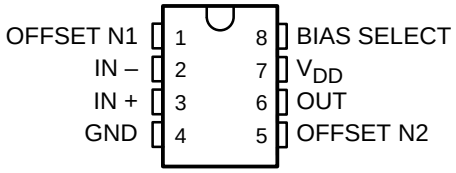
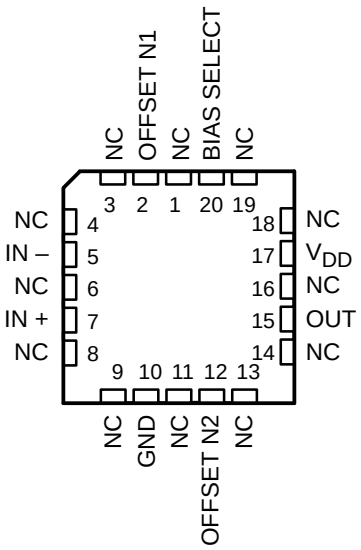
- **Input Offset Voltage Drift . . . Typically 0.1 μV/Month, Including the First 30 Days**
- **Wide Range of Supply Voltages Over Specified Temperature Range:**
  0°C to 70°C . . . 3 V to 16 V
  –40°C to 85°C . . . 4 V to 16 V
  –55°C to 125°C . . . 5 V to 16 V
- **Single-Supply Operation**
- **Common-Mode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

D, JG, OR P PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



FK PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



NC – No internal connection

description

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

AVAILABLE OPTIONS

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

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

DEVICE FEATURES

PARAMETER†	BIAS-SELECT MODE			UNIT
	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	
P_D	3375	525	50	μW
SR	3.6	0.4	0.03	V/μs
V_n	25	32	68	nV/√Hz
B_1	1.7	0.5	0.09	MHz
A_{VD}	23	170	480	V/mV

† Typical at V_{DD} = 5 V, T_A = 25°C

description (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

bias-select feature

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

bias-select feature (continued)

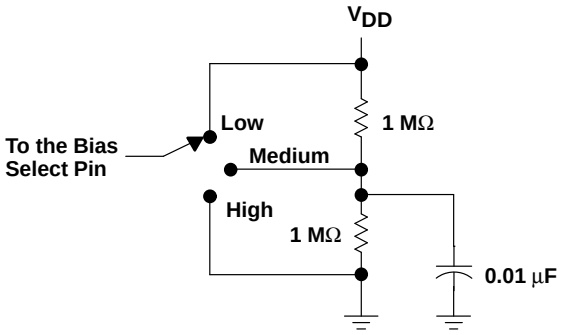
Table 1. Effect of Bias Selection on Performance

TYPICAL PARAMETER VALUES T_A = 25°C, V_{DD} = 5 V		MODE			UNIT
		HIGH BIAS R_L = 10 kΩ	MEDIUM BIAS R_L = 100 kΩ	LOW BIAS R_L = 1 MΩ	
P_D	Power dissipation	3.4	0.5	0.05	mW
SR	Slew rate	3.6	0.4	0.03	V/μs
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage at f = 1 kHz	25	32	68	nV/√Hz
B_1	Unity-gain bandwidth	1.7	0.5	0.09	MHz
ϕ_m	Phase margin	46°	40°	34°	
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	23	170	480	V/mV

bias selection

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

bias selection (continued)



BIAS MODE	BIAS-SELECT VOLTAGE (single supply)
Low	V_{DD}
Medium	1 V to V_{DD} – 1 V
High	GND

Figure 1. Bias Selection for Single-Supply Applications

high-bias mode

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

medium-bias mode

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

low-bias mode

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

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electrical characteristics operating characteristics typical characteristics	medium (Figures 34 – 65)
electrical characteristics operating characteristics typical characteristics	low (Figures 66 – 97)
parameter measurement information	all
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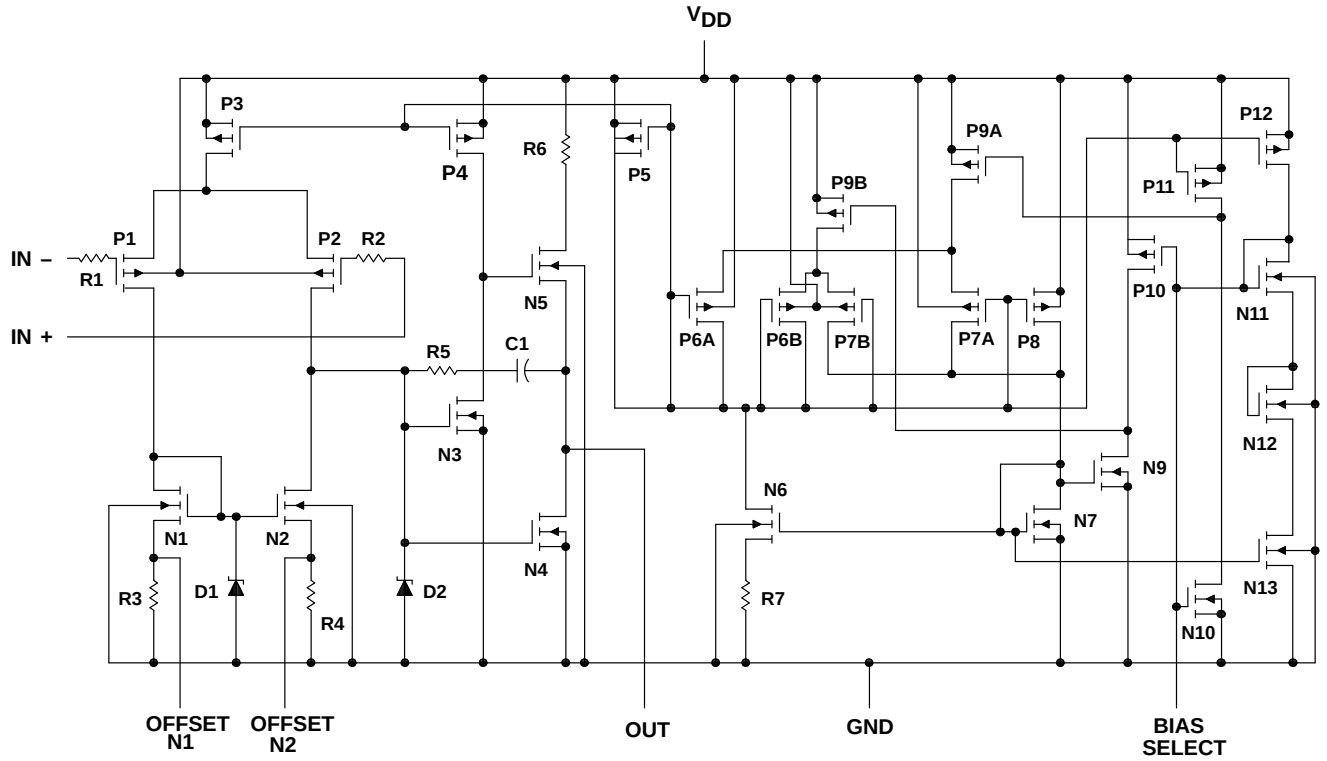
equivalent schematic



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

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

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

NOTES: 1. All voltage values, except differential voltages, are with respect to network ground.
2. Differential voltages are at IN+ with respect to IN–.
3. The output may be shorted to either supply. Temperature and/or supply voltages must be limited to ensure that the maximum dissipation rating is not exceeded (see application section).

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

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

recommended operating conditions

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

HIGH-BIAS MODE

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

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

† Full range is 0°C to 70°C.

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

HIGH-BIAS MODE

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

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

† Full range is −40°C to 85°C.

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

HIGH-BIAS MODE

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

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

† Full range is −55°C to 125°C.

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

HIGH-BIAS MODE

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

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

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

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

HIGH-BIAS MODE

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

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

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

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

HIGH-BIAS MODE

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

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

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

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (HIGH-BIAS MODE)

Table of Graphs

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (HIGH-BIAS MODE)†

**DISTRIBUTION OF TLC271
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE**

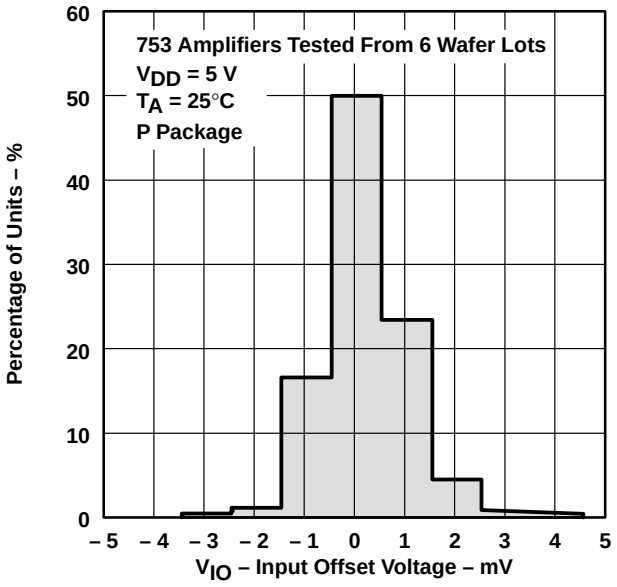


Figure 2

**DISTRIBUTION OF TLC271
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE**

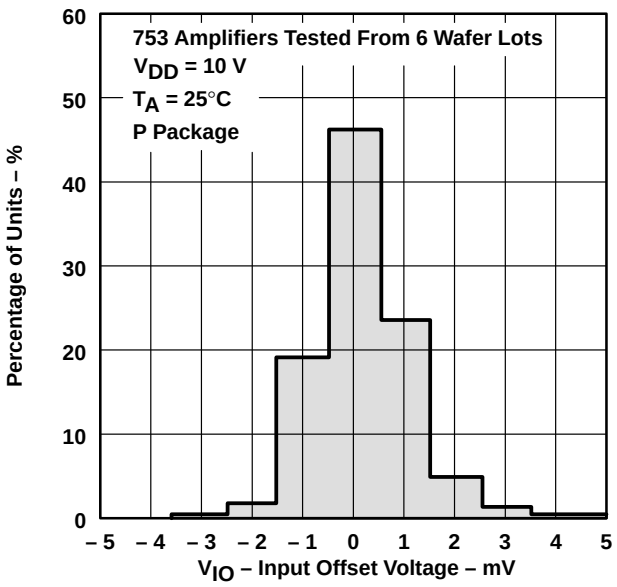


Figure 3

**DISTRIBUTION OF TLC271
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT**

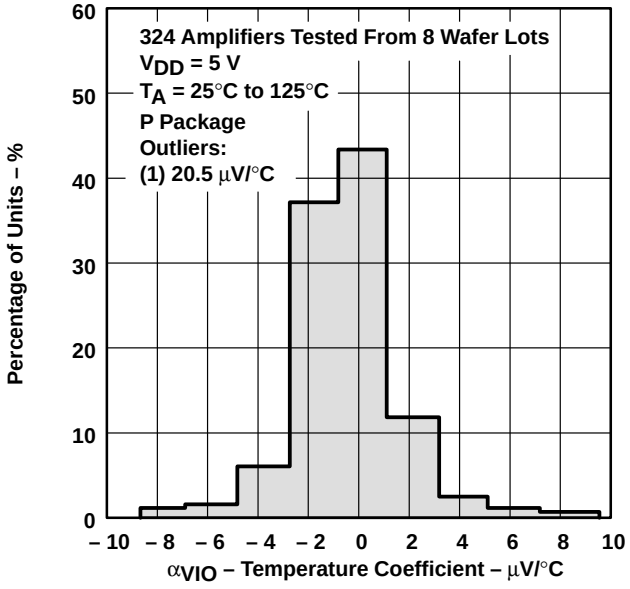


Figure 4

**DISTRIBUTION OF TLC271
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT**

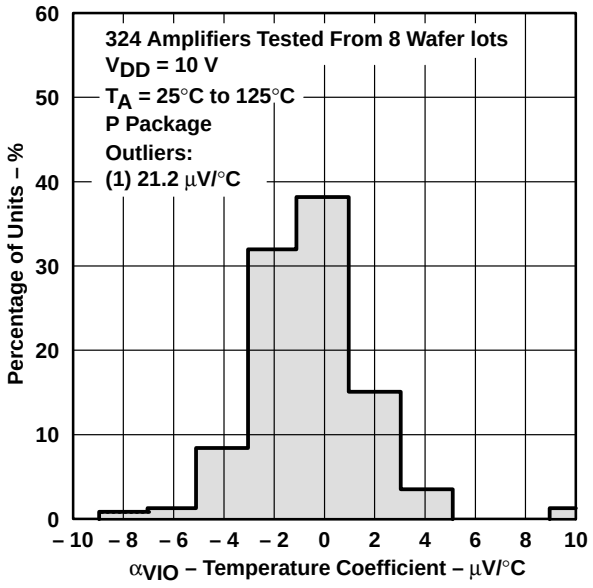


Figure 5

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (HIGH-BIAS MODE)†

HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT

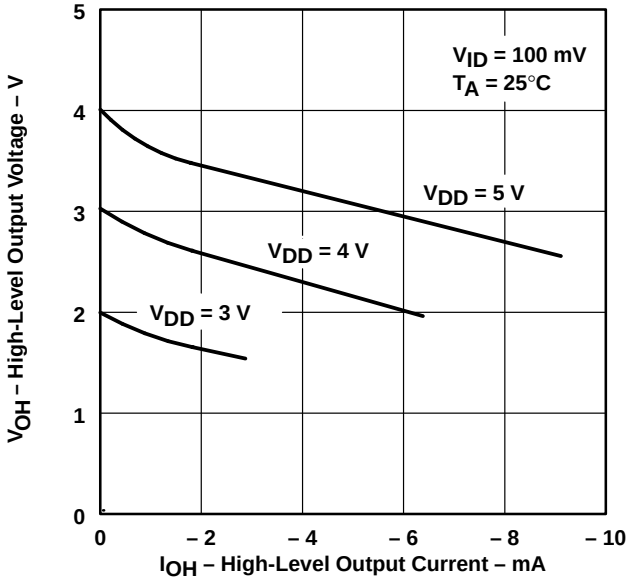


Figure 6

HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT

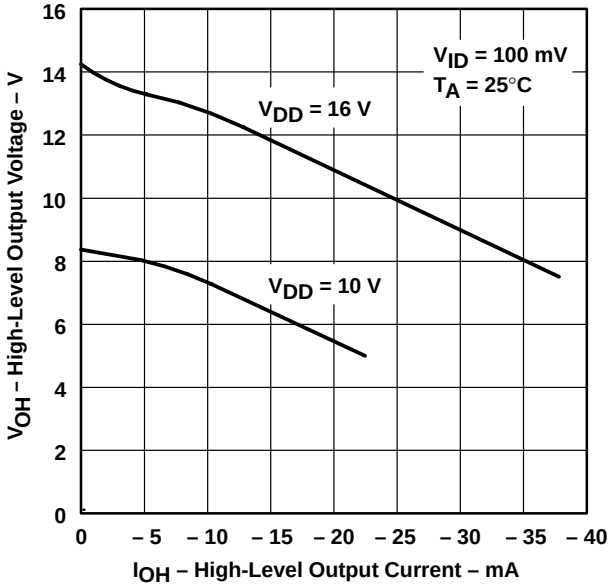


Figure 7

HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
SUPPLY VOLTAGE

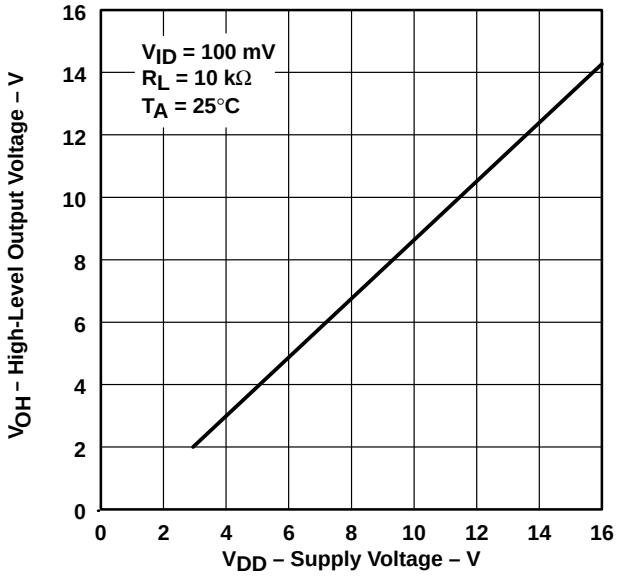


Figure 8

HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

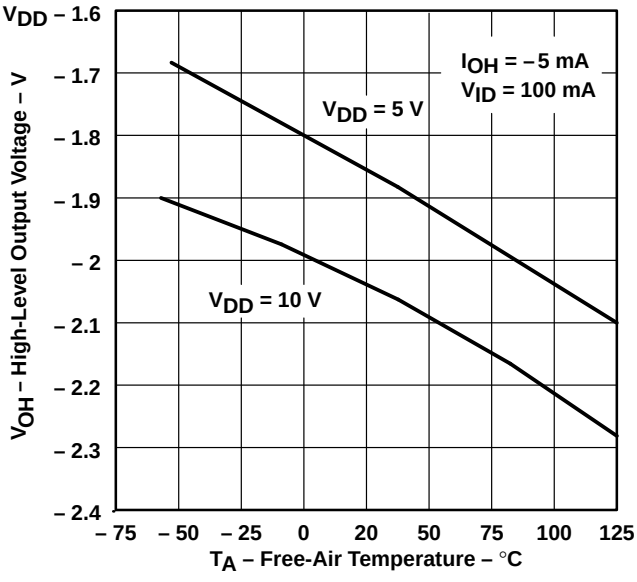


Figure 9

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (HIGH-BIAS MODE)†

LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs COMMON-MODE INPUT VOLTAGE

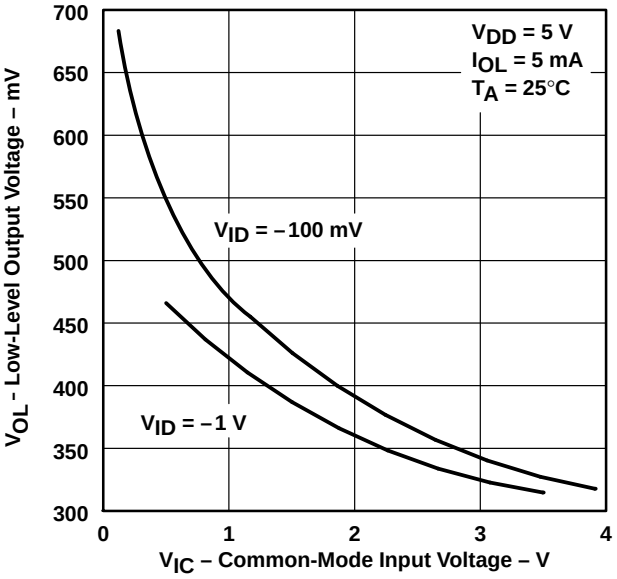


Figure 10

LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs COMMON-MODE INPUT VOLTAGE

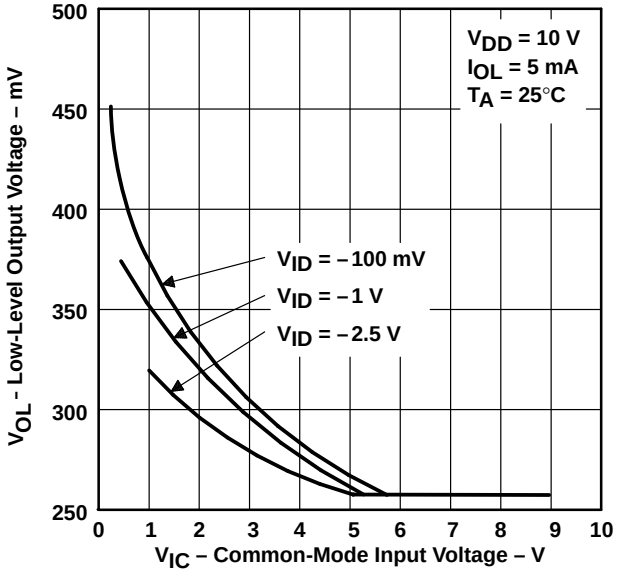


Figure 11

LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs DIFFERENTIAL INPUT VOLTAGE

