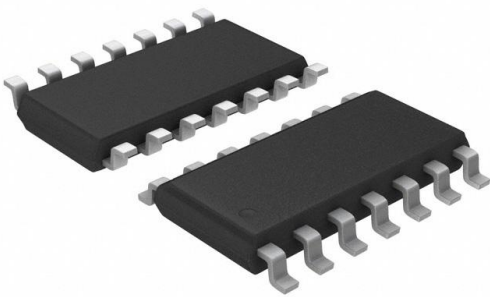


TLC2264QD Datasheet

www.digi-electronics.com



<https://www.DiGi-Electronics.com>

DiGi Electronics Part Number	TLC2264QD-DG
Manufacturer	Texas Instruments
Manufacturer Product Number	TLC2264QD
Description	IC OPAMP GP 4 CIRCUIT 14SOIC
Detailed Description	General Purpose Amplifier 4 Circuit Rail-to-Rail 14-SOIC



Tel: +00 852-30501935

RFQ Email: Info@DiGi-Electronics.com

DiGi is a global authorized distributor of electronic components.

Purchase and inquiry

Manufacturer Product Number:

TLC2264QD

Series:

LinCMOST™

Amplifier Type:

General Purpose

Output Type:

Rail-to-Rail

Gain Bandwidth Product:

730 kHz

Voltage - Input Offset:

300 μ V

Current - Output / Channel:

50 mA

Voltage - Supply Span (Max):

16 V

Grade:

Automotive

Mounting Type:

Surface Mount

Supplier Device Package:

14-SOIC

Manufacturer:

Texas Instruments

Product Status:

Obsolete

Number of Circuits:

4

Slew Rate:

0.55V/ μ s

Current - Input Bias:

1 pA

Current - Supply:

425 μ A (x4 Channels)

Voltage - Supply Span (Min):

4.4 V

Operating Temperature:

-40°C ~ 125°C

Qualification:

AEC-Q100

Package / Case:

14-SOIC (0.154", 3.90mm Width)

Base Product Number:

TLC226

Environmental & Export classification

RoHS Status:

ROHS3 Compliant

REACH Status:

REACH Unaffected

HTSUS:

8542.33.0001

Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL):

1 (Unlimited)

ECCN:

EAR99

TLC226x, TLC226xA Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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- Output Swing includes Both Supply Rails
- Low Noise . . . 12 nV/√Hz Typ at f = 1 kHz
- Low Input Bias Current . . . 1 pA Typ
- Fully Specified for Both Single-Supply and Split-Supply Operation
- Low Power . . . 500 μA Max
- Common-Mode Input Voltage Range Includes Negative Rail
- Low Input Offset Voltage
950 μV Max at T_A = 25°C (TLC2262A)
- Macromodel Included
- Performance Upgrade for the TS27M2/M4 and TLC27M2/M4
- Available in Q-Temp Automotive HighRel Automotive Applications Configuration Control/Print Support Qualification to Automotive Standards

description

The TLC2262 and TLC2264 are dual and quadruple operational amplifiers from Texas Instruments. Both devices exhibit rail-to-rail output performance for increased dynamic range in single- or split-supply applications. The TLC226x family offers a compromise between the micropower TLC225x and the ac performance of the TLC227x. It has low supply current for battery-powered applications, while still having adequate ac performance for applications that demand it. The noise performance has been dramatically improved over previous generations of CMOS amplifiers. Figure 1 depicts the low level of noise voltage for this CMOS amplifier, which has only 200 μA (typ) of supply current per amplifier.

The TLC226x, exhibiting high input impedance and low noise, are excellent for small-signal conditioning for high-impedance sources, such as piezoelectric transducers. Because of the micro-power dissipation levels, 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 TLC226xA family is available and has a maximum input offset voltage of 950 μV. This family is fully characterized at 5 V and ±5 V.

The TLC2262/4 also makes great upgrades to the TLC27M2/L4 or TS27M2/L4 in standard designs. They offer increased output dynamic range, lower noise voltage and lower input offset voltage. This enhanced feature set allows them to be used in a wider range of applications. For applications that require higher output drive and wider input voltage range, see the TLV2432 and TLV2442. If your design requires single amplifiers, please see the TLV2211/21/31 family. These devices are single rail-to-rail operational amplifiers in the SOT-23 package. Their small size and low power consumption, make them ideal for high density, battery-powered equipment.

EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE
vs
FREQUENCY

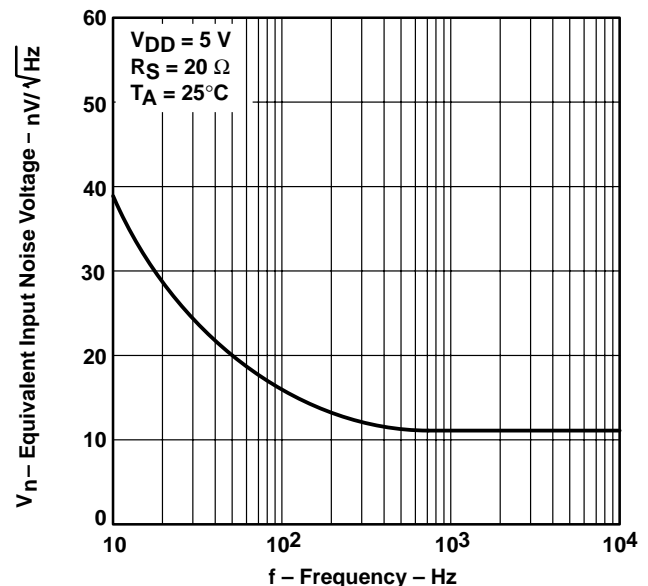


Figure 1



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.

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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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On products compliant to MIL-PRF-38535, all parameters are tested unless otherwise noted. On all other products, production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters.

TLC226x, TLC226xA

Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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TLC2262 AVAILABLE OPTIONS

T _A	V _{IO} max AT 25°C	PACKAGED DEVICES					
		SMALL OUTLINE (D)	CHIP CARRIER (FK)	CERAMIC DIP (JG)	PLASTIC DIP (P)	TSSOP (PW)	CERAMIC FLATPACK (U)
0°C to 70°C	2.5 mV	TLC2262CD	—	—	TLC2262CP	TLC2262CPW	—
–40°C to 125°C	950 μV 2.5 mV	TLC2262AID TLC2262ID	— —	— —	TLC2262AIP TLC2262IP	TLC2262AIPW —	— —
–40°C to 125°C	950 μV 2.5 mV	TLC2262AQD TLC2262QD	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
–55°C to 125°C	950 μV 2.5 mV	— —	TLC2262AMFK TLC2262MFK	TLC2262AMJG TLC2262MJG	— —	— —	TLC2262AMU TLC2262MU

The D packages are available taped and reeled. Add R suffix to device type (e.g., TLC2262CDR). The PW package is available only left-end taped and reeled. Chips are tested at 25°C.

TLC2264 AVAILABLE OPTIONS

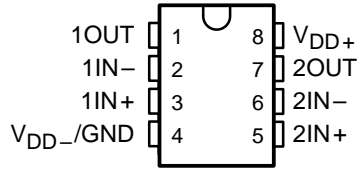
T _A	V _{IO} max AT 25°C	PACKAGED DEVICES					
		SMALL OUTLINE (D)	CHIP CARRIER (FK)	CERAMIC DIP (J)	PLASTIC DIP (N)	TSSOP (PW)	CERAMIC FLATPACK (W)
0°C to 70°C	2.5 mV	TLC2264CD	—	—	TLC2264CN	TLC2264CPW	—
–40°C to 125°C	950 μV 2.5 mV	TLC2264AID TLC2264ID	— —	— —	TLC2264AIN TLC2264IN	TLC2264AIPW —	— —
–40°C to 125°C	950 μV 2.5 mV	TLC2264AQD TLC2264QD	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
–55°C to 125°C	950 μV 2.5 mV	— —	TLC2264AMFK TLC2264MFK	TLC2264AMJ TLC2264MJ	— —	— —	TLC2264AMW TLC2264MW

The D packages are available taped and reeled. Add R suffix to device type (e.g., TLC2264CDR). The PW package is available only left-end taped and reeled. Chips are tested at 25°C.

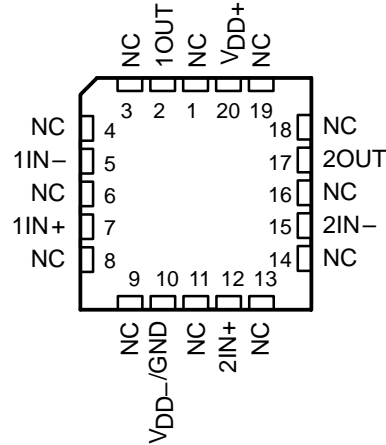
TLC226x, TLC226xA Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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**TLC2262C, TLC2262AC
TLC2262I, TLC2262AI
TLC2262Q, TLC2262AQ
D, P, OR PW PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)**

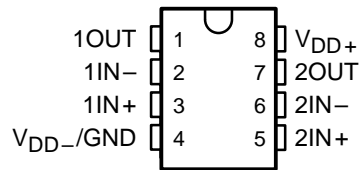


**TLC2262M, TLC2262AM ... FK PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)**

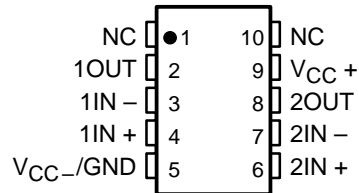


NC – No internal connection

**TLC2262M, TLC2262AM ... JG PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)**

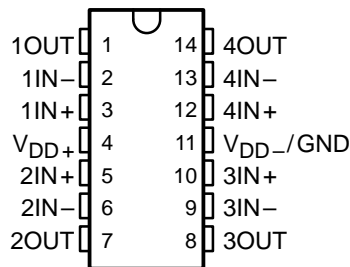


**TLC2262M, TLC2262AM ... U PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)**

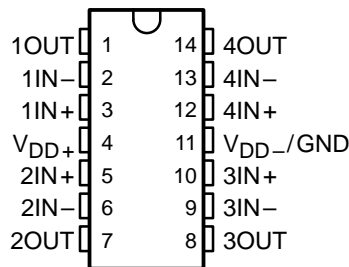


NC – No internal connection

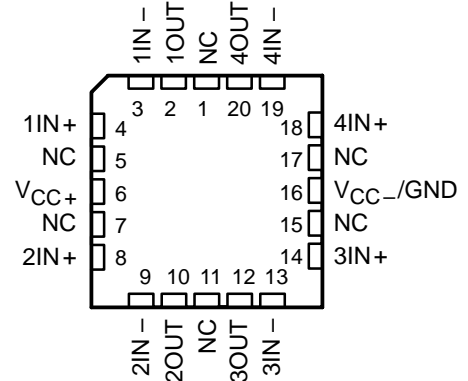
**TLC2264C, TLC2264AC
TLC2264I, TLC2264AI
TLC2264Q, TLC2264AQ
D, N, OR PW PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)**



**TLC2264M, TLC2264AM ... J OR W PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)**



**TLC2264M, TLC2264AM ... FK PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)**

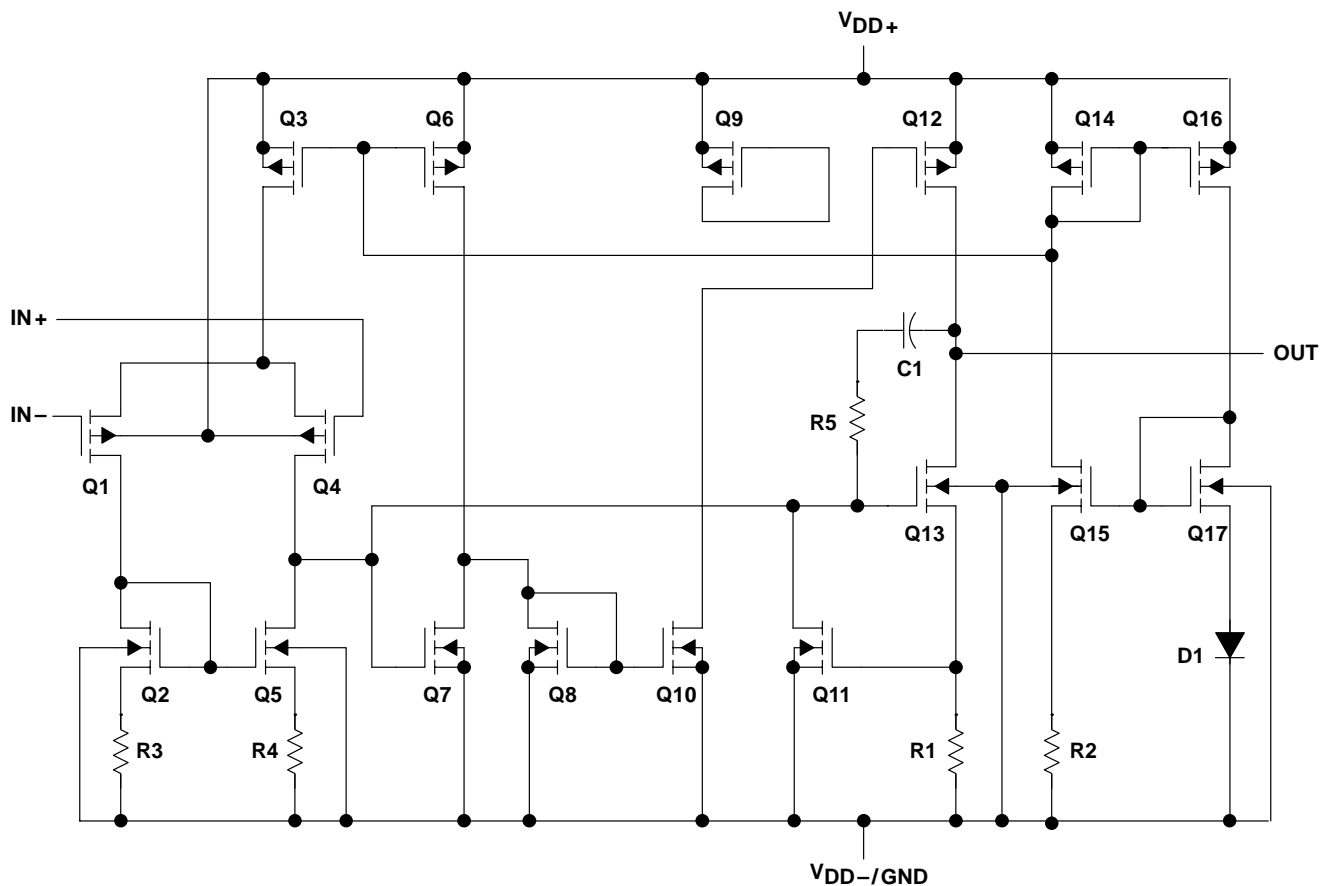


NC – No internal connection

TLC226x, TLC226xA Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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equivalent schematic (each amplifier)



ACTUAL DEVICE COMPONENT COUNT†		
COMPONENT	TLC2262	TLC2264
Transistors	38	76
Resistors	28	56
Diodes	9	18
Capacitors	3	6

† Includes both amplifiers and all ESD, bias, and trim circuitry

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

Supply voltage, V_{DD+} (see Note 1)	8 V
Supply voltage, V_{DD-} (see Note 1)	–8 V
Differential input voltage, V_{ID} (see Note 2)	±16 V
Input voltage, V_I (any input, see Note 1)	$V_{DD-} - 0.3$ V to 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 : C suffix	0°C to 70°C
I suffix	–40°C to 125°C
Q suffix	–40°C to 125°C
M suffix	–55°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: D, N, P, and PW packages	260°C
J, JG, U, and W packages	300°C

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

- NOTES: 1. All voltage values, except differential voltages, are with respect to 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	950 mW	7.6 mW/°C	608 mW	494 mW	190 mW
FK	1375 mW	11.0 mW/°C	880 mW	715 mW	275 mW
J	1375 mW	11.0 mW/°C	880 mW	715 mW	275 mW
JG	1050 mW	8.4 mW/°C	672 mW	546 mW	210 mW
N	1150 mW	9.2 mW/°C	736 mW	598 mW	230 mW
P	1000 mW	8.0 mW/°C	640 mW	520 mW	200 mW
PW–8	525 mW	4.2 mW/°C	336 mW	273 mW	105 mW
PW–14	700 mW	5.6 mW/°C	448 mW	364 mW	140 mW
U	700 mW	5.5 mW/°C	452 mW	370 mW	150 mW
W	700 mW	5.5 mW/°C	452 mW	370 mW	150 mW

recommended operating conditions

	C SUFFIX		I SUFFIX		Q SUFFIX		M SUFFIX		UNIT
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
Supply voltage, $V_{DD\pm}$	±2.2	±8	±2.2	±8	±2.2	±8	±2.2	±8	V
Input voltage range, V_I	V_{DD-}	$V_{DD+} - 1.5$	V_{DD-}	$V_{DD+} - 1.5$	V_{DD-}	$V_{DD+} - 1.5$	V_{DD-}	$V_{DD+} - 1.5$	V
Common-mode input voltage, V_{IC}	V_{DD-}	$V_{DD+} - 1.5$	V_{DD-}	$V_{DD+} - 1.5$	V_{DD-}	$V_{DD+} - 1.5$	V_{DD-}	$V_{DD+} - 1.5$	V
Operating free-air temperature, T_A	0	70	–40	125	–40	125	–55	125	°C

TLC226x, TLC226xA

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TLC2262C electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A †	TLC2262C			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{IO} Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0,$ $V_O = 0,$ $V_{DD} = \pm 2.5\text{ V},$ $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	300	2500	μV	
		Full range	3000			
α_{VIO} 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		25°C	0.5		pA	
		Full range	100			
I_{IB} Input bias current	25°C	1		pA		
	Full range	100				
V_{ICR} Common-mode input voltage range	$R_S = 50\ \Omega,$ $ V_{IO} \leq 5\text{ mV}$	25°C	0 to 4	-0.3 to 4.2	V	
		Full range	0 to 3.5			
V_{OH} High-level output voltage	$I_{OH} = -20\ \mu\text{A}$ $I_{OH} = -100\ \mu\text{A}$ $I_{OH} = -400\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	4.99		V	
		25°C	4.85	4.94		
		Full range	4.82			
		25°C	4.70	4.85		
V_{OL} Low-level output voltage	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V},$ $I_{OL} = 50\ \mu\text{A}$ $I_{OL} = 500\ \mu\text{A}$ $I_{OL} = 1\text{ mA}$ $I_{OL} = 4\text{ mA}$	25°C	0.01		V	
		25°C	0.09	0.15		
		Full range	0.15			
		25°C	0.2	0.3		
		Full range	0.3			
		25°C	0.7	1		
		Full range	1.2			
		A_{VD} Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V},$ $V_O = 1\text{ V to }4\text{ V}$	$R_L = 50\ \text{k}\Omega^\ddagger$		25°C
Full range	55					
$R_L = 1\ \text{M}\Omega^\ddagger$	25°C			550		
$r_{i(d)}$ Differential input resistance		25°C	10^{12}		Ω	
$r_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input resistance		25°C	10^{12}		Ω	
$c_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input capacitance	$f = 10\ \text{kHz},$ P package	25°C	8		pF	
z_o Closed-loop output impedance	$f = 100\ \text{kHz},$ $A_V = 10$	25°C	240		Ω	
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ to }2.7\text{ V},$ $V_O = 2.5\text{ V},$ $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	70	83	dB	
		Full range	70			
k_{SVR} Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{DD}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{DD} = 4.4\text{ V to }16\text{ V},$ $V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2,$ No load	25°C	80	95	dB	
		Full range	80			
I_{DD} Supply current	$V_O = 2.5\text{ V},$ No load	25°C	400	500	μA	
		Full range	500			

† Full range is 0°C to 70°C.

‡ 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.



TLC2262C operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T_A †	TLC2262C			UNIT
					MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	$V_O = 1.5\text{ V to }3.5\text{ V},$ $C_L = 100\text{ pF}‡$	$R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega‡$	25°C	0.35	0.55	V/ μs	
				Full range	0.3			
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$		25°C	40		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
		$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		25°C	12			
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }1\text{ Hz}$		25°C	0.7		μV	
		$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }10\text{ Hz}$		25°C	1.3			
I_n	Equivalent input noise current			25°C	0.6		fA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
THD + N	Total harmonic distortion plus noise	$V_O = 0.5\text{ V to }2.5\text{ V},$ $f = 20\text{ kHz},$ $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega‡$	$A_V = 1$	25°C	0.017%			
			$A_V = 10$		0.03%			
	Gain-bandwidth product	$f = 10\text{ kHz},$ $C_L = 100\text{ pF}‡$	$R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega‡$	25°C	0.71		MHz	
BOM	Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_{O(PP)} = 2\text{ V},$ $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega‡$	$A_V = 1,$ $C_L = 100\text{ pF}‡$	25°C	185		kHz	
t_s	Settling time	$A_V = -1,$ Step = 0.5 V to 2.5 V, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega‡,$ $C_L = 100\text{ pF}‡$	To 0.1%	25°C	6.4		μs	
			To 0.01%		14.1			
ϕ_m	Phase margin at unity gain	$R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega‡,$	$C_L = 100\text{ pF}‡$	25°C	56°			
	Gain margin			25°C	11		dB	

† Full range is 0°C to 70°C.

