查询tlc2264供应商 捷多邦，专业PCB打样工厂，24小时加急出货

- **Qualification in Accordance With AEC-Q100†**
- **Qualified for Automotive Applications**
- **Customer-Specific Configuration Control Can Be Supported Along With Major-Change Approval**
- **ESD Protection Exceeds 2000 V Per MIL-STD-883, Method 3015; Exceeds 200 V Using Machine Model (C = 200 pF, R = 0)**
- **Output Swing includes Both Supply Rails**
- **Low Noise . . . 12 nV/√Hz Typ at f = 1 kHz**

† Contact factory for details. Q100 qualification data available on request.

- **Low Input Bias Current . . . 1 pA Typ**
- **Fully Specified for Both Single-Supply and Split-Supply Operation**
- **Low Power . . . 500 μA Max**
- **Common-Mode Input Voltage Range Includes Negative Rail**
- **Low Input Offset Voltage**
  950 μV Max at T_A = 25°C (TLC2262A)
- **Macromodel Included**
- **Performance Upgrade for the TS27M2/M4 and TLC27M2/M4**

description

The TLC2262 and TLC2264 are dual and quadruple operational amplifiers from Texas Instruments. Both devices exhibit rail-to-rail output performance for increased dynamic range in single- or split-supply applications. The TLC226x family offers a compromise between the micropower TLC225x and the ac performance of the TLC227x. It has low supply current for battery-powered applications, while still having adequate ac performance for applications that demand it. The noise performance has been dramatically improved over previous generations of CMOS amplifiers. Figure 1 depicts the low level of noise voltage for this CMOS amplifier, which has only 200 μA (typ) of supply current per amplifier.

EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE
vs
FREQUENCY

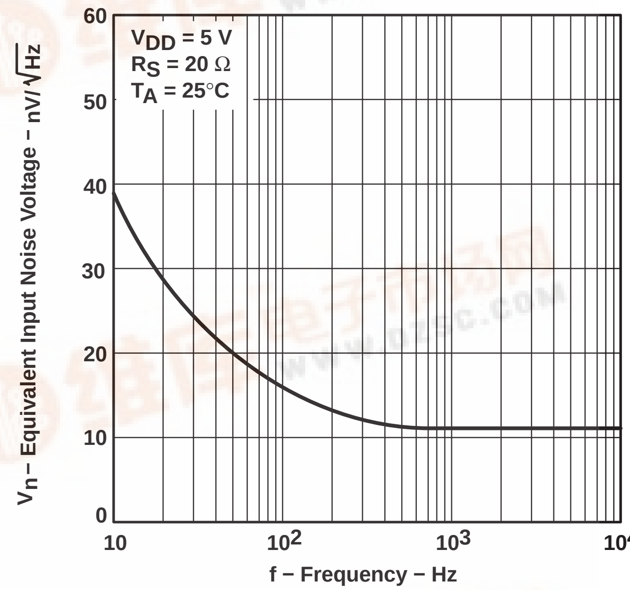

Figure 1

The TLC226x, exhibiting high input impedance and low noise, are excellent for small-signal conditioning for high-impedance sources, such as piezoelectric transducers. Because of the micro-power dissipation levels, these devices work well in hand-held monitoring and remote-sensing applications. In addition, the rail-to-rail output feature with single or split supplies makes this family a great choice when interfacing with analog-to-digital converters (ADCs). For precision applications, the TLC226xA family is available and has a maximum input offset voltage of 950 μV. This family is fully characterized at 5 V and ±5 V.

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.

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description (continued)

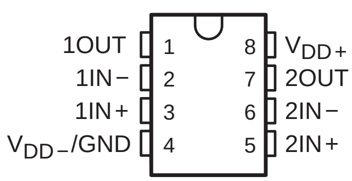
The TLC2262/4 also makes great upgrades to the TLC27M2/L4 or TS27M2/L4 in standard designs. They offer increased output dynamic range, lower noise voltage and lower input offset voltage. This enhanced feature set allows them to be used in a wider range of applications. For applications that require higher output drive and wider input voltage range, see the TLV2432 and TLV2442. If your design requires single amplifiers, please see the TLV2211/21/31 family. These devices are single rail-to-rail operational amplifiers in the SOT-23 package. Their small size and low power consumption, make them ideal for high density, battery-powered equipment.

ORDERING INFORMATION

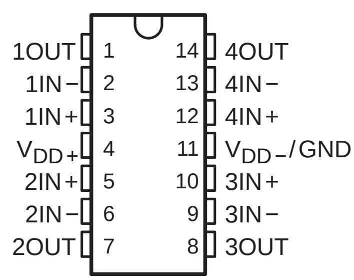
T_A	V_{IO}max AT 25°C	PACKAGE†		ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	TOP-SIDE MARKING
−40°C to 125°C	950 µV	SOIC (D)	Tape and reel	TLC2262AQDRQ1‡	2262AQ1
	2.5 mV	SOIC (D)	Tape and reel	TLC2262QDRQ1‡	2262Q1
	950 µV	TSSOP (PW)	Tape and reel	TLC2262AQPWRQ1‡	2262AQ1
	2.5 mV	TSSOP (PW)	Tape and reel	TLC2262QPWRQ1‡	2262Q1
	950 µV	SOIC (D)	Tape and reel	TLC2264AQDRQ1	2264AQ1
	2.5 mV	SOIC (D)	Tape and reel	TLC2264QDRQ1	2264Q1
	950 µV	TSSOP (PW)	Tape and reel	TLC2264AQPWRQ1	2264AQ1
	2.5 mV	TSSOP (PW)	Tape and reel	TLC2264QPWRQ1	2264Q1

† Package drawings, standard packing quantities, thermal data, symbolization, and PCB design guidelines are available at www.ti.com/sc/package.
‡ Product Preview.

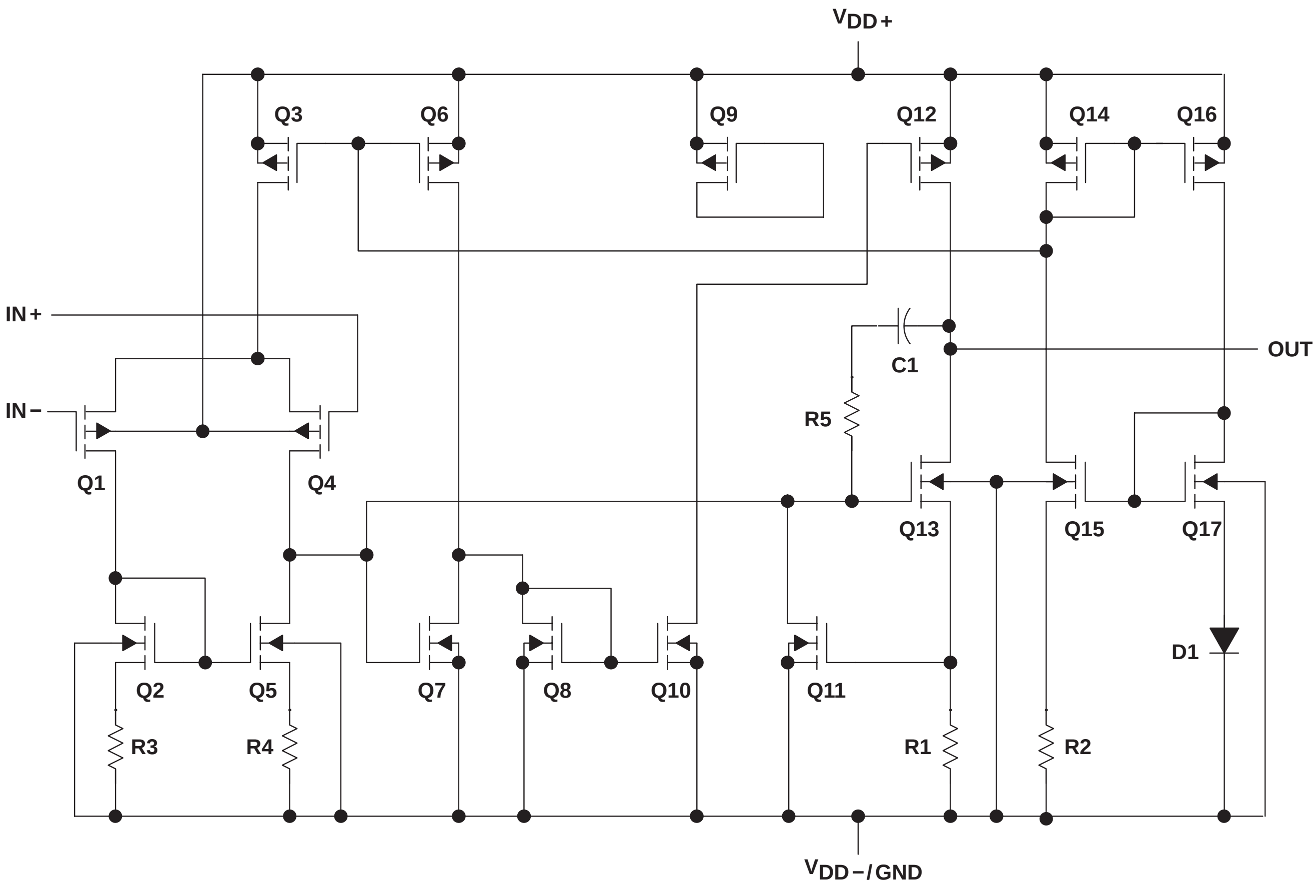
TLC2262, TLC2262A
D OR PW PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



TLC2264, TLC2264A
D OR PW PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



equivalent schematic (each amplifier)



ACTUAL DEVICE COMPONENT COUNT†		
COMPONENT	TLC2262	TLC2264
Transistors	38	76
Resistors	28	56
Diodes	9	18
Capacitors	3	6

† Includes both amplifiers and all ESD, bias, and trim circuitry

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

Supply voltage, V_{DD+} (see Note 1) . . . . 8 V
Supply voltage, V_{DD-} (see Note 1) . . . . −8 V
Differential input voltage, V_{ID} (see Note 2) . . . . ±16 V
Input voltage, V_I (any input, see Note 1) . . . . V_{DD-} − 0.3 V to V_{DD+}
Input current, I_I (each input) . . . . ±5 mA
Output current, I_O . . . . ±50 mA
Total current into V_{DD+} . . . . ±50 mA
Total current out of V_{DD-} . . . . ±50 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 range, T_A: Q suffix . . . . −40°C to 125°C
Storage temperature range, T_{stg} . . . . −65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds: D or PW package . . . . 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.

NOTES: 1. All voltage values, except differential voltages, are with respect to the midpoint between V_{DD+} and V_{DD-}.
2. Differential voltages are at IN+ with respect to IN−. Excessive current flows if input is brought below V_{DD-} − 0.3 V.
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.

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

PACKAGE	$T_A \leq 25°C$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE T_A = 25°C	T_A = 70°C POWER RATING	T_A = 85°C POWER RATING	T_A = 125°C POWER RATING
D−8	725 mW	5.8 mW/°C	464 mW	377 mW	145 mW
D−14	950 mW	7.6 mW/°C	608 mW	494 mW	190 mW
PW−14	750 mW	6.0 mW/°C	480 mW	389 mW	150 mW

recommended operating conditions

	MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, $V_{DD\pm}$	±2.2	±8	V
Input voltage range, V_I	V_{DD-}	V_{DD+} −1.5	V
Common-mode input voltage, V_{IC}	V_{DD-}	V_{DD+} −1.5	V
Operating free-air temperature, T_A	−40	125	°C

TLC2262 electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, V_{DD} = 5 V (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A†	TLC2262-Q1			TLC2262A-Q1			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	$V_{DD\pm}$ = ±2.5 V, V_{IC} = 0, V_O = 0, R_S = 50 Ω	25°C		300	2500		300	950	µV
			Full range			3000			1500	
α_{VIO}	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range		5			5		µV/°C
	Input offset voltage long-term drift (see Note 4)		25°C		0.003			0.003		µV/mo
I_{IO}	Input offset current		25°C		0.5			0.5		pA
			125°C			800			800	
I_{IB}	Input bias current		25°C		1			1		pA
			125°C			800			800	
V_{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range	R_S = 50 Ω, $\|V_{IO}\|$ ≤5 mV	25°C	0 to 4	−0.3 to 4.2		0 to 4	−0.3 to 4.2		V
			Full range	0 to 3.5			0 to 3.5			
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage	I_{OH} = −20 µA	25°C		4.99			4.99		V
		I_{OH} = −100 µA	25°C	4.85	4.94		4.85	4.94		
			Full range	4.82			4.82			
		I_{OH} = −400 µA	25°C	4.7	4.85		4.7	4.85		
			Full range	4.5			4.5			
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	V_{IC} = 2.5 V, I_{OL} = 50 µA	25°C		0.01			0.01		V
		V_{IC} = 2.5 V, I_{OL} = 500 µA	25°C		0.09	0.15		0.09	0.15	
			Full range			0.15			0.15	
		V_{IC} = 2.5 V, I_{OL} = 4 mA	25°C		0.8	1		0.7	1	
			Full range			1.2			1.2	
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	V_{IC} = 2.5 V, V_O = 1 V to 4 V, R_L = 50 kΩ‡	25°C	80	100		80	170		V/mV
			Full range	50			50			
		V_{IC} = 2.5 V, V_O = 1 V to 4 V, R_L = 1 MΩ‡	25°C		550			550		
$r_{i(d)}$	Differential input resistance		25°C		10^{12}			10^{12}		Ω
$r_{i(c)}$	Common-mode input resistance		25°C		10^{12}			10^{12}		Ω
$c_{i(c)}$	Common-mode input capacitance	f = 10 kHz, P package	25°C		8			8		pF
z_o	Closed-loop output impedance	f = 100 kHz, A_V = 10	25°C		240			240		Ω
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	V_{IC} = 0 to 2.7 V, V_O = 2.5 V, R_S = 50 Ω	25°C	70	83		70	83		dB
			Full range	70			70			
k_{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{DD}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	V_{DD} = 4.4 V to 16 V, V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2, No load	25°C	80	95		80	95		dB
			Full range	80			80			
I_{DD}	Supply current	V_O = 2.5 V, No load	25°C		400	500		400	500	µA
			Full range			500			500	

† Full range is −40°C to 125°C for Q suffix.
‡ Referenced to 2.5 V

NOTE 4: Typical values are based on the input offset voltage shift observed through 500 hours of operating life test at T_A = 150°C extrapolated to T_A = 25°C using the Arrhenius equation and assuming an activation energy of 0.96 eV.

