# Single-Channel, Rail-to-Rail Output, 3 MHz BW Operational Amplifier

The TLV271 operational amplifier provides rail–to–rail output operation. The output can swing within 320 mV to the positive rail and 50 mV to the negative rail. This rail–to–rail operation enables the user to make optimal use of the entire supply voltage range while taking advantage of 3 MHz bandwidth. The TLV271 can operate on supply voltage as low as 2.7 V over the temperature range of –40°C to 105°C. The high bandwidth provides a slew rate of 2.4 V/ $\mu$ s while only consuming 550  $\mu$ A of quiescent current. Likewise the TLV271 can run on a supply voltage as high as 16 V making it ideal for a broad range of battery–operated applications. Since this is a CMOS device it has high input impedance and low bias currents making it ideal for interfacing to a wide variety of signal sensors. In addition it comes in a small TSOP–5 package with two pinout styles allowing for use in high–density PCB's.

#### **Features**

• Rail-To-Rail Output

Wide Bandwidth: 3 MHzHigh Slew Rate: 2.4 V/us

• Wide Power-Supply Range: 2.7 V to 16 V

Low Supply Current: 550 μA
Low Input Bias Current: 45 pA

• Wide Temperature Range: -40°C to 105°C

• Small Package: 5 Pin TSOP-5 (same as SOT23-5)

• These Devices are Pb-Free, Halogen Free/BFR Free and are RoHS Compliant

### **Applications**

- Notebook Computers
- Portable Instruments



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### MARKING DIAGRAM



Α

TSOP-5 (SOT23-5) SN SUFFIX CASE 483



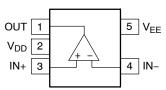
XXX = ADG (TLV271SN1T1G)

= ADH (TLV271SN2T1G) = Assembly Location

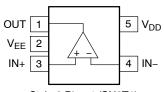
Y = Year
W = Work Week
Pb-Free Package

(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

#### **PIN CONNECTIONS**



Style 1 Pinout (SN1T1) (Top View)



Style 2 Pinout (SN2T1) (Top View)

### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Device	Package	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
TLV271SN1T1G	TSOP-5	3000 /
(Style 1 Pinout)	(Pb-Free)	Tape & Reel
TLV271SN2T1G	TSOP-5	3000 /
(Style 2 Pinout)	(Pb-Free)	Tape & Reel

<sup>†</sup>For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

#### **MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Symbol	Rating	Value	Unit
$V_{DD}$	Supply Voltage (Note 1)	16.5	V
$V_{ID}$	Input Differential Voltage (Note 2)	± Supply Voltage	V
V <sub>I</sub>	Input Common Mode Voltage Range (Note 1)	-0.2 V to (V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.2 V)	V
l <sub>l</sub>	Maximum Input Current	±10	mA
Io	Output Current Range	±100	mA
	Continuous Total Power Dissipation (Note 1)	200	mW
TJ	Maximum Junction Temperature	150	°C
$\theta_{\sf JA}$	Thermal Resistance	333	°C/W
T <sub>stg</sub>	Operating Temperature Range (free-air)	-40 to 105	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage Temperature	-65 to 150	°C
	Mounting Temperature (Infrared or Convection – 20 sec)	260	°C

