

High-Precision Buffered Voltage Reference

Features

- Maximum Temperature Coefficient: 50 ppm/°C from -40°C to +125°C
- Initial Accuracy: 0.1%
- Operating Temperature Range: -40 to +125°C
- Low Typical Operating Current: 140 μ A
- Line Regulation: 50 ppm/V maximum
- Load Regulation: 40 ppm/mA maximum
- 8 Voltage variants available:
 - 1.024V
 - 1.250V
 - 1.800V
 - 2.048V
 - 2.500V
 - 3.000V
 - 3.300V
 - 4.096V
- Output Noise (10 Hz to 10 kHz): < 0.1 μ V_{P-P}

Applications

- Precision Data Acquisition Systems
- High-Resolution Data Converters
- Medical Equipment Applications
- Industrial Controls
- Battery-Powered Devices

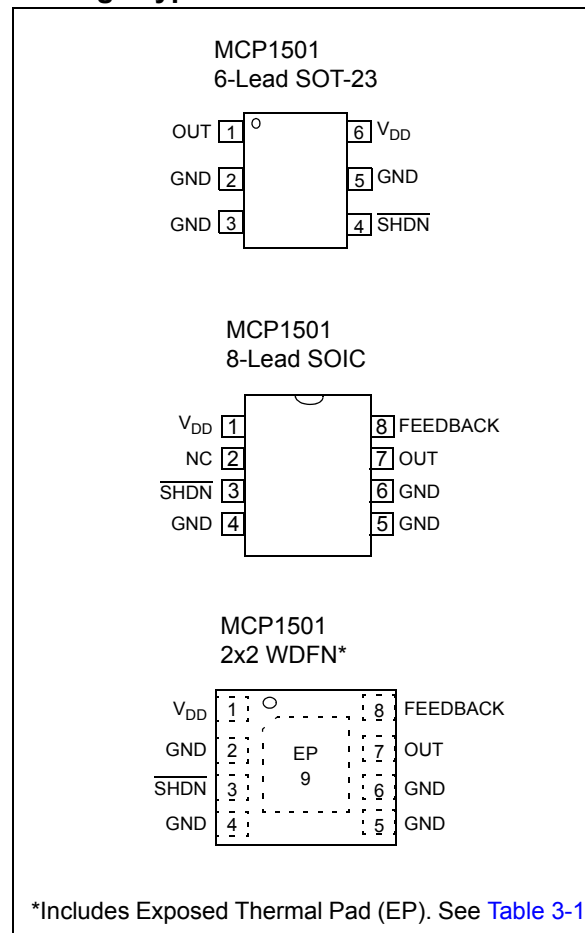
Introduction

The MCP1501 is a buffered voltage reference capable of sinking and sourcing 20 mA of current. The voltage reference is a low-drift bandgap-based reference. The bandgap uses chopper-based amplifiers, effectively reducing the drift to zero.

The MCP1501 is available in the following packages:

- 6-Lead SOT-23
- 8-Lead SOIC
- 8-Lead 2 mm x 2 mm WDFN

Package Types



MCP1501

BLOCK DIAGRAM



1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Absolute Maximum Ratings^(†)

V_{DD}	5.5V
Maximum current into V_{DD} pin	30 mA
Clamp current, I_K ($V_{PIN} < 0$ or $V_{PIN} > V_{DD}$).....	±20 mA
Maximum output current sunk by OUTPUT pin	30 mA
Maximum output current sourced by OUTPUT pin	30 mA
(HBM:CDM:MM).....	(2 kV:±1.5 kV:200V)

† **Notice:** Stresses above those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operation listings of this specification is not implied. Exposure above maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

TABLE 1-1: DC CHARACTERISTICS

Electrical Characteristics: Unless otherwise specified, $V_{DD(MIN)} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5V$ at $-40^{\circ}C \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}C$.							
Characteristic	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions	
Supply Voltage	V_{DD}	1.65	—	5.5	V	MCP1501-10	
	V_{DD}	1.7	—	5.5	V	MCP1501-12	
	V_{DD}	2.0	—	5.5	V	MCP1501-18	
	V_{DD}	2.25	—	5.5	V	MCP1501-20	
	V_{DD}	2.70	—	5.5	V	MCP1501-25	
	V_{DD}	3.2	—	5.5	V	MCP1501-30	
	V_{DD}	3.5	—	5.5	V	MCP1501-33	
	V_{DD}	4.3	—	5.5	V	MCP1501-40	
Power-on-Reset Release Voltage	V_{POR}	—	1.45	—	V		
Power-on-Reset Rearm Voltage	—	—	0.8	—	V		
Output Voltage	MCP1501-10	V_{OUT}	1.0232	1.024	1.0248	V	
	MCP1501-12		1.2490	1.250	1.2510	V	
	MCP1501-18		1.7985	1.800	1.8015	V	
	MCP1501-20		2.0460	2.048	2.0500	V	
	MCP1501-25		2.4980	2.500	2.5020	V	
	MCP1501-30		2.9975	3.000	3.0025	V	
	MCP1501-33		3.2975	3.300	3.3025	V	
	MCP1501-40		4.0925	4.096	4.0995	V	
Temperature Coefficient	MCP1501-XX	T_C	—	10	50	ppm/°C	
Line Regulation		$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta V_{IN}}$	—	—	50	ppm/V	
Load Regulation		$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta I_{OUT}}$	—	—	40 ppm–sink 70 ppm–source	ppm/mA	-5 mA < I_{LOAD} < +5 mA
Dropout Voltage		V_{DO}	—	—	200	mV	-5 mA < I_{LOAD} < +2 mA
Power Supply Rejection Ratio		PSRR		94 dB			1.024V option, $V_{IN} = 5.5V$, 1 kHz at 100 mV _{P-P}

MCP1501

TABLE 1-1: DC CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

Electrical Characteristics: Unless otherwise specified, $V_{DD(MIN)} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5V$ at $-40^{\circ}C \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}C$.							
Characteristic	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions	
Shutdown	V_{IL}		1.35			$V_{IN} = 5.5V$	
	V_{IH}		3.80				
Output Voltage Hysteresis	ΔV_{OUT_HYST}		300 μV			Refer to Section 1.1.10 "Output Voltage Hysteresis" for additional details on testing conditions.	
Output Noise	MCP1501-10	e_N	—	0.1	—	μV_{P-P}	0.1 Hz to 10 Hz, $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$
			—	5	—		10 Hz to 10 kHz, $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$
	MCP1501-20	e_N	—	0.1	—	μV_{P-P}	0.1 Hz to 10 Hz, $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$
			—	10	—		10 Hz to 10 kHz, $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$
	MCP1501-40	e_N	—	0.1	—	μV_{P-P}	0.1 Hz to 10 Hz, $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$
			—	20	—		10 Hz to 10 kHz, $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$
Maximum Load Current	I_{LOAD}	—	± 20	—	mA	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ 2.048V option	
Supply Current		I_{DD}	—	140	550	μA	No Load
			—	—	350		No Load, $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$
Shutdown Current	MCP1501-10	I_{SHDN}		205		nA	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$
	MCP1501-20			185			
	MCP1501-40			185			

TABLE 1-2: TEMPERATURE SPECIFICATIONS

Electrical Specifications: Unless otherwise indicated, all parameters apply at $AV_{DD}, DV_{DD} = 2.7$ to $3.6V$.						
Parameters	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Temperature Ranges						
Operating Temperature Range	T_A	-40	—	+125	$^{\circ}C$	
Storage Temperature Range	T_A	-65	—	+150	$^{\circ}C$	
Thermal Package Resistance						
Thermal Resistance for SOT-23-6	θ_{JA}	—	+190.5	—	$^{\circ}C/W$	
Thermal Resistance for SOIC-8	θ_{JA}	—	+149.5	—	$^{\circ}C/W$	
Thermal Resistance for DFN-8	θ_{JA}	—	+141.3	—	$^{\circ}C/W$	

1.1 Terminology

1.1.1 OUTPUT VOLTAGE

Output voltage is the reference voltage that is available on the OUT pin.

1.1.2 INPUT VOLTAGE

The input voltage (V_{IN}) is the range of voltage that can be applied to the V_{DD} pin and still have the device produce the designated output voltage on the OUT pin.

1.1.3 TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT (TC_{OUT})

The output temperature coefficient or voltage drift is a measure of how much the output voltage will vary from its initial value with changes in ambient temperature. The value specified in the electrical specifications is measured as shown in [Equation 1-1](#).

EQUATION 1-1: TC_{OUTPUT} CALCULATION

$$TC_{OUT} = \frac{OUT_{MAX} - OUT_{MIN}}{\Delta T \times OUT_{NOM}} \times 10^6 \text{ ppm}/^\circ C$$

Where:

- OUT_{MAX} = Maximum output voltage over the temperature range
- OUT_{MIN} = Minimum output voltage over the temperature range
- OUT_{NOM} = Average output voltage over the temperature range
- ΔT = Temperature range over which the data was collected

1.1.4 DROPOUT VOLTAGE

The dropout voltage is defined as the voltage difference between V_{DD} and V_{OUT} under load. [Equation 1-2](#) is used to calculate the dropout voltage.

EQUATION 1-2:

$$V_{DO} = V_{IN} - V_{OUT} | I_{OUT} = \text{Constant}$$

1.1.5 LINE REGULATION

An ideal voltage reference will maintain a constant output voltage regardless of any changes to the input voltage. However, when real devices are considered, a small error may be measured on the output when an input voltage change occurs.

Line regulation is defined as the change in output voltage (ΔV_{OUT}) as a function of a change in input voltage (ΔV_{IN}), and expressed as a percentage, as shown in [Equation 1-3](#).

EQUATION 1-3:

$$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta V_{IN}} \times 100\% = \% \text{ Line Regulation}$$

Line regulation may also be expressed as %/V or in ppm/V, as shown in [Equation 1-4](#) and [Equation 1-5](#), respectively.

EQUATION 1-4:

$$\left(\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta V_{OUT(NOM)}} \right) \times 100\% = \frac{\%}{V} \text{ Line Regulation}$$

EQUATION 1-5:

$$\left(\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta V_{OUT(NOM)}} \right) \times 10^6 = \frac{\text{ppm}}{V} \text{ Line Regulation}$$

As an example, if the MCP1501-20 is implemented in a design and a 2 μV change in output voltage is measured from a 250 mV change on the input, then the error in percent, ppm, percent/volt, and ppm/volt, as shown in [Equation 1-6](#) – [Equation 1-9](#).

EQUATION 1-6:

$$\left(\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta V_{IN}} \times 100\% \right) \times \left(\frac{2 \mu V}{250 \text{ mV}} \times 100\% \right) = .0008\%$$

EQUATION 1-7:

$$\left(\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta V_{IN}} \times 10^6 \right) \times \left(\frac{2 \mu V}{250 \text{ mV}} \times 10^6 \right) = 8 \text{ ppm}$$

EQUATION 1-8:

$$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta V_{IN}} \times 100\% = \left(\frac{2 \mu V}{250 \text{ mV}} \right) \times 100\% = 0.000390625 \frac{\%}{V}$$

EQUATION 1-9:

$$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta V_{IN}} \times 10^6 = \left(\frac{2 \mu V}{250 \text{ mV}} \right) \times 10^6 = 3.90625 \frac{\text{ppm}}{V}$$

MCP1501

1.1.6 LOAD REGULATION

An ideal voltage reference will maintain the specified output voltage regardless of the load's current demand. However, real devices experience a small error voltage that deviates from the specified output voltage when a load is present.