TLC2262 operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, V_{DD} = 5 V

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T_A†	TLC2262-Q1			TLC2262A-Q1			UNIT
					MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	V_O = 0.5 V to 3.5 V, C_L = 100 pF‡	R_L = 50 kΩ‡,	25°C	0.35	0.55		0.35	0.55		V/µs
				Full range	0.25			0.25			
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 10 Hz		25°C		40			40		nV/√Hz
		f = 1 kHz		25°C		12			12		
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	f = 0.1 Hz to 1 Hz		25°C		0.7			0.7		µV
		f = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz		25°C		1.3			1.3		
I_n	Equivalent input noise current			25°C		0.6			0.6		fA√Hz
THD + N	Total harmonic distortion plus noise	V_O = 0.5 V to 2.5 V, f = 20 kHz, R_L = 50 kΩ‡	A_V = 1	25°C		0.017%			0.017%		
			A_V = 10			0.03%			0.03%		
	Gain-bandwidth product	f = 50 kHz, C_L = 100 pF‡	R_L = 50 kΩ‡,	25°C		0.82			0.82		MHz
B_{OM}	Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_{O(PP)}$ = 2 V, R_L = 50 kΩ‡,	A_V = 1, C_L = 100 pF‡	25°C		185			185		kHz
t_s	Settling time	A_V = −1, Step = 0.5 V to 2.5 V, R_L = 50 kΩ‡, C_L = 100 pF‡	To 0.1%	25°C		6.4			6.4		µs
			To 0.01%			14.1			14.1		
ϕ_m	Phase margin at unity gain	R_L = 50 kΩ‡,	C_L = 100 pF‡	25°C		56°			56°		
	Gain margin			25°C		11			11		dB

† Full range is −40°C to 125°C for Q suffix.
‡ Referenced to 2.5 V

TLC2262 electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 5$ V (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A†	TLC2262-Q1 MIN	TLC2262-Q1 TYP	TLC2262-Q1 MAX	TLC2262A-Q1 MIN	TLC2262A-Q1 TYP	TLC2262A-Q1 MAX	UNIT
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0$, $V_O = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C		300	2500		300	950	μV
			Full range			3000			1500	
α_{VIO}	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range		5			5		μV/°C
	Input offset voltage long-term drift (see Note 4)		25°C		0.003			0.003		μV/mo
I_{IO}	Input offset current		25°C		0.5			0.5		pA
			125°C			800			800	
I_{IB}	Input bias current		25°C		1			1		pA
			125°C			800			800	
V_{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$, $\lvert V_{IO} \rvert \le 5$ mV	25°C	−5 to 4	−5.3 to 4		−5 to 4	−5.3 to 4.2		V
			Full range	−5 to 3.5			−5 to 3.5			
V_{OM+}	Maximum positive peak output voltage	$I_O = -20\ \mu A$	25°C		4.99			4.99		V
		$I_O = -100\ \mu A$	25°C	4.85	4.94		4.85	4.94		
			Full range	4.82			4.82			
		$I_O = -400\ \mu A$	25°C	4.7	4.85		4.7	4.85		
			Full range	4.5			4.5			
V_{OM-}	Maximum negative peak output voltage	$V_{IC} = 0$, $I_O = 50\ \mu A$	25°C		−4.99			−4.99		V
		$V_{IC} = 0$, $I_O = 500\ \mu A$	25°C	−4.85	−4.91		−4.85	−4.91		
			Full range	−4.85			−4.85			
		$V_{IC} = 0$, $I_O = 4$ mA	25°C	−4	−4.3		−4	−4.3		
			Full range	−3.8			−3.8			
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = \pm 4$ V, $R_L = 50\ k\Omega$	25°C	80	200		80	200		V/mV
			Full range	50			50			
		$V_O = \pm 4$ V, $R_L = 1\ M\Omega$	25°C		1000			1000		
$r_{i(d)}$	Differential input resistance		25°C		10^{12}			10^{12}		Ω
$r_{i(c)}$	Common-mode input resistance		25°C		10^{12}			10^{12}		Ω
$c_{i(c)}$	Common-mode input capacitance	f = 10 kHz, P package	25°C		8			8		pF
z_o	Closed-loop output impedance	f = 100 kHz, $A_V = 10$	25°C		220			220		Ω
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = -5$ V to 2.7 V, $V_O = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	75	88		75	88		dB
			Full range	75			75			
k_{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{DD\pm} / \Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{DD} = 4.4$ V to 16 V, $V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2$, No load	25°C	80	95		80	95		dB
			Full range	80			80			
I_{DD}	Supply current	$V_O = 0$, No load	25°C		425	500		425	500	μA
			Full range			500			500	

† Full range is −40°C to 125°C for Q suffix.

NOTE 4: Typical values are based on the input offset voltage shift observed through 500 hours of operating life test at $T_A = 150°C$ extrapolated to $T_A = 25°C$ using the Arrhenius equation and assuming an activation energy of 0.96 eV.

TLC2262 operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 5$ V

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T_A†	TLC2262-Q1			TLC2262A-Q1			UNIT
					MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	$V_O = \pm 2$ V, $C_L = 100$ pF	$R_L = 50$ kΩ,	25°C	0.35	0.55		0.35	0.55		V/µs
				Full range	0.25			0.25			
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 10 Hz		25°C		43			43		nV/√Hz
		f = 1 kHz		25°C		12			12		
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	f = 0.1 Hz to 1 Hz		25°C		0.8			0.8		µV
		f = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz		25°C		1.3			1.3		
I_n	Equivalent input noise current			25°C		0.6			0.6		fA√Hz
THD + N	Total harmonic distortion plus noise	$V_O = \pm 2.3$ V, $R_L = 50$ kΩ, f = 20 kHz	$A_V = 1$	25°C		0.014%			0.014%		
			$A_V = 10$			0.024%			0.024%		
	Gain-bandwidth product	f =10 kHz, $C_L = 100$ pF	$R_L = 50$ kΩ,	25°C		0.73			0.73		MHz
B_{OM}	Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_{O(PP)} = 4.6$ V, $R_L = 50$ kΩ,	$A_V = 1$, $C_L = 100$ pF	25°C		85			85		kHz
t_s	Settling time	$A_V = -1$, Step = −2.3 V to 2.3 V, $R_L = 50$ kΩ, $C_L = 100$ pF	To 0.1%	25°C		7.1			7.1		µs
			To 0.01%			16.5			16.5		
ϕ_m	Phase margin at unity gain	$R_L = 50$ kΩ,	$C_L = 100$ pF	25°C		57°			57°		
	Gain margin			25°C		11			11		dB

† Full range is −40°C to 125°C for Q suffix.

TLC2264 electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, V_{DD} = 5 V (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T_A†	TLC2264-Q1			TLC2264A-Q1			UNIT
					MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	$V_{DD\pm}$ = ±2.5 V, V_O = 0,	V_{IC} = 0, R_S = 50 Ω	25°C		300	2500		300	950	µV
				Full range			3000			1500	
α_{VIO}	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage			Full range		2			2		µV/°C
	Input offset voltage long-term drift (see Note 4)			25°C		0.003			0.003		µV/mo
I_{IO}	Input offset current			25°C		0.5			0.5		pA
				125°C			800			800	
I_{IB}	Input bias current			25°C		1			1		pA
				125°C			800			800	
V_{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range	R_S = 50 Ω,	$\|V_{IO}\|$ ≤5 mV	25°C	0 to 4	−0.3 to 4.2		0 to 4	−0.3 to 4.2		V
				Full range	0 to 3.5			0 to 3.5			
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage	I_{OH} = −20 µA		25°C		4.99			4.99		V
		I_{OH} = −100 µA		25°C	4.85	4.94		4.85	4.94		
				Full range	4.82			4.82			
		I_{OH} = −400 µA		25°C	4.7	4.85		4.7	4.85		
				Full range	4.5			4.5			
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	V_{IC} = 2.5 V,	I_{OL} = 50 µA	25°C		0.01			0.01		V
		V_{IC} = 2.5 V,	I_{OL} = 500 µA	25°C		0.09	0.15		0.09	0.15	
				Full range			0.15			0.15	
		V_{IC} = 2.5 V,	I_{OL} = 4 mA	25°C		0.8	1		0.7	1	
				Full range			1.2			1.2	
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	V_{IC} = 2.5 V, V_O = 1 V to 4 V	R_L = 50 kΩ‡	25°C	80	100		80	170		V/mV
				Full range	50			50			
			R_L = 1 MΩ‡	25°C		550			550		
$r_{i(d)}$	Differential input resistance			25°C		10^{12}			10^{12}		Ω
$r_{i(c)}$	Common-mode input resistance			25°C		10^{12}			10^{12}		Ω
$c_{i(c)}$	Common-mode input capacitance	f = 10 kHz,	N package	25°C		8			8		pF
z_o	Closed-loop output impedance	f = 100 kHz,	A_V = 10	25°C		240			240		Ω
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	V_{IC} = 0 to 2.7 V, R_S = 50 Ω	V_O = 2.5 V,	25°C	70	83		70	83		dB
				Full range	70			70			
k_{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{DD}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	V_{DD} = 4.4 V to 16 V,		25°C	80	95		80	95		dB
I_{DD}	Supply current (four amplifiers)	V_O = 2.5 V,	No load	25°C		0.8	1		0.8	1	mA
				Full range			1			1	

† Full range is −40°C to 125°C for Q suffix.
‡ Referenced to 2.5 V

NOTE 4: Typical values are based on the input offset voltage shift observed through 500 hours of operating life test at T_A = 150°C extrapolated to T_A = 25°C using the Arrhenius equation and assuming an activation energy of 0.96 eV.

TLC2264 operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, V_{DD} = 5 V

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T_A†	TLC2264-Q1			TLC2264A-Q1			UNIT
					MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	V_O = 0.5 V to 3.5 V, C_L = 100 pF‡	R_L = 50 kΩ‡,	25°C	0.35	0.55		0.35	0.55		V/μs
				Full range	0.25			0.25			
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 10 Hz		25°C		40			40		nV/√Hz
		f = 1 kHz		25°C		12			12		
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	f = 0.1 Hz to 1 Hz		25°C		0.7			0.7		μV
		f = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz		25°C		1.3			1.3		
I_n	Equivalent input noise current			25°C		0.6			0.6		fA/√Hz
THD + N	Total harmonic distortion plus noise	V_O = 0.5 V to 2.5 V, f = 20 kHz, R_L = 50 kΩ‡	A_V = 1	25°C		0.017%			0.017%		
			A_V = 10			0.03%			0.03%		
	Gain-bandwidth product	f = 50 kHz, C_L = 100 pF‡	R_L = 50 kΩ‡,	25°C		0.71			0.71		MHz
B_{OM}	Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_{O(PP)}$ = 2 V, R_L = 50 kΩ‡,	A_V = 1, C_L = 100 pF‡	25°C		185			185		kHz
t_s	Settling time	A_V = −1, Step = 0.5 V to 2.5 V, R_L = 50 kΩ‡, C_L = 100 pF‡	To 0.1%	25°C		6.4			6.4		μs
			To 0.01%			14.1			14.1		
ϕ_m	Phase margin at unity gain	R_L = 50 kΩ‡,	C_L = 100 pF‡	25°C		56°			56°		
	Gain margin			25°C		11			11		dB

† Full range is −40°C to 125°C for Q suffix.
‡ Referenced to 2.5 V

TLC2264 electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 5$ V (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A†	TLC2264-Q1 MIN	TLC2264-Q1 TYP	TLC2264-Q1 MAX	TLC2264A-Q1 MIN	TLC2264A-Q1 TYP	TLC2264A-Q1 MAX	UNIT
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0$, $V_O = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C		300	2500		300	950	µV
			Full range			3000			1500	
α_{VIO}	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range		2			2		µV/°C
	Input offset voltage long-term drift (see Note 4)		25°C		0.003			0.003		µV/mo
I_{IO}	Input offset current		25°C		0.5			0.5		pA
			125°C			800			800	
I_{IB}	Input bias current		25°C		1			1		pA
			125°C			800			800	
V_{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$, $\lvert V_{IO}\rvert \le 5$ mV	25°C	−5 to 4	−5.3 to 4.2		−5 to 4	−5.3 to 4.2		V
			Full range	−5 to 3.5			−5 to 3.5			
V_{OM+}	Maximum positive peak output voltage	$I_O = -20\ \mu A$	25°C		4.99			4.99		V
		$I_O = -100\ \mu A$	25°C	4.85	4.94		4.85	4.94		
			Full range	4.82			4.82			
		$I_O = -400\ \mu A$	25°C	4.7	4.85		4.7	4.85		
			Full range	4.5			4.5			
V_{OM-}	Maximum negative peak output voltage	$V_{IC} = 0$, $I_O = 50\ \mu A$	25°C		−4.99			−4.99		V
		$V_{IC} = 0$, $I_O = 500\ \mu A$	25°C	−4.85	−4.91		−4.85	−4.91		
			Full range	−4.85			−4.85			
		$V_{IC} = 0$, $I_O = 4$ mA	25°C	−4	−4.3		−4	−4.3		
			Full range	−3.8			−3.8			
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = \pm 4$ V, $R_L = 50\ k\Omega$	25°C	80	200		80	200		V/mV
			Full range	50			50			
		$V_O = \pm 4$ V, $R_L = 1\ M\Omega$	25°C		1000			1000		
$r_{i(d)}$	Differential input resistance		25°C		10^{12}			10^{12}		Ω
$r_{i(c)}$	Common-mode input resistance		25°C		10^{12}			10^{12}		Ω
$c_{i(c)}$	Common-mode input capacitance	f = 10 kHz, N package	25°C		8			8		pF
z_o	Closed-loop output impedance	f = 100 kHz, $A_V = 10$	25°C		220			220		Ω
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = -5$ V to 2.7 V, $V_O = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	75	88		75	88		dB
			Full range	75			75			
k_{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{DD\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{DD\pm} = \pm 2.2$ V to ± 8 V, $V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2$, No load	25°C	80	95		80	95		dB
			Full range	80			80			
I_{DD}	Supply current (four amplifiers)	$V_O = 0$, No load	25°C		0.85	1		0.85	1	mA
			Full range			1			1	

† Full range is −40°C to 125°C for Q suffix.

NOTE 4: Typical values are based on the input offset voltage shift observed through 500 hours of operating life test at $T_A = 150°C$ extrapolated to $T_A = 25°C$ using the Arrhenius equation and assuming an activation energy of 0.96 eV.

