### TLV271-Q1, TLV272-Q1, TLV274-Q1 FAMILY OF 550-µA/Ch 3-MHz RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

**Operational Amplifier** 

#### - 询"TL V271-Q1"供应商

SGLS275A - OCTOBER 2004 - REVISED JUNE 2008

- Qualified for Automotive Applications
- Rail-To-Rail Output
- Wide Bandwidth . . . 3 MHz
- High Slew Rate . . . 2 .4 V/μs
- Supply Voltage Range . . . 2.7 V to 16 V
- Supply Current . . . 550 μA/Channel
- Input Noise Voltage . . . 39 nV/√Hz
- Input Bias Current . . . 1 pA
- Specified Temperature Range

   40°C to 125°C . . . Automotive Grade
- Ultrasmall Packaging5-Pin SOT-23 (TLV271)
- Ideal Upgrade for TLC27x Family

#### description

The TLV27x takes the minimum operating supply voltage down to 2.7 V over the extended automotive 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  $\mu$ 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.

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 Texas Instruments MSP430.

#### **SELECTION OF SIGNAL AMPLIFIER PRODUCTS†**

DEVICE	V <sub>DD</sub> (V)	V <sub>IO</sub> (μV)	lq/Ch (μA)	I <sub>IB</sub> (pA)	GBW (MHz)	SR (V/μs)	SHUTDOWN	RAIL- TO- RAIL	SINGLES/DUALS/QUADS
TLV27x	2.7–16	500	550	1	3	2.4	_	0	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	_	0	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	_	0	D/Q

<sup>†</sup> 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.



# TLV271-Q1, TLV272-Q1, TLV274-Q1 FAMILY OF 550-μA/Ch 3-MHz RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SGLSZSÁN-'QQTOBER 2004 4 PALVISTORIUNE 2008

#### FAMILY PACKAGE TABLE<sup>†</sup>

DE1//OF	NUMBER OF		PACKAGI	UNIVERSAL		
DEVICE	CHANNELS	SOIC	SOT-23	TSSOP	MSOP§	EVM BOARD
TLV271	1	8	5	_	_	See the EVM
TLV272	2	8	_	_	8	Selection Guide
TLV274	4	14	_	14	_	(SLOU060)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup> For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI web site at http://www.ti.com.

#### **TLV271 AVAILABLE OPTIONS**

		P	ACKAGED DEVICES		
TA	V <sub>IO</sub> MAX AT 25°C	SMALL OUTLINE	SOT-23		
	20 0	(D)	(DBV)	SYMBOL	
-40°C to 125°C	5 mV	TLV271QDRQ1	TLV271QDBVRQ1	271Q	

#### **TLV272 AVAILABLE OPTIONS**

	.,	P	PACKAGED DEVICES				
TA	T <sub>A</sub> V <sub>IO</sub> MAX AT 25°C SM		MSOP				
	20 0	(D)	(DGK)	SYMBOL			
-40°C to 125°C	5 mV	TLV272QDRQ1	TLV272QDGKRQ1 <sup>†</sup>				

<sup>†</sup> Product Preview

#### **TLV274 AVAILABLE OPTIONS**

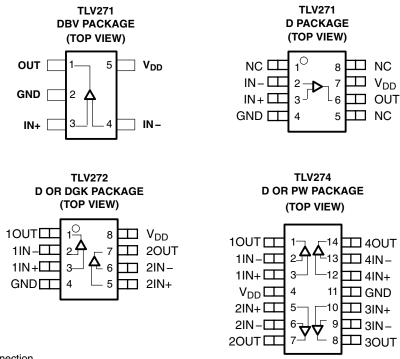
		PACKAGEI	DEVICES
T <sub>A</sub>	V <sub>IO</sub> MAX AT 25°C	SMALL OUTLINE (D)	TSSOP (PW)
-40°C to 125°C	5 mV	TLV274QDRQ1	TLV274QPWRQ1



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>‡</sup> Package drawings, thermal data, and symbolization are available at http://www.ti.com/packaging.

