Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

Supply Voltage ($V_{V+} – V_{V–}$) 20V
Differentail Input Voltage ($|V_{IN+} – V_{IN–}|$).......... 4V, **Note 3**
Input Common-Mode Range (V_{IN+}, $V_{IN–}$)...........V_{V+} to $V_{V–}$
Lead Temperature (soldering, 5 sec.)....................... 260°C
Storage Temperature (T_S) .... 150°C
ESD Rating, **Note 4** 1.5kV

Operating Ratings (Note 2)

Supply Voltage (V_S).......................................±2.5V to ±9V
Junction Temperature (T_J)......................... –40°C to +85°C
Package Thermal Resistance...
SOT-23-5 ....260°C/W
SC-70-5 ....450°C/W

Electrical Characteristics (±5V)

V+ = +5V, V– = –5V, V_{CM} = 0V, R_L = 10MΩ; T_J = 25°C, **bold** values indicate –40°C ≤ T_J ≤ +85°C; unless noted.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage			0.43	**5**	mV
V_{OS}	V_{OS} Temperature Coefficient			1		μV/°C
I_B	Input Bias Current			0.26	**0.6**	μA
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current			0.04	**0.3**	μA
V_{CM}	Input Common-Mode Range	CMRR > 72dB	**–3.25**		**+3.25**	V
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	–2.5V < V_{CM} < +2.5V	**75**	85		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	±3.5V < V_S < ±9V	**95**	104		dB
A_{VOL}	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	R_L = 2k, V_{OUT} = ±2V	**65**	82		dB
		R_L = 100Ω, V_{OUT} = ±1V		85		dB
V_{OUT}	Maximum Output Voltage Swing	positive, R_L = 2kΩ	**+3.0**	3.6		V
		negative, R_L = 2kΩ		–3.6	**–3.0**	V
		positive, R_L = 200Ω	**+1.5**	3.0		V
		negative, R_L = 200Ω, **Note 5**		–2.5	**–1.0**	V
GBW	Unity Gain-Bandwidth Product	C_L = 1.7pF		67		MHz
PM	Phase Margin			32		°
BW	–3dB Bandwidth	Av = 1, R_L = 1kΩ, C_L = 1.7pF		100		MHz
SR	Slew Rate	C=1.7pF, Gain=1, V_{OUT}=5V, peak to peak, positive SR = 1190V/μs		1350		V/μs
I_{SC}	Short-Circuit Output Current	source	**45**	**63**		mA
		sink	**20**	45		mA
I_S	Supply Current	No Load		0.55	**0.80**	mA
	Input Voltage Noise	f = 10kHz		11		V/√Hz
	Input Current Noise	f = 10kHz		0.7		A/√Hz

Electrical Characteristics

V+ = +9V, V– = –9V, V_{CM} = 0V, R_L = 10MΩ; T_J = 25°C, **bold** values indicate –40°C ≤ T_J ≤ +85°C; unless noted

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage			0.3	**5**	mV
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage Temperature Coefficient			1		μV/°C
I_B	Input Bias Current			0.23	**0.60**	μA
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current			0.04	**0.3**	μA
V_{CM}	Input Common-Mode Range	CMRR > 75dB	**–7.25**		**+7.25**	V
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	–6.5V < V_{CM} < +6.5V	**60**	91		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	±3.5V < V_S < ±9V	**95**	104		dB

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
A_{VOL}	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	R_L = 2k, V_{OUT} = ±2V	**75**	**84**		dB
		R_L = 100Ω, V_{OUT} = ±1V		93		dB
V_{OUT}	Maximum Output Voltage Swing	positive, R_L = 2kΩ	**6.5**	7.5		V
		negative, R_L = 2kΩ		–7.5	**–6.2**	V
GBW	Unity Gain-Bandwidth Product	C_L = 1.7pF		80		MHz
PM	Phase Margin			30		°
BW	–3dB Bandwidth	A_V = 1, R_L = 1kΩ, C_L = 1.7pF		115		MHz
SR	Slew Rate	C=1.7pF, Gain=1, V_{OUT}=5V, peak to peak, negative SR = 2500V/µs		3000		V/µs
I_{SC}	Short-Circuit Output Current	source	**50**	65		mA
		sink	**30**	50		mA
I_S	Supply Current	No Load		0.55	**0.8**	mA
	Input Voltage Noise	f = 10kHz		10		$V/\sqrt{Hz}$
	Input Current Noise	f = 10kHz		0.8		$A/\sqrt{Hz}$

Note 1. Exceeding the absolute maximum rating may damage the device.

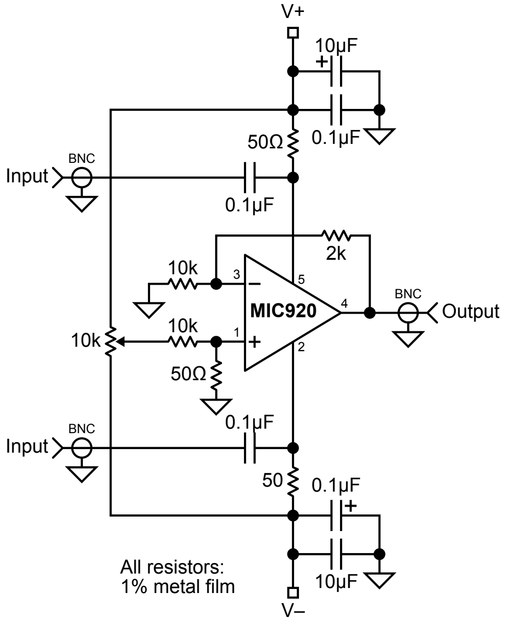
Note 2. The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating rating.

