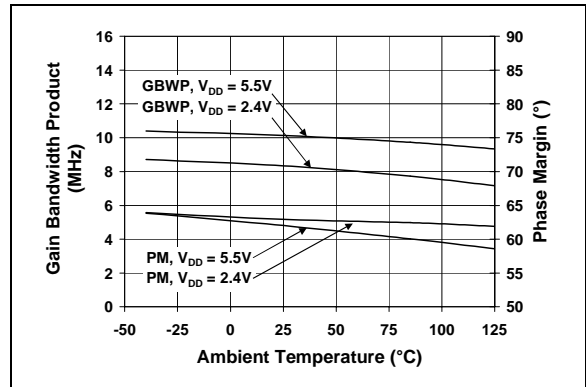
**FIGURE 2-13:** Quiescent Current vs. Power Supply Voltage.



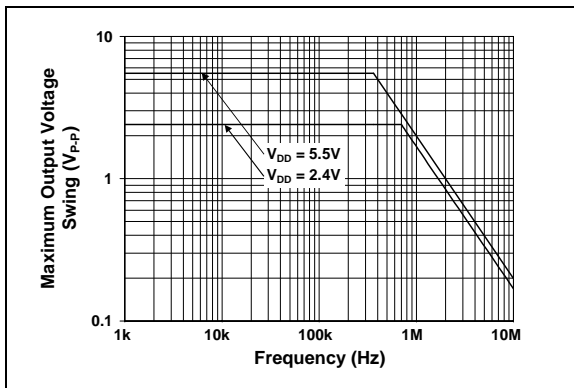
**FIGURE 2-16:** Output Voltage Headroom vs. Output Current Magnitude.



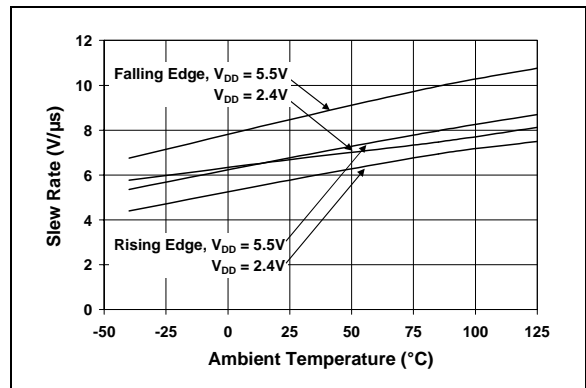
**FIGURE 2-14:** Open-Loop Gain, Phase vs. Frequency.



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



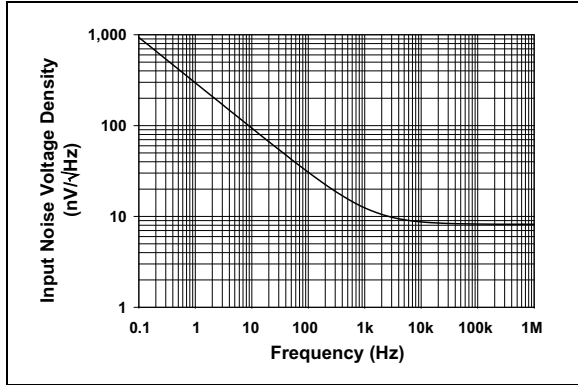
**FIGURE 2-15:** Maximum Output Voltage Swing vs. Frequency.



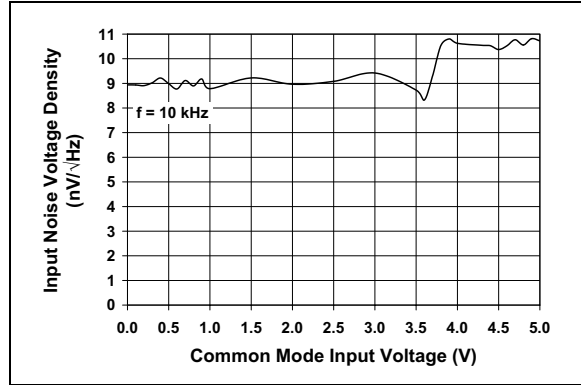
**FIGURE 2-18:** Slew Rate vs. Ambient Temperature.

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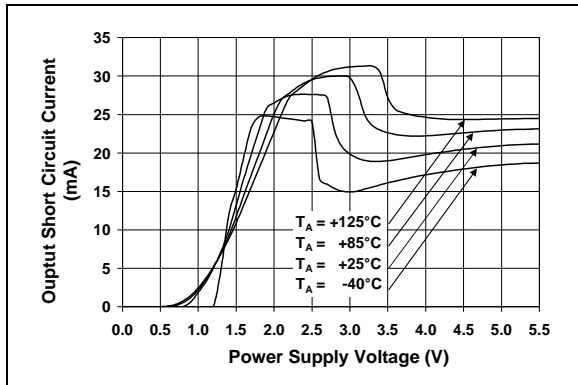
**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = +2.4\text{V}$  to  $+5.5\text{V}$ ,  $V_{SS} = \text{GND}$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_{OUT} \approx V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$  to  $V_{DD}/2$  and  $C_L = 60\text{ pF}$ .



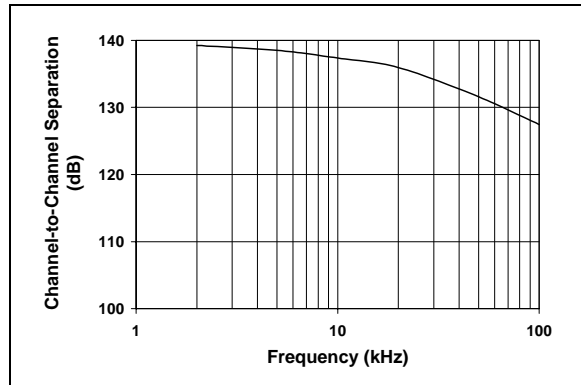
**FIGURE 2-19:** Input Noise Voltage Density vs. Frequency.



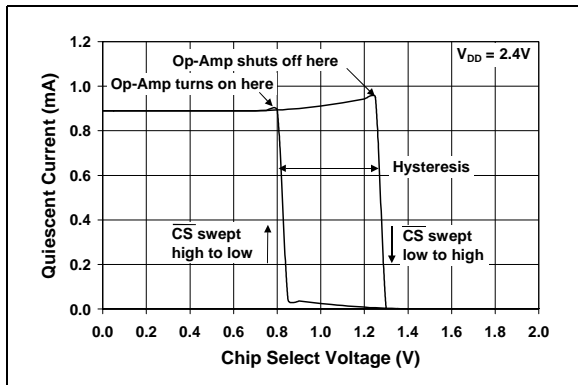
**FIGURE 2-22:** Input Noise Voltage Density vs. Common Mode Input Voltage at 10 kHz.



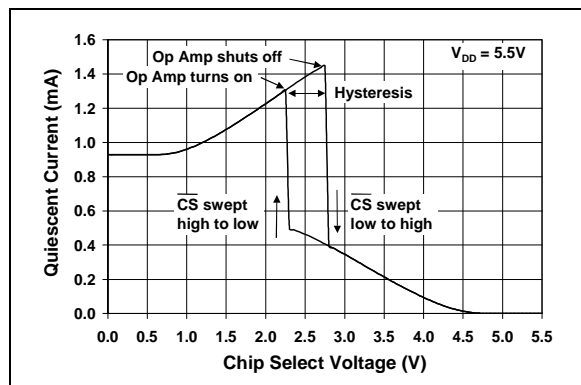
**FIGURE 2-20:** Output Short-Circuit Current vs. Power Supply Voltage.



