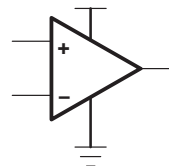


TLV271, TLV272, TLV274 FAMILY OF 550- μ A/Ch 3-MHz RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS351D – MARCH 2001 – REVISED FEBRUARY 2004

- Rail-To-Rail Output
- Wide Bandwidth . . . 3 MHz
- High Slew Rate . . . 2.4 V/ μ s
- Supply Voltage Range . . . 2.7 V to 16 V
- Supply Current . . . 550 μ A/Channel
- Input Noise Voltage . . . 39 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
- Input Bias Current . . . 1 pA
- Specified Temperature Range
 - 0°C to 70°C . . . Commercial Grade
 - 40°C to 125°C . . . Industrial Grade
- Ultrasmall Packaging
 - 5 Pin SOT-23 (TLV271)
 - 8 Pin MSOP (TLV272)
- Ideal Upgrade for TLC27x Family

Operational Amplifier



description

The TLV27x takes the minimum operating supply voltage down to 2.7 V over the extended industrial temperature range while adding the rail-to-rail output swing feature. This makes it an ideal alternative to the TLC27x family for applications where rail-to-rail output swings are essential. The TLV27x also provides 3-MHz bandwidth from only 550 μ A.

Like the TLC27x, the TLV27x is fully specified for 5-V and \pm 5-V supplies. The maximum recommended supply voltage is 16 V, which allows the devices to be operated from a variety of rechargeable cells (\pm 8 V supplies down to \pm 1.35 V).

The CMOS inputs enable use in high-impedance sensor interfaces, with the lower voltage operation making an attractive alternative for the TLC27x in battery-powered applications.

All members are available in PDIP and SOIC with the singles in the small SOT-23 package, duals in the MSOP, and quads in the TSSOP package.

The 2.7-V operation makes it compatible with Li-Ion powered systems and the operating supply voltage range of many micropower microcontrollers available today including TI's MSP430.

SELECTION OF SIGNAL AMPLIFIER PRODUCTS†

DEVICE	V _{DD} (V)	V _{IO} (μ V)	I _q /Ch (μ A)	I _{IB} (pA)	GBW (MHz)	SR (V/ μ s)	SHUTDOWN	RAIL-TO-RAIL	SINGLES/DUALS/QUADS
TLV27x	2.7–16	500	550	1	3	2.4	—	O	S/D/Q
TLC27x	3–16	1100	675	1	1.7	3.6	—	—	S/D/Q
TLV237x	2.7–16	500	550	1	3	2.4	Yes	I/O	S/D/Q
TLC227x	4–16	300	1100	1	2.2	3.6	—	O	D/Q
TLV246x	2.7–6	150	550	1300	6.4	1.6	Yes	I/O	S/D/Q
TLV247x	2.7–6	250	600	2	2.8	1.5	Yes	I/O	S/D/Q
TLV244x	2.7–10	300	725	1	1.8	1.4	—	O	D/Q

† Typical values measured at 5 V, 25°C



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.

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.

 **TEXAS
INSTRUMENTS**
WWW.TI.COM

Copyright © 2001–2004, Texas Instruments Incorporated

TLV271, TLV272, TLV274

FAMILY OF 550- μ A/Ch 3-MHz RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS351D – MARCH 2001 – REVISED FEBRUARY 2004

FAMILY PACKAGE TABLE

DEVICE	NUMBER OF CHANNELS	PACKAGE TYPES					SHUTDOWN	UNIVERSAL EVM BOARD
		PDIP	SOIC	SOT-23	TSSOP	MSOP		
TLV271	1	8	8	5	—	—	—	Refer to the EVM Selection Guide (Lit# SLOU060)
TLV272	2	8	8	—	—	8	—	
TLV274	4	14	14	—	14	—	—	

TLV271 AVAILABLE OPTIONS

T _A	V _{IO} MAX AT 25°C	PACKAGED DEVICES			
		SMALL OUTLINE (D) [†]	SOT-23		PLASTIC DIP (P)
			(DBV) [‡]	SYMBOL	
0°C to 70°C	5 mV	TLV271CD	TLV271CDBV	VBHC	—
–40°C to 125°C		TLV271ID	TLV271IDBV	VBHI	TLV271IP

[†] This package is available taped and reeled. To order this packaging option, add an R suffix to the part number (e.g., TLV271IDR).

[‡] This package is only available taped and reeled. For standard quantities (3,000 pieces per reel), add an R suffix (e.g., TLV270IDBVR). For smaller quantities (250 pieces per mini-reel), add a T suffix to the part number (e.g., TLV270IDBVT).

TLV272 AVAILABLE OPTIONS

T _A	V _{IO} MAX AT 25°C	PACKAGED DEVICES			
		SMALL OUTLINE (D) [§]	MSOP		PLASTIC DIP (P)
			(DGK) [§]	SYMBOL	
0°C to 70°C	5 mV	TLV272CD	TLV272CDGK	AVF	—
–40°C to 125°C		TLV272ID	TLV272IDGK	AVG	TLV272IP

[§] This package is available taped and reeled. To order this packaging option, add an R suffix to the part number (e.g., TLV272IDR).

TLV274 AVAILABLE OPTIONS

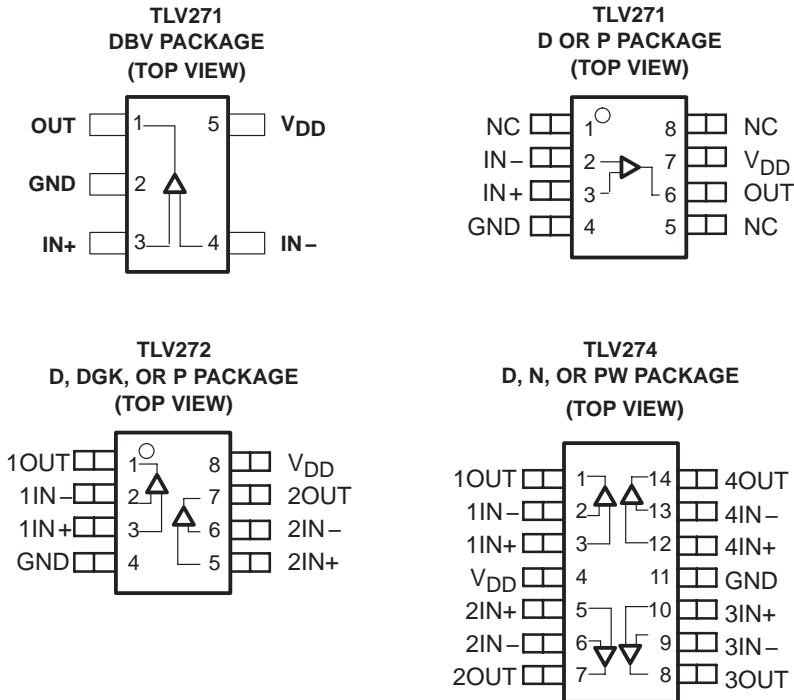
T _A	V _{IO} MAX AT 25°C	PACKAGED DEVICES		
		SMALL OUTLINE (D) [¶]	PLASTIC DIP (N)	TSSOP (PW) [¶]
0°C to 70°C	5 mV	TLV274CD	—	TLV274CPW
–40°C to 125°C		TLV274ID	TLV274IN	TLV274IPW