‡ Referenced to 2.5 V

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TLC2262C electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 5\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise specified)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A^\dagger	TLC2262C			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{IO} Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0, V_O = 0, R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C		300	2500	μV
		Full range			3000	
αV_{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		25°C		0.5		pA
		Full range			100	
I_{IB} Input bias current		25°C		1		pA
		Full range			100	
V_{ICR} Common-mode input voltage range	$ V_{IO} \leq 5\text{ mV}, R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	-5 to 4	-5.3 to 4.2	V	
		Full range	-5 to 3.5			
V_{OM+} Maximum positive peak output voltage	$I_O = -20\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C		4.99	V	
		25°C	4.85	4.94		
		Full range	4.82			
		25°C	4.7	4.85		
V_{OM-} Maximum negative peak output voltage	$I_O = -400\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C		-4.99	V	
		25°C	-4.85	-4.91		
		Full range	-4.85			
		25°C	-4.7	-4.8		
$V_{IC} = 0, I_O = 50\ \mu\text{A}$	$I_O = 500\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C		-4.99	V	
		25°C	-4.85	-4.91		
		Full range	-4.85			
		25°C	-4.7	-4.8		
$V_{IC} = 0, I_O = 1\ \text{mA}$	$I_O = 4\ \text{mA}$	25°C		-4.99	V	
		25°C	-4.85	-4.91		
		Full range	-4.85			
		25°C	-4.7	-4.8		
$V_{IC} = 0, I_O = 4\ \text{mA}$	$I_O = 4\ \text{mA}$	25°C		-4.99	V	
		25°C	-4.85	-4.91		
		Full range	-4.85			
		25°C	-4.7	-4.8		
A_{VD} Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = \pm 4\ \text{V}$	$R_L = 50\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C	80	200	V/mV
			Full range	55		
		$R_L = 1\ \text{M}\Omega$	25°C		1000	
$r_{i(d)}$ Differential input resistance		25°C		10^{12}	Ω	
$r_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input resistance		25°C		10^{12}	Ω	
$c_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input capacitance	$f = 10\ \text{kHz}, \text{ P package}$	25°C		8	pF	
z_o Closed-loop output impedance	$f = 100\ \text{kHz}, A_V = 10$	25°C		220	Ω	
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = -5\ \text{V to } 2.7\ \text{V}, V_O = 0\ \text{V}, R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	75	88	dB	
		Full range	75			
k_{SVR} Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{DD\pm} / \Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{DD\pm} = 2.2\ \text{V to } \pm 8\ \text{V}, V_{IC} = 0, \text{ No load}$	25°C	80	95	dB	
		Full range	80			
I_{DD} Supply current	$V_O = 0\ \text{V}, \text{ No load}$	25°C	425	500	μA	
		Full range		500		

† Full range is 0°C to 70°C.

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.



TLC2262C operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 5\text{ V}$

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T_A †	TLC2262C			UNIT
					MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	$V_O = \pm 1.9\text{ V}$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	$R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C	0.35	0.55	V/ μs	
				Full range	0.3			
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage			25°C	43		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
				25°C	12			
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage			25°C	0.8		μV	
				25°C	1.3			
I_n	Equivalent input noise current			25°C	0.6		fA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
THD + N	Total harmonic distortion pulse duration	$V_O = \pm 2.3\text{ V}$, $f = 20\text{ kHz}$, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$		25°C	$A_V = 1$	0.014%		
					$A_V = 10$	0.024%		
Gain-bandwidth product		$f = 10\text{ kHz}$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	$R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C	0.73		MHz	
B_{OM}	Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_{O(PP)} = 4.6\text{ V}$, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$,	$A_V = 1$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	25°C	85		kHz	
t_s	Settling time	$A_V = -1$, Step = -2.3 V to 2.3 V , $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$		25°C	To 0.1%	7.1		μs
					To 0.01%	16.5		
ϕ_m	Phase margin at unity gain	$R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$,	$C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	25°C	57°			
	Gain margin			25°C	11			dB

† Full range is 0°C to 70°C.

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TLC2264C electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A †	TLC2264C			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{IO} Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0,$ $V_O = 0,$ $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 2.5\text{ V},$ $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	300	2500	μV	
		Full range	3000			
α_{VIO} 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		25°C	0.5		pA	
		Full range	100			
I_{IB} Input bias current	25°C	1		pA		
	Full range	100				
V_{ICR} Common-mode input voltage range	$R_S = 50\ \Omega,$ $ V_{IO} \leq 5\text{ mV}$	25°C	0 to 4	-0.3 to 4.2	V	
		Full range	0 to 3.5			
V_{OH} High-level output voltage	$I_{OH} = -20\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	4.99		V	
	$I_{OH} = -100\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	4.85	4.94		
	$I_{OH} = -400\ \mu\text{A}$	Full range	4.82			
		25°C	4.70	4.85		
V_{OL} Low-level output voltage	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V},$ $I_{OL} = 50\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	0.01		V	
		Full range	0.09	0.15		
	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V},$ $I_{OL} = 500\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	0.09			
		Full range	0.15			
	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V},$ $I_{OL} = 1\text{ mA}$	25°C	0.2	0.3		
		Full range	0.3			
$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V},$ $I_{OL} = 4\text{ mA}$	25°C	0.7	1			
	Full range	1.2				
A_{VD} Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V},$ $V_O = 1\text{ V to } 4\text{ V}$	$R_L = 50\ \text{k}\Omega^\ddagger$	25°C	80	170	V/mV
		$R_L = 1\ \text{M}\Omega^\ddagger$	Full range	55		
			25°C	550		
$r_{i(d)}$ Differential input resistance		25°C	10^{12}		Ω	
$r_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input resistance		25°C	10^{12}		Ω	
$c_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input capacitance	$f = 10\text{ kHz},$ N package	25°C	8		pF	
z_o Closed-loop output impedance	$f = 100\text{ kHz},$ $A_V = 10$	25°C	240		Ω	
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ to } 2.7\text{ V},$ $V_O = 2.5\text{ V},$ $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	70	83	dB	
		Full range	70			
kSVR Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{DD}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{DD} = 4.4\text{ V to } 16\text{ V},$ $V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2,$ No load	25°C	80	95	dB	
		Full range	80			
I_{DD} Supply current (four amplifiers)	$V_O = 2.5\text{ V},$ No load	25°C	0.8	1	mA	
		Full range	1			

† Full range is 0°C to 70°C.

‡ 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.



TLC2264C operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A †	TLC2264C			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR Slew rate at unity gain	$V_O = 1.4\text{ V to }2.6\text{ V}, R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger, C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	25°C	0.35	0.55		V/ μs
		Full range	0.3			
V_n Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$	25°C	40		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$	25°C	12			
$V_{N(PP)}$ Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }1\text{ Hz}$	25°C	0.7		μV	
	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }10\text{ Hz}$	25°C	1.3			
I_n Equivalent input noise current		25°C	0.6		fA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
THD + N Total harmonic distortion plus noise	$V_O = 0.5\text{ V to }2.5\text{ V}, f = 20\text{ kHz}, R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger$	$A_V = 1$	0.017%			
		$A_V = 10$	0.03%			
Gain-bandwidth product	$f = 10\text{ kHz}, C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger, R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger$	25°C	0.71		MHz	
BOM Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_{O(PP)} = 2\text{ V}, R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger, A_V = 1, C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	25°C	185		kHz	
t_s Settling time	$A_V = -1, \text{ Step} = 0.5\text{ V to }2.5\text{ V}, R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger, C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	To 0.1%	6.4		μs	
		To 0.01%	14.1			
ϕ_m Phase margin at unity gain Gain margin	$R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger, C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	25°C	56°			
		25°C	11		dB	

† Full range is 0°C to 70°C.

‡ Referenced to 2.5 V

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TLC2264C electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 5$ V (unless otherwise specified)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T _A †	TLC2264C			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
V _{IO} Input offset voltage	V _{IC} = 0, R _S = 50 Ω, V _O = 0,	25°C	300	2500	μV	
		Full range	3000			
α _{VIO} Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		25°C to 70°C	2		μV/°C	
Input offset voltage long-term drift (see Note 4)		25°C	0.003		μV/mo	
I _{IO} Input offset current		25°C	0.5		pA	
		Full range	100			
I _{IB} Input bias current		25°C	1		pA	
		Full range	100			
V _{ICR} Common-mode input voltage range	V _{IO} ≤ 5 mV, R _S = 50 Ω	25°C	-5 to 4	-5.3 to 4.2	V	
		Full range	-5 to 3.5			
V _{OM+} Maximum positive peak output voltage	I _O = -20 μA	25°C	4.99		V	
	I _O = -100 μA	25°C	4.85	4.94		
		Full range	4.82			
	I _O = -400 μA	25°C	4.7	4.85		
Full range		4.6				
V _{OM-} Maximum negative peak output voltage	V _{IC} = 0, I _O = 50 μA	25°C	-4.99		V	
		25°C	-4.85	-4.91		
	V _{IC} = 0, I _O = 500 μA	Full range	-4.85			
		25°C	-4.7	-4.8		
	V _{IC} = 0, I _O = 1 mA	Full range	-4.7			
		25°C	-4	-4.3		
V _{IC} = 0, I _O = 4 mA	Full range	-3.8				
	A _{VD} Large-signal differential voltage amplification	V _O = ±4 V	R _L = 50 kΩ	25°C	80	200
Full range				55		
R _L = 1 MΩ			25°C	1000		
r _{i(d)} Differential input resistance		25°C	10 ¹²		Ω	
r _{i(c)} Common-mode input resistance		25°C	10 ¹²		Ω	
c _{i(c)} Common-mode input capacitance	f = 10 kHz, N package	25°C	8		pF	
z _o Closed-loop output impedance	f = 100 kHz, A _V = 10	25°C	220		Ω	
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	V _{IC} = -5 V to 2.7 V, V _O = 0, R _S = 50 Ω	25°C	75	88	dB	
		Full range	75			
k _{SVR} Supply-voltage rejection ratio (ΔV _{DD±} /ΔV _{IO})	V _{DD±} = ±2.2 V to ±8 V, V _{IC} = 0, No load	25°C	80	95	dB	
		Full range	80			
I _{DD} Supply current (four amplifiers)	V _O = 0, No load	25°C	0.85	1	mA	
		Full range	1			

† Full range is 0°C to 70°C.

NOTE 4: Typical values are based on the input offset voltage shift observed through 500 hours of operating life test at T_A = 150°C extrapolated to T_A = 25°C using the Arrhenius equation and assuming an activation energy of 0.96 eV.

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TLC2264C operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 5\text{ V}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A †	TLC2264C			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR Slew rate at unity gain	$V_O = \pm 1.9\text{ V}$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C	0.35	0.55		V/ μs
		Full range	0.3			
V_n Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$	25°C	43		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$	25°C	12			
$V_{N(PP)}$ Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }1\text{ Hz}$	25°C	0.8		μV	
	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }10\text{ Hz}$	25°C	1.3			
I_n Equivalent input noise current		25°C	0.6		fA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
THD + N Total harmonic distortion plus noise	$V_O = \pm 2.3\text{ V}$, $f = 20\text{ kHz}$, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$	$A_V = 1$	0.014%			
		$A_V = 10$	0.024%			
Gain-bandwidth product	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C	0.73		MHz	
B_{OM} Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_{O(PP)} = 4.6\text{ V}$, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$, $A_V = 1$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	25°C	70		kHz	
t_s Settling time	$A_V = -1$, Step = $-2.3\text{ V to }2.3\text{ V}$, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	To 0.1%	7.1		μs	
		To 0.01%	16.5			
ϕ_m Phase margin at unity gain	$R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	25°C	57°			
Gain margin		25°C	11		dB	

† Full range is 0°C to 70°C.

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TLC2262I electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A †	TLC2262I			TLC2262AI			UNIT			
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX				
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage		25°C	300	2500	300	950	μV				
			Full range	3000			1500					
α_{VIO}	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		25°C to 85°C	2			2			$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$		
	Input offset voltage long-term drift (see Note 4)		25°C	0.003			0.003			$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$		
I_{IO}	Input offset current		25°C	0.5			0.5			pA		
			85°C	150			150					
			Full range	800			800			pA		
I_{IB}	Input bias current		25°C	1			1			pA		
			85°C	150			150			pA		
			Full range	800			800			pA		
V_{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$, $ V_{IO} \leq 5\text{ mV}$	25°C	0 to 4	-0.3 to 4.2	0 to 4	-0.3 to 4.2	V				
			Full range	0 to 3.5		0 to 3.5						
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage		25°C	4.99			4.99			V		
			25°C	4.85	4.94		4.85	4.94				
			Full range	4.82			4.82					
			25°C	4.7	4.85		4.7	4.85				
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage		25°C	0.01			0.01			V		
			25°C	0.09	0.15		0.09	0.15				
			Full range	0.15			0.15					
			25°C	0.8	1		0.7	1				
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $V_O = 1\text{ V to }4\text{ V}$		$R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$ ‡	25°C	80	100		80	170		V/mV
					Full range	50			50			
					25°C	550			550			
$r_{i(d)}$	Differential input resistance		25°C	10^{12}			10^{12}			Ω		
$r_{i(c)}$	Common-mode input resistance		25°C	10^{12}			10^{12}			Ω		
$C_{i(c)}$	Common-mode input capacitance	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$, P package	25°C	8			8			pF		
z_o	Closed-loop output impedance	$f = 100\text{ kHz}$, $A_V = 10$	25°C	240			240			Ω		
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ to }2.7\text{ V}$, $V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	70	83		70	83		dB		
			Full range	70			70					

† Full range is -40°C to 125°C .

‡ 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.

TLC2262I operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A †	TLC2262I			TLC2262AI			UNIT		
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX			
k_{SVR}	Supply-voltage re- jection ratio ($\Delta V_{DD}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{DD} = 4.4\text{ V to }16\text{ V}$, $V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2$, No load	25°C	80	95		80	95	dB		
			Full range	80			80				
I_{DD}	Supply current	$V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$, No load	25°C		400	500		400	500	μA	
			Full range	500			500				
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	$V_O = 1.5\text{ V to }3.5\text{ V}$, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$ ‡, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$ ‡	25°C	0.35	0.55		0.35	0.55	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$		
			Full range	0.25			0.25				
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$ $f = 1\text{ kHz}$	25°C	40			40			$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
			25°C	12			12				
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }1\text{ Hz}$ $f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }10\text{ Hz}$	25°C	0.7			0.7			μV	
			25°C	1.3			1.3				
I_n	Equivalent input noise current		25°C	0.6			0.6			$\text{fA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
THD + N	Total harmonic distortion plus noise	$V_O = 0.5\text{ V to }2.5\text{ V}$, $f = 20\text{ kHz}$, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$ ‡	$A_V = 1$	0.017%			0.017%				
			$A_V = 10$	0.03%			0.03%				
	Gain-bandwidth product	$f = 50\text{ kHz}$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$ ‡	$R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$ ‡, 25°C	0.82			0.82			MHz	
B_{OM}	Maximum output- swing bandwidth	$V_{O(PP)} = 2\text{ V}$, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$ ‡,	$A_V = 1$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$ ‡	25°C	185			185			kHz
t_s	Settling time	$A_V = -1$, Step = $0.5\text{ V to }2.5\text{ V}$, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$ ‡, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$ ‡	To 0.1%	6.4			6.4			μs	
			To 0.01%	14.1			14.1				
ϕ_m	Phase margin at unity gain	$R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$ ‡, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$ ‡	25°C	56°			56°				
	Gain margin		25°C	11			11				dB

† Full range is -40°C to 125°C .

‡ Referenced to 2.5 V

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TLC2262I electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 5\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A †	TLC2262I			TLC2262AI			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{IO} Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0, V_O = 0$ $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	300	2500		300	950	μV	
		Full range			3000		1500		
αV_{IO} Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		25°C to 85°C	2			2			$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Input offset voltage long-term drift (see Note 4)		25°C	0.003			0.003			$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$
I_{IO} Input offset current		25°C	0.5			0.5			pA
		85°C	150			150			pA
		Full range	800			800			pA
I_{IB} Input bias current		25°C	1			1			pA
	85°C	150			150			pA	
	Full range	800			800			pA	
V_{ICR} Common-mode input voltage range	$R_S = 50\ \Omega, V_{IO} \leq 5\ \text{mV}$	25°C	-5 to 4	-5.3 to 4.2		-5 to 4	-5.3 to 4.2	V	
		Full range	-5 to 3.5		-5 to 3.5				
V_{OM+} Maximum positive peak output voltage	$I_O = -20\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	4.99		4.99		V		
		25°C	4.85	4.94	4.85	4.94			
	Full range	4.82		4.82					
	$I_O = -400\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	4.7	4.85	4.7	4.85			
Full range		4.5		4.5					
V_{OM-} Maximum negative peak output voltage	$V_{IC} = 0, I_O = 50\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	-4.99		-4.99		V		
		25°C	-4.85	-4.91	-4.85	-4.91			
	Full range	-4.85		-4.85					
	$V_{IC} = 0, I_O = 4\ \text{mA}$	25°C	-4	-4.3	-4	-4.3			
Full range		-3.8		-3.8					
A_{VD} Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = \pm 4\ \text{V}$	$R_L = 50\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C	80	200	80	200	V/mV	
			Full range	50		50			
		$R_L = 1\ \text{M}\Omega$	25°C	1000		1000			
$r_{i(d)}$ Differential input resistance		25°C	1012		1012		Ω		
$r_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input resistance		25°C	1012		1012		Ω		
$C_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input capacitance	$f = 10\ \text{kHz}, \text{ P package}$	25°C	8		8		pF		
z_o Closed-loop output impedance	$f = 100\ \text{kHz}, A_V = 10$	25°C	220		220		Ω		
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = -5\ \text{V to } 2.7\ \text{V}, V_O = 0, R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	75	88	75	88	dB		
		Full range	75		75				
k_{SVR} Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{DD\pm} / \Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{DD} = 4.4\ \text{V to } 16\ \text{V}, V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2, \text{ No load}$	25°C	80	95	80	95	dB		
		Full range	80		80				

† Full range is -40°C to 125°C.

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.

TLC2262I operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 5\text{ V}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A †	TLC2262I			TLC2262AI			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
I_{DD} Supply Current	$V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$, No load	25°C	425	500		425	500		
		Full range		500			500		
SR Slew rate at unity gain	$V_O = \pm 1.9\text{ V}$, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	25°C	0.35	0.55		0.35	0.55	V/ μs	
		Full range	0.25			0.25			
V_n Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$ $f = 1\text{ kHz}$	25°C		43			43	nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
		25°C		12			12		
$V_{N(PP)}$ Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }1\text{ Hz}$ $f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }10\text{ Hz}$	25°C		0.8			0.8	μV	
		25°C		1.3			1.3		
I_n Equivalent input noise current		25°C		0.6			0.6	fA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
THD + N Total harmonic distortion plus noise	$V_O = \pm 2.3\text{ V}$, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$, $f = 20\text{ kHz}$	$A_V = 1$	25°C	0.014%		0.014%			
		$A_V = 10$		0.024%		0.024%			
Gain-bandwidth product	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	25°C		0.73			0.73	MHz	
B_{OM} Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_{O(PP)} = 4.6\text{ V}$, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$, $A_V = 1$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	25°C		85			85	kHz	
t_s Settling time	$A_V = -1$, Step = $-2.3\text{ V to }2.3\text{ V}$, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	To 0.1%	25°C	7.1		7.1		μs	
		To 0.01%		16.5		16.5			
ϕ_m Phase margin at unity gain	$R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	25°C		57°			57°		
		25°C		11			11		dB

† Full range is -40°C to 125°C .

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TLC2264I electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A †	TLC2264I			TLC2264AI			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{IO} Input offset voltage	$V_{DD} = \pm 2.5\text{ V}$, $V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	300	2500		300	950		μV
		Full range			3000		1500		
αV_{IO} Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		25°C to 125°C	2			2			$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Input offset voltage long-term drift (see Note 4)		25°C	0.003			0.003			$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$
I_{IO} Input offset current		25°C	0.5			0.5			pA
		85°C		150		150			
		Full range		800		800			
I_{IB} Input bias current		25°C	1			1			pA
		85°C		150		150			
		Full range		800		800			
V_{ICR} Common-mode input voltage range	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$, $ V_{IO} \leq 5\text{ mV}$	25°C	0 to 4	-0.3 to 4.2		0 to 4	-0.3 to 4.2		V
		Full range	0 to 3.5			0 to 3.5			
V_{OH} High-level output voltage	$I_{OH} = -20\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	4.99			4.99		V	
	$I_{OH} = -100\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	4.85	4.94		4.85	4.94		
		Full range	4.82			4.82			
	$I_{OH} = -400\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	4.7	4.85		4.7	4.85		
Full range		4.5			4.5				
V_{OL} Low-level output voltage	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $I_{OL} = 50\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	0.01			0.01		V	
		Full range	0.09	0.15		0.09	0.15		
	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $I_{OL} = 500\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	0.09	0.15		0.09	0.15		
		Full range		0.15			0.15		
$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $I_{OL} = 4\text{ mA}$	25°C	0.8	1		0.7	1			
		Full range		1.2			1.2		
	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $V_O = 1\text{ V to }4\text{ V}$	25°C	$R_L = 50\ \text{k}\Omega$ ‡	80	100		80	170	V/mV
			Full range	50			50		
25°C		$R_L = 1\ \text{M}\Omega$ ‡	550			550			
$r_{i(d)}$ Differential input resistance		25°C	10^{12}			10^{12}		Ω	
$r_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input resistance		25°C	10^{12}			10^{12}		Ω	
$C_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input capacitance	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$, N package	25°C	8			8		pF	
z_o Closed-loop output impedance	$f = 100\text{ kHz}$, $A_V = 10$	25°C	240			240		Ω	
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ to }2.7\text{ V}$, $V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	70	83		70	83	dB	
		Full range	70			70			
k_{SVR} Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{DD}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{DD} = 4.4\text{ V to }16\text{ V}$, $V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2$, No load	25°C	80	95		80	95	dB	
		Full range	80			80			

† Full range is -40°C to 125°C .