Load regulation is defined as the voltage difference when under no load ($V_{OUT} @ I_{OUT|0}$) and under maximum load ($V_{OUT} @ I_{OUT|MAX}$), and is expressed as a percentage, as shown in [Equation 1-10](#).

EQUATION 1-10:

$$\frac{V_{OUT} @ I_{OUT|0} - V_{OUT} @ I_{OUT|MAX}}{V_{OUT} @ I_{OUT|MAX}} \times 100\% = \% \text{ Load Regulation}$$

Similar to line regulation, load regulation may also be expressed as %/mA or in ppm/mA as shown in [Equation 1-11](#) and [Equation 1-12](#), respectively.

EQUATION 1-11:

$$\left(\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta V_{OUT(NOM)}} \right) \frac{\Delta I_{OUT}}{\Delta I_{OUT}} \times 100\% = \frac{\%}{mA} \text{ Line Regulation}$$

EQUATION 1-12:

$$\left(\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta V_{OUT(NOM)}} \right) \frac{\Delta I_{OUT}}{\Delta I_{OUT}} \times 10^6 = \frac{ppm}{mA} \text{ Load Regulation}$$

As an example, if the MCP1501-20 is implemented in a design and a 10 μ V change in output voltage is measured from a 2 mA change on the input, then the error in percent, ppm, percent/volt, ppm/volt, as shown in [Equation 1-13](#) – [Equation 1-16](#).

EQUATION 1-13:

$$\frac{2.048V - 2.04799V}{2.04799V} \times 100\% = .0004882\%$$

EQUATION 1-14:

$$\frac{2.048V - 2.04799V}{2.04799V} \times 10^6 = \left(\frac{2.048V - 2.04799V}{2.04799V} \times 10^6 \right) = 4.882 \text{ ppm}$$

EQUATION 1-15:

$$\left(\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{V_{OUT(NOM)}} \right) \frac{\Delta I_{OUT}}{\Delta I_{OUT}} \times 100\% = \left(\frac{10 \mu V}{2.048V} \right) \frac{2 \text{ mA}}{2 \text{ mA}} \times 100\% = 0.2441 \frac{\%}{mA}$$

EQUATION 1-16:

$$\left(\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{V_{OUT(MAX)}} \right) \frac{\Delta I_{OUT}}{\Delta I_{OUT}} \times 10^6 = \left(\frac{10 \mu V}{2.048V} \right) \frac{2 \text{ mA}}{2 \text{ mA}} \times 10^6 = 0.2441 \frac{ppm}{mA}$$

1.1.7 INPUT CURRENT

The input current (operating current) is the current that sinks from V_{IN} to GND without a load current on the output pin. This current is affected by temperature, input voltage, output voltage, and the load current.

1.1.8 POWER SUPPLY REJECTION RATIO

Power supply rejection ratio (PSRR) is a measure of the change in output voltage (ΔV_{OUT}) relative to the change in input voltage (ΔV_{IN}) over frequency.

1.1.9 LONG-TERM DRIFT

The long-term output stability is measured by exposing the devices to an ambient temperature of +125°C, as shown in [Figure 2-18](#) while configured in the circuit shown in [Figure 1-1](#). In this test, all electrical specifications of the devices are measured periodically at +25°C.



FIGURE 1-1: Long-Term Drift Test Circuit.

1.1.10 OUTPUT VOLTAGE HYSTERESIS

The output voltage hysteresis is a measure of the output voltage error after the powered devices are cycled over the entire operating temperature range. The amount of hysteresis can be quantified by measuring the change in the +25°C output voltage after temperature excursions from +25°C to +125°C to +25°C, and also from +25°C to -40°C to +25°C.

MCP1501

NOTES:

2.0 TYPICAL OPERATING CURVES

Note: The graphs and tables provided following this note are a statistical summary based on a limited number of samples and are provided for informational purposes only. The performance characteristics listed herein are not tested or guaranteed. In some graphs or tables, the data presented may be outside the specified operating range (e.g., outside specified power supply range) and therefore outside the warranted range.

Note: Unless otherwise specified, maximum values are: $V_{DD(MIN)} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5V$ at $-40^{\circ}C \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}C$.

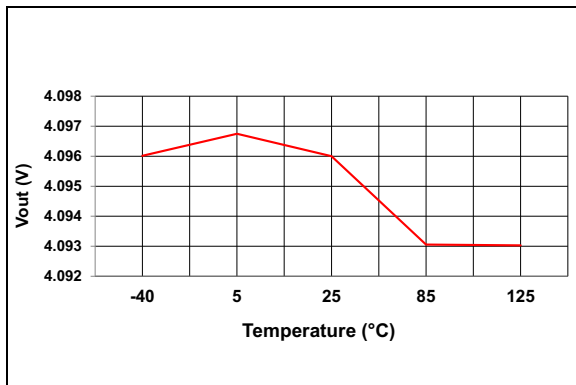


FIGURE 2-1: V_{OUT} vs. Temperature, No Load, 4.096V Option.

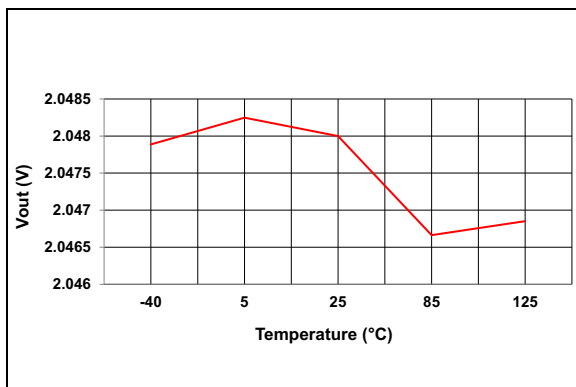


FIGURE 2-2: V_{OUT} vs. Temperature, No Load, 2.048V Option.

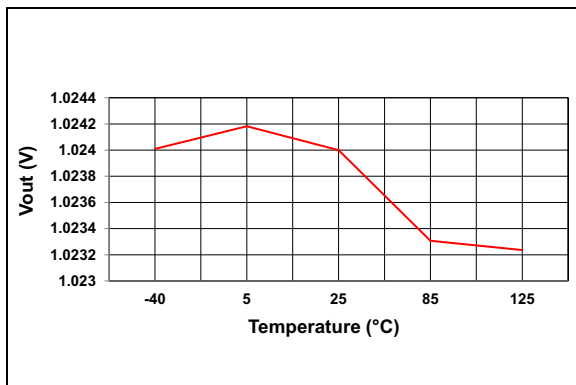


FIGURE 2-3: V_{OUT} vs. Temperature, No Load, 1.024V Option.

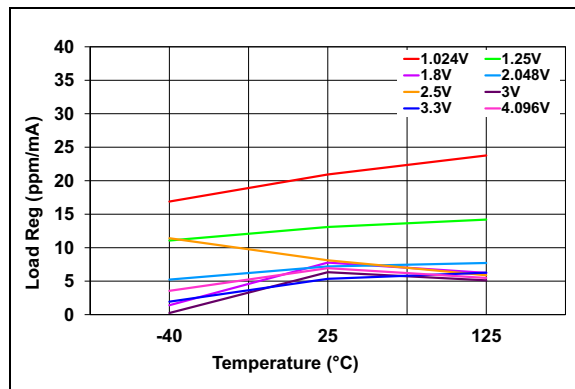


FIGURE 2-4: Load Regulation vs. Temperature, I_{LOAD} 5mA Sink.

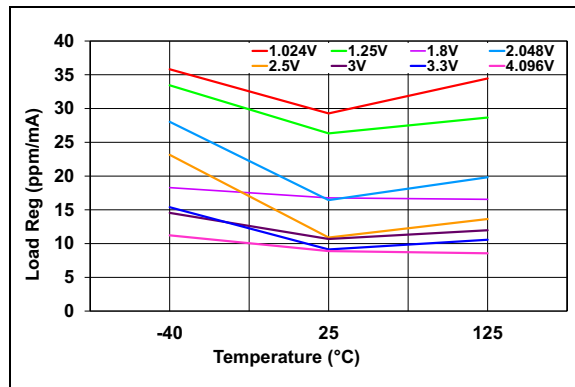


FIGURE 2-5: Load Regulation vs. Temperature, I_{LOAD} 5mA Source.

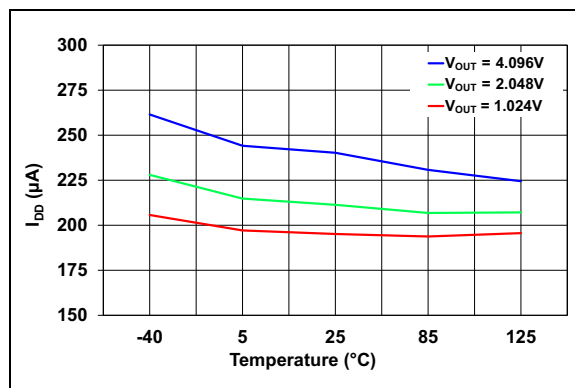


FIGURE 2-6: I_{DD} vs. Temperature, All Options.

MCP1501

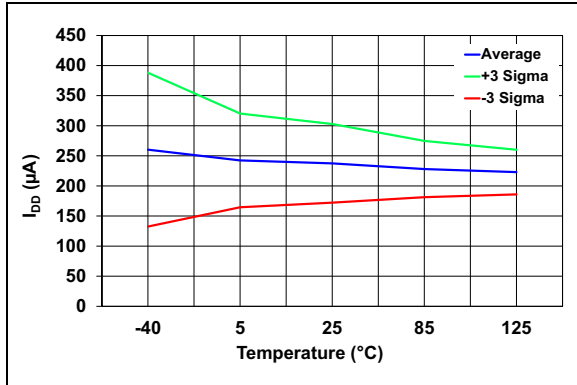


FIGURE 2-7: I_{DD} vs. Temperature for V_{OUT} , 50 Units, No Load, 4.096V Option.

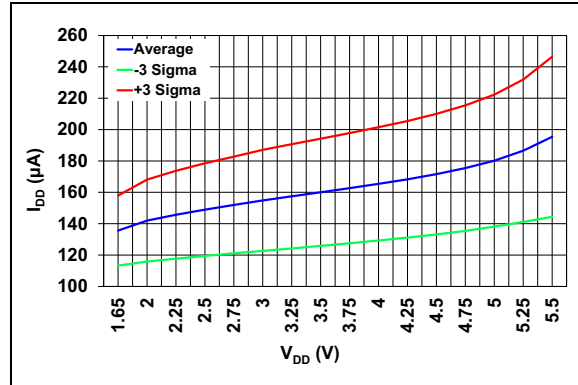


FIGURE 2-10: I_{DD} vs. V_{DD} , $V_{OUT} = 1.024V$, 50 Units, No Load.