[¶] This package is available taped and reeled. To order this packaging option, add an R suffix to the part number (e.g., TLV274IDR).

TLV271, TLV272, TLV274 FAMILY OF 550- μ A/Ch 3-MHz RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

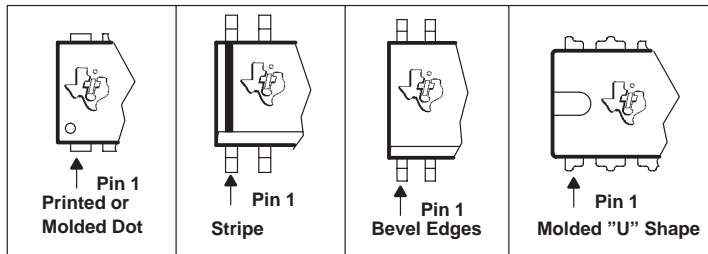
SLOS351D – MARCH 2001 – REVISED FEBRUARY 2004

TLV27x PACKAGE PINOUTS(1)



NC – No internal connection
 (1) SOT-23 may or may not be indicated

TYPICAL PIN 1 INDICATORS



TLV271, TLV272, TLV274

FAMILY OF 550- μ A/Ch 3-MHz RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS351D – MARCH 2001 – REVISED FEBRUARY 2004

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

Supply voltage, V_{DD} (see Note 1)	16.5 V
Differential input voltage, V_{ID}	$\pm V_{DD}$
Input voltage range, V_I (see Note 1)	-0.2 V to $V_{DD} + 0.2$ V
Input current range, I_I	± 10 mA
Output current range, I_O	± 100 mA
Continuous total power dissipation	See Dissipation Rating Table
Operating free-air temperature range, T_A : C suffix	0°C to 70°C
I suffix	-40°C to 125°C
Maximum junction temperature, T_J	150°C
Storage temperature range, T_{stg}	-65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	260°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.

NOTE 1: All voltage values, except differential voltages, are with respect to GND.

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

PACKAGE	θ_{JC} (°C/W)	θ_{JA} (°C/W)	$T_A \leq 25^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING
D (8)	38.3	176	710 mW	396 mW
D (14)	26.9	122.3	1022 mW	531 mW
D (16)	25.7	114.7	1090 mW	567 mW
DBV (5)	55	324.1	385 mW	201 mW
DBV (6)	55	294.3	425 mW	221 mW
DGK (8)	54.23	259.96	481 mW	250 mW
DGS (10)	54.1	257.71	485 mW	252 mW
N (14, 16)	32	78	1600 mW	833 mW
P (8)	41	104	1200 mW	625 mW
PW (14)	29.3	173.6	720 mW	374 mW
PW (16)	28.7	161.4	774 mW	403 mW

recommended operating conditions

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, V_{DD}	Single supply	2.7	16	V
	Split supply	± 1.35	± 8	
Common-mode input voltage range, V_{ICR}		0	$V_{DD} - 1.35$	V
Operating free-air temperature, T_A	C-suffix	0	70	°C
	I-suffix	-40	125	

TLV271, TLV272, TLV274
FAMILY OF 550- μ A/Ch 3-MHz RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS351D – MARCH 2001 – REVISED FEBRUARY 2004

electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V}$, 5 V , and $\pm 5\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

dc performance

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T_A †	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2$, $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$,	$V_O = V_{DD}/2$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	0.5		5	mV
				Full range			7	
α_{VIO}	Offset voltage drift			25°C		2		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
$CMRR$	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ to }V_{DD}-1.35\text{V}$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	$V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V}$	25°C	58		70	dB
				Full range		55		
		$V_{IC} = 0\text{ to }V_{DD}-1.35\text{V}$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$,	$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$	25°C	65		80	
				Full range		62		
		$V_{IC} = -5\text{ to }V_{DD}-1.35\text{V}$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$,	$V_{DD} = \pm 5\text{ V}$	25°C	69		85	
				Full range		66		
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_{O(PP)} = V_{DD}/2$, $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$	$V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V}$	25°C	97		106	dB
				Full range		76		
			$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$	25°C	100		110	
				Full range		86		
			$V_{DD} = \pm 5\text{ V}$	25°C	100		115	
				Full range		90		

† Full range is 0°C to 70°C for C suffix and full range is -40°C to 125°C for I suffix. If not specified, full range is -40°C to 125°C.

input characteristics

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T_A	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
I_{IO}	Input offset current	$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2$, $V_O = V_{DD}/2$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$		25°C		1	60	pA
				70°C			100	
				125°C			1000	
I_{IB}	Input bias current			25°C		1	60	pA
				70°C			100	
				125°C			1000	
$r_{i(d)}$	Differential input resistance			25°C		1000		G Ω
C_{IC}	Common-mode input capacitance		$f = 21\text{ kHz}$	25°C		8		pF

