Absolute Maximum Ratings

Supply Voltage ($V_{V+} – V_{V–}$) ..... 36V or ±18V
Differential Input Voltage ($V_{IN+} – V_{IN–}$) ..... ±36V
Input Voltage (V_{IN+}, $V_{IN–}$) ..... ($V_{V–}$ – 0.3V) to V_{V+}
Output Short Circuit Current Duration ..... ∞

Operating Ratings

Supply Voltage ..... 4V to 32V
Ambient Temperature Range ..... –40°C to +85°C
SOT-23-5 Thermal Resistance (θ_{JA}) ..... 220°C/W
(mounted to printed circuit board)

Electrical Characteristics (Differential Supply)

V+ = +15V, V– = –15V, V_{CM} = 0V; R_L = 2kΩ; T_A = 25°C, **bold** values indicate –40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +85°C, T_A = T_J; unless noted

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage			2	7	mV
TCV_{OS}	Average Input Offset Drift	**Note 1**		7		µV/°C
I_B	Input Bias Current			50	250	nA
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current			8	30	nA
V_{CM}	Input Voltage Range		+13.5 –15.0	+13.8 –15.3		V V
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	V_{CM} = +13.5V, –15.0V	65	100		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	V_S = ±2.5V to ±15V	65	110		dB
A_{VOL}	Large Signal Voltage Gain	V_O = ±10V	25	180		V/mV
V_{OUT}	Maximum Output Voltage Swing		±12.5	±14		V
B_W	Bandwidth			2.5		MHz
S_R	Slew Rate			6		V/µs
I_{SC}	Output Short Circuit Current	Sourcing or sinking	30	50		mA
I_S	Supply Current			1.3	2.0	mA

Electrical Characteristics (Single Supply)

V+ = +5V, V– = 0V, V_{CM} = 0.1V; T_A = 25°C, **bold** values indicate –40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +85°C, T_A = T_J; unless noted

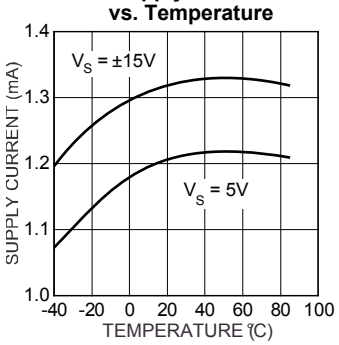
Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage			2	7	mV
TCV_{OS}	Average Input Offset Drift	**Note 1**		7		µV/°C
I_B	Input Bias Current			65	250	nA
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current			8	30	nA
V_{CM}	Input Voltage Range		+3.5 0	+3.7 –0.3		V V
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	V_{CM} = 0V to 3.5V	45	70		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	V_S = ±2.5V to ±15V	65	105		dB
A_{VOL}	Large Signal Voltage Gain	V_O = 1.5V to 3.5V, R_L = 2k	15	170		V/mV
V_{OUT}	Maximum Output Voltage Swing	R_L = 10k to GND R_L = 10k to +5V	+3.8	+4.0 +1.0	 +1.2	V V
I_{SC}	Output Short Circuit Current	Sourcing or sinking	20	40		mA
I_S	Supply Current			1.2	1.8	mA

General Note: Devices are ESD protected; however, handling precautions are recommended.

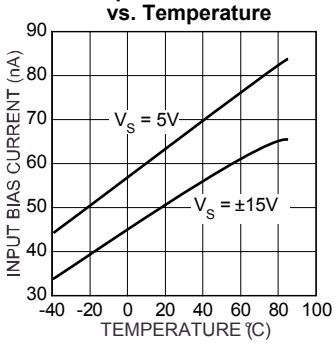
Note 1: Not production tested.

