National Semiconductor

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LMC8101
Rail-to-Rail Input and Output, 2.7V Op Amp in micro SMD package with Shutdown

General Description

The LMC8101 is a Rail-to-Rail Input and Output high performance CMOS operational amplifier. The LMC8101 is ideal for low voltage (2.7V to 10V) applications requiring Rail-to-Rail inputs and output. The LMC8101 is supplied in the die sized micro SMD as well as the 8 pin MSOP packages. The micro SMD package requires 75% less board space as compared to the SOT23-5 package. The LMC8101 is an upgrade to the industry standard LMC7101.

The LMC8101 incorporates a simple user controlled methodology for shutdown. This allows ease of use while reducing the total supply current to 1nA typical. This extends battery life where power saving is mandated. The shutdown input threshold can be set relative to either V^+ or V^- using the SL pin (see Application Note section for details).

Other enhancements include improved offset voltage limit, three times the output current drive and lower 1/f noise when compared to the industry standard LMC7101 Op Amp. This makes the LMC8101 ideal for use in many battery powered, wireless communication and Industrial applications.

Features

V_S = 2.7V, T_A = 25˚C, R_L to $V^+/2$, Typical values unless specified.

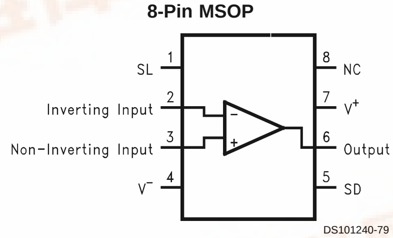
- Rail-to-Rail Inputs
- Rail-to-Rail Output Swing — Within 35mV of Supplies (R_L =2kΩ)
- Packages Offered:
- micro SMD package — 1.39mm x 1.41mm
- MSOP package — 3.0mm x 4.9mm
- Low Supply Current — <1mA (max)
- Shutdown Current — 1µA (max)
- Versatile Shutdown feature — 10µs turn-on
- Output Short Circuit Current — 10mA
- Offset Voltage — ±5 mV (max)
- Gain-Bandwidth — 1MHz
- Supply Voltage Range — 2.7V-10V
- THD — 0.18%
- Voltage Noise — 36 $\frac{nV}{\sqrt{Hz}}$

Applications

- Portable Communication (voice, data)
- Cellular Phone Power Amp Control Loop
- Buffer AMP
- Active Filters
- Battery Sense
- VCO Loop

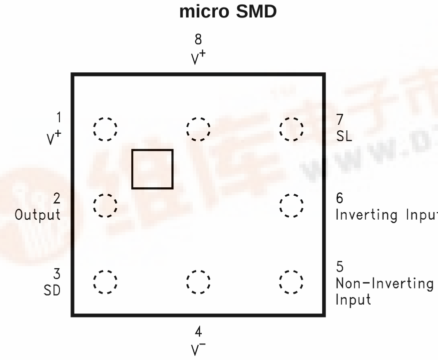
Connection Diagrams

8-Pin MSOP



Top View

micro SMD



Top View

Ordering Information

Package	Ordering Information	NSC Drawing Number	Package Marking	Supplied As
micro SMD	LMC8101BP	BPA08EFB	A 2	250 Units Tape and Reel
	LMC8101BPX			3k Units Tape and Reel
8-Pin MSOP	LMC8101MM	MUA08A	A11	1k Units Tape and Reel
	LMC8101MMX			3.5k Units Tape and Reel

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.

ESD Tolerance	2KV (Note 2) 200V (Note 13)
V_{IN} differential	+/−Supply Voltage
Output Short Circuit Duration	(Notes 3, 11)
Supply Voltage ($V^+ - V^-$)	12V
Voltage at Input/Output pins	V^+ +0.8V, V^- −0.8V
Current at Input Pin	+/−10mA
Current at Output Pin (Notes 3, 12)	+/−80mA
Current at Power Supply pins	+/−80mA
Storage Temperature Range	−65˚C to +150˚C
Junction Temperature(Note 4)	+150˚C
Soldering Information	
Infrared or Convection (20 sec.)	235˚C
Wave Soldering (10 sec.)	260˚C

Operating Ratings (Note 1)

Supply Voltage (V^+ - V^-)	2.7V to 10V
Junction Temperature Range (Note 4)	−40˚C to +85˚C
Package Thermal Resistance (θ_{JA}) (Note 4)	
micro SMD	220˚C/W
MSOP pkg. 8 pin Surface Mount	230˚C/W

2.7V Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for T_J = 25˚C, V^+ = 2.7V, V^- = 0V, $V_{CM} = V_O = V^+/2$ and R_L > 1 MΩ to $V^+/2$. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ (Note 5)	Limit (Note 6)	Units
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage		±0.70	±5 **±7**	mV max
TCV_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage Average Drift		4		µV/˚C
I_B	Input Bias Current	(Note 7)	±1	**±64**	pA max
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current		0.5	**32**	pA max
$R_{in\ CM}$	Input Common Mode Resistance		10		GΩ
$C_{in\ CM}$	Input Common Mode Capacitance		10		pF
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	0V < = V_{CM} < = 2.7V	78	60	dB min
		V_S = 3V 0V < = V_{CM} < = 3V	78	64 **60**	
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	V_S = 2.7V to 3V	57	50 **48**	dB min
CMVR	Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	V_S = 2.7V CMRR > = 50dB	0.0	0.0	V max
			3.0	2.7	V min
		V_S = 3V CMRR > = 50dB	−0.2	−0.1	V max
			3.2	3.1	V min
A_{VOL}	Large Signal Voltage Gain	Sourcing R_L = 2kΩ to $V^+/2$ V_O = 1.35V to 2.45V	3162	1000 562	V/V min
		Sinking R_L = 2kΩ to $V^+/2$ V_O = 1.35V to 0.25V	3162	804 **562**	
		Sourcing R_L = 10kΩ to $V^+/2$ V_O = 1.35V to 2.65V	4000	1778 **1000**	V/V min
		Sinking R_L = 10kΩ to $V^+/2$ V_O = 1.35V to 0.05V	4000	1778 **1000**	