TLV271, TLV272, TLV274
FAMILY OF 550- μ A/Ch 3-MHz RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS351D – MARCH 2001 – REVISED FEBRUARY 2004

electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V}$, 5 V , and $\pm 5\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

output characteristics

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A †	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{OH} High-level output voltage	$V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2$, $I_{OH} = -1\text{ mA}$	$V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V}$	25°C	2.55	2.58	V
			Full range	2.48		
		$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$	25°C	4.9	4.93	
			Full range	4.85		
		$V_{DD} = \pm 5\text{ V}$	25°C	4.92	4.96	
			Full range	4.9		
	$V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2$, $I_{OH} = -5\text{ mA}$	$V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V}$	25°C	1.9	2.1	
			Full range	1.5		
		$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$	25°C	4.6	4.68	
			Full range	4.5		
		$V_{DD} = \pm 5\text{ V}$	25°C	4.7	4.84	
			Full range	4.65		
V_{OL} Low-level output voltage	$V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2$, $I_{OL} = 1\text{ mA}$	$V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V}$	25°C	0.1	0.15	V
			Full range		0.22	
		$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$	25°C	0.05	0.1	
			Full range		0.15	
		$V_{DD} = \pm 5\text{ V}$	25°C	-4.95	-4.92	
			Full range		-4.9	
	$V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2$, $I_{OL} = 5\text{ mA}$	$V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V}$	25°C	0.5	0.7	
			Full range		1.1	
		$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$	25°C	0.28	0.4	
			Full range		0.5	
		$V_{DD} = \pm 5\text{ V}$	25°C	-4.84	-4.7	
			Full range		-4.65	
I_O Output current	$V_O = 0.5\text{ V}$ from rail, $V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V}$	Positive rail	25°C	4	mA	
		Negative rail	25°C	5		
	$V_O = 0.5\text{ V}$ from rail, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$	Positive rail	25°C	7		
		Negative rail	25°C	8		
	$V_O = 0.5\text{ V}$ from rail, $V_{DD} = 10\text{ V}$	Positive rail	25°C	13		
		Negative rail	25°C	12		

† Full range is 0°C to 70°C for C suffix and full range is -40°C to 125°C for I suffix. If not specified, full range is -40°C to 125°C.

‡ Depending on package dissipation rating

TLV271, TLV272, TLV274
FAMILY OF 550- μ A/Ch 3-MHz RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS351D – MARCH 2001 – REVISED FEBRUARY 2004

electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V}$, 5 V , and $\pm 5\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted) (continued)

power supply

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A †	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
I_{DD}	Supply current (per channel)	$V_O = V_{DD}/2$	$V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V}$	25°C	470	560	μA
			$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$	25°C	550	660	
			$V_{DD} = 10\text{ V}$	25°C	625	800	
				Full range		1000	
PSRR	Supply voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{DD} / \Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V to } 16\text{ V}$, No load	$V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2$	25°C	70	80	dB
				Full range	65		

† Full range is 0°C to 70°C for C suffix and full range is –40°C to 125°C for I suffix. If not specified, full range is –40°C to 125°C.

dynamic performance

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A †	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
UGBW	Unity gain bandwidth	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 10\text{ pF}$	$V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V}$	25°C	2.4		MHz
			$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V to } 10\text{ V}$	25°C	3		
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	$V_{O(PP)} = V_{DD}/2$, $C_L = 50\text{ pF}$, $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$,	$V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V}$	25°C	1.35	2.1	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
				Full range	1		
			$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$	25°C	1.45	2.4	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
				Full range	1.2		
			$V_{DD} = \pm 5\text{ V}$	25°C	1.8	2.6	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
				Full range	1.3		
ϕ_m	Phase margin	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$	$C_L = 10\text{ pF}$	25°C	65		°
	Gain margin	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$	$C_L = 10\text{ pF}$	25°C	18		dB
t_s	Settling time	$V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V}$, $V(\text{STEP})_{PP} = 1\text{ V}$, $A_V = -1$, $C_L = 10\text{ pF}$, $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$	0.1%	25°C	2.9		μs
		$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V, } \pm 5\text{ V}$, $V(\text{STEP})_{PP} = 1\text{ V}$, $A_V = -1$, $C_L = 47\text{ pF}$, $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$	0.1%		2		

† Full range is 0°C to 70°C for C suffix and full range is –40°C to 125°C for I suffix. If not specified, full range is –40°C to 125°C.

noise/distortion performance

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
THD + N	Total harmonic distortion plus noise	$V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V}$, $V_{O(PP)} = V_{DD}/2\text{ V}$, $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$, $f = 10\text{ kHz}$	$A_V = 1$	25°C	0.02%		
			$A_V = 10$		0.05%		
			$A_V = 100$		0.18%		
		$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V, } \pm 5\text{ V}$, $V_{O(PP)} = V_{DD}/2\text{ V}$, $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$, $f = 10\text{ K}$	$A_V = 1$	25°C	0.02%		
			$A_V = 10$		0.09%		
			$A_V = 100$		0.50%		
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$	25°C	39		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
		$f = 10\text{ kHz}$		35			
I_n	Equivalent input noise current	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$	25°C	0.6		$\text{fA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	

TLV271, TLV272, TLV274
FAMILY OF 550- μ A/Ch 3-MHz RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT
OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS351D – MARCH 2001 – REVISED FEBRUARY 2004

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Table of Graphs

			FIGURE
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	vs Frequency	1
	Input bias and offset current	vs Free-air temperature	2
V _{OL}	Low-level output voltage	vs Low-level output current	3, 5, 7
V _{OH}	High-level output voltage	vs High-level output current	4, 6, 8
V _{O(PP)}	Peak-to-peak output voltage	vs Frequency	9
I _{DD}	Supply current	vs Supply voltage	10
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio	vs Frequency	11
A _{VD}	Differential voltage gain & phase	vs Frequency	12
	Gain-bandwidth product	vs Free-air temperature	13
SR	Slew rate	vs Supply voltage	14
		vs Free-air temperature	15
ϕ_m	Phase margin	vs Capacitive load	16
V _n	Equivalent input noise voltage	vs Frequency	17
	Voltage-follower large-signal pulse response		18, 19
	Voltage-follower small-signal pulse response		20
	Inverting large-signal response		21, 22
	Inverting small-signal response		23
	Crosstalk	vs Frequency	24

TLV271, TLV272, TLV274 FAMILY OF 550- μ A/Ch 3-MHz RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS351D – MARCH 2001 – REVISED FEBRUARY 2004

