

TLV2432-Q1, TLV2432A-Q1, TLV2434-Q1, TLV2434A-Q1 Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT WIDE-INPUT-VOLTAGE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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- Qualified for Automotive Applications
- ESD Protection Exceeds 2000 V Per MIL-STD-883, Method 3015; Exceeds 200 V Using Machine Model (C = 200 pF, R = 0)
- Output Swing Includes Both Supply Rails
- Extended Common-Mode Input Voltage Range . . . 0 V to 4.5 V (Min) with 5-V Single Supply
- No Phase Inversion
- Low Noise . . . 18 nV/√Hz Typ at f = 1 kHz
- Low Input Offset Voltage
950 μV Max at T_A = 25°C (TLV243xA)
- Low Input Bias Current . . . 1 pA Typ
- Very Low Supply Current . . . 125 μA Per Channel Max
- 600-Ω Output Drive
- Macromodel Included

description

The TLV243x and TLV243xA are low-voltage operational amplifier from Texas Instruments. The common-mode input voltage range for each device is extended over the typical CMOS amplifiers making them suitable for a wide range of applications. In addition, these devices do not phase invert when the common-mode input is driven to the supply rails. This satisfies most design requirements without paying a premium for rail-to-rail input performance. They also exhibit rail-to-rail output performance for increased dynamic range in single- or split-supply applications. This family is fully characterized at 3-V and 5-V supplies and is optimized for low-voltage operation. The TLV243x only requires 100 μA (typ) of supply current per channel, making it ideal for battery-powered applications. The TLV243x also has increased output drive over previous rail-to-rail operational amplifiers and can drive 600-Ω loads for telecom applications.

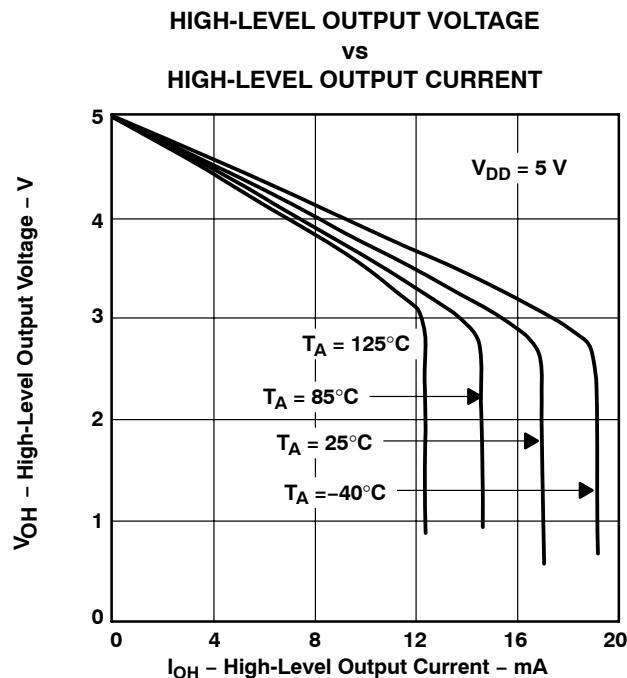


Figure 1

The other members in the TLV243x family are the high-power, TLV244x, and micro-power, TLV2422, versions.

The TLV243x, exhibiting high input impedance and low noise, is excellent for small-signal conditioning for high-impedance sources, such as piezoelectric transducers. Because of the micropower dissipation levels and low-voltage operation, these devices work well in hand-held monitoring and remote-sensing applications. In addition, the rail-to-rail output feature with single- or split-supplies makes this family a great choice when interfacing with analog-to-digital converters (ADCs). For precision applications, the TLV243xA is available and has a maximum input offset voltage of 950 μV.

If the design requires single operational amplifiers, see the TI TLV2211/21/31. This is a family of rail-to-rail output operational amplifiers in the SOT-23 package. Their small size and low power consumption, make them ideal for high density, battery-powered equipment.



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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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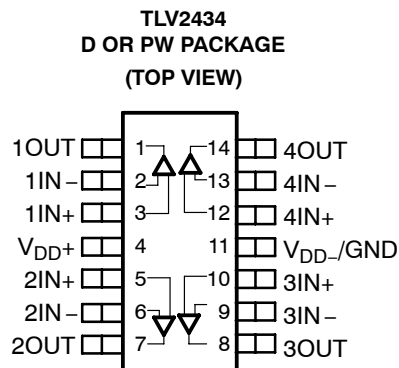
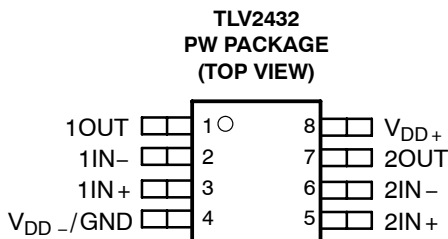
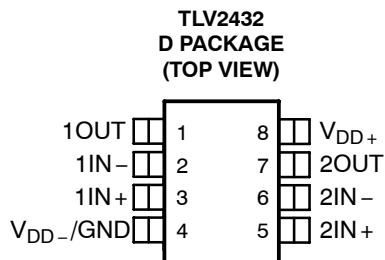
ORDERING INFORMATION†

T_A	V_{IOmax} AT 25°C	PACKAGE‡		ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	TOP-SIDE MARKING
-40°C to 125°C	950 μ V	SOIC (D)	Tape and reel	TLV2432AQDRQ1	2432AQ
		TSSOP (PW)	Tape and reel	TLV2432AQPWRQ1§	
	2.5 mV	SOIC (D)	Tape and reel	TLV2432QDRQ1	2432Q1
		TSSOP (PW)	Tape and reel	TLV2432QPWRQ1§	
-40°C to 125°C	950 μ V	SOIC (D)	Tape and reel	TLV2434AQDRQ1	2434AQ
		TSSOP (PW)	Tape and reel	TLV2434AQPWRQ1§	
	2.5 mV	SOIC (D)	Tape and reel	TLV2434QDRQ1§	
		TSSOP (PW)	Tape and reel	TLV2434QPWRQ1§	

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

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

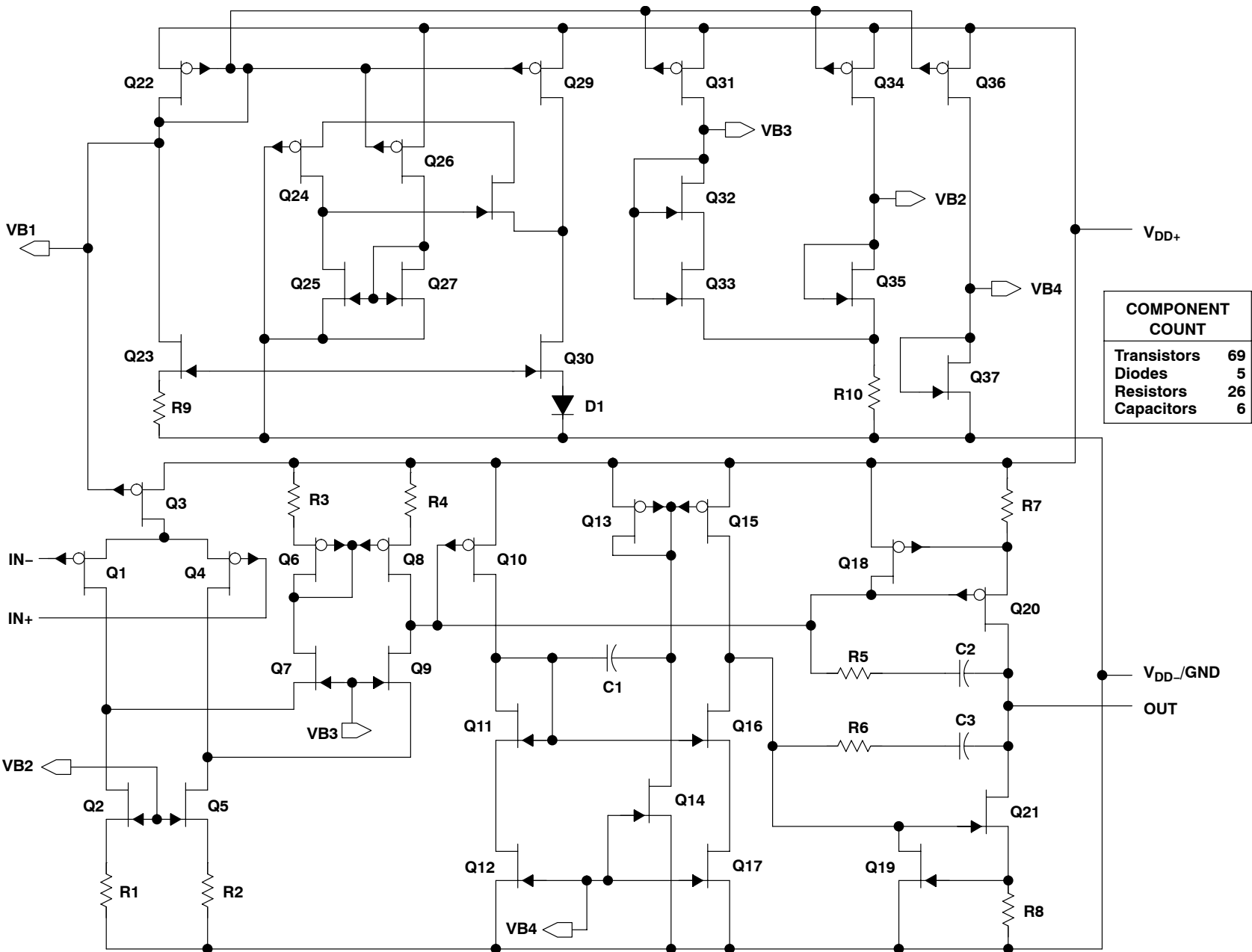
§ Product Preview.



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equivalent schematic (each amplifier)



COMPONENT COUNT	
Transistors	69
Diodes	5
Resistors	26
Capacitors	6

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

Supply voltage, V_{DD} (see Note 1)	12 V
Differential input voltage, V_{ID} (see Note 2)	$\pm V_{DD}$
Input current, I_I (each input)	± 5 mA
Output current, I_O	± 50 mA
Total current into V_{DD+}	± 50 mA
Total current out of V_{DD-}	± 50 mA
Duration of short-circuit current at (or below) 25°C (see Note 3)	unlimited
Continuous total dissipation	See Dissipation Rating Table
Operating free-air temperature range, T_A : Q suffix	-40°C to 125°C
Storage temperature range, T_{stg}	-65°C to 150°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_{DD+} and V_{DD-} .
 2. Differential voltages are at $IN+$ with respect to $IN-$. Excessive current flows if input is brought below $V_{DD-} - 0.3$ V.
 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.

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	$T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	$T_A = 125^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING
D (8)	725 mW	5.8 mW/°C	464 mW	377 mW	145 mW
D (14)	1022 mW	7.6 mW/°C	900 mW	777 mW	450 mW
PW (8)	525 mW	4.2 mW/°C	336 mW	273 mW	105 mW
PW (14)	720 mW	5.6 mW/°C	634 mW	547 mW	317 mW

recommended operating conditions

	MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, V_{DD}	2.7	10	V
Input voltage range, V_I	V_{DD-}	$V_{DD+} - 0.8$	V
Common-mode input voltage, V_{IC}	V_{DD-}	$V_{DD+} - 0.8$	V
Operating free-air temperature, T_A	-40	125	°C



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electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 3\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		T_A^\dagger	TLV243x-Q1			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{IO} Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0,$ $V_O = 0,$ $V_{DD} \pm = \pm 1.5\text{ V},$ $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	TLV243x	25°C	300	2000	μV	
			Full range	2500			
		TLV243xA	25°C	300	950		
			Full range	2000			
$\alpha_{V_{IO}}$ Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0,$ $V_O = 0,$ $V_{DD} \pm = \pm 1.5\text{ V},$ $R_S = 50\ \Omega$		25°C to 70°C	2		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$	
Input offset voltage long-term drift (see Note 4)			25°C	0.003		$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$	
I_{IO} Input offset current			25°C	0.5		pA	
			Full range	150			
I_{IB} Input bias current			25°C	1		pA	
			Full range	300			
V_{ICR} Common-mode input voltage range	$ V_{IO} \leq 5\text{ mV},$	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	0 to 2.5	-0.25 to 2.75	V	
			Full range	0 to 2.2			
V_{OH} High-level output voltage	$I_{OH} = -100\ \mu\text{A}$		25°C	2.98		V	
			25°C	2.5			
			Full range	2.25			
V_{OL} Low-level output voltage	$V_{IC} = 1.5\text{ V},$	$I_{OL} = 100\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	0.02		V	
			25°C	0.83			
	$V_{IC} = 1.5\text{ V},$	$I_{OL} = 3\text{ mA}$	Full range	1			
A_{VD} Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V},$ $V_O = 1\text{ V to }2\text{ V}$	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger$	25°C	1.5	2.5	V/mV	
			Full range	0.5			
		$R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega^\ddagger$	25°C	750			
$r_{i(d)}$ Differential input resistance			25°C	1000		$\text{G}\Omega$	
$r_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input resistance			25°C	1000		$\text{G}\Omega$	
$c_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input capacitance	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$		25°C	8		pF	
z_o Closed-loop output impedance	$f = 100\text{ kHz},$	$A_V = 10$	25°C	130		Ω	
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICR\text{ MIN}},$	$V_O = 1.5\text{ V},$	25°C	70	83	dB	
			Full range	70			
k_{SVR} Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{DD}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V to }8\text{ V},$	$V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2,$	25°C	80	95	dB	
			Full range	80			
I_{DD} Supply current	$V_O = 1.5\text{ V},$	No load	25°C	195	250	μA	
			Full range	260			

† Full range is -40°C to 125°C for Q level part.