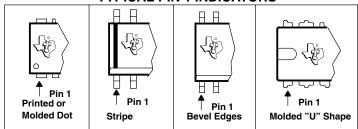
<sup>§</sup> Product Preview

#### TLV27x PACKAGE PINOUTS(1)



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

#### **TYPICAL PIN 1 INDICATORS**



## TLV271-Q1, TLV272-Q1, TLV274-Q1 FAMILY OF 550-μA/Ch 3-MHz RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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

Supply voltage, V <sub>DD</sub> (see Note 1)	
Differential input voltage, V <sub>ID</sub>	
Input voltage range, V <sub>I</sub> (see Note 1)	0.2 V to V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.2 V
Input current range, I <sub>I</sub>	±10 mA
Output current range, I <sub>O</sub>	±100 mA
Continuous total power dissipation	See Dissipation Rating Table
Operating free-air temperature range, T <sub>A</sub>	–40°C to 125°C
Maximum junction temperature, T <sub>J</sub>	150°C
Storage temperature range, T <sub>stq</sub>	–65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	260°C

<sup>†</sup> 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	(°C/W) θJC	θ <sub>JA</sub> (°C/W)	$T_A \le 25^{\circ}C$ POWER RATING	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C POWER RATING
D (8)	38.3	176	710 mW	396 mW
D (14)	26.9	122.3	1022 mW	531 mW
DBV (5)	55	324.1	385 mW	201 mW
DGK (8)	54.23	259.96	481 mW	250 mW
PW (14)	29.3	173.6	720 mW	374 mW

#### recommended operating conditions

		MIN	MAX	UNIT	
Complex colleges V	Single supply	2.7	16		
Supply voltage, V <sub>DD</sub>	Split supply	±1.35	±8	V	
Common-mode input voltage range, V <sub>ICR</sub>		0	V <sub>DD</sub> -1.35	٧	
Operating free-air temperature, T <sub>A</sub>	Q-suffix	-40	125	°C	



# electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD}$ = 2.7 V, 5 V, and 15 V (unless otherwise noted)

#### dc performance

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDIT	TIONS	T <sub>A</sub> †	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
				25°C		0.5	5	
V <sub>IO</sub>	Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2,$ $R_{I} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega,$					7	mV
$\alpha_{\text{VIO}}$	Offset voltage drift	- H_ = 10 K22,	118 = 30 22	25°C		2		μV/°C
		$V_{IC} = 0$ to $V_{DD} - 1.35V$ ,	V 0.7.V	25°C	53	70		
	Common-mode rejection ratio	$R_S = 50 \Omega$	$V_{DD} = 2.7 \text{ V}$	Full range	54			dB
CMDD		$V_{IC}$ = 0 to $V_{DD}$ -1.35V, $R_S$ = 50 $\Omega$	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5 V	25°C	58	80		
CMRR				Full range	57			
		$V_{IC} = 0$ to $V_{DD}$ -1.35V, $R_S = 50 \Omega$	V <sub>DD</sub> = 15 V	25°C	67	85		
				Full range	66			
				25°C	95	106		
			$V_{DD} = 2.7 V$	Full range	76			
	Large-signal differential voltage	$V_{O(PP)} = V_{DD}/2,$	.,	25°C	80	110		-ID
A <sub>VD</sub>	amplification	$R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	$V_{DD} = 5 V$	Full range	82			dB
				25°C	77	115		
			V <sub>DD</sub> = 15 V	Full range	79			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup> Full range is -40°C to 125°C. If not specified, full range is -40°C to 125°C.

#### input characteristics

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TA	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
			25°C		1	60	
IIO	Input offset current	$V_{DD} = 15 \text{ V},  V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2,$	125°C			1000	рA
	to and this a summer	$V_{O} = V_{DD}/2, R_{S} = 50 \Omega$	25°C		1	60	4
IB	Input offset current  Input bias current  Differential input resistance		125°C			1000	рA
r <sub>i(d)</sub>	Differential input resistance		25°C		1000		GΩ
C <sub>IC</sub>	Common-mode input capacitance	f = 21 kHz	25°C		8		pF

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# electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD}$ = 2.7 V, 5 V, and 15 V (unless otherwise noted)