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

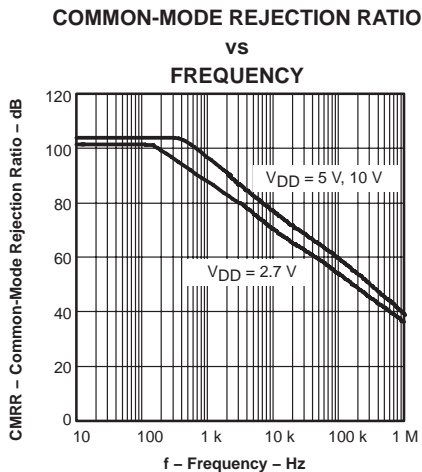


Figure 1

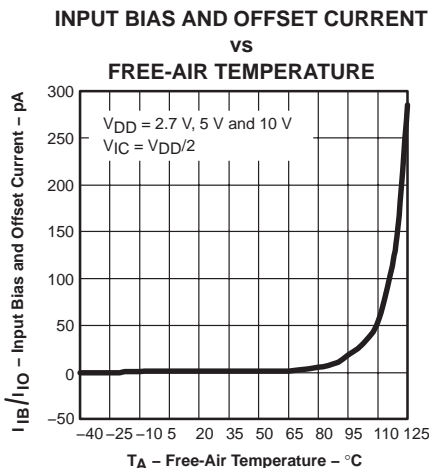


Figure 2

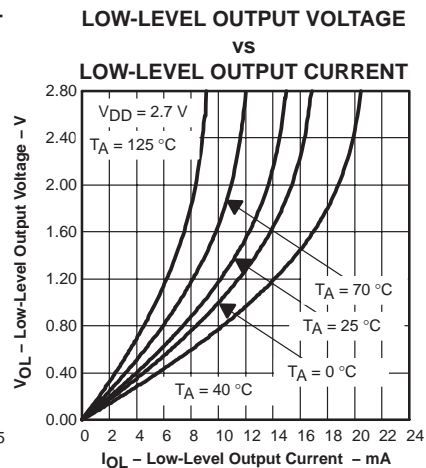


Figure 3

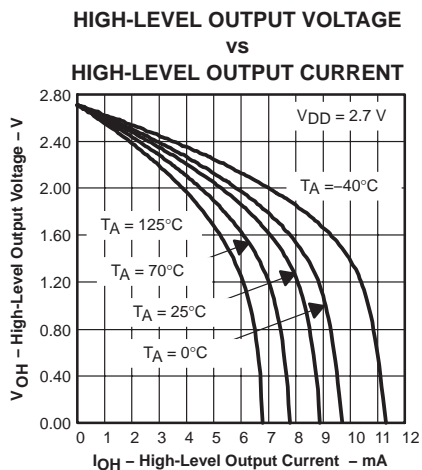


Figure 4

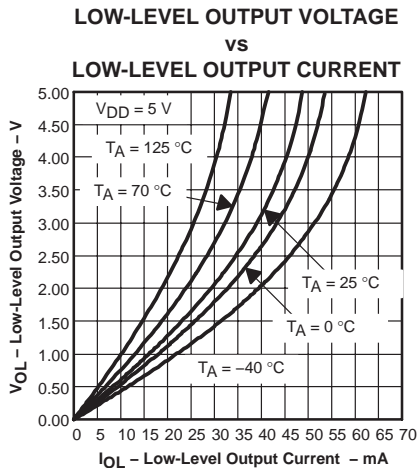


Figure 5

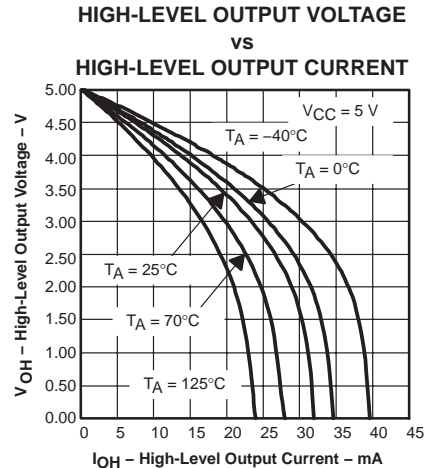


Figure 6

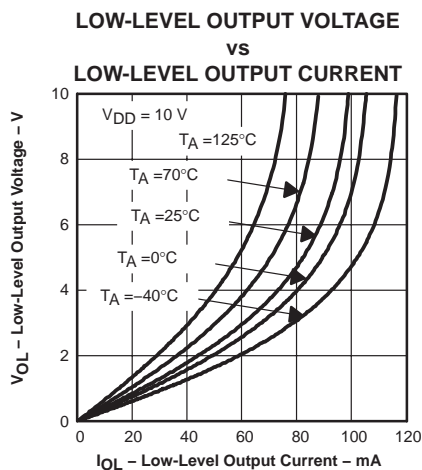


Figure 7

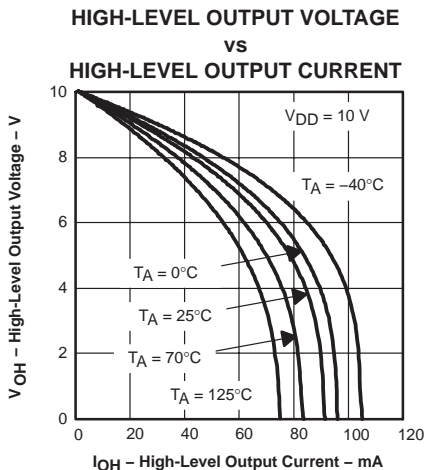


Figure 8

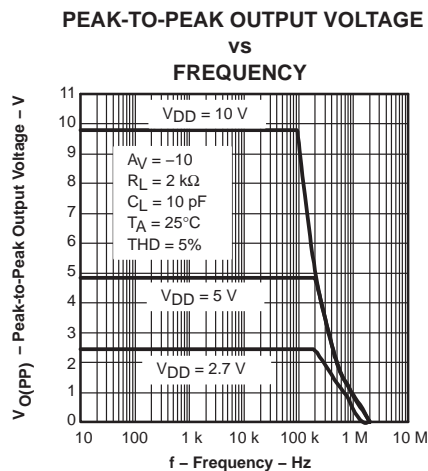


Figure 9

TLV271, TLV272, TLV274

FAMILY OF 550- μ A/Ch 3-MHz RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS351D – MARCH 2001 – REVISED FEBRUARY 2004

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

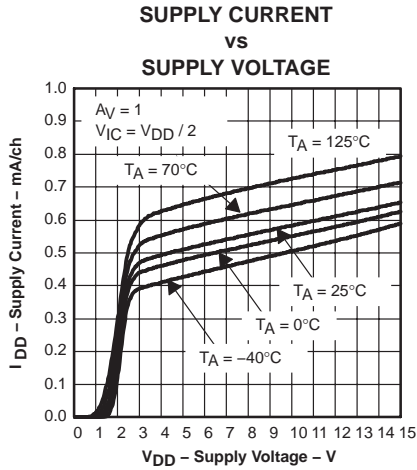


Figure 10

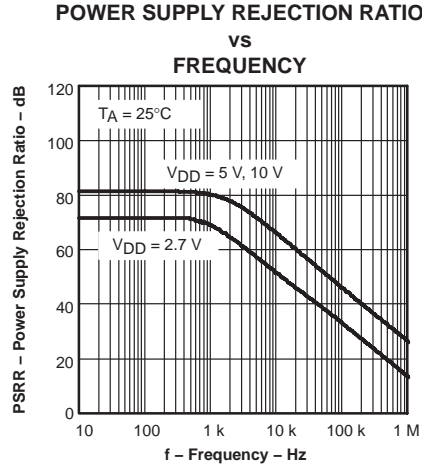


Figure 11

DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE GAIN AND PHASE vs FREQUENCY