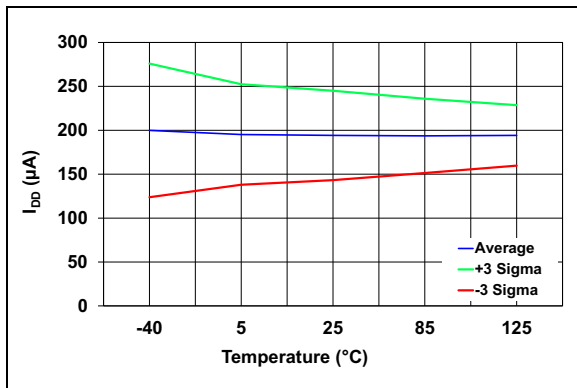


FIGURE 2-8: I_{DD} vs. Temperature for V_{OUT} , 50 Units, No Load, 1.024V Option.

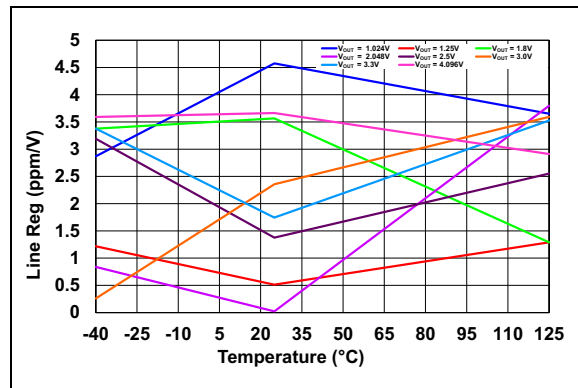


FIGURE 2-11: Line Regulation vs. Temperature.

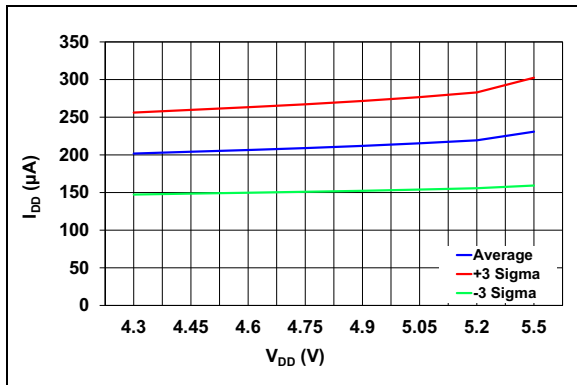


FIGURE 2-9: I_{DD} vs. V_{DD} , $V_{OUT} = 4.096V$, 50 Units, No Load.

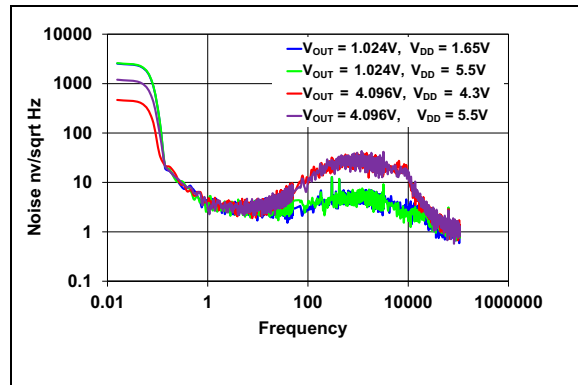


FIGURE 2-12: Noise vs. Frequency, No Load, $T_A = +25^\circ C$.

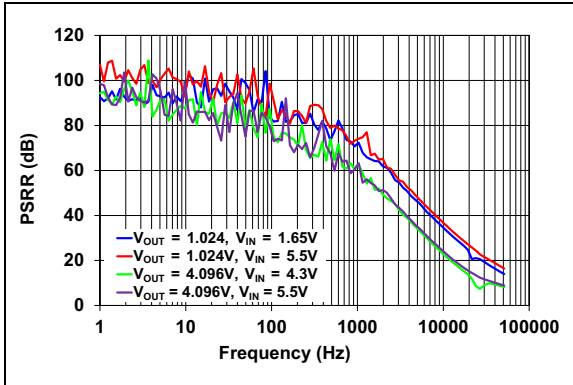


FIGURE 2-13: PSRR vs. Frequency, No Load, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$.

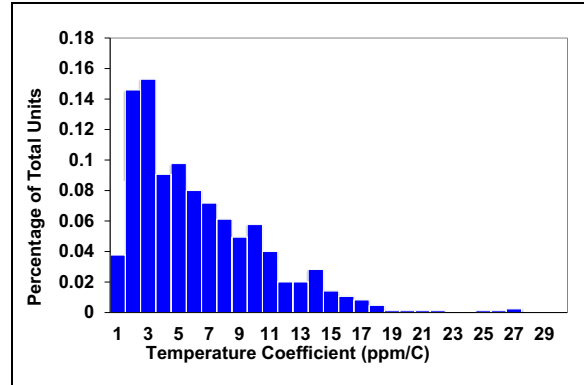


FIGURE 2-16: Tempco Distribution, No Load, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 2.7\text{V}$, 50 Units.

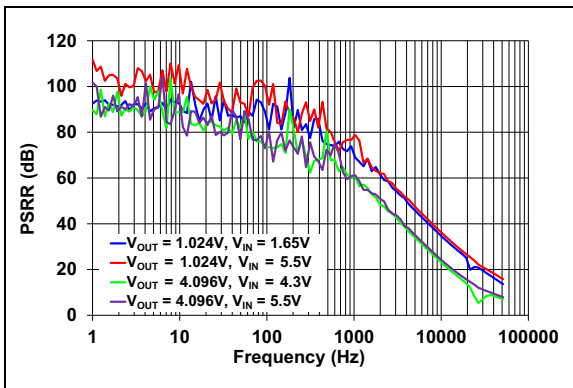


FIGURE 2-14: PSRR vs. Frequency, 1 k Ω Load, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$.

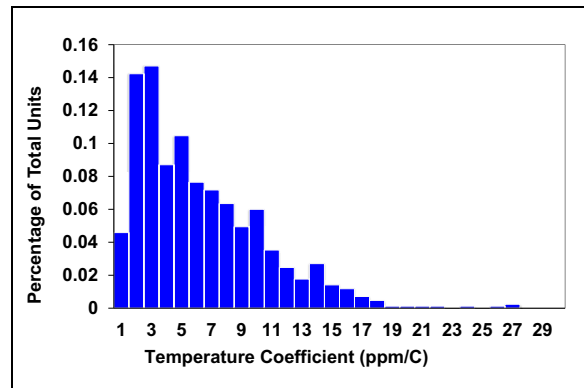


FIGURE 2-17: Tempco Distribution, No Load, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 5.5\text{V}$, 50 Units.

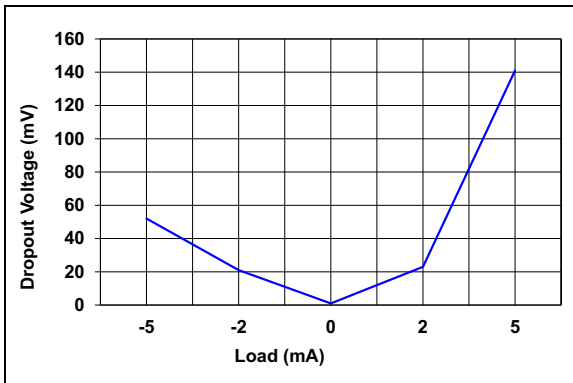


FIGURE 2-15: Dropout Voltage vs. Load, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, 2.048V Option.

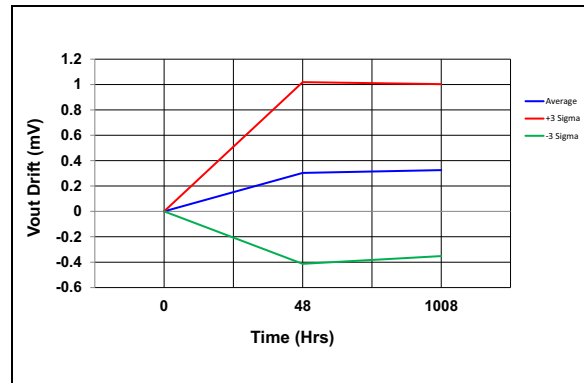


FIGURE 2-18: V_{OUT} Drift vs. Time, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, No Load, 800 Units.

MCP1501

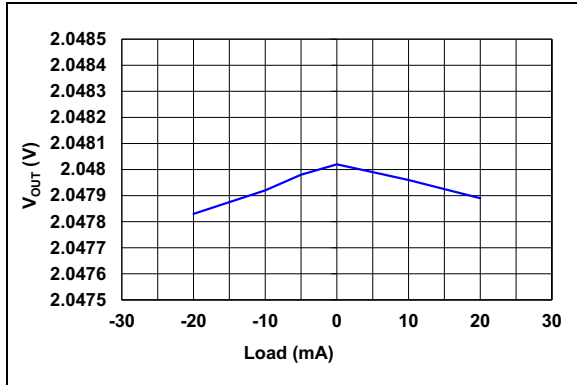


FIGURE 2-19: V_{OUT} vs. Load, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, 2.048V Option.

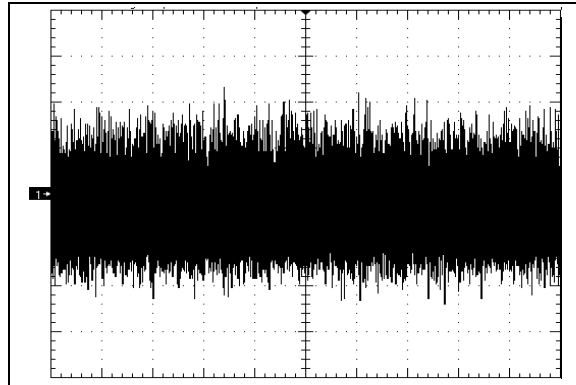


FIGURE 2-22: Noise vs. Time, $V_{DD} = 5.5\text{V}$, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, 2.048V Option, No Load, $2\ \mu\text{V}/\text{div}$, $100\ \text{ms}/\text{div}$.

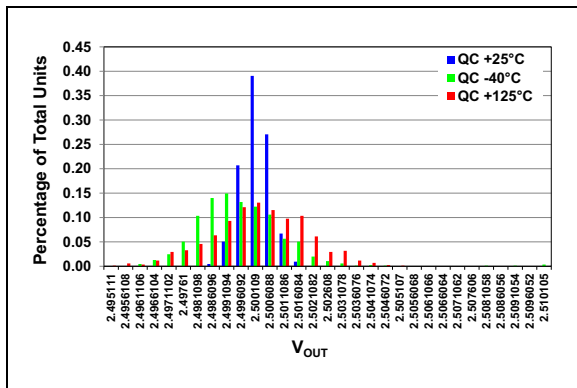


FIGURE 2-20: V_{OUT} at V_{DDMIN} , $V_{DD} = 2.7\text{V}$, 800 Units, 2.5V Option, No Load.

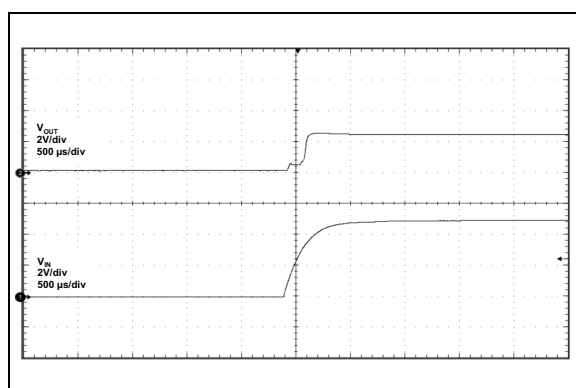


FIGURE 2-23: Turn On Transient, $V_{DD} = 5/5\text{V}$, $V_{IN} = 2.048\text{V}$ Option, No Load.

