

# LMP860x、LMP860x-Q1 60V、双方向、ローサイドまたはハイサイド、電圧出力、電流センス・アンプ

## 1 特長

- ゲイン = 20x (LMP8601およびLMP8601-Q1)
- ゲイン = 50x (LMP8602およびLMP8602-Q1)
- ゲイン = 100x (LMP8603およびLMP8603-Q1)
- TCV<sub>OS</sub>: 10μV/°C (最大値)
- CMRR: 90dB (最小値)
- 入力オフセット電圧: 1mV (最大値)
- V<sub>S</sub> = 3.3VでのCMVR: -4V~+27V
- V<sub>S</sub> = 5VでのCMVR: -22V~+60V
- 単一電源での双方向動作
- すべての最小リミット値および最大リミット値が100%テスト済み
- Q1デバイスは車載用途向けに認定済み
- Q1デバイスは以下の結果でACE-Q100認定済み:
  - デバイス温度グレード1: 動作時周囲温度範囲 -40°C~+125°C
  - デバイス温度グレード0: -40°C~+150°C (LMP8601EDRQ1のみ)
  - デバイスHBM ESD分類レベル2 (入力に3A)
  - デバイスCDM ESD分類レベルC6
  - デバイスMM ESD分類レベルM2

## 2 アプリケーション

- ハイサイドおよびローサイドのドライバ構成電流センシング
- 双方向の電流測定
- 電流ループから電圧への変換
- 車載用燃料インジェクション制御
- トランスミッション制御
- パワー・ステアリング
- バッテリー管理システム

## 3 概要

LMP8601、LMP8602、LMP8603 (LMP860x)およびLMP8601-Q1、LMP8602-Q1、LMP8603-Q1 (LMP860x-Q1)デバイスは、固定ゲイン、高精度の電流センス・アンプです(電流シャント・モニタとも呼ばれます)。入力同相電圧範囲は-22V~+60Vで、単一の5V電源、または-4V~+27Vと3.3Vの電源で動作します。LMP860xおよびLMP860x-Q1は、単方向および双方向の電流センシング用途に理想的な部品です。

これらのデバイスは、20x (LMP8601、LMP8601-Q1)、50x (LMP8602、LMP8602-Q1)、100x (LMP8603、LMP8603-Q1)の高精度のゲインを持ち、ほとんどの対象用途でADCをフルスケール値まで駆動するために十分です。これらの固定ゲインは、10xのゲインを持つプリアンプと、出力段バッファのアンプという、2つの独立した段で実現されます。出力段のゲインは、それぞれ2x (LMP8601、LMP8601-Q1)、5x (LMP8602、LMP8602-Q1)、10x (LMP8603、LMP8603-Q1)です。2つの段の間のパスは、2つのピンによって出力されるため、フィルタ・ネットワークの追加やゲインの変更も可能です。

オフセット入力ピンにより、これらのデバイスは単方向または双方向の単一電源電流センシングに使用できます。

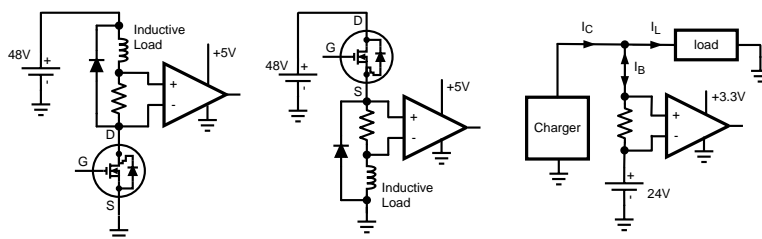
LMP860x-Q1デバイスには高度な製造技術と、車載用市場向けのサポート・プロセスが採用されており、AEC-Q100標準に準拠しています。

### 製品情報<sup>(1)</sup>

型番	パッケージ	本体サイズ(公称)
LMP860x	SOIC (8)	4.90mmx3.91mm
LMP860x-Q1		
LMP8602、LMP8603	VSSOP (8)	3.00mmx3.00mm
LMP8602-Q1、LMP8603-Q1		

(1) 利用可能なすべてのパッケージについては、このデータシートの末尾にあるパッケージ・オプションについての付録を参照してください。

### 代表的なアプリケーション



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## 4 改訂履歴

資料番号末尾の英字は改訂を表しています。その改訂履歴は英語版に準じています。

Revision G (July 2015) から Revision H に変更	Page
• LMP8601-Q1に新しい温度グレード0バージョンを追加	1
• LMP8602, LMP8602-Q1, LMP8603, LMP8603-Q1デバイスと関連情報をデータシートに追加	1
• 「特長」の箇条書きを変更	1
• 「概要」セクションのテキストを変更	1
• Added new values to <i>Thermal Information</i> table	5
• Changed $R_{\theta JA}$ value in <i>Thermal Information</i> table	5
• Deleted previous Note 1 from <i>Electrical Characteristics</i> tables	5
• Changed all AV1 to K1 throughout data sheet for consistency	6
• Changed all AV2 to K2 throughout data sheet for consistency	6
• Deleted previous Note 1 from <i>Electrical Characteristics</i> tables	7
• 「関連資料」セクションを削除、SNOSB36データシートの内容をこのデータシートと結合	32

Revision F (January 2014) から Revision G に変更	Page
• 「ESD定格」表、「ピン構成および機能」セクション、「機能説明」セクション、「デバイスの機能モード」セクション、「アプリケーションと実装」セクション、「電源に関する推奨事項」セクション、「レイアウト」セクション、「デバイスおよびドキュメントのサポート」セクション、「メカニカル、パッケージ、および注文情報」セクションを追加	1

Revision E (March 2013) から Revision F に変更	Page
• Added four typical curves	17

Revision D (October 2009) から Revision E に変更	Page
• Changed layout of National Semiconductor Data Sheet to TI format	30

## 5 Pin Configuration and Functions



### Pin Functions

PIN		TYPE	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
A1	3	O	Preamplifier output
A2	4	I	Input from the external filter network and, or A1
GND	2	P	Power ground
+IN	8	I	Positive input
-IN	1	I	Negative input
OFFSET	7	I	DC offset for bidirectional signals
OUT	5	O	Single-ended output
V <sub>s</sub>	6	P	Positive supply voltage

## 6 Specifications

### 6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage ( $V_S - GND$ )		-0.3	6	V
Continuous input voltage (-IN and +IN)		-22	60	V
Transient (400 ms)		-25	65	V
Maximum voltage at A1, A2, OFFSET and OUT pins		$V_S + 0.3$	$GND - 0.3$	V
Operating temperature, $T_A$	LMP8601EDRQ1 only	-40	150	°C
	All other devices	-40	125	
Junction temperature <sup>(2)</sup>		-40	150	°C
Mounting temperature	Infrared or convection (20 sec)		235	°C
	Wave soldering lead (10 sec)		260	
Storage temperature, $T_{stg}$		-65	150	°C

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
- (2) The maximum power dissipation must be derated at elevated temperatures and is dictated by  $T_{J(MAX)}$ ,  $R_{\theta JA}$ , and the ambient temperature,  $T_A$ . The maximum allowable power dissipation  $P_{DMAX} = (T_{J(MAX)} - T_A) / R_{\theta JA}$  or the number given in *Absolute Maximum Ratings*, whichever is lower.

### 6.2 ESD Ratings: LMP860x

			VALUE	UNIT	
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 <sup>(1)</sup>	All pins except 1 and 8	±2000	V
			Pins 1 and 8	±4000	
		Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 <sup>(2)</sup>		±1000	
		Machine model		±200	

- (1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
- (2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

### 6.3 ESD Ratings: LMP860x-Q1

			VALUE	UNIT	
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per AEC Q100-002 <sup>(1)</sup>	All pins except 1 and 8	±2000	V
			Pins 1 and 8	±4000	
		Charged-device model (CDM), per AEC Q100-011		±1000	
		Machine model		±200	

- (1) AEC Q100-002 indicates that HBM stressing shall be in accordance with the ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 specification.

### 6.4 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage ( $V_S - GND$ )		3	5.5	V
OFFSET voltage (Pin 7)		0	$V_S$	V
Operating temperature, $T_A$ <sup>(1)</sup>	LMP8601EDRQ1 only	-40	150	°C
	All other devices	-40	125	

- (1) The maximum power dissipation must be derated at elevated temperatures and is dictated by  $T_{J(MAX)}$ ,  $R_{\theta JA}$ , and the ambient temperature,  $T_A$ . The maximum allowable power dissipation  $P_{DMAX} = (T_{J(MAX)} - T_A) / R_{\theta JA}$  or the number given in *Absolute Maximum Ratings*, whichever is lower.

## 6.5 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		LMP860x, LMP860x-Q1	LMP8602, LMP8602-Q1, LMP8603, LMP8603-Q1	UNIT
		D (SOIC)	DGK (VSSOP)	
		8 PINS	8 PINS	
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance <sup>(2)</sup>	113.1	171.1	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	57.3	64.1	°C/W
R <sub>θJB</sub>	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	53.5	91.1	°C/W
Ψ <sub>JT</sub>	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	11.1	9.4	°C/W
Ψ <sub>JB</sub>	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	53.0	89.7	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(bot)</sub>	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	N/A	N/A	°C/W

- (1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, [SPRA953](#).
- (2) The maximum power dissipation must be derated at elevated temperatures and is dictated by T<sub>J(MAX)</sub>, R<sub>θJA</sub>, and the ambient temperature, T<sub>A</sub>. The maximum allowable power dissipation P<sub>DMAX</sub> = (T<sub>J(MAX)</sub> – T<sub>A</sub>) / R<sub>θJA</sub> or the number given in *Absolute Maximum Ratings*, whichever is lower.

## 6.6 Electrical Characteristics: V<sub>S</sub> = 3.3 V

at T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, V<sub>S</sub> = 3.3 V, GND = 0 V, –4 V ≤ V<sub>CM</sub> ≤ 27 V, R<sub>L</sub> = ∞, OFFSET (pin 7) is grounded, and 10 nF between V<sub>S</sub> and GND (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN <sup>(1)</sup>	TYP <sup>(2)</sup>	MAX <sup>(1)</sup>	UNIT	
<b>OVERALL PERFORMANCE (FROM -IN (PIN 1) AND +IN (PIN 8) TO OUT (PIN 5) WITH PINS A1 (PIN 3) AND A2 (PIN 4) CONNECTED)</b>						
I <sub>S</sub>	Supply current	1			mA	
	Over full temperature range	0.6		1.3		
A <sub>V</sub>	Total gain	LMP8601, LMP8601-Q1	19.9	20	20.1	V/V
		LMP8602, LMP8602-Q1	49.75	50	50.25	
		LMP8603, LMP8603-Q1	99.5	100	100.5	
	Gain Drift <sup>(3)</sup>	Over full temperature range	–2.7	±20	ppm/°C	
SR	Slew rate <sup>(4)</sup>	V <sub>IN</sub> = ±0.165 V	0.4	0.7	V/μs	
BW	Bandwidth		50	60	kHz	
V <sub>OS</sub>	Input offset voltage	V <sub>CM</sub> = V <sub>S</sub> / 2	0.15	±1	mV	
TCV <sub>OS</sub>	Input offset voltage drift <sup>(5)</sup>	Over full temperature range	2	±10	μV/°C	
e <sub>n</sub>	Input-referred voltage noise	0.1 Hz - 10 Hz, 6 sigma	16.4		μV <sub>P-P</sub>	
		Spectral density, 1 kHz	830		nV/√Hz	
PSRR	Power-supply rejection ratio	3.0 V ≤ V <sub>S</sub> ≤ 3.6 V, DC, V <sub>CM</sub> = V <sub>S</sub> /2	86		dB	
		Over full temperature range	70			
Midscale offset scaling accuracy	Input referred	LMP8601, LMP8601-Q1	±0.15%	±0.5%	mV	
		LMP8602, LMP8602-Q1	±0.25%	±1%		
	Input referred	LMP8601, LMP8601-Q1	±0.33		mV	
		LMP8602, LMP8602-Q1	±0.45%	±1.5%		
Input referred	LMP8601, LMP8601-Q1	±0.248		mV		
	LMP8602, LMP8602-Q1	±0.248				

- (1) Data sheet min and max limits are specified by test.
- (2) Typical values represent the most likely parameter norms at T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, and at the *Recommended Operation Conditions* at the time of product characterization.
- (3) Both the gain of preamplifier K1 and the gain of buffer amplifier K2 are measured individually. The overall gain of both amplifiers (A<sub>V</sub>) is also measured to assure the gain of all parts is always within the A<sub>V</sub> limits.
- (4) Slew rate is the average of the rising and falling slew rates.
- (5) Offset voltage drift determined by dividing the change in V<sub>OS</sub> at temperature extremes into the total temperature change.