**FIGURE 2-23:** Channel-to-Channel Separation vs. Frequency (MCP6292, MCP6294 and MCP6295 only).



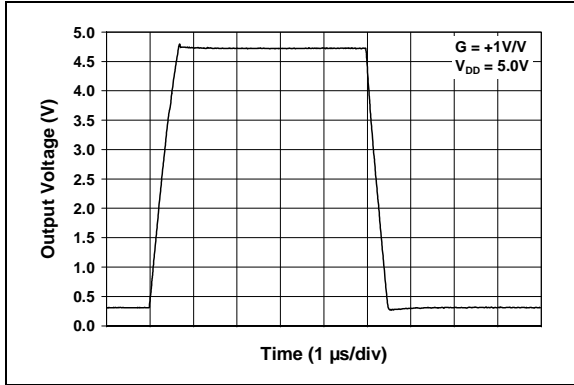
**FIGURE 2-21:** Quiescent Current vs. Chip Select (CS) Voltage with  $V_{DD} = 2.4\text{V}$  (MCP6293 and MCP6295 only).



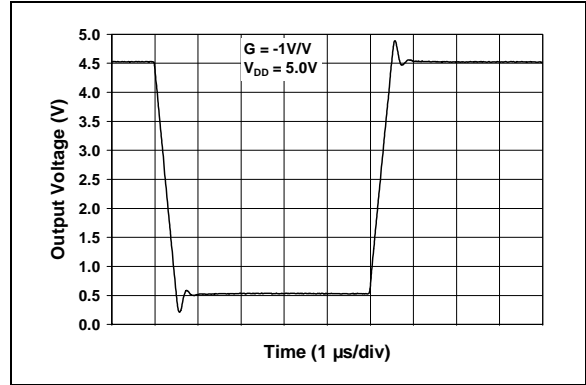
**FIGURE 2-24:** Quiescent Current vs. Chip Select (CS) Voltage with  $V_{DD} = 5.5\text{V}$  (MCP6293 and MCP6295 only).



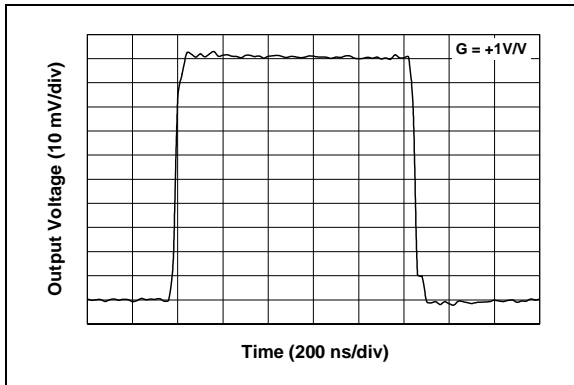
**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated,  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = +2.4\text{V}$  to  $+5.5\text{V}$ ,  $V_{SS} = \text{GND}$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $V_{OUT} \approx V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$  to  $V_{DD}/2$  and  $C_L = 60\text{ pF}$ .



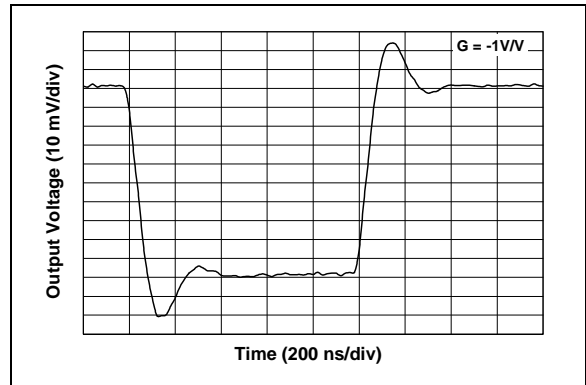
**FIGURE 2-25:** Large Signal Non-inverting Pulse Response.



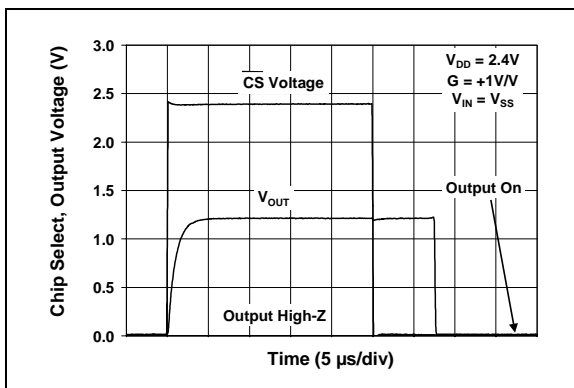
**FIGURE 2-28:** Large Signal Inverting Pulse Response.



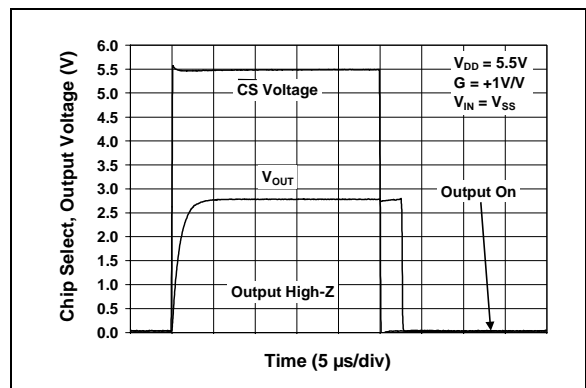
**FIGURE 2-26:** Small Signal Non-inverting Pulse Response.



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



**FIGURE 2-27:** Chip Select ( $\overline{\text{CS}}$ ) to Amplifier Output Response Time with  $V_{DD} = 2.4\text{V}$  (MCP6293 and MCP6295 only).



**FIGURE 2-30:** Chip Select ( $\overline{\text{CS}}$ ) to Amplifier Output Response Time with  $V_{DD} = 5.5\text{V}$  (MCP6293 and MCP6295 only).

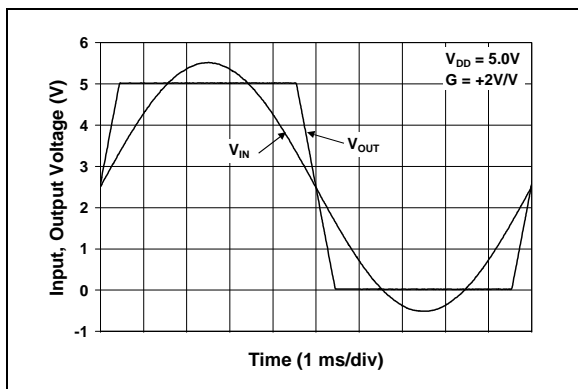
# MCP6291/2/3/4/5

## 3.0 APPLICATION INFORMATION

The MCP6291/2/3/4/5 family of op amps is manufactured using Microchip's state-of-the-art CMOS process, specifically designed for low-cost, low-power and general-purpose applications. The low supply voltage, low quiescent current and wide bandwidth makes the MCP6291/2/3/4/5 ideal for battery-powered applications.

### 3.1 Rail-to-Rail Input

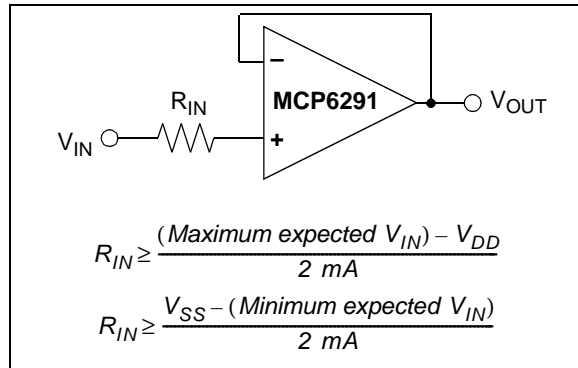
The MCP6291/2/3/4/5 op amps are designed to prevent phase reversal when the input pins exceed the supply voltages. Figure 3-1 shows the input voltage exceeding the supply voltage without any phase reversal.



**FIGURE 3-1:** The MCP6291/2/3/4/5 Show No Phase Reversal.

The input stage of the MCP6291/2/3/4/5 op amp uses two differential input stages in parallel. One operates at low common mode input voltage ( $V_{CM}$ ), while the other operates at high  $V_{CM}$ . With this topology, the device operates with  $V_{CM}$  up to 300 mV above  $V_{DD}$  and 300 mV below  $V_{SS}$ . The Input Offset Voltage is measured at  $V_{CM} = V_{SS} - 300$  mV and  $V_{DD} + 300$  mV to ensure proper operation.

