

Product Description

The HMCP6001(single), HMCP6002(dual) and HMCP6004(quad) are general purpose, low offset, high frequency response and micro power operational amplifiers. With an excellent bandwidth of 1MHz, a slew rate of $1V/\mu s$, and a quiescent current of $65\mu A$ per amplifier at 5V, the HMCP6001/6002/6004 family can be designed into a wide range of applications.

The HMCP6001/6002/6004 op-amps are designed to provide optimal performance in low voltage and low power systems. The input common-mode voltage range includes ground, and the maximum input offset voltage are 4.0mV. These parts provide rail-to-rail output swing into heavy loads. The HMCP6001/6002/6004 family is specified for single or dual power supplies of ± 2.0 V to ± 6.0 V. All models are specified over the extended industrial temperature range of ± 4.0 °C to ± 1.25 °C.

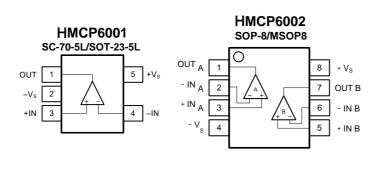
Features

- General Purpose 1 MHz Amplifiers, Low Cost
- High Slew Rate: 1 V/us
- Low Offset Voltage: 4 mV Maximum
- Low Power: 65 μA per Amplifier Supply Current
- Unit Gain Stable
- Rail-to-Rail Input and Output
- Operating Power Supply: +2.0 V to +6.0 V
- Operating Temperature Range: -40 °C to +125 °C
- ESD Rating: HBM 4kV, CDM 2kV

Applications

- Smoke/Gas/Environment Sensors
- Audio Outputs
- Battery and Power Supply Control
- Portable Equipments and Mobile Devices
- Active Filters
- Sensor Interfaces
- Battery-Powered Instrumentation
- Medical instrumentation

Pin Configurations And Pin Description



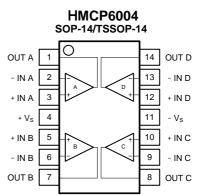


Figure 1. Pin Assignment Diagram

Symbol	Description
-IN	Inverting input of the amplifier.
+IN	Non-inverting input of the amplifier.
+V _S	Positive (highest) power supply.
-V _S	Negative (lowest) power supply.
OUT	Amplifier output.
NC	No internal connection.



Absolute Maximum Ratings

Supply Voltage, +V _S to -V _S	7V
Input Common Mode Voltage Range	
(-V _S) - 0.5	$V \text{ to } (+V_S) + 0.5V$
Storage Temperature Range	65°C to +150°C
Junction Temperature	+160°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering 10sec)	+260°C
ESD Susceptibility	
HBM (WDJ8631/2)	8000V
HBM (WDJ8633)	4000V
MM	400V
CDM	2000V

Recommennded Operating Conditions

Operating Temperature Range-40°C to +125°C

Note: Stress greater than 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 these or any other conditions outside those indicated in the operational sections of this specification are not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect reliability.

Ordering Information

Type Number	Package Name	Package Quantity
HMCP6001T-I/OT	SOT-23-5L	Tape and Reel, 3 000
HMCP6001T-I/LT	SO-70-5L	Tape and Reel, 3 000
HMCP6002T-I/SN	SOP-8	Tape and Reel, 3 000
HMCP6002T-I/SM	MSOP-8	Tape and Reel, 2 500
HMCP6004T-I/SL	SOP-14	Tape and Reel, 2 500
HMCP6004T-I/ST	TSSOP-14	Tape and Reel, 3 000