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

## **DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (V<sub>DD</sub> = 2.7V, 3.3V, 5V & $\pm$ 5 V (Note 3), T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, R<sub>L</sub> $\geq$ 10 k $\Omega$ unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Input Offset Voltage	V <sub>IO</sub>	VIC = $V_{DD}/2$ , $V_{O}$ = $V_{DD}/2$ , $R_{L}$ = 10 k $\Omega$ , $R_{S}$ = 50 $\Omega$			0.5	5	mV
		$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +105^{\circ}\text{C}$				7	
Offset Voltage Drift	ICV <sub>OS</sub>	$VIC = V_{DD}/2, \ V_O = V_{DD}/2, \ R_L = 10 \ k\Omega, \ R_S$	= 50 Ω		2		μV/°C
Common Mode	CMRR	$0 \text{ V} \leq \text{VIC} \leq \text{V}_{DD} - 1.35 \text{ V}, \text{R}_{S} = 50 \Omega$	V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.7 V	58	70		dB
Rejection Ratio		$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +105^{\circ}\text{C}$	1	55			
		$0 \text{ V} \leq \text{VIC} \leq \text{V}_{DD} - 1.35 \text{ V}, \text{R}_{S} = 50 \Omega$	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5 V	65	130		
		$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +105^{\circ}\text{C}$	1	62			
		$0 \text{ V} \leq \text{VIC} \leq \text{V}_{DD} - 1.35 \text{ V}, \text{R}_{S} = 50 \Omega$	$V_{DD} = \pm 5 \text{ V}$	69	140		
		$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +105^{\circ}\text{C}$	1	66			
Power Supply	PSRR	V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.7 V to 16 V, VIC = V <sub>DD</sub> /2, No Load		70	135		dB
Rejection Ratio		T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C to +105°C		65			
Large Signal	$A_{VD}$	$V_{O(pp)} = V_{DD}/2$ , $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.7 V	97	106		dB
Voltage Gain		$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +105^{\circ}\text{C}$	1	76			
		$V_{O(pp)} = V_{DD}/2$ , $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3 V	97	123		
		T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C to +105°C	1	76			
		$V_{O(pp)} = V_{DD}/2$ , $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5 V	100	127		
		T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C to +105°C		86			1
		$V_{O(pp)} = V_{DD}/2, R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	$V_{DD} = \pm 5 V$	100	130		
		T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C to +105°C	1	90			
Input Bias Current	Ι <sub>Β</sub>	$V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V, VIC} = V_{DD}/2, V_{O} = V_{DD}/2,$	$T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ $T_A = 105^{\circ}C$		45	150	pА
		$R_S = 50 \Omega$				1000	1

<sup>3.</sup>  $V_{DD}$  =  $\pm 5$  V is shorthand for  $V_{DD}$  = + 5 V and  $V_{EE}$  = - 5 V.

Continuous short—circuit operation to ground at elevated ambient temperature can result in exceeding the maximum allowed junction temperature of 150°C. Output currents in excess of 45 mA over long term may adversely affect reliability. Shorting output to either V+ or V- will adversely affect reliability.

<sup>2.</sup> ESD data available upon request.

