DESCRIPTION
The MP8102 is a rail-to-rail output, operational amplifier in a TSOT-23 package. This amplifier provides 600KHz bandwidth while consuming an incredibly low 7.5µA of supply current. The MP8102 can operate with a single supply voltage as low as 1.8V.

FEATURES
- Single Supply Operation: 1.8V to 5.5V
- TSOT23-5 Package
- 600KHz –3dB Bandwidth
- 7.5µA Supply Current
- Rail-to-Rail Output
- Unity-Gain Stable
- Input Common Mode to Ground
- Drives Up to 1000pF of Capacitive Loads

APPLICATIONS
- Portable Equipment
- PDAs
- Pagers
- Cordless Phones
- Handheld GPS
- Consumer Electronics

All MPS parts are lead-free, halogen free, and adhere to the RoHS directive. For MPS green status, please visit MPS website under Quality Assurance. “MPS” and “The Future of Analog IC Technology” are Registered Trademarks of Monolithic Power Systems, Inc.
**ORDERING INFORMATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number*</th>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Top Marking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MP8102DJ</td>
<td>TSOT23-5</td>
<td>See Below</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* For Tape & Reel, add suffix –Z (e.g. MP8102DJ–Z);
  For RoHS, compliant packaging, add suffix –LF (e.g. MP8102DJ–LF–Z).

**TOP MARKING**

H6YW

H6: product code of MP8102DJ;
Y: year code;
W: week code;

**PACKAGE REFERENCE**

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

- Supply Voltage (V+ to V-) ......................+6.0V
- Differential Input Voltage (V_{IN+} – V_{IN-}).......+6.0V
- Input Voltage (V_{IN+} – V_{IN-})..V_{IN+} + 0.3V, V_{IN-} – 0.3V
- Junction Temperature.............................150°C

**Recommended Operating Conditions**

- Supply Voltage .................................+1.8V to +5.5V
- Operating Temperature......................−40°C to +85°C

**Thermal Resistance**

\[ \theta_{JA} \quad \theta_{JC} \]

TSOT23-5 ........................................220 .... 110.. °C/W

**Notes:**
1) Exceeding these ratings may damage the device.
2) The device is not guaranteed to function outside of its operating conditions.
3) Measured on approximately 1" square of 1 oz copper.
## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_+ = +5V$, $V_- = 0V$, $V_{CM} = V+/2$, $R_L = 10k\Omega$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input Offset Voltage</td>
<td>$V_{OS}$</td>
<td></td>
<td>−5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>+5</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Offset Voltage Temp Coefficient</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µV/°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Bias Current (4)</td>
<td>$I_B$</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Offset Current (4)</td>
<td>$I_{OS}$</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Voltage Range</td>
<td>$V_{CM}$</td>
<td>$CMRR &gt; 60dB$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common-Mode Rejection Ratio</td>
<td>$CMRR$</td>
<td>$0 &lt; V_{CM} &lt; 3.5V$</td>
<td></td>
<td>82</td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Supply Rejection Ratio</td>
<td>$PSRR$</td>
<td>Supply Voltage change of 1.0V</td>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Signal Voltage Gain</td>
<td>$A_{VOL}$</td>
<td>$R_L = 100k\Omega$, $V_{OUT} = 5.0$ Peak to Peak</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>88</td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Output Voltage Swing</td>
<td>$V_{OUT}$</td>
<td>$R_L = 10k\Omega$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$V_+ - 23mV$</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Output Voltage Swing</td>
<td>$V_{OUT}$</td>
<td>$R_L = 10k\Omega$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$V_- + 19mV$</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain-Bandwidth Product (4)</td>
<td>$GBW$</td>
<td>$R_L = 200k\Omega, C_L = 2pF$, $V_{OUT} = 0$</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>KHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–3dB Bandwidth (4)</td>
<td>$BW$</td>
<td>$A v = 1$, $C_L = 2pF$, $R_L = 1M\Omega$</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>KHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slew Rate (4)</td>
<td>$SR$</td>
<td>$A v = 1$, $C_L = 2pF$, $R_L = 1M\Omega$</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V/µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Circuit Current</td>
<td>$I_{SC}$</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>−20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sink</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Current</td>
<td></td>
<td>No Load</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

4) Guaranteed by design.
PIN FUNCTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin #</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>Output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>V+</td>
<td>Supply Voltage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>IN+</td>
<td>Non-Inverting Input.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>IN-</td>
<td>Inverting Input.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>V-</td>
<td>Ground or Supply Return Pin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TEST CIRCUITS

Figure 1—AC Test Circuit

Notes: Close S3 for positive gain. Input signal to RF(+Av) connector. The gain \( Av = 1 + R_{fb}/R_{in} \). For unity gain, remove \( R_{in} \) and short \( R_{fb} \). Open S3 for negative gain. Input signal to RF(-Av) connector. The gain \( Av = -R_{fb}/R_{in} \). S1 and S2 are switches for possible resistor and capacitor load connections.