‡ Referenced to 2.5 V

NOTE 4: Typical values are based on the input offset voltage shift observed through 500 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, $V_{DD} = 3\text{ V}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A^\dagger	TLV243x-Q1, TLV243xA-Q1			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR Slew rate at unity gain	$V_O = 1\text{ V to }2\text{ V},$ $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger,$	25°C	0.15	0.25	V/ μ s
			Full range	0.1		
V_n Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$		25°C	120		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		25°C	22		
$V_{N(PP)}$ Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }1\text{ Hz}$		25°C	2.7		μ V
	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }10\text{ Hz}$		25°C	4		
I_n Equivalent input noise current			25°C	0.6		fA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
THD + N Total harmonic distortion plus noise	$V_O = 0.5\text{ V to }2.5\text{ V},$ $f = 1\text{ kHz},$ $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger$	$A_V = 1$	25°C	0.065%		
		$A_V = 10$		0.5%		
Gain-bandwidth product	$f = 10\text{ kHz},$ $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger,$	25°C	0.5		MHz
B_{OM} Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_{O(PP)} = 1\text{ V},$ $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger,$	$A_V = 1,$ $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	25°C	220		kHz
t_s Settling time	$A_V = -1,$ Step = 0.5 V to 2.5 V, $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger,$ $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	$T_o = 0.1\%$	25°C	6.4		μ s
		$T_o = 0.01\%$		14.1		
ϕ_m Phase margin at unity gain			25°C	62°		
Gain margin	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger,$	$C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	25°C	11		dB

[†] Full range is -40°C to 125°C for Q level part.

[‡] Referenced to 2.5 V



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electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		T_A^\dagger	TLV243x-Q1			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{IO} Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0,$ $V_O = 0,$ $V_{DD} \pm = \pm 2.5\text{ V},$ $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	TLV243x	25°C	300	2000	μV	
			Full range	2500			
		TLV243xA	25°C	300	950		
			Full range	2000			
$\alpha_{V_{IO}}$ Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage			25°C to 70°C	2		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$	
Input offset voltage long-term drift (see Note 4)			25°C	0.003		$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$	
I_{IO} Input offset current	$V_{IC} = 0,$ $V_O = 0,$	$V_{DD} \pm = \pm 2.5\text{ V},$ $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	0.5		pA	
			Full range	150			
I_{IB} Input bias current			25°C	1		pA	
			Full range	300			
V_{ICR} Common-mode input voltage range	$ V_{IO} \leq 5\text{ mV},$	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	0 to 4.5	-0.25 to 4.75	V	
			Full range	0 to 4.2			
V_{OH} High-level output voltage	$I_{OH} = -100\ \mu\text{A}$		25°C	4.97		V	
	$I_{OH} = -5\text{ mA}$		25°C	4	4.35		
			Full range	4			
V_{OL} Low-level output voltage	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V},$	$I_{OL} = 100\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	0.01		V	
	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V},$	$I_{OL} = 5\text{ mA}$	25°C	0.8			
			Full range	1.25			
A_{VD} Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V},$ $V_O = 1\text{ V to }4\text{ V}$	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger$	25°C	2.5	3.8	V/mV	
			Full range	0.5			
				$R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega^\ddagger$	25°C		950
$r_{i(d)}$ Differential input resistance			25°C	1000		$\text{G}\Omega$	
$r_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input resistance			25°C	1000		$\text{G}\Omega$	
$C_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input capacitance	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$		25°C	8		pF	
Z_o Closed-loop output impedance	$f = 100\text{ kHz},$ $A_V = 10$		25°C	130		Ω	
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICR\text{ MIN}},$ $V_O = 2.5\text{ V},$ $R_S = 50\ \Omega$			25°C	70	90	dB
				Full range	70		
k_{SVR} Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{DD}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{DD} = 4.4\text{ V to }8\text{ V},$ $V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2,$ No load			25°C	80	95	dB
				Full range	80		
I_{DD} Supply current	$V_O = 2.5\text{ V},$ No load			25°C	200	250	μA
				Full range	270		

† Full range is -40°C to 125°C for Q level part.

‡ Referenced to 2.5 V

NOTE 4: Typical values are based on the input offset voltage shift observed through 500 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, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A^\dagger	TLV243x-Q1, TLV243xA-Q1			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR Slew rate at unity gain	$V_O = 1.5\text{ V to }3.5\text{ V},$ $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger,$ $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	25°C	0.15	0.25		V/ μ s
		Full range	0.1			
V_n Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$	25°C	100		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$	25°C	18			
$V_{N(PP)}$ Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }1\text{ Hz}$	25°C	1.9		μ V	
	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }10\text{ Hz}$	25°C	2.8			
I_n Equivalent input noise current		25°C	0.6		fA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
THD + N Total harmonic distortion plus noise	$V_O = 1.5\text{ V to }3.5\text{ V},$ $f = 1\text{ kHz},$ $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger$	$A_V = 1$	0.045%			
		$A_V = 10$	0.4%			
Gain-bandwidth product	$f = 10\text{ kHz},$ $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger,$	25°C	0.55		MHz
B_{OM} Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_{O(PP)} = 2\text{ V},$ $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger,$	$A_V = 1,$ $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	25°C	100		kHz
t_s Settling time	$A_V = -1,$ Step = 1.5 V to 3.5 V, $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger,$ $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	$T_o = 0.1\%$	25°C	6.4		μ s
		$T_o = 0.01\%$		13.1		
ϕ_m Phase margin at unity gain	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger,$	$C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	25°C	66°		
Gain margin			25°C	11		dB

[†] Full range is -40°C to 125°C for Q level part.

[‡] Referenced to 2.5 V



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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

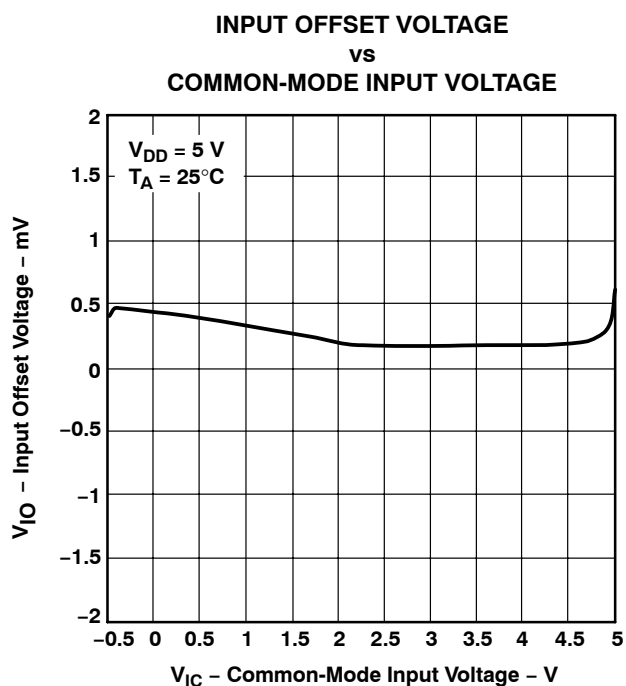
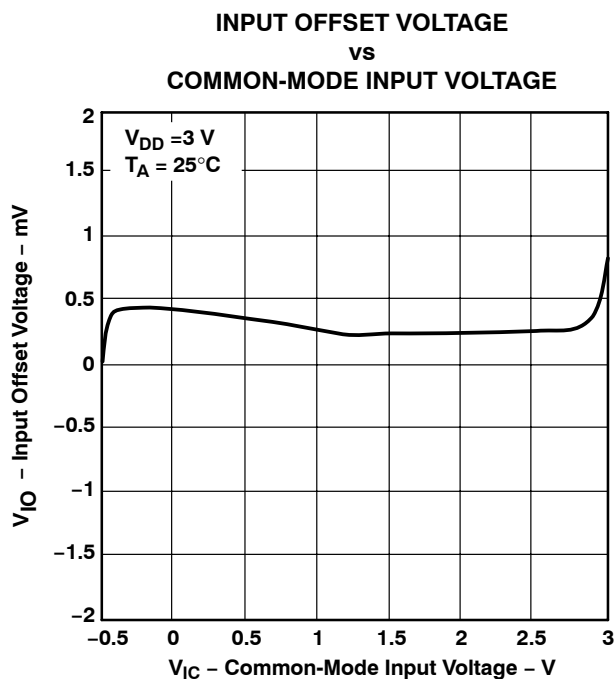
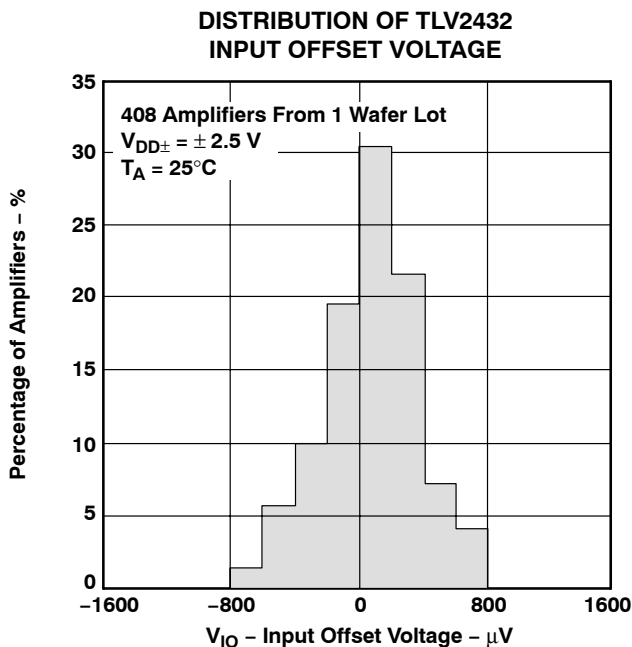
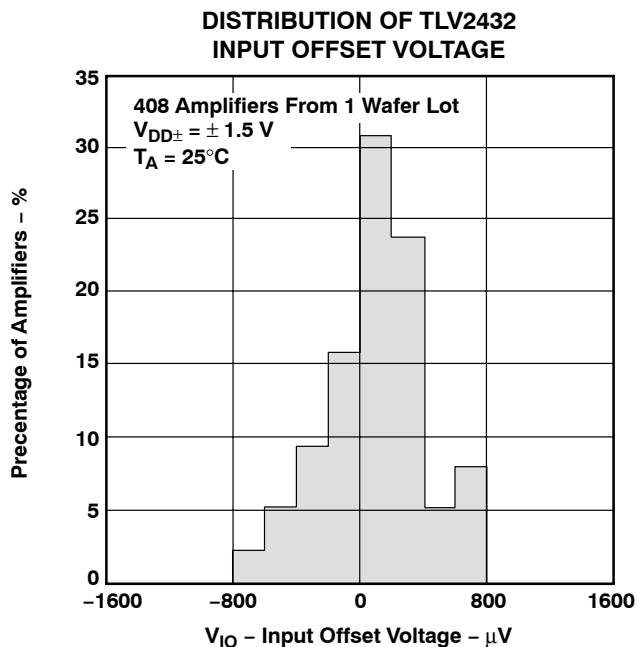
Table of Graphs

			FIGURE
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	Distribution vs Common-mode input voltage	2,3 4,5
α_{VIO}	Temperature coefficient	Distribution	6,7
I_{IB}/I_{IO}	Input bias and input offset currents	vs Free-air temperature	8
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage	vs High-level output current	9,11
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	vs Low-level output current	10,12
$V_{O(PP)}$	Maximum peak-to-peak output voltage	vs Frequency	13
I_{OS}	Short-circuit output current	vs Supply voltage	14
		vs Free-air temperature	15
V_{ID}	Differential input voltage	vs Output voltage	16,17
		Differential gain	vs Load resistance
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	vs Frequency	19,20
A_{VD}	Differential voltage amplification	vs Free-air temperature	21,22
z_o	Output impedance	vs Frequency	23,24
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	vs Frequency	25
		vs Free-air temperature	26
k_{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio	vs Frequency	27,28
		vs Free-air temperature	29
I_{DD}	Supply current	vs Supply voltage	30
SR	Slew rate	vs Load capacitance	31
		vs Free-air temperature	32
V_O	Inverting large-signal pulse response		33,34
V_O	Voltage-follower large-signal pulse response		35,36
V_O	Inverting small-signal pulse response		37,38
V_O	Voltage-follower small-signal pulse response		39,40
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	vs Frequency	41, 42
		Noise voltage (referred to input)	Over a 10-second period
THD + N	Total harmonic distortion plus noise	vs Frequency	44,45
		Gain-bandwidth product	vs Free-air temperature vs Supply voltage
ϕ_m	Phase margin	vs Frequency	19,20
		vs Load capacitance	48
	Gain margin	vs Load capacitance	49
B_1	Unity-gain bandwidth	vs Load capacitance	50

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

DISTRIBUTION OF TLV2432 INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT

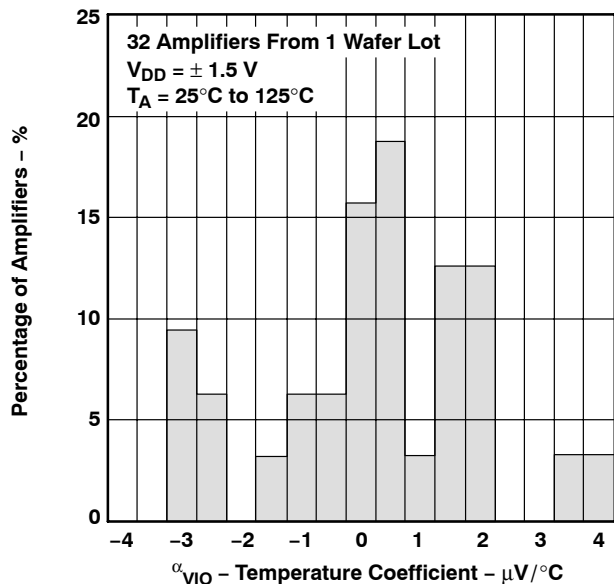


Figure 6

DISTRIBUTION OF TLV2432 INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT

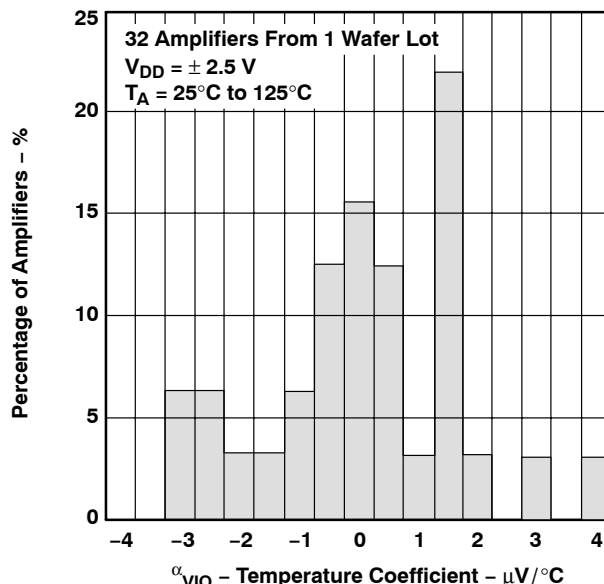


Figure 7

INPUT BIAS AND INPUT OFFSET CURRENTS vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

