



**THE DATASHEET OF  
TLC2272QPWRQ1**



## TLC227x-Q1 Advanced LinCMOS™ Rail-To-Rail Operational Amplifiers

### 1 Features

- Qualified for Automotive Applications
  - Device Temperature Grade:  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $125^{\circ}\text{C}$
  - Ambient Operating Temperature Range
  - Device HBM ESD Classification Level 2
  - Device CDM ESD Classification Level C6
- Output Swing Includes Both Supply Rails
- Low Noise:  $9\text{ nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  Typical at  $f = 1\text{ kHz}$
- Low Input Bias Current:  $1\text{ pA}$  Typical
- Fully Specified for Both Single-Supply and Split-Supply Operation
- Common-Mode Input Voltage Range Includes Negative Rail
- High-Gain Bandwidth:  $2.2\text{ MHz}$  Typical
- High Slew Rate:  $3.6\text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$  Typical
- Low Input Offset Voltage  $950\text{ }\mu\text{V}$  Maximum at  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Macromodel Included

### 2 Applications

- Gear Boxes
- Transmission Control
- On-Board Chargers
- Body Control Modules
- Steering Angle Sensors
- Electric Power Steering
- Engine Control Units
- Airbags
- Blind Spot Detection
- Clusters
- Car Audio
- Navigation Systems
- White Goods (Refrigerators, Washing Machines)

### 3 Description

The TLC2272-Q1 and TLC2274-Q1 devices 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 TLC227x-Q1 family offers  $2\text{ MHz}$  of bandwidth and  $3\text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$  of slew rate for higher-speed applications. These devices offer comparable AC performance while having better noise, input offset voltage, and power dissipation than existing CMOS operational amplifiers. The TLC227x-Q1 has a noise voltage of  $9\text{ nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ , two times lower than competitive solutions.

The TLC227x-Q1, exhibiting high input impedance and low noise, is excellent for small-signal conditioning for high-impedance sources, such as piezoelectric transducers. 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 TLC227xA-Q1 family is available with a maximum input offset voltage of  $950\text{ }\mu\text{V}$ . This family is fully characterized at  $5\text{ V}$  and  $\pm 5\text{ V}$ .

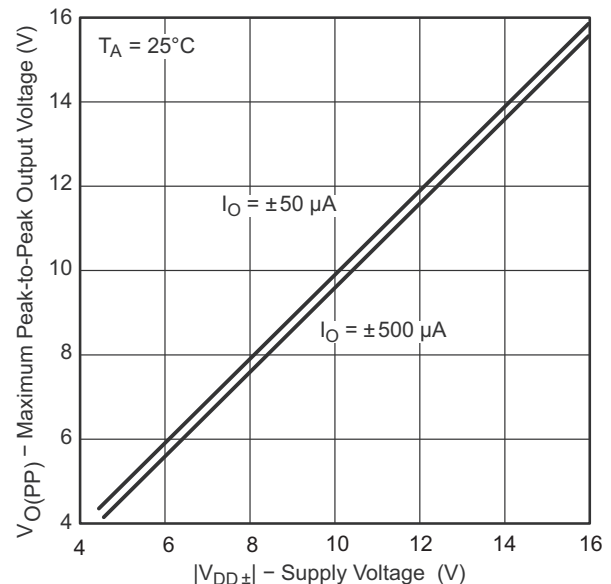
They offer increased output dynamic range, lower noise voltage, and lower input offset voltage. This enhanced feature set allows them to be used in a wider range of applications. For applications that require higher output drive and wider input voltage range, see the TLV2432-Q1 and TLV2442-Q1 devices. All of the parameters of the TLC227x-Q1 family enables the device to be applicable in most automotive applications.

#### Device Information<sup>(1)</sup>

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
TLC2272-Q1	SOIC (8)	4.90 mm x 3.91 mm
	TSSOP (8)	3.00 mm x 4.40 mm
TLC2274-Q1	SOIC (14)	8.65 mm x 3.91 mm
	TSSOP (14)	5.00 mm x 4.40 mm

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.

#### Maximum Peak-To-Peak Output Voltage vs Supply Voltage



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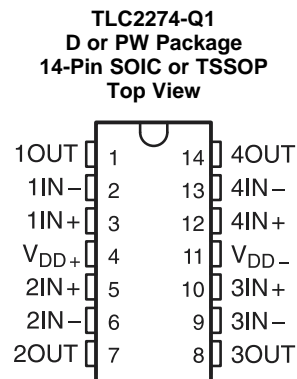
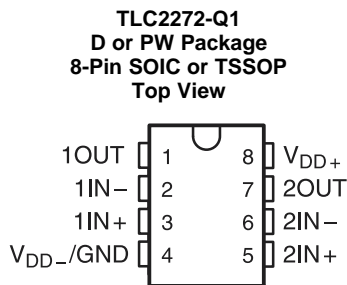
## 4 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

<b>Changes from Revision E (January 2012) to Revision F</b>	<b>Page</b>
• Added <i>Pin Configuration and Functions</i> section, <i>Feature Description</i> section, <i>Device Functional Modes</i> , <i>Application and Implementation</i> section, <i>Power Supply Recommendations</i> section, <i>Layout</i> section, <i>Device and Documentation Support</i> section, and <i>Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information</i> section .....	1
• Added <i>ESD ratings</i> table .....	4

<b>Changes from Revision D (March 2009) to Revision E</b>	<b>Page</b>
• Deleted <i>ESD ratings</i> table .....	4

## 5 Pin Configuration and Functions



### Pin Functions

NAME	PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
	TLC2272-Q1	TLC2274-Q1		
1IN+	3	3	I	Noninverting input, channel 1
1IN-	2	2	I	Inverting input, channel 1
1OUT	1	1	O	Output, channel 1
2IN+	5	5	I	Noninverting input, channel 2
2IN-	6	6	I	Inverting input, channel 2
2OUT	7	7	O	Output, channel 2
3IN+	—	10	I	Noninverting input, channel 3
3IN-	—	9	I	Inverting input, channel 3
3OUT	—	8	O	Output, channel 3
4IN+	—	12	I	Noninverting input, channel 4
4IN-	—	13	I	Inverting input, channel 4
4OUT	—	14	O	Output, channel 4
V <sub>DD+</sub>	8	4	I	Positive (highest) supply
V <sub>DD-</sub>	4	11	I	Negative (lowest) supply

## 6 Specifications

### 6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

 over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

	MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, $V_{DD+}$ <sup>(2)</sup>		8	V
$V_{DD-}$ <sup>(2)</sup>	-8		V
Differential input voltage, $V_{ID}$ <sup>(3)</sup>		±16	V
Input voltage, $V_I$ (any input) <sup>(2)</sup>	$V_{DD-} - 0.3$	$V_{DD+}$	V
Input current, $I_I$ (any 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 <sup>(4)</sup>	Unlimited		
Operating free-air temperature range, $T_A$	-40	125	°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	D or PW package		260
Storage temperature, $T_{stg}$	-65	150	°C

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
- (2) All voltage values, except differential voltages, are with respect to the midpoint between  $V_{DD+}$  and  $V_{DD-}$ .
- (3) Differential voltages are at  $IN+$  with respect to  $IN-$ . Excessive current will flow if input is brought below  $V_{DD-} - 0.3$  V.
- (4) The output may be shorted to either supply. Temperature or supply voltages must be limited to ensure that the maximum dissipation rating is not exceeded.

### 6.2 ESD Ratings

		VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$ Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per AEC Q100-002 <sup>(1)</sup>	±2000	V
	Charged-device model (CDM), per AEC Q100-011	±1000	

- (1) AEC Q100-002 indicates that HBM stressing shall be in accordance with the ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 specification.

### 6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

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

## 6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>	TLC2272-Q1		TLC2274-Q1		UNIT	
	D (SOIC)	PW (TSSOP)	D (SOIC)	PW (TSSOP)		
	8 PINS	8 PINS	14 PINS	14 PINS		
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	115.6	175.8	83.8	111.6	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	61.8	58.8	43.2	41.2	°C/W
R <sub>θJB</sub>	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	55.9	104.3	38.4	54.7	°C/W
ψ <sub>JT</sub>	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	14.3	5.9	9.4	3.9	°C/W
ψ <sub>JB</sub>	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	55.4	102.3	38.1	53.9	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(bot)</sub>	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	—	—	—	—	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, [SPRA953](#).

## 6.5 TLC2272-Q1 and TLC2272A-Q1 Electrical Characteristics V<sub>DD</sub> = 5 V

at specified free-air temperature, V<sub>DD</sub> = 5 V; T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
V <sub>IO</sub>	Input offset voltage	V <sub>IC</sub> = 0 V, V <sub>DD±</sub> = ±2.5 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V, R <sub>S</sub> = 50 Ω	TLC2272-Q1	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	300	2500	μV	
			TLC2272A-Q1		300	950		
			TLC2272-Q1	Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>		3000		
			TLC2272A-Q1		1500			
α <sub>VIO</sub>	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage	V <sub>IC</sub> = 0 V, V <sub>DD±</sub> = ±2.5 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V, R <sub>S</sub> = 50 Ω			2		μV/°C	
	Input offset voltage long-term drift <sup>(2)</sup>	V <sub>IC</sub> = 0 V, V <sub>DD±</sub> = ±2.5 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V, R <sub>S</sub> = 50 Ω			0.002		μV/mo	
I <sub>IO</sub>	Input offset current	V <sub>IC</sub> = 0 V, V <sub>DD±</sub> = ±2.5 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V, R <sub>S</sub> = 50 Ω	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C		0.5	60	pA	
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>			800		
I <sub>IB</sub>	Input bias current	V <sub>IC</sub> = 0 V, V <sub>DD±</sub> = ±2.5 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V, R <sub>S</sub> = 50 Ω	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C		1	60	pA	
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>			800		
V <sub>ICR</sub>	Common-mode input voltage	R <sub>S</sub> = 50 Ω;  V <sub>IO</sub>   ≤ 5 mV	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C		-0.3	2.5	4	V
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>		0	2.5	3.5	
V <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output voltage	I <sub>OH</sub> = -20 μA	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C		4.85	4.93	V	
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>		4.85			
			T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C		4.25	4.65		
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>		4.25			
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output voltage	V <sub>IC</sub> = 2.5 V	I <sub>OL</sub> = 50 μA		0.01		V	
			I <sub>OL</sub> = 500 μA	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C		0.09		0.15
				Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>				0.15
			I <sub>OL</sub> = 5 mA	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C		0.9		1.5
Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>				1.5				
A <sub>VD</sub>	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	V <sub>IC</sub> = 2.5 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 1 V to 4 V	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 kΩ <sup>(3)</sup>	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	10	35	V/mV	
				Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>	10			
			R <sub>L</sub> = 1 MΩ <sup>(3)</sup>		175			
r <sub>id</sub>	Differential input resistance				10 <sup>12</sup>		Ω	
r <sub>i</sub>	Common-mode input resistance				10 <sup>12</sup>		Ω	
c <sub>i</sub>	Common-mode input capacitance	f = 10 kHz, P package			8		pF	
z <sub>o</sub>	Closed-loop output impedance	f = 1 MHz, A <sub>v</sub> = 10			140		Ω	
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	V <sub>IC</sub> = 0 V to 2.7 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 2.5 V, R <sub>S</sub> = 50 Ω	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C		70	75	dB	
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>		70			

(1) T<sub>A</sub> = -40°C to 125°C.

(2) Typical values are based on the input offset voltage shift observed through 168 hours of operating life test at T<sub>A</sub> = 150°C extrapolated to T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C using the Arrhenius equation and assuming an activation energy of 0.96 eV.

(3) Referenced to 0 V.

**TLC2272-Q1 and TLC2272A-Q1 Electrical Characteristics  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$  (continued)**

 at specified free-air temperature,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ ;  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$k_{SVR}$	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ( $\Delta V_{DD} / \Delta V_{IO}$ )	$V_{DD} = 4.4\text{ V to }16\text{ V}$ , $V_{IC} = V_{DD} / 2$ , no load	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	80	95		dB
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>	80			
$I_{DD}$	Supply current	$V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$ , no load	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		2.2	3	mA
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>			3	
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	$V_O = 0.5\text{ V to }2.5\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega^{(3)}$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^{(3)}$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	2.3	3.6		V/ $\mu\text{s}$
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>	1.7			
$V_n$	Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$ $f = 1\text{ kHz}$			50		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
					9		
$V_{NPP}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }1\text{ Hz}$ $f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }10\text{ Hz}$			1		$\mu\text{V}$
					1.4		
$I_n$	Equivalent input noise current				0.6		fA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
THD+N	Total harmonic distortion + noise	$V_O = 0.5\text{ V to }2.5\text{ V}$ , $f = 20\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega^{(3)}$	$A_V = 1$		0.0013%		
			$A_V = 10$		0.004%		
			$A_V = 100$		0.03%		
	Gain-bandwidth product	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega^{(3)}$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^{(3)}$			2.18		MHz
$B_{OM}$	Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_{O(PP)} = 2\text{ V}$ , $A_V = 1$ , $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega^{(3)}$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^{(3)}$			1		MHz
$t_s$	Settling time	$A_V = -1$ , $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega^{(3)}$ , Step = $0.5\text{ V to }2.5\text{ V}$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^{(3)}$	To 0.1%		1.5		$\mu\text{s}$
			To 0.01%		2.6		
$\phi_m$	Phase margin at unity gain	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega^{(3)}$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^{(3)}$			50°		
	Gain margin	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega^{(3)}$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^{(3)}$			10		dB

**6.6 TLC2272-Q1 and TLC2272A-Q1 Electrical Characteristics  $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 5\text{ V}$** 

 at specified free-air temperature,  $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 5\text{ V}$ ;  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
$V_{IO}$	Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ V}$ , $V_O = 0\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	TLC2272-Q1	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		300	2500	$\mu\text{V}$
			TLC2272A-Q1			300	950	
			TLC2272-Q1	Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>			3000	
			TLC2272A-Q1				1500	
$\alpha_{VIO}$	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ V}$ , $V_O = 0\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$			2		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$	
	Input offset voltage long-term drift <sup>(2)</sup>	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ V}$ , $V_O = 0\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$			0.002		$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$	
$I_{IO}$	Input offset current	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ V}$ , $V_O = 0\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		0.5	60	pA	
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>			800		
$I_{IB}$	Input bias current	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ V}$ , $V_O = 0\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1	60	pA	
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>			800		
$V_{ICR}$	Common-mode input voltage	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$ ; $ V_{IO}  \leq 5\text{ mV}$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		-5.3	0	4	V
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>		-5	0	3.5	
$V_{OM+}$	Maximum positive peak output voltage	$I_O = -20\ \mu\text{A}$ $I_O = -200\ \mu\text{A}$ $I_O = -1\text{ mA}$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		4.85	4.93	V	
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>		4.85			
			$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		4.25	4.65		
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>		4.25			
$V_{OM-}$	Maximum negative peak output voltage	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ V}$	$I_O = 50\ \mu\text{A}$			-4.99	V	
			$I_O = 500\ \mu\text{A}$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		-4.85		-4.91
				Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>		-4.85		
			$I_O = 5\text{ mA}$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		-3.5		-4.1
Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>		-3.5						

 (1)  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }125^\circ\text{C}$ .