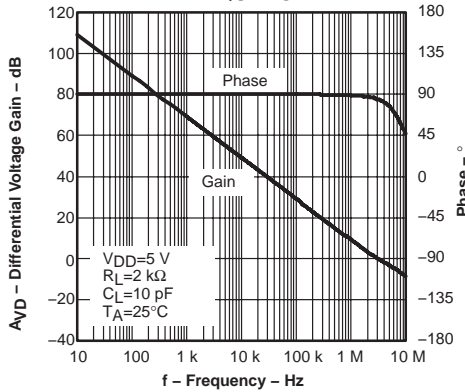


Figure 12

GAIN BANDWIDTH PRODUCT vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

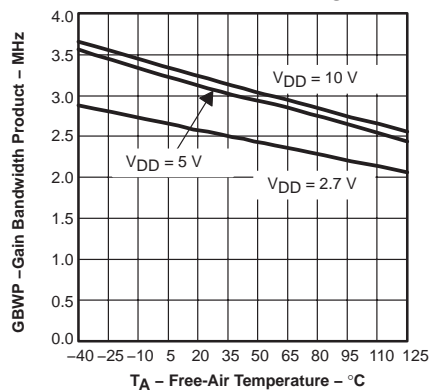


Figure 13

SLEW RATE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

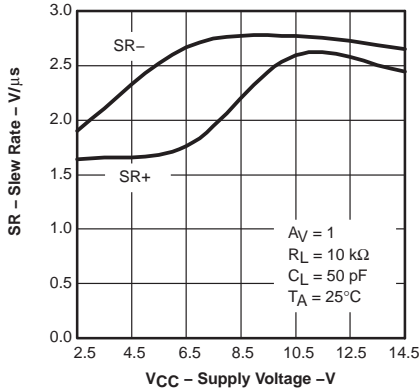


Figure 14

SLEW RATE vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

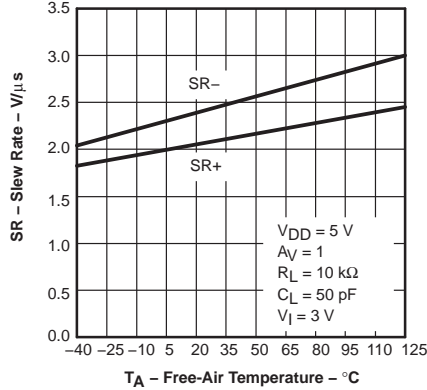


Figure 15

PHASE MARGIN vs CAPACITIVE LOAD

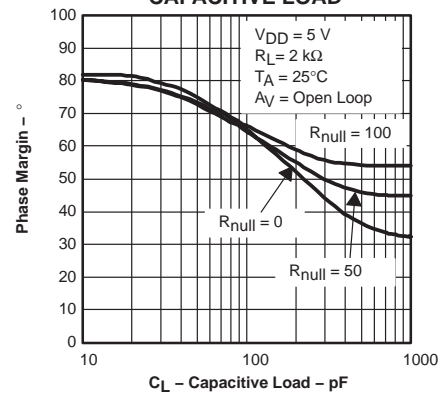


Figure 16

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE

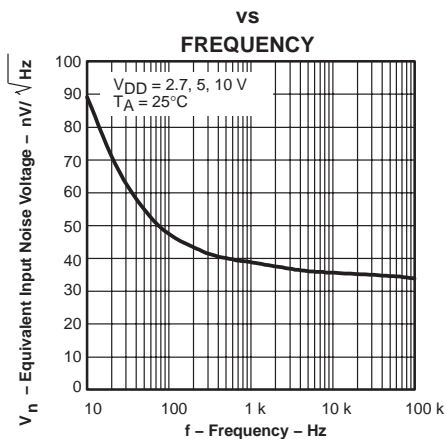


Figure 17

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

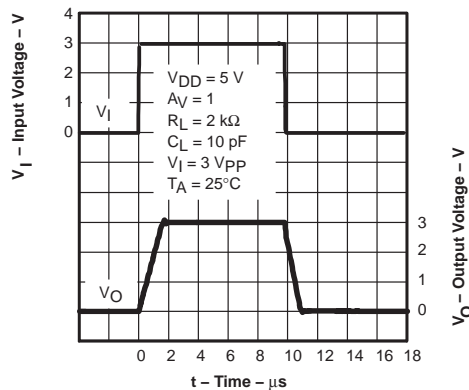


Figure 18

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

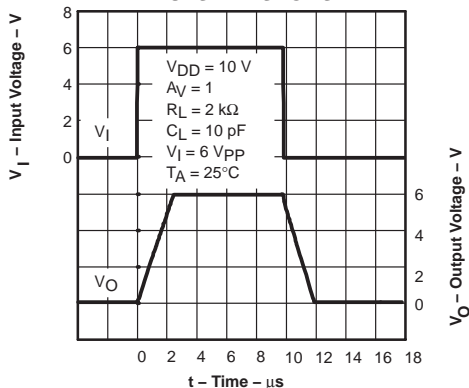


Figure 19

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

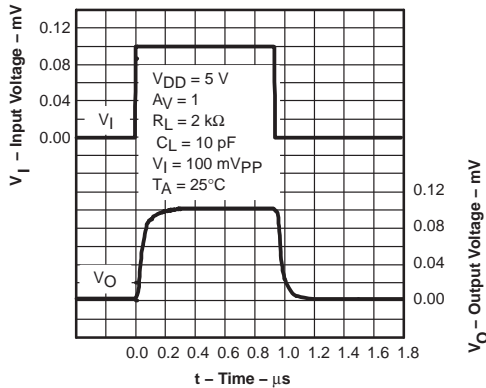


Figure 20

INVERTING LARGE-SIGNAL RESPONSE

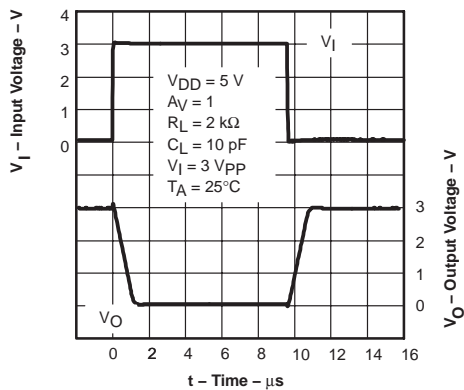


Figure 21

INVERTING LARGE-SIGNAL RESPONSE

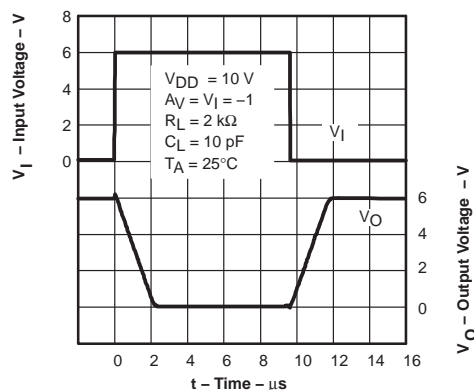


Figure 22

TLV271, TLV272, TLV274

FAMILY OF 550- μ A/Ch 3-MHz RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS351D – MARCH 2001 – REVISED FEBRUARY 2004

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

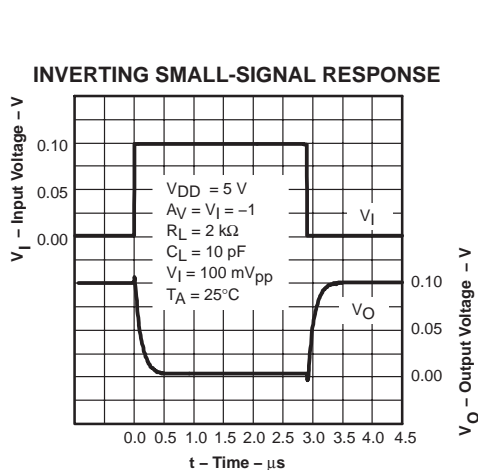


Figure 23

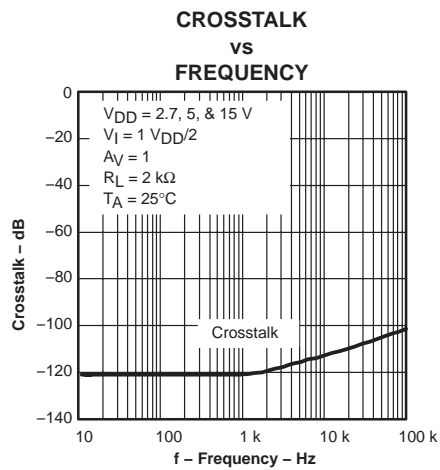


Figure 24

APPLICATION INFORMATION

driving a capacitive load