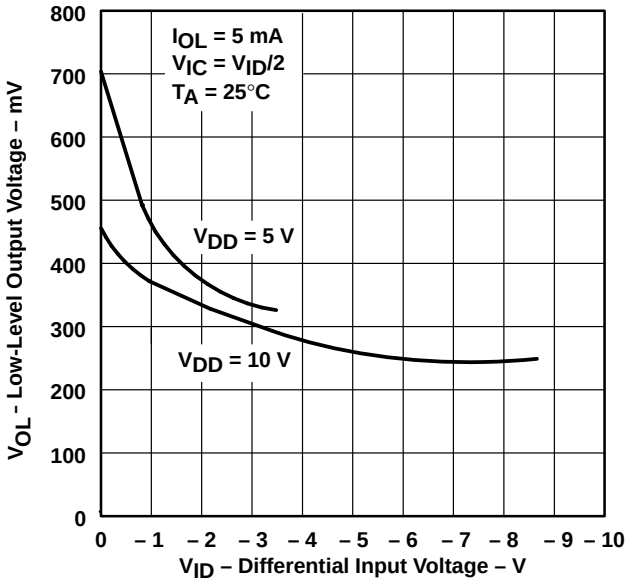


Figure 12

LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

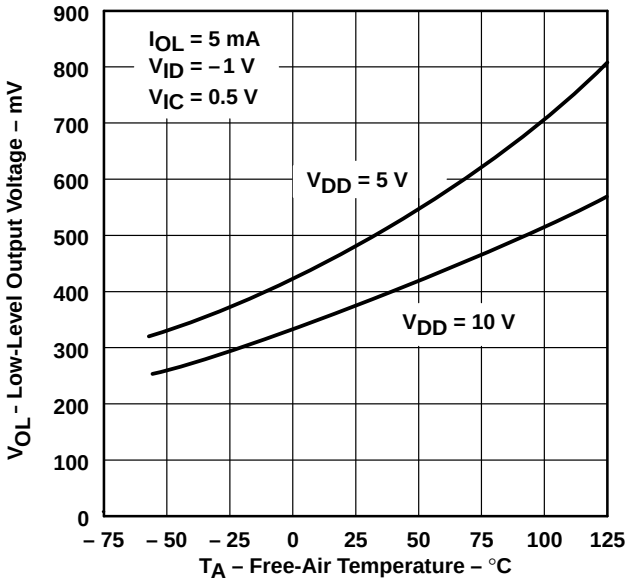


Figure 13

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (HIGH-BIAS MODE)†

LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT

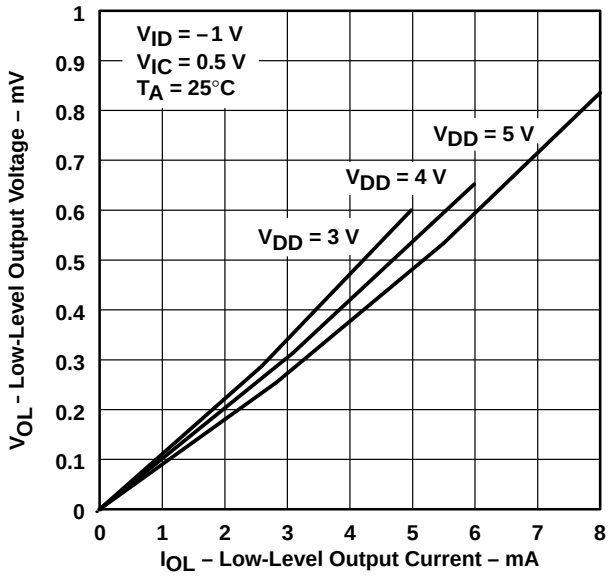


Figure 14

LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT

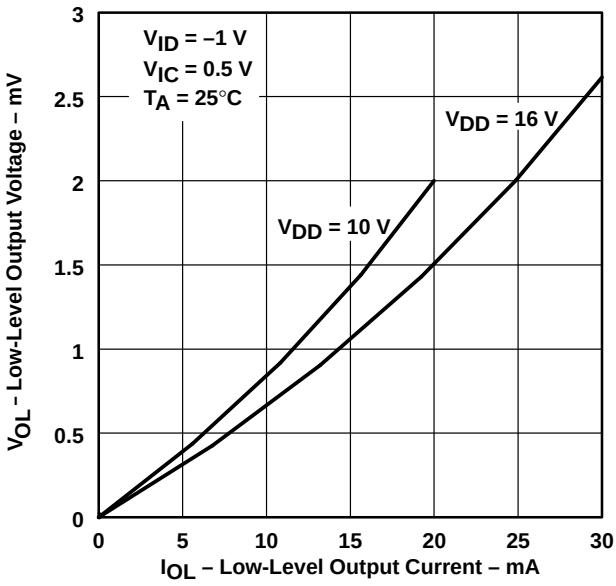


Figure 15

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

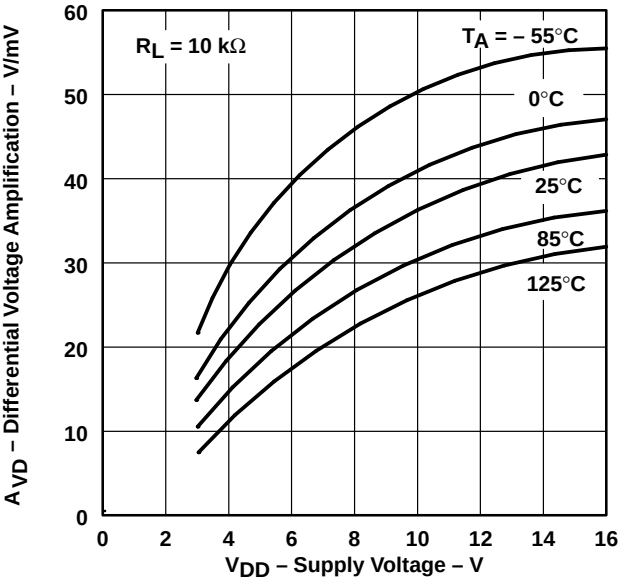


Figure 16

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

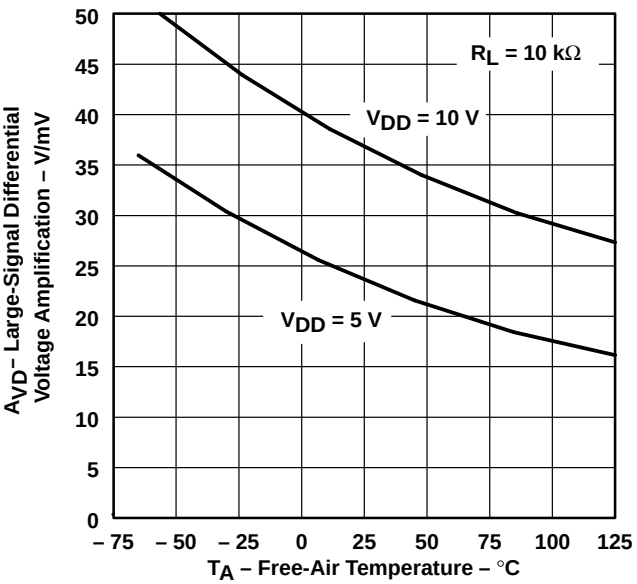


Figure 17

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (HIGH-BIAS MODE)†

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

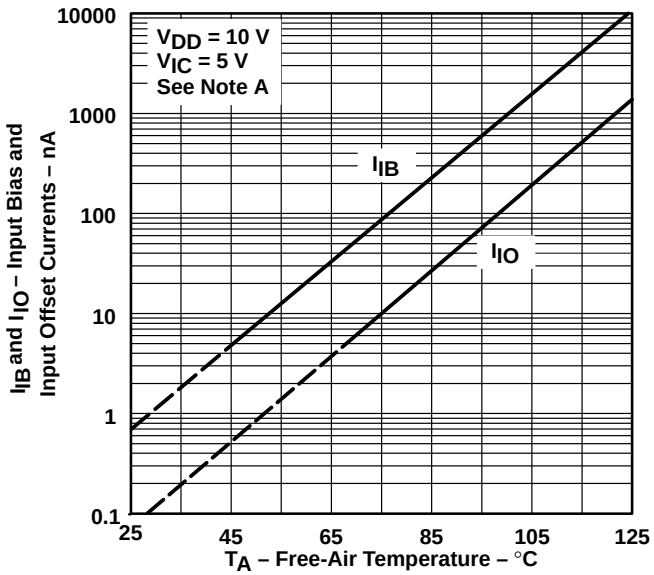


Figure 18

COMMON-MODE INPUT VOLTAGE (POSITIVE LIMIT) vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

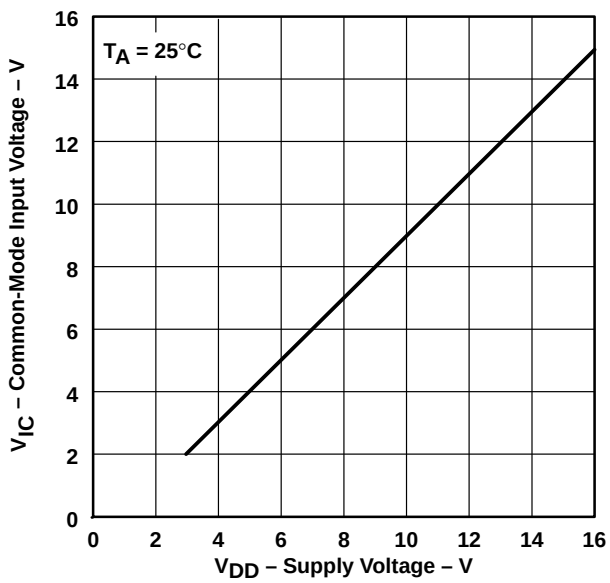


Figure 19

SUPPLY CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

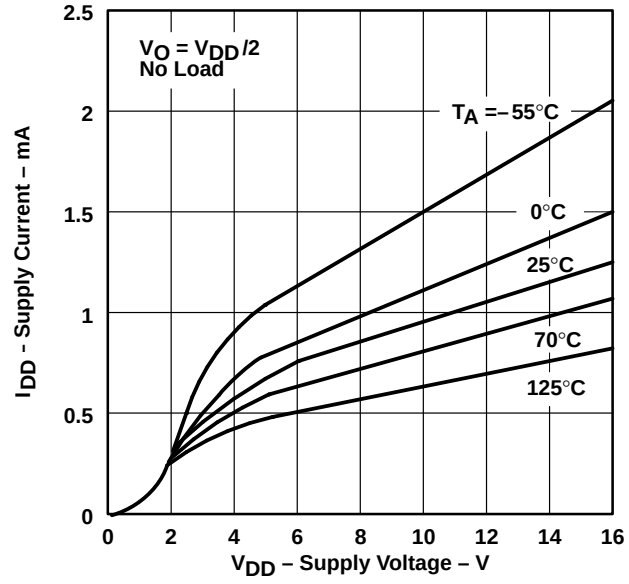


Figure 20

SUPPLY CURRENT vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

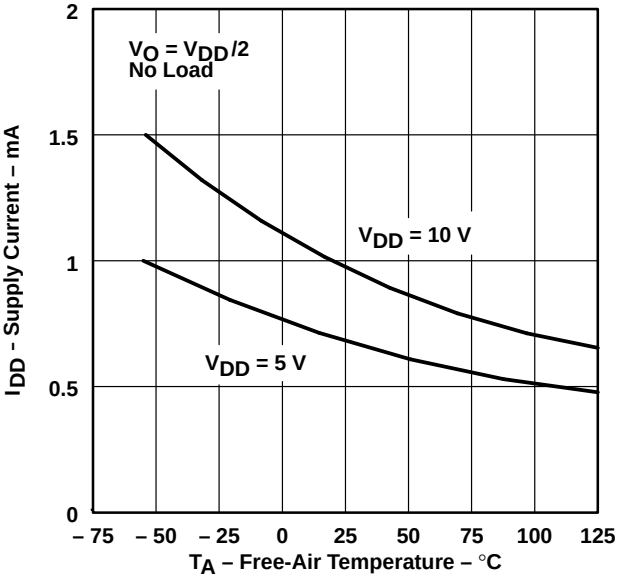


Figure 21

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

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (HIGH-BIAS MODE)†

SLEW RATE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

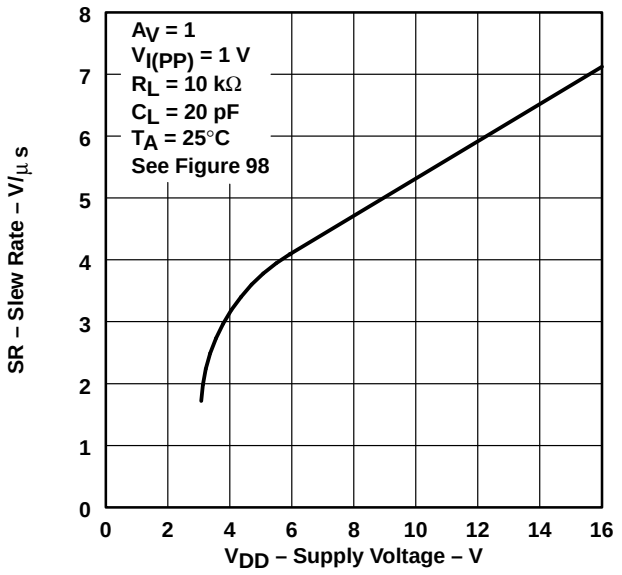


Figure 22

SLEW RATE vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

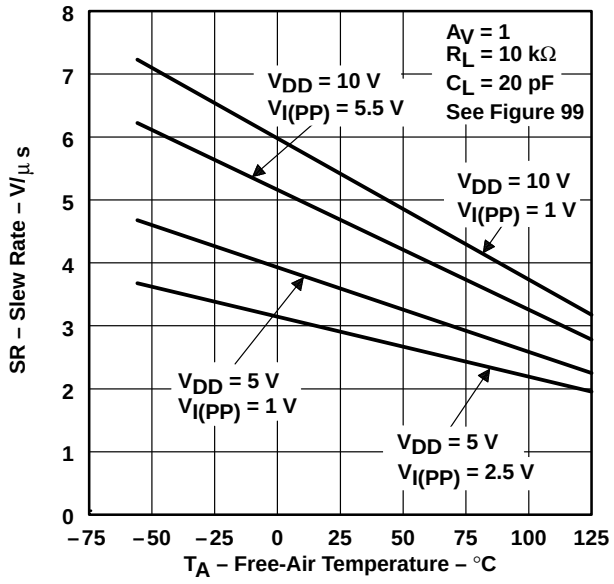


Figure 23

BIAS-SELECT CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

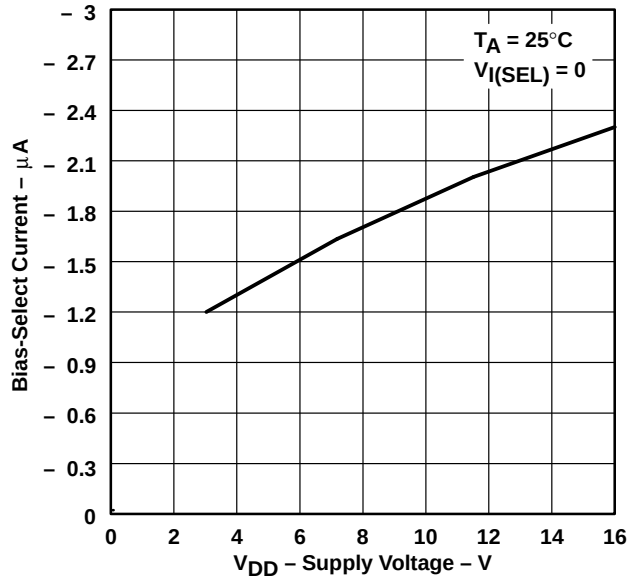


Figure 24

MAXIMUM PEAK-TO-PEAK OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs FREQUENCY

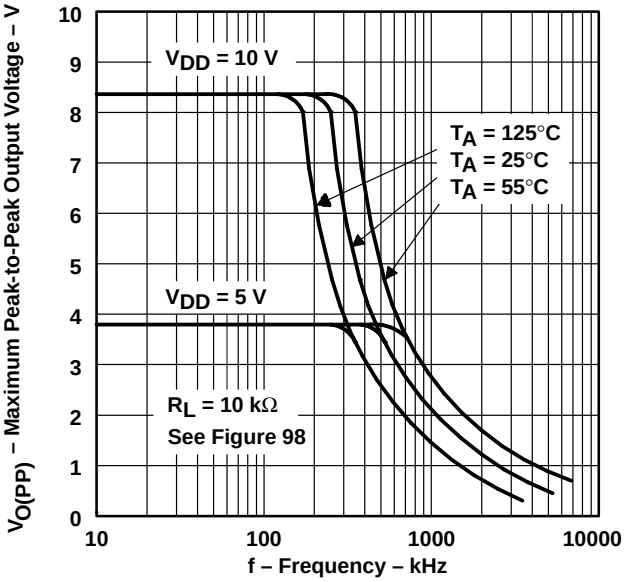


Figure 25

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (HIGH-BIAS MODE)†

UNITY-GAIN BANDWIDTH vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

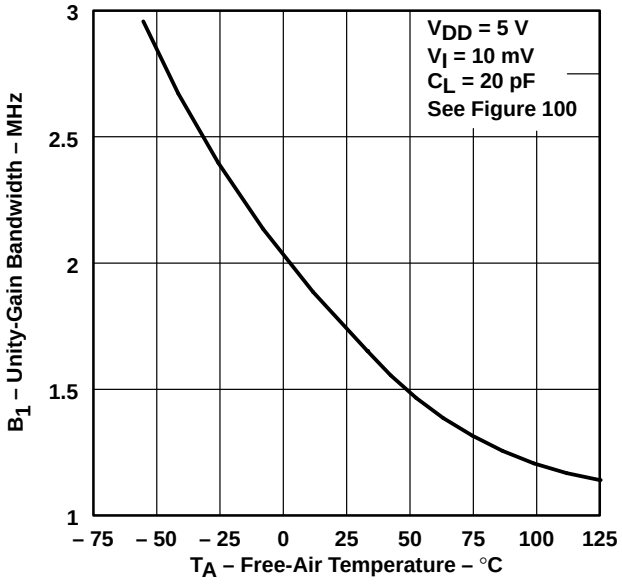


Figure 26

UNITY-GAIN BANDWIDTH vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

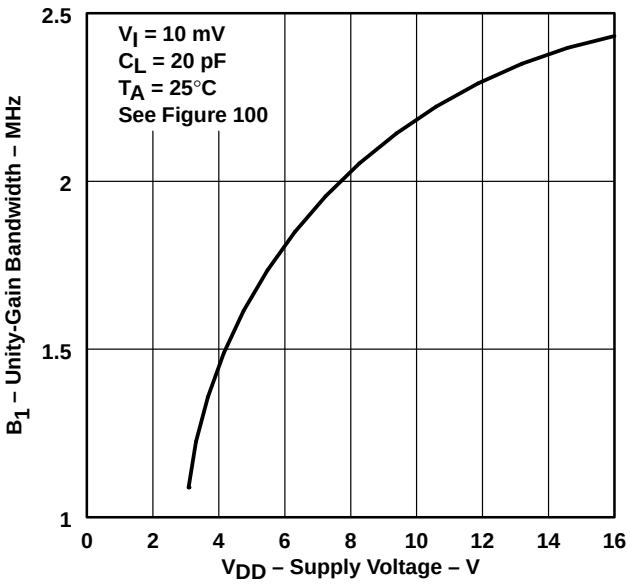


Figure 27

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION AND PHASE SHIFT vs FREQUENCY

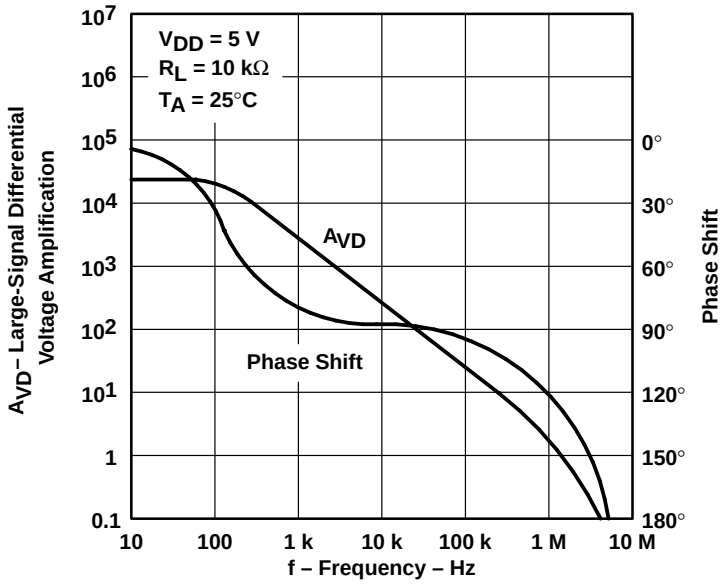


Figure 28

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (HIGH-BIAS MODE)†

LARGE-SCALE DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION AND PHASE SHIFT vs FREQUENCY