Input voltages that exceed the input voltage range ( $V_{SS} - 0.3$ V to  $V_{DD} + 0.3$ V at 25°C) can cause excessive current to flow into or out of the input pins. Current beyond  $\pm 2$  mA can cause reliability problems. Applications that exceed this rating must be externally limited with a resistor, as shown in Figure 3-2.



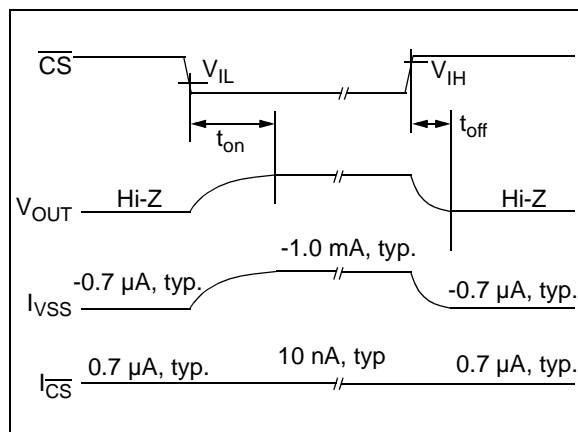
**FIGURE 3-2:** Input Current Limiting Resistor ( $R_{IN}$ ).

### 3.2 Rail-to-Rail Output

The output voltage range of the MCP6291/2/3/4/5 op amp is  $V_{DD} - 15$  mV (min.) and  $V_{SS} + 15$  mV (max.) when  $R_L = 10$  k $\Omega$  is connected to  $V_{DD}/2$  and  $V_{DD} = 5.5$ V. Refer to Figure 2-16 for more information.

### 3.3 MCP6293/5 Chip Select ( $\overline{CS}$ )

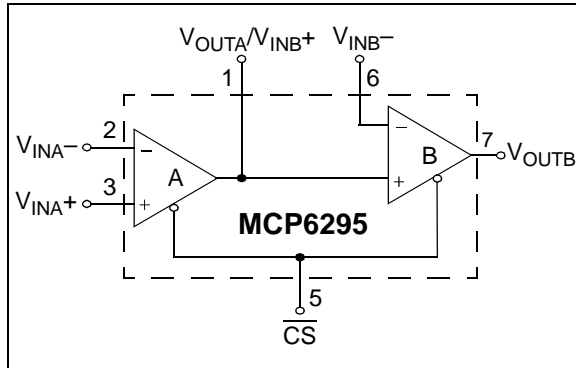
The MCP6293 and MCP6295 are single and dual op amps with chip select ( $\overline{CS}$ ), respectively. When  $\overline{CS}$  is pulled high, the supply current drops to 0.7  $\mu$ A (typ.) and flows through the  $\overline{CS}$  pin to  $V_{SS}$ . When this happens, the amplifier output is put into a high-impedance state. By pulling  $\overline{CS}$  low, the amplifier is enabled. If the  $\overline{CS}$  pin is left floating, the amplifier may not operate properly. Figure 3-3 shows the output voltage and supply current response to a  $\overline{CS}$  pulse.



**FIGURE 3-3:** Timing Diagram for the Chip Select ( $\overline{CS}$ ) pin on the MCP6293 and MCP6295.

## 3.4 Cascaded Dual Op Amps (MCP6295)

The MCP6295 is a dual op amp with chip select ( $\overline{CS}$ ). The chip select input is available on what would be the non-inverting input of a standard dual op amp (pin 5). This feature is provided by connecting the output of op amp A to the non-inverting input of op amp B, as shown in Figure 3-4. The chip select input, which can be connected to a microcontroller I/O line, puts the device in Low Power mode. Refer to **Section 3.3 “MCP6283/5 Chip Select (CS)”**.



**FIGURE 3-4:** Cascaded Gain Amplifier.

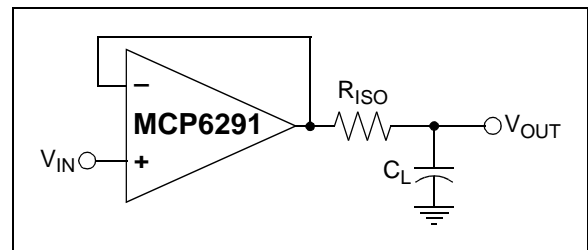
The key issue to note from this configuration is that the output of op amp A is loaded by the input impedance. The input impedance of the op amp is typically  $10^{13}\Omega \parallel 6\text{ pF}$ , as specified in the DC specification table (Refer to **Section 3.5 “Capacitive Loads”** for further details regarding capacitive loads).

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

## 3.5 Capacitive Loads

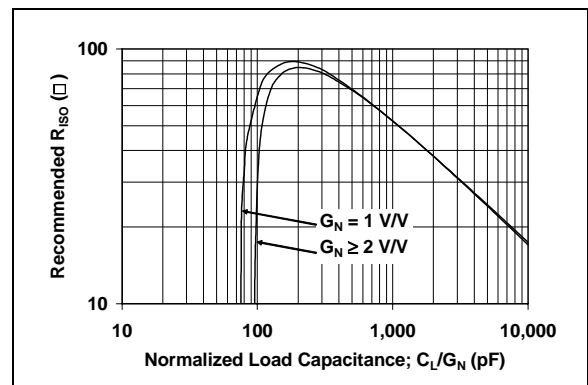
Driving large capacitive loads can cause stability problems for voltage feedback op amps. As the load capacitance increases, the feedback loop's phase margin decreases and the closed-loop bandwidth is reduced. This produces gain peaking in the frequency response, with overshoot and ringing in the step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

When driving large capacitive loads with these op amps (e.g.,  $> 100\text{ pF}$  when  $G = +1$ ), a small series resistor at the output ( $R_{ISO}$  in Figure 3-5) 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 capacitive load.



**FIGURE 3-5:** Output Resistor,  $R_{ISO}$  stabilizes large capacitive loads.

Figure 3-6 gives recommended  $R_{ISO}$  values for different capacitive loads and gains. The x-axis is the normalized load capacitance ( $C_L/G_N$ ), where  $G_N$  is the circuit's noise gain. For non-inverting gains,  $G_N$  and the Signal Gain are equal. For inverting gains,  $G_N$  is  $1 + |\text{Signal Gain}|$  (e.g.,  $-1\text{ V/V}$  gives  $G_N = +2\text{ V/V}$ ).



**FIGURE 3-6:** Recommended  $R_{ISO}$  values for Capacitive Loads.

After selecting  $R_{ISO}$  for your circuit, double-check the resulting frequency response peaking and step response overshoot. Modify  $R_{ISO}$ 's value until the response is reasonable. Bench evaluation and simulations with the MCP6291/2/3/4/5 SPICE macro model are very helpful.

# MCP6291/2/3/4/5

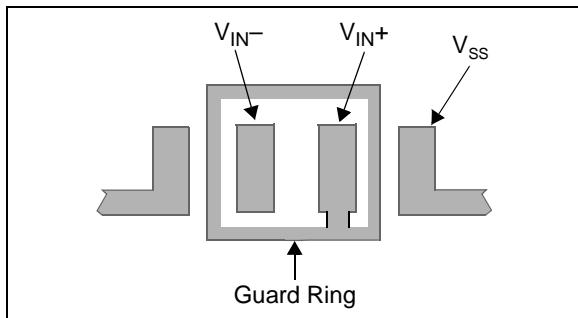
## 3.6 Supply Bypass

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

## 3.7 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, if current-to-flow, which is greater than the MCP6291/2/3/4/5 family's bias current at 25°C (1 pA, typ).

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 3-7.