‡ 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.

TLC2264I operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A †	TLC2264I			TLC2264AI			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
I_{DD}	Supply current (four amplifiers) $V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$, No load	25°C		0.8	1		0.8	1	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
		Full range			1			1	
SR	Slew rate at unity gain $V_O = 1.4\text{ V to } 2.6\text{ V}$, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$ ‡, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$ ‡	25°C	0.35	0.55		0.35	0.55		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
		Full range	0.25			0.25			
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage $f = 10\text{ Hz}$ $f = 1\text{ kHz}$	25°C		40			40		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		25°C		12			12		
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage $f = 0.1\text{ Hz to } 1\text{ Hz}$ $f = 0.1\text{ Hz to } 10\text{ Hz}$	25°C		0.7			0.7		μV
		25°C		1.3			1.3		
I_n	Equivalent input noise current	25°C		0.6			0.6		$\text{fA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
THD + N	Total harmonic distortion plus noise $V_O = 0.5\text{ V to } 2.5\text{ V}$, $f = 20\text{ kHz}$, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$ ‡	$A_V = 1$	25°C		0.017%		0.017%		
		$A_V = 10$	25°C		0.03%		0.03%		
	Gain-bandwidth product $f = 50\text{ kHz}$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$ ‡	$R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$ ‡	25°C		0.71		0.71		MHz
B_{OM}	Maximum output-swing bandwidth $V_{O(PP)} = 2\text{ V}$, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$ ‡	$A_V = 1$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$ ‡	25°C		185		185		kHz
t_s	Settling time $A_V = -1$, Step = $0.5\text{ V to } 2.5\text{ V}$, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$ ‡, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$ ‡	To 0.1%	25°C		6.4		6.4		μs
		To 0.01%			14.1		14.1		
ϕ_m	Phase margin at unity gain $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$ ‡	$C_L = 100\text{ pF}$ ‡	25°C		56°		56°		
			25°C		11		11		
	Gain margin		25°C		11		11		dB

† Full range is -40°C to 125°C .

‡ Referenced to 2.5 V

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TLC2264I electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 5\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A †	TLC2264I			TLC2264AI			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{IO} Input offset voltage		25°C	300	2500		300	950	μV	
		Full range			3000		1500		
α_{VIO} Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		25°C to 125°C	2			2		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$	
Input offset voltage long-term drift (see Note 4)	$V_{IC} = 0, V_O = 0, R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	0.003			0.003		$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$	
I_{IO} Input offset current		25°C	0.5			0.5		pA	
	85°C		150		150				
	Full range		800		800				
I_{IB} Input bias current		25°C	1			1		pA	
		85°C		150		150		pA	
		Full range		800		800		pA	
V_{ICR} Common-mode input voltage range	$R_S = 50\ \Omega, V_{IO} \leq 5\text{ mV}$	25°C	-5 to 4	-5.3 to 4.2		-5 to 4	-5.3 to 4.2	V	
		Full range	-5 to 3.5			-5 to 3.5			
V_{OM+} Maximum positive peak output voltage	$I_O = -20\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	4.99			4.99		V	
	$I_O = -100\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	4.85	4.94		4.85	4.94		
		Full range	4.82			4.82			
	$I_O = -400\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	4.7	4.85		4.7	4.85		
V_{OM-} Maximum negative peak output voltage	$V_{IC} = 0, I_O = 50\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	-4.99			-4.99		V	
		25°C	-4.85	-4.91		-4.85	-4.91		
	$V_{IC} = 0, I_O = 500\ \mu\text{A}$	Full range	-4.85			-4.85			
		25°C	-4	-4.3		-4	-4.3		
	$V_{IC} = 0, I_O = 4\ \text{mA}$	Full range	-3.8			-3.8			
		25°C	80	200		80	200		V/mV
A_{VD} Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = \pm 4\ \text{V}$	$R_L = 50\ \text{k}\Omega$	50			50			
		$R_L = 1\ \text{M}\Omega$	25°C	1000		1000			
$r_{i(d)}$ Differential input resistance		25°C	10^{12}			10^{12}	Ω		
$r_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input resistance		25°C	10^{12}			10^{12}	Ω		
$C_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input capacitance	$f = 10\ \text{kHz}, \text{ N package}$	25°C	8			8	pF		
z_o Closed-loop output impedance	$f = 100\ \text{kHz}, A_V = 10$	25°C	220			220	Ω		
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = -5\ \text{V to } 2.7\ \text{V}, V_O = 0, R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	75	88		75	88	dB	
		Full range	75			75			
k_{SVR} Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{DD\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{DD\pm} = \pm 2.2\ \text{V to } \pm 8\ \text{V}, V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2, \text{ No load}$	25°C	80	95		80	95	dB	
		Full range	80			80			

† Full range is -40°C to 125°C.

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.

TLC2264I operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 5\text{ V}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A †	TLC2264I			TLC2264AI			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
I_{DD} Supply current (four amplifiers)	$V_O = 0$, No load	25°C	0.85	1		0.85	1		
		Full range			1		1		
SR Slew rate at unity gain	$V_O = \pm 1.9\text{ V}$, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	25°C	0.35	0.55		0.35	0.55	V/ μs	
		Full range	0.25			0.25			
V_n Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$ $f = 1\text{ kHz}$	25°C		43			43	nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
		25°C		12			12		
$V_{N(PP)}$ Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }1\text{ Hz}$ $f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }10\text{ Hz}$	25°C		0.8			0.8	μV	
		25°C		1.3			1.3		
I_n Equivalent input noise current		25°C		0.6			0.6	fA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
THD + N Total harmonic distortion plus noise	$V_O = \pm 2.3\text{ V}$, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$, $f = 20\text{ kHz}$	$A_V = 1$	25°C		0.014%		0.014%		
		$A_V = 10$	25°C		0.024%		0.024%		
Gain-bandwidth product	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	25°C		0.73			0.73	MHz	
B_{OM} Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_{O(PP)} = 4.6\text{ V}$, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$, $A_V = 1$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	25°C		70			70	kHz	
t_s Settling time	$A_V = -1$, Step = $-2.3\text{ V to }2.3\text{ V}$, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	To 0.1%	25°C		7.1		7.1	μs	
		To 0.01%	25°C		16.5		16.5		
ϕ_m Phase margin at unity gain	$R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	25°C		57°			57°		
		25°C		11			11		
Gain margin		25°C		11			11	dB	

† Full range is -40°C to 125°C .

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TLC2262Q/M electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A †	TLC2262Q, TLC2262M			TLC2262AQ, TLC2262AM			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{IO} Input offset voltage	$V_{DD\pm} = \pm 2.5\text{ V}$, $V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	300	2500		300	950	μV	
		Full range			3000		1500		
α_{VIO} Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range		5			5	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$	
Input offset voltage long-term drift (see Note 4)		25°C		0.003			0.003	$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$	
I_{IO} Input offset current		25°C		0.5			0.5	pA	
		125°C			800		800		
I_{IB} Input bias current	25°C		1			1	pA		
	125°C			800		800			
V_{ICR} Common-mode input voltage range	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$, $ V_{IO} \leq 5\text{ mV}$	25°C	0 to 4	-0.3 to 4.2		0 to 4	-0.3 to 4.2	V	
		Full range	0 to 3.5			0 to 3.5			
V_{OH} High-level output voltage	$I_{OH} = -20\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C		4.99			4.99	V	
		25°C	4.85	4.94		4.85	4.94		
		Full range	4.82			4.82			
		25°C	4.7	4.85		4.7	4.85		
V_{OL} Low-level output voltage	$I_{OL} = -400\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C		0.01			0.01	V	
		25°C	0.09	0.15		0.09	0.15		
		Full range		0.15			0.15		
		25°C	0.8	1		0.7	1		
AVD Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $V_O = 1\text{ V to }4\text{ V}$	$R_L = 50\ \text{k}\Omega$ ‡	25°C	80	100		80	170	V/mV
			Full range	50			50		
		$R_L = 1\ \text{M}\Omega$ ‡	25°C		550			550	
			Full range		1.2			1.2	
$r_{i(d)}$ Differential input resistance		25°C		10^{12}			10^{12}	Ω	
$r_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input resistance		25°C		10^{12}			10^{12}	Ω	
$C_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input capacitance	f = 10 kHz, P package	25°C		8			8	pF	
Z_o Closed-loop output impedance	f = 100 kHz, $A_V = 10$	25°C		240			240	Ω	
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ to }2.7\text{ V}$, $V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	70	83		70	83	dB	
		Full range	70			70			
k_{SVR} Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{DD}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{DD} = 4.4\text{ V to }16\text{ V}$, $V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2$, No load	25°C	80	95		80	95	dB	
		Full range	80			80			
I_{DD} Supply current	$V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$, No load	25°C	400	500		400	500	μA	
		Full range		500			500		

† Full range is -40°C to 125°C for Q suffix, -55°C to 125°C for M suffix.

‡ 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.

TLC2262Q/M operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A †	TLC2262Q, TLC2262M			TLC2262AQ, TLC2262AM			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR	Slew rate at unity gain $V_O = 0.5\text{ V to }3.5\text{ V}, R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega\ddagger, C_L = 100\text{ pF}\ddagger$	25°C	0.35	0.55		0.35	0.55		V/ μs
		Full range	0.25			0.25			
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage $f = 10\text{ Hz}$ $f = 1\text{ kHz}$	25°C	40			40			nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		25°C	12			12			
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage $f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }1\text{ Hz}$ $f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }10\text{ Hz}$	25°C	0.7			0.7			μV
		25°C	1.3			1.3			
I_n	Equivalent input noise current	25°C	0.6			0.6			fA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
THD + N	Total harmonic distortion plus noise $V_O = 0.5\text{ V to }2.5\text{ V}, f = 20\text{ kHz}, R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega\ddagger$	25°C	$A_V = 1$			0.017%			
			$A_V = 10$			0.03%			
	Gain-bandwidth product $f = 50\text{ kHz}, C_L = 100\text{ pF}\ddagger$	25°C	0.82			0.82			MHz
B_{OM}	Maximum output-swing bandwidth $V_{O(PP)} = 2\text{ V}, R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega\ddagger, C_L = 100\text{ pF}\ddagger$	25°C	185			185			kHz
t_s	Settling time $A_V = -1, \text{ Step} = 0.5\text{ V to }2.5\text{ V}, R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega\ddagger, C_L = 100\text{ pF}\ddagger$	25°C	To 0.1%			6.4			μs
			To 0.01%			14.1			
ϕ_m	Phase margin at unity gain $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega\ddagger, C_L = 100\text{ pF}\ddagger$	25°C	56°			56°			
		25°C	11			11			

† Full range is -40°C to 125°C for Q suffix, -55°C to 125°C for M suffix.

‡ Referenced to 2.5 V

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TLC2262Q/M electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 5\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A †	TLC2262Q, TLC2262M			TLC2262AQ, TLC2262AM			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{IO} Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0, \quad V_O = 0,$ $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	300	2500		300	950	μV	
		Full range		3000		1500			
α_{VIO} Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range	5			5		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$	
Input offset voltage long-term drift (see Note 4)		25°C	0.003			0.003		$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$	
I_{IO} Input offset current		25°C	0.5			0.5		pA	
		125°C		800		800			
I_{IB} Input bias current	25°C	1			1		pA		
	125°C		800		800				
V_{ICR} Common-mode input voltage range	$R_S = 50\ \Omega, \quad V_{IO} \leq 5\ \text{mV}$	25°C	-5 to 4	-5.3 to 4		-5 to 4	-5.3 to 4.2	V	
		Full range	-5 to 3.5			-5 to 3.5			
V_{OM+} Maximum positive peak output voltage	$I_O = -20\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	4.99			4.99		V	
		25°C	4.85	4.94		4.85	4.94		
		Full range	4.82			4.82			
		25°C	4.7	4.85		4.7	4.85		
V_{OM-} Maximum negative peak output voltage	$I_O = -400\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	-4.99			-4.99		V	
		25°C	-4.85	-4.91		-4.85	-4.91		
		Full range	-4.85			-4.85			
		25°C	-4	-4.3		-4	-4.3		
A_{VD} Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = \pm 4\ \text{V}$	$R_L = 50\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C	80	200		80	200	V/mV
			Full range	50			50		
		$R_L = 1\ \text{M}\Omega$	25°C	1000			1000		
			Full range						
$r_{i(d)}$ Differential input resistance		25°C	10 ¹²			10 ¹²	Ω		
$r_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input resistance		25°C	10 ¹²			10 ¹²	Ω		
$C_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input capacitance	f = 10 kHz, P package	25°C	8			8	pF		
z_o Closed-loop output impedance	f = 100 kHz, $A_V = 10$	25°C	220			220	Ω		
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = -5\ \text{V to } 2.7\ \text{V},$ $V_O = 0, \quad R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	75	88		75	88	dB	
		Full range	75			75			
k_{SVR} Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{DD\pm} / \Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{DD} = 4.4\ \text{V to } 16\ \text{V},$ $V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2, \text{ No load}$	25°C	80	95		80	95	dB	
		Full range	80			80			
I_{DD} Supply current	$V_O = 0, \quad \text{No load}$	25°C	425	500		425	500	μA	
		Full range		500			500		

† Full range is -40°C to 125°C for Q suffix, -55°C to 125°C for M suffix.

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.

TLC2262Q/M operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 5\text{ V}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A †	TLC2262Q, TLC2262M			TLC2262AQ, TLC2262AM			UNIT	
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX		
SR	Slew rate at unity gain $V_O = \pm 2\text{ V}$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	$R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C	0.35	0.55		0.35	0.55	V/ μs	
			Full range	0.25			0.25			
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage		25°C	43			43			nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
			25°C	12			12			
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage		25°C	0.8			0.8			μV
			25°C	1.3			1.3			
I_n	Equivalent input noise current		25°C	0.6			0.6			fA $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
THD + N	Total harmonic distortion plus noise $V_O = \pm 2.3\text{ V}$, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$, $f = 20\text{ kHz}$	$A_V = 1$	25°C	0.014%			0.014%			
			$A_V = 10$	0.024%			0.024%			
	Gain-bandwidth product $f = 10\text{ kHz}$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	$R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C	0.73			0.73			MHz
B_{OM}	Maximum output-swing bandwidth $V_{O(PP)} = 4.6\text{ V}$, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$	$A_V = 1$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	25°C	85			85			kHz
t_s	Settling time $A_V = -1$, Step = -2.3 V to 2.3 V , $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	To 0.1%	25°C	7.1			7.1			μs
		To 0.01%		16.5			16.5			
ϕ_m	Phase margin at unity gain $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$	$C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	25°C	57°			57°			
	Gain margin		25°C	11			11			

† Full range is -40°C to 125°C for Q suffix, -55°C to 125°C for M suffix.

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TLC2264Q/M electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A †	TLC2264Q, TLC2264M			TLC2264AQ, TLC2264AM			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{IO} Input offset voltage		25°C	300	2500		300	950	μV	
		Full range		3000		1500			
α_{VIO} Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range	2			2			$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Input offset voltage long-term drift (see Note 4)	$V_{DD\pm} = \pm 2.5\text{ V}$, $V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	0.003			0.003			$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$
I_{IO} Input offset current		25°C	0.5			0.5			pA
		125°C	800			800			
I_{IB} Input bias current		25°C	1			1			pA
	125°C	800			800				
V_{ICR} Common-mode input voltage range	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$, $ V_{IO} \leq 5\text{ mV}$	25°C	0 to 4	-0.3 to 4.2		0 to 4	-0.3 to 4.2	V	
		Full range	0 to 3.5		0 to 3.5				
V_{OH} High-level output voltage	$I_{OH} = -20\ \mu\text{A}$ $I_{OH} = -100\ \mu\text{A}$ $I_{OH} = -400\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	4.99			4.99			V
		25°C	4.85	4.94		4.85	4.94		
		Full range	4.82			4.82			
		25°C	4.7	4.85		4.7	4.85		
V_{OL} Low-level output voltage	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $I_{OL} = 50\ \mu\text{A}$ $I_{OL} = 500\ \mu\text{A}$ $I_{OL} = 4\text{ mA}$	25°C	0.01			0.01			V
		25°C	0.09	0.15		0.09	0.15		
		Full range	0.15			0.15			
		25°C	0.8	1		0.7	1		
AVD Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $V_O = 1\text{ V to }4\text{ V}$	$R_L = 50\ \text{k}\Omega$ ‡	25°C	80	100		80	170	V/mV
			Full range	50			50		
		$R_L = 1\ \text{M}\Omega$ ‡	25°C	550			550		
$r_{i(d)}$ Differential input resistance		25°C	10^{12}			10^{12}			Ω
$r_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input resistance		25°C	10^{12}			10^{12}			Ω
$C_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input capacitance	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$, N package	25°C	8			8			pF
z_o Closed-loop output impedance	$f = 100\text{ kHz}$, $A_V = 10$	25°C	240			240			Ω
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ to }2.7\text{ V}$, $V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	70	83		70	83	dB	
		Full range	70			70			
k_{SVR} Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{DD}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{DD} = 4.4\text{ V to }16\text{ V}$,	25°C	80	95		80	95	dB	
I_{DD} Supply current (four amplifiers)	$V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$, No load	25°C	0.8	1		0.8	1	mA	
		Full range	1			1			

† Full range is -40°C to 125°C for Q suffix, -55°C to 125°C for M suffix.

‡ 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.

TLC2264Q/M operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A †	TLC2264Q, TLC2264M			TLC2264AQ, TLC2264AM			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR	Slew rate at unity gain $V_O = 0.5\text{ V to }3.5\text{ V}, R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger, C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	25°C	0.35	0.55		0.35	0.55		V/ μs
		Full range	0.25			0.25			
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 10 Hz	40			40			nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		f = 1 kHz	12			12			
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	f = 0.1 Hz to 1 Hz	0.7			0.7			μV
		f = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz	1.3			1.3			
I_n	Equivalent input noise current	25°C	0.6			0.6			fA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
THD + N	Total harmonic distortion plus noise $V_O = 0.5\text{ V to }2.5\text{ V}, f = 20\text{ kHz}, R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger$	$A_V = 1$	0.017%			0.017%			
		$A_V = 10$	0.03%			0.03%			
	Gain-bandwidth product f = 50 kHz, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	$R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger, 25^\circ\text{C}$	0.71			0.71			MHz
B_{OM}	Maximum output-swing bandwidth $V_{O(PP)} = 2\text{ V}, R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger, A_V = 1, C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	25°C	185			185			kHz
t_s	Settling time $A_V = -1, \text{ Step} = 0.5\text{ V to }2.5\text{ V}, R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger, C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	To 0.1%	6.4			6.4			μs
		To 0.01%	14.1			14.1			
ϕ_m	Phase margin at unity gain $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger, C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	25°C	56°			56°			
		25°C	11			11			

† Full range is -40°C to 125°C for Q suffix, -55°C to 125°C for M suffix.

‡ Referenced to 2.5 V

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TLC2264Q/M electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 5\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A †	TLC2264Q, TLC2264M			TLC2264AQ, TLC2264AM			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{IO} Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0,$ $R_S = 50\ \Omega$ $V_O = 0,$	25°C	300	2500		300	950	μV	
		Full range			3000		1500		
α_{VIO} Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range		2			2	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$	
Input offset voltage long-term drift (see Note 4)		25°C		0.003			0.003	$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$	
I_{IO} Input offset current		25°C		0.5			0.5	pA	
		125°C			800		800		
I_{IB} Input bias current	25°C		1			1	pA		
	125°C			800		800			
V_{ICR} Common-mode input voltage range	$R_S = 50\ \Omega,$ $ V_{IO} \leq 5\ \text{mV}$	25°C	-5 to 4	-5.3 to 4.2		-5 to 4	-5.3 to 4.2	V	
		Full range	-5 to 3.5			-5 to 3.5			
V_{OM+} Maximum positive peak output voltage	$I_O = -20\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C		4.99			4.99	V	
	$I_O = -100\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	4.85	4.94		4.85	4.94		
		Full range	4.82			4.82			
	$I_O = -400\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	4.7	4.85		4.7	4.85		
Full range		4.5			4.5				
V_{OM-} Maximum negative peak output voltage	$V_{IC} = 0,$ $I_O = 50\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C		-4.99			-4.99	V	
	$V_{IC} = 0,$ $I_O = 500\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	-4.85	-4.91		-4.85	-4.91		
		Full range	-4.85			-4.85			
	$V_{IC} = 0,$ $I_O = 4\ \text{mA}$	25°C	-4	-4.3		-4	-4.3		
Full range		-3.8			-3.8				
A_{VD} Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = \pm 4\ \text{V}$	$R_L = 50\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C	80	200		80	200	V/mV
			Full range	50			50		
		$R_L = 1\ \text{M}\Omega$	25°C		1000			1000	
$r_{i(d)}$ Differential input resistance		25°C		10^{12}			10^{12}	Ω	
$r_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input resistance		25°C		10^{12}			10^{12}	Ω	
$C_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input capacitance	$f = 10\ \text{kHz},$ N package	25°C		8			8	pF	
z_o Closed-loop output impedance	$f = 100\ \text{kHz},$ $A_V = 10$	25°C		220			220	Ω	
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = -5\ \text{V to } 2.7\ \text{V},$ $V_O = 0,$ $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	75	88		75	88	dB	
		Full range	75			75			
k_{SVR} Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{DD\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{DD\pm} = \pm 2.2\ \text{V to } \pm 8\ \text{V},$ $V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2,$ No load	25°C	80	95		80	95	dB	
		Full range	80			80			
I_{DD} Supply current (four amplifiers)	$V_O = 0,$ No load	25°C		0.85	1		0.85	1	mA
		Full range			1			1	

† Full range is -40°C to 125°C for Q suffix, -55°C to 125°C for M suffix.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.