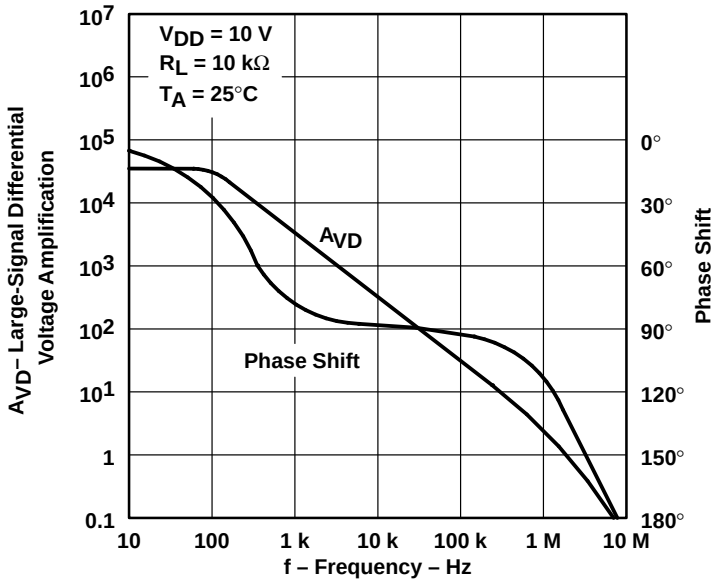


Figure 29

PHASE MARGIN vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

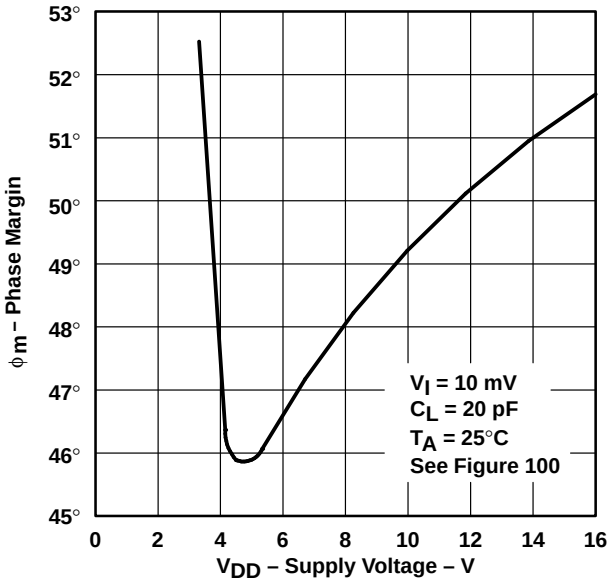


Figure 30

PHASE MARGIN vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

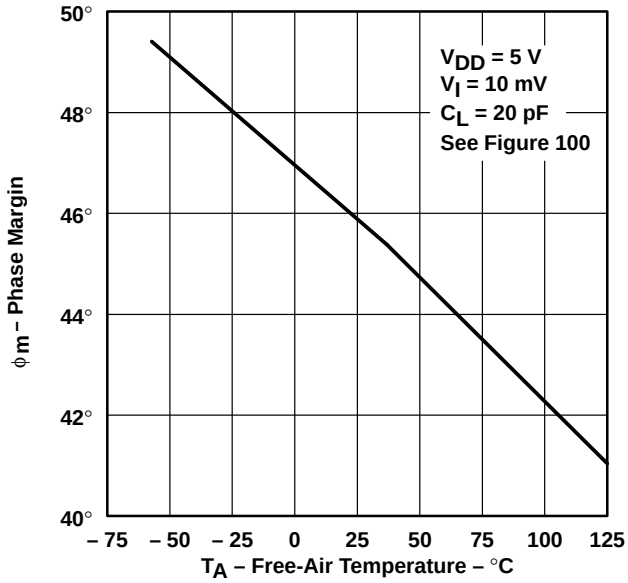


Figure 31

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (HIGH-BIAS MODE)†

PHASE MARGIN vs CAPACITIVE LOAD

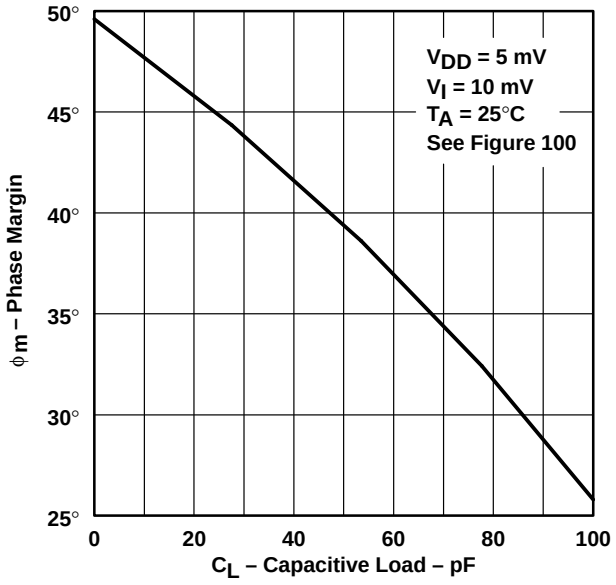


Figure 32

EQUIVALENT NOISE VOLTAGE vs FREQUENCY

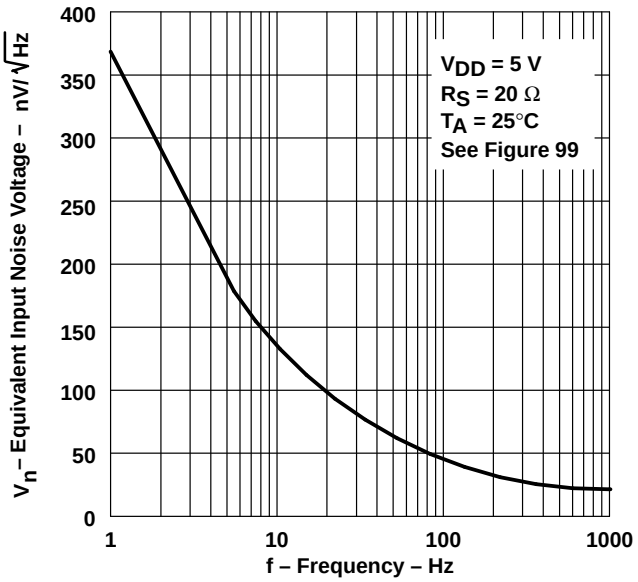


Figure 33

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

MEDIUM-BIAS MODE

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

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

† Full range is 0°C to 70°C.

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

MEDIUM-BIAS MODE

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

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

† Full range is –40°C to 85°C.

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

MEDIUM-BIAS MODE

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

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

† Full range is −55°C to 125°C.

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

MEDIUM-BIAS MODE

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T_A	TLC271C, TLC271AC, TLC271BC			UNIT
					MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	R_L = 100 kΩ, C_L = 20 pF, See Figure 98	$V_{I(PP)}$ = 1 V	25°C		0.43		V/μs
				0°C		0.46		
				70°C		0.36		
			$V_{I(PP)}$ = 2.5 V	25°C		0.40		
				0°C		0.43		
				70°C		0.34		
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 1 kHz, See Figure 99	R_S = 20 Ω,	25°C		32		nV/√Hz
B_{OM}	Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_O = V_{OH}$, R_L = 100 kΩ,	C_L = 20 pF, See Figure 98	25°C		55		kHz
				0°C		60		
				70°C		50		
B_1	Unity-gain bandwidth	V_I = 10 mV, See Figure 100	C_L = 20 pF,	25°C		525		kHz
				0°C		600		
				70°C		400		
ϕ_m	Phase margin	V_I = 10 mV, C_L = 20 pF,	f = B_1, See Figure 100	25°C		40°		
				0°C		41°		
				70°C		39°		

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T_A	TLC271C, TLC271AC, TLC271BC			UNIT
					MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	R_L = 100 kΩ, C_L = 20 pF, See Figure 98	$V_{I(PP)}$ = 1 V	25°C		0.62		V/μs
				0°C		0.67		
				70°C		0.51		
			$V_{I(PP)}$ = 5.5 V	25°C		0.56		
				0°C		0.61		
				70°C		0.46		
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 1 kHz, See Figure 99	R_S = 20 Ω,	25°C		32		nV/√Hz
B_{OM}	Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_O = V_{OH}$, R_L = 100 kΩ,	C_L = 20 pF, See Figure 98	25°C		35		kHz
				0°C		40		
				70°C		30		
B_1	Unity-gain bandwidth	V_I = 10 mV, See Figure 100	C_L = 20 pF,	25°C		635		kHz
				0°C		710		
				70°C		510		
ϕ_m	Phase margin	V_I = 10 mV, C_L = 20 pF,	f = B_1, See Figure 100	25°C		43°		
				0°C		44°		
				70°C		42°		

MEDIUM-BIAS MODE

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

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

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

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

MEDIUM-BIAS MODE

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

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

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

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (MEDIUM-BIAS MODE)

Table of Graphs

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (MEDIUM-BIAS MODE)†

**DISTRIBUTION OF TLC271
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE**

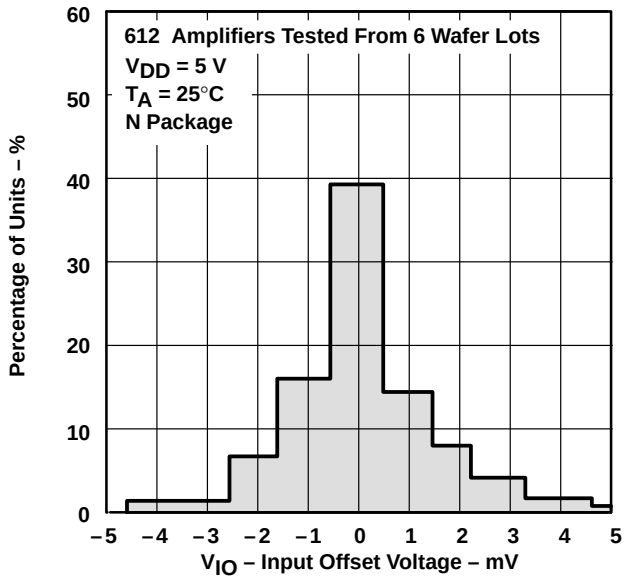


Figure 34

**DISTRIBUTION OF TLC271
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE**

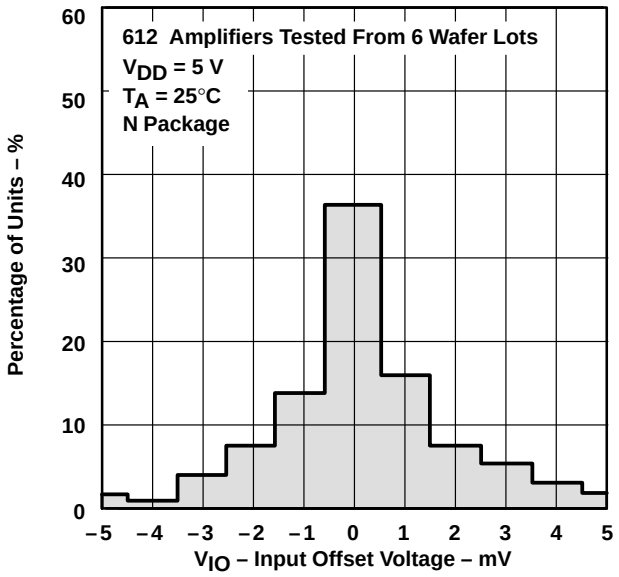


Figure 35

**DISTRIBUTION OF TLC271
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT**

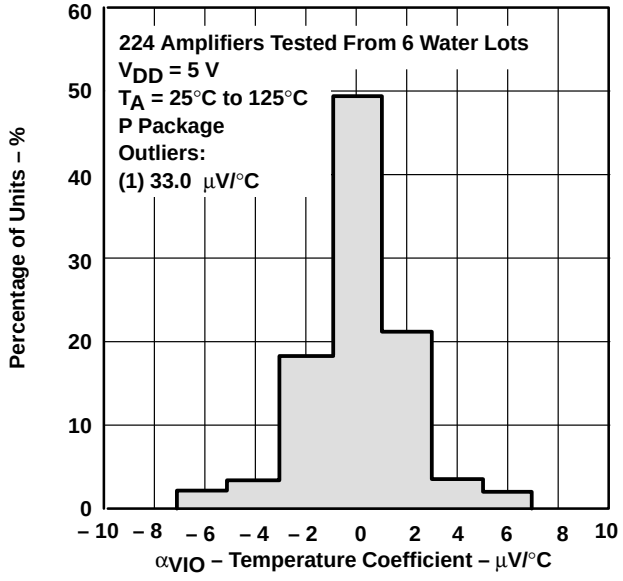


Figure 36

**DISTRIBUTION OF TLC271
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT**

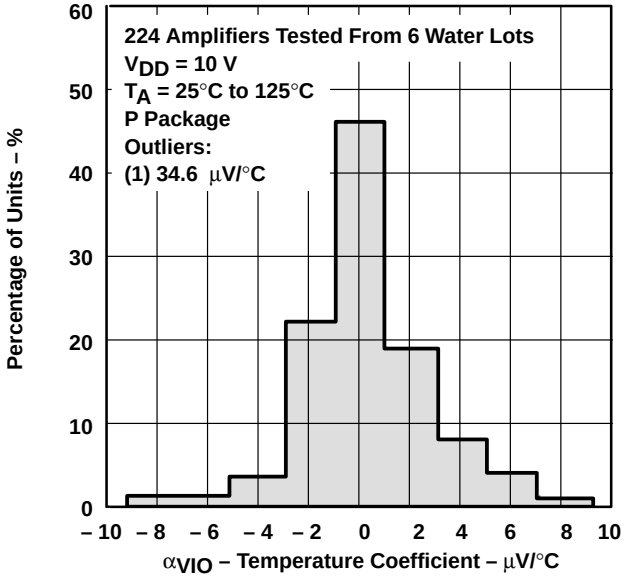


Figure 37

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (MEDIUM-BIAS MODE)†

HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT

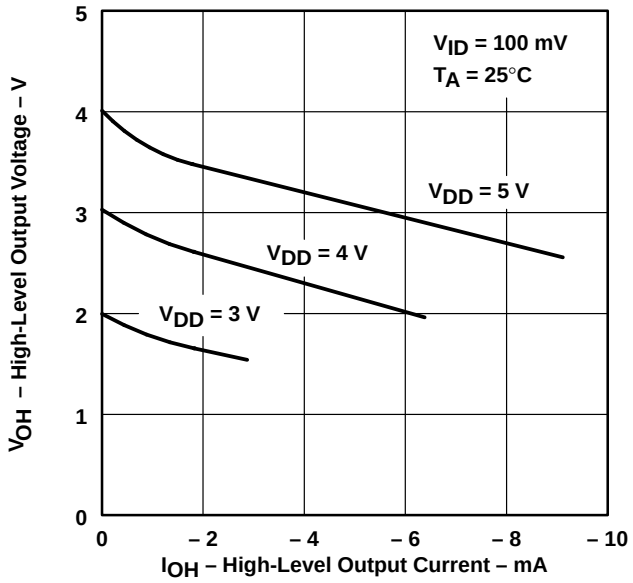


Figure 38

HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT

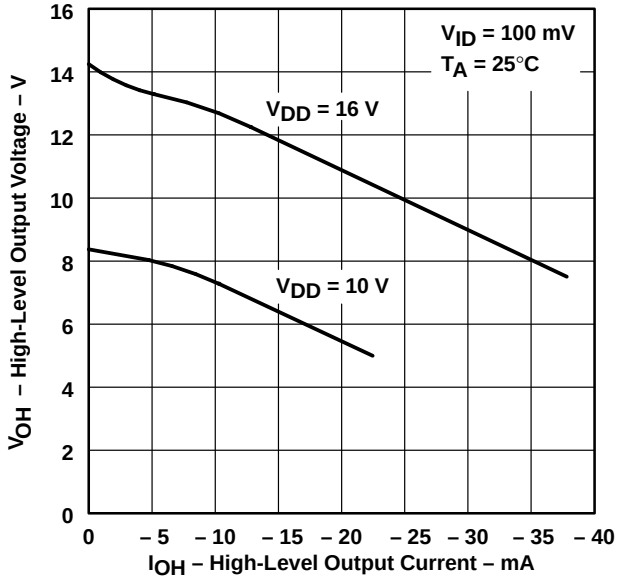


Figure 39

HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
SUPPLY VOLTAGE

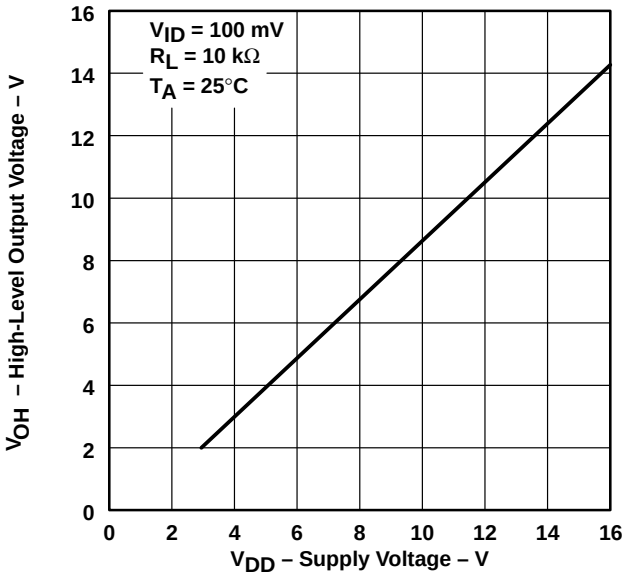


Figure 40

HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

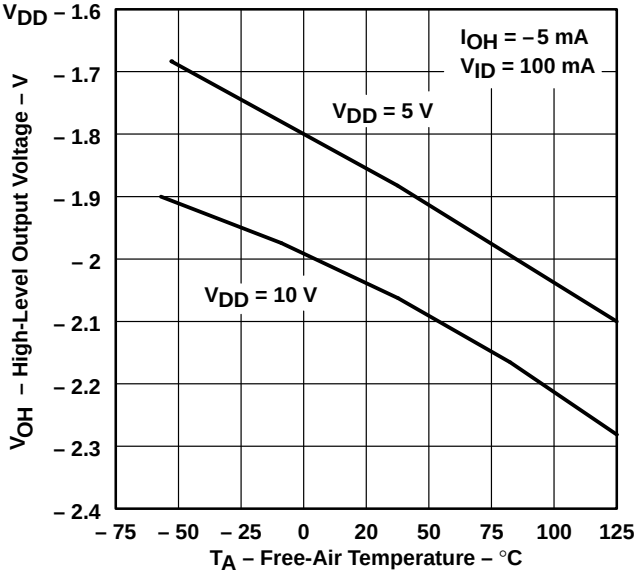


Figure 41

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (MEDIUM-BIAS MODE)†

LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs COMMON-MODE INPUT VOLTAGE

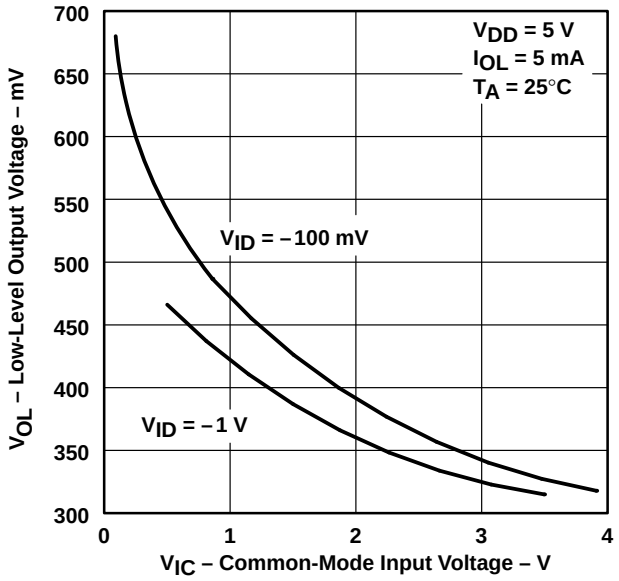


Figure 42

LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs COMMON-MODE INPUT VOLTAGE

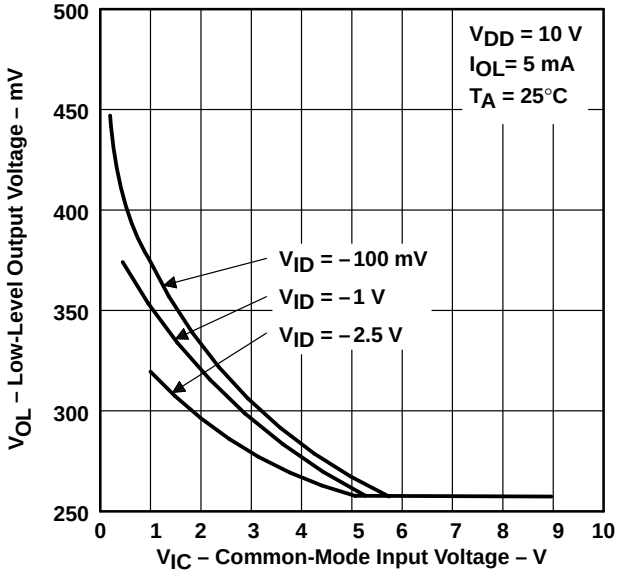


Figure 43

LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs DIFFERENTIAL INPUT VOLTAGE