# **DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (V<sub>DD</sub> = 2.7V, 3.3V, 5V & $\pm$ 5 V (Note 3), T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, R<sub>L</sub> $\geq$ 10 k $\Omega$ unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Input Offset Current	I <sub>IO</sub>	$V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}, \text{ VIC} = V_{DD}/2, V_{O} = V_{DD}/2,$	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C		45	150	pA
		$R_S = 50 \Omega$	T <sub>A</sub> = 105°C			1000	
Differential Input Resistance	r <sub>i(d)</sub>				1000		GΩ
Common-mode Input Capacitance	C <sub>IC</sub>	f = 21 kHz			8		pF
Output Swing	V <sub>OH</sub>	$VIC = V_{DD}/2$ , $I_{OH} = -1$ mA	V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.7 V	2.55	2.58		V
(High-level)		$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +105^{\circ}\text{C}$		2.48			
		$VIC = V_{DD}/2$ , $I_{OH} = -1$ mA	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3 V	3.15	3.21		
		$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +105^{\circ}\text{C}$	7	3.00			
		$VIC = V_{DD}/2$ , $I_{OH} = -1$ mA	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5 V	4.8	4.93		
		$T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +105^{\circ}C$	7	4.75			
		$VIC = V_{DD}/2, I_{OH} = -1 \text{ mA}$	V <sub>DD</sub> = ±5 V	4.92	4.96		
		T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C to +105°C	7	4.9			
		$VIC = V_{DD}/2$ , $I_{OH} = -5$ mA	V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.7 V	1.9	2.1		V
		$T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +105^{\circ}C$	╡	1.5			
		VIC = V <sub>DD</sub> /2, I <sub>OH</sub> = -5 mA	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3 V	2.5	2.89		
		T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C to +105°C		2.1			
		$VIC = V_{DD}/2, I_{OH} = -5 \text{ mA}$	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5 V	4.5	4.68		
		$T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +105^{\circ}C$	7	4.35			
		VIC = V <sub>DD</sub> /2, I <sub>OH</sub> = -5 mA	V <sub>DD</sub> = ±5 V	4.7	4.78		
		$T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +105^{\circ}C$		4.65			
Output Swing	V <sub>OL</sub>	$VIC = V_{DD}/2$ , $I_{OL} = -1$ mA	V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.7 V		0.1	0.15	V
(Low-level)		$T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +105^{\circ}C$				0.22	