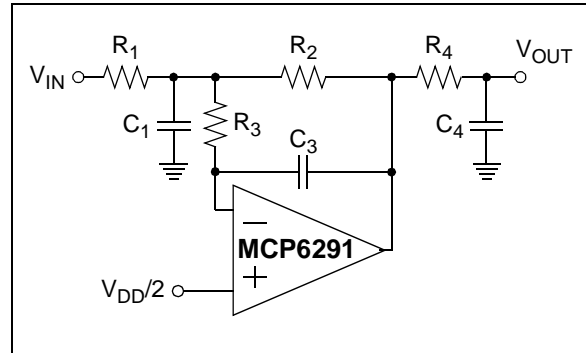
**FIGURE 3-7:** Example Guard Ring Layout for Inverting Gain.

1. For Inverting (Figure 3-7) and Transimpedance Amplifiers (convert current to voltage, such as photo detectors):
  - a. Connect the guard ring to the non-inverting input pin ( $V_{IN+}$ ). This biases the guard ring to the same reference voltage as the op amp (e.g.,  $V_{DD}/2$  or ground).
  - b. Connect the inverting pin ( $V_{IN-}$ ) to the input with a wire that does not touch the PCB surface.
2. Non-inverting Gain and Unity-Gain Buffer:
  - a. Connect the non-inverting pin ( $V_{IN+}$ ) to the input with a wire that does not touch the PCB surface.
  - b. Connect the guard ring to the inverting input pin ( $V_{IN-}$ ). This biases the guard ring to the common mode input voltage.

## 3.8 Application Circuits

### 3.8.1 MULTIPLE FEEDBACK LOW-PASS FILTER

The MCP6291/2/3/4/5 op amp can be used in active-filter applications. Figure 3-8 shows an inverting, third-order, multiple feedback low-pass filter that can be used as an anti-aliasing filter.

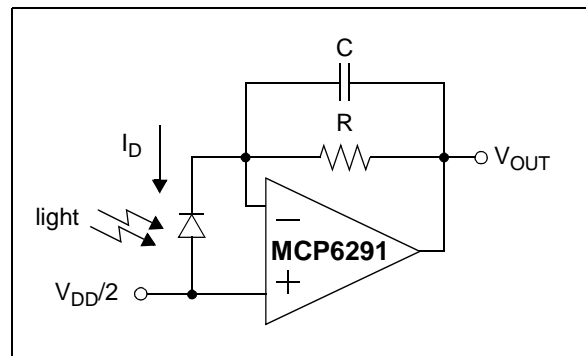


**FIGURE 3-8:** Multiple Feedback Low-Pass Filter.

This filter, and others, can be designed using Microchip's FilterLab<sup>®</sup> software, which is available on our web site ([www.microchip.com](http://www.microchip.com)).

### 3.8.2 PHOTO DIODE AMPLIFIER

Figure 3-9 shows a photo diode biased in the photo-voltaic mode for high precision. The resistor R converts the diode current  $I_D$  to the voltage  $V_{OUT}$ . The capacitor is used to limit the bandwidth or to stabilize the circuit against the diode's capacitance (it is not always needed).



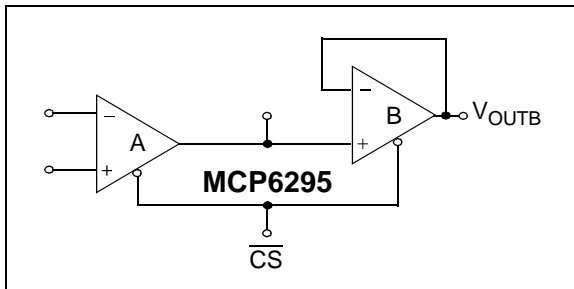
**FIGURE 3-9:** Photo Diode Amplifier.

### 3.8.3 CASCADED OP AMPS APPLICATIONS

The MCP6295 provides the flexibility of Low Power mode for dual op amps in an 8-pin package. The MCP6295 eliminates the added cost and space in battery-powered applications by using two single op amps with chip select lines or a 10-pin device with chip select line for each op amp. The only inherent limitation to this device is that the two op amps are internally cascaded. Therefore, this device cannot be used in circuits that require active or passive elements between the two op amps. However, there are several applications where this op amp configuration with chip select line becomes suitable. The circuits below show possible applications for this device.

#### 3.8.3.1 Load Isolation

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



**FIGURE 3-10:** Isolating the Load with a Buffer.

#### 3.8.3.2 Cascaded Gain

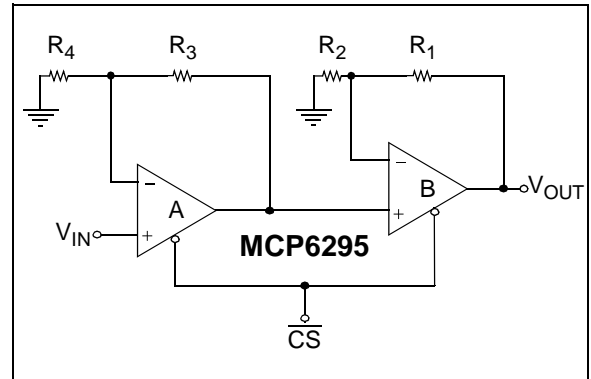
Figure 3-11 shows a cascaded gain circuit configuration with chip select. Op amps A and B are configured in a non-inverting amplifier configuration. In this configuration, it is important to note that the input offset voltage of op amp A is amplified by the gain of op amp A and B, as shown below:

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

Where:

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

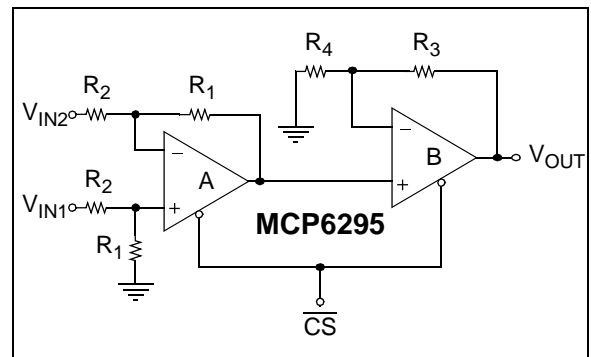
Therefore, it is recommended to set most of the gain with op amp A and use op amp B with relatively small gain, or as a unity-gain buffer.



**FIGURE 3-11:** Cascaded Gain Circuit Configuration.

#### 3.8.3.3 Difference Amplifier

Figure 3-12 shows op amp A as a difference amplifier with chip select. In this configuration, it is recommended to use well matched resistors (0.1%) to increase the common mode rejection ratio (CMRR). Op amp B can be used for additional gain or as a unity-gain buffer to isolate the load from the difference amplifier.

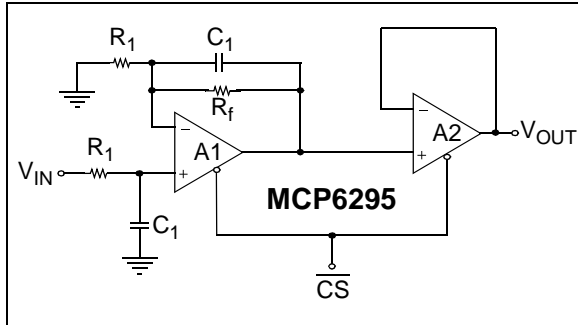


**FIGURE 3-12:** Difference Amplifier Circuit.

# MCP6291/2/3/4/5

## 3.8.3.4 Buffered Non-inverting Integrator

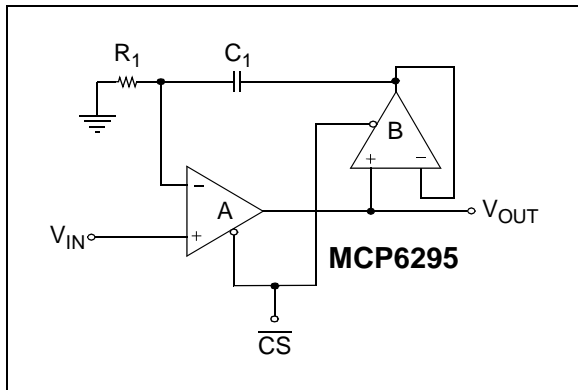
Figure 3-13 shows a buffered non-inverting integrator with chip select. Op amp A is configured as a non-inverting integrator. In this configuration, matching the impedance at each input is recommended.  $R_f$  is used to provide a feedback loop at frequencies  $\ll 1/(2\pi RC)$ . Op amp B is used to isolate the load from the integrator.



