

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

- **Input Offset Voltage Drift . . . Typically 0.1 μ V/Month, Including the First 30 Days**
- **Wide Range of Supply Voltages Over Specified Temperature Range:**
0°C to 70°C . . . 3 V to 16 V
-40°C to 85°C . . . 4 V to 16 V
-55°C to 125°C . . . 5 V to 16 V
- **Single-Supply Operation**
- **Common-Mode Input Voltage Range Extends Below the Negative Rail (C-Suffix and I-Suffix Types)**
- **Low Noise . . . 25 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ Typically at f = 1 kHz (High-Bias Mode)**
- **Output Voltage Range Includes Negative Rail**
- **High Input Impedance . . . $10^{12} \Omega$ Typ**
- **ESD-Protection Circuitry**
- **Small-Outline Package Option Also Available in Tape and Reel**
- **Designed-In Latch-Up Immunity**

description

The TLC271 operational amplifier combines a wide range of input offset voltage grades with low offset voltage drift and high input impedance. In addition, the TLC271 offers a bias-select mode that allows the user to select the best combination of power dissipation and ac performance for a particular application. These devices use Texas Instruments silicon-gate LinCMOS™ technology, which provides offset voltage stability far exceeding the stability available with conventional metal-gate processes.

AVAILABLE OPTIONS

TA	$V_{IO\max}$ AT 25°C	PACKAGE			
		SMALL OUTLINE (D)	CHIP CARRIER (FK)	CERAMIC DIP (JG)	PLASTIC DIP (P)
0°C to 70°C	2 mV 5 mV 10 mV	TLC271BCD TLC271ACD TLC271CD	—	—	TLC271BCP TLC271ACP TLC271CP
-40°C to 85°C	2 mV 5 mV 10 mV	TLC271BID TLC271AID TLC271ID	—	—	TLC271BIP TLC271AIP TLC271IP
-55°C to 125°C	10 mV	TLC271MD	TLC271MFK	TLC271MJG	TLC271MP

The D package is available taped and reeled. Add R suffix to the device type (e.g., TLC271BCDR).

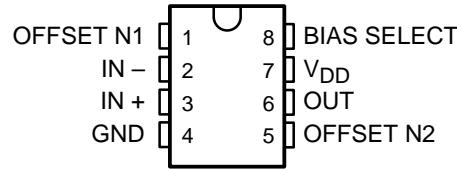


Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

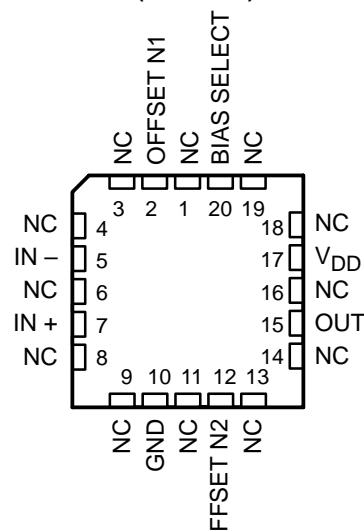
LinCMOS is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

PRODUCTION DATA information is current as of publication date. Products conform to specifications per the terms of Texas Instruments standard warranty. Production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters.

D, JG, OR P PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



FK PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



NC – No internal connection

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

DEVICE FEATURES

PARAMETER†	BIAS-SELECT MODE			UNIT
	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	
P _D	3375	525	50	µW
SR	3.6	0.4	0.03	V/µs
V _n	25	32	68	nV/√Hz
B ₁	1.7	0.5	0.09	MHz
A _{VD}	23	170	480	V/mV

† Typical at V_{DD} = 5 V, T_A = 25°C

description (continued)

Using the bias-select option, these cost-effective devices can be programmed to span a wide range of applications that previously required BiFET, NFET, or bipolar technology. Three offset voltage grades are available (C-suffix and I-suffix types), ranging from the low-cost TLC271 (10 mV) to the TLC271B (2 mV) low-offset version. The extremely high input impedance and low bias currents, in conjunction with good common-mode rejection and supply voltage rejection, make these devices a good choice for new state-of-the-art designs as well as for upgrading existing designs.

In general, many features associated with bipolar technology are available in LinCMOS™ operational amplifiers, without the power penalties of bipolar technology. General applications such as transducer interfacing, analog calculations, amplifier blocks, active filters, and signal buffering are all easily designed with the TLC271. The devices also exhibit low-voltage single-supply operation, making them ideally suited for remote and inaccessible battery-powered applications. The common-mode input voltage range includes the negative rail.

A wide range of packaging options is available, including small-outline and chip-carrier versions for high-density system applications.

The device inputs and output are designed to withstand –100-mA surge currents without sustaining latch-up.

The TLC271 incorporates internal ESD-protection circuits that prevent functional failures at voltages up to 2000 V as tested under MIL-STD-883C, Method 3015.2; however, care should be exercised in handling these devices as exposure to ESD may result in the degradation of the device parametric performance.

The C-suffix devices are characterized for operation from 0°C to 70°C. The I-suffix devices are characterized for operation from –40°C to 85°C. The M-suffix devices are characterized for operation over the full military temperature range of –55°C to 125°C.

bias-select feature

The TLC271 offers a bias-select feature that allows the user to select any one of three bias levels depending on the level of performance desired. The tradeoffs between bias levels involve ac performance and power dissipation (see Table 1).

Table 1. Effect of Bias Selection on Performance

TYPICAL PARAMETER VALUES T _A = 25°C, V _{DD} = 5 V		MODE			UNIT
		HIGH BIAS R _L = 10 kΩ	MEDIUM BIAS R _L = 100 kΩ	LOW BIAS R _L = 1 MΩ	
P _D	Power dissipation	3.4	0.5	0.05	mW
SR	Slew rate	3.6	0.4	0.03	V/µs
V _n	Equivalent input noise voltage at f = 1 kHz	25	32	68	nV/√Hz
B ₁	Unity-gain bandwidth	1.7	0.5	0.09	MHz
φ _m	Phase margin	46°	40°	34°	
A _{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	23	170	480	V/mV



POST OFFICE BOX 655303 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75265

bias selection

Bias selection is achieved by connecting the bias select pin to one of three voltage levels (see Figure 1). For medium-bias applications, it is recommended that the bias select pin be connected to the midpoint between the supply rails. This procedure is simple in split-supply applications, since this point is ground. In single-supply applications, the medium-bias mode necessitates using a voltage divider as indicated in Figure 1. The use of large-value resistors in the voltage divider reduces the current drain of the divider from the supply line. However, large-value resistors used in conjunction with a large-value capacitor require significant time to charge up to the supply midpoint after the supply is switched on. A voltage other than the midpoint can be used if it is within the voltages specified in Figure 1.

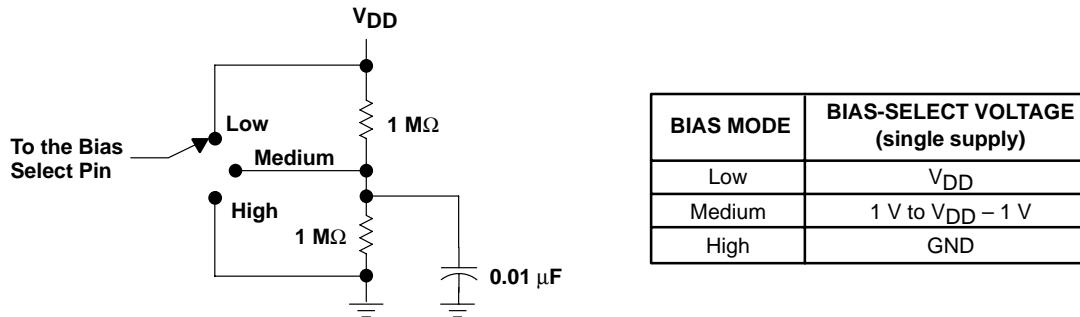


Figure 1. Bias Selection for Single-Supply Applications

high-bias mode

In the high-bias mode, the TLC271 series features low offset voltage drift, high input impedance, and low noise. Speed in this mode approaches that of BiFET devices but at only a fraction of the power dissipation. Unity-gain bandwidth is typically greater than 1 MHz.

medium-bias mode

The TLC271 in the medium-bias mode features low offset voltage drift, high input impedance, and low noise. Speed in this mode is similar to general-purpose bipolar devices but power dissipation is only a fraction of that consumed by bipolar devices.

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

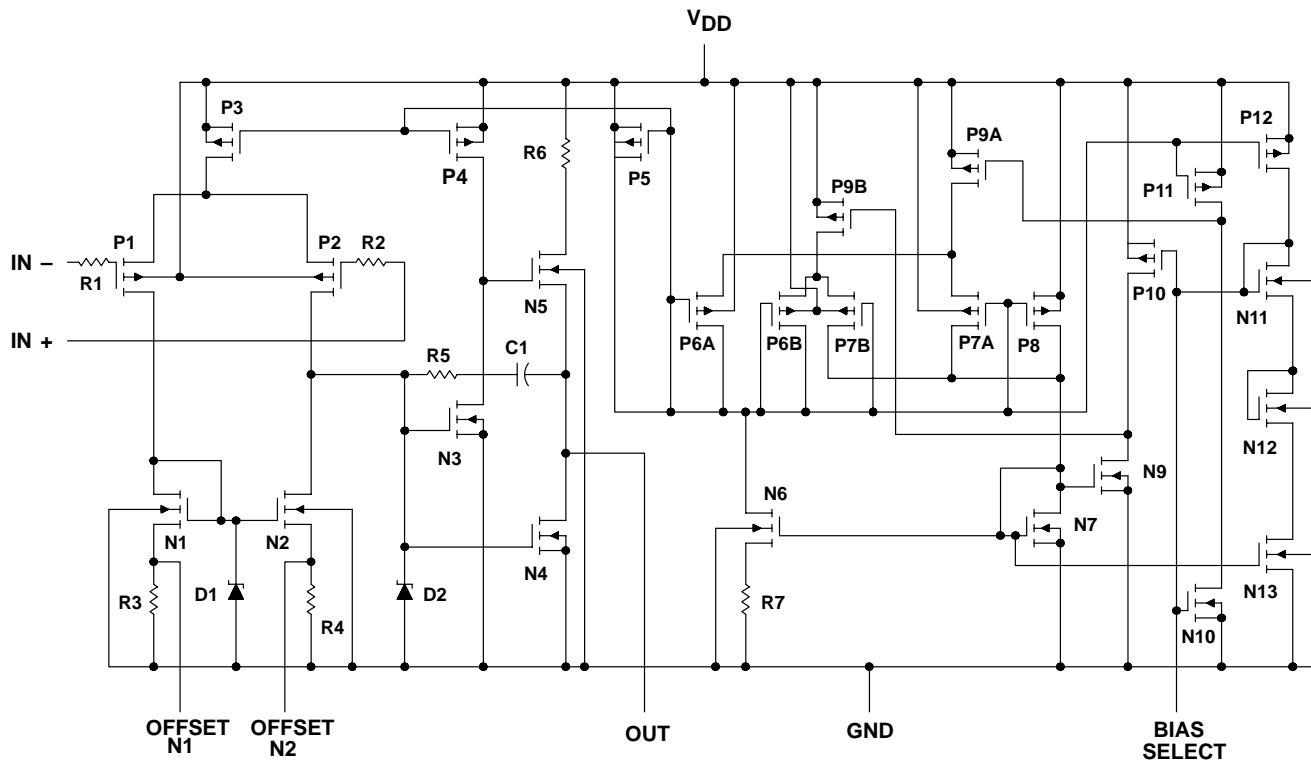
low-bias mode

In the low-bias mode, the TLC271 features low offset voltage drift, high input impedance, extremely low power consumption, and high differential voltage gain.

ORDER OF CONTENTS

TOPIC	BIAS MODE
schematic	all
absolute maximum ratings	all
recommended operating conditions	all
electrical characteristics operating characteristics typical characteristics	high (Figures 2 – 33)
electrical characteristics operating characteristics typical characteristics	medium (Figures 34 – 65)
electrical characteristics operating characteristics typical characteristics	low (Figures 66 – 97)
parameter measurement information	all
application information	all

equivalent schematic



TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
**LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
 OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS**

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)†

Supply voltage, V_{DD} (see Note 1)	.....	18 V
Differential input voltage, V_{ID} (see Note 2)	.....	$\pm V_{DD}$
Input voltage range, V_I (any input)	.....	-0.3 V to V_{DD}
Input current, I_I	± 5 mA
Output current, I_O	± 30 mA
Duration of short-circuit current at (or below) 25°C (see Note 3)	.....	Unlimited
Continuous total dissipation	.....	See Dissipation Rating Table
Operating free-air temperature, T_A : C suffix	.....	0°C to 70°C
I suffix	.....	-40°C to 85°C
M suffix	.....	-55°C to 125°C
Storage temperature range	.....	-65°C to 150°C
Case temperature for 60 seconds: FK package	.....	260°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds: D or P package	.....	260°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 60 seconds: JG package	.....	300°C

† Stresses beyond those listed under "absolute maximum ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

NOTES: 1. All voltage values, except differential voltages, are with respect to network ground.

2. Differential voltages are at IN+ with respect to IN-.

3. The output may be shorted to either supply. Temperature and/or supply voltages must be limited to ensure that the maximum dissipation rating is not exceeded (see application section).

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

PACKAGE	$T_A \leq 25^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING		$T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING		$T_A = 125^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	
			MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
D	725 mW	5.8 mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$	464 mW		377 mW		145 mW	
FK	1375 mW	11.0 mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$	880 mW		715 mW		275 mW	
JG	1050 mW	8.4 mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$	672 mW		546 mW		210 mW	
P	1000 mW	8.0 mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$	640 mW		520 mW		200 mW	

recommended operating conditions

		C SUFFIX		I SUFFIX		M SUFFIX		UNIT
		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
Supply voltage, V_{DD}		3	16	4	16	5	16	V
Common-mode input voltage, V_{IC}	$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$	-0.2	3.5	-0.2	3.5	0	3.5	V
	$V_{DD} = 10\text{ V}$	-0.2	8.5	-0.2	8.5	0	8.5	
Operating free-air temperature, T_A		0	70	-40	85	-55	125	°C



POST OFFICE BOX 655303 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75265

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

HIGH-BIAS MODE

electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	TA†	TLC271C, TLC271AC, TLC271BC						UNIT	
				V _{DD} = 5 V			V _{DD} = 10 V				
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX		
V _{IO}	Input offset voltage	V _O = 1.4 V, V _{IC} = 0 V, R _S = 50 Ω, R _L = 10 kΩ	25°C	1.1	10		1.1	10		mV	
			Full range		12			12			
			25°C	0.9	5		0.9	5			
		TLC271AC TLC271BC	Full range		6.5			6.5			
			25°C	0.34	2		0.39	2			
			Full range		3			3			
αV _{IO}	Average temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		25°C to 70°C		1.8			2		μV/°C	
I _{IO}	Input offset current (see Note 4)	V _O = V _{DD} /2, V _{IC} = V _{DD} /2	25°C	0.1	60		0.1	60		pA	
			70°C	7	300		7	300			
I _{IB}	Input bias current (see Note 4)	V _O = V _{DD} /2, V _{IC} = V _{DD} /2	25°C	0.6	60		0.7	60		pA	
			70°C	40	600		50	600			
V _{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range (see Note 5)		25°C	-0.2 to 4	-0.3 to 4.2		-0.2 to 9	-0.3 to 9.2		V	
			Full range	-0.2 to 3.5	-0.3 to 4.2		-0.2 to 8.5	-0.3 to 9.2		V	
			25°C	3.2	3.8		8	8.5		V	
			0°C	3	3.8		7.8	8.5			
V _{OH}	High-level output voltage	V _{ID} = 100 mV, R _L = 10 kΩ	70°C	3	3.8		7.8	8.4			
V _{OL}	Low-level output voltage		25°C	0	50		0	50		mV	
			0°C	0	50		0	50			
			70°C	0	50		0	50			
AVD	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	R _L = 10 kΩ, See Note 6	25°C	5	23		10	36		V/mV	
			0°C	4	27		7.5	42			
			70°C	4	20		7.5	32			
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	V _{IC} = V _{ICRmin}	25°C	65	80		65	85		dB	
			0°C	60	84		60	88			
			70°C	60	85		60	88			
k _{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio (ΔV _{DD} /ΔV _{IO})	V _{DD} = 5 V to 10 V V _O = 1.4 V	25°C	65	95		65	95		dB	
			0°C	60	94		60	94			
			70°C	60	96		60	96			
I _{I(SEL)}	Input current (BIAS SELECT)	V _{I(SEL)} = 0	25°C		-1.4			-1.9		μA	
I _{DD}	Supply current	V _O = V _{DD} /2, V _{IC} = V _{DD} /2, No load	25°C	675	1600		950	2000		μA	
			0°C	775	1800		1125	2200			
			70°C	575	1300		750	1700			

† Full range is 0°C to 70°C.

- NOTES: 4. The typical values of input bias current and input offset current below 5 pA were determined mathematically.
 5. This range also applies to each input individually.
 6. At V_{DD} = 5 V, V_O = 0.25 V to 2 V; at V_{DD} = 10 V, V_O = 1 V to 6 V.



POST OFFICE BOX 655303 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75265

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

HIGH-BIAS MODE

electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	TA [†]	TLC271I, TLC271AI, TLC271BI						UNIT	
				V _{DD} = 5 V			V _{DD} = 10 V				
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX		
V _{IO}	Input offset voltage	V _O = 1.4 V, V _{IC} = 0 V, R _S = 50 Ω, R _L = 10 kΩ	25°C	1.1	10		1.1	10		mV	
			Full range		13			13			
			25°C	0.9	5		0.9	5			
			Full range		7			7			
			25°C	0.34	2		0.39	2			
			Full range		3.5			3.5			
αV _{IO}	Average temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		25°C to 85°C	1.8			2			µV/°C	
I _{IO}	Input offset current (see Note 4)	V _O = V _{DD} /2, V _{IC} = V _{DD} /2	25°C	0.1	60		0.1	60		pA	
			85°C	24	1000		26	1000			
I _{IB}	Input bias current (see Note 4)	V _O = V _{DD} /2, V _{IC} = V _{DD} /2	25°C	0.6	60		0.7	60		pA	
			85°C	200	2000		220	2000			
V _{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range (see Note 5)		25°C	-0.2 to 4	-0.3 to 4.2		-0.2 to 9	-0.3 to 9.2		V	
			Full range	-0.2 to 3.5	-0.3 to 8.5		-0.2 to 8.5	-0.3 to 9.2		V	
V _{OH}	High-level output voltage	V _{ID} = 100 mV, R _L = 10 kΩ	25°C	3.2	3.8		8	8.5		V	
			-40°C	3	3.8		7.8	8.5			
			85°C	3	3.8		7.8	8.5			
V _{OL}	Low-level output voltage	V _{ID} = -100 mV, I _{OL} = 0	25°C	0	50		0	50		mV	
			-40°C	0	50		0	50			
			85°C	0	50		0	50			
AVD	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	R _L = 10 kΩ, See Note 6	25°C	5	23		10	36		V/mV	
			-40°C	3.5	32		7	46			
			85°C	3.5	19		7	31			
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	V _{IC} = V _{ICRmin}	25°C	65	80		65	85		dB	
			-40°C	60	81		60	87			
			85°C	60	86		60	88			
k _{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio (ΔV _{DD} /ΔV _{IO})	V _{DD} = 5 V to 10 V V _O = 1.4 V	25°C	65	95		65	95		dB	
			-40°C	60	92		60	92			
			85°C	60	96		60	96			
I _{I(SEL)}	Input current (BIAS SELECT)	V _{I(SEL)} = 0	25°C	-1.4			-1.9			µA	
I _{DD}	Supply current	V _O = V _{DD} /2, V _{IC} = V _{DD} /2, No load	25°C	675	1600		950	2000		µA	
			-40°C	950	2200		1375	2500			
			85°C	525	1200		725	1600			

[†] Full range is -40°C to 85°C.

- NOTES: 4. The typical values of input bias current and input offset current below 5 pA were determined mathematically.
 5. This range also applies to each input individually.
 6. At V_{DD} = 5 V, V_O = 0.25 V to 2 V; at V_{DD} = 10 V, V_O = 1 V to 6 V.

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

HIGH-BIAS MODE

electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TA [†]	TLC271M						UNIT	
			V _{DD} = 5 V			V _{DD} = 10 V				
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX		
V _{IO} Input offset voltage	V _O = 1.4 V, V _{IC} = 0 V, R _S = 50 Ω, R _L = 10 kΩ	25°C	1.1	10		1.1	10		mV	
		Full range		12			12			
αV _{IO} Average temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		25°C to 125°C		2.1			2.2		μV/°C	
I _{IO} Input offset current (see Note 4)	V _O = V _{DD} /2, V _{IC} = V _{DD} /2	25°C	0.1	60		0.1	60		pA	
		125°C	1.4	15		1.8	15		nA	
I _{IB} Input bias current (see Note 4)	V _O = V _{DD} /2, V _{IC} = V _{DD} /2	25°C	0.6	60		0.7	60		pA	
		125°C	9	35		10	35		nA	
V _{ICR} Common-mode input voltage range (see Note 5)		25°C	0 to 4	-0.3 to 4.2		0 to 9	-0.3 to 9.2		V	
		Full range	0 to 3.5		0 to 8.5				V	
		25°C	3.2	3.8		8	8.5		V	
		-55°C	3	3.8		7.8	8.5			
V _{OH} High-level output voltage	V _{ID} = 100 mV, R _L = 10 kΩ	125°C	3	3.8		7.8	8.4			
		25°C	0	50		0	50		mV	
		-55°C	0	50		0	50			
V _{OL} Low-level output voltage	V _{ID} = -100 mV, I _{OL} = 0	125°C	0	50		0	50		mV	
		25°C	5	23		10	36			
		-55°C	3.5	35		7	50			
AVD Large-signal differential voltage amplification	R _L = 10 kΩ, See Note 6	125°C	3.5	16		7	27		V/mV	
		25°C	65	80		65	85			
		-55°C	60	81		60	87			
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	V _{IC} = V _{ICRmin}	125°C	60	84		60	86		dB	
		25°C	65	95		65	95			
		-55°C	60	90		60	90			
k _{SVR} Supply-voltage rejection ratio (ΔV _{DD} /ΔV _{IO})	V _{DD} = 5 V to 10 V V _O = 1.4 V	125°C	60	97		60	97		dB	
I _{I(SEL)} Input current (BIAS SELECT)		25°C		-1.4			-1.9		μA	
-55°C										
I _{DD} Supply current	V _O = V _{DD} /2, V _{IC} = V _{DD} /2, No load	125°C	475	1100		625	1400		μA	
		25°C	675	1600		950	2000			
		-55°C	1000	2500		1475	3000			

[†] Full range is -55°C to 125°C.

- NOTES: 4. The typical values of input bias current and input offset current below 5 pA were determined mathematically.
 5. This range also applies to each input individually.
 6. At V_{DD} = 5 V, V_O = 0.25 V to 2 V; at V_{DD} = 10 V, V_O = 1 V to 6 V.



POST OFFICE BOX 655303 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75265

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

HIGH-BIAS MODE

operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TA	TLC271C, TLC271AC, TLC271BC			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR Slew rate at unity gain	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	$V_I(\text{PP}) = 1\text{ V}$	25°C	3.6		V/ μs
			0°C	4		
			70°C	3		
		$V_I(\text{PP}) = 2.5\text{ V}$	25°C	2.9		
			0°C	3.1		
			70°C	2.5		
V_n Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$, See Figure 99	$R_S = 20\text{ }\Omega$,	25°C	25		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
B_{OM} Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_O = V_{OH}$, $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$,	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	25°C	320		kHz
			0°C	340		
			70°C	260		
B_1 Unity-gain bandwidth	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, See Figure 100	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$,	25°C	1.7		MHz
			0°C	2		
			70°C	1.3		
ϕ_m Phase margin	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$,	$f = B_1$, See Figure 100	25°C	46°		
			0°C	47°		
			70°C	44°		

operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 10\text{ V}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TA	TLC271C, TLC271AC, TLC271BC			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR Slew rate at unity gain	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	$V_I(\text{PP}) = 1\text{ V}$	25°C	5.3		V/ μs
			0°C	5.9		
			70°C	4.3		
		$V_I(\text{PP}) = 5.5\text{ V}$	25°C	4.6		
			0°C	5.1		
			70°C	3.8		
V_n Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$, See Figure 99	$R_S = 20\text{ }\Omega$,	25°C	25		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
B_{OM} Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_O = V_{OH}$, $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$,	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	25°C	200		kHz
			0°C	220		
			70°C	140		
B_1 Unity-gain bandwidth	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, See Figure 100	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$,	25°C	2.2		MHz
			0°C	2.5		
			70°C	1.8		
ϕ_m Phase margin	$f = B_1$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$,	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, See Figure 100	25°C	49°		
			0°C	50°		
			70°C	46°		

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

HIGH-BIAS MODE

operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TA	TLC271I, TLC271AI, TLC271BI			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR Slew rate at unity gain	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	$V_I(\text{PP}) = 1\text{ V}$	25°C	3.6		V/ μs
			-40°C	4.5		
		$V_I(\text{PP}) = 2.5\text{ V}$	85°C	2.8		
			25°C	2.9		
		$V_I(\text{PP}) = 2.5\text{ V}$	-40°C	3.5		V/ μs
			85°C	2.3		
V_n Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$, See Figure 99	$R_S = 20\text{ }\Omega$,	25°C	25		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
B _{OM} Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_O = V_{OH}$, $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, See Figure 98	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	25°C	320		kHz
			-40°C	380		
			85°C	250		
B ₁ Unity-gain bandwidth	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, See Figure 100	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 100	25°C	1.7		MHz
			-40°C	2.6		
			85°C	1.2		
ϕ_m Phase margin	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 100	$f = B_1$, See Figure 100	25°C	46°		
			-40°C	49°		
			85°C	43°		

operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 10\text{ V}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TA	TLC271I, TLC271AI, TLC271BI			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR Slew rate at unity gain	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	$V_I(\text{PP}) = 1\text{ V}$	25°C	5.3		V/ μs
			-40°C	6.8		
		$V_I(\text{PP}) = 5.5\text{ V}$	85°C	4		
			25°C	4.6		
		$V_I(\text{PP}) = 5.5\text{ V}$	-40°C	5.8		V/ μs
			85°C	3.5		
V_n Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$, See Figure 99	$R_S = 20\text{ }\Omega$,	25°C	25		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
B _{OM} Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_O = V_{OH}$, $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, See Figure 98	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	25°C	200		kHz
			-40°C	260		
			85°C	130		
B ₁ Unity-gain bandwidth	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, See Figure 100	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 100	25°C	2.2		MHz
			-40°C	3.1		
			85°C	1.7		
ϕ_m Phase margin	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 100	$f = B_1$, See Figure 100	25°C	49°		
			-40°C	52°		
			85°C	46°		

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
**LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
 OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS**

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

HIGH-BIAS MODE

operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TA	TLC271M			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR Slew rate at unity gain	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	$V_I(\text{PP}) = 1\text{ V}$	25°C	3.6		V/ μs
			-55°C	4.7		
		$V_I(\text{PP}) = 2.5\text{ V}$	125°C	2.3		
			25°C	2.9		
			-55°C	3.7		
			125°C	2		
V_n Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$, See Figure 99	$R_S = 20\text{ }\Omega$,	25°C	25		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
B _{OM} Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_O = V_{OH}$, $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$,	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	25°C	320		kHz
B ₁ Unity-gain bandwidth	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, See Figure 100	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$,	-55°C	400		
			125°C	230		
			25°C	1.7		MHz
ϕ_m Phase margin	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$,	$f = B_1$, See Figure 100	-55°C	2.9		
			125°C	1.1		
			25°C	46°		
			-55°C	49°		
			125°C	41°		

operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 10\text{ V}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TA	TLC271M			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR Slew rate at unity gain	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	$V_I(\text{PP}) = 1\text{ V}$	25°C	5.3		V/ μs
			-55°C	7.1		
		$V_I(\text{PP}) = 5.5\text{ V}$	125°C	3.1		
			25°C	4.6		
			-55°C	6.1		
			125°C	2.7		
V_n Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$, See Figure 99	$R_S = 20\text{ }\Omega$,	25°C	25		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
B _{OM} Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_O = V_{OH}$, $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$,	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	25°C	200		kHz
B ₁ Unity-gain bandwidth	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, See Figure 100	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$,	-55°C	280		
			125°C	110		
			25°C	2.2		MHz
ϕ_m Phase margin	$f = B_1$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$,	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, See Figure 100	-55°C	3.4		
			125°C	1.6		
			25°C	49°		
			-55°C	52°		
			125°C	44°		

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (HIGH-BIAS MODE)

Table of Graphs

			FIGURE
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	Distribution	2, 3
αV_{IO}	Temperature coefficient	Distribution	4, 5
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage	vs High-level output current vs Supply voltage vs Free-air temperature	6, 7 8 9
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	vs Common-mode input voltage vs Differential input voltage vs Free-air temperature vs Low-level output current	10, 11 12 13 14, 15
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	vs Supply voltage vs Free-air temperature vs Frequency	16 17 28, 29
I_{IB}	Input bias current	vs Free-air temperature	18
I_{IO}	Input offset current	vs Free-air temperature	18
V_{IC}	Common-mode input voltage	vs Supply voltage	19
I_{DD}	Supply current	vs Supply voltage vs Free-air temperature	20 21
SR	Slew rate	vs Supply voltage vs Free-air temperature	22 23
	Bias-select current	vs Supply voltage	24
$V_{O(PP)}$	Maximum peak-to-peak output voltage	vs Frequency	25
B_1	Unity-gain bandwidth	vs Free-air temperature vs Supply voltage	26 27
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	vs Frequency	28, 29
ϕ_m	Phase margin	vs Supply voltage vs Free-air temperature vs Capacitive load	30 31 32
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	vs Frequency	33
	Phase shift	vs Frequency	28, 29