2.7V Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for T_J = 25˚C, V^+ = 2.7V, V^- = 0V, V_{CM} = V_O = $V^+/2$ and R_L > 1 MΩ to $V^+/2$. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ (Note 5)	Limit (Note 6)	Units
V_O	Output Swing High	R_L = 2kΩ to $V^+/2$ V_{ID} = 100mV	2.67	2.64 **2.62**	V min
		R_L = 10kΩ to $V^+/2$ V_{ID} = 100mV	2.69	2.68 **2.67**	V min
	Output Swing Low	R_L = 2kΩ to $V^+/2$ V_{ID} = −100mV	32	100 **150**	mV max
		R_L = 10kΩ to $V^+/2$ V_{ID} = −100mV	10	30 **70**	mV max
I_{SC}	Output Short Circuit Current	Sourcing to $V^+/2$ V_{ID} = 100mV (Note 11)	20	14 **6**	mA min
		Sinking to $V^+/2$ V_{ID} = −100mV (Note 11)	10	5 **4**	mA min
I_S	Supply Current	No load, normal operation	0.70	1.0 **1.2**	mA max
		Shutdown mode	0.001	1	µA max
T_{on}	Shutdown Turn-on time	(Note 9)	10	15	µs
T_{off}	Shutdown Turn-off time	(Note 9)	1		µs
I_{in}	″SL″ and ″SD″ Input Current		±1	**±64**	pA max
SR	Slew Rate (Note 8)	A_V = +1, R_L = 10kΩ to $V^+/2$ V_I= $1V_{PP}$	1	0.8	V/µs min
f_u	Unity Gain-Bandwidth	V_I = 10mV, R_L = 2kΩ to $V^+/2$	750		KHz
GBW	Gain Bandwidth Product	f = 100KHz	1		MHz
e_n	Input-Referred Voltage Noise	f = 10KHz, R_S = 50Ω	36		$\frac{nV}{\sqrt{Hz}}$
i_n	Input-Referred Current Noise	f = 10KHz	1.5		$\frac{fA}{\sqrt{Hz}}$
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	f = 1KHz, AV = +1, V_O = 2.2Vpp, R_L = 600Ω to $V^+/2$	0.18		%

+/−5V Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for T_J = 25˚C, V^+ =5V, V^- = −5V, V_{CM} = V_O = 0V, and R_L > 1 MΩ to gnd. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ (Note 5)	Limit (Note 6)	Units
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage		±0.7	±5 **±7**	mV max
TCV_{os}	Input Offset Voltage Average Drift		4		µV/˚C
I_B	Input Bias Current	(Note 7)	±1	**±64**	pA max
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current		0.5	**32**	pA max
$R_{in\ CM}$	Input Common Mode Resistance		10		GΩ
$C_{in\ CM}$	Input Common Mode Capacitance		10		pF
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	−5V < = V_{CM} < = 5V	87	70 **67**	dB min

+/−5V Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for T_J = 25˚C, V^+ =5V, V^- = −5V, V_{CM} = V_O = 0V, and R_L > 1 MΩ to gnd. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ (Note 5)	Limit (Note 6)	Units
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	V_S = 5V to 10V	80	76 **72**	dB min
CMVR	Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	CMRR ≥ 50 dB	−5.3	−5.2 **−5.0**	V max
			5.3	5.2 **5.0**	V min
A_{VOL}	Large Signal Voltage Gain	Sourcing R_L = 600Ω V_O = 0V to 4V	34.5	17.8 **10**	V/mV min
		Sinking R_L = 600Ω V_O = 0V to −4V	34.5	17.8 **3.16**	
		Sourcing R_L = 2kΩ V_O = 0V to 4.6V	138	31.6 **17.8**	V/mV min
		Sinking R_L = 2kΩ V_O = 0V to −4.6V	138	31.6 **10**	
V_O	Output Swing High	R_L = 600Ω V_{ID} = 100mV	4.73	4.60 **4.54**	V min
		R_L = 2kΩ V_{ID} = 100mV	4.90	4.85 **4.83**	V min
	Output Swing Low	R_L = 600Ω V_{ID} = −100mV	−4.85	−4.75 **−4.65**	V max
		R_L = 2kΩ V_{ID} = −100mV	−4.95	4.90 **−4.84**	V max
I_{SC}	Output Short Circuit Current	Sourcing, V_{ID} = 100mV (Note 3),(Note 11)	49	30 **25**	mA min
		Sinking, V_{ID} = −100mV (Note 3),(Note 11)	90	60 **52**	mA min
I_S	Supply Current	No load, normal operation	1.1	1.7 **1.9**	mA max
		Shutdown mode	0.001	1	µA
T_{on}	Shutdown Turn-on time	(Note 9)	10	15	µs
T_{off}	Shutdown Turn-off time	(Note 9)	1		µs
I_{in}	″SL″ and ″SD″ Input Current		±1	**±64**	pA max
SR	Slew Rate (Note 8)	A_V = +10, R_L = 10kΩ, V_O = 10Vpp, C_L = 1000pF	1.2		V/µs
f_u	Unity Gain-Bandwidth	V_I = 10mV R_L = 2kΩ	840		KHz
GBW	Gain Bandwidth Product	f = 10KHz	1.3		MHz
e_n	Input-Referred Voltage Noise	f = 10KHz, R_s = 50Ω	33		$\frac{nV}{\sqrt{Hz}}$
i_n	Input-Referred Current Noise	f = 10KHz	1.5		$\frac{fA}{\sqrt{Hz}}$
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	f = 10KHz, AV = +1, V_O =8Vpp, R_L = 600Ω	0.2		%

+/−5V Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is intended to be functional, but specific performance is not guaranteed. For guaranteed specifications and the test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics.