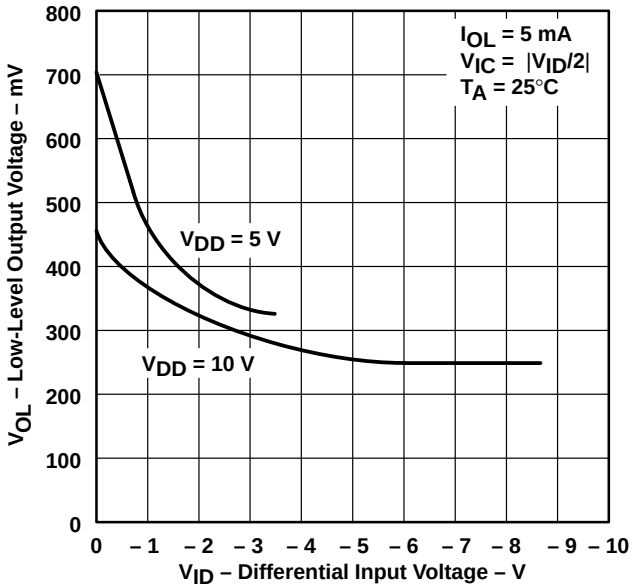


Figure 44

LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

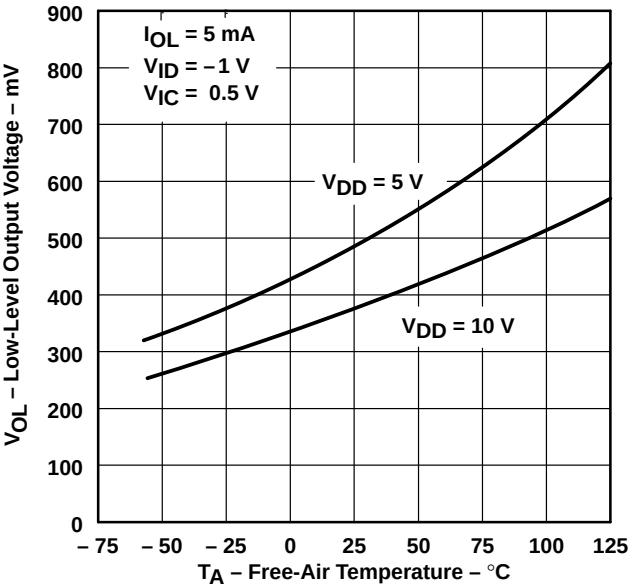


Figure 45

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (MEDIUM-BIAS MODE)†

LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT

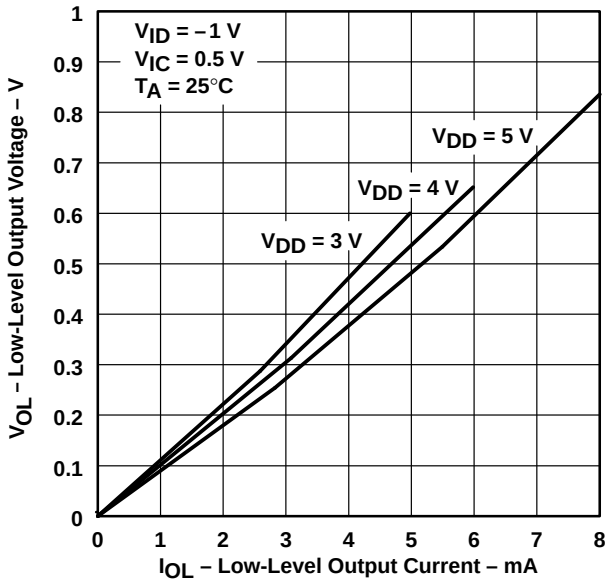


Figure 46

LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT

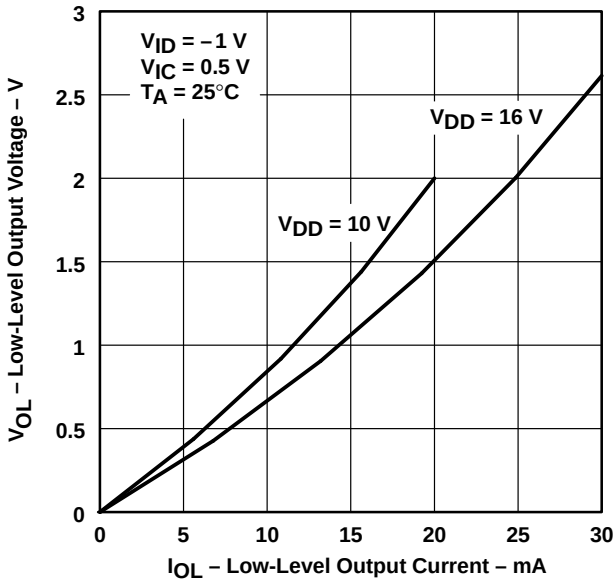


Figure 47

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

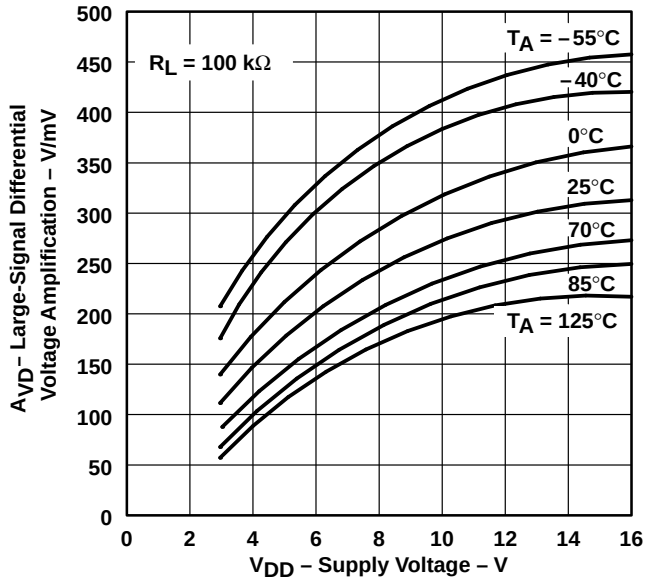


Figure 48

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

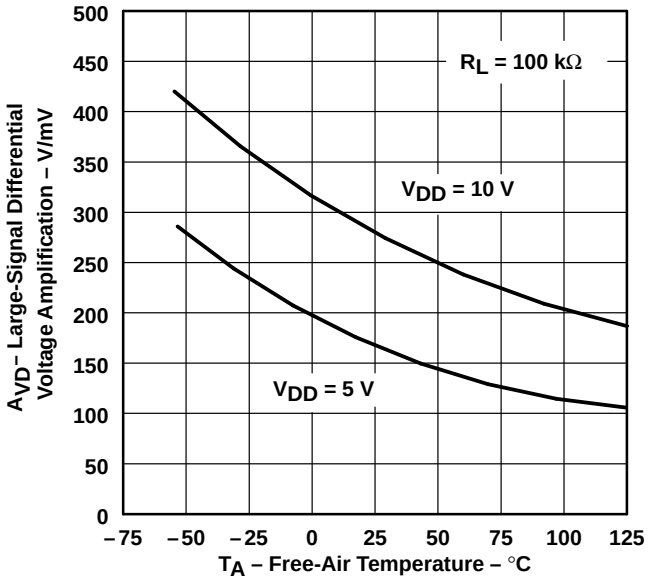


Figure 49

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (MEDIUM-BIAS MODE)†

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

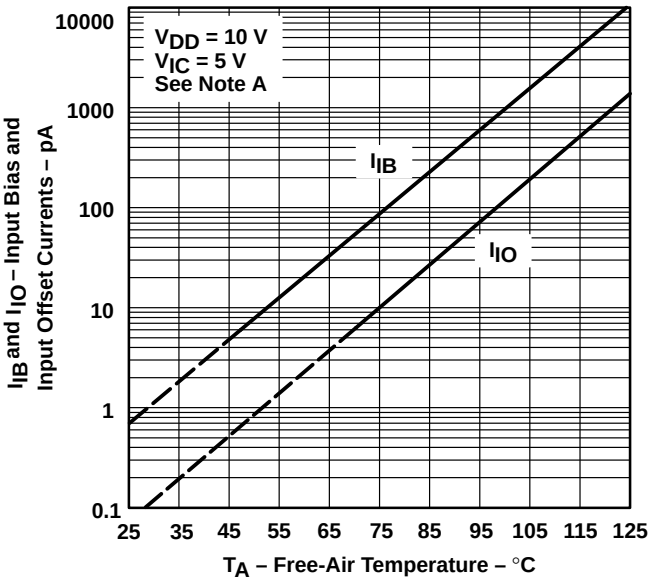


Figure 50

MAXIMUM INPUT VOLTAGE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

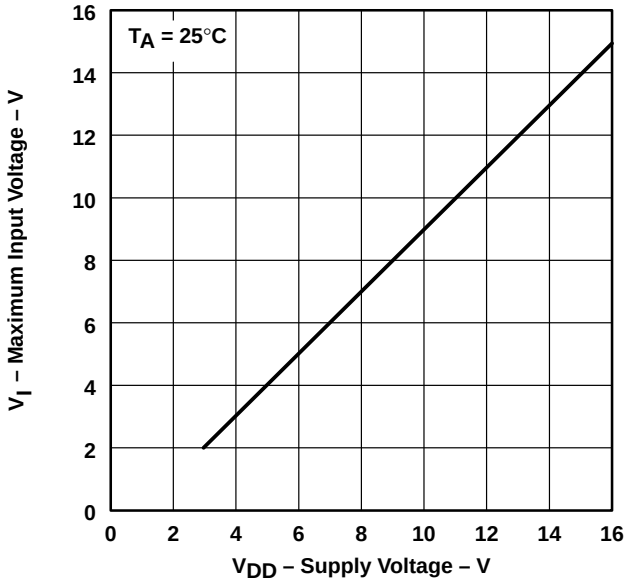


Figure 51

SUPPLY CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

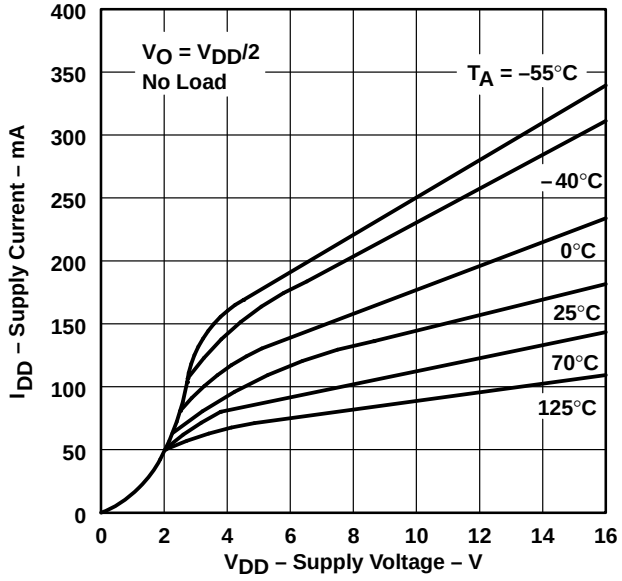


Figure 52

SUPPLY CURRENT vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

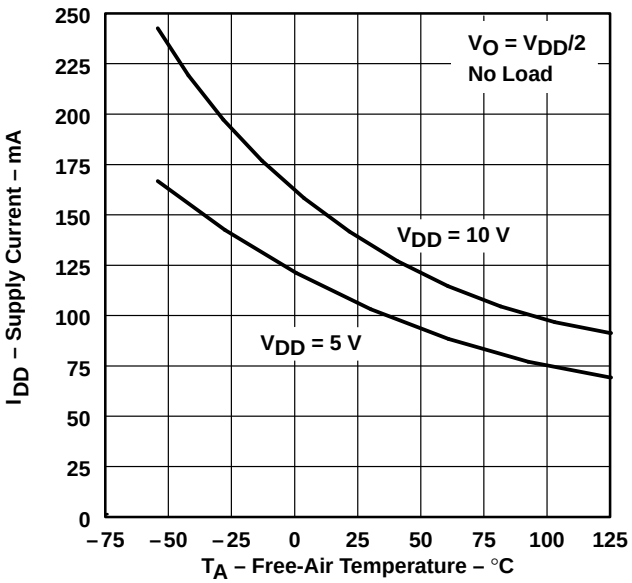


Figure 53

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

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (MEDIUM-BIAS MODE)†

SLEW RATE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

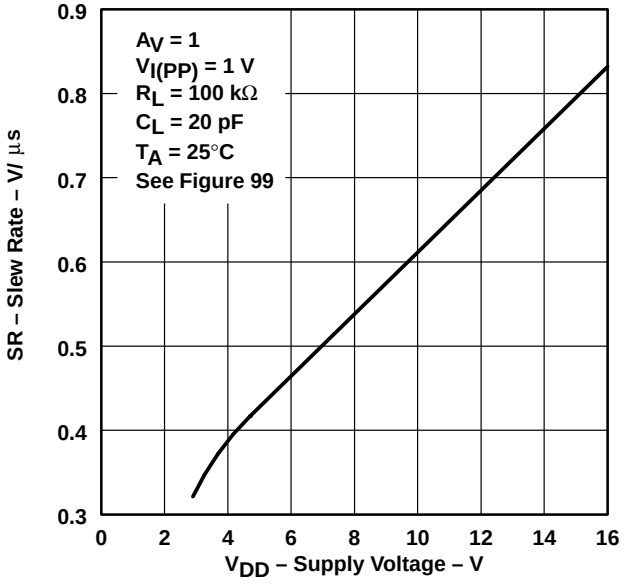


Figure 54

SLEW RATE vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

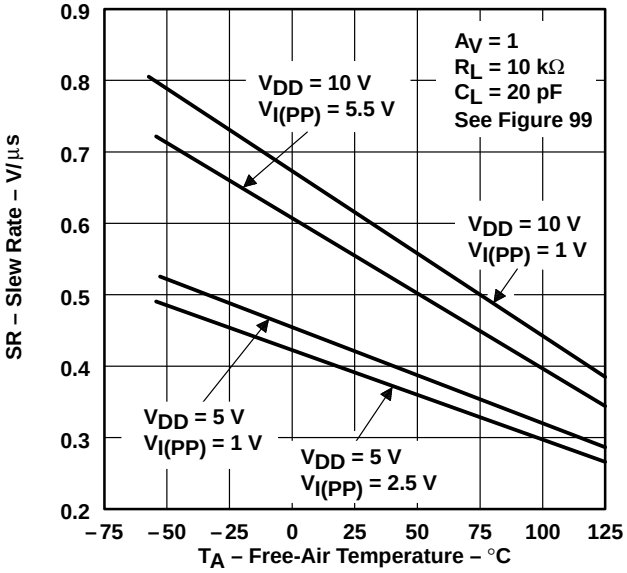


Figure 55

BIAS-SELECT CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

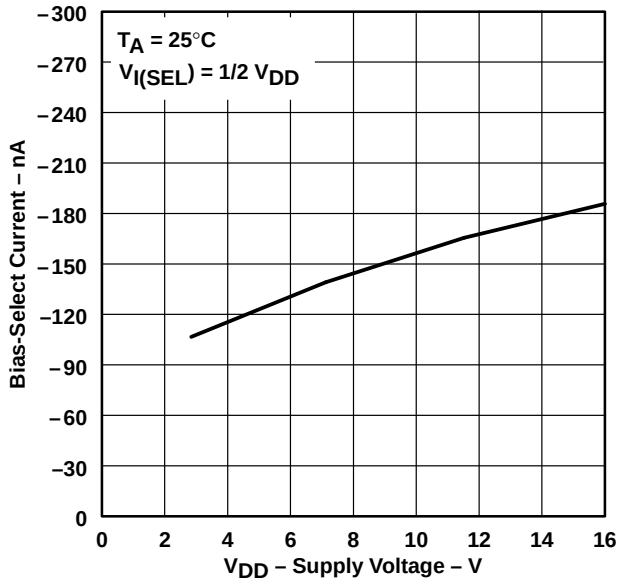


Figure 56

MAXIMUM PEAK-TO-PEAK OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs FREQUENCY

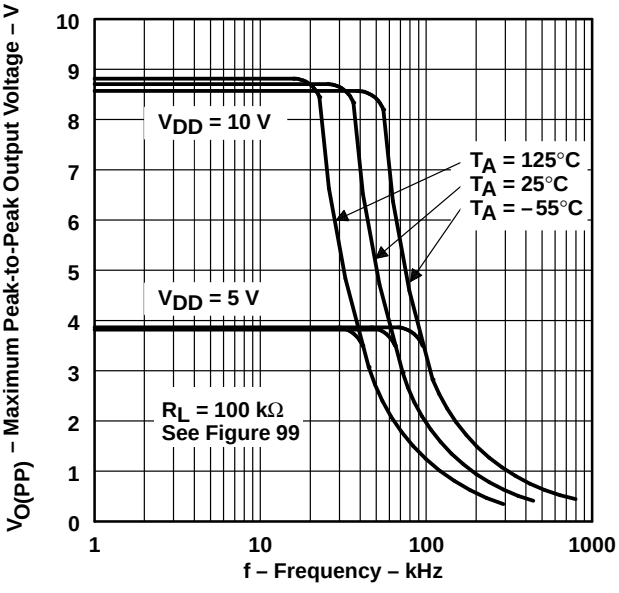


Figure 57

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (MEDIUM-BIAS MODE)†

UNITY-GAIN BANDWIDTH vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

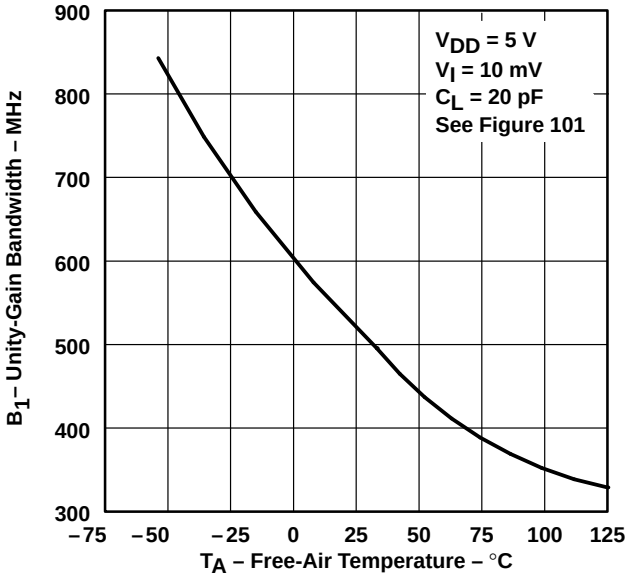


Figure 58

UNITY-GAIN BANDWIDTH vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

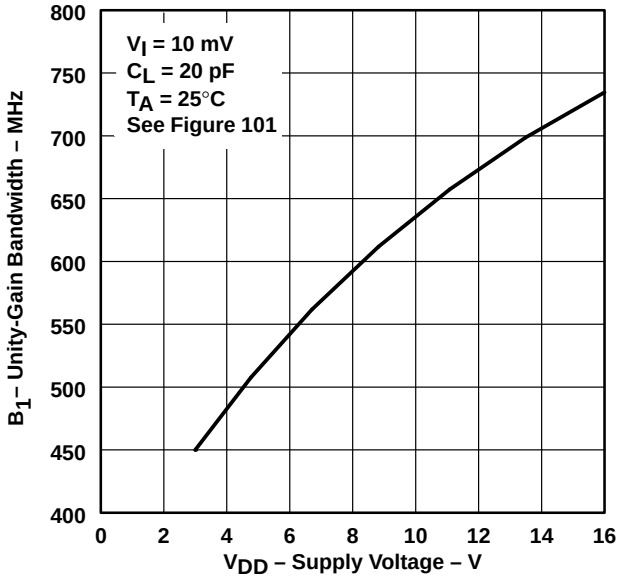


Figure 59

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION AND PHASE SHIFT vs FREQUENCY

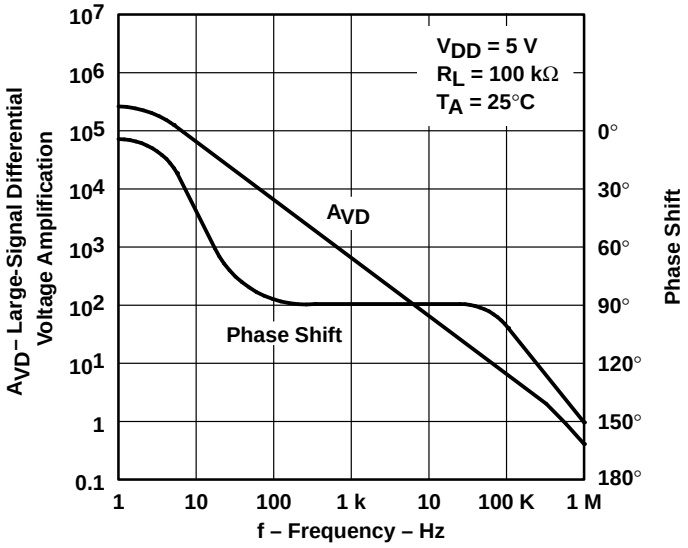


Figure 60

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (MEDIUM-BIAS MODE)†

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE
AMPLIFICATION AND PHASE SHIFT
vs
FREQUENCY

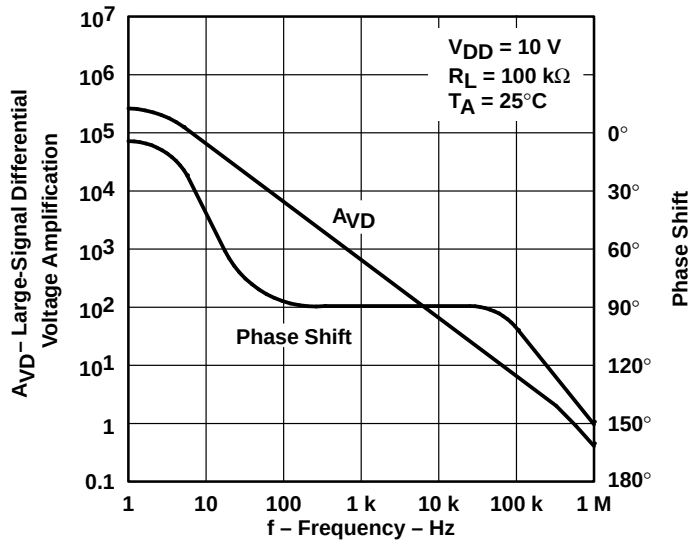


Figure 61

PHASE MARGIN
vs
SUPPLY VOLTAGE

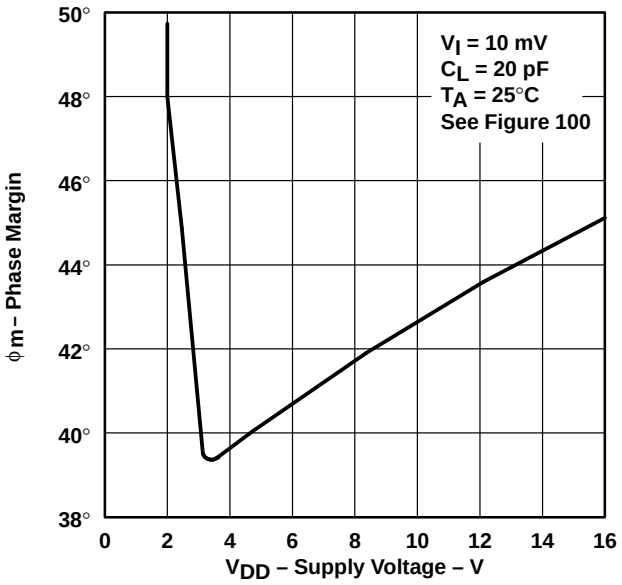


Figure 62

PHASE MARGIN
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

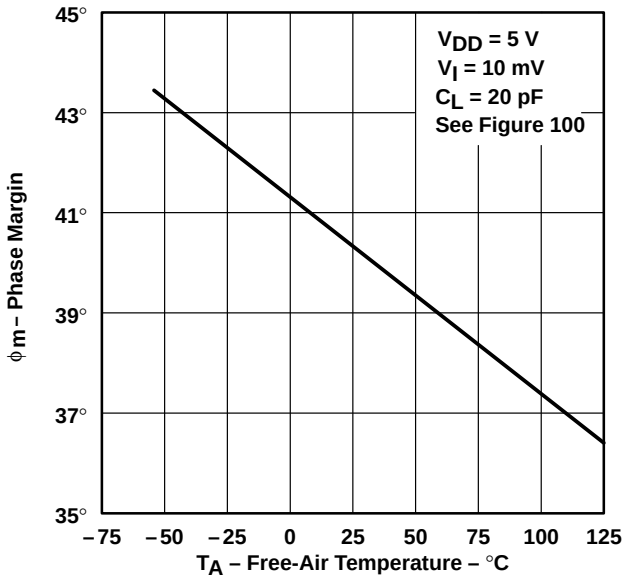


Figure 63

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (MEDIUM-BIAS MODE)†

PHASE MARGIN vs CAPACITIVE LOAD

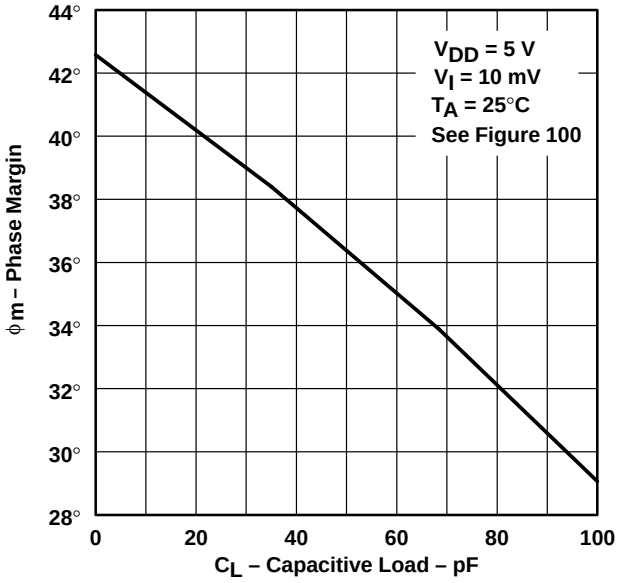


Figure 64

EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE vs FREQUENCY

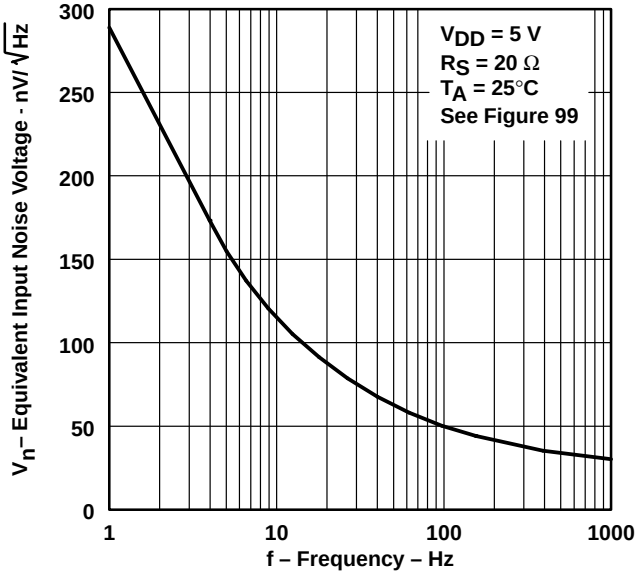


Figure 65

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

LOW-BIAS MODE

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

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

† Full range is 0°C to 70°C.