When the amplifier is configured in this manner, capacitive loading directly on the output decreases the device's phase margin leading to high frequency ringing or oscillations. Therefore, for capacitive loads of greater than 10 pF, it is recommended that a resistor be placed in series (R_{NULL}) with the output of the amplifier, as shown in Figure 25. A minimum value of 20 Ω should work well for most applications.

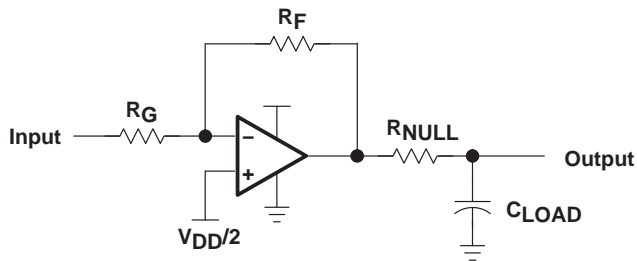


Figure 25. Driving a Capacitive Load

APPLICATION INFORMATION

offset voltage

The output offset voltage, (V_{OO}) is the sum of the input offset voltage (V_{IO}) and both input bias currents (I_{IB}) times the corresponding gains. The following schematic and formula can be used to calculate the output offset voltage:

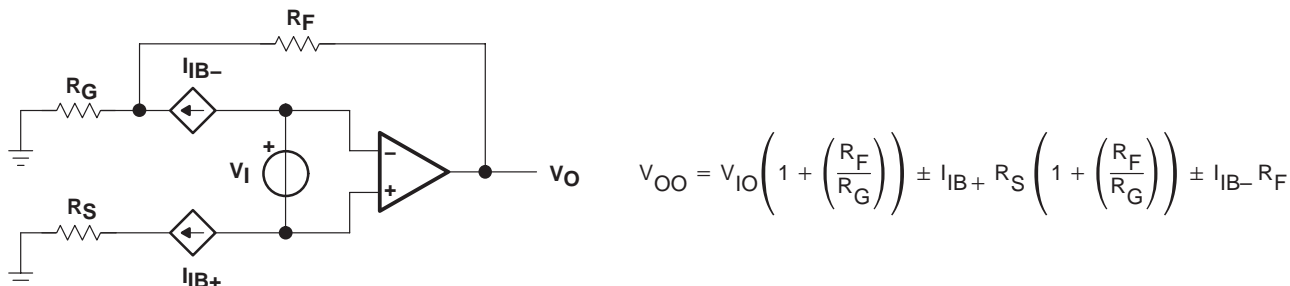


Figure 26. Output Offset Voltage Model

general configurations

When receiving low-level signals, limiting the bandwidth of the incoming signals into the system is often required. The simplest way to accomplish this is to place an RC filter at the noninverting terminal of the amplifier (see Figure 27).

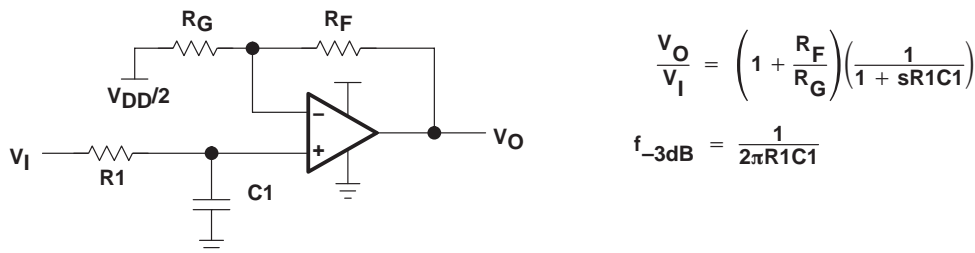


Figure 27. Single-Pole Low-Pass Filter

If even more attenuation is needed, a multiple pole filter is required. The Sallen-Key filter can be used for this task. For best results, the amplifier should have a bandwidth that is 8 to 10 times the filter frequency bandwidth. Failure to do this can result in phase shift of the amplifier.