Note 2: Human body model, 1.5kΩ in series with 100pF.

Note 3: Applies to both single-supply and split-supply operation. Continuous short circuit operation at elevated ambient temperature can result in exceeding the maximum allowed junction temperature at 150˚C. Output currents in excess of 40mA over long term may adversely affect reliability.

Note 4: The maximum power dissipation is a function of $T_{J(max)}$, θ_{JA} and T_A. The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is $P_D = (T_{J(max)} - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$. All numbers apply for packages soldered directly onto a PC board.

Note 5: Typical Values represent the most likely parametric norm.

Note 6: All limits are guaranteed by testing or statistical analysis.

Note 7: Positive current corresponds to current flowing into the device.

Note 8: Slew rate is the slower of the rising and falling slew rates.

Note 9: Shutdown Turn-on and Turn-off times are defined as the time required for the output to reach 90% and 10%, respectively, of its final peak to peak swing when set for Rail to Rail output swing with a 100KHz sine wave, 2KΩ load, and A_V = +10.

Note 10: Limiting input pin current is only necessary for input voltages that exceed absolute maximum input voltage ratings.

Note 11: Short circuit test is a momentary test. See Note 12.

Note 12: Output short circuit duration is infinite for $V_S < 6V$. Otherwise, extended period output short circuit may damage the device.

Note 13: machine Model, 0Ω in series with 200pF.

Application Notes

Shutdown features:

The LMC8101 is capable of being turned off in order to conserve power. Once in shutdown, the device supply current is drastically reduced (1µA maximum) and the output will be ″Tri-stated″.

The shutdown feature of the LMC8101 is designed for flexibility. The threshold level of the SD input can be referenced to either V^- or V^+ by setting the level on the SL input. When the SL input is connected to V^-, the SD threshold level is referenced to V^- and vice versa. This threshold will be about 1.5V from the supply tied to the SL pin. So, for this example, the device will be in shutdown as long as the SD pin voltage is within 1V of V^-. In order to ensure that the device would not ″chatter″ between active and shutdown states, hysteresis is built into the SD pin transition (see *Figure 1* for an illustration of this feature). The shutdown threshold and hysteresis level are independent of the supply voltage. *Figure 1* illustration applies equally well to the case when SL is tied to V^+ and the horizontal axis is referenced to V^+ instead. The SD pin should not be set within the voltage range from 1.1V to 1.9V of the selected supply voltage since this is a transition region and the device status will be undetermined.

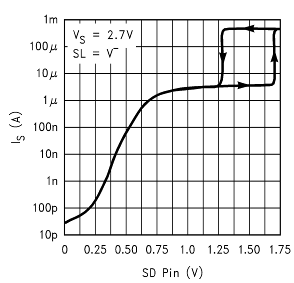


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FIGURE 1. Supply Current vs. 'SD' Voltage

Table 1, below, summarizes the status of the device when the SL and SD pins are connected directly to V^- or V^+:

TABLE 1. LMC8101 Status Summary

SL	SD	LMC8101 Status
V^-	V^-	Shutdown
V^-	V^+	Active
V^+	V^+	Shutdown
V^+	V^-	Active

In case shutdown operation is not needed, as can be seen in Table 1, the two pins SL and SD can simply be connected to opposite supply nodes to achieve ″Active″ operation. The SL and SD should always be tied to a node; if left unconnected, these high impedance inputs will float to an undetermined state and the device status will be undetermined as well.

With the device in shutdown, once ″Active″ operation is initiated, there will be a finite amount of time required before the device output is settled to its final value. This time is less than 15µs. In addition, there may be some output spike during this time while the device is transitioning into a fully operational state. Some applications may be sensitive to this output spike and proper precautions should be taken in order to ensure proper operation at all times.

Tiny Package:

The LMC8101 is available in the micro SMD package as well the 8 pin MSOP package. The micro SMD package requires approximately 1/4 the board area of a SOT23. This package is less than 1mm in height allowing it to be placed in absolute minimum height clearance areas such as cellular handsets, LCD panels, PCMCIA cards, etc. More information about the micro SMD package can be found at: http://www.national.com/appinfo/microsmd.

Application Notes (Continued)

Conversion Boards:

In order to ease the evaluation of tiny packages such as the micro SMD, there is a conversion board (LMC8101CONV) available to board designers. This board converts a micro SMD device into an 8 pin DIP package (see *Figure 2*, Conversion Board Pin out diagram) for easier handling and evaluation. This board can be ordered from National Semiconductor by contacting http://www.national.com .

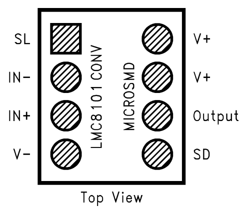


FIGURE 2. micro SMD Conversion Board pin-out

Increased Output Current:

Compared to the LMC7101, the LMC8101 has an improved output stage capable of up to three times larger output sourcing and sinking current. This improvement would allow a larger output voltage swing range compared to the LMC7101 when connected to relatively heavy loads. For lower supply voltages this is an added benefit since it increases the output swing range. For example, the LMC8101 can typically swing 2.5Vpp with 2mA sourcing and sinking output current (Vs = 2.7V) whereas the LMC7101 output swing would be limited to 1.9Vpp under the same conditions. Also, compared to the LMC7101 in the SOT23 package, the LMC8101 can dissipate more power because both the MSOP and the micro SMD packages have 40% better heat dissipation capability.

Lower 1/f noise:

The dominant input referred noise term for the LMC8101 is the input noise voltage. Input noise current for this device is of no practical significance unless the equivalent resistance it looks into is 5MΩ or higher.