#### output characteristics

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	3	T <sub>A</sub> †	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
			V 0.7V	25°C	2.55	2.58		
			$V_{DD} = 2.7 \text{ V}$	Full range	2.48			
		V V 0 1 4 77 A	V 5.V	25°C	4.9	4.93		
		$V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2$ , $I_{OH} = -1$ mA	$V_{DD} = 5 V$	Full range	4.85			
			V 45.V	25°C	14.92	14.96		
l.,	High lavel autout valtage		V <sub>DD</sub> = 15 V	Full range	14.9			.,
V <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output voltage		V 07V	25°C	1.88	2.1		V
			$V_{DD} = 2.7 \text{ V}$	Full range	1.42			
		$V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2$ , $I_{OH} = -5 \text{ mA}$	V 5 V	25°C	4.58	4.68		
			$V_{DD} = 5 V$	Full range	4.44			
			V - 15 V	25°C	14.7	14.8		
			V <sub>DD</sub> = 15 V	Full range	14.6			
			V 27V	25°C		0.1	0.15	V
			$V_{DD} = 2.7 \text{ V}$	Full range			0.22	
		$V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2$ , $I_{OL} = 1$ mA	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5 V	25°C		0.05	0.1	
				Full range			0.15	
			V 15 V	25°C		0.05	0.08	
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output voltage		V <sub>DD</sub> = 15 V	Full range			0.1	
VOL	Low-level output voltage		V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.7 V	25°C		0.5	0.7	
				Full range			1.15	
		$V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2$ , $I_{OL} = 5 \text{ mA}$	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5 V	25°C		0.28	0.4	
		$V_{\text{IC}} = V_{\text{DD/Z}}, I_{\text{OL}} = 5 \text{ IIIA}$	VDD = 5 V	Full range			0.54	
			V <sub>DD</sub> = 15 V	25°C		0.19	0.3	
			V DD = 13 V	Full range			0.35	
		$V_{O} = 0.5 \text{ V from rail}, V_{DD} = 2.7 \text{ V}$	Positive rail	25°C		4		
		VO = 0.3 V Hom fall, VDD = 2.7 V	Negative rail	25°C		5		
l	Output ourront	V = 0.5 V from roll V = 5 V	Positive rail	25°C		7		m A
I <sub>O</sub>	Output current	$V_O = 0.5 \text{ V from rail}, V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$	Negative rail	25°C		8		mA
		V 05W 1W 15W	Positive rail	25°C		13		
		$V_O = 0.5 \text{ V from rail}, V_{DD} = 15 \text{ V}$	Negative rail	25°C		12		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup> Full range is -40°C to 125°C. If not specified, full range is -40°C to 125°C.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>‡</sup> Depending on package dissipation rating

# electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD}$ = 2.7 V, 5 V, and 15 V (unless otherwise noted) (continued)

#### power supply

	PARAMETER	TEST COND	T <sub>A</sub> †	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT		
	Supply current (per channel)		$V_{DD} = 2.7 \text{ V}$	25°C		470	560	560	
I <sub>DD</sub>		$V_O = V_{DD}/2$	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5 V	25°C		550	660	μА	
			V 15 V	25°C		750	900		
			V <sub>DD</sub> = 15 V	Full range			1200		
PSRR	Supply voltage rejection ratio	$V_{DD} = 2.7 \text{ V to } 15 \text{ V},$	$V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2$ ,	25°C	70	80		٠ID	
	$(\Delta V_{DD} / \Delta V_{IO})$	No load		Full range	65			dB	

<sup>†</sup> Full range is -40°C to 125°C. If not specified, full range is -40°C to 125°C.

#### dynamic performance

	PARAMETER	TEST COND	T <sub>A</sub> †	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
HODW	Unity gain bandwidth	D 01:0 0 40 F	V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.7 V	25°C		2.4		NAL 1-
UGBW		$R_L = 2 k\Omega$ , $C_L = 10 pF$	$V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V to } 15 \text{ V}$	25°C		3		MHz
	Slew rate at unity gain	$V_{O(PP)} = V_{DD}/2,$ $C_L = 50 \text{ pF, R}_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega,$	V 0.7.V	25°C	1.4	2.1		V/μs
			$V_{DD} = 2.7 \text{ V}$	Full range	1			
SR			V 5.V	25°C	1.4	2.4		Mina
			$V_{DD} = 5 V$	Full range	1.2			V/μs
			V 45.V	25°C	1.9	2.1		Wes
			V <sub>DD</sub> = 15 V	Full range	1.4			V/μs
φ <sub>m</sub>	Phase margin	$R_L = 2 k\Omega$	C <sub>L</sub> = 10 pF	25°C		65		0
	Gain margin	$R_L = 2 k\Omega$	C <sub>L</sub> = 10 pF	25°C		18		dB
t <sub>s</sub>	Settling time	$V_{DD} = 2.7 \text{ V},$ $V_{(STEP)PP} = 1 \text{ V}, A_V = -1,$ $C_L = 10 \text{ pF}, R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$	0.1%	2712		2.9		_
		$V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}, 15 \text{ V},$ $V_{(STEP)PP} = 1 \text{ V}, A_{V} = -1,$ $C_{L} = 47 \text{ pF}, R_{L} = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$	0.1%	25°C		2		μs

 $<sup>^{\</sup>dagger}$  Full range is  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to 125°C. If not specified, full range is  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to 125°C.