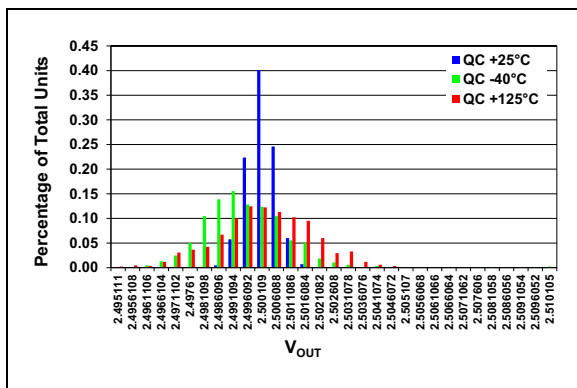


FIGURE 2-21: V_{OUT} Distribution at V_{DDMAX} , $V_{DD} = 5.5\text{V}$, 800 Units, 2.5V Option, No Load.

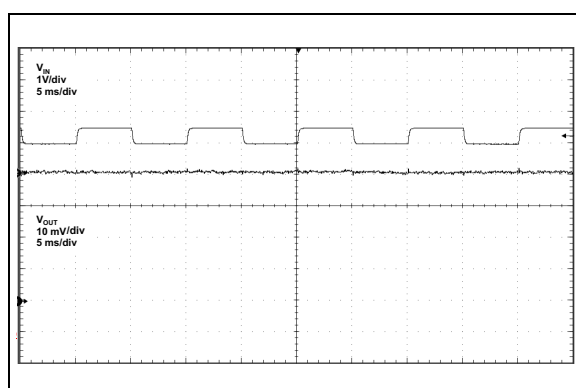


FIGURE 2-24: Line Transient, $V_{DD} = 5.5\text{V}$, $V_{IN} = 500\ \text{mV}_{PP}$ @ 5V_{DC} , 2.048V Option, No Load.

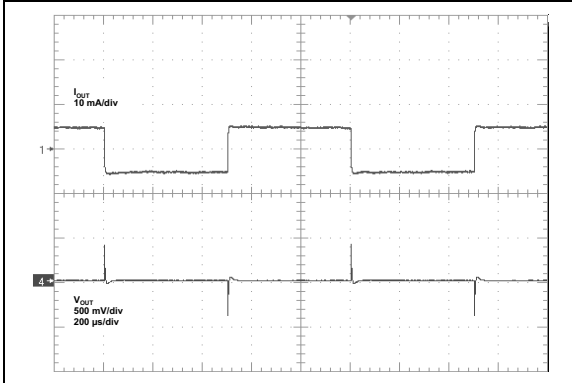


FIGURE 2-25: Load Transient, $V_{DD} = 5.5$, $V_{IN} = 2.5$, 2.048V Option.

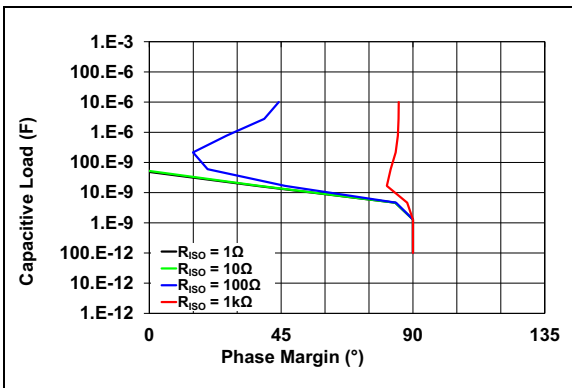


FIGURE 2-26: R_{ISO} vs. C_{LOAD} , 4.096V Option Unloaded.

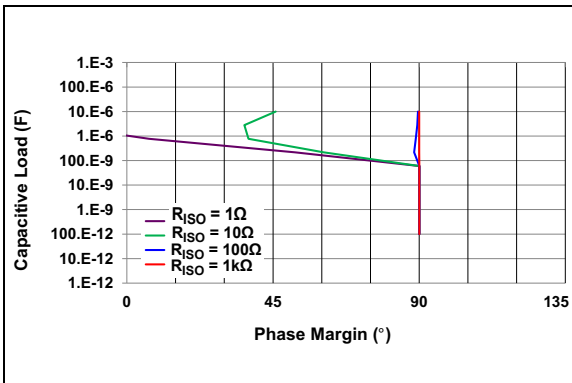


FIGURE 2-27: R_{ISO} vs. C_{LOAD} , 4.096V Option Loaded.

MCP1501

NOTES:

3.0 PIN FUNCTION TABLE

The pin functions are described in [Table 3-1](#).

TABLE 3-1: PIN FUNCTION TABLE

SOT-23	SOIC	2 x 2 WDFN	Symbol	Function
1	8	8	OUT	Buffered V_{REF} Output
—	7	7	FEEDBACK	Buffered V_{REF} Feedback
2,3,5	2,4,5,6	2,4,5,6	GND	System Ground
4	3	3	$\overline{\text{SHDN}}$	Shutdown Pin Active Low
6	1	1	V_{DD}	Power Supply Input
—	—	9	EP	Exposed Thermal Pad

3.1 Buffered V_{REF} Output (OUT)

This is the Buffered Reference Output. On the WDFN and SOIC package, this should be connected to the FEEDBACK pin at the device. The output driver is tristated when in shutdown.

3.2 Buffered V_{REF} Feedback (FEEDBACK)

This is the buffer amplifier feedback pin. On the WDFN and SOIC package, this should be connected to the OUT pin at the device. This connection is internal on the SOT-23 package. Note that if there is routing impedance or IR-drop between the OUT and FEEDBACK pins, it is the FEEDBACK pin which accurately holds the output voltage. This can be used in an application to remove IR-drop effects on output voltage caused by the Printed Circuit Board (PCB) or interconnect resistance with a high-current load.

3.3 System Ground (GND)

This is the power supply return and should be connected to system ground.

3.4 Shutdown Pin ($\overline{\text{SHDN}}$)

This is a digital input that will place the device in Shutdown. This pin is active low.

3.5 Power Supply Input (V_{DD})

This power pin also serves as the input voltage for the voltage reference. Refer to the Electrical Tables to determine minimum voltage, based on the device.

3.6 Exposed Thermal Pad (EP)

Not internally connected, but recommend grounding.

MCP1501

NOTES:

4.0 THEORY OF OPERATION

The MCP1501 is a buffered voltage reference that is capable of operating over a wide input supply range while providing a stable output across the input supply range. The fundamental building block (see [Block Diagram](#)) of the MCP1501 is an internal bandgap reference circuit. As with all bandgap circuits, the internal reference sums together two voltages having an opposite temperature coefficient which allows a voltage reference that is practically independent from temperature.

The bandgap of the MCP1501 is based on a second order temperature coefficient (TC) compensated bandgap circuit that allows the MCP1501 to achieve high initial accuracy and low temperature coefficient operation across supply and ambient temperature. The bandgap curvature compensation is determined during device characterization and is trimmed for optimal accuracy.

The MCP1501 also includes a chopper-based amplifier architecture that ensures excellent low-noise operation, further reduces temperature dependent offsets that would otherwise increase the temperature coefficient of the MCP1501, and significantly improves long-term drift performance. Additional circuitry is included to eliminate the chopping frequency from the output of the device.

After the bandgap voltage is compensated, it is amplified, buffered, and provided to the output drive circuit which has excellent performance when sinking or sourcing load currents (± 5 mA).

MCP1501

NOTES:

5.0 APPLICATION CIRCUITS

5.1 Application Tips

5.1.1 BASIC APPLICATION CIRCUIT

Figure 5-1 illustrates a basic circuit configuration of the MCP1501.

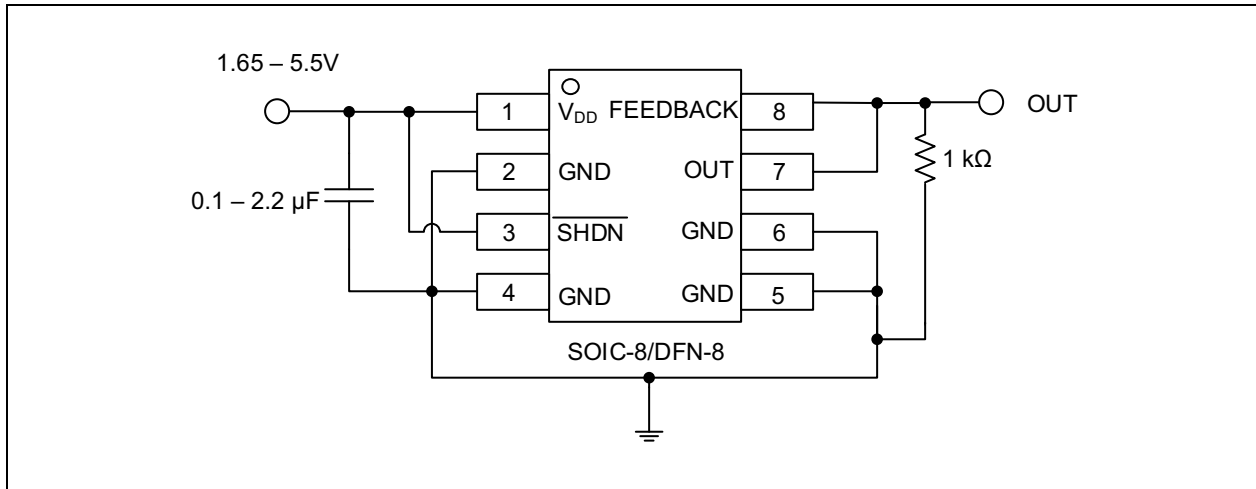


FIGURE 5-1: Basic Circuit Configuration.

An output capacitor is not required for stability of the voltage reference, but may be optionally added to provide noise filtering or act as a charge-reservoir for switching loads, e.g., successive approximation register (SAR) analog-to-digital converter (ADC). As shown, the input voltage is connected to the device at the V_{IN} input, with an optional 2.2 μF ceramic capacitor. This capacitor would be required if the input voltage has excessive noise. A 2.2 μF capacitor would reject input voltage noise at approximately 1 to 2 MHz. Noise below this frequency will be amply rejected by the input voltage rejection of the voltage reference. Noise at frequencies above 2 MHz will be beyond the bandwidth of the voltage reference and, consequently, not transmitted from the input pin through the device to the output.

If the noise at the output of these voltage references is too high for the particular application, it can be easily filtered with an external RC filter and op-amp buffer (see Figure 5-2).

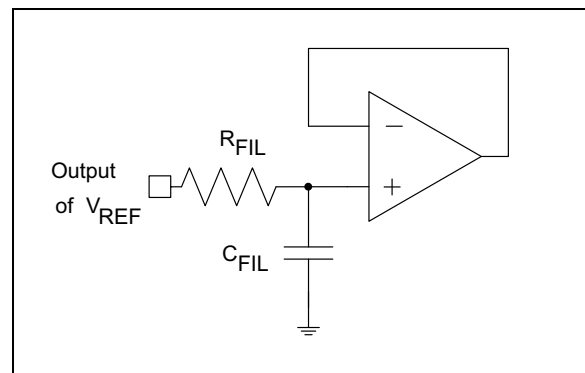


FIGURE 5-2: Output Noise-Reducing Filter.