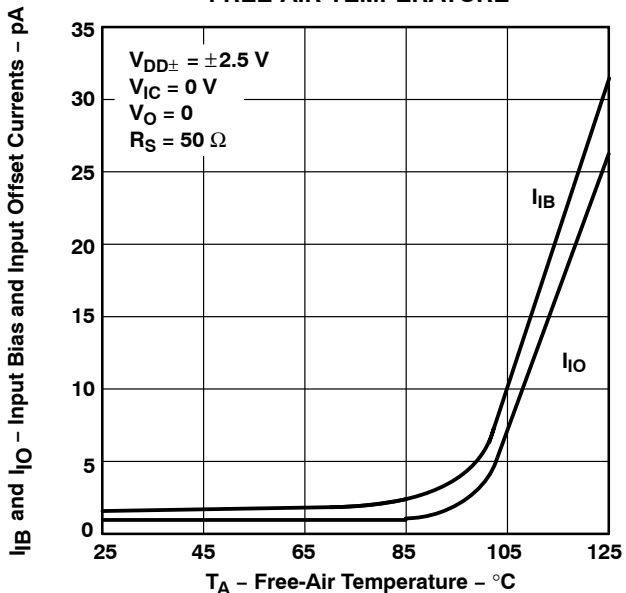


Figure 8

HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT

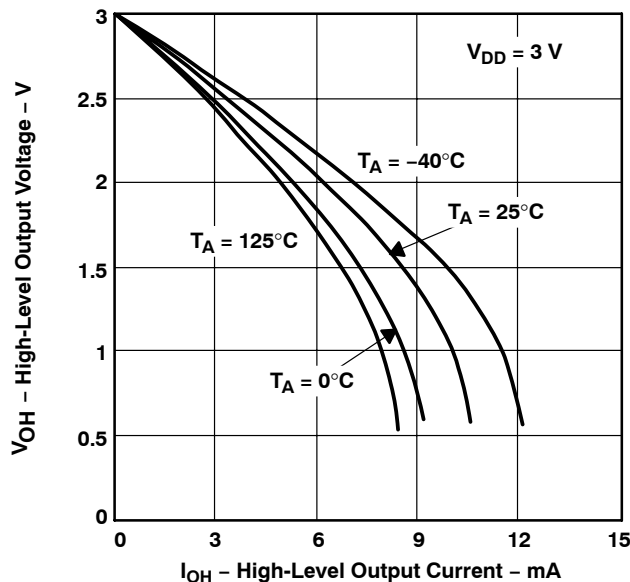


Figure 9

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

**LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT**

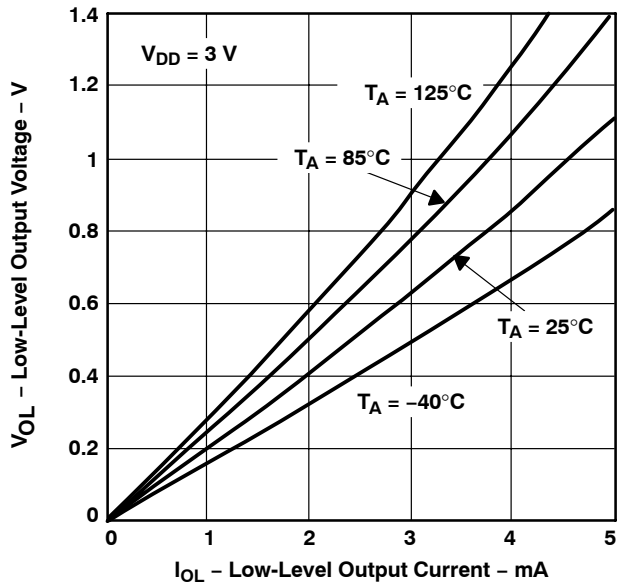


Figure 10

**HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT**

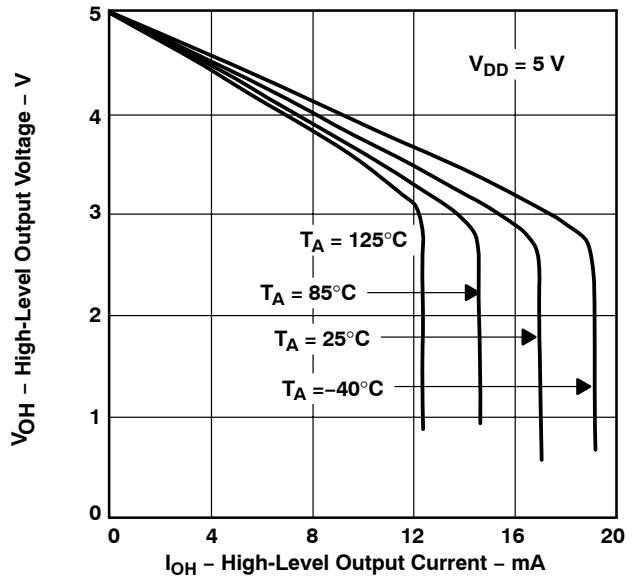


Figure 11

**LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT**

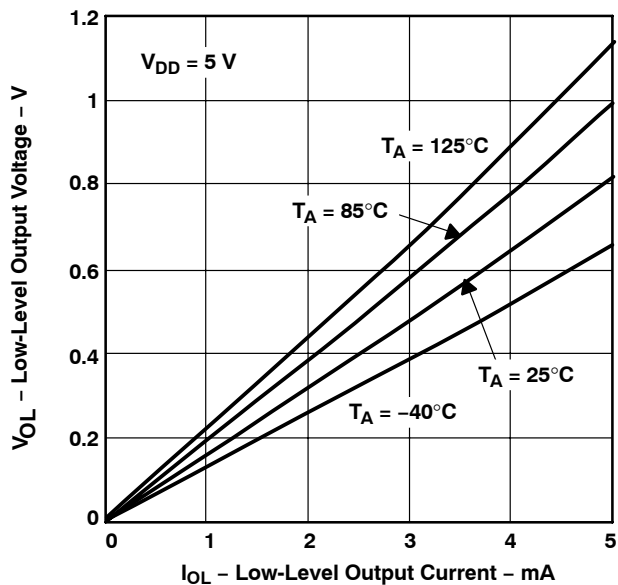


Figure 12

**MAXIMUM PEAK-TO-PEAK OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
FREQUENCY**

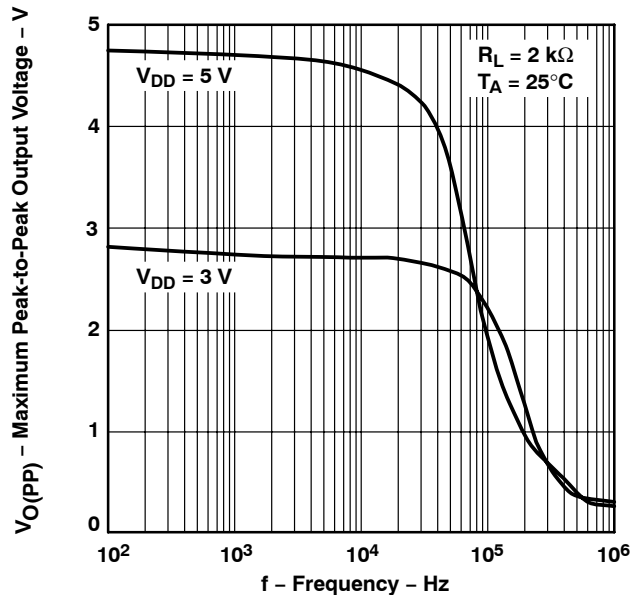


Figure 13

TLV2432-Q1, TLV2432A-Q1, TLV2434-Q1, TLV2434A-Q1
 Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT
 WIDE-INPUT-VOLTAGE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