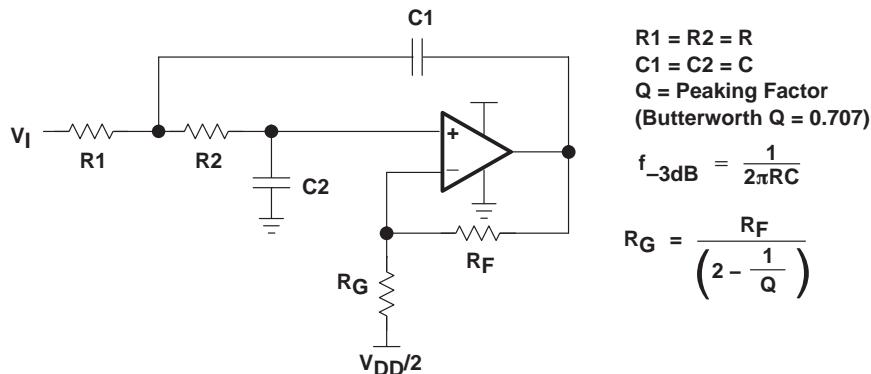


Figure 28. 2-Pole Low-Pass Sallen-Key Filter

TLV271, TLV272, TLV274

FAMILY OF 550- μ A/Ch 3-MHz RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS351D – MARCH 2001 – REVISED FEBRUARY 2004

APPLICATION INFORMATION

circuit layout considerations

To achieve the levels of high performance of the TLV27x, follow proper printed-circuit board design techniques. A general set of guidelines is given in the following.

- Ground planes—It is highly recommended that a ground plane be used on the board to provide all components with a low inductive ground connection. However, in the areas of the amplifier inputs and output, the ground plane can be removed to minimize the stray capacitance.
- Proper power supply decoupling—Use a 6.8- μ F tantalum capacitor in parallel with a 0.1- μ F ceramic capacitor on each supply terminal. It may be possible to share the tantalum among several amplifiers depending on the application, but a 0.1- μ F ceramic capacitor should always be used on the supply terminal of every amplifier. In addition, the 0.1- μ F capacitor should be placed as close as possible to the supply terminal. As this distance increases, the inductance in the connecting trace makes the capacitor less effective. The designer should strive for distances of less than 0.1 inches between the device power terminals and the ceramic capacitors.
- Sockets—Sockets can be used but are not recommended. The additional lead inductance in the socket pins will often lead to stability problems. Surface-mount packages soldered directly to the printed-circuit board is the best implementation.
- Short trace runs/compact part placements—Optimum high performance is achieved when stray series inductance has been minimized. To realize this, the circuit layout should be made as compact as possible, thereby minimizing the length of all trace runs. Particular attention should be paid to the inverting input of the amplifier. Its length should be kept as short as possible. This helps to minimize stray capacitance at the input of the amplifier.
- Surface-mount passive components—Using surface-mount passive components is recommended for high performance amplifier circuits for several reasons. First, because of the extremely low lead inductance of surface-mount components, the problem with stray series inductance is greatly reduced. Second, the small size of surface-mount components naturally leads to a more compact layout thereby minimizing both stray inductance and capacitance. If leaded components are used, it is recommended that the lead lengths be kept as short as possible.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

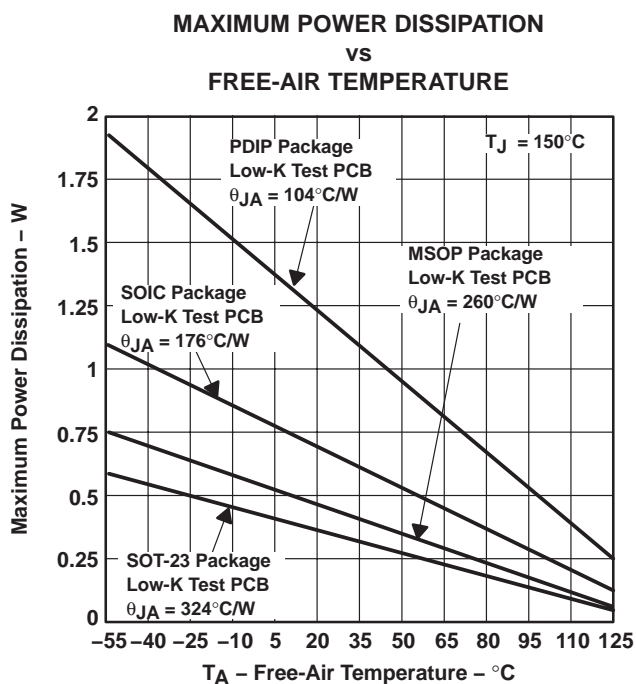
general power dissipation considerations

For a given θ_{JA} , the maximum power dissipation is shown in Figure 29 and is calculated by the following formula:

$$P_D = \left(\frac{T_{MAX} - T_A}{\theta_{JA}} \right)$$

Where:

- P_D = Maximum power dissipation of TLV27x IC (watts)
- T_{MAX} = Absolute maximum junction temperature (150°C)
- T_A = Free-ambient air temperature (°C)
- $\theta_{JA} = \theta_{JC} + \theta_{CA}$
- θ_{JC} = Thermal coefficient from junction to case
- θ_{CA} = Thermal coefficient from case to ambient air (°C/W)



NOTE A: Results are with no air flow and using JEDEC Standard Low-K test PCB.