Electrical Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	
OFFSET1	/OLTAGE				'	•	
Mar				±0.5	±4.0		
Vos	Input offset voltage	T _A = −40 to +125 °C			±2.8	- mV	
VosTC	Offset voltage drift	T _A = −40 to +125 °C		±1	3	μV/°C	
PSRR Power suppl	Power supply	Vs= 2.0 to 5.5 V, VcM< Vs+-2V	80	110		- dB	
FORK	rejection ratio	T _A = -40 to +125 °C	75			_ ub	
INPUT BI	AS CURRENT						
				1			
lв	Input bias current	T _A = +85 °C		150		pА	
		T _A = +125 ℃		500			
los	Input offset current			1		pА	
NOISE							
Vn	Input voltage noise	f = 0.1 to 10 Hz		5.6		µV _{P-P}	
en	Input voltage noise density	f = 10 kHz		24		- nV/√Hz	
		f = 1 kHz		30		1117/ 1112	
I n	Input current noise density	f = 1 kHz		5		fA/√Hz	
INPUT V	OLTAGE						
Vсм	Common-mode voltage range		Vs0.1		Vs++0.1	V	
		Vs= 5.5 V,Vcм= −0.1 to 5.6 V	70	83			
CMDD	Common-mode	VcM= 0 to 5.3 V, TA= -40 to +125 °C	65]	
CMRR	rejection ratio	Vs= 2.0 V,Vcм= −0.1 to 2.1 V	65	77		- dB	
		VcM= 0 to 1.8 V, TA= -40 to +125 °C	60				
INPUT IN	IPEDANCE		'		'	•	
Cin	Input capacitance	Differential		2.0		- pF	
CIN	input capacitance	Common mode		3.5		- μr	
OPEN-LC	OOPGAIN						
		$R_L = 25 \text{ k}\Omega$, $V_O = 0.05 \text{ to } 3.5 \text{ V}$	90	105			
Avol	Open-loop voltage	T _A = -40 to +125 °C	85			dB	
AVUL	gain	$R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$, $V_O = 0.15 \text{ to } 3.5 \text{ V}$	85	100			
		T _A = −40 to +125 °C	80				

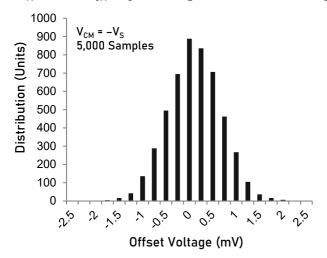


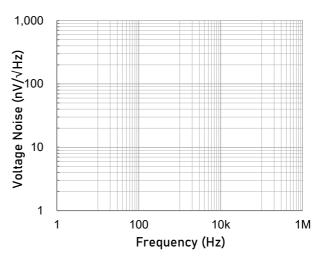
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	
FREQUE	NCY RESPONSE						
GBW	Gainbandwidth product			1.0		MHz	
SR	Slew rate	G = +1, CL= 100pF, Vo= 1.5 to 3.5V		1.0		V/µs	
THD+N	Total harmonic distortion + noise	G = +1, f = 1 kHz, Vo = 1 VRMS	G = +1, f = 1 kHz, Vo = 1 V _{RMS}			%	
ts	s Settling time	To 0.1%, G = +1, 1V step		4.1		110	
ıs	Setting time	To 0.01%, G = +1, 1V step		5.0		- µs	
t or	Overload recovery time	To 0.1%, V _{IN} * Gain > Vs		2		μs	
OUTPUT	•						
VoH High output vo	High output voltage	R _L = 25 kΩ	Vs+-9	Vs+-5		mV	
	swing	R _L = 2 kΩ	Vs+-95	Vs+-63		1117	
V	Low output voltage	R _L = 25 kΩ		Vs-+3.5	Vs-+6	- mV	
V _{OL}	swing	R _L = 2 kΩ		Vs-+43	Vs-+65	7 1117	
Isc	Short-circuit current	Source current through 10Ω		45		- mA	
150	Short-circuit current	Sink current through 10Ω		55		- ma	
POWER .	SUPPLY						
Vs	Operating supply	T _A = 0 to +70 °C	1.8		5.5	V	
VS	voltage	T _A = -40 to +125 °C	2.0		5.5		
la	Quiescent current			75	125	μA	
(per amplifier)		T _A = −40 to +125 °C			160	μΑ	
THERMA	L CHARACTERISTICS						
Та	Operating temperature range		-40		+125	°C	
			l.		1		



Typical Performance characteristics

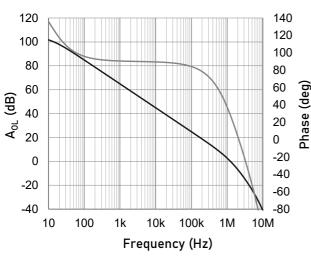
At T_A = +25°C, V_{CM} = $V_S/2$, and R_L = 10k Ω connected to $V_S/2$, unless otherwise noted.