Note 3. Exceeding the maximum differential input voltage will damage the input stage and degrade performance (in particular, input bias current is likely to change).

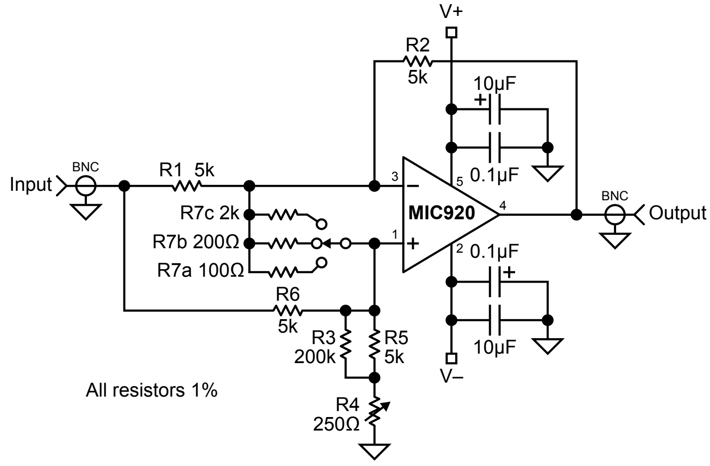
Note 4. Devices are ESD sensitive. Handling precautions recommended. Human body model, 1.5k in series with 100pF.

Note 5. Output swing limited by the maximum output sink capability, refer to the short-circuit current vs. temperature graph in “Typical Characteristics.”

Test Circuits

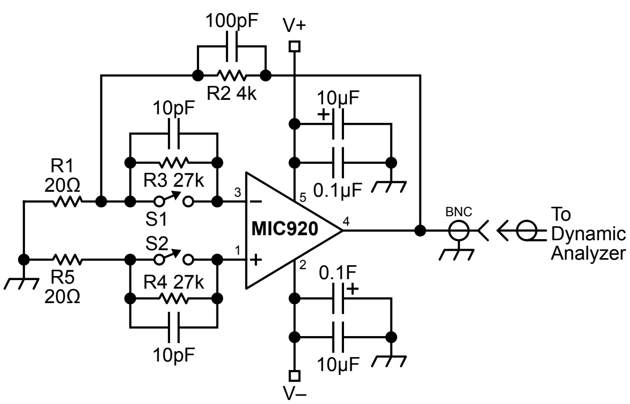


PSRR vs. Frequency

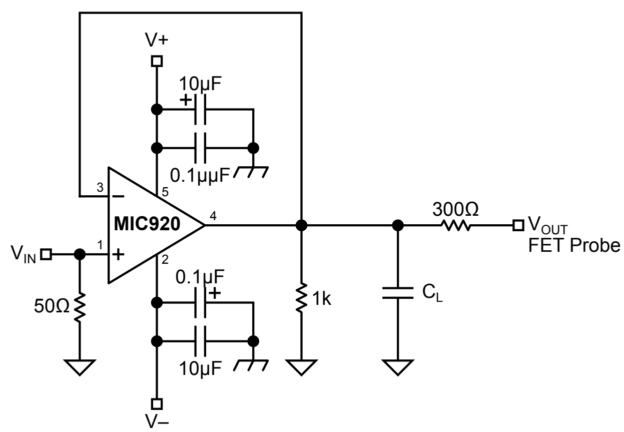


$$V_{OUT} = V_{ERROR}\left(1 + \frac{R2}{R1} + \frac{R2 + R5 + R4}{R7}\right)$$

CMRR vs. Frequency



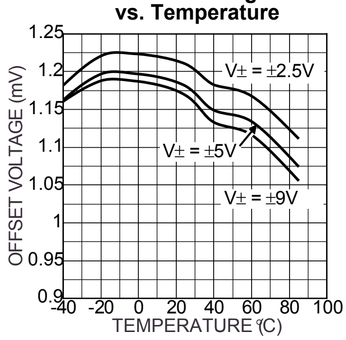
Noise Measurement



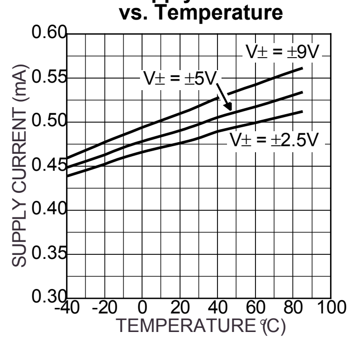
Closed Loop Frequency Response Measurement