Typical Characteristics

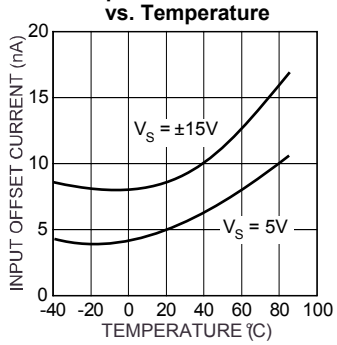
Supply Current vs. Temperature



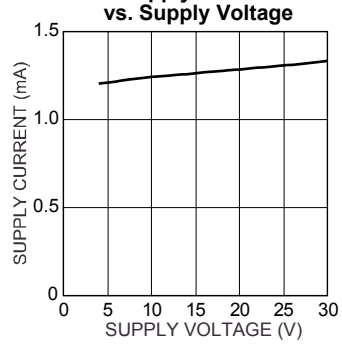
Input Bias Current vs. Temperature



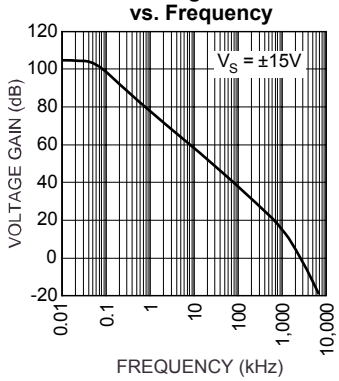
Input Offset Current vs. Temperature



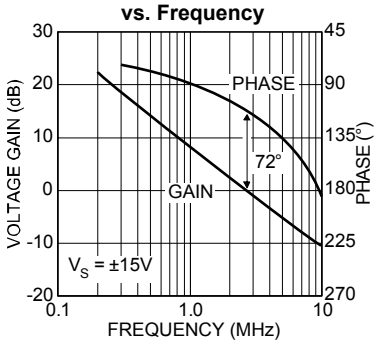
Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage



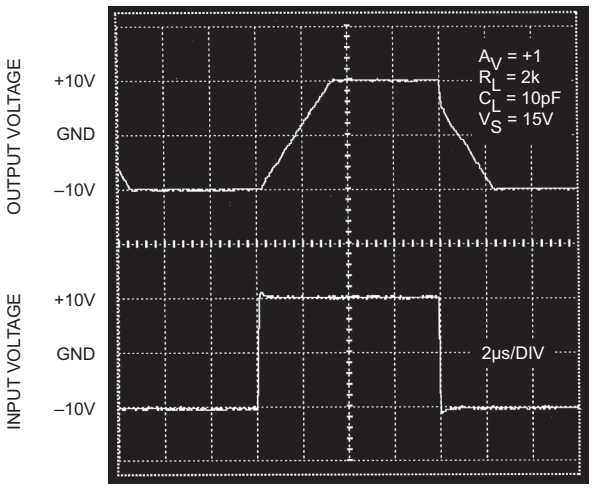
Voltage Gain vs. Frequency



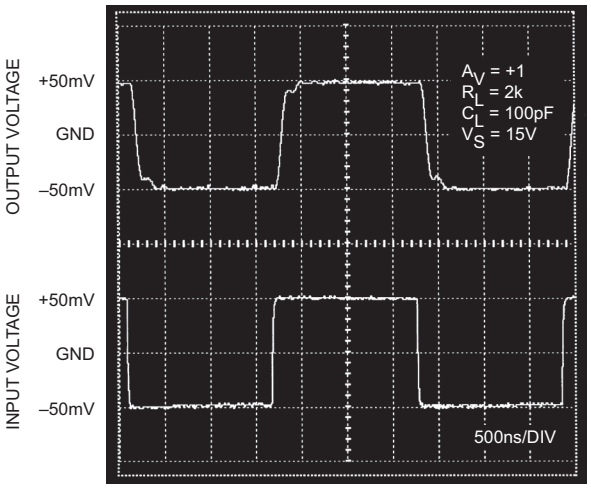
Gain and Phase vs. Frequency



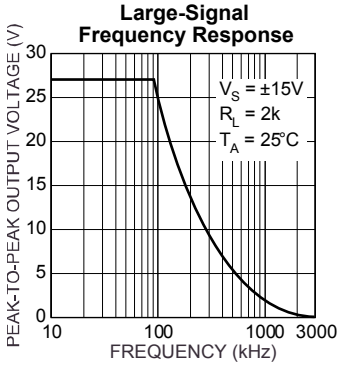
Large-Signal Transient Response



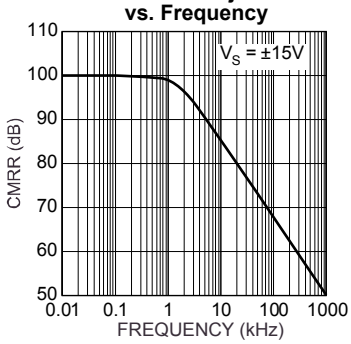
Small-Signal Transient Response



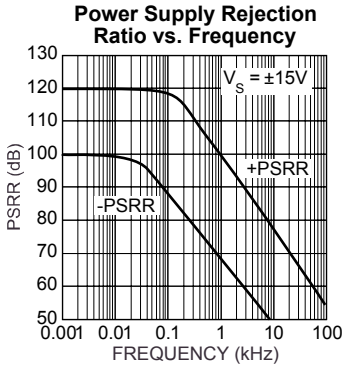
Large-Signal Frequency Response



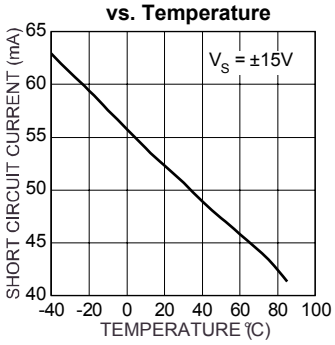
Common Mode Rejection Ratio vs. Frequency



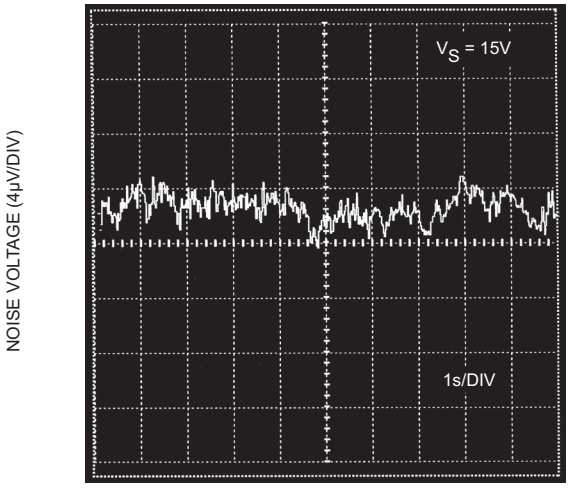
Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs. Frequency