 (2) Typical values are based on the input offset voltage shift observed through 168 hours of operating life test at  $T_A = 150^\circ\text{C}$  extrapolated to  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  using the Arrhenius equation and assuming an activation energy of 0.96 eV.

**TLC2272-Q1 and TLC2272A-Q1 Electrical Characteristics  $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 5\text{ V}$  (continued)**

 at specified free-air temperature,  $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 5\text{ V}$ ;  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$A_{VD}$	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = \pm 4\text{ V}$	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	20	50	V/mV
				Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>	20		
			$R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$			300	
$r_{id}$	Differential input resistance				$10^{12}$		$\Omega$
$r_i$	Common-mode input resistance				$10^{12}$		$\Omega$
$c_i$	Common-mode input capacitance	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$ , P package			8		pF
$z_o$	Closed-loop output impedance	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , $A_V = 10$			130		$\Omega$
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = -5\text{ V to } 2.7\text{ V}$ , $V_O = 0\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	75	80		dB
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>	75			
$k_{SVR}$	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ( $\Delta V_{DD} / \Delta V_{IO}$ )	$V_{DD+} = 2.2\text{ V to } \pm 8\text{ V}$ , $V_{IC} = 0\text{ V}$ , no load	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	80	95		dB
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>	80			
$I_{DD}$	Supply current	$V_O = 0\text{ V}$ , no load	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		2.4	3	mA
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>			3	
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	$V_O = \pm 2.3\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	2.3	3.6		V/ $\mu\text{s}$
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>	1.7			
$V_n$	Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$			50		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		$f = 1\text{ kHz}$			9		
$V_{NPP}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to } 1\text{ Hz}$			1		$\mu\text{V}$
		$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to } 10\text{ Hz}$			1.4		
$I_n$	Equivalent input noise current				0.6		fA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
THD+N	Total harmonic distortion + noise	$V_O = \pm 2.3$ , $f = 20\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$	$A_V = 1$		0.0011%		
			$A_V = 10$		0.004%		
			$A_V = 100$		0.03%		
	Gain-bandwidth product	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$			2.25		MHz
$B_{OM}$	Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_{O(PP)} = 4.6\text{ V}$ , $A_V = 1$ , $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$			0.54		MHz
$t_s$	Settling time	$A_V = -1$ , $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , Step = $-2.3\text{ V to } 2.3\text{ V}$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	To 0.1%		1.5		$\mu\text{s}$
			To 0.01%		3.2		
$\phi_m$	Phase margin at unity gain	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$			52°		
	Gain margin	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$			10		dB

## 6.7 TLC2274-Q1 and TLC2274A-Q1 Electrical Characteristics $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$

 at specified free-air temperature,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ ;  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{IO}$	Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ V}$ , $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 2.5\text{ V}$ , $V_O = 0\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	TLC2274-Q1	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	300	2500	$\mu\text{V}$
			TLC2274A-Q1		300	950	
			TLC2274-Q1	Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>	3000		
			TLC2274A-Q1		1500		
$\alpha_{VIO}$	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ V}$ , $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 2.5\text{ V}$ , $V_O = 0\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$			2		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
	Input offset voltage long-term drift <sup>(2)</sup>	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ V}$ , $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 2.5\text{ V}$ , $V_O = 0\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$			0.002		$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$
$I_{IO}$	Input offset current	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ V}$ , $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 2.5\text{ V}$ , $V_O = 0\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	0.5	60	$\text{pA}$	
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>	800			
$I_{IB}$	Input bias current	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ V}$ , $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 2.5\text{ V}$ , $V_O = 0\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	1	60	$\text{pA}$	
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>	800			
$V_{ICR}$	Common-mode input voltage	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$ ; $ V_{IO}  \leq 5\text{ mV}$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	-0.3	2.5	4	V
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>	0	2.5	3.5	
$V_{OH}$	High-level output voltage	$I_{OH} = -20\ \mu\text{A}$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	4.85	4.93	V	
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>	4.85			
			$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	4.25	4.65		
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>	4.25			
$V_{OL}$	Low-level output voltage	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$	$I_{OL} = 50\ \mu\text{A}$	0.01		V	
			$I_{OL} = 500\ \mu\text{A}$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	0.09		0.15
				Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>	0.15		
			$I_{OL} = 5\text{ mA}$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	0.9		1.5
Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>	1.5						
$A_{VD}$	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$ , $V_O = 1\text{ V to }4\text{ V}$	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega^{(3)}$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	10	35	V/mV
			$R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega^{(3)}$	Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>	10		
					175		
$r_{id}$	Differential input resistance				$10^{12}$	$\Omega$	
$r_i$	Common-mode input resistance				$10^{12}$	$\Omega$	
$c_i$	Common-mode input capacitance	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$ , P package			8	pF	
$z_o$	Closed-loop output impedance	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , $A_V = 10$			140	$\Omega$	
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ V to }2.7\text{ V}$ , $V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	70	75	dB	
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>	70			
$k_{SVR}$	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ( $\Delta V_{DD} / \Delta V_{IO}$ )	$V_{DD} = 4.4\text{ V to }16\text{ V}$ , $V_{IC} = V_{DD} / 2$ , no load	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	80	95	dB	
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>	80			
$I_{DD}$	Supply current	$V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$ , no load	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	4.4	6	mA	
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>	6			
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	$V_O = 0.5\text{ V to }2.5\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega^{(3)}$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^{(3)}$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	2.3	3.6	V/ $\mu\text{s}$	
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>	1.7			
$V_n$	Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$		50	$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$		
		$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		9			
$V_{NPP}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }1\text{ Hz}$		1	$\mu\text{V}$		
		$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }10\text{ Hz}$		1.4			
$I_n$	Equivalent input noise current			0.6	$\text{fA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$		
THD+N	Total harmonic distortion + noise	$V_O = 0.5\text{ V to }2.5\text{ V}$ , $f = 20\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega^{(3)}$	$A_V = 1$	0.0013%			
			$A_V = 10$	0.004%			
			$A_V = 100$	0.03%			
	Gain-bandwidth product	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega^{(3)}$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^{(3)}$			2.18	MHz	

 (1)  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }125^\circ\text{C}$ .

 (2) Typical values are based on the input offset voltage shift observed through 168 hours of operating life test at  $T_A = 150^\circ\text{C}$  extrapolated to  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  using the Arrhenius equation and assuming an activation energy of 0.96 eV.

(3) Referred to 0 V.

**TLC2274-Q1 and TLC2274A-Q1 Electrical Characteristics  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$  (continued)**

 at specified free-air temperature,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ ;  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$B_{OM}$	Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_{O(PP)} = 2\text{ V}$ , $A_V = 1$ , $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega^{(3)}$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^{(3)}$			1		MHz
$t_s$	Settling time	$A_V = -1$ , $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega^{(3)}$ , Step = 0.5 V to 2.5 V, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^{(3)}$	To 0.1%		1.5		$\mu\text{s}$
			To 0.01%		2.6		
$\phi_m$	Phase margin at unity gain	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega^{(3)}$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^{(3)}$			50°		
	Gain margin	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega^{(3)}$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^{(3)}$			10		dB

**6.8 TLC2274-Q1 and TLC2274A-Q1 Electrical Characteristics  $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 5\text{ V}$** 

 at specified free-air temperature,  $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 5\text{ V}$ ;  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
$V_{IO}$	Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ V}$ , $V_O = 0\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	TLC2274-Q1	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	300	2500	$\mu\text{V}$	
			TLC2274A-Q1		300	950		
			TLC2274-Q1	Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>		3000		
			TLC2274A-Q1		1500			
$\alpha_{VIO}$	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ V}$ , $V_O = 0\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$			2		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$	
	Input offset voltage long-term drift <sup>(2)</sup>	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ V}$ , $V_O = 0\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$			0.002		$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$	
$I_{IO}$	Input offset current	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ V}$ , $V_O = 0\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		0.5	60	pA	
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>			800		
$I_{IB}$	Input bias current	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ V}$ , $V_O = 0\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1	60	pA	
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>			800		
$V_{ICR}$	Common-mode input voltage	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$ ; $ V_{IO}  \leq 5\text{ mV}$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		-5.3	0	4	V
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>		-5	0	3.5	
$V_{OM+}$	Maximum positive peak output voltage	$I_O = -20\ \mu\text{A}$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		4.99		V	
			$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		4.85	4.93		
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>		4.85			
			$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		4.25	4.65		
$V_{OM-}$	Maximum negative peak output voltage	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ V}$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		-4.99		V	
			$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		-4.85	-4.91		
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>		-4.85			
			$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		-3.5	-4.1		
$A_{VD}$	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = \pm 4\text{ V}$	$I_O = 50\ \mu\text{A}$				V/mV	
			$I_O = 500\ \mu\text{A}$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		-4.85		-4.91
			$I_O = 5\text{ mA}$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		-3.5		-4.1
			$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$	Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>		20		50
$r_{id}$	Differential input resistance		$R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$			300	$\Omega$	
						10 <sup>12</sup>		
$r_i$	Common-mode input resistance				10 <sup>12</sup>		$\Omega$	
$c_i$	Common-mode input capacitance	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$ , P package			8		pF	
$z_o$	Closed-loop output impedance	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , $A_V = 10$			130		$\Omega$	
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = -5\text{ V}$ to 2.7 V, $V_O = 0\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		75	80	dB	
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>		75			
$k_{SVR}$	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ( $\Delta V_{DD} / \Delta V_{IO}$ )	$V_{DD\pm} = 2.2\text{ V}$ to $\pm 8\text{ V}$ , $V_{IC} = 0\text{ V}$ , no load	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		80	95	dB	
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>		80			
$I_{DD}$	Supply current	$V_O = 0\text{ V}$ , no load	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		4.8	6	mA	
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>			6		
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	$V_O = \pm 2.3\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		2.3	3.6	V/ $\mu\text{s}$	
			Full Range <sup>(1)</sup>		1.7			

 (1)  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $125^\circ\text{C}$ .

 (2) Typical values are based on the input offset voltage shift observed through 168 hours of operating life test at  $T_A = 150^\circ\text{C}$  extrapolated to  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  using the Arrhenius equation and assuming an activation energy of 0.96 eV.