## Electrical Characteristics: $V_S = 3.3\text{ V}$ (continued)

at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{GND} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $-4\text{ V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 27\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = \infty$ , OFFSET (pin 7) is grounded, and 10 nF between  $V_S$  and GND (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN <sup>(1)</sup>	TYP <sup>(2)</sup>	MAX <sup>(1)</sup>	UNIT
<b>PREAMPLIFIER (FROM INPUT PINS -IN, (PIN 1) AND +IN (PIN 8) TO A1 (PIN 3))</b>							
$R_{\text{CM}}$	Input impedance common mode	$-4\text{ V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 27\text{ V}$		295		350	k $\Omega$
			Over full temperature range	250			
$R_{\text{DM}}$	Input impedance differential mode	$-4\text{ V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 27\text{ V}$		590		700	k $\Omega$
			Over full temperature range	500			
$V_{\text{OS}}$	Input offset voltage	$V_{\text{CM}} = V_S / 2$		$\pm 0.15$		$\pm 1$	mV
DC CMRR	DC common-mode rejection ratio	$-2\text{ V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 24\text{ V}$		96			dB
			Over full temperature range	86			
AC CMRR	AC common-mode rejection ratio <sup>(6)</sup>	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		80	94		dB
		$f = 10\text{ kHz}$			85		
CMVR	Input common-mode voltage range	for 80-dB CMRR	Over full temperature range	-4		27	V
K1	Preamplifier gain <sup>(3)</sup>			9.95	10.0	10.05	V/V
$R_{\text{F-INT}}$	Output impedance filter resistor			100			k $\Omega$
		$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$		99	101		
		$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ , LMP8601EDRQ1 only		97	103		
$\text{TCR}_{\text{F-INT}}$	Output impedance filter resistor drift	Over full temperature range		$\pm 5$		$\pm 50$	ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
A1 $V_{\text{OUT}}$	A1 output voltage swing	$V_{\text{OL}}$ , $R_L = \infty$		2		10	mV
			Over full temperature range				
		$V_{\text{OH}}$ , $R_L = \infty$		3.25		3.2	V
			Over full temperature range				
<b>OUTPUT BUFFER (FROM A2 (PIN 4) TO OUT (PIN 5))</b>							
$V_{\text{OS}}$	Input offset voltage	$0\text{ V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq V_S$		-2	$\pm 0.5$	2	mV
			Over full temperature range	-2.5		2.5	
K2	Output buffer gain <sup>(3)</sup>	LMP8601, LMP8601-Q1		1.99	2	2.01	V/V
		LMP8602, LMP8602-Q1		4.975	5	5.025	
		LMP8603, LMP8603-Q1		9.95	10	10.05	
$I_B$	Input bias current of A2 <sup>(7)</sup> ,			-40			fA
		Over full temperature range		$\pm 20$			
A2 $V_{\text{OUT}}$	A2 output voltage swing <sup>(8)</sup> <sup>(9)</sup>	$V_{\text{OL}}$ , $R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$	LMP8601, LMP8601-Q1,	Over full temperature range	4	20	mV
			LMP8602, LMP8602-Q1	Over full temperature range	10	40	
			LMP8603, LMP8603-Q1	Over full temperature range	10	80	
			LMP8603, LMP8603-Q1	Over full temperature range			
		$V_{\text{OH}}$ , $R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$	Over full temperature range	3.28	3.29	V	
$I_{\text{SC}}$	Output short-circuit current <sup>(10)</sup>	Sourcing, $V_{\text{IN}} = V_S$ , $V_{\text{OUT}} = \text{GND}$		-25	-38	-60	mA
		Sinking, $V_{\text{IN}} = \text{GND}$ , $V_{\text{OUT}} = V_S$		30	46	65	

(6) AC common-mode signal is a 5- $V_{\text{PP}}$  sine-wave (0 V to 5 V) at the given frequency.

(7) Positive current corresponds to current flowing into the device.

(8) For this test input is driven from A1 stage.

(9) For  $V_{\text{OL}}$ ,  $R_L$  is connected to  $V_S$  and for  $V_{\text{OH}}$ ,  $R_L$  is connected to GND.

(10) Short-Circuit test is a momentary test. Continuous short circuit operation at elevated ambient temperature can result in exceeding the maximum allowed junction temperature of 150 $^\circ\text{C}$ .

## 6.7 Electrical Characteristics: $V_S = 5\text{ V}$

at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{GND} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $-22\text{ V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 60\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = \infty$ , OFFSET (pin 7) is grounded, and 10 nF between  $V_S$  and GND (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN <sup>(1)</sup>	TYP <sup>(2)</sup>	MAX <sup>(1)</sup>	UNIT
<b>OVERALL PERFORMANCE (FROM -IN (PIN 1) AND +IN (PIN 8) TO OUT (PIN 5) WITH PINS A1 (PIN 3) AND A2 (PIN 4) CONNECTED)</b>						
$I_S$	Supply current		1.1			mA
		Over full temperature range	0.7		1.5	
$A_V$	Total gain <sup>(3)</sup>	LMP8601, LMP8601-Q1	19.9	20	20.1	V/V
		LMP8602, LMP8602-Q1	49.75	50	50.25	
		LMP8603, LMP8603-Q1	99.5	100	100.5	
	Gain drift	$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$		-2.8	$\pm 20$	ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
SR	Slew rate <sup>(4)</sup>	$V_{\text{IN}} = \pm 0.25\text{ V}$	0.6	0.83		V/ $\mu\text{s}$
BW	Bandwidth		50	60		kHz
$V_{\text{OS}}$	Input offset voltage			0.15	$\pm 1$	mV
$\text{TCV}_{\text{OS}}$	Input offset voltage drift <sup>(5)</sup>	$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$		2	$\pm 10$	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
$e_N$	Input-referred voltage noise	0.1 Hz - 10 Hz, 6 sigma		17.5		$\mu\text{V}_{\text{P-P}}$
		Spectral density, 1 kHz		890		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
PSRR	Power-supply rejection ratio	$4.5\text{ V} \leq V_S \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ , DC		90		dB
		Over full temperature range	70			
Midscale offset scaling accuracy		LMP8601, LMP8601-Q1	Input-referred	$\pm 0.15\%$	$\pm 0.5\%$	mV
				$\pm 0.625$	$\pm 1\%$	
		LMP8602, LMP8602-Q1	Input-referred	$\pm 0.25\%$	$\pm 1\%$	mV
				$\pm 0.50$	$\pm 1.5\%$	
LMP8603, LMP8603-Q1	Input-referred	$\pm 0.45\%$	$\pm 1.5\%$	mV		
		$\pm 0.375$				

- (1) Data sheet min and max limits are specified by test.
- (2) Typical values represent the most likely parameter norms at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , and at the *Recommended Operation Conditions* at the time of product characterization.
- (3) Both the gain of preamplifier K1 and the gain of buffer amplifier K2 are measured individually. The overall gain of both amplifiers ( $A_V$ ) is also measured to assure the gain of all parts is always within the  $A_V$  limits.
- (4) Slew rate is the average of the rising and falling slew rates.
- (5) Offset voltage drift determined by dividing the change in  $V_{\text{OS}}$  at temperature extremes into the total temperature change.

## Electrical Characteristics: $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ (continued)

at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{GND} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $-22\text{ V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 60\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = \infty$ , OFFSET (pin 7) is grounded, and 10 nF between  $V_S$  and GND (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN <sup>(1)</sup>	TYP <sup>(2)</sup>	MAX <sup>(1)</sup>	UNIT	
<b>PREAMPLIFIER (FROM INPUT PINS -IN (PIN 1) AND +IN (PIN 8) TO A1 (PIN 3))</b>							
$R_{\text{CM}}$	Input impedance, common mode	$0\text{ V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 60\text{ V}$		295		k $\Omega$	
			Over full temperature range	250	350		
$R_{\text{DM}}$	Input impedance, differential mode	$-20\text{ V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 0\text{ V}$		193		k $\Omega$	
			Over full temperature range	165	250		
$R_{\text{DM}}$	Input impedance, differential mode	$0\text{ V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 60\text{ V}$		590		k $\Omega$	
			Over full temperature range	500	700		
$R_{\text{DM}}$	Input impedance, differential mode	$-20\text{ V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 0\text{ V}$		386		k $\Omega$	
			Over full temperature range	300	500		
$V_{\text{OS}}$	Input offset voltage	$V_{\text{CM}} = V_S / 2$		$\pm 0.15$	$\pm 1$	mV	
DC CMRR	DC common-mode rejection ratio	$-20\text{ V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 60\text{ V}$		105		dB	
				Over full temperature range	90		
AC CMRR	AC common-mode rejection ratio <sup>(6)</sup>	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$ $f = 10\text{ kHz}$		80	96	dB	
					83		
CMVR	Input common-mode voltage range	for 80-dB CMRR	Over full temperature range	-22	60	V	
K1	Preamplifier gain <sup>(3)</sup>			9.95	10	10.05	V/V
$R_{\text{F-INT}}$	Output impedance filter resistor				100	k $\Omega$	
		$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$ ,		99	101		
		$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ , LMP8601EDRQ1 only		97	103		
$\text{TCR}_{\text{F-INT}}$	Output impedance filter resistor drift			$\pm 5$	$\pm 50$	ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$	
A1 $V_{\text{OUT}}$	A1 output voltage swing	$V_{\text{OL}}$ , $R_L = \infty$			2	mV	
				Over full temperature range			10
		$V_{\text{OH}}$ , $R_L = \infty$			4.985	V	
				Over full temperature range	4.95		
<b>OUTPUT BUFFER (FROM A2 (PIN 4) TO OUT (PIN 5))</b>							
$V_{\text{OS}}$	Input offset voltage	$0\text{ V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq V_S$		-2	$\pm 0.5$	2	mV
				Over full temperature range	-2.5		
K2	Output buffer gain <sup>(3)</sup>	LMP8601, LMP8601-Q1		1.99	2	2.01	V/V
		LMP8602, LMP8602-Q1		4.975	5	5.025	
		LMP8603, LMP8603-Q1		9.95	10	10.05	
$I_{\text{B}}$	Input bias current of A2 <sup>(7)</sup>				-40		fA
		Over full temperature range				$\pm 20$	nA
A2 $V_{\text{OUT}}$	A2 output voltage swing <sup>(8) (9)</sup>	$V_{\text{OL}}$ , $R_L = \infty$	LMP8601, LMP8601-Q1,	Over full temperature range	4	20	mV
			LMP8602, LMP8602-Q1	Over full temperature range	40		
					10	80	
		$V_{\text{OH}}$ , $R_L = \infty$			4.99	V	
			Over full temperature range		4.98		
$I_{\text{SC}}$	Output short-circuit current <sup>(10)</sup>	Sourcing, $V_{\text{IN}} = V_S$ , $V_{\text{OUT}} = \text{GND}$		-25	-42	-60	mA
		Sinking, $V_{\text{IN}} = \text{GND}$ , $V_{\text{OUT}} = V_S$		30	48	65	

(6) AC common-mode signal is a 5- $V_{\text{PP}}$  sine-wave (0 V to 5 V) at the given frequency.

(7) Positive current corresponds to current flowing into the device.

(8) For this test input is driven from A1 stage.

(9) For  $V_{\text{OL}}$ ,  $R_L$  is connected to  $V_S$  and for  $V_{\text{OH}}$ ,  $R_L$  is connected to GND.

(10) Short-Circuit test is a momentary test. Continuous short circuit operation at elevated ambient temperature can result in exceeding the maximum allowed junction temperature of 150 $^\circ\text{C}$ .



### 6.8 Typical Characteristics

at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{GND} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $-22 \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 60\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = \infty$ , OFFSET (pin 7) connected to  $V_S$ , and 10 nF between  $V_S$  and GND (unless otherwise noted)

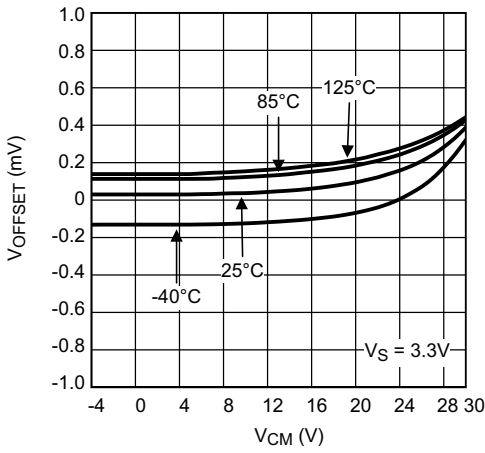


Figure 1.  $V_{\text{OS}}$  vs  $V_{\text{CM}}$  at  $V_S = 3.3\text{ V}$

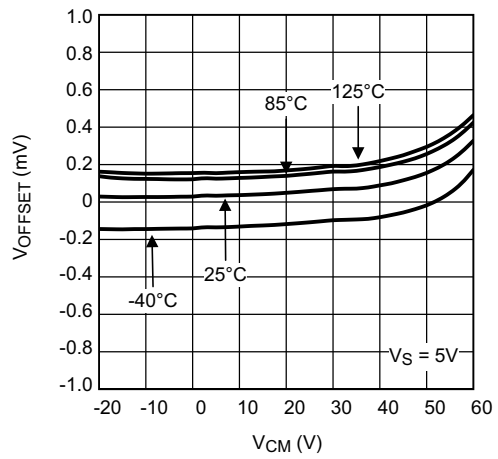


Figure 2.  $V_{\text{OS}}$  vs  $V_{\text{CM}}$  at  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$

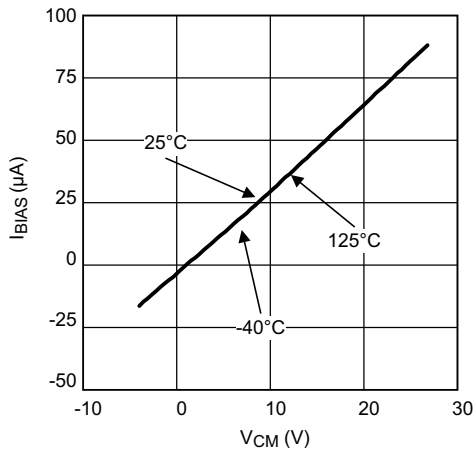


Figure 3. Input Bias Current Over Temperature (+IN and -IN pins) at  $V_S = 3.3\text{ V}$

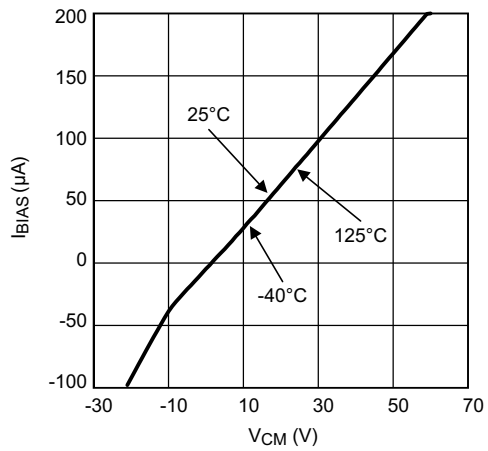


Figure 4. Input Bias Current Over Temperature (+IN and -IN pins) at  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$

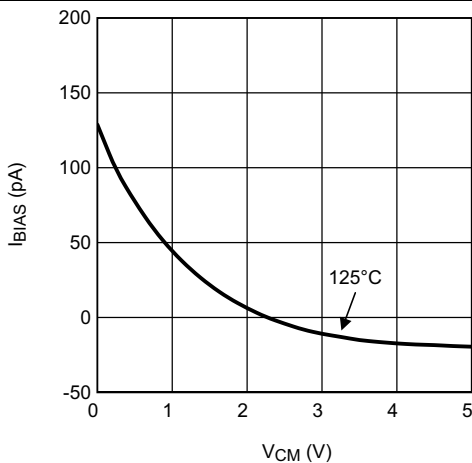


Figure 5. Input Bias Current Over Temperature (A2 pin) at  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$