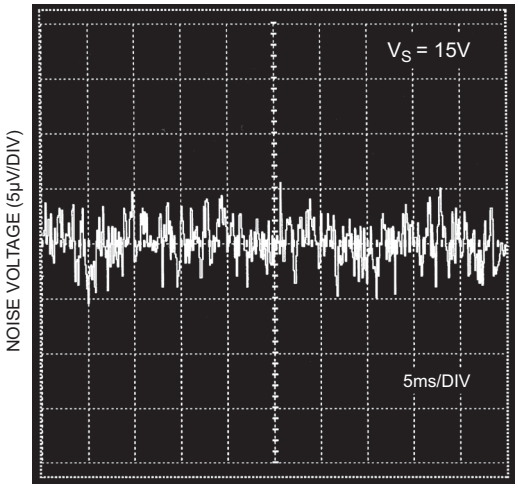
Short Circuit Current vs. Temperature



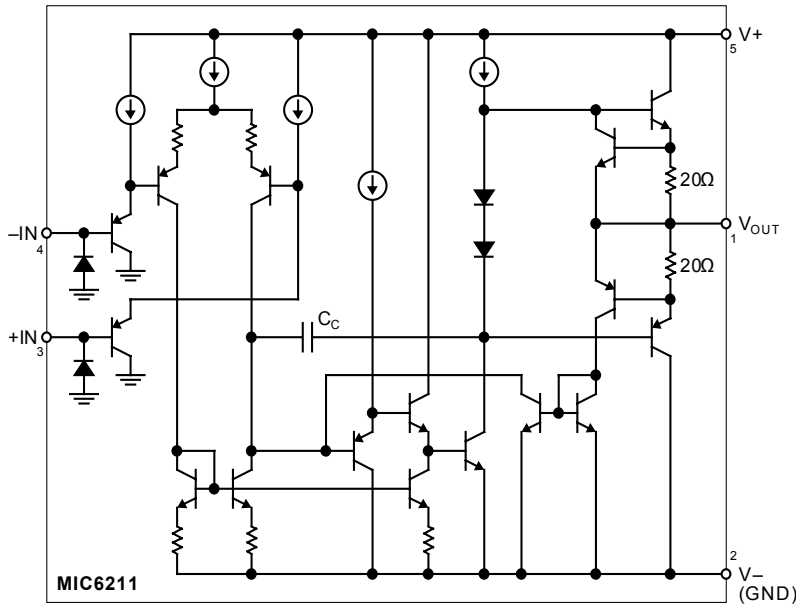
0.1Hz to 10Hz Noise



Wideband Noise



Functional Diagram



Applications Information

Common-Mode Range and Output Voltage

The input common-mode range of the MIC6211 is from the *negative supply voltage* to *1.2V below the positive supply voltage*. The output voltage swings within 1V of the positive and negative supply voltage.

Voltage Buffer

Figure 1 shows a standard voltage follower/buffer. The output voltage equals the input voltage. This circuit is used to buffer a high impedance signal source. This circuit works equally well with single or split supplies.

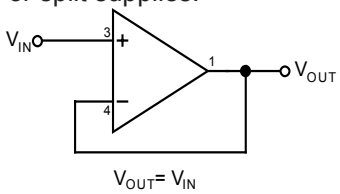


Figure 1. Voltage Buffer

Inverting Amplifier

Figure 2 shows an inverting amplifier with its gain set by the ratio of two resistors. This circuit works best with split supplies, but will perform with single supply systems if the non-inverting input (+ input) is biased up above ground.

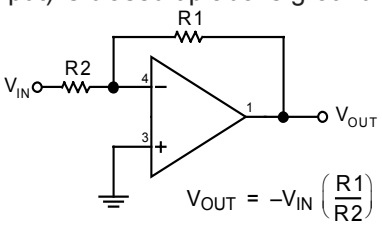


Figure 2. Inverting Amplifer

Voltage Controlled Current Sink

Figure 3 is a voltage controlled current sink. A buffer transistor forces current through a programming resistor until the feedback loop is satisfied. Current flow is V_{IN}/R. This circuit works with single or split supplies.

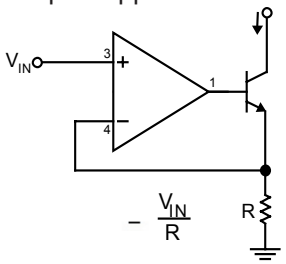


Figure 3. Voltage Controlled Current Sink

High-Pass Filter

Figure 4 is an active filter with 20dB (10×) gain and a low-frequency cutoff of 10Hz. The high gain-bandwidth of the MIC6211 allows operation beyond 100kHz. This filter configuration is designed for split supplies.

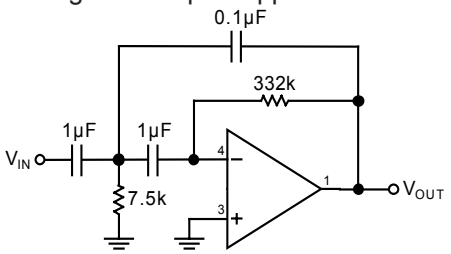


Figure 4a. High-Pass Filter

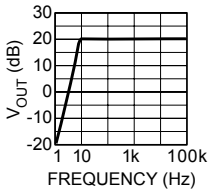


Figure 4b. High-Pass Filter Response

Summing Amplifier

Figure 5 is a single supply summing amplifier. In this configuration, the output voltage is the sum of V1 and V2, minus the sum of V3 and V4. By adding more resistors to either the inverting or non-inverting input, more voltages may be summed. This single supply version has one important restriction: the sum of V1 and V2 must exceed the sum of V3 and V4, since the output voltage cannot pull below zero with only a single supply.