**TLC2274-Q1 and TLC2274A-Q1 Electrical Characteristics  $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 5\text{ V}$  (continued)**

 at specified free-air temperature,  $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 5\text{ V}$ ;  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_n$	Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 10 Hz			50		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		f = 1 kHz			9		
$V_{NPP}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	f = 0.1 Hz to 1 Hz			1		$\mu\text{V}$
		f = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz			1.4		
$I_n$	Equivalent input noise current				0.6		fA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
THD+N	Total harmonic distortion + noise	$V_O = \pm 2.3$ , f = 20 kHz, $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$	$A_V = 1$		0.0011%		
			$A_V = 10$		0.004%		
			$A_V = 100$		0.03%		
Gain-bandwidth product		f = 10 kHz, $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$			2.25		MHz
$B_{OM}$	Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_{O(PP)} = 4.6\text{ V}$ , $A_V = 1$ , $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$			0.54		MHz
$t_s$	Settling time	$A_V = -1$ , $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , Step = $-2.3\text{ V}$ to $2.3\text{ V}$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	To 0.1%		1.5		$\mu\text{s}$
			To 0.01%		3.2		
$\phi_m$	Phase margin at unity gain	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$			52°		
Gain margin		$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$			10		dB

## 6.9 Typical Characteristics

**Table 1. Table of Graphs**

			<b>FIGURE<sup>(1)</sup></b>
$V_{IO}$	Input offset voltage	Distribution	<a href="#">1, 2, 3, 4</a>
		vs Common-mode voltage	<a href="#">5, 6</a>
$\alpha_{VIO}$	Input offset voltage temperature coefficient	Distribution	<a href="#">7, 8, 9, 10<sup>(2)</sup></a>
$I_{IB}/I_{IO}$	Input bias and input offset current	vs Free-air temperature	<a href="#">11<sup>(2)</sup></a>
$V_I$	Input voltage	vs Supply voltage	<a href="#">12</a>
		vs Free-air temperature	<a href="#">13<sup>(2)</sup></a>
$V_{OH}$	High-level output voltage	vs High-level output current	<a href="#">14<sup>(2)</sup></a>
$V_{OL}$	Low-level output voltage	vs Low-level output current	<a href="#">15, 16<sup>(2)</sup></a>
$V_{OM+}$	Maximum positive peak output voltage	vs Output current	<a href="#">17<sup>(2)</sup></a>
$V_{OM-}$	Maximum negative peak output voltage	vs Output current	<a href="#">18<sup>(2)</sup></a>
$V_{O(PP)}$	Maximum peak-to-peak output voltage	vs Frequency	<a href="#">19</a>
$I_{OS}$	Short-circuit output current	vs Supply voltage	<a href="#">20</a>
		vs Free-air temperature	<a href="#">21<sup>(2)</sup></a>
$V_O$	Output voltage	vs Differential input voltage	<a href="#">22, 23</a>
$A_{VD}$	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	vs Load resistance	<a href="#">24</a>
	Large-signal differential voltage amplification and phase margin	vs Frequency	<a href="#">25, 26</a>
	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	vs Free-air temperature	<a href="#">27<sup>(2)</sup>, 28<sup>(2)</sup></a>
$z_0$	Output impedance	vs Frequency	<a href="#">29, 30</a>
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	vs Frequency	<a href="#">31</a>
		vs Free-air temperature	<a href="#">32</a>
$k_{SVR}$	Supply-voltage rejection ratio	vs Frequency	<a href="#">33, 34</a>
		vs Free-air temperature	<a href="#">35<sup>(2)</sup></a>
$I_{DD}$	Supply current	vs Supply voltage	<a href="#">36<sup>(2)</sup>, 37<sup>(2)</sup></a>
		vs Free-air temperature	<a href="#">38<sup>(2)</sup>, 39<sup>(2)</sup></a>
SR	Slew rate	vs Load Capacitance	<a href="#">40</a>
		vs Free-air temperature	<a href="#">41<sup>(2)</sup></a>
$V_O$	Inverting large-signal pulse response		<a href="#">42, 43</a>
	Voltage-follower large-signal pulse response		<a href="#">44, 45</a>
	Inverting small-signal pulse response		<a href="#">46, 47</a>
	Voltage-follower small-signal pulse response		<a href="#">48, 49</a>
$V_n$	Equivalent input noise voltage	vs Frequency	<a href="#">50, 51</a>
	Noise voltage over a 10-second period		<a href="#">52</a>
	Integrated noise voltage	vs Frequency	<a href="#">53</a>
THD+N	Total harmonic distortion + noise	vs Frequency	<a href="#">54</a>
	Gain-bandwidth product	vs Supply voltage	<a href="#">55</a>
		vs Free-air temperature	<a href="#">56<sup>(2)</sup></a>
$\Phi_m$	Phase margin	vs Load capacitance	<a href="#">57</a>
	Gain margin	vs Load capacitance	<a href="#">58</a>

(1) For all graphs where  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ , all loads are referenced to 2.5 V.

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

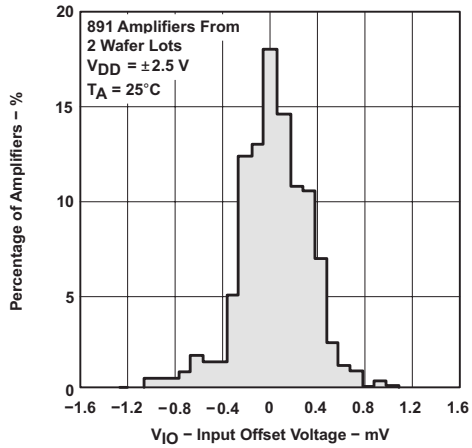


Figure 1. Distribution of TLC2272-Q1 Input Offset Voltage

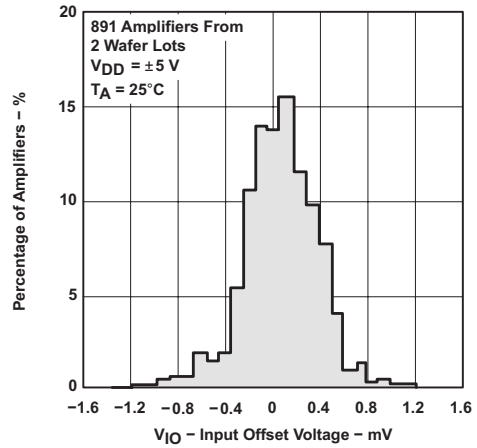


Figure 2. Distribution of TLC2272-Q1 Input Offset Voltage

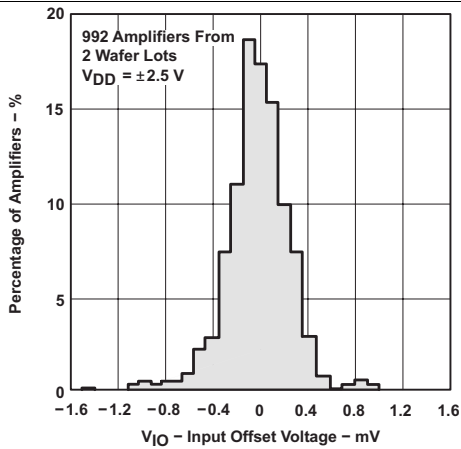


Figure 3. Distribution of TLC2274-Q1 Input Offset Voltage

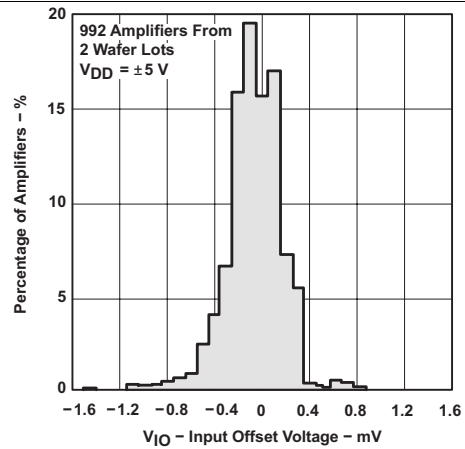


Figure 4. Distribution of TLC2274-Q1 Input Offset Voltage

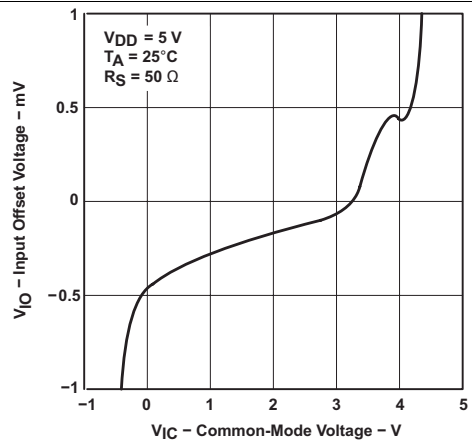


Figure 5. Input Offset Voltage vs Common-Mode Voltage

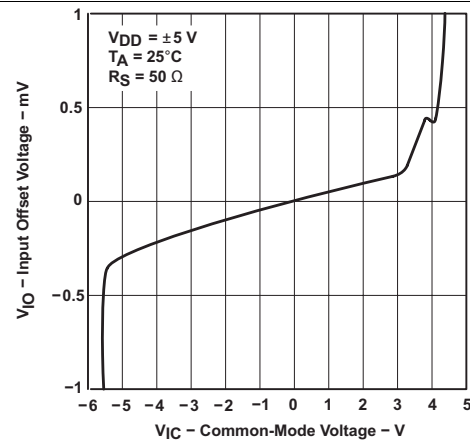


Figure 6. Input Offset Voltage vs Common-Mode Voltage

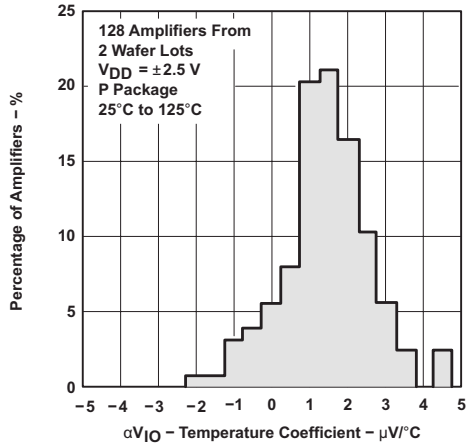


Figure 7. Distribution of TLC2272-Q1 vs Input Offset Voltage Temperature Coefficient

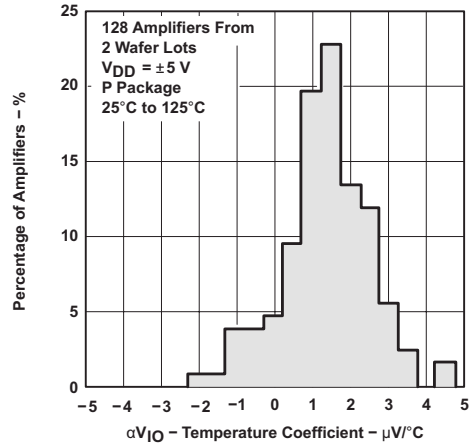


Figure 8. Distribution of TLC2272-Q1 vs Input Offset Voltage Temperature Coefficient

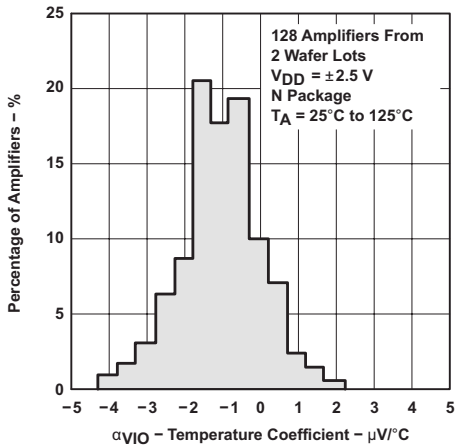


Figure 9. Distribution of TLC2274-Q1 vs Input Offset Voltage Temperature Coefficient

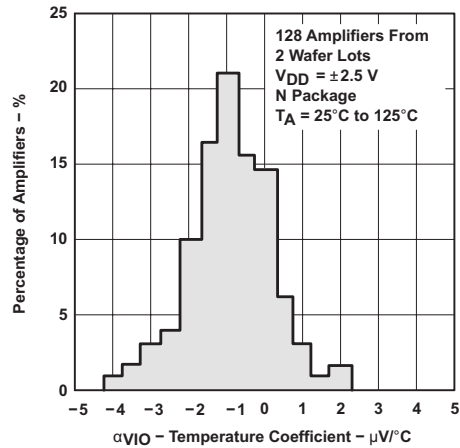


Figure 10. Distribution of TLC2274-Q1 vs Input Offset Voltage Temperature Coefficient