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

LOW-BIAS MODE

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

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

† Full range is −40 to 85°C.

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

LOW-BIAS MODE

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

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

† Full range is –55°C to 125°C.

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

LOW-BIAS MODE

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

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

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

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

LOW-BIAS MODE

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

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

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T_A	TLC271C, TLC271AC, TLC271BC			UNIT
					MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	R_L = 1 MΩ, C_L = 20 pF, See Figure 98	$V_{I(PP)}$ = 1 V	25°C		0.05		V/μs
				–40°C		0.06		
				85°C		0.03		
			$V_{I(PP)}$ = 5.5 V	25°C		0.04		
				–40°C		0.05		
				85°C		0.03		
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 1 kHz, See Figure 99	R_S = 20 Ω,	25°C		68		nV/√Hz
B_{OM}	Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_O = V_{OH}$, R_L = 1 MΩ,	C_L = 20 pF, See Figure 98	25°C		1		kHz
				–40°C		1.4		
				85°C		0.8		
B_1	Unity-gain bandwidth	V_I = 10 mV, See Figure 100	C_L = 20 pF,	25°C		110		MHz
				–40°C		155		
				85°C		80		
ϕ_m	Phase margin	V_I = 10 mV,l C_L = 20 pF,	f = B_1, See Figure 100	25°C		38°		
				–40°C		42°		
				85°C		32°		

LOW-BIAS MODE

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

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

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

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (LOW-BIAS MODE)

Table of Graphs

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (LOW-BIAS MODE)†

**DISTRIBUTION OF TLC271
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE**

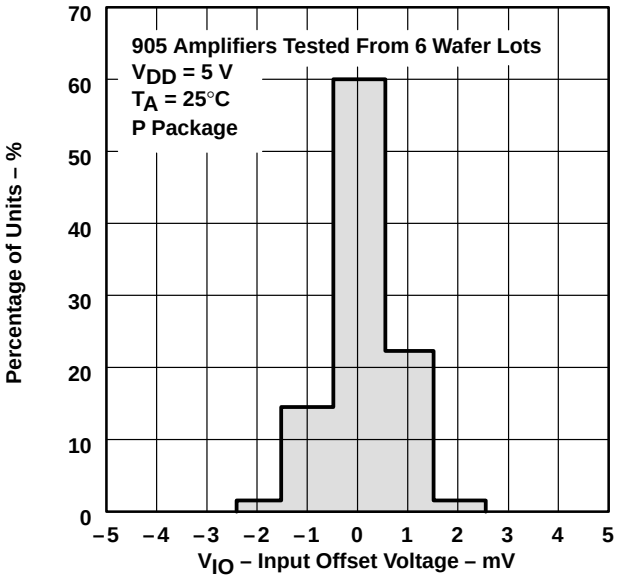


Figure 66

**DISTRIBUTION OF TLC271
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE**

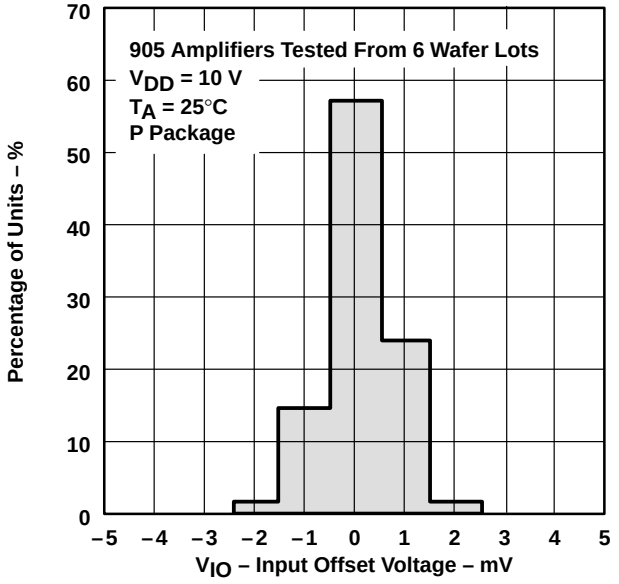


Figure 67

**DISTRIBUTION OF TLC271
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT**

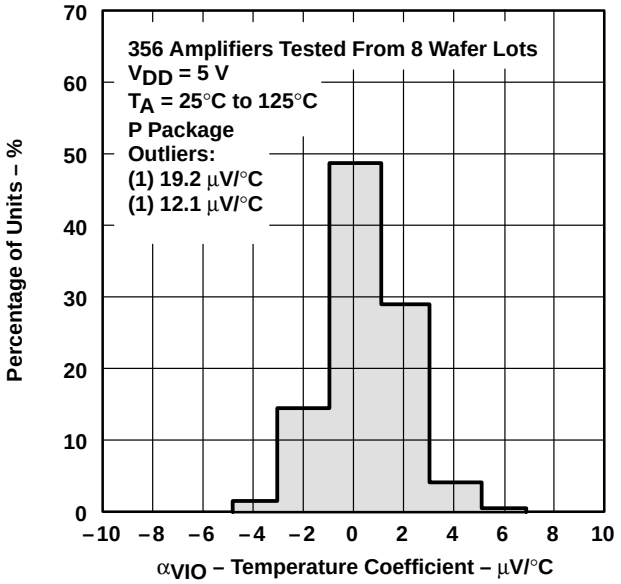


Figure 68

**DISTRIBUTION OF TLC271
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT**

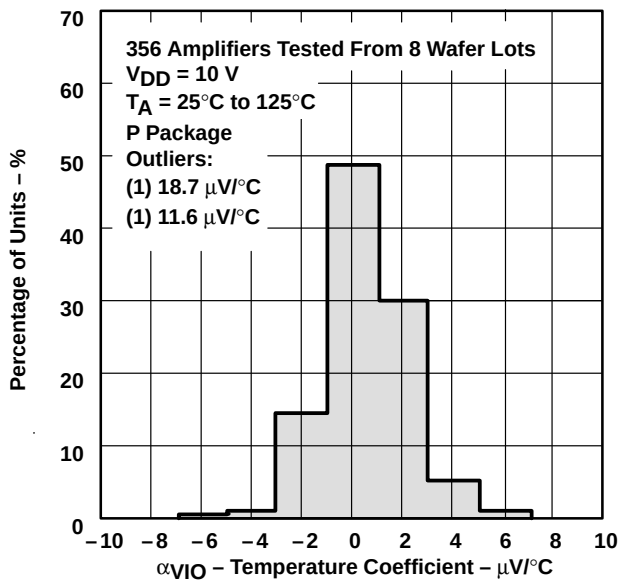


Figure 69

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (LOW-BIAS MODE)†

HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT

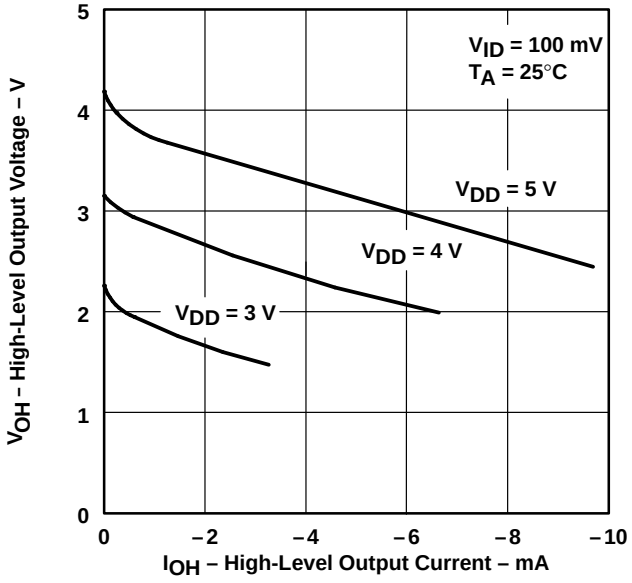


Figure 70

HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT

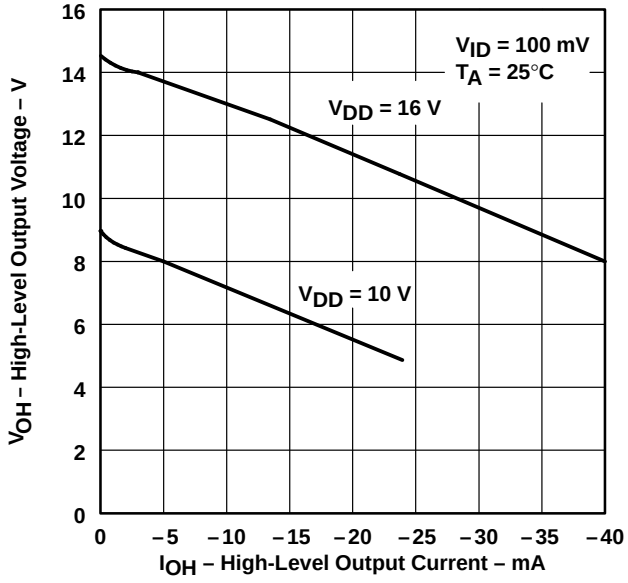


Figure 71

HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
SUPPLY VOLTAGE

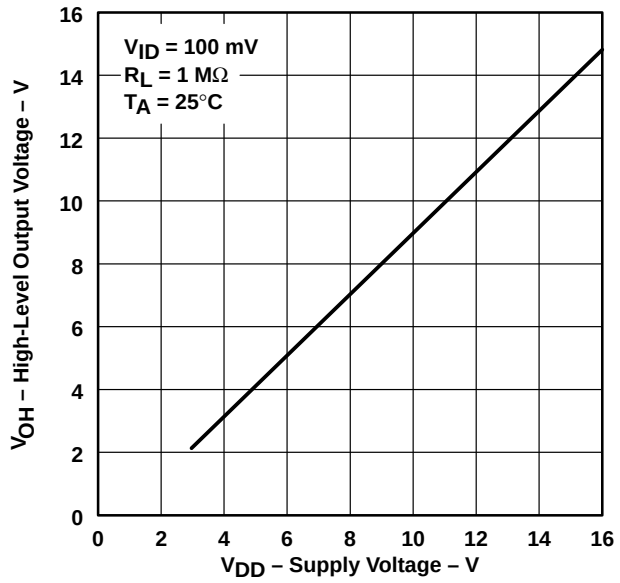


Figure 72

HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

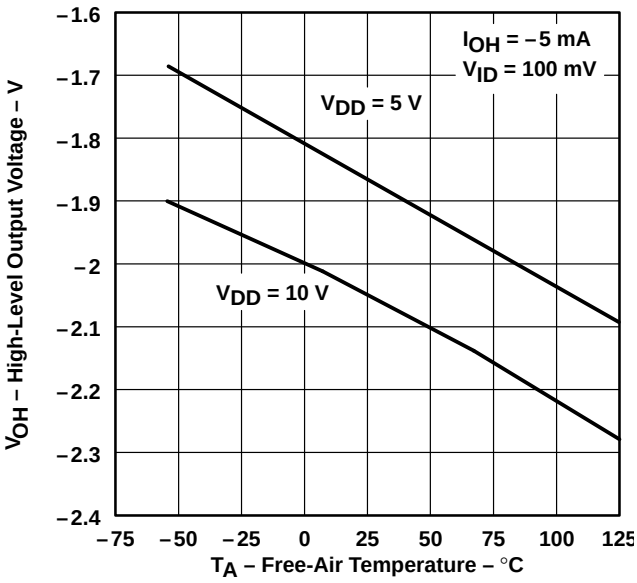


Figure 73

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (LOW-BIAS MODE)†

LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs COMMON-MODE INPUT VOLTAGE

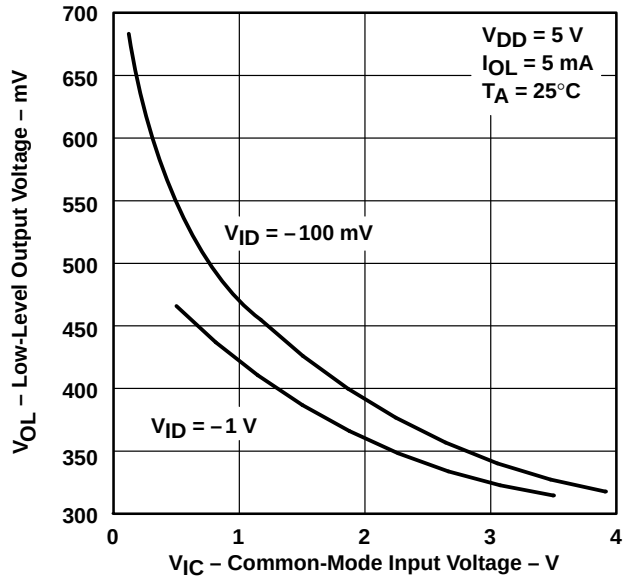


Figure 74

LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs COMMON-MODE INPUT VOLTAGE

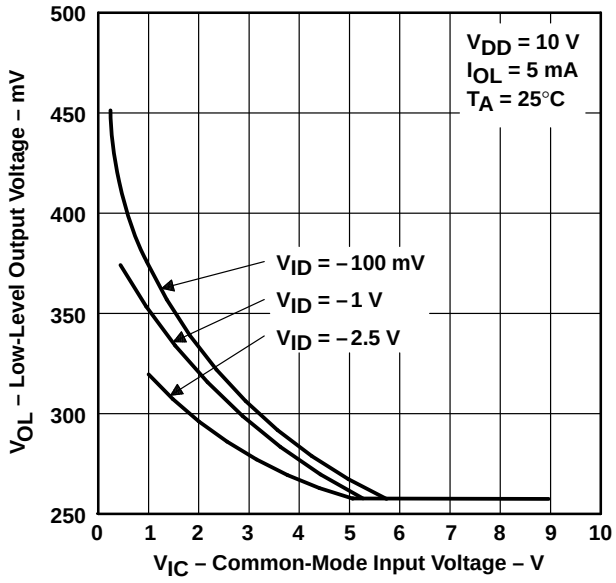


Figure 75

LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs DIFFERENTIAL INPUT VOLTAGE

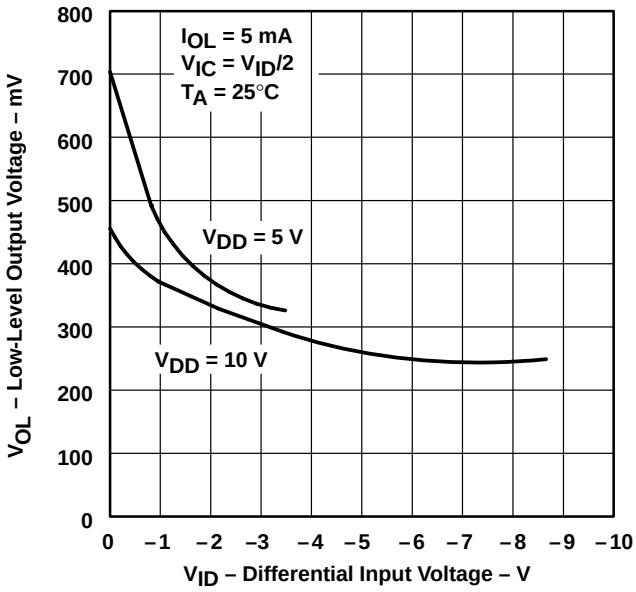


Figure 76

LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

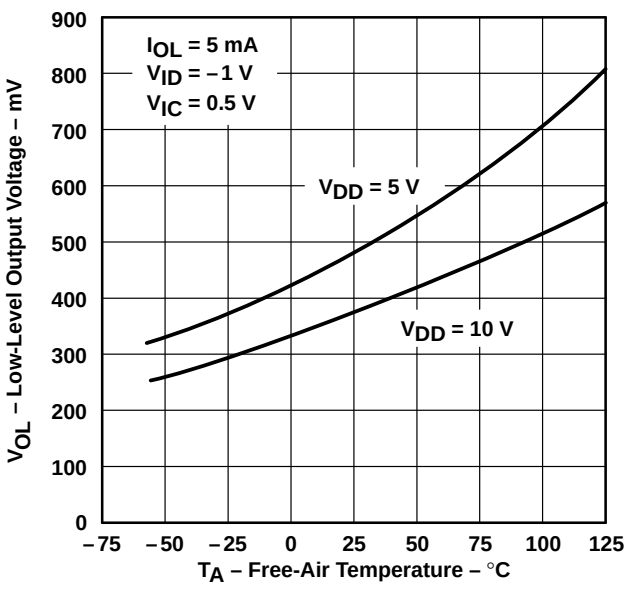


Figure 77

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (LOW-BIAS MODE)†

LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT

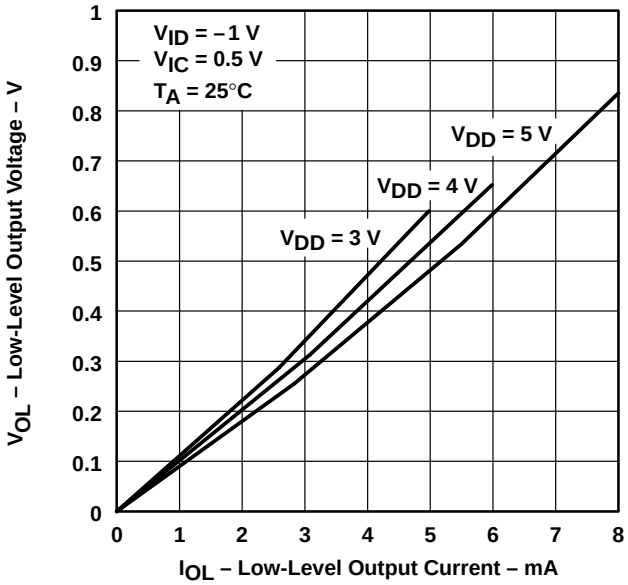


Figure 78

LOW-LEVER OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT

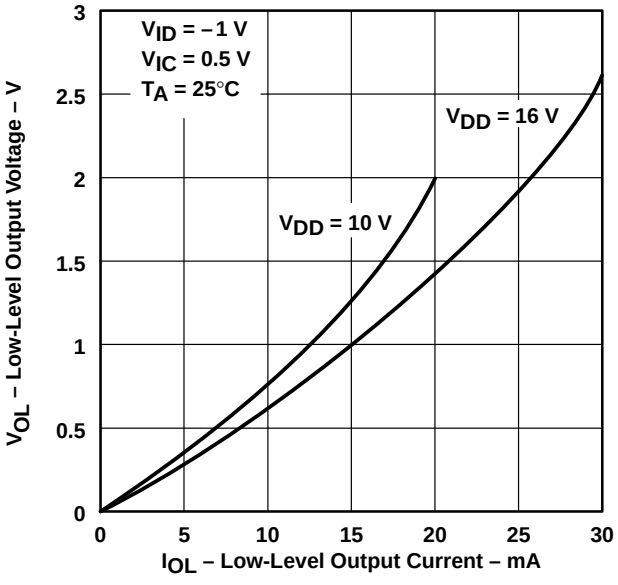


Figure 79

LARGE-SIGNAL
DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION
vs
SUPPLY VOLTAGE