MCP1501

The RC filter values are selected for a desired cutoff frequency, as shown in [Equation 5-1](#).

EQUATION 5-1:

$$f_C = \frac{1}{2\pi(R_{FIL}C_{FIL})}$$

The values that are shown in [Figure 5-2](#) (10 k Ω and 1 μ F) will create a first-order, low-pass filter at the output of the amplifier. The cutoff frequency of this filter is 15.9 Hz, and the attenuation slope is 20 dB/decade. The MCP6021 amplifier isolates the loading of this low-pass filter from the remainder of the application circuit. This amplifier also provides additional drive, with a faster response time than the voltage reference.

5.1.2 LOAD CAPACITOR

The output capacitor from OUT to GND acts as a low-pass noise filter for the references and should not be omitted. The maximum capacitive load is 300 pF, however, larger capacitors may be implemented if a resistor is used in series with a larger load capacitor. [Figure 5-1](#) illustrates a 1 k Ω resistor in series with a 2.2 μ F capacitor.

5.1.3 PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD LAYOUT CONSIDERATIONS

Mechanical stress due to Printed Circuit Board (PCB) mounting can cause the output voltage to shift from its initial value. Devices in the SOT-23-6 package are generally more prone to assembly stress than devices in the WDFN package. To reduce stress-related output voltage shifts, mount the reference on low-stress areas of the PCB (i.e., away from PCB edges, screw holes and large components).

5.2 Typical Applications Circuits

5.2.1 NEGATIVE VOLTAGE REFERENCE

A negative voltage reference can be generated using any of the devices in the MCP1501 family. A typical application is shown in Figure 5-3. In this circuit, the voltage inversion is implemented using the MCP6061 and two equal resistors. The voltage at the output of the MCP1501 voltage reference drives R1, which is connected to the inverting input of the MCP6061 amplifier.

Since the non-inverting input of the amplifier is biased to ground, the inverting input will also be close to ground potential. The second 10 kΩ resistor is placed around the feedback loop of the amplifier. Since the inverting input of the amplifier is high-impedance, the current generated through R1 will also flow through R2. As a consequence, the output voltage of the amplifier is equal to -2.5V for the MCP1501-25 and -4.096V for the MCP1501-40.

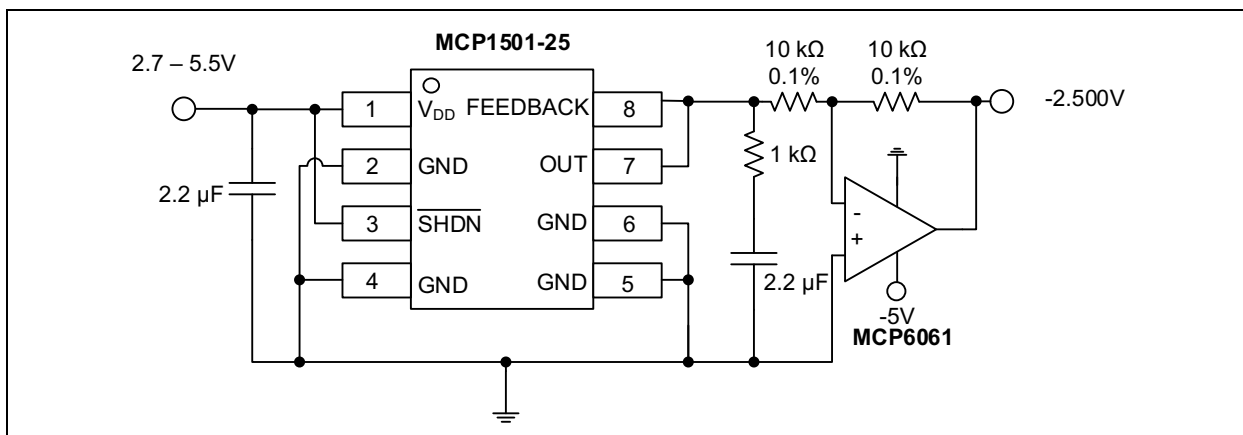


FIGURE 5-3: Negative Voltage Reference.

5.2.2 A/D CONVERTER REFERENCE

The MCP1501 product family was carefully designed to provide a precision, low noise voltage reference for the Microchip families of ADCs. The circuit shown in Figure 5-4 shows a MCP1501-25 configured to provide the reference to the MCP3201, a 12-bit ADC.

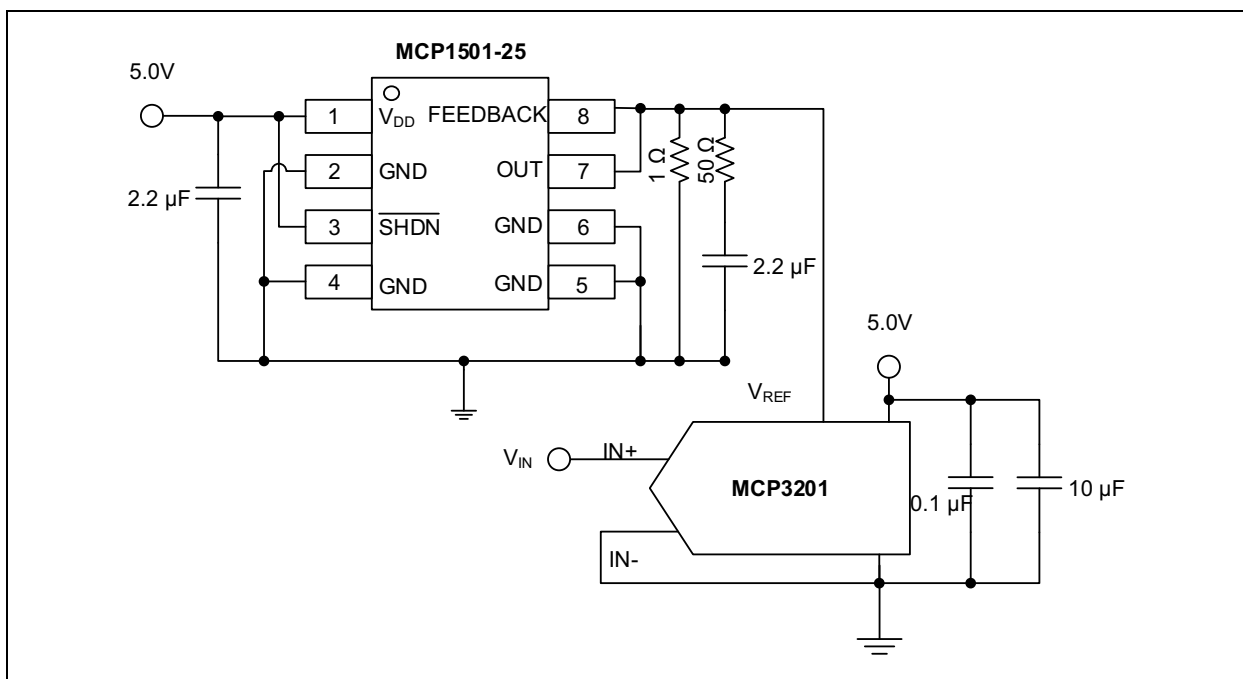


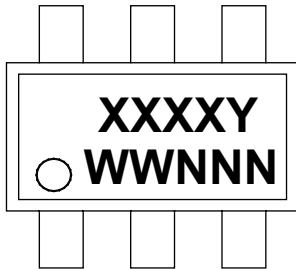
FIGURE 5-4: ADC Example Circuit.

MCP1501

6.0 PACKAGE INFORMATION

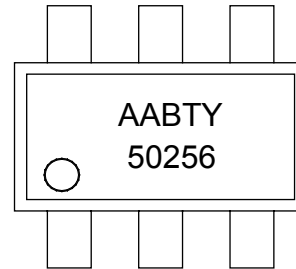
6.1 Package Markings

6-Lead SOT-23

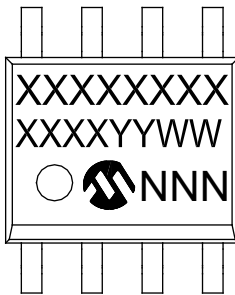


Device	Code
MCP1501T-10E/CHY	AABTY
MCP1501T-12E/CHY	AABUY
MCP1501T-18E/CHY	AABVY
MCP1501T-20E/CHY	AABWY
MCP1501T-25E/CHY	AABXY
MCP1501T-30E/CHY	AABYY
MCP1501T-33E/CHY	AABZY
MCP1501T-40E/CHY	AACAY

Example

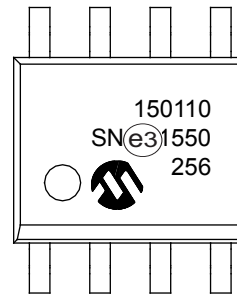


8-Lead SOIC

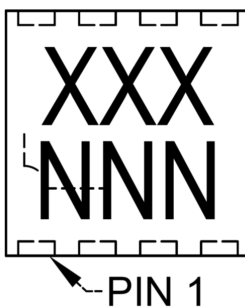


Device	Code
MCP1501T-10E/SN	150110
MCP1501T-12E/SN	150112
MCP1501-18E/SN	150118
MCP1501-20E/SN	150120
MCP1501T-25E/SN	150125
MCP1501T-30E/SN	150130
MCP1501T-33E/SN	150133
MCP1501T-40E/SN	150140

Example

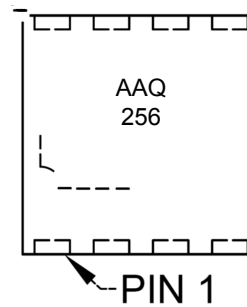


8-Lead WDFN (2 x2 mm)



Device	Code
MCP1501T-10E/RW	AAQ
MCP1501T-12E/RW	AAR
MCP1501-18E/RW	AAS
MCP1501-20E/RW	AAT
MCP1501T-25E/RW	AAU
MCP1501T-30E/RW	AAV
MCP1501T-33E/RW	AAW
MCP1501T-40E/RW	AAX