TLC2264 operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 5$ V

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T_A†	TLC2264-Q1			TLC2264A-Q1			UNIT
					MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	$V_O = \pm 2$ V, $C_L = 100$ pF	$R_L = 50$ kΩ,	25°C	0.35	0.55		0.35	0.55		V/μs
				Full range	0.25			0.25			
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 10 Hz		25°C		43			43		nV/√Hz
		f = 1 kHz		25°C		12			12		
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	f = 0.1 Hz to 1 Hz		25°C		0.8			0.8		μV
		f = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz		25°C		1.3			1.3		
I_n	Equivalent input noise current			25°C		0.6			0.6		fA /√Hz
THD + N	Total harmonic distortion plus noise	$V_O = \pm 2.3$ V, $R_L = 50$ kΩ, f = 20 kHz	$A_V = 1$	25°C		0.014%			0.014%		
			$A_V = 10$			0.024%			0.024%		
	Gain-bandwidth product	f =10 kHz, $C_L = 100$ pF	$R_L = 50$ kΩ,	25°C		0.73			0.73		MHz
B_{OM}	Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_{O(PP)} = 4.6$ V, $R_L = 50$ kΩ,	$A_V = 1$, $C_L = 100$ pF	25°C		70			70		kHz
t_s	Settling time	$A_V = -1$, Step = −2.3 V to 2.3 V, $R_L = 50$ kΩ, $C_L = 100$ pF	To 0.1%	25°C		7.1			7.1		μs
			To 0.01%			16.5			16.5		
ϕ_m	Phase margin at unity gain	$R_L = 50$ kΩ,	$C_L = 100$ pF	25°C		57°			57°		
	Gain margin			25°C		11			11		dB

† Full range is −40°C to 125°C for Q suffix.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

DISTRIBUTION OF TLC2262
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE

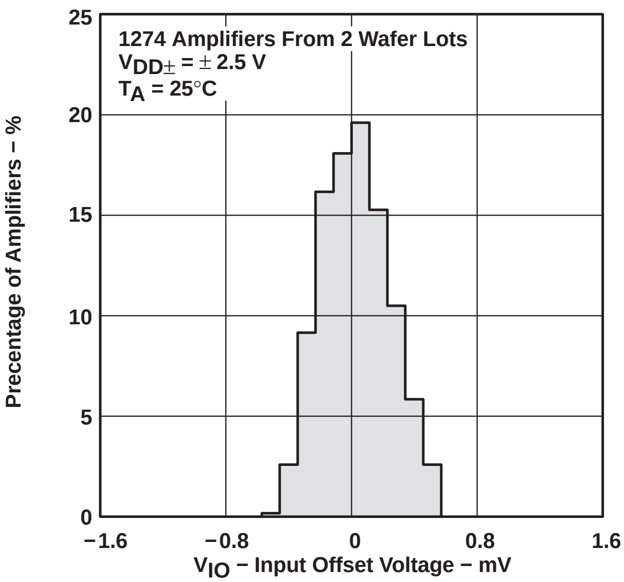


Figure 2

DISTRIBUTION OF TLC2262
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE

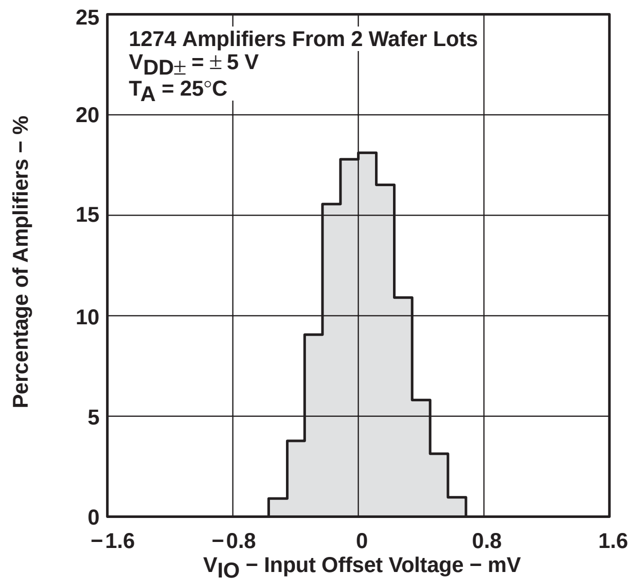


Figure 3

DISTRIBUTION OF TLC2264
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE

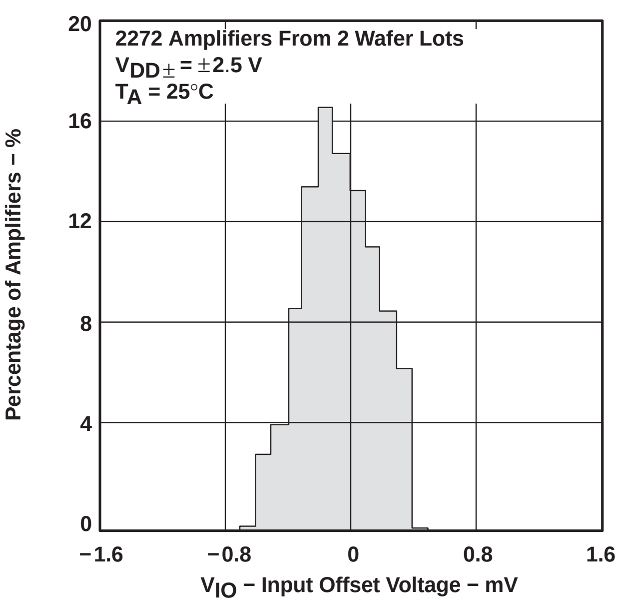


Figure 4

DISTRIBUTION OF TLC2264
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE

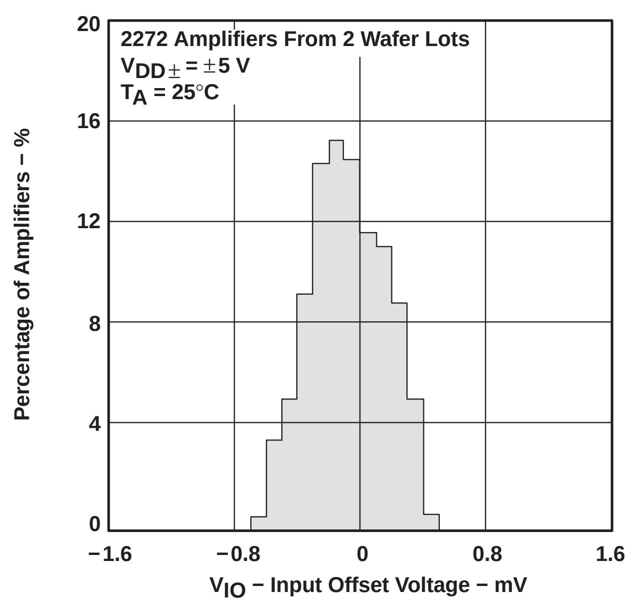
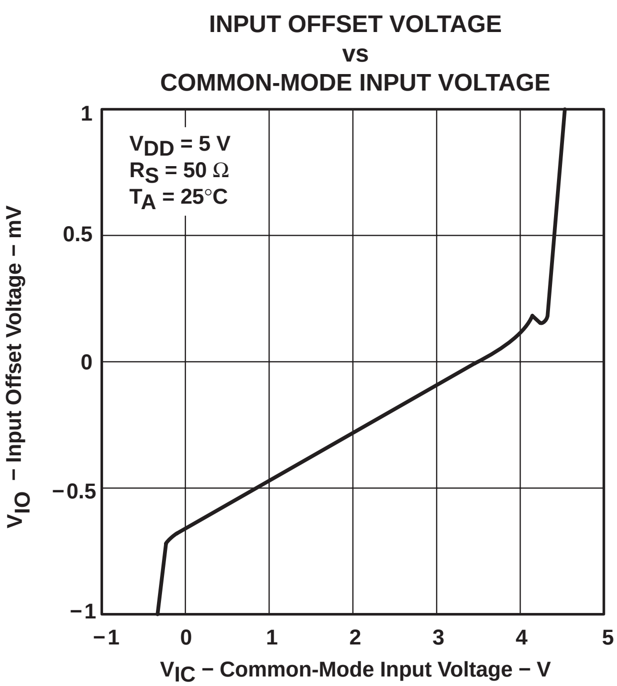


Figure 5

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



† For curves where V_{DD} = 5 V, all loads are referenced to 2.5 V.