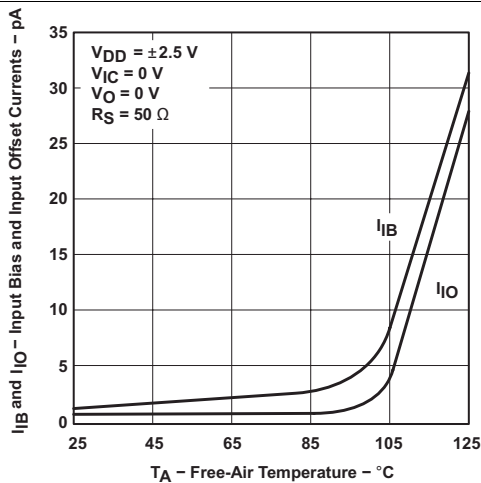


Figure 11. Input Bias and Input Offset Current vs Free-Air Temperature

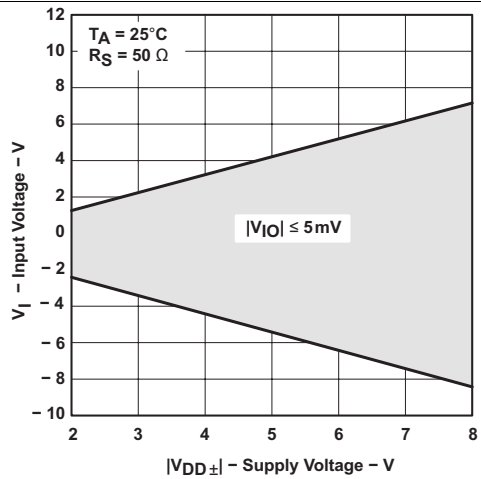


Figure 12. Input Voltage vs Supply Voltage

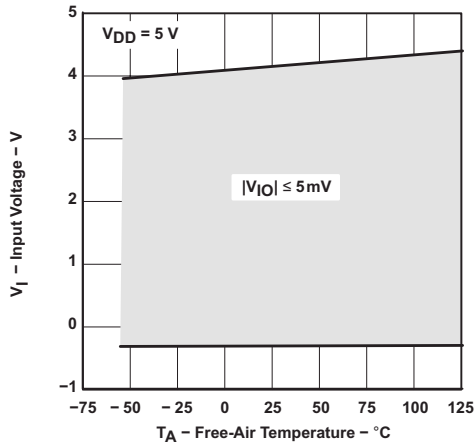


Figure 13. Input Voltage vs Free-Air Temperature

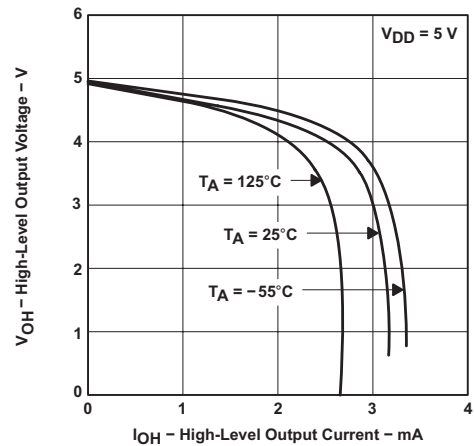


Figure 14. High-Level Output Voltage vs High-Level Output Current

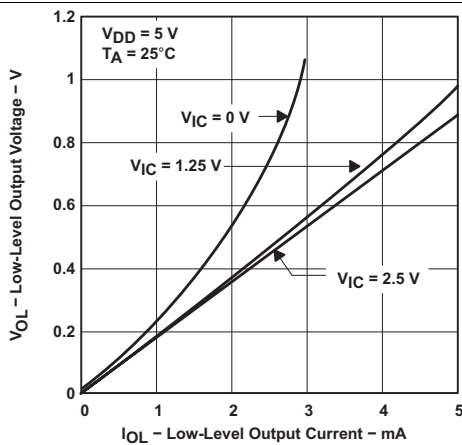


Figure 15. Low-Level Output Voltage vs Low-Level Output Current

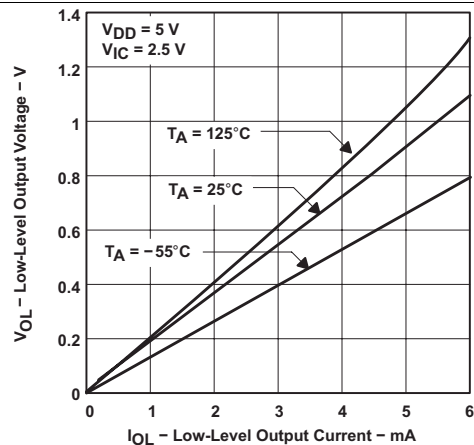


Figure 16. Low-Level Output Voltage vs Low-Level Output Current

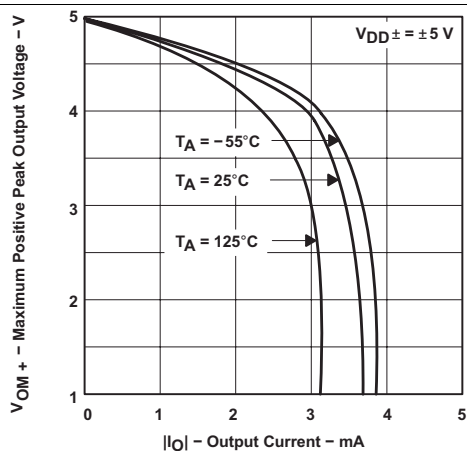


Figure 17. Maximum Positive Peak Output Voltage vs Output Current

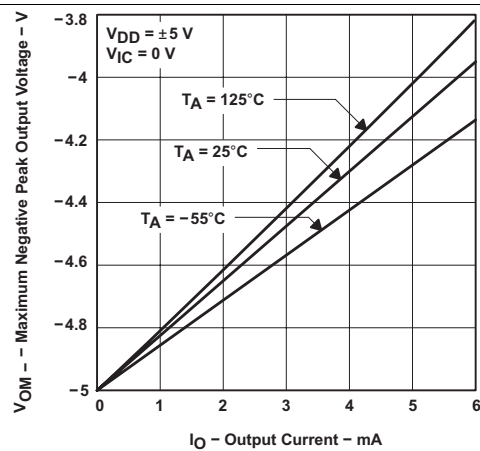


Figure 18. Maximum Positive Peak Output Voltage vs Output Current

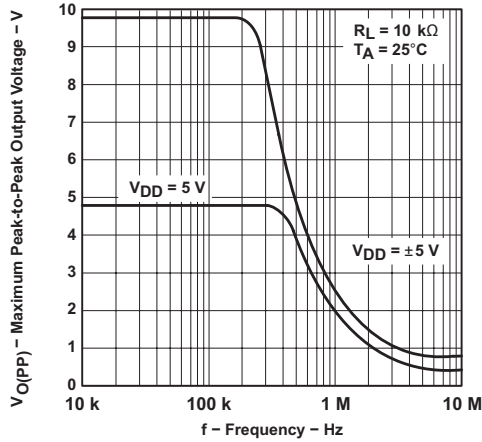


Figure 19. Maximum Peak-to-Peak Output Voltage vs Frequency

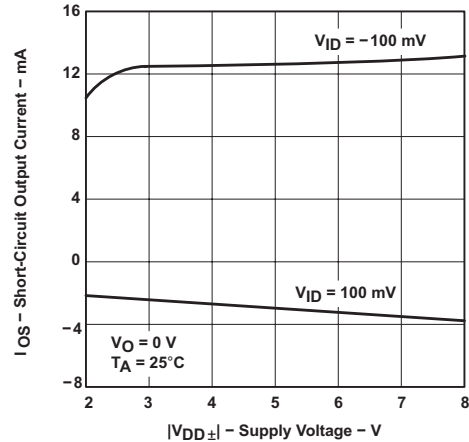


Figure 20. Short-Circuit Output Current vs Supply Voltage

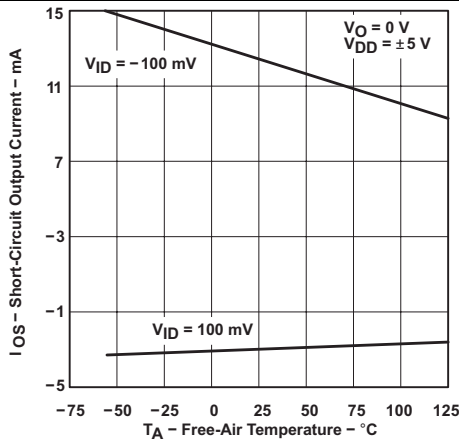


Figure 21. Short-Circuit Output Current vs Free-Air Temperature

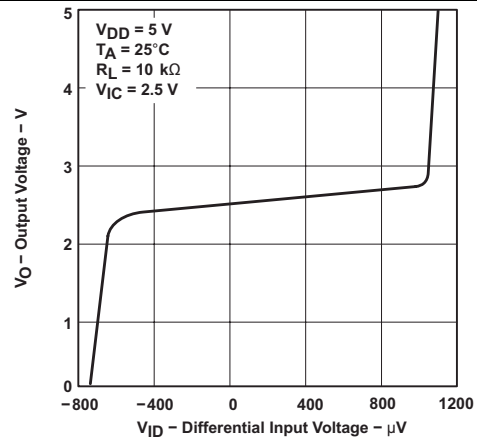


Figure 22. Output Voltage vs Differential Input Voltage

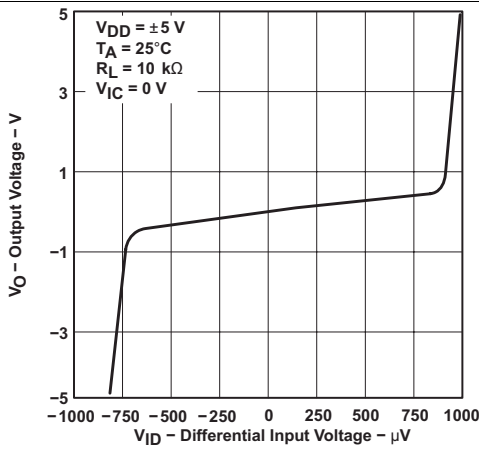


Figure 23. Output Voltage vs Differential Input Voltage

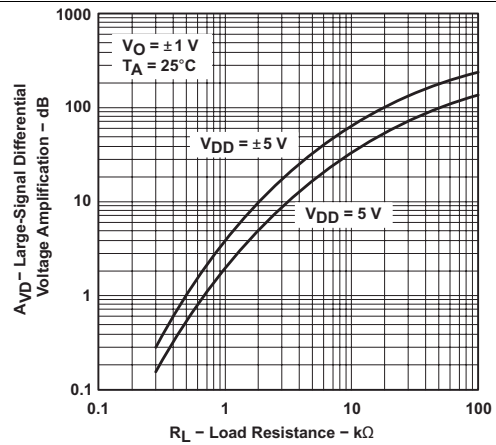


Figure 24. Large-Signal Differential Voltage Amplification vs Load Resistance

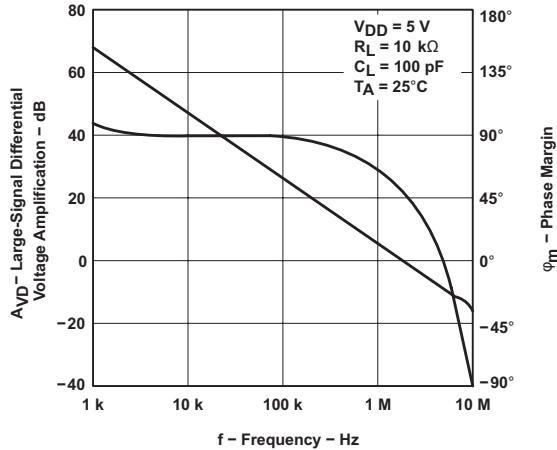


Figure 25. Large-Signal Differential Voltage Amplification and Phase Margin vs Frequency

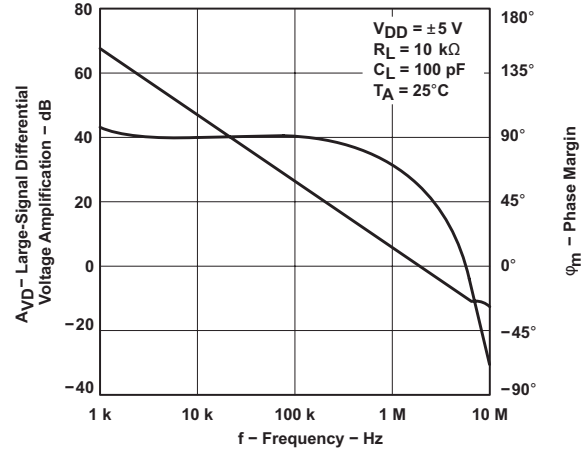


Figure 26. Large-Signal Differential Voltage Amplification and Phase Margin vs Frequency

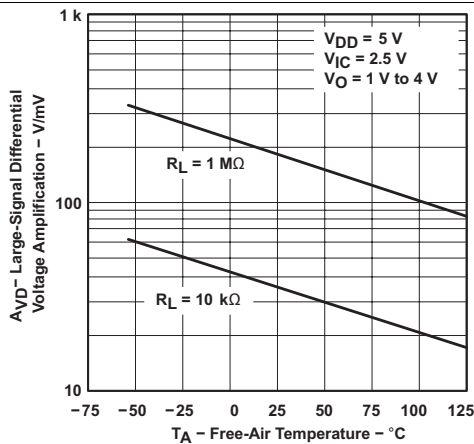


Figure 27. Large-Signal Differential Voltage Amplification vs Free-Air Temperature

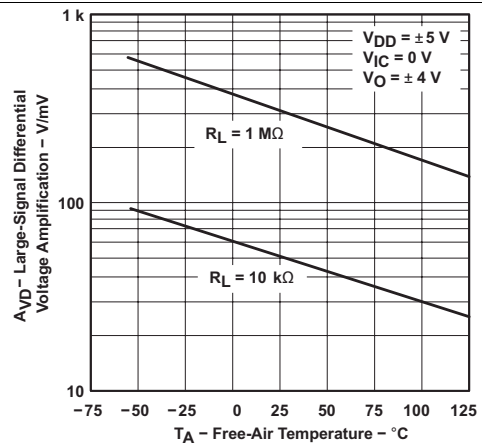


Figure 28. Large-Signal Differential Voltage Amplification vs Free-Air Temperature