#### noise/distortion performance

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDI	T <sub>A</sub>	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
	Total harmonic distortion plus noise	$V_{DD} = 2.7 \text{ V},$ $V_{O(PP)} = V_{DD}/2 \text{ V},$ $R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega, \text{ f} = 10 \text{ kHz}$	A <sub>V</sub> = 1			0.02%		
			A <sub>V</sub> = 10	25°C		0.05%		
			A <sub>V</sub> = 100			0.18%		
THD + N		$V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}, \pm 5 \text{ V},$ $V_{O(PP)} = V_{DD}/2 \text{ V},$ $R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega, f = 10 \text{ K}$	A <sub>V</sub> = 1			0.02%		
			A <sub>V</sub> = 10	25°C		0.09%		ļ
			A <sub>V</sub> = 100			0.5%		
.,	English at the state of the sec	f = 1 kHz		0500		39		>11/ <del>11=</del>
V <sub>n</sub>	Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 10 kHz		25°C		35		nV/√ <del>Hz</del>
In	Equivalent input noise current	f = 1 kHz		25°C		0.6		fA/√ <del>Hz</del>



# TLV271-Q1, TLV272-Q1, TLV274-Q1 FAMILY OF 550-μA/Ch 3-MHz RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS SGL室台中内可见的原序中的例4 PREMISSIONE 2008

#### **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 <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output voltage	vs High-level output current	4, 6, 8
V <sub>O(PP)</sub>	Peak-to-peak output voltage	vs Frequency	9
I <sub>DD</sub>	Supply current	vs Supply voltage	10
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio	vs Frequency	11
A <sub>VD</sub>	Differential voltage gain & phase	vs Frequency	12
	Gain-bandwidth product	vs Free-air temperature	13
0.0	Olemente	vs Supply voltage	14
SR	Slew rate	vs Free-air temperature	15
φ <sub>m</sub>	Phase margin	vs Capacitive load	16
V <sub>n</sub>	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



20

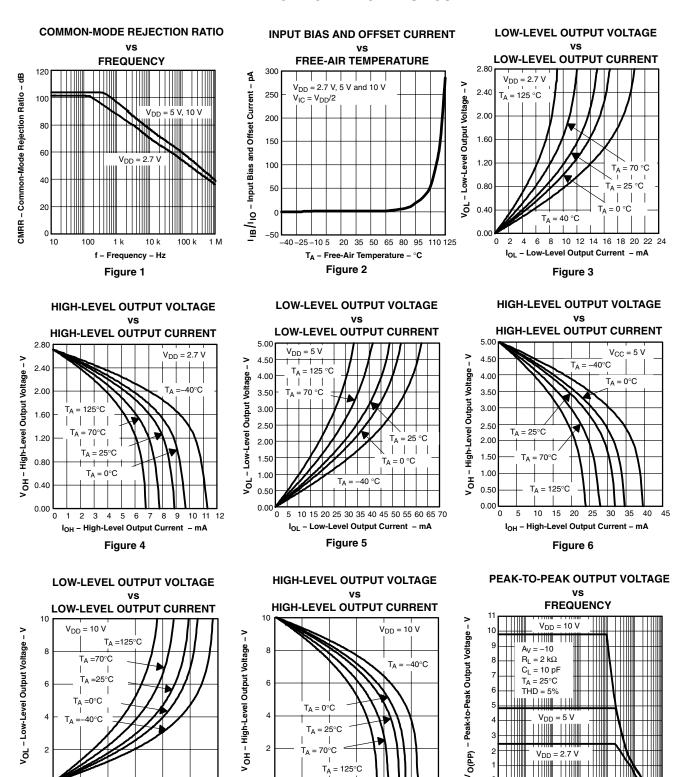
60

I<sub>OL</sub> - Low-Level Output Current - mA

Figure 7

80

#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS





= 70°C

20

0

120

T<sub>A</sub> = 125°C

60

I<sub>OH</sub> – High-Level Output Current – mA Figure 8

80

100

120

40

 $V_{DD} = 2.7 \text{ V}$ 

10 k

f - Frequency - Hz

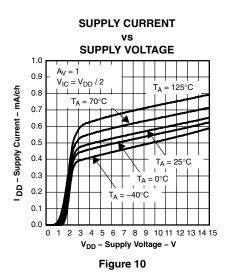
Figure 9

100 k

100

10

#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



POWER SUPPLY REJECTION RATIO vs

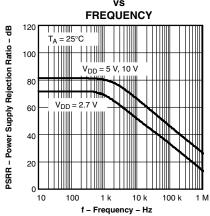
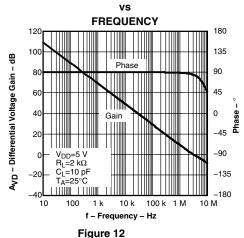