**FIGURE 3-13:** Buffered Non-inverting Integrator with Chip Select Circuit.

## 3.8.3.5 Integrator with Active Compensation and a Chip Select

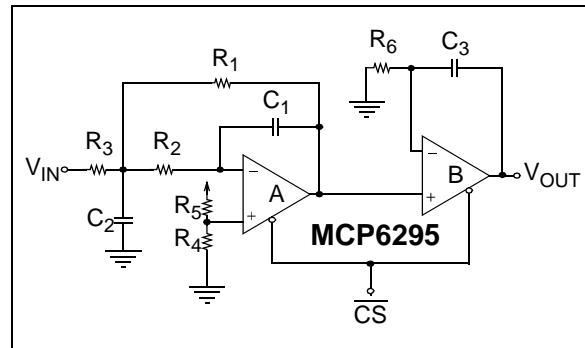
Figure 3-14 uses an active compensator (op amp B) to compensate for the non-ideal characteristics introduced at higher frequency integration. The alternative is to use a passive element, such as a resistor, for compensation. However, the quality of compensation would not be constant since the AC characteristics of an amplifier varies over temperature and process. This circuit uses op amp B as a unity-gain buffer to isolate the integration capacitor  $C_1$  from op amp A and drives the capacitor with low impedance source. Since both amplifiers are matched very well, it provides a higher quality of integration.



**FIGURE 3-14:** Integrator Circuit with Active Compensation.

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

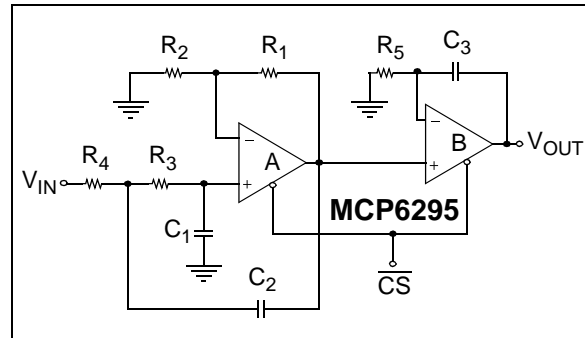
Figure 3-15 is a second-order multiple feedback low-pass filter with chip select. Use the Filterlab<sup>®</sup> software from Microchip to determine the R and C values for the op amp A's second-order filter. Op amp B can be used to add a pole-zero pair using  $C_3$  and  $R_6$ .



**FIGURE 3-15:** Second-Order Multiple Feedback Low-Pass Filter with an Extra Pole-Zero Pair and Chip Select.

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

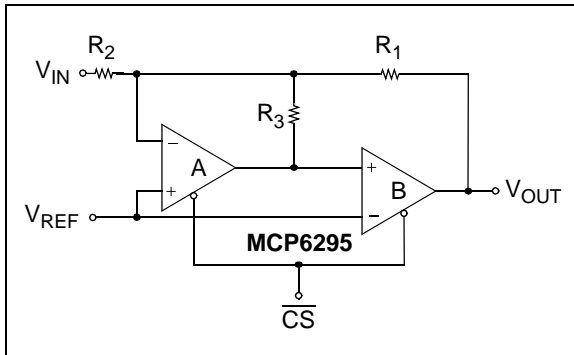
Figure 3-16 is a second-order Sallen-Key low-pass filter with chip select. Use the Filterlab<sup>®</sup> software from Microchip to determine the R and C values for the op amp A's second-order filter. Op amp B can be used to add a pole-zero pair using  $C_3$  and  $R_5$ .



**FIGURE 3-16:** Second-Order Sallen-Key Low-Pass Filter with an Extra Pole-Zero Pair and Chip Select.

### 3.8.3.8 Capacitorless Second-Order Low-Pass filter with Chip Select

The low-pass filter shown in Figure 3-17 does not require external capacitors. It uses only three external resistors. The op amp's GBWP sets the corner frequency.  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are used to set the circuit gain and  $R_3$  is used to set the Q. To avoid gain peaking in the frequency response, Q needs to be low (lower values need to be selected for  $R_3$ ). Note that the amplifier bandwidth varies greatly over temperature and process. However, this configuration provides a low cost solution for applications with high bandwidth.



**FIGURE 3-17:** Capacitorless Second-Order Low-Pass Filter with Chip Select Circuit.

## 4.0 DESIGN TOOLS

Microchip provides the basic design tools needed for the MCP6291/2/3/4/5 family of op amps.

### 4.1 SPICE Macro Model

The latest version of SPICE Macro Model for the MCP6291/2/3/4/5 op amps is available on our web site at [www.microchip.com](http://www.microchip.com). This model is intended to be an initial design tool that works well in the op amp's linear region of operation at room temperature. 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.

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

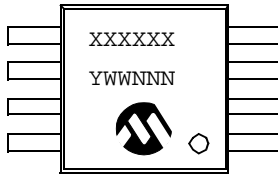
Microchip's FilterLab software is an innovative tool that simplifies analog active-filter (using op amps) design. Available at no cost from our web site at [www.microchip.com](http://www.microchip.com), the FilterLab active-filter software design tool provides full schematic diagrams of the filter circuit 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.

# MCP6291/2/3/4/5

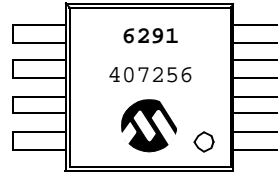
## 5.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

### 5.1 Package Marking Information

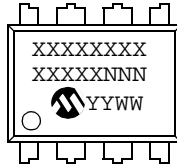
8-Lead MSOP



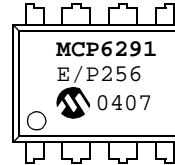
Example:



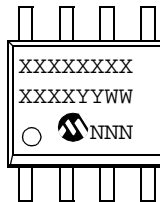
8-Lead PDIP (300 mil)



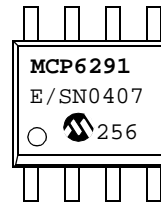
Example:



8-Lead SOIC (150 mil)



Example:



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

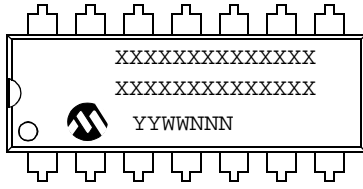
<b>Note:</b>	In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line thus limiting the number of available characters for customer specific information.
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\* Standard marking consists of Microchip part number, year code, week code, traceability code (facility code, mask rev#, and assembly code). For marking beyond this, certain price adders apply. Please check with your Microchip Sales Office.

