

TLE2227, TLE2227Y, TLE2237, TLE2237Y EXCALIBUR LOW-NOISE HIGH-SPEED PRECISION DUAL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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- **Outstanding Combination of DC Precision and AC Performance:**

Unity-Gain Bandwidth . . . 15 MHz Typ

V_n . . . 3.3 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ at $f = 10$ Hz Typ,

2.5 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ at $f = 1$ kHz Typ

V_{IO} . . . 100 μV Typ

A_{VD} . . . 45 V/ μV Typ With $R_L = 2$ k Ω

38 V/ μV Typ With $R_L = 1$ k Ω

- Available in 16-Pin Small-Outline Wide-Body Package
- Macromodels and Statistical Information Included
- Output Features Saturation Recovery Circuitry

description

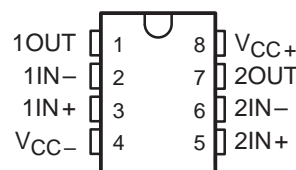
The TLE22x7C combines innovative circuit design expertise and high-quality process control techniques to produce a level of ac performance and dc precision previously unavailable in dual operational amplifiers. This device allows upgrades to systems that use lower-precision devices and is manufactured using Texas Instruments state-of-the-art Excalibur process.

In the area of dc precision, the TLE22x7C offers a typical offset voltage of 100 μV , a common-mode rejection ratio of 115 dB (typ), a supply voltage rejection ratio of 120 dB (typ), and a dc gain of 45 V/ μV (typ).

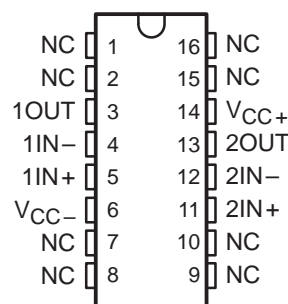
The ac performance is highlighted by a typical unity-gain bandwidth specification of 15 MHz, 55° of phase margin, and noise voltage specifications of 3.3 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ and 2.5 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ at frequencies of 10 Hz and 1 kHz, respectively.

The TLE22x7C is available in a wide variety of packages, including the industry standard 16-pin small-outline wide-body version for high-density system applications. This device is characterized for operation from 0°C to 70°C.

**P PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)**



**DW PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)**



NC – No internal connection

AVAILABLE OPTIONS

T_A	V_{IOtyp} AT 25°C	PACKAGED DEVICES		CHIP FORM [‡] (Y)
		SMALL OUTLINE [†] (DW)	PLASTIC DIP (P)	
0°C to 70°C	100 μV	TLE2227CDW	TLE2227CP	TLE2227Y
	100 μV	TLE2237CDW	TLE2237CP	TLE2237Y

[†] The DW package is available taped and reeled. Add R suffix to device type (e.g., TLE2227CDWR).

[‡] Chip forms are tested at 25°C only.



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

PRODUCTION DATA information is current as of publication date. Products conform to specifications per the terms of Texas Instruments standard warranty. Production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters.

**TEXAS
INSTRUMENTS**

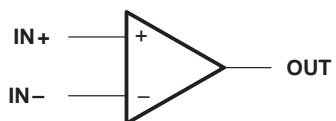
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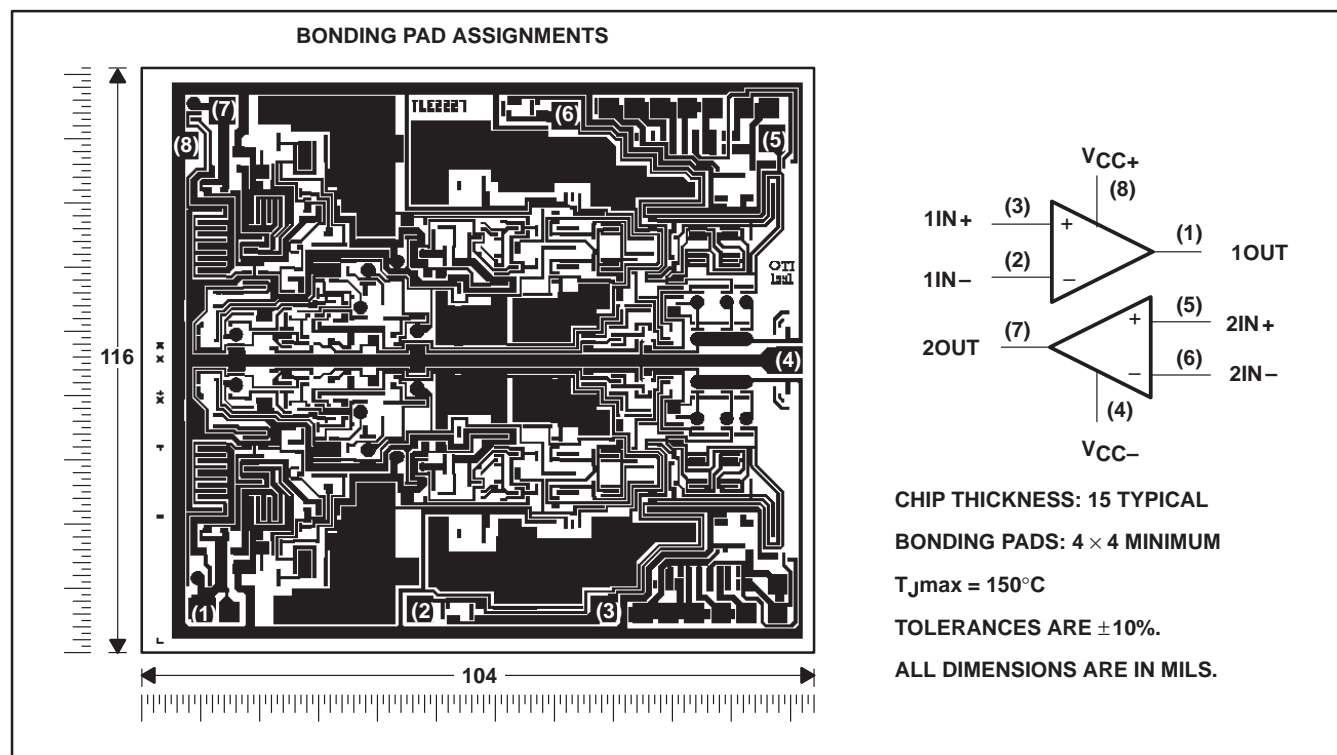
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symbol (each amplifier)



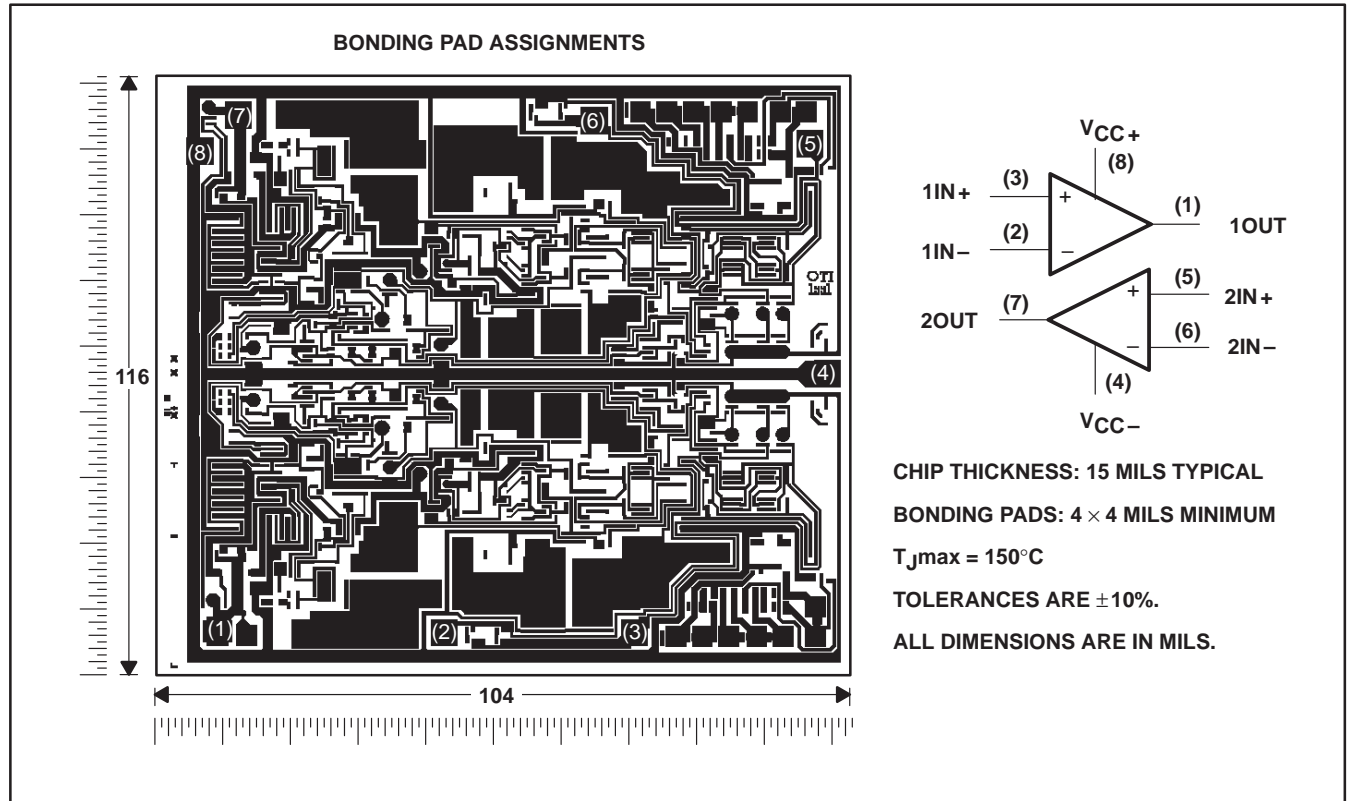
TLE2227Y chip information

This chip, properly assembled, displays characteristics similar to the TLE2227C. Thermal compression or ultrasonic bonding may be used on the doped-aluminum bonding pads. Chips may be mounted with conductive epoxy or a gold-silicon preform.

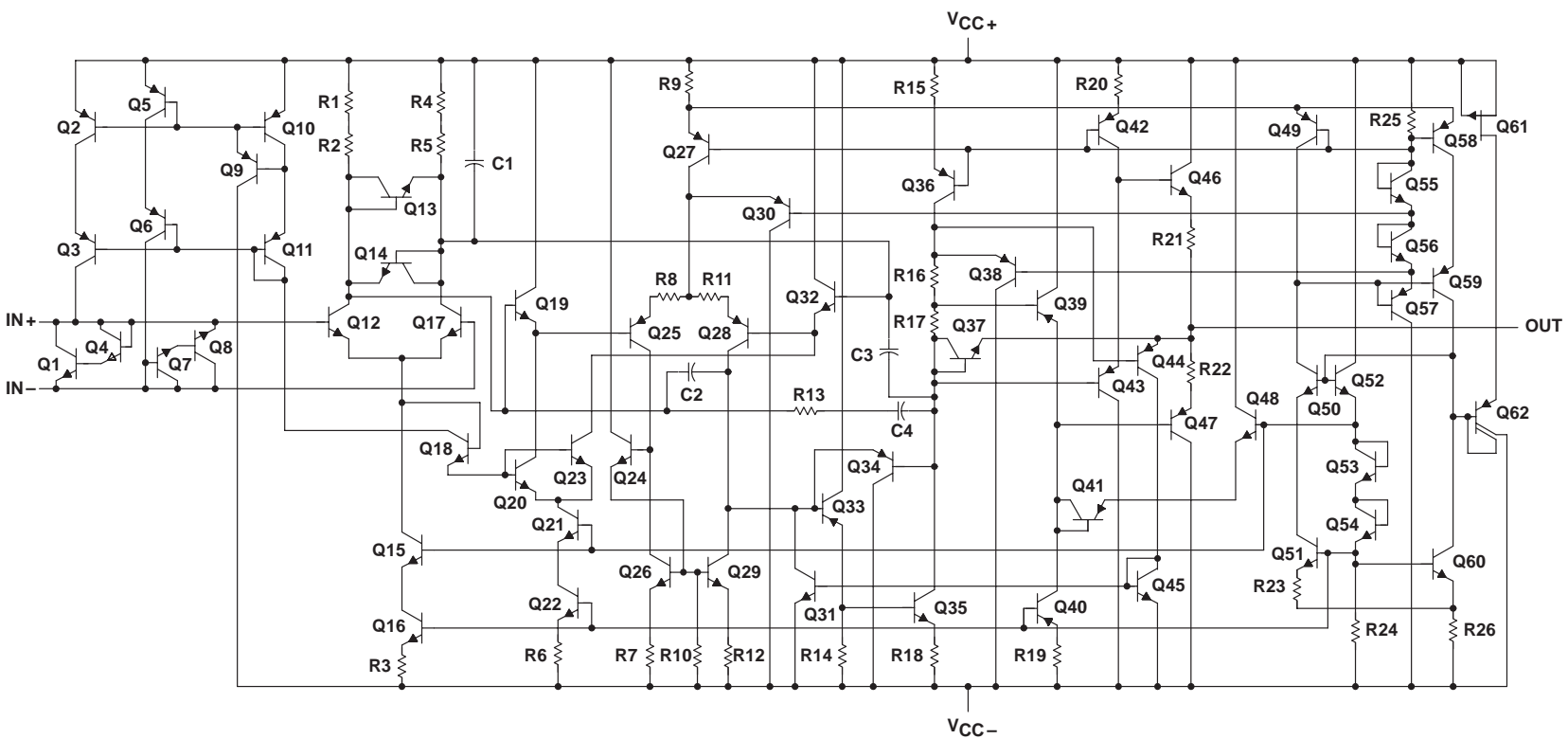


TLE2237Y chip information

This chip, when properly assembled, displays characteristics similar to TLE2237. Thermal compression or ultrasonic bonding may be used on the doped-aluminum bonding pads. The chip may be mounted with conductive epoxy or a gold-silicon preform.