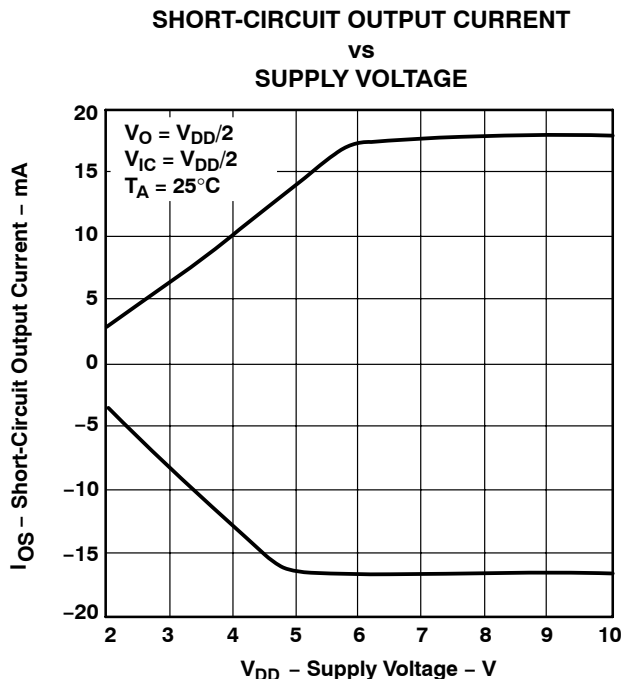


Figure 14

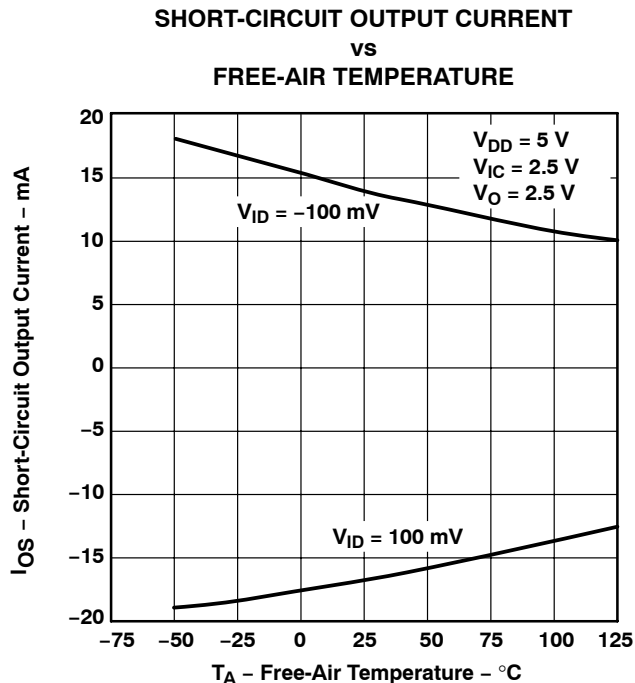


Figure 15

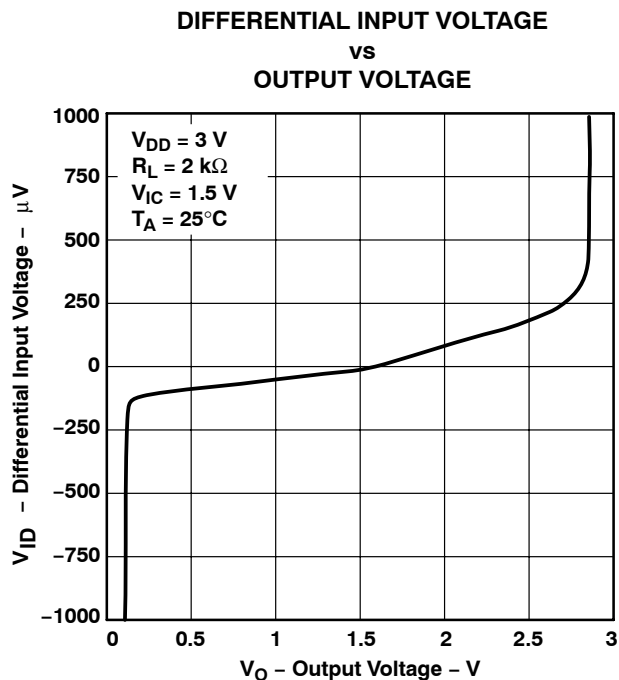


Figure 16

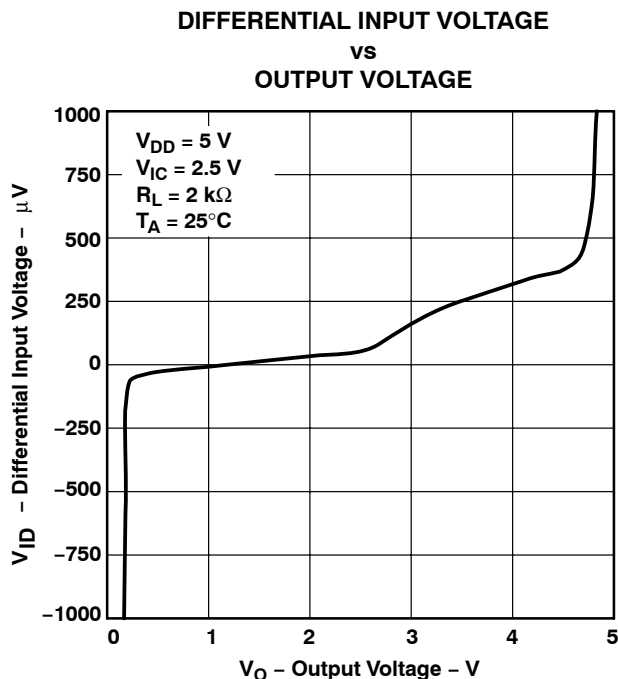
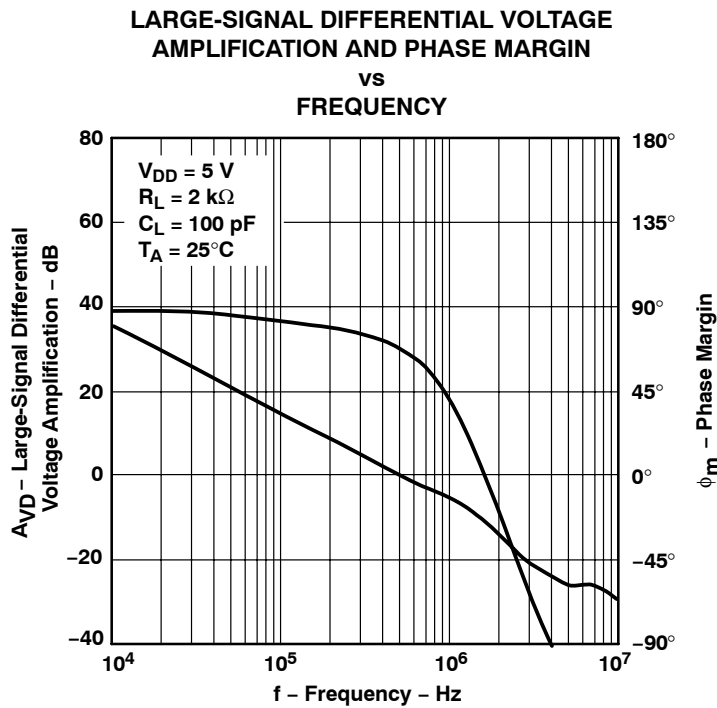
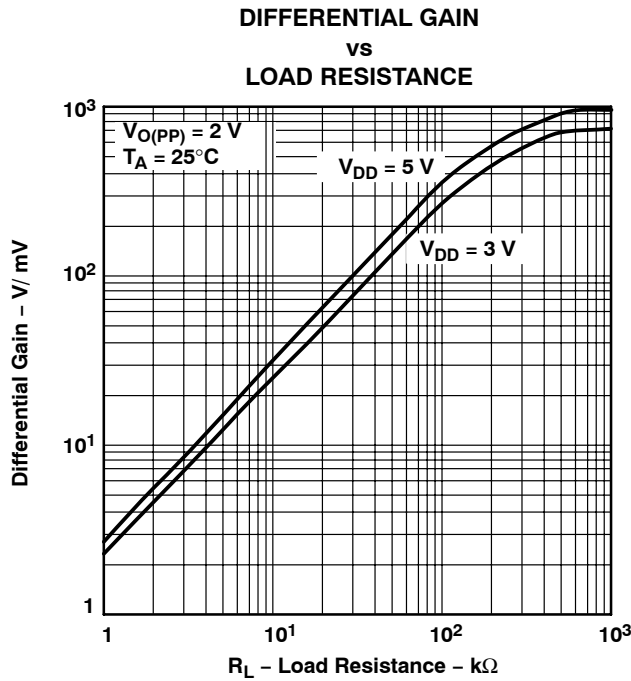


Figure 17

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



TLV2432-Q1, TLV2432A-Q1, TLV2434-Q1, TLV2434A-Q1
 Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT
 WIDE-INPUT-VOLTAGE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE
 AMPLIFICATION AND PHASE MARGIN

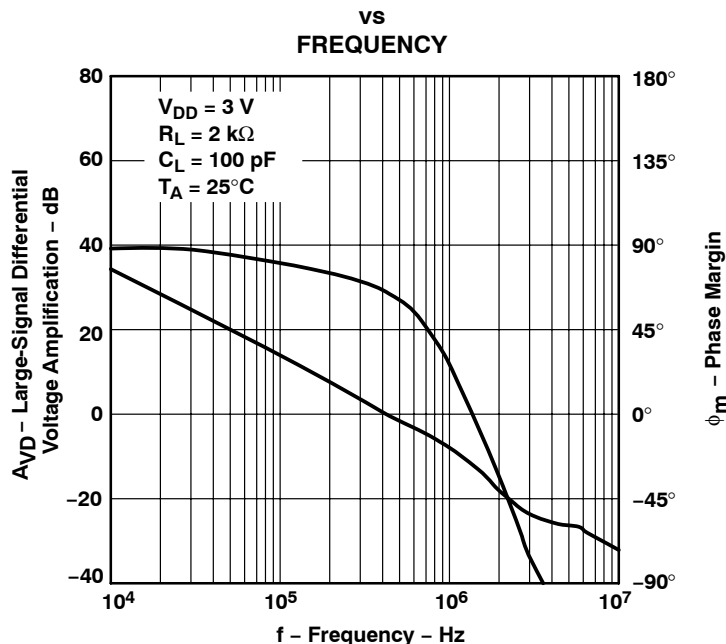


Figure 20

DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION
 vs
 FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

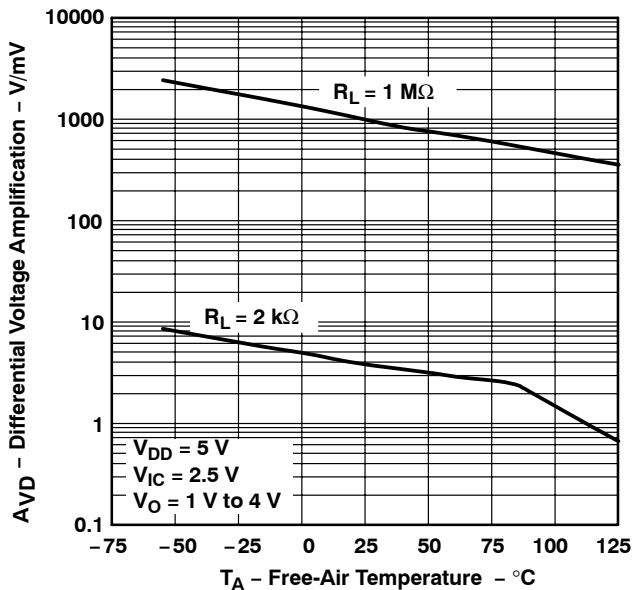


Figure 21

DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION
 vs
 FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

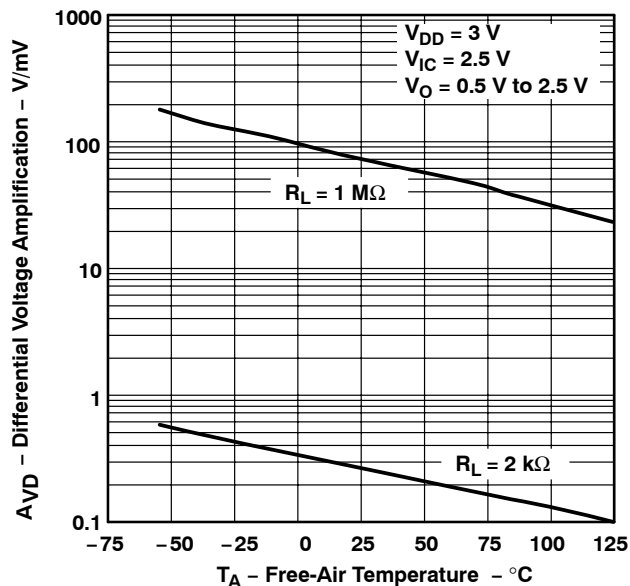


Figure 22



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

**OUTPUT IMPEDANCE
vs
FREQUENCY**

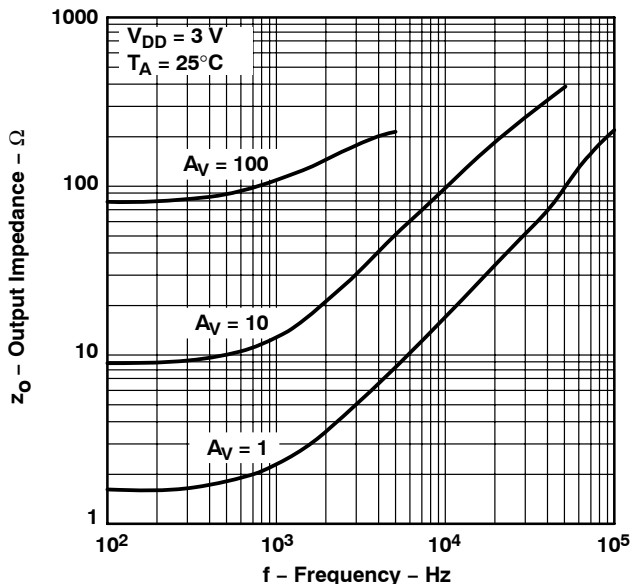


Figure 23

**OUTPUT IMPEDANCE
vs
FREQUENCY**

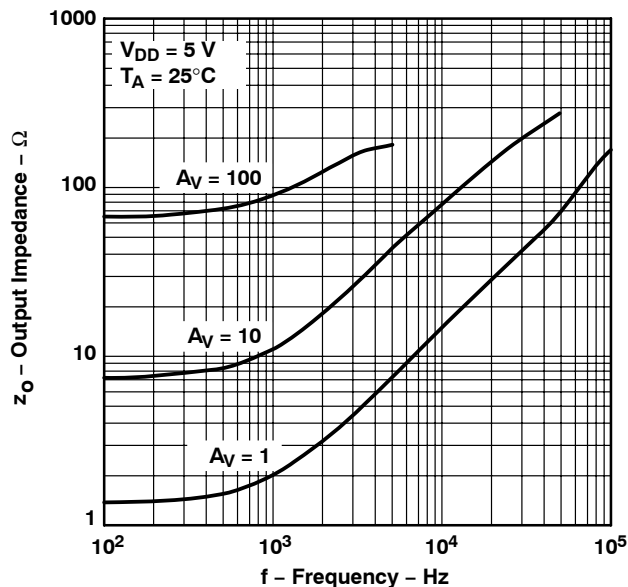


Figure 24

**COMMON-MODE REJECTION RATIO
vs
FREQUENCY**

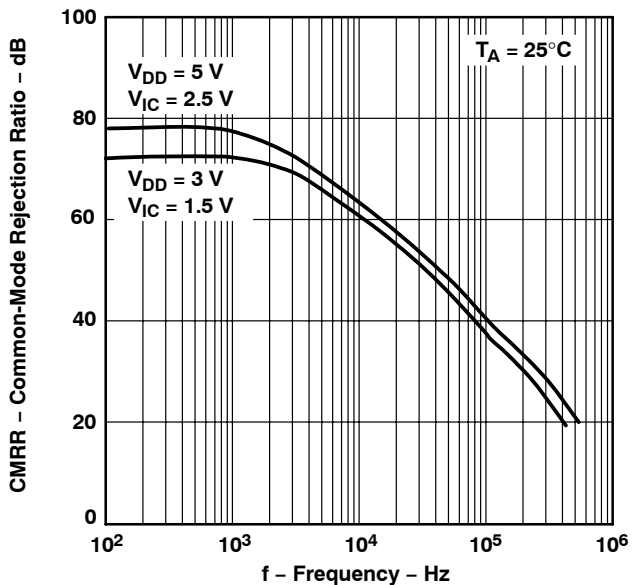


Figure 25

**COMMON-MODE REJECTION RATIO
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE**

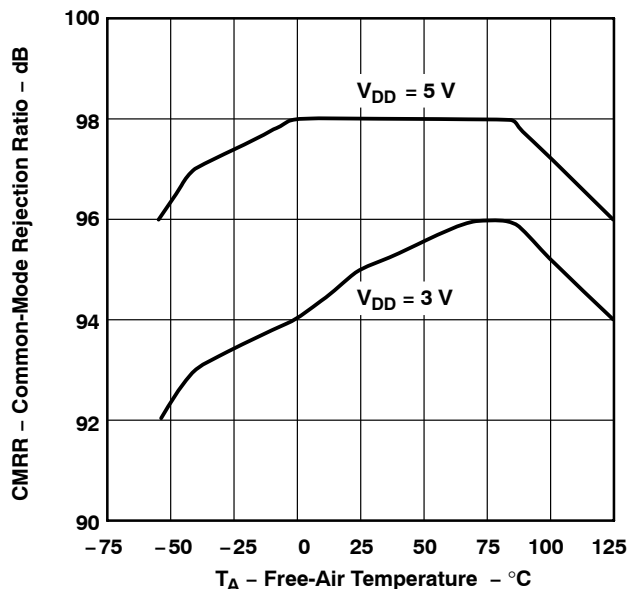


Figure 26

TLV2432-Q1, TLV2432A-Q1, TLV2434-Q1, TLV2434A-Q1
 Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT
 WIDE-INPUT-VOLTAGE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