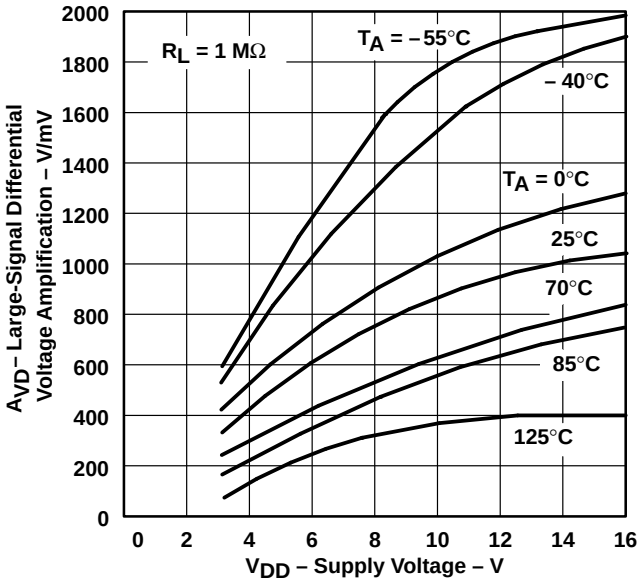


Figure 80

LARGE-SIGNAL
DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

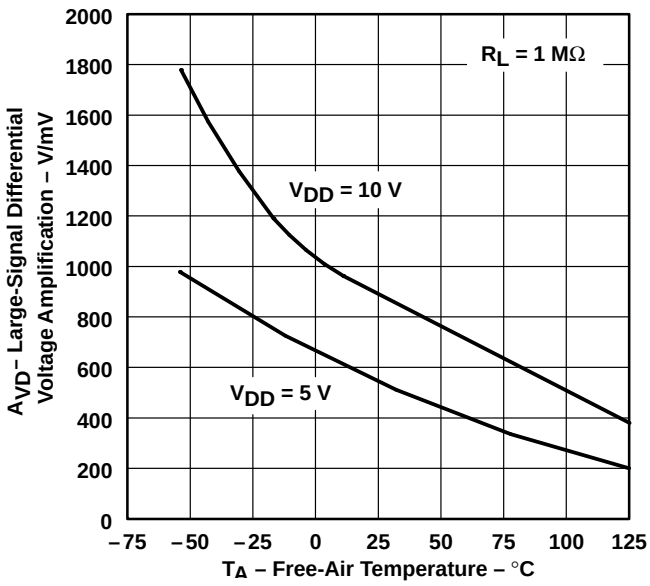


Figure 81

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (LOW-BIAS MODE)†

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

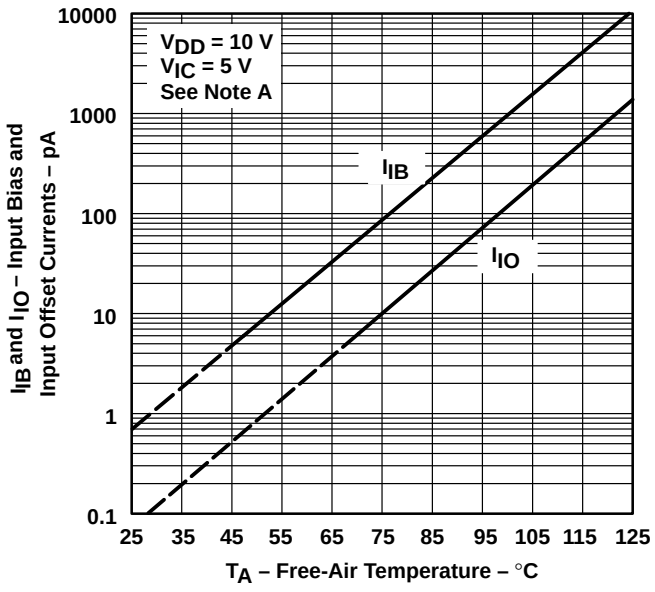


Figure 82

MAXIMUM INPUT VOLTAGE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

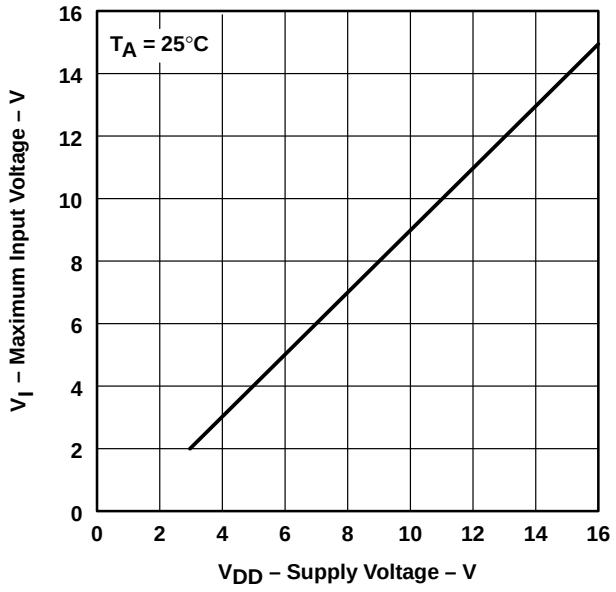


Figure 83

SUPPLY CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

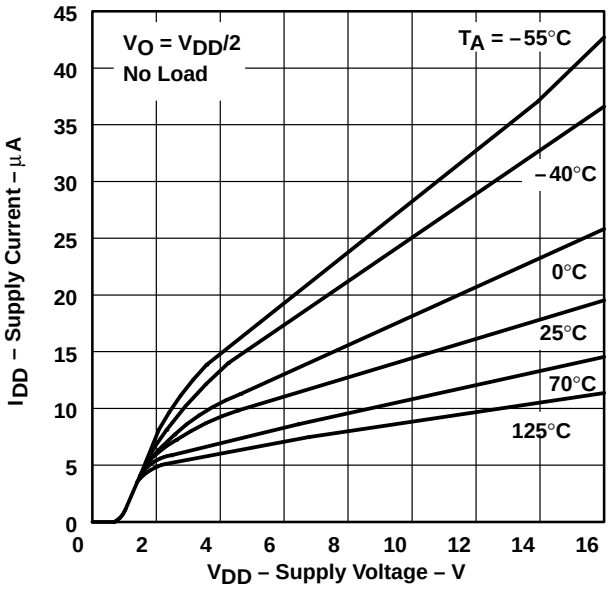


Figure 84

SUPPLY CURRENT vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

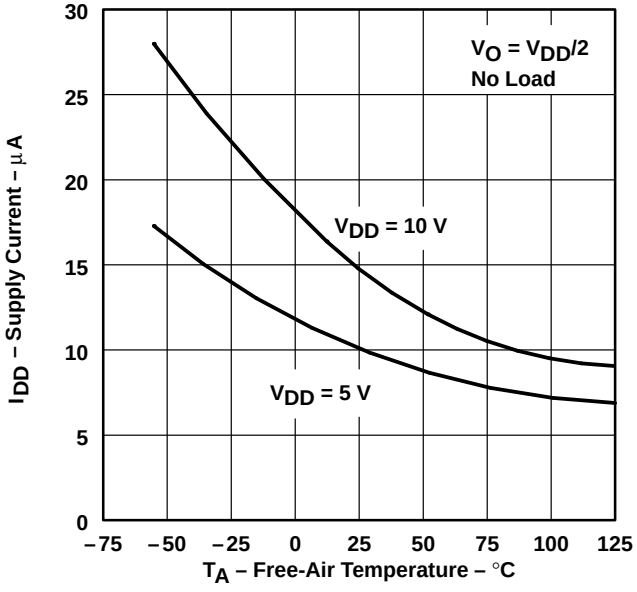


Figure 85

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

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (LOW-BIAS MODE)†

SLEW RATE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

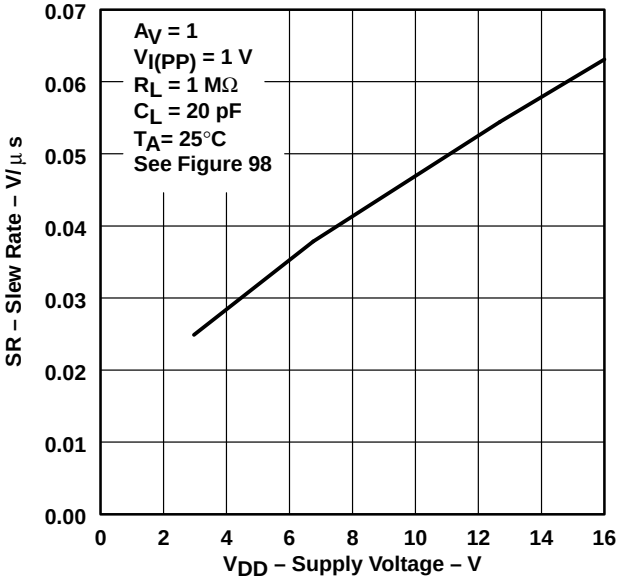


Figure 86

SLEW RATE vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

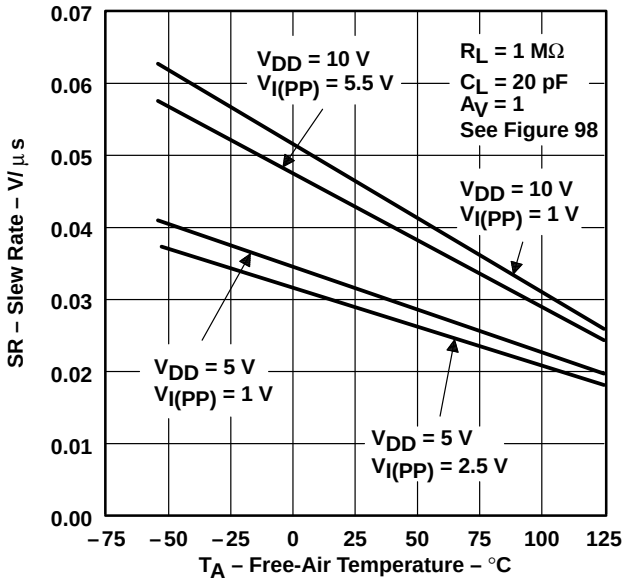


Figure 87

BIAS-SELECT CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

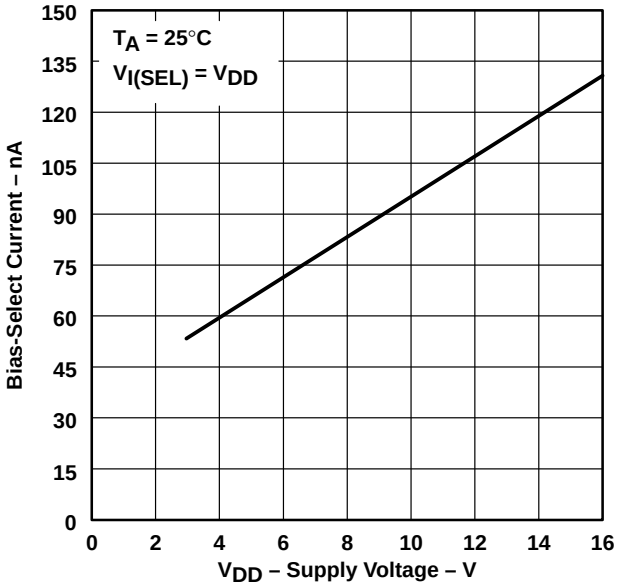


Figure 88

MAXIMUM PEAK-TO-PEAK OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs FREQUENCY