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ACTUAL DEVICE COMPONENT COUNT		
COMPONENT	TLE2227	TLE2237
Transistors	62	62
Resistors	24	24
Diodes	0	0
Capacitors	4	4

equivalent schematic (each amplifier)

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

Supply voltage, V_{CC+} (see Note 1)	19 V
Supply voltage, V_{CC-}	–19 V
Differential input voltage, V_{ID} (see Note 2)	± 1.2 V
Input voltage range, V_I (any input)	$V_{CC\pm}$
Input current, I_I (each input)	± 1 mA
Output current, I_O	± 50 mA
Total current into V_{CC+}	50 mA
Total current out of V_{CC-}	50 mA
Duration of short-circuit current at (or below) 25°C (see Note 3)	unlimited
Continuous total dissipation	See Dissipation Rating Table
Operating free-air temperature range, T_A	0°C to 70°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	260°C

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

- NOTES:
1. All voltage values, except differential voltages, are with respect to the midpoint between V_{CC+} and V_{CC-} .
 2. Differential voltages are at $IN+$ with respect to $IN-$. Excessive current flows if a differential input voltage in excess of approximately ± 1.2 V is applied between the inputs unless some limiting resistance is used.
 3. The output can be shorted to either supply. Temperature and/or supply voltages must be limited to ensure that the maximum dissipation rating is not exceeded.

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

PACKAGE	$T_A \leq 25^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING
DW	1025 mW	8.2 mW/°C	656 mW
P	1000 mW	8.0 mW/°C	640 mW

recommended operating conditions

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, V _{CC±}		±4	±19	V
Common-mode input voltage, V _{IC}	T _A = 25°C	±11		V
	T _A = Full range†	±10.5		
Operating free-air temperature, T _A		0	70	°C

† Full range is 0°C to 70°C.



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electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A^\dagger	TLE2227C			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{IO} Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0, \quad R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C		100	350	μV
		Full range			500	
α_{VIO} Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range		0.4	1	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Input offset voltage long-term drift (see Note 4)		25°C		0.006	1	$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$
I_{IO} Input offset current		25°C		7.5	90	nA
		Full range			150	
I_{IB} Input bias current		25°C		15	90	nA
		Full range			150	
V_{ICR} Common-mode input voltage range		25°C	–11 to 11	–13 to 13		V
		Full range	–10.5 to 10.5			
V_{OM+} Maximum positive peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C		10.5		V
		Full range		10		
	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C		12		
		Full range		11		
V_{OM-} Maximum negative peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C	–10.5	–13		V
		Full range	–10			
	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C	–12	–13.5		
		Full range	–11			
A_{VD} Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = \pm 11\text{ V}, \quad R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C	2.5	45		$\text{V}/\mu\text{V}$
	$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}, \quad R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$	Full range	2			
	$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}, \quad R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C	3.5	38		
		Full range	1			
c_i Input capacitance		25°C		8		pF
z_o Open-loop output impedance	$I_O = 0$	25°C		50		Ω
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICRmin}, \quad R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	98	115		dB
		Full range	95			
k_{SVR} Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{CC\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 4\text{ V to } \pm 18\text{ V}, \quad R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	94	120		dB
	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 4\text{ V to } \pm 18\text{ V}, \quad R_S = 50\ \Omega$	Full range	92			
I_{CC} Supply current	$V_O = 0, \quad \text{No load}$	25°C		7.3	10.6	mA
		Full range			11.2	

† Full range is 0°C to 70°C.

NOTE 4: Typical values are based on the input offset voltage shift observed through 168 hours of operating life test at $T_A = 150^\circ\text{C}$ extrapolated to $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ using the Arrhenius equation and assuming an activation energy of 0.96 eV.



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operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15\text{ V}$

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A^\dagger	TLE2227C			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR	Slew rate	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	25°C	1.7	2.5		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
			Full range	1.2			
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	$R_S = 20\text{ }\Omega$, $f = 10\text{ Hz}$	25°C		3.3	8	$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		$R_S = 20\text{ }\Omega$, $f = 1\text{ kHz}$			2.5	4.5	
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }10\text{ Hz}$	25°C		50	250	nV
I_n	Equivalent input noise current	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$	25°C		1.5	4	$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		$f = 1\text{ kHz}$			0.4	0.6	
THD	Total harmonic distortion	$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$, $A_{VD} = 1$, See Note 5	25°C		<0.002%		
B_1	Unity-gain bandwidth	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	25°C	7	13		MHz
B_{OM}	Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C		30		kHz
ϕ_m	Phase margin	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	25°C		40°		

† Full range is 0°C to 70°C.

NOTE 5: Measured distortion of the source used in the analysis is 0.002%.

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electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A^\dagger	TLE2237C			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{IO} Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0, \quad R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C		100	350	μV
		Full range			500	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
α_{VIO} Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range		0.4	1	
Input offset voltage long-term drift (see Note 4)		25°C		0.006	1	$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$
I_{IO} Input offset current		25°C		7.5	90	nA
		Full range			150	
I_{IB} Input bias current		25°C		15	90	nA
		Full range			150	
V_{ICR} Common-mode input voltage range	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	–11 to 11	–13 to 13		V
		Full range	–10.5 to 10.5			
V_{OM+} Maximum positive peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 1\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C		10.5		V
		Full range		10		
	$R_L = 2\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C		12		
		Full range		11		
V_{OM-} Maximum negative peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 1\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C	–10.5	–13		V
		Full range	–10			
	$R_L = 2\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C	–12	–13.5		
		Full range	–11			
A_{VD} Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = \pm 11\text{ V}, \quad R_L = 2\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C	2.5	45		$\text{V}/\mu\text{V}$
	$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}, \quad R_L = 2\ \text{k}\Omega$	Full range	2			
	$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}, \quad R_L = 1\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C	3.5	38		
		Full range	1			
C_i Input capacitance		25°C		8		pF
z_O Open-loop output impedance	$I_O = 0$	25°C		50		Ω
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICR\text{min}}, \quad R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	98	115		dB
		Full range	95			
k_{SVR} Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{CC\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 4\text{ V to } \pm 18\text{ V}, \quad R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	94	120		dB
	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 4\text{ V to } \pm 18\text{ V}, \quad R_S = 50\ \Omega$	Full range	92			
I_{CC} Supply current	$V_O = 0, \quad \text{No load}$	25°C		7.3	10.6	mA
		Full range			11.2	

† Full range is 0°C to 70°C.

NOTE 4. Typical values are based on the input offset voltage shift observed through 168 hours of operating life test at $T_A = 150^\circ\text{C}$ extrapolated to $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ using the Arrhenius equation and assuming an activation energy of 0.96 eV.

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operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15\text{ V}$

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A^\dagger	TLE2237C			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR	Slew rate	$A_{VD} = 5$, $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	25°C	4	5		V/ μs
			Full range	3			
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	$R_S = 20\text{ }\Omega$, $f = 10\text{ Hz}$	25°C		3.3	8	nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		$R_S = 20\text{ }\Omega$, $f = 1\text{ kHz}$			2.5	4.5	
$V_{n(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }10\text{ Hz}$	25°C		50	250	nV
I_n	Equivalent input noise current	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$	25°C		1.5	4	pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		$f = 1\text{ kHz}$			0.4	0.6	
THD	Total harmonic distortion	$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$, $A_{VD} = 5\text{ V}$, See Note 5	25°C		<0.002%		
GBP	Gain-bandwidth product	$f = 100\text{ kHz}$, $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	25°C	35	50		MHz
BOM	Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C		80		kHz
ϕ_m	Phase margin	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	25°C		40°		

† Full range is 0°C to 70°C.

NOTE 5. Measured distortion of the source used in the analysis was 0.002%.

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electrical characteristics, $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TLE2227Y			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{IO} Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$		100	350	μV
Input offset voltage long-term drift (see Note 4)			0.006	1	$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$
I_{IO} Input offset current			7.5	90	nA
I_{IB} Input bias current			15	90	nA
V_{ICR} Common-mode input voltage range	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	-11 to 11	-13 to 13		V
V_{OM+} Maximum positive peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 1\ \text{k}\Omega$	10.5			V
	$R_L = 2\ \text{k}\Omega$	12			
V_{OM-} Maximum negative peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 1\ \text{k}\Omega$	-10.5	-13		V
	$R_L = 2\ \text{k}\Omega$	-12	-13.5		
A_{VD} Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = \pm 11\text{ V}$, $R_L = 2\ \text{k}\Omega$	2.5	45		V/ μV
	$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$, $R_L = 1\ \text{k}\Omega$	3.5	38		
c_i Input capacitance			8		pF
z_o Open-loop output impedance	$I_O = 0$		50		Ω
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICR\text{min}}$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	98	115		dB
k_{SVR} Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{CC\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 4\text{ V}$ to $\pm 18\text{ V}$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	94	120		dB
I_{CC} Supply current	$V_O = 0$, No load		7.3	10.6	mA

NOTE 4. Typical values are based on the input offset voltage shift observed through 168 hours of operating life test at $T_A = 150^\circ\text{C}$ extrapolated to $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ using the Arrhenius equation and assuming an activation energy of 0.96 eV.

operating characteristics, $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TLE2227Y			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR Slew rate	$R_L = 2\ \text{k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\ \text{pF}$	1.7	2.5		V/ μs
V_n Equivalent input noise voltage	$R_S = 20\ \Omega$, $f = 10\ \text{Hz}$		3.3	8	nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
	$R_S = 20\ \Omega$, $f = 1\ \text{kHz}$		2.5	4.5	
$V_{N(PP)}$ Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\ \text{Hz}$ to $10\ \text{Hz}$		50	250	nV
I_n Equivalent input noise current	$f = 10\ \text{Hz}$		1.5	4	pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
	$f = 1\ \text{kHz}$		0.4	0.6	
THD Total harmonic distortion	$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$, $A_{VD} = 1$, See Note 5		<0.002%		
B_1 Unity-gain bandwidth	$R_L = 2\ \text{k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\ \text{pF}$	7	13		MHz
B_{OM} Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$R_L = 2\ \text{k}\Omega$		30		kHz
ϕ_m Phase margin	$R_L = 2\ \text{k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\ \text{pF}$		40°		

NOTE 5 Measured distortion of the source used in the analysis is 0.002%.



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electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15$ V (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	TLE2237Y			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
V _{IO}	Input offset voltage	V _{IC} = 0, R _S = 50 Ω	100		350	μV
	Input offset voltage long-term drift (see Note 4)		0.006		1	μV/mo
I _{IO}	Input offset current		7.5		90	nA
I _{IB}	Input bias current		15		90	nA
V _{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range	R _S = 50 Ω	−11 to 11	−13 to 13		V
V _{OM+}	Maximum positive peak output voltage swing	R _L = 1 kΩ	10.5			V
		R _L = 2 kΩ	12			
V _{OM−}	Maximum negative peak output voltage swing	R _L = 1 kΩ	−10.5	−13		V
		R _L = 2 kΩ	−12	−13.5		
A _{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	V _O = ±11 V, R _L = 2 kΩ	2.5	45		V/μV
		V _O = ±10 V, R _L = 1 kΩ	3.5	38		
C _i	Input capacitance		8			pF
z _O	Open-loop output impedance	I _O = 0	50			Ω
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	V _{IC} = V _{ICRmin} , R _S = 50 Ω	98	115		dB
k _{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio (ΔV _{CC±} /ΔV _{IO})	V _{CC±} = ±4 V to ±18 V, R _S = 50 Ω	94	120		dB
I _{CC}	Supply current	V _O = 0, No load	7.3	10.6		mA

NOTE 4. Typical values are based on the input offset voltage shift observed through 168 hours of operating life test at $T_A = 150^\circ C$ extrapolated to $T_A = 25^\circ C$ using the Arrhenius equation and assuming an activation energy of 0.96 eV.