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (HIGH-BIAS MODE)†

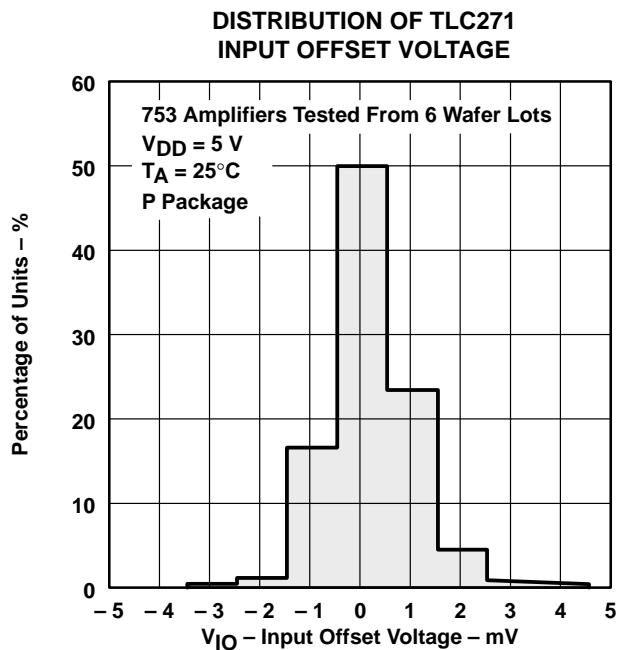


Figure 2

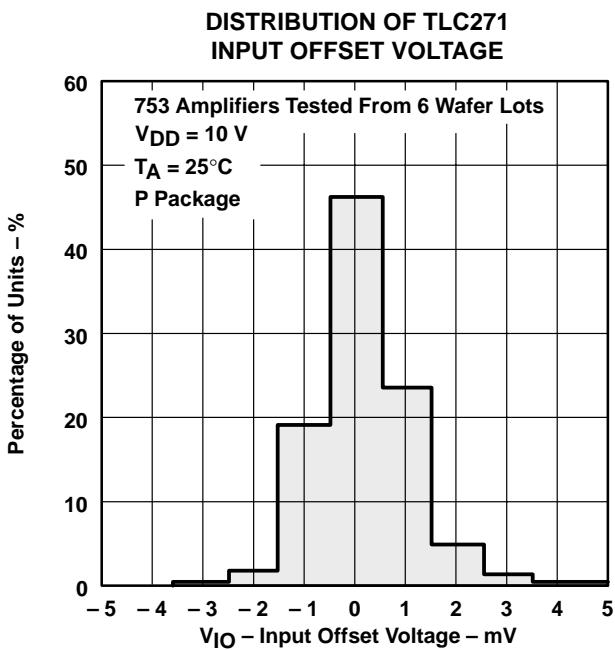


Figure 3

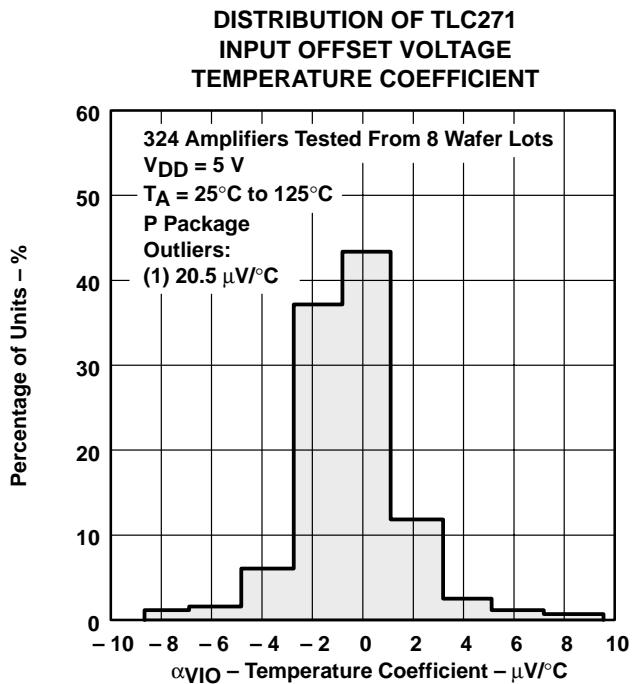


Figure 4

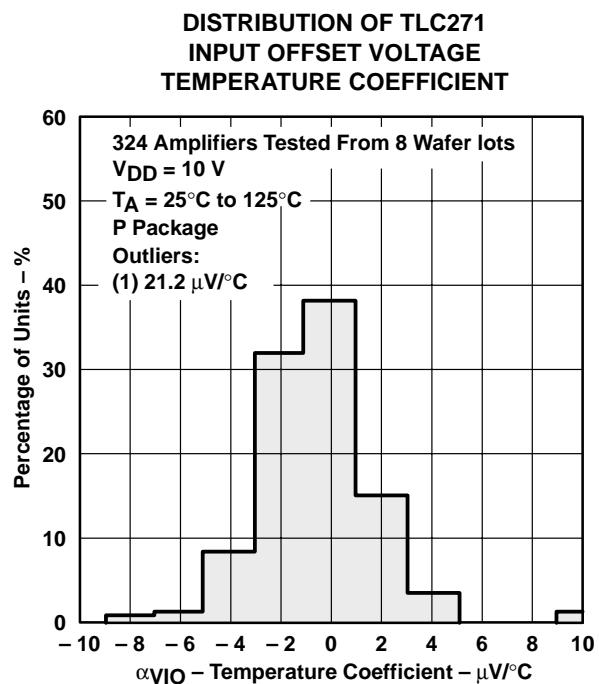


Figure 5

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (HIGH-BIAS MODE)†

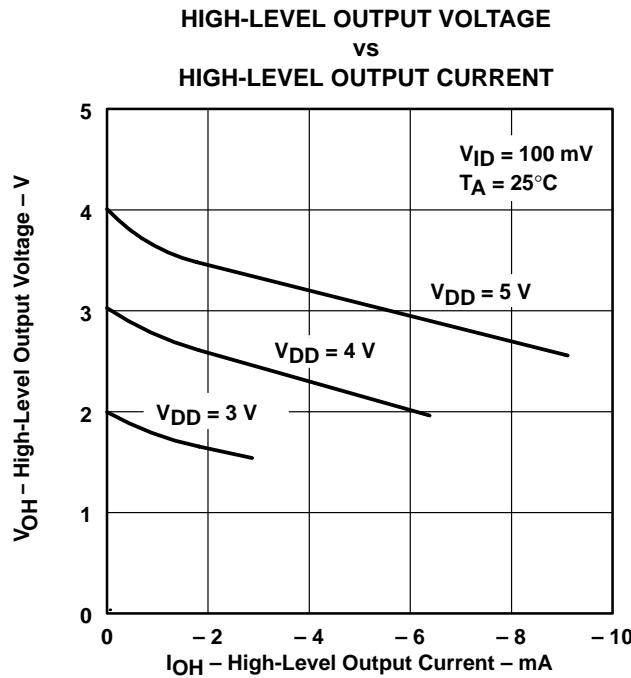


Figure 6

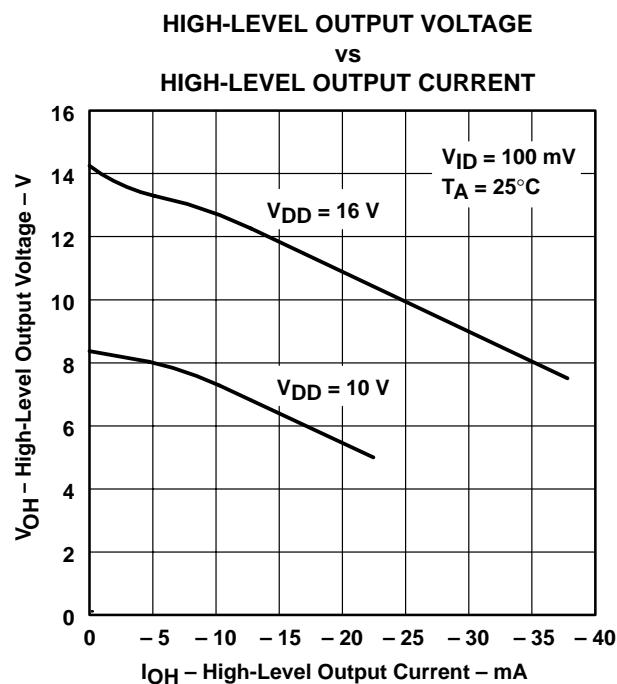


Figure 7

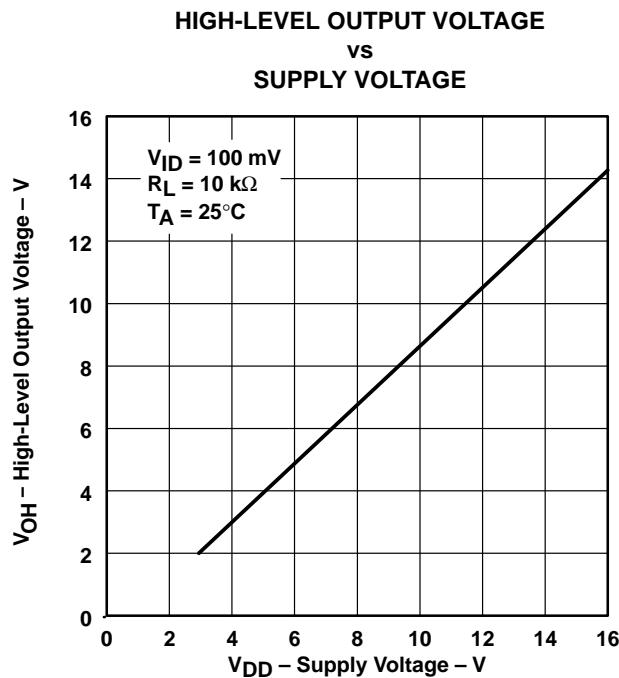


Figure 8

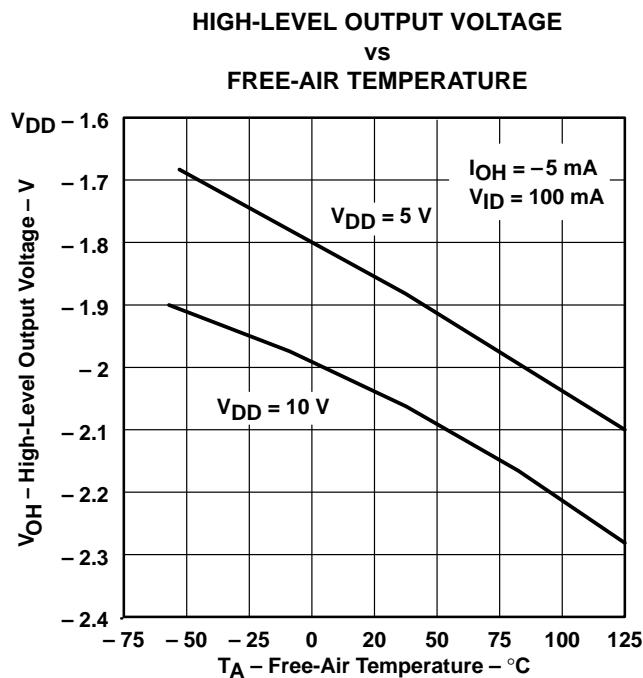


Figure 9

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (HIGH-BIAS MODE)†

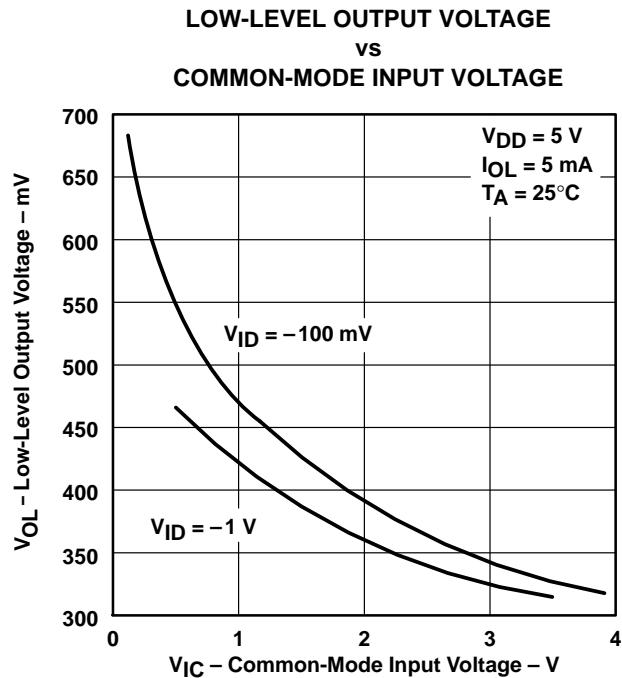


Figure 10

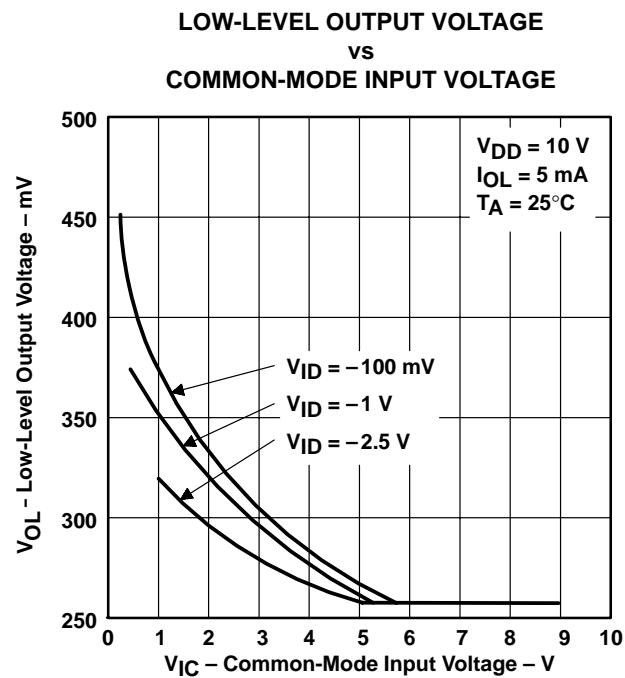


Figure 11

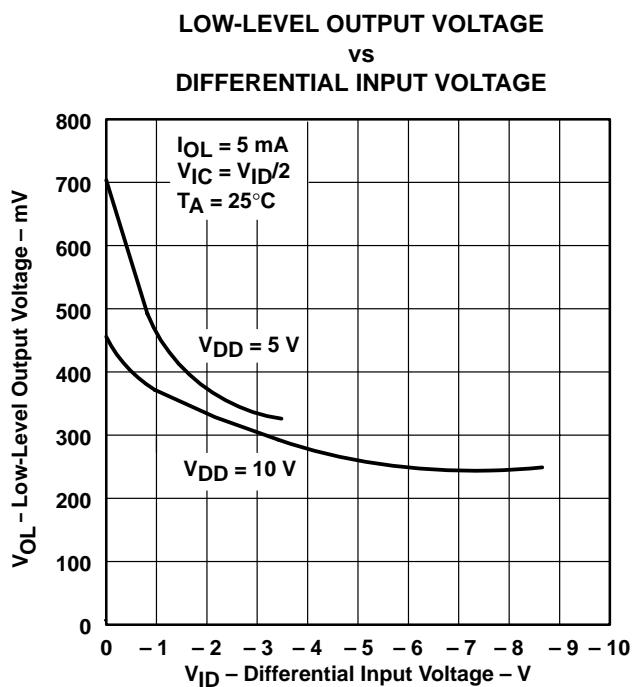


Figure 12

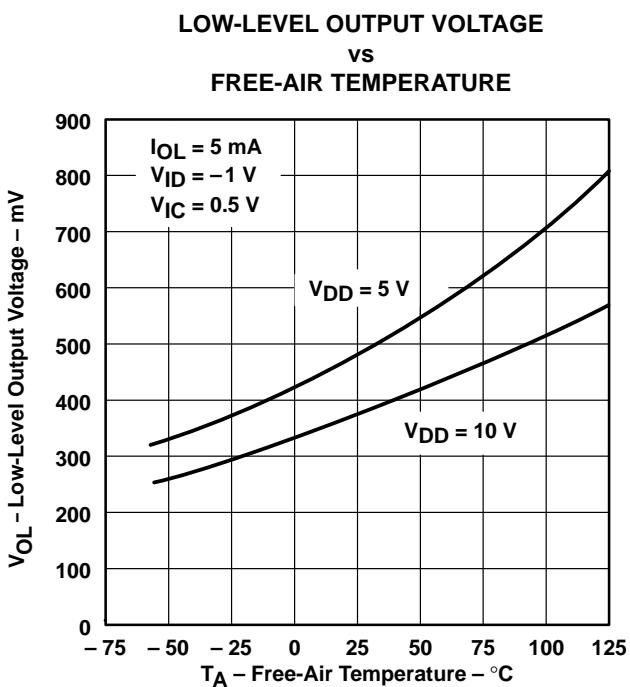


Figure 13

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (HIGH-BIAS MODE)†

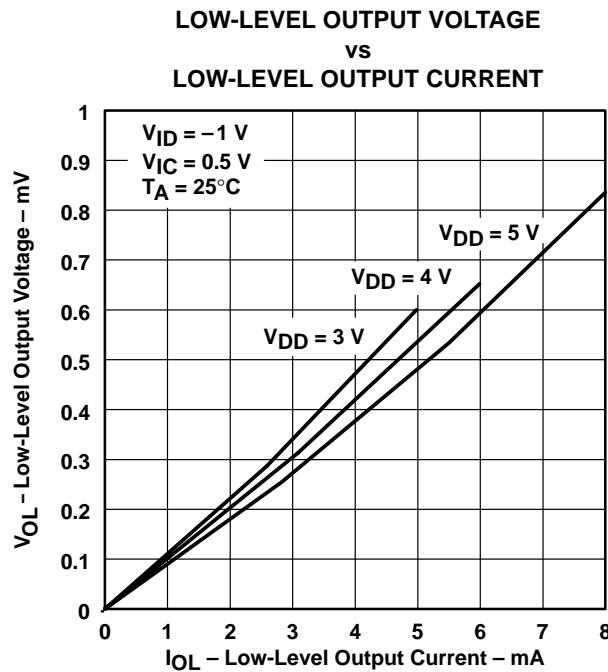


Figure 14

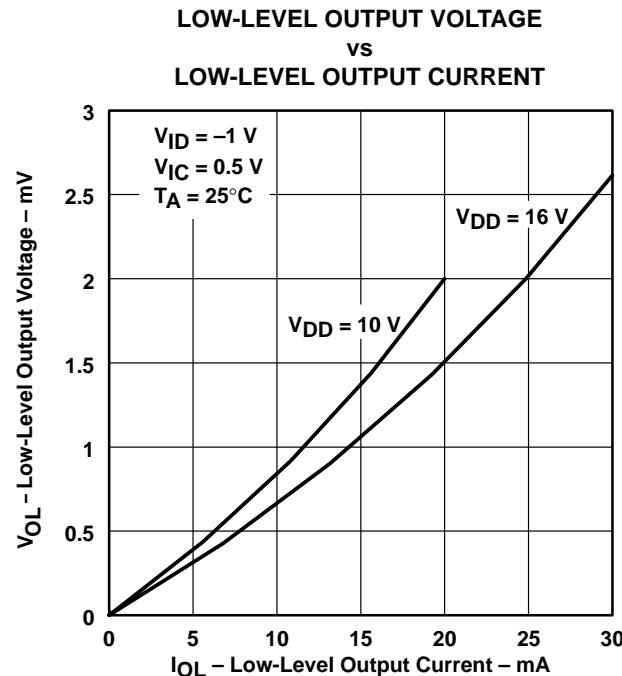


Figure 15

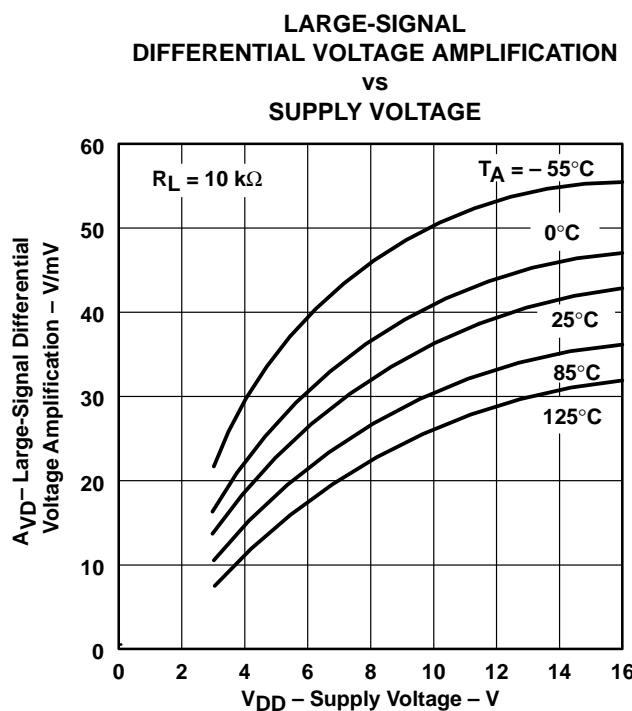


Figure 16

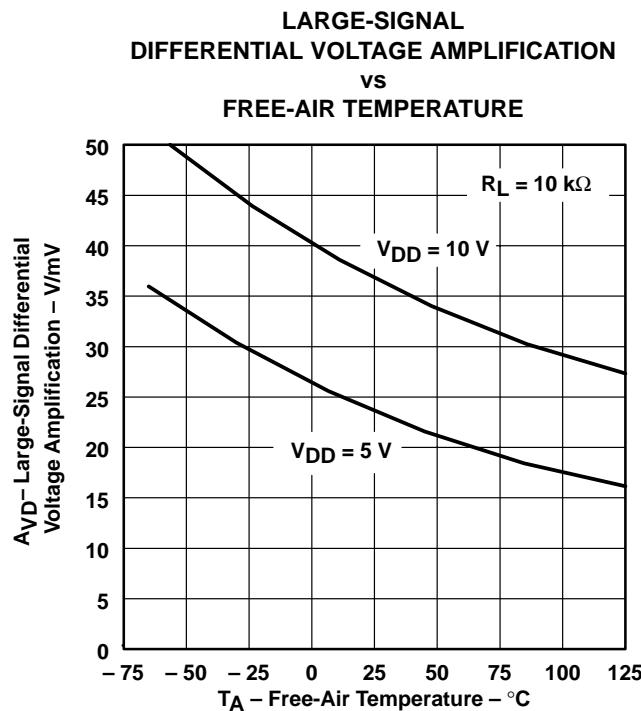
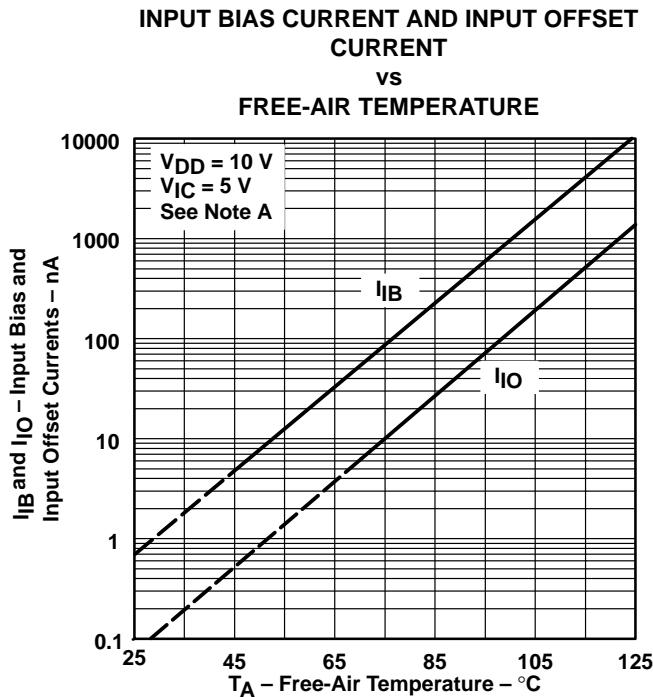


Figure 17

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (HIGH-BIAS MODE)†



NOTE A: The typical values of input bias current and input offset current below 5 pA were determined mathematically.

