DESCRIPTION
The MP8104 is a rail-to-rail output, operational amplifier in a TSOT-23 package with Industry standard pin-out. This amplifier provides 400KHz bandwidth while consuming an incredibly low 11µA of supply current. The MP8104 can operate with a single supply voltage as low as 1.8V.

FEATURES
- Single Supply Operation: 1.8V to 5.5V
- TSOT23-5 Package
- 400KHz Gain Bandwidth
- 11µA 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

TYPICAL APPLICATION

![Typical Application Diagram]

\[ V_{IN} \rightarrow 10k\Omega \leftarrow 1\mu F \rightarrow 10k\Omega \rightarrow 10k\Omega \leftarrow 0.1\mu F \rightarrow V_{OUT} \]

\[ V_{IN} \rightarrow 10k\Omega \leftarrow 0.1\mu F \rightarrow 10k\Omega \leftarrow 1\mu F \rightarrow V_{OUT} \]

\[ V_{+} = 1.8V-5.5V \]

"MPS" and "The Future of Analog IC Technology" are Registered Trademarks of Monolithic Power Systems, Inc.
MP8104 – ULTRA LOW POWER, 1.8V, 400KHz OP AMP WITH INDUSTRY STANDARD PIN-OUT

PACKAGE REFERENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MP8104DJ</td>
<td>TSOT23-5</td>
<td>–40°C to +85°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* For Tape & Reel, add suffix –Z (eg. MP8104DJ–Z)
For Lead Free, add suffix –LF (eg. MP8104DJ–LF–Z)

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (1)
Supply Voltage (V+ to V-).......................... +6.0V
Differential Input Voltage (VIN+ – VIN–)....... +6.0V
Input Voltage (VIN+ – VIN–)..VIN+ + 0.3V, VIN– – 0.3V

Recommended Operating Conditions (2)
Supply Voltage ....................................+1.8V to +5.5V
Operating Temperature ..........................–40°C to +85°C

Thermal Resistance (3) θJA θJC
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 = 10kΩ, T_A = +25°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</td>
<td>I_b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>pA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Offset Current</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>82</td>
<td></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>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Signal Voltage Gain</td>
<td>A_VOL</td>
<td>R_L = 100kΩ, 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 = 10kΩ</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 = 10kΩ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(V–) + 19mV</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain-Bandwidth Product</td>
<td>GBW</td>
<td>R_L = 200kΩ, C_L = 2pF, V_OUT = 0</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>KHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–3dB Bandwidth</td>
<td>BW</td>
<td>A_v = 1, C_L = 2pF, R_L = 1MΩ</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slew Rate</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>A_v = 1, C_L = 2pF, R_L = 1MΩ</td>
<td>0.2</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>mA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Current</td>
<td></td>
<td>No Load</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></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>Ground or Supply Return Pin.</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>Supply Voltage.</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 $Av = 1 + \frac{R_{FB}}{R_{IN}}$.
- For unity gain, remove $R_{IN}$ and short $R_{FB}$.
- Open S3 for negative gain. Input signal to RF(-Av) connector.
- The gain $Av = -\frac{R_{FB}}{R_{IN}}$.
- S1 and S2 are switches for possible resistor and capacitor load connections.
TEST CIRCUITS (continued)

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

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

**Short Circuit Current vs Supply Voltage**

**Sourcing**

**Sinking**

**Offset Voltage vs. Common Mode Voltage**

$R_{FB} = 50k\Omega$, $V_\text{in} = -5V$ to $0V$, $V_\text{in} = 0V$ to $+5V$

**Offset Voltage vs. Supply Voltage**

$R_{FB} = 50k\Omega$, $V_\text{in} = -2.5V$ to $0V$, $V_\text{in} = +2.5V$ to $0V$

**Output Noise vs. Frequency**
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

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

- **Gain Bandwidth and Phase Margin**
  - \( V^+/=\pm 1.3V, \) Gain = 1, \( R_L = 1\Omega \)
  - \( V^+/=\pm 2.5V, \) Gain = 1, \( R_L = 1\Omega \)
  - \( V^+/=\pm 2.5V, \) Gain = 2, \( R_L = 1\Omega \)
  - \( V^+/=\pm 2.5V, \) Gain = 10, \( R_L = 1\Omega \)

- **Close-Loop Unity Gain Frequency Response**
  - \( V^+/=\pm 2.5V, \) Gain = 1

- **PSRR vs. Frequency**
  - \( V^- = -2.5V, V^+ = 2.5V \)

- **CMRR vs. Frequency**
  - \( V^- = -2.5V, V^+ = 2.5V \)
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

\(T_A = +25^\circ C\), unless otherwise noted.
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

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

**Large Signal Pulse Response**

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

$R_L = 1\, \Omega$, $C_L = 8\, \mu F$

![Graph 1](image1.png)

**Large Signal Pulse Response**

$A_v = 1$, $V^+ = 1.3V$, $V^- = -1.3V$

$R_L = 1\, \Omega$, $C_L = 8\, \mu F$

![Graph 2](image2.png)

**Rail to Rail Output Operation**

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

$R_L = 1\, \Omega$, $C_L = 50\, \mu F$

![Graph 3](image3.png)

**Rail to Rail Output Operation**

$A_v = 2$, $V^+ = 1.3V$, $V^- = -1.3V$

$R_L = 1\, \Omega$, $C_L = 8\, \mu F$

![Graph 4](image4.png)
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.

TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT

![Typical Application Circuit Diagram]

Notes:
1) The control voltage \( V_{IN} \) is wide, \( 0 < V_{IN} < V_{CC} - 1V \)
2) The switch frequency can be changed by adjusting \( R \) and \( C \).

Figure 3—Voltage Controlled Frequency Circuit
PACKAGE INFORMATION

TSOT23-5

TOP VIEW

RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

FRONT VIEW

SIDE VIEW

NOTE:

1) ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
2) PACKAGE LENGTH DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSION OR GATE BURR.
3) PACKAGE WIDTH DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSION.
4) LEAD COPLANARITY (BOTTOM OF LEADS AFTER FORMING) SHALL BE 0.10 MILLIMETERS MAX.
5) DRAWING CONFORMS TO JEDEC MO-193, VARIATION AA.
6) DRAWING IS NOT TO SCALE.

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.