Figure 11

#### **DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE GAIN AND PHASE**



**GAIN BANDWIDTH PRODUCT** 

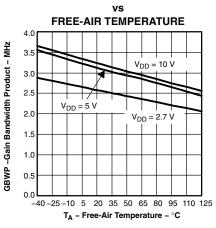
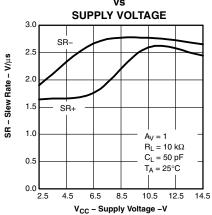


Figure 13





FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE 3.0 – Slew Rate – V/μs SR-2.5 2.0 SR+ 1.5  $V_{DD} = 5 V$ 1.0  $R_L=10\;k\Omega$ 0.5  $C_L = 50 pF$  $V_I = 3 V$ 0.0 40 -25 -10 5 20 35 50 65 80 95 110 125 T<sub>A</sub> - Free-Air Temperature - °C

**SLEW RATE** 

vs

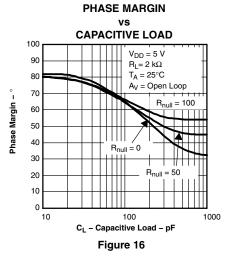


Figure 14 Figure 15

#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### **EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE**

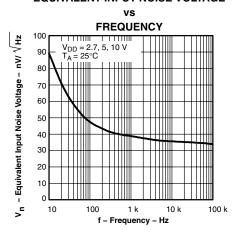


Figure 17

# VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER LARGE-SIGNAL

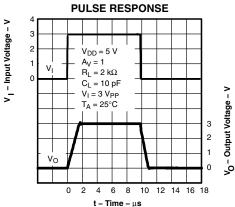


Figure 18

## VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER LARGE-SIGNAL

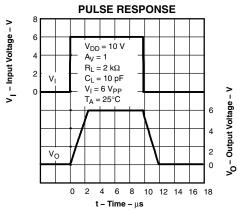


Figure 19

# VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

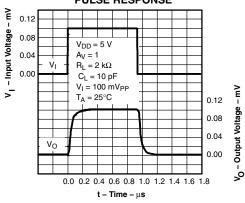


Figure 20

#### **INVERTING LARGE-SIGNAL RESPONSE**

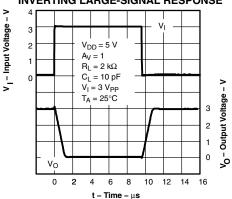


Figure 21

#### INVERTING LARGE-SIGNAL RESPONSE

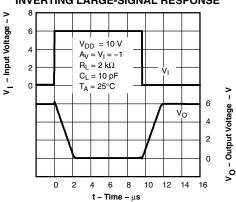
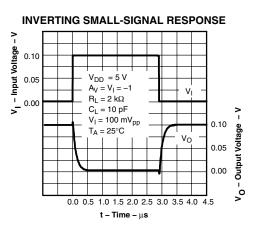


Figure 22

#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



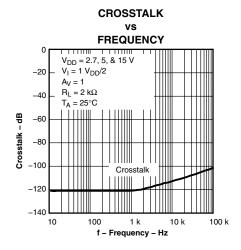


Figure 23

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  $\Omega$  should work well for most applications.

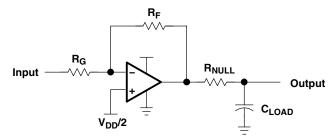


Figure 25. Driving a Capacitive Load

#### 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:

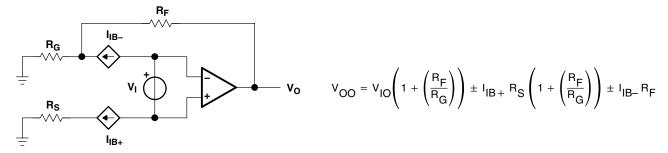


Figure 26. Output Offset Voltage Model

#### 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).

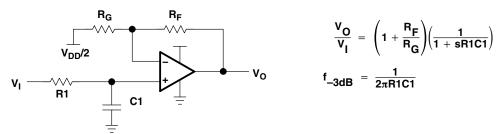


Figure 27. Single-Pole Low-Pass Filter

If even more attenuation is needed, a multiple pole filter is required. The Sallen-Key filter can be used for this task. For the 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.