The LMC8101's low frequency noise is significantly lower than that of the LMC7101. For example, at 10Hz, the input referred spot noise voltage density is 85 $nV\sqrt{Hz}$ as compared to about $200nV\sqrt{Hz}$ for the LMC7101. Over a frequency range of 0.1Hz to 100Hz, the total noise of the LMC8101 will be approximately 60% less than that of the LMC7101.

Lower THD:

When connected to heavier loads, the LMC8101 has lower THD compared to the LMC7101. For example, with 5V supply at 10KHz and 2Vpp swing (Av = −2), the LMC8101 THD (0.2%) is 60% less than the LMC7101's. The LMC8101 THD can be kept below 0.1% with 3Vpp at the output for up to 10KHz (refer to the Typical Characteristics Plots).

Improving the Cap load drive capability:

This can be accomplished in several ways:

- Output resistive loading increase:

The Phase Margin increases with increasing load (refer to the Typical Characteristics Plots). When driving capacitive loads, stability can generally be improved by allowing some output current to flow through a load. For example, the cap load drive capability can be increased from 8200pF to 16000pF if the output load is increased from 5KΩ to 600Ω (Av = +10, 25% overshoot limit, 10V supply).

- Isolation resistor between output and cap load:

This resistor will isolate the feedback path (where excessive phase shift due to output capacitance can cause instability) from the capacitive load. With a 10V supply, a 100Ω isolation resistor allows unlimited capacitive load without oscillation compared to only 300pF without this resistor (Av = +1).

- Higher supply voltage:

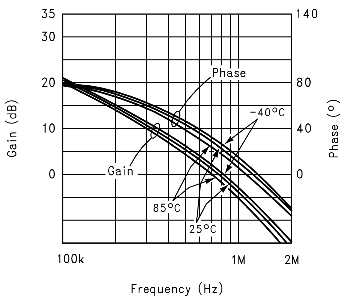
Operating the LMC8101 at higher supply voltages allows higher cap load tolerance. At 10V, the LMC8101's low supply voltage cap load limit of 300pF improves to about 600pF (Av = +1).

- Closed loop gain increase:

As with all Op Amps, the capacitive load tolerance of the LMC8101 increases with increasing closed loop gain. In applications where the load is mostly capacitive and the resistive loading is light, stability increases when the LMC8101 is operated at a closed loop gain larger than +1.

Typical Performance Characteristics V_S = 2.7V, Single Supply, V_{CM} = V+/2, T_A = 25˚C unless specified

Gain/Phase vs. Frequency
R_L = 2k, V_S = ± 1.35V



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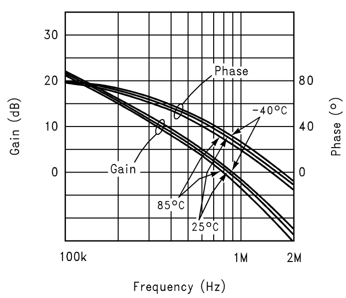
Gain/Phase vs. Frequency
R_L = 2k, V_S = ± 5V



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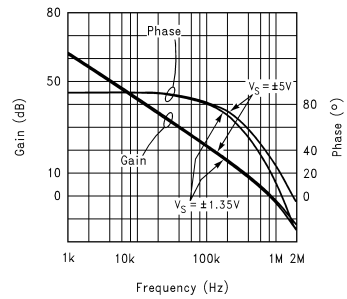
Gain/Phase vs. Frequency
R_L = open



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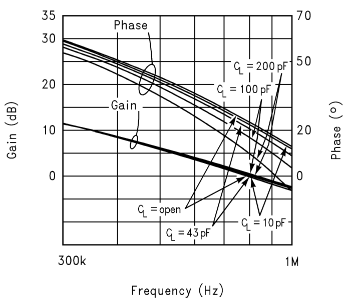
Gain vs. Phase for various C_L
V_S = ±1.35V



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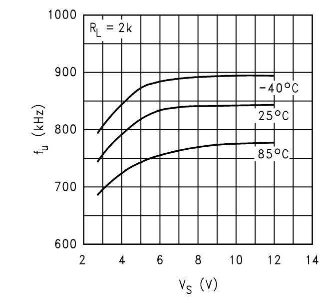
Unity Gain Frequency vs.
Supply Voltage



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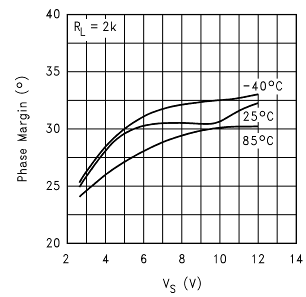
Phase Margin vs.
Supply Voltage



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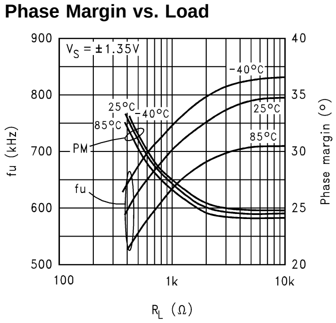
Unity Gain Frequency and
Phase Margin vs. Load



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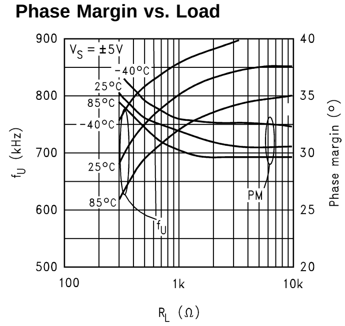
Unity Gain Frequency and
Phase Margin vs. Load



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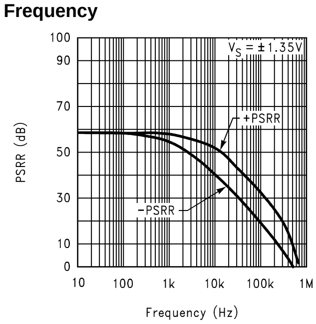
PSRR vs.
Frequency