		$VIC = V_{DD}/2$ , $I_{OL} = -1$ mA	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3 V		0.03	0.15	
		$T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +105^{\circ}C$				0.22	
		$VIC = V_{DD}/2$ , $I_{OL} = -1$ mA	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5 V		0.03	0.1	
		$T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +105^{\circ}C$				0.15	
		$VIC = V_{DD}/2$ , $I_{OL} = -1$ mA	V <sub>DD</sub> = ±5 V		0.05	0.08	
		$T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +105^{\circ}C$				0.1	
		$VIC = V_{DD}/2$ , $I_{OL} = -5$ mA	V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.7 V		0.5	0.7	V
		$T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +105^{\circ}C$	┪			1.1	
		$VIC = V_{DD}/2, I_{OL} = -5 \text{ mA}$	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3 V		0.13	0.7	
		$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +105^{\circ}\text{C}$				1.1	
		$VIC = V_{DD}/2, I_{OL} = -5 \text{ mA}$	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5 V		0.13	0.4	
		$T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +105^{\circ}C$				0.5	
		$VIC = V_{DD}/2, I_{OL} = -5 \text{ mA}$	V <sub>DD</sub> = ±5 V		0.16	0.3	
		$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +105^{\circ}\text{C}$	7			0.35	

<sup>3.</sup>  $V_{DD} = \pm 5 \text{ V}$  is shorthand for  $V_{DD} = +5 \text{ V}$  and  $V_{EE} = -5 \text{ V}$ .

# **DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (V<sub>DD</sub> = 2.7V, 3.3V, 5V & $\pm 5$ V (Note 3), T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, R<sub>L</sub> $\geq$ 10 k $\Omega$ unless otherwise noted)

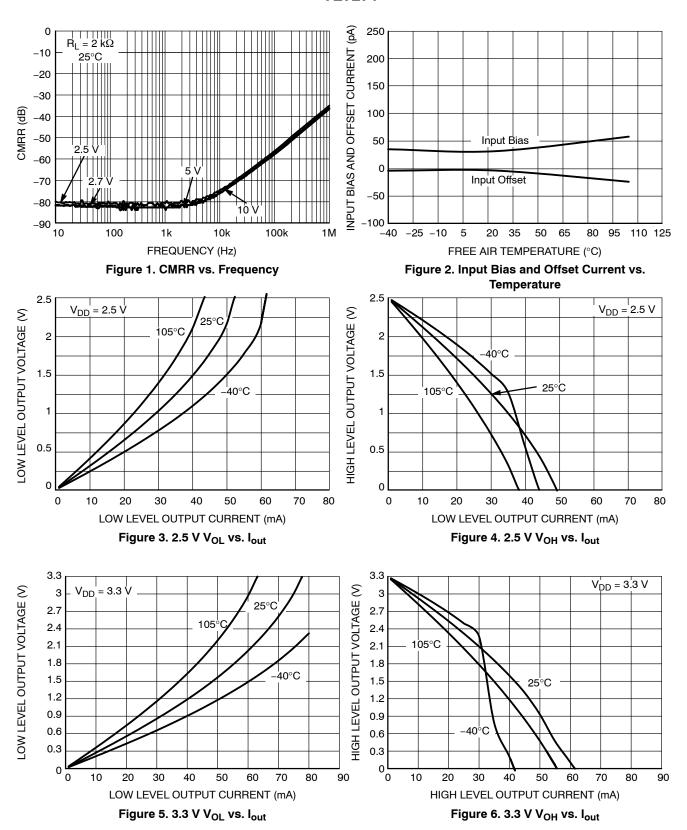
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Output Current	I <sub>O</sub>	$V_O = 0.5 \text{ V from rail}, V_{DD} = 2.7 \text{ V}$	Positive rail		4.0		mA
			Negative rail		5.0		
		$V_O = 0.5 \text{ V from rail}, V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$	Positive rail		7.0		
			Negative rail		8.0		
		$V_O = 0.5 \text{ V from rail}, V_{DD} = 10 \text{ V}$	Positive rail		13		
			Negative rail		12		
Power Supply	I <sub>DD</sub>	$V_O = V_{DD}/2$	V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.7 V		380	560	μΑ
Quiescent Current		V <sub>DI</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3 V		385	620	
			V <sub>DD</sub> = 5 V		390	660	
			V <sub>DD</sub> = 10 V		400	800	
		$T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+105^{\circ}C$				1000	