Figure 6

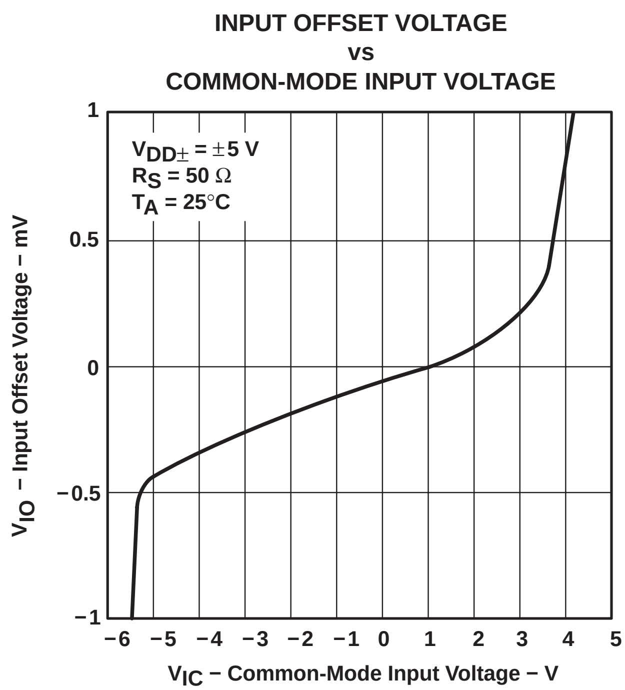


Figure 7

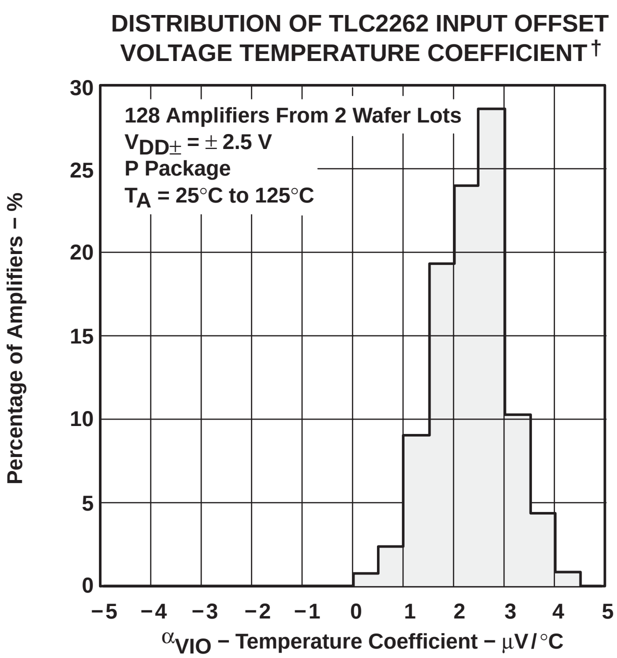


Figure 8

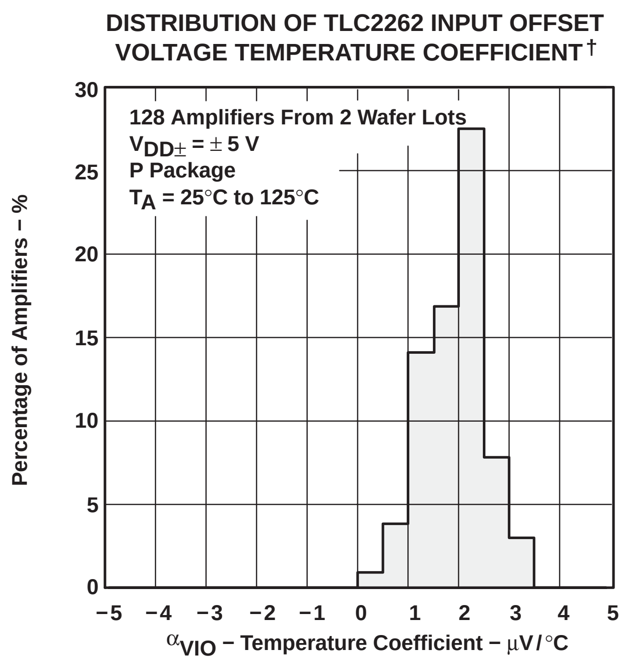


Figure 9

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

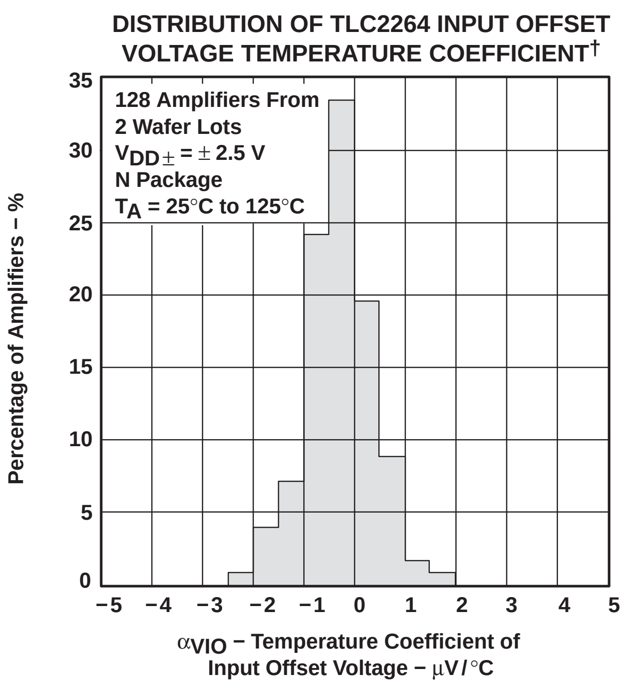


Figure 10

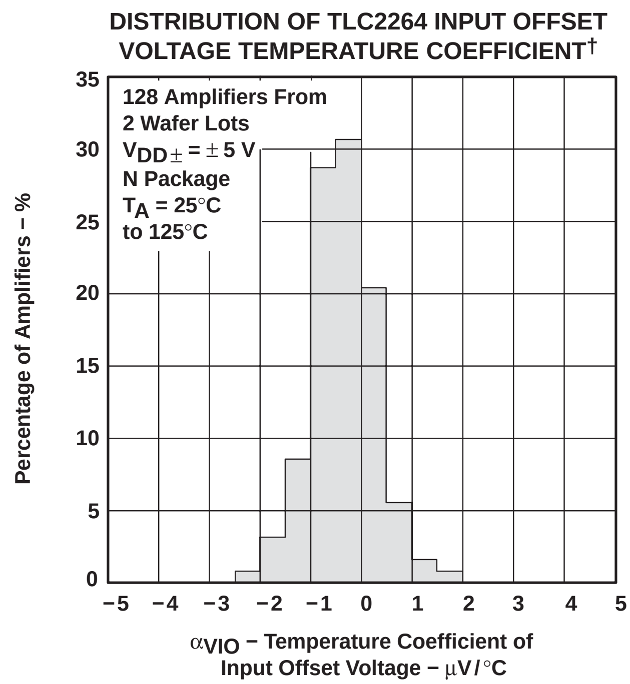


Figure 11

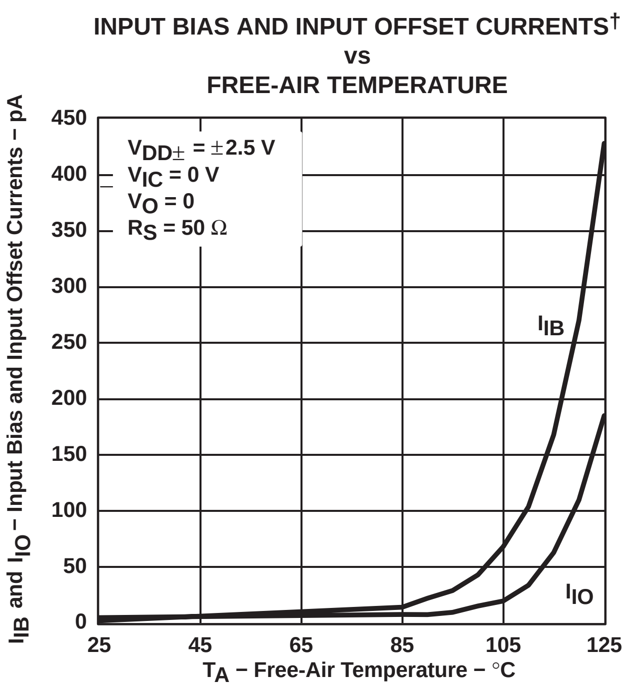


Figure 12

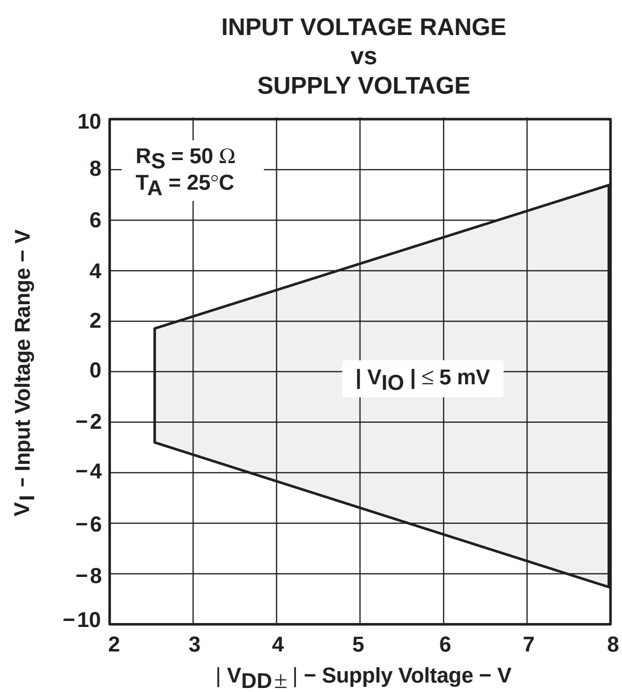


Figure 13

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

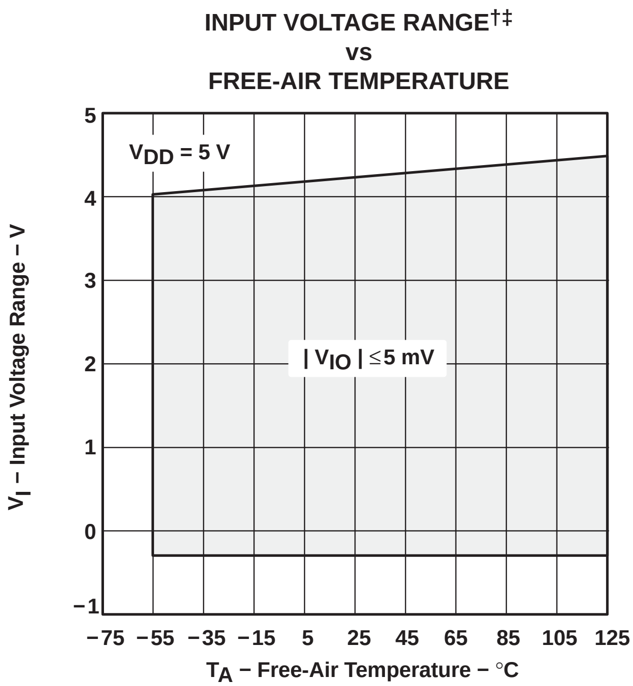


Figure 14

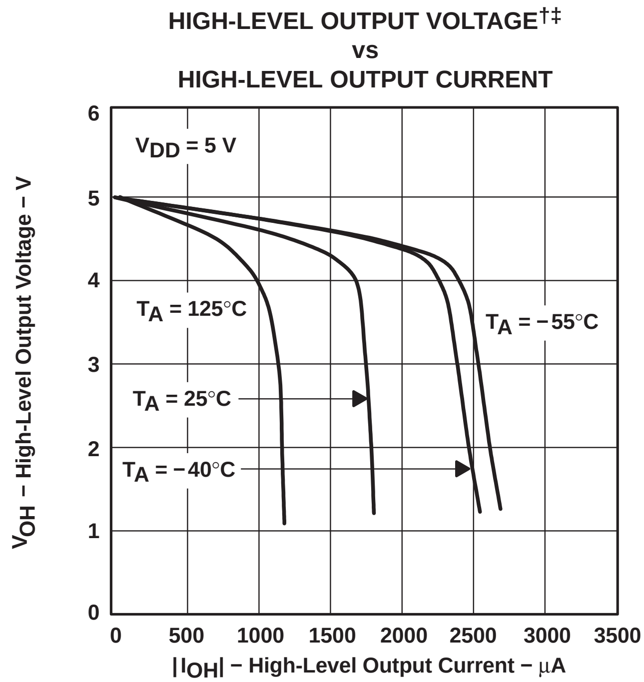


Figure 15

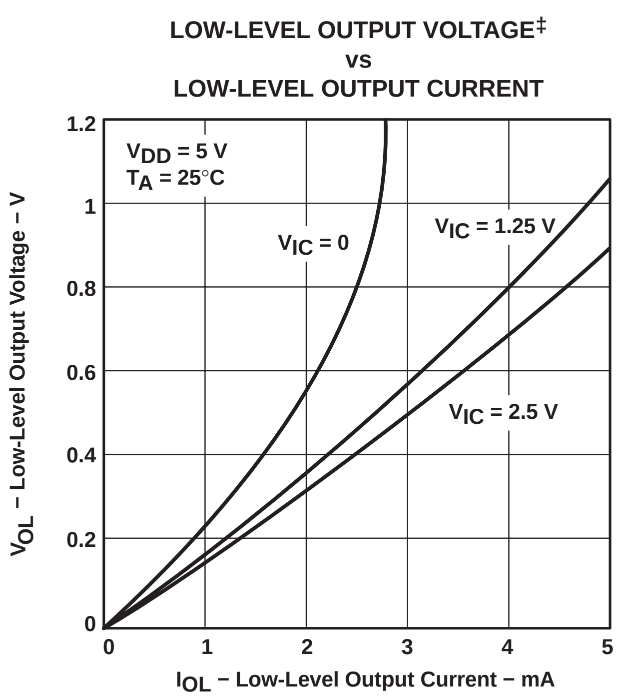


Figure 16

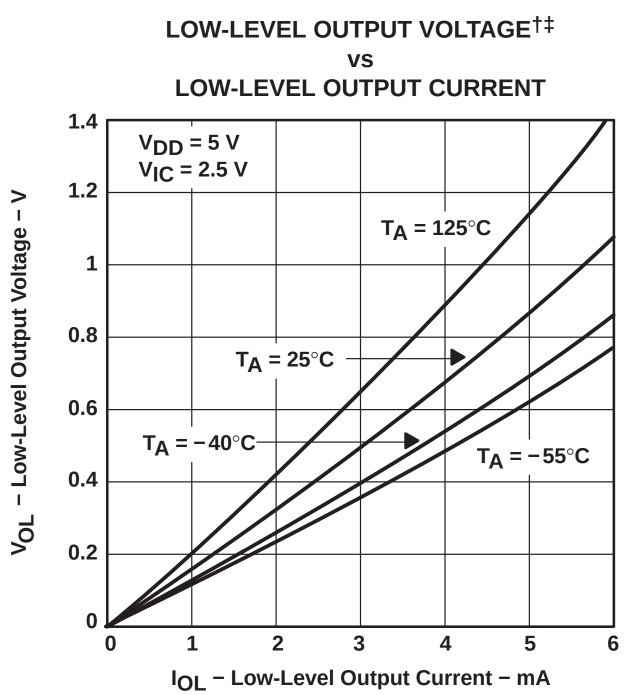


Figure 17

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.
‡ For curves where V_{DD} = 5 V, all loads are referenced to 2.5 V.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

MAXIMUM POSITIVE OUTPUT VOLTAGE† vs OUTPUT CURRENT

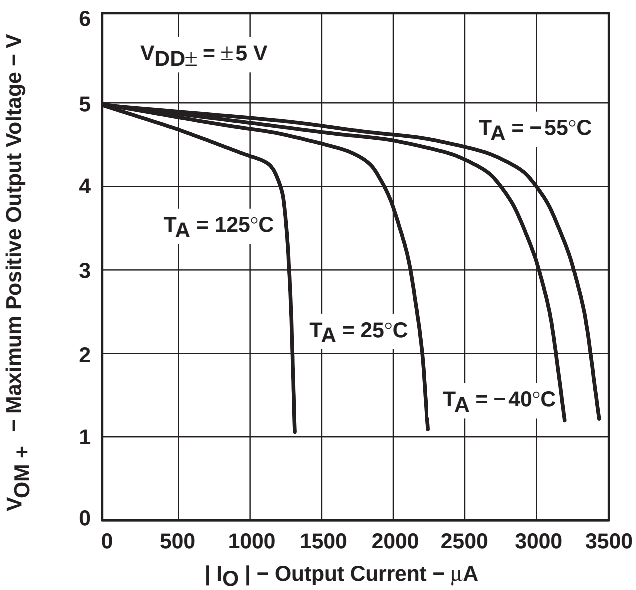


Figure 18

MAXIMUM NEGATIVE OUTPUT VOLTAGE† vs OUTPUT CURRENT

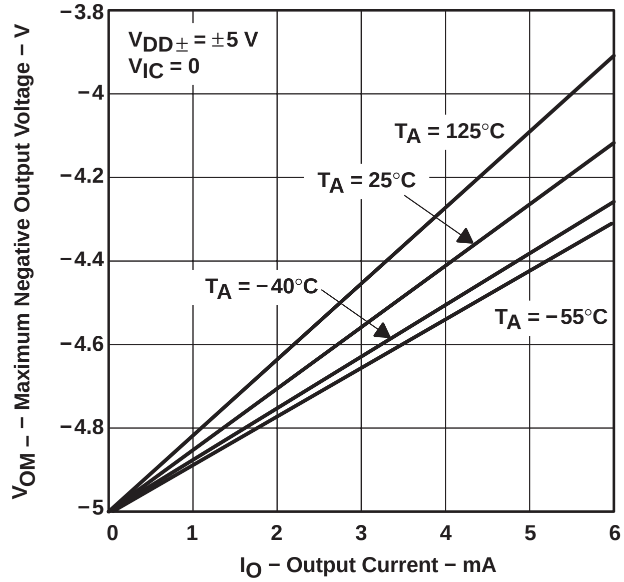
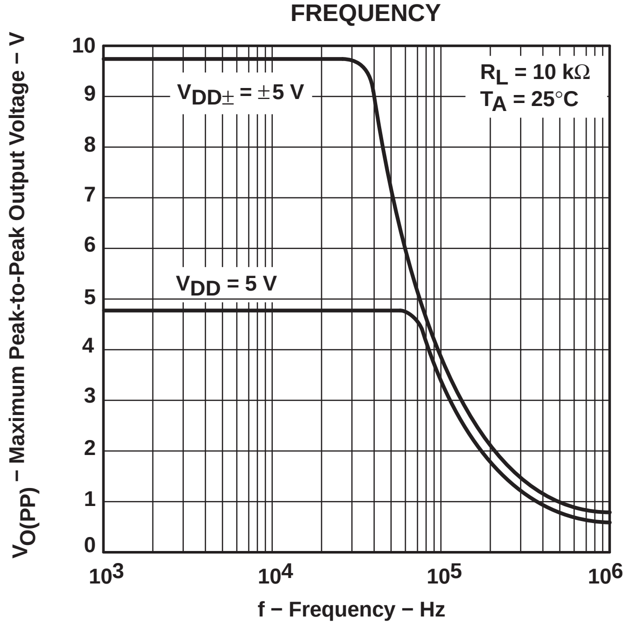


Figure 19

MAXIMUM PEAK-TO-PEAK OUTPUT VOLTAGE†‡ vs FREQUENCY



‡ For curves where V_{DD} = 5 V, all loads are referenced to 2.5 V.

Figure 20

SHORT-CIRCUIT OUTPUT CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

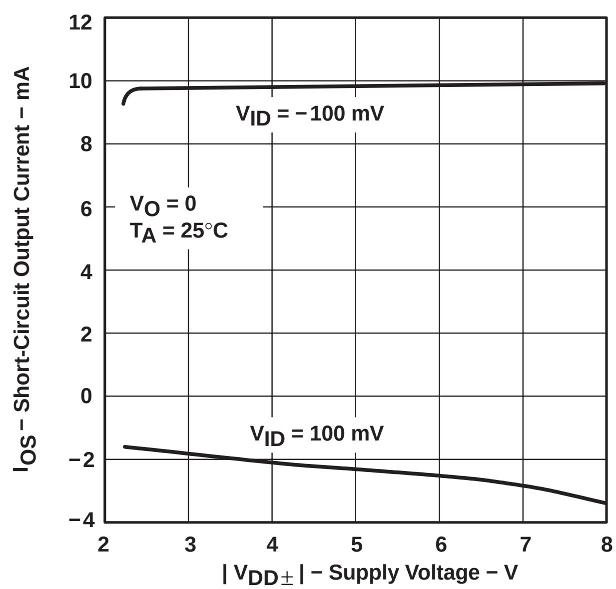


Figure 21

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

SHORT-CIRCUIT OUTPUT CURRENT† vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

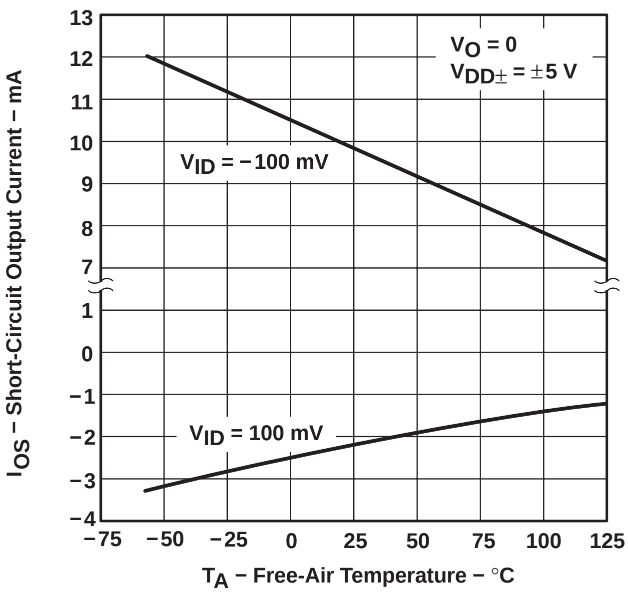


Figure 22

OUTPUT VOLTAGE‡ vs DIFFERENTIAL INPUT VOLTAGE

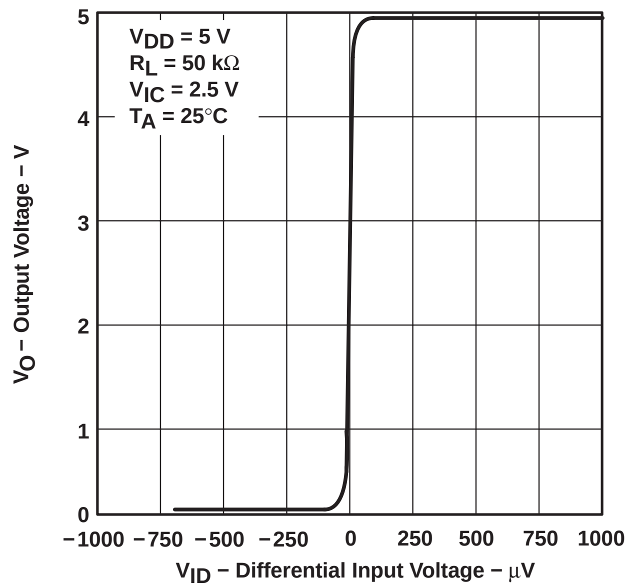


Figure 23

OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs DIFFERENTIAL INPUT VOLTAGE