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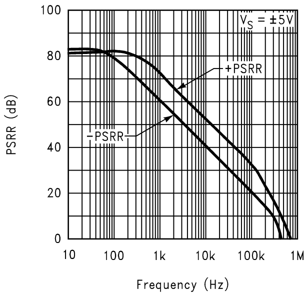
Typical Performance Characteristics V_S = 2.7V, Single Supply, V_{CM} = $V^+/2$, T_A = 25˚C unless specified (Continued)

PSRR vs. Frequency



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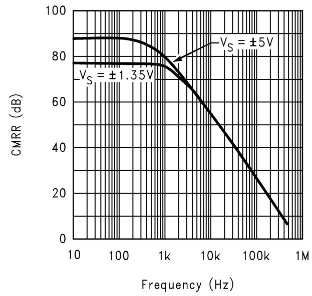
CMRR vs. Frequency



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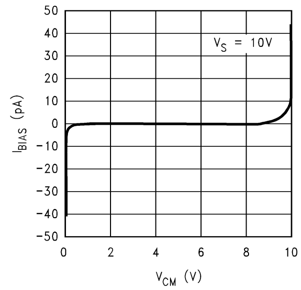
Input Bias Current vs. Common Mode Voltage @ 85˚C



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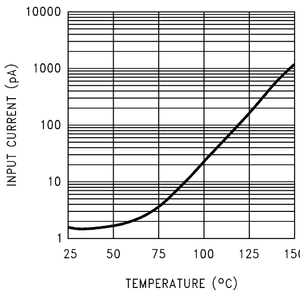
Input Current vs. Temperature V_S = 10V



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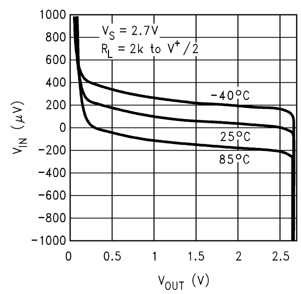
V_{in} vs. V_{out}



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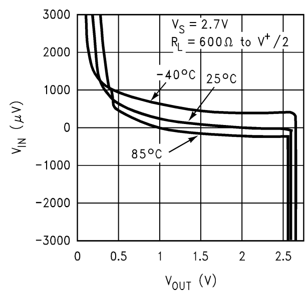
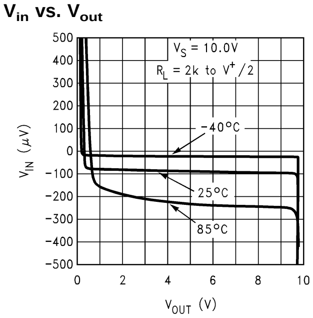
V_{in} vs. V_{out}



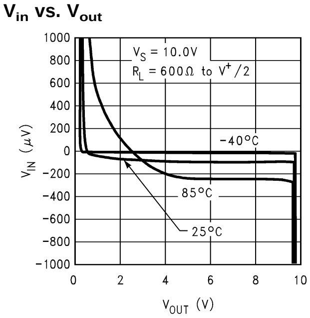
DS101240-83

V_{in} vs. V_{out}



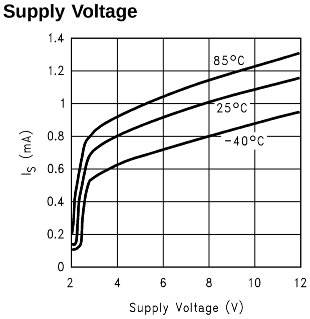
DS101240-28

V_{in} vs. V_{out}



DS101240-24

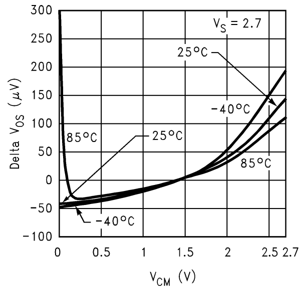
Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage



DS101240-29

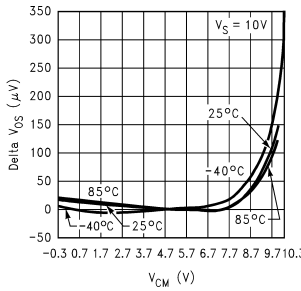
Typical Performance Characteristics V_S = 2.7V, Single Supply, V_{CM} = V^+/2, T_A = 25˚C unless specified (Continued)

Delta V_{OS} vs. V_{CM} (Ref V_{CM} = 1.35V)



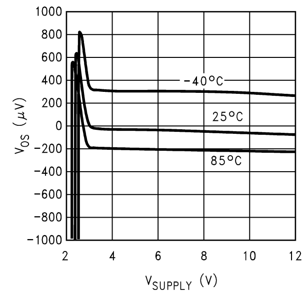
DS101240-92

Delta V_{OS} vs. V_{CM} (Ref V_{CM} = 5V)