Figure 29. Maximum Power Dissipation vs Free-Air Temperature

TLV271, TLV272, TLV274 FAMILY OF 550- μ A/Ch 3-MHz RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS351D – MARCH 2001 – REVISED FEBRUARY 2004

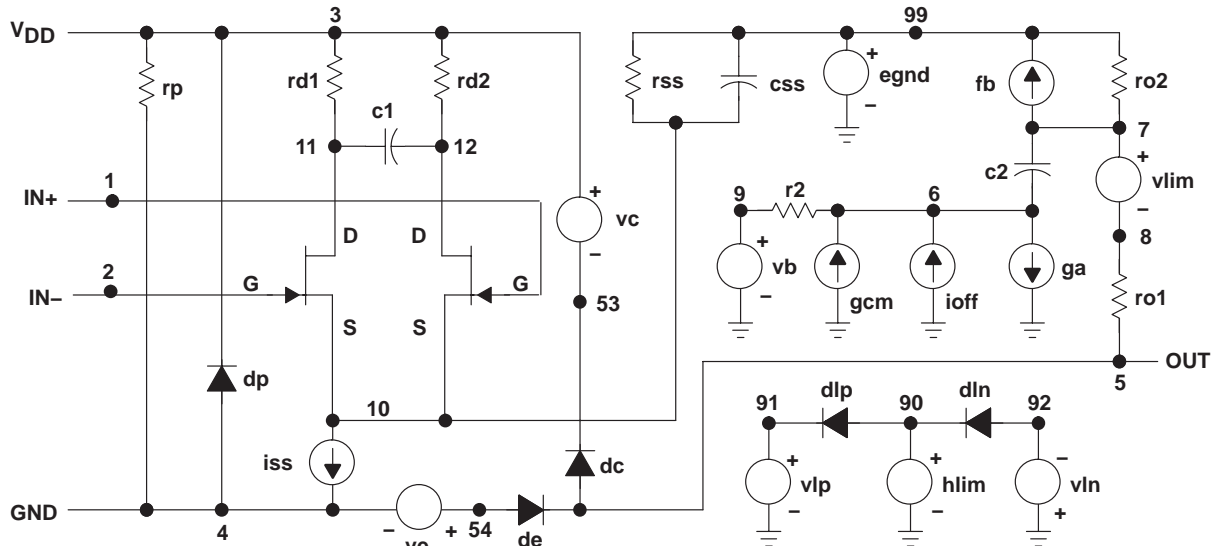
APPLICATION INFORMATION

macromodel information

Macromodel information provided was derived using Microsim *Parts*™ Release 9.1, the model generation software used with Microsim *PSpice*™. The Boyle macromodel (see Note 4) and subcircuit in Figure 30 are generated using TLV27x typical electrical and operating characteristics at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$. Using this information, output simulations of the following key parameters can be generated to a tolerance of 20% (in most cases):

- Maximum positive output voltage swing
- Maximum negative output voltage swing
- Slew rate
- Quiescent power dissipation
- Input bias current
- Open-loop voltage amplification
- Unity-gain frequency
- Common-mode rejection ratio
- Phase margin
- DC output resistance
- AC output resistance
- Short-circuit output current limit

NOTE 2: G. R. Boyle, B. M. Cohn, D. O. Pederson, and J. E. Solomon, "Macromodeling of Integrated Circuit Operational Amplifiers," *IEEE Journal of Solid-State Circuits*, SC-9, 353 (1974).



```
*DEVICE=amp_tlv27x_highVdd,OP AMP,NJF,INT
* amp_tlv_27x_highVdd operational amplifier "macromodel"
* subcircuit updated using Model Editor release 9.1 on 05/15/00
* at 14:40 Model Editor is an OrCAD product.
```

```
* connections:
      | non-inverting input
      | inverting input
      | positive power supply
      | negative power supply
      | output
      |
.subckt amp_tlv27x_highVdd 1 2 3 4 5
*
c1      11      12      457.48E-15
c2      6       7       5.0000E-12
css     10      99      1.1431E-12
dc      5       53      dy
de      54      5       dy
dlp     90      91      dx
dln     92      90      dx
dp      4       3       dx
egnd    99      0       poly(2) (3,0) (4,0) 0 .5 .5
fb      7       99      poly(5) vb vc ve vlp vln 0
                176.02E6 -1E3 1E3 180E6
                -180E6
```

```
ga      6       0       11 12 16.272E-6
gcm     0       6       10 99 6.8698E-9
iss     10      4       dc 1.3371E-6
hlim    90      0       vlim 1K
j1      11      2       10 jx1
J2      12      1       10 jx2
r2      6       9       100.00E3
rd1     3       11      61.456E3
rd2     3       12      61.456E3
ro1     8       5       10
ro2     7       99      10
rp      3       4       150.51E3
rss     10      99      149.58E6
vb      9       0       dc 0
vc      3       53      dc .78905
ve      54      4       dc .78905
vlim    7       8       dc 0
vlp     91      0       dc 14.200
vln     0       92      dc 14.200
.model  dx      D(Is=800.00E-18)
.model  dy      D(Is=800.00E-18 Rs=1m Cjo=10p)
.model  njf     NJF(Is=500.00E-15 Beta=198.03E-6 Vto=-1)
.model  jx1     NJF(Is=500.00E-15 Beta=198.03E-6 Vto=-1)
.model  jx2     NJF(Is=500.00E-15 Beta=198.03E-6 Vto=-1)
.ends
```

Figure 30. Boyle Macromodel and Subcircuit

PSpice and Parts are trademarks of MicroSim Corporation.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Texas Instruments Incorporated and its subsidiaries (TI) reserve the right to make corrections, modifications, enhancements, improvements, and other changes to its products and services at any time and to discontinue any product or service without notice. Customers should obtain the latest relevant information before placing orders and should verify that such information is current and complete. All products are sold subject to TI's terms and conditions of sale supplied at the time of order acknowledgment.

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

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

TI does not warrant or represent that any license, either express or implied, is granted under any TI patent right, copyright, mask work right, or other TI intellectual property right relating to any combination, machine, or process in which TI products or services are used. Information published by TI regarding third-party products or services does not constitute a license from TI 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 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. Reproduction of this information with alteration is an unfair and deceptive business practice. TI is not responsible or liable for such altered documentation.

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

Following are URLs where you can obtain information on other Texas Instruments products and application solutions:

Products		Applications	
Amplifiers	amplifier.ti.com	Audio	www.ti.com/audio
Data Converters	dataconverter.ti.com	Automotive	www.ti.com/automotive
DSP	dsp.ti.com	Broadband	www.ti.com/broadband
Interface	interface.ti.com	Digital Control	www.ti.com/digitalcontrol
Logic	logic.ti.com	Military	www.ti.com/military
Power Mgmt	power.ti.com	Optical Networking	www.ti.com/opticalnetwork
Microcontrollers	microcontroller.ti.com	Security	www.ti.com/security
		Telephony	www.ti.com/telephony
		Video & Imaging	www.ti.com/video
		Wireless	www.ti.com/wireless

Mailing Address: Texas Instruments
Post Office Box 655303 Dallas, Texas 75265