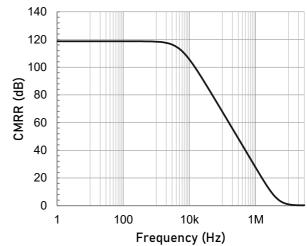




Offset Voltage Production Distribution

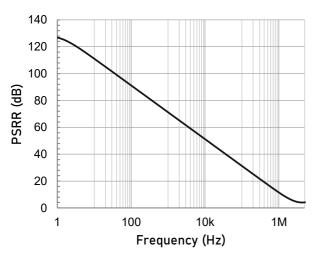
Input Voltage Noise Spectral Density as a function of Frequency.

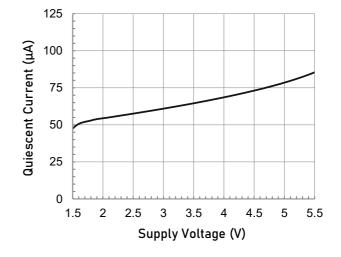




Open-loop Gain and Phase as a function of Frequency.

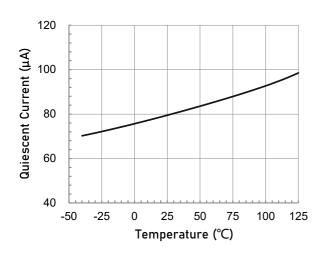
Common-mode Rejection Ratio as a function of Frequency.



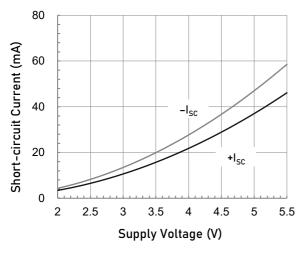


Power Supply Rejection Ratio as a function of Frequency.

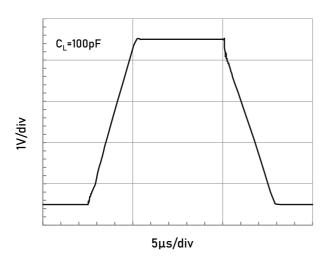
Quiescent Current as a function of Supply Voltage.



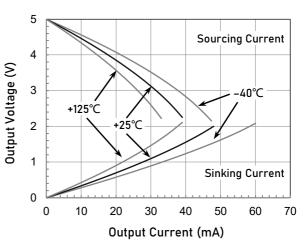
Quiescent Current as a function of Temperature.



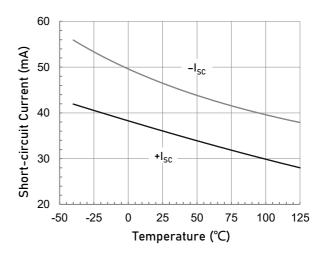
Short-circuit Current as a function of Supply Voltage.



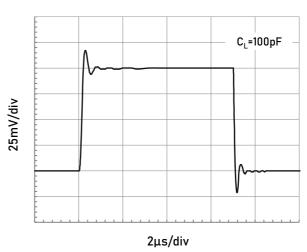
Large Signal Step Response.



Output Voltage Swing as a function of Output Current.



Short-circuit Current as a function of Temperature.



Small Signal Step Response.



Application Note

Size

HMCP600X family series op amps are unity-gain stable and suitable for a wide range of general-purpose applications. The small footprints of the HMCP600X family packages save space on printed circuit boards and enable the design of smaller electronic products.