TLC2264Q/M operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 5\text{ V}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A †	TLC2264Q, TLC2264M			TLC2264AQ, TLC2264AM			UNIT	
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX		
SR	Slew rate at unity gain $V_O = \pm 2\text{ V}$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	$R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C	0.35	0.55		0.35	0.55	V/ μs	
			Full range	0.25			0.25			
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage		25°C	43			43			nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
			25°C	12			12			
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage		25°C	0.8			0.8			μV
			25°C	1.3			1.3			
I_n	Equivalent input noise current		25°C	0.6			0.6			fA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
THD + N	Total harmonic distortion plus noise $V_O = \pm 2.3\text{ V}$, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$, $f = 20\text{ kHz}$	$A_V = 1$	25°C	0.014%			0.014%			
			$A_V = 10$	0.024%			0.024%			
	Gain-bandwidth product $f = 10\text{ kHz}$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	$R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C	0.73			0.73			MHz
B_{OM}	Maximum output-swing bandwidth $V_{O(PP)} = 4.6\text{ V}$, $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$	$A_V = 1$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	25°C	70			70			kHz
t_s	Settling time $A_V = -1$, Step = -2.3 V to 2.3 V , $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	To 0.1%	25°C	7.1			7.1			μs
		To 0.01%		16.5			16.5			
ϕ_m	Phase margin at unity gain $R_L = 50\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$		25°C	57°			57°			
	Gain margin		25°C	11			11			

† Full range is -40°C to 125°C for Q suffix, -55°C to 125°C for M suffix.

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

**DISTRIBUTION OF TLC2262
 INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE**

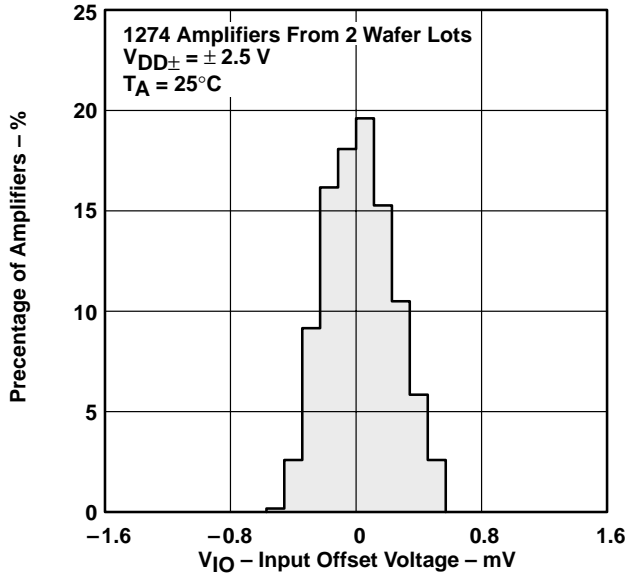


Figure 2

**DISTRIBUTION OF TLC2262
 INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE**

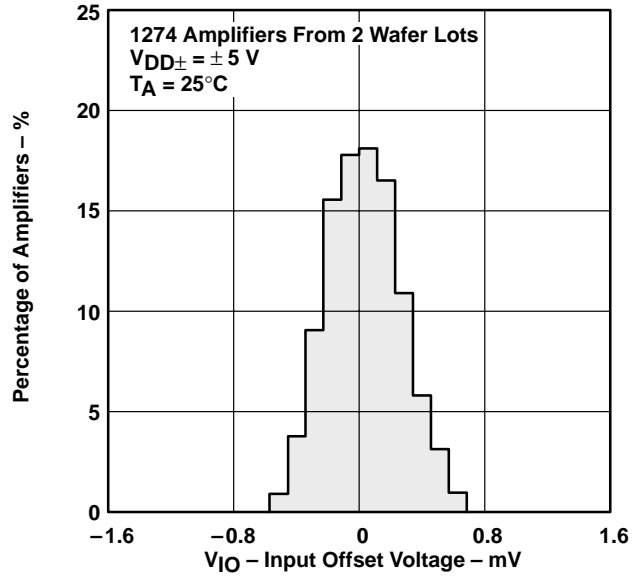


Figure 3

**DISTRIBUTION OF TLC2264
 INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE**

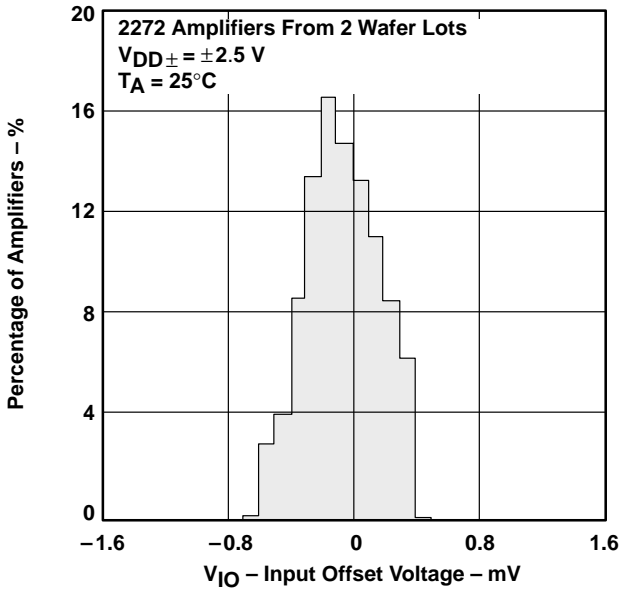


Figure 4

**DISTRIBUTION OF TLC2264
 INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE**

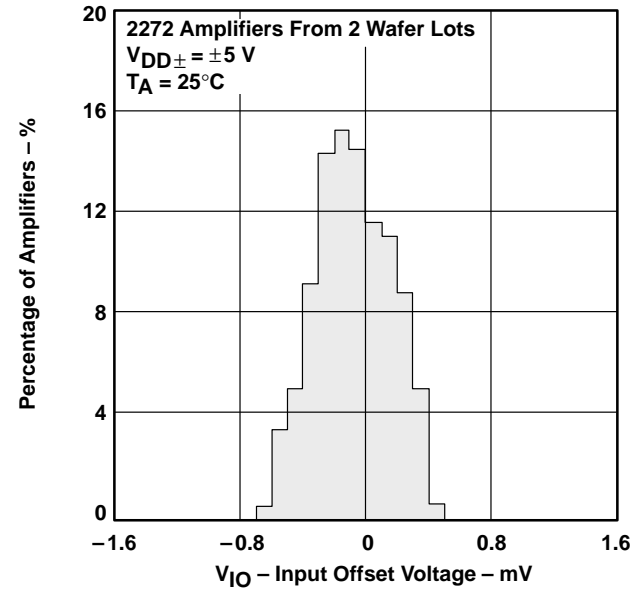


Figure 5

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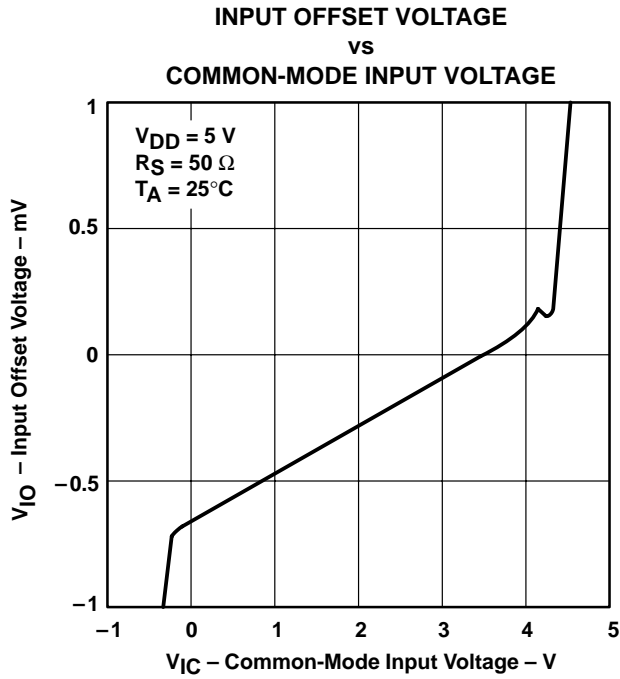


Figure 6

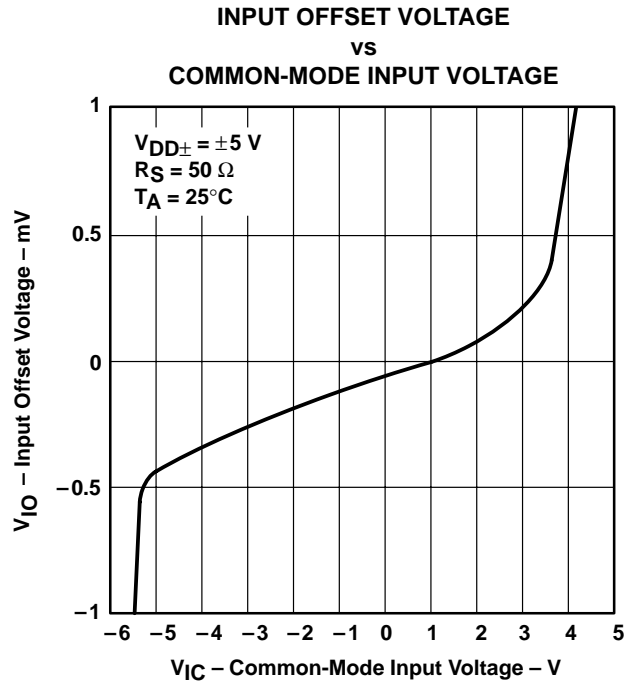


Figure 7

† For curves where $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, all loads are referenced to 2.5 V.

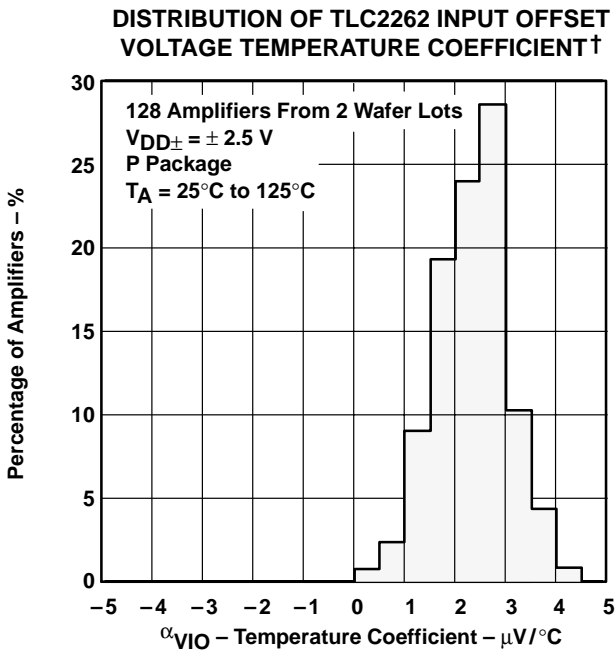


Figure 8

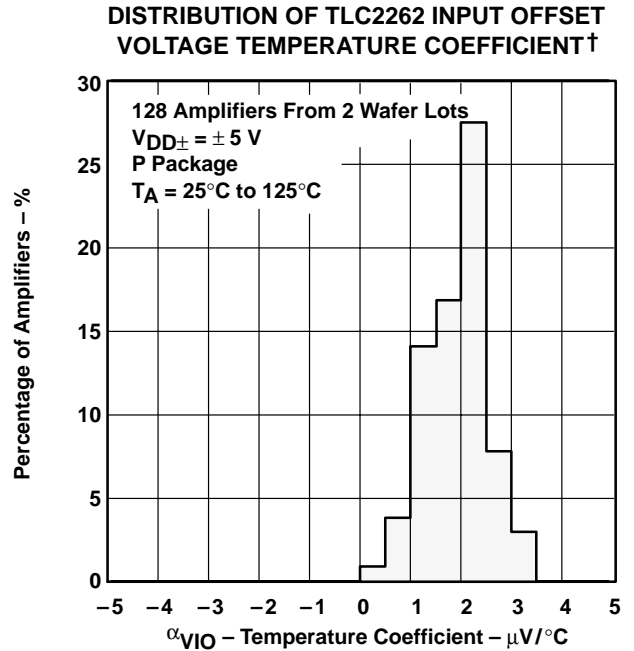


Figure 9

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



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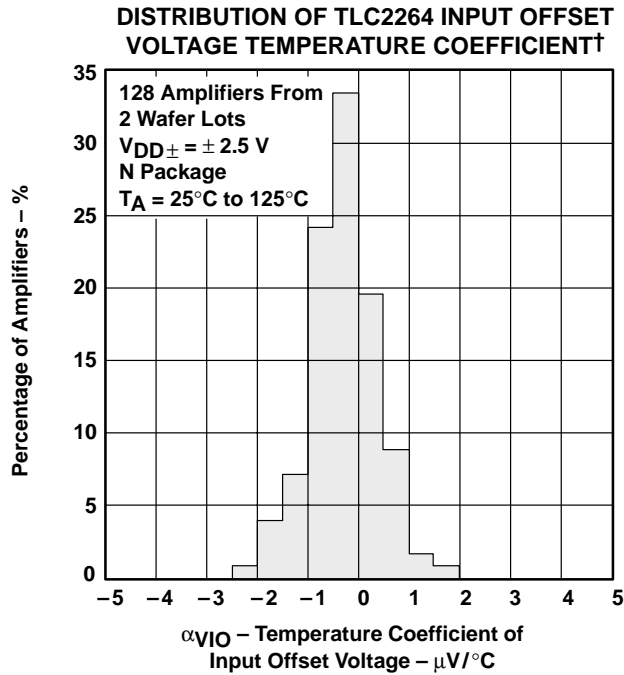


Figure 10

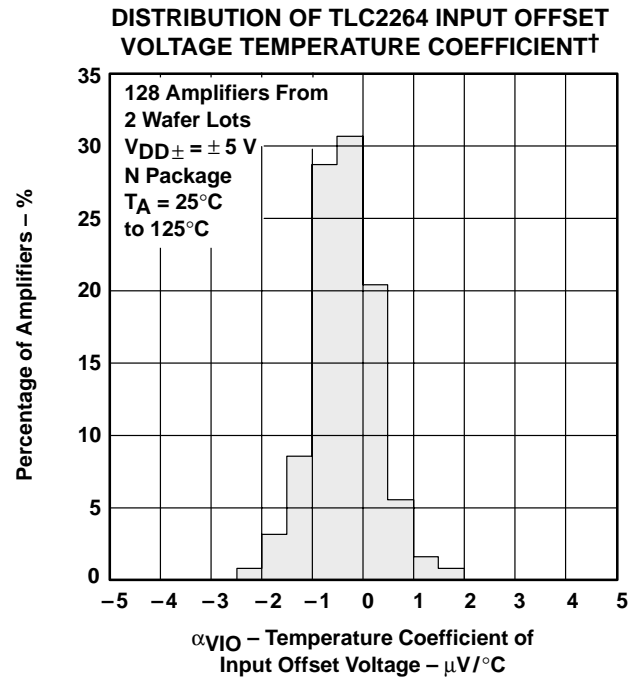


Figure 11

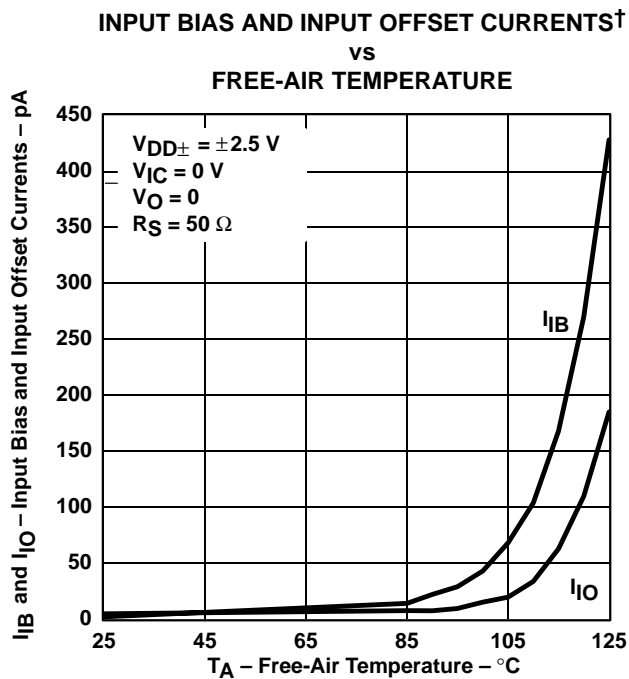


Figure 12

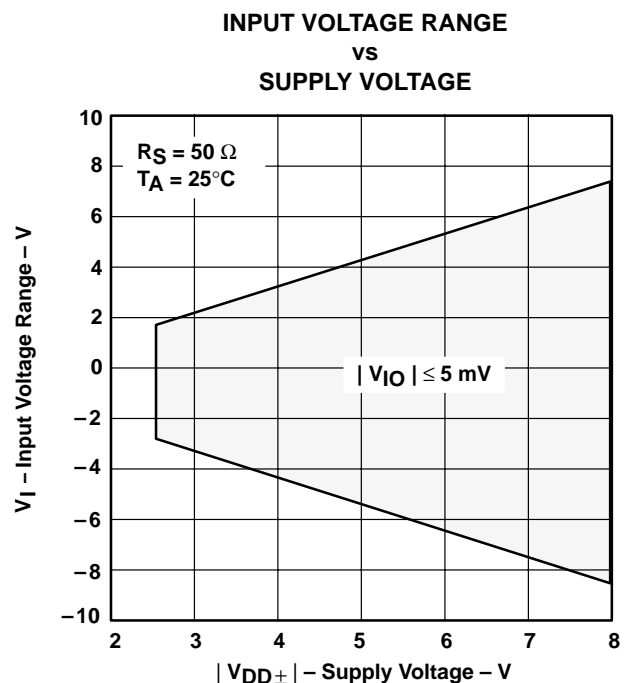


Figure 13

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

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**INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE†‡
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE**

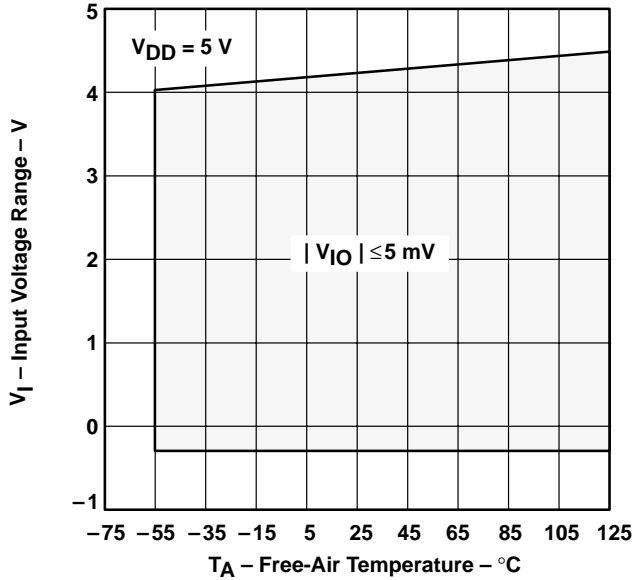


Figure 14

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

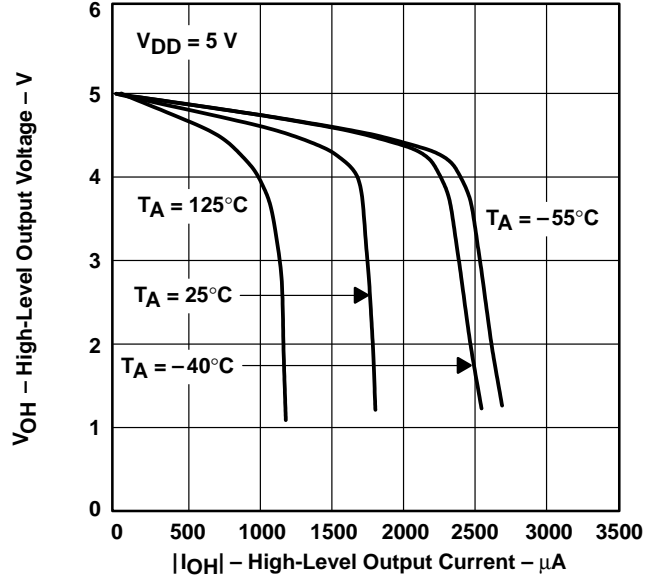


Figure 15

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

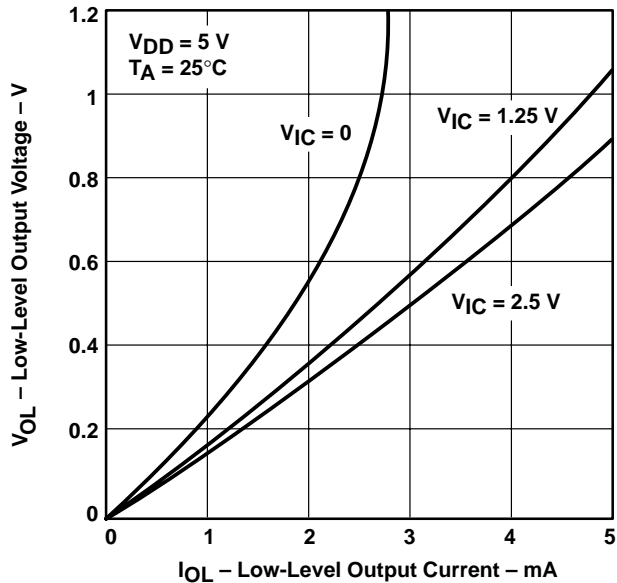


Figure 16

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

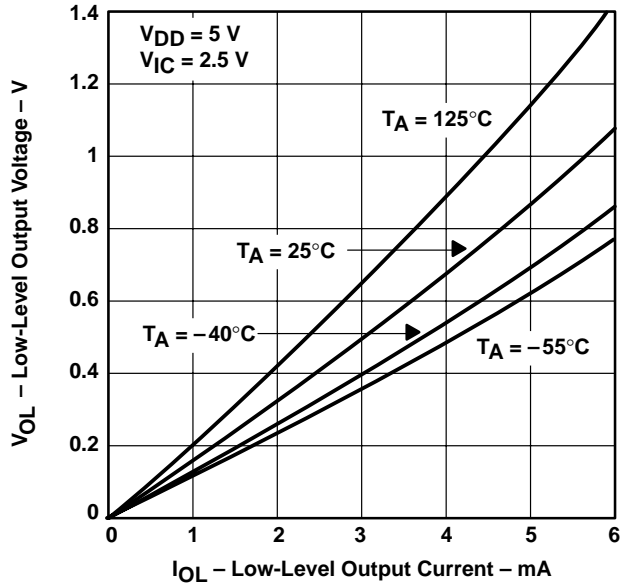


Figure 17

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

‡ For curves where $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, all loads are referenced to 2.5 V.