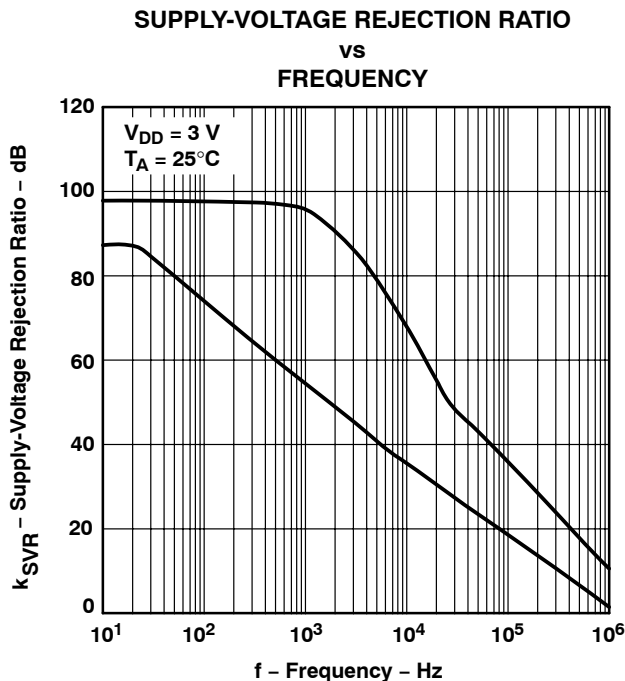


Figure 27

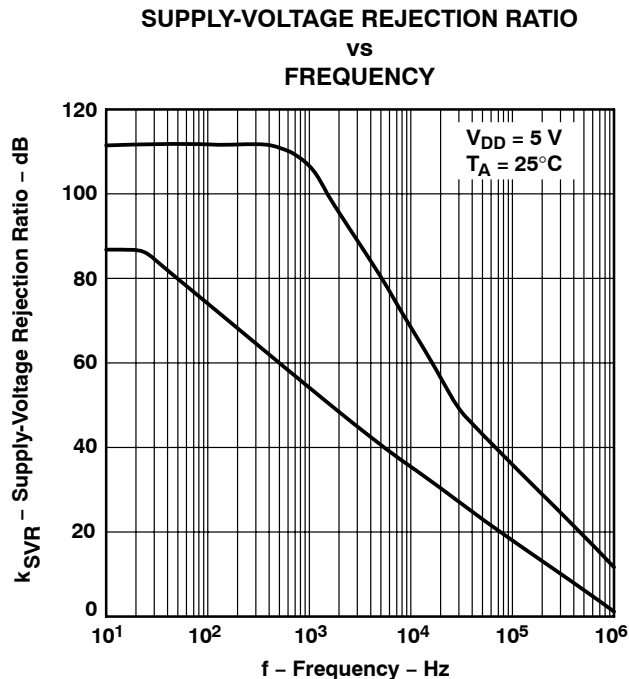


Figure 28

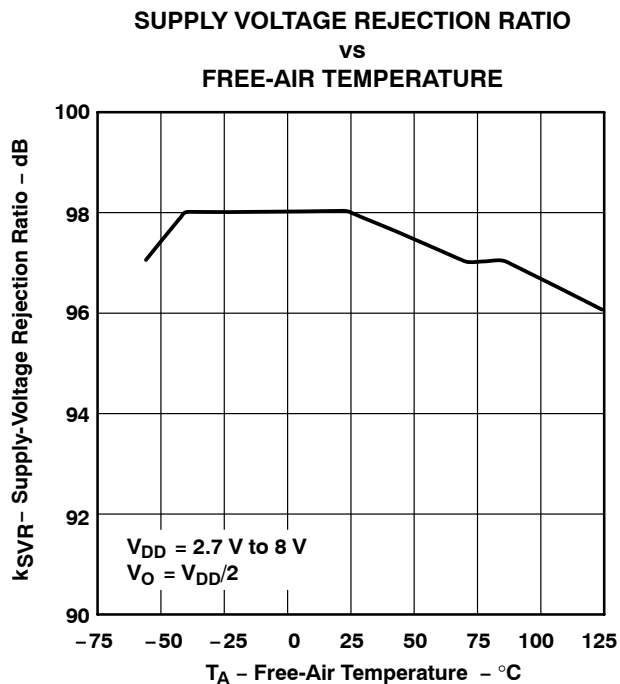


Figure 29

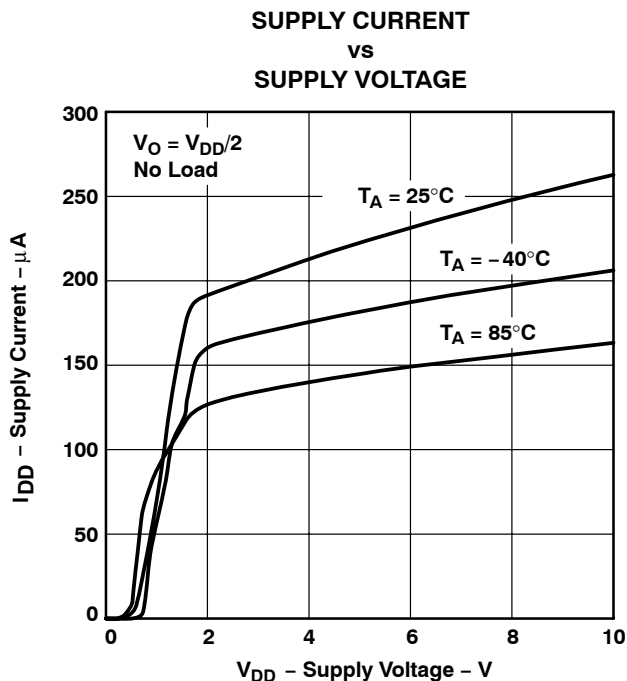


Figure 30

TLV2432-Q1, TLV2432A-Q1, TLV2434-Q1, TLV2434A-Q1
Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT
WIDE-INPUT-VOLTAGE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

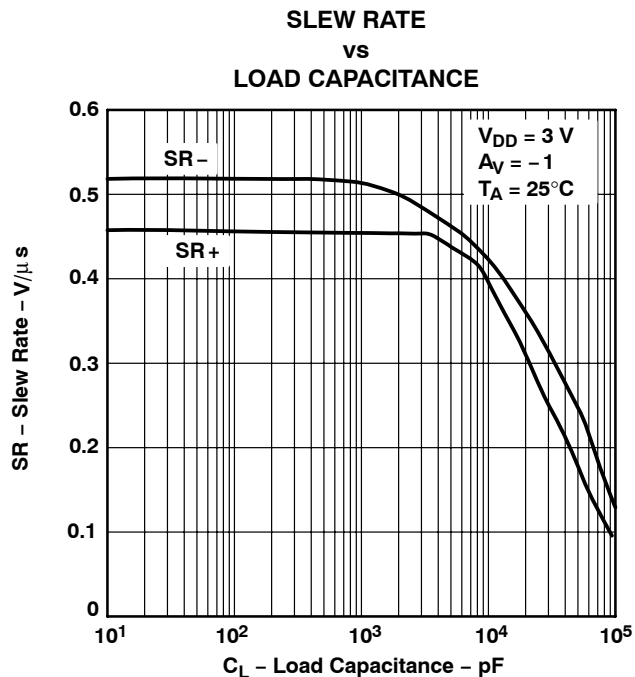


Figure 31

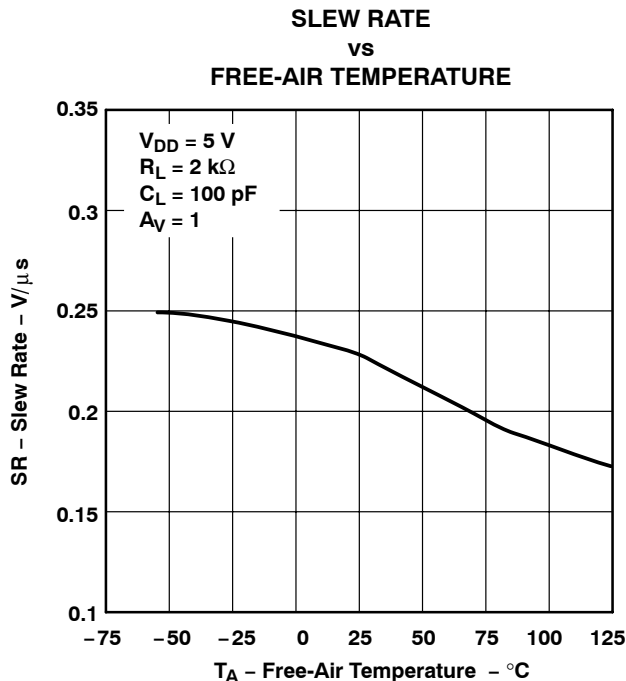


Figure 32

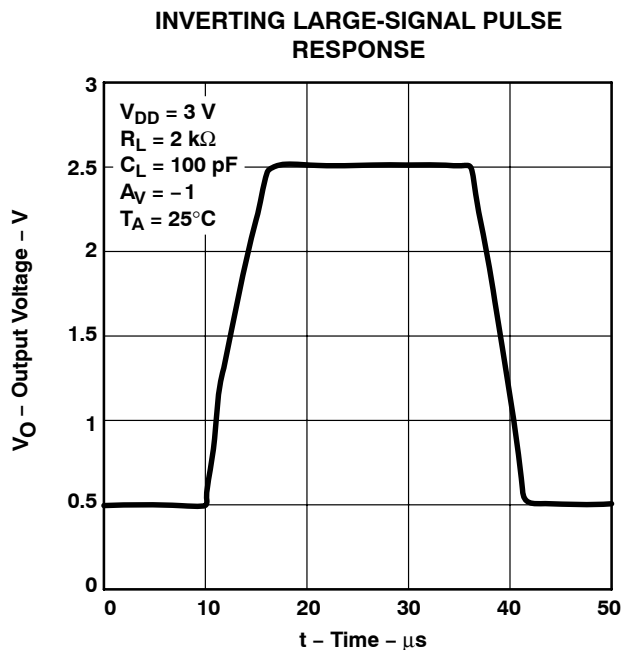


Figure 33

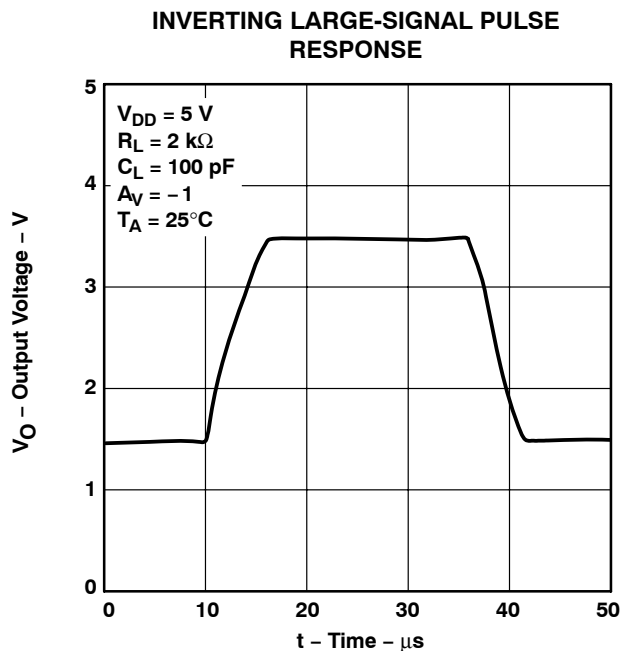


Figure 34



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

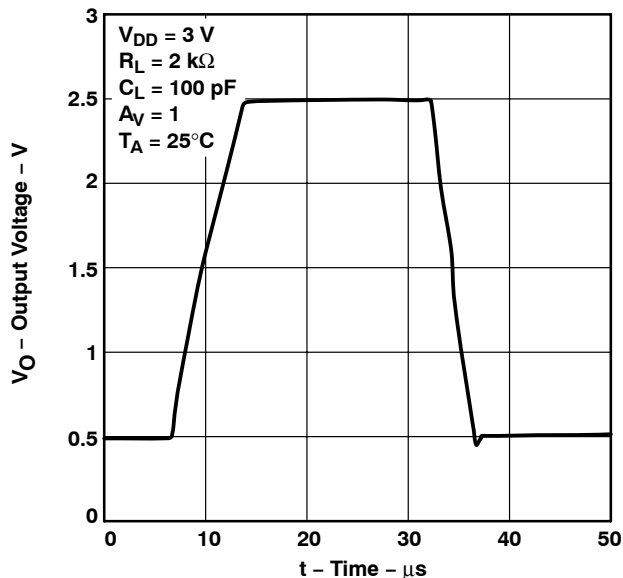


Figure 35

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

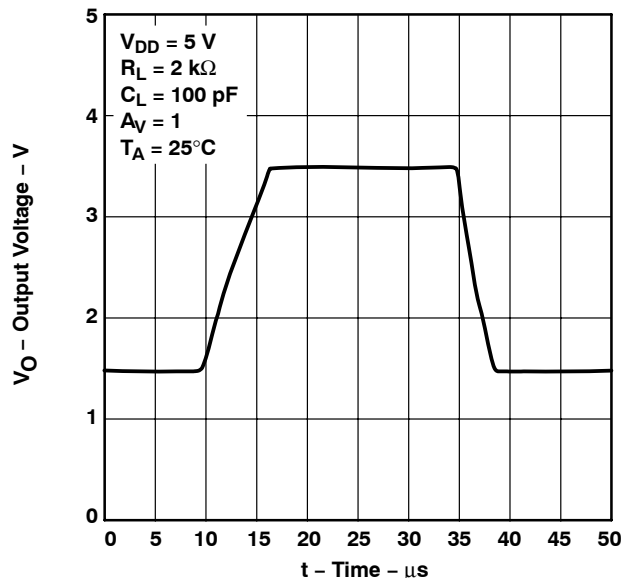


Figure 36

INVERTING SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

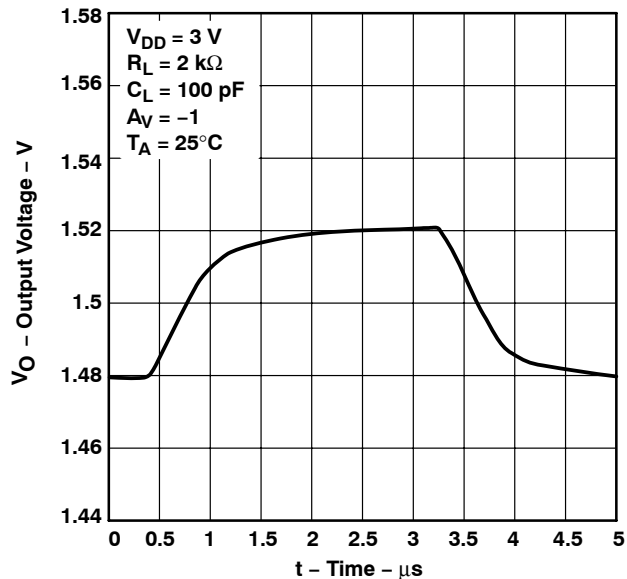


Figure 37

INVERTING SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

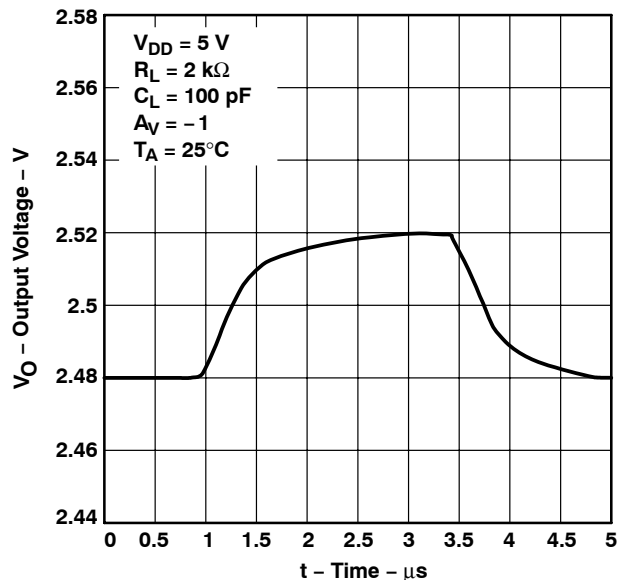


Figure 38

TLV2432-Q1, TLV2432A-Q1, TLV2434-Q1, TLV2434A-Q1
Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT
WIDE-INPUT-VOLTAGE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