Typical Characteristics

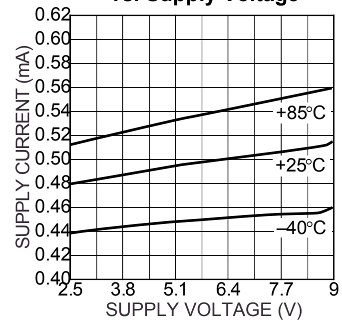
Offset Voltage vs. Temperature



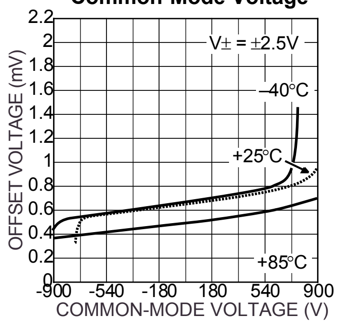
Supply Current vs. Temperature



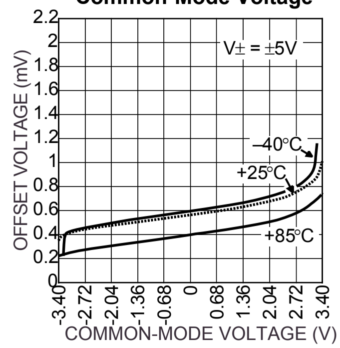
Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage



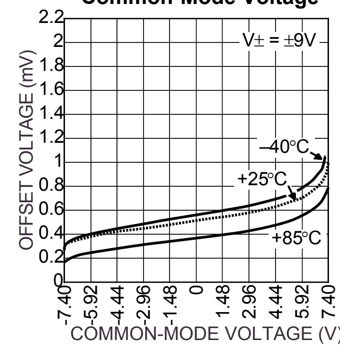
Offset Voltage vs. Common-Mode Voltage



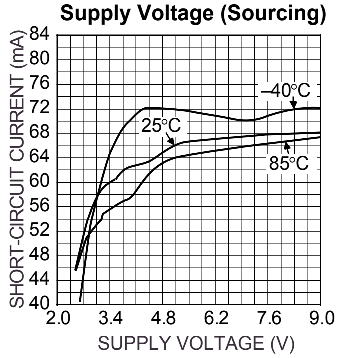
Offset Voltage vs. Common-Mode Voltage



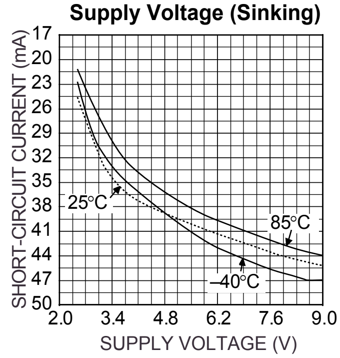
Offset Voltage vs. Common-Mode Voltage



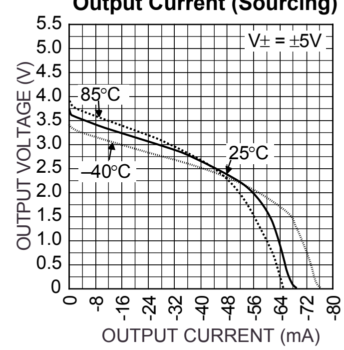
Short-Circuit Current vs. Supply Voltage (Sourcing)



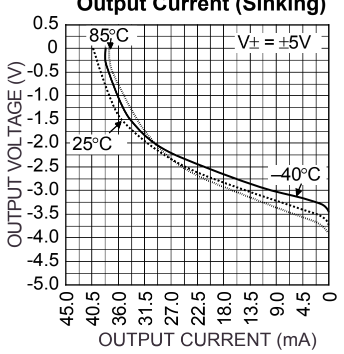
Short-Circuit Current vs. Supply Voltage (Sinking)



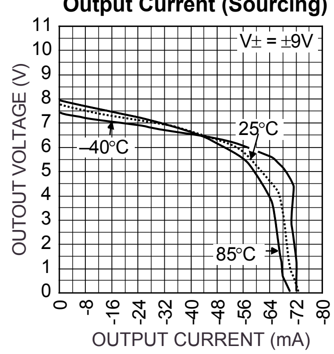
Output Voltage vs. Output Current (Sourcing)



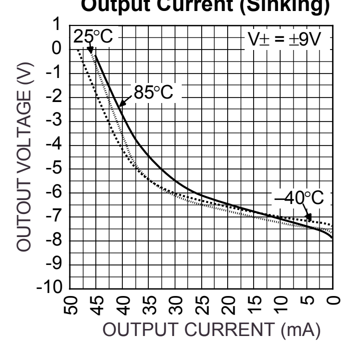
Output Voltage vs. Output Current (Sinking)



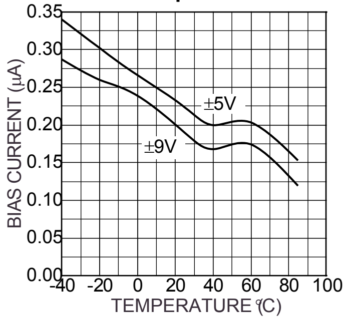
Output Voltage vs. Output Current (Sourcing)



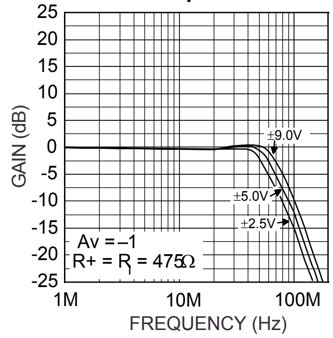
Output Voltage vs. Output Current (Sinking)