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

MAXIMUM POSITIVE OUTPUT VOLTAGE†
vs
OUTPUT CURRENT

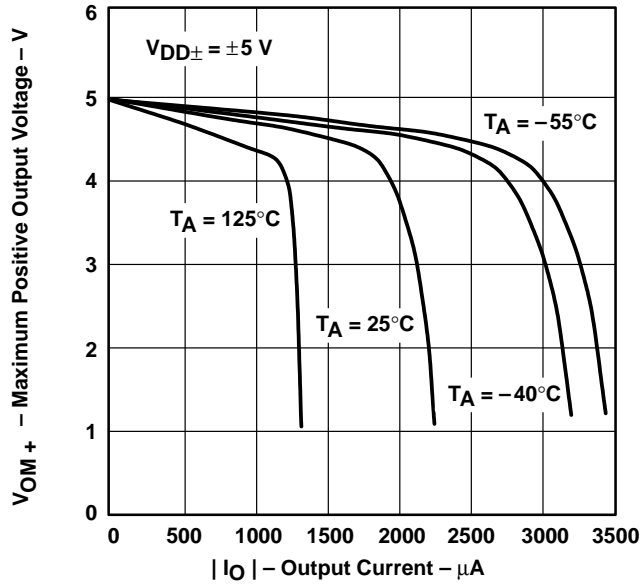


Figure 18

MAXIMUM NEGATIVE OUTPUT VOLTAGE†
vs
OUTPUT CURRENT

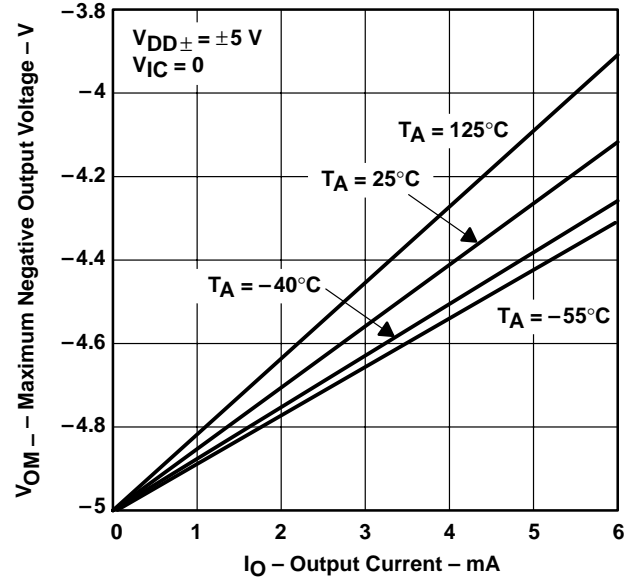


Figure 19

MAXIMUM PEAK-TO-PEAK OUTPUT VOLTAGE‡
vs
FREQUENCY

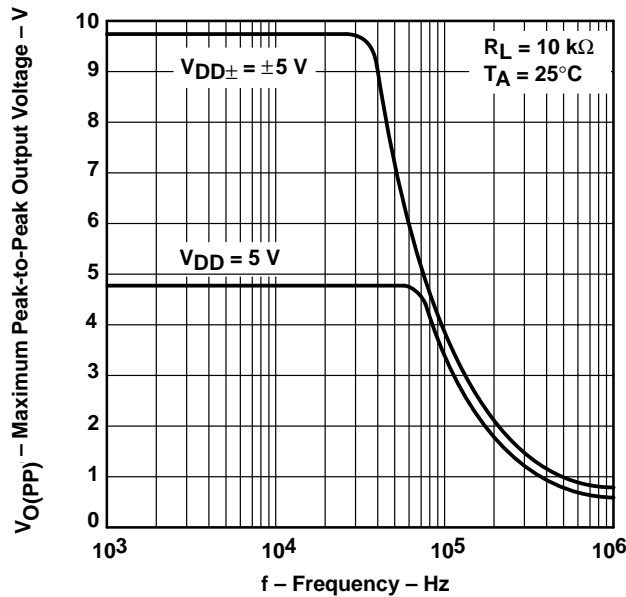


Figure 20

SHORT-CIRCUIT OUTPUT CURRENT
vs
SUPPLY VOLTAGE

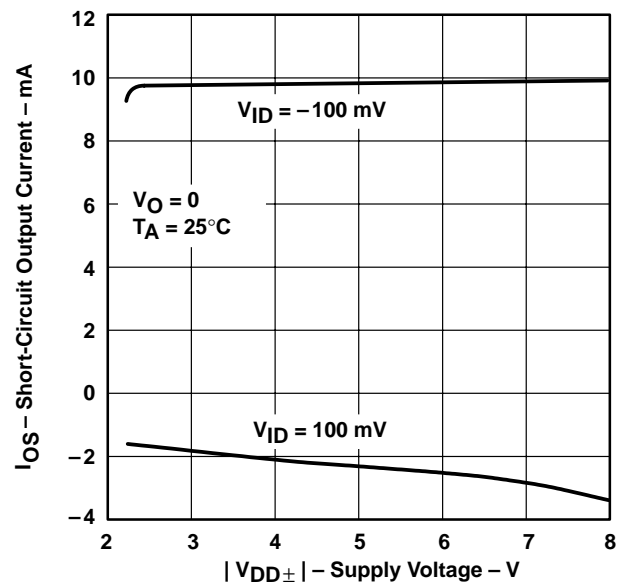


Figure 21

‡ For curves where VDD = 5 V, all loads are referenced to 2.5 V.

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

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

SHORT-CIRCUIT OUTPUT CURRENT †
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

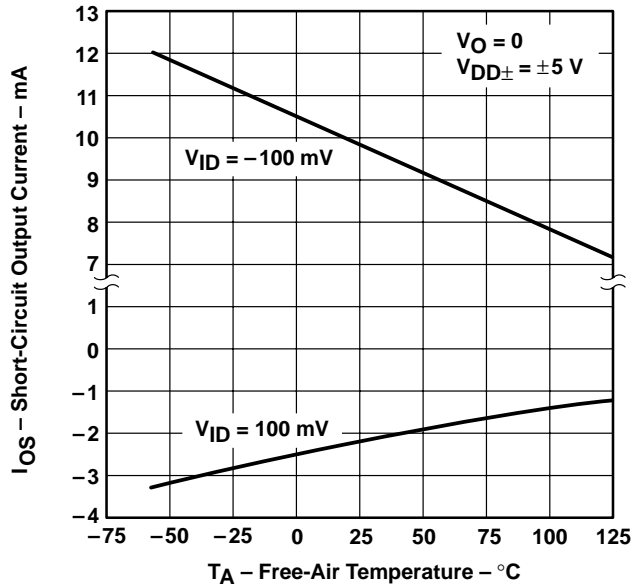


Figure 22

OUTPUT VOLTAGE ‡
vs
DIFFERENTIAL INPUT VOLTAGE

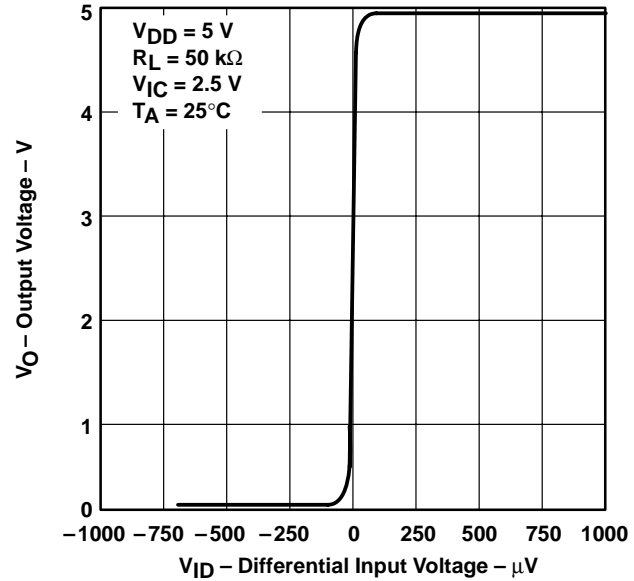


Figure 23

OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
DIFFERENTIAL INPUT VOLTAGE

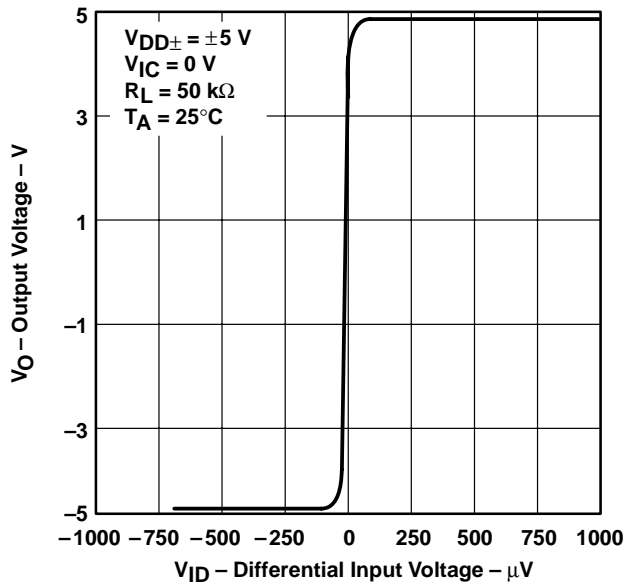


Figure 24

DIFFERENTIAL GAIN ‡
vs
LOAD RESISTANCE

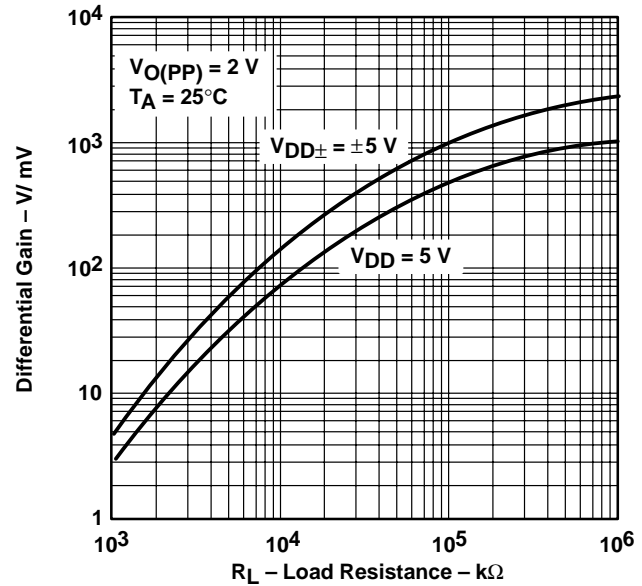


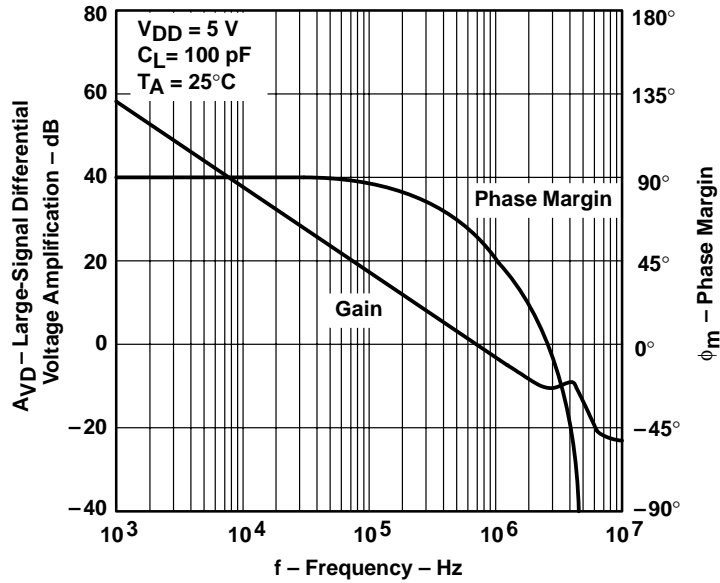
Figure 25

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

‡ For curves where $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, all loads are referenced to 2.5 V.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

**LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE†
 AMPLIFICATION AND PHASE MARGIN
 vs
 FREQUENCY**



† For curves where $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, all loads are referenced to 2.5 V.

Figure 26

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

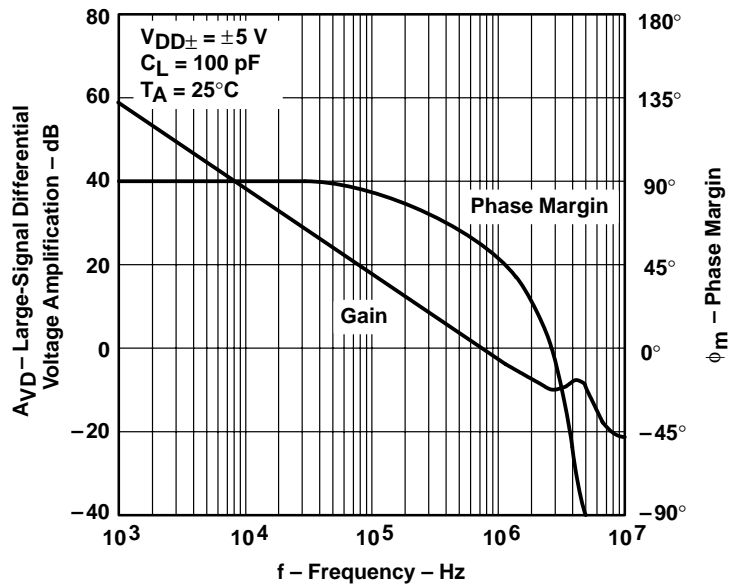


Figure 27

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL
VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION†‡
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

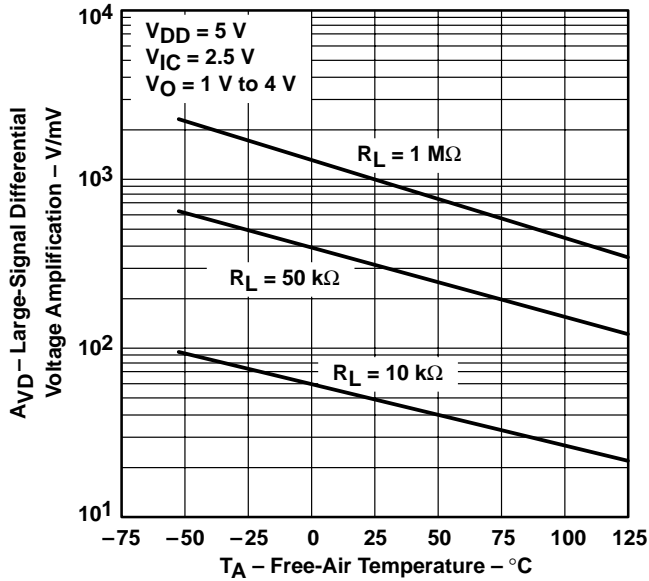


Figure 28

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL
VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION†
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