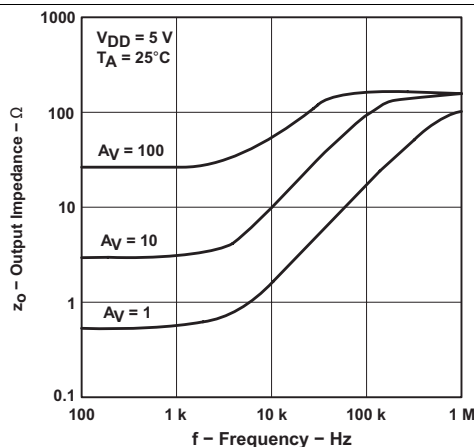


Figure 29. Output Impedance vs Frequency

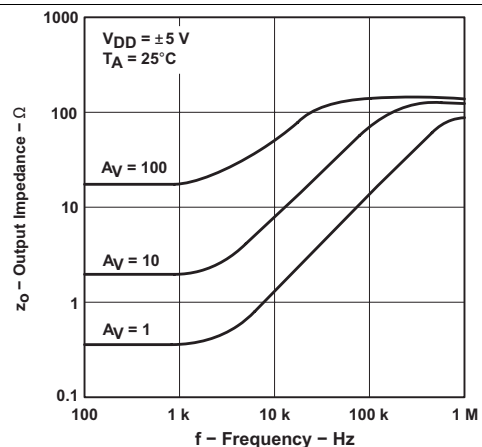


Figure 30. Output Impedance vs Frequency

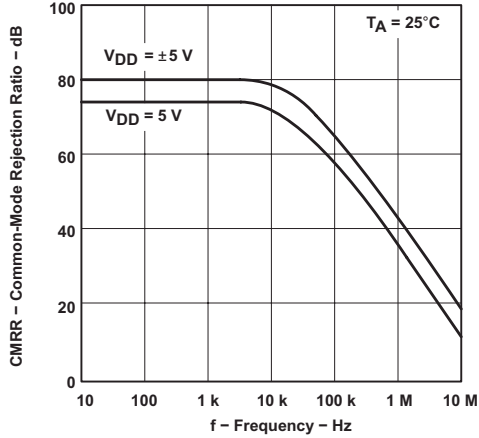


Figure 31. Common-Mode Rejection Ratio vs Frequency

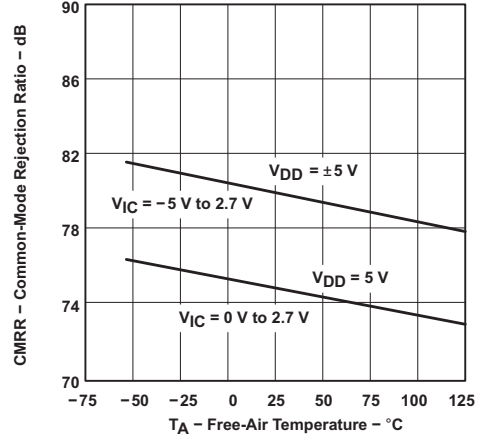


Figure 32. Common-Mode Rejection Ratio vs Free-Air Temperature

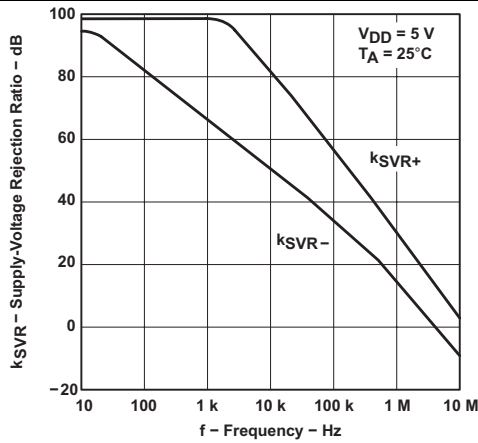


Figure 33. Supply-Voltage Rejection Ratio vs Frequency

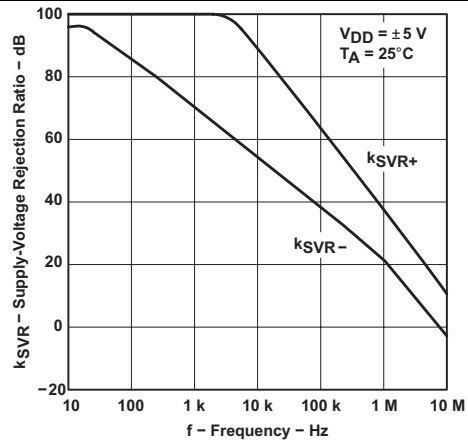


Figure 34. Supply-Voltage Rejection Ratio vs Frequency

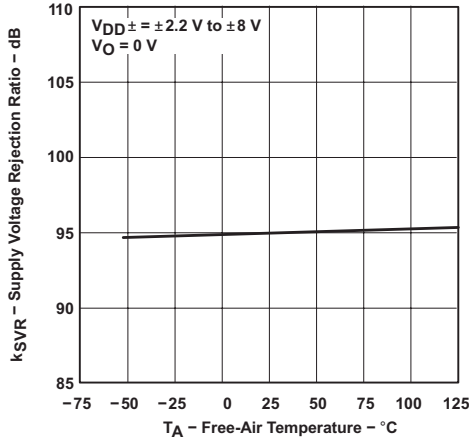


Figure 35. Supply-Voltage Rejection Ratio vs Free-Air Temperature

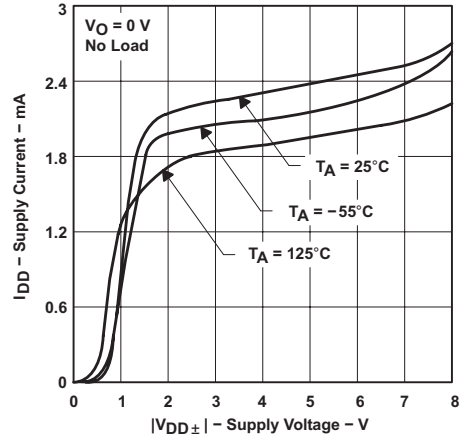


Figure 36. TLC2272-Q1 Supply Current vs Supply Voltage

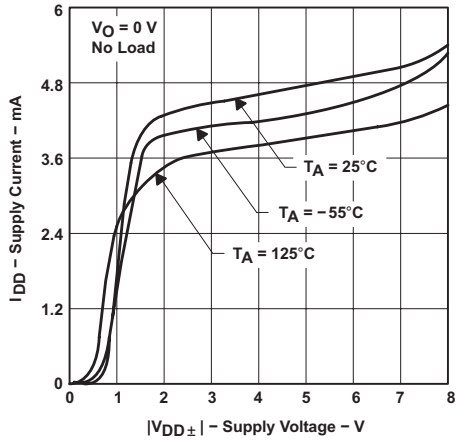


Figure 37. TLC2274-Q1 Supply Current vs Supply Voltage

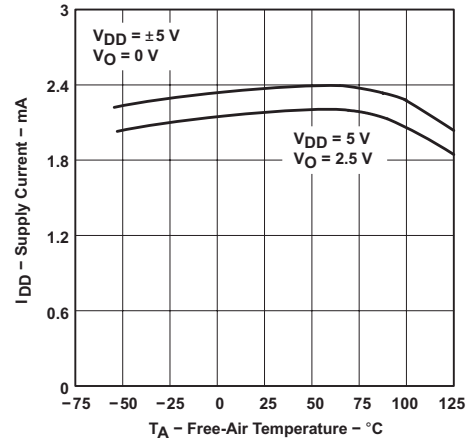


Figure 38. TLC2272-Q1 Supply Current vs Free-Air Temperature

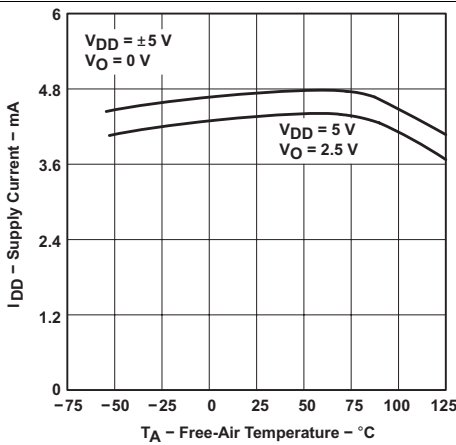


Figure 39. TLC2274-Q1 Supply Current vs Free-Air Temperature

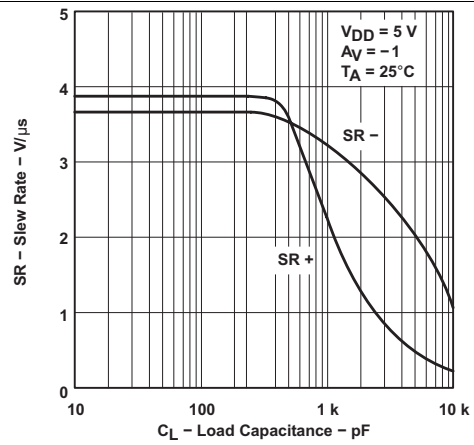


Figure 40. Slew Rate vs Load Capacitance

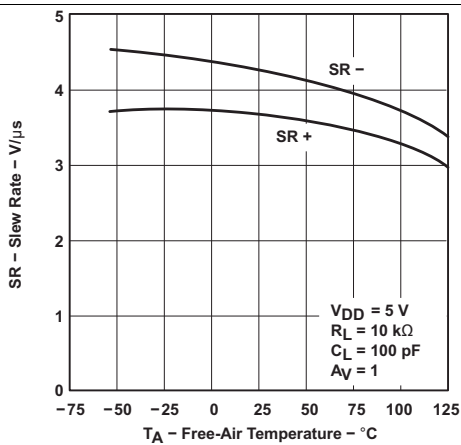


Figure 41. Slew Rate vs Free-Air Temperature

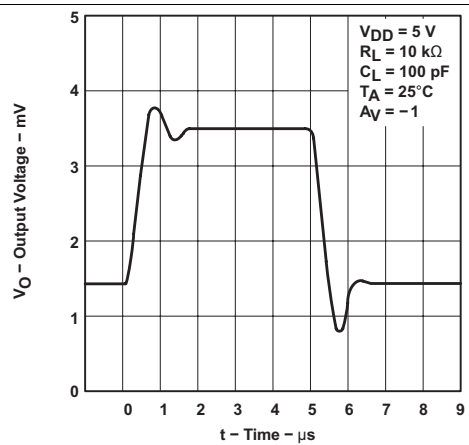


Figure 42. Inverting Large-Signal Pulse Response

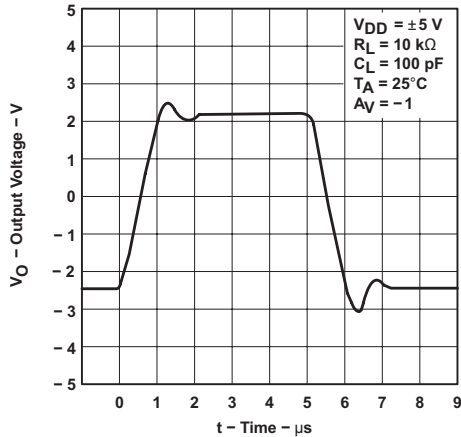


Figure 43. Inverting Large-Signal Pulse Response

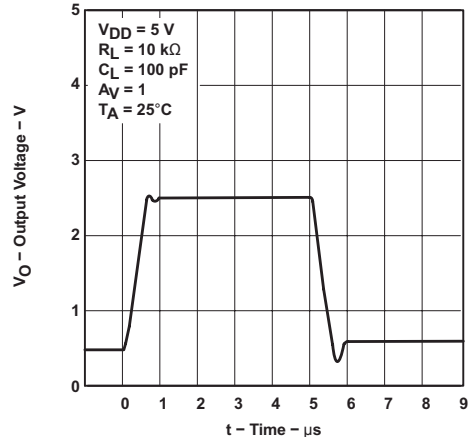


Figure 44. Voltage-Follower Large-Signal Pulse Response

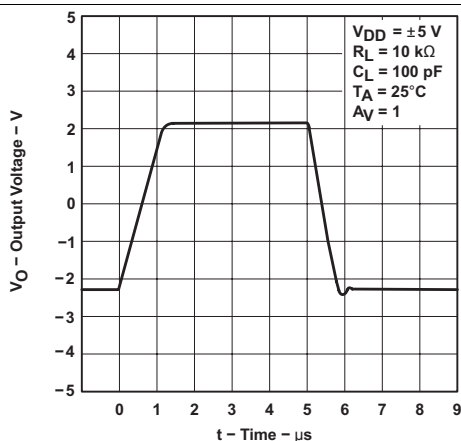


Figure 45. Voltage-Follower Large-Signal Pulse Response

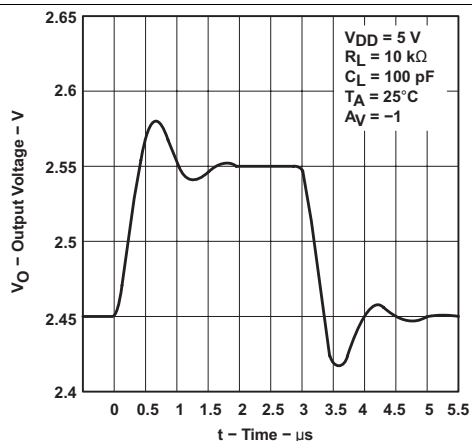


Figure 46. Inverting Small-Signal Pulse Response

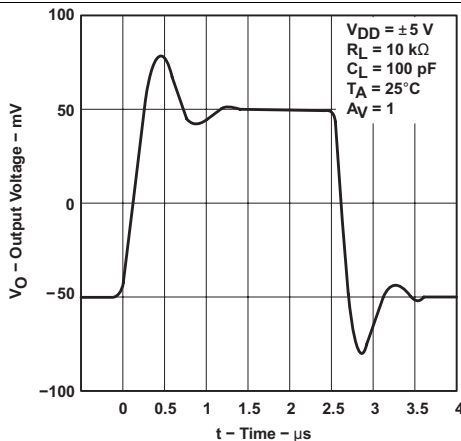


Figure 47. Inverting Small-Signal Pulse Response

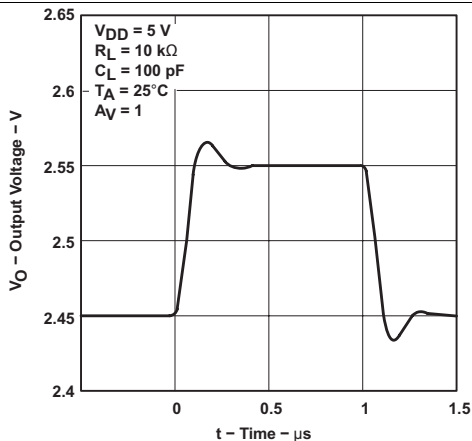


Figure 48. Voltage-Follower Small-Signal Pulse Response

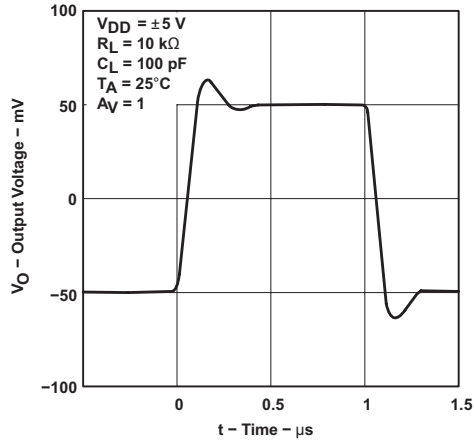


Figure 49. Voltage-Follower Small-Signal Pulse Response

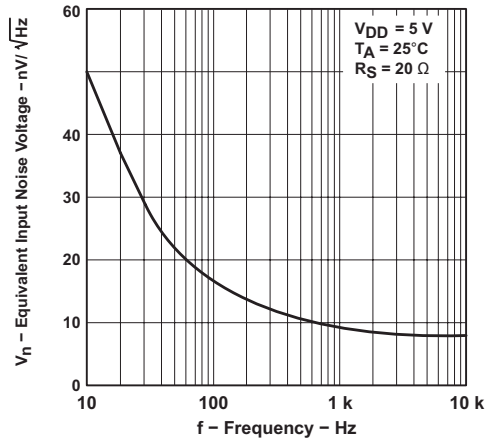


Figure 50. Equivalent Input Noise Voltage vs Frequency

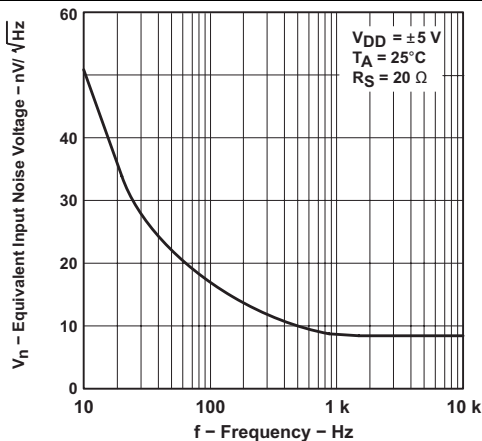


Figure 51. Equivalent Input Noise Voltage vs Frequency

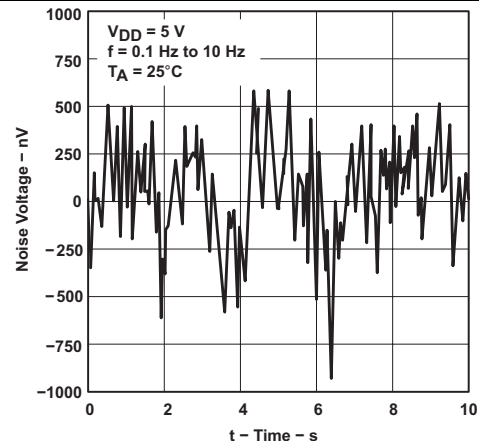


Figure 52. Noise Voltage Over a 10 Second Period

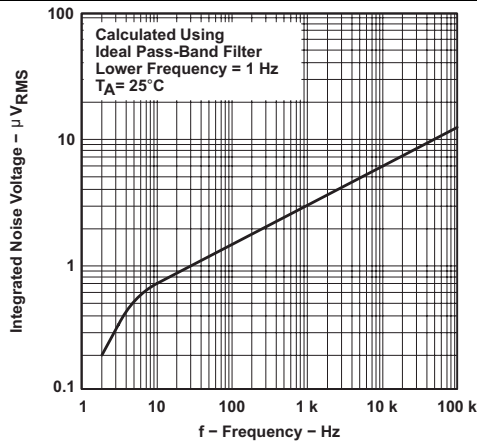


Figure 53. Integrated Noise Voltage vs Frequency

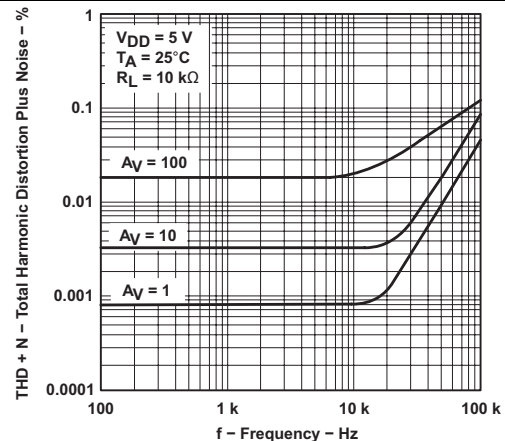


Figure 54. Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise vs Frequency