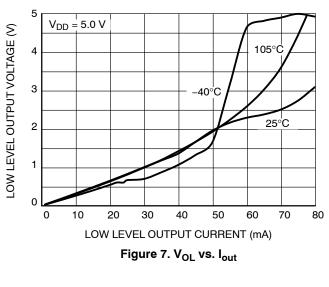
<sup>3.</sup>  $V_{DD}$  =  $\pm 5$  V is shorthand for  $V_{DD}$  = + 5 V and  $V_{EE}$  = - 5 V.

# **AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (V<sub>DD</sub> = 2.7 V, 5 V, & $\pm 5$ V (Note 4), T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, and R<sub>L</sub> $\geq$ 10 k $\Omega$ unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		Min	Тур	Max	Unit	
Unity Gain	UGBW	$R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega, C_L = 10 \text{ pF}$	V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.7 V		3.2		MHz	
Bandwidth			V <sub>DD</sub> = 5 V to 10 V		3.5			
Slew Rate at Unity	SR	$V_{O(pp)} = V_{DD}/2$ , $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$	V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.7 V	1.35	2.1		V/μS	
Gain		T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C to +105°C		1				
		$V_{O(pp)} = V_{DD}/2$ , $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5 V	1.45	2.3			
		T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C to +105°C		1.2				
		$V_{O(pp)} = V_{DD}/2$ , $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$	$V_{DD} = \pm 5 \text{ V}$	1.8	2.6			
		$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +105^{\circ}\text{C}$		1.3				
Phase Margin	$\theta_{m}$	$R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 10 \text{ pF}$			45		0	
Gain Margin		$R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 10 \text{ pF}$			14		dB	
Settling Time to 0.1%	t <sub>S</sub>	$V$ -step(pp) = 1 V, AV = -1, R <sub>L</sub> = 2 k $\Omega$ , $C_L$ = 10 pF	V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.7 V		2.9		μS	
		$V$ -step(pp) = 1 V, AV = -1, $R_L$ = 2 kΩ, $C_L$ = 47 pF	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5 V, ± 5 V		2.0			
Total Harmonic	THD+N	THD+N \	$V_{DD} = 2.7 \text{ V}, V_{O(pp)} = V_{DD}/2, R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega,$	AV = 1		0.004		%
Distortion plus Noise		f = 10 kHz	AV = 10		0.04		1	
			AV = 100		0.3		1	
		$V_{DD}$ = 5 V, $\pm$ 5 V, $V_{O(pp)}$ = $V_{DD}/2$ , $R_L$ = 2 k $\Omega$ , f = 10 kHz	AV = 1		0.004		1	
			AV = 10		0.04		1	
			AV = 100		0.03		1	
Input-Referred Voltage Noise	e <sub>n</sub>	$e_n$ $f = 1 \text{ kHz}$ $f = 10 \text{ kHz}$	•		30		nV/√ <del>Hz</del>	
					20		1	
Input-Referred Current Noise	i <sub>n</sub>	f = 1 kHz			0.6		fA/√Hz	

<sup>4.</sup>  $V_{DD} = \pm 5 \text{ V}$  is shorthand for  $V_{DD} = +5 \text{ V}$  and  $V_{EE} = -5 \text{ V}$ .