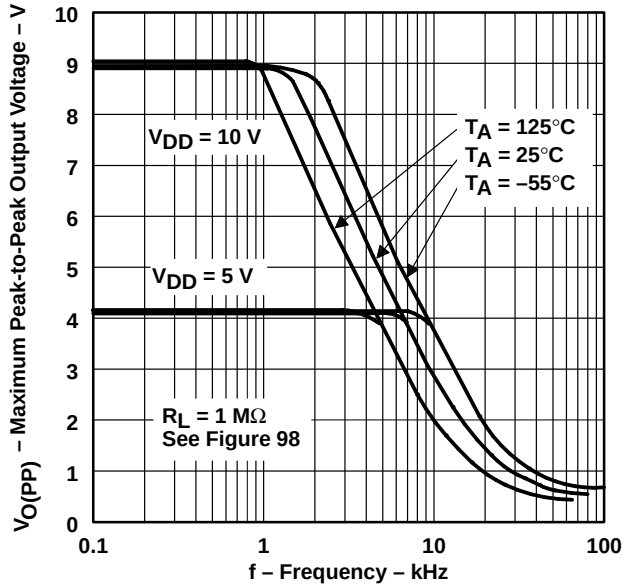


Figure 89

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (LOW-BIAS MODE)†

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

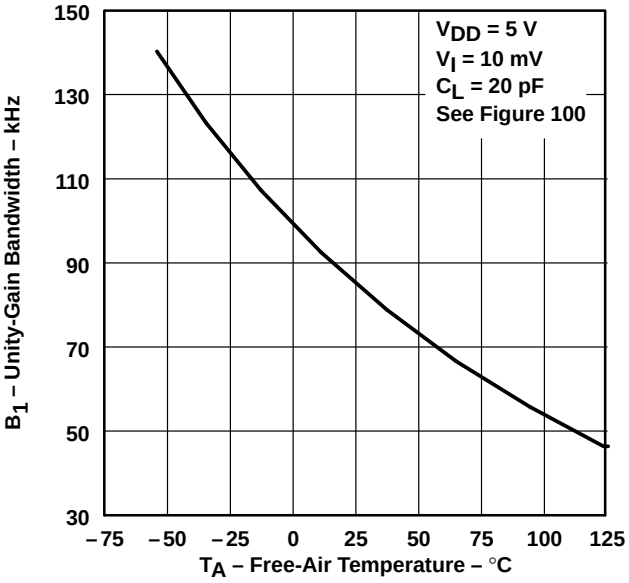


Figure 90

**UNITY-GAIN BANDWIDTH
vs
SUPPLY VOLTAGE**

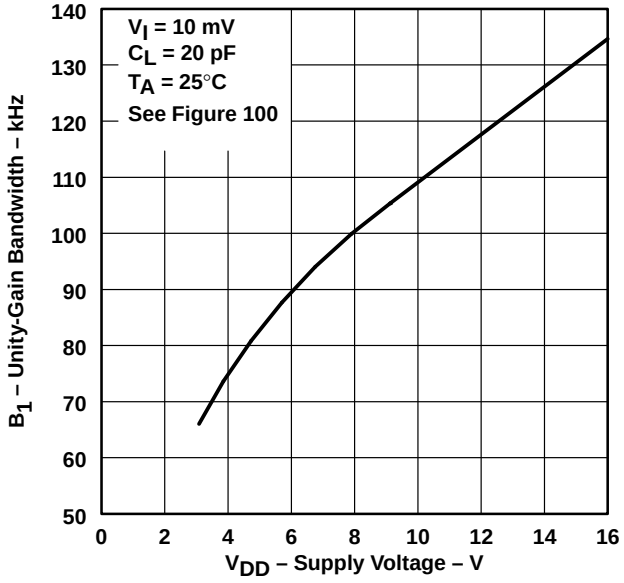


Figure 91

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

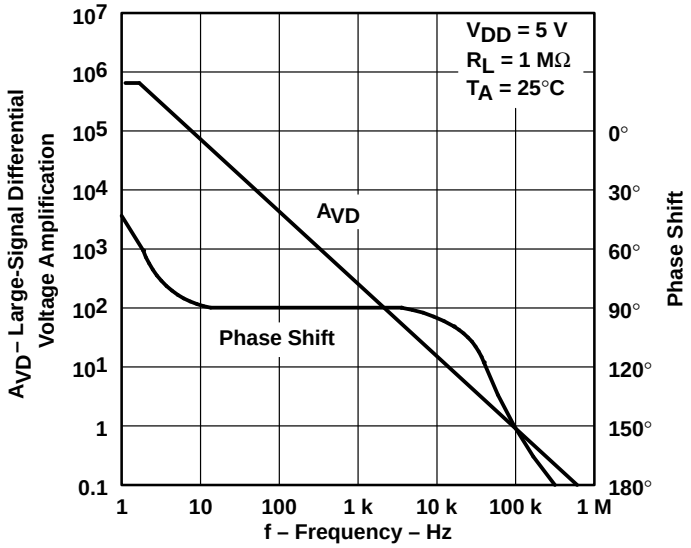


Figure 92

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (LOW-BIAS MODE)†

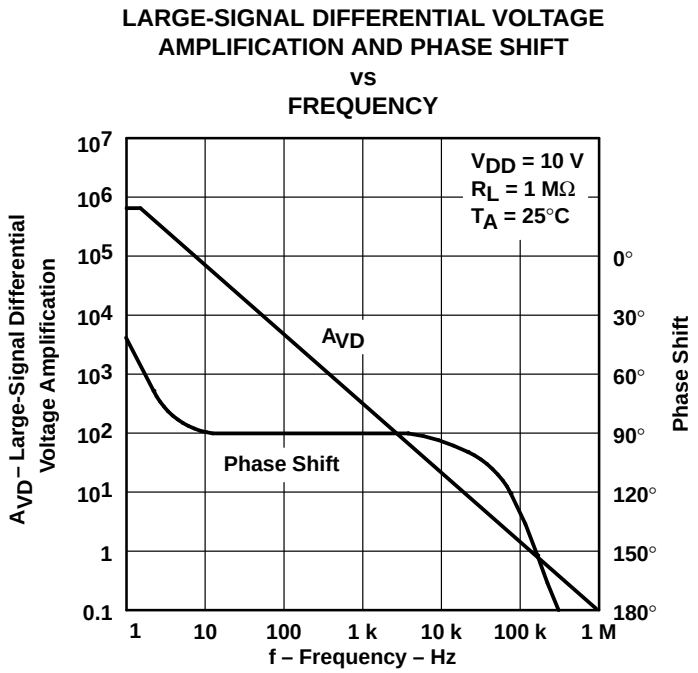


Figure 93

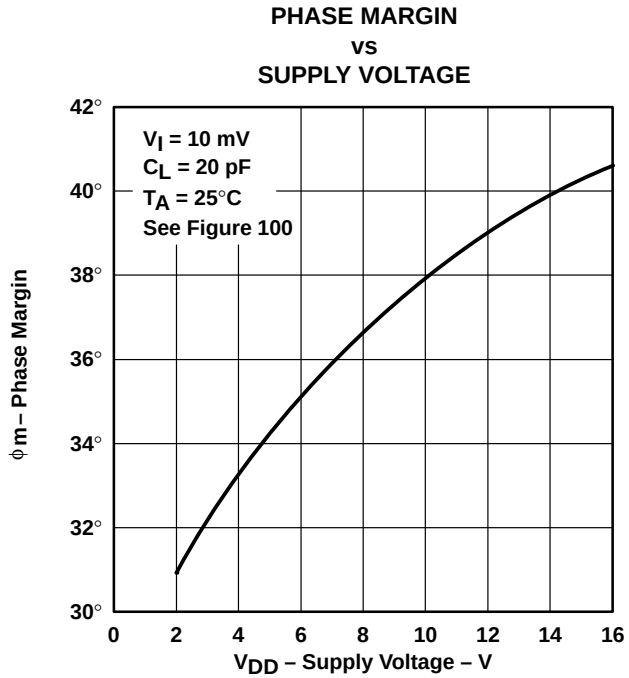


Figure 94

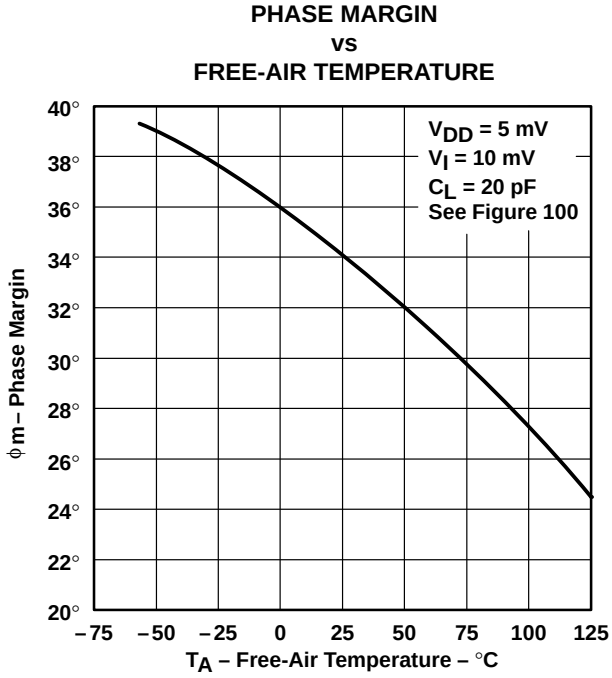


Figure 95

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (LOW-BIAS MODE)†

PHASE MARGIN vs CAPACITIVE LOAD

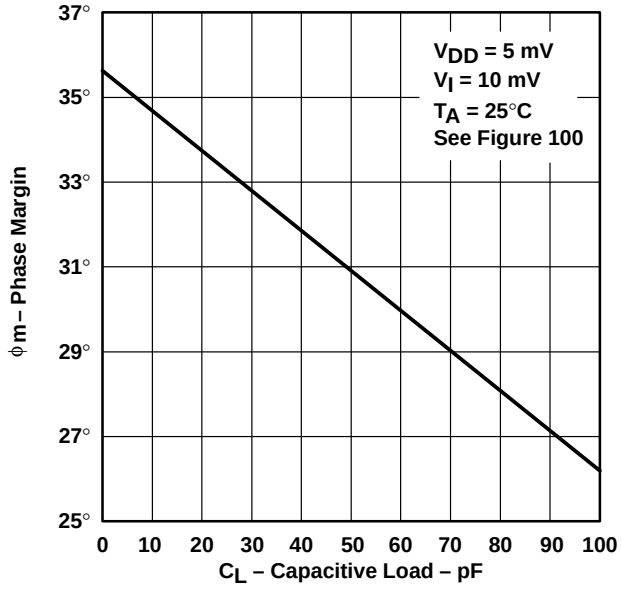


Figure 96

EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE vs FREQUENCY

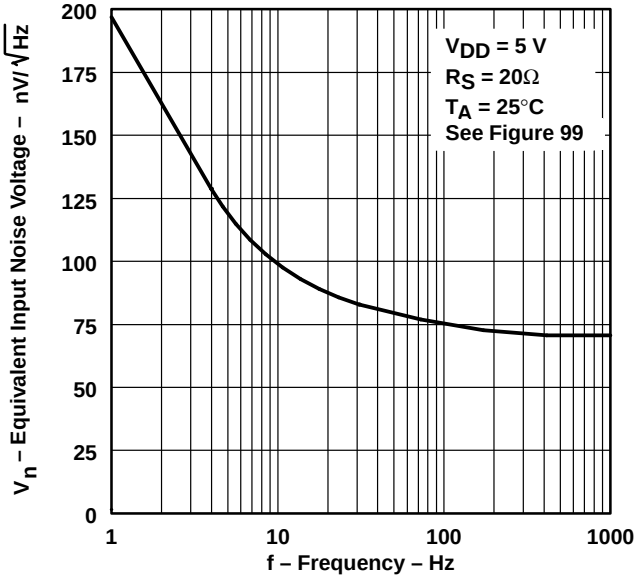


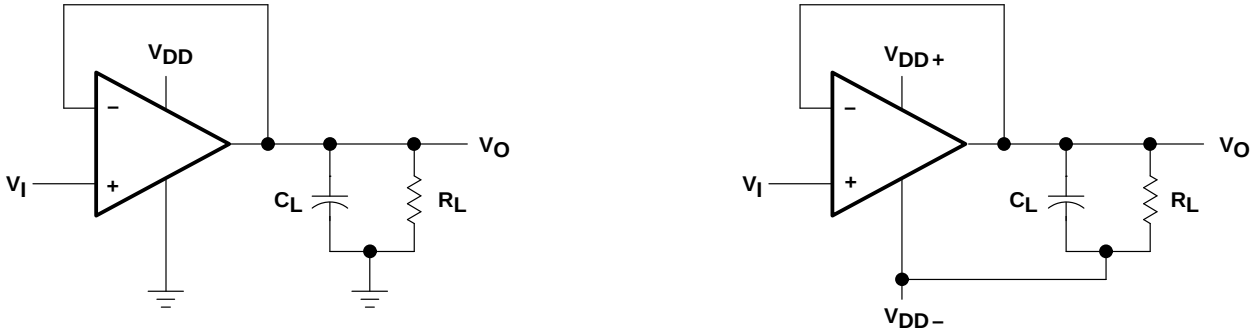
Figure 97

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

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

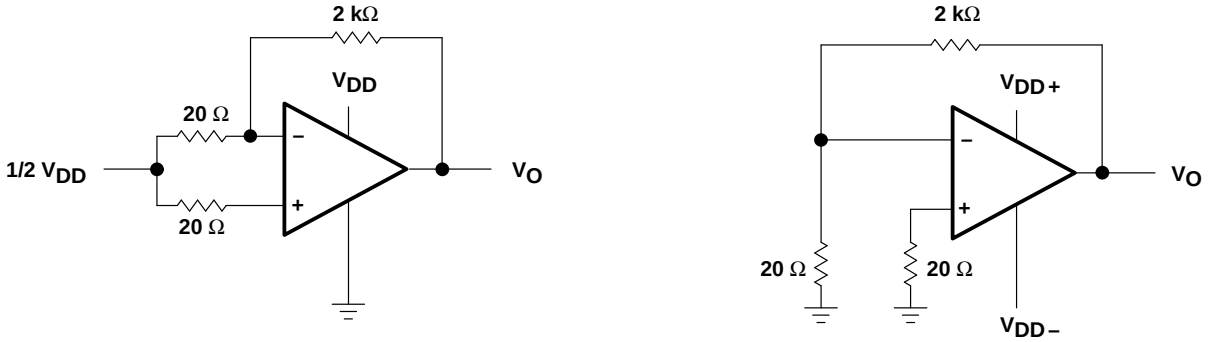
single-supply versus split-supply test circuits

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



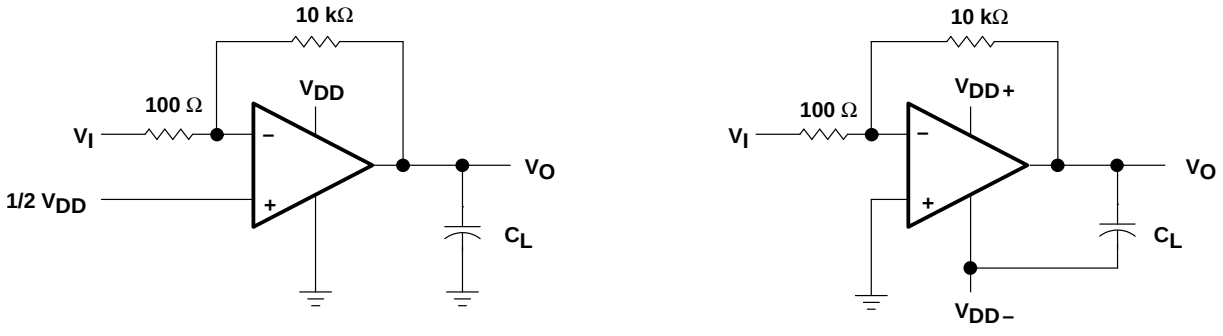
(a) SINGLE SUPPLY (b) SPLIT SUPPLY

Figure 98. Unity-Gain Amplifier



(a) SINGLE SUPPLY (b) SPLIT SUPPLY

Figure 99. Noise-Test Circuit



(a) SINGLE SUPPLY (b) SPLIT SUPPLY

Figure 100. Gain-of-100 Inverting Amplifier

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

input bias current

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

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

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

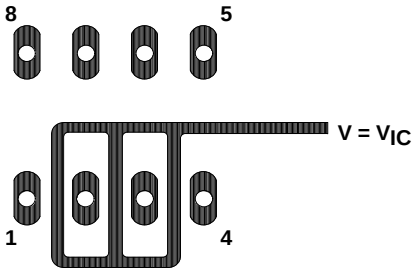


Figure 101. Isolation Metal Around Device inputs (JG and P packages)

low-level output voltage

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

input offset voltage temperature coefficient

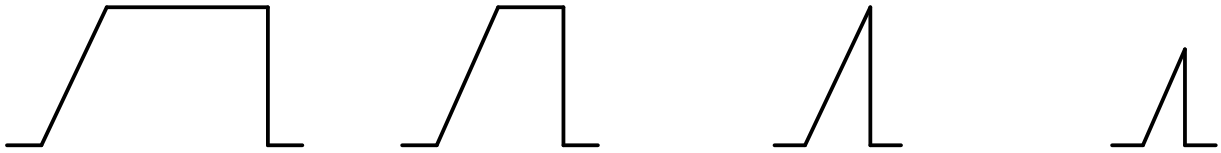
Erroneous readings often result from attempts to measure temperature coefficient of input offset voltage. This parameter is actually a calculation using input offset voltage measurements obtained at two different temperatures. When one (or both) of the temperatures is below freezing, moisture can collect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

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

full-power response

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

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



(a) f = 100 Hz (b) B_{OM} > f > 100 Hz (c) f = B_{OM} (d) f > B_{OM}

Figure 102. Full-Power-Response Output Signal

test time

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

APPLICATION INFORMATION

single-supply operation

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

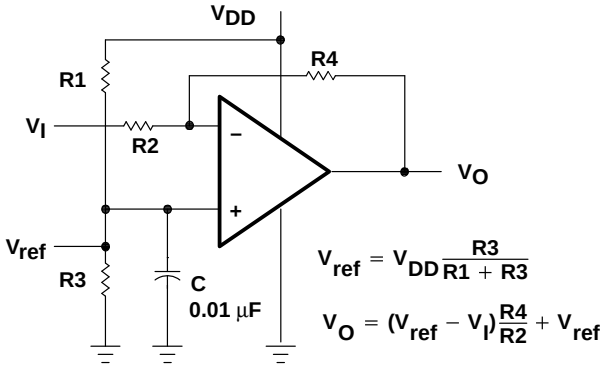


Figure 103. Inverting Amplifier With Voltage Reference

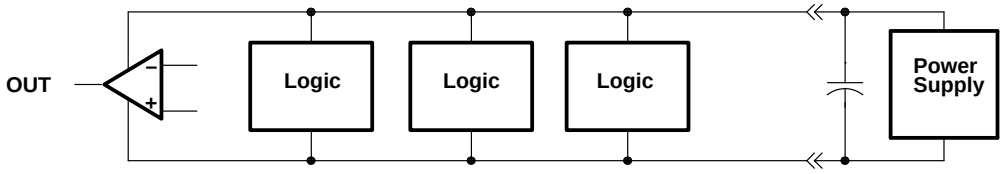
APPLICATION INFORMATION

single-supply operation (continued)

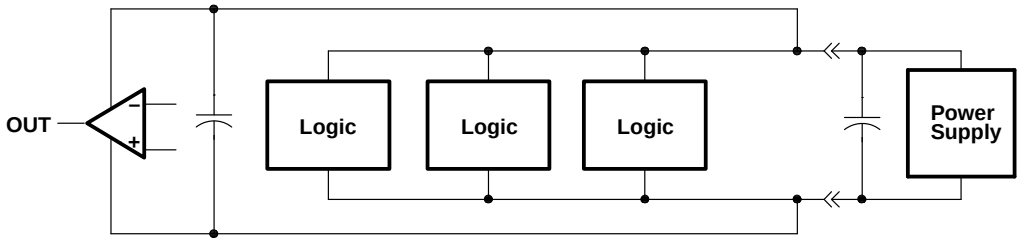
Many single-supply applications require that a voltage be applied to one input to establish a reference level that is above ground. A resistive voltage divider is usually sufficient to establish this reference level (see Figure 103). The low input bias current consumption of the TLC271 permits the use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

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

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



(a) COMMON SUPPLY RAILS



(b) SEPARATE BYPASSED SUPPLY RAILS (preferred)

Figure 104. Common Versus Separate Supply Rails

APPLICATION INFORMATION

input offset voltage nulling

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

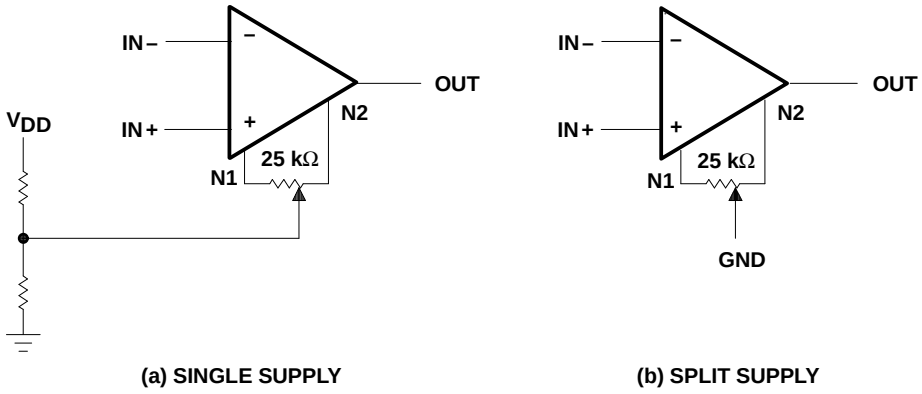
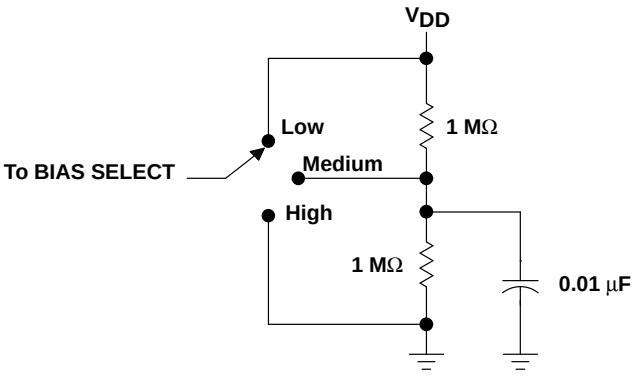


Figure 105. Input Offset Voltage Null Circuit

APPLICATION INFORMATION

bias selection

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



BIAS MODE	BIAS-SELECT VOLTAGE (single supply)
Low	V_{DD}
Medium	1 V to V_{DD} – 1 V
High	GND

Figure 106. Bias Selection for Single-Supply Applications

input characteristics

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

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

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

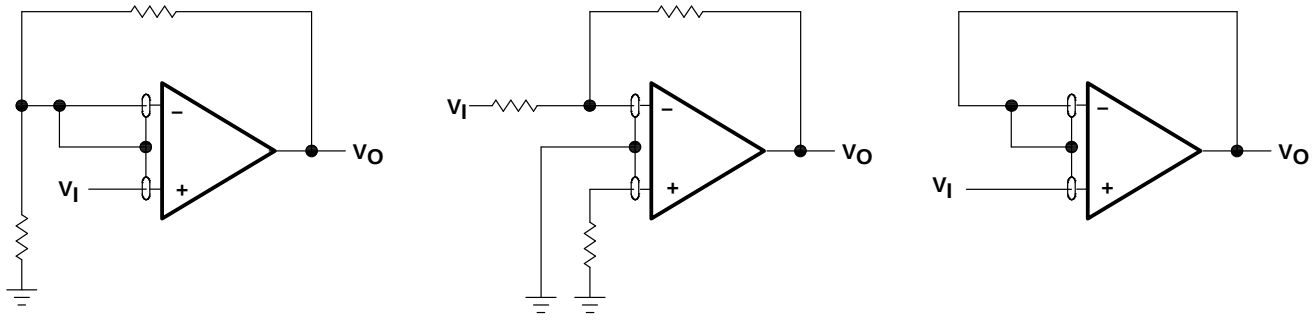
The inputs of any unused amplifiers should be tied to ground to avoid possible oscillation.

noise performance

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

APPLICATION INFORMATION

noise performance (continued)



(a) NONINVERTING AMPLIFIER (b) INVERTING AMPLIFIER (c) UNITY-GAIN AMPLIFIER

Figure 107. Guard-Ring Schemes

feedback

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

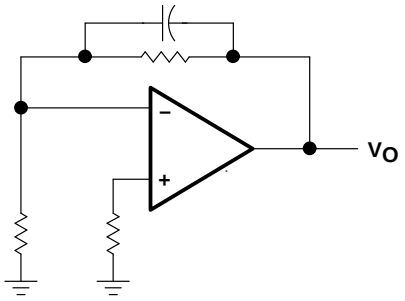


Figure 108. Compensation for Input Capacitance

electrostatic discharge protection

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

latch-up

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

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

APPLICATION INFORMATION

output characteristics

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

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

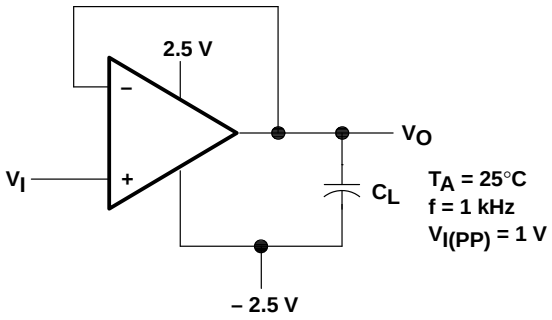


Figure 109. Test Circuit for Output Characteristics

(a) C_L = 20 pF, R_L = NO LOAD (b) C_L = 130 pF, R_L = NO LOAD (c) C_L = 150 pF, R_L = NO LOAD

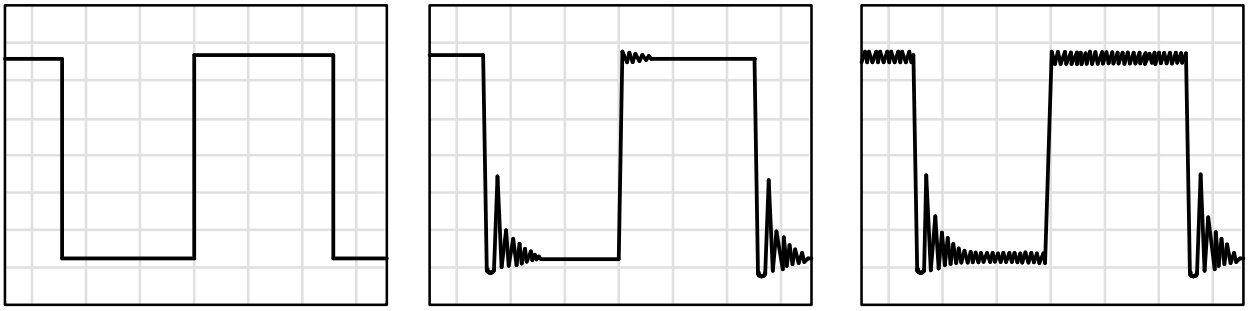
Figure 110. Effect of Capacitive Loads in High-Bias Mode

(a) C_L = 20 pF, R_L = NO LOAD (b) C_L = 170 pF, R_L = NO LOAD (c) C_L = 190 pF, R_L = NO LOAD

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

APPLICATION INFORMATION

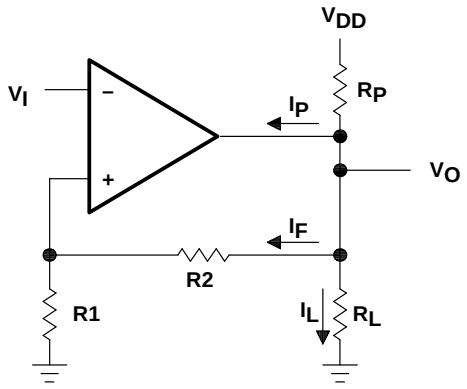
output characteristics (continued)



(a) C_L = 20 pF, R_L = NO LOAD (b) C_L = 260 pF, R_L = NO LOAD (c) C_L = 310 pF, R_L = NO LOAD

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

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



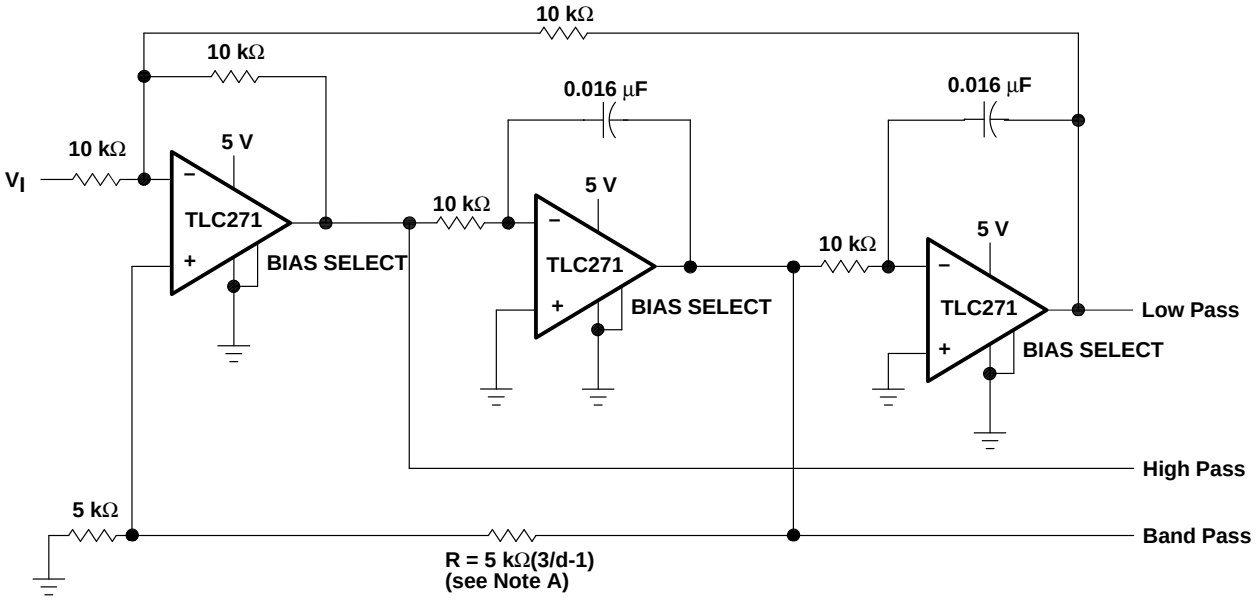
$$R_P = \frac{V_{DD} - V_O}{I_F + I_L + I_P}$$

I_P = Pullup current required by the operational amplifier (typically 500 μA)

Figure 113. Resistive Pullup to Increase V_{OH}

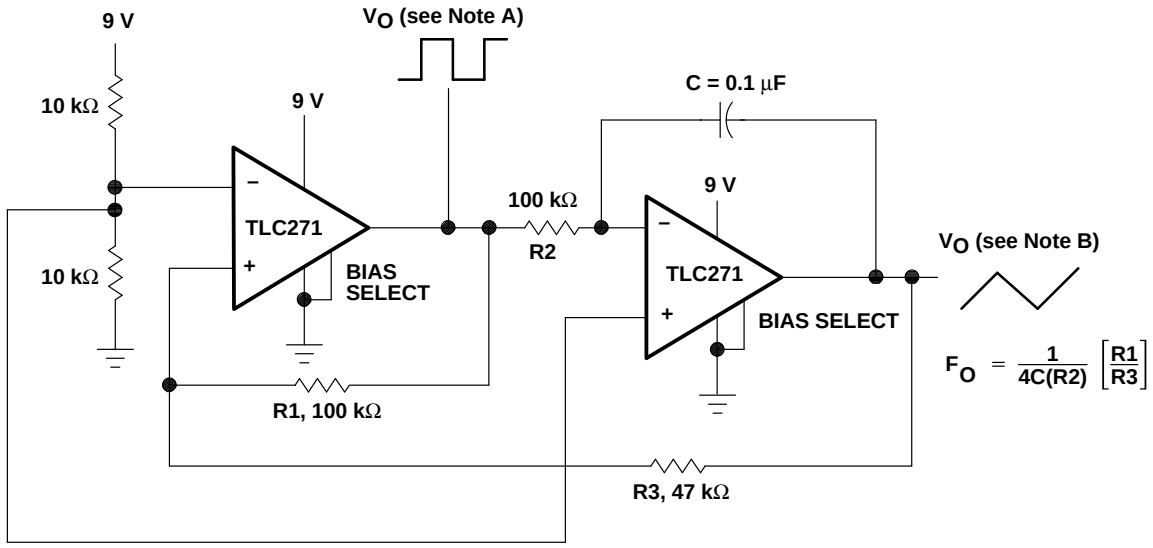
APPLICATION INFORMATION

output characteristics (continued)



NOTE A: d = damping factor, I/O

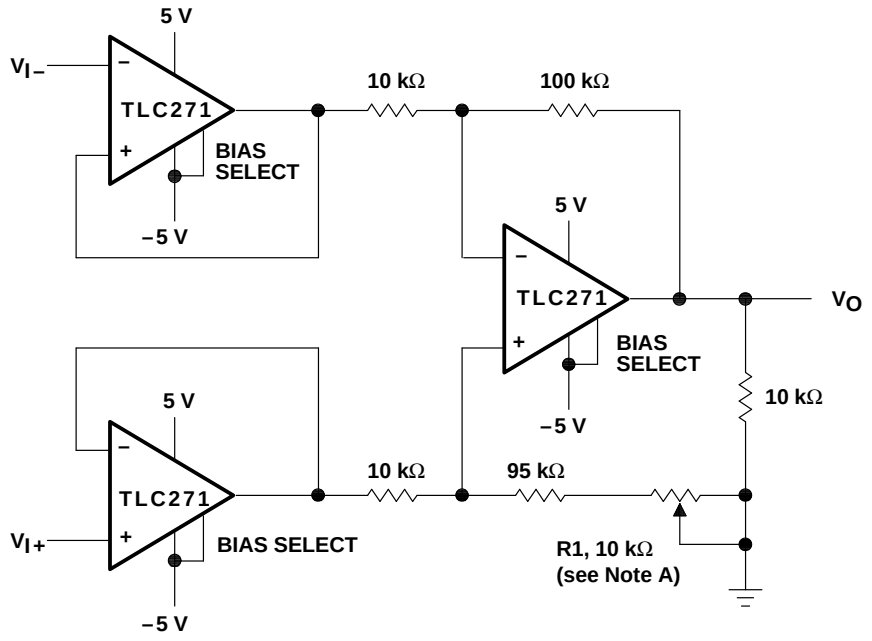
Figure 114. State-Variable Filter



NOTES: A. $V_{O(PP)}$ = 8 V
B. $V_{O(PP)}$ = 4 V

Figure 115. Single-Supply Function Generator

APPLICATION INFORMATION (HIGH-BIAS MODE)



NOTE A: CMRR adjustment must be noninductive.