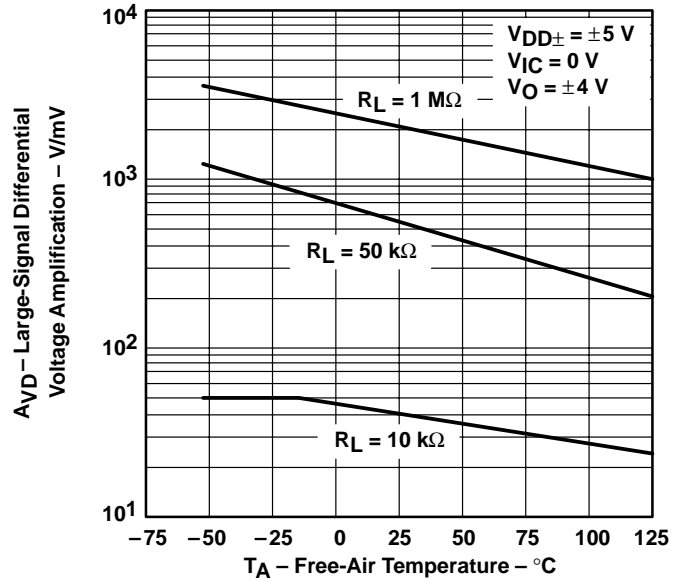


Figure 29

OUTPUT IMPEDANCE‡
vs
FREQUENCY

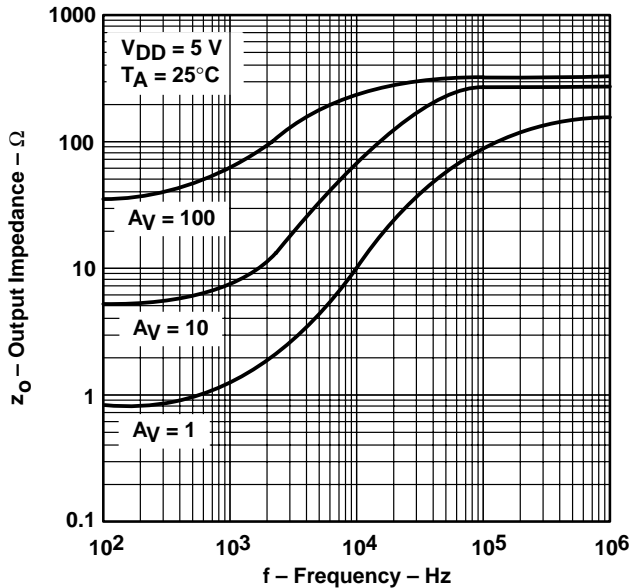


Figure 30

OUTPUT IMPEDANCE
vs
FREQUENCY

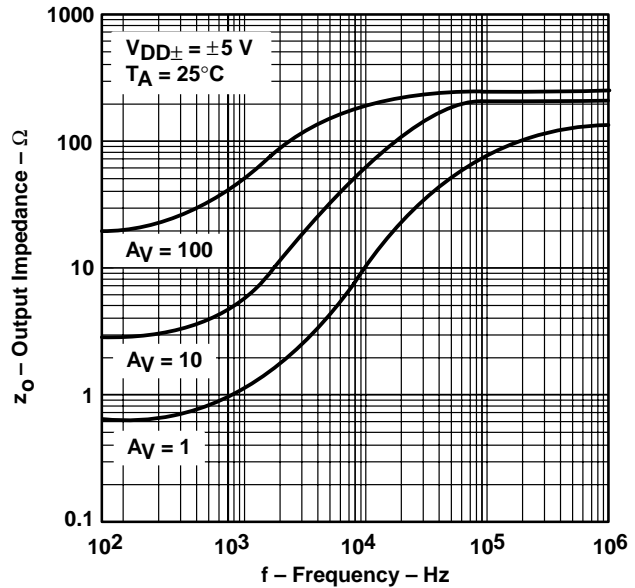
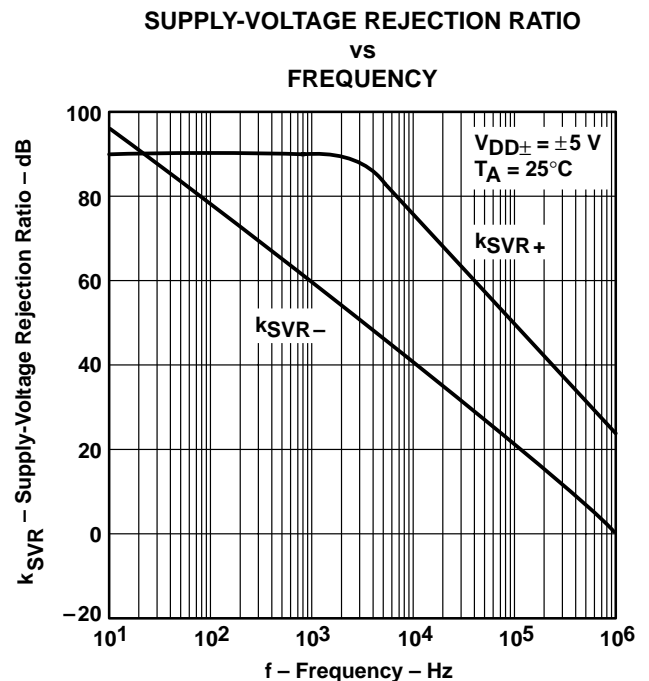
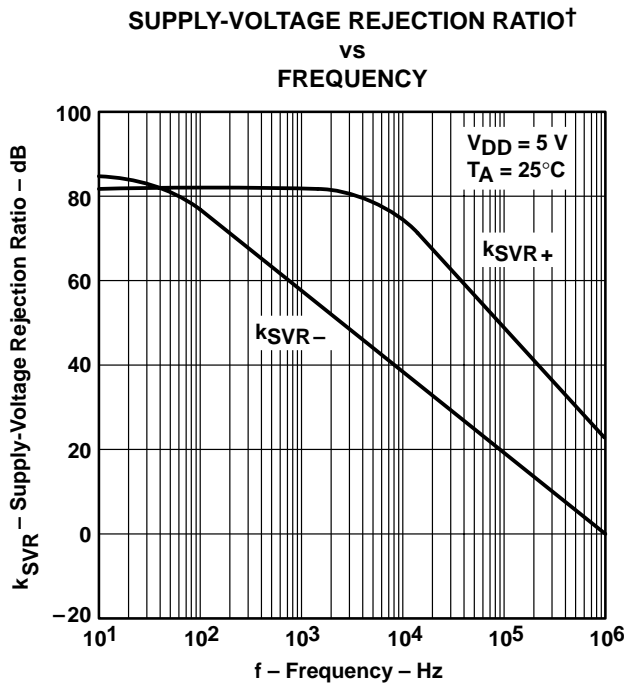
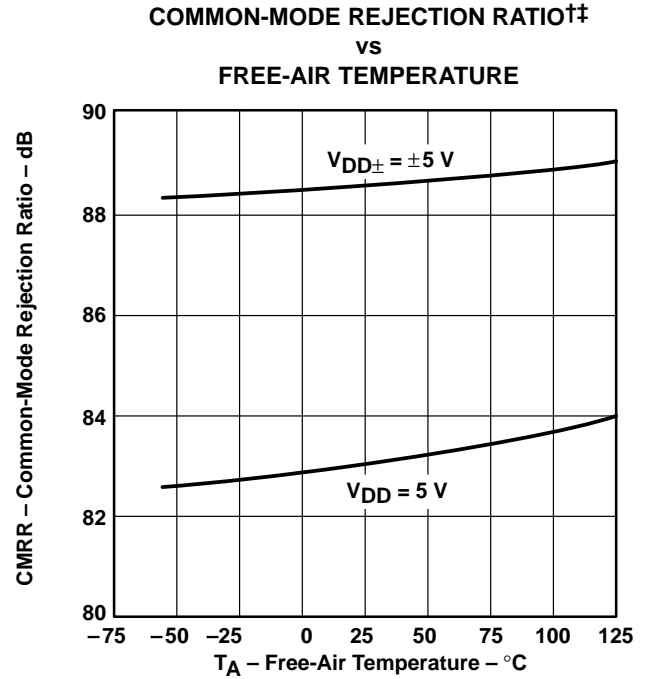
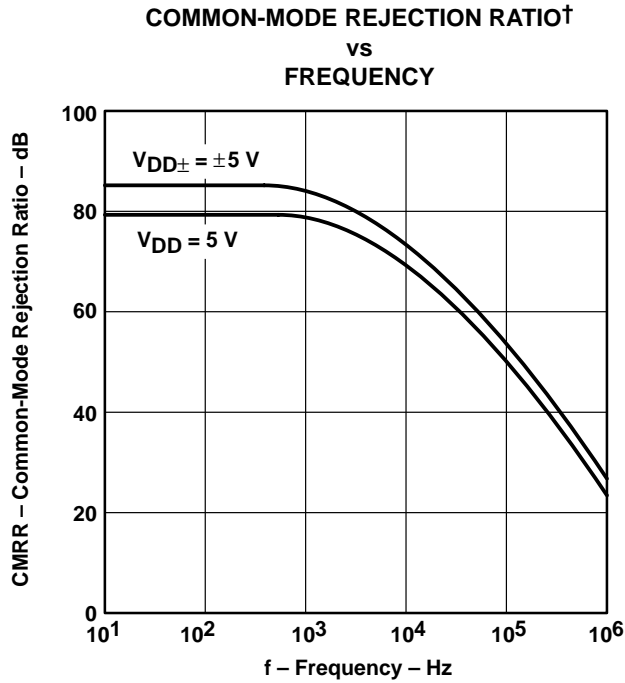


Figure 31

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

‡ For curves where $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, all loads are referenced to 2.5 V.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



† For curves where $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, all loads are referenced to 2.5 V.

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

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

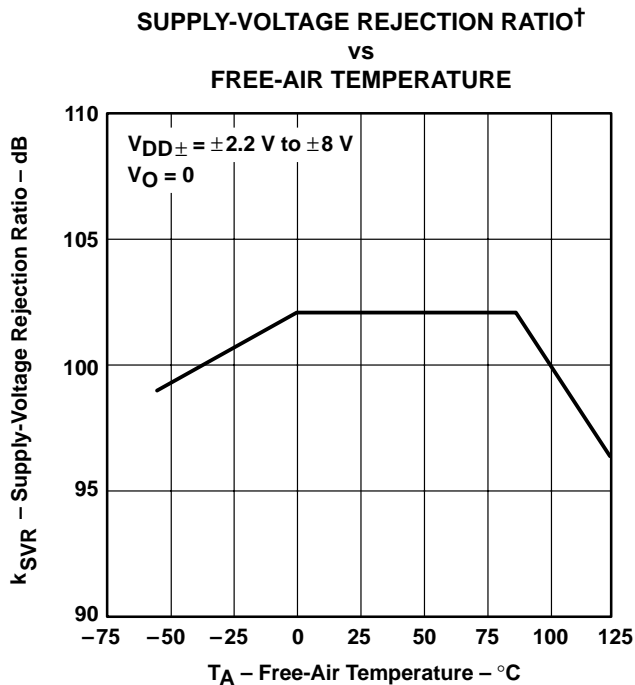


Figure 36

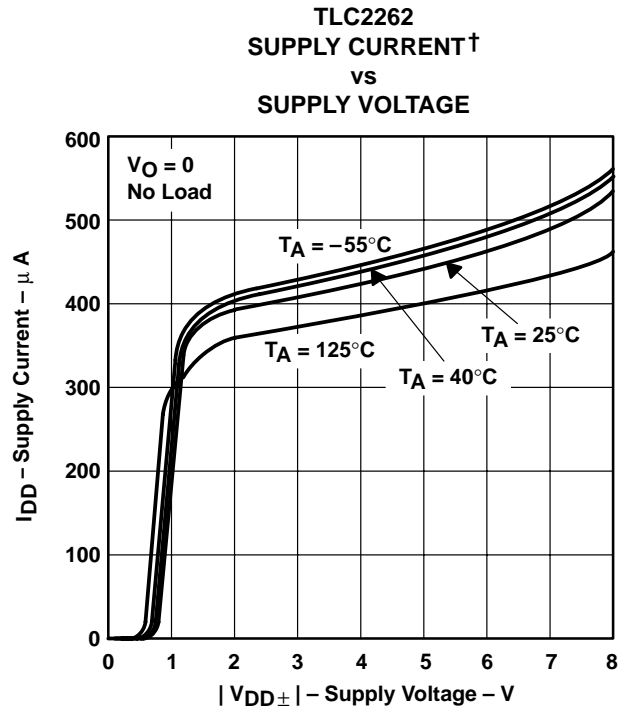


Figure 37

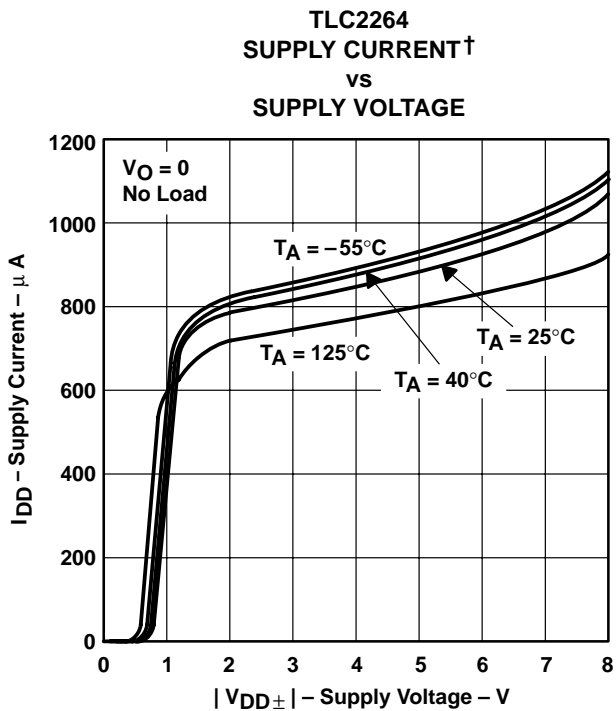


Figure 38

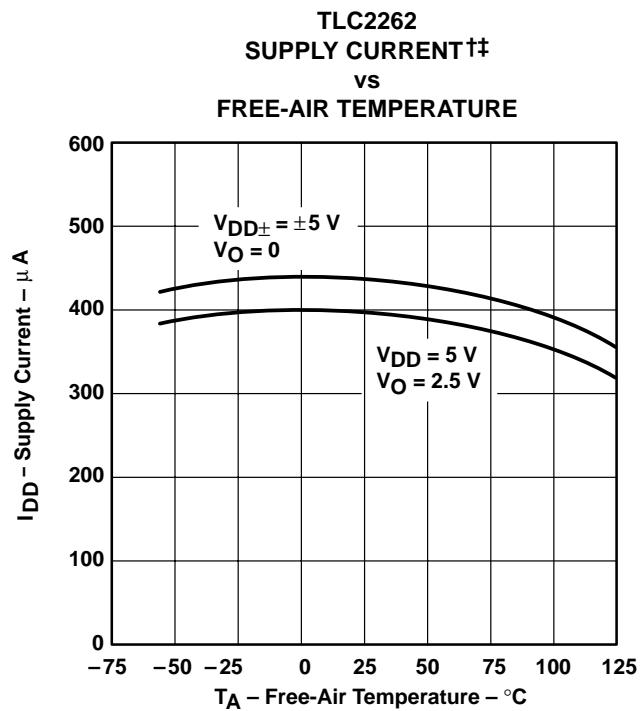
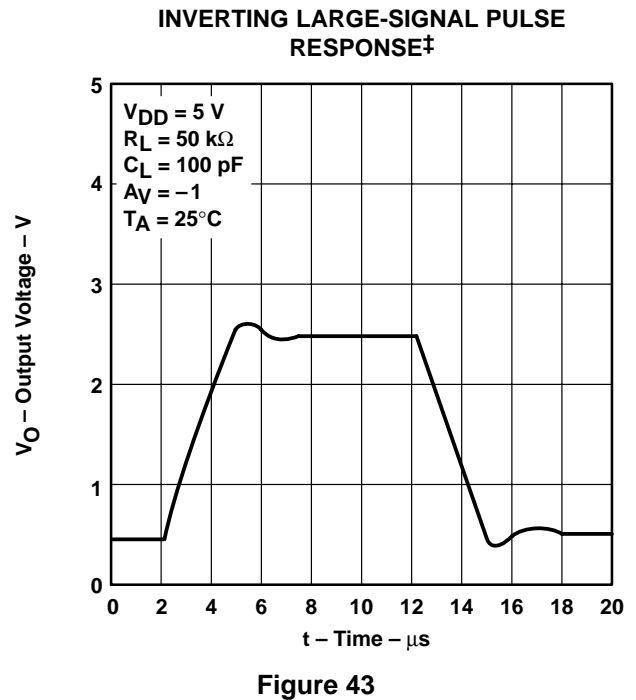
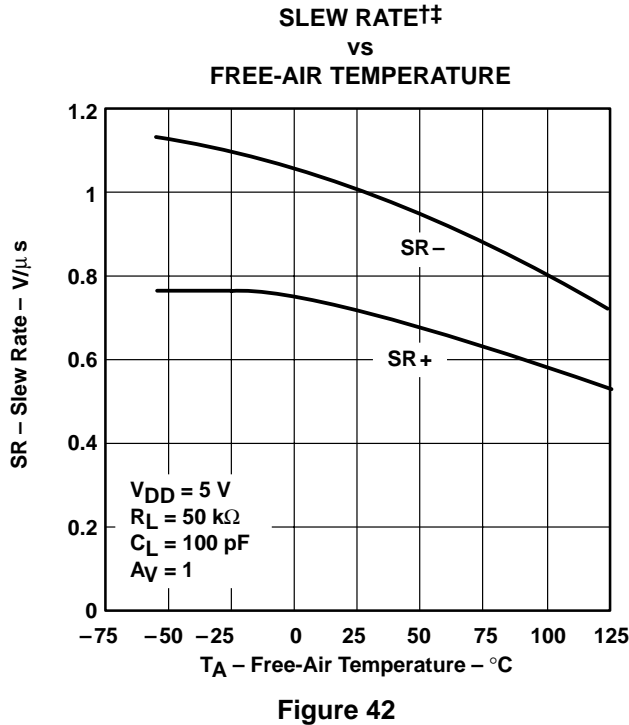
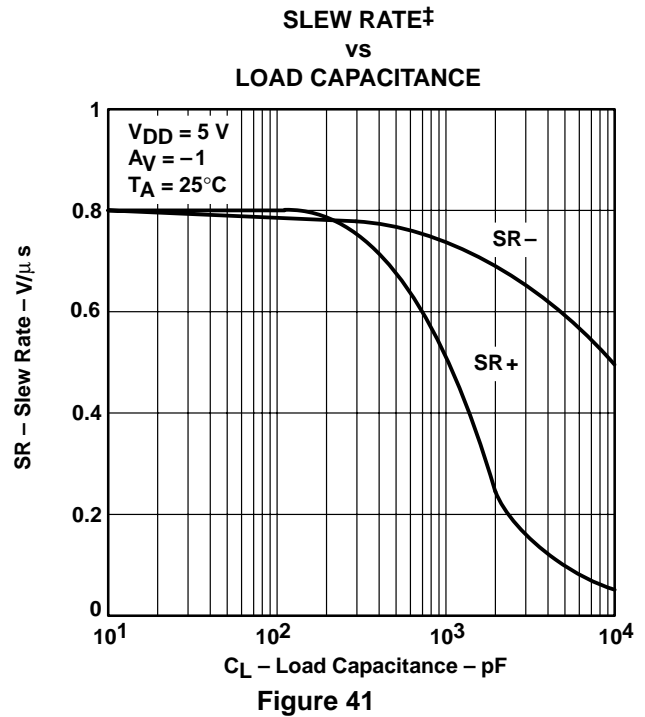
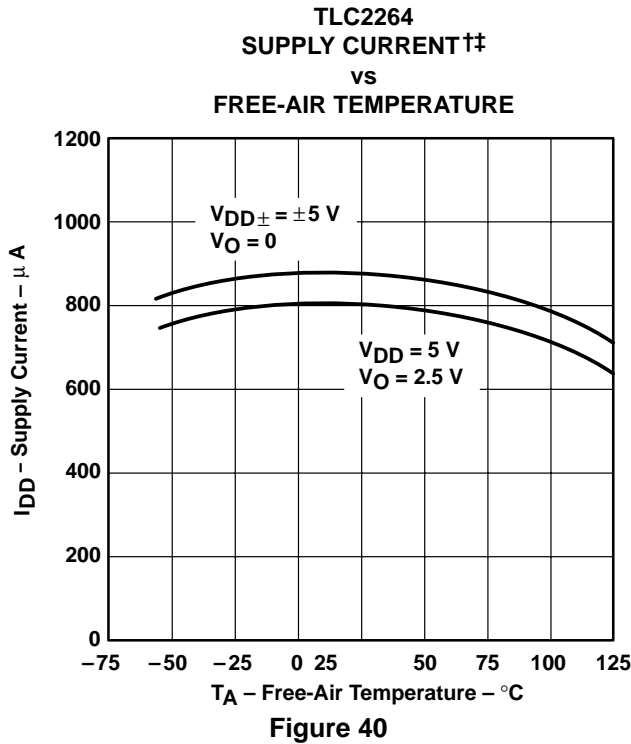


Figure 39

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

†† For curves where $V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$, all loads are referenced to 2.5 V.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



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

‡ For curves where $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, all loads are referenced to 2.5 V.

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

INVERTING LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

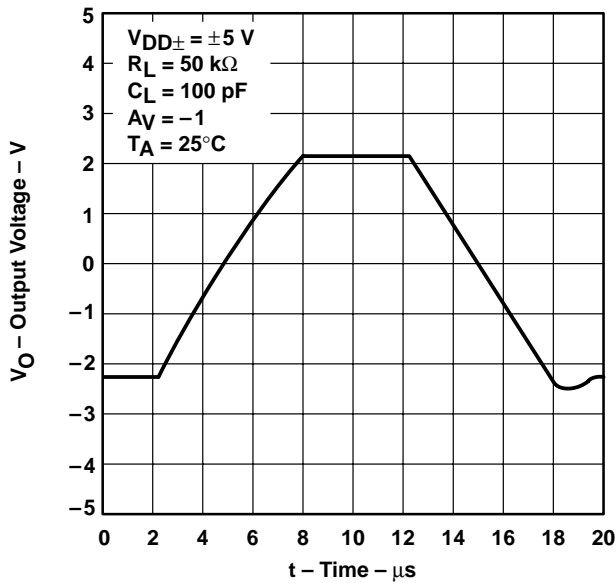


Figure 44

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE†

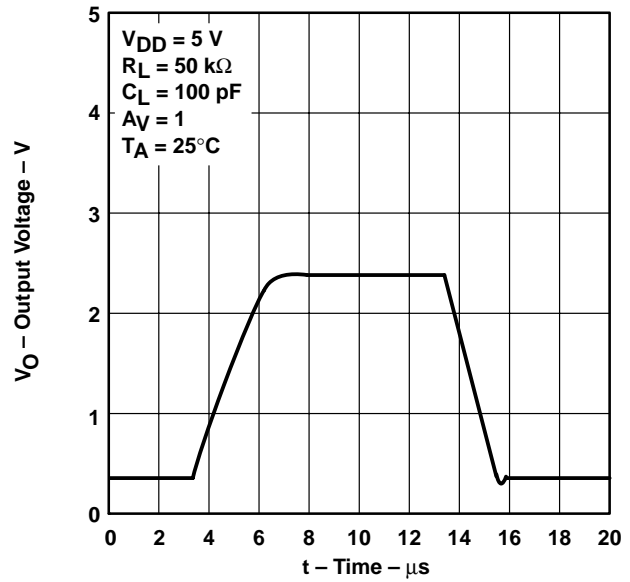


Figure 45

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

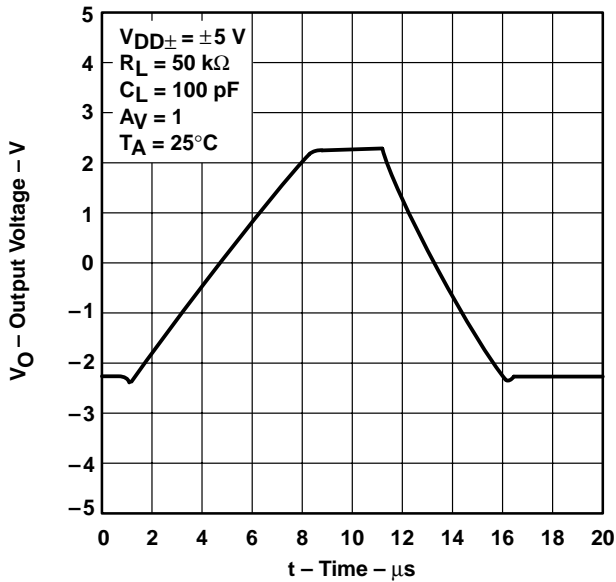


Figure 46

INVERTING SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE†

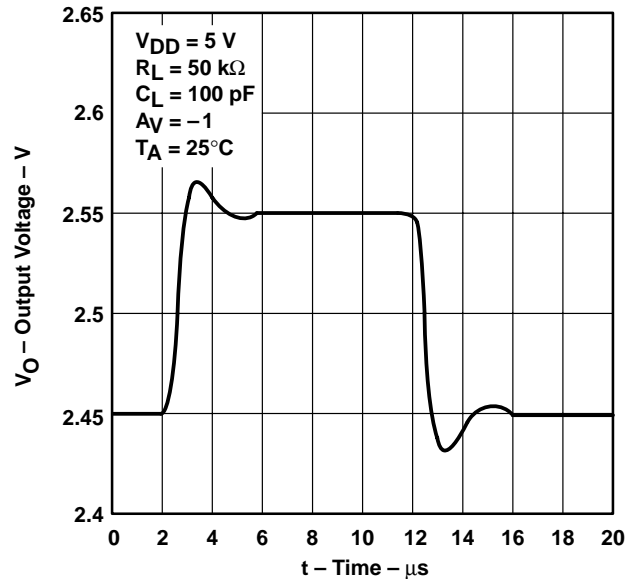


Figure 47

† For curves where $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, all loads are referenced to 2.5 V.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