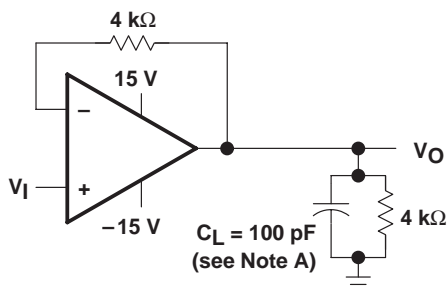
operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15$ V

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TLE2237Y			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR Slew rate	$R_L = 2 k\Omega, \quad C_L = 100 pF$	4	5		V/ μs
V_n Equivalent input noise voltage	$R_S = 20 \Omega, \quad f = 10 Hz$		3.3	8	nV/ \sqrt{Hz}
	$R_S = 20 \Omega, \quad f = 1 kHz$		2.5	4.5	
$V_{n(PP)}$ Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1 Hz$ to $10 Hz$		50	250	nV
I_n Equivalent input noise current	$f = 10 Hz$		1.5	4	pA/ \sqrt{Hz}
	$f = 1 kHz$		0.4	0.6	
THD Total harmonic distortion	$V_O = \pm 10 V, \quad A_{VD} = 1, \quad$ See Note 5	<0.002%			
B_1 Unity-gain bandwidth	$R_L = 2 k\Omega, \quad C_L = 100 pF$	35	50		MHz
B_{OM} Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$R_L = 2 k\Omega$		80		kHz
ϕ_m Phase margin	$R_L = 2 k\Omega, \quad C_L = 100 pF$		40°		

NOTE 5. Measured distortion of the source used in the analysis is 0.002%.



PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



NOTE A: C_L includes fixture capacitance.

Figure 1. Slew-Rate Test Circuit

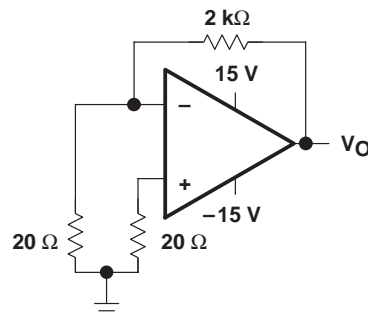
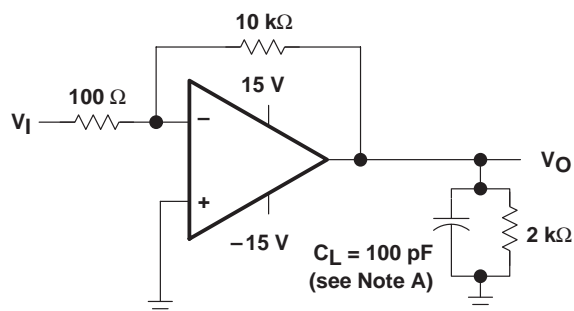
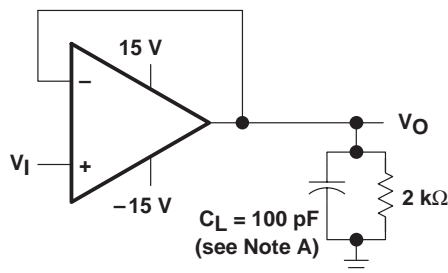


Figure 2. Noise-Voltage Test Circuit



NOTE A: C_L includes fixture capacitance.

Figure 3. Unity-Gain Bandwidth and Phase-Margin Test Circuit



NOTE A: C_L includes fixture capacitance.

Figure 4. Small-Signal Pulse-Response Test Circuit

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Table of Graphs

			FIGURE
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	Distribution	5
ΔV_{IO}	Input offset voltage change	vs Time after power on	6, 7
I_{IO}	Input offset current	vs Free-air temperature	8
I_{IB}	Input bias current	vs Common-mode input voltage vs Free-air temperature	9 10
I_I	Input current	vs Differential input voltage	11
$V_{O(PP)}$	Maximum peak-to-peak output voltage	vs Frequency	12
V_{OM}	Maximum peak positive output voltage	vs Load resistance vs Free-air temperature	13 15
V_{OM}	Maximum peak negative output voltage	vs Load resistance vs Free-air temperature	14 16
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	vs Supply voltage vs Load resistance vs Frequency vs Free-air temperature	17 19 18, 20, 21 22
z_o	Output impedance	vs Frequency	23
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	vs Frequency	24
kSVR	Supply-voltage rejection ratio	vs Frequency	25
I_{OS}	Short-circuit output current	vs Supply voltage vs Elapsed time vs Free-air temperature	26, 27 28, 29 30, 31
I_{CC}	Supply current	vs Supply voltage vs Free-air temperature	32 33
	Voltage-follower small-signal pulse response	vs Time	34, 35
	Voltage-follower large-signal pulse response	vs Time	36, 37
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	vs Frequency	38
	Noise voltage (referred to input)	Over 10-second interval	39
B_1	Unity-gain bandwidth	vs Supply voltage vs Load capacitance	40, 41 42, 43
SR	Slew rate	vs Free-air temperature	44, 45
ϕ_m	Phase margin	vs Supply voltage vs Load capacitance	46 47, 48
	Phase shift	vs Frequency	18, 20, 21