Figure 18

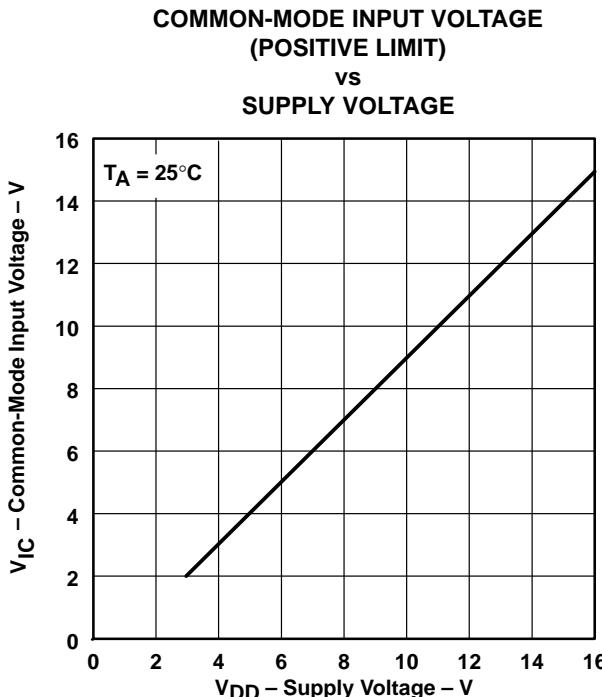


Figure 19

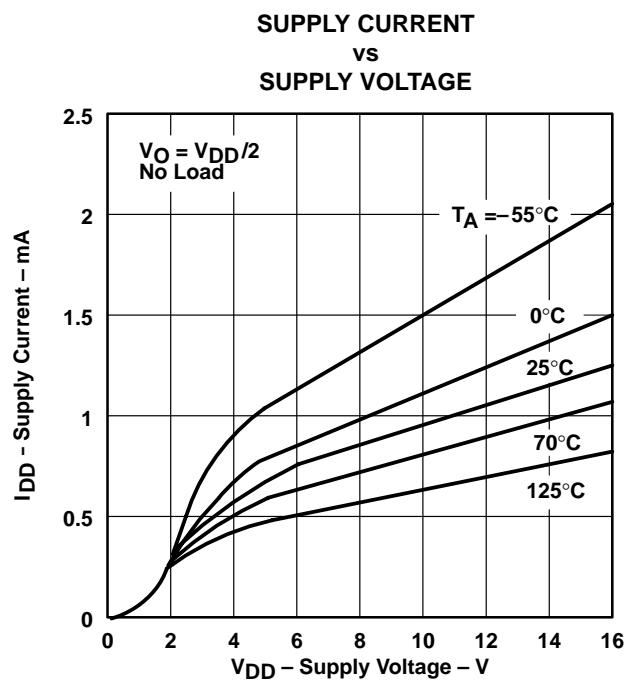


Figure 20

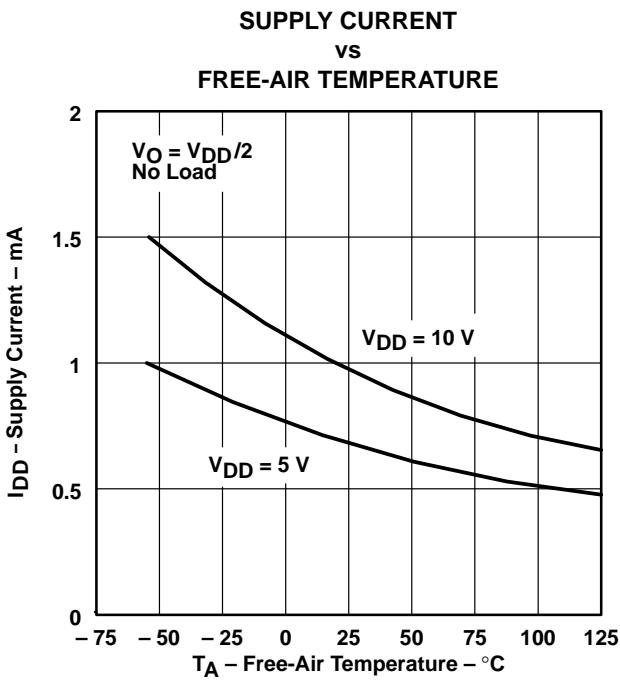


Figure 21

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (HIGH-BIAS MODE)†

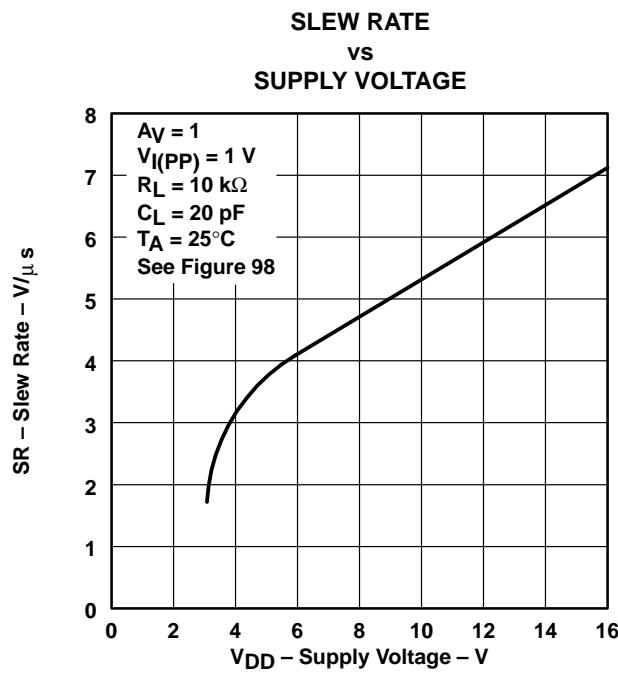


Figure 22

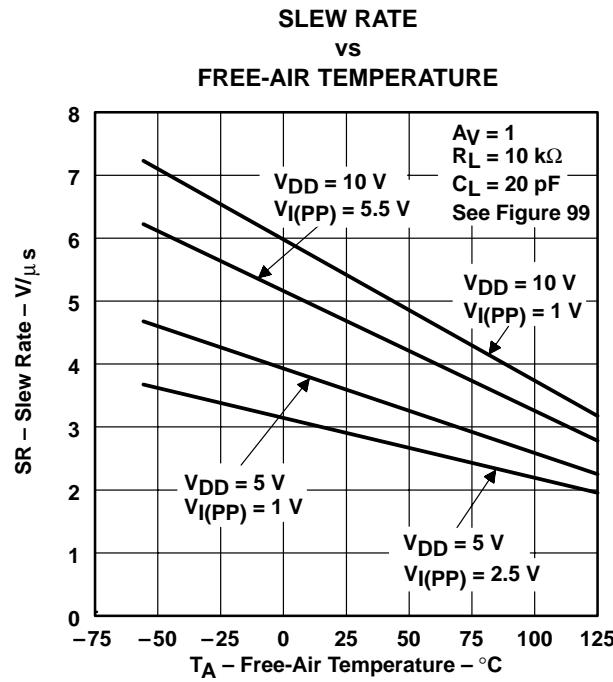


Figure 23

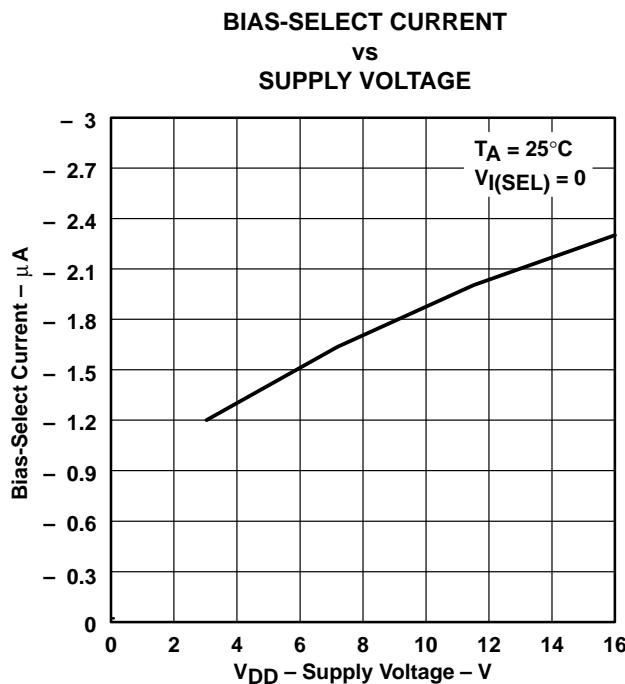


Figure 24

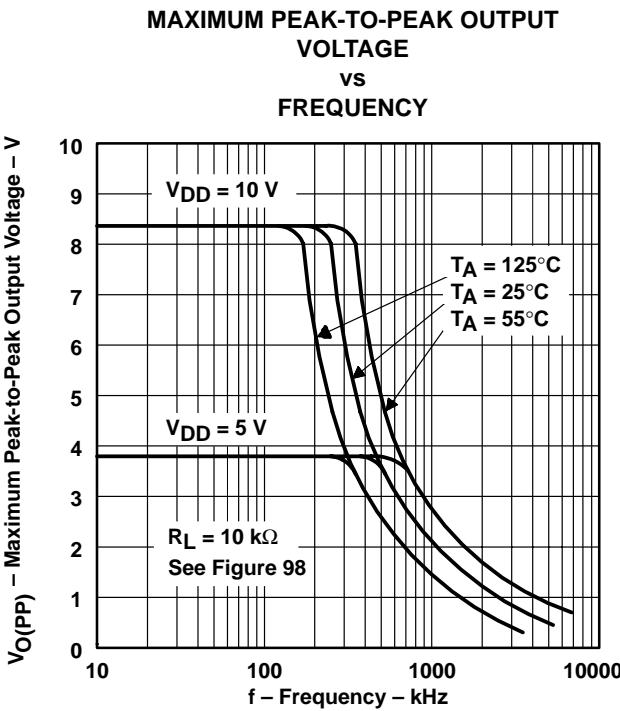


Figure 25

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (HIGH-BIAS MODE)†

**UNITY-GAIN BANDWIDTH
 vs
 FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE**

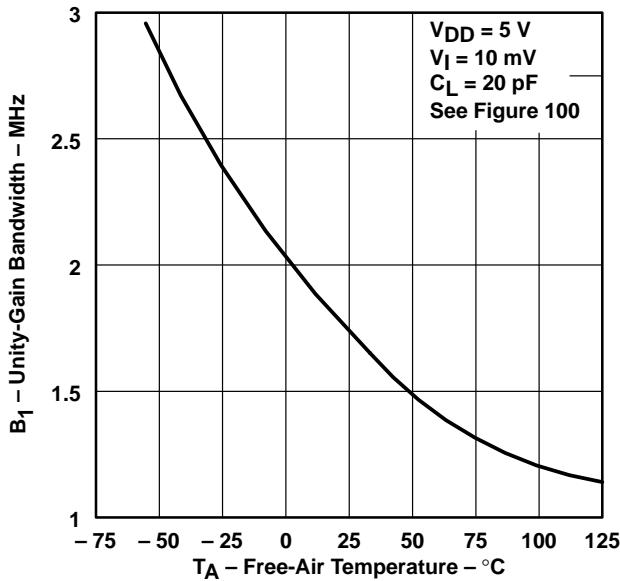


Figure 26

**UNITY-GAIN BANDWIDTH
 vs
 SUPPLY VOLTAGE**

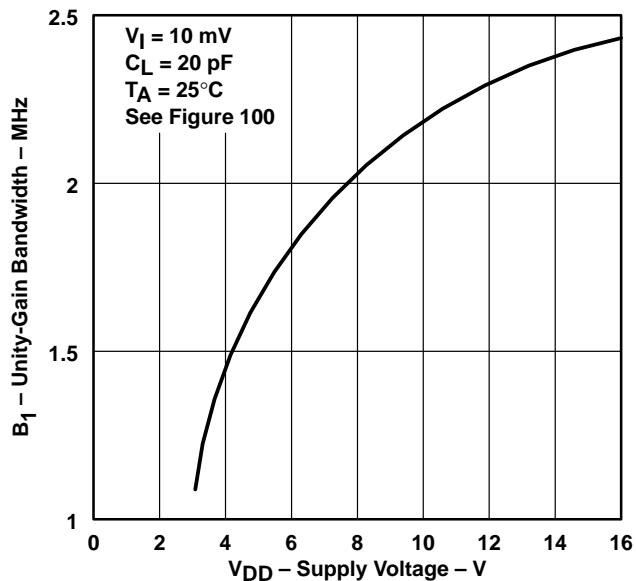


Figure 27

**LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE
 AMPLIFICATION AND PHASE SHIFT
 vs
 FREQUENCY**

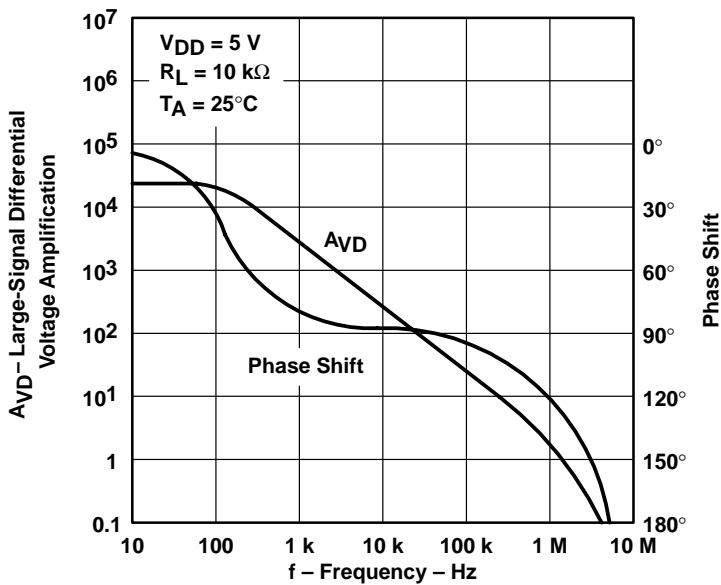


Figure 28

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (HIGH-BIAS MODE)†

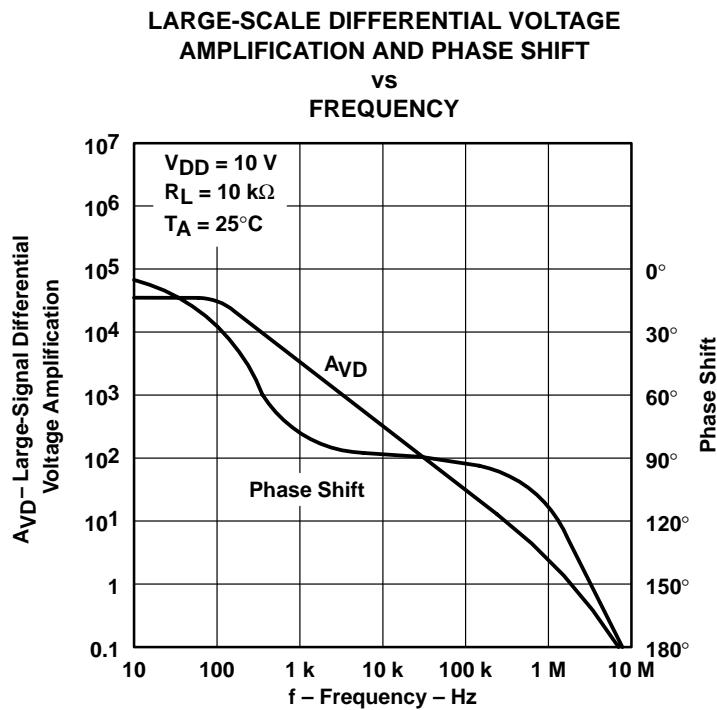


Figure 29

**PHASE MARGIN
vs
SUPPLY VOLTAGE**

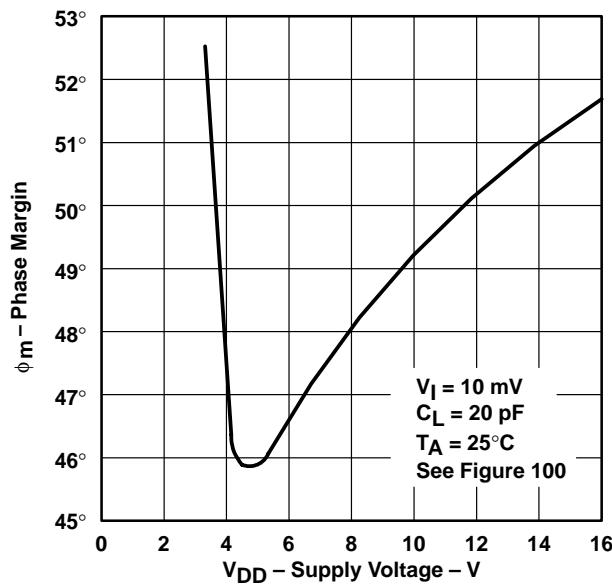


Figure 30

**PHASE MARGIN
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE**

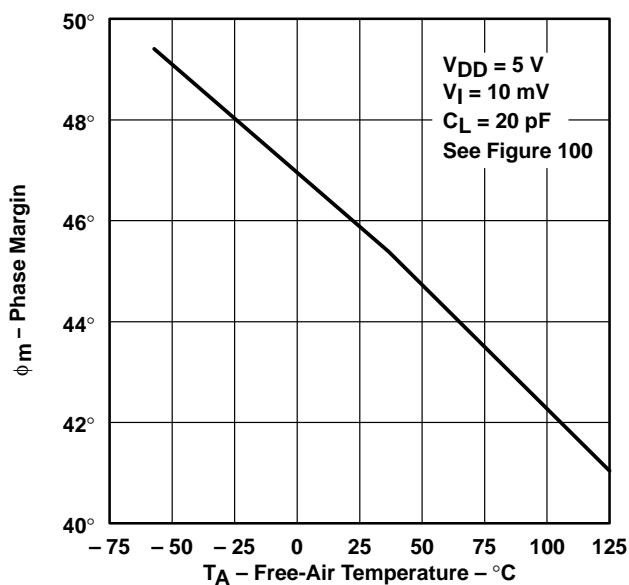


Figure 31

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (HIGH-BIAS MODE)†

**PHASE MARGIN
vs
CAPACITIVE LOAD**

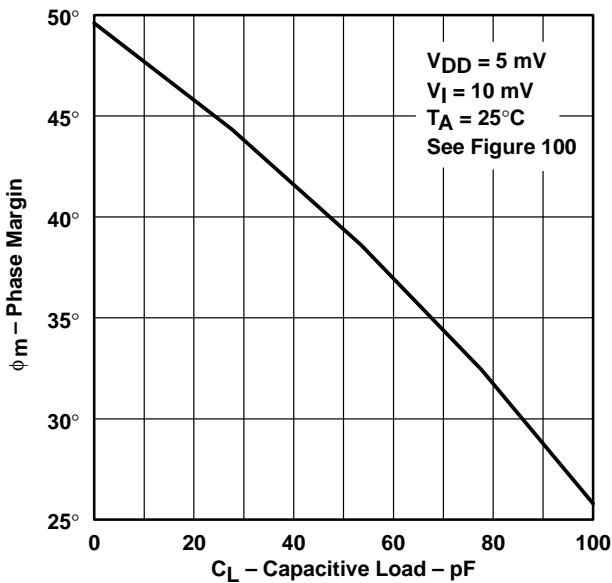


Figure 32

**EQUIVALENT NOISE VOLTAGE
vs
FREQUENCY**

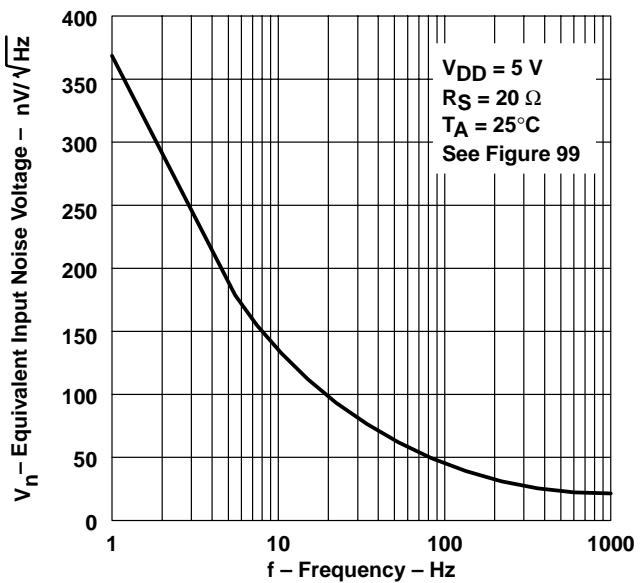


Figure 33

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

MEDIUM-BIAS MODE

electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T _A [†]	TLC271C, TLC271AC, TLC271BC						UNIT	
				V _{DD} = 5 V			V _{DD} = 10 V				
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX		
V _{IO}	Input offset voltage	V _O = 1.4 V, V _{IC} = 0 R _S = 50 Ω, R _I = 100 kΩ	25°C	1.1	10		1.1	10		mV	
			Full range		12			12			
			25°C	0.9	5		0.9	5			
			Full range		6.5			6.5			
			25°C	0.25	2		0.26	2			
			Full range		3			3			
αV _{IO}	Average temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		25°C to 70°C		1.7			2.1		μV/°C	
I _{IO}	Input offset current (see Note 4)	V _O = V _{DD} /2, V _{IC} = V _{DD} /2	25°C	0.1	60		0.1	60		pA	
			70°C	7	300		7	300			
I _{IB}	Input bias current (see Note 4)	V _O = V _{DD} /2, V _{IC} = V _{DD} /2	25°C	0.6	60		0.7	60		pA	
			70°C	40	600		50	600			
V _{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range (see Note 5)		25°C	-0.2 to 4	-0.3 to 4.2		-0.2 to 9	-0.3 to 9.2		V	
			Full range	-0.2 to 3.5			-0.2 to 8.5			V	
			25°C	3.2	3.9		8	8.7		V	
			0°C	3	3.9		7.8	8.7			
V _{OH}	High-level output voltage	V _{ID} = 100 mV, R _L = 100 kΩ	70°C	3	4		7.8	8.7			
			25°C	0	50		0	50		mV	
			0°C	0	50		0	50			
V _{OL}	Low-level output voltage	V _{ID} = -100 mV, I _{OL} = 0	70°C	0	50		0	50			
			25°C	0	50		0	50		mV	
			0°C	0	50		0	50			
A _{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	R _L = 100 kΩ, See Note 6	70°C	15	140		15	230		V/mV	
			25°C	25	170		25	275			
			0°C	15	200		15	320			
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	V _{IC} = V _{ICRmin}	70°C	15	140		15	230		dB	
			25°C	65	91		65	94			
			0°C	60	91		60	94			
			70°C	60	92		60	94			
k _{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio (ΔV _{DD} /ΔV _{IO})	V _{DD} = 5 V to 10 V V _O = 1.4 V	25°C	70	93		70	93		dB	
			0°C	60	92		60	92			
			70°C	60	94		60	94			
I _{I(SEL)}	Input current (BIAS SELECT)	V _{I(SEL)} = V _{DD} /2	25°C		-130			-160		nA	
I _{DD}	Supply current	V _O = V _{DD} /2, V _{IC} = V _{DD} /2, No load	25°C		105	280		143	300	μA	
			0°C		125	320		173	400		
			70°C		85	220		110	280		

[†] Full range is 0°C to 70°C.

NOTES: 4. The typical values of input bias current and input offset current below 5 pA were determined mathematically.

5. This range also applies to each input individually.

6. At V_{DD} = 5 V, V_O = 0.25 V to 2 V; at V_{DD} = 10 V, V_O = 1 V to 6 V.



POST OFFICE BOX 655303 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75265

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

MEDIUM-BIAS MODE

electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	TA [†]	TLC271I, TLC271AI, TLC271BI						UNIT	
				V _{DD} = 5 V			V _{DD} = 10 V				
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX		
V _{IO}	Input offset voltage	V _O = 1.4 V, V _{IC} = 0 V, R _S = 50 Ω, R _L = 100 kΩ	25°C	1.1	10		1.1	10		mV	
			Full range		13			13			
			25°C	0.9	5		0.9	5			
			Full range		7			7			
			25°C	0.25	2		0.26	2			
			Full range		3.5			3.5			
αV _{IO}	Average temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		25°C to 85°C	1.7			2.1			µV/°C	
I _{IO}	Input offset current (see Note 4)	V _O = V _{DD} /2, V _{IC} = V _{DD} /2	25°C	0.1	60		0.1	60		pA	
			85°C	24	1000		26	1000			
I _{IB}	Input bias current (see Note 4)	V _O = V _{DD} /2, V _{IC} = V _{DD} /2	25°C	0.6	60		0.7	60		pA	
			85°C	200	2000		220	2000			
V _{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range (see Note 5)		25°C	-0.2 to 4	-0.3 to 4.2		-0.2 to 9	-0.3 to 9.2		V	
			Full range	-0.2 to 3.5	-0.2 to 8.5		-0.2 to 8.5	-0.2 to 8.5		V	
			25°C	3.2	3.9		8	8.7		V	
			-40°C	3	3.9		7.8	8.7			
V _{OH}	High-level output voltage	V _{ID} = 100 mV, R _L = 100 kΩ	85°C	3	4		7.8	8.7			
			25°C	0	50		0	50		mV	
			-40°C	0	50		0	50			
V _{OL}	Low-level output voltage	V _{ID} = -100 mV, I _{OL} = 0	85°C	0	50		0	50			
			25°C	0	50		0	50		mV	
			-40°C	0	50		0	50			
AVD	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	R _L = 100 kΩ, See Note 6	85°C	15	130		15	220		V/mV	
			25°C	25	170		25	275			
			-40°C	15	270		15	390			
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	V _{IC} = V _{ICRmin}	85°C	60	90		60	94		dB	
			25°C	65	91		65	94			
			-40°C	60	90		60	93			
k _{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{DD}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	V _{DD} = 5 V to 10 V V _O = 1.4 V	85°C	60	90		60	94		dB	
			25°C	70	93		70	93			
			-40°C	60	91		60	91			
I _{I(SEL)}	Input current (BIAS SELECT)	V _{I(SEL)} = V _{DD} /2	85°C	60	94		60	94		nA	
			25°C		-130			-160			
			-40°C								
I _{DD}	Supply current	V _O = V _{DD} /2, V _{IC} = V _{DD} /2, No load	25°C	105	280		143	300		µA	
			-40°C	158	400		225	450			
			85°C	80	200		103	260			

† Full range is -40°C to 85°C.

NOTES: 4. The typical values of input bias current and input offset current below 5 pA were determined mathematically.

5. This range also applies to each input individually.

6. At V_{DD} = 5 V, V_O = 0.25 V to 2 V; at V_{DD} = 10 V, V_O = 1 V to 6 V.



TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

MEDIUM-BIAS MODE

electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TA [†]	TLC271M						UNIT	
			V _{DD} = 5 V			V _{DD} = 10 V				
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX		
V _{IO} Input offset voltage	V _O = 1.4 V, V _{IC} = 0 V, R _S = 50 Ω, R _L = 100 kΩ	25°C	1.1	10		1.1	10		mV	
		Full range			12			12		
α _{VIO} Average temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		25°C to 125°C		1.7			2.1		μV/°C	
I _{IO} Input offset current (see Note 4)	V _O = V _{DD} /2, V _{IC} = V _{DD} /2	25°C	0.1	60		0.1	60		pA	
		125°C	1.4	15		1.8	15			
I _{IB} Input bias current (see Note 4)	V _O = V _{DD} /2, V _{IC} = V _{DD} /2	25°C	0.6	60		0.7	60		pA	
		125°C	9	35		10	35			
V _{ICR} Common-mode input voltage range (see Note 5)		25°C	0 to 4	-0.3 to 4.2		0 to 9	-0.3 to 9.2		V	
		Full range	0 to 3.5			0 to 8.5				
V _{OH} High-level output voltage	V _{ID} = 100 mV, R _L = 100 kΩ	25°C	3.2	3.9		8	8.7		V	
		-55°C	3	3.9		7.8	8.6			
		125°C	3	4		7.8	8.6			
V _{OL} Low-level output voltage	V _{ID} = -100 mV, I _{OL} = 0	25°C		0 50		0	50		mV	
		-55°C		0 50		0	50			
		125°C		0 50		0	50			
AVD Large-signal differential voltage amplification	R _L = 10 kΩ See Note 6	25°C	25	170		25	275		V/mV	
		-55°C	15	290		15	420			
		125°C	15	120		15	190			
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	V _{IC} = V _{ICRmin}	25°C	65	91		65	94		dB	
		-55°C	60	89		60	93			
		125°C	60	91		60	93			
k _{SVR} Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{DD}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	V _{DD} = 5 V to 10 V V _O = 1.4 V	25°C	70	93		70	93		dB	
		-55°C	60	91		60	91			
		125°C	60	94		60	94			
I _{I(SEL)} Input current (BIAS SELECT)	V _{I(SEL)} = V _{DD} /2	25°C		-130			-160		nA	
I _{DD} Supply current	V _O = V _{DD} /2, V _{IC} = V _{DD} /2, No load	25°C		105 280		143 300			μA	
		-55°C		170 440		245 500				
		125°C		70 180		90 240				

[†] Full range is -55°C to 125°C.

- NOTES: 4. The typical values of input bias current and input offset current below 5 pA were determined mathematically.
 5. This range also applies to each input individually.
 6. At V_{DD} = 5 V, V_O = 0.25 V to 2 V; at V_{DD} = 10 V, V_O = 1 V to 6 V.



POST OFFICE BOX 655303 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75265

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

MEDIUM-BIAS MODE

operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TA	TLC271C, TLC271AC, TLC271BC			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR Slew rate at unity gain	$R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	25°C	0.43			V/ μs
		0°C	0.46			
		70°C	0.36			
		25°C	0.40			
		0°C	0.43			
		70°C	0.34			
V_n Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$, See Figure 99	$R_S = 20\text{ }\Omega$,	25°C	32		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
B_{OM} Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_O = V_{OH}$, $R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$,	25°C	55			kHz
		0°C	60			
		70°C	50			
B_1 Unity-gain bandwidth	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, See Figure 100	25°C	525			kHz
		0°C	600			
		70°C	400			
ϕ_m Phase margin	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 100	25°C	40°			
		0°C	41°			
		70°C	39°			

operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 10\text{ V}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TA	TLC271C, TLC271AC, TLC271BC			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR Slew rate at unity gain	$R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	25°C	0.62			V/ μs
		0°C	0.67			
		70°C	0.51			
		25°C	0.56			
		0°C	0.61			
		70°C	0.46			
V_n Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$, See Figure 99	$R_S = 20\text{ }\Omega$,	25°C	32		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
B_{OM} Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_O = V_{OH}$, $R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$,	25°C	35			kHz
		0°C	40			
		70°C	30			
B_1 Unity-gain bandwidth	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, See Figure 100	25°C	635			kHz
		0°C	710			
		70°C	510			
ϕ_m Phase margin	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 100	25°C	43°			
		0°C	44°			
		70°C	42°			

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

MEDIUM-BIAS MODE

operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	TLC271I, TLC271AI, TLC271BI			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR Slew rate at unity gain	$R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	$V_I(\text{PP}) = 1\text{ V}$	25°C	0.43		V/ μs
			-40°C	0.51		
			85°C	0.35		
		$V_I(\text{PP}) = 2.5\text{ V}$	25°C	0.40		
			-40°C	0.48		
			85°C	0.32		
V_n Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$, See Figure 99	$R_S = 20\text{ }\Omega$,	25°C	32		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
B _{OM} Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_O = V_{OH}$, $R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$, See Figure 98	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	25°C	55		kHz
			-40°C	75		
			85°C	45		
B ₁ Unity-gain bandwidth	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, See Figure 100	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 100	25°C	525		MHz
			-40°C	770		
			85°C	370		
ϕ_m Phase margin	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 100	$f = B_1$, See Figure 100	25°C	40°		
			-40°C	43°		
			85°C	38°		

operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 10\text{ V}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	TLC271I, TLC271AI, TLC271BI			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR Slew rate at unity gain	$R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	$V_I(\text{PP}) = 1\text{ V}$	25°C	0.62		V/ μs
			-40°C	0.77		
			85°C	0.47		
		$V_I(\text{PP}) = 5.5\text{ V}$	25°C	0.56		
			-40°C	0.70		
			85°C	0.44		
V_n Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$, See Figure 99	$R_S = 20\text{ }\Omega$,	25°C	32		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
B _{OM} Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_O = V_{OH,3}$ $R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$, See Figure 98	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	25°C	35		kHz
			-40°C	45		
			85°C	25		
B ₁ Unity-gain bandwidth	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, See Figure 100	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 100	25°C	635		kHz
			-40°C	880		
			85°C	480		
ϕ_m Phase margin	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 100	$f = B_1$, See Figure 100	25°C	43°		
			-40°C	46°		
			85°C	41°		

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

MEDIUM-BIAS MODE

operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TA	TLC271M			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR Slew rate at unity gain	$R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	$V_I(\text{PP}) = 1\text{ V}$	25°C	0.43		V/ μs
			-55°C	0.54		
		$V_I(\text{PP}) = 2.5\text{ V}$	125°C	0.29		
			25°C	0.40		
			-55°C	0.50		
			125°C	0.28		
V_n Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$, See Figure 99	$R_S = 20\text{ }\Omega$,	25°C	32		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
B_{OM} Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_O = V_{OH}$, $R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$,	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	25°C	55		kHz
B_1 Unity-gain bandwidth	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, See Figure 100	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$,	-55°C	80		
			125°C	40		
			25°C	525		kHz
ϕ_m Phase margin	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 100	$f = B_1$,	-55°C	850		
			125°C	330		
			25°C	40°		
			-55°C	43°		
			125°C	36°		

operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 10\text{ V}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TA	TLC271M			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR Slew rate at unity gain	$R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	$V_I(\text{PP}) = 1\text{ V}$	25°C	0.62		V/ μs
			-55°C	0.81		
		$V_I(\text{PP}) = 5.5\text{ V}$	125°C	0.38		
			25°C	0.56		
			-55°C	0.73		
			125°C	0.35		
V_n Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$, See Figure 99	$R_S = 20\text{ }\Omega$,	25°C	32		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
B_{OM} Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_O = V_{OH}$, $R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$,	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	25°C	35		kHz
B_1 Unity-gain bandwidth	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, See Figure 100	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$,	-55°C	50		
			125°C	20		
			25°C	635		kHz
ϕ_m Phase margin	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 100	$f = B_1$,	-55°C	960		
			125°C	440		
			25°C	43°		
			-55°C	47°		
			125°C	39°		

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (MEDIUM-BIAS MODE)

Table of Graphs

			FIGURE
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	Distribution	34, 35
αV_{IO}	Temperature coefficient	Distribution	36, 37
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage	vs High-level output current vs Supply voltage vs Free-air temperature	38, 39 40 41
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	vs Common-mode input voltage vs Differential input voltage vs Free-air temperature vs Low-level output current	42, 43 44 45 46, 47
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	vs Supply voltage vs Free-air temperature vs Frequency	48 49 60, 61
I_{IB}	Input bias current	vs Free-air temperature	50
I_{IO}	Input offset current	vs Free-air temperature	50
V_I	Maximum Input voltage	vs Supply voltage	51
I_{DD}	Supply current	vs Supply voltage vs Free-air temperature	52 53
SR	Slew rate	vs Supply voltage vs Free-air temperature	54 55
	Bias-select current	vs Supply voltage	56
$V_{O(PP)}$	Maximum peak-to-peak output voltage	vs Frequency	57
B_1	Unity-gain bandwidth	vs Free-air temperature vs Supply voltage	58 59
ϕ_m	Phase margin	vs Supply voltage vs Free-air temperature vs Capacitive load	62 63 64
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	vs Frequency	65
	Phase shift	vs Frequency	60, 61