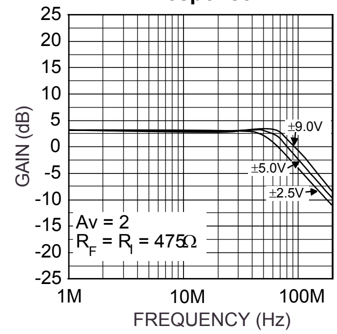
Bias Current vs. Temperature



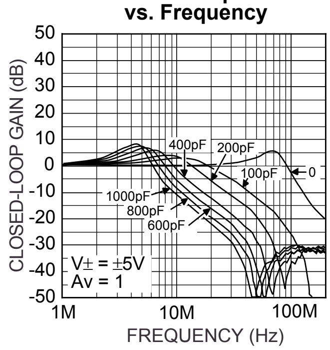
Closed-Loop Frequency Response



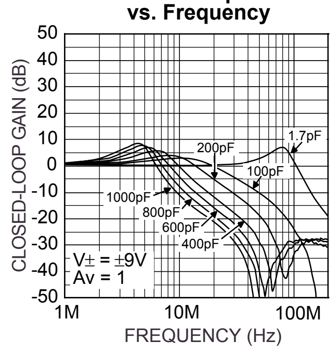
Closed-Loop Frequency Response



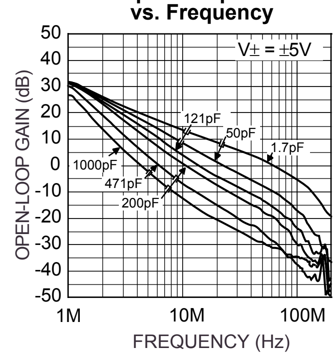
Closed-Loop Gain vs. Frequency



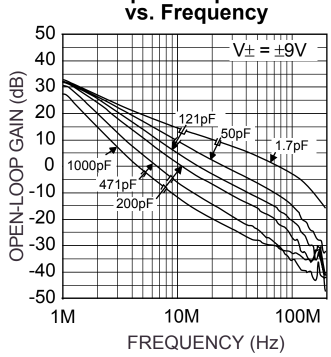
Closed-Loop Gain vs. Frequency



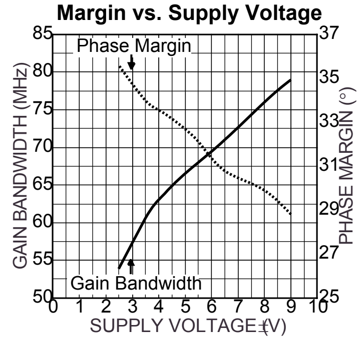
Open-Loop Gain vs. Frequency



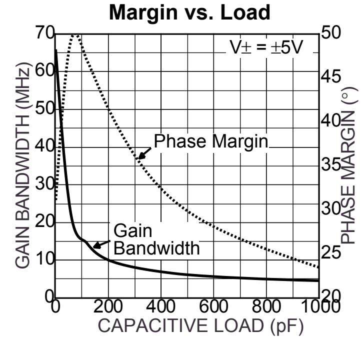
Open-Loop Gain vs. Frequency



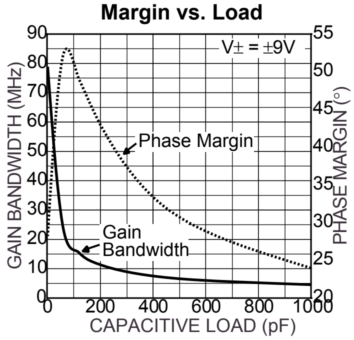
Gain Bandwidth and Phase Margin vs. Supply Voltage



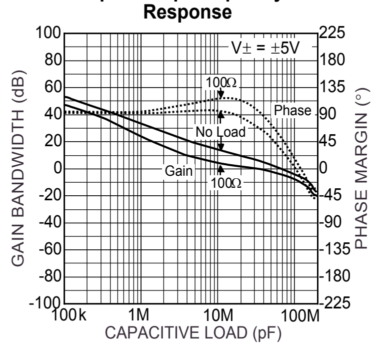
Gain Bandwidth and Phase Margin vs. Load



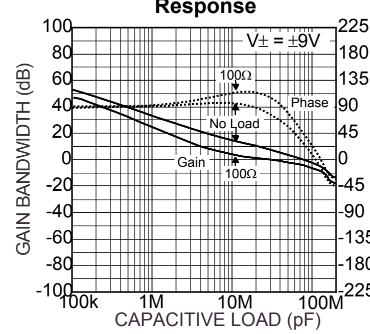
Gain Bandwidth and Phase Margin vs. Load