Example

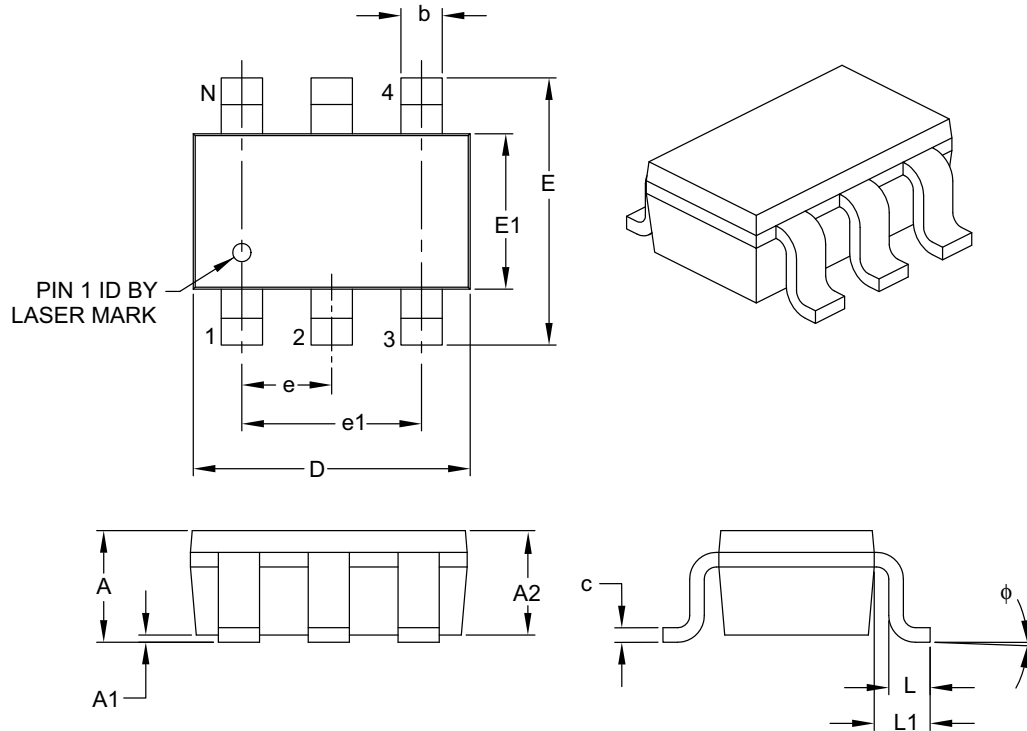


Legend:	XX...X	Customer-specific information
	Y	Year code (last digit of calendar year)
	YY	Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year)
	WW	Week code (week of January 1 is week '01')
	NNN	Alphanumeric traceability code
	(e3)	Pb-free JEDEC® designator for Matte Tin (Sn)
	*	This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free JEDEC designator (e3) can be found on the outer packaging for this package.

Note: In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line, thus limiting the number of available characters for customer-specific information.

6-Lead Plastic Small Outline Transistor (CHY) [SOT-23]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>



Dimension Limits	Units	MILLIMETERS		
		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N	6		
Pitch	e	0.95 BSC		
Outside Lead Pitch	e1	1.90 BSC		
Overall Height	A	0.90	–	1.45
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.89	–	1.30
Standoff	A1	0.00	–	0.15
Overall Width	E	2.20	–	3.20
Molded Package Width	E1	1.30	–	1.80
Overall Length	D	2.70	–	3.10
Foot Length	L	0.10	–	0.60
Footprint	L1	0.35	–	0.80
Foot Angle	ϕ	0°	–	30°
Lead Thickness	c	0.08	–	0.26
Lead Width	b	0.20	–	0.51

Notes:

- Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.127 mm per side.
- Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

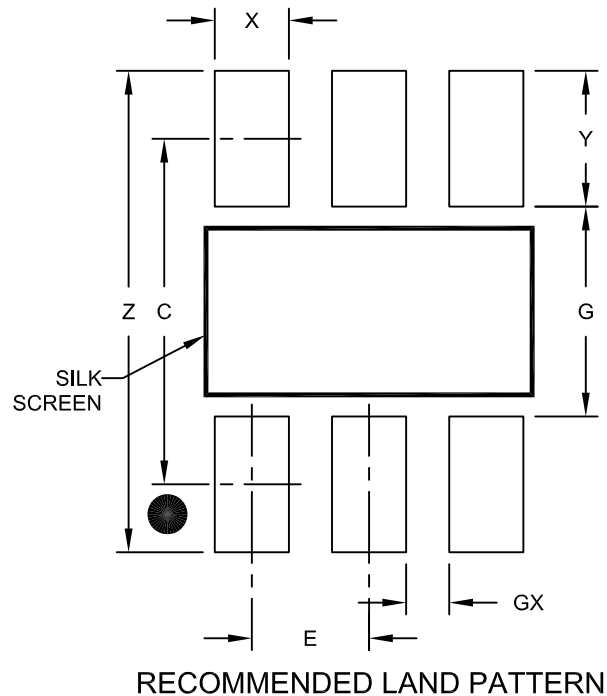
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-028B

MCP1501

6-Lead Plastic Small Outline Transistor (CHY) [SOT-23]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>



		Units	MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits			MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E		0.95 BSC		
Contact Pad Spacing	C			2.80	
Contact Pad Width (X6)	X				0.60
Contact Pad Length (X6)	Y				1.10
Distance Between Pads	G	1.70			
Distance Between Pads	GX	0.35			
Overall Width	Z				3.90

Notes:

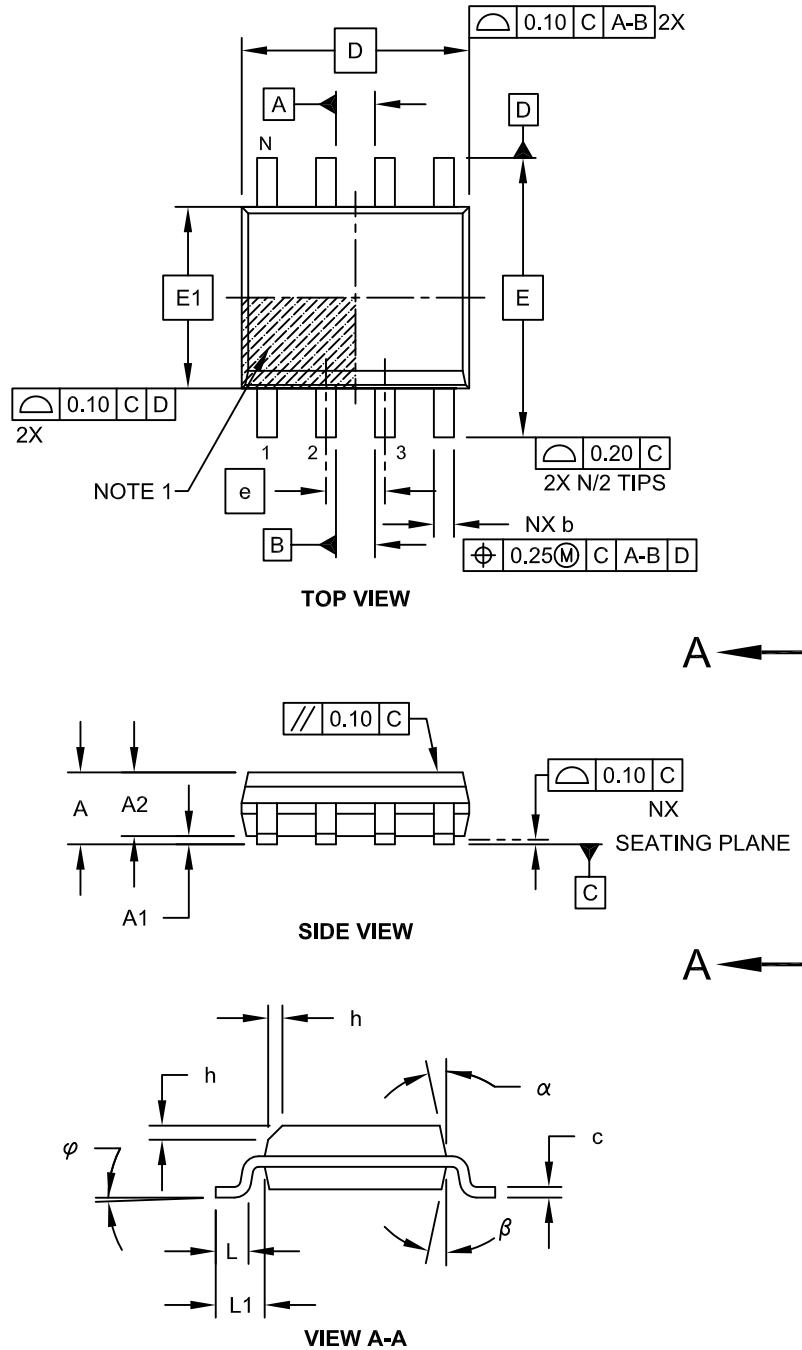
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2028A

8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SN) - Narrow, 3.90 mm Body [SOIC]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>

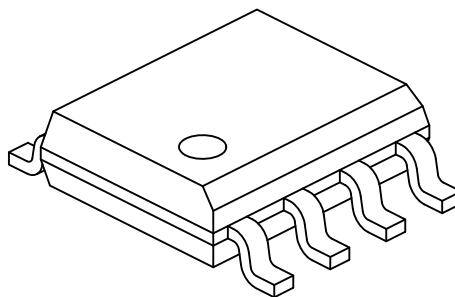


Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-057C Sheet 1 of 2

MCP1501

8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SN) - Narrow, 3.90 mm Body [SOIC]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>



Dimension Limits	Units	MILLIMETERS		
		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N	8		
Pitch	e	1.27 BSC		
Overall Height	A	-	-	1.75
Molded Package Thickness	A2	1.25	-	-
Standoff §	A1	0.10	-	0.25
Overall Width	E	6.00 BSC		
Molded Package Width	E1	3.90 BSC		
Overall Length	D	4.90 BSC		
Chamfer (Optional)	h	0.25	-	0.50
Foot Length	L	0.40	-	1.27
Footprint	L1	1.04 REF		
Foot Angle	φ	0°	-	8°
Lead Thickness	c	0.17	-	0.25
Lead Width	b	0.31	-	0.51
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	5°	-	15°
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	5°	-	15°

Notes:

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. § Significant Characteristic
3. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.15mm per side.
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

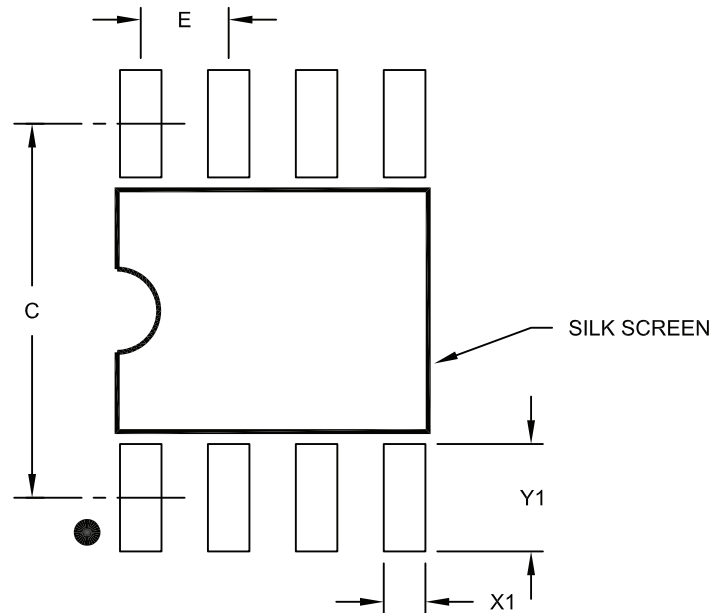
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-057C Sheet 2 of 2

8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SN) – Narrow, 3.90 mm Body [SOIC]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Dimension Limits	Units	MILLIMETERS		
		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E	1.27 BSC		
Contact Pad Spacing	C	5.40		
Contact Pad Width (X8)	X1			0.60
Contact Pad Length (X8)	Y1			1.55