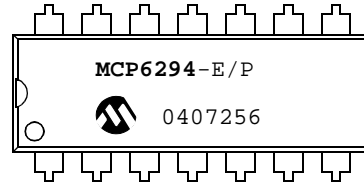


## Package Marking Information (Continued)

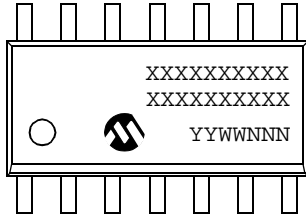
14-Lead PDIP (300 mil) (MCP6294)



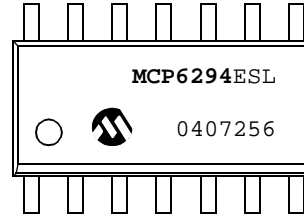
Example:



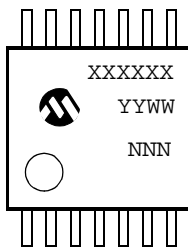
14-Lead SOIC (150 mil) (MCP6294)



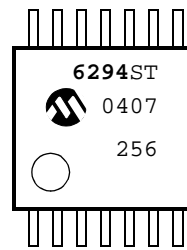
Example:



14-Lead TSSOP (MCP6294)

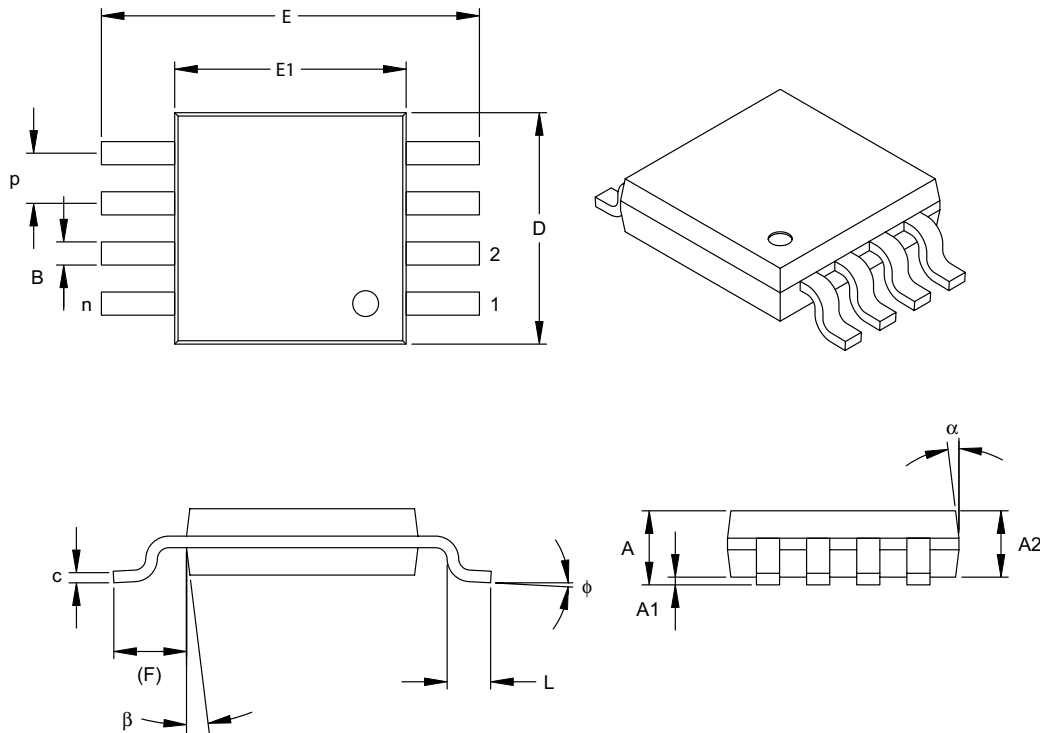


Example:



# MCP6291/2/3/4/5

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



Dimension Limits	Units	INCHES			MILLIMETERS*		
	n	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	n		8			8	
Pitch	P	.026 BSC			0.65 BSC		
Overall Height	A	-	-	.043	-	-	1.10
Molded Package Thickness	A2	.030	.033	.037	0.75	0.85	0.95
Standoff	A1	.000	-	.006	0.00	-	0.15
Overall Width	E	.193 TYP.			4.90 BSC		
Molded Package Width	E1	.118 BSC			3.00 BSC		
Overall Length	D	.118 BSC			3.00 BSC		
Foot Length	L	.016	.024	.031	0.40	0.60	0.80
Footprint (Reference)	F	.037 REF			0.95 REF		
Foot Angle	$\phi$	0°	-	8°	0°	-	8°
Lead Thickness	c	.003	.006	.009	0.08	-	0.23
Lead Width	B	.009	.012	.016	0.22	-	0.40
Mold Draft Angle Top	$\alpha$	5°	-	15°	5°	-	15°
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	$\beta$	5°	-	15°	5°	-	15°

\*Controlling Parameter

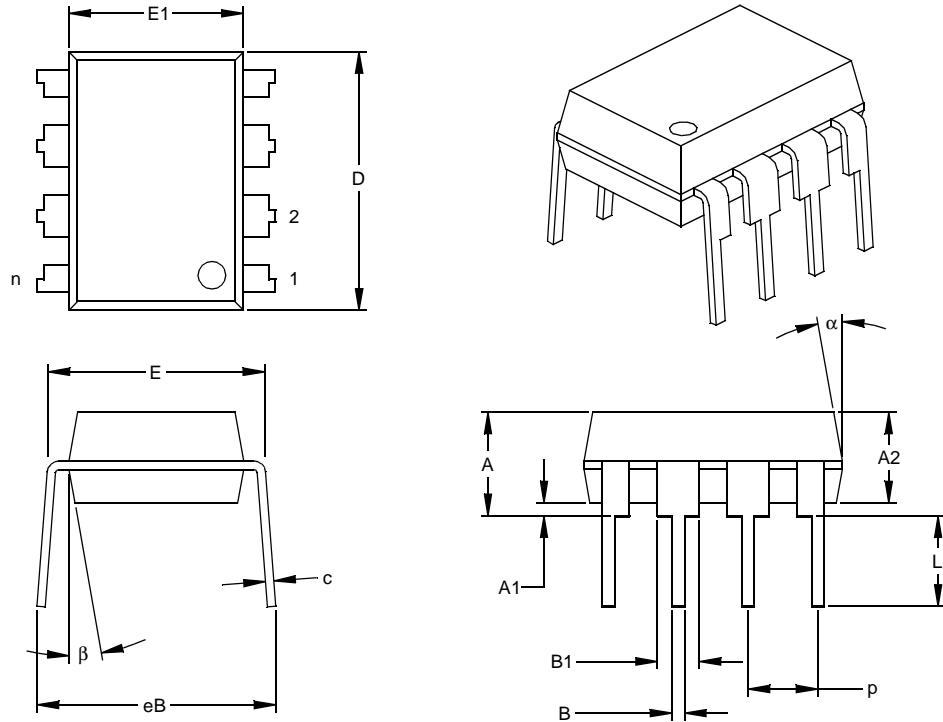
Notes:

Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010" (0.254mm) per side.

JEDEC Equivalent: MO-187

Drawing No. C04-111

## 8-Lead Plastic Dual In-line (P) – 300 mil (PDIP)



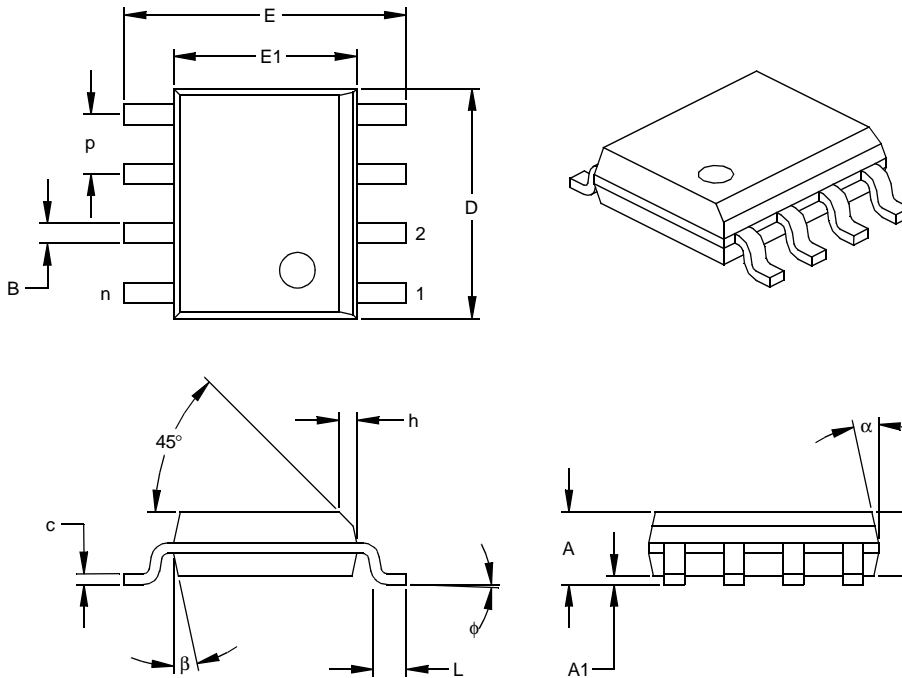
Dimension Limits	Units	INCHES*			MILLIMETERS		
		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	n		8			8	
Pitch	p		.100			2.54	
Top to Seating Plane	A	.140	.155	.170	3.56	3.94	4.32
Molded Package Thickness	A2	.115	.130	.145	2.92	3.30	3.68
Base to Seating Plane	A1	.015			0.38		
Shoulder to Shoulder Width	E	.300	.313	.325	7.62	7.94	8.26
Molded Package Width	E1	.240	.250	.260	6.10	6.35	6.60
Overall Length	D	.360	.373	.385	9.14	9.46	9.78
Tip to Seating Plane	L	.125	.130	.135	3.18	3.30	3.43
Lead Thickness	c	.008	.012	.015	0.20	0.29	0.38
Upper Lead Width	B1	.045	.058	.070	1.14	1.46	1.78
Lower Lead Width	B	.014	.018	.022	0.36	0.46	0.56
Overall Row Spacing	§ eB	.310	.370	.430	7.87	9.40	10.92
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	5	10	15	5	10	15
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	5	10	15	5	10	15