Power Supply Bypassing and Board Layout

HMCP600X family series operates from a single 2.0V to 6V supply or dual ± 1.0 V to ± 3 V supplies. For best performance, a $0.1\mu F$ ceramic capacitor should be placed close to the V_{DD} pin in single supply operation. For dual supply operation, both

 V_{DD} and V_{SS} supplies should be bypassed to ground with separate $0.1\mu F$ ceramic capacitors.

Low Supply Current

The low supply current (typical 75µA per channel) of HMCP600X family will help to maximize battery life. They are ideal for battery powered systems.

Operating Voltage

HMCP600X family operates under wide input supply voltage (2.0V to 6V). In addition, all temperature specifications apply from -40 °C to +125 °C. Most behavior remains unchanged throughout the full operating voltage range. These guarantees ensure operation throughout the single Li-lon battery lifetime.

Rail-to-Rail Input

The input common-mode range of HMCP600X family extends 100mV beyond the supply rails (V_{SS} -0.1V to V_{DD} +0.1V). This is achieved by using complementary input stage. For normal operation, inputs should be limited to this range.

Rail-to-Rail Output

Rail-to-Rail output swing provides maximum possible dynamic range at the output. This is particularly important when operating in low supply voltages. The output voltage of HMCP600X family can typically swing to less than 10mV from supply rail in light resistive loads (>100k Ω), and 60mV of supply rail in moderate resistive loads (10k Ω).

Capacitive Load Tolerance

The HMCP600X family is optimized for bandwidth and speed, not for driving capacitive loads. Output capacitance will create a pole in the amplifier's feedback path, leading to excessive peaking and potential oscillation. If dealing with load capacitance is a requirement of the application, the two strategies to consider are (1) using a small resistor in series with the amplifier's output and the load capacitance and (2) reducing the bandwidth of the amplifier's feedback loop by increasing the overall noise gain. Figure 2 shows a unity gain follower using the series resistor strategy. The resistor isolates the output from the capacitance and, more importantly, creates a zero in the feedback path that compensates for the pole created by the output capacitance.

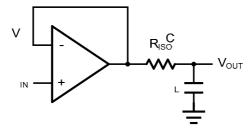


Figure 2 Indirectly Driving a Capacitive Load Using Isolation Resistor



The bigger the R_{ISO} resistor value, the more stable V_{OUT} will be. However, if there is a resistive load R_L in parallel with the capacitive load, a voltage divider (proportional to R_{ISO}/R_L) is formed, this will result in a gain error.

The circuit in Figure 3 is an improvement to the one in Figure 2. R_F provides the DC accuracy by feed-forward the V_{IN} to R_L . C_F and R_{ISO} serve to counteract the loss of phase margin by feeding the high frequency component of the output signal back to the amplifier's inverting input, thereby preserving the phase margin in the overall feedback loop. Capacitive drive can be increased by increasing the value of C_F . This in turn will slow down the pulse response.

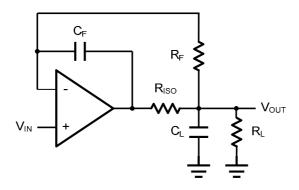


Figure 3. Indirectly Driving a Capacitive Load with DC Accuracy

Instrumentation Amplifier

The triple HMCP600X family can be used to build a three-op-amp instrumentation amplifier as shown in Figure 6. The amplifier in Figure 6 is a high input impedance differential amplifier with gain of R_2/R_1 . The two differential voltage followers assure the high input impedance of the amplifier.

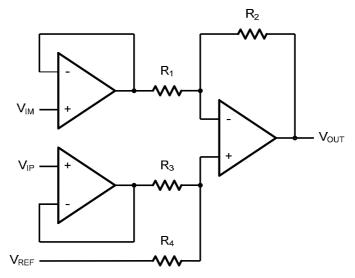


Figure 6. Instrument Amplifier



Typical Application Circuits

Differential amplifier

The differential amplifier allows the subtraction of two input voltages or cancellation of a signal common the two inputs. It is useful as a computational amplifier in making a differential to single-end conversion or in rejecting a common mode signal. Figure 4. shown the differential amplifier using HMCP600X family.