INVERTING SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

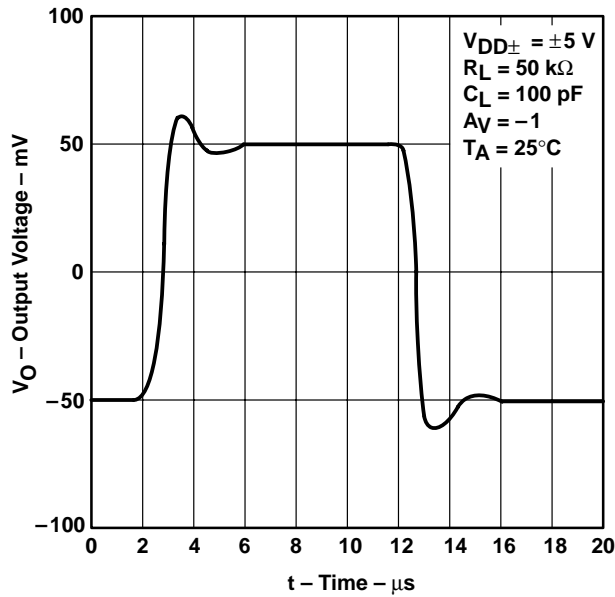


Figure 48

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE†

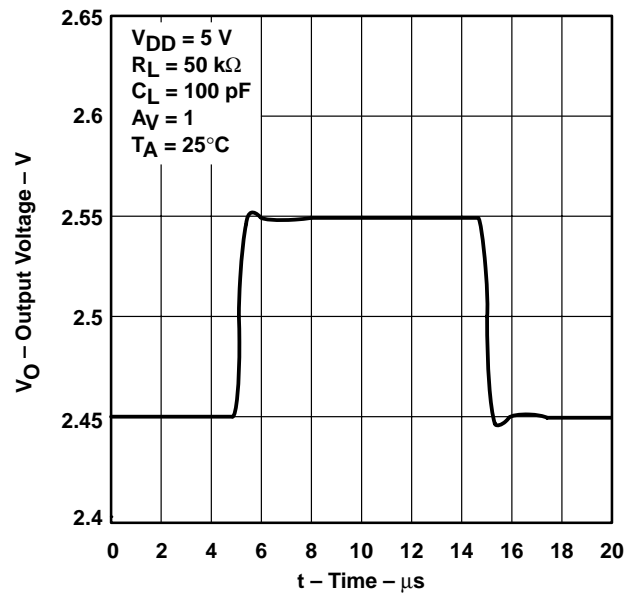


Figure 49

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

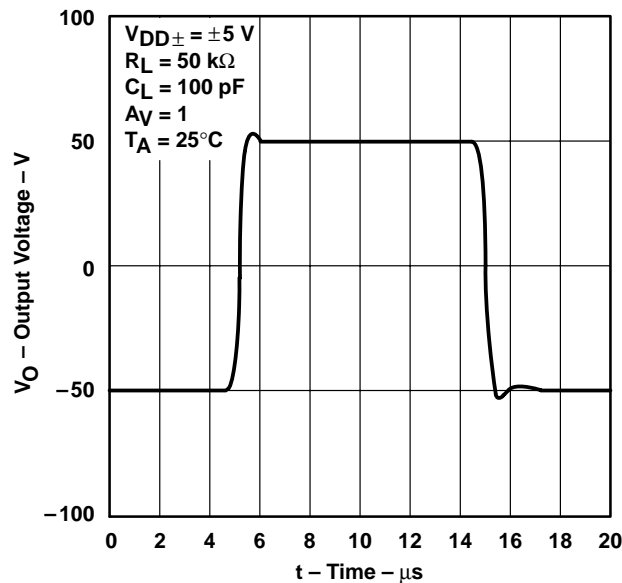


Figure 50

EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE† VS FREQUENCY

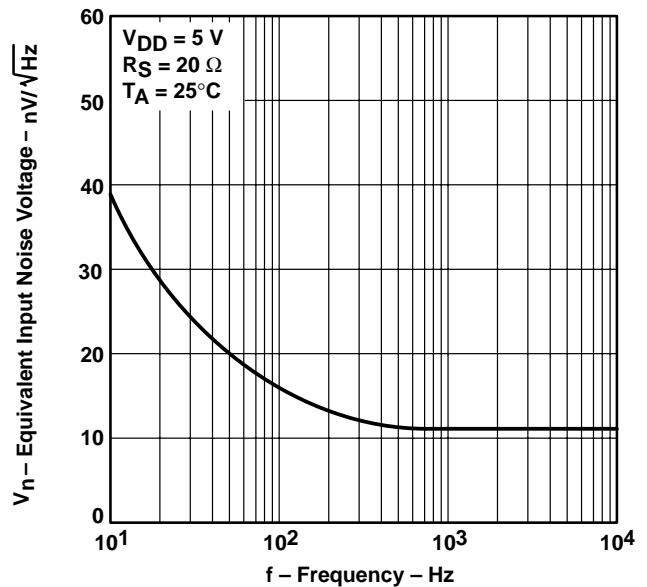


Figure 51

† For curves where $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, all loads are referenced to 2.5 V.

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

**EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE
VS
FREQUENCY**

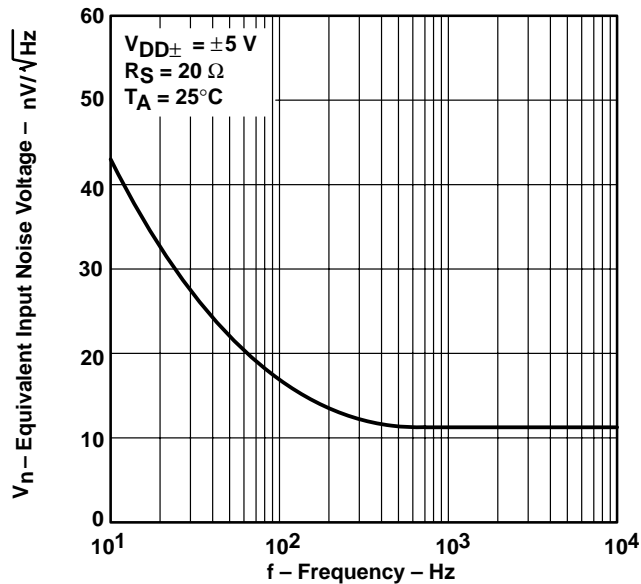


Figure 52

**EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE OVER
A 10-SECOND PERIOD†**

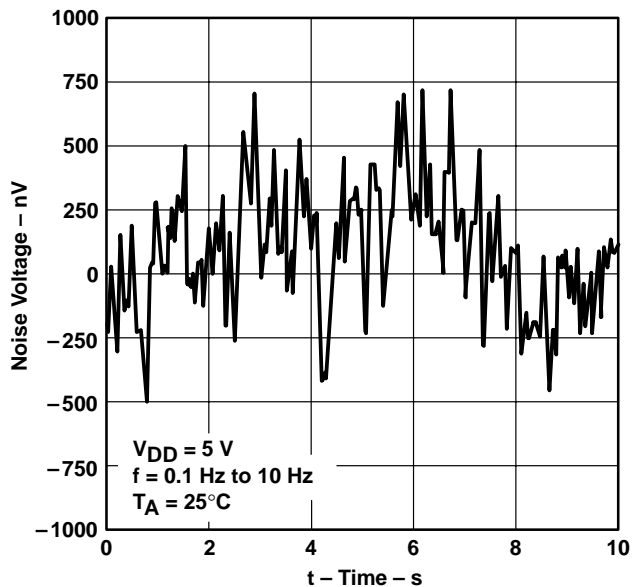


Figure 53

**INTEGRATED NOISE VOLTAGE
VS
FREQUENCY**

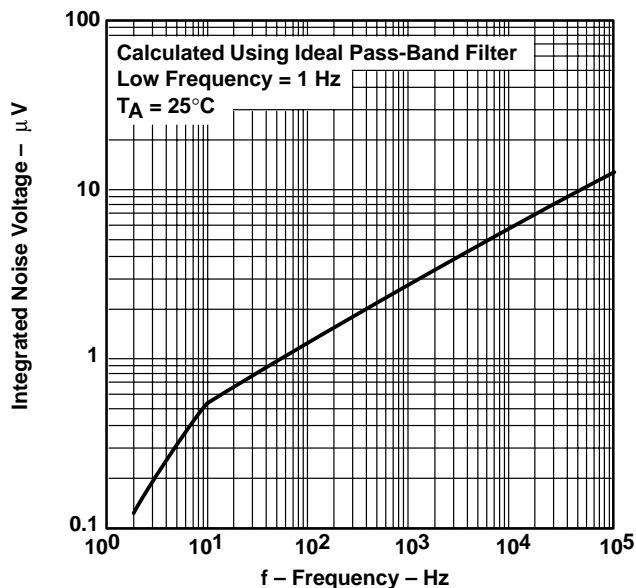


Figure 54

**TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION PLUS NOISE†
VS
FREQUENCY**

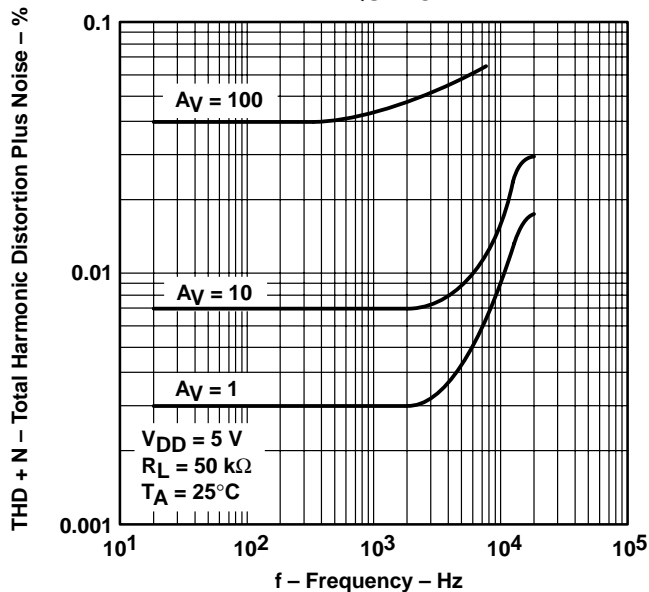


Figure 55

† For curves where $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, all loads are referenced to 2.5 V.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

GAIN-BANDWIDTH PRODUCT
vs
SUPPLY VOLTAGE

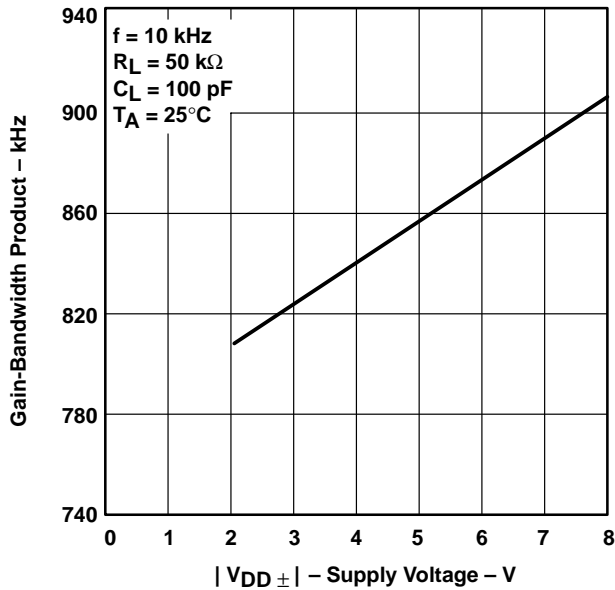


Figure 56

GAIN-BANDWIDTH PRODUCT†‡
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

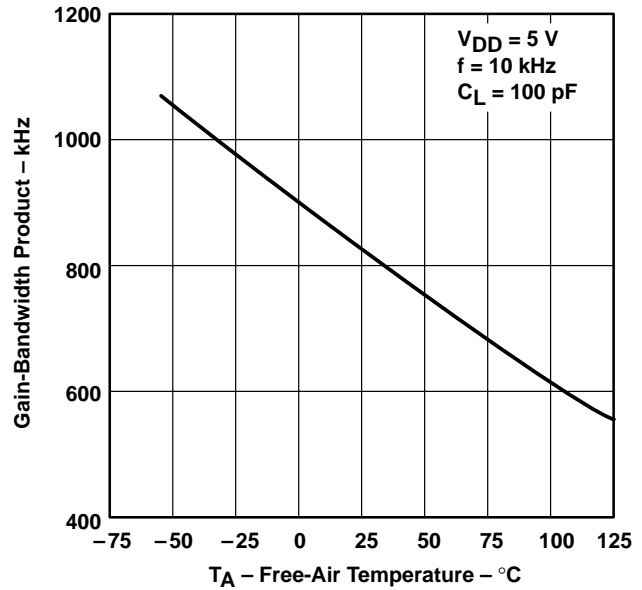


Figure 57

PHASE MARGIN
vs
LOAD CAPACITANCE

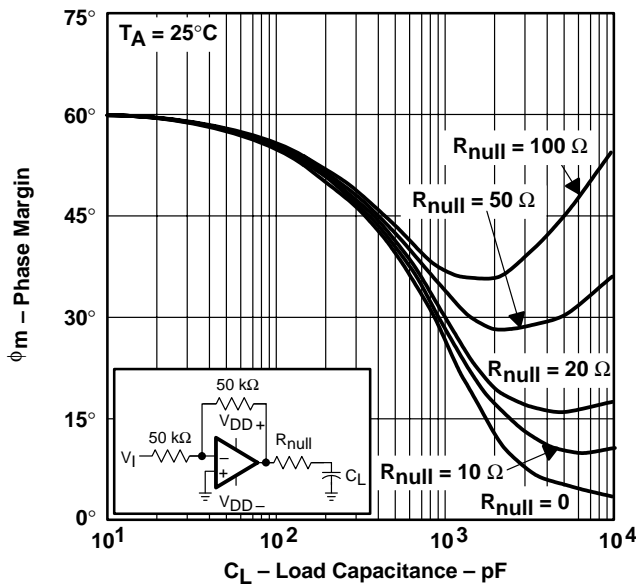


Figure 58

GAIN MARGIN
vs
LOAD CAPACITANCE

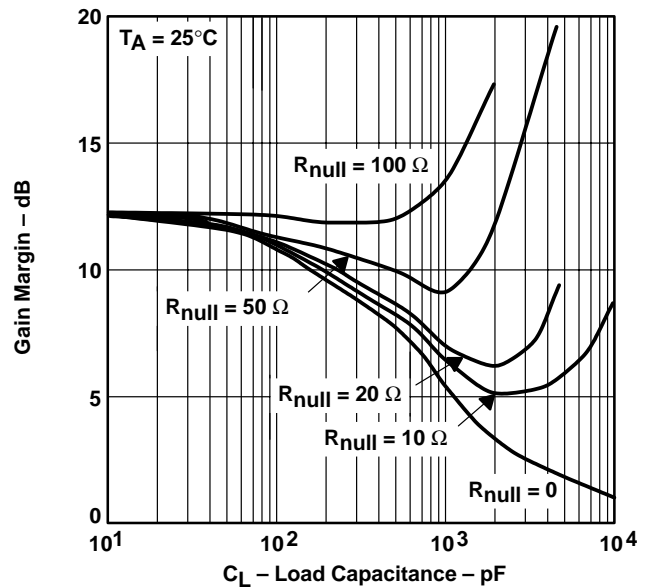


Figure 59

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

‡ For curves where $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, all loads are referenced to 2.5 V.

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

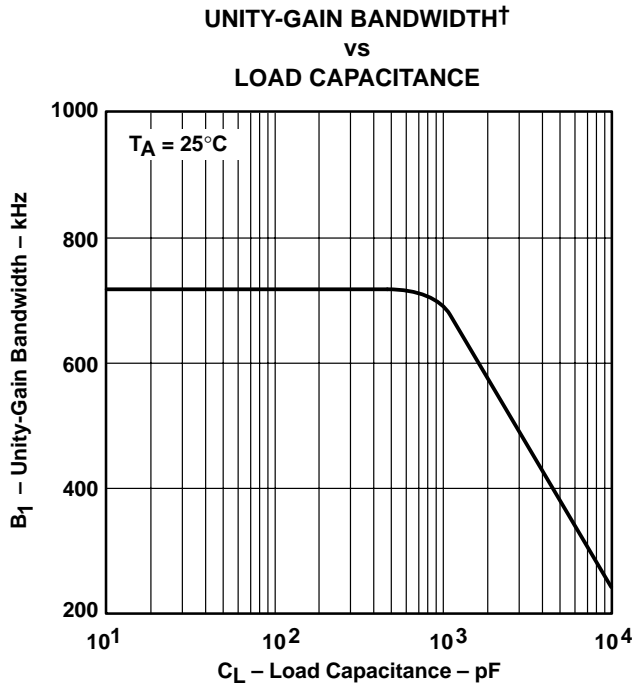


Figure 60

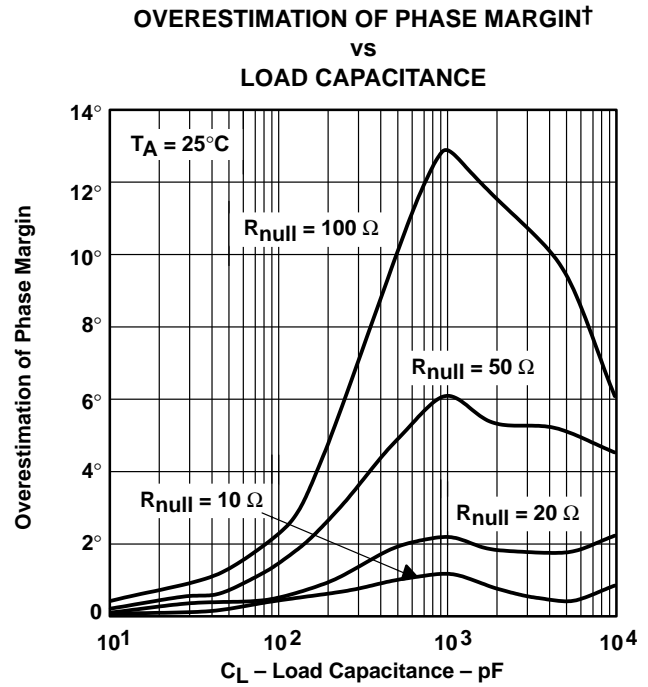


Figure 61

† See application information

APPLICATION INFORMATION

driving large capacitive loads

The TLC226x is designed to drive larger capacitive loads than most CMOS operational amplifiers. Figure 58 and Figure 59 illustrate its ability to drive loads greater than 400 pF while maintaining good gain and phase margins ($R_{\text{null}} = 0$).

A smaller series resistor (R_{null}) at the output of the device (see Figure 62) improves the gain and phase margins when driving large capacitive loads. Figure 58 and Figure 59 show the effects of adding series resistances of 10 Ω , 20 Ω , 50 Ω , and 100 Ω . The addition of this series resistor has two effects: the first is that it adds a zero to the transfer function and the second is that it reduces the frequency of the pole associated with the output load in the transfer function.

The zero introduced to the transfer function is equal to the series resistance times the load capacitance. To calculate the improvement in phase margin, equation 1 can be used.

$$\Delta\theta_{m1} = \tan^{-1} \left(2 \times \pi \times \text{UGBW} \times R_{\text{null}} \times C_L \right) \quad (1)$$

Where :

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\theta_{m1} &= \text{improvement in phase margin} \\ \text{UGBW} &= \text{unity-gain bandwidth frequency} \\ R_{\text{null}} &= \text{output series resistance} \\ C_L &= \text{load capacitance} \end{aligned}$$

The unity-gain bandwidth (UGBW) frequency decreases as the capacitive load increases (see Figure 60). To use equation 1, UGBW must be approximated from Figure 60.

Using equation 1 alone overestimates the improvement in phase margin, as illustrated in Figure 61. The overestimation is caused by the decrease in the frequency of the pole associated with the load, thus providing additional phase shift and reducing the overall improvement in phase margin. The pole associated with the load is reduced by the factor calculated in equation 2.

$$F = \frac{1}{1 + g_m \times R_{\text{null}}} \quad (2)$$

Where :

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \text{factor reducing frequency of pole} \\ g_m &= \text{small-signal output transconductance (typically } 4.83 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mhos)} \\ R_{\text{null}} &= \text{output series resistance} \end{aligned}$$

For the TLC226x, the pole associated with the load is typically 7 MHz with 100-pF load capacitance. This value varies inversely with C_L : at $C_L = 10$ pF, use 70 MHz, at $C_L = 1000$ pF, use 700 kHz, and so on.