\* Controlling Parameter  
 § Significant Characteristic

Notes:  
 Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010" (0.254mm) per side.  
 JEDEC Equivalent: MS-001  
 Drawing No. C04-018

# MCP6291/2/3/4/5

## 8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SN) – Narrow, 150 mil (SOIC)



Dimension Limits	Units	INCHES*			MILLIMETERS		
		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	n		8			8	
Pitch	p		.050			1.27	
Overall Height	A	.053	.061	.069	1.35	1.55	1.75
Molded Package Thickness	A2	.052	.056	.061	1.32	1.42	1.55
Standoff §	A1	.004	.007	.010	0.10	0.18	0.25
Overall Width	E	.228	.237	.244	5.79	6.02	6.20
Molded Package Width	E1	.146	.154	.157	3.71	3.91	3.99
Overall Length	D	.189	.193	.197	4.80	4.90	5.00
Chamfer Distance	h	.010	.015	.020	0.25	0.38	0.51
Foot Length	L	.019	.025	.030	0.48	0.62	0.76
Foot Angle	φ	0	4	8	0	4	8
Lead Thickness	c	.008	.009	.010	0.20	0.23	0.25
Lead Width	B	.013	.017	.020	0.33	0.42	0.51
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	0	12	15	0	12	15
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	0	12	15	0	12	15

\* Controlling Parameter

§ Significant Characteristic

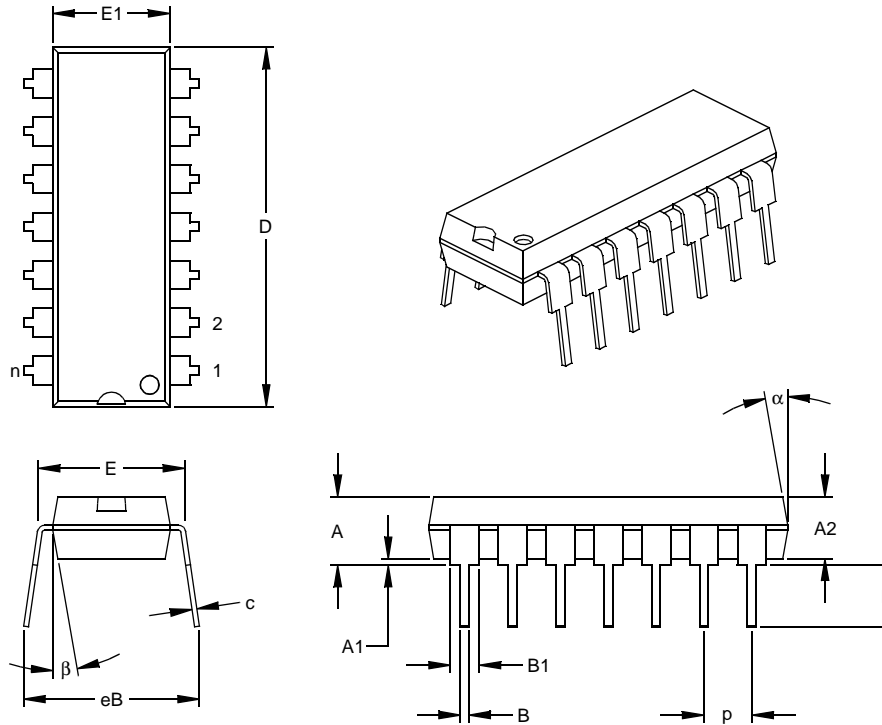
Notes:

Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010" (0.254mm) per side.

JEDEC Equivalent: MS-012

Drawing No. C04-057

## 14-Lead Plastic Dual In-line (P) – 300 mil (PDIP)



Units		INCHES*			MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	n		14			14	
Pitch	p		.100			2.54	
Top to Seating Plane	A	.140	.155	.170	3.56	3.94	4.32
Molded Package Thickness	A2	.115	.130	.145	2.92	3.30	3.68
Base to Seating Plane	A1	.015			0.38		
Shoulder to Shoulder Width	E	.300	.313	.325	7.62	7.94	8.26
Molded Package Width	E1	.240	.250	.260	6.10	6.35	6.60
Overall Length	D	.740	.750	.760	18.80	19.05	19.30
Tip to Seating Plane	L	.125	.130	.135	3.18	3.30	3.43
Lead Thickness	c	.008	.012	.015	0.20	0.29	0.38
Upper Lead Width	B1	.045	.058	.070	1.14	1.46	1.78
Lower Lead Width	B	.014	.018	.022	0.36	0.46	0.56
Overall Row Spacing	§ eB	.310	.370	.430	7.87	9.40	10.92
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	5	10	15	5	10	15
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	5	10	15	5	10	15

\* Controlling Parameter

§ Significant Characteristic

Notes:

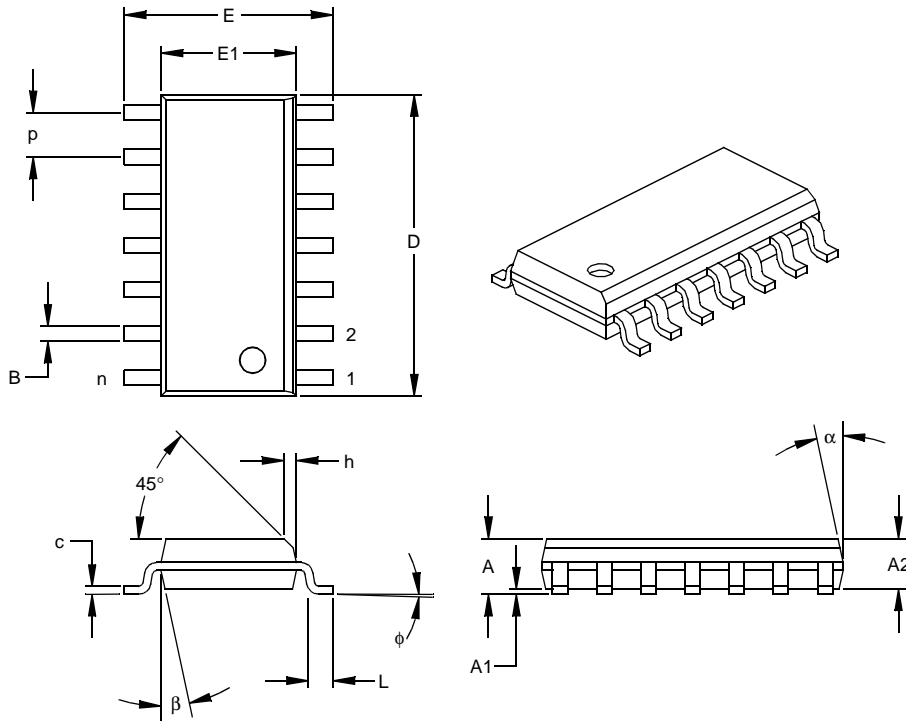
Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010" (0.254mm) per side.