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

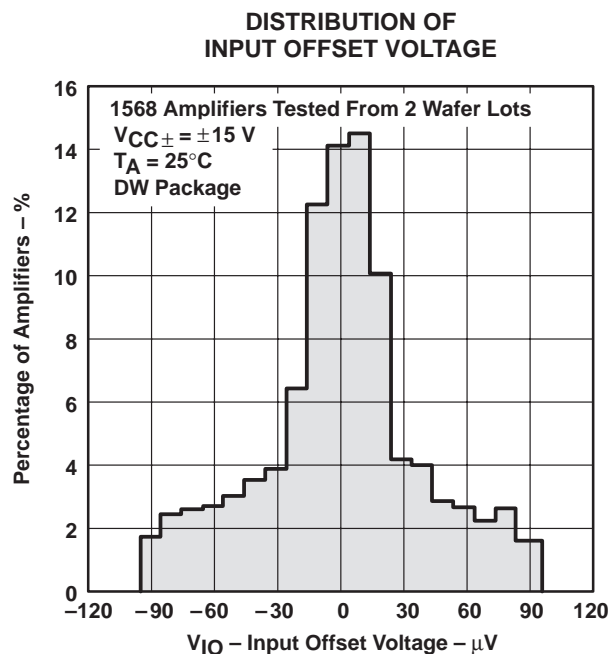


Figure 5

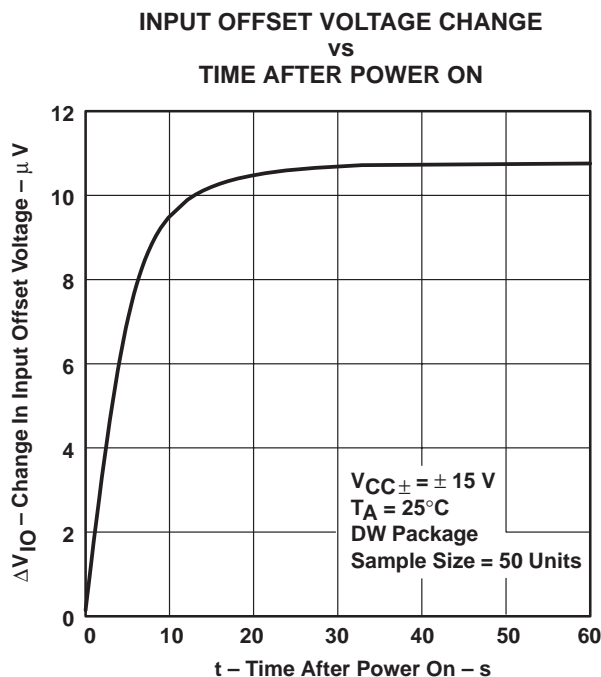


Figure 6

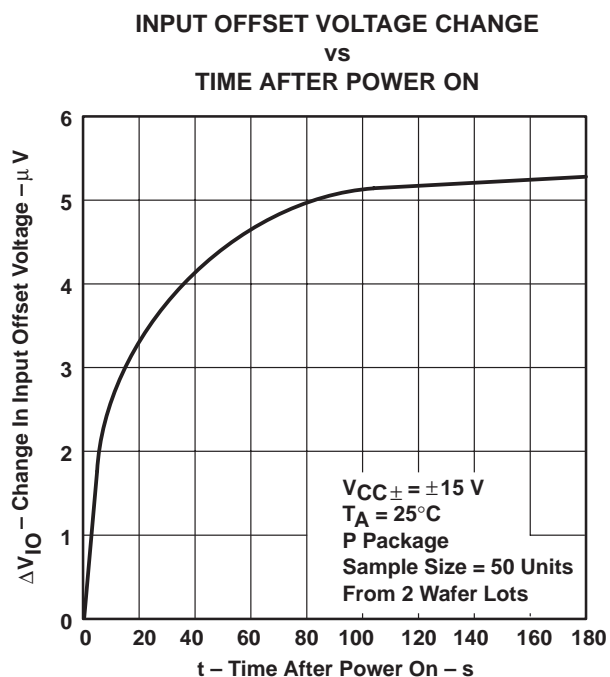


Figure 7

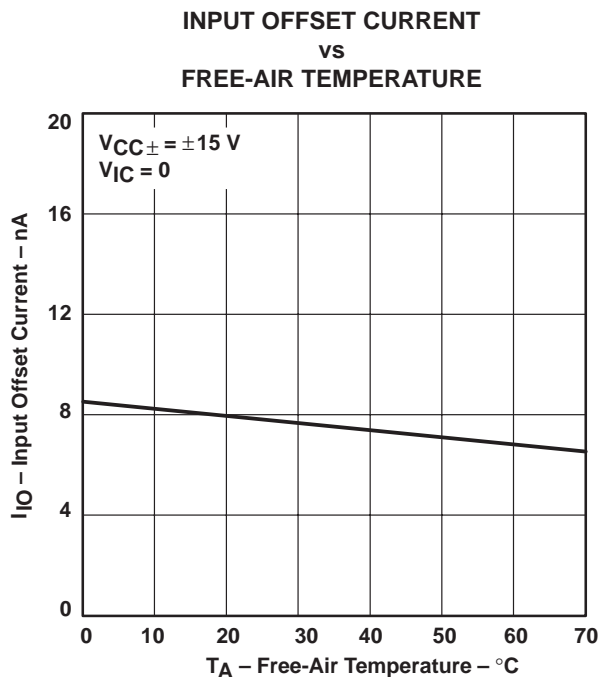


Figure 8

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

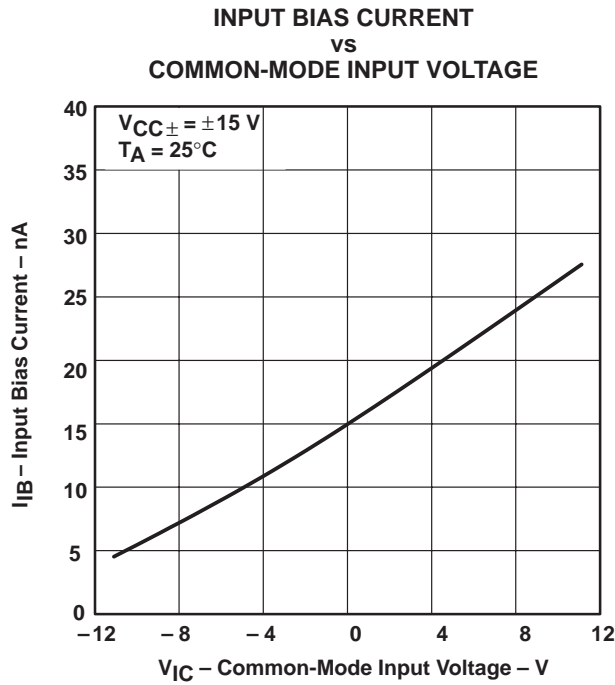


Figure 9

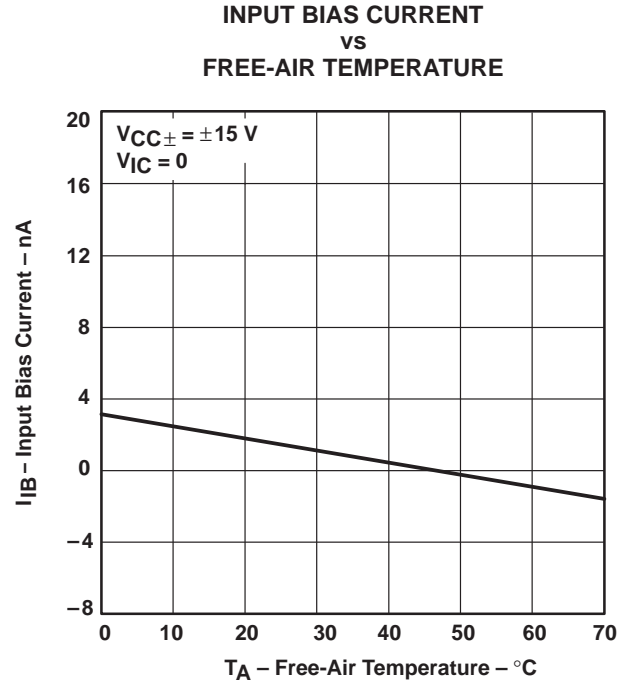


Figure 10

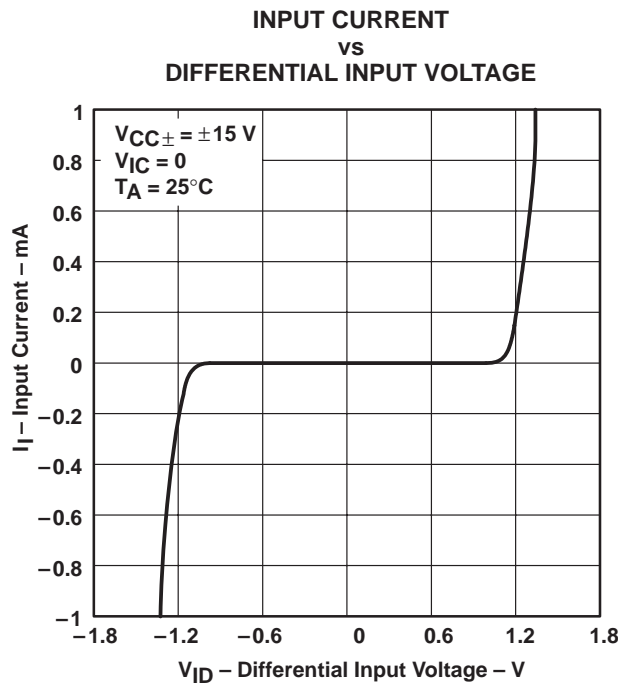


Figure 11

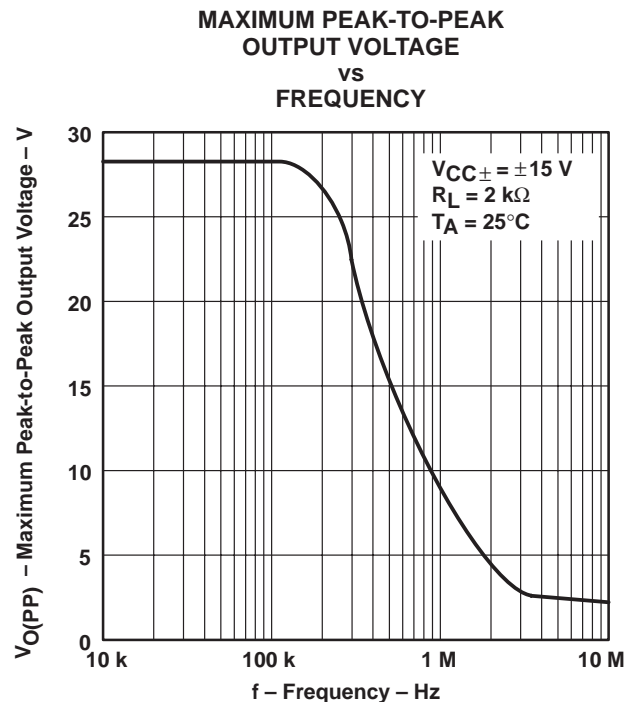


Figure 12

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

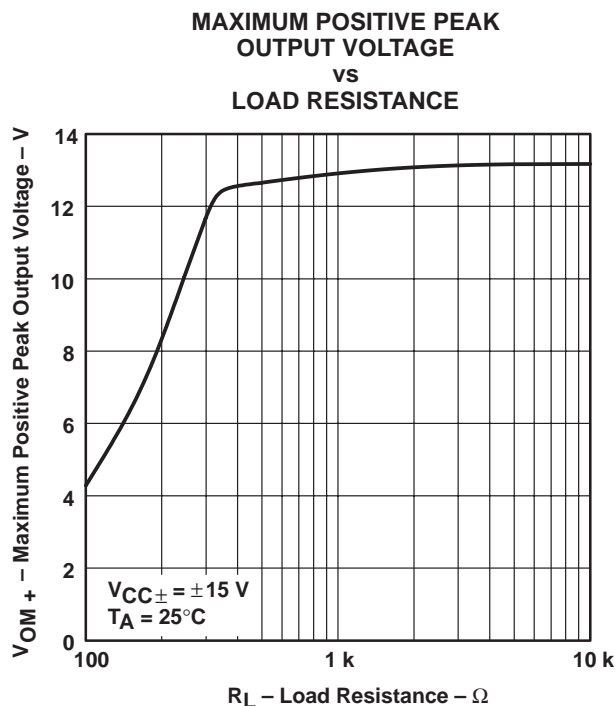


Figure 13

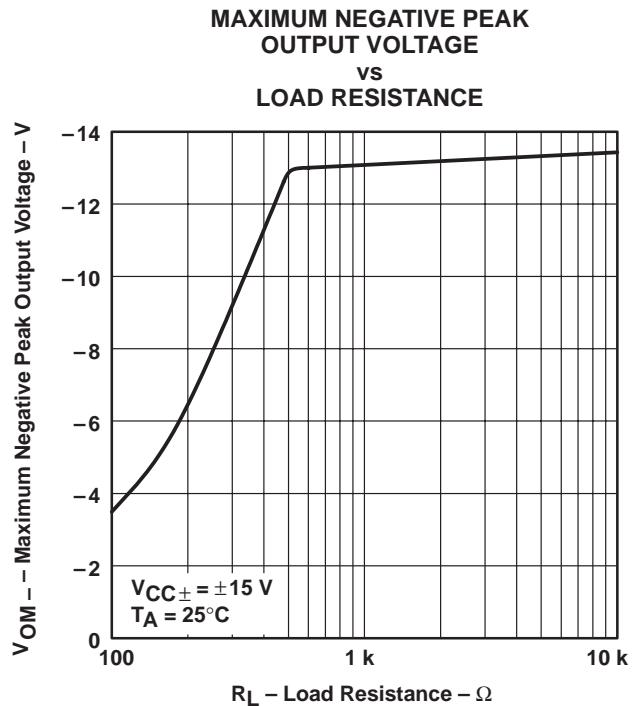


Figure 14

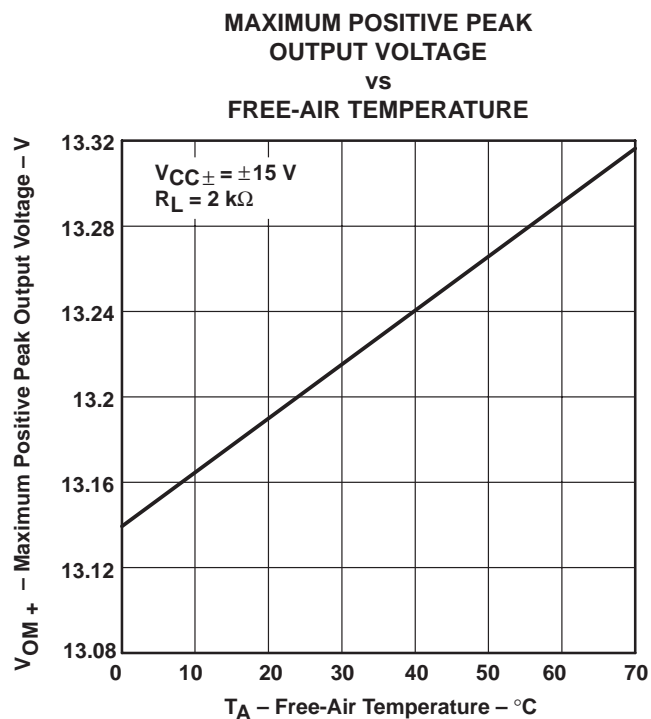


Figure 15

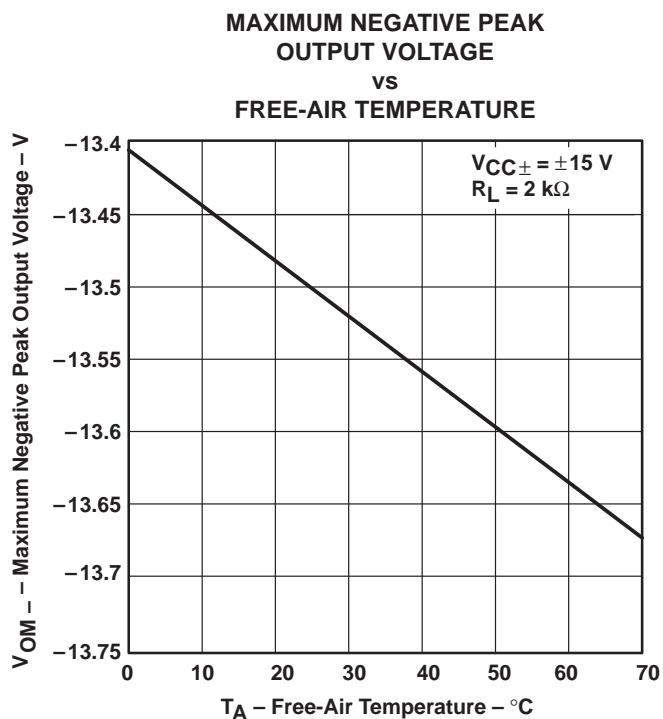


Figure 16

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION

vs
SUPPLY VOLTAGE

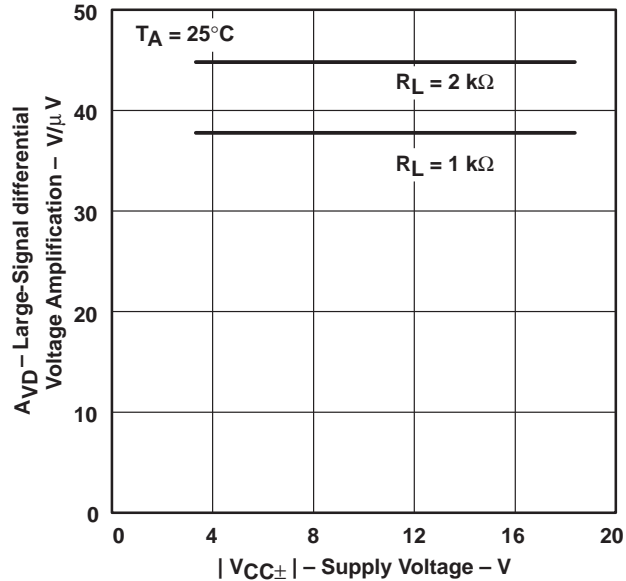


Figure 17

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION AND PHASE SHIFT

vs
FREQUENCY

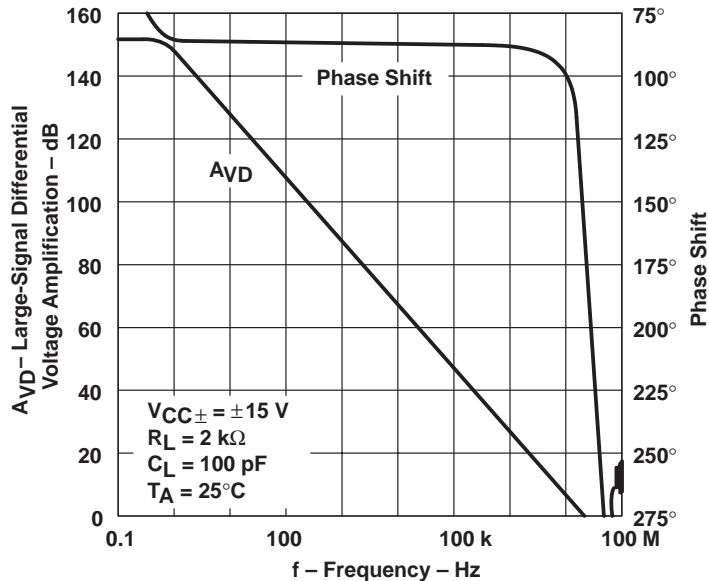


Figure 18

TLE2227, TLE2227Y, TLE2237, TLE2237Y

EXCALIBUR LOW-NOISE HIGH-SPEED

PRECISION DUAL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS184 – FEBRUARY 1997