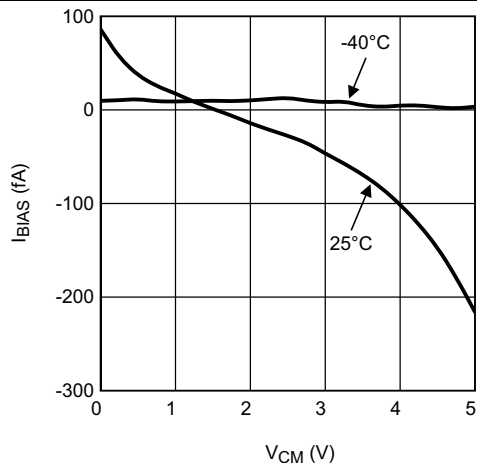


Figure 6. Input Bias Current Over Temperature (A2 pin) at  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$

### Typical Characteristics (continued)

at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{GND} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $-22 \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 60\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = \infty$ , OFFSET (pin 7) connected to  $V_S$ , and 10 nF between  $V_S$  and GND (unless otherwise noted)

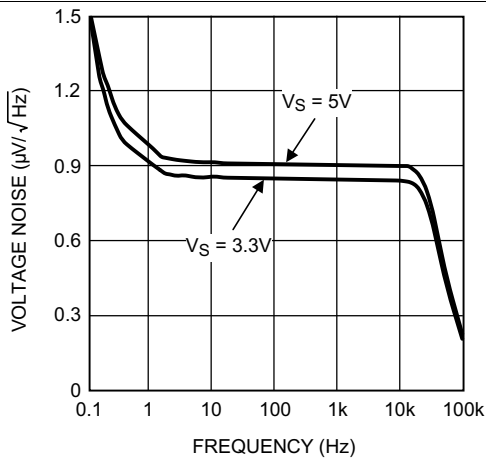


Figure 7. Input-Referred Voltage Noise vs Frequency

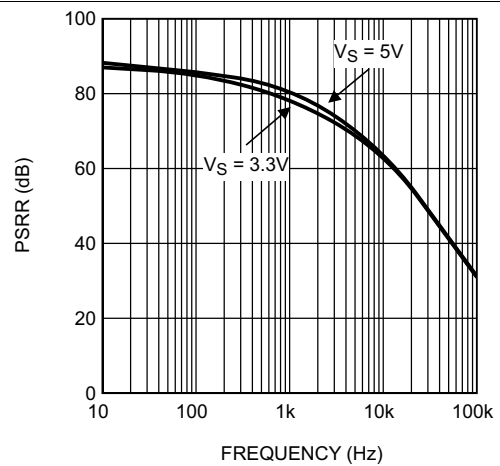


Figure 8. PSRR vs Frequency

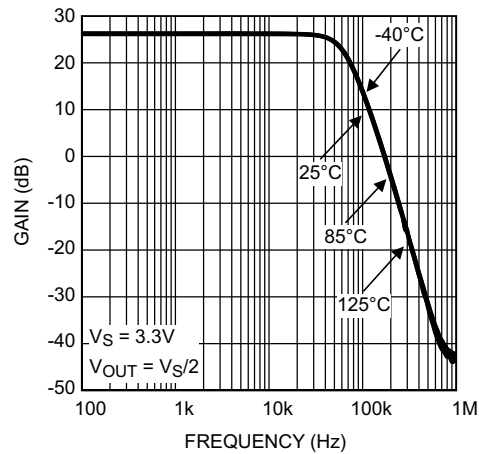


Figure 9. Gain vs Frequency at  $V_S = 3.3\text{ V}$

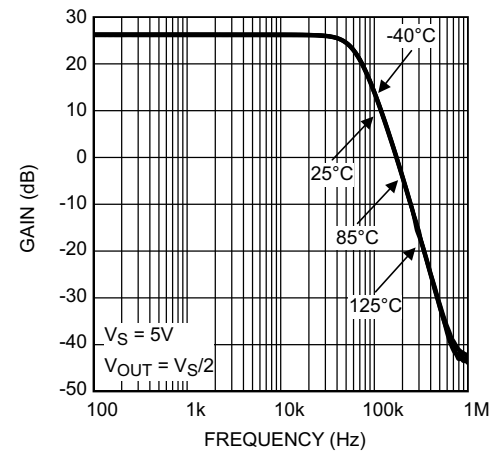


Figure 10. Gain vs Frequency at  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$

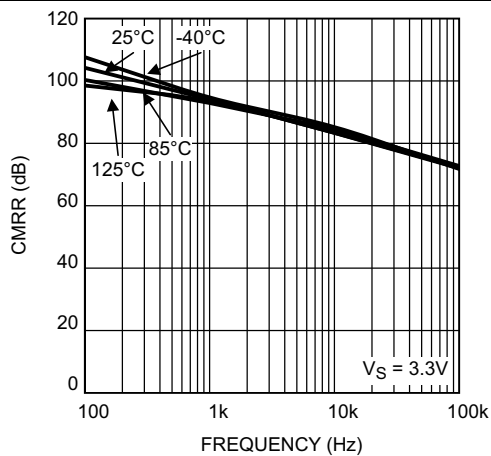


Figure 11. CMRR vs Frequency at  $V_S = 3.3\text{ V}$

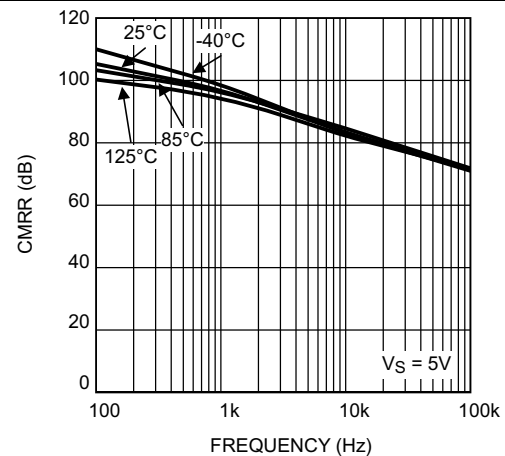


Figure 12. CMRR vs Frequency at  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$

Typical Characteristics (continued)

at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{GND} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $-22 \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 60\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = \infty$ , OFFSET (pin 7) connected to  $V_S$ , and 10 nF between  $V_S$  and GND (unless otherwise noted)

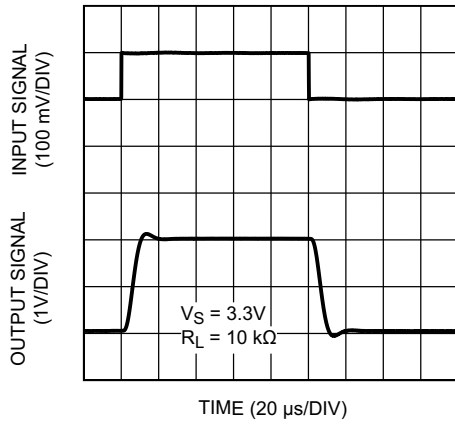


Figure 13. Step Response at  $V_S = 3.3\text{ V}$   
LMP8601 and LMP8601-Q1

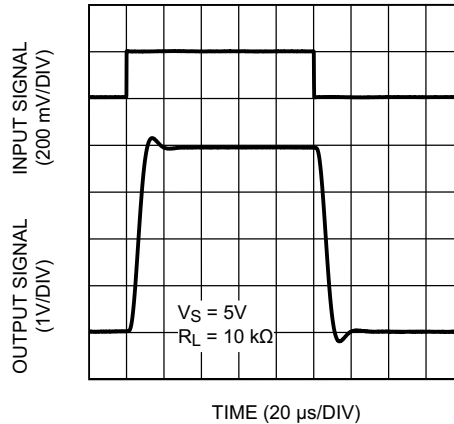


Figure 14. Step Response at  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$   
LMP8601 and LMP8601-Q1

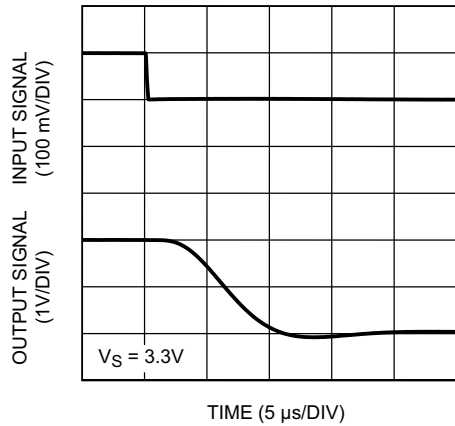


Figure 15. Settling Time (Falling Edge) at  $V_S = 3.3\text{ V}$   
LMP8601 and LMP8601-Q1

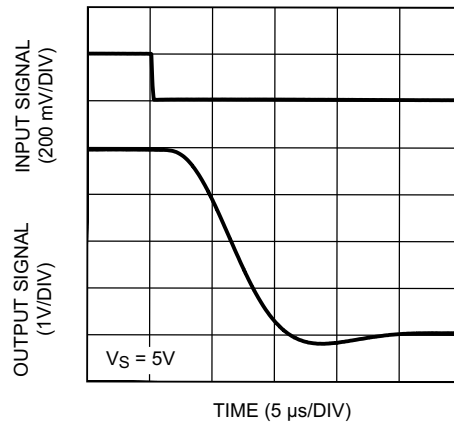


Figure 16. Settling Time (Falling Edge) at  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$   
LMP8601 and LMP8601-Q1

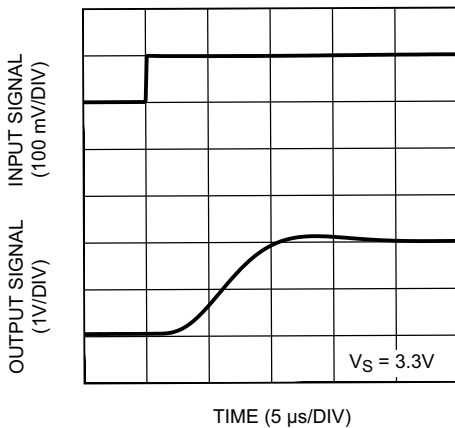


Figure 17. Settling Time (Rising Edge) at  $V_S = 3.3\text{ V}$   
LMP8601 and LMP8601-Q1

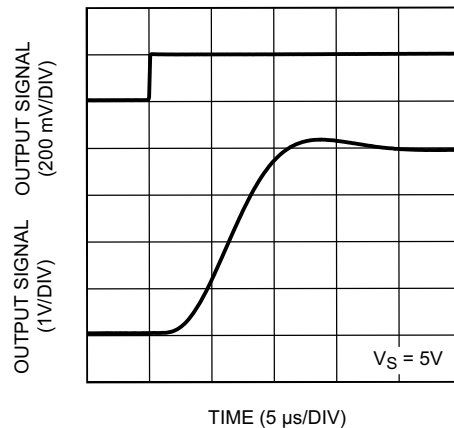


Figure 18. Settling Time (Rising Edge) at  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$   
LMP8601 and LMP8601-Q1

## Typical Characteristics (continued)

at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{GND} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $-22 \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 60\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = \infty$ , OFFSET (pin 7) connected to  $V_S$ , and  $10\text{ nF}$  between  $V_S$  and GND (unless otherwise noted)

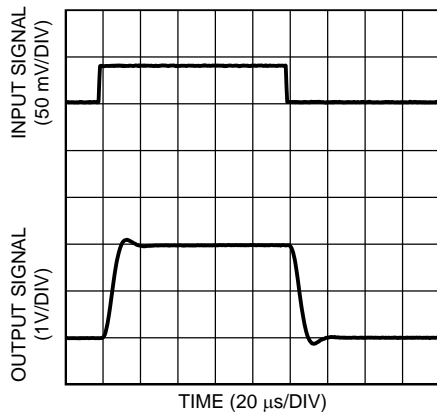


Figure 19. Step Response at  $V_S = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$   
 LMP8602 and LMP8602-Q1

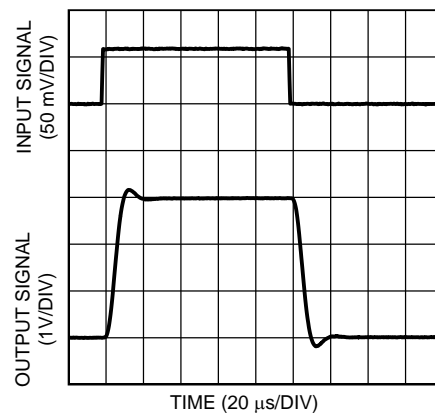


Figure 20. Step Response at  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$   
 LMP8602 and LMP8602-Q1

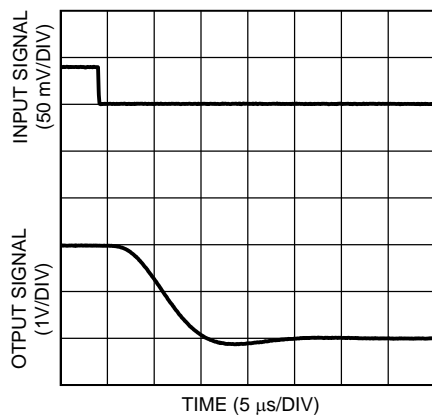


Figure 21. Settling Time (Falling Edge) at  $V_S = 3.3\text{ V}$   
 LMP8602 and LMP8602-Q1

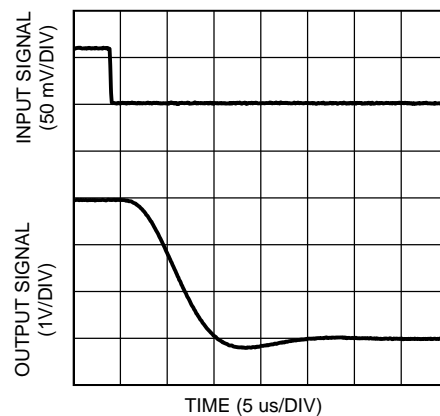


Figure 22. Settling Time (Falling Edge) at  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$   
 LMP8602 and LMP8602-Q1

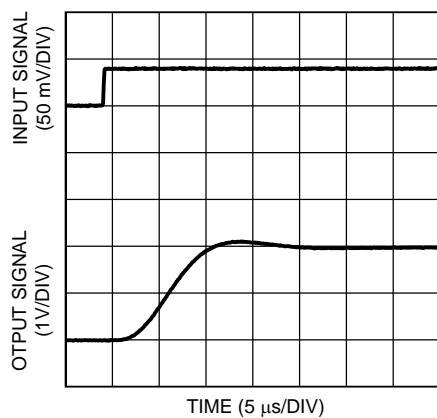


Figure 23. Settling Time (Rising Edge) at  $V_S = 3.3\text{ V}$   
 LMP8602 and LMP8602-Q1