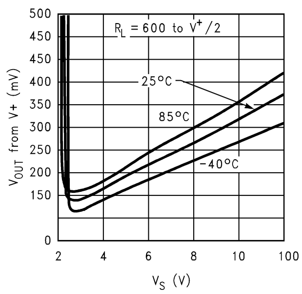
DS101240-93

Offset Voltage vs. V_{supply}



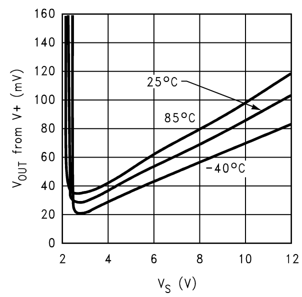
DS101240-37

Output Positive Swing vs. Supply Voltage, R_L = 600Ω to V^+/2



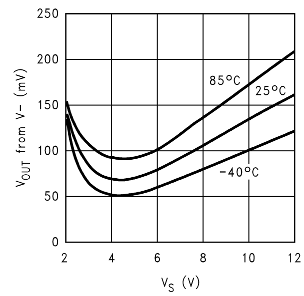
DS101240-25

Output Positive Swing vs. Supply Voltage R_L = 2k to V^+/2



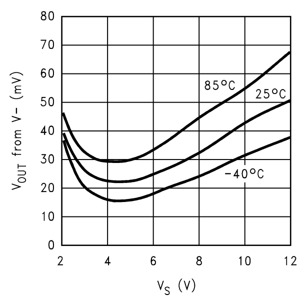
DS101240-27

Output Negative Swing vs. Supply Voltage, R_L = 600Ω to V^+/2



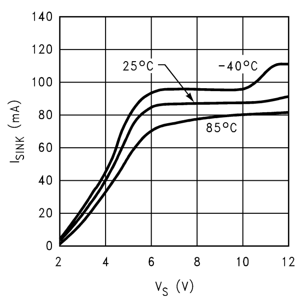
DS101240-35

Output Negative Swing vs. Supply Voltage, R_L = 2k to V^+/2



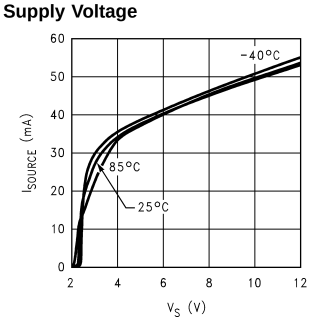
DS101240-36

Short Circuit Sinking Current vs. Supply Voltage



DS101240-26

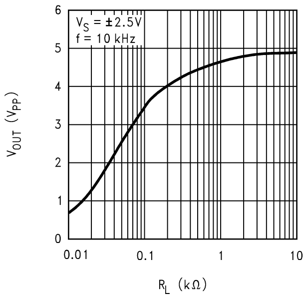
Short Circuit Sourcing Current vs. Supply Voltage



DS101240-30

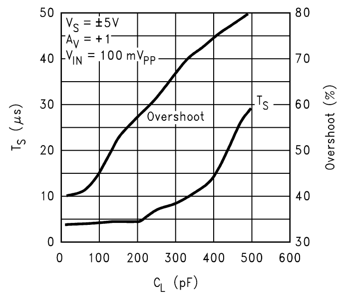
Typical Performance Characteristics V_S = 2.7V, Single Supply, V_{CM} = V^+/2, T_A = 25˚C unless specified (Continued)

Undistorted Output Voltage Swing vs.Output Load Resistance



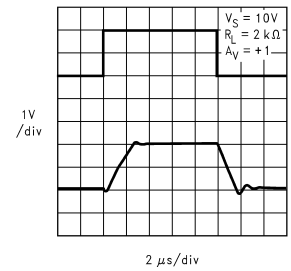
DS101240-46

Step Response 1% settling time and % overshoot vs.Cap Load



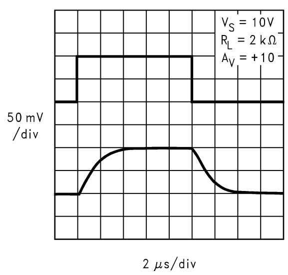
DS101240-14

Large Signal Step Response



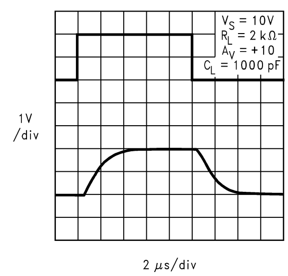
DS101240-15

Small Signal Step Response



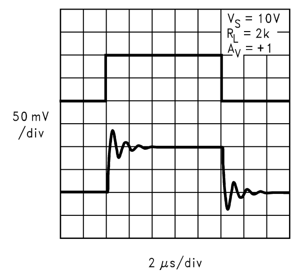
DS101240-16

Large Signal Step Response



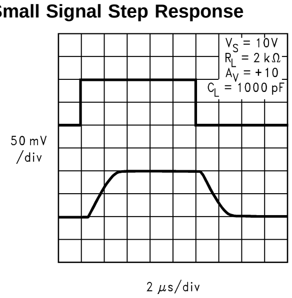
DS101240-17

Small Signal Step Response



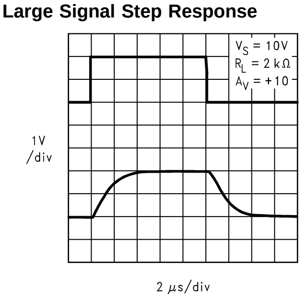
DS101240-18

Small Signal Step Response



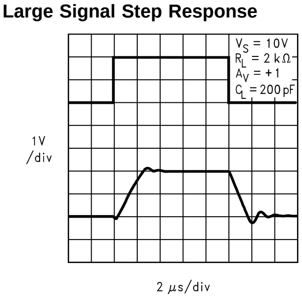
DS101240-19

Large Signal Step Response



DS101240-20

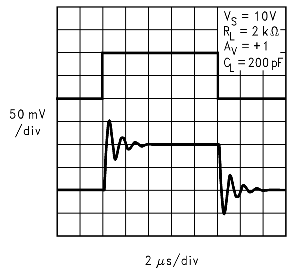
Large Signal Step Response



DS101240-21

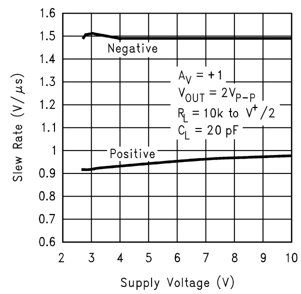
Typical Performance Characteristics V_S = 2.7V, Single Supply, V_{CM} = V^+/2, T_A = 25˚C unless specified (Continued)