Figure 116. Low-Power Instrumentation Amplifier

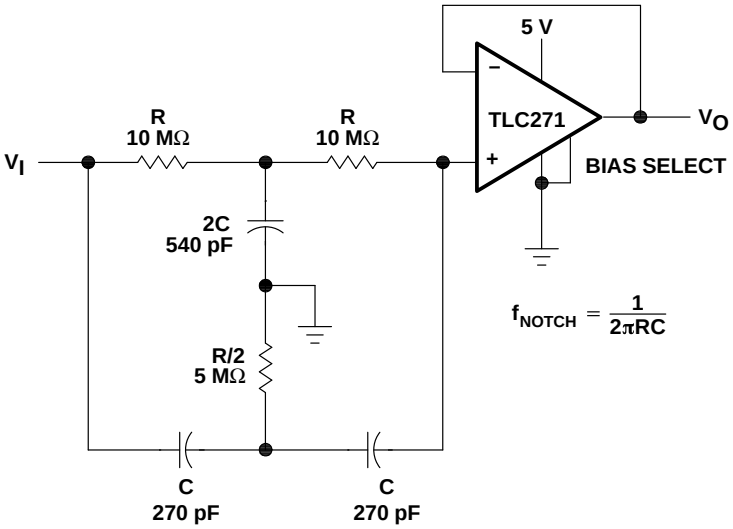
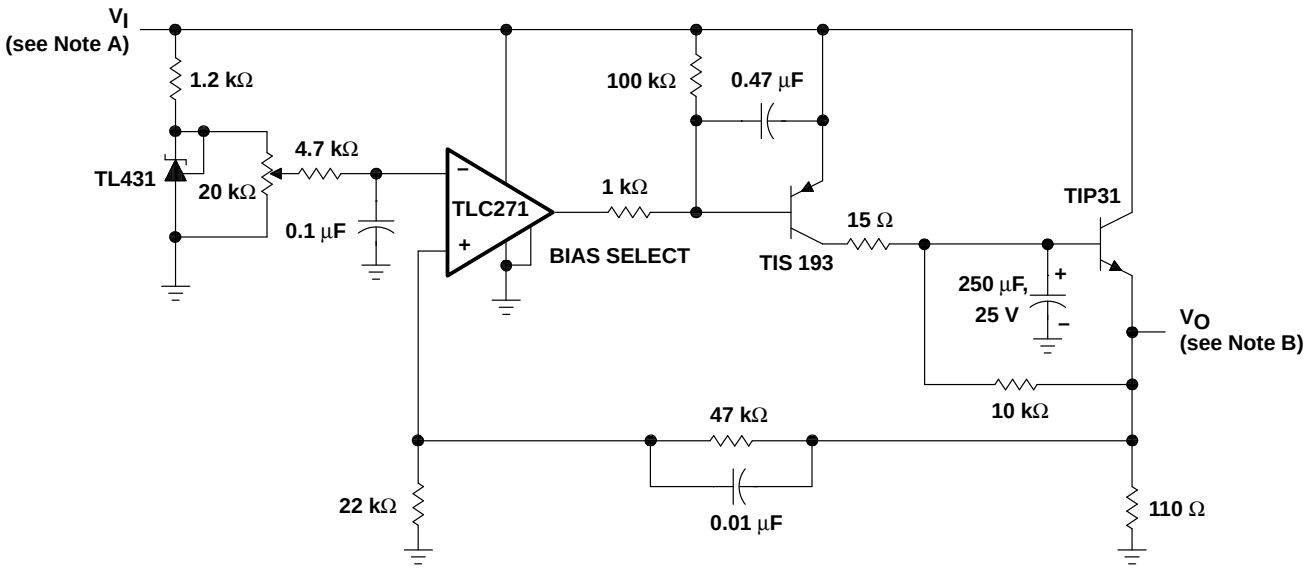


Figure 117. Single-Supply Twin-T Notch Filter

APPLICATION INFORMATION (HIGH-BIAS MODE)



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

Figure 118. Logic-Array Power Supply

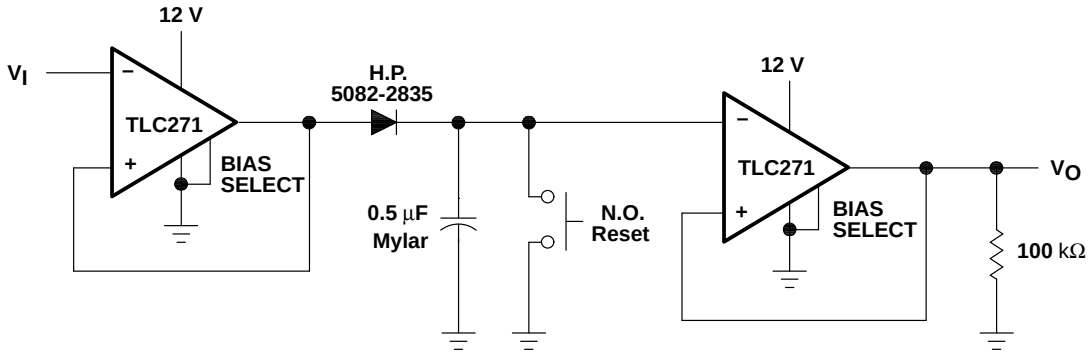
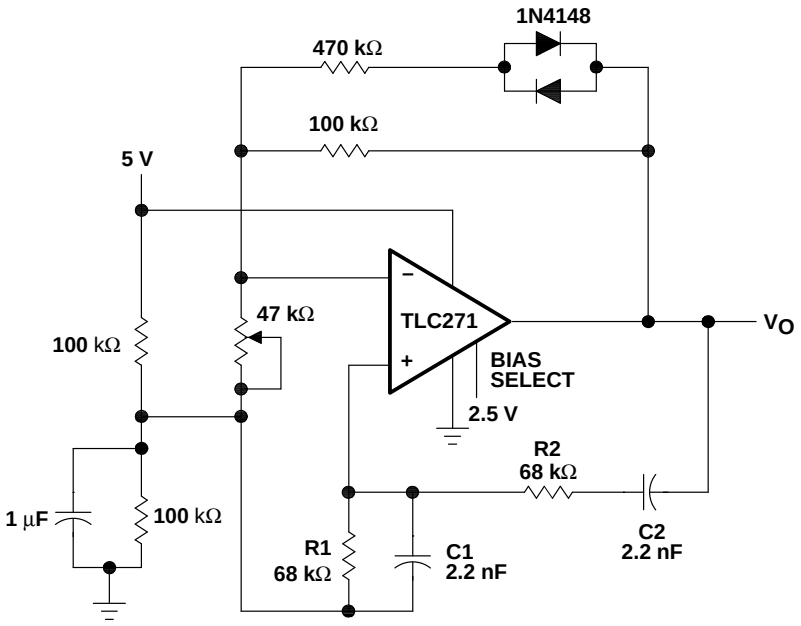


Figure 119. Positive-Peak Detector

APPLICATION INFORMATION (MEDIUM-BIAS MODE)



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

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

Figure 120. Wein Oscillator

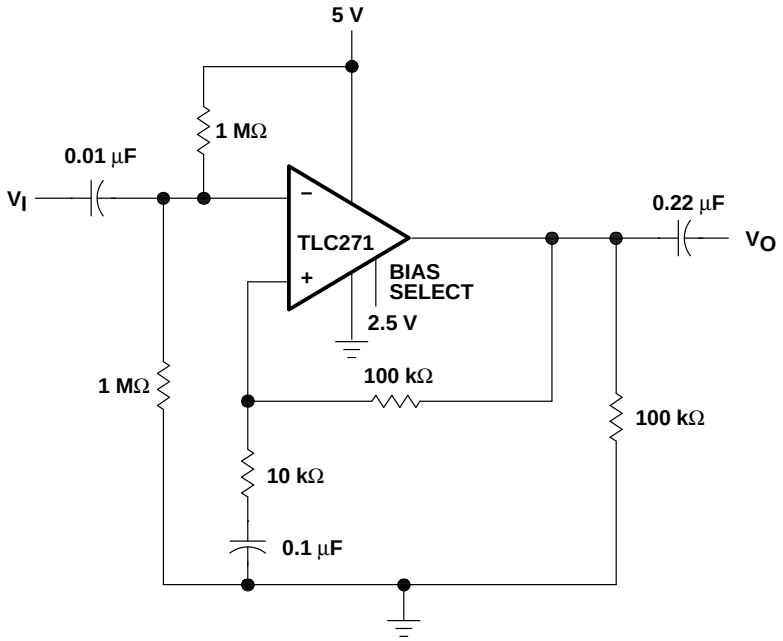
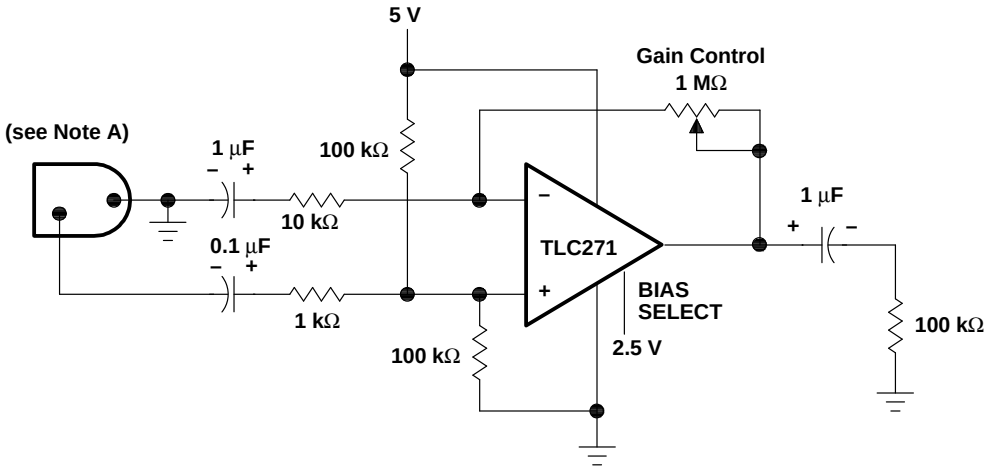


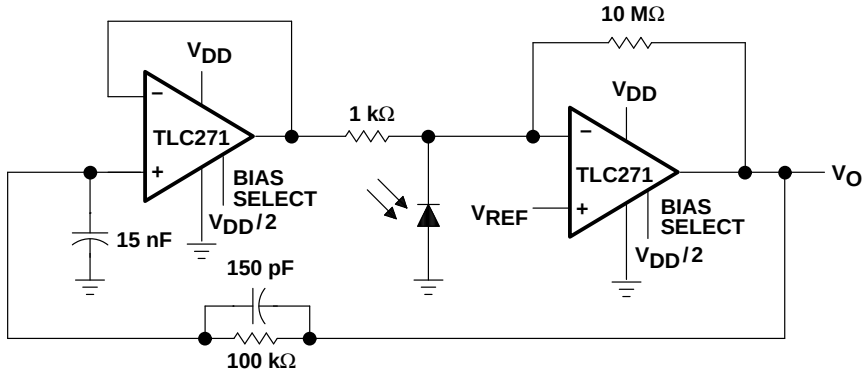
Figure 121. Single-Supply AC Amplifier

APPLICATION INFORMATION (MEDIUM-BIAS MODE)



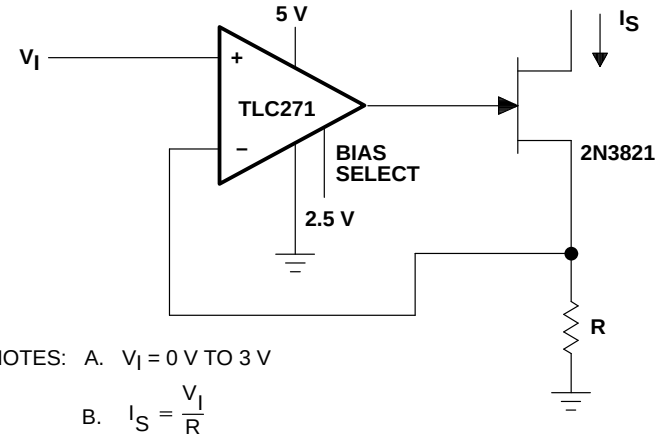
NOTE A: Low to medium impedance dynamic mike

Figure 122. Microphone Preamplifier



NOTES: A. NOTES: V_{DD} = 4 V to 15 V
B. V_{ref} = 0 V to V_{DD} – 2 V

Figure 123. Photo-Diode Amplifier With Ambient Light Rejection

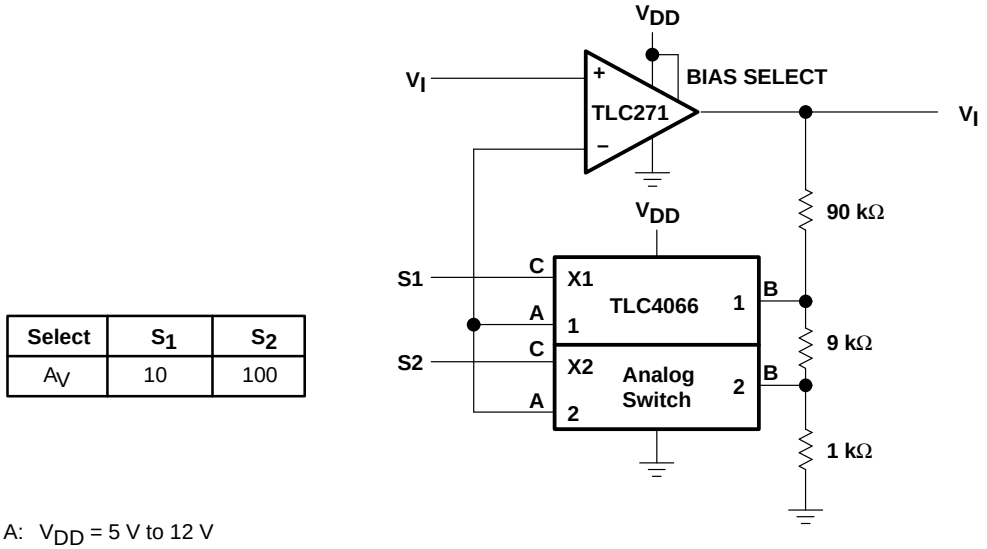


NOTES: A. V_I = 0 V TO 3 V

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

Figure 124. Precision Low-Current Sink

APPLICATION INFORMATION (LOW-BIAS MODE)



Select	S_1	S_2
A_V	10	100

NOTE A: V_{DD} = 5 V to 12 V

Figure 125. Amplifier With Digital Gain Selection

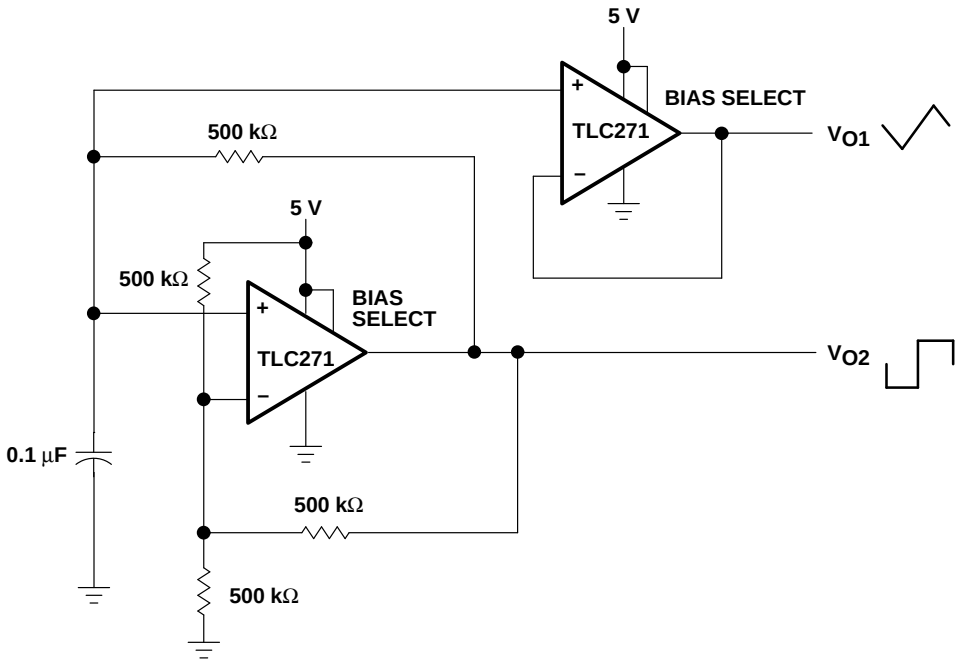
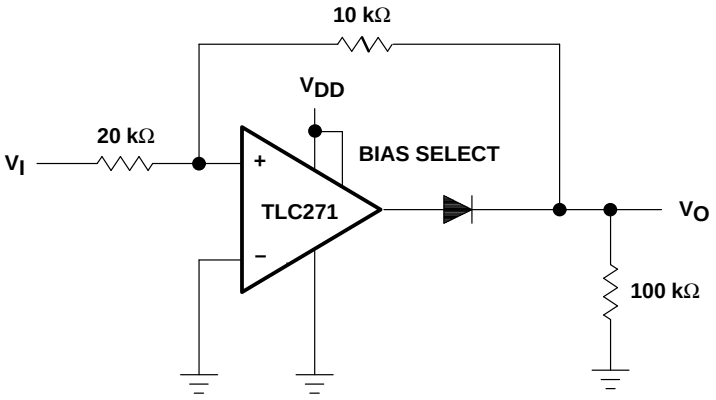


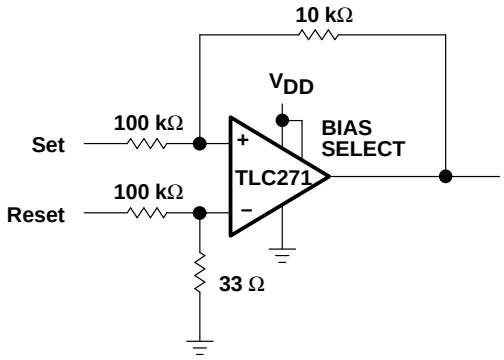
Figure 126. Multivibrator

APPLICATION INFORMATION (LOW-BIAS MODE)



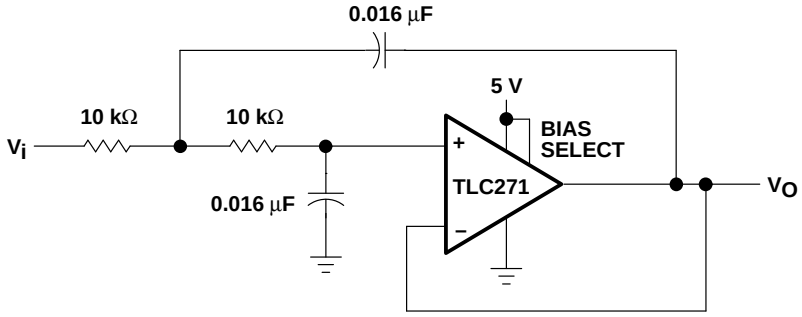
NOTE A: V_{DD} = 5 V to 16 V

Figure 127. Full-Wave Rectifier



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

Figure 128. Set/Reset Flip-Flop



NOTE A: Normalized to F_C = 1 kHz and R_L = 10 kΩ

Figure 129. Two-Pole Low-Pass Butterworth Filter

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