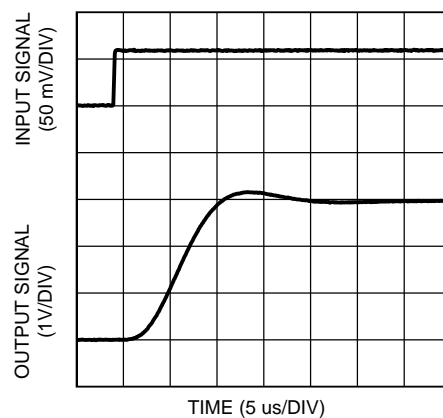


Figure 24. Settling Time (Rising Edge) at  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$   
 LMP8602 and LMP8602-Q1

### Typical Characteristics (continued)

at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{GND} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $-22 \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 60\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = \infty$ , OFFSET (pin 7) connected to  $V_S$ , and 10 nF between  $V_S$  and GND (unless otherwise noted)

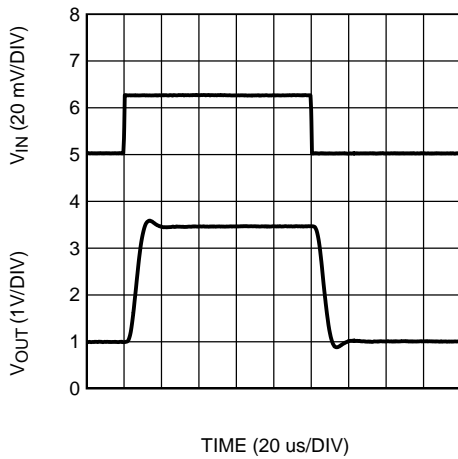


Figure 25. Step Response at  $V_S = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$   
LMP8603 and LMP8603-Q1

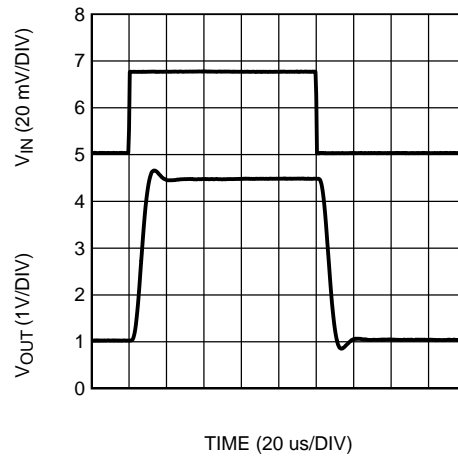


Figure 26. Step Response at  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$   
LMP8603 and LMP8603-Q1

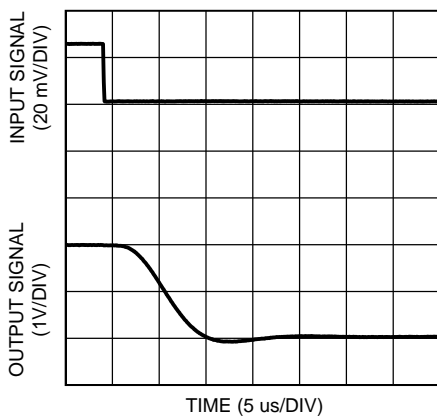


Figure 27. Settling Time (Falling Edge) at  $V_S = 3.3\text{ V}$   
LMP8603 and LMP8603-Q1

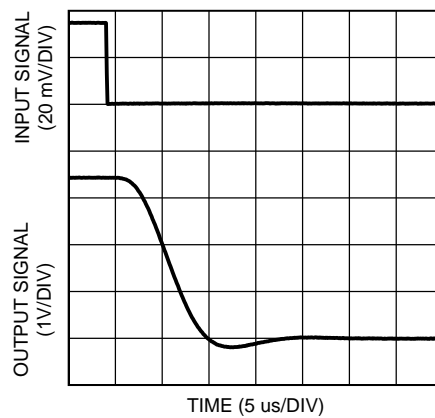


Figure 28. Settling Time (Falling Edge) at  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$   
LMP8603 and LMP8603-Q1

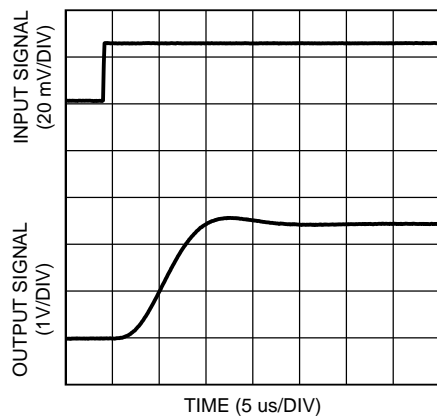


Figure 29. Settling Time (Rising Edge) at  $V_S = 3.3\text{ V}$   
LMP8603 and LMP8603-Q1

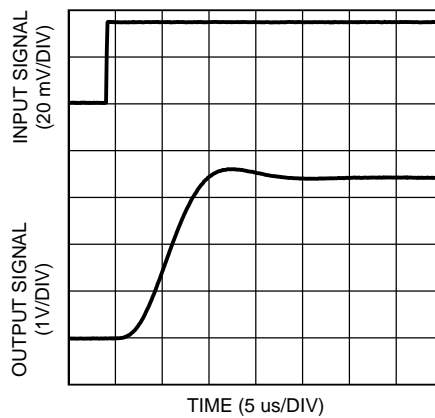


Figure 30. Settling Time (Rising Edge) at  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$   
LMP8603 and LMP8603-Q1

### Typical Characteristics (continued)

at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{GND} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $-22 \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 60\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = \infty$ , OFFSET (pin 7) connected to  $V_S$ , and  $10\text{ nF}$  between  $V_S$  and GND (unless otherwise noted)

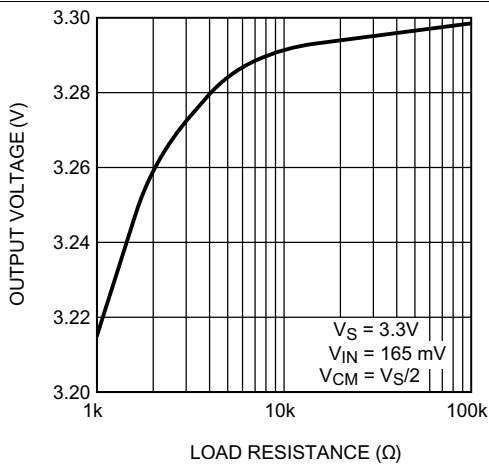


Figure 31. Positive Swing vs  $R_{\text{LOAD}}$  at  $V_S = 3.3\text{ V}$

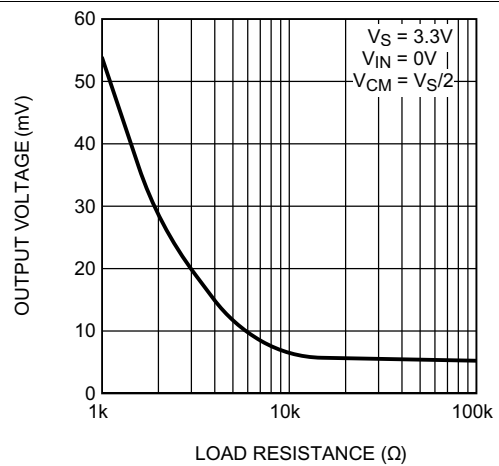


Figure 32. Negative Swing vs  $R_{\text{LOAD}}$  at  $V_S = 3.3\text{ V}$

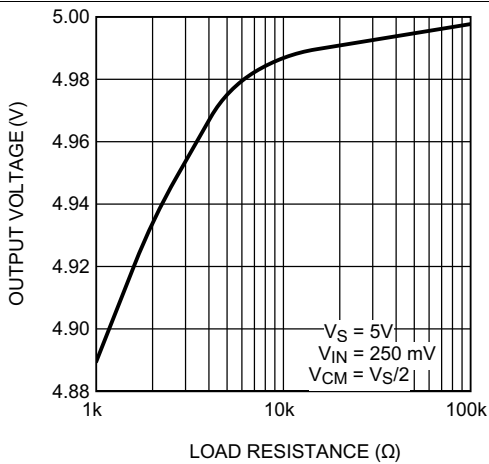


Figure 33. Positive Swing vs  $R_{\text{LOAD}}$   $V_S = 5\text{ V}$

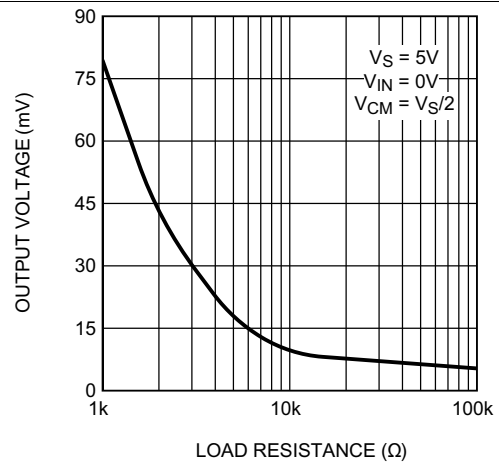


Figure 34. Negative Swing vs  $R_{\text{LOAD}}$  at  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$

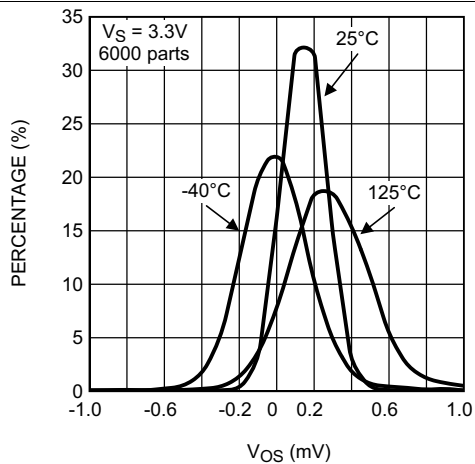


Figure 35.  $V_{\text{OS}}$  Distribution at  $V_S = 3.3\text{ V}$

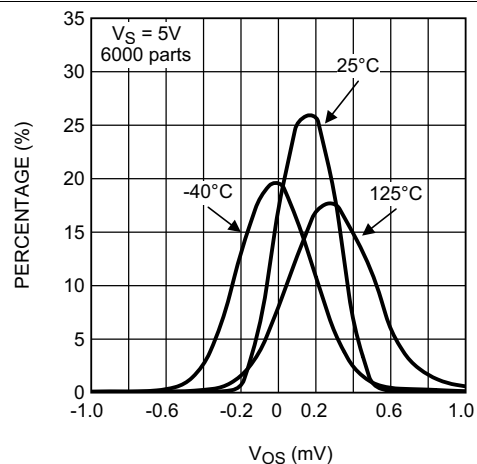


Figure 36.  $V_{\text{OS}}$  Distribution at  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$

### Typical Characteristics (continued)

at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{GND} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $-22 \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 60\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = \infty$ , OFFSET (pin 7) connected to  $V_S$ , and 10 nF between  $V_S$  and GND (unless otherwise noted)

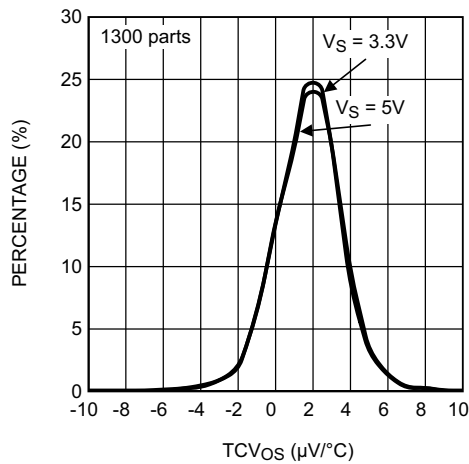


Figure 37. TCVOS Distribution

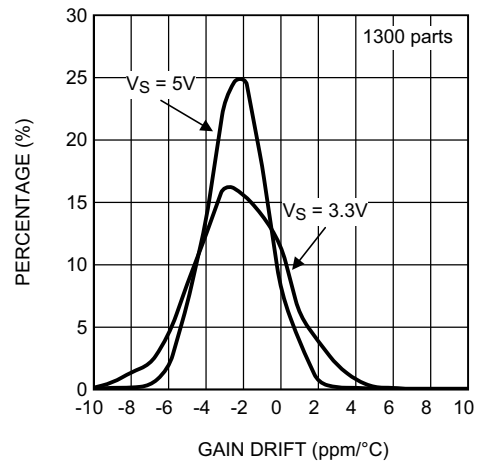


Figure 38. Gain Drift Distribution, 1300 Parts LMP8601 and LMP8601-Q1

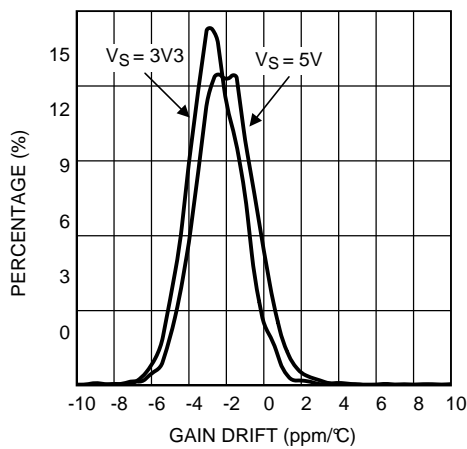


Figure 39. Gain Drift Distribution, 5000 Parts LMP8602 and LMP8602-Q1

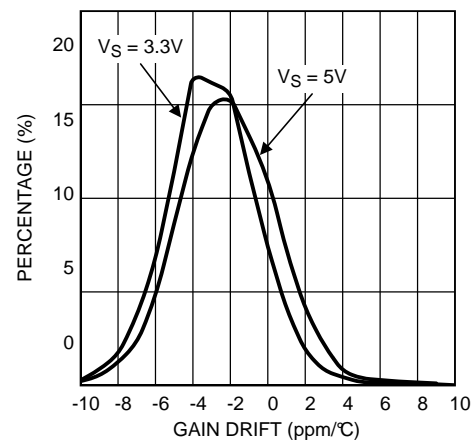


Figure 40. Gain Drift Distribution, 5000 Parts LMP8603 and LMP8603-Q1

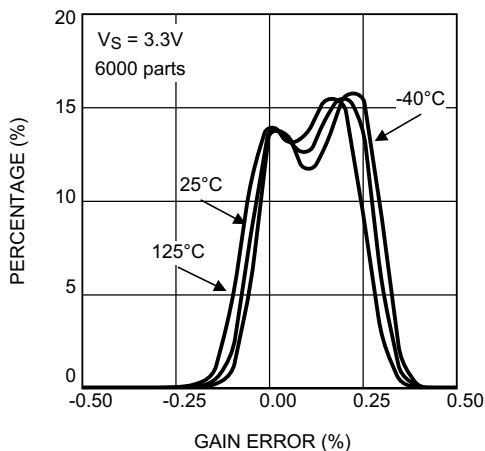


Figure 41. Gain Error Distribution at  $V_S = 3.3\text{ V}$  LMP8601 and LMP8601-Q1