© 2018 MPS. All Rights Reserved.
www.MonolithicPower.com
TEST CIRCUITS (continued)

Figure 2—Positive Power Supply Rejection Ratio Measurement
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

$T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.

- **Output Voltage vs. Output Current**
  - Sourcing

- **Output Voltage vs Output Current**
  - Sinking

- **Short Circuit Current vs Supply Voltage**
  - Sourcing

- **Short Circuit Current vs Supply Voltage**
  - Sinking

- **Offset Voltage vs. Common Mode Voltage**
  - $R_F = 50k\Omega$, $V_- = -5V$ to $0V$, $V_+ = 0V$ to $+5V$

- **Offset Voltage vs. Supply Voltage**
  - $R_F = 50k\Omega$, $V_- = -2.5V$ to $0V$, $V_+ = +2.5V$ to $0V$
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

$T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.

Gain Bandwidth and Phase Margin
$V_{\pm} = \pm 1.35V$, Gain = 1, $R_L = 1M\Omega$

Gain Bandwidth and Phase Margin
$V_{\pm} = \pm 2.50V$, Gain = 1, $R_L = 1M\Omega$

Gain Bandwidth and Phase Margin
$V_{\pm} = \pm 1.35V$, Gain = 2, $R_L = 1M\Omega$

Gain Bandwidth and Phase Margin
$V_{\pm} = \pm 2.50V$, Gain = 2, $R_L = 1M\Omega$

Gain Bandwidth and Phase Margin
$V_{\pm} = \pm 1.35V$, Gain = 10, $R_L = 1M\Omega$

Gain Bandwidth and Phase Margin
$V_{\pm} = \pm 2.50V$, Gain = 10, $R_L = 1M\Omega$

Close-Loop Unity Gain Frequency Response
$V_{\pm} = \pm 2.50V$, Gain = 1

PSRR vs. Frequency
$V_\text{i} = -2.5V$, $V_\text{o} = 2.5V$

Output Noise vs. Frequency
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

$T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.

**Small Signal Pulse Response**

$A_v = 1$, $V_+ = 2.5V$, $V_- = -2.5V$

$R_L = 1\, \Omega$, $C_L = 8\, \text{pF}$

**Small Signal Pulse Response**

$A_v = 1$, $V_+ = 1.25V$, $V_- = -1.25V$

$R_L = 1\, \Omega$, $C_L = 8\, \text{pF}$

**Small Signal Pulse Response**

$A_v = 1$, $V_+ = 2.5V$, $V_- = -2.5V$

$R_L = 1\, \Omega$, $C_L = 50\, \text{pF}$

**Small Signal Pulse Response**

$A_v = -1$, $V_+ = 2.5V$, $V_- = -2.5V$

$R_L = 5k\, \Omega$, $C_L = 8\, \text{pF}$

**Small Signal Pulse Response**

$A_v = -1$, $V_+ = 1.25V$, $V_- = -1.25V$

$R_L = 1\, \Omega$, $C_L = 8\, \text{pF}$

**Small Signal Pulse Response**

$A_v = -1$, $V_+ = 1.25V$, $V_- = -1.25V$

$R_L = 5k\, \Omega$, $C_L = 8\, \text{pF}$
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

$T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.

**Large Signal Pulse Response**

$A_v = 1$, $V^+ = 2.5V$, $V^- = -2.5V$

$R_L = 1\Omega$, $C_L = 8pF$

**Large Signal Pulse Response**

$A_v = 1$, $V^+ = 1.25V$, $V^- = -1.25V$

$R_L = 1\Omega$, $C_L = 8pF$

**Rail to Rail Output Operation**

$A_v = -2$, $V^+ = 2.5V$, $V^- = -2.5V$

$R_L = 1\Omega$, $C_L = 8pF$
APPLICATION INFORMATION

Power Supply Bypassing
Regular supply bypassing techniques are recommended. A 10μF capacitor in parallel with a 0.1μF capacitor on both the positive and negative supplies is ideal. For the best performance, all bypassing capacitors should be located as close to the op amp as possible and all capacitors should be low ESL (Equivalent Series Inductance) and low ESR (Equivalent Series Resistance). Surface mount ceramic capacitors are ideal.

PACKAGE INFORMATION

TSOT23-5

NOTICE:
The information in this document is subject to change without notice. Users should warrant and guarantee that third party Intellectual Property rights are not infringed upon when integrating MPS products into any application. MPS will not assume any legal responsibility for any said applications.