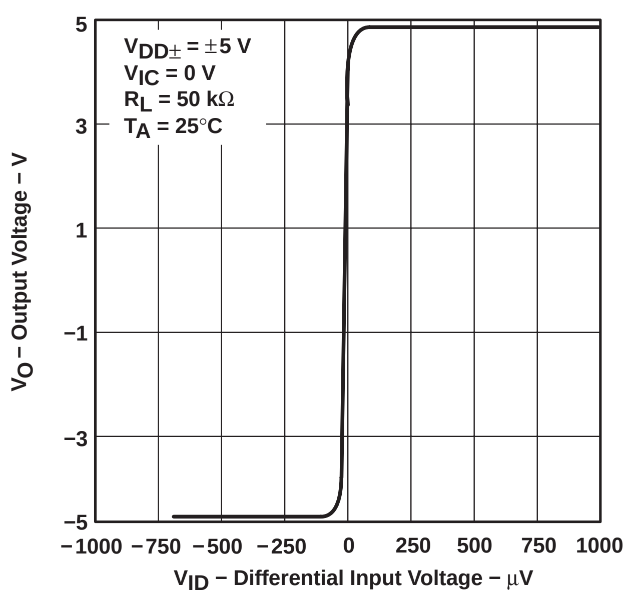


Figure 24

DIFFERENTIAL GAIN‡ vs LOAD RESISTANCE

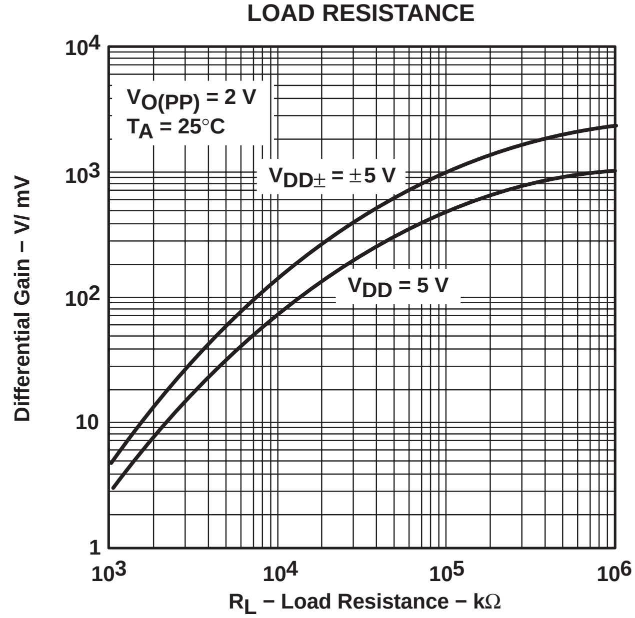
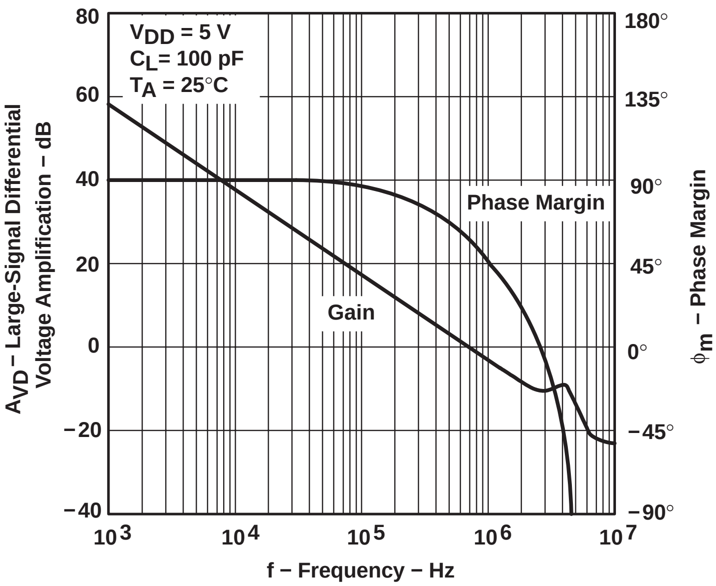


Figure 25

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.
‡ For curves where V_{DD} = 5 V, all loads are referenced to 2.5 V.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE† AMPLIFICATION AND PHASE MARGIN vs FREQUENCY



† For curves where V_{DD} = 5 V, all loads are referenced to 2.5 V.

Figure 26

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION AND PHASE MARGIN vs FREQUENCY

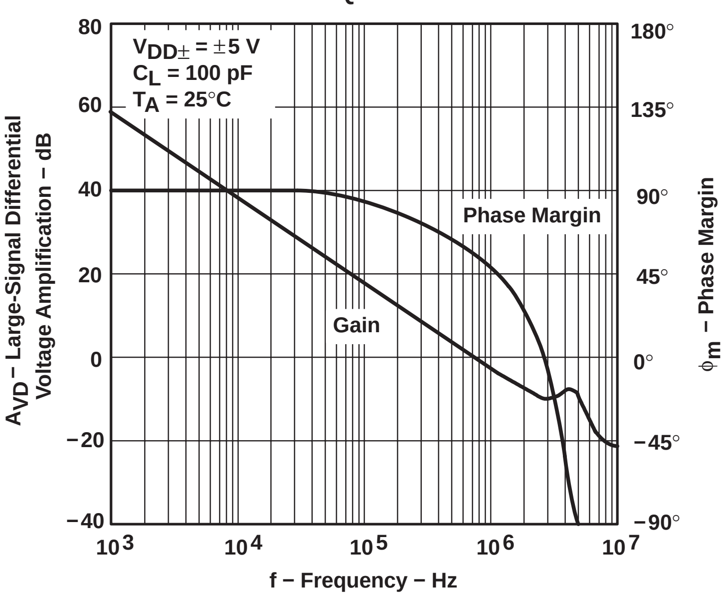


Figure 27

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION†‡ vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

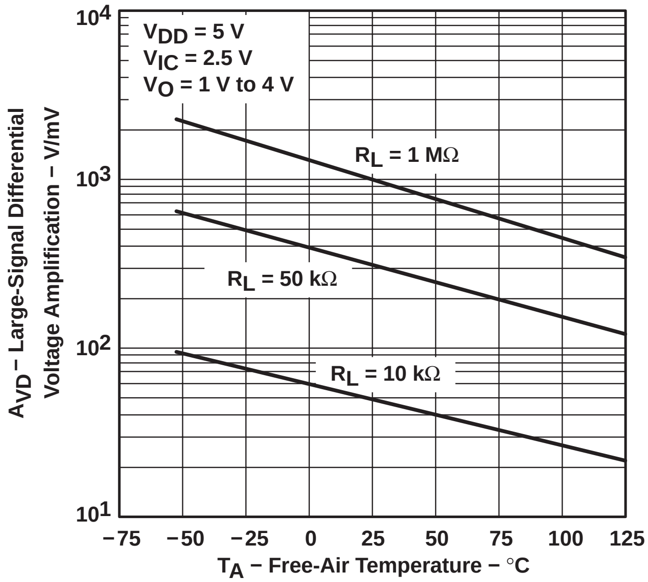


Figure 28

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION† vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

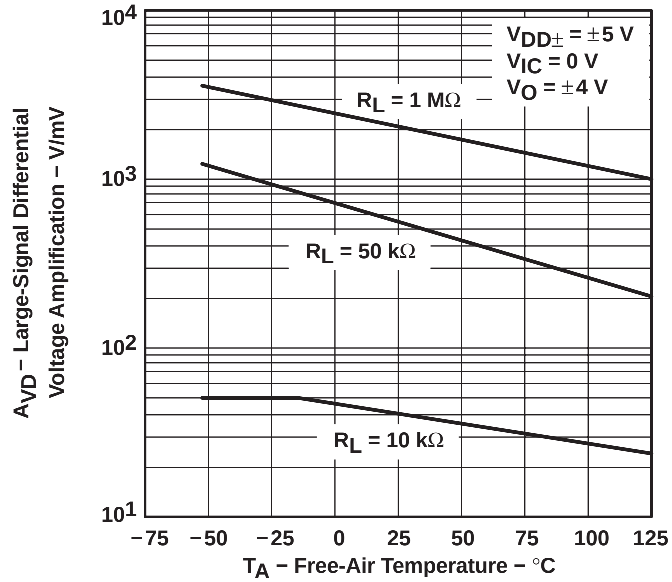


Figure 29

OUTPUT IMPEDANCE‡ vs FREQUENCY

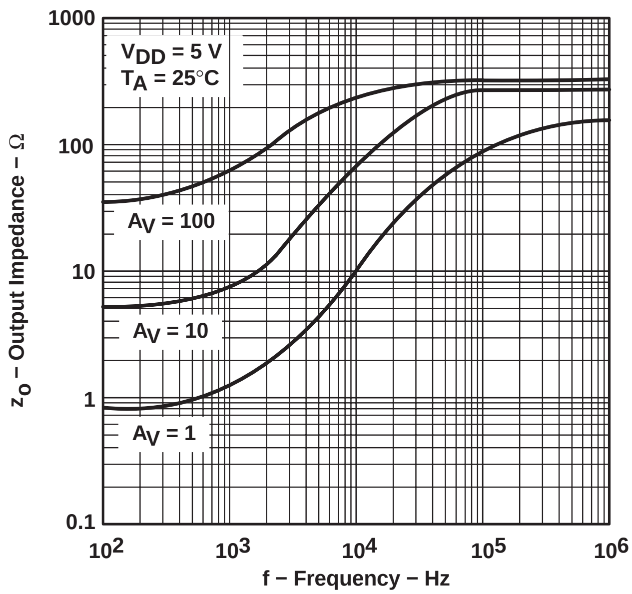


Figure 30

OUTPUT IMPEDANCE vs FREQUENCY

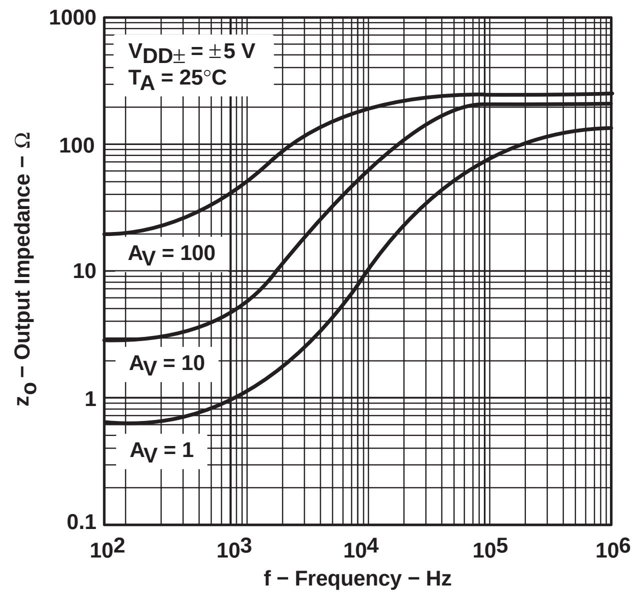


Figure 31

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.
‡ For curves where V_{DD} = 5 V, all loads are referenced to 2.5 V.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

COMMON-MODE REJECTION RATIO†
vs
FREQUENCY

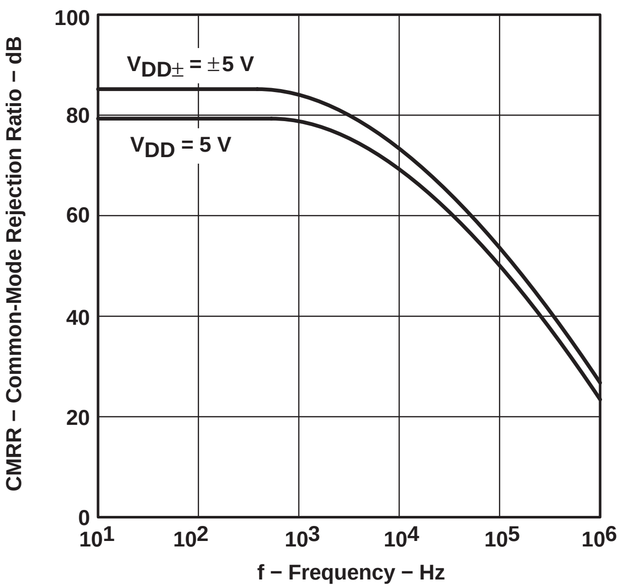


Figure 32

COMMON-MODE REJECTION RATIO†‡
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

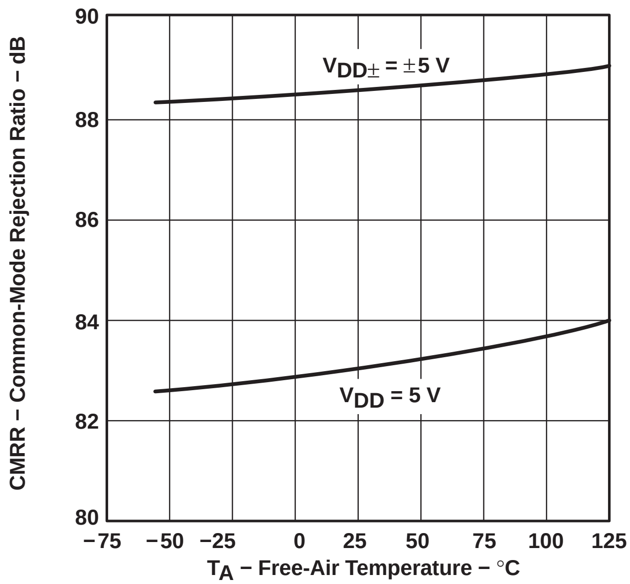


Figure 33

SUPPLY-VOLTAGE REJECTION RATIO†
vs
FREQUENCY

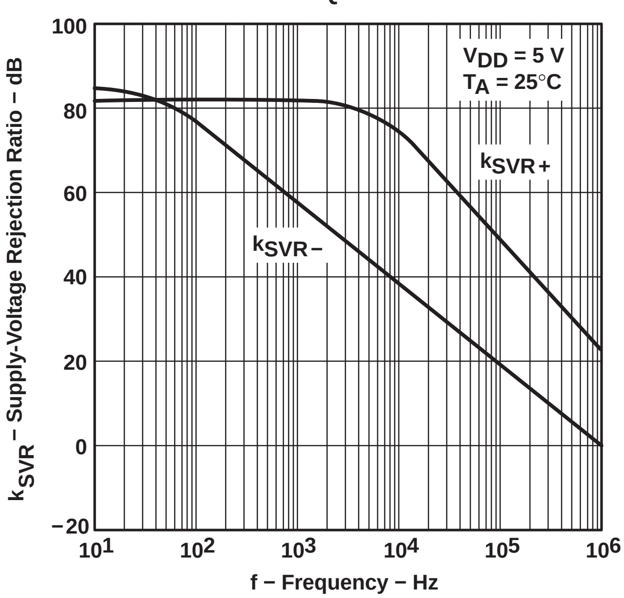


Figure 34

SUPPLY-VOLTAGE REJECTION RATIO
vs
FREQUENCY

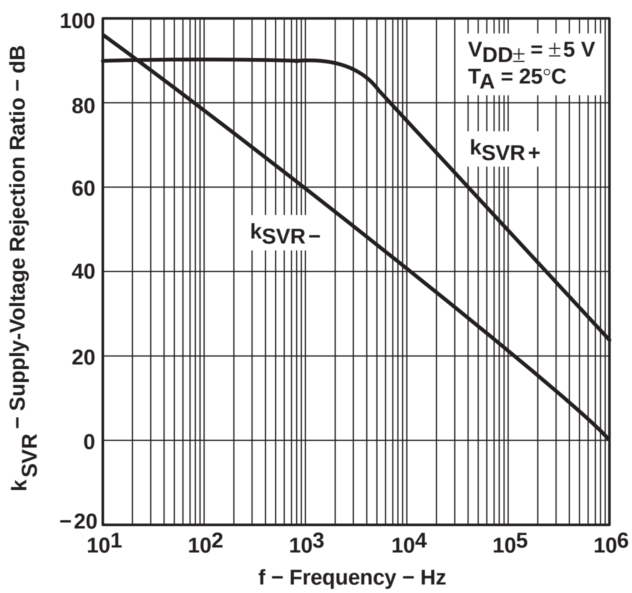


Figure 35

† For curves where V_{DD} = 5 V, all loads are referenced to 2.5 V.
‡ Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