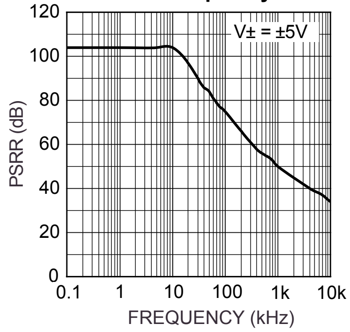
Open-Loop Frequency Response



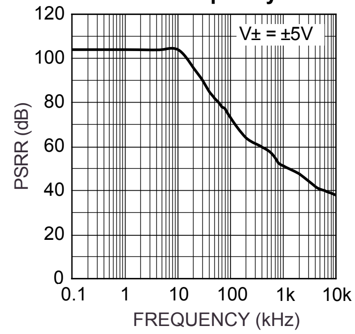
Open-Loop Frequency Response



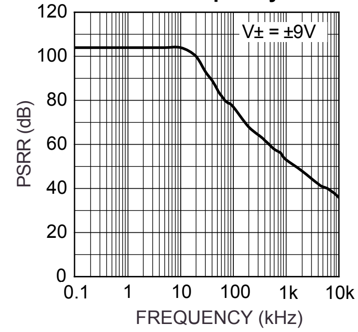
Positive PSRR vs. Frequency



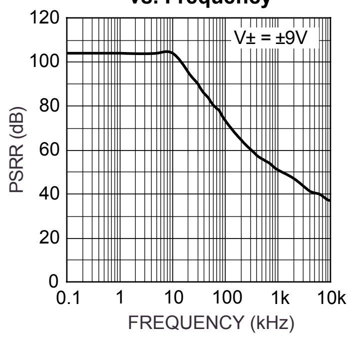
Negative PSRR vs. Frequency



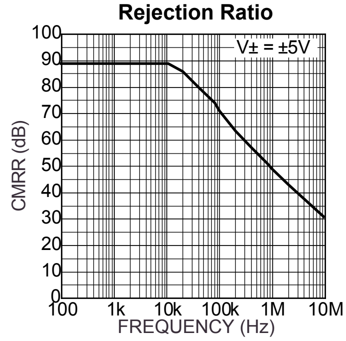
Positive PSRR vs. Frequency



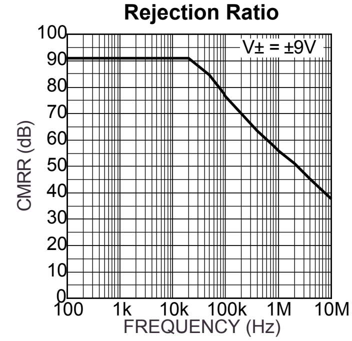
Negative PSRR vs. Frequency



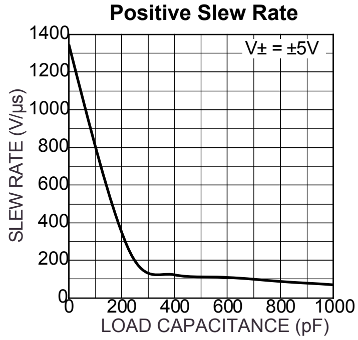
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio



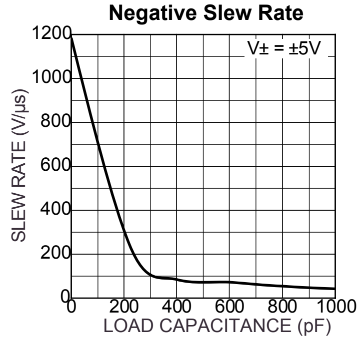
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio