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (MEDIUM-BIAS MODE)†

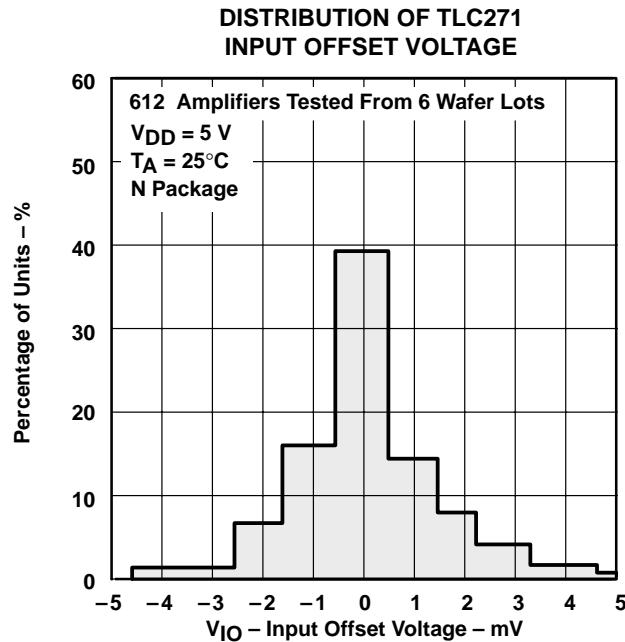


Figure 34

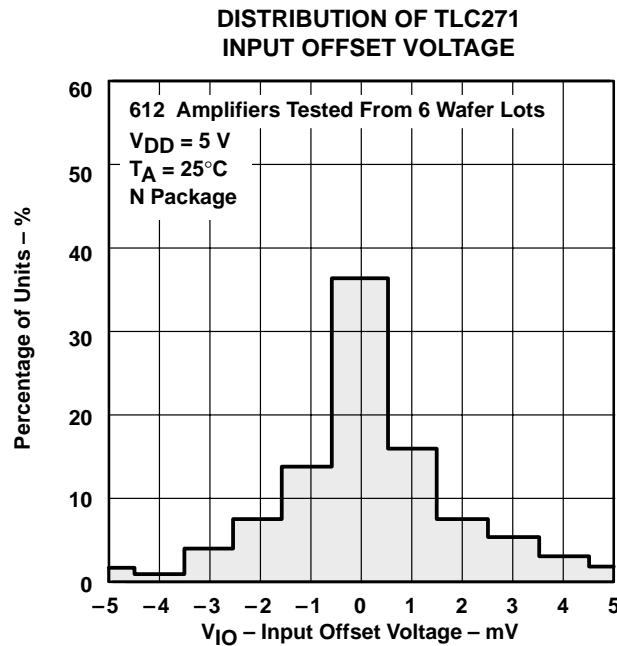


Figure 35

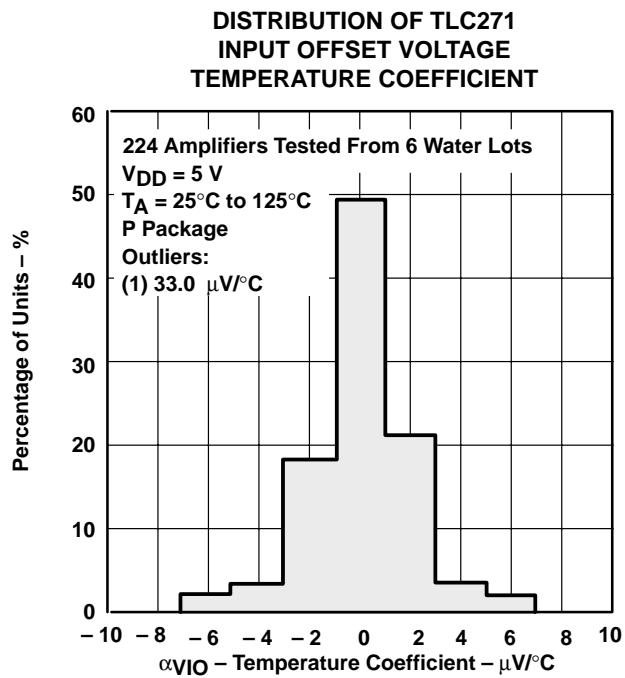


Figure 36

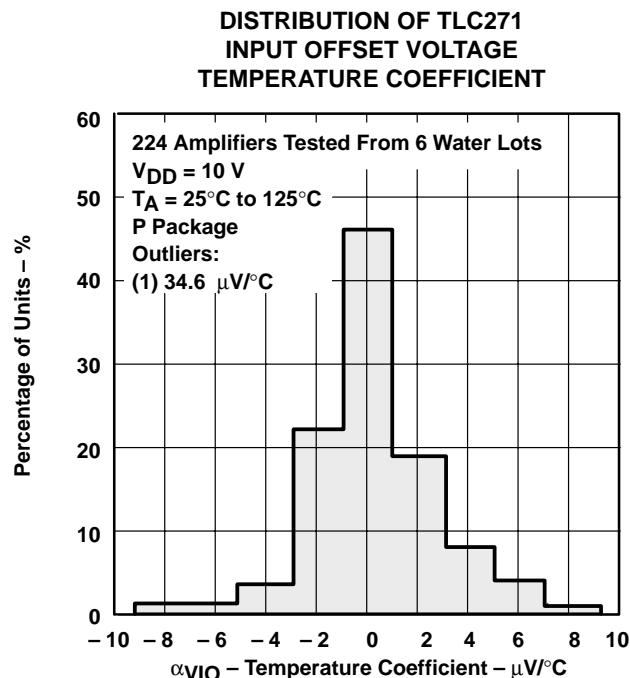


Figure 37

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (MEDIUM-BIAS MODE)†

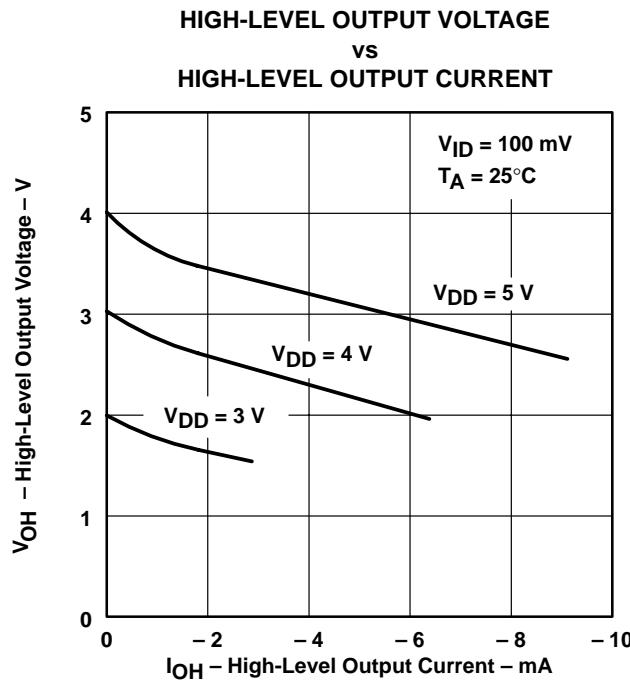


Figure 38

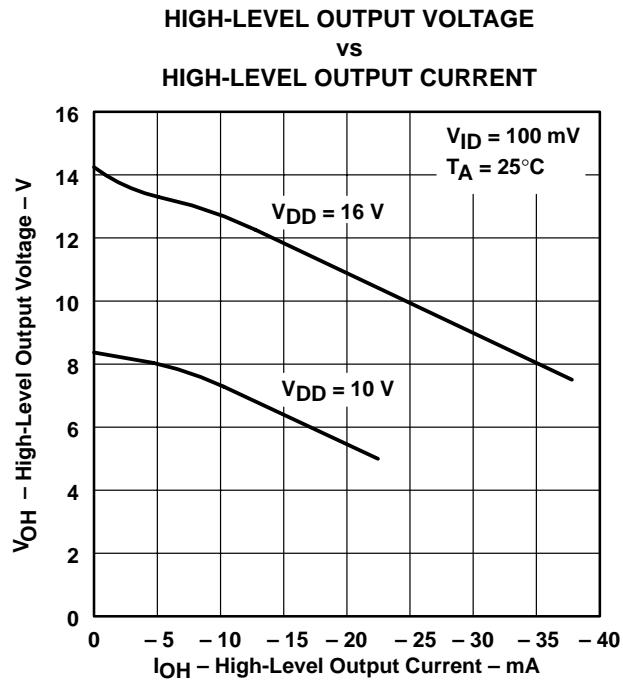


Figure 39

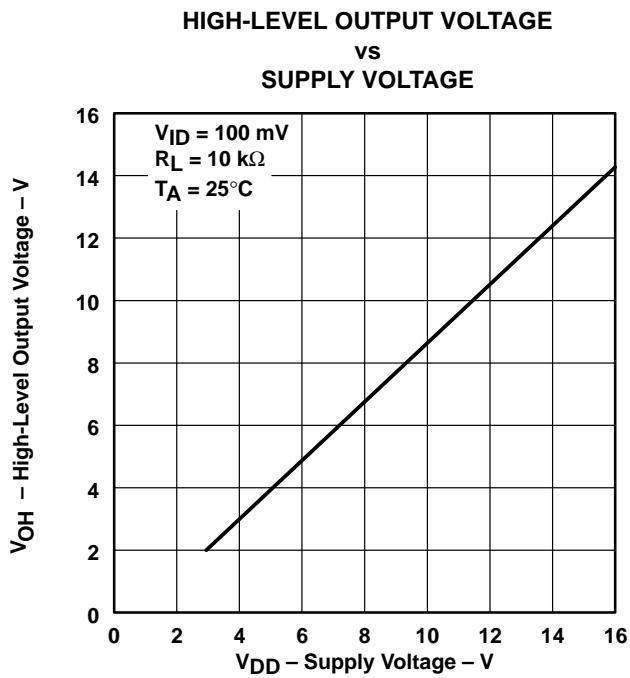


Figure 40

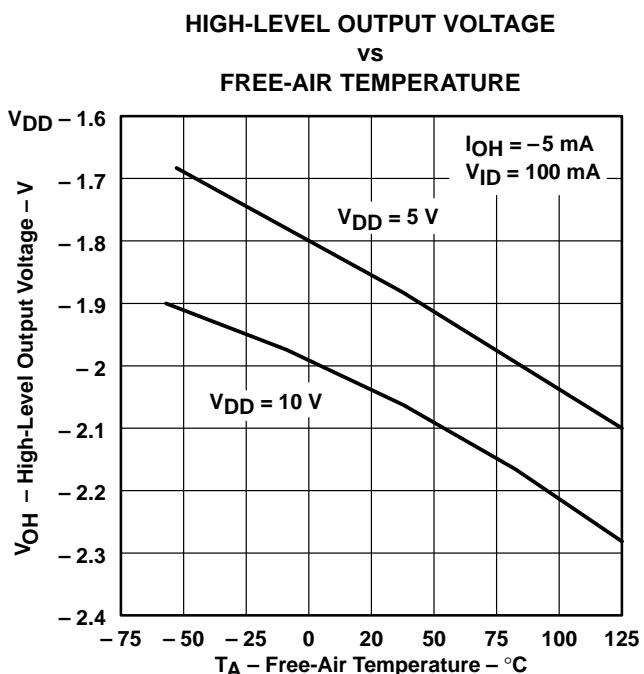


Figure 41

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (MEDIUM-BIAS MODE)†

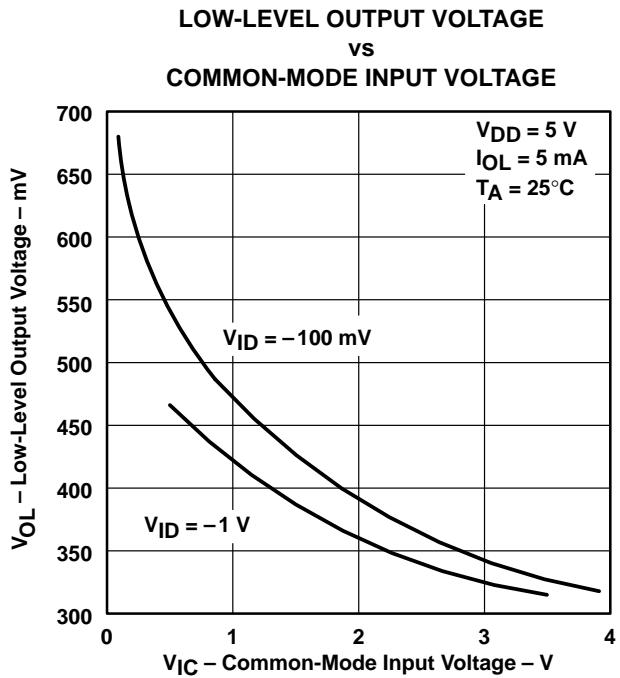


Figure 42

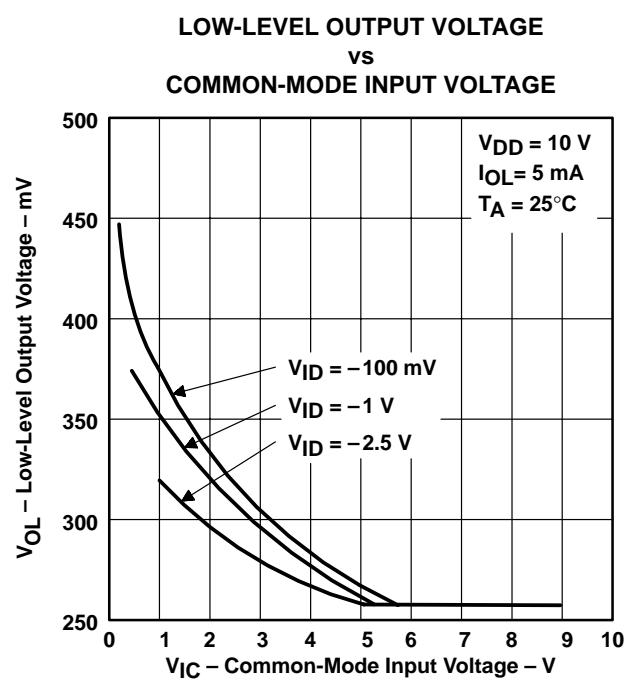


Figure 43

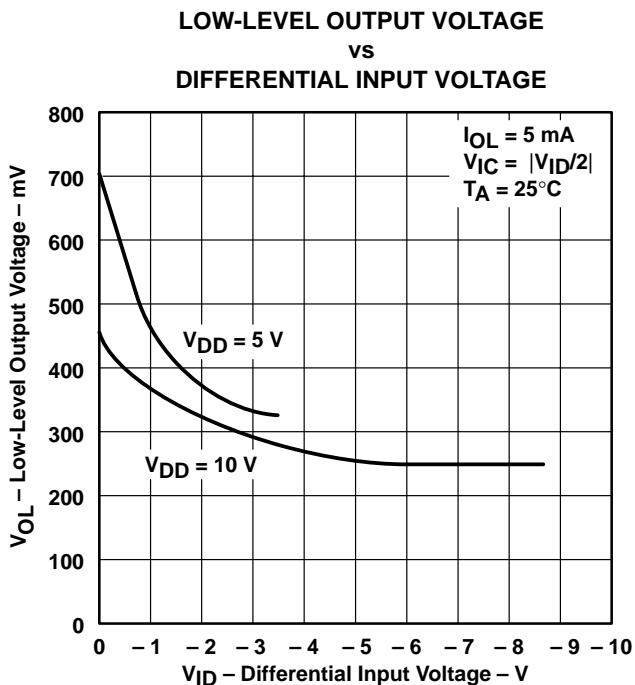


Figure 44

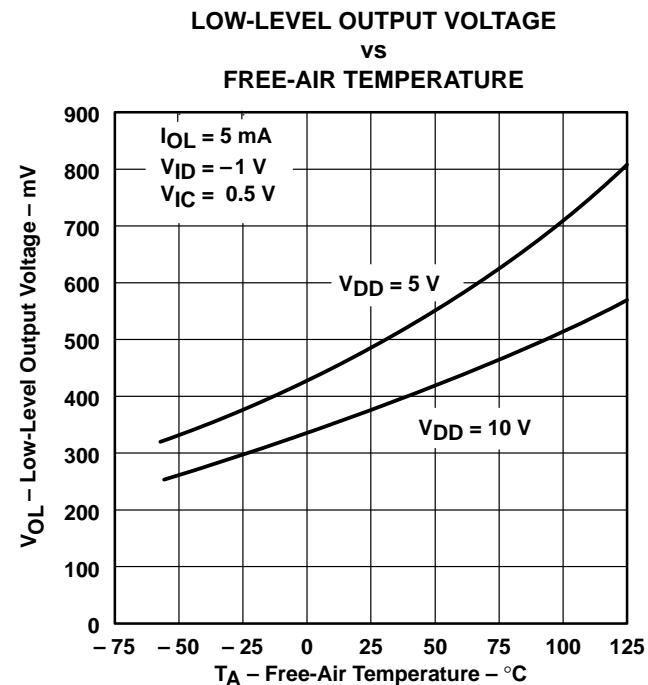


Figure 45

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (MEDIUM-BIAS MODE)†

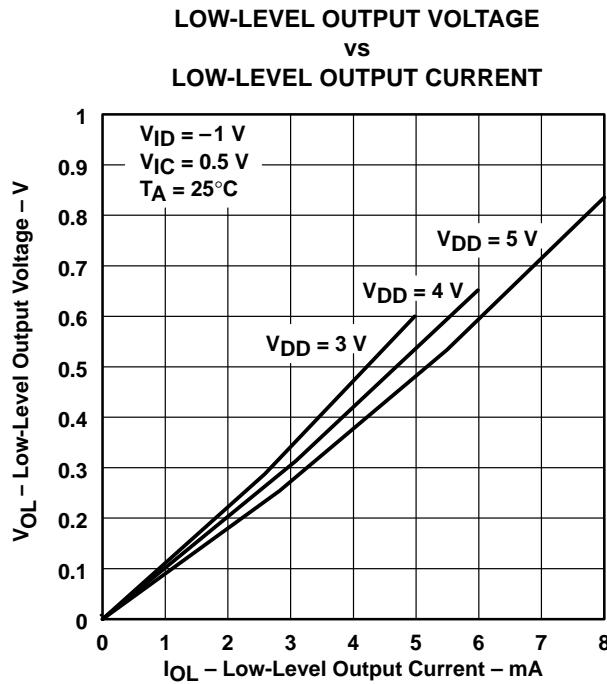


Figure 46

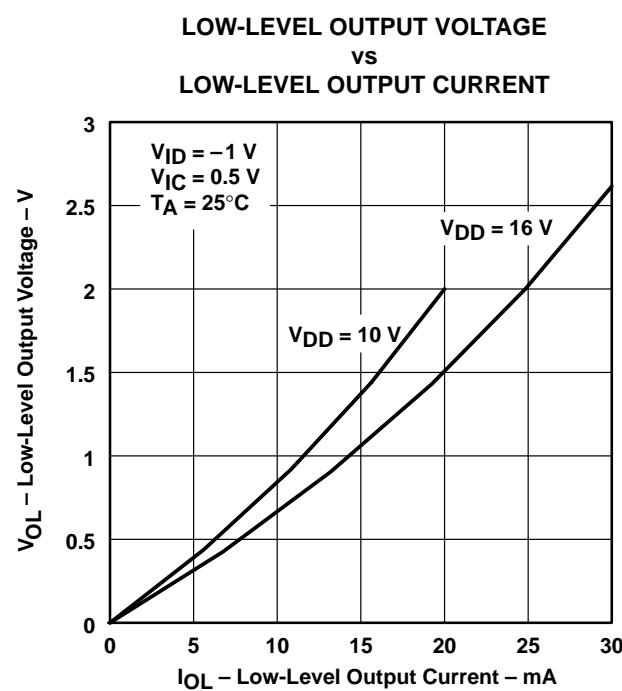


Figure 47

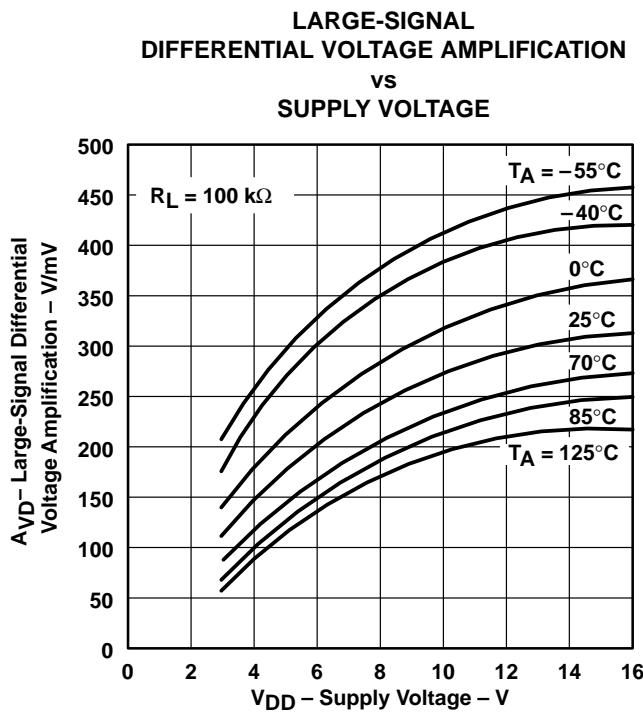


Figure 48

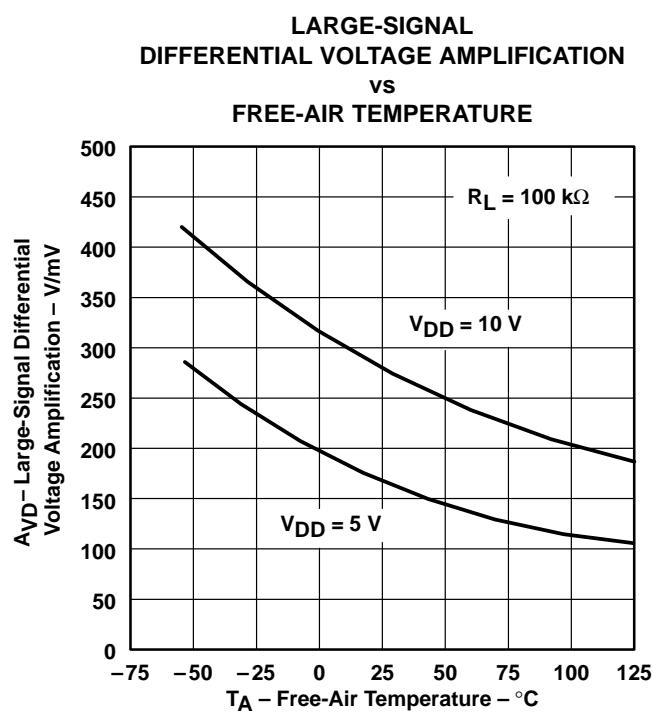
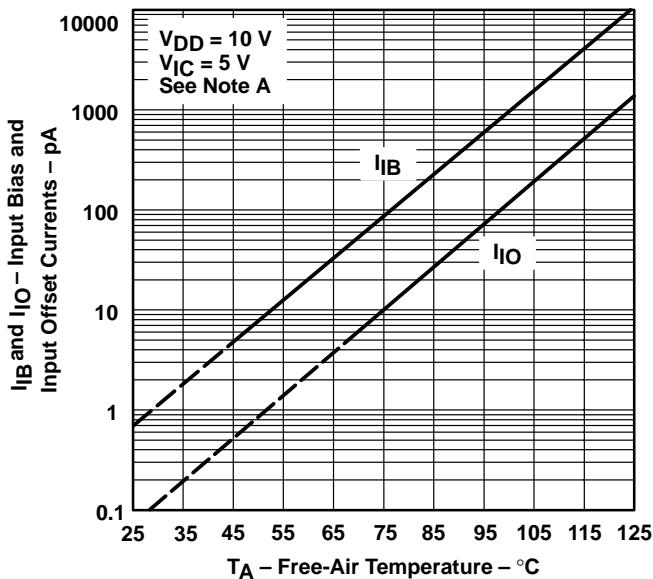


Figure 49

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (MEDIUM-BIAS MODE)†

**INPUT BIAS CURRENT AND INPUT OFFSET
CURRENT
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE**



NOTE A: The typical values of input bias current and input offset current below 5 pA were determined mathematically.

Figure 50

**MAXIMUM INPUT VOLTAGE
vs
SUPPLY VOLTAGE**

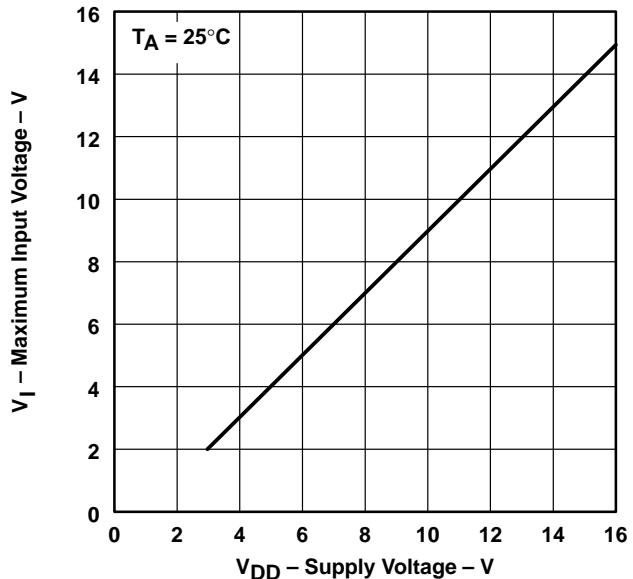


Figure 51

**SUPPLY CURRENT
vs
SUPPLY VOLTAGE**

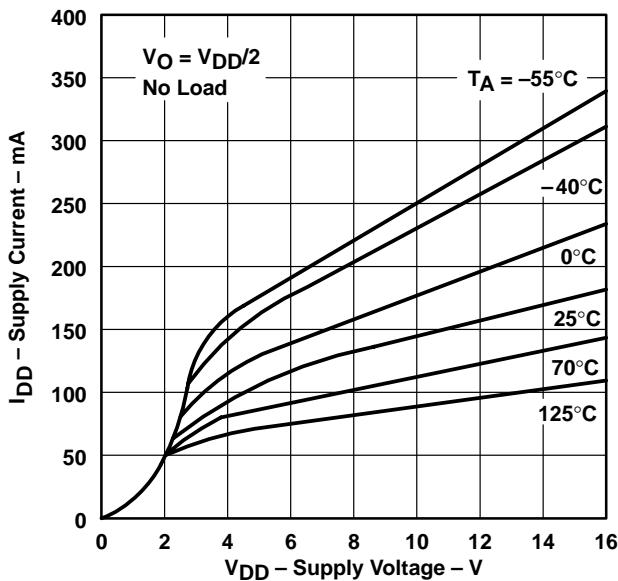


Figure 52

**SUPPLY CURRENT
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE**

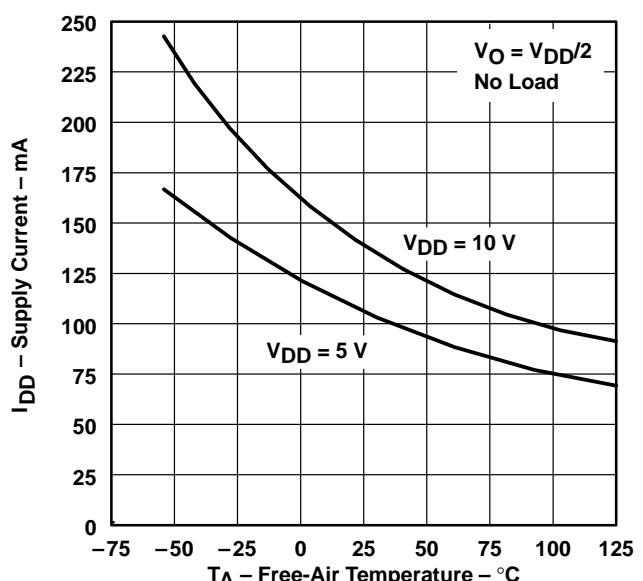


Figure 53

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (MEDIUM-BIAS MODE)†

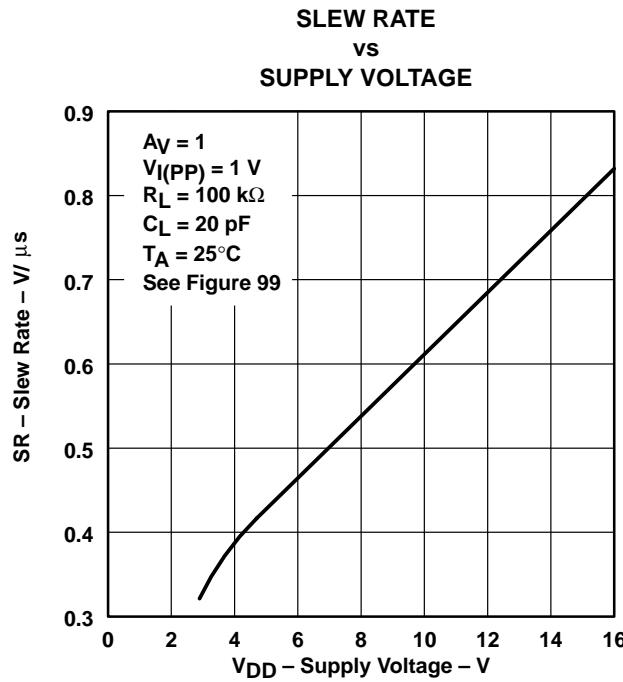


Figure 54

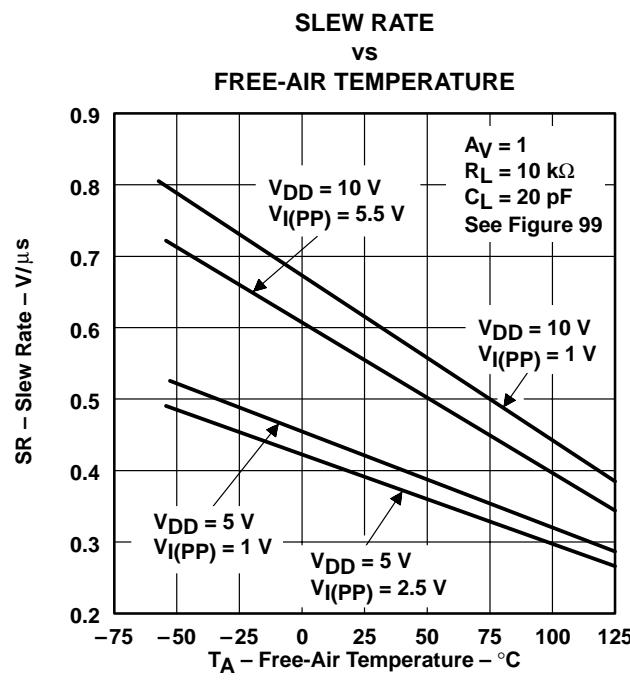


Figure 55

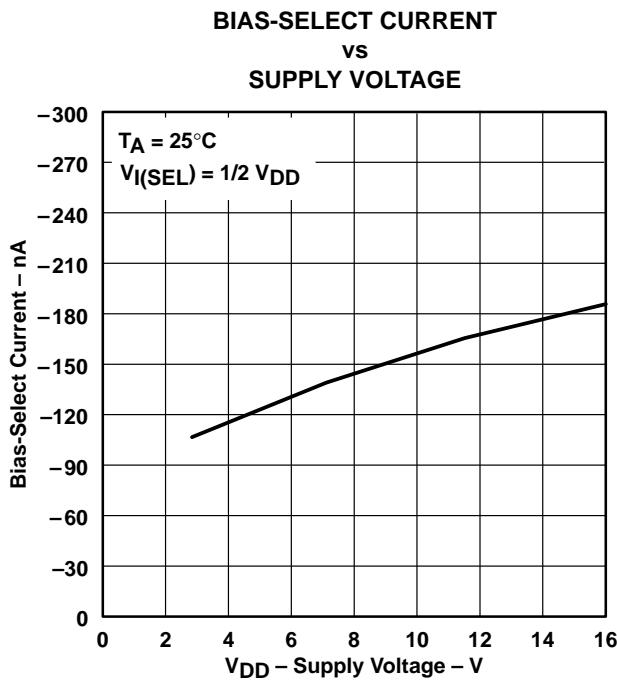


Figure 56

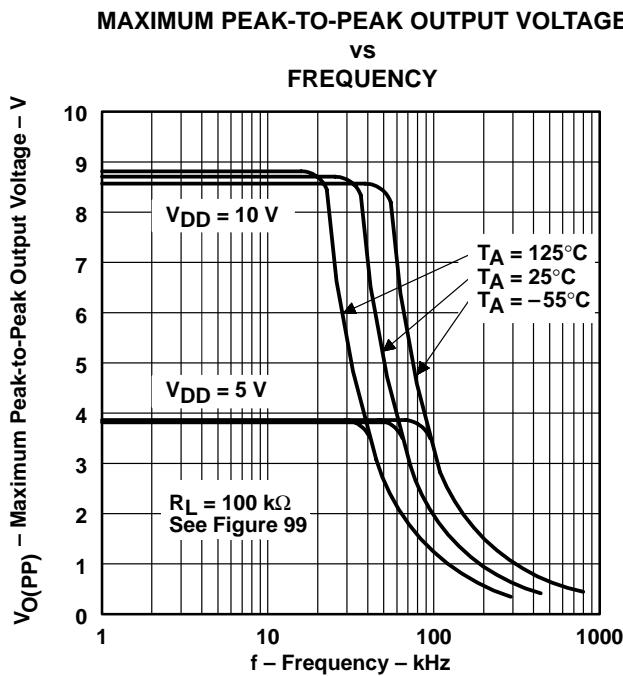


Figure 57

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (MEDIUM-BIAS MODE)†

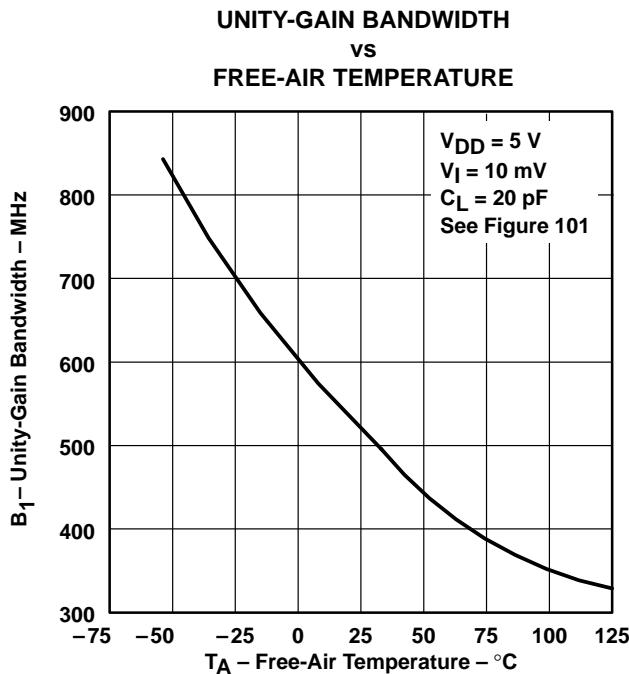


Figure 58

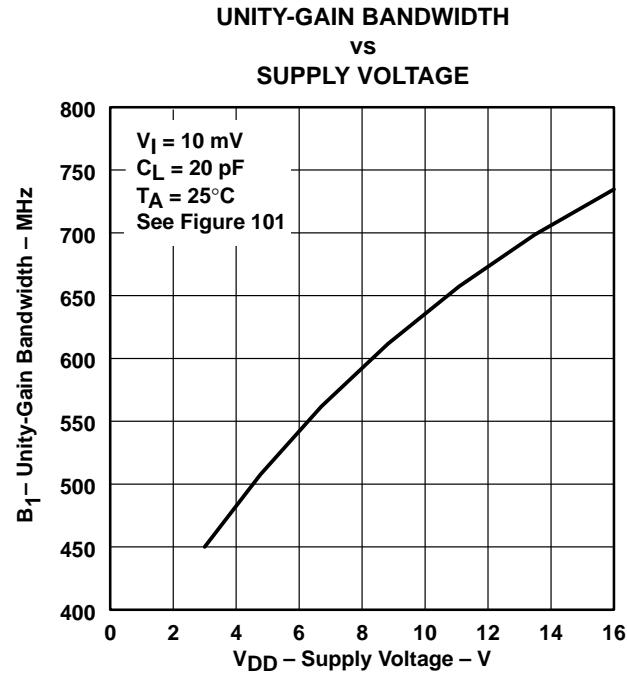


Figure 59

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION AND PHASE SHIFT vs FREQUENCY

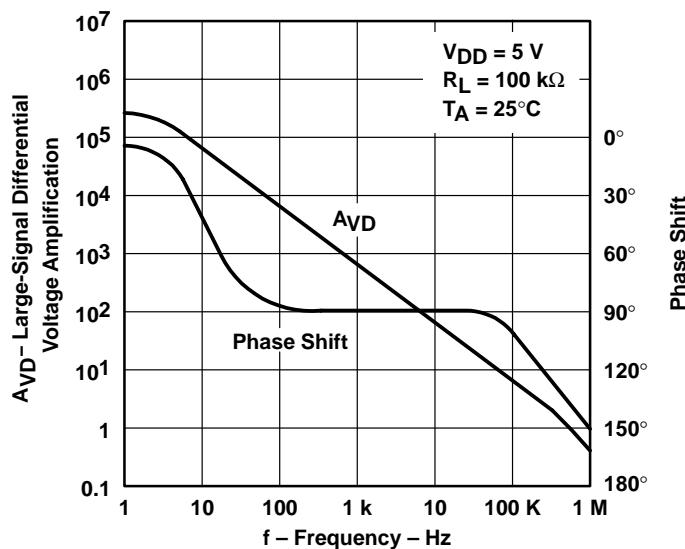


Figure 60

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (MEDIUM-BIAS MODE)†

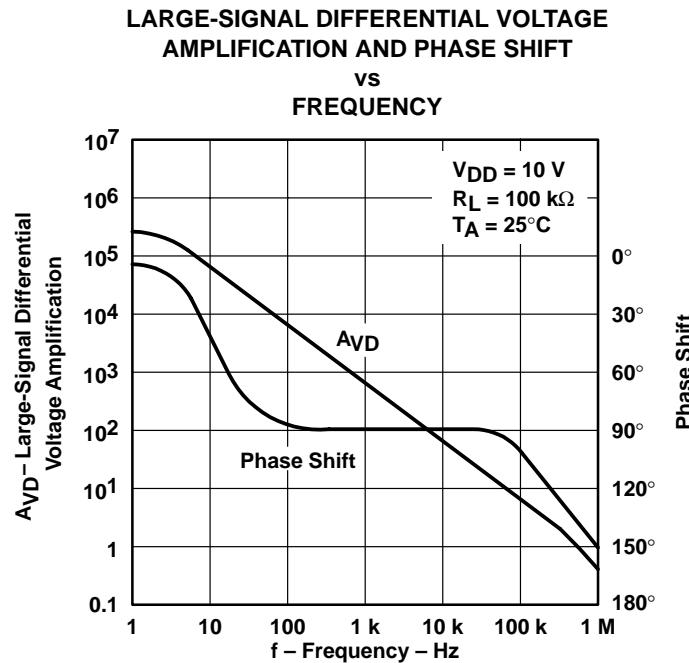


Figure 61

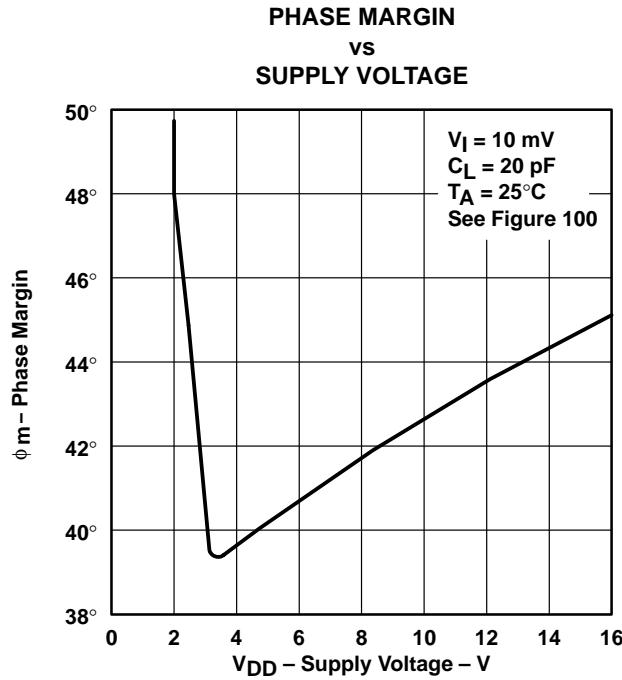


Figure 62

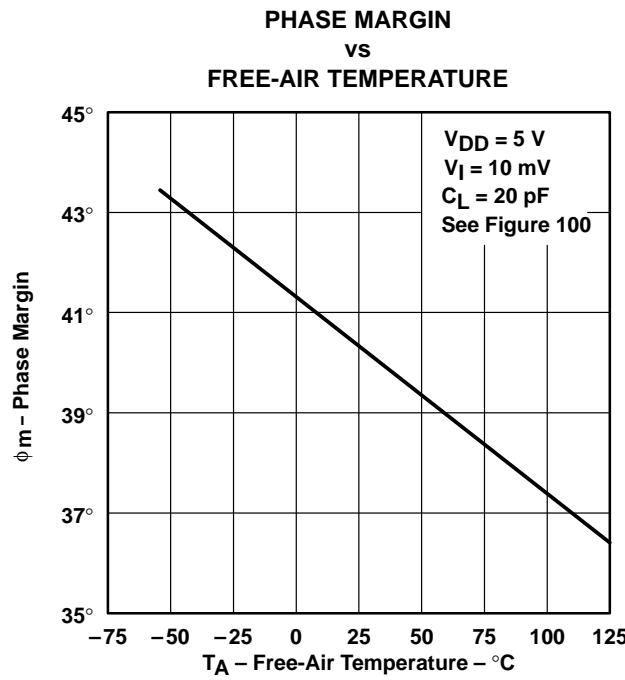


Figure 63

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (MEDIUM-BIAS MODE)†

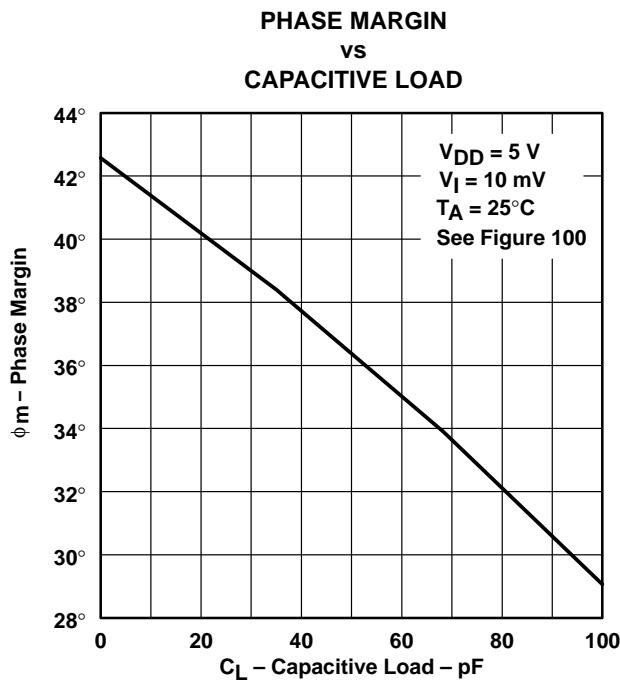


Figure 64

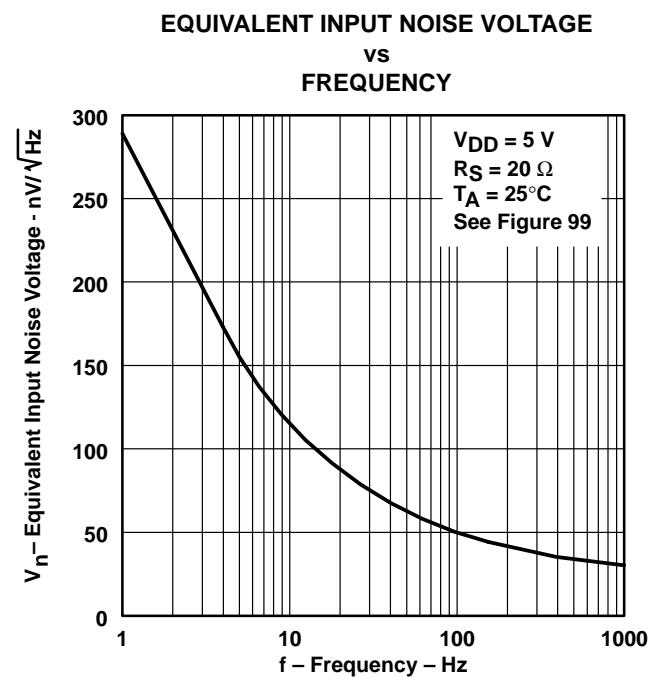


Figure 65

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

LOW-BIAS MODE

electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T _A [†]	TLC271C, TLC271AC, TLC271BC						UNIT	
				V _{DD} = 5 V			V _{DD} = 10 V				
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX		
V _{IO}	Input offset voltage	V _O = 1.4 V, V _{IC} = 0 V, R _S = 50 Ω, R _I = 1 MΩ	25°C	1.1	10		1.1	10		mV	
			Full range		12			12			
			25°C	0.9	5		0.9	5			
			Full range		6.5			6.5			
			25°C	0.24	2		0.26	2			
			Full range		3			3			
αV _{IO}	Average temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		25°C to 70°C		1.1			1		μV/°C	
I _{IO}	Input offset current (see Note 4)	V _O = V _{DD} /2, V _{IC} = V _{DD} /2	25°C	0.1	60		0.1	60		pA	
			70°C	7	300		8	300			
I _{IB}	Input bias current (see Note 4)	V _O = V _{DD} /2, V _{IC} = V _{DD} /2	25°C	0.6	60		0.7	60		pA	
			70°C	40	600		50	600			
V _{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range (see Note 5)		25°C	-0.2 to 4	-0.3 to 4.2		-0.2 to 9	-0.3 to 9.2		V	
			Full range	-0.2 to 3.5			-0.2 to 8.5			V	
V _{OH}	High-level output voltage	V _{ID} = 100 mV, R _L = 1 MΩ	25°C	3.2	4.1		8	8.9		V	
			0°C	3	4.1		7.8	8.9			
			70°C	3	4.2		7.8	8.9			
V _{OL}	Low-level output voltage	V _{ID} = -100 mV, I _{OL} = 0	25°C	0	50		0	50		mV	
			0°C	0	50		0	50			
			70°C	0	50		0	50			
AVD	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	R _L = 1 MΩ, See Note 6	25°C	50	520		50	870		V/mV	
			0°C	50	700		50	1030			
			70°C	50	380		50	660			
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	V _{IC} = V _{ICR} min	25°C	65	94		65	97		dB	
			0°C	60	95		60	97			
			70°C	60	95		60	97			
k _{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{DD}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	V _{DD} = 5 V to 10 V V _O = 1.4 V	25°C	70	97		70	97		dB	
			0°C	60	97		60	97			
			70°C	60	98		60	98			
I _{I(SEL)}	Input current (BIAS SELECT)	V _{I(SEL)} = V _{DD}	25°C		65			95		nA	
I _{DD}	Supply current	V _O = V _{DD} /2, V _{IC} = V _{DD} /2, No load	25°C		10	17		14	23	μA	
			0°C		12	21		18	33		
			70°C		8	14		11	20		

[†] Full range is 0°C to 70°C.

NOTES: 4. The typical values of input bias current and input offset current below 5 pA were determined mathematically.

5. This range also applies to each input individually.

6. At V_{DD} = 5 V, V_O = 0.25 V to 2 V; at V_{DD} = 10 V, V_O = 1 V to 6 V.



POST OFFICE BOX 655303 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75265

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

LOW-BIAS MODE

electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	TA [†]	TLC271I, TLC271AI, TLC271BI						UNIT	
				V _{DD} = 5 V			V _{DD} = 10 V				
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX		
V _{IO}	Input offset voltage	V _O = 1.4 V, V _{IC} = 0 V, R _S = 50 Ω, R _L = 1 MΩ	25°C	1.1	10		1.1	10		mV	
			Full range		13			13			
			25°C	0.9	5		0.9	5			
			Full range		7			7			
			25°C	0.24	2		0.26	2			
			Full range		3.5			3.5			
αV _{IO}	Average temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		25°C to 85°C	1.1			1			µV/°C	
I _{IO}	Input offset current (see Note 4)	V _O = V _{DD} /2, V _{IC} = V _{DD} /2	25°C	0.1	60		0.1	60		pA	
			85°C	24	1000		26	1000			
I _{IB}	Input bias current (see Note 4)	V _O = V _{DD} /2, V _{IC} = V _{DD} /2	25°C	0.6	60		0.7	60		pA	
			85°C	200	2000		220	2000			
V _{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range (see Note 5)		25°C	-0.2 to 4	-0.3 to 4.2		-0.2 to 9	-0.3 to 9.2		V	
			Full range	-0.2 to 3.5	-0.3 to 8.5		-0.2 to 8.5	-0.3 to 9.2		V	
			25°C	3	4.1		8	8.9		V	
			-40°C	3	4.1		7.8	8.9			
V _{OL}	Low-level output voltage	V _{ID} = 100 mV, R _L = 1 MΩ	85°C	3	4.2		7.8	8.9			
			25°C	0	50		0	50		mV	
			-40°C	0	50		0	50			
			85°C	0	50		0	50			
AVD	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	R _L = 1 MΩ See Note 6	25°C	50	520		50	870		V/mV	
			-40°C	50	900		50	1550			
			85°C	50	330		50	585			
			25°C	65	94		65	97			
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	V _{IC} = V _{ICRmin}	-40°C	60	95		60	97		dB	
			85°C	60	95		60	98			
			25°C	70	97		70	97			
k _{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio (ΔV _{DD} /ΔV _{IO})	V _{DD} = 5 V to 10 V V _O = 1.4 V	-40°C	60	97		60	97		dB	
			85°C	60	98		60	98			
I _{I(SEL)}	Input current (BIAS SELECT)	V _{I(SEL)} = V _{DD}	25°C	65			95			nA	
I _{DD}	Supply current	V _O = V _{DD} /2, V _{IC} = V _{DD} /2, No load	25°C	10	17		14	23		µA	
			-40°C	16	27		25	43			
			85°C	17	13		10	18			

[†] Full range is -40 to 85°C.

NOTES: 4. The typical values of input bias current and input offset current below 5 pA were determined mathematically.

5. This range also applies to each input individually.

6. At V_{DD} = 5 V, V_O = 0.25 V to 2 V; at V_{DD} = 10 V, V_O = 1 V to 6 V.

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

LOW-BIAS MODE

electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TA [†]	TLC271M						UNIT	
			V _{DD} = 5 V			V _{DD} = 10 V				
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX		
V _{IO} Input offset voltage	V _O = 1.4 V, V _{IC} = 0 V, R _S = 50 Ω, R _L = 1 MΩ	25°C	1.1	10		1.1	10		mV	
		Full range		12			12			
α _{VIO} Average temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		25°C to 125°C	1.4			1.4			μV/°C	
I _{IO} Input offset current (see Note 4)	V _O = V _{DD} /2, V _{IC} = V _{DD} /2	25°C	0.1	60		0.1	60		pA	
		125°C	1.4	15		1.8	15		nA	
I _{IB} Input bias current (see Note 4)	V _O = V _{DD} /2, V _{IC} = V _{DD} /2	25°C	0.6	60		0.7	60		pA	
		125°C	9	35		10	35		nA	
V _{ICR} Common-mode input voltage range (see Note 5)		25°C	0 to 4	-0.3 to 4.2		0 to 9	-0.3 to 9.2		V	
		Full range	0 to 3.5			0 to 8.5			V	
V _{OH} High-level output voltage	V _{ID} = 100 mV, R _L = 1 MΩ	25°C	3.2	4.1		8	8.9		V	
		-55°C	3	4.1		7.8	8.8			
		125°C	3	4.2		7.8	9			
V _{OL} Low-level output voltage	V _{ID} = -100 mV, I _{OL} = 0	25°C	0	50		0	50		mV	
		-55°C	0	50		0	50			
		125°C	0	50		0	50			
AVD Large-signal differential voltage amplification	R _L = 1 MΩ, See Note 6	25°C	50	520		50	870		V/mV	
		-55°C	25	1000		25	1775			
		125°C	25	200		25	380			
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	V _{IC} = V _{ICRmin}	25°C	65	94		65	97		dB	
		-55°C	60	95		60	97			
		125°C	60	85		60	91			
k _{SVR} Supply-voltage rejection ratio (ΔV _{DD} /ΔV _{IO})	V _{DD} = 5 V to 10 V V _O = 1.4 V	25°C	70	97		70	97		dB	
		-55°C	60	97		60	97			
		125°C	60	98		60	98			
I _{I(SEL)} Input current (BIAS SELECT)	V _{I(SEL)} = V _{DD}	25°C	65			95			nA	
I _{DD} Supply current	V _O = V _{DD} /2, V _{IC} = V _{DD} /2, No load	25°C	10	17		14	23		μA	
		-55°C	17	30		28	48			
		125°C	7	12		9	15			

[†] Full range is -55°C to 125°C.