SUPPLY-VOLTAGE REJECTION RATIO† vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

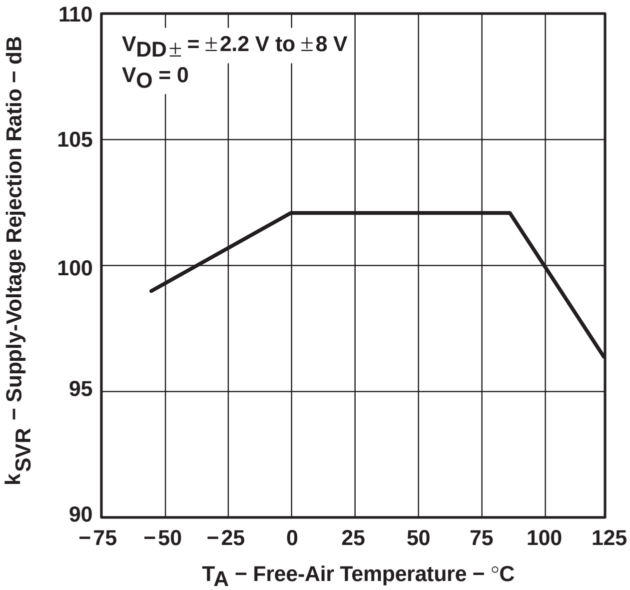


Figure 36

TLC2262 SUPPLY CURRENT† vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

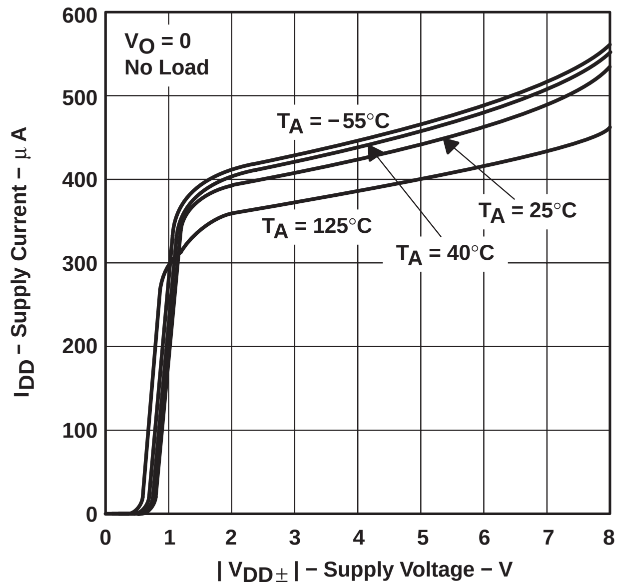


Figure 37

TLC2264 SUPPLY CURRENT† vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

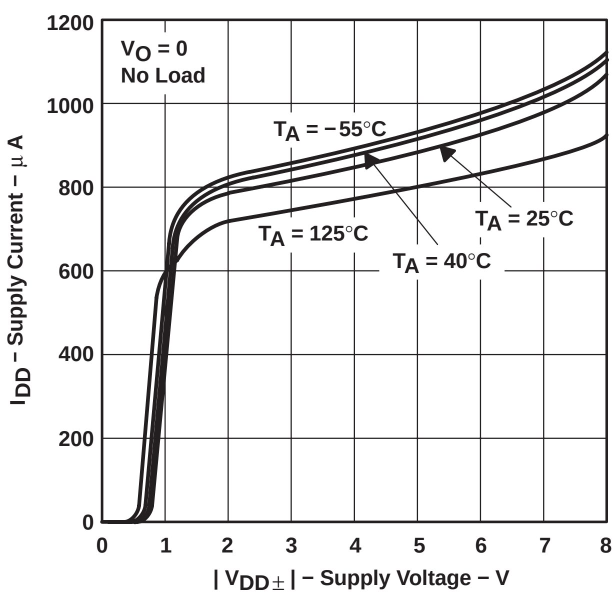


Figure 38

TLC2262 SUPPLY CURRENT†‡ vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

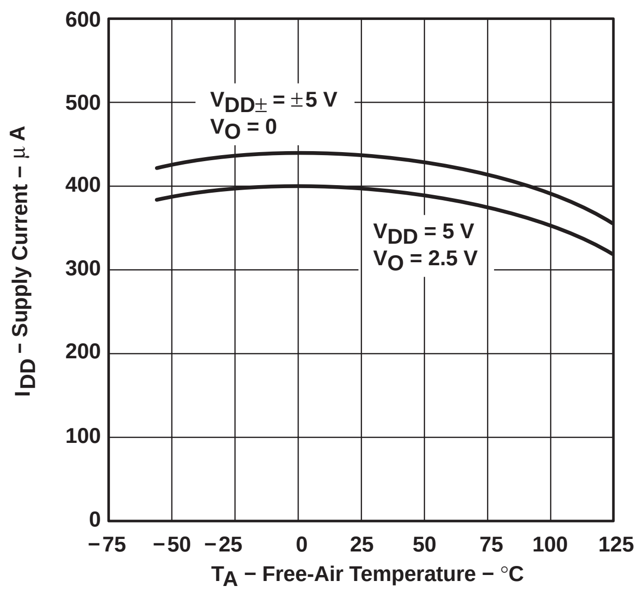


Figure 39

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.
‡ For curves where $V_{DD} = 5$ V, all loads are referenced to 2.5 V.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

TLC2264
SUPPLY CURRENT†‡
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

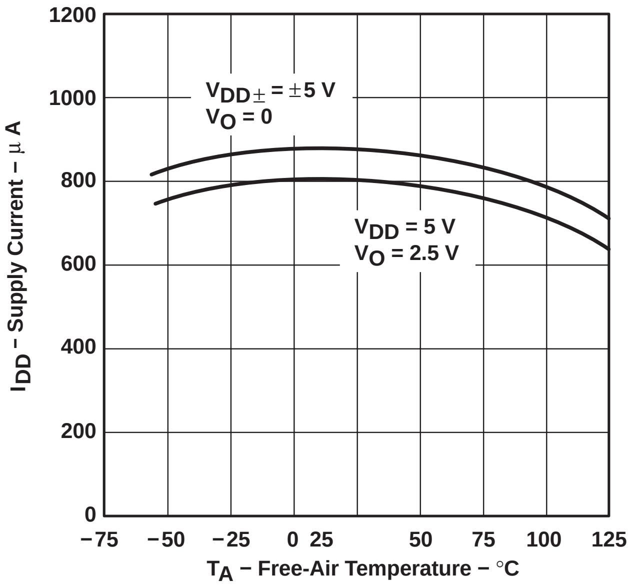


Figure 40

SLEW RATE‡
vs
LOAD CAPACITANCE

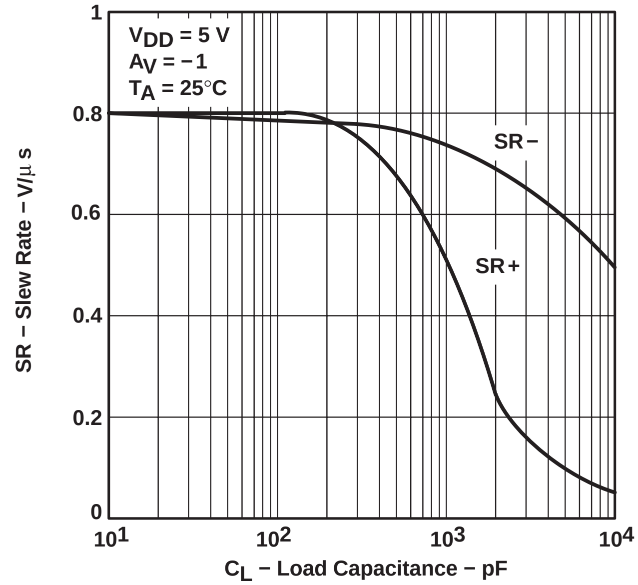


Figure 41

SLEW RATE†‡
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

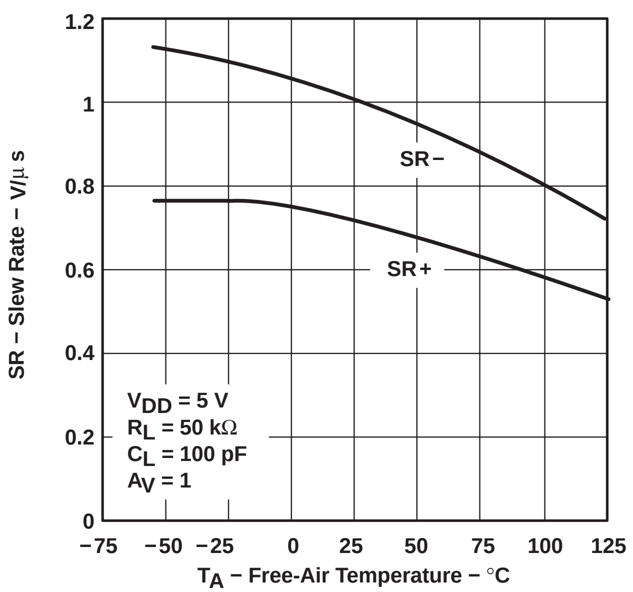


Figure 42

INVERTING LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE
RESPONSE‡

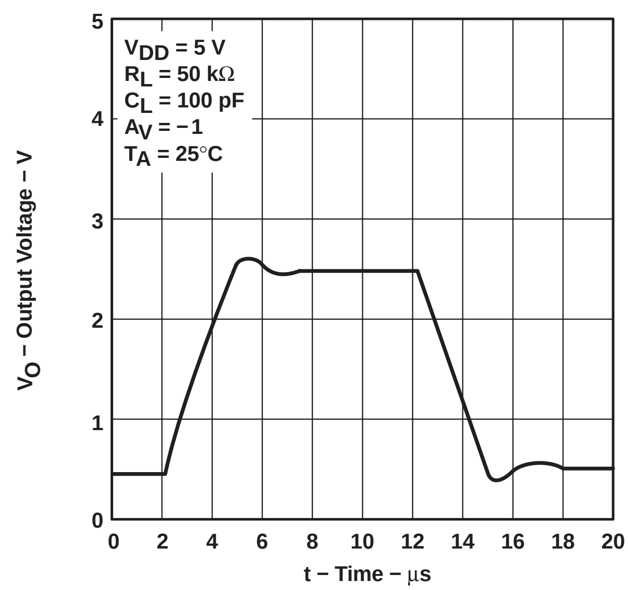


Figure 43

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.
‡ For curves where V_{DD} = 5 V, all loads are referenced to 2.5 V.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

INVERTING LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

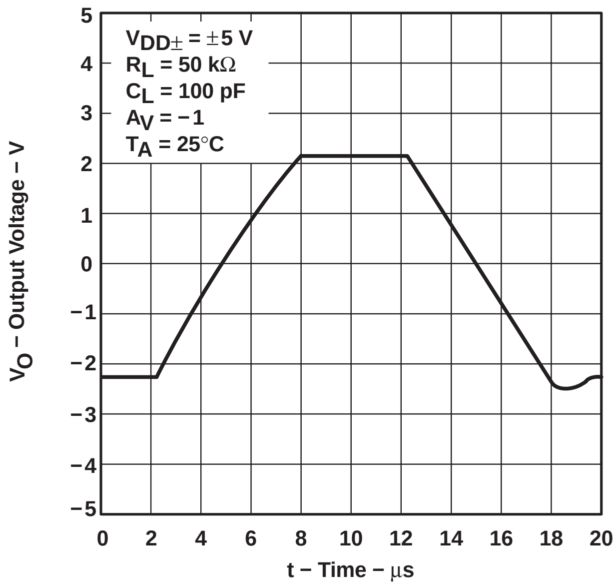


Figure 44

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE†

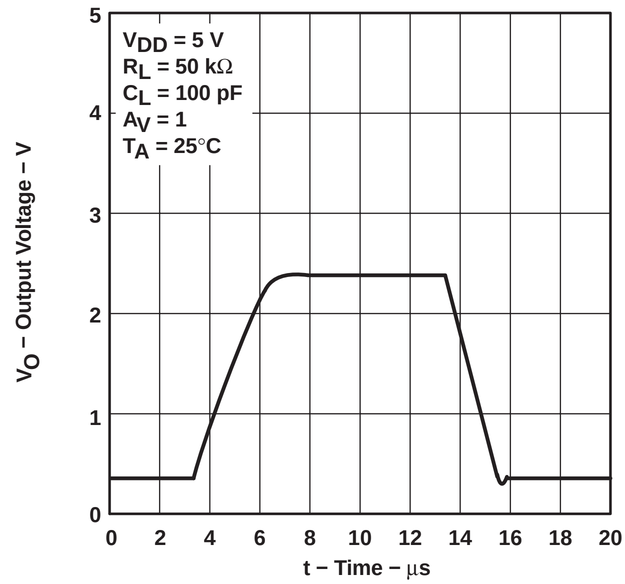


Figure 45

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

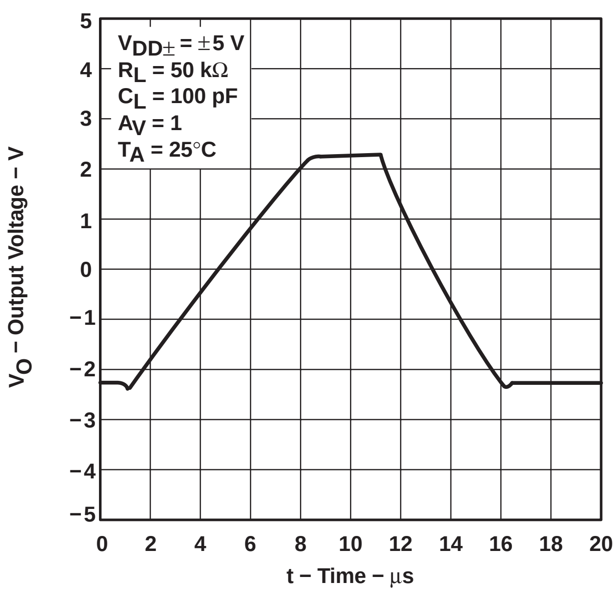


Figure 46

INVERTING SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE†

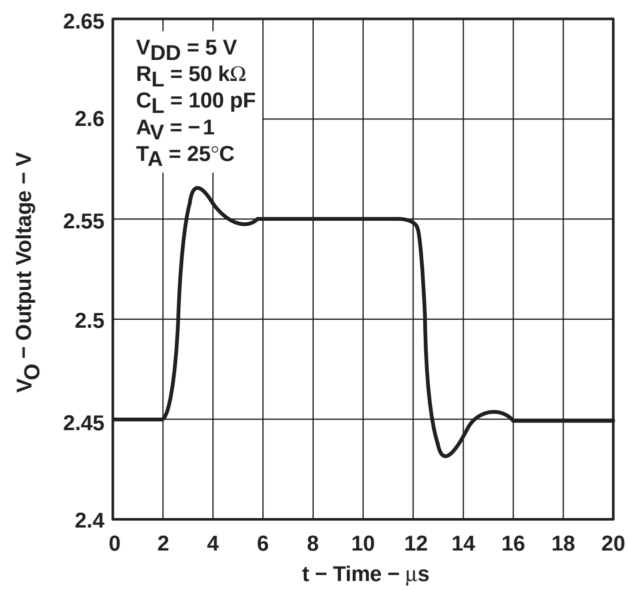


Figure 47

† For curves where V_{DD} = 5 V, all loads are referenced to 2.5 V.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