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION

vs

LOAD RESISTANCE

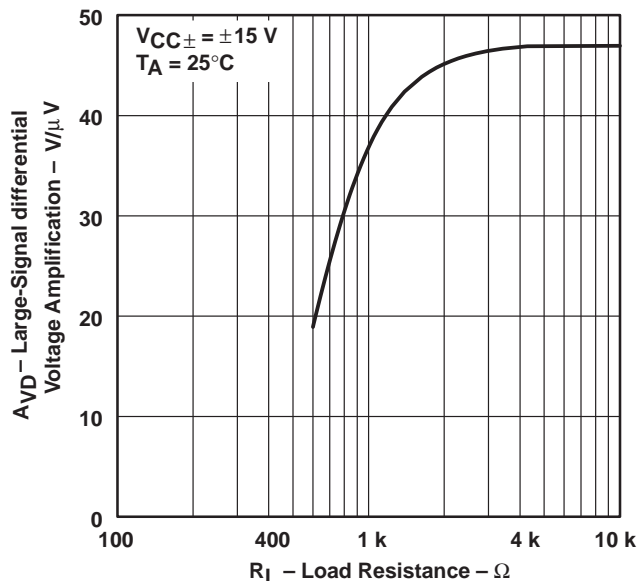


Figure 19

TLE2227 LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION AND PHASE SHIFT

vs

FREQUENCY

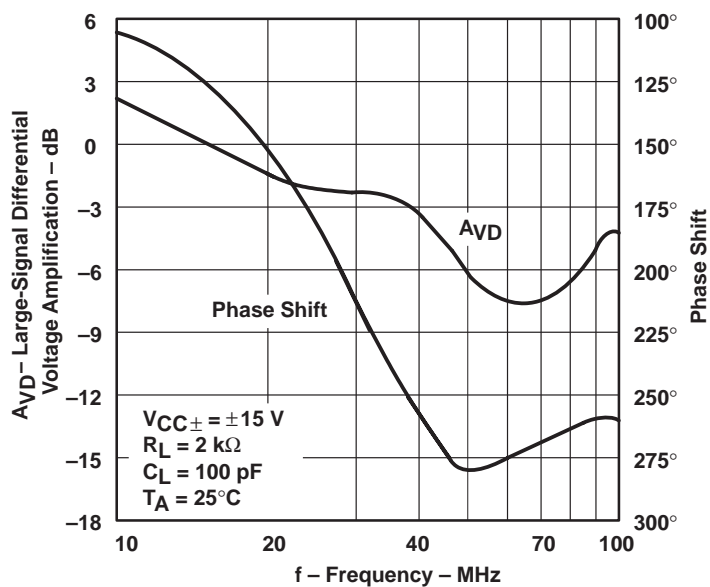


Figure 20



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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

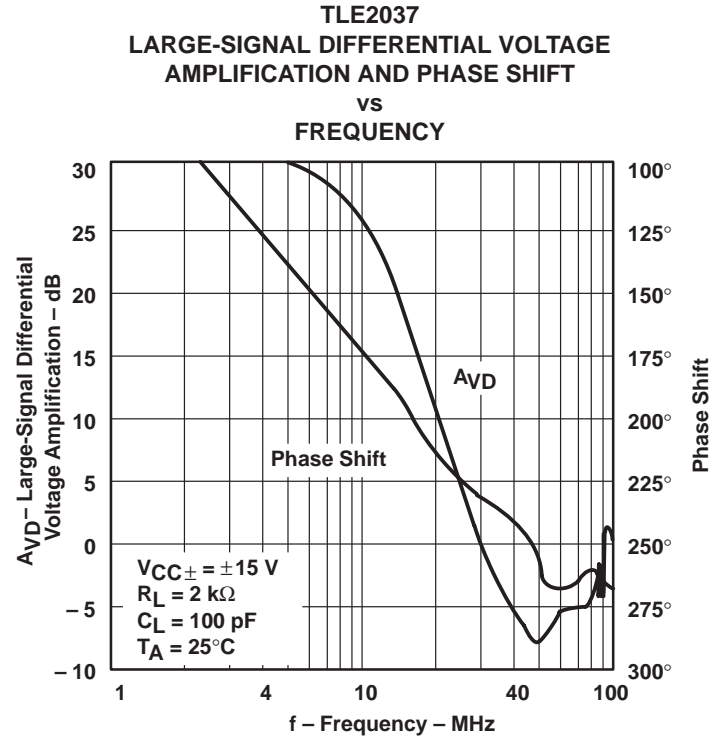


Figure 21

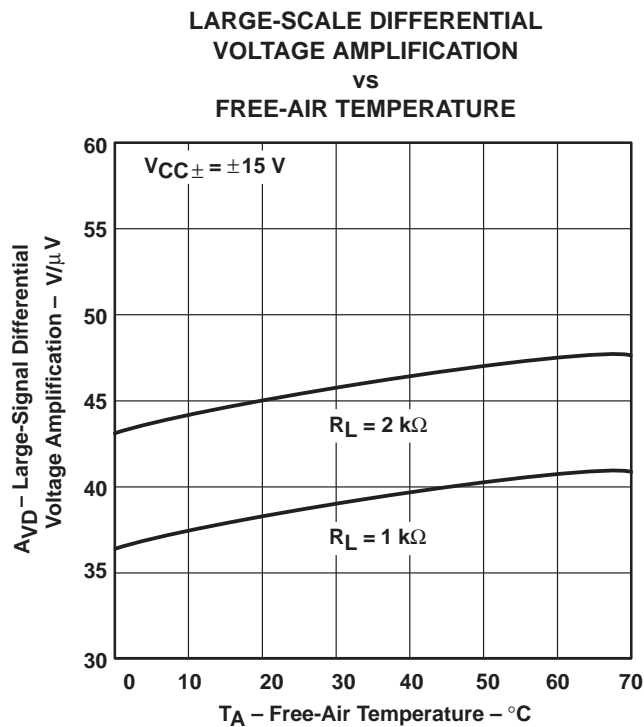


Figure 22

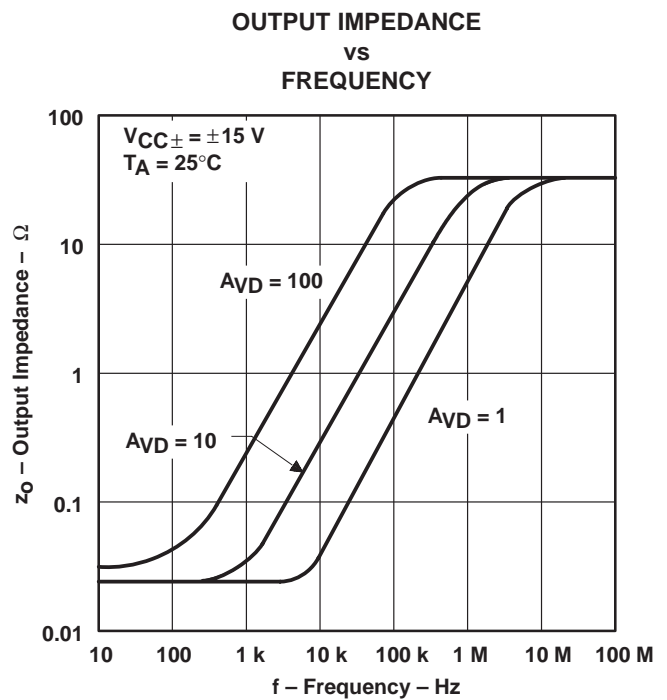


Figure 23

TLE2227, TLE2227Y, TLE2237, TLE2237Y EXCALIBUR LOW-NOISE HIGH-SPEED PRECISION DUAL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