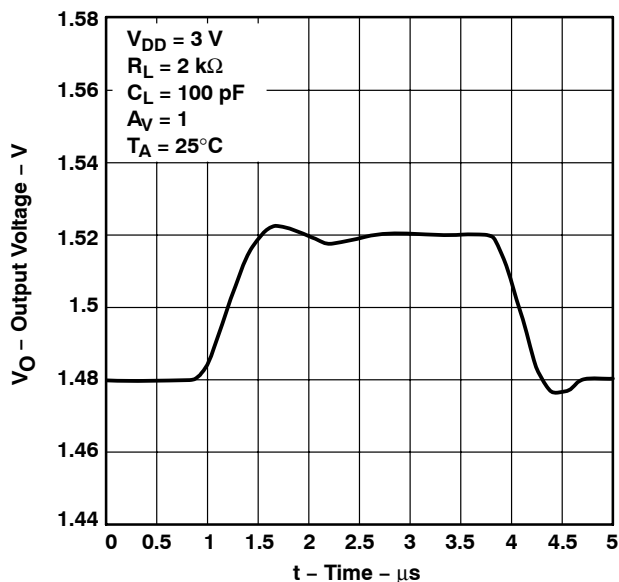


Figure 39

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

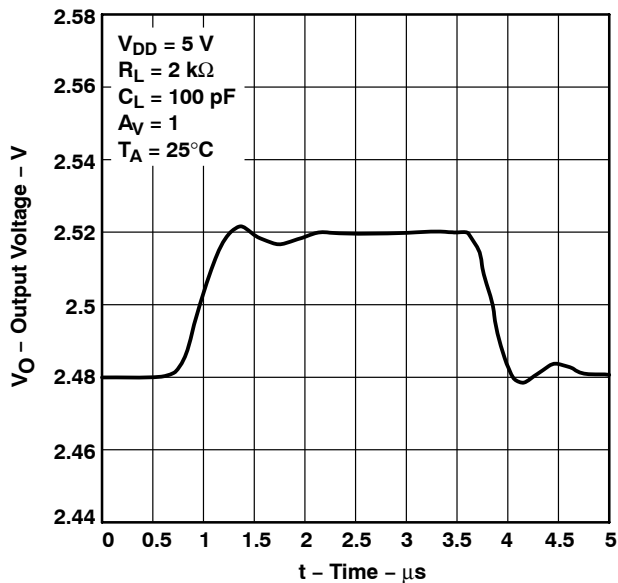


Figure 40

EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE VS FREQUENCY

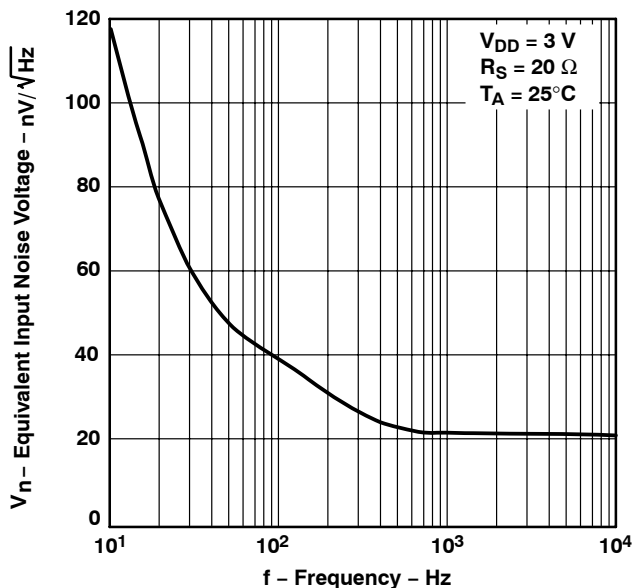


Figure 41

EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE VS FREQUENCY

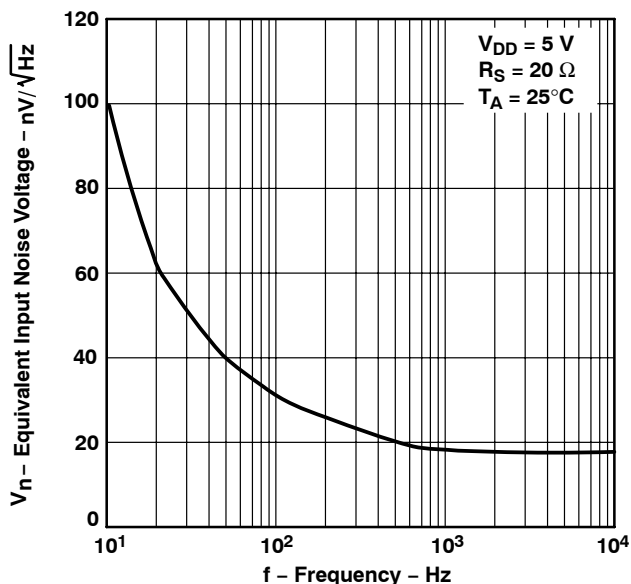


Figure 42



TLV2432-Q1, TLV2432A-Q1, TLV2434-Q1, TLV2434A-Q1
 Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT
 WIDE-INPUT-VOLTAGE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

NOISE VOLTAGE OVER A 10-SECOND PERIOD

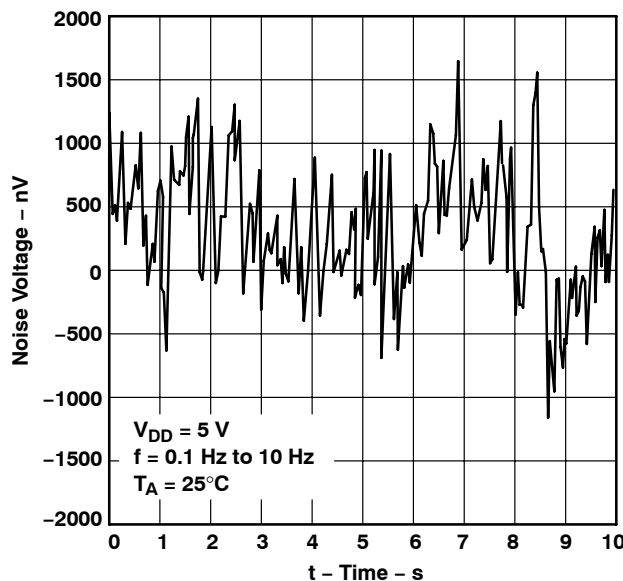


Figure 43

TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION PLUS NOISE
 vs
 FREQUENCY

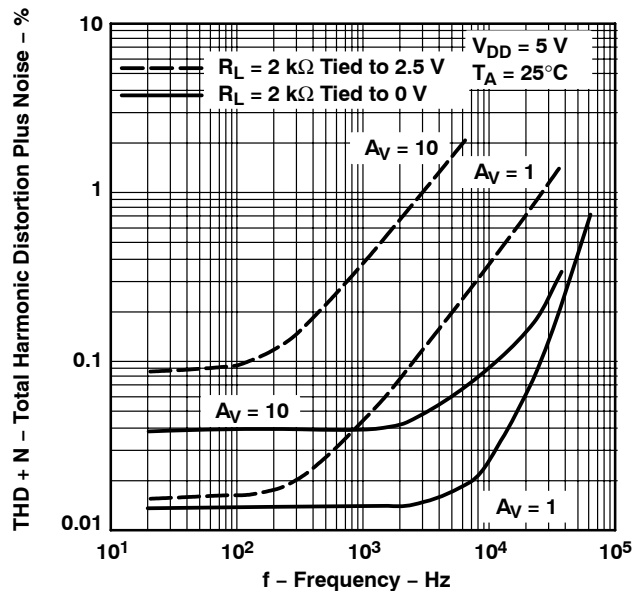


Figure 44

TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION PLUS NOISE
 vs
 FREQUENCY