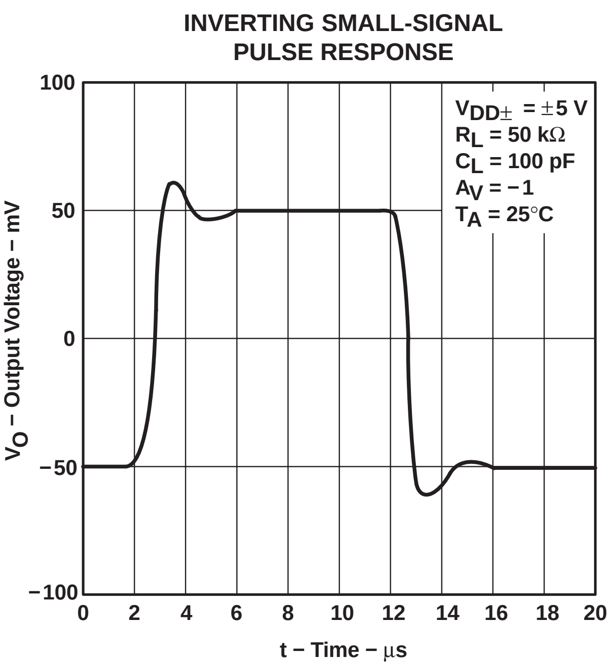


Figure 48

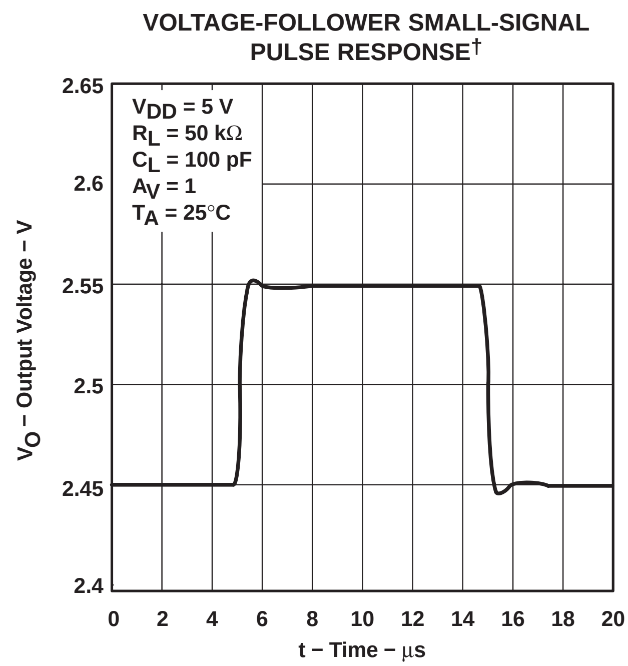


Figure 49

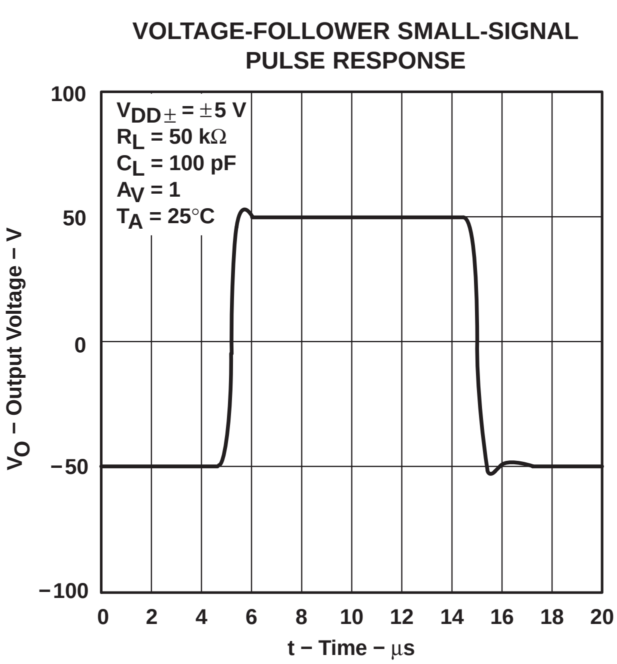


Figure 50

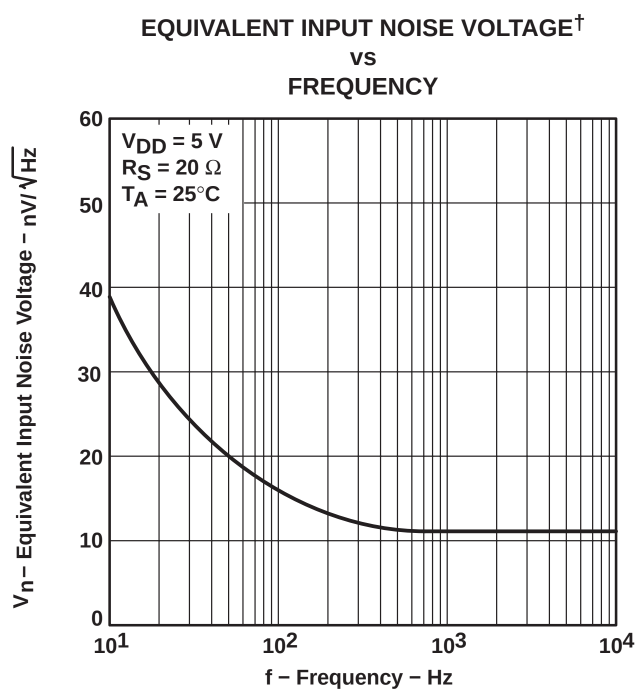


Figure 51

† For curves where V_{DD} = 5 V, all loads are referenced to 2.5 V.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE
vs
FREQUENCY

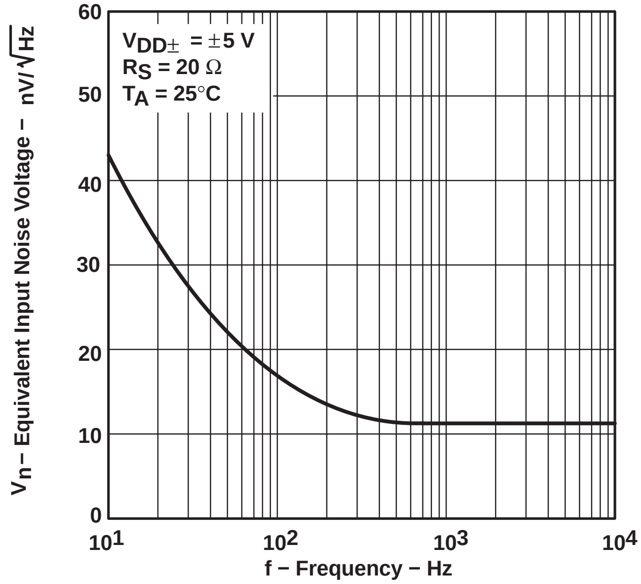


Figure 52

EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE OVER A 10-SECOND PERIOD†

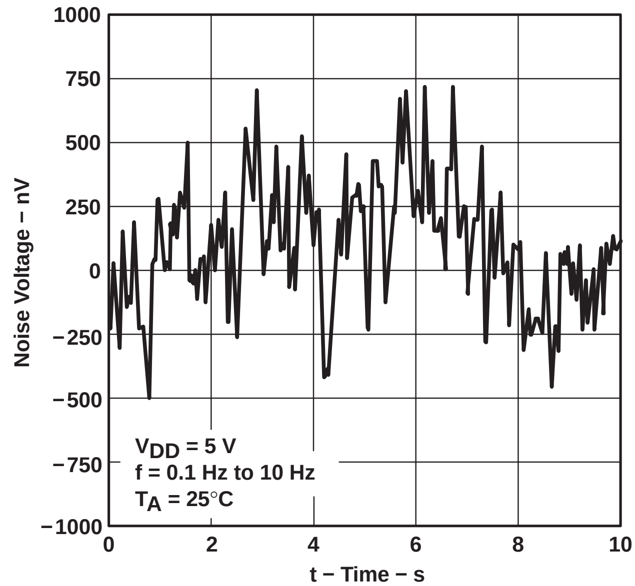


Figure 53

INTEGRATED NOISE VOLTAGE
vs
FREQUENCY

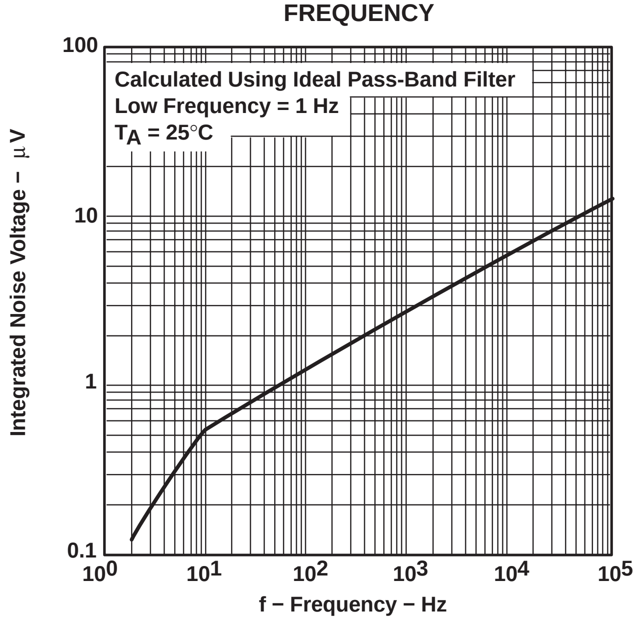


Figure 54

TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION PLUS NOISE†
vs
FREQUENCY

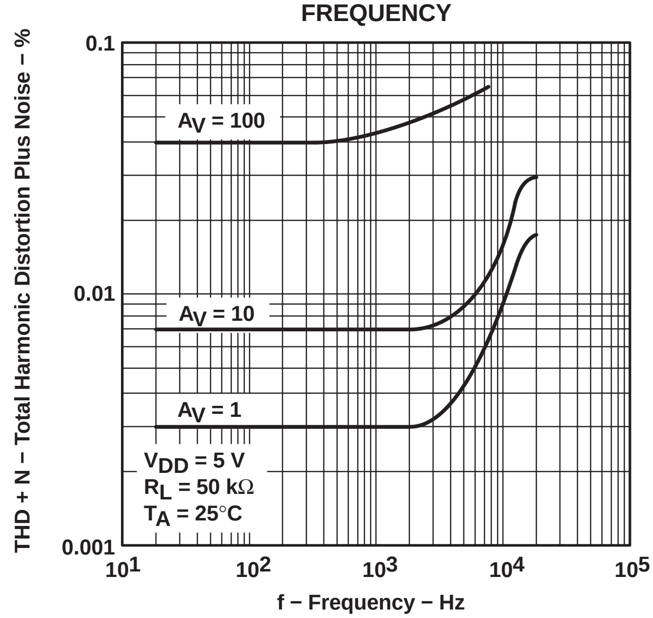


Figure 55

† For curves where V_{DD} = 5 V, all loads are referenced to 2.5 V.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