- NOTES: 4. The typical values of input bias current and input offset current below 5 pA were determined mathematically.
 5. This range also applies to each input individually.
 6. At V_{DD} = 5 V, V_O = 0.25 V to 2 V; at V_{DD} = 10 V, V_O = 1 V to 6 V.



POST OFFICE BOX 655303 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75265

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS
SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

LOW-BIAS MODE

operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TA	TLC271C, TLC271AC, TLC271BC			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR Slew rate at unity gain	$R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	25°C	0.03			V/ μs
		0°C	0.04			
		70°C	0.03			
		25°C	0.03			
	$V_I(\text{PP}) = 2.5\text{ V}$	0°C	0.03			
		70°C	0.02			
V_n Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$, See Figure 99	$R_S = 20\text{ }\Omega$,	25°C	68		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
B_{OM} Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_O = V_{OH}$, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$,	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	25°C	5		kHz
B_1 Unity-gain bandwidth	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, See Figure 100	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$,	0°C	6		
			70°C	4.5		
			25°C	85		kHz
ϕ_m Phase margin	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 100	$f = B_1$,	0°C	100		
			70°C	65		
			25°C	34°		
			0°C	36°		
			70°C	30°		

operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 10\text{ V}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TA	TLC271C, TLC271AC, TLC271BC			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR Slew rate at unity gain	$R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	25°C	0.05			V/ μs
		0°C	0.05			
		70°C	0.04			
	$V_I(\text{PP}) = 5.5\text{ V}$	25°C	0.04			
		0°C	0.05			
		70°C	0.04			
V_n Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$, See Figure 99	$R_S = 20\text{ }\Omega$,	25°C	68		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
B_{OM} Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_O = V_{OH}$, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$,	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	25°C	1		kHz
B_1 Unity-gain bandwidth	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, See Figure 100	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$,	0°C	1.3		
			70°C	0.9		
			25°C	110		kHz
ϕ_m Phase margin	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 100	$f = B_1$,	0°C	125		
			70°C	90		
			25°C	38°		
			0°C	40°		
			70°C	34°		

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

LOW-BIAS MODE

operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TA	TLC271I, TLC271AI, TLC271BI			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR Slew rate at unity gain	$R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	$V_I(\text{PP}) = 1\text{ V}$	25°C	0.03		V/ μs
			-40°C	0.04		
		$V_I(\text{PP}) = 2.5\text{ V}$	85°C	0.03		
			25°C	0.03		
	$V_O = V_{OH}$, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, See Figure 98	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$	-40°C	0.04		kHz
			85°C	0.02		
V _n Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 1 kHz, See Figure 99	$R_S = 20\text{ }\Omega$,	25°C	68		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
B _{OM} Maximum output-swing bandwidth	25°C	5				
B ₁ Unity-gain bandwidth	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, See Figure 100	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$	-40°C	7		MHz
			85°C	4		
		$f = B_1$, See Figure 100	25°C	85		
φ _m Phase margin			-40°C	130		
85°C			55			
25°C			34°			
-40°C			38°			
85°C			28°			

operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 10\text{ V}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TA	TLC271C, TLC271AC, TLC271BC			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR Slew rate at unity gain	$R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	$V_I(\text{PP}) = 1\text{ V}$	25°C	0.05		V/ μs
			-40°C	0.06		
		$V_I(\text{PP}) = 5.5\text{ V}$	85°C	0.03		
			25°C	0.04		
	$V_O = V_{OH}$, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, See Figure 98	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$	-40°C	0.05		kHz
			85°C	0.03		
V _n Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 1 kHz, See Figure 99	$R_S = 20\text{ }\Omega$,	25°C	68		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
B _{OM} Maximum output-swing bandwidth	25°C	1				
B ₁ Unity-gain bandwidth	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, See Figure 100	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$	-40°C	1.4		MHz
			85°C	0.8		
		$f = B_1$, See Figure 100	25°C	110		
			-40°C	155		
			85°C	80		
φ _m Phase margin	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$	$f = B_1$, See Figure 100	25°C	38°		
			-40°C	42°		
			85°C	32°		

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

LOW-BIAS MODE

operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TA	TLC271M			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR Slew rate at unity gain	$R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	$V_I(\text{PP}) = 1\text{ V}$	25°C	0.03		V/ μs
			-55°C	0.04		
		$V_I(\text{PP}) = 2.5\text{ V}$	125°C	0.02		
			25°C	0.03		
			-55°C	0.04		
			125°C	0.02		
V_n Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$, See Figure 99	$R_S = 20\text{ }\Omega$,	25°C	68		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
B_{OM} Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_O = V_{OH}$, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$,	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	25°C	5		kHz
B_1 Unity-gain bandwidth	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, See Figure 100	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$,	-55°C	8		
			125°C	3		
			25°C	85		kHz
ϕ_m Phase margin	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 100	$f = B_1$,	-55°C	140		
			125°C	45		
			25°C	34°		
			-55°C	39°		
			125°C	25°		

operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 10\text{ V}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TA	TLC271M			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR Slew rate at unity gain	$R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	$V_I(\text{PP}) = 1\text{ V}$	25°C	0.05		V/ μs
			-55°C	0.06		
		$V_I(\text{PP}) = 5.5\text{ V}$	125°C	0.03		
			25°C	0.04		
			-55°C	0.06		
			125°C	0.03		
V_n Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$, See Figure 99	$R_S = 20\text{ }\Omega$,	25°C	68		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
B_{OM} Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_O = V_{OH}$, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$,	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 98	25°C	1		kHz
B_1 Unity-gain bandwidth	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, See Figure 100	$C_L = 20\text{ pF}$,	-55°C	1.5		
			125°C	0.7		
			25°C	110		kHz
ϕ_m Phase margin	$V_I = 10\text{ mV}$, $C_L = 20\text{ pF}$, See Figure 100	$f = B_1$,	-55°C	165		
			125°C	70		
			25°C	38°		
			-55°C	43°		
			125°C	29°		



POST OFFICE BOX 655303 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75265

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (LOW-BIAS MODE)

Table of Graphs

			FIGURE
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	Distribution	66, 67
αV_{IO}	Temperature coefficient	Distribution	68, 69
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage	vs High-level output current vs Supply voltage vs Free-air temperature	70, 71 72 73
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	vs Common-mode input voltage vs Differential input voltage vs Free-air temperature vs Low-level output current	74, 75 76 77 78, 79
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	vs Supply voltage vs Free-air temperature vs Frequency	80 81 92, 93
I_{IB}	Input bias current	vs Free-air temperature	82
I_{IO}	Input offset current	vs Free-air temperature	82
V_I	Maximum input voltage	vs Supply voltage	83
I_{DD}	Supply current	vs Supply voltage vs Free-air temperature	84 85
SR	Slew rate	vs Supply voltage vs Free-air temperature	86 87
	Bias-select current	vs Supply voltage	88
$V_{O(PP)}$	Maximum peak-to-peak output voltage	vs Frequency	89
B_1	Unity-gain bandwidth	vs Free-air temperature vs Supply voltage	90 91
ϕ_m	Phase margin	vs Supply voltage vs Free-air temperature vs Capacitive load	94 95 96
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	vs Frequency	97
	Phase shift	vs Frequency	92, 93

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (LOW-BIAS MODE)†

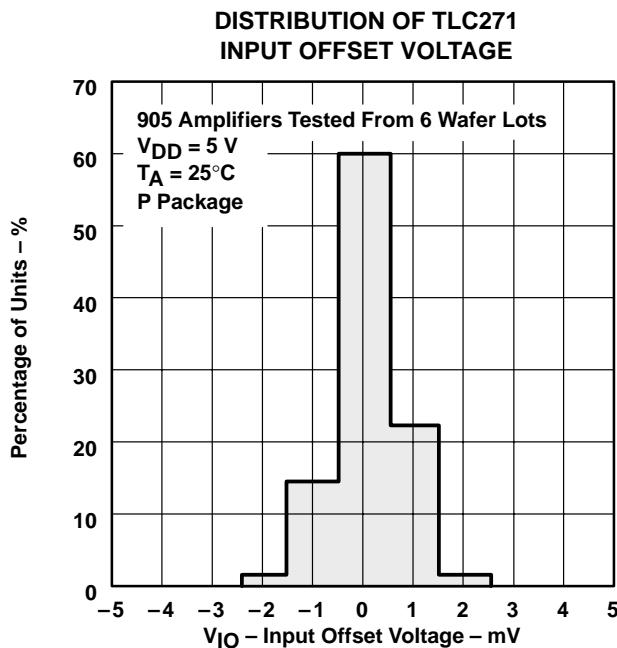


Figure 66

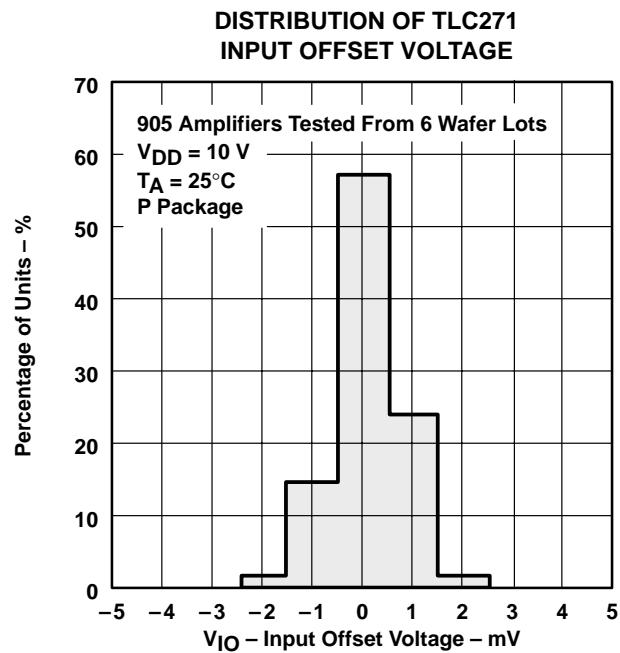


Figure 67

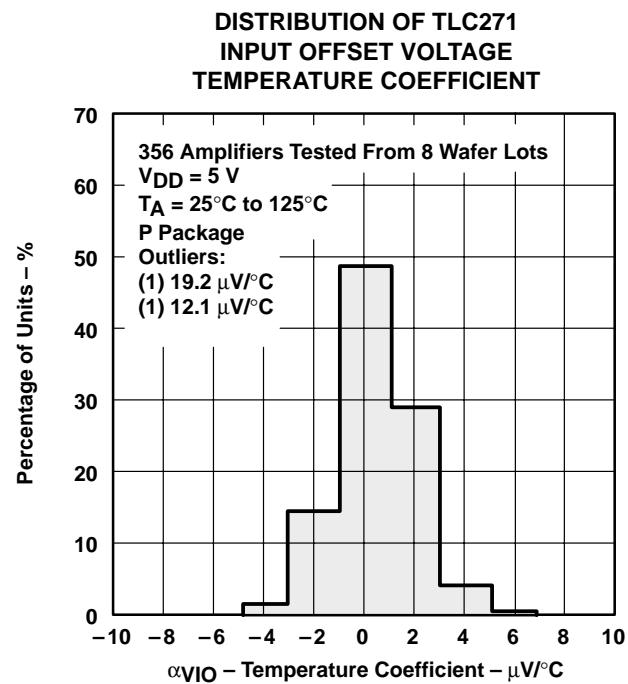


Figure 68

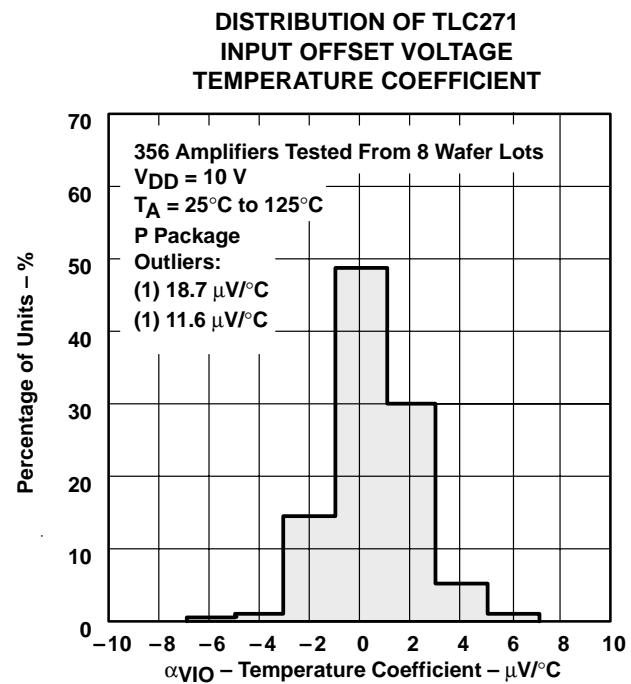


Figure 69

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (LOW-BIAS MODE)†

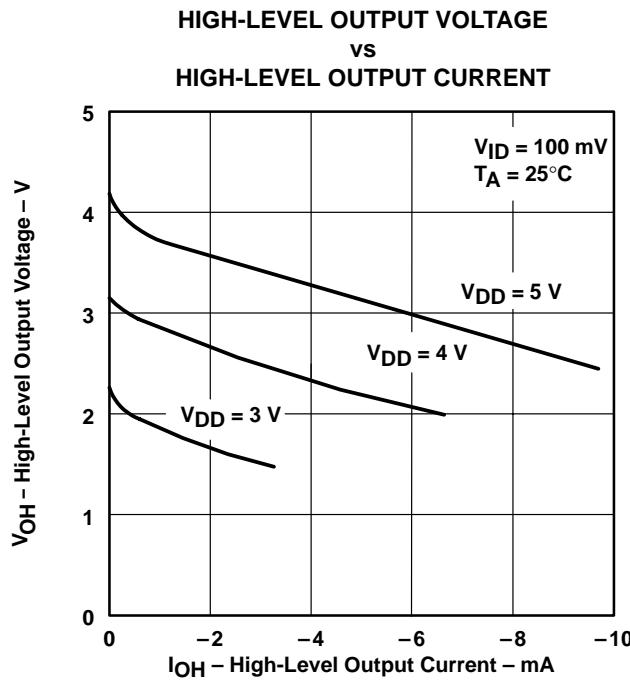


Figure 70

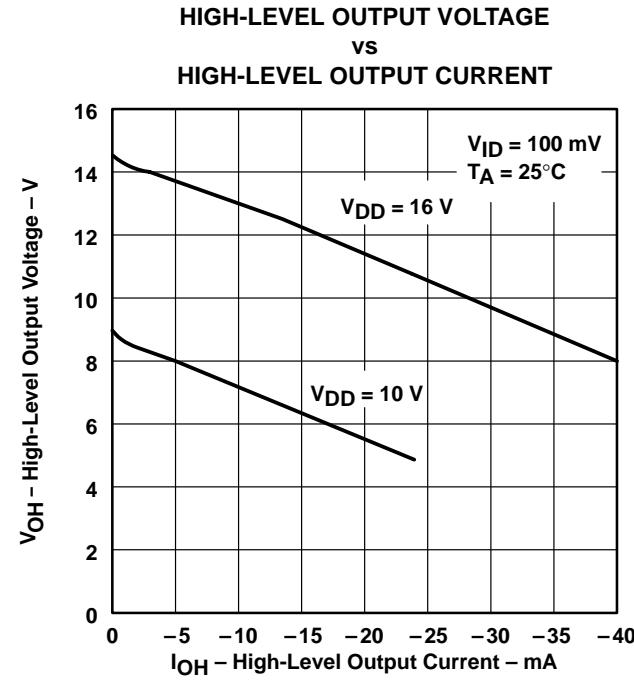


Figure 71

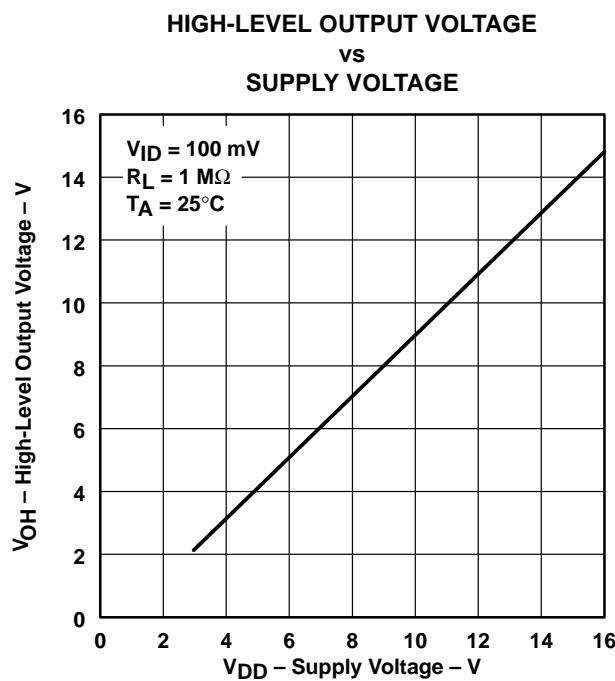


Figure 72

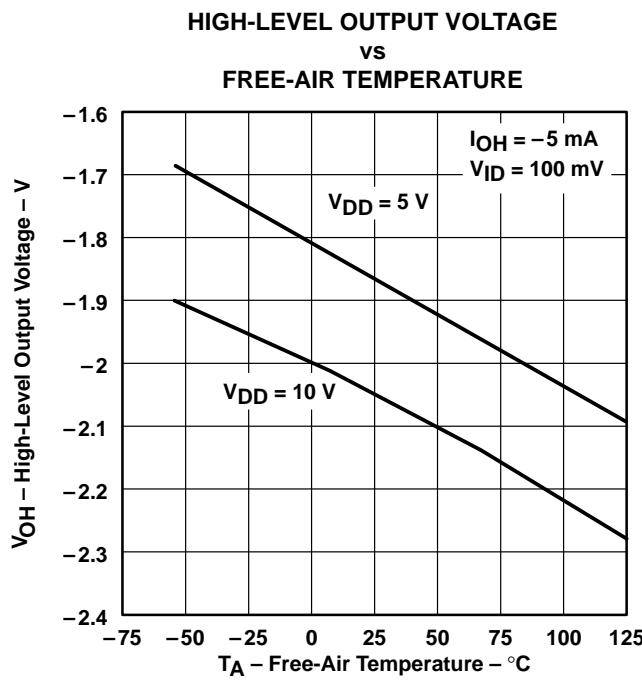


Figure 73

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (LOW-BIAS MODE)†

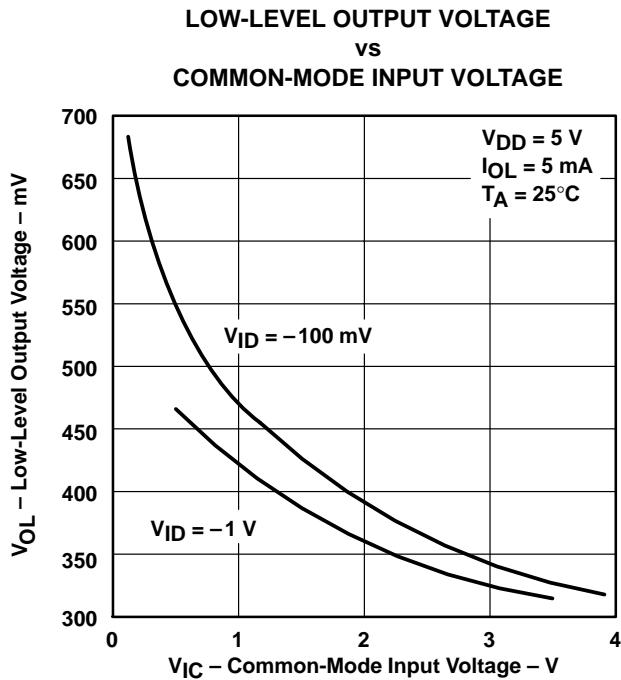


Figure 74

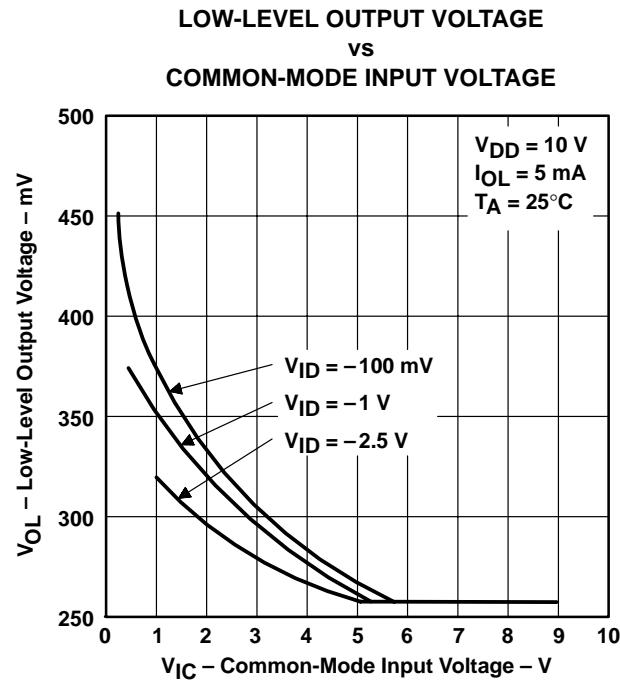


Figure 75

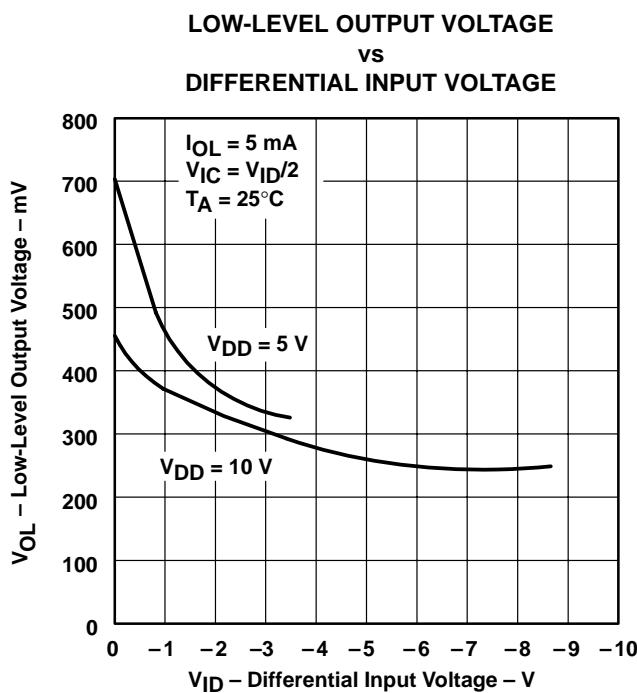


Figure 76

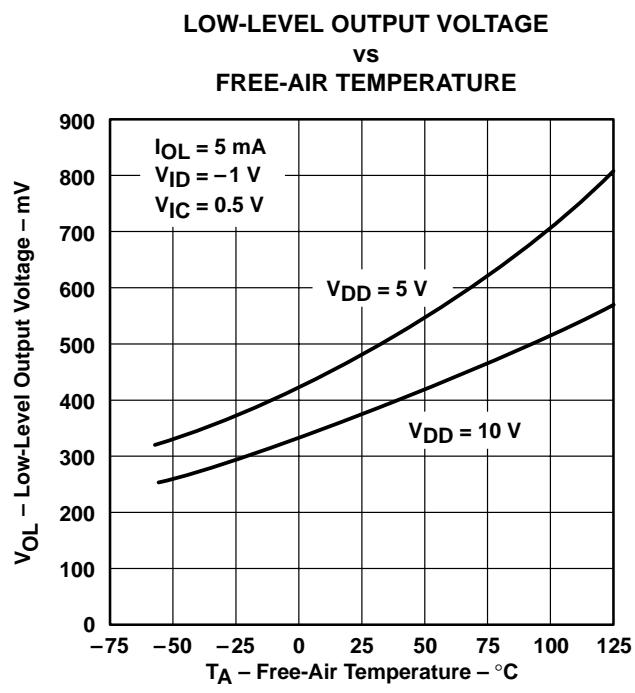


Figure 77

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (LOW-BIAS MODE)†

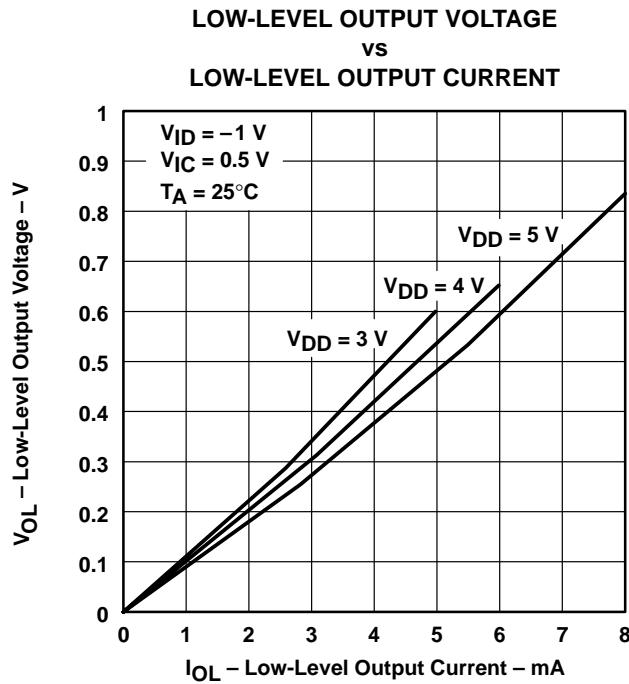


Figure 78

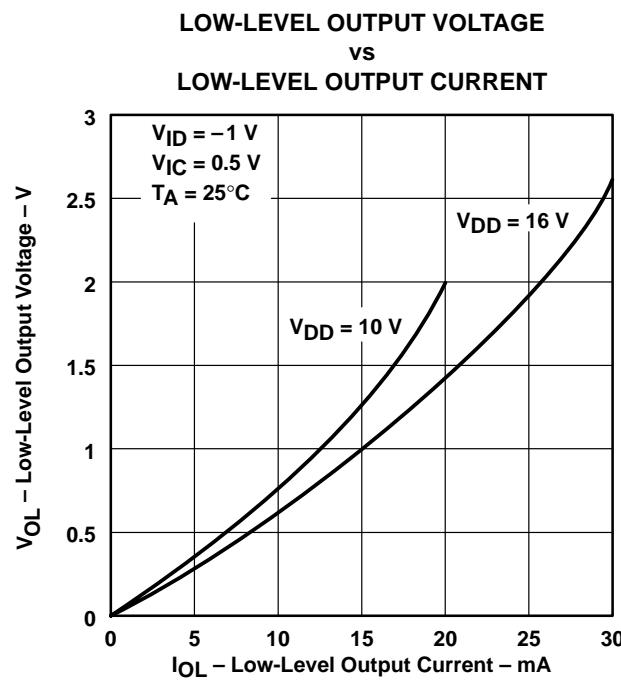


Figure 79

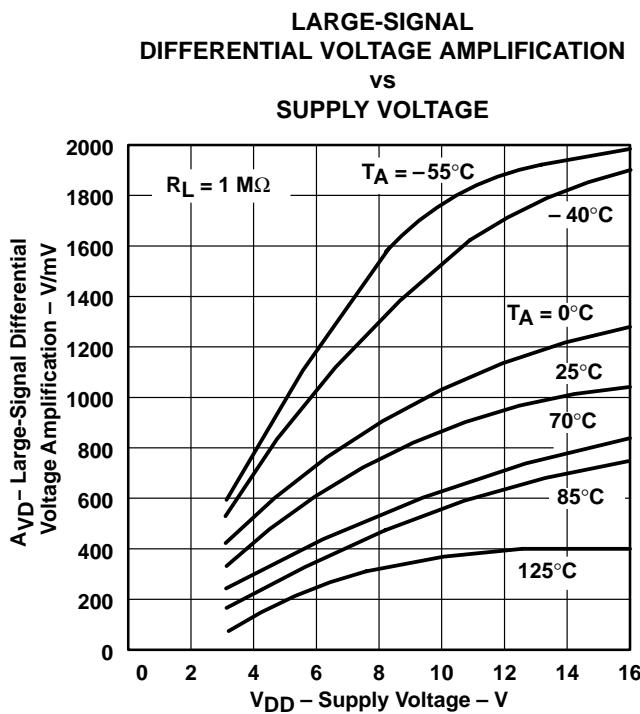


Figure 80

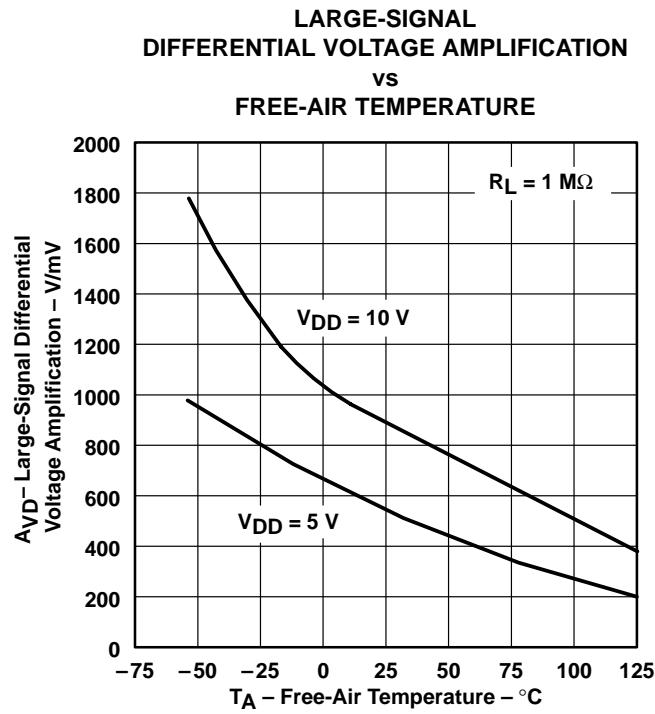
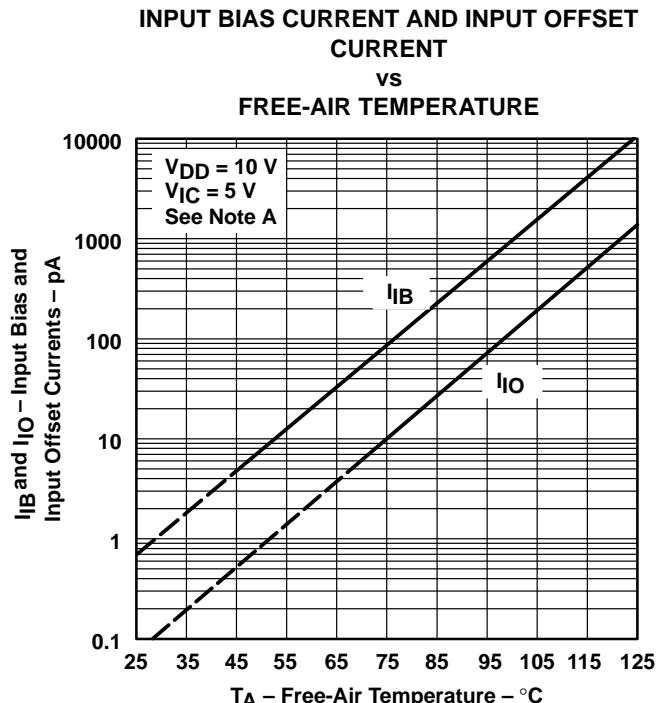


Figure 81

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (LOW-BIAS MODE)†



NOTE A: The typical values of input bias current and input offset current below 5 pA were determined mathematically.