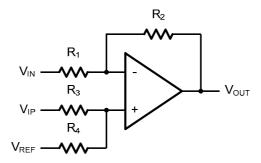


Figure 4. Differential Amplifier

$$V_{\text{OUT}} = \left(\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2 + R_4}\right) \frac{R_4}{R_1} V_{\text{IN}} - \frac{R_2}{R_1} V_{\text{IP}} + \left(\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2 + R_4}\right) \frac{R_2}{R_1} V_{\text{REF}}$$

If the resistor ratios are equal (i.e. R₁=R₃ and R₂=R₄), then

$$V_{\text{OUT}} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} (V_{\text{IP}} - V_{\text{IN}}) + V_{\text{REF}}$$

Low Pass Active Filter

The low pass active filter is shown in Figure 5. The DC gain is defined by $-R_2/R_1$. The filter has a -20dB/decade roll-off after its corner frequency $f_C=1/(2\pi R_3C_1)$.

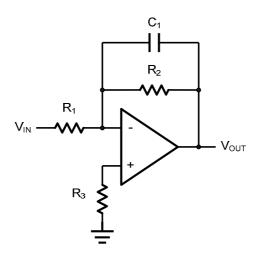
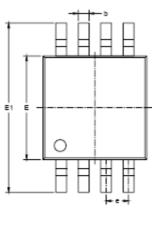
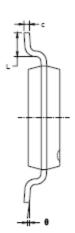


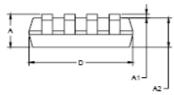
Figure 5. Low Pass Active Filter



Package Information MSOP-8

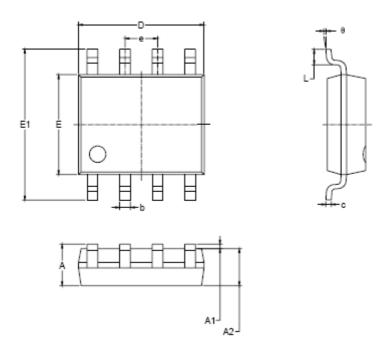






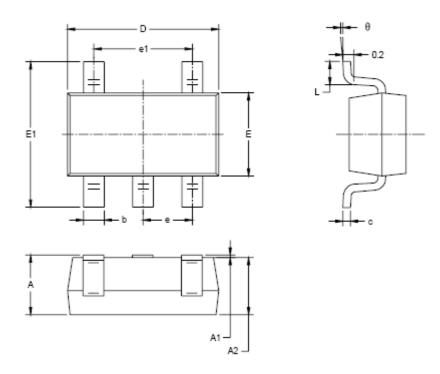
Symbol		nsions meters	Dimensions In Inches		
-	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
Α	0.820	1.100	0.032	0.043	
A1	0.020	0.150	0.001	0.006	
A2	0.750	0.950	0.030	0.037	
b	0.250	0.380	0.010	0.015	
С	0.090	0.230	0.004	0.009	
D	2.900	3.100	0.114	0.122	
E	2.900	3.100	0.114	0.122	
E1	4.750	5.050	0.187	0.199	
e	0.650	0.650 BSC		BSC	
L	0.400	0.800	0.016	0.031	
θ	0°	6°	0°	6°	

SOP-8



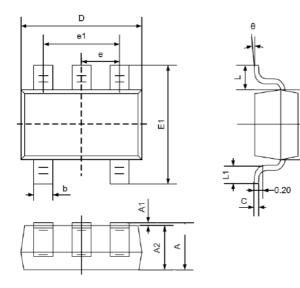
Symbol		nsions meters	Dimensions In Inches		
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
A	1.350	1.750	0.053	0.069	
A1	0.100	0.250	0.004	0.010	
A2	1.350	1.550	0.053	0.061	
b	0.330	0.510	0.013	0.020	
С	0.170	0.250	0.006	0.010	
D	4.700	5.100	0.185	0.200	
E	3.800	4.000	0.150	0.157	
E1	5.800	6.200	0.228	0.244	
e	1.27 BSC		0.050	BSC	
L	0.400	1.270	0.016	0.050	
9	0°	8°	0°	8°	