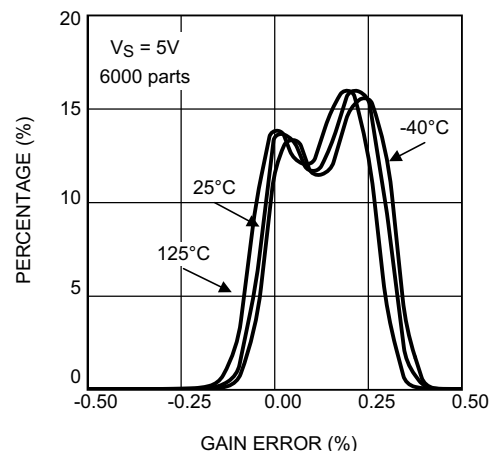


Figure 42. Gain Error Distribution at  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$  LMP8601 and LMP8601-Q1

### Typical Characteristics (continued)

at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{GND} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $-22 \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 60\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = \infty$ , OFFSET (pin 7) connected to  $V_S$ , and  $10\text{ nF}$  between  $V_S$  and GND (unless otherwise noted)

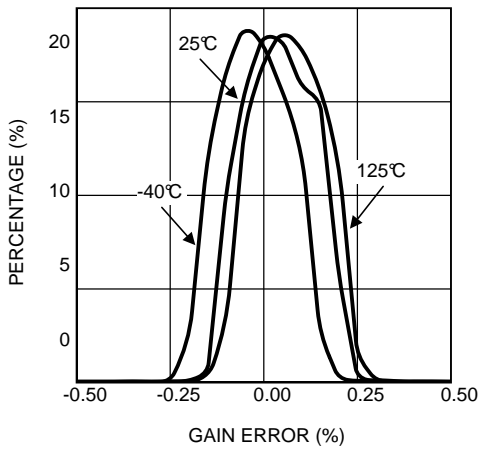


Figure 43. Gain Error Distribution at  $V_S = 3.3\text{ V}$ , 5000 Parts LMP8602 and LMP8602-Q1

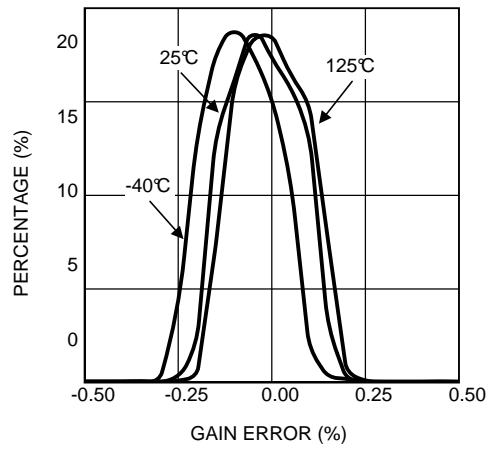


Figure 44. Gain Error Distribution at  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ , 5000 Parts LMP8602 and LMP8602-Q1

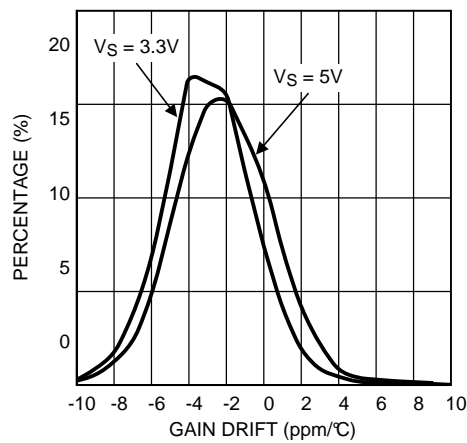


Figure 45. Gain Error Distribution at  $V_S = 3.3\text{ V}$ , 5000 Parts LMP8603 and LMP8603-Q1

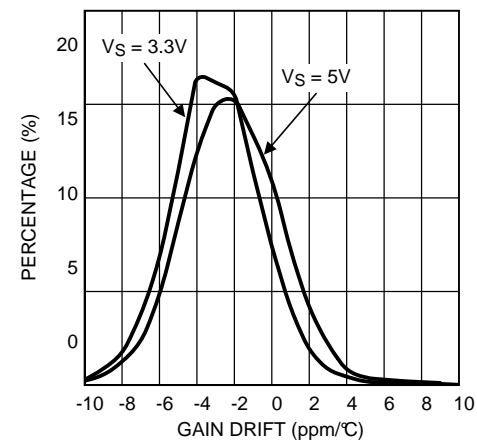


Figure 46. Gain Error Distribution at  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ , 5000 Parts LMP8603 and LMP8603-Q1

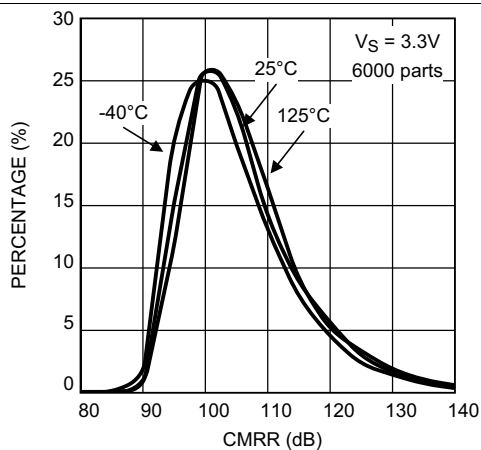


Figure 47. CMRR Distribution at  $V_S = 3.3\text{ V}$ , 6000 parts

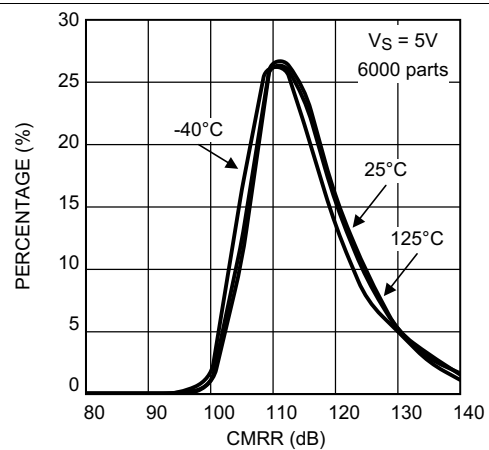


Figure 48. CMRR Distribution at  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ , 6000 parts



### Typical Characteristics (continued)

at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{GND} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $-22 \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 60\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = \infty$ , OFFSET (pin 7) connected to  $V_S$ , and  $10\text{ nF}$  between  $V_S$  and GND (unless otherwise noted)

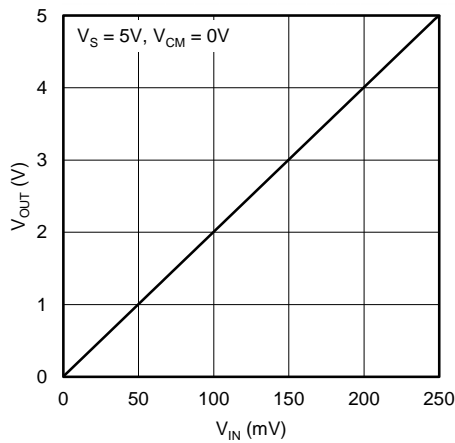


Figure 49. Output Voltage vs VIN

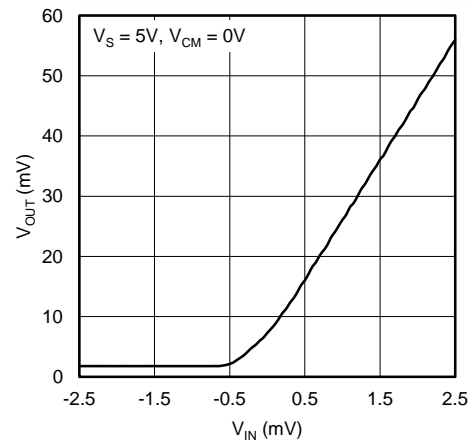


Figure 50. Output Voltage vs VIN (Enlarged Close to 0 V)

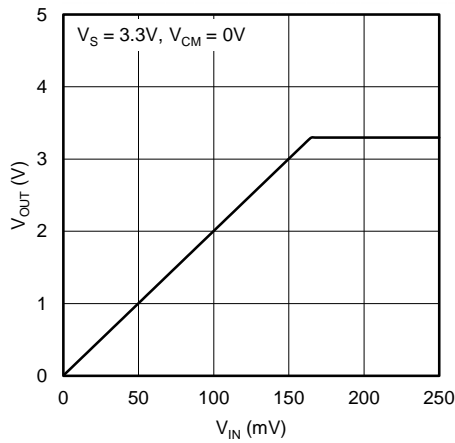


Figure 51. Output Voltage vs VIN

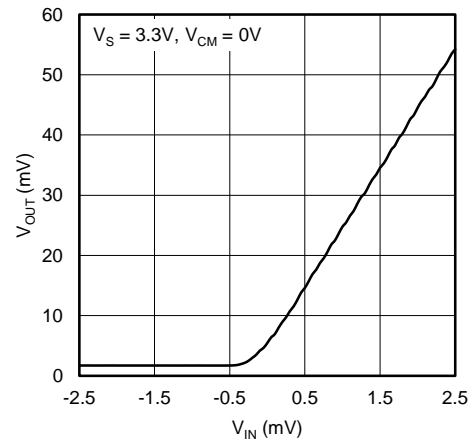


Figure 52. Output Voltage vs VIN (Enlarged Close to 0 V)

## 7 Detailed Description

### 7.1 Overview

The LMP860x and LMP860x-Q1 are fixed gain differential voltage precision amplifiers, with a  $-22\text{-V}$  to  $+60\text{-V}$  input common-mode voltage range when operating from a single  $5\text{-V}$  supply, or a  $-4\text{-V}$  to  $+27\text{-V}$  input common-mode voltage range when operating from a single  $3.3\text{-V}$  supply. The LMP8601 and LMP8601-Q1 have a gain of  $20\times$ , the LMP8602 and LMP8602-Q1 have a gain of  $5\times$ , and the LMP8603 and LMP8603-Q1 have a gain of  $100\times$ .

The LMP860x and LMP860x-Q1 are members of the LMP family and are ideal parts for unidirectional and bidirectional current sensing applications. Because of the proprietary chopping level-shift input stage, the LMP860x and LMP860x-Q1 achieve very low offset, very low thermal offset drift, and very high CMRR. The LMP860x and LMP860x-Q1 amplify and filter small differential signals in the presence of high common-mode voltages.

The LMP860x and LMP860x-Q1 use level shift resistors at the inputs. Because of these resistors, the LMP860x and LMP860x-Q1 can easily withstand very large differential input voltages that may exist in fault conditions where some other less protected high-performance current sense amplifiers might sustain permanent damage.

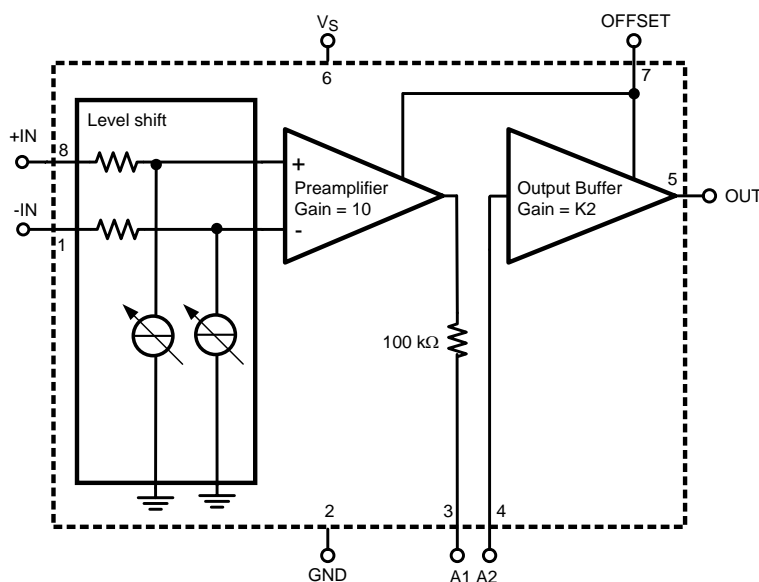
#### 7.1.1 Theory of Operation

The schematic shown in the *Functional Block Diagram* gives a basic representation of the internal operation of the LMP860x and LMP860x-Q1.

The signal on the input pins is typically a small differential voltage developed across a current sensing shunt resistor. The input signal may also appear at a high common-mode voltage. The input signals are accessed through two input resistors that change the voltage into a current. The proprietary chopping level-shift current circuit pulls or pushes current through the input resistors to bring the common-mode voltage behind these resistors within the supply rails.

Subsequently, the signal is gained up by a factor of 10 and brought out on the A1 pin through a trimmed  $100\text{-k}\Omega$  resistor. In the application, additional gain adjustment or filtering components can be added between the A1 and A2 pins as explained in subsequent sections. The signal on the A2 pin is further amplified by a factor of 2 (LMP8601 and LMP8601-Q1), 5 (LMP8602, LMP8602-Q1), or 10 (LMP8603, LMP8603-Q1), and brought out on the OUT pin.

### 7.2 Functional Block Diagram



NOTE:  $K2 = 2$  for LMP8601, LMP8601-Q1;  $5$  for LMP8602, LMP8602-Q1; or  $10$  for LMP8603, LMP8603-Q1.

## 7.3 Feature Description

### 7.3.1 Offset Input Pin

The OFFSET pin allows the output signal to be level-shifted to enable bidirectional current sensing. The output signal is bidirectional and mid-rail referenced when the offset pin is connected to the positive supply rail. With the offset pin connected to ground, the output signal is unidirectional and ground-referenced.

The signal on the A1 and OUT pins is ground-referenced when the offset pin is connected to ground. This means that the output signal can only represent positive values of the current through the shunt resistor, so only currents flowing in one direction can be measured.

When the offset pin is tied to the positive supply rail, the signal on the A1 and OUT pins is referenced to a mid-rail voltage which allows bidirectional current sensing. The operation of the amplifier will be fully bidirectional and symmetrical around 0 V differential at the input pins. The signal at the output will follow this voltage difference multiplied by the gain and at an offset voltage at the output of half  $V_S$ .