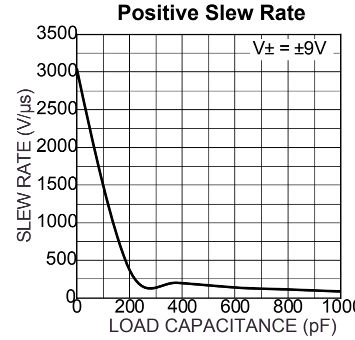
Positive Slew Rate



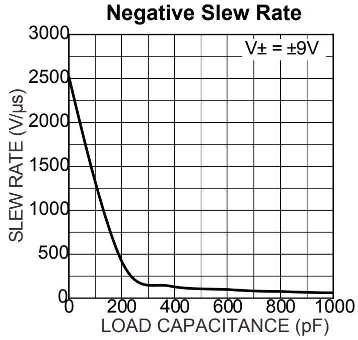
Negative Slew Rate



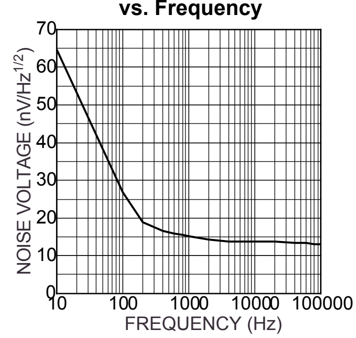
Positive Slew Rate



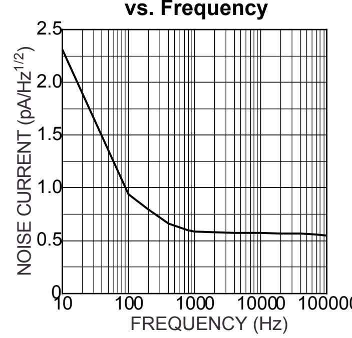
Negative Slew Rate



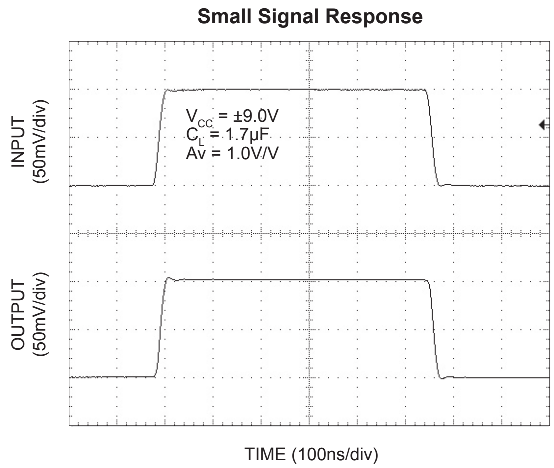
Voltage Noise Density vs. Frequency

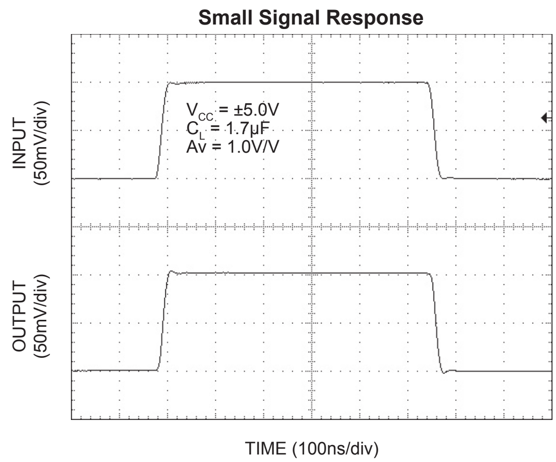


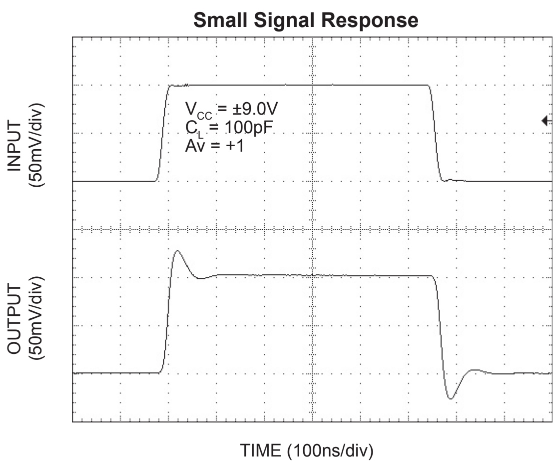
Current Noise Density vs. Frequency

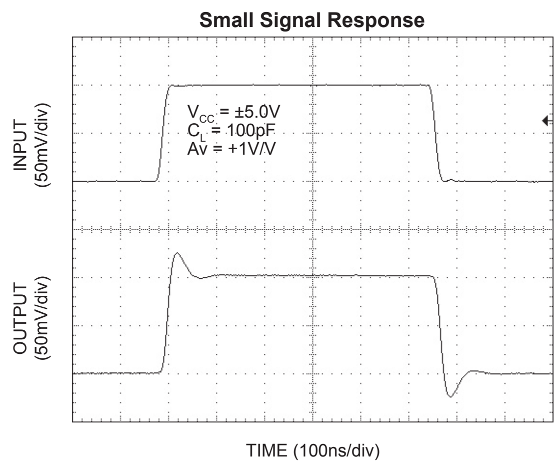


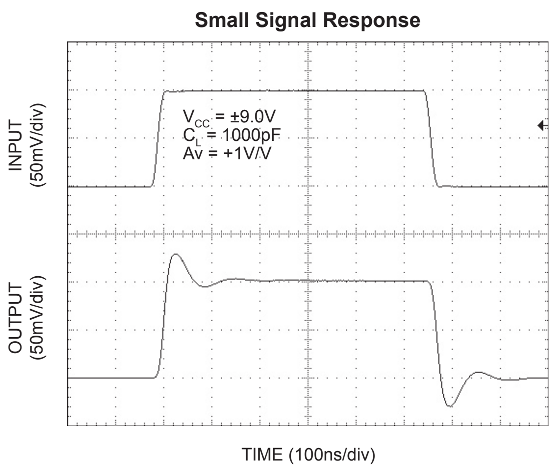
Functional Characteristics

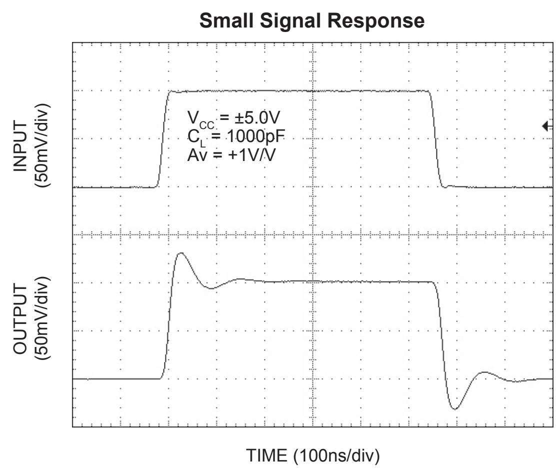




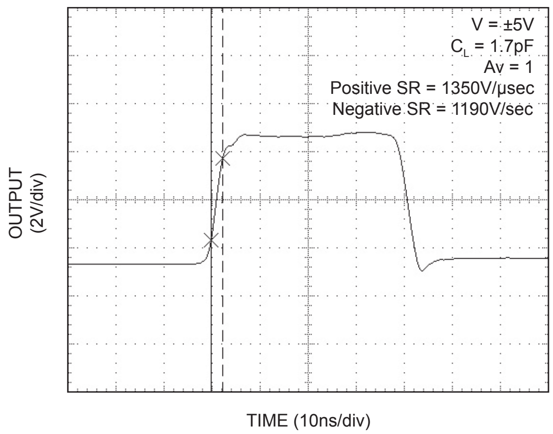




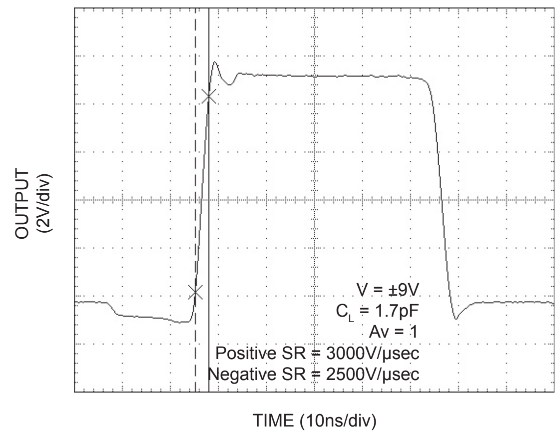




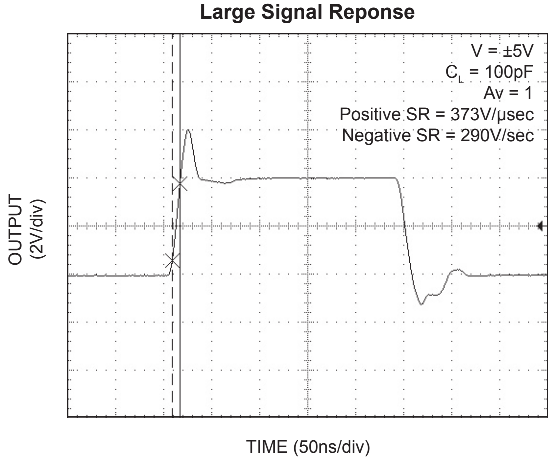
Large Signal Response



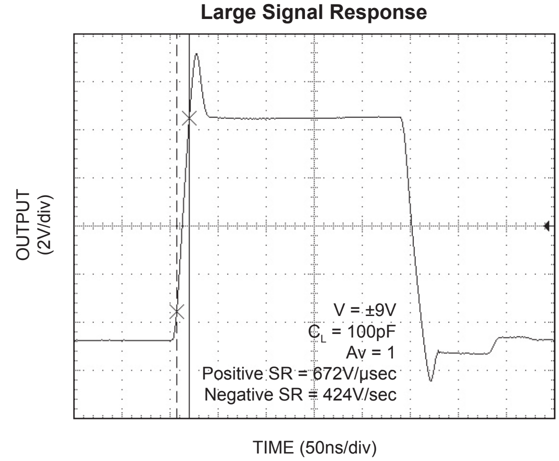
Large Signal Response



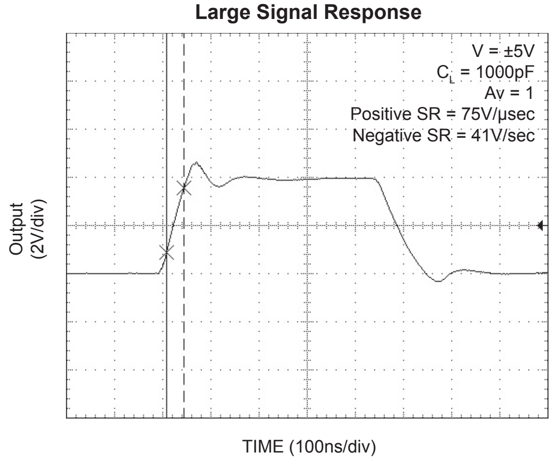
Large Signal Reponse



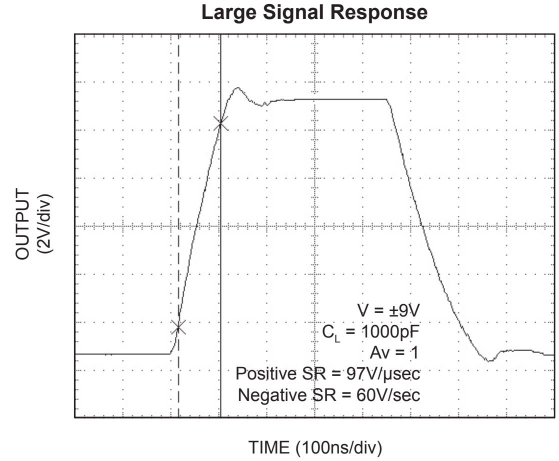
Large Signal Response



Large Signal Response



Large Signal Response



Applications Information

The MIC920 is a high-speed, voltage-feedback operational amplifier featuring very low supply current and excellent stability. This device is unity gain stable, capable of driving high capacitance loads.

Driving High Capacitance

The MIC920 is stable when driving high capacitance, making it ideal for driving long coaxial cables or other high-capacitance loads. Most high-speed op amps are only able to drive limited capacitance.

> Note: increasing load capacitance does reduce the speed of the device. In applications where the load capacitance reduces the speed of the op amp to an unacceptable level, the effect of the load capacitance can be reduced by adding a small resistor (<100Ω) in series with the output.

Feedback Resistor Selection

Conventional op amp gain configurations and resistor selection apply, the MIC920 is NOT a current feedback device.

Also, for minimum peaking, the feedback resistor should have low parasitic capacitance, usually 470Ω is ideal. To use the part as a follower, the output should be connected to input via a short wire.