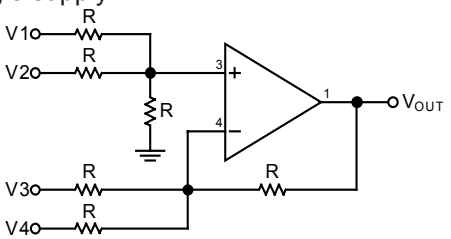
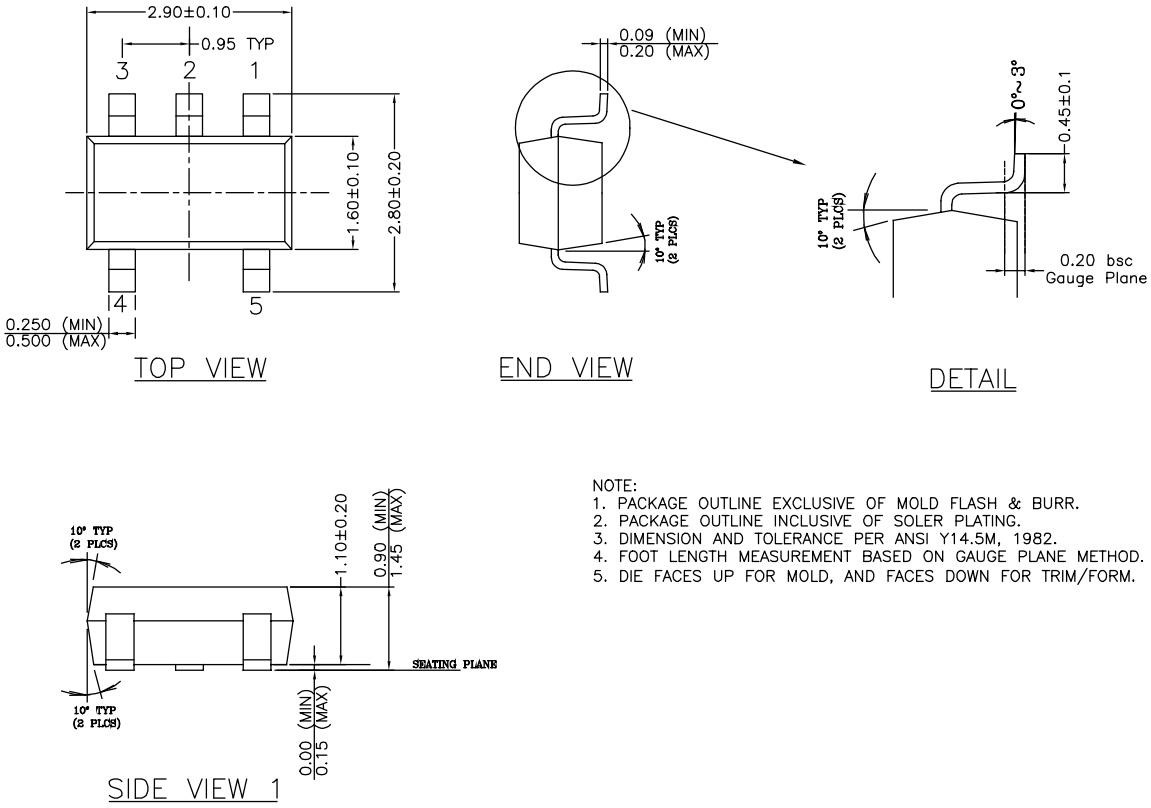


Figure 5. Summing Amplifier

Package Information



NOTE:
1. PACKAGE OUTLINE EXCLUSIVE OF MOLD FLASH & BURR.
2. PACKAGE OUTLINE INCLUSIVE OF SOLER PLATING.
3. DIMENSION AND TOLERANCE PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
4. FOOT LENGTH MEASUREMENT BASED ON GAUGE PLANE METHOD.
5. DIE FACES UP FOR MOLD, AND FACES DOWN FOR TRIM/FORM.

SOT-23-5 (M5)

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