Figure 82

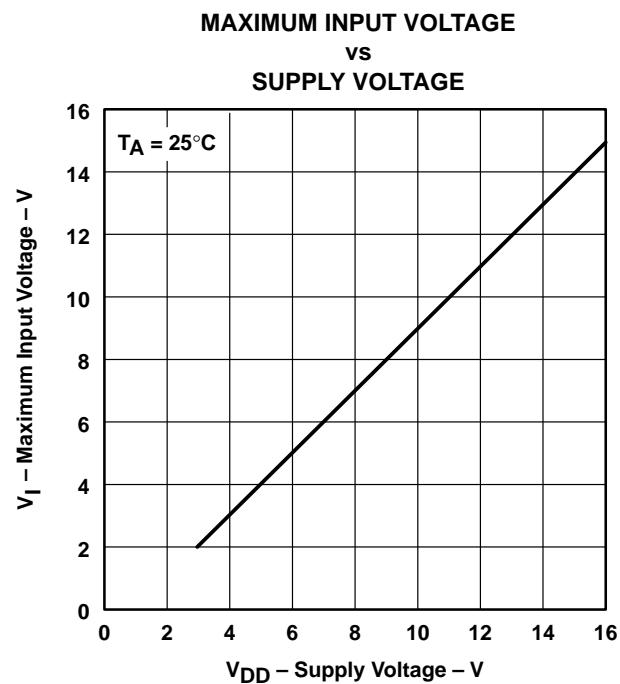


Figure 83

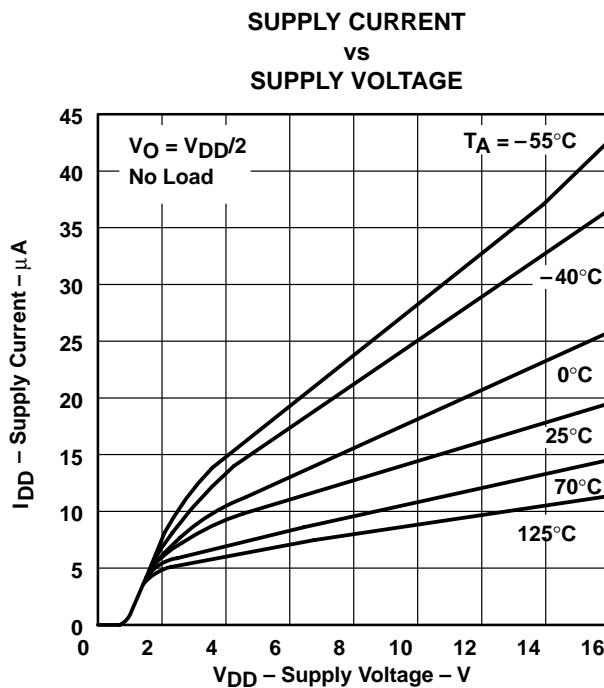


Figure 84

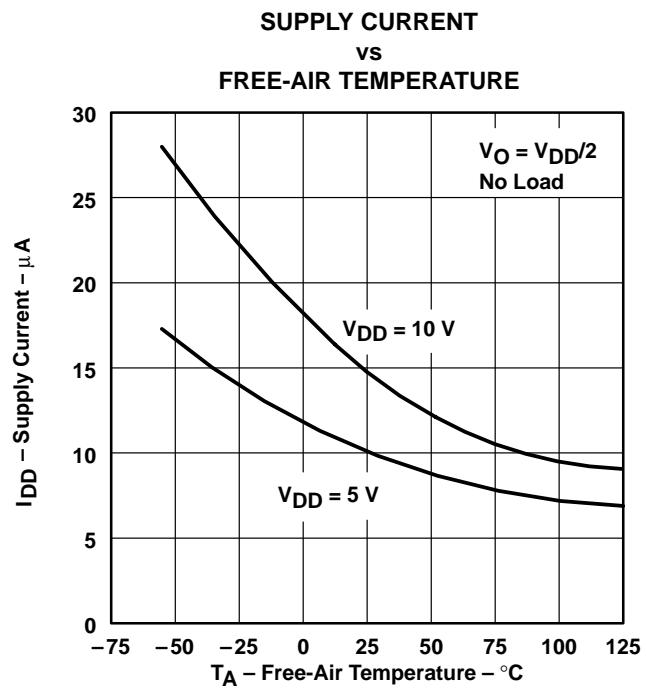


Figure 85

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (LOW-BIAS MODE)†

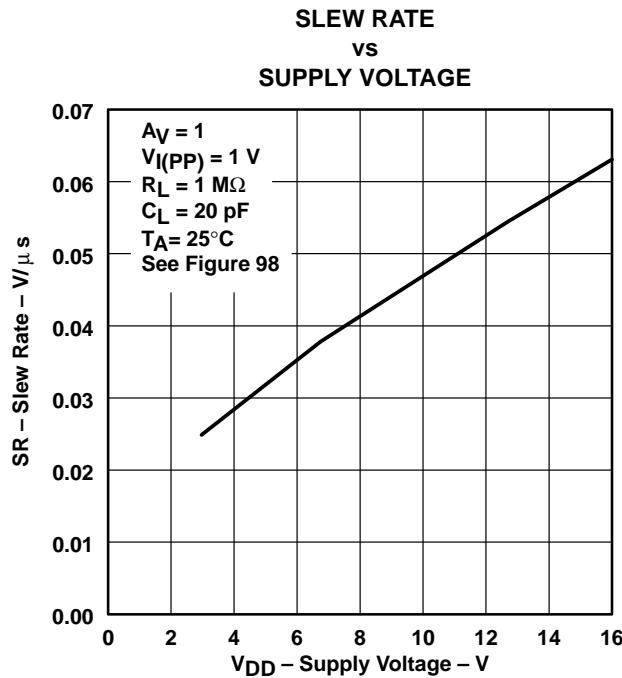


Figure 86

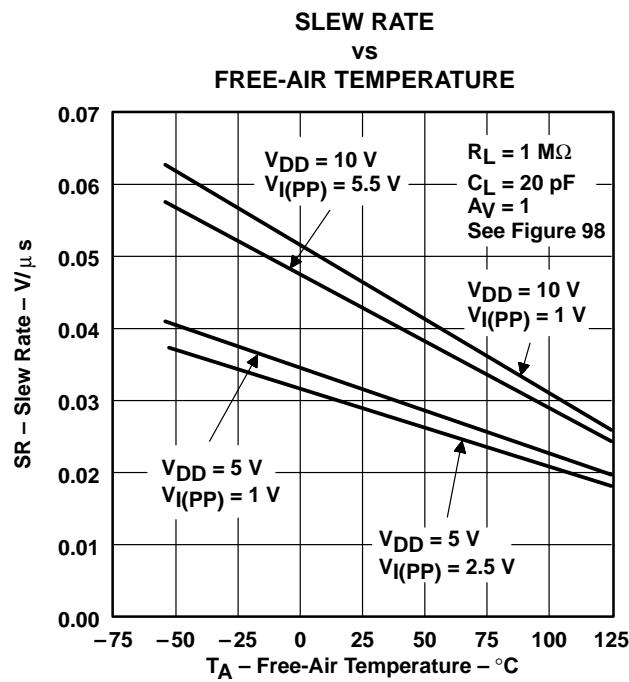


Figure 87

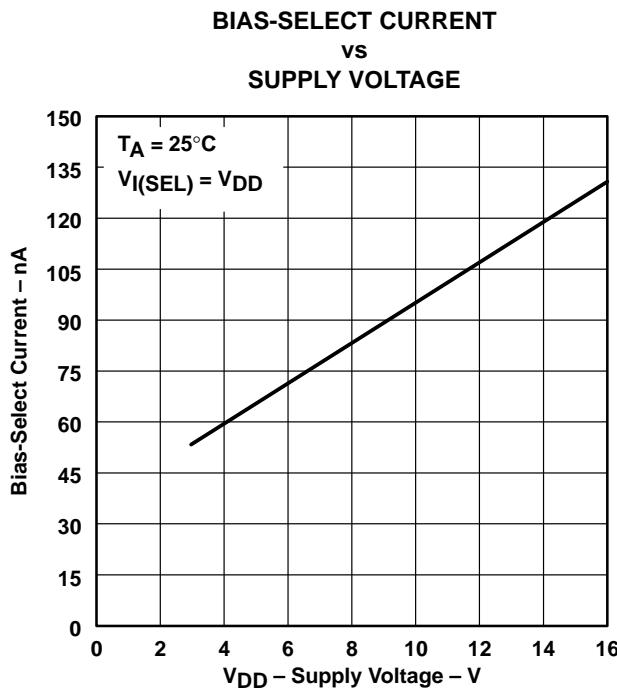


Figure 88

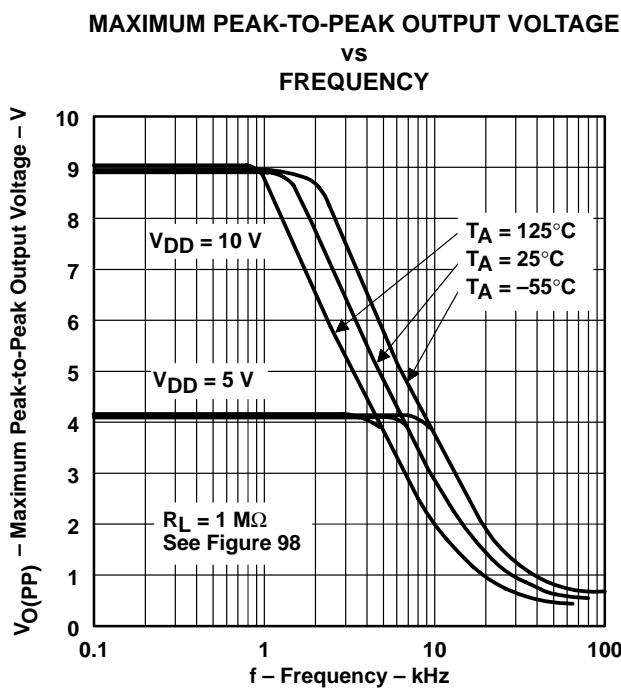


Figure 89

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (LOW-BIAS MODE)†

UNITY-GAIN BANDWIDTH
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

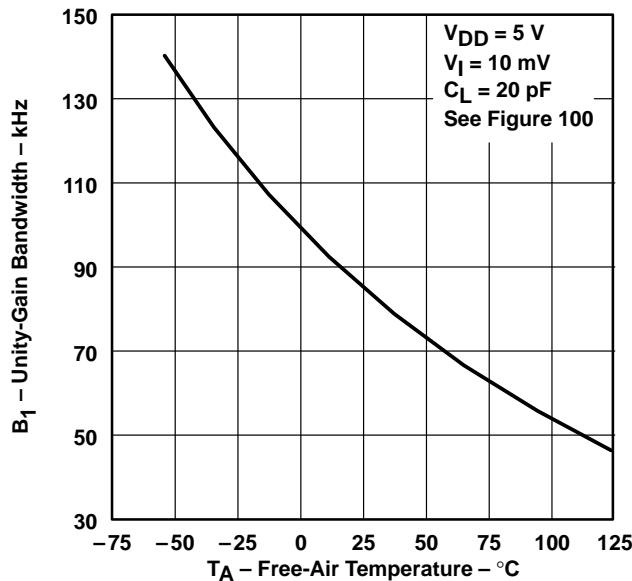


Figure 90

UNITY-GAIN BANDWIDTH
vs
SUPPLY VOLTAGE

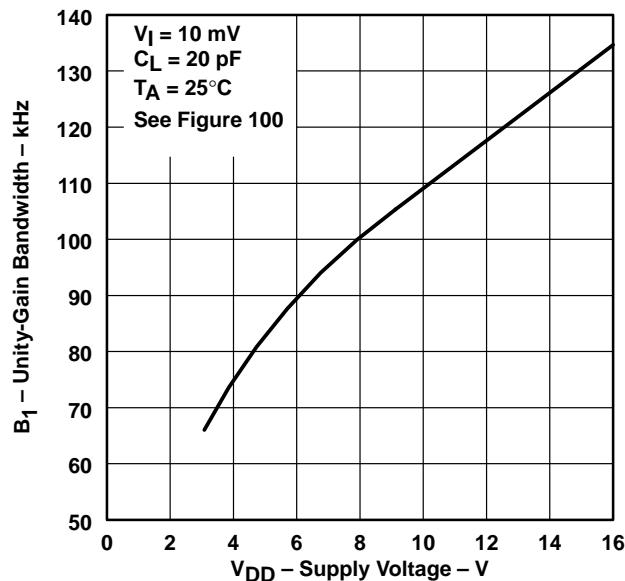


Figure 91

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE
AMPLIFICATION AND PHASE SHIFT

vs
FREQUENCY

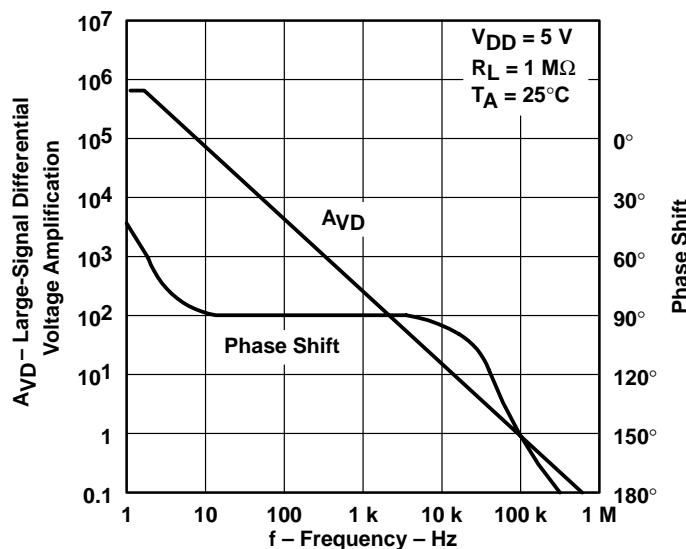


Figure 92

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (LOW-BIAS MODE)†

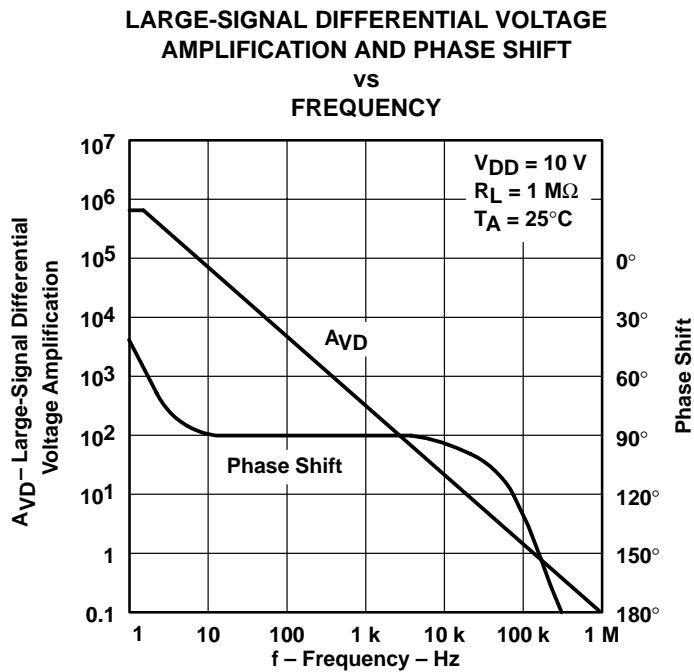


Figure 93

**PHASE MARGIN
vs
SUPPLY VOLTAGE**

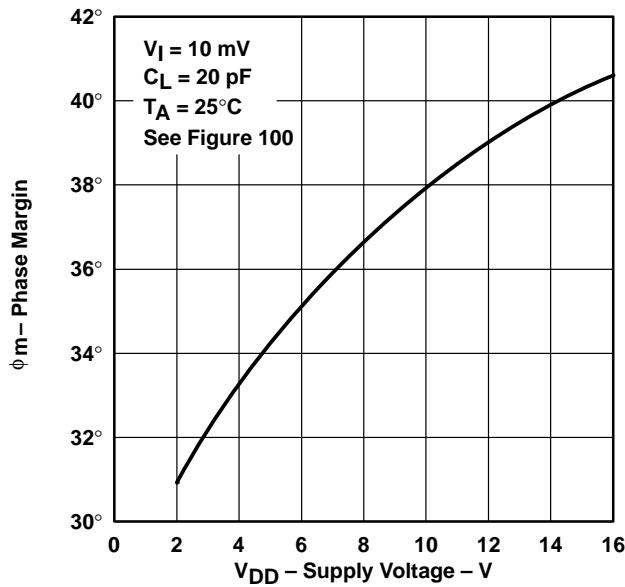


Figure 94

**PHASE MARGIN
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE**

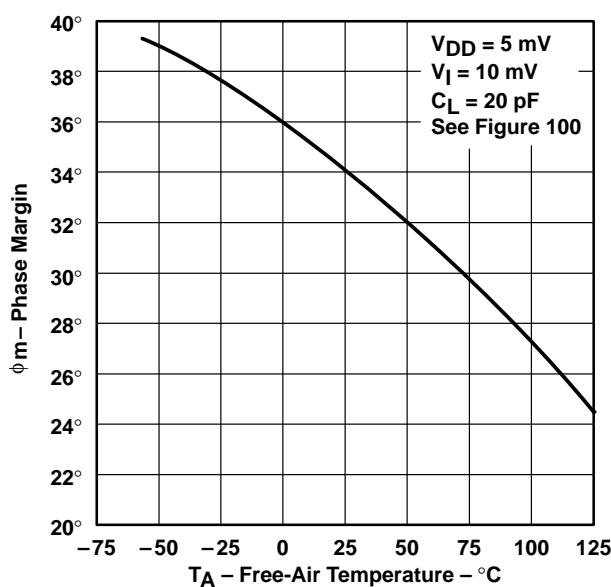


Figure 95

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (LOW-BIAS MODE)†

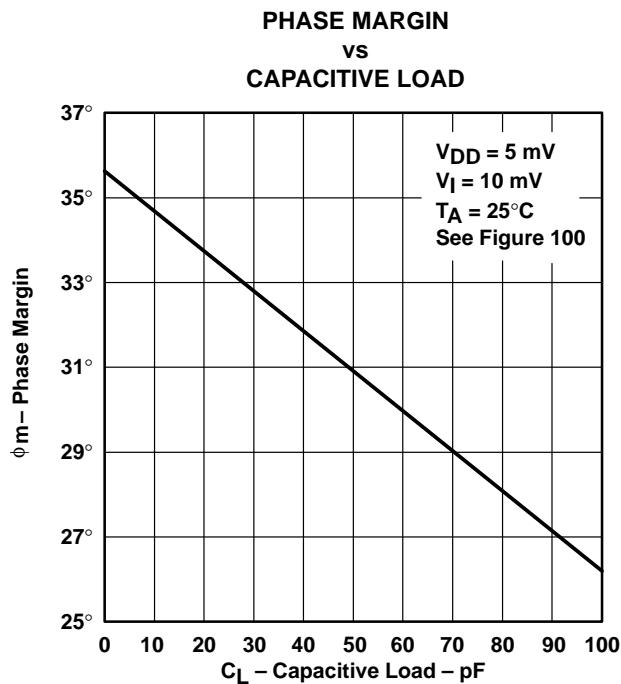


Figure 96

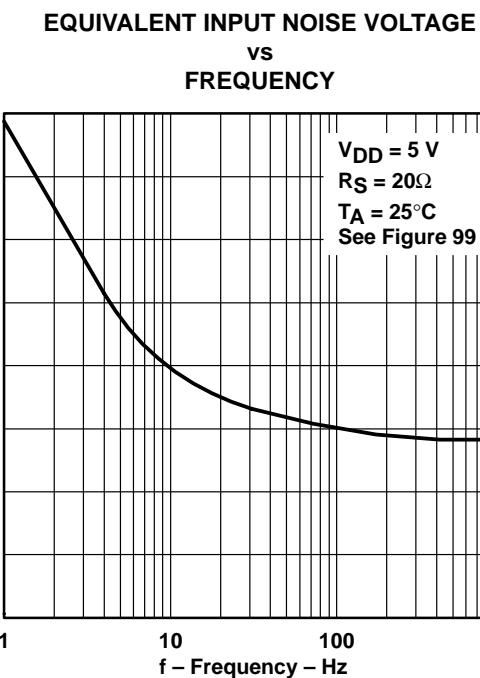


Figure 97

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

single-supply versus split-supply test circuits

Because the TLC271 is optimized for single-supply operation, circuit configurations used for the various tests often present some inconvenience since the input signal, in many cases, must be offset from ground. This inconvenience can be avoided by testing the device with split supplies and the output load tied to the negative rail. A comparison of single-supply versus split-supply test circuits is shown below. The use of either circuit gives the same result.

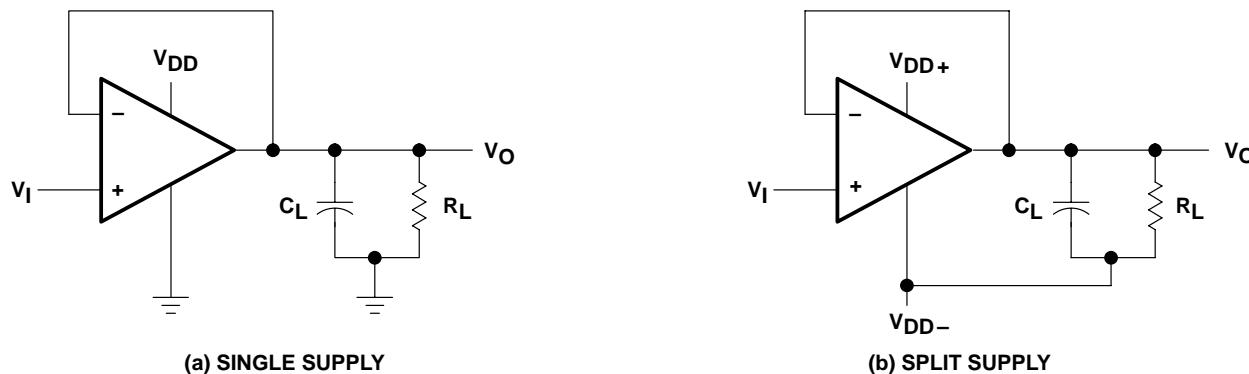


Figure 98. Unity-Gain Amplifier

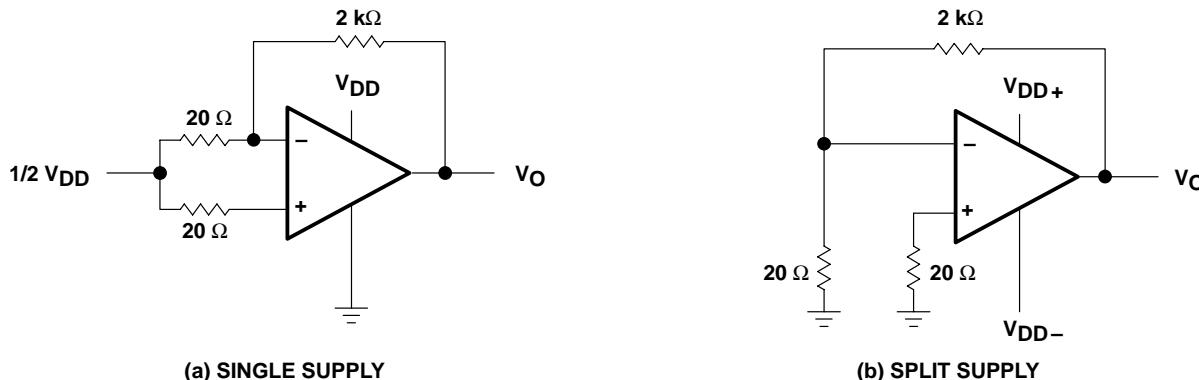


Figure 99. Noise-Test Circuit

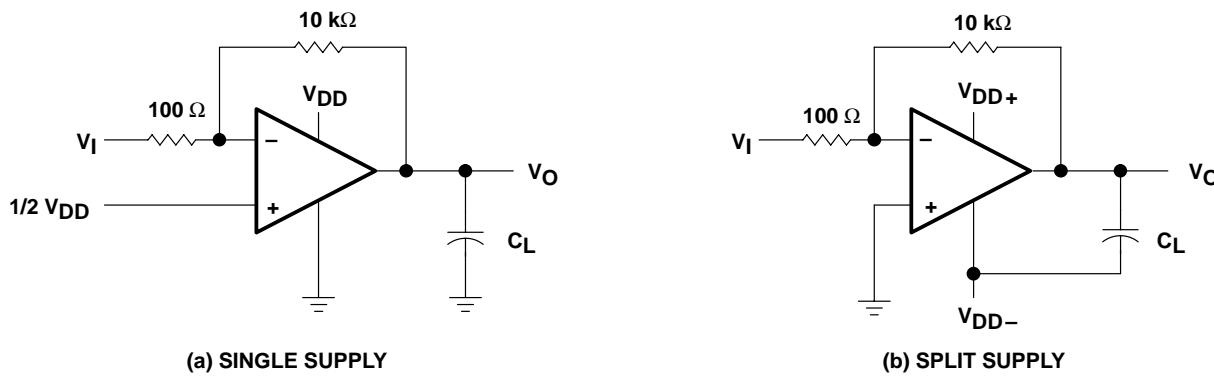


Figure 100. Gain-of-100 Inverting Amplifier

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

input bias current

Because of the high input impedance of the TLC271 operational amplifiers, attempts to measure the input bias current can result in erroneous readings. The bias current at normal room ambient temperature is typically less than 1 pA, a value that is easily exceeded by leakages on the test socket. Two suggestions are offered to avoid erroneous measurements:

1. Isolate the device from other potential leakage sources. Use a grounded shield around and between the device inputs (see Figure 101). Leakages that would otherwise flow to the inputs are shunted away.
2. Compensate for the leakage of the test socket by actually performing an input bias current test (using a picoammeter) with no device in the test socket. The actual input bias current can then be calculated by subtracting the open-socket leakage readings from the readings obtained with a device in the test socket.

One word of caution: many automatic testers as well as some bench-top operational amplifier testers use the servo-loop technique with a resistor in series with the device input to measure the input bias current (the voltage drop across the series resistor is measured and the bias current is calculated). This method requires that a device be inserted into the test socket to obtain a correct reading; therefore, an open-socket reading is not feasible using this method.

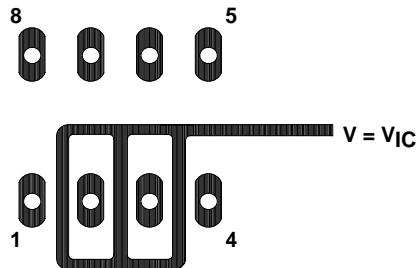


Figure 101. Isolation Metal Around Device inputs (JG and P packages)

low-level output voltage

To obtain low-supply-voltage operation, some compromise is necessary in the input stage. This compromise results in the device low-level output being dependent on both the common-mode input voltage level as well as the differential input voltage level. When attempting to correlate low-level output readings with those quoted in the electrical specifications, these two conditions should be observed. If conditions other than these are to be used, please refer to the Typical Characteristics section of this data sheet.

input offset voltage temperature coefficient

Erroneous readings often result from attempts to measure temperature coefficient of input offset voltage. This parameter is actually a calculation using input offset voltage measurements obtained at two different temperatures. When one (or both) of the temperatures is below freezing, moisture can collect on both the device and the test socket. This moisture results in leakage and contact resistance which can cause erroneous input offset voltage readings. The isolation techniques previously mentioned have no effect on the leakage since the moisture also covers the isolation metal itself, thereby rendering it useless. It is suggested that these measurements be performed at temperatures above freezing to minimize error.

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

full-power response

Full-power response, the frequency above which the amplifier slew rate limits the output voltage swing, is often specified two ways: full-linear response and full-peak response. The full-linear response is generally measured by monitoring the distortion level of the output while increasing the frequency of a sinusoidal input signal until the maximum frequency is found above which the output contains significant distortion. The full-peak response is defined as the maximum output frequency, without regard to distortion, above which full peak-to-peak output swing cannot be maintained.

Because there is no industry-wide accepted value for significant distortion, the full-peak response is specified in this data sheet and is measured using the circuit of Figure 98. The initial setup involves the use of a sinusoidal input to determine the maximum peak-to-peak output of the device (the amplitude of the sinusoidal wave is increased until clipping occurs). The sinusoidal wave is then replaced with a square wave of the same amplitude. The frequency is then increased until the maximum peak-to-peak output can no longer be maintained (Figure 102). A square wave is used to allow a more accurate determination of the point at which the maximum peak-to-peak output is reached.

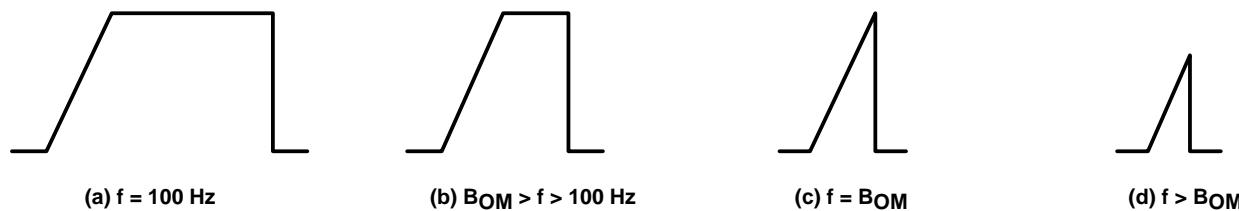


Figure 102. Full-Power-Response Output Signal

test time

Inadequate test time is a frequent problem, especially when testing CMOS devices in a high-volume, short-test-time environment. Internal capacitances are inherently higher in CMOS than in bipolar and BiFET devices, and require longer test times than their bipolar and BiFET counterparts. The problem becomes more pronounced with reduced supply levels and lower temperatures.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

single-supply operation

While the TLC271 performs well using dual power supplies (also called balanced or split supplies), the design is optimized for single-supply operation. This includes an input common mode voltage range that encompasses ground as well as an output voltage range that pulls down to ground. The supply voltage range extends down to 3 V (C-suffix types), thus allowing operation with supply levels commonly available for TTL and HCMOS; however, for maximum dynamic range, 16-V single-supply operation is recommended.

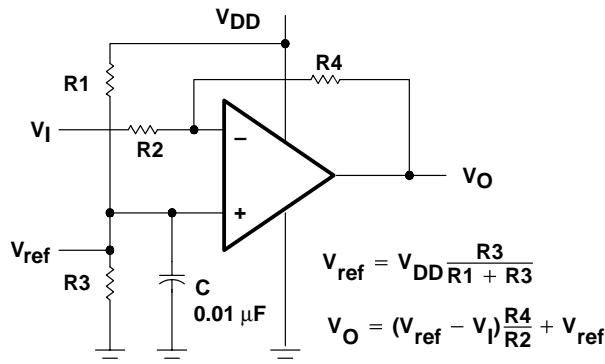


Figure 103. Inverting Amplifier With Voltage Reference

APPLICATION INFORMATION

single-supply operation (continued)

Many single-supply applications require that a voltage be applied to one input to establish a reference level that is above ground. A resistive voltage divider is usually sufficient to establish this reference level (see Figure 103). The low input bias current consumption of the TLC271 permits the use of very large resistive values to implement the voltage divider, thus minimizing power consumption.

The TLC271 works well in conjunction with digital logic; however, when powering both linear devices and digital logic from the same power supply, the following precautions are recommended:

1. Power the linear devices from separate bypassed supply lines (see Figure 104); otherwise, the linear device supply rails can fluctuate due to voltage drops caused by high switching currents in the digital logic.
2. Use proper bypass techniques to reduce the probability of noise-induced errors. Single capacitive decoupling is often adequate; however, RC decoupling may be necessary in high-frequency applications.

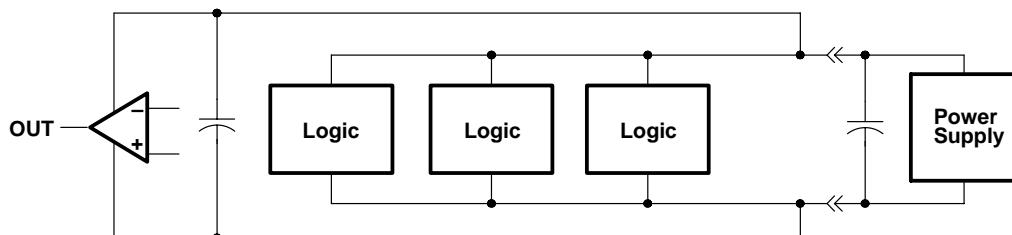
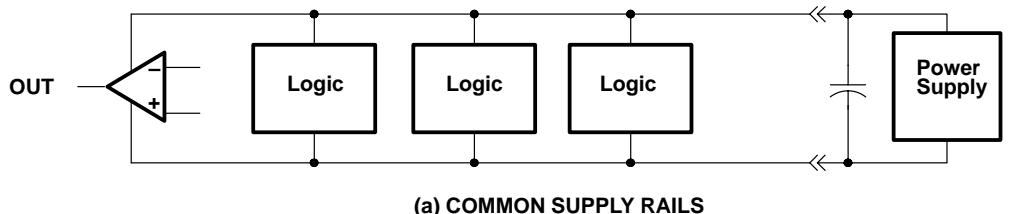


Figure 104. Common Versus Separate Supply Rails

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

APPLICATION INFORMATION

input offset voltage nulling

The TLC271 offers external input offset null control. Nulling of the input offset voltage may be achieved by adjusting a 25-kΩ potentiometer connected between the offset null terminals with the wiper connected as shown in Figure 105. The amount of nulling range varies with the bias selection. In the high-bias mode, the nulling range allows the maximum offset voltage specified to be trimmed to zero. In low-bias and medium-bias modes, total nulling may not be possible.

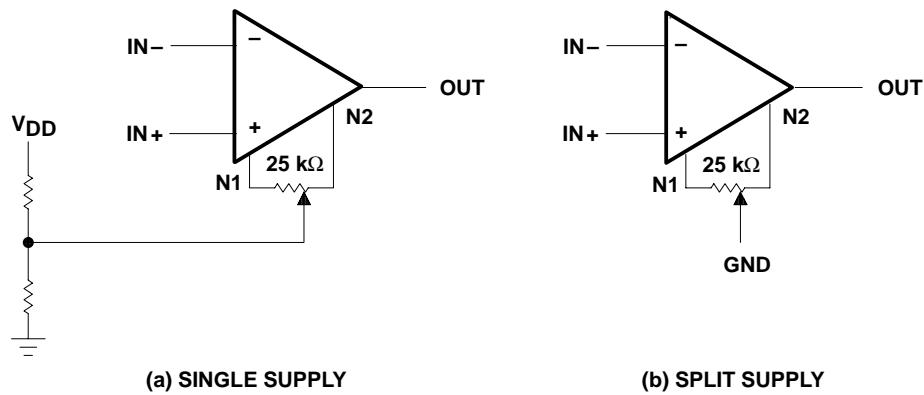


Figure 105. Input Offset Voltage Null Circuit

bias selection

Bias selection is achieved by connecting the bias select pin to one of the three voltage levels (see Figure 106). For medium-bias applications, it is recommended that the bias select pin be connected to the mid-point between the supply rails. This is a simple procedure in split-supply applications, since this point is ground. In single-supply applications, the medium-bias mode necessitates using a voltage divider as indicated. The use of large-value resistors in the voltage divider reduces the current drain of the divider from the supply line. However, large-value resistors used in conjunction with a large-value capacitor requires significant time to charge up to the supply midpoint after the supply is switched on. A voltage other than the midpoint may be used if it is within the voltages specified in the table of Figure 106.

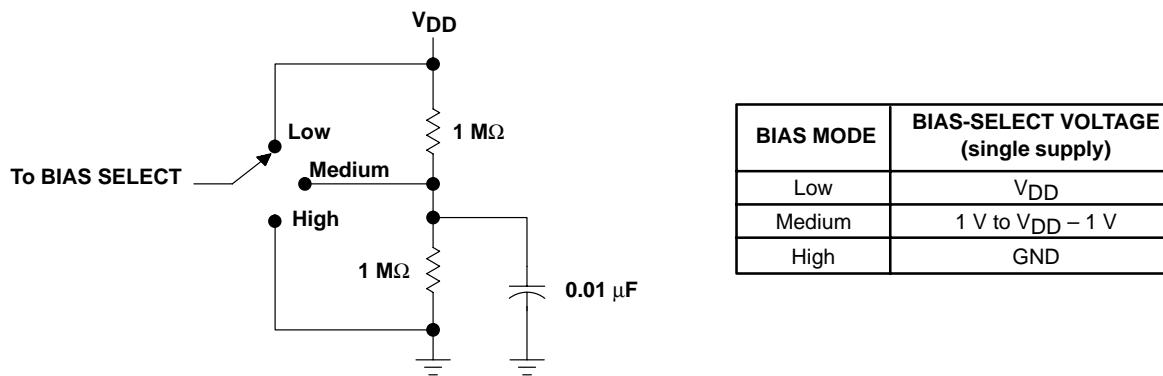


Figure 106. Bias Selection for Single-Supply Applications

APPLICATION INFORMATION

input characteristics

The TLC271 is specified with a minimum and a maximum input voltage that, if exceeded at either input, could cause the device to malfunction. Exceeding this specified range is a common problem, especially in single-supply operation. Note that the lower range limit includes the negative rail, while the upper range limit is specified at $V_{DD} - 1$ V at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ and at $V_{DD} - 1.5$ V at all other temperatures.

The use of the polysilicon-gate process and the careful input circuit design gives the TLC271 very good input offset voltage drift characteristics relative to conventional metal-gate processes. Offset voltage drift in CMOS devices is highly influenced by threshold voltage shifts caused by polarization of the phosphorus dopant implanted in the oxide. Placing the phosphorus dopant in a conductor (such as a polysilicon gate) alleviates the polarization problem, thus reducing threshold voltage shifts by more than an order of magnitude. The offset voltage drift with time has been calculated to be typically 0.1 $\mu\text{V}/\text{month}$, including the first month of operation.

Because of the extremely high input impedance and resulting low bias current requirements, the TLC271 is well suited for low-level signal processing; however, leakage currents on printed circuit boards and sockets can easily exceed bias current requirements and cause a degradation in device performance. It is good practice to include guard rings around inputs (similar to those of Figure 101 in the Parameter Measurement Information section). These guards should be driven from a low-impedance source at the same voltage level as the common-mode input (see Figure 107).

The inputs of any unused amplifiers should be tied to ground to avoid possible oscillation.

noise performance

The noise specifications in operational amplifier circuits are greatly dependent on the current in the first-stage differential amplifier. The low input bias current requirements of the TLC271 results in a very low noise current, which is insignificant in most applications. This feature makes the devices especially favorable over bipolar devices when using values of circuit impedance greater than 50 $\text{k}\Omega$, since bipolar devices exhibit greater noise currents.