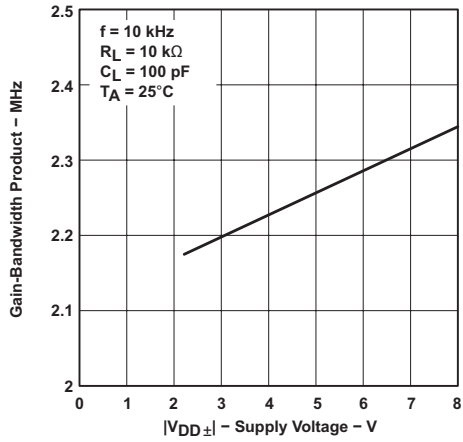


Figure 55. Gain-Bandwidth Product vs Supply Voltage

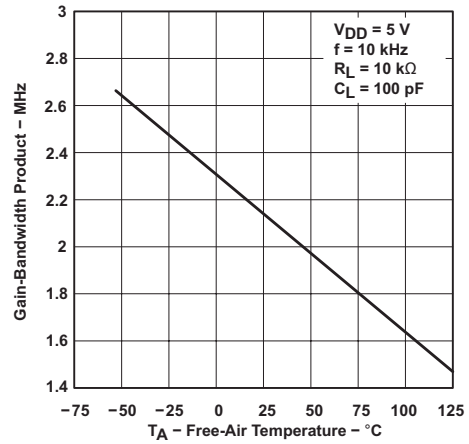


Figure 56. Gain-Bandwidth Product vs Free-Air Temperature

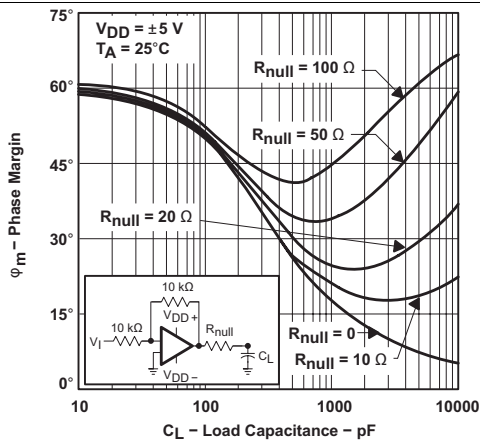


Figure 57. Phase Margin vs Load Capacitance

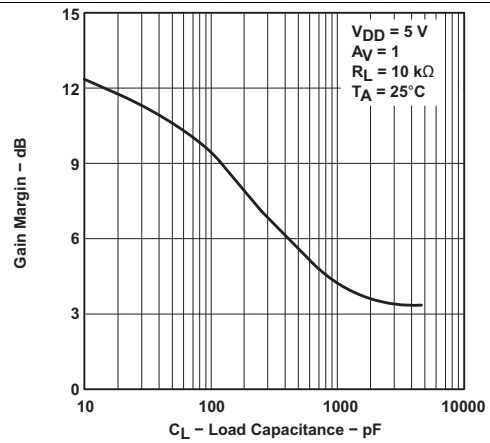


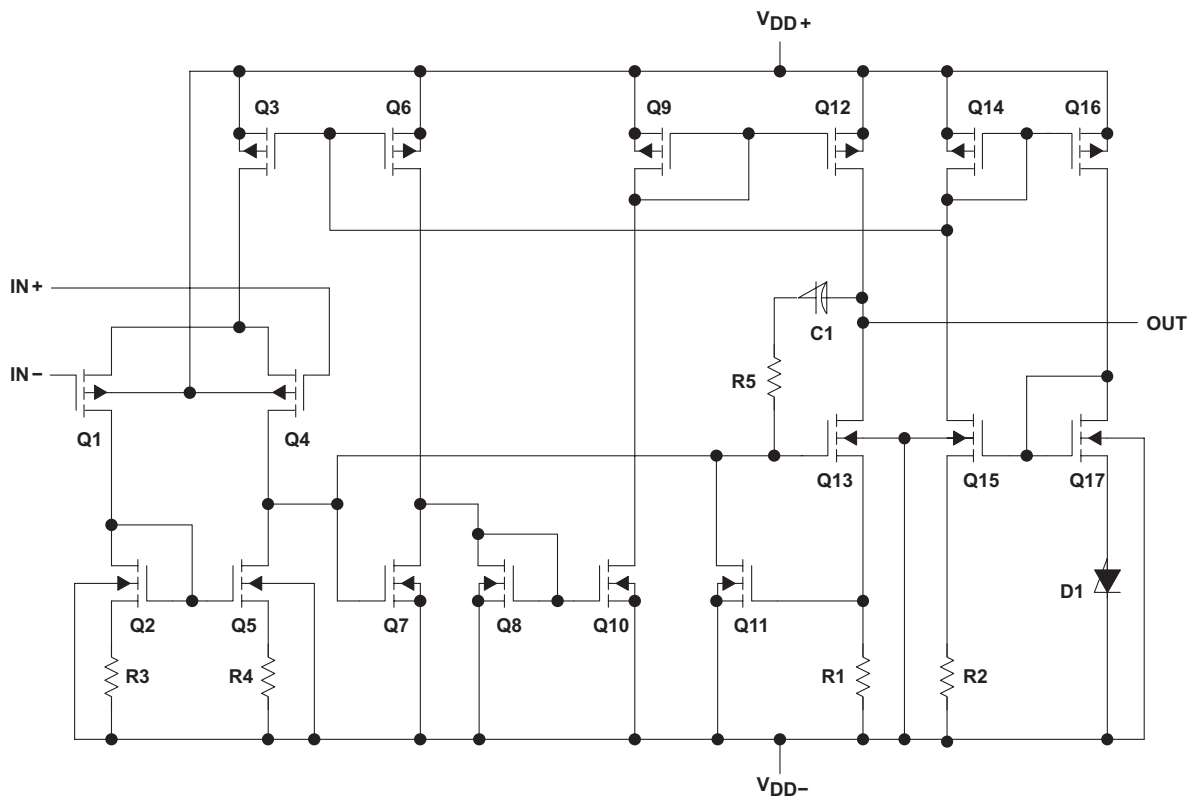
Figure 58. Gain Margin vs Load Capacitance

## 7 Detailed Description

### 7.1 Overview

The TLC227x-Q1 devices are a rail-to-rail output operational amplifiers. These devices operate from 4.4-V to 16-V single supply and  $\pm 2.2\text{-V}$   $\pm 8\text{-V}$  dual supply, are unity-gain stable, and are suitable for a wide range of general-purpose applications.

### 7.2 Functional Block Diagram



**Table 2. Actual Device Component Count<sup>(1)</sup>**

COMPONENT	TLC2272-Q1	TLC2274-Q1
Transistors	38	76
Resistors	26	52
Diodes	9	18
Capacitors	3	6

(1) Includes both amplifiers and all ESD, bias, and trim circuitry

### 7.3 Feature Description

The TLC227x-Q1 family features 2-MHz bandwidth and voltage noise of 9 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  with performance rated from 4.4 V to 16 V across an automotive temperature range ( $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $125^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). LinMOS suits a wide range of audio, automotive, industrial, and instrumentation applications.

### 7.4 Device Functional Modes

The TLC227x-Q1 family of devices is powered on when the supply is connected. The device can operate with single or dual supply, depending on the application. The device is in its full performance once the supply is above the recommended value.

## 8 Application and Implementation

### NOTE

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

### 8.1 Application Information

#### 8.1.1 Macromodel Information

Macromodel information provided was derived using MicroSim Parts™, the model generation software used with MicroSim PSpice™. The Boyle macromodel (see [Related Documentation](#) for more information) and subcircuit in [Figure 59](#) were generated using the TLC227x 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

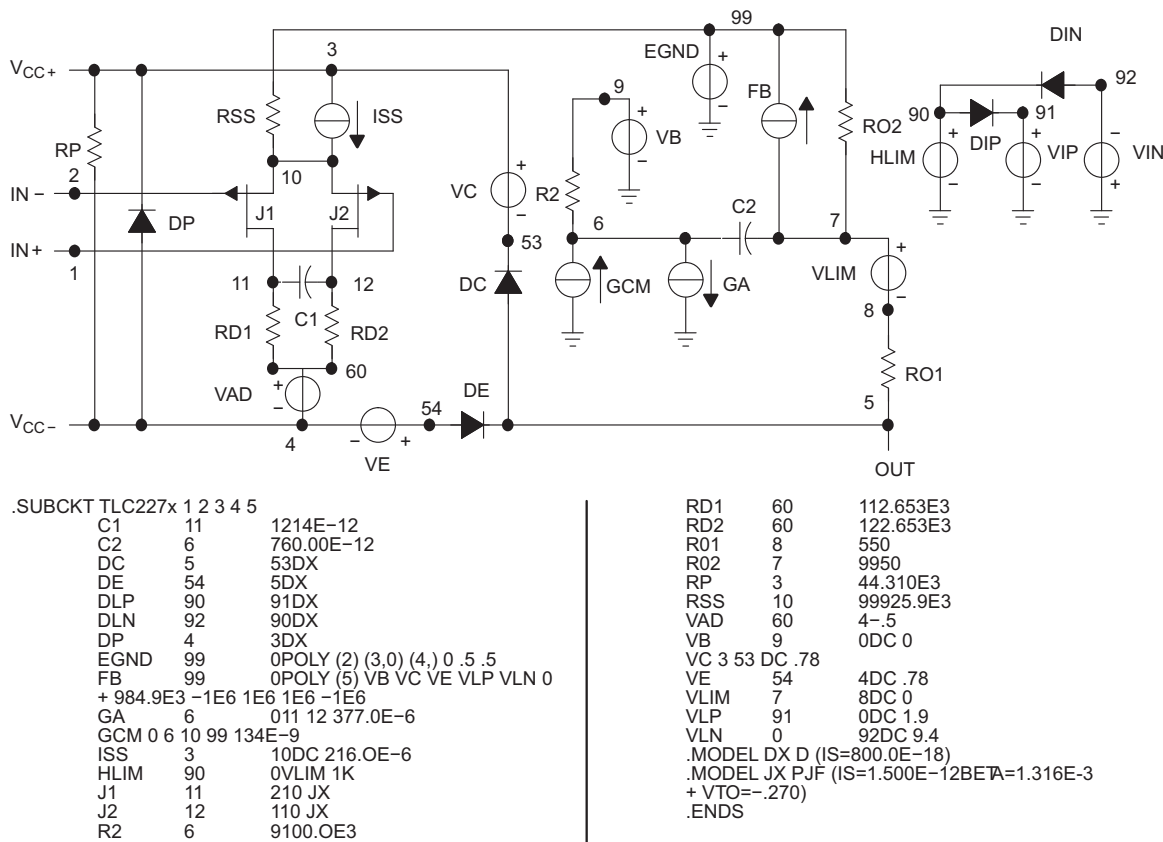
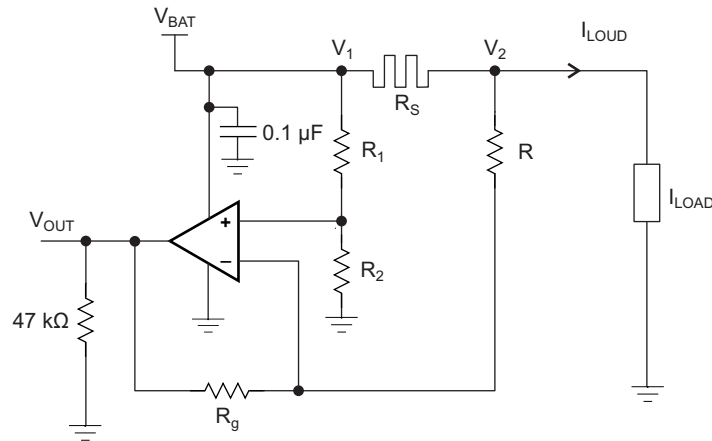


Figure 59. Boyle Macromodels and Subcircuit

## 8.2 Typical Application

### 8.2.1 High-Side Current Monitor



**Figure 60. Equivalent Schematic (Each Amplifier)**

#### 8.2.1.1 Design Requirements

For this design example, use these parameters listed in [Table 3](#) as the input parameters.