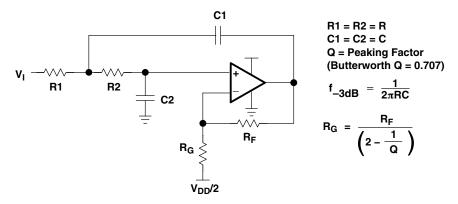


Figure 28. 2-Pole Low-Pass Sallen-Key Filter

## TLV271-Q1, TLV272-Q1, TLV274-Q1 FAMILY OF 550-µA/Ch 3-MHz RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SGLS25/A1-"COTOBER 2004 4 P(11) STOPE UNE 2008

#### **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-μF tantalum capacitor in parallel with a 0.1-μF 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-μF ceramic capacitor should always be used on the supply terminal of every amplifier. In addition, the 0.1-μF 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  $\theta_{JA}$ , 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<sub>D</sub> = Maximum power dissipation of TLV27x IC (watts)

 $T_{MAX}$  = Absolute maximum junction temperature (150°C)

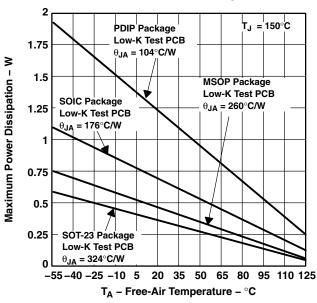
 $T_A$  = Free-ambient air temperature (°C)

 $\theta_{JA} = \theta_{JC} + \theta_{CA}$ 

 $\theta_{JC}$  = Thermal coefficient from junction to case

 $\theta_{CA}$  = Thermal coefficient from case to ambient air (°C/W)

# MAXIMUM POWER DISSIPATION vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE



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

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#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

#### macromodel information

Macromodel information provided was derived using Microsim  $Parts^{TM}$  Release 9.1, the model generation software used with Microsim  $PSpice^{TM}$ . The Boyle macromodel (see Note 2) and subcircuit in Figure 30 are generated using TLV27x typical electrical and operating characteristics at  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ . 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

 $V_{DD}$ 

- 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

99

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).

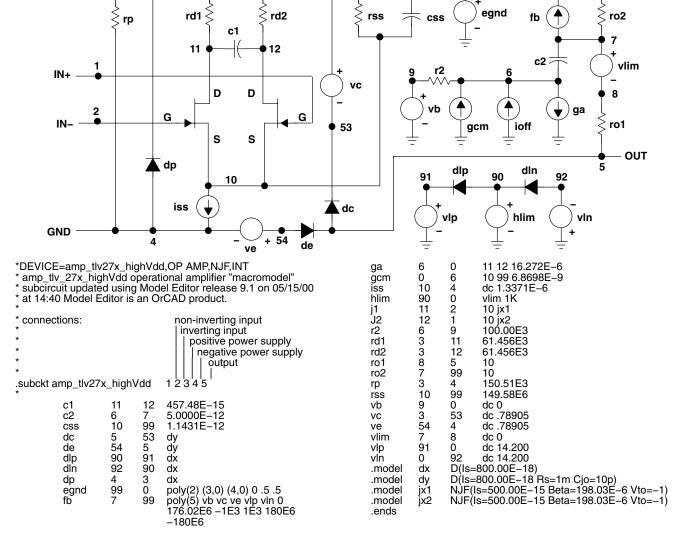


Figure 30. Boyle Macromodel and Subcircuit

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26-Mar-2010

#### **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	e Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>
TLV271QDBVRQ1	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TLV271QDRG4Q1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TLV271QDRQ1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TLV272QDRG4Q1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TLV272QDRQ1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TLV274QDRG4Q1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TLV274QDRQ1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TLV274QPWRG4Q1	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TLV274QPWRQ1	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR

<sup>(1)</sup> 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.