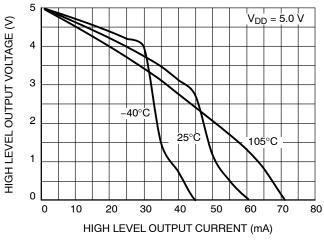
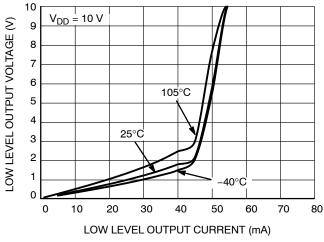


Figure 8. V<sub>OH</sub> vs. I<sub>out</sub>



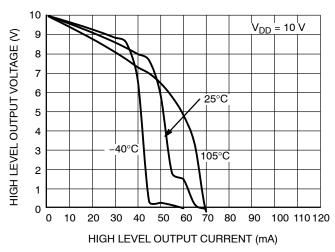
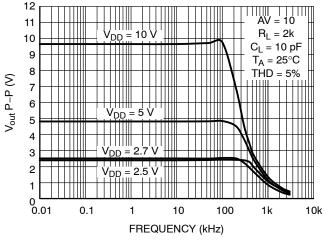


Figure 9. 10 V V<sub>OL</sub> vs. I<sub>out</sub>

Figure 10. 10 V V<sub>OH</sub> vs. I<sub>out</sub>



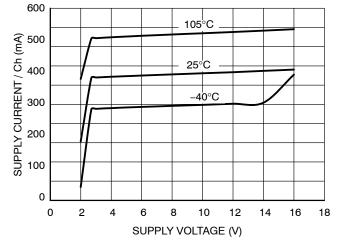


Figure 11. Peak-to-Peak Output vs. Supply vs. Frequency

Figure 12. Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage

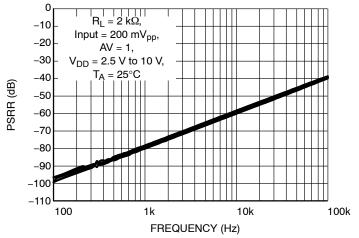


Figure 13. PSRR vs. Frequency

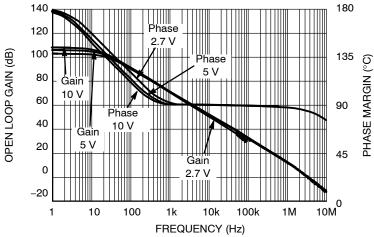


Figure 14. Open Loop Gain and Phase vs. Frequency

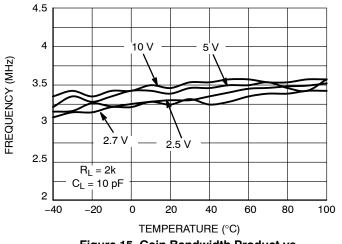


Figure 15. Gain Bandwidth Product vs. Temperature

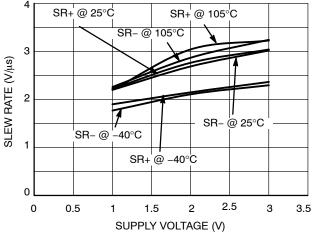


Figure 16. Slew Rate vs. Supply Voltage

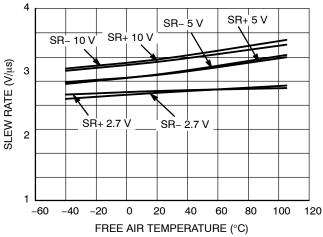


Figure 17. Slew Rate vs. Temperature

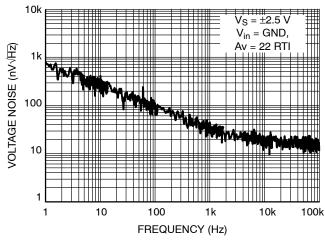


Figure 18. Voltage Noise vs. Frequency

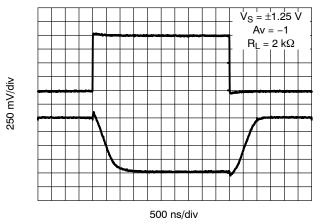


Figure 19. 2.5 V Inverting Large Signal Pulse Response

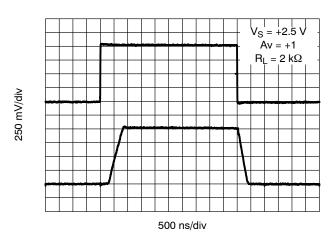


Figure 20. 2.5 V Non-Inverting Large Signal Pulse Response

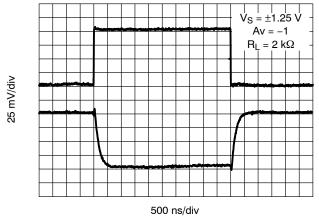


Figure 21. 2.5 V Inverting Small Signal Pulse Response

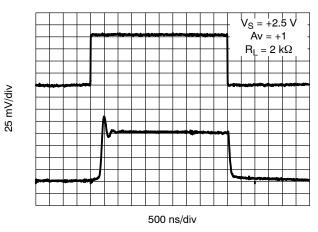


Figure 22. 2.5 V Non-Inverting Small Signal Pulse Response

250 mV/div

25 mV/div

500 mV/div

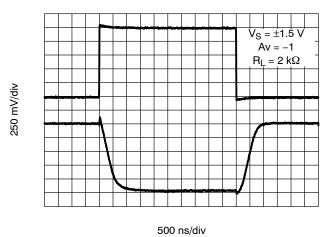


Figure 23. 3 V Inverting Large Signal Pulse Response

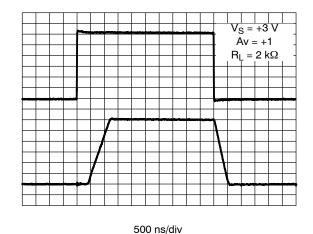
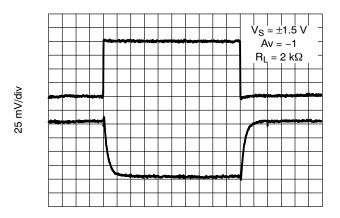
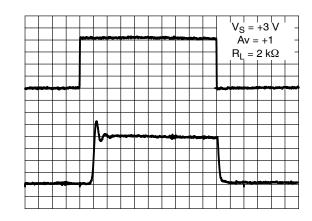