GAIN-BANDWIDTH PRODUCT
vs
SUPPLY VOLTAGE

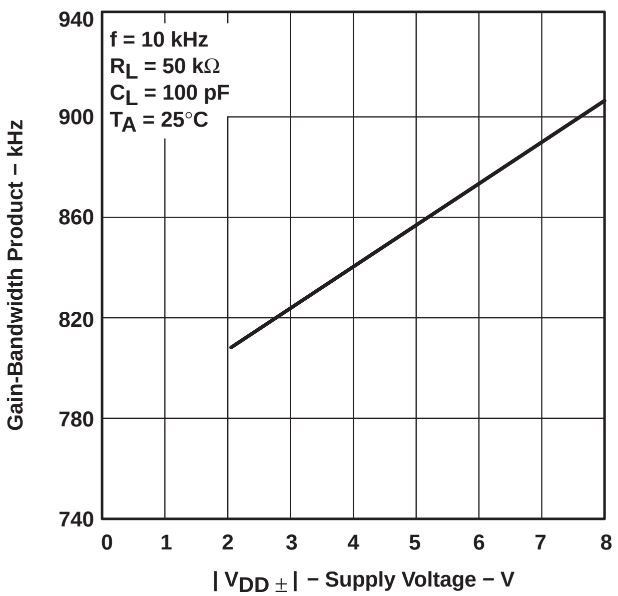


Figure 56

GAIN-BANDWIDTH PRODUCT†‡
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

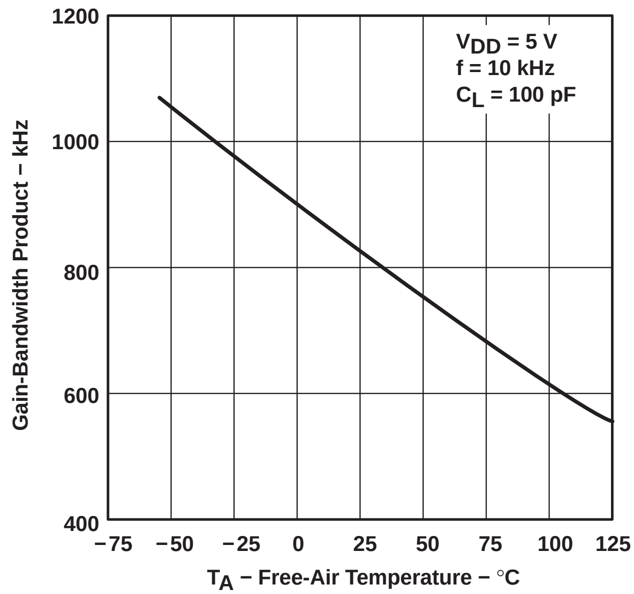


Figure 57

PHASE MARGIN
vs
LOAD CAPACITANCE

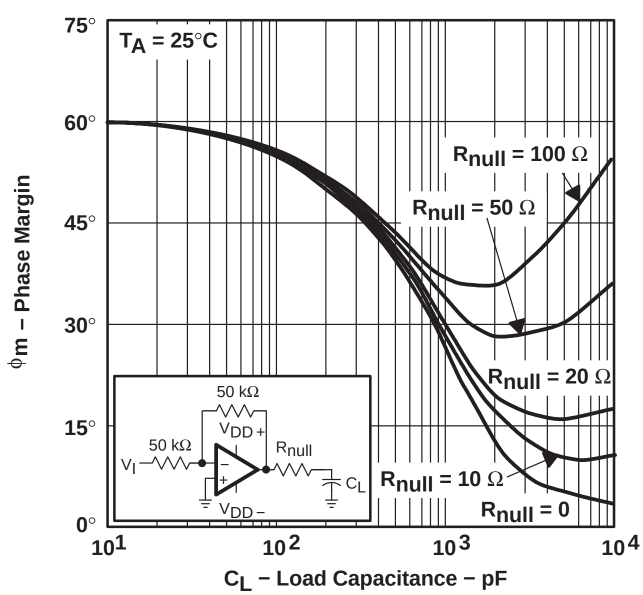


Figure 58

GAIN MARGIN
vs
LOAD CAPACITANCE

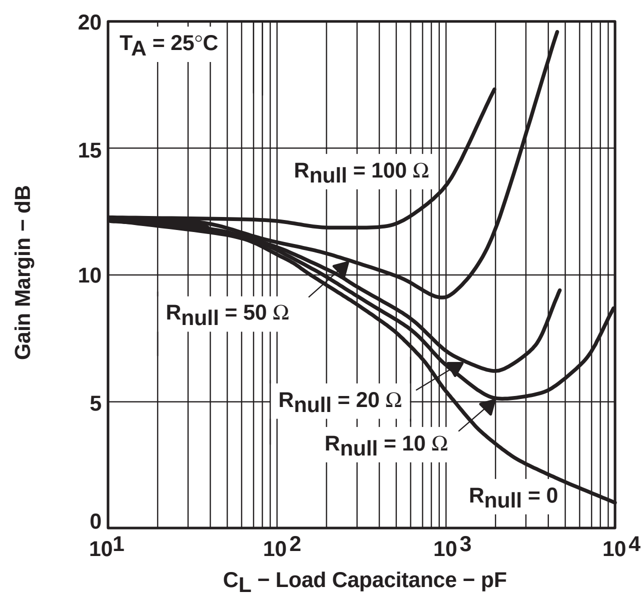


Figure 59

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.
‡ For curves where V_{DD} = 5 V, all loads are referenced to 2.5 V.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

UNITY-GAIN BANDWIDTH† vs LOAD CAPACITANCE

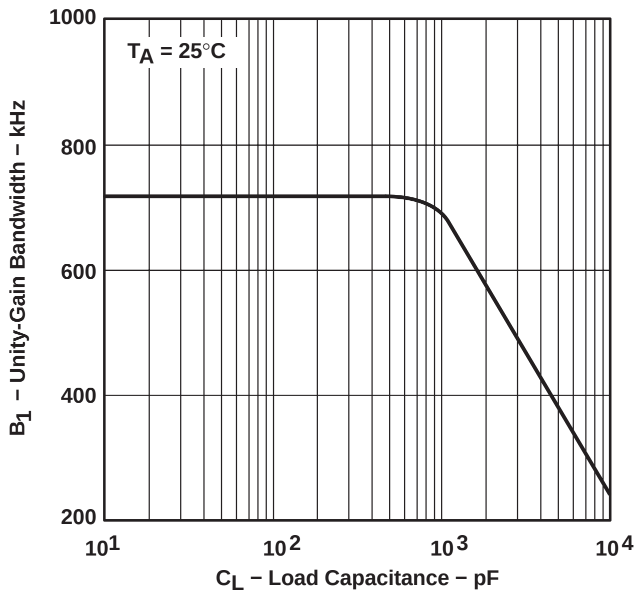


Figure 60

OVERESTIMATION OF PHASE MARGIN† vs LOAD CAPACITANCE

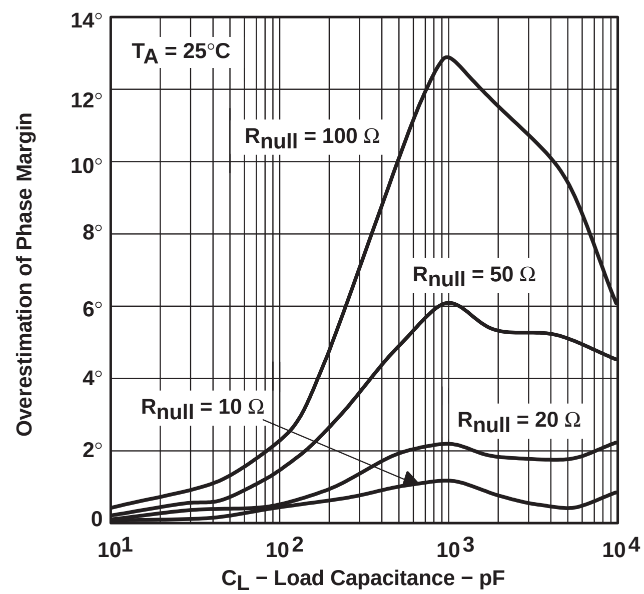


Figure 61

† See application information

APPLICATION INFORMATION

driving large capacitive loads

The TLC226x is designed to drive larger capacitive loads than most CMOS operational amplifiers. Figure 58 and Figure 59 illustrate its ability to drive loads greater than 400 pF while maintaining good gain and phase margins (R_{null} = 0).

A smaller series resistor (R_{null}) at the output of the device (see Figure 62) improves the gain and phase margins when driving large capacitive loads. Figure 58 and Figure 59 show the effects of adding series resistances of 10 Ω, 20 Ω, 50 Ω, and 100 Ω. The addition of this series resistor has two effects: the first is that it adds a zero to the transfer function and the second is that it reduces the frequency of the pole associated with the output load in the transfer function.

The zero introduced to the transfer function is equal to the series resistance times the load capacitance. To calculate the improvement in phase margin, equation 1 can be used.

$$\Delta\Theta_{m1} = \tan^{-1}\left(2 \times \pi \times UGBW \times R_{null} \times C_L\right) \qquad (1)$$

Where :

$\Delta\Theta_{m1}$ = improvement in phase margin
UGBW = unity-gain bandwidth frequency
R_{null} = output series resistance
C_L = load capacitance

The unity-gain bandwidth (UGBW) frequency decreases as the capacitive load increases (see Figure 60). To use equation 1, UGBW must be approximated from Figure 60.

Using equation 1 alone overestimates the improvement in phase margin, as illustrated in Figure 61. The overestimation is caused by the decrease in the frequency of the pole associated with the load, thus providing additional phase shift and reducing the overall improvement in phase margin. The pole associated with the load is reduced by the factor calculated in equation 2.

$$F = \frac{1}{1 + g_m \times R_{null}} \qquad (2)$$

Where :

F = factor reducing frequency of pole
g_m = small-signal output transconductance (typically 4.83×10^{-3} mhos)
R_{null} = output series resistance

For the TLC226x, the pole associated with the load is typically 7 MHz with 100-pF load capacitance. This value varies inversely with C_L: at C_L = 10 pF, use 70 MHz, at C_L = 1000 pF, use 700 kHz, and so on.

Reducing the pole associated with the load introduces phase shift, thereby reducing phase margin. This results in an error in the increase in phase margin expected by considering the zero alone (equation 1). Equation 3 approximates the reduction in phase margin due to the movement of the pole associated with the load. The result of this equation can be subtracted from the result of the equation in equation 1 to better approximate the improvement in phase margin.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

driving large capacitive loads (continued)

$$\Delta\Theta_{m2} = \tan^{-1}\left[\frac{UGBW}{(F \times P_2)}\right] - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{UGBW}{P_2}\right) \quad (3)$$

Where :

$\Delta\Theta_{m2}$ = reduction in phase margin

UGBW = unity-gain bandwidth frequency

F = factor from equation 2

P_2 = unadjusted pole (70 MHz@10 pF, 7 MHz@100 pF, etc.)

Using these equations with Figure 60 and Figure 61 enables the designer to choose the appropriate output series resistance to optimize the design of circuits driving large capacitive loads.

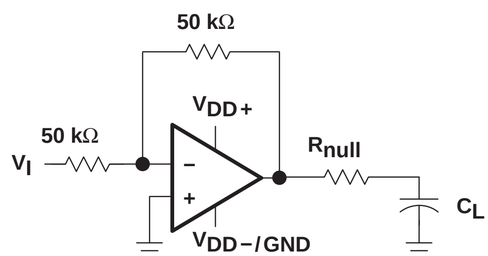


Figure 62. Series-Resistance Circuit

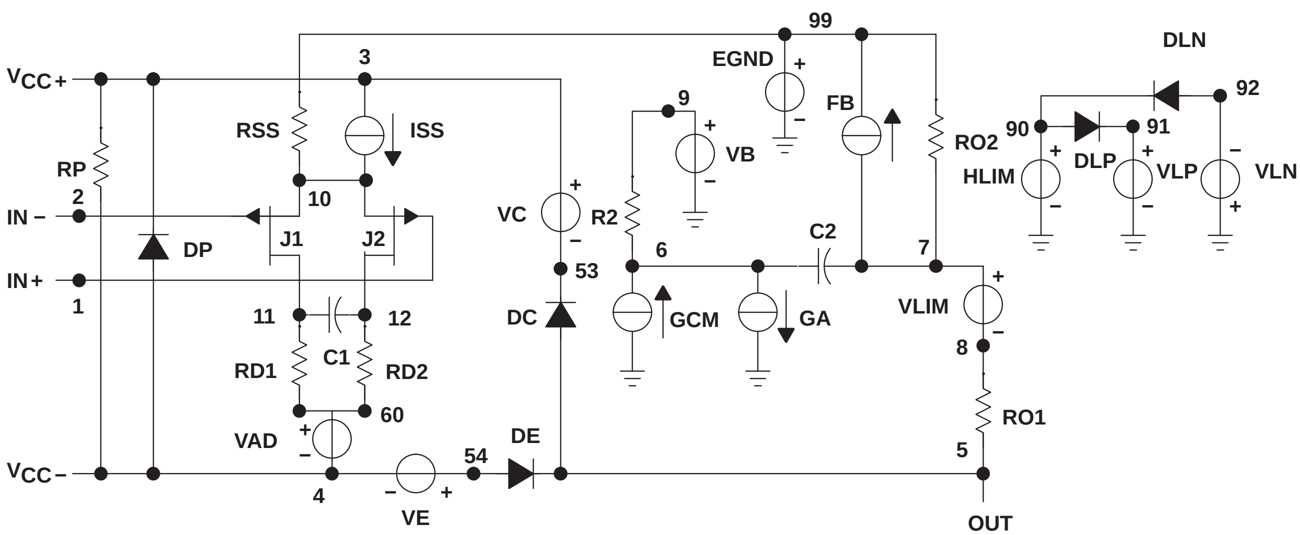
APPLICATION INFORMATION

macromodel information

Macromodel information provided was derived using Microsim *Parts*™, the model generation software used with Microsim *PSpice*™. The Boyle macromodel (see Note 5) and subcircuit in Figure 63 are generated using the TLC226x typical electrical and operating characteristics at T_A = 25°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 4: 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).




```
.SUBCKT TLC226x 1 2 3 4 5
        C1      11      12      3.560E−12
        C2      6       7       15.00E−12
        DC      5       53      DX
        DE      54      5       DX
        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 21.04E6 −30E6 30E6 30E6 −30E6
        GA      6       0       11      12 47.12E−6
        GCM     0       6       10      99 4.9E−9
        ISS     3       10      DC 8.250E−6
        HLIM    90      0       VLIM 1K
        J1      11      2       10 JX
        J2      12      1       10 JX
        R2      6       9       100.0E3
RD1     60      11      21.22E3
RD2     60      12      21.22E3
R01     8       5       120
R02     7       99      120
RP      3       4       26.04E3
RSS     10      99      24.24E6
VAD     60      4       −.6
VB      9       0       DC 0
VC      3       53      DC .65
VE      54      4       DC .65
VLIM    7       8       DC 0
VLP     91      0       DC 1.4
VLN     0       92      DC 9.4
.MODEL DX D (IS=800.0E−18)
.MODEL JX PJF (IS=500.0E−15 BETA=281E−6
+ VTO=−.065)
.ENDS
```

Figure 63. Boyle Macromodel and Subcircuit

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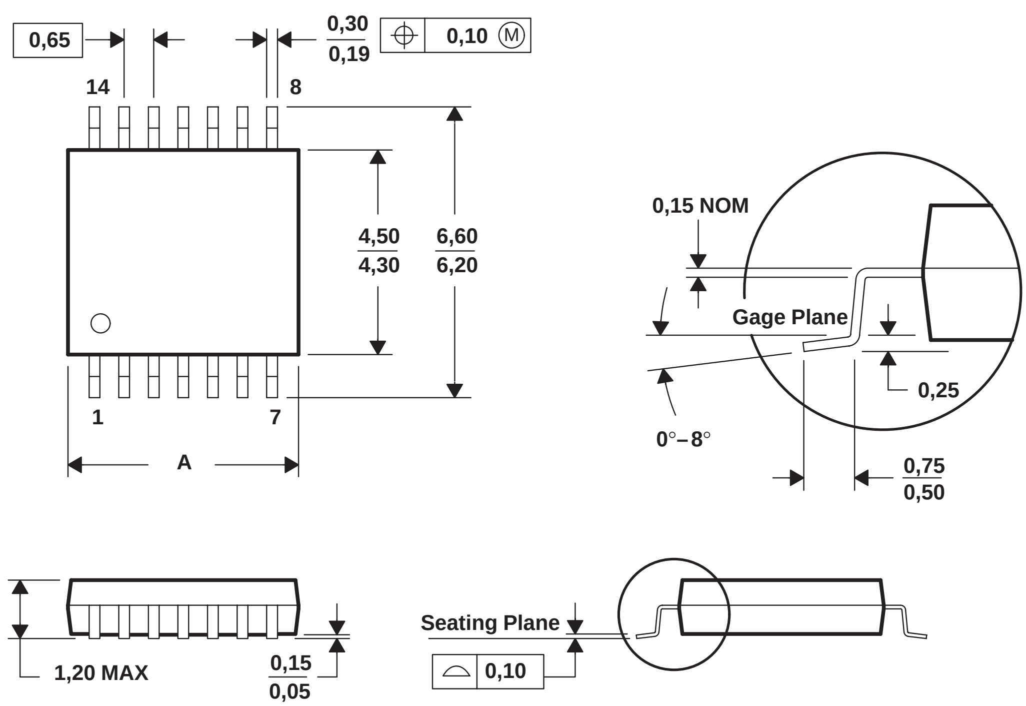
PW (R-PDSO-G)** **PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE**

14 PINS SHOWN



PINS ** / DIM	8	14	16	20	24	28
A MAX	3,10	5,10	5,10	6,60	7,90	9,80
A MIN	2,90	4,90	4,90	6,40	7,70	9,60

4040064/F 01/97

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.
D. Falls within JEDEC MO-153

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