Small Signal Step Response



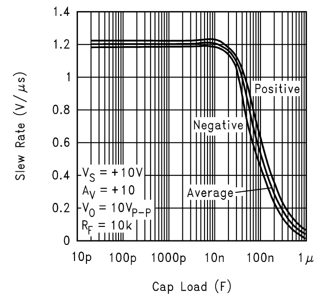
DS101240-22

Slew Rate vs. Supply Voltage



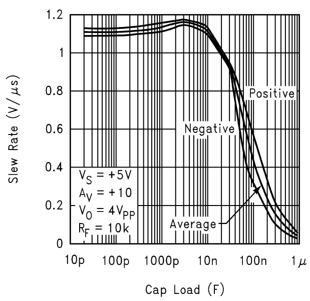
DS101240-38

Slew Rate vs. Capacitive Load



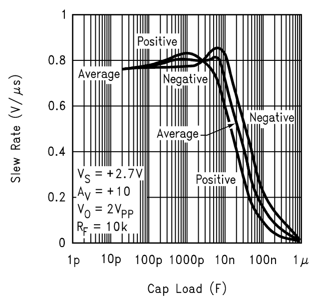
DS101240-39

Slew Rate vs. Capacitive Load



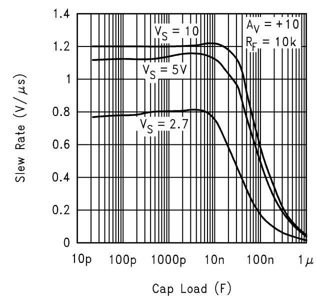
DS101240-41

Slew Rate vs. Capacitive Load



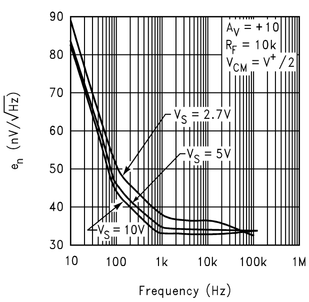
DS101240-42

Slew Rate vs. Capacitive Load



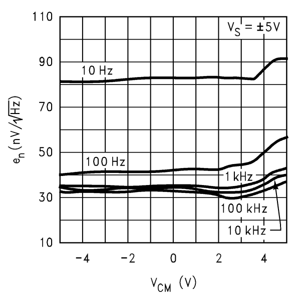
DS101240-43

Voltage Noise vs. Frequency



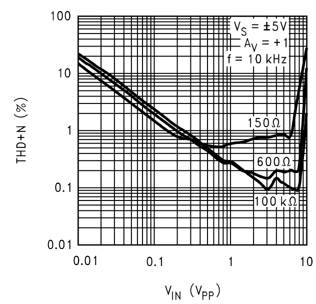
DS101240-40

Voltage Noise vs. V_{CM} @ Various Frequencies



DS101240-12

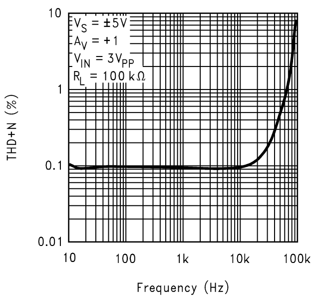
THD+N vs. Amplitude



DS101240-44

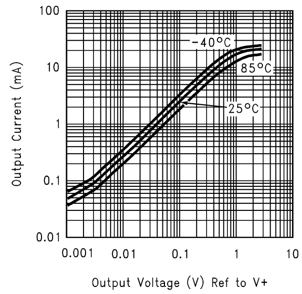
Typical Performance Characteristics V_S = 2.7V, Single Supply, V_{CM} = V^+/2, T_A = 25˚C unless specified (Continued)

THD+N vs. Frequency



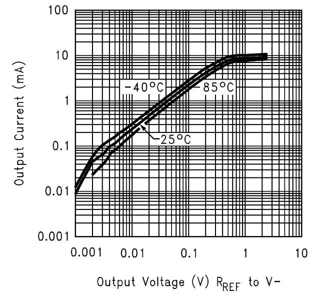
DS101240-45

Sourcing Current vs. Output Voltage (V_S = 2.7V)



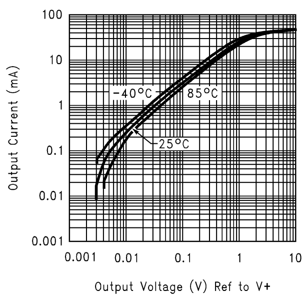
DS101240-87

Sinking Current vs. Output Voltage (V_S = 2.7V)



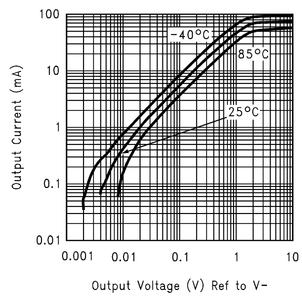
DS101240-85

Sourcing Current vs. Output Voltage (V_S =10V)



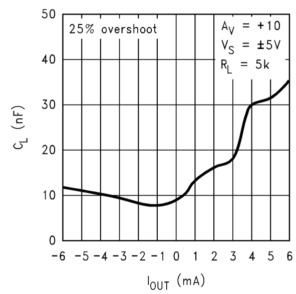
DS101240-86

Sinking Current vs. Output Voltage (V_S =10V)