Figure 24. 3 V Non-Inverting Large Signal Pulse Response



500 ns/div Figure 25. 3 V Inverting Small Signal Pulse Response



500 ns/div
Figure 26. 3 V Non-Inverting Small Signal
Pulse Response

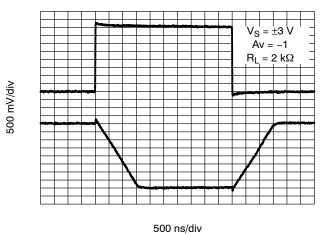


Figure 27. 6 V Inverting Large Signal Pulse Response

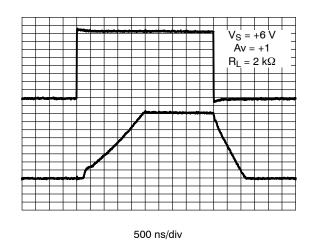


Figure 28. 6 V Non-Inverting Large Signal Pulse Response

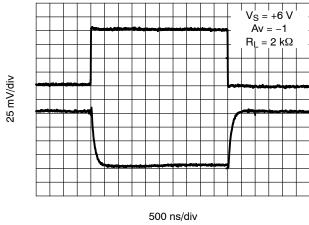


Figure 29. 6 V Inverting Small Signal Pulse Response

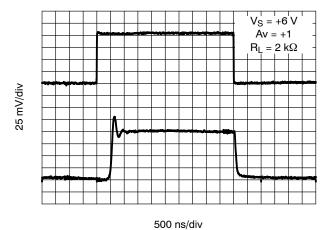


Figure 30. 6 V Non-Inverting Small Signal Pulse Response

### **APPLICATIONS**

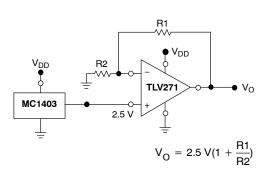


Figure 31. Voltage Reference

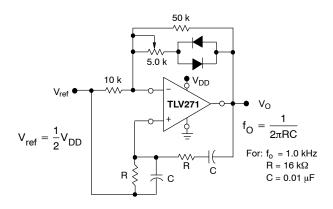


Figure 32. Wien Bridge Oscillator

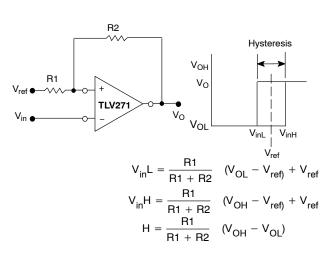
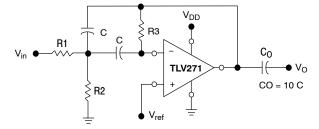


Figure 33. Comparator with Hysteresis



Given:  $f_0$  = center frequency  $A(f_0)$  = gain at center frequency

Choose value 
$$f_0$$
,  $C$ 
Then:  $R3 = \frac{Q}{\pi f_0 C}$ 

$$R1 = \frac{R3}{2 A(f_0)}$$

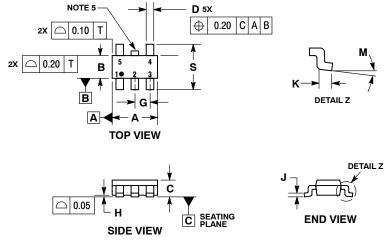
$$R2 = \frac{R1 R3}{4Q^2 R1 - R3}$$

For less than 10% error from operational amplifier, (( $Q_O f_O$ )/BW) < 0.1 where  $f_o$  and BW are expressed in Hz. If source impedance varies, filter may be preceded with voltage follower buffer to stabilize filter parameters.

Figure 34. Multiple Feedback Bandpass Filter

### PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

### TSOP-5 CASE 483-02 ISSUE K

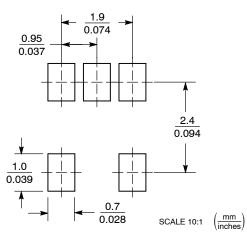


#### NOTES:

- DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME
- CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.
  MAXIMUM LEAD THICKNESS INCLUDES LEAD FINISH
  THICKNESS. MINIMUM LEAD THICKNESS IS THE
  MINIMUM THICKNESS OF BASE MATERIAL.
  DIMENSIONS A AND B DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD
- FLASH, PROTRUSIONS, OR GATE BURRS. MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS, OR GATE BURRS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.15 PER SIDE. DIMENSION A.
  OPTIONAL CONSTRUCTION: AN ADDITIONAL
- TRIMMED LEAD IS ALLOWED IN THIS LOCATION. TRIMMED LEAD NOT TO EXTEND MORE THAN 0.2 FROM BODY

	MILLIMETERS					
DIM	MIN MAX					
Α	3.00	BSC				
В	1.50	BSC				
U	0.90 1.10					
D	0.25 0.50					
G	0.95	BSC				
H	0.01	0.10				
7	0.10	0.26				
K	0.20 0.60					
М	0° 10°					
S	2.50 3.00					

### SOLDERING FOOTPRINT\*



\*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

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