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#### OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TLV271-Q1, TLV272-Q1, TLV274-Q1:

Catalog: TLV271, TLV272, TLV274



# **PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM**

**查询"ULV271-Q1"供应商** 

26-Mar-2010

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

• Catalog - TI's standard catalog product

# DBV (R-PDSO-G5)

# PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

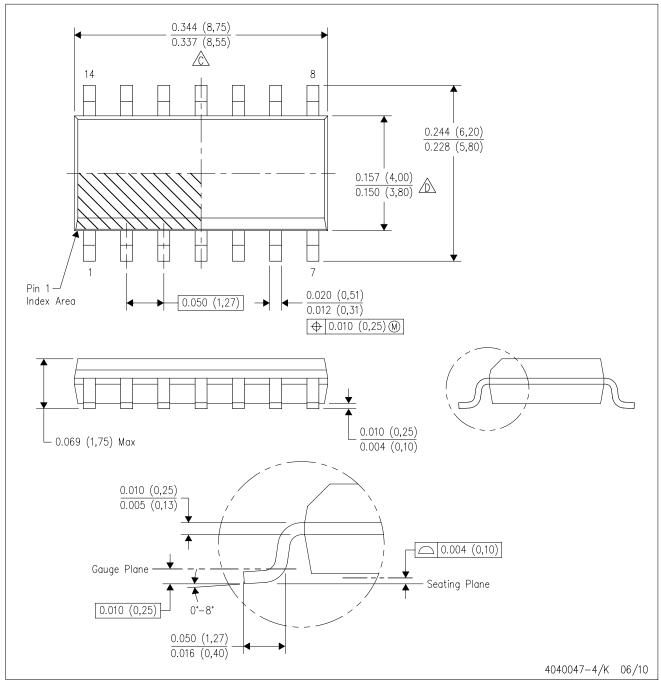


- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.15 per side.
  - D. Falls within JEDEC MO-178 Variation AA.



# D (R-PDSO-G14)

#### PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

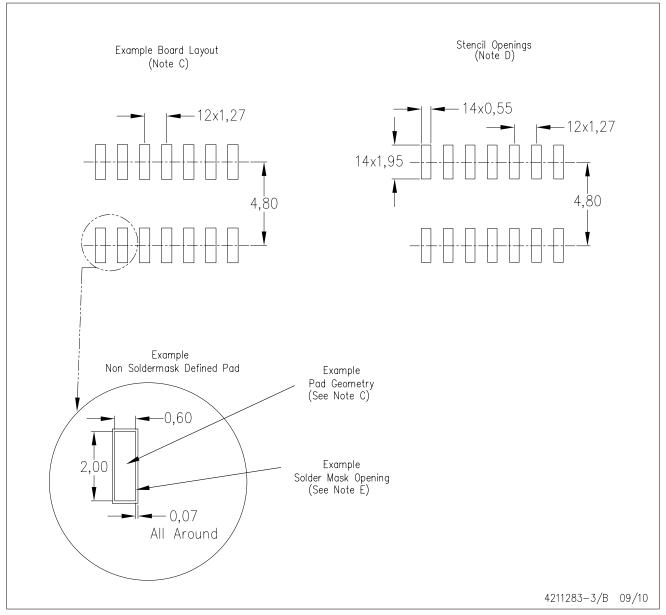


- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed .006 (0,15) per end.
- Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed .017 (0,43) per side.
- E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AB.



# D (R-PDSO-G14)

# PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

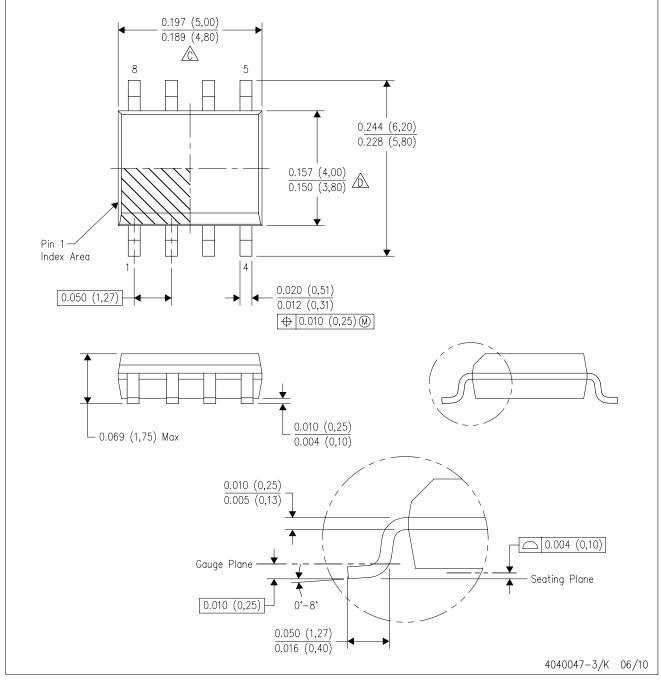


- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
- D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact 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.