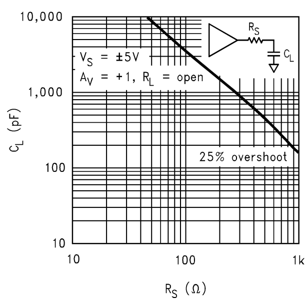
DS101240-84

Cap Load vs. Iout



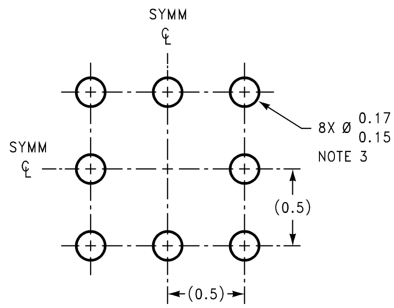
DS101240-88

Cap Load vs. Isolation Resistance

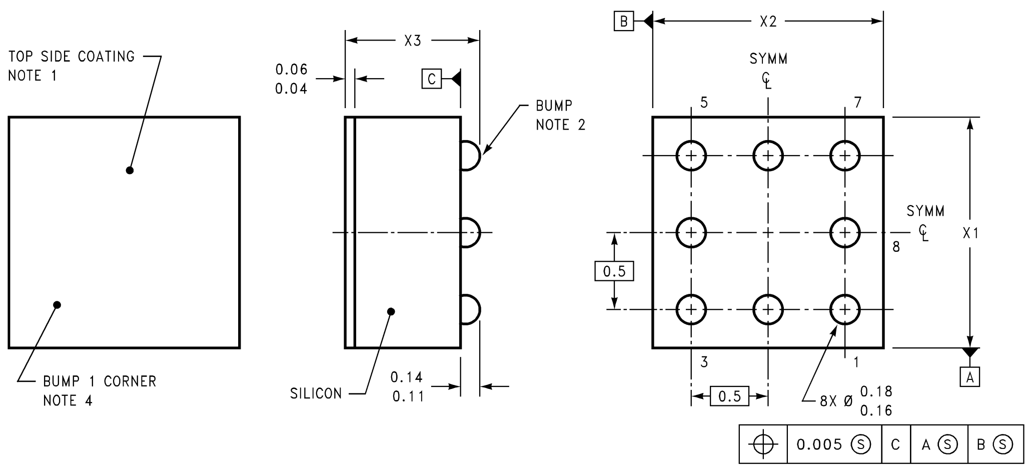


DS101240-90

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



LAND PATTERN RECOMMENDATION



DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS

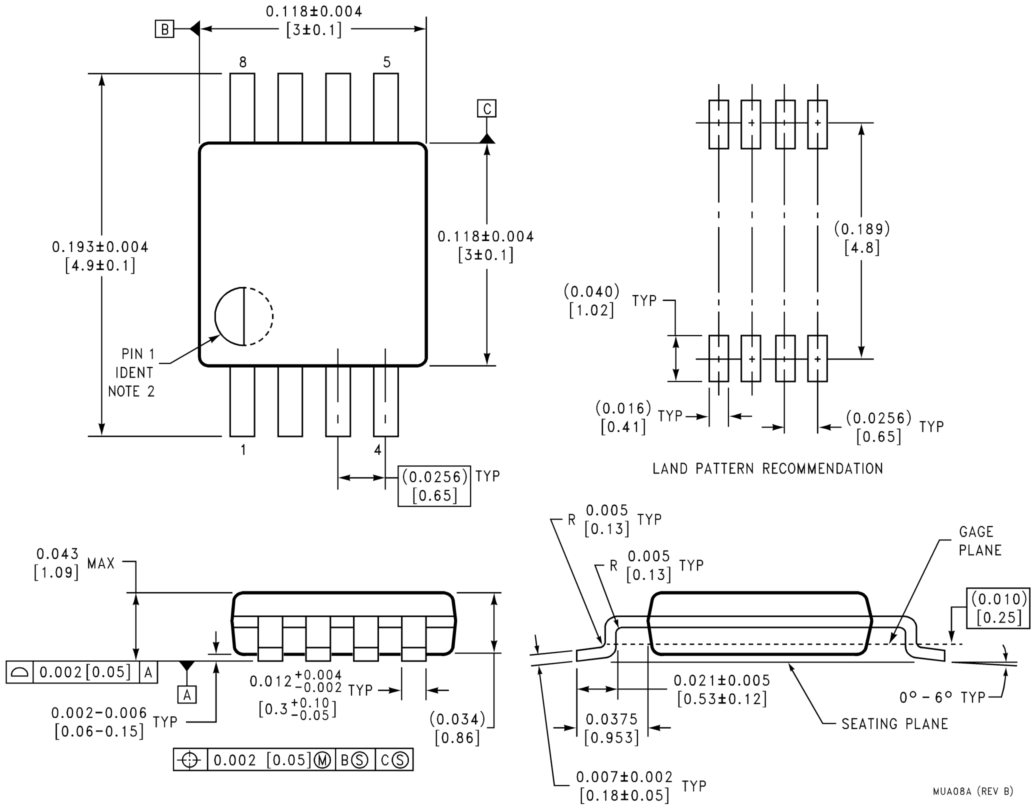
BPA08XXX (REV A)

NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

1. EPOXY COATING
2. 63Sn/37Pb EUTECTIC BUMP
3. RECOMMENDED NON-SOLDER MASK DEFINED LANDING PAD.
4. PIN 1 IS ESTABLISHED BY LOWER LEFT CORNER WITH RESPECT TO TEXT ORIENTATION. REMAINING PINS ARE NUMBERED COUNTERCLOCKWISE.
5. XXX IN DRAWING NUMBER REPRESENTS PACKAGE SIZE VARIATION WHERE X1 IS PACKAGE WIDTH, X2 IS PACKAGE LENGTH AND X3 IS PACKAGE HEIGHT.
6. REFERENCE JEDEC REGISTRATION MO-211, VARIATION BC.

micro SMD Package
Order Package Number LMC8101BP or LMC8101BPX
NS Package Number BPA08EFB
X_1 = 1.387 X_2 = 1.4127 X_3 = 0.850

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted (Continued)



8-Pin MSOP Package
Order Package Number LMC8101MM or LMC8101MMX
NS Package Number MUA08A

National Semiconductor Corporation
Americas
Tel: 1-800-272-9959
Fax: 1-800-737-7018
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www.national.com

National Semiconductor Europe
Fax: +49 (0) 1 80-530 85 86
Email: europe.support@nsc.com
Deutsch Tel: +49 (0) 1 80-530 85 85
English Tel: +49 (0) 1 80-532 78 32
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National Semiconductor Asia Pacific Customer Response Group
Tel: 65-2544466
Fax: 65-2504466
Email: sea.support@nsc.com

National Semiconductor Japan Ltd.
Tel: 81-3-5639-7560
Fax: 81-3-5639-7507