Layout Considerations

All high speed devices require careful PCB layout. The following guidelines should be observed: Capacitance, par-ticularly on the two inputs pins will degrade performance; avoid large copper traces to the inputs. Keep the output signal away from the inputs and use a ground plane.

It is important to ensure adequate supply bypassing capacitors are located close to the device.

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 are ideal. For 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), ESR (equivalent series resis-tance). Surface-mount ceramic capacitors are ideal.

Thermal Considerations

The SC70-5 package and the SOT-23-5 package, like all small packages, have a high thermal resistance. It is important to ensure the IC does not exceed the maximum operating junction (die) temperature of 85°C. The part can be operated up to the absolute maximum temperature rating of 125°C, but between 85°C and 125°C performance will degrade, in par-ticular CMRR will reduce.

An MIC920 with no load, dissipates power equal to the quiescent supply current × supply voltage

$$P_{D(\text{no load})} = \left(V_{V+} - V_{V-}\right) I_S$$

When a load is added, the additional power is dissipated in the output stage of the op amp. The power dissipated in the device is a function of supply voltage, output voltage and output current.

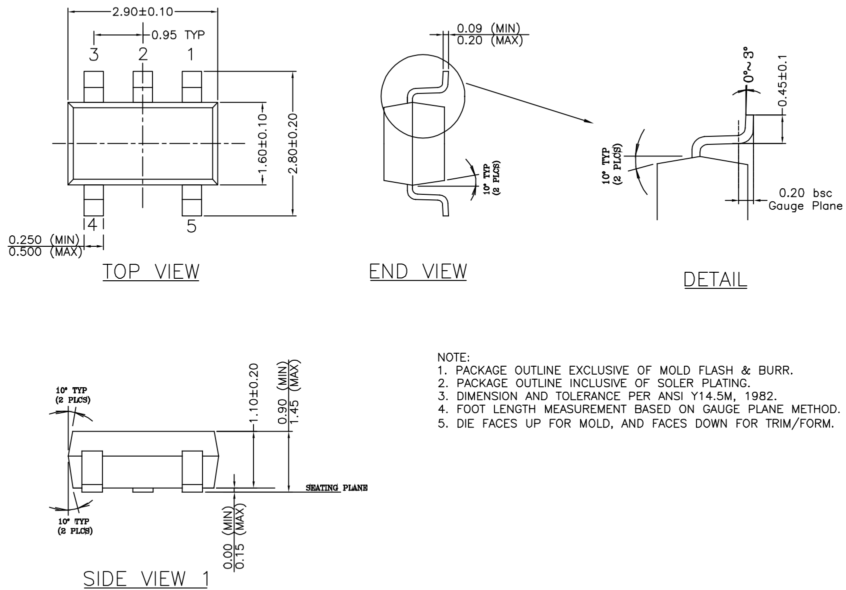
$$P_{D(\text{output stage})} = \left(V_{V+} - V_{OUT}\right) I_{OUT}$$

$$\text{Total Power Dissipation} = P_{D(\text{no load})} + P_{D(\text{output stage})}$$

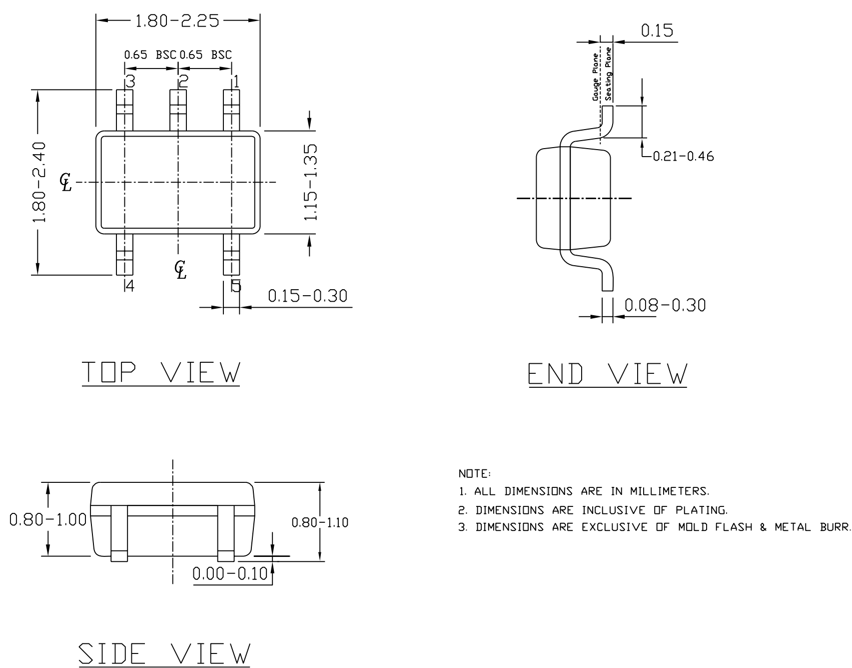
Ensure the total power dissipated in the device is no greater than the thermal capacity of the package. The SC70-5 package has a thermal resistance of 450°C/W.

$$\text{Max. Allowable Power Dissipation} = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_{A(max)}}{450°C/W}$$

Package Information



SOT-23-5 (M5)



SC-70 (C5)

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