When the offset pin is connected to an external voltage source, the output signal will be level shifted to that voltage divided by two. In principle, the output signal can be shifted to any voltage between 0 and  $V_S / 2$  by applying twice that voltage to the OFFSET pin.

---

#### NOTE

The OFFSET pin must be driven from a very low-impedance source ( $< 10 \Omega$ ). This low source impedance is required because the OFFSET pin internally connects directly to the resistive feedback networks of the two gain stages. When the OFFSET pin is driven from a relatively large impedance (for example, a resistive divider between the supply rails), accuracy decreases.

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Examples:

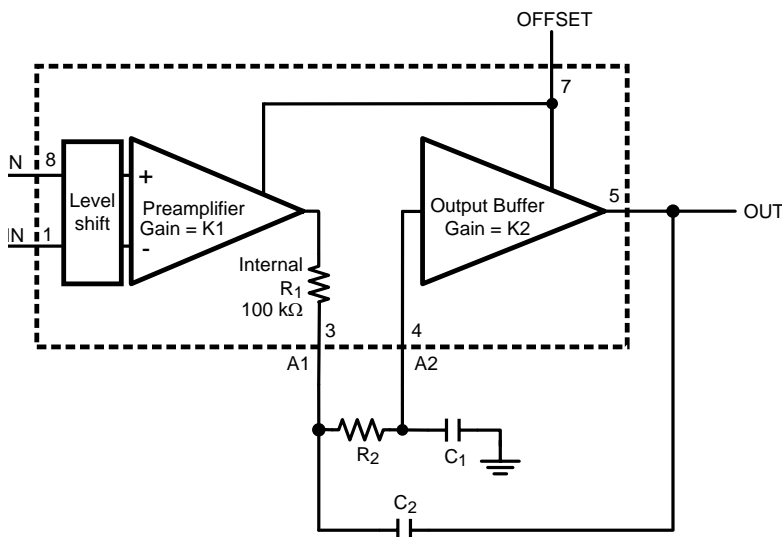
- **LMP8601, LMP8601-Q1:** A 5-V supply, a gain of 20x, OFFSET pin tied to  $V_S$ , and a differential input signal of 10 mV results in 2.7 V at the output pin. Similarly,  $-10$  mV at the input results in 2.3 V at the output pin.
  - **LMP8602, LMP8602-Q1:** A 5-V supply, a gain of 50x, and a differential input signal of 10 mV results in 3.0 V at the output pin. Similarly,  $-10$  mV at the input results in 2.0 V at the output pin.
  - **LMP8603, LMP8603-Q1:** A 5-V supply, a gain of 100x, and a differential input signal of 10 mV results in 3.5 V at the output pin. Similarly,  $-10$  mV at the input results in 1.5 V at the output pin.<sup>(1) (1)</sup>
- (1) The OFFSET pin must be driven from a very low-impedance source ( $< 10 \Omega$ ) because the OFFSET pin internally connects directly to the resistive feedback networks of the two gain stages. When the OFFSET pin is driven from a relatively large impedance (for example, a resistive divider between the supply rails), accuracy decreases.

## Feature Description (continued)

### 7.3.2 Additional Second-Order Low-Pass Filter

The LMP86x1 and LMP86x1-Q1 have a third-order Butterworth lowpass characteristic with a typical bandwidth of 60 kHz integrated in the preamplifier stage. The bandwidth of the output buffer can be reduced by adding a capacitor on the A1 pin to create a first-order low-pass filter with a time constant determined by the 100-kΩ internal resistor and the external filter capacitor.

It is also possible to create an additional second-order, Sallen-Key, low-pass filter by adding external components  $R_2$ ,  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ . Together with the internal 100-kΩ resistor  $R_1$  as illustrated in Figure 53, this circuit creates a second-order, low-pass filter characteristic.



NOTE:  $K_1 = 10$ ;  $K_2 = 2$  for LMP8601, LMP8601-Q1; 5 for LMP8602, LMP8602-Q1; or 10 for LMP8603, LMP8603-Q1.

**Figure 53. Second-Order Low-Pass Filter**

When the corner frequency of the additional filter is much lower than 60 kHz, the transfer function of the described amplifier can be written as:

$$H(s) = \frac{K_1 * K_2 \frac{1}{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2}}{s^2 + s * \left[ \frac{1}{R_1 C_2} + \frac{1}{R_2 C_2} + \frac{(1 - K_2)}{R_2 C_1} \right] + \frac{1}{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2}}$$

where

- $K_1$  equals the gain of the preamplifier and  $K_2$  that of the buffer amplifier. (1)

Equation 1 can be written in the normalized frequency response for a second-order lowpass filter:

$$G(j\omega) = K_1 * \frac{K_2}{\frac{(j\omega)^2}{\omega_0^2} + \frac{j\omega}{Q\omega_0} + 1} \quad (2)$$

The cutoff frequency  $\omega_0$  in rad/sec (divide by  $2\pi$  to get the cut-off frequency in Hz) is given by:

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2}} \quad (3)$$

## Feature Description (continued)

and the quality factor of the filter is given by:

$$Q = \frac{\sqrt{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2}}{R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_1 + (1 - K_2) * R_1 C_2} \quad (4)$$

With  $K_2 = 2x$ , Equation 4 transforms results in:

$$Q = \frac{\sqrt{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2}}{R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_1 - R_1 C_2} \quad (5)$$

For any filter gain  $K > 1x$ , the design procedure can be very simple if the two capacitors are chosen to in a certain ratio.

$$C_2 = \frac{C_1}{K_2 - 1} \quad (6)$$

Inserting this in Equation 4 for Q results in:

$$Q = \frac{\sqrt{R_1 R_2 \frac{C_1^2}{K_2 - 1}}}{R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_1 - \frac{(K_2 - 1) R_1 C_1}{K_2 - 1}} \quad (7)$$

Which results in:

$$Q = \frac{\sqrt{R_1 R_2 \frac{C_1^2}{K_2 - 1}}}{C_1 R_2} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{R_1 R_2}{K_2 - 1}}}{R_2} \quad (8)$$

In this case, given the predetermined value of  $R_1 = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$  (the internal resistor), the quality factor is set solely by the value of the resistor  $R_2$ .

$R_2$  can be calculated based on the desired value of Q as the first step of the design procedure with the following equation:

$$R_2 = \frac{R_1}{(K - 1) Q^2} \quad (9)$$

For the gain of 2 for the LMP8601 and LMP8601-Q1, the result is:

$$R_2 = \frac{R_1}{Q^2} \quad (10)$$

For the gain of 5 for the LMP8602 and LMP8602-Q1, the result is:

$$R_2 = \frac{R_1}{4Q^2} \quad (11)$$

For the gain of 10 for the LMP8603 and LMP8603-Q1, the result is:

$$R_2 = \frac{R_1}{9Q^2} \quad (12)$$

## Feature Description (continued)

For instance, the value of Q can be set to  $0.5\sqrt{2}$  to create a Butterworth response, to  $1/\sqrt{3}$  to create a Bessel response, or a 0.5 to create a critically damped response. After the value of  $R_2$  has been found, the second and last step of the design procedure is to calculate the required value of C to give the desired low-pass cut-off frequency using:

$$C_1 = \frac{(K_2 - 1)Q}{R_1\omega_0} \quad (13)$$

For the gain = 2, the result is:

$$C = \frac{Q}{R_1\omega_0} \quad (14)$$

The gain = 5 results in:

$$C_1 = \frac{4Q}{R_1\omega_0} \quad (15)$$

The gain = 10 gives:

$$C_1 = \frac{9Q}{R_1\omega_0} \quad (16)$$

For  $C_2$  the value is calculated with:

$$C_2 = \frac{C_1}{K_2 - 1} \quad (17)$$

For a gain = 2:

$$C_2 = C_1 \quad (18)$$

Or for a gain = 5:

$$C_2 = \frac{C_1}{4} \quad (19)$$

And for a gain = 10:

$$C_2 = \frac{C_1}{9} \quad (20)$$

Note that the frequency response achieved using this procedure is only accurate if the cut-off frequency of the second-order filter is much smaller than the intrinsic 60-kHz, low-pass filter. In other words, choose the frequency response of the LMP860x or LMP860x-Q1 circuit so that the internal poles do not affect the external second-order filter.

## 7.4 Device Functional Modes

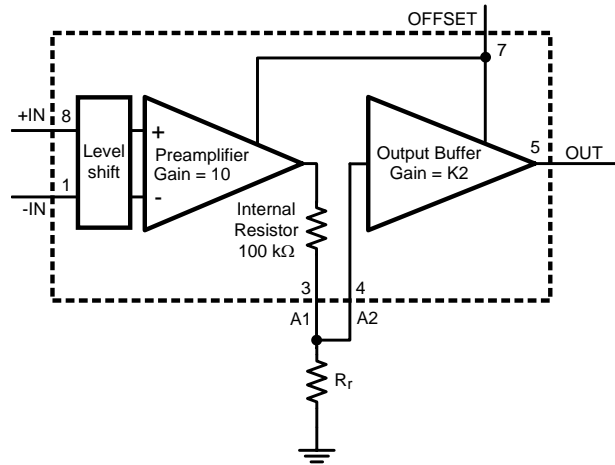
### 7.4.1 Gain Adjustment

The gain of the LMP860x and LMP860x-Q1 is fixed; however, the overall gain may be adjusted as the signal path between the two internal amplifiers is available on the A1 and A2 pins.

## Device Functional Modes (continued)

### 7.4.1.1 Reducing Gain

Figure 54 shows the configuration that can be used to reduce the gain of the LMP8601 and LMP8601-Q1.



NOTE: K2 = 2 for LMP8601, LMP8601-Q1; 5 for LMP8602, LMP8602-Q1; or 10 for LMP8603, LMP8603-Q1.

Figure 54. Reduce Gain

$R_r$  creates a resistive divider together with the internal 100-k $\Omega$  resistor such that the reduced gain  $G_r$  becomes:

$$G_r = \frac{20 R_r}{R_r + 100 \text{ k}\Omega} \quad (21)$$

For the LMP8602 and LMP8602-Q1:

$$G_r = \frac{50 R_r}{R_r + 100 \text{ k}\Omega} \quad (22)$$

And for the LMP8603 and LMP8603-Q1:

$$G_r = \frac{100 R_r}{R_r + 100 \text{ k}\Omega} \quad (23)$$

Given a desired value of the reduced gain  $G_r$ , using this equation, the LMP8601 and LMP8601-Q1 required value for the  $R_r$  is calculated with:

$$R_r = 100 \text{ k}\Omega \times \frac{G_r}{20 - G_r} \quad (24)$$

For the LMP8602 and LMP8602-Q1:

$$R_r = 100 \text{ k}\Omega \times \frac{G_r}{50 - G_r} \quad (25)$$

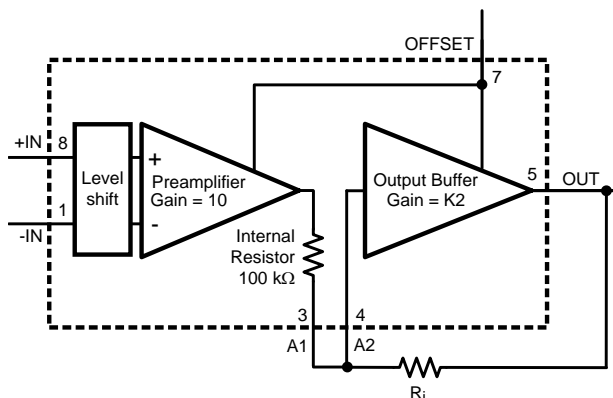
And for the LMP8603 and LMP8603-Q1:

$$R_r = 100 \text{ k}\Omega \times \frac{G_r}{100 - G_r} \quad (26)$$

### 7.4.1.2 Increasing Gain

Figure 55 shows the configuration that can be used to increase the gain of the LMP8601 and LMP8601-Q1.

## Device Functional Modes (continued)



NOTE: K2 = 2 for LMP8601, LMP8601-Q1; 5 for LMP8602, LMP8602-Q1; or 10 for LMP8603, LMP8603-Q1.

**Figure 55. Increase Gain**

$R_i$  creates positive feedback from the output pin to the input of the buffer amplifier. The positive feedback increases the gain. The increased gain  $G_i$  for the LMP8601 and LMP8601-Q1 becomes:

$$G_i = \frac{20 R_i}{R_i - 100 \text{ k}\Omega} \quad (27)$$

For the LMP8602 and LMP8602-Q1:

$$G_i = \frac{50 R_i}{R_i - 400 \text{ k}\Omega} \quad (28)$$

And for the LMP8603 and LMP8603-Q1:

$$G_i = \frac{100 R_i}{R_i - 900 \text{ k}\Omega} \quad (29)$$

From this equation, for a desired value of the gain, the LMP8601 and LMP8601-Q1 required value of  $R_i$  is calculated with:

$$R_i = 100 \text{ k}\Omega \times \frac{G_i}{G_i - 20} \quad (30)$$

For the LMP8602 and LMP8602-Q1:

$$R_i = 400 \text{ k}\Omega \times \frac{G_i}{G_i - 50} \quad (31)$$

And for the LMP8603 with:

$$R_i = 900 \text{ k}\Omega \times \frac{G_i}{G_i - 100} \quad (32)$$

Note that from the equation for the gain  $G_i$ , for large gains,  $R_i$  approaches 100 kΩ. In this case, the denominator in the equation becomes close to zero. In practice, for large gains, the denominator is determined by tolerances in the value of the external resistor  $R_i$  and the internal 100-kΩ resistor. In this case, the gain becomes very inaccurate. If the denominator becomes equal to zero, the system becomes unstable. TI recommends to limit the application of this technique to gain values of 50 or smaller.



## Device Functional Modes (continued)

### 7.4.2 Driving Switched Capacitive Loads

Some ADCs load their signal source with a sample and hold capacitor. The capacitor may be discharged prior to being connected to the signal source. If the LMP860x and LMP860x-Q1 are driving such ADCs, the sudden current that should be delivered when the sampling occurs may disturb the output signal. This effect was simulated with the circuit shown in Figure 56 where the output is to a capacitor that is driven by a rail-to-rail square wave.

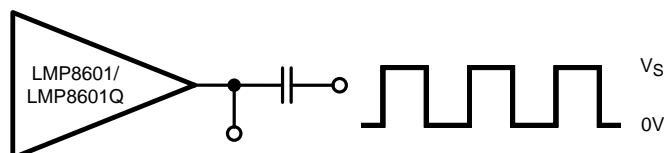


Figure 56. Driving Switched Capacitive Load

This circuit simulates the switched connection of a discharged capacitor to the LMP860x and LMP860x-Q1 output. The resulting  $V_{OUT}$  disturbance signals are shown in Figure 57 and Figure 58.