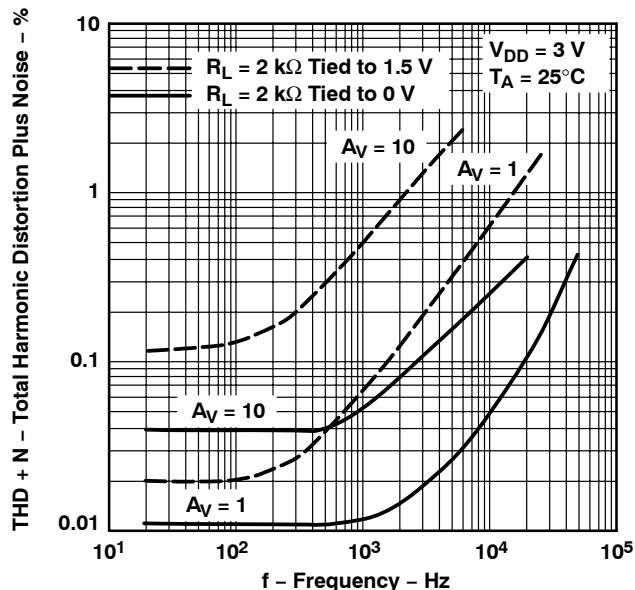


Figure 45

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

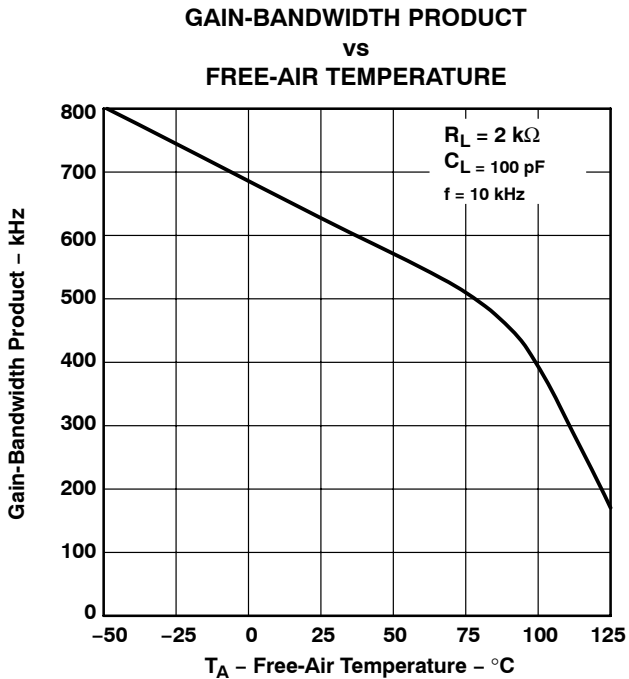


Figure 46

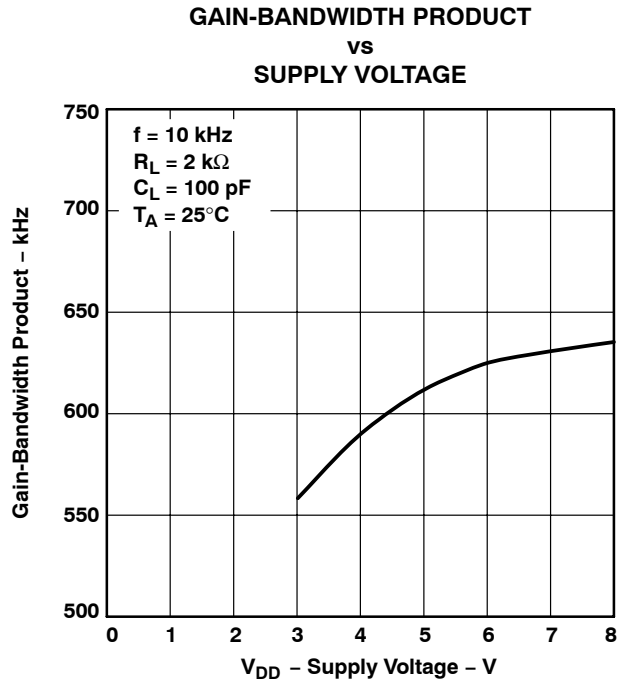


Figure 47

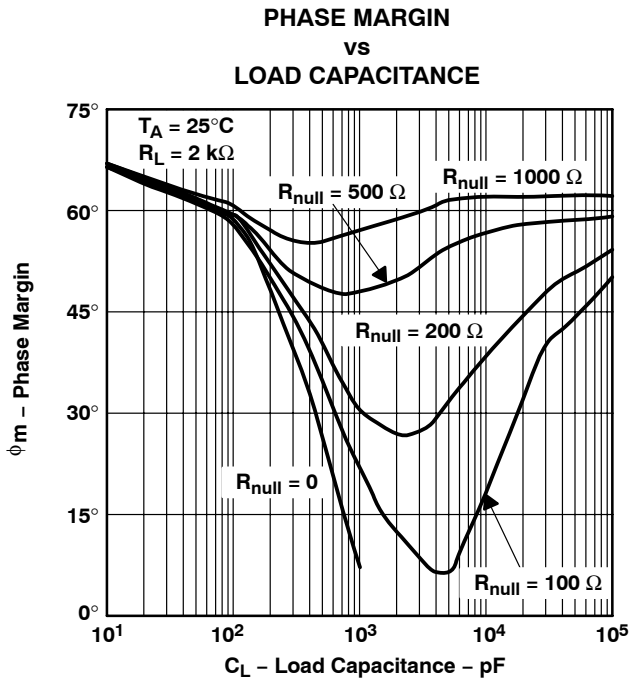


Figure 48

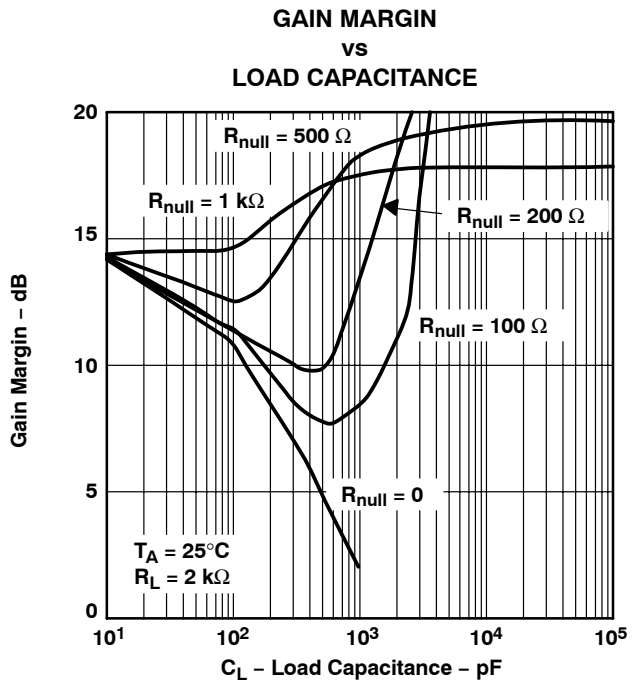


Figure 49

TLV2432-Q1, TLV2432A-Q1, TLV2434-Q1, TLV2434A-Q1
Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT
WIDE-INPUT-VOLTAGE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

UNITY-GAIN BANDWIDTH
vs
LOAD CAPACITANCE

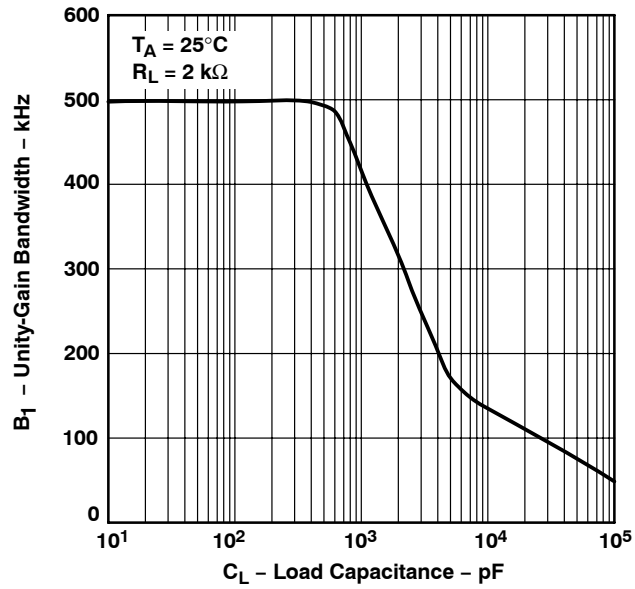


Figure 50

TLV2432-Q1, TLV2432A-Q1, TLV2434-Q1, TLV2434A-Q1 Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT WIDE-INPUT-VOLTAGE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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APPLICATION INFORMATION

macromodel information

Macromodel information provided was derived using Microsim *Parts*™, the model generation software used with Microsim *PSpice*™. The Boyle macromodel (see Note 5) and subcircuit in Figure 51 are generated using the TLV243x typical electrical and operating characteristics at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$. Using this information, output simulations of the following key parameters can be generated to a tolerance of 20% (in most cases):

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

NOTE 4: 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).

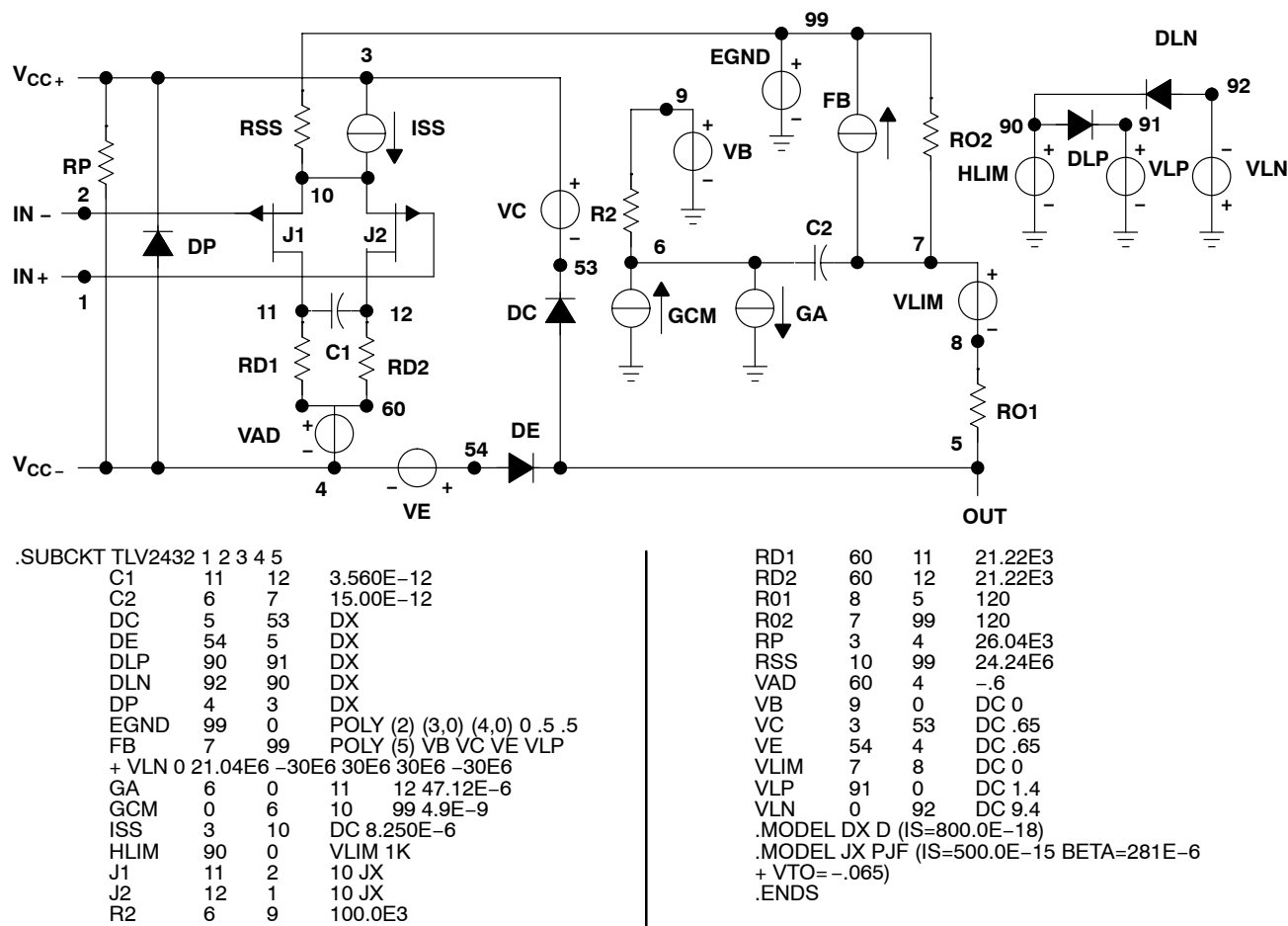


Figure 51. Boyle Macromodel and Subcircuit

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POST OFFICE BOX 655303 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75265

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
TLV2432AQDRG4Q1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	2432AQ	Samples
TLV2432AQDRQ1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	2432AQ	Samples
TLV2432QDRG4Q1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	2432Q1	Samples
TLV2432QDRQ1	OBSOLETE	SOIC	D	8		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125		
TLV2434AQDRQ1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	2434AQ	Samples
TLV2434AQPWRQ1	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 125	2434AQ	Samples

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

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

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

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

OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

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

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

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

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

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In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TLV2432-Q1, TLV2432A-Q1, TLV2434A-Q1 :

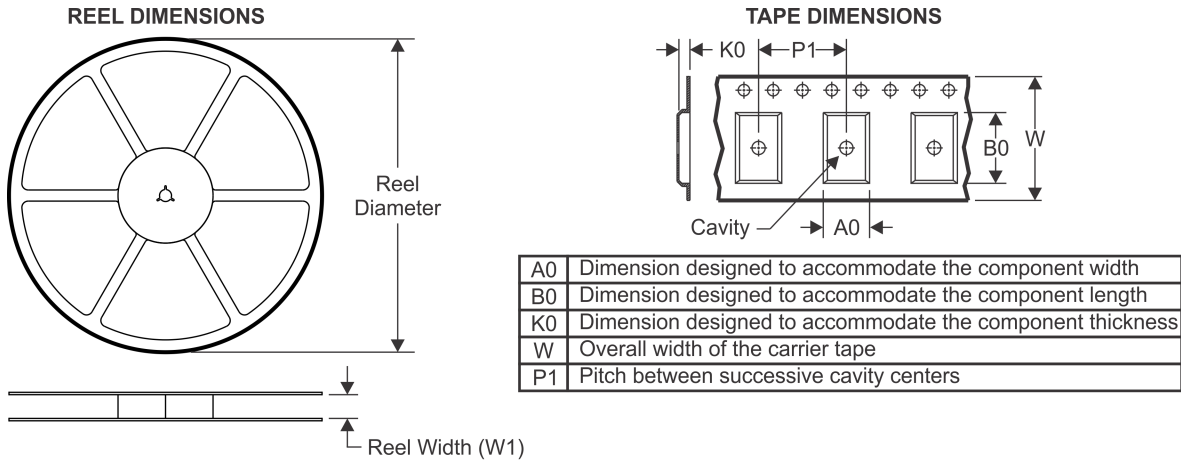
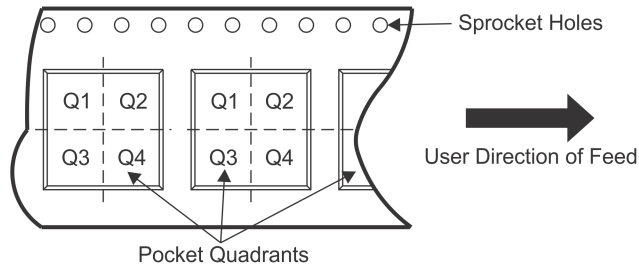
- Catalog: [TLV2432](#), [TLV2432A](#), [TLV2434A](#)

- Military: [TLV2432M](#), [TLV2432AM](#)

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Catalog - TI's standard catalog product

- Military - QML certified for Military and Defense Applications

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE


*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TLV2434AQPWRQ1	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS

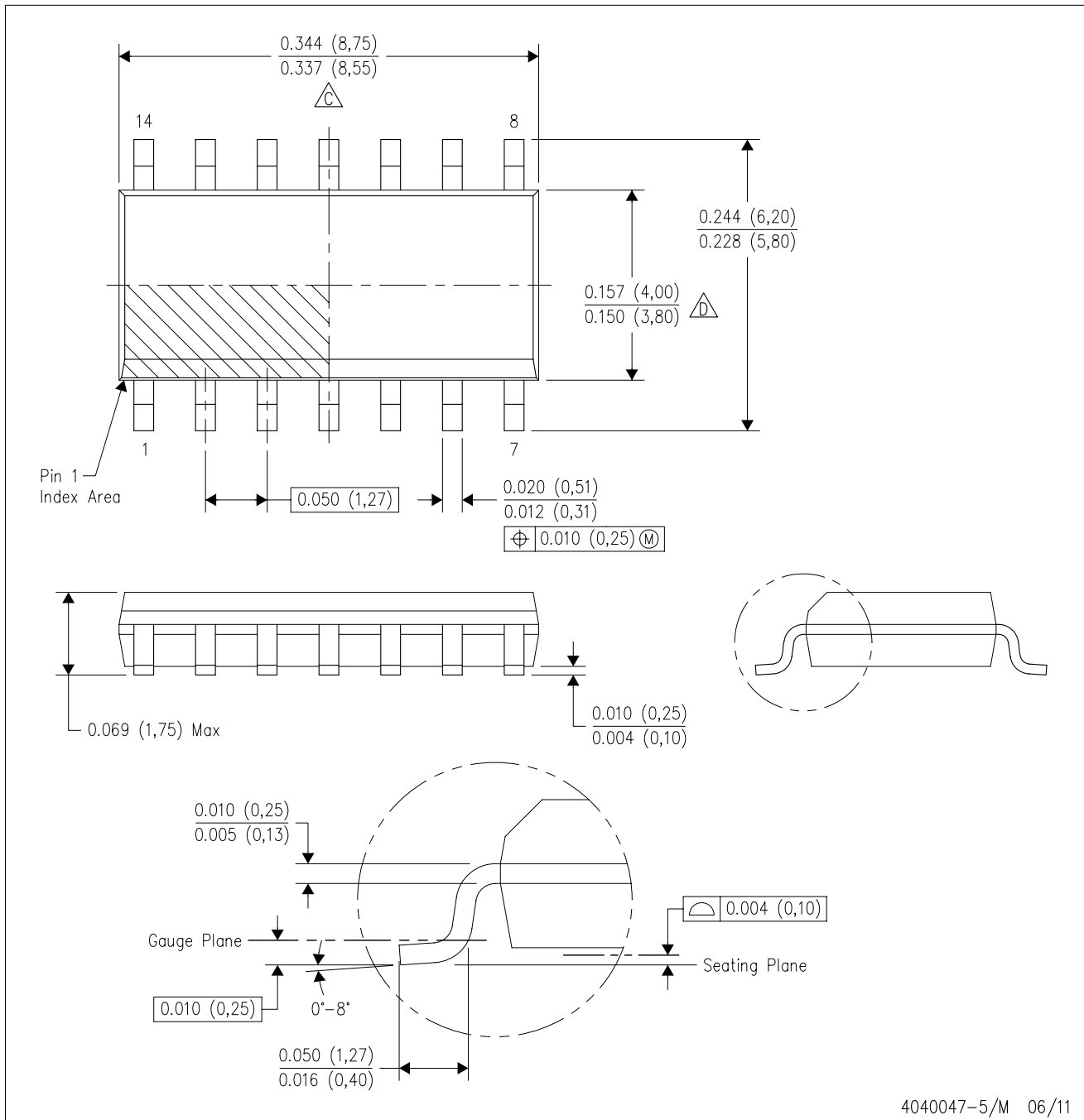


*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TLV2434AQPWRQ1	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	367.0	367.0	35.0

D (R-PDSO-G14)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

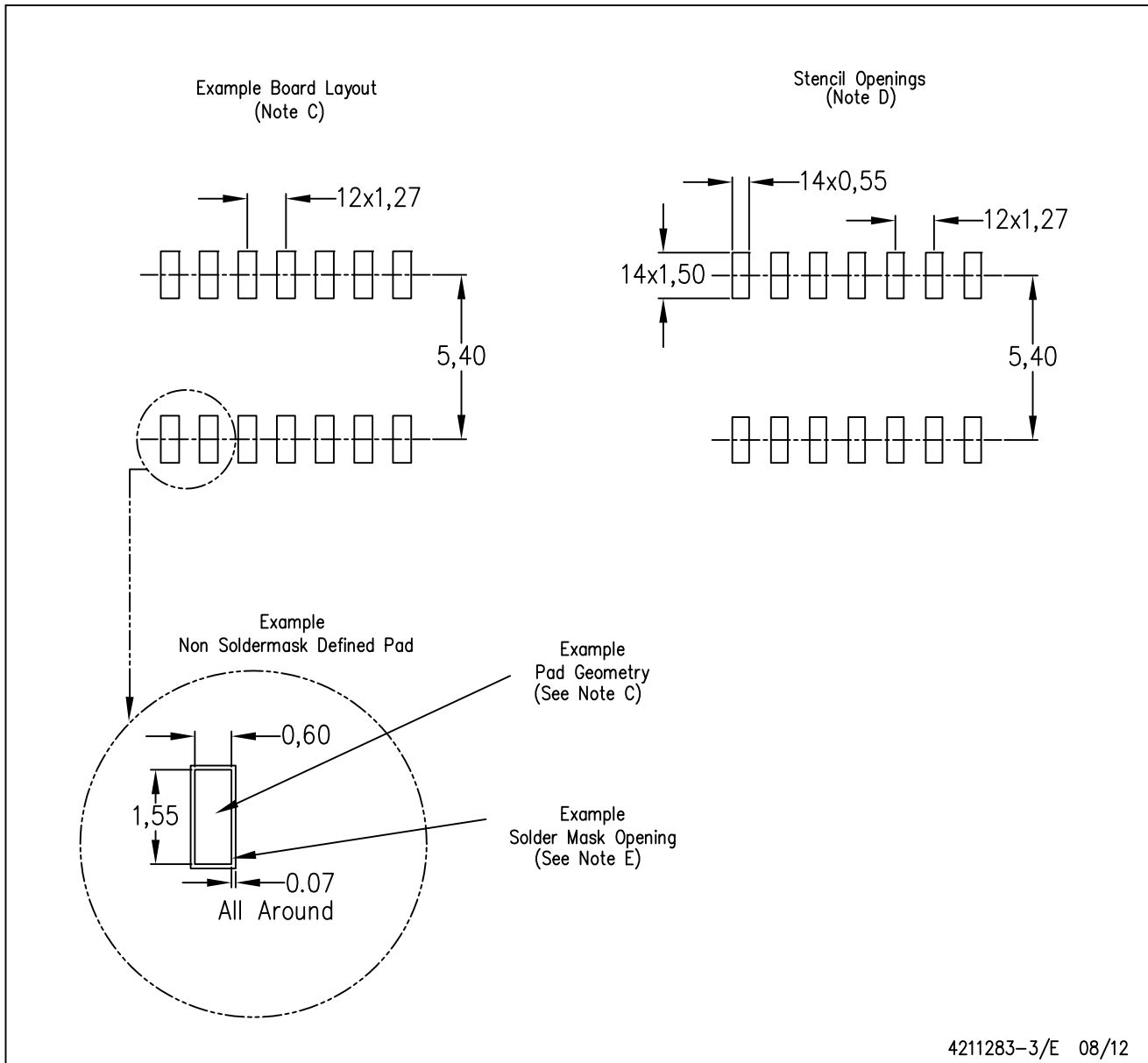


4040047-5/M 06/11

- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
 - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - $\triangle C$ Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.006 (0,15) each side.
 - $\triangle D$ Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.
 - E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AB.

D (R-PDSO-G14)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



4211283-3/E 08/12

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

PW (R-PDSO-G14)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

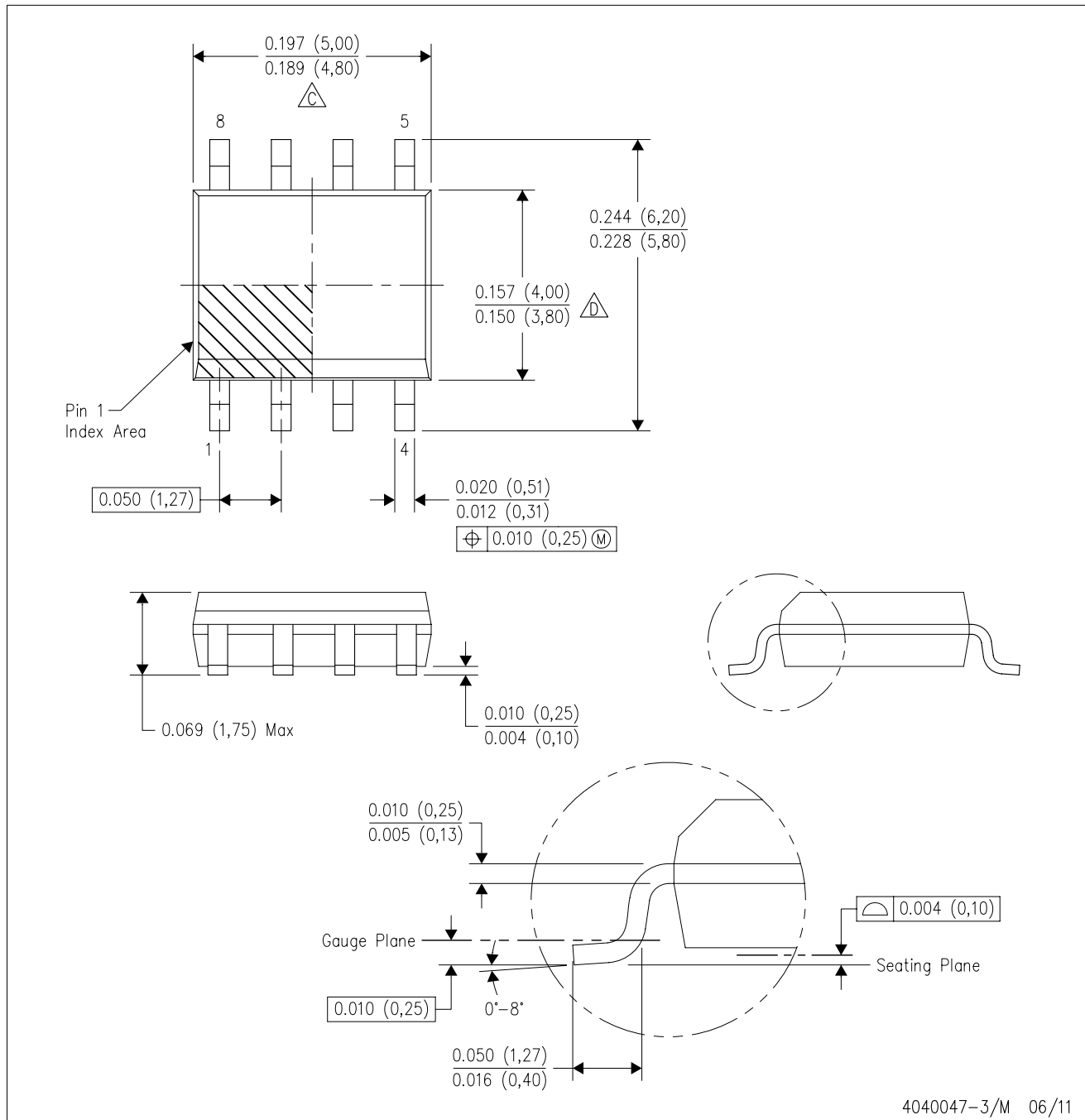


4211284-2/G 08/15

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

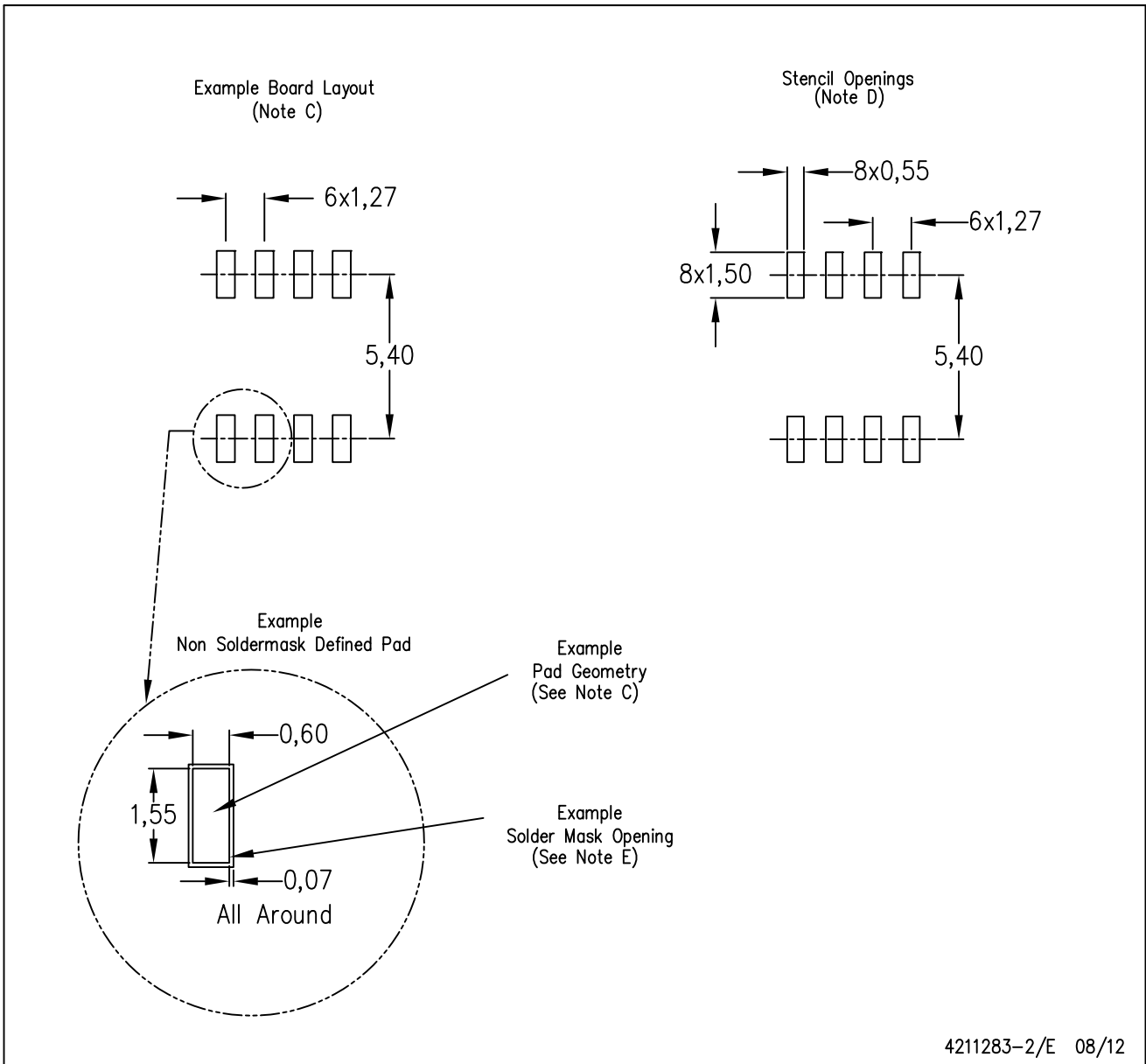
D (R-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



D (R-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



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

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