**Table 3. Design Parameters**

PARAMETER	VALUE
$V_{BAT}$	Battery Voltage 12 V
$R_{SENSE}$	Sense Resistor 0.1 $\Omega$
$I_{LOAD}$	Load Current 0 A to 10 A
	Operational Amplifier Set in Differential configuration with Gain = 10

#### 8.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

This circuit is designed for measuring the high-side current in automotive body control modules with a 12-V battery or similar applications. The operational amplifier is set as differential with an external resistor network.

##### 8.2.1.2.1 Differential Amplifier Equations

[Equation 1](#) and [Equation 2](#) are used to calculate  $V_{OUT}$ .

$$V_{OUT} = \frac{R_g}{R} \left( \frac{\frac{R}{R_g} - \frac{R_1}{R_2}}{1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}} \times \frac{V_1 + V_2}{2} + \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{R_1}{R_2} + \frac{R}{R_g} \right)}{1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}} (V_1 - V_2) \right) \quad (1)$$

$$V_{OUT} = \frac{R_g}{R} \left( \frac{\frac{R}{R_g} - \frac{R_1}{R_2}}{1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}} \times V_{BAT} + \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{R_1}{R_2} + \frac{R}{R_g} \right)}{1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}} \times R_S \times I_{LOAD} \right) \quad (2)$$

In an ideal case  $R_1 = R$  and  $R_2 = R_g$ , and  $V_{OUT}$  can then be calculated using [Equation 3](#):

$$V_{OUT} = \frac{R_g}{R} \times R_S \times I_{LOAD} \quad (3)$$

However, as the resistors have tolerances, they cannot be perfectly matched.

$$R_1 = R \pm \Delta R_1$$

$$R_2 = R \pm \Delta R_2$$

$$R = R \pm \Delta R$$

$$R_g = R_g \pm \Delta R_g$$

$$\text{Tol} = \frac{\Delta R}{R} \tag{4}$$

By developing the equations and neglecting the second order, the worst case is when the tolerances add up. This is shown by [Equation 5](#).

$$V_{\text{OUT}} = \pm (4 \text{ Tol}) \frac{R_g}{R + R_g} \times V_{\text{BAT}} + \left( 1 \pm 2 \text{ Tol} \left( 1 + \frac{2R}{R + R_g} \right) \right) \frac{R_g}{R} \times R_S \times I_{\text{LOAD}}$$

where

- Tol = 0.01 for 1%
  - Tol = 0.001 for 0.1%
- (5)

If the resistors are perfectly matched, then Tol = 0 and  $V_{\text{OUT}}$  is calculated using [Equation 6](#).

$$V_{\text{OUT}} = \frac{R_g}{R} \times R_S \times I_{\text{LOAD}} \tag{6}$$

The highest error is from the common mode:

$$4 (\text{Tol}) \frac{R_g}{R + R_g} \times V_{\text{BAT}} \tag{7}$$

Gain of 10,  $R_g / R = 10$ , and Tol = 1%:

$$\text{Common mode error} = ((4 \times 0.01) / 1.1) \times 12 \text{ V} = 0.436 \text{ V}$$

Gain of 10 and Tol = 0.1%:

$$\text{Common mode error} = 43.6 \text{ mV}$$

The resistors were chosen from 2% batches.

$$R_1 \text{ and } R \text{ 12 k}\Omega$$

$$R_2 \text{ and } R_g \text{ 120 k}\Omega$$

$$\text{Ideal Gain} = 120 / 12 = 10$$

The measured value of the resistors:

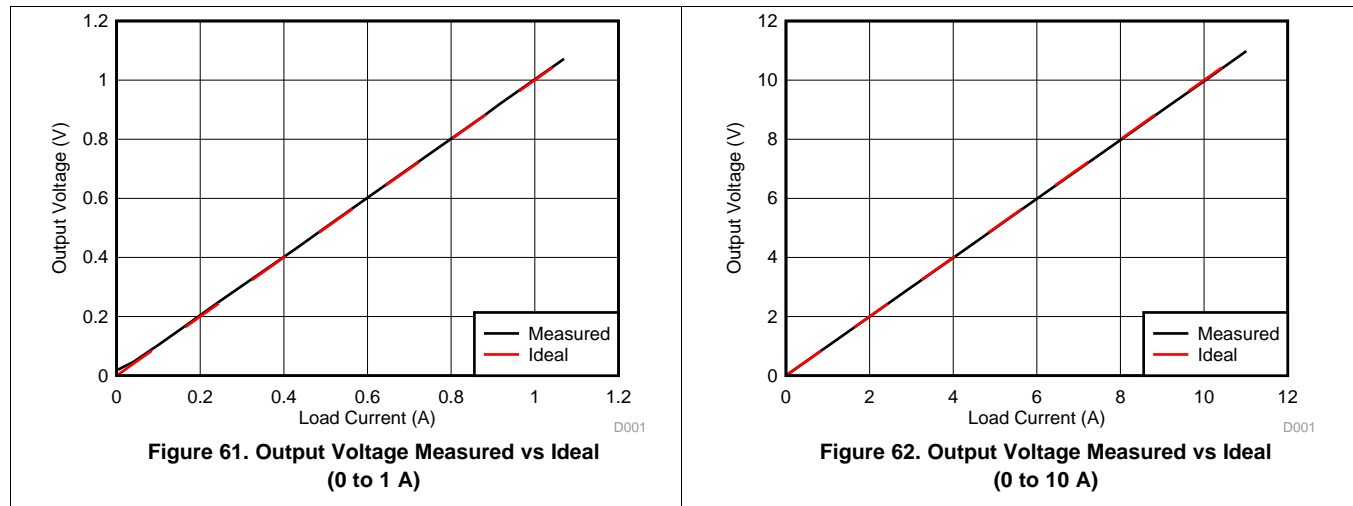
$$R_1 = 11.835 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R = 11.85 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_2 = 117.92 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_g = 118.07 \text{ k}\Omega$$

**8.2.1.3 Application Curves**



## 9 Power Supply Recommendations

Supply voltage is 4.4 V to 16 V for single supply and  $\pm 2.2$  V to  $\pm 8$  V for dual. In the high-side sensing application, the supply is connected to a 12-V battery.

## 10 Layout

### 10.1 Layout Guidelines

The TLC227x-Q1 is a wideband amplifier. To realize the full operational performance of the device, good high frequency printed-circuit-board (PCB) layout practices are required. Low-loss 0.1- $\mu$ F bypass capacitors must be connected between each supply pin and ground as close to the device as possible. The bypass capacitor traces must be designed for minimum inductance.

### 10.2 Layout Examples

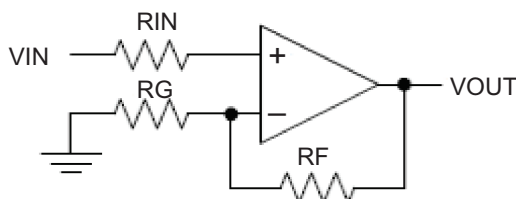


Figure 63. Schematic Representation

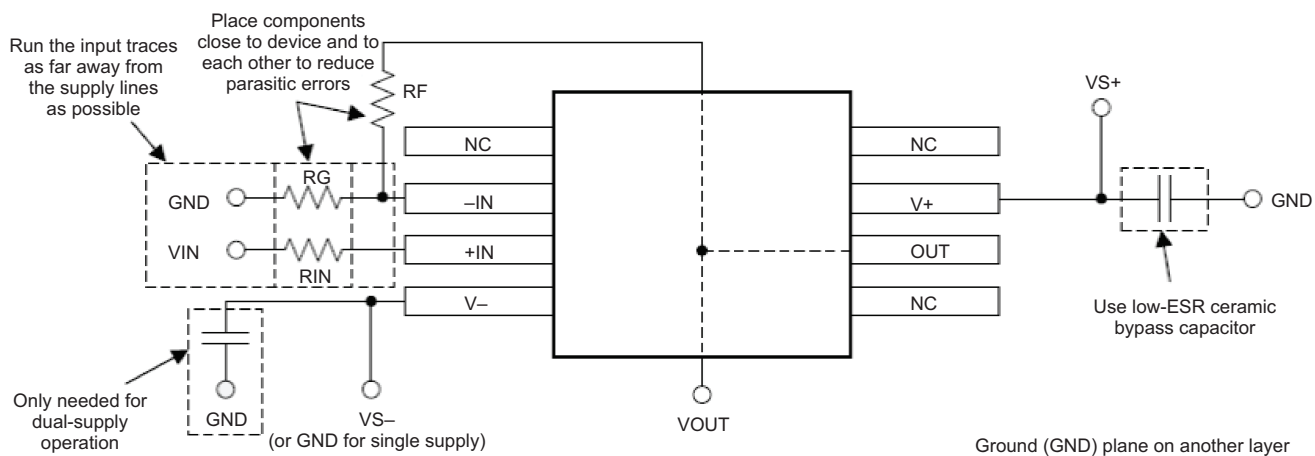


Figure 64. Operational Amplifier Board Layout for Noninverting Configuration

## 11 Device and Documentation Support

### 11.1 Documentation Support

#### 11.1.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation see the following:

*Macromodeling of Integrated Circuit Operational Amplifiers*, IEEE Journal of Solid-State Circuits, SC-9, 353 (1974).

### 11.2 Related Links

The table below lists quick access links. Categories include technical documents, support and community resources, tools and software, and quick access to sample or buy.

**Table 4. Related Links**

PARTS	PRODUCT FOLDER	SAMPLE & BUY	TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS	TOOLS & SOFTWARE	SUPPORT & COMMUNITY
TLC2272-Q1	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>
TLC2272A-Q1	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>
TLC2274-Q1	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>
TLC2274A-Q1	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>

### 11.3 Community Resources

The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's [Terms of Use](#).

**TI E2E™ Online Community** *TI's Engineer-to-Engineer (E2E) Community*. Created to foster collaboration among engineers. At [e2e.ti.com](http://e2e.ti.com), you can ask questions, share knowledge, explore ideas and help solve problems with fellow engineers.

**Design Support** *TI's Design Support* Quickly find helpful E2E forums along with design support tools and contact information for technical support.

### 11.4 Trademarks

Advanced LinCMOS, E2E are trademarks of Texas Instruments.

MicroSim Parts, PSpice are trademarks of MicroSim.