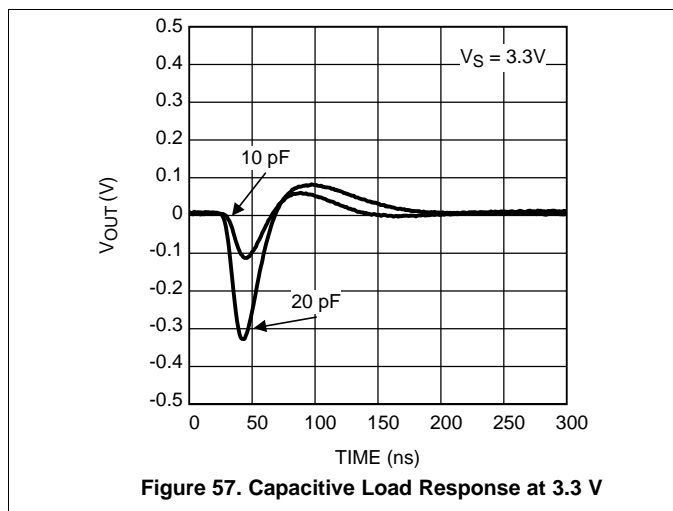


Figure 57. Capacitive Load Response at 3.3 V

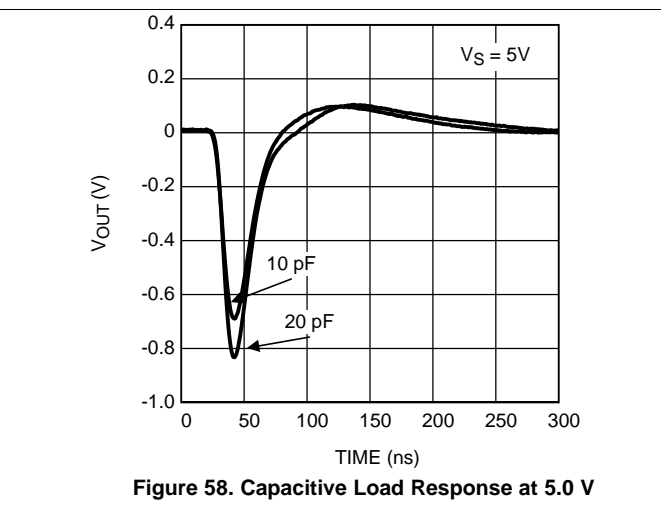


Figure 58. Capacitive Load Response at 5.0 V

These figures can be used to estimate the disturbance that will be caused when driving a switched capacitive load. To minimize the error signal introduced by the sampling that occurs on the ADC input, place an additional RC filter between the LMP860x or LMP860x-Q1 and the ADC, as illustrated in Figure 59.

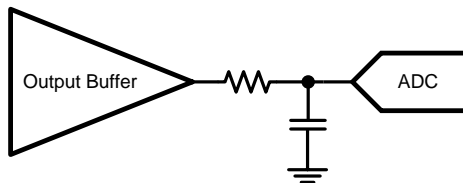


Figure 59. Reduce Error When Driving ADCs

The external capacitor absorbs the charge that flows when the ADC sampling capacitor is connected. The external capacitor should be much larger than the sample-and-hold capacitor at the input of the ADC, and the RC time constant of the external filter should be such that the speed of the system is not affected.

## 8 Application and Implementation

### NOTE

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

### 8.1 Application Information

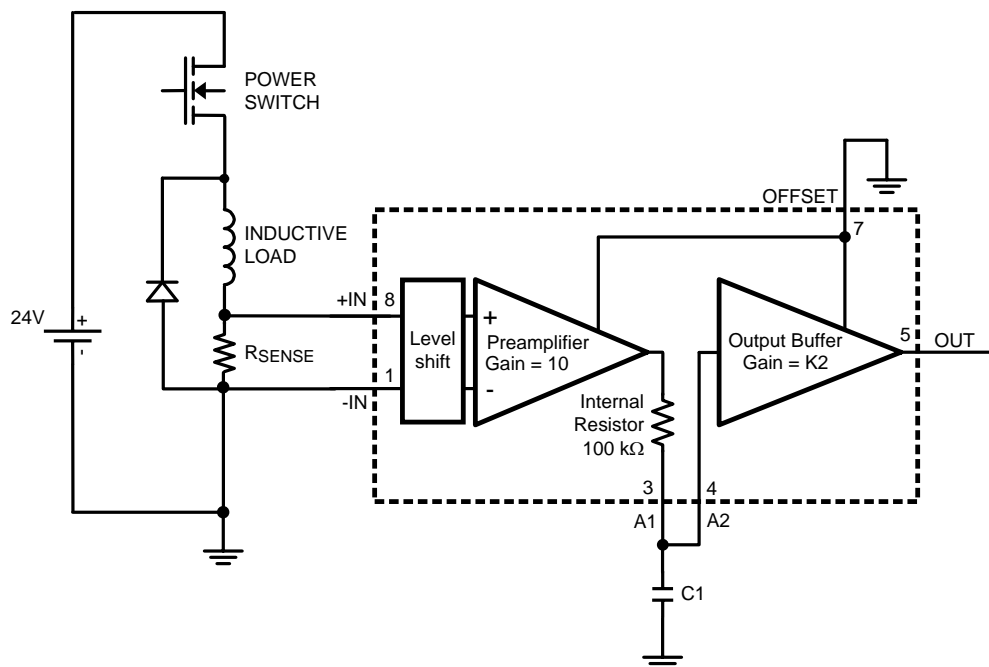
#### 8.1.1 Specifying Performance

To specify the high performance of the LMP860x and LMP860x-Q1, all minimum and maximum values shown in the parameter tables of this data sheet are 100% tested, and all over temperature limits are also 100% tested over temperature.

### 8.2 Typical Applications

#### 8.2.1 High-Side, Current-Sensing Application

Figure 60 illustrates the application of the LMP860x and LMP860x-Q1 in a high-side sensing application. This application is similar to the low-side sensing discussed below, except in this application the common-mode voltage on the shunt drops below ground when the driver is switched off. Because the common-mode voltage range of the LMP860x and LMP860x-Q1 extends below the negative rail, the LMP860x and LMP860x-Q1 are also very well suited for this application.



NOTE: For this application example,  $K2 = 2$ .

**Figure 60. High-Side, Current-Sensing Application**

## Typical Applications (continued)

### 8.2.1.1 Design Requirements

Using the circuit in [Figure 60](#), the requirement is to measure coil current up to 10 A and drive the ADC input to a maximum of 3.3 V. The OFFSET pin is grounded, so zero current will result in a zero volt output.

### 8.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

First, the value of  $R_{\text{SENSE}}$  must be determined.  $R_{\text{SENSE}}$  can be found by dividing the maximum desired output swing by the gain to determine the maximum input voltage. In this example, the LMP8601 is used, with a gain of 20 V/V, as shown in [Equation 33](#):

$$V_{\text{INMAX}} = \frac{V_{\text{OUTMAX}}}{\text{Gain}} = \frac{3.3 \text{ V}}{20 \text{ V/V}} = 165 \text{ mV} \quad (33)$$

Knowing 165 mV must be generated, the ideal value of the sense resistor can be determined through simple ohms law:

$$R_{\text{SENSE}} = \frac{V_{\text{INMAX}}}{I_{\text{LOADMAX}}} = \frac{165 \text{ mV}}{10 \text{ A}} = 16.5 \text{ m}\Omega \quad (34)$$

The ideal sense resistor value is 16.5 m $\Omega$ . The closest standard value is 15 m $\Omega$ , but this value may cause the output to slightly overrange at 10 V. It is recommended to reduce the expected maximum output by a few percent to allow for overloads and component tolerances. The next most popular values would be 10 m $\Omega$ , 15 m $\Omega$ , and 20 m $\Omega$ . 10 m $\Omega$  allows for a maximum output of 2 V at 10 A, but may be too low and not use the full output range. 20 m $\Omega$  provides more sensitivity, but limits the maximum current to 8.25 A. 15 m $\Omega$  is a good compromise at 11 A maximum, and allows for some component tolerance variation.

If a suitable sense resistor value is not available, it is possible to adjust the gain as detailed in the [Gain Adjustment](#) section.

The sense resistor does dissipate power, so the maximum wattage rating and appropriate power deratings must be observed. In the example above, the sense resistor dissipates  $0.165 \text{ V} \times 10 \text{ A} = 1.65 \text{ W}$ , so a sense resistor of at least twice the maximum expected power should be used (greater than 4 W).

### 8.2.1.3 Application Curve

Below is the expected output value using a 15-m $\Omega$  sense resistor.

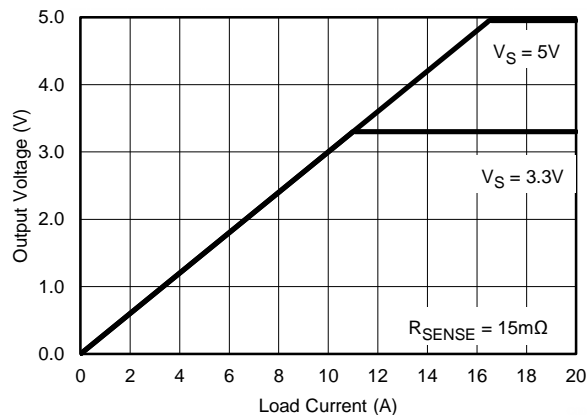
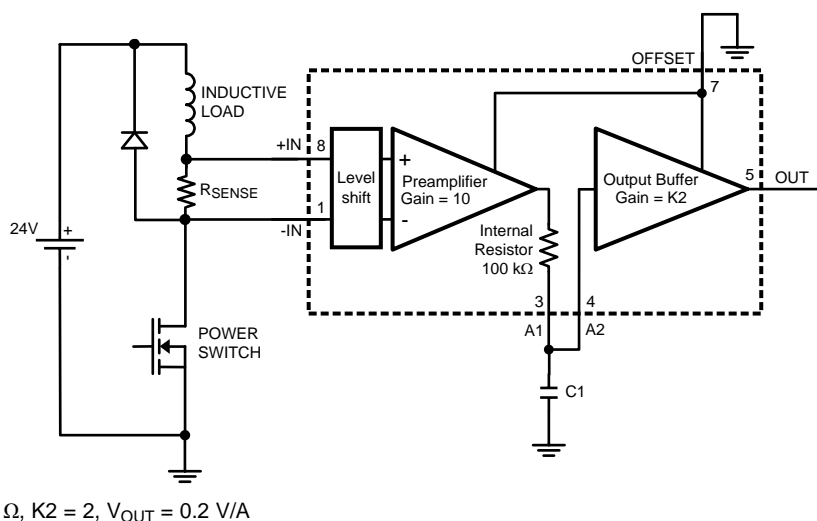


Figure 61. Expected Output Voltage vs Load Current Using 15-m $\Omega$  Sense Resistor

## Typical Applications (continued)

### 8.2.2 Low-Side, Current-Sensing Application

Figure 62 illustrates a low-side, current-sensing application with a low-side driver. The power transistor is pulse width modulated to control the average current flowing through the inductive load which is connected to a relatively high battery voltage. The current through the load is measured across a shunt resistor  $R_{SENSE}$  in series with the load. When the power transistor is on, current flows from the battery through the inductive load, the shunt resistor and the power transistor to ground. In this case, the common-mode voltage on the shunt is close to ground. When the power transistor is off, current flows through the inductive load, through the shunt resistor and through the freewheeling diode. In this case the common-mode voltage on the shunt is at least one diode voltage drop above the battery voltage. Therefore, in this application the common-mode voltage on the shunt is varying between a large positive voltage and a relatively low voltage. Because the large ac common-mode rejection ratio, the LMP860x and LMP860x-Q1 are very well suited for this application.



**Figure 62. Low-Side Current-Sensing Application**

For this application, the following example can be used for the calculation of the sense voltage ( $V_{SENSE}$ ):

When using a sense resistor,  $R_{SENSE}$ , of  $0.01 \Omega$  and a current,  $I_{LOAD}$ , of 1 A, the sense voltage at the input pins of the LMP860x and LMP860x-Q1 is:

$$V_{SENSE} = R_{SENSE} \times I_{LOAD} = 0.01 \Omega \times 1 \text{ A} = 0.01 \text{ V} \quad (35)$$

With the gain of 20 for the LMP8601, the result is an output of 0.2 V. Or in other words,  $V_{OUT} = 0.2 \text{ V/A}$ . The result is the same for the LMP8601-Q1.

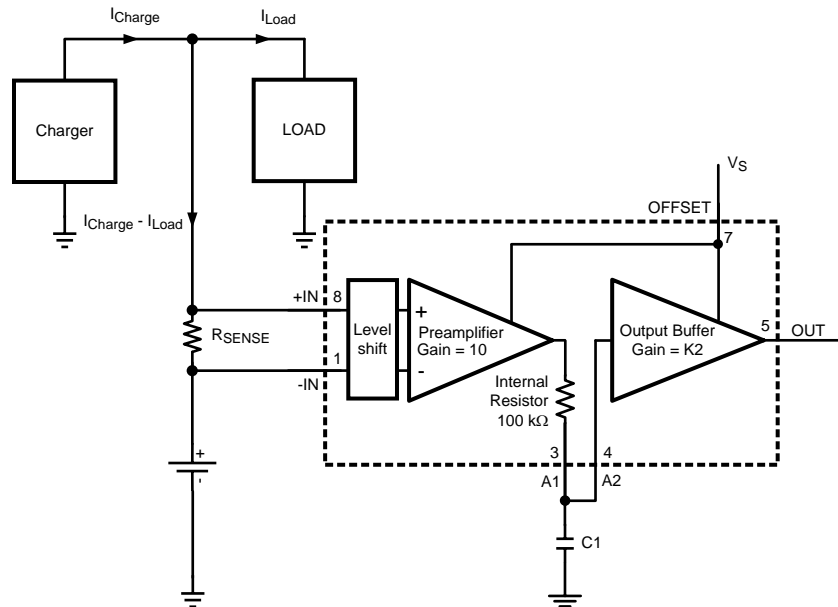
For the LMP8602 and LMP8602-Q1 with a gain of 50, the output is 0.5 V/A.

For the LMP8603 and LMP8603-Q1 with a gain of 100, the output is 1 V/A.