COMMON-MODE REJECTION RATIO
vs
FREQUENCY

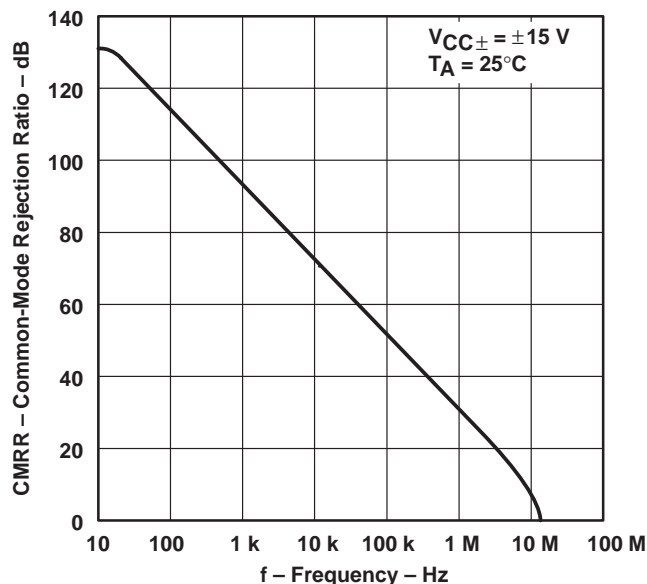


Figure 24

SUPPLY-VOLTAGE REJECTION RATIO
vs
FREQUENCY

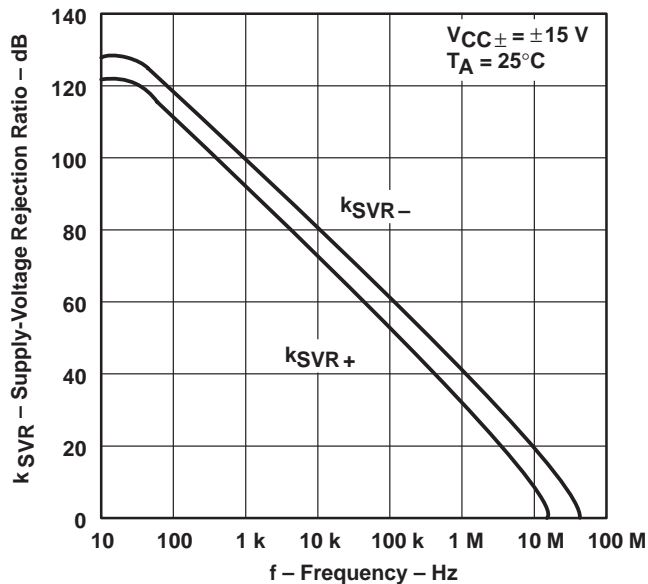


Figure 25

SHORT-CIRCUIT OUTPUT CURRENT
vs
SUPPLY VOLTAGE

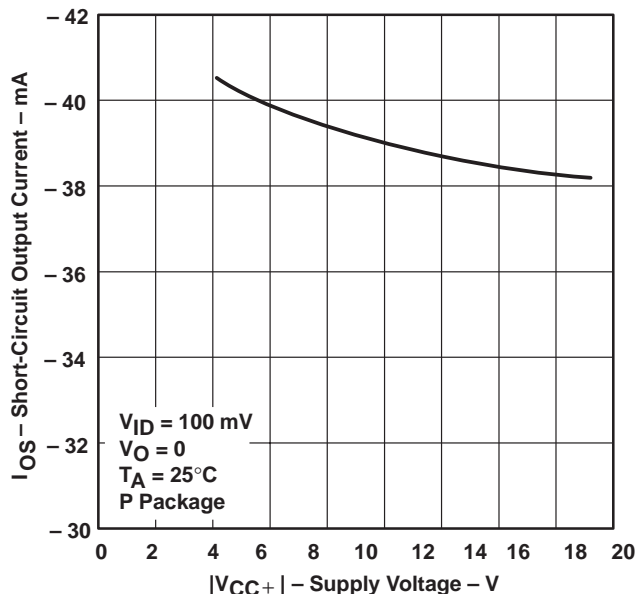


Figure 26

SHORT-CIRCUIT OUTPUT CURRENT
vs
SUPPLY VOLTAGE

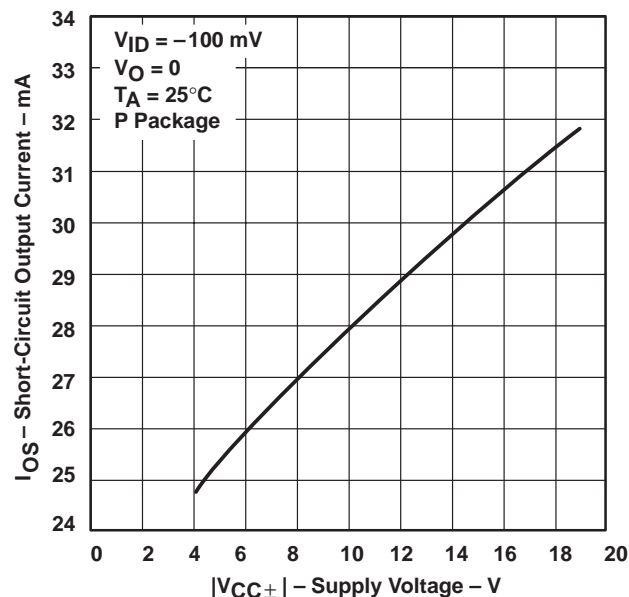


Figure 27

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

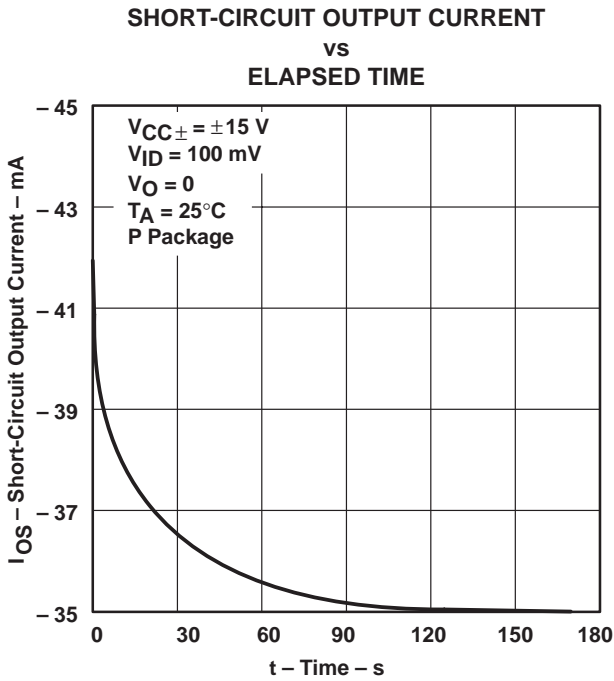


Figure 28

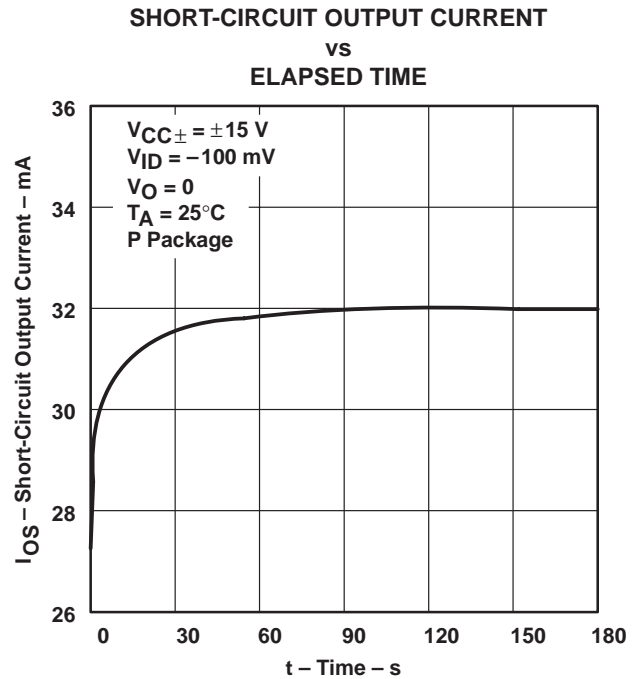


Figure 29

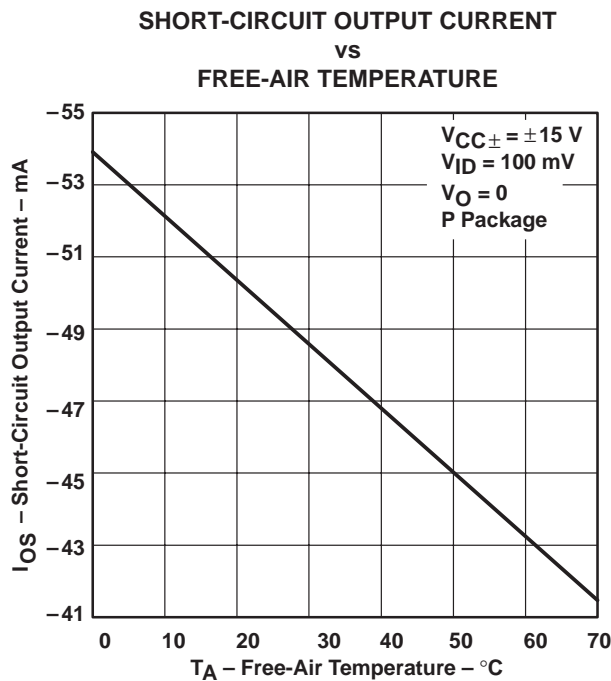


Figure 30

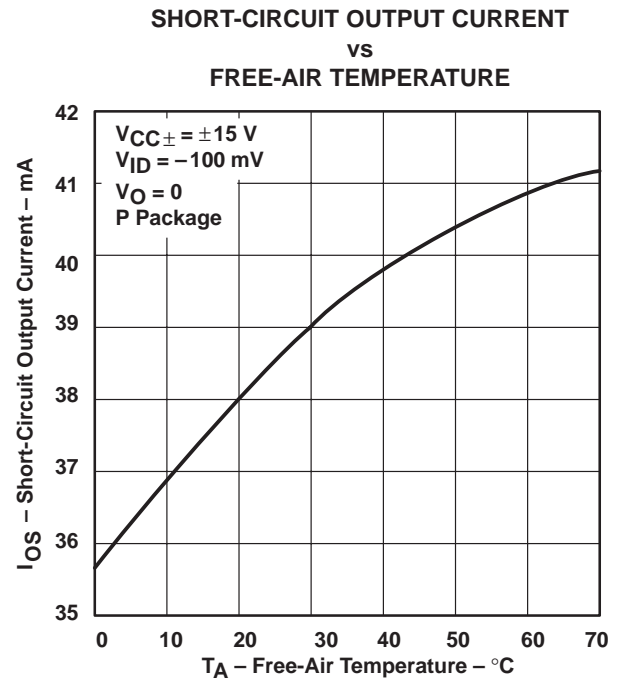


Figure 31

TLE2227, TLE2227Y, TLE2237, TLE2237Y EXCALIBUR LOW-NOISE HIGH-SPEED PRECISION DUAL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

SUPPLY CURRENT
vs
SUPPLY VOLTAGE

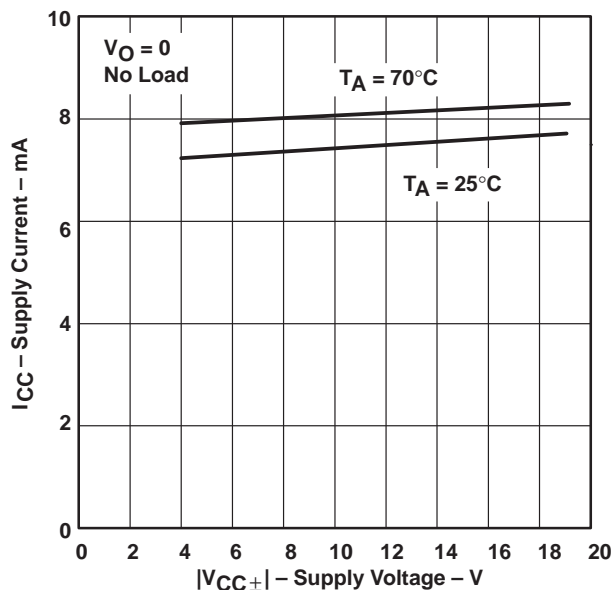


Figure 32

SUPPLY CURRENT
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

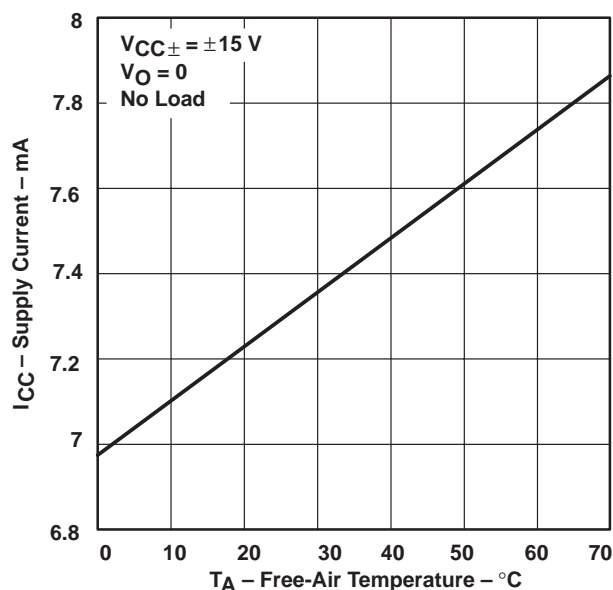


Figure 33

TLE2227
VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER
SMALL-SIGNAL
PULSE RESPONSE

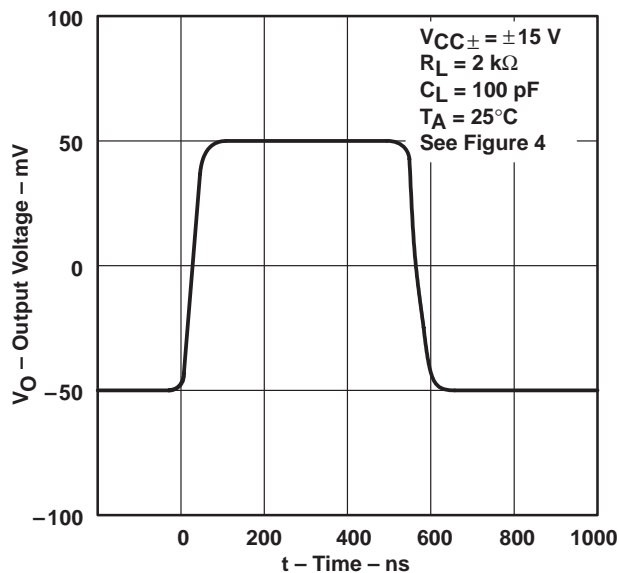


Figure 34

TLE2237
VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER
SMALL-SIGNAL
PULSE RESPONSE