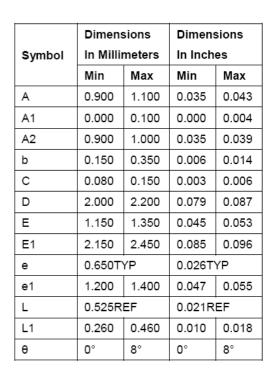
SOT-23-5L



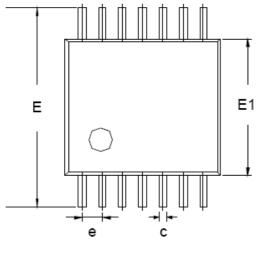
Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches		
,	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
Α	1.050	1.250	0.041	0.049	
A1	0.000	0.100	0.000	0.004	
A2	1.050	1.150	0.041	0.045	
b	0.300	0.500	0.012	0.020	
С	0.100	0.200	0.004	0.008	
D	2.820	3.020	0.111	0.119	
E	1.500	1.700	0.059	0.067	
E1	2.650	2.950	0.104	0.116	
e	0.950 BSC		0.037 BSC		
e1	1.900	1.900 BSC		BSC	
L	0.300	0.600	0.012	0.024	
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°	

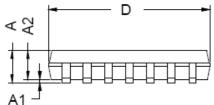
SC-70-5L

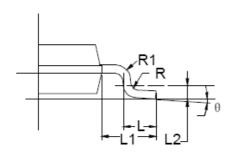




TSSOP-14

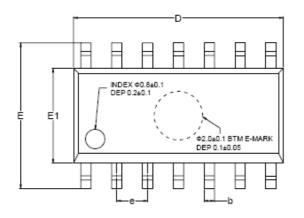


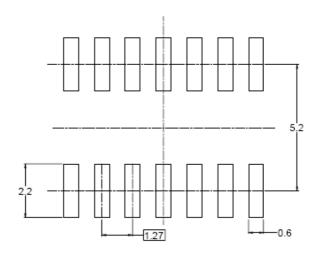




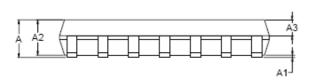
	Dimensions				
Symbol	In Millimeters				
Symbol	MIN	TYP	MAX		
А	-	-	1.20		
A1	0.05	-	0.15		
A2	0.90	1.00	1.05		
b	0.20	-	0.28		
С	0.10	-	0.19		
D	4.86	4.96	5.06		
E	6.20	6.40	6.60		
E1	4.30	4.40	4.50		
е		0.65 BSC			
L	0.45	0.60	0.75		
L1	1.00 REF				
L2	0.25 BSC				
R	0.09	-	-		
θ	0°	-	8°		

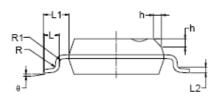
SOP-14





RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN (Unit: mm)





Symala al	Dimensions In Millimeters			Dimensions In Inches		
Symbol	MIN	MOD	MAX	MIN	MOD	MAX
Α	1.35		1.75	0.053		0.069
A1	0.10		0.25	0.004		0.010
A2	1.25		1.65	0.049		0.065
A3	0.55		0.75	0.022		0.030
b	0.36		0.49	0.014		0.019
D	8.53		8.73	0.336		0.344
E	5.80		6.20	0.228		0.244
E1	3.80		4.00	0.150		0.157
е	1.27 BSC				0.050 BSC	
L	0.45		0.80	0.018		0.032
L1	1.04 REF				0.040 REF	
L2	0.25 BSC				0.01 BSC	
R	0.07			0.003		
R1	0.07			0.003		
h	0.30		0.50	0.012		0.020
θ	0°		8°	0°		8°



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