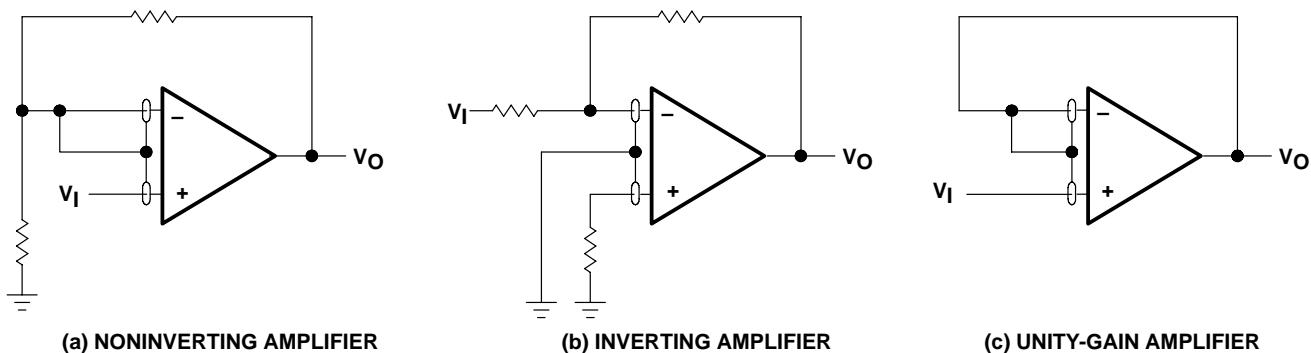


Figure 107. Guard-Ring Schemes

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

APPLICATION INFORMATION

feedback

Operational amplifier circuits almost always employ feedback, and since feedback is the first prerequisite for oscillation, a little caution is appropriate. Most oscillation problems result from driving capacitive loads and ignoring stray input capacitance. A small-value capacitor connected in parallel with the feedback resistor is an effective remedy (see Figure 108). The value of this capacitor is optimized empirically.

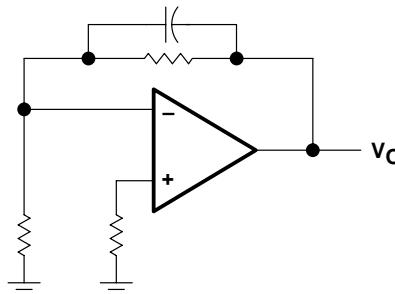


Figure 108. Compensation for Input Capacitance

electrostatic discharge protection

The TLC271 incorporates an internal electrostatic-discharge (ESD) protection circuit that prevents functional failures at voltages up to 2000 V as tested under MIL-STD-883C, Method 3015.2. Care should be exercised, however, when handling these devices as exposure to ESD may result in the degradation of the device parametric performance. The protection circuit also causes the input bias currents to be temperature dependent and have the characteristics of a reverse-biased diode.

latch-up

Because CMOS devices are susceptible to latch-up due to their inherent parasitic thyristors, the TLC271 inputs and output were designed to withstand -100-mA surge currents without sustaining latchup; however, techniques should be used to reduce the chance of latch-up whenever possible. Internal protection diodes should not by design be forward biased. Applied input and output voltage should not exceed the supply voltage by more than 300 mV. Care should be exercised when using capacitive coupling on pulse generators. Supply transients should be shunted by the use of decoupling capacitors (0.1 μ F typical) located across the supply rails as close to the device as possible.

The current path established if latch-up occurs is usually between the positive supply rail and ground and can be triggered by surges on the supply lines and/or voltages on either the output or inputs that exceed the supply voltage. Once latch-up occurs, the current flow is limited only by the impedance of the power supply and the forward resistance of the parasitic thyristor and usually results in the destruction of the device. The chance of latch-up occurring increases with increasing temperature and supply voltages.

output characteristics

The output stage of the TLC271 is designed to sink and source relatively high amounts of current (see Typical Characteristics). If the output is subjected to a short-circuit condition, this high current capability can cause device damage under certain conditions. Output current capability increases with supply voltage.

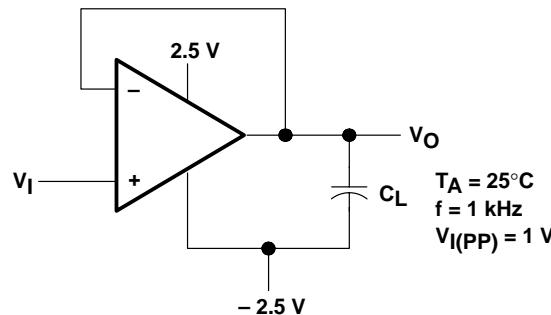


Figure 109. Test Circuit for Output Characteristics

APPLICATION INFORMATION

output characteristics (continued)

All operating characteristics of the TLC271 were measured using a 20-pF load. The devices drive higher capacitive loads; however, as output load capacitance increases, the resulting response pole occurs at lower frequencies, thereby causing ringing, peaking, or even oscillation (see Figures 110, 111, and 112). In many cases, adding some compensation in the form of a series resistor in the feedback loop alleviates the problem.

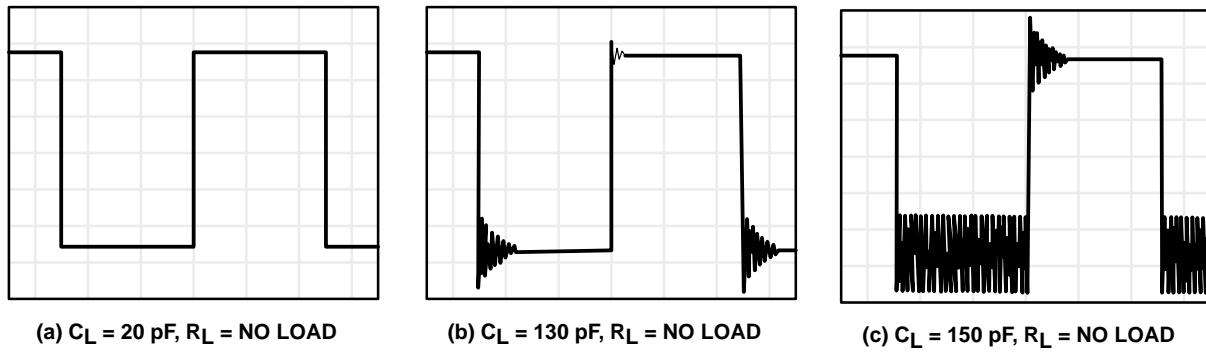


Figure 110. Effect of Capacitive Loads in High-Bias Mode

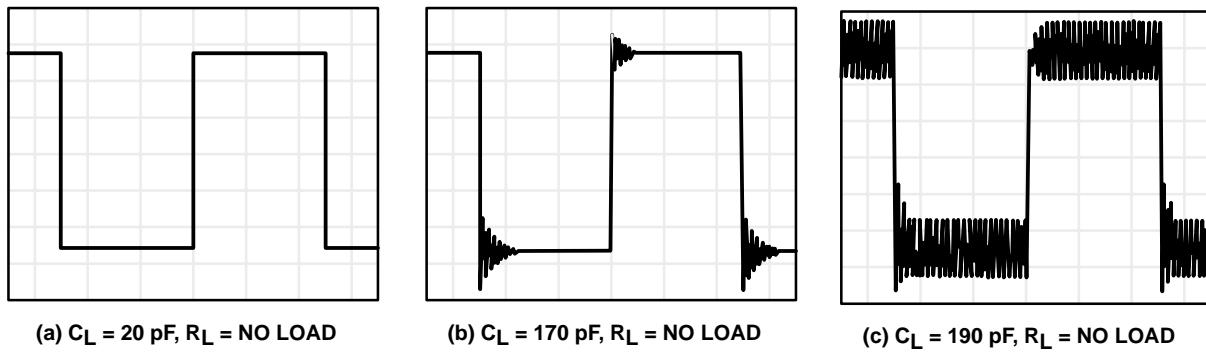


Figure 111. Effect of Capacitive Loads in Medium-Bias Mode



Figure 112. Effect of Capacitive Loads in Low-Bias Mode

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

APPLICATION INFORMATION

output characteristics (continued)

Although the TLC271 possesses excellent high-level output voltage and current capability, methods are available for boosting this capability, if needed. The simplest method involves the use of a pullup resistor (R_P) connected from the output to the positive supply rail (see Figure 113). There are two disadvantages to the use of this circuit. First, the NMOS pulldown transistor, N4 (see equivalent schematic) must sink a comparatively large amount of current. In this circuit, N4 behaves like a linear resistor with an on-resistance between approximately $60\ \Omega$ and $180\ \Omega$, depending on how hard the operational amplifier input is driven. With very low values of R_P , a voltage offset from 0 V at the output occurs. Secondly, pullup resistor R_P acts as a drain load to N4 and the gain of the operational amplifier is reduced at output voltage levels where N5 is not supplying the output current.

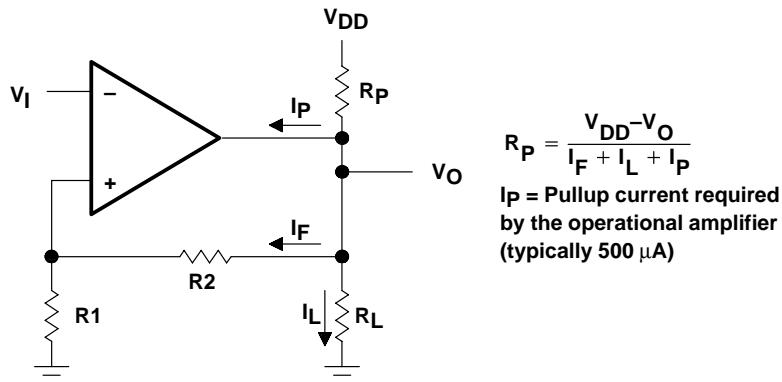
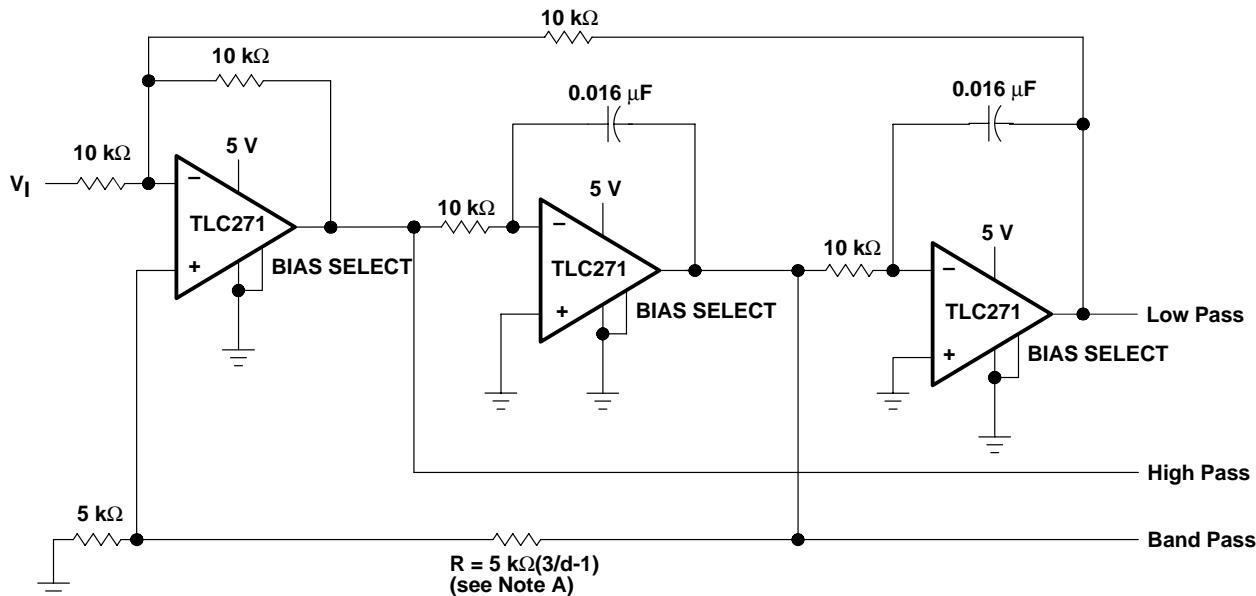


Figure 113. Resistive Pullup to Increase V_{OH}



NOTE B: d = damping factor, I/O

Figure 114. State-Variable Filter

APPLICATION INFORMATION

output characteristics (continued)

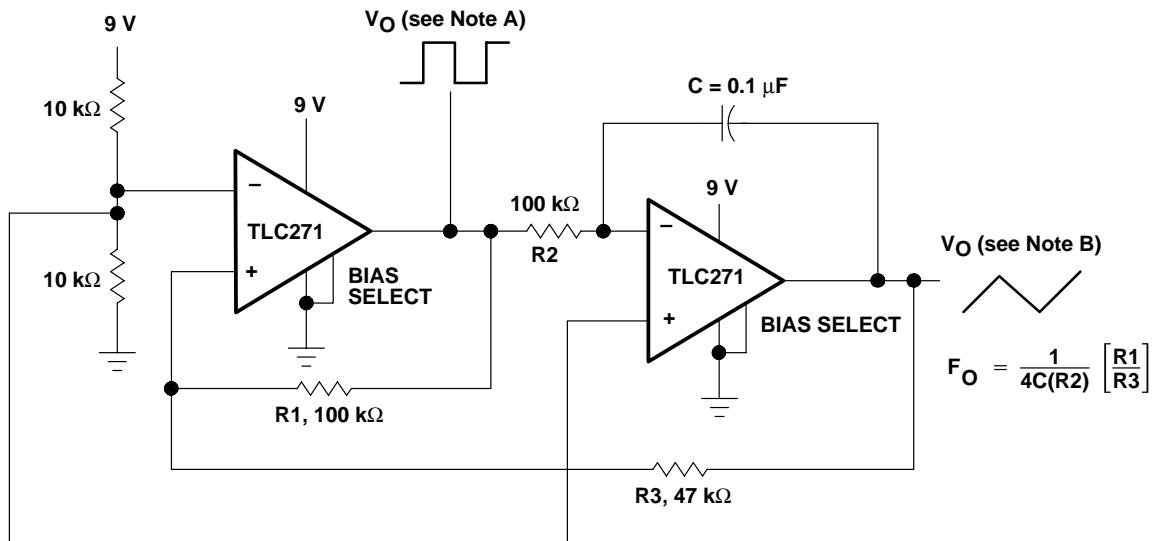
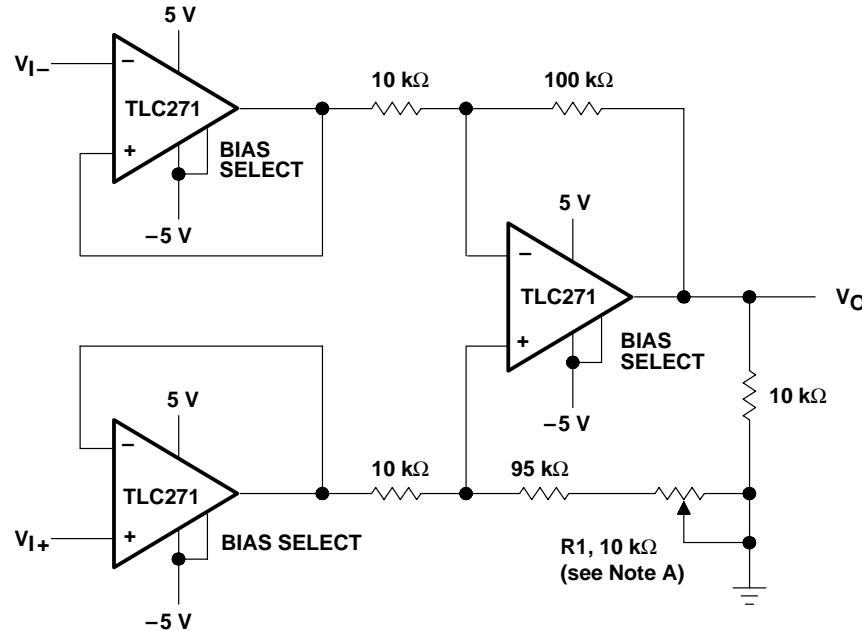


Figure 115. Single-Supply Function Generator

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

APPLICATION INFORMATION (HIGH-BIAS MODE)



NOTE A: CMRR adjustment must be noninductive.

Figure 116. Low-Power Instrumentation Amplifier

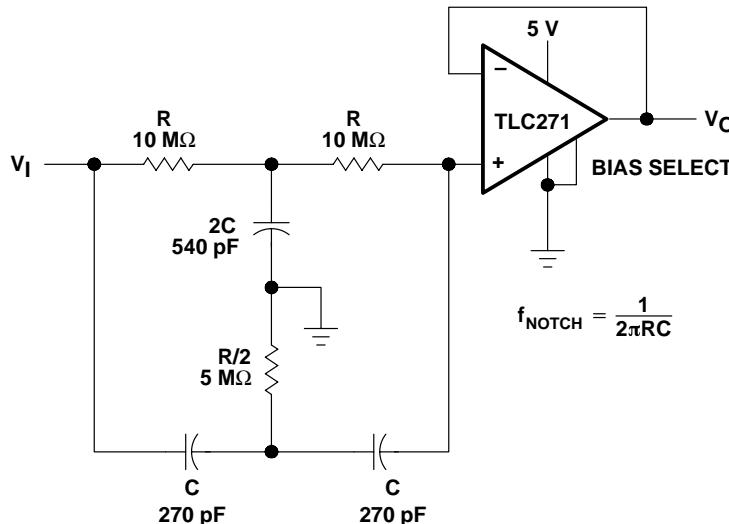
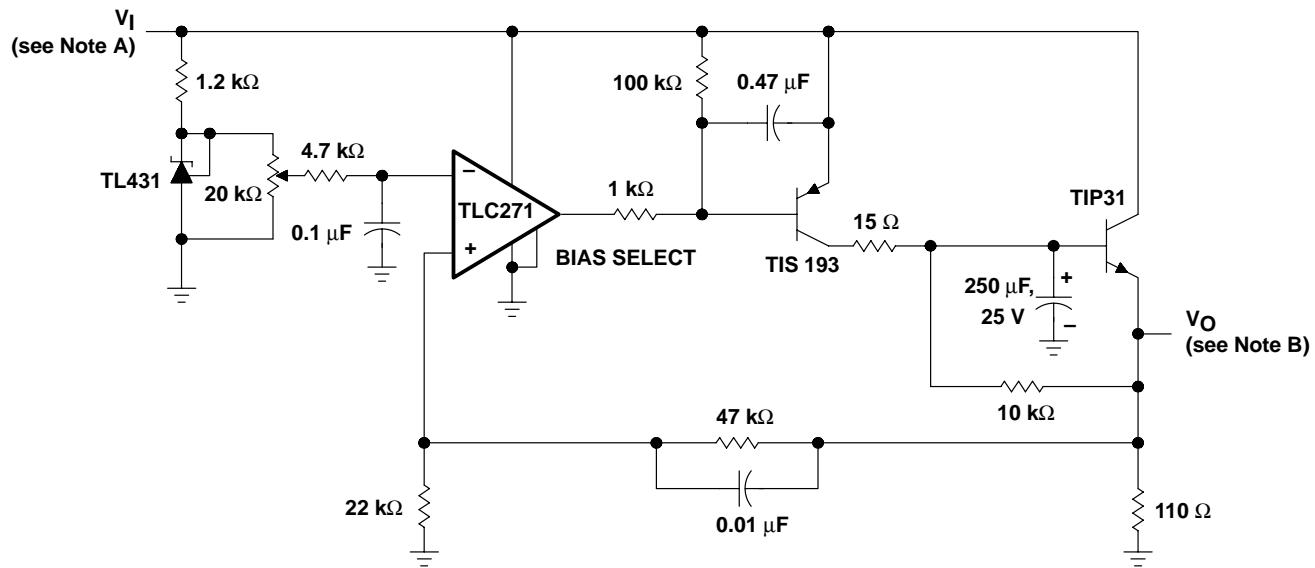


Figure 117. Single-Supply Twin-T Notch Filter

APPLICATION INFORMATION (HIGH-BIAS MODE)



NOTES:
 A. V_I = 3.5 to 15 V
 B. V_O = 2.0 V, 0 to 1 A

Figure 118. Logic-Array Power Supply

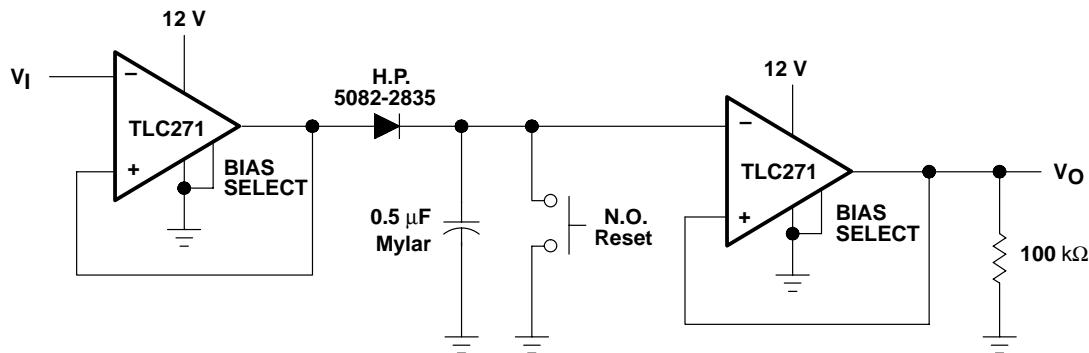
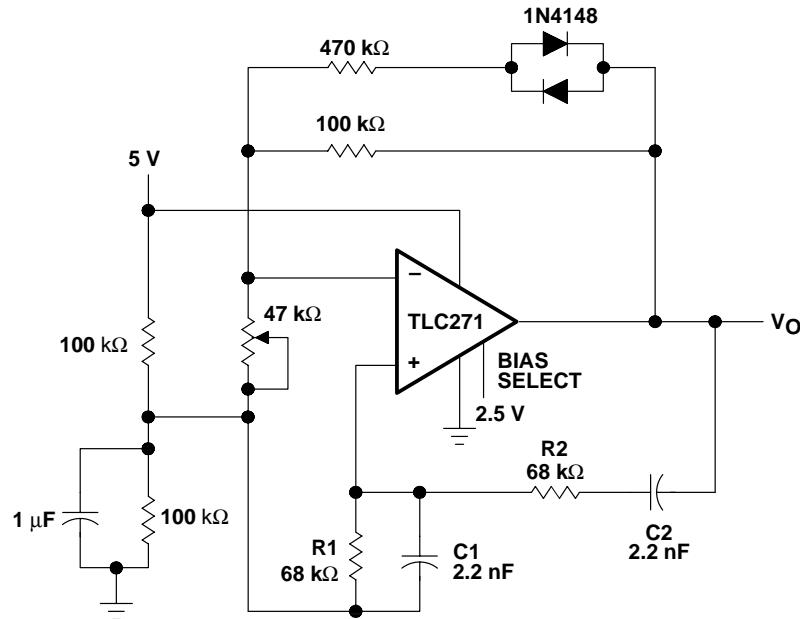


Figure 119. Positive-Peak Detector

**TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS**

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

APPLICATION INFORMATION (MEDIUM-BIAS MODE)



NOTES: A. $V_{O(PP)} = 2 \text{ V}$

$$\text{B. } f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{R1R2C1C2}}$$

Figure 120. Wein Oscillator

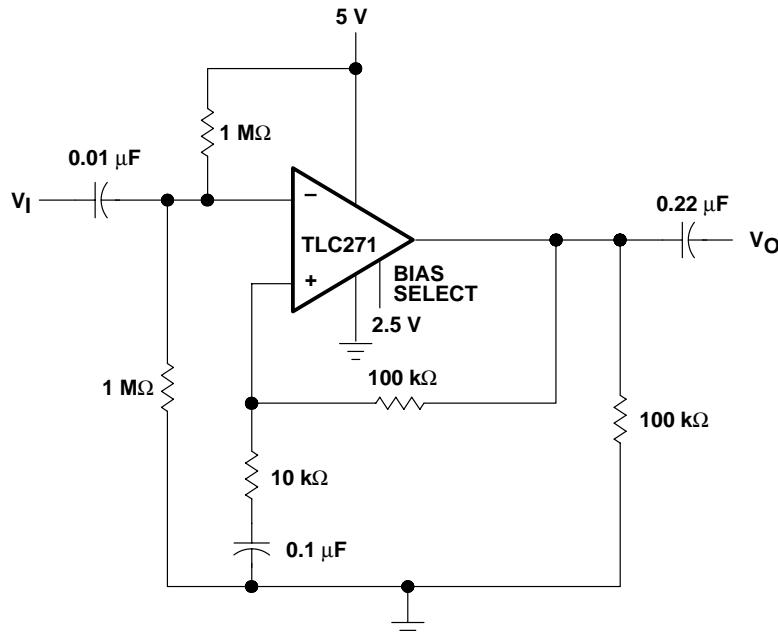
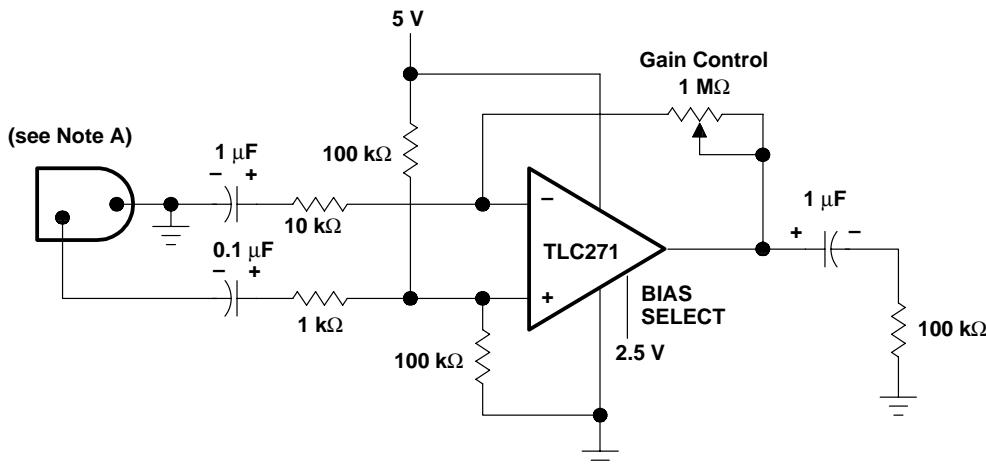


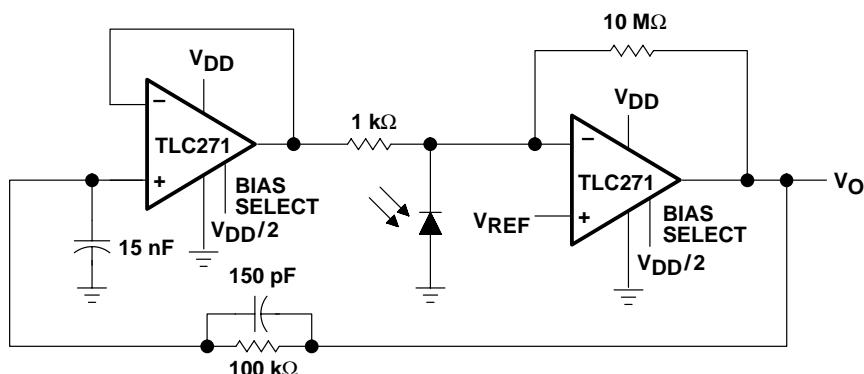
Figure 121. Single-Supply AC Amplifier

APPLICATION INFORMATION (MEDIUM-BIAS MODE)



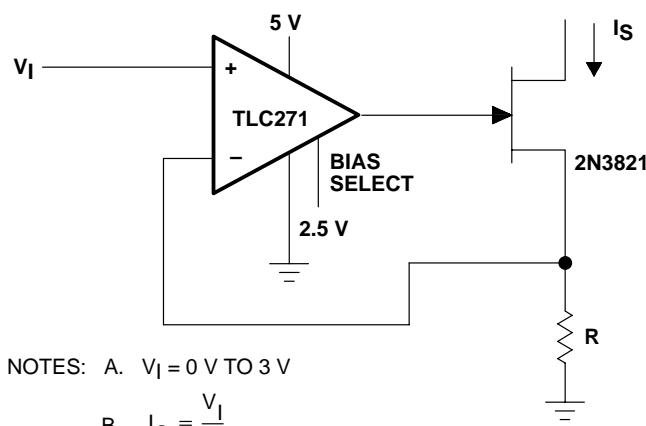
NOTE A: Low to medium impedance dynamic mike

Figure 122. Microphone Preamplifier



NOTES: A. NOTES: $V_{DD} = 4 \text{ V to } 15 \text{ V}$
B. $V_{ref} = 0 \text{ V to } V_{DD} - 2 \text{ V}$

Figure 123. Photo-Diode Amplifier With Ambient Light Rejection



NOTES: A. $V_I = 0 \text{ V TO } 3 \text{ V}$

$$\text{B. } I_S = \frac{V_I}{R}$$

Figure 124. Precision Low-Current Sink

TLC271, TLC271A, TLC271B
LinCMOS™ PROGRAMMABLE LOW-POWER
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS090D – NOVEMBER 1987 – REVISED MARCH 2001

APPLICATION INFORMATION (LOW-BIAS MODE)

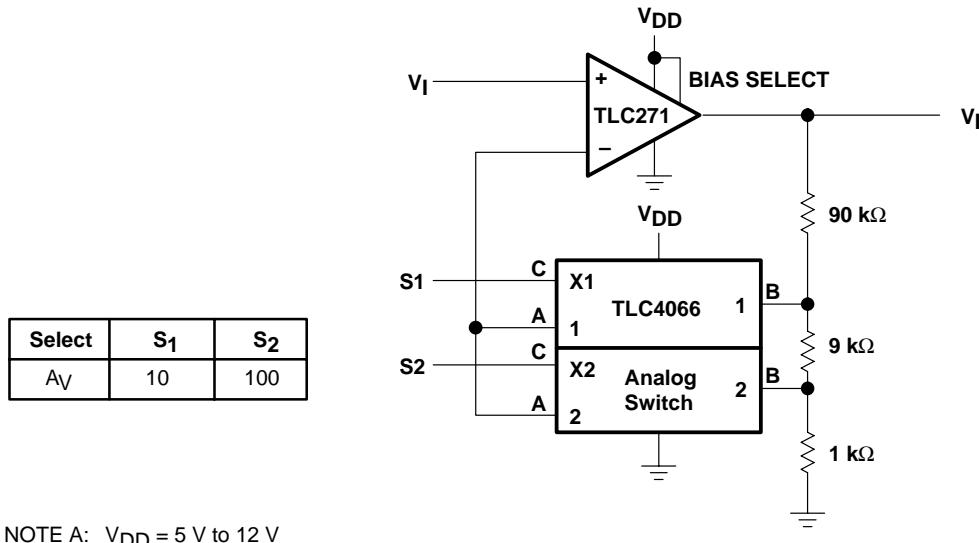


Figure 125. Amplifier With Digital Gain Selection

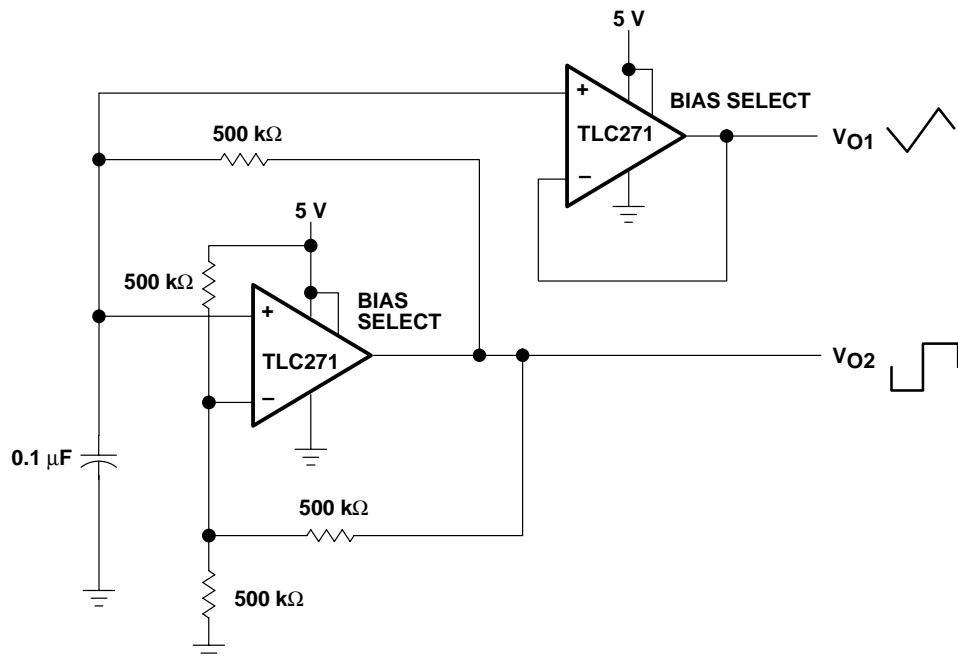
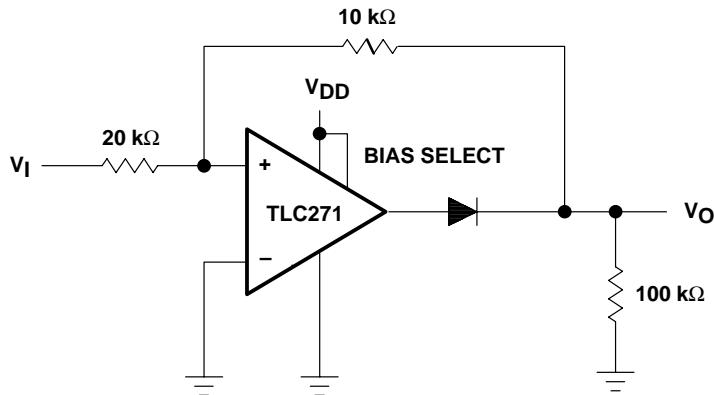


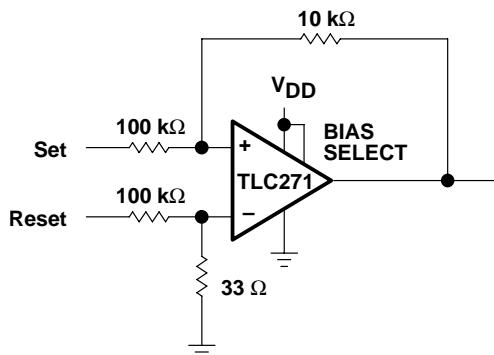
Figure 126. Multivibrator

APPLICATION INFORMATION (LOW-BIAS MODE)



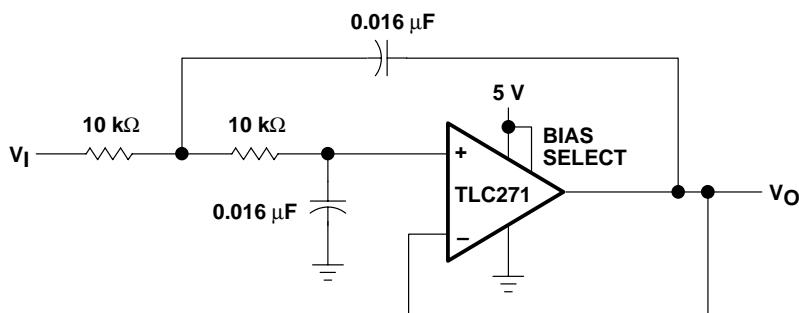
NOTE A: $V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V to } 16 \text{ V}$

Figure 127. Full-Wave Rectifier



NOTE A: $V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V to } 16 \text{ V}$

Figure 128. Set/Reset Flip-Flop



NOTE A: Normalized to $F_C = 1 \text{ kHz}$ and $R_L = 10 \text{k}\Omega$

Figure 129. Two-Pole Low-Pass Butterworth Filter

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Top-Side Markings (4)	Samples
TLC271ACD	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	271AC	Samples
TLC271ACDG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	271AC	Samples
TLC271ACDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	271AC	Samples
TLC271ACDRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	271AC	Samples
TLC271ACP	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	50	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	0 to 70	TLC271ACP	Samples
TLC271ACPE4	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	50	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	0 to 70	TLC271ACP	Samples
TLC271ACPSR	ACTIVE	SO	PS	8	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	P271A	Samples
TLC271ACPSRG4	ACTIVE	SO	PS	8	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	P271A	Samples
TLC271AID	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	271AI	Samples
TLC271AIDG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	271AI	Samples
TLC271AIDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	271AI	Samples
TLC271AIDRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	271AI	Samples
TLC271AIP	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	50	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 85	TLC271AIP	Samples
TLC271AIPE4	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	50	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 85	TLC271AIP	Samples
TLC271BCD	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	271BC	Samples
TLC271BCDG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	271BC	Samples
TLC271BCDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	271BC	Samples

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Top-Side Markings (4)	Samples
TLC271BCDRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	271BC	Samples
TLC271BCP	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	50	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	0 to 70	TLC271BCP	Samples
TLC271BCPE4	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	50	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	0 to 70	TLC271BCP	Samples
TLC271BID	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	271BI	Samples
TLC271BIDG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	271BI	Samples
TLC271BIDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	271BI	Samples
TLC271BIDRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	271BI	Samples
TLC271BIP	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	50	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 85	TLC271BIP	Samples
TLC271BIPE4	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	50	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 85	TLC271BIP	Samples
TLC271CD	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	271C	Samples
TLC271CDG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	271C	Samples
TLC271CDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	271C	Samples
TLC271CDRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	271C	Samples
TLC271CP	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	50	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	0 to 70	TLC271CP	Samples
TLC271CPE4	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	50	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	0 to 70	TLC271CP	Samples
TLC271CPSR	ACTIVE	SO	PS	8	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	P271	Samples
TLC271CPSRG4	ACTIVE	SO	PS	8	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	P271	Samples
TLC271CPW	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	150	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	P271	Samples

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Top-Side Markings (4)	Samples
TLC271CPWG4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	150	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	P271	Samples
TLC271CPWLE	OBsolete	TSSOP	PW	8		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	0 to 70		
TLC271CPWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	P271	Samples
TLC271CPWRG4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	P271	Samples
TLC271ID	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	271I	Samples
TLC271IDG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	271I	Samples
TLC271IDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	271I	Samples
TLC271IDRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	271I	Samples
TLC271IP	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	50	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 85	TLC271IP	Samples
TLC271IPPE4	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	50	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 85	TLC271IP	Samples
TLC271MDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 125	271M	Samples
TLC271MDRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 125	271M	Samples
TLC271MJG	OBsolete	CDIP	JG	8		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-55 to 125		

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

OBsolete: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

(³) MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

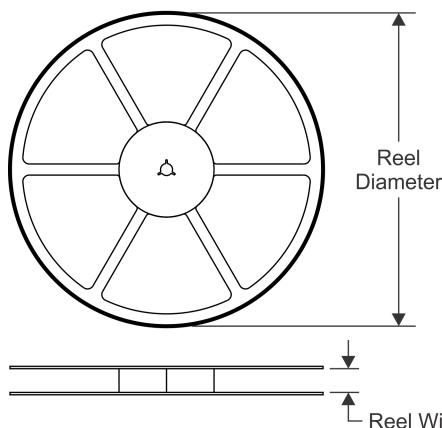
(⁴) Only one of markings shown within the brackets will appear on the physical device.