JEDEC Equivalent: MS-001

Drawing No. C04-005

# MCP6291/2/3/4/5

## 14-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SL) – Narrow, 150 mil (SOIC)



Units		INCHES*			MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	n		14			14	
Pitch	p		.050			1.27	
Overall Height	A	.053	.061	.069	1.35	1.55	1.75
Molded Package Thickness	A2	.052	.056	.061	1.32	1.42	1.55
Standoff §	A1	.004	.007	.010	0.10	0.18	0.25
Overall Width	E	.228	.236	.244	5.79	5.99	6.20
Molded Package Width	E1	.150	.154	.157	3.81	3.90	3.99
Overall Length	D	.337	.342	.347	8.56	8.69	8.81
Chamfer Distance	h	.010	.015	.020	0.25	0.38	0.51
Foot Length	L	.016	.033	.050	0.41	0.84	1.27
Foot Angle	φ	0	4	8	0	4	8
Lead Thickness	c	.008	.009	.010	0.20	0.23	0.25
Lead Width	B	.014	.017	.020	0.36	0.42	0.51
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	0	12	15	0	12	15
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	0	12	15	0	12	15

\* Controlling Parameter

§ Significant Characteristic

Notes:

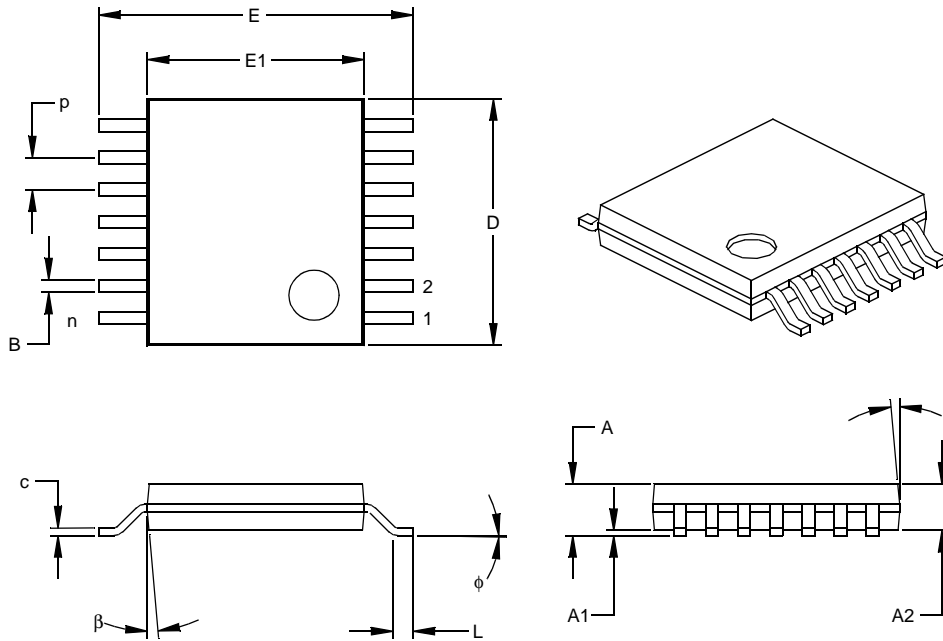
Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010" (0.254mm) per side.

JEDEC Equivalent: MS-012

Drawing No. C04-065

# MCP6291/2/3/4/5

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



Units		INCHES			MILLIMETERS*		
Dimension	Limits	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	n		14			14	
Pitch	p		.026			0.65	
Overall Height	A			.043			1.10
Molded Package Thickness	A2	.033	.035	.037	0.85	0.90	0.95
Standoff §	A1	.002	.004	.006	0.05	0.10	0.15
Overall Width	E	.246	.251	.256	6.25	6.38	6.50
Molded Package Width	E1	.169	.173	.177	4.30	4.40	4.50
Molded Package Length	D	.193	.197	.201	4.90	5.00	5.10
Foot Length	L	.020	.024	.028	0.50	0.60	0.70
Foot Angle	φ	0	4	8	0	4	8
Lead Thickness	c	.004	.006	.008	0.09	0.15	0.20
Lead Width	B1	.007	.010	.012	0.19	0.25	0.30
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	0	5	10	0	5	10
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	0	5	10	0	5	10

\* Controlling Parameter  
 § Significant Characteristic

Notes:  
 Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .005" (0.127mm) per side.  
 JEDEC Equivalent: MO-153  
 Drawing No. C04-087

# MCP6291/2/3/4/5

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NOTES:



## PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

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

<u>PART NO.</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>/XX</u>	<b>Examples:</b>
Device	Temperature Range	Package	
<p>Device:</p> <p>MCP6291: Single Operational Amplifier MCP6291T: Single Operational Amplifier (Tape and Reel) (SOIC, MSOP)</p> <p>MCP6292: Dual Operational Amplifier MCP6292T: Dual Operational Amplifier (Tape and Reel) (SOIC, MSOP)</p> <p>MCP6293: Single Operational Amplifier with Chip Select MCP6293T: Single Operational Amplifier with Chip Select (Tape and Reel) (SOIC, MSOP)</p> <p>MCP6294: Quad Operational Amplifier MCP6294T: Quad Operational Amplifier (Tape and Reel) (SOIC, TSSOP)</p> <p>MCP6295: Dual Operational Amplifier with Chip Select MCP6295T: Dual Operational Amplifier with Chip Select (Tape and Reel) (SOIC, MSOP)</p> <p>Temperature Range: E = -40°C to +125°C</p> <p>Package:</p> <p>MS = Plastic MSOP, 8-lead P = Plastic DIP (300 mil Body), 8-lead, 14-lead SN = Plastic SOIC, (150 mil Body), 8-lead SL = Plastic SOIC (150 mil Body), 14-lead ST = Plastic TSSOP (4.4mm Body), 14-lead</p>			<p>a) MCP6291-E/SN: Extended Temperature, 8LD SOIC package.</p> <p>b) MCP6291-E/MS: Extended Temperature, 8LD MSOP package.</p> <p>c) MCP6291-E/P: Extended Temperature, 8LD PDIP package.</p> <p>d) MCP6291T-E/SN: Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 8LD SOIC package.</p> <p>a) MCP6292-E/SN: Extended Temperature, 8LD SOIC package.</p> <p>b) MCP6292-E/MS: Extended Temperature, 8LD MSOP package.</p> <p>c) MCP6292-E/P: Extended Temperature, 8LD PDIP package.</p> <p>d) MCP6292T-E/SN: Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 8LD SOIC package.</p> <p>a) MCP6293-E/SN: Extended Temperature, 8LD SOIC package.</p> <p>b) MCP6293-E/MS: Extended Temperature, 8LD MSOP package.</p> <p>c) MCP6293-E/P: Extended Temperature, 8LD PDIP package.</p> <p>d) MCP6293T-E/SN: Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 8LD SOIC package.</p> <p>a) MCP6294-E/P: Extended Temperature, 14LD PDIP package.</p> <p>b) MCP6294T-E/SL: Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 14LD SOIC package.</p> <p>c) MCP6294-E/SL: Extended Temperature, 14LD SOIC package.</p> <p>d) MCP6294-E/ST: Extended Temperature, 14LD TSSOP package.</p> <p>a) MCP6295-E/SN: Extended Temperature, 8LD SOIC package.</p> <p>b) MCP6295-E/MS: Extended Temperature, 8LD MSOP package.</p> <p>c) MCP6295-E/P: Extended Temperature, 8LD PDIP package.</p> <p>d) MCP6295T-E/SN: Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 8LD SOIC package.</p>

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# MCP6291/2/3/4/5

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NOTES:

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