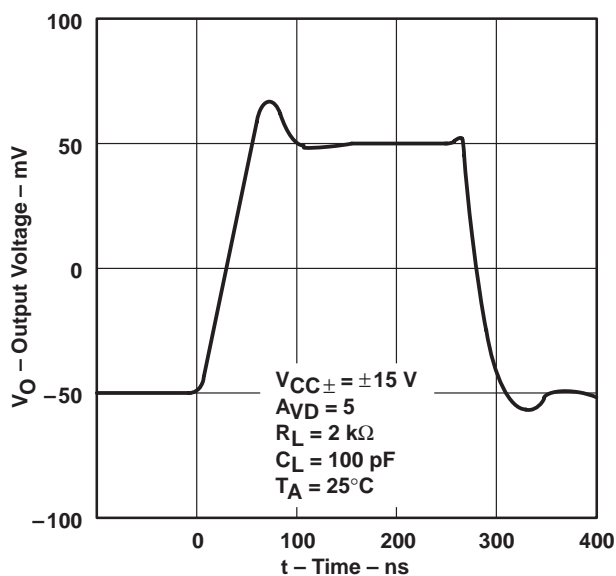


Figure 35

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

**TLE2227
VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER
LARGE-SIGNAL
PULSE RESPONSE**

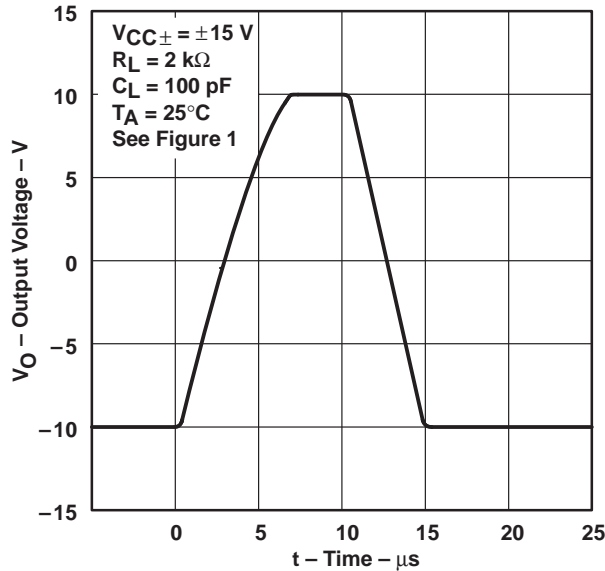


Figure 36

**TLE2237
VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER
LARGE-SIGNAL
PULSE RESPONSE**

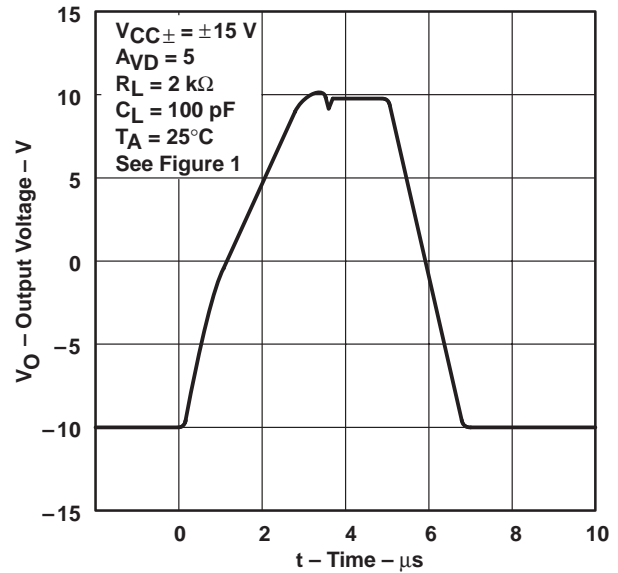


Figure 37

**EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE
vs
FREQUENCY**

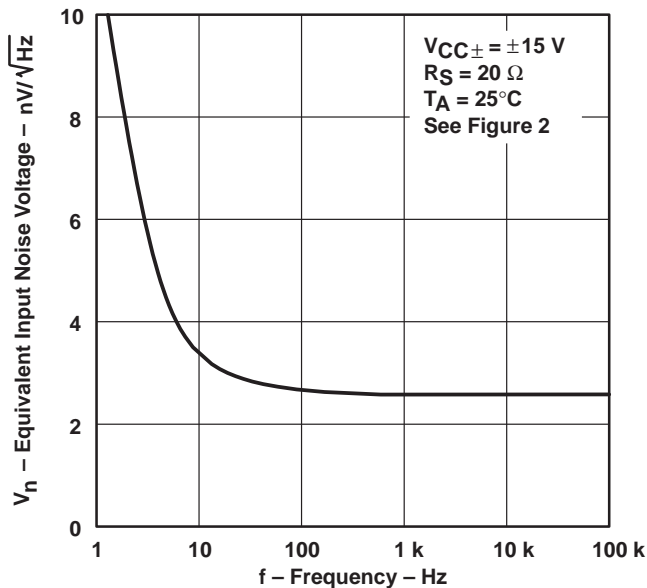


Figure 38

**NOISE VOLTAGE
(REFERRED TO INPUT)
OVER A 10-SECOND INTERVAL**

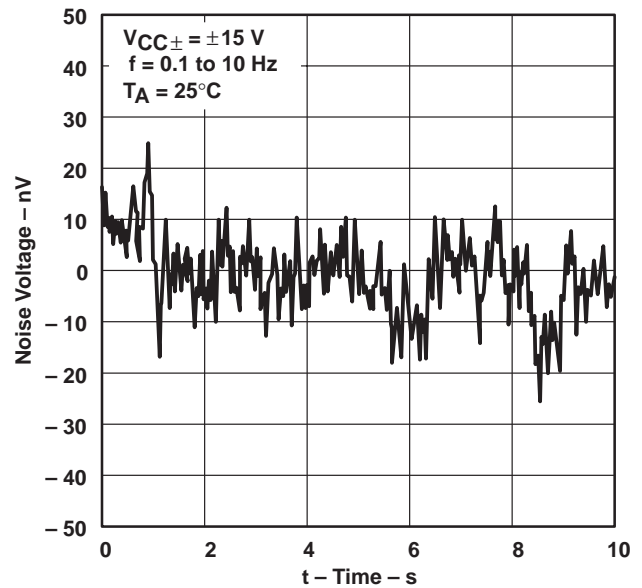


Figure 39

TLE2227, TLE2227Y, TLE2237, TLE2237Y EXCALIBUR LOW-NOISE HIGH-SPEED PRECISION DUAL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

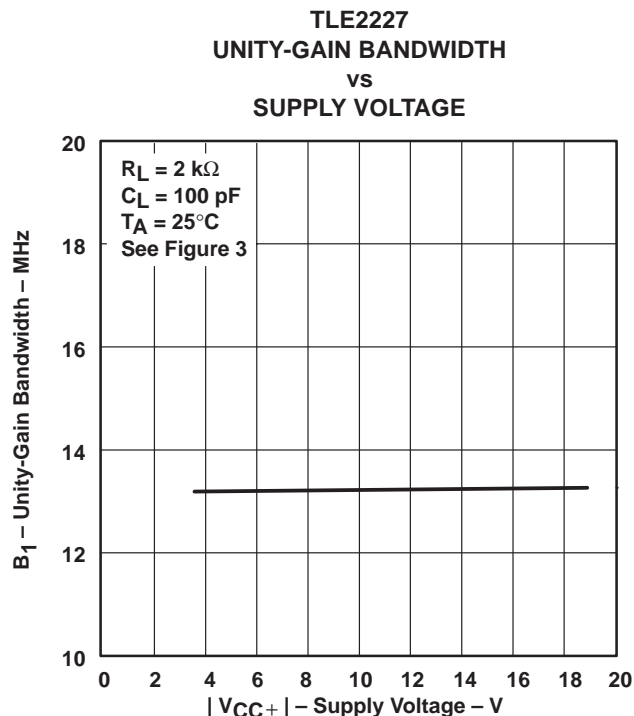


Figure 40

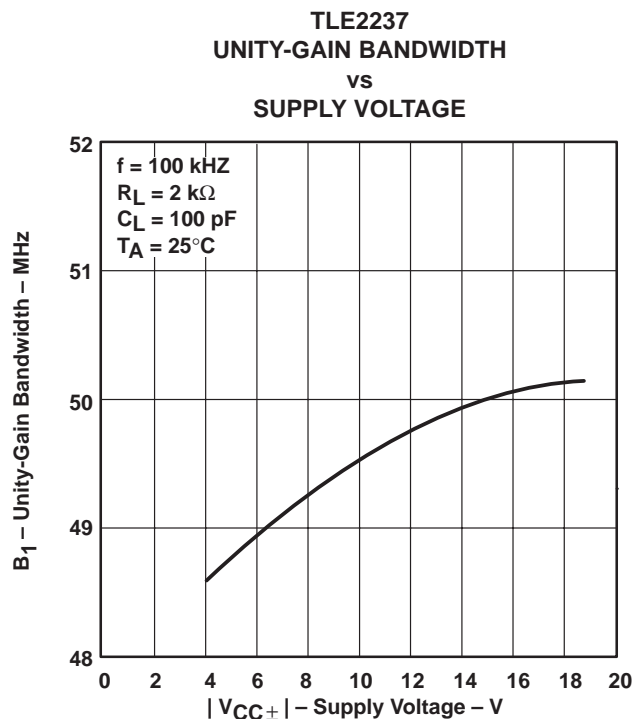


Figure 41

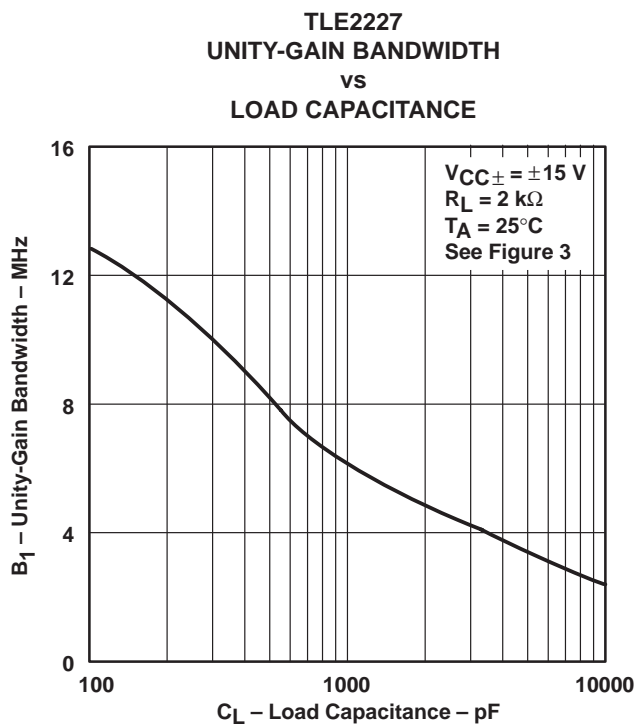


Figure 42

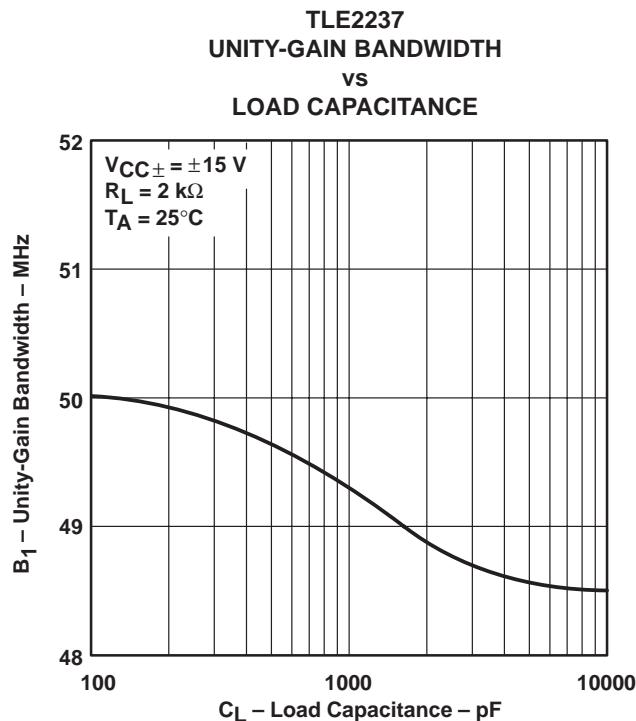


Figure 43

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

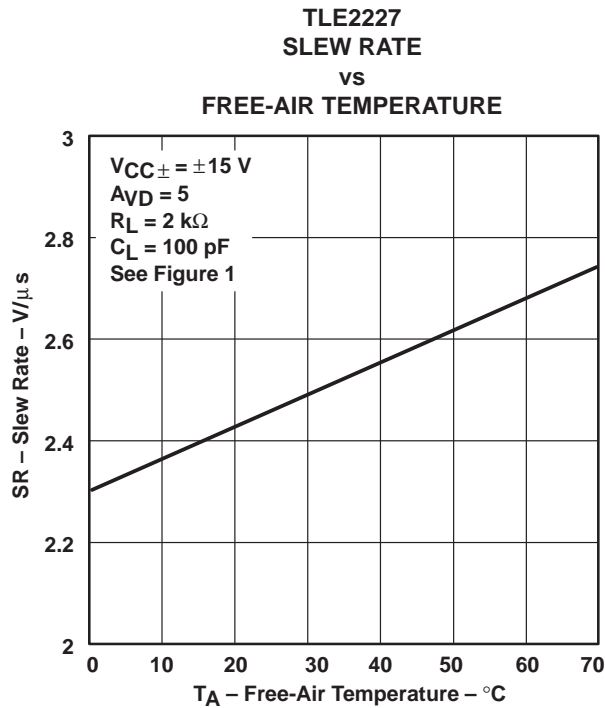


Figure 44

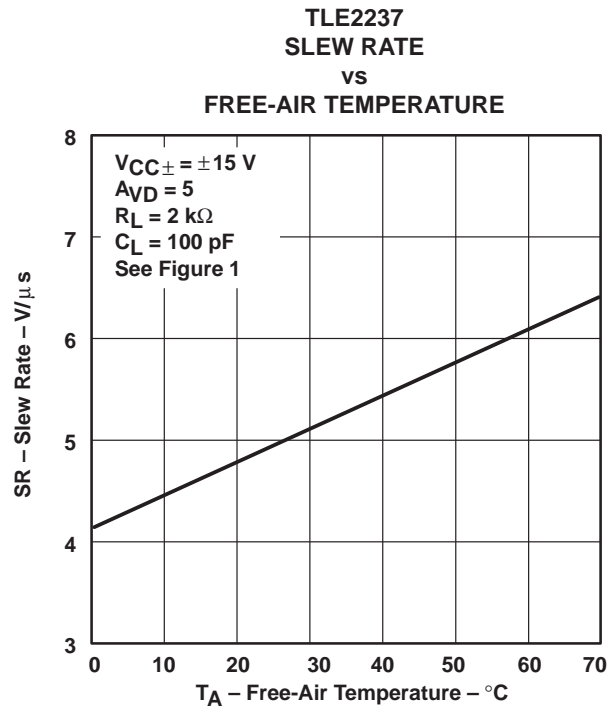


Figure 45

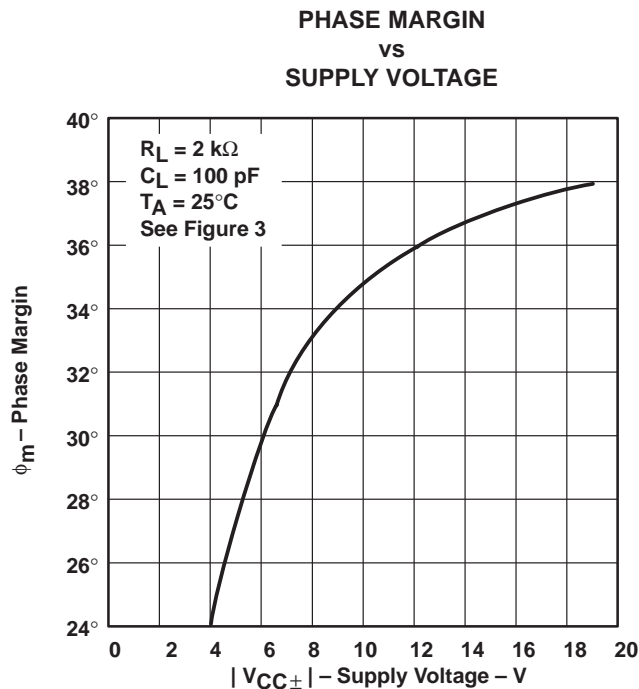


Figure 46

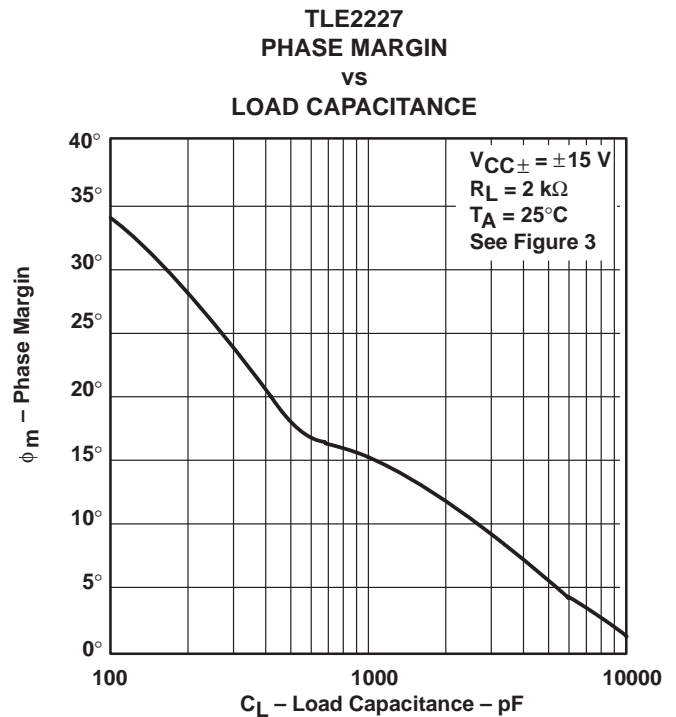


Figure 47

TLE2227, TLE2227Y, TLE2237, TLE2237Y EXCALIBUR LOW-NOISE HIGH-SPEED PRECISION DUAL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