All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

### 11.5 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

### 11.6 Glossary

[SLYZ022](#) — *TI Glossary*.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

## 12 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

**PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
TLC2272AQDRG4Q1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	2272AQ	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLC2272AQDRQ1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	2272AQ	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLC2272AQPWRG4Q1	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	2272AQ	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLC2272AQPWRQ1	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	2272AQ	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLC2272QDRG4Q1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	2272Q1	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLC2272QDRQ1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	2272Q1	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLC2272QPWRG4Q1	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	2272Q1	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLC2272QPWRQ1	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	2272Q1	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLC2274AQDRG4Q1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	2274AQ1	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLC2274AQDRQ1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	2274AQ1	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLC2274AQPWRG4Q1	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	2274AQ1	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLC2274AQPWRQ1	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	2274AQ1	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLC2274QDRG4Q1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	2274Q1	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLC2274QDRQ1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	2274Q1	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLC2274QPWRG4Q1	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	2274Q1	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLC2274QPWRQ1	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	2274Q1	<a href="#">Samples</a>

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:  
**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

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

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

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

**OBSELETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

<sup>(2)</sup> 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)

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

<sup>(4)</sup> There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

<sup>(5)</sup> Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

<sup>(6)</sup> Lead/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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**OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TLC2272-Q1, TLC2272A-Q1, TLC2274-Q1, TLC2274A-Q1 :**

● Catalog: [TLC2272](#), [TLC2272A](#), [TLC2274](#), [TLC2274A](#)

● Enhanced Product: [TLC2272A-EP](#), [TLC2274-EP](#), [TLC2274A-EP](#)

● Military: [TLC2272M](#), [TLC2272AM](#), [TLC2274M](#), [TLC2274AM](#)

**NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:**

- Catalog - TI's standard catalog product
- Enhanced Product - Supports Defense, Aerospace and Medical Applications
- Military - QML certified for Military and Defense Applications

**TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION**

**QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TLC2272AQPWRG4Q1	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	330.0	12.4	7.0	3.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLC2272AQPWRQ1	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	330.0	12.4	7.0	3.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLC2272QPWRG4Q1	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	330.0	12.4	7.0	3.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLC2272QPWRQ1	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	330.0	12.4	7.0	3.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLC2274AQPWRG4Q1	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLC2274AQPWRQ1	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLC2274QPWRG4Q1	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLC2274QPWRQ1	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1

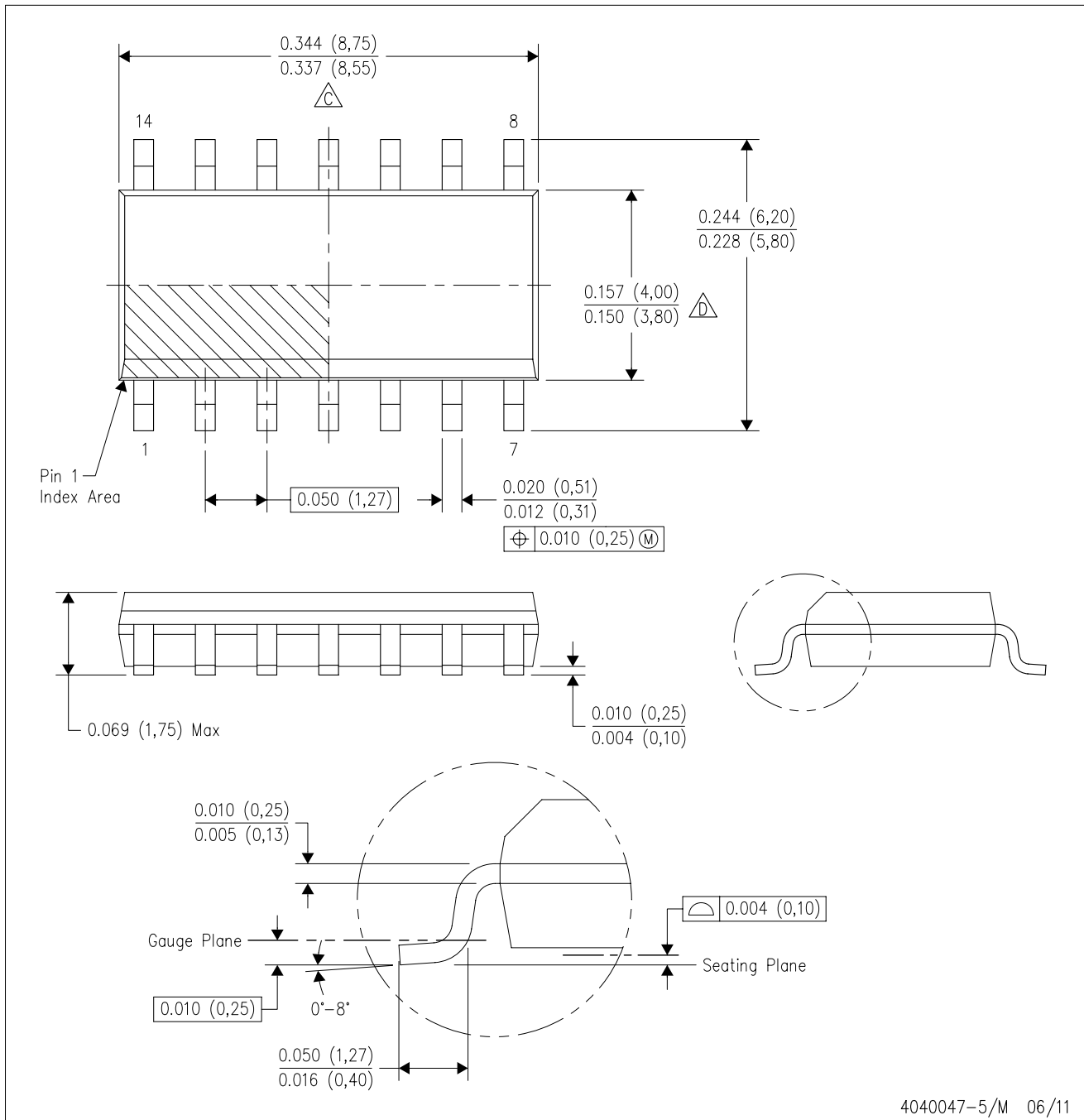
**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**


\*All dimensions are nominal



Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TLC2272AQPWRG4Q1	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TLC2272AQPWRQ1	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TLC2272QPWRG4Q1	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TLC2272QPWRQ1	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TLC2274AQPWRG4Q1	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TLC2274AQPWRQ1	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TLC2274QPWRG4Q1	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TLC2274QPWRQ1	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	367.0	367.0	35.0

D (R-PDSO-G14)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

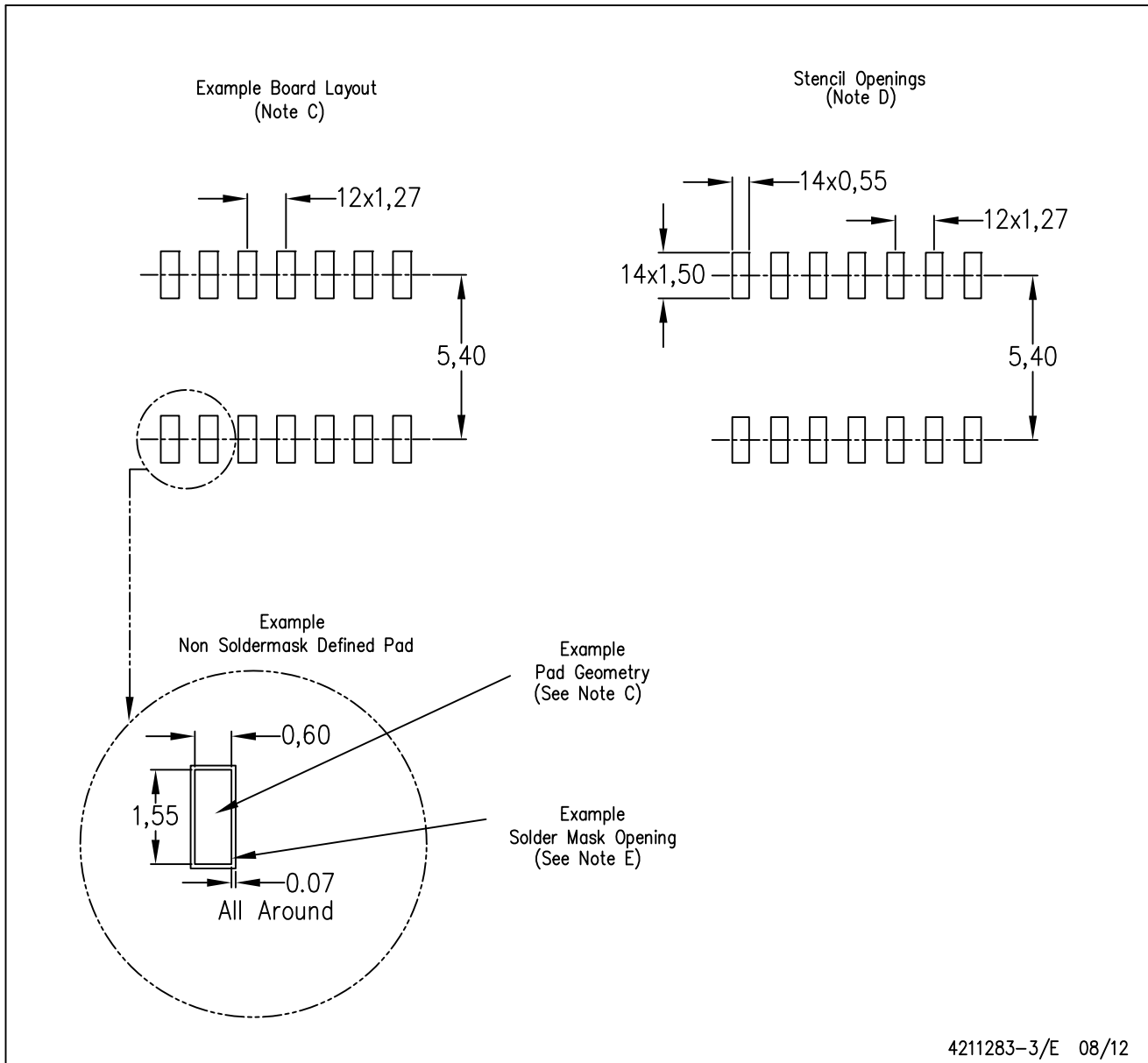


4040047-5/M 06/11

- NOTES:
- 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 0.006 (0,15) each side.
  -  Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.
  - E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AB.

D (R-PDSO-G14)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



4211283-3/E 08/12

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



PW (R-PDSO-G14)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



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



# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

D0008A

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
 EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
 SCALE:8X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214825/C 02/2019

NOTES: (continued)

- 6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
- 7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

D0008A

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON .005 INCH [0.125 MM] THICK STENCIL  
SCALE:8X

4214825/C 02/2019

NOTES: (continued)

8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

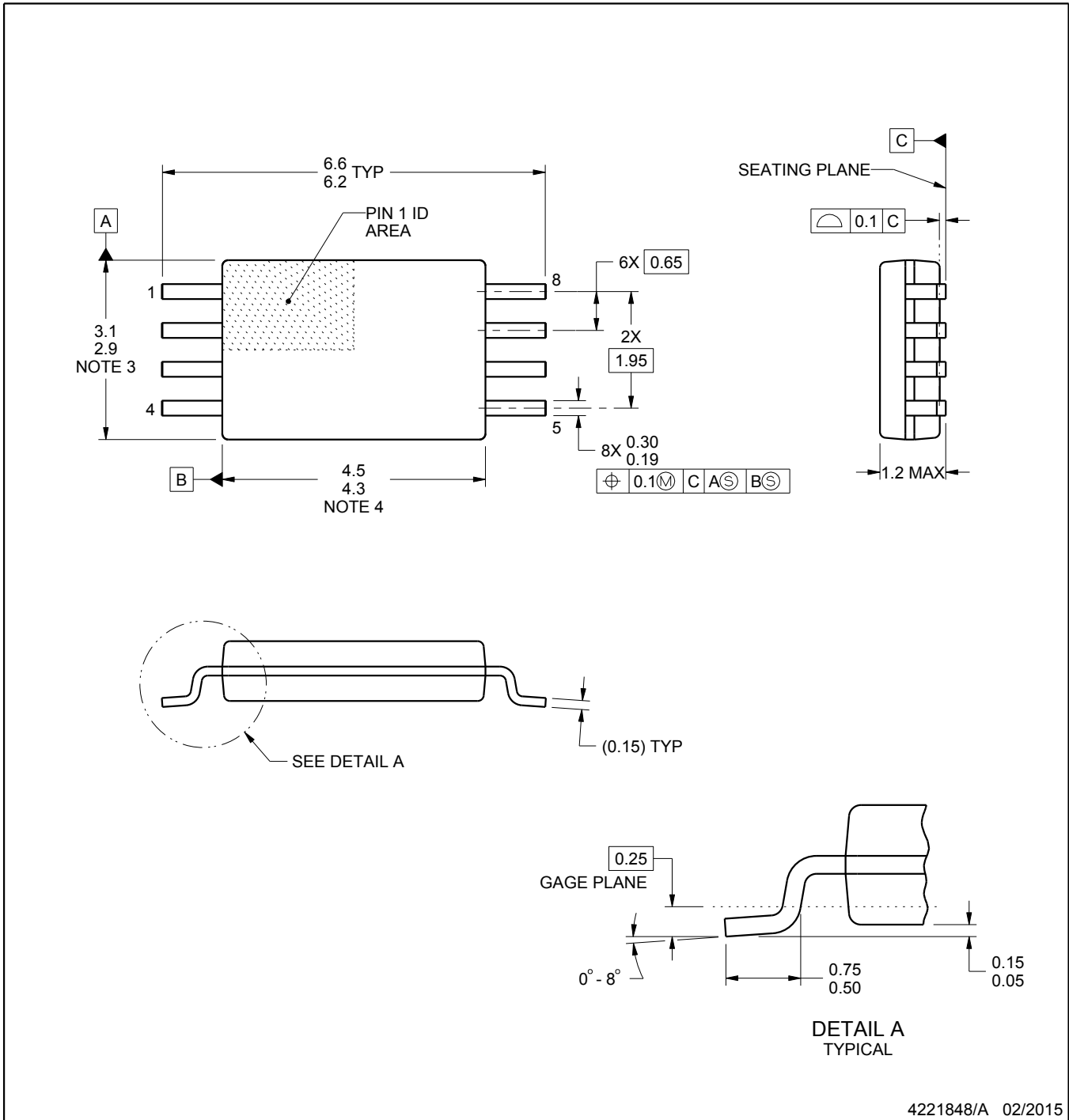
PW0008A



# PACKAGE OUTLINE

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



4221848/A 02/2015

NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-153, variation AA.

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

PW0008A

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
SCALE:10X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS  
NOT TO SCALE

4221848/A 02/2015

NOTES: (continued)

- 6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
- 7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

PW0008A

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL  
SCALE:10X

4221848/A 02/2015

NOTES: (continued)

8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

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