# D (R-PDSO-G8)

#### PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

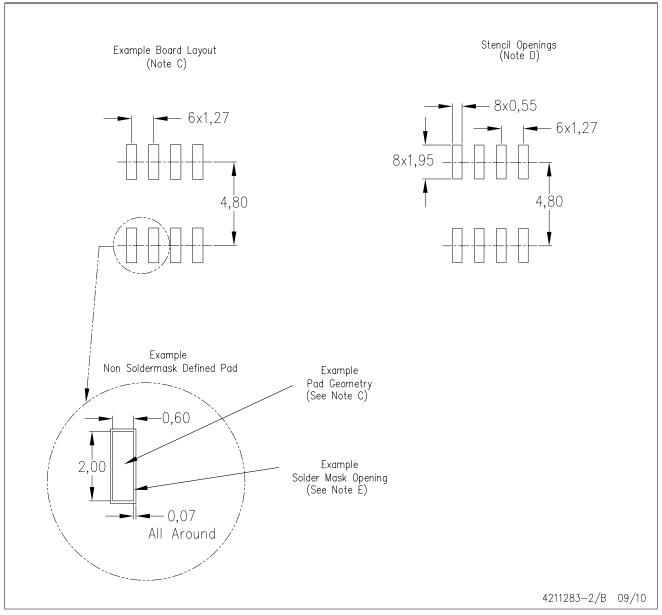


- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed .006 (0,15) per end.
- Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed .017 (0,43) per side.
- E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AA.



# D (R-PDSO-G8)

# PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

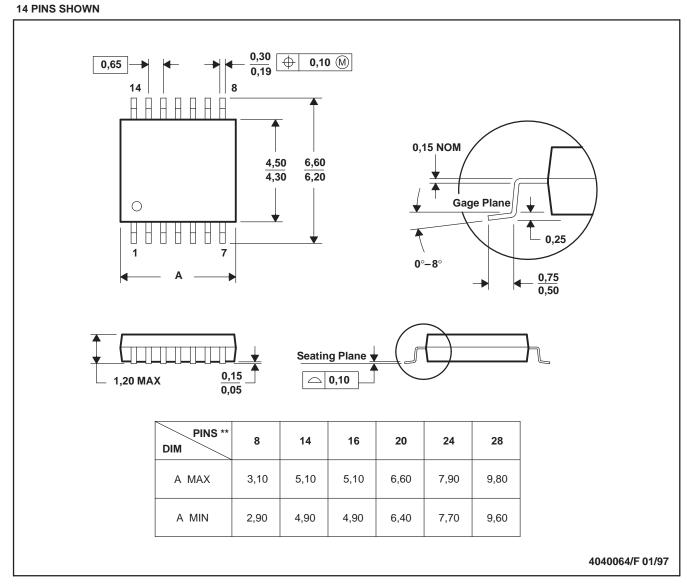


- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
- D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact 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.



#### PW (R-PDSO-G\*\*)

#### PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.

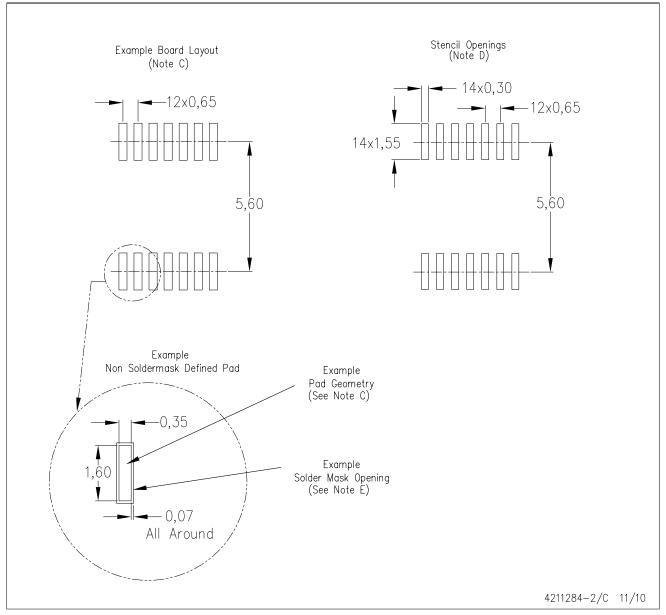
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0,15.

D. Falls within JEDEC MO-153

PW (R-PDSO-G14)

# PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- 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.



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