## Typical Applications (continued)

### 8.2.3 Battery Current Monitor Application

This application example shows how the LMP860x and LMP860x-Q1 can be used to monitor the current flowing in and out of a battery pack. The fact that the LMP860x and LMP860x-Q1 can measure small voltages at a high offset voltage outside the parts own supply range makes this part a very good choice for such applications. If the load current of the battery is higher then the charging current, the output voltage of the LMP860x and LMP860x-Q1 will be above the *half offset voltage* for a net current flowing out of the battery. When the charging current is higher then the load current the output will be below this half offset voltage.



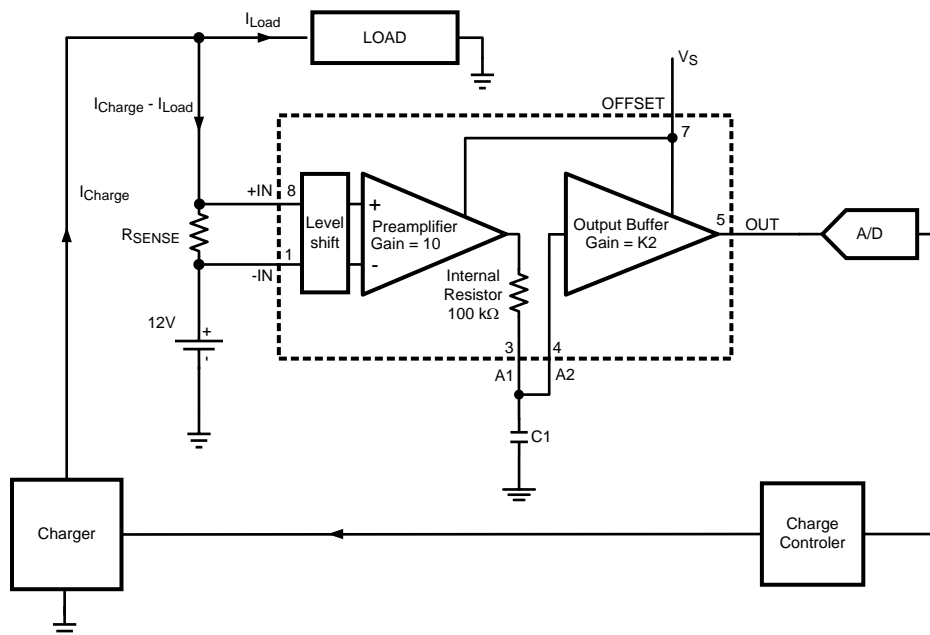
NOTE: K2 = 2 for LMP8601, LMP8601-Q1; 5 for LMP8602, LMP8602-Q1; or 10 for LMP8603, LMP8603-Q1.

Figure 63. Battery Current Monitor Application

## Typical Applications (continued)

### 8.2.4 Advanced Battery Charger Application

Figure 63 can be used to realize an advanced battery charger that has the capability to monitor the exact net current that flows in and out the battery as show in Figure 64. The output signal of the LMP860x and LMP860x-Q1 is digitized with the ADC and used as an input for the charge controller. The Charge controller can be used to regulate the charger circuit to deliver exactly the current that is required by the load, avoiding overcharging a fully loaded battery.

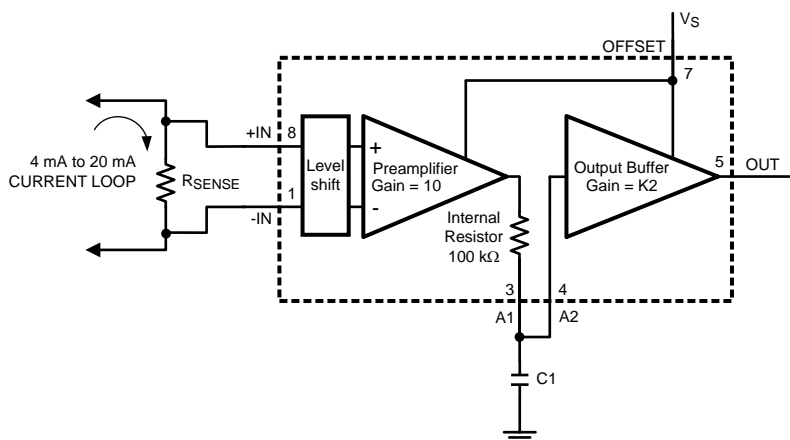


NOTE: K2 = 2 for LMP8601, LMP8601-Q1; 5 for LMP8602, LMP8602-Q1; or 10 for LMP8603, LMP8603-Q1.

Figure 64. Advanced Battery Charger Application

### 8.2.5 Current Loop Receiver Application

Many industrial applications use 4-mA to 20-mA transmitters to send an analog value of a sensor to a central control room. The LMP860x and LMP860x-Q1 can be used as a current loop receiver as shown in Figure 65.



NOTE: K2 = 2 for LMP8601, LMP8601-Q1; 5 for LMP8602, LMP8602-Q1; or 10 for LMP8603, LMP8603-Q1.

Figure 65. Current-Loop Receiver Application

## 9 Power Supply Recommendations

In order to decouple the LMP860x and LMP860x-Q1 from AC noise on the power supply, place a 0.1- $\mu$ F bypass capacitor between the  $V_S$  and GND pins. Place this capacitor as close as possible to the supply pins. In some cases, an additional 10- $\mu$ F bypass capacitor may further reduce the supply noise.

## 10 Layout

### 10.1 Layout Guidelines

The traces leading to and from the sense resistor can be significant error sources. With small value sense resistors ( $< 100\text{ m}\Omega$ ), any trace resistance shared with the load current can cause significant errors.

The amplifier inputs should be directly connected to the sense resistor pads using Kelvin or 4-wire connection techniques. The traces should be one continuous piece of copper from the sense resistor pad to the amplifier input pin pad, and ideally on the same copper layer with minimal vias or connectors. This can be important around the sense resistor if it is generating any significant heat gradients.

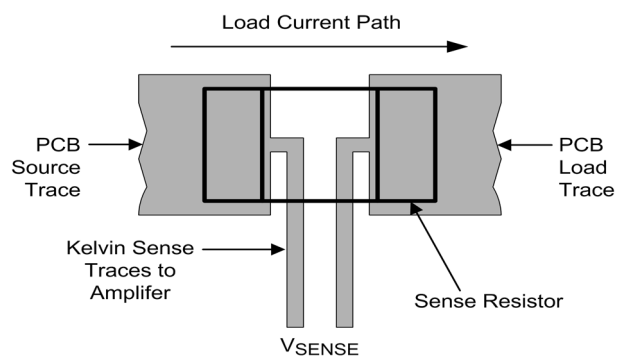
To minimize noise pickup and thermal errors, the input traces should be treated as a differential signal pair and routed tightly together with a direct path to the input pins. The input traces should be run away from noise sources, such as digital lines, switching supplies or motor drive lines. Remember that these traces can contain high voltage, and should have the appropriate trace routing clearances.

Since the sense traces only carry the amplifier bias current, the connecting input traces can be thinner, signal level traces. Excessive Resistance in the trace should also be avoided.

The paths of the traces should be identical, including connectors and vias, so that any errors will be equal and cancel.

The sense resistor will heat up as the load increases. As the resistor heats up, the resistance generally goes up, which will cause a change in the readings. The sense resistor should have as much heatsinking as possible to remove this heat through the use of heatsinks or large copper areas coupled to the resistor pads. A reading drifting over time after turnon can usually be traced back to sense resistor heating.

### 10.2 Layout Example



**Figure 66. Kelvin or 4-wire Connection to the Sense Resistor**

## 11 デバイスおよびドキュメントのサポート

### 11.1 デバイス・サポート

#### 11.1.1 開発サポート

LMP8601 TINA SPICEモデル、[SNOM084](#)

TINA-TI SPICEベースのアナログ・シミュレーション・プログラム、<http://www.ti.com/tool/tina-ti>

### 11.2 関連リンク

表 1 に、クイック・アクセス・リンクの一覧を示します。カテゴリには、技術資料、サポートおよびコミュニティ・リソース、ツールとソフトウェア、およびサンプル注文またはご購入へのクイック・アクセスが含まれます。

表 1. 関連リンク

製品	プロダクト・フォルダ	サンプルとご購入	技術資料	ツールとソフトウェア	サポートとコミュニティ
LMP8601	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>
LMP8601-Q1	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>
LMP8602	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>
LMP8602-Q1	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>
LMP8603	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>
LMP8603-Q1	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>	<a href="#">ここをクリック</a>

### 11.3 コミュニティ・リソース

The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's [Terms of Use](#).

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**設計サポート** *TIの設計サポート* 役に立つE2Eフォーラムや、設計サポート・ツールをすばやく見つけることができます。技術サポート用の連絡先情報も参照できます。

### 11.4 商標

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### 11.6 Glossary

[SLYZ022](#) — *TI Glossary*.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

## 12 メカニカル、パッケージ、および注文情報

以降のページには、メカニカル、パッケージ、および注文に関する情報が記載されています。この情報は、そのデバイスについて利用可能な最新のデータです。このデータは予告なく変更されることがあり、ドキュメントが改訂される場合もあります。本データシートのブラウザ版を使用されている場合は、画面左側の説明をご覧ください。



**PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package   Pins	Package qty   Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
<a href="#">LMP8601EDRQ1</a>	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 150	LMP86 01EDQ1
LMP8601EDRQ1.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 150	LMP86 01EDQ1
<a href="#">LMP8601MAX/NOPB</a>	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMP86 01MA
LMP8601MAX/NOPB.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMP86 01MA
<a href="#">LMP8601QMAX/NOPB</a>	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMP86 01QMA
LMP8601QMAX/NOPB.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMP86 01QMA
<a href="#">LMP8602MAX/NOPB</a>	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMP86 02MA
LMP8602MAX/NOPB.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMP86 02MA
<a href="#">LMP8602MMX/NOPB</a>	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGK)   8	3500   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	AN3A
LMP8602MMX/NOPB.A	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGK)   8	3500   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	AN3A
<a href="#">LMP8602QMAX/NOPB</a>	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMP86 02QMA
LMP8602QMAX/NOPB.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMP86 02QMA
<a href="#">LMP8602QMMX/NOPB</a>	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGK)   8	3500   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	AF7A
LMP8602QMMX/NOPB.A	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGK)   8	3500   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	AF7A
<a href="#">LMP8603MAX/NOPB</a>	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMP86 03MA
LMP8603MAX/NOPB.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMP86 03MA
<a href="#">LMP8603MMX/NOPB</a>	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGK)   8	3500   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	AP3A
LMP8603MMX/NOPB.A	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGK)   8	3500   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	AP3A
<a href="#">LMP8603QMA/NOPB</a>	Obsolete	Production	SOIC (D)   8	-	-	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125	LMP86 03QMA

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package   Pins	Package qty   Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
<a href="#">LMP8603QMAX/NOPB</a>	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMP86 03QMA
LMP8603QMAX/NOPB.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMP86 03QMA
<a href="#">LMP8603QMMX/NOPB</a>	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGK)   8	3500   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	AH7A
LMP8603QMMX/NOPB.A	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGK)   8	3500   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	AH7A

(1) **Status:** For more details on status, see our [product life cycle](#).

(2) **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

(3) **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the [TI RoHS Statement](#) for additional information and value definition.

(4) **Lead finish/Ball material:** Parts may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

(5) **MSL rating/Peak reflow:** The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

(6) **Part marking:** There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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**OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF LMP8601, LMP8601-Q1, LMP8602, LMP8602-Q1, LMP8603, LMP8603-Q1 :**

- Catalog : [LMP8601](#), [LMP8602](#), [LMP8603](#)
- Automotive : [LMP8601-Q1](#), [LMP8602-Q1](#), [LMP8603-Q1](#)

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Catalog - TI's standard catalog product
- Automotive - Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects

**TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION**

**QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
LMP8601EDRQ1	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.5	5.4	2.0	8.0	12.0	Q1
LMP8601MAX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.5	5.4	2.0	8.0	12.0	Q1
LMP8601QMAX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.5	5.4	2.0	8.0	12.0	Q1
LMP8602MAX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.5	5.4	2.0	8.0	12.0	Q1
LMP8602MMX/NOPB	VSSOP	DGK	8	3500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
LMP8602QMAX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.5	5.4	2.0	8.0	12.0	Q1
LMP8602QMMX/NOPB	VSSOP	DGK	8	3500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
LMP8603MAX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.5	5.4	2.0	8.0	12.0	Q1
LMP8603MMX/NOPB	VSSOP	DGK	8	3500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
LMP8603QMAX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.5	5.4	2.0	8.0	12.0	Q1
LMP8603QMMX/NOPB	VSSOP	DGK	8	3500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1

**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LMP8601EDRQ1	SOIC	D	8	2500	356.0	356.0	35.0
LMP8601MAX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	356.0	356.0	35.0
LMP8601QMAX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	356.0	356.0	35.0
LMP8602MAX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	356.0	356.0	35.0
LMP8602MMX/NOPB	VSSOP	DGK	8	3500	356.0	356.0	35.0
LMP8602QMAX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	356.0	356.0	35.0
LMP8602QMMX/NOPB	VSSOP	DGK	8	3500	356.0	356.0	35.0
LMP8603MAX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	356.0	356.0	35.0
LMP8603MMX/NOPB	VSSOP	DGK	8	3500	356.0	356.0	35.0
LMP8603QMAX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	356.0	356.0	35.0
LMP8603QMMX/NOPB	VSSOP	DGK	8	3500	356.0	356.0	35.0

# DGK0008A



# PACKAGE OUTLINE

VSSOP - 1.1 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



4214862/A 04/2023

**NOTES:**

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-187.

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

DGK0008A

™ VSSOP - 1.1 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE: 15X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214862/A 04/2023

NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.
8. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.
9. Size of metal pad may vary due to creepage requirement.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DGK0008A

™ VSSOP - 1.1 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
SCALE: 15X

4214862/A 04/2023

NOTES: (continued)

11. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
12. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.





D0008A

# PACKAGE OUTLINE

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



4214825/C 02/2019

## NOTES:

- Linear dimensions are in inches [millimeters]. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Controlling dimensions are in inches. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
- This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed  $.006$  [0.15] per side.
- This dimension does not include interlead flash.
- Reference JEDEC registration MS-012, variation AA.

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

D0008A

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE:8X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214825/C 02/2019

NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

D0008A

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON .005 INCH [0.125 MM] THICK STENCIL  
SCALE:8X

4214825/C 02/2019

NOTES: (continued)

8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

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