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

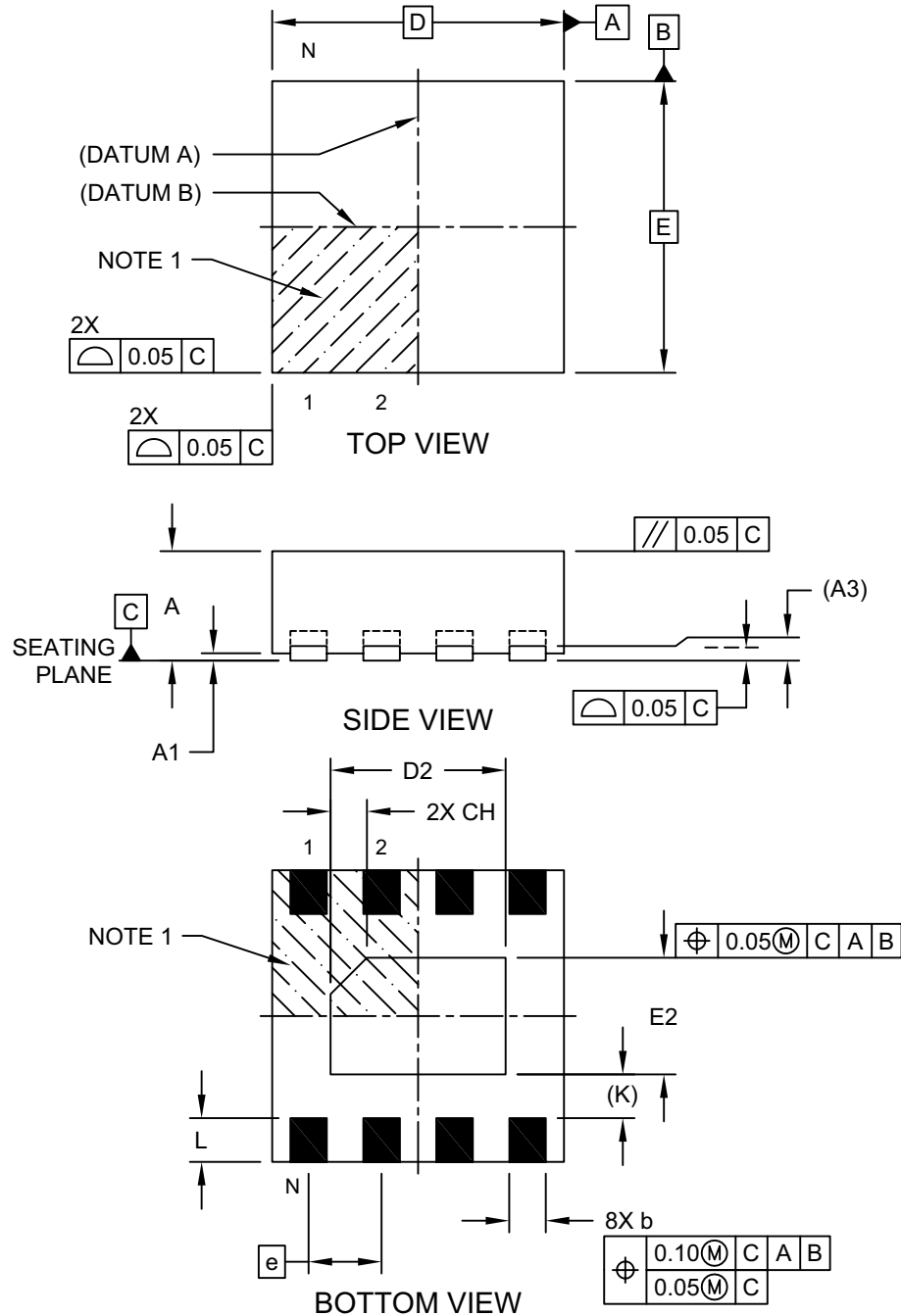
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2057A

MCP1501

8-Lead Very, Very Thin Plastic Dual Flat, No Lead Package (RW) - 2x2 mm Body [WDFN]

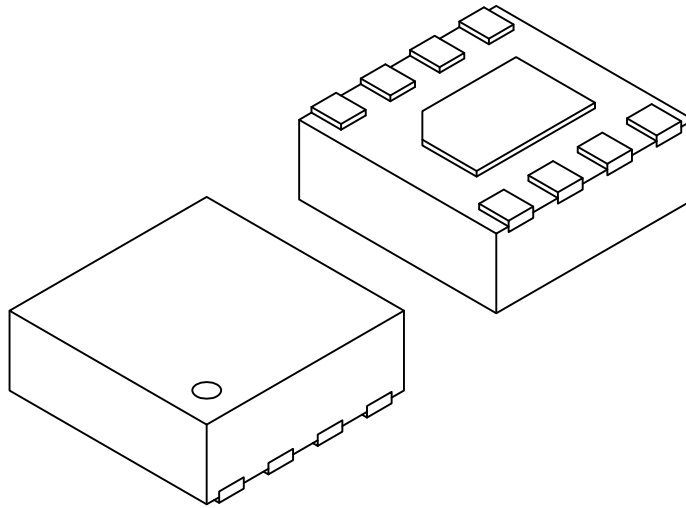
Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>



Microchip Technology Drawing C04-261A Sheet 1 of 2

8-Lead Very, Very Thin Plastic Dual Flat, No Lead Package (RW) - 2x2 mm Body [WDFN]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>



Dimension Limits	Units	MILLIMETERS		
		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Terminals	N	8		
Pitch	e	0.50 BSC		
Overall Height	A	0.70	0.75	0.80
Standoff	A1	0.00	0.02	0.05
Terminal Thickness	(A3)	0.10 REF		
Overall Width	E	2.00 BSC		
Exposed Pad Width	E2	0.70	0.80	0.90
Overall Length	D	2.00 BSC		
Exposed Pad Length	D2	1.10	1.20	1.30
Exposed Pad Chamfer	CH	-	0.25	-
Terminal Width	b	0.20	0.25	0.30
Terminal Length	L	0.25	0.30	0.35
Terminal-to-Exposed-Pad	(K)	0.30	-	-

Notes:

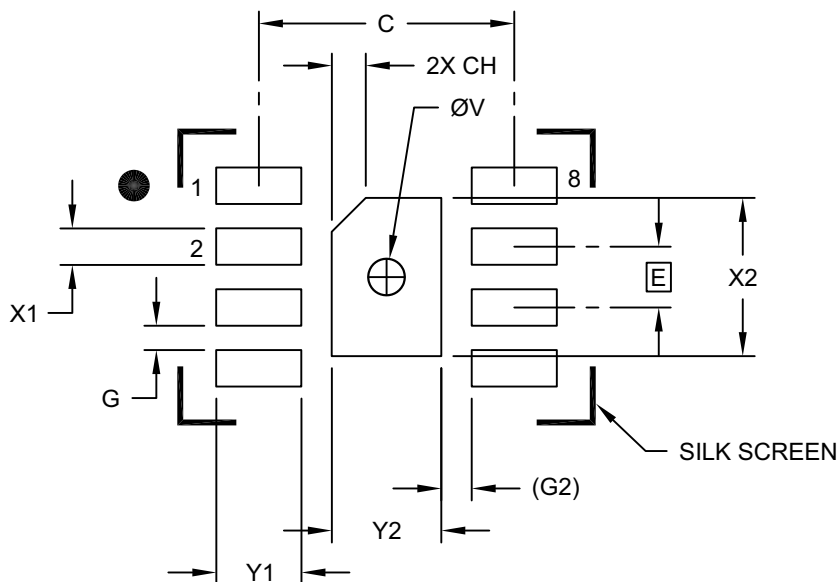
1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Package is saw singulated
3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
 - BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
 - REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-261A Sheet 2 of 2

MCP1501

8-Lead Very, Very Thin Plastic Dual Flat, No Lead Package (RW) - 2x2 mm Body [WDFN]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Dimension Limits	Units	MILLIMETERS		
		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E	0.50 BSC		
Optional Center Pad Width	Y2			0.90
Optional Center Pad Length	X2			1.30
Contact Pad Spacing	C		2.10	
Center Pad Chamfer	CH		0.28	
Contact Pad Width (X8)	X1			0.30
Contact Pad Length (X8)	Y1			0.70
Contact Pad to Contact Pad (X6)	G1	0.20		
Contact Pad to Center Pad (X8)	G1		0.25 REF	
Thermal Via Diameter	V		0.30	

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerances, for reference only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-2261A

APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

Revision C (May 2016)

The following is the list of modifications:

1. Updated [Section 1.0, Electrical Characteristics](#), [Section 4.0, Theory of Operation](#), [Section 5.0, Application Circuits](#).
2. Updated [Features](#) section, [Introduction](#) section, [Section 3.1, Buffered V_{REF} Output \(OUT\)](#).
3. Updated “[Product Identification System](#)” section.
4. Updated [Figure 2-12](#), [Figure 2-20](#), [Figure 2-21](#), [Figure 5-1](#) and [Figure 5-4](#).
5. Updated [Equation 1-10](#) and [Equation 1-16](#).
6. Various typographical edits.

Revision B (January 2016)

The following is the list of modifications:

1. Updated [Section 6.0, Package Information](#).
2. Updated “[Product Identification System](#)” section.
3. Minor typographical errors.

Revision A (December 2015)

Original Release of this Document.

MCP1501

NOTES:

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

To order or obtain information, e.g., on pricing or delivery, refer to the factory or the listed sales office.

PART NO.-	[X] ⁽¹⁾	X	/XX	
Device	Tape and Reel	Output Voltage Option	Package	
<p>Device: MCP1501 – 50 ppm typical thermal drift buffered reference</p> <p>Tape and Reel Option: Blank = Standard packaging (tube or tray) T = Tape and Reel ⁽¹⁾</p> <p>Output Voltage Option: 10 = 1.024V 12 = 1.200V 18 = 1.800V 20 = 2.048V 25 = 2.500V 30 = 3.000V 33 = 3.300V 40 = 4.096V</p> <p>Package: CHY* = 6-Lead Plastic Small Outline Transistor (SOT-23) SN = 8-Lead Plastic Small Outline – Narrow, 3.90 mm Body (SOIC) RW = 8-Lead Very, Very Thin Plastic Dual Flat, No Lead Package – 2 x 2 mm Body (WDFN) *Y = Nickel palladium gold manufacturing designator. Only available on the SOT-23 package.</p>				
				<p>Examples:</p> <p>a) MCP1501T-10E/CHY: 1.024V, 6-lead SOT-23 package, Tape and Reel</p> <p>b) MCP1501-12E/SN: 1.2V, 8-lead SOIC package</p> <p>c) MCP1501T-18E/SN: 1.8V, 8-lead SOIC package, Tape and Reel</p> <p>d) MCP1501T-20E/RW: 2.048V, 8-lead WDFN package, Tape and Reel</p> <p>Note 1: Tape and Reel identifier only appears in the catalog part number description. This identifier is used for ordering purposes and is not printed on the device package. Check with your Microchip sales office for package availability for the Tape and Reel option.</p>

MCP1501

NOTES:

Note the following details of the code protection feature on Microchip devices:

- Microchip products meet the specification contained in their particular Microchip Data Sheet.
- Microchip believes that its family of products is one of the most secure families of its kind on the market today, when used in the intended manner and under normal conditions.
- There are dishonest and possibly illegal methods used to breach the code protection feature. All of these methods, to our knowledge, require using the Microchip products in a manner outside the operating specifications contained in Microchip's Data Sheets. Most likely, the person doing so is engaged in theft of intellectual property.
- Microchip is willing to work with the customer who is concerned about the integrity of their code.
- Neither Microchip nor any other semiconductor manufacturer can guarantee the security of their code. Code protection does not mean that we are guaranteeing the product as “unbreakable.”