Important Information and Disclaimer: The information provided on this page represents TI's knowledge and belief as of the date that it is provided. TI bases its knowledge and belief on information provided by third parties, and makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such information. Efforts are underway to better integrate information from third parties. TI has taken and continues to take reasonable steps to provide representative and accurate information but may not have conducted destructive testing or chemical analysis on incoming materials and chemicals. TI and TI suppliers consider certain information to be proprietary, and thus CAS numbers and other limited information may not be available for release.

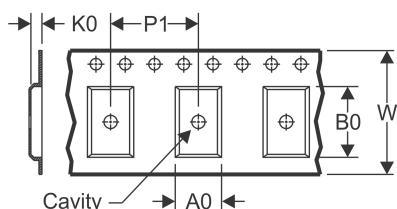
In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

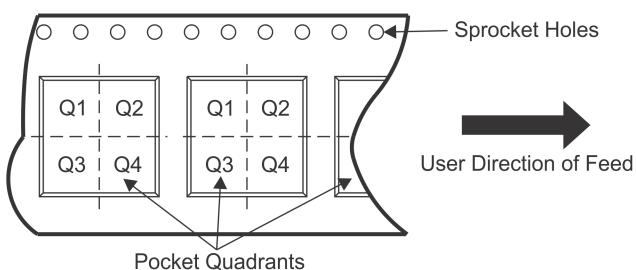


TAPE DIMENSIONS



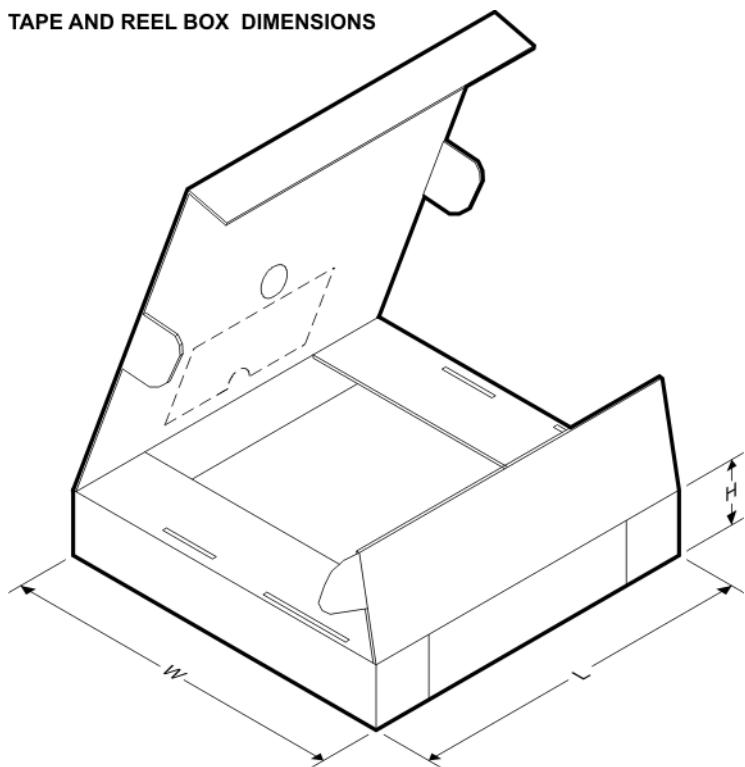
A_0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B_0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K_0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P_1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

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)	A_0 (mm)	B_0 (mm)	K_0 (mm)	P_1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TLC271ACDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLC271ACPSR	SO	PS	8	2000	330.0	16.4	8.2	6.6	2.5	12.0	16.0	Q1
TLC271AIDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLC271BCDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLC271BIDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLC271CDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLC271IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLC271MDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1

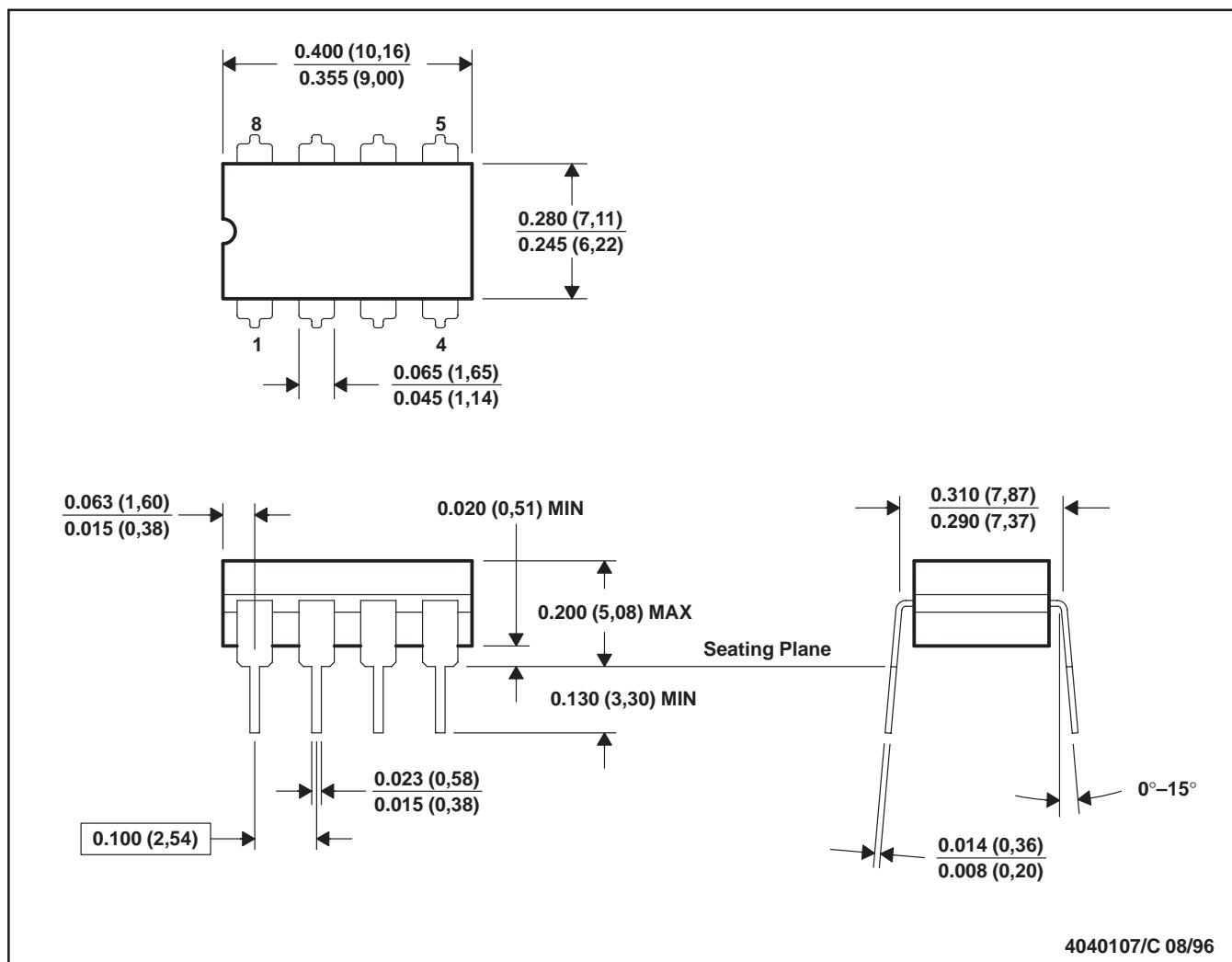
TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS


*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TLC271ACDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	340.5	338.1	20.6
TLC271ACPSR	SO	PS	8	2000	367.0	367.0	38.0
TLC271AIDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	340.5	338.1	20.6
TLC271BCDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	340.5	338.1	20.6
TLC271BIDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	340.5	338.1	20.6
TLC271CDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	340.5	338.1	20.6
TLC271IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	340.5	338.1	20.6
TLC271MDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	367.0	367.0	35.0

JG (R-GDIP-T8)

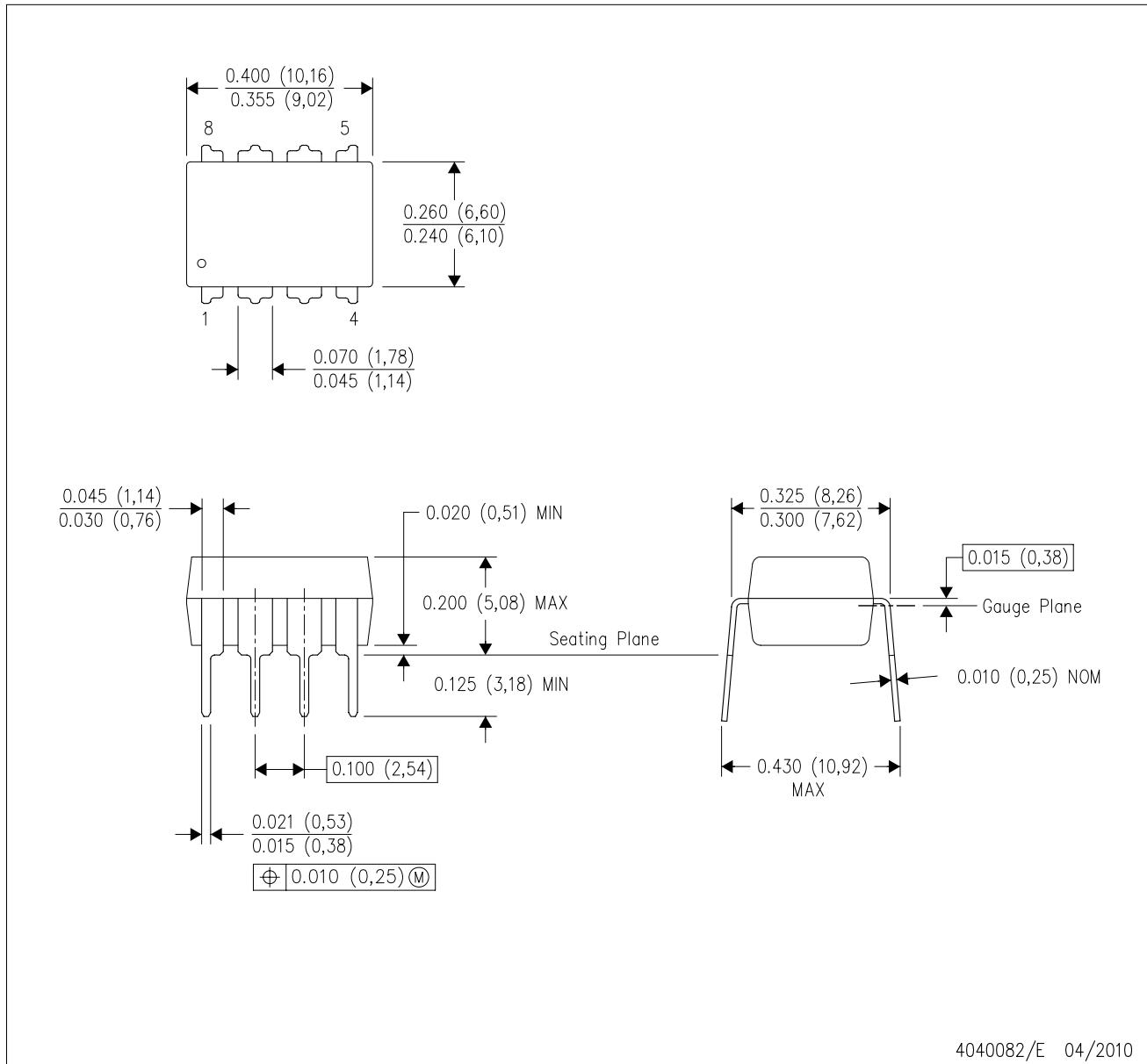
CERAMIC DUAL-IN-LINE



MECHANICAL DATA

P (R-PDIP-T8)

PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE

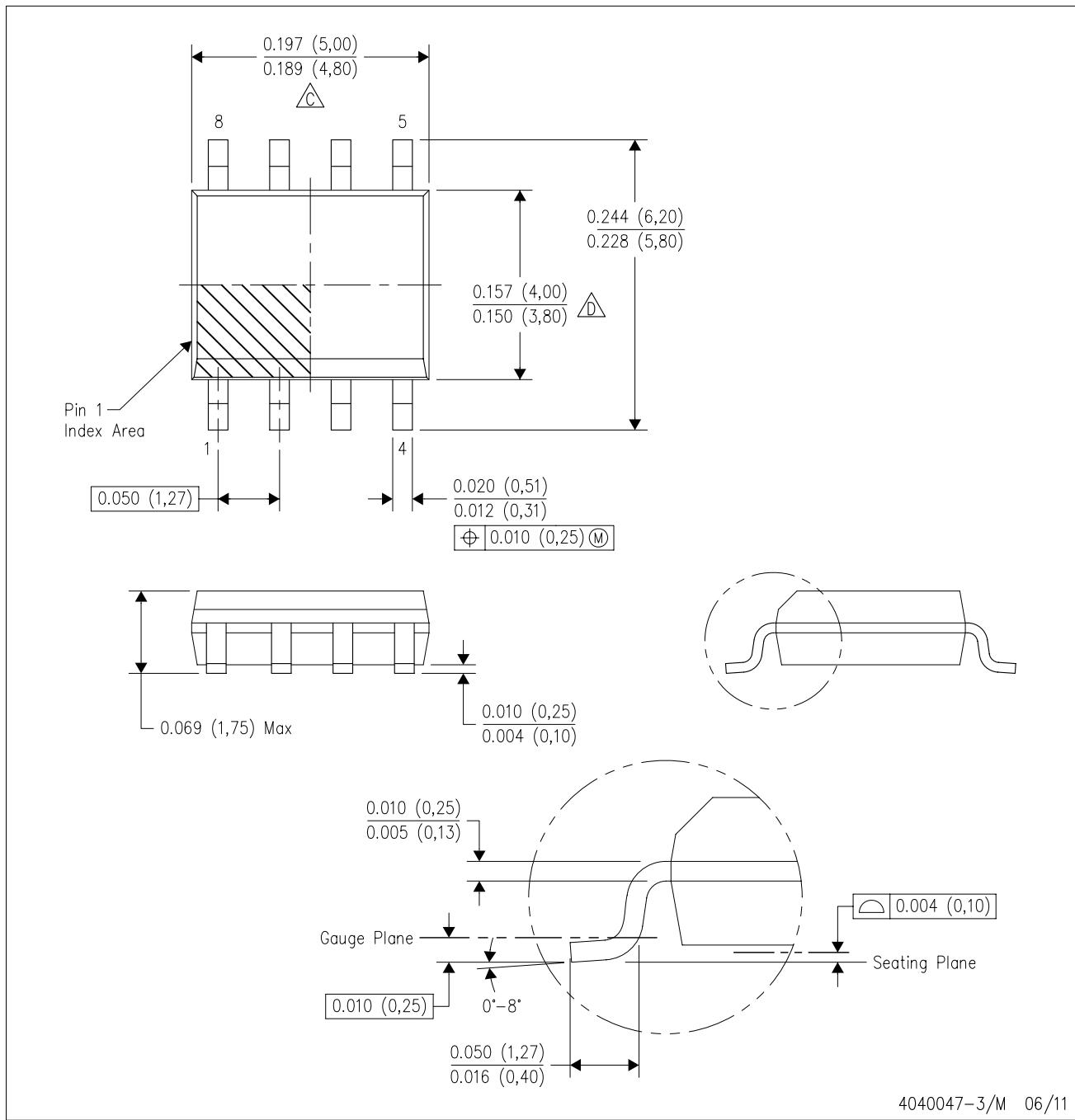


4040082/E 04/2010

- NOTES:
- All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
 - This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - Falls within JEDEC MS-001 variation BA.

D (R-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).

B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

C Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.006 (0.15) each side.

D Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0.43) each side.

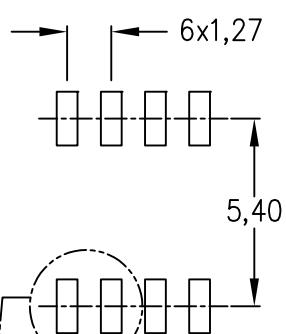
E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AA.

LAND PATTERN DATA

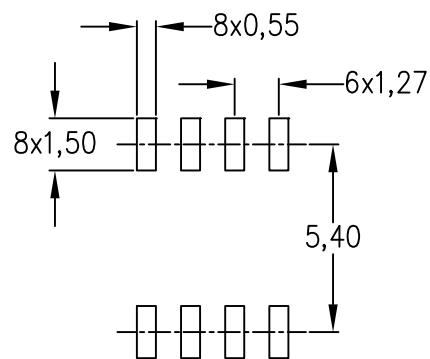
D (R-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

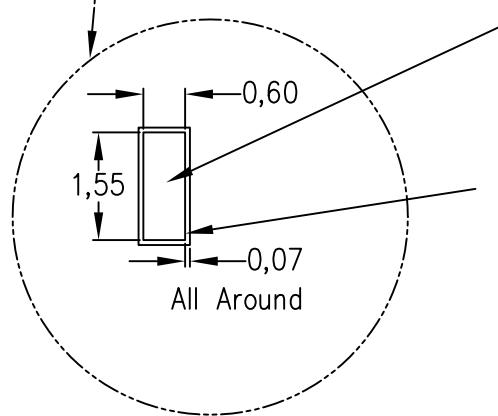
Example Board Layout
(Note C)



Stencil Openings
(Note D)



Example
Non Soldermask Defined Pad



Example
Pad Geometry
(See Note C)

Example
Solder Mask Opening
(See Note E)

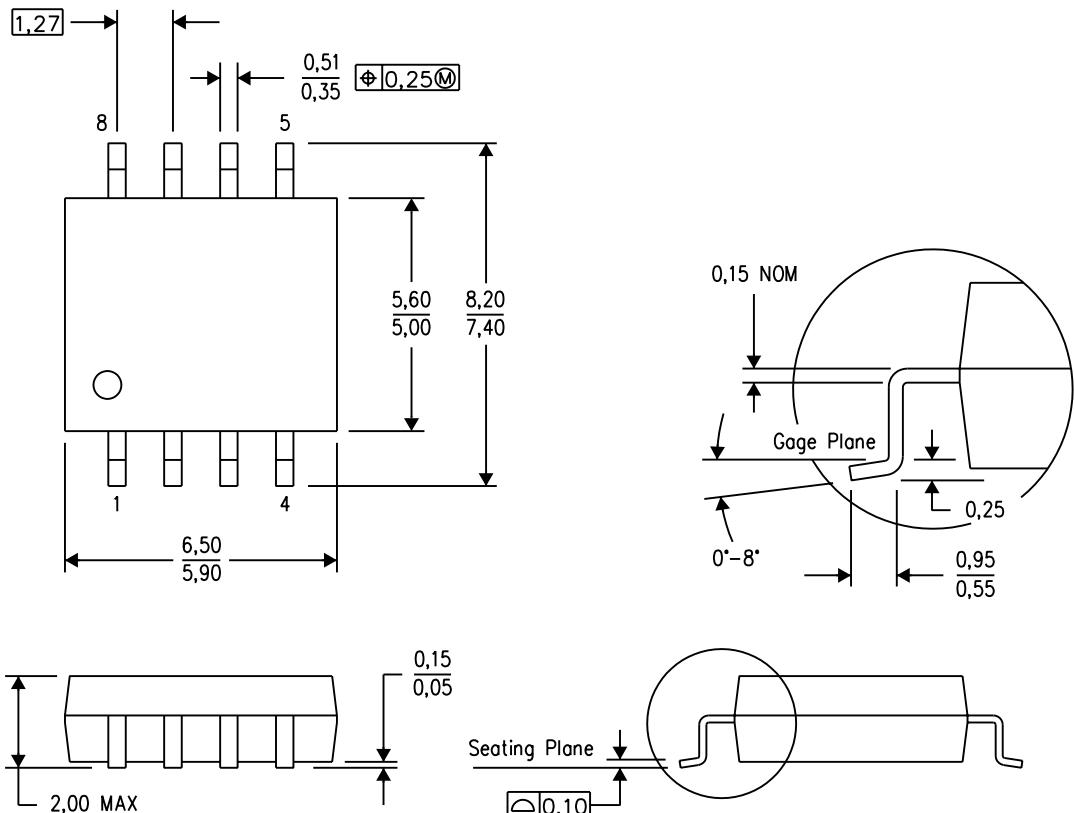
4211283-2/E 08/12

- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
 - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
 - D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.
 - E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.

MECHANICAL DATA

PS (R-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

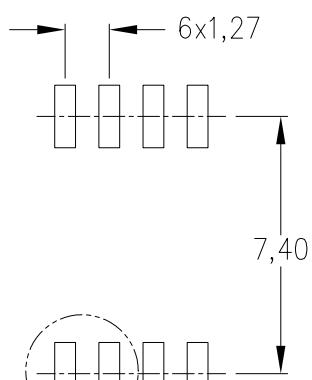
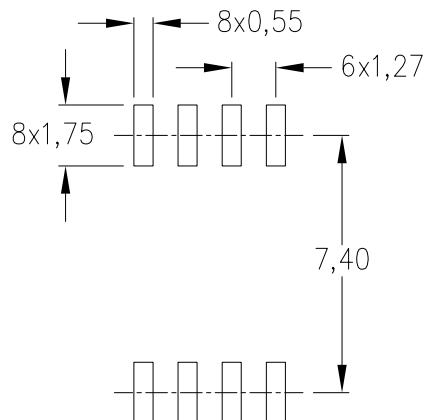
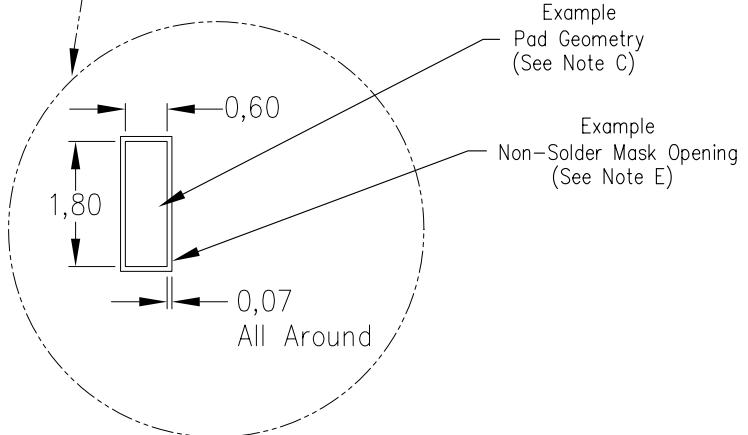


4040063/C 03/03

- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
 - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion, not to exceed 0,15.

PS (R-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

Example Board Layout
(Note C)Stencil Openings
(Note D)Example
Non Soldermask Defined PadExample
Pad Geometry
(See Note C)Example
Non-Solder Mask Opening
(See Note E)

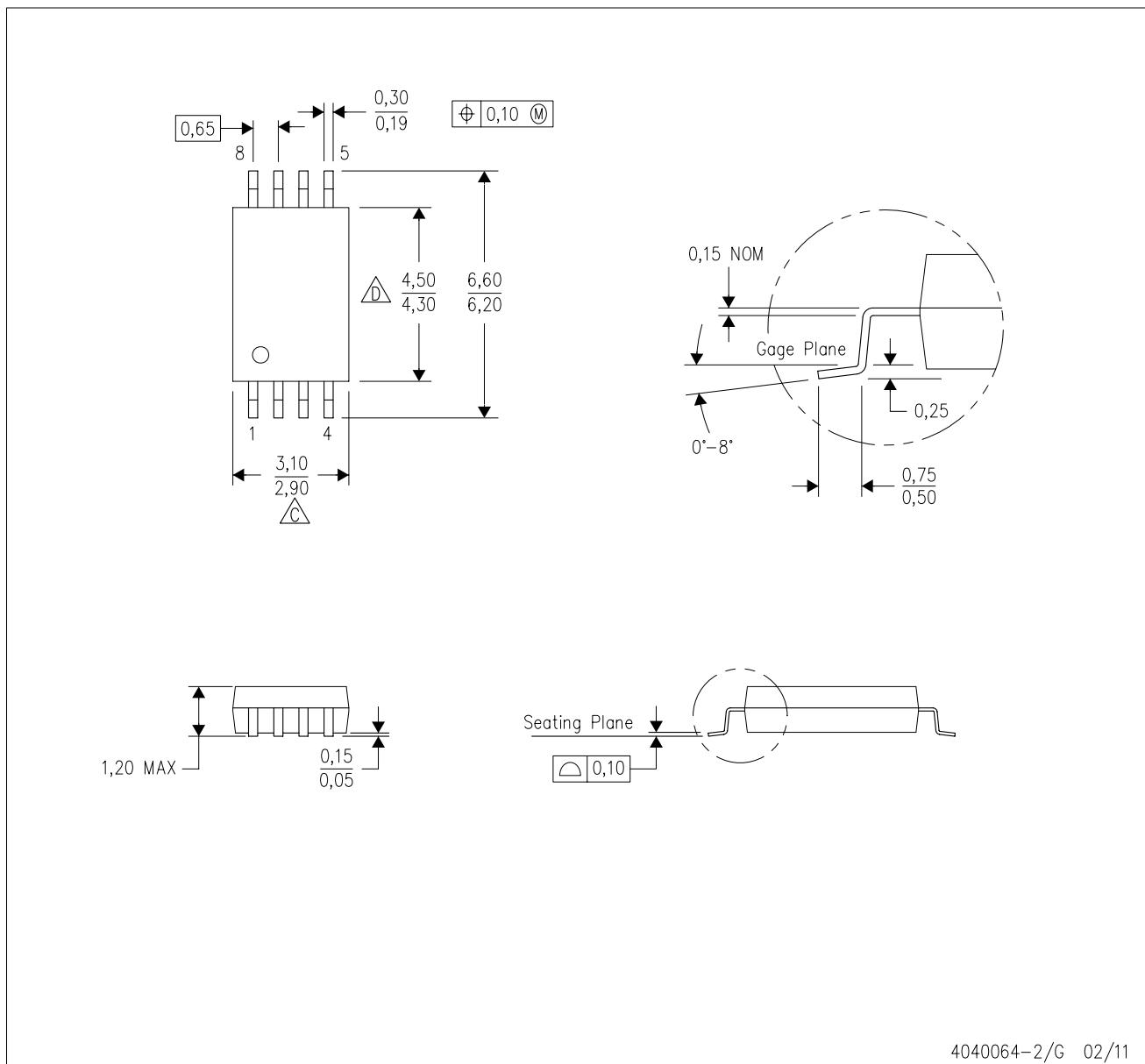
4212188/A 09/11

- NOTES:
- All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
 - This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
 - Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.
 - Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.

MECHANICAL DATA

PW (R-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



4040064-2/G 02/11

NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.

B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0,15 each side.

D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0,25 each side.

E. Falls within JEDEC MO-153

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Texas Instruments Incorporated and its subsidiaries (TI) reserve the right to make corrections, enhancements, improvements and other changes to its semiconductor products and services per JESD46, latest issue, and to discontinue any product or service per JESD48, latest issue. Buyers should obtain the latest relevant information before placing orders and should verify that such information is current and complete. All semiconductor products (also referred to herein as "components") are sold subject to TI's terms and conditions of sale supplied at the time of order acknowledgment.

TI warrants performance of its components to the specifications applicable at the time of sale, in accordance with the warranty in TI's terms and conditions of sale of semiconductor products. Testing and other quality control techniques are used to the extent TI deems necessary to support this warranty. Except where mandated by applicable law, testing of all parameters of each component is not necessarily performed.

TI assumes no liability for applications assistance or the design of Buyers' products. Buyers are responsible for their products and applications using TI components. To minimize the risks associated with Buyers' products and applications, Buyers should provide adequate design and operating safeguards.

TI does not warrant or represent that any license, either express or implied, is granted under any patent right, copyright, mask work right, or other intellectual property right relating to any combination, machine, or process in which TI components or services are used. Information published by TI regarding third-party products or services does not constitute a license to use such products or services or a warranty or endorsement thereof. Use of such information may require a license from a third party under the patents or other intellectual property of the third party, or a license from TI under the patents or other intellectual property of TI.

Reproduction of significant portions of TI information in TI data books or data sheets is permissible only if reproduction is without alteration and is accompanied by all associated warranties, conditions, limitations, and notices. TI is not responsible or liable for such altered documentation. Information of third parties may be subject to additional restrictions.

Resale of TI components or services with statements different from or beyond the parameters stated by TI for that component or service voids all express and any implied warranties for the associated TI component or service and is an unfair and deceptive business practice. TI is not responsible or liable for any such statements.

Buyer acknowledges and agrees that it is solely responsible for compliance with all legal, regulatory and safety-related requirements concerning its products, and any use of TI components in its applications, notwithstanding any applications-related information or support that may be provided by TI. Buyer represents and agrees that it has all the necessary expertise to create and implement safeguards which anticipate dangerous consequences of failures, monitor failures and their consequences, lessen the likelihood of failures that might cause harm and take appropriate remedial actions. Buyer will fully indemnify TI and its representatives against any damages arising out of the use of any TI components in safety-critical applications.

In some cases, TI components may be promoted specifically to facilitate safety-related applications. With such components, TI's goal is to help enable customers to design and create their own end-product solutions that meet applicable functional safety standards and requirements. Nonetheless, such components are subject to these terms.

No TI components are authorized for use in FDA Class III (or similar life-critical medical equipment) unless authorized officers of the parties have executed a special agreement specifically governing such use.

Only those TI components which TI has specifically designated as military grade or "enhanced plastic" are designed and intended for use in military/aerospace applications or environments. Buyer acknowledges and agrees that any military or aerospace use of TI components which have **not** been so designated is solely at the Buyer's risk, and that Buyer is solely responsible for compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements in connection with such use.

TI has specifically designated certain components as meeting ISO/TS16949 requirements, mainly for automotive use. In any case of use of non-designated products, TI will not be responsible for any failure to meet ISO/TS16949.

Products	Applications		
Audio	www.ti.com/audio	Automotive and Transportation	www.ti.com/automotive
Amplifiers	amplifier.ti.com	Communications and Telecom	www.ti.com/communications
Data Converters	dataconverter.ti.com	Computers and Peripherals	www.ti.com/computers
DLP® Products	www.dlp.com	Consumer Electronics	www.ti.com/consumer-apps
DSP	dsp.ti.com	Energy and Lighting	www.ti.com/energy
Clocks and Timers	www.ti.com/clocks	Industrial	www.ti.com/industrial
Interface	interface.ti.com	Medical	www.ti.com/medical
Logic	logic.ti.com	Security	www.ti.com/security
Power Mgmt	power.ti.com	Space, Avionics and Defense	www.ti.com/space-avionics-defense
Microcontrollers	microcontroller.ti.com	Video and Imaging	www.ti.com/video
RFID	www.ti-rfid.com	TI E2E Community	
OMAP Applications Processors	www.ti.com/omap	e2e.ti.com	
Wireless Connectivity	www.ti.com/wirelessconnectivity		



Компания «ЭлектроПласт» предлагает заключение долгосрочных отношений при поставках импортных электронных компонентов на взаимовыгодных условиях!

Наши преимущества:

- Оперативные поставки широкого спектра электронных компонентов отечественного и импортного производства напрямую от производителей и с крупнейших мировых складов;
- Поставка более 17-ти миллионов наименований электронных компонентов;
- Поставка сложных, дефицитных, либо снятых с производства позиций;
- Оперативные сроки поставки под заказ (от 5 рабочих дней);
- Экспресс доставка в любую точку России;
- Техническая поддержка проекта, помошь в подборе аналогов, поставка прототипов;
- Система менеджмента качества сертифицирована по Международному стандарту ISO 9001;
- Лицензия ФСБ на осуществление работ с использованием сведений, составляющих государственную тайну;
- Поставка специализированных компонентов (Xilinx, Altera, Analog Devices, Intersil, Interpoint, Microsemi, Aeroflex, Peregrine, Syfer, Eurofarad, Texas Instrument, Miteq, Cobham, E2V, MA-COM, Hittite, Mini-Circuits, General Dynamics и др.);

Помимо этого, одним из направлений компании «ЭлектроПласт» является направление «Источники питания». Мы предлагаем Вам помошь Конструкторского отдела:

- Подбор оптимального решения, техническое обоснование при выборе компонента;
- Подбор аналогов;
- Консультации по применению компонента;
- Поставка образцов и прототипов;
- Техническая поддержка проекта;
- Защита от снятия компонента с производства.



Как с нами связаться

Телефон: 8 (812) 309 58 32 (многоканальный)

Факс: 8 (812) 320-02-42

Электронная почта: org@eplast1.ru

Адрес: 198099, г. Санкт-Петербург, ул. Калинина, дом 2, корпус 4, литера А.