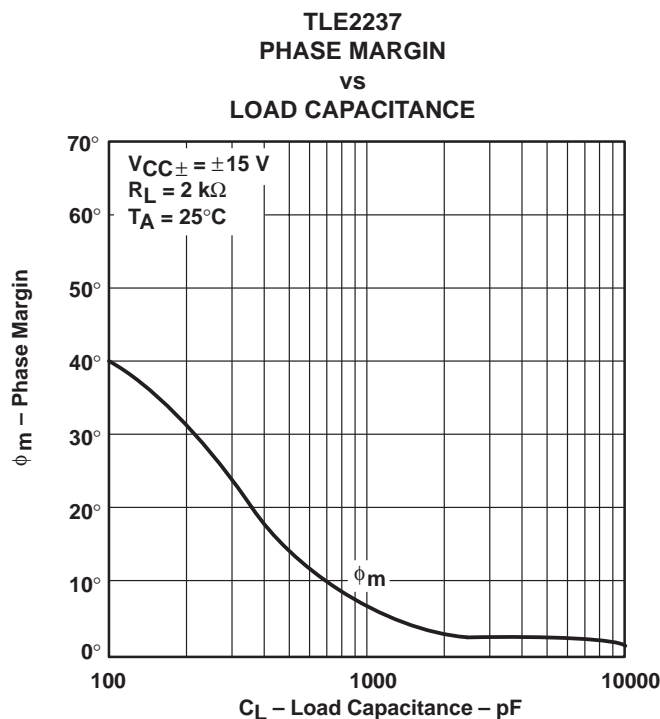


Figure 48

APPLICATION INFORMATION

TLE2227 macromodel information

Macromodel information provided was derived using Microsim *Parts*[™], the model generation software used with Microsim *PSpice*[™]. The Boyle macromodel (see Note 6) and subcircuit in Figure 49 and Figure 50 are generated using the TLE2227C typical electrical and operating characteristics at 25°C. Using this information, output simulations of the following key parameters can be generated to a tolerance of 20% (in most cases):

- Maximum positive output voltage swing
- Maximum negative output voltage swing
- Slew rate
- Quiescent power dissipation
- Input bias current
- Open-loop voltage amplification
- Unity-gain bandwidth
- Common-mode rejection ratio
- Phase margin
- DC output resistance
- AC output resistance
- Short-circuit output current limit

NOTE 6: G. R. Boyle, B. M. Cohn, D. O. Pederson, and J. E. Solomon, "Macromodeling of Integrated Circuit Operational Amplifiers", *IEEE Journal of Solid-State Circuits*, SC-9, 353 (1974).

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APPLICATION INFORMATION

TLE2227 macromodel information (continued)

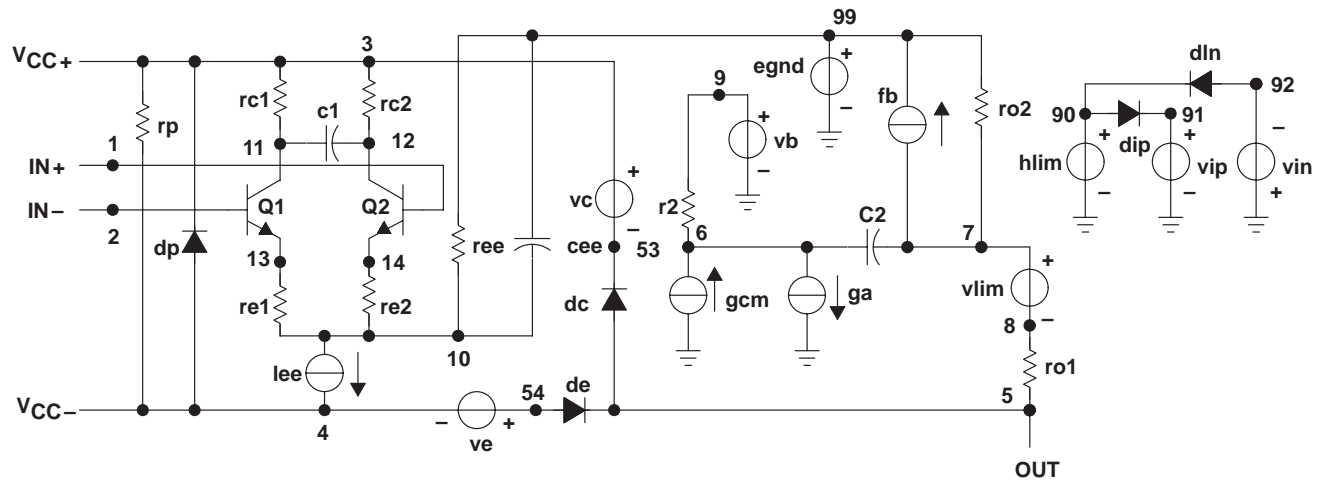


Figure 49. Boyle Macromodel

```
.subckt TLE2227 1 2 3 4 5
*
c1      11      12  4.003E-12
c2      6       7  20.00E-12
dc      5       53 dx
de      54      5  dx
dip     90     91 dx
dln     92     90 dx
dp      4       3  dx
egnd    99      0  poly(2) (3,0) (4,0) 0 .5 .5
fb      7      99 poly(5)  vb vc  ve vlp  vln  0  954.8E6 -1E9 1E9 1E9-1E9
ga      6       0  11 12  2.062E-3
gcm     0       6  10 99  531.3E-12
iee     10      4  dc  56.01E-6
hlim    90      0  vlim 1K
q1      11      2  13 qx
q2      12      1  14 qx
r2      6       9  100.0E3
rc1     3      11  530.5
rc2     3      12  530.5
re1     13     10 -393.2
re2     14     10 -393.2
ree     10     99  3.571E6
ro1     8       5  25
ro2     7      99  25
rp      3       4  8.013E3
vb      9       0  dc  0
vc      3      53  dc  2.400
ve     54      4  dc  2.100
vlim    7       8  dc  0
vlp     91      0  dc  40
vln     0      92  dc  40
.model  dx D(Is=800.0E-18)
.model  qx NPN(Is=800.0E-18 Bf=7.000E3)
.ends
```

Figure 50. TLE2227 Macromodel Subcircuit

TLE2227, TLE2227Y, TLE2237, TLE2237Y EXCALIBUR LOW-NOISE HIGH-SPEED PRECISION DUAL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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TLE2037 macromodel information

Macromodel information provided is derived using *PSpice™ Parts™* model generation software. The Boyle macromodel (see Note 6) and subcircuit in Figure 51 and Figure 52 are generated using the TLE2237C typical electrical and operating characteristics at 25°C. Using this information, output simulations of the following key parameters can be generated to a tolerance of 20% (in most cases):

- Maximum positive output voltage swing
- Maximum negative output voltage swing
- Slew rate
- Quiescent power dissipation
- Input bias current
- Open-loop voltage amplification
- Unity-gain bandwidth
- Common-mode rejection ratio
- Phase margin
- DC output resistance
- AC output resistance
- Short-circuit output current limit

NOTE 6. G. R. Boyle, B. M. Cohn, D. O. Pederson, and J. E. Solomon, "Macromodeling of Integrated Circuit Operational Amplifiers," *IEEE Journal of Solid-State Circuits*, SC-9, 353 (1974).

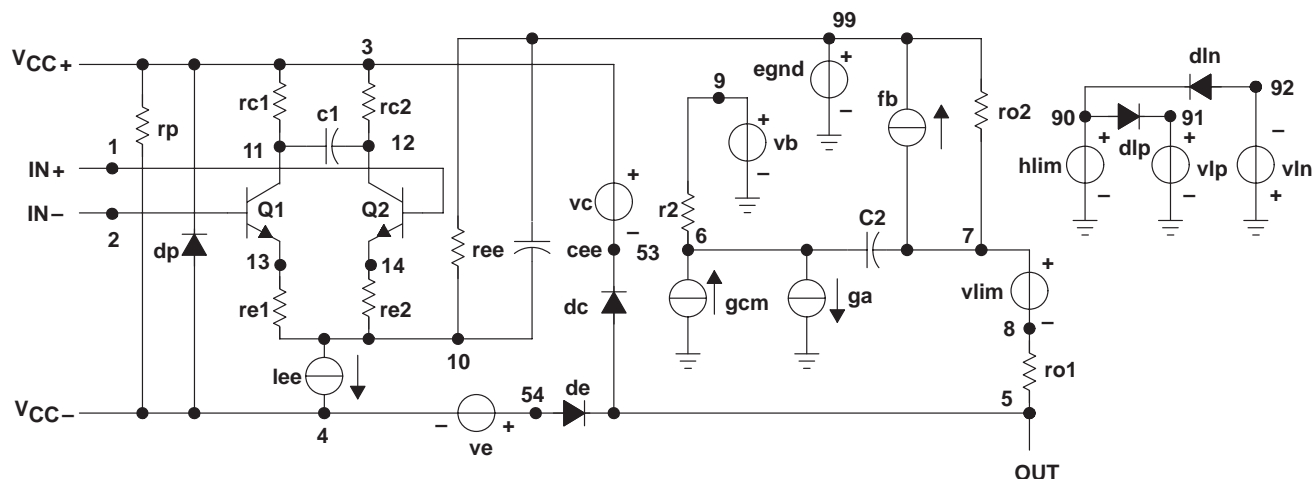


Figure 51. Boyle Macromodel

APPLICATION INFORMATION

TLE2037 macromodel information (continued)

```
.subckt TLE2227 1 2 3 4 5
*
c1      11      12  4.003E-12
c2       6       7 20.00E-12
dc       5      53 dx
de      54       5 dx
dlp     90     91 dx
dln     92     90 dx
dp       4       3 dx
egnd    99      0 poly(2) (3,0) (4,0) 0 .5 .5
fb       7     99 poly(5)  vb vc ve vlp vln 0 954.8E6 -1E9 1E9 1E9-1E9
ga       6      0 11 12 2.062E-3
gcm      0      6 10 99 531.3E-12
iee     10      4 dc 56.01E-6
hlim    90      0 vlim 1K
ql      11      2 13 qx
q2      12      1 14 qx
r2       6       9 100.0E3
rc1      3      11 530.5
rc2      3      12 530.5
re1     13      10 -393.2
re2     14      10 -393.2
ree     10     99 3.571E6
ro1      8       5 25
ro2      7     99 25
rp       3       4 8.013E3
vb       9       0 dc 0
vc       3     53 dc 2.400
ve      54       4 dc 2.100
vlim     7       8 dc 0
vlp     91      0 dc 40
vln      0     92 dc 40
.model  dx D(Is=800.0E-18)
.model  qx NPN(Is=800.0E-18 Bf=7.000E3)
.ends
```

Figure 52. TLE2237 Macromodel Subcircuit

APPLICATION INFORMATION

voltage-follower applications

The TLE22x7C circuitry includes input-protection diodes to limit the voltage across the input transistors; however, no provision is made in the circuit to limit the current if these diodes are forward biased. This condition can occur when the device is operated in the voltage-follower configuration and driven with a fast, large-signal pulse. A feedback resistor is recommended to limit the current to a maximum of 1 mA to prevent degradation of the device. Also, this feedback resistor forms a pole with the input capacitance of the device. For feedback resistor values greater than 10 k Ω , this pole degrades the amplifier's phase margin. This problem can be alleviated by adding a capacitor (20 pF to 50 pF) in parallel with the feedback resistor (see Figure 53).

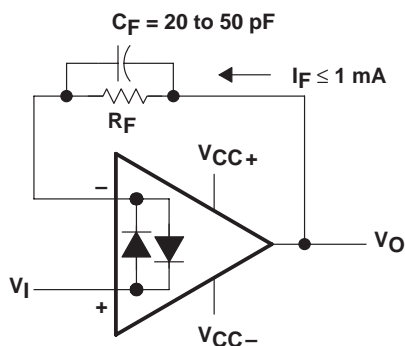


Figure 53. Voltage-Follower Circuit

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