Code protection is constantly evolving. We at Microchip are committed to continuously improving the code protection features of our products. Attempts to break Microchip's code protection feature may be a violation of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act. If such acts allow unauthorized access to your software or other copyrighted work, you may have a right to sue for relief under that Act.

Information contained in this publication regarding device applications and the like is provided only for your convenience and may be superseded by updates. It is your responsibility to ensure that your application meets with your specifications. MICROCHIP MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND WHETHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, WRITTEN OR ORAL, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, RELATED TO THE INFORMATION, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ITS CONDITION, QUALITY, PERFORMANCE, MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR PURPOSE. Microchip disclaims all liability arising from this information and its use. Use of Microchip devices in life support and/or safety applications is entirely at the buyer's risk, and the buyer agrees to defend, indemnify and hold harmless Microchip from any and all damages, claims, suits, or expenses resulting from such use. No licenses are conveyed, implicitly or otherwise, under any Microchip intellectual property rights unless otherwise stated.

Microchip received ISO/TS-16949:2009 certification for its worldwide headquarters, design and wafer fabrication facilities in Chandler and Tempe, Arizona; Gresham, Oregon and design centers in California and India. The Company's quality system processes and procedures are for its PIC® MCUs and dsPIC® DSCs, KEELOQ® code hopping devices, Serial EEPROMs, microperipherals, nonvolatile memory and analog products. In addition, Microchip's quality system for the design and manufacture of development systems is ISO 9001:2000 certified.

**QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
CERTIFIED BY DNV
= ISO/TS 16949 =**

Trademarks

The Microchip name and logo, the Microchip logo, AnyRate, dsPIC, FlashFlex, flexPWR, Heldo, JukeBlox, KeeLoq, KeeLoq logo, Klear, LANCheck, LINK MD, MediaLB, MOST, MOST logo, MPLAB, OptoLyzer, PIC, PICSTART, PIC32 logo, RightTouch, SpyNIC, SST, SST Logo, SuperFlash and UNI/O are registered trademarks of Microchip Technology Incorporated in the U.S.A. and other countries.

ClockWorks, The Embedded Control Solutions Company, ETHERSYNCH, Hyper Speed Control, HyperLight Load, IntelliMOS, mTouch, Precision Edge, and QUIET-WIRE are registered trademarks of Microchip Technology Incorporated in the U.S.A.

Analog-for-the-Digital Age, Any Capacitor, AnyIn, AnyOut, BodyCom, chipKIT, chipKIT logo, CodeGuard, dsPICDEM, dsPICDEM.net, Dynamic Average Matching, DAM, ECAN, EtherGREEN, In-Circuit Serial Programming, ICSP, Inter-Chip Connectivity, JitterBlocker, KlearNet, KlearNet logo, MiWi, motorBench, MPASM, MPF, MPLAB Certified logo, MPLIB, MPLINK, MultiTRAK, NetDetach, Omniscient Code Generation, PICDEM, PICDEM.net, PICkit, PICtail, PureSilicon, RightTouch logo, REAL ICE, Ripple Blocker, Serial Quad I/O, SQL, SuperSwitcher, SuperSwitcher II, Total Endurance, TSHARC, USBCheck, VariSense, ViewSpan, WiperLock, Wireless DNA, and ZENA are trademarks of Microchip Technology Incorporated in the U.S.A. and other countries.

SQTP is a service mark of Microchip Technology Incorporated in the U.S.A.

Silicon Storage Technology is a registered trademark of Microchip Technology Inc. in other countries.

GestIC is a registered trademarks of Microchip Technology Germany II GmbH & Co. KG, a subsidiary of Microchip Technology Inc., in other countries.

All other trademarks mentioned herein are property of their respective companies.

© 2016, Microchip Technology Incorporated, Printed in the U.S.A., All Rights Reserved.

ISBN: 978-1-5224-0559-7



MICROCHIP

Worldwide Sales and Service

AMERICAS

Corporate Office

2355 West Chandler Blvd.
Chandler, AZ 85224-6199
Tel: 480-792-7200
Fax: 480-792-7277
Technical Support:
<http://www.microchip.com/support>

Web Address:

www.microchip.com

Atlanta

Duluth, GA
Tel: 678-957-9614
Fax: 678-957-1455

Austin, TX

Tel: 512-257-3370

Boston

Westborough, MA
Tel: 774-760-0087
Fax: 774-760-0088

Chicago

Itasca, IL
Tel: 630-285-0071
Fax: 630-285-0075

Cleveland

Independence, OH
Tel: 216-447-0464
Fax: 216-447-0643

Dallas

Addison, TX
Tel: 972-818-7423
Fax: 972-818-2924

Detroit

Novi, MI
Tel: 248-848-4000

Houston, TX

Tel: 281-894-5983

Indianapolis

Noblesville, IN
Tel: 317-773-8323
Fax: 317-773-5453

Los Angeles

Mission Viejo, CA
Tel: 949-462-9523
Fax: 949-462-9608

New York, NY

Tel: 631-435-6000

San Jose, CA

Tel: 408-735-9110

Canada - Toronto

Tel: 905-673-0699
Fax: 905-673-6509

ASIA/PACIFIC

Asia Pacific Office

Suites 3707-14, 37th Floor
Tower 6, The Gateway
Harbour City, Kowloon

Hong Kong

Tel: 852-2943-5100
Fax: 852-2401-3431

Australia - Sydney

Tel: 61-2-9868-6733
Fax: 61-2-9868-6755

China - Beijing

Tel: 86-10-8569-7000
Fax: 86-10-8528-2104

China - Chengdu

Tel: 86-28-8665-5511
Fax: 86-28-8665-7889

China - Chongqing

Tel: 86-23-8980-9588
Fax: 86-23-8980-9500

China - Dongguan

Tel: 86-769-8702-9880

China - Hangzhou

Tel: 86-571-8792-8115
Fax: 86-571-8792-8116

China - Hong Kong SAR

Tel: 852-2943-5100
Fax: 852-2401-3431

China - Nanjing

Tel: 86-25-8473-2460
Fax: 86-25-8473-2470

China - Qingdao

Tel: 86-532-8502-7355
Fax: 86-532-8502-7205

China - Shanghai

Tel: 86-21-5407-5533
Fax: 86-21-5407-5066

China - Shenyang

Tel: 86-24-2334-2829
Fax: 86-24-2334-2393

China - Shenzhen

Tel: 86-755-8864-2200
Fax: 86-755-8203-1760

China - Wuhan

Tel: 86-27-5980-5300
Fax: 86-27-5980-5118

China - Xian

Tel: 86-29-8833-7252
Fax: 86-29-8833-7256

ASIA/PACIFIC

China - Xiamen

Tel: 86-592-2388138
Fax: 86-592-2388130

China - Zhuhai

Tel: 86-756-3210040
Fax: 86-756-3210049

India - Bangalore

Tel: 91-80-3090-4444
Fax: 91-80-3090-4123

India - New Delhi

Tel: 91-11-4160-8631
Fax: 91-11-4160-8632

India - Pune

Tel: 91-20-3019-1500

Japan - Osaka

Tel: 81-6-6152-7160
Fax: 81-6-6152-9310

Japan - Tokyo

Tel: 81-3-6880-3770
Fax: 81-3-6880-3771

Korea - Daegu

Tel: 82-53-744-4301
Fax: 82-53-744-4302

Korea - Seoul

Tel: 82-2-554-7200
Fax: 82-2-558-5932 or
82-2-558-5934

Malaysia - Kuala Lumpur

Tel: 60-3-6201-9857
Fax: 60-3-6201-9859

Malaysia - Penang

Tel: 60-4-227-8870
Fax: 60-4-227-4068

Philippines - Manila

Tel: 63-2-634-9065
Fax: 63-2-634-9069

Singapore

Tel: 65-6334-8870
Fax: 65-6334-8850

Taiwan - Hsin Chu

Tel: 886-3-5778-366
Fax: 886-3-5770-955

Taiwan - Kaohsiung

Tel: 886-7-213-7828

Taiwan - Taipei

Tel: 886-2-2508-8600
Fax: 886-2-2508-0102

Thailand - Bangkok

Tel: 66-2-694-1351
Fax: 66-2-694-1350

EUROPE

Austria - Wels

Tel: 43-7242-2244-39
Fax: 43-7242-2244-393

Denmark - Copenhagen

Tel: 45-4450-2828
Fax: 45-4485-2829

France - Paris

Tel: 33-1-69-53-63-20
Fax: 33-1-69-30-90-79

Germany - Dusseldorf

Tel: 49-2129-3766400

Germany - Karlsruhe

Tel: 49-721-625370

Germany - Munich

Tel: 49-89-627-144-0
Fax: 49-89-627-144-44

Italy - Milan

Tel: 39-0331-742611
Fax: 39-0331-466781

Italy - Venice

Tel: 39-049-7625286

Netherlands - Drunen

Tel: 31-416-690399
Fax: 31-416-690340

Poland - Warsaw

Tel: 48-22-3325737

Spain - Madrid

Tel: 34-91-708-08-90
Fax: 34-91-708-08-91

Sweden - Stockholm

Tel: 46-8-5090-4654

UK - Wokingham

Tel: 44-118-921-5800
Fax: 44-118-921-5820

07/14/15

Mouser Electronics

Authorized Distributor

Click to View Pricing, Inventory, Delivery & Lifecycle Information:

Microchip:

[MCP1501-12E/SN](#) [MCP1501-33E/SN](#) [MCP1501T-12E/SN](#) [MCP1501-40E/SN](#) [MCP1501-10E/SN](#) [MCP1501T-33E/SN](#) [MCP1501T-18E/CH](#) [MCP1501T-40E/RW](#) [MCP1501T-10E/SN](#) [MCP1501T-18E/RW](#) [MCP1501T-20E/SN](#) [MCP1501T-40E/SN](#) [MCP1501-30E/SN](#) [MCP1501T-12E/RW](#) [MCP1501T-33E/CH](#) [MCP1501T-33E/RW](#) [MCP1501T-18E/SN](#) [MCP1501-25E/SN](#) [MCP1501T-10E/RW](#) [MCP1501T-25E/RW](#) [MCP1501T-40E/CH](#) [MCP1501T-20E/RW](#) [MCP1501-20E/SN](#) [MCP1501T-10E/CH](#) [MCP1501T-25E/CH](#) [MCP1501T-30E/SN](#) [MCP1501T-12E/CH](#) [MCP1501T-30E/CH](#) [MCP1501-18E/SN](#) [MCP1501T-20E/CH](#) [MCP1501T-25E/SN](#) [MCP1501T-30E/RW](#) [MCP1501T-33E/CHY](#) [MCP1501T-20E/CHY](#) [MCP1501T-25E/CHY](#) [MCP1501T-12E/CHY](#) [MCP1501T-30E/CHY](#) [MCP1501T-18E/CHY](#) [MCP1501T-40E/CHY](#) [MCP1501T-10E/CHY](#)