Reducing the pole associated with the load introduces phase shift, thereby reducing phase margin. This results in an error in the increase in phase margin expected by considering the zero alone (equation 1). Equation 3 approximates the reduction in phase margin due to the movement of the pole associated with the load. The result of this equation can be subtracted from the result of the equation in equation 1 to better approximate the improvement in phase margin.

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APPLICATION INFORMATION

driving large capacitive loads (continued)

$$\Delta\theta_{m2} = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{UGBW}{(F \times P_2)} \right] - \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{UGBW}{P_2} \right) \quad (3)$$

Where :

$\Delta\theta_{m2}$ = reduction in phase margin

UGBW = unity-gain bandwidth frequency

F = factor from equation 2

P_2 = unadjusted pole (70 MHz @10 pF, 7 MHz @100 pF, etc.)

Using these equations with Figure 60 and Figure 61 enables the designer to choose the appropriate output series resistance to optimize the design of circuits driving large capacitive loads.

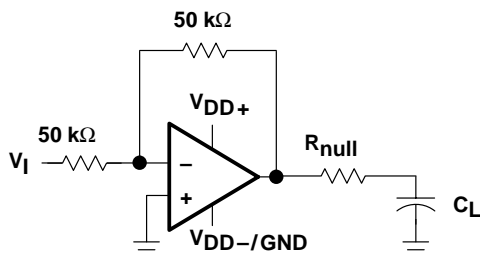


Figure 62. Series-Resistance Circuit

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 63 are generated using the TLC226x 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 5: 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).

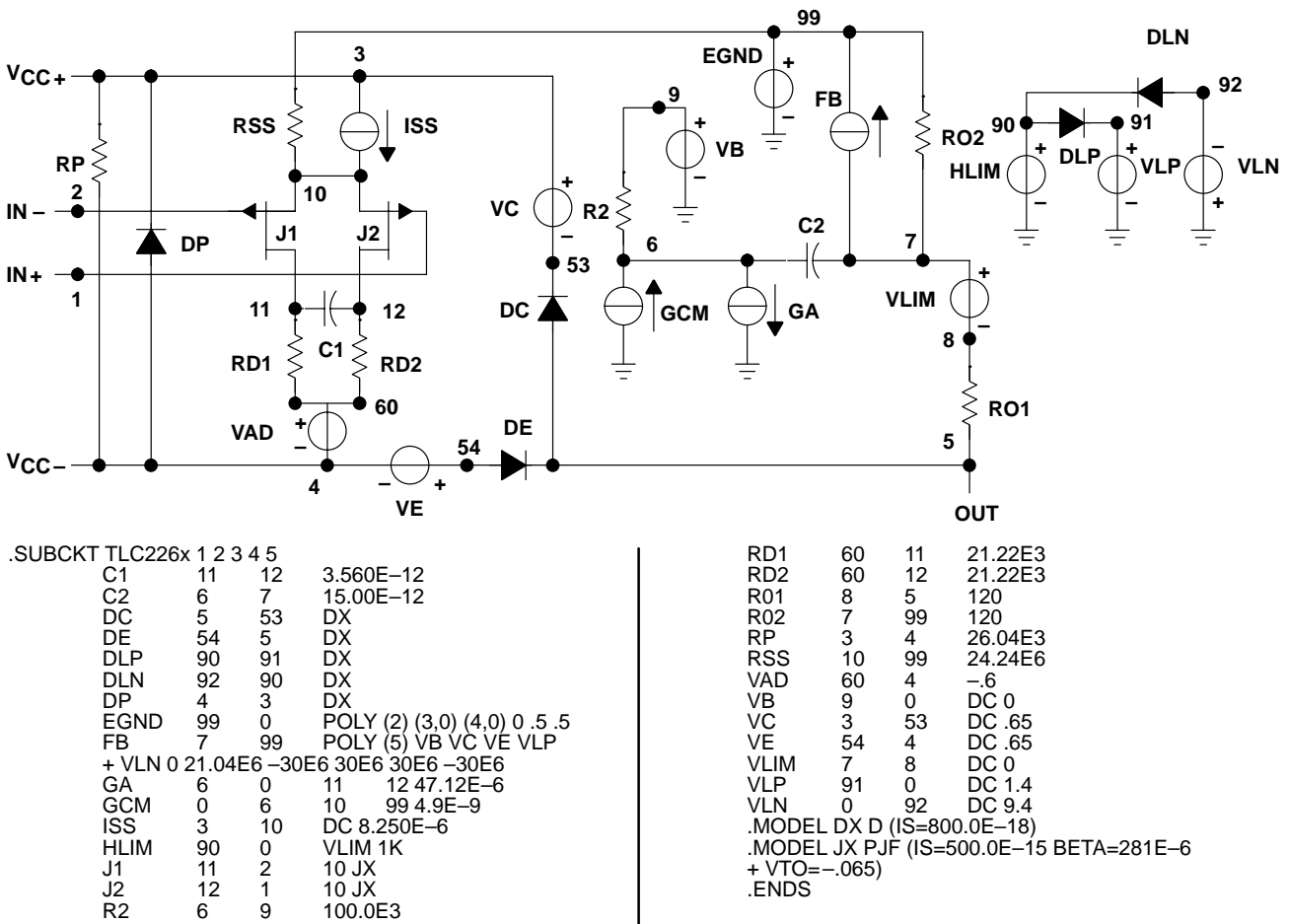


Figure 63. Boyle Macromodel and Subcircuit

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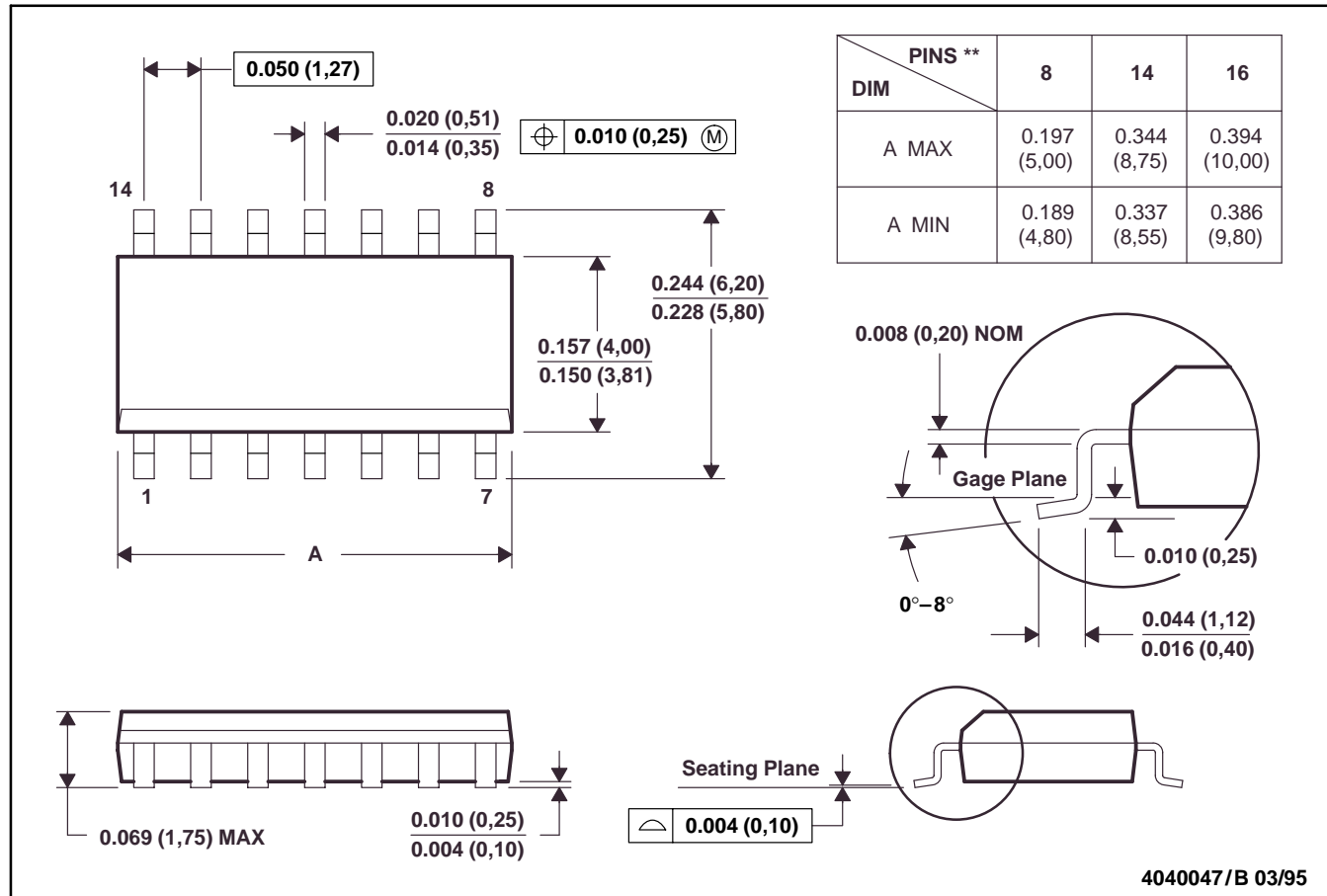
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MECHANICAL INFORMATION

D (R-PDSO-G**)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

14 PIN SHOWN



4040047/B 03/95

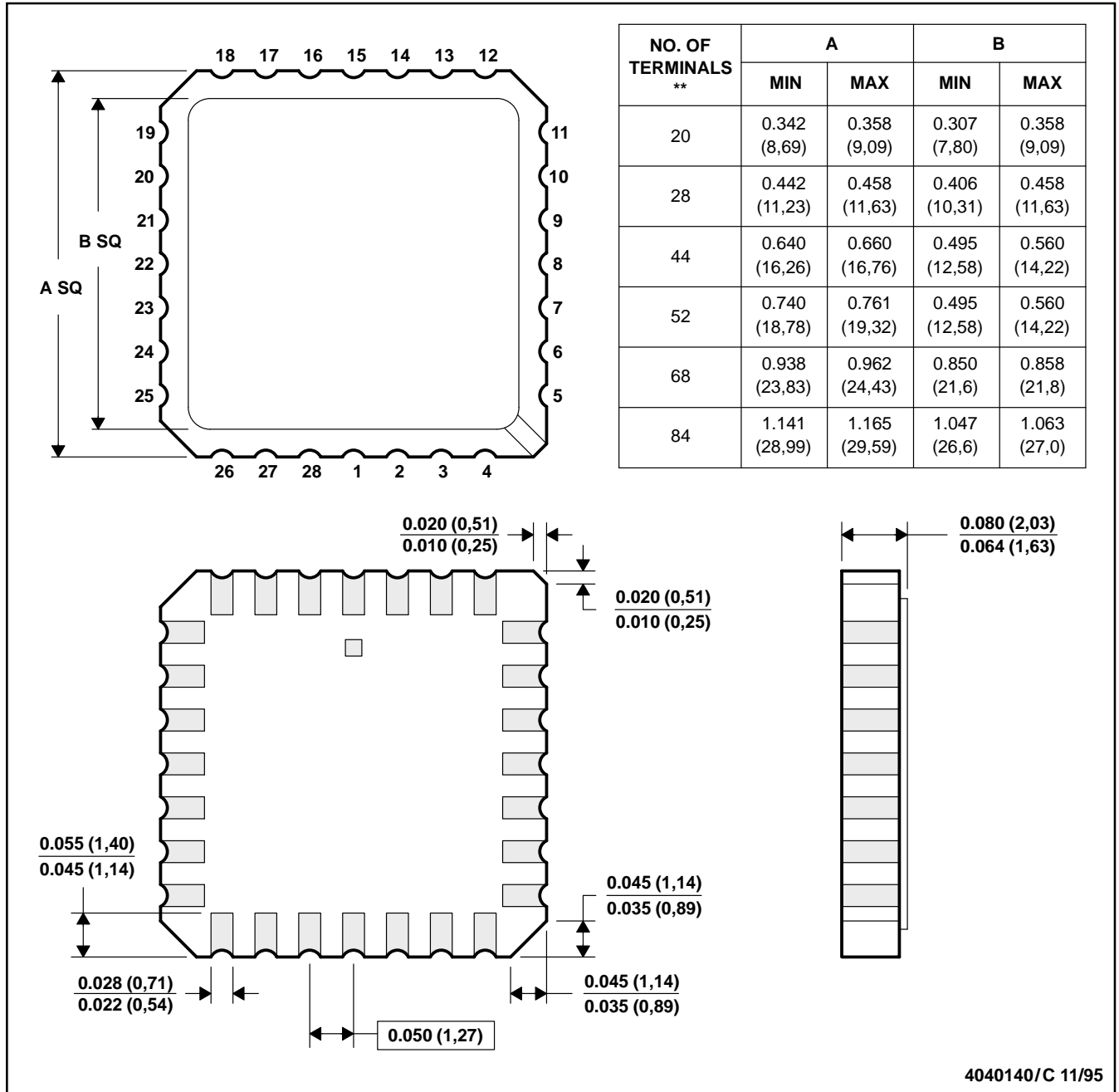
- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
 B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion, not to exceed 0.006 (0,15).
 D. Four center pins are connected to die mount pad.
 E. Falls within JEDEC MS-012

MECHANICAL INFORMATION

FK (S-CQCC-N)**

LEADLESS CERAMIC CHIP CARRIER

28 TERMINAL SHOWN



- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
 B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 C. This package can be hermetically sealed with a metal lid.
 D. The terminals are gold plated.
 E. Falls within JEDEC MS-004

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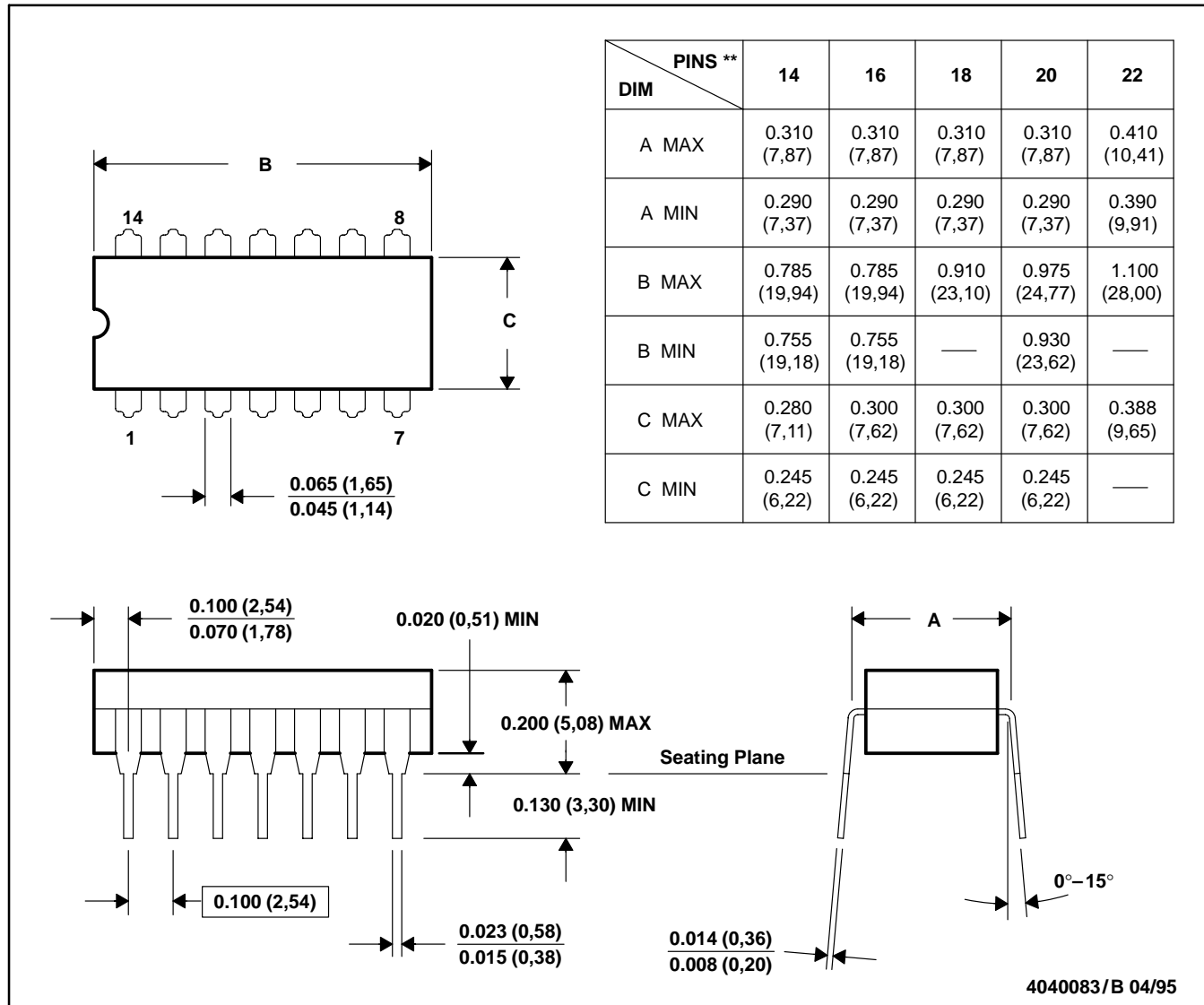
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MECHANICAL INFORMATION

J (R-GDIP-T**)

CERAMIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE

14 PIN SHOWN



4040083/B 04/95

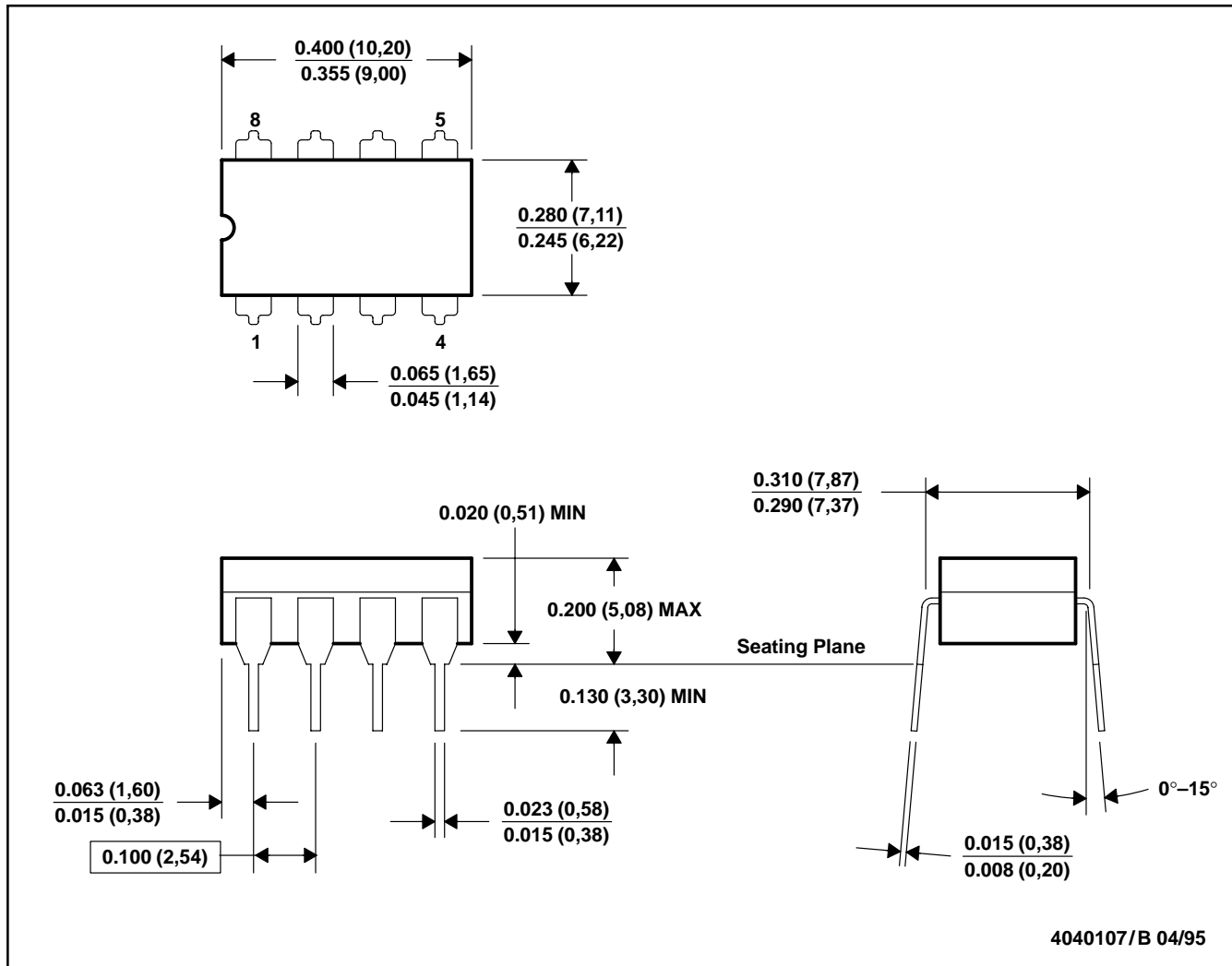
- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
 - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - C. This package can be hermetically sealed with a ceramic lid using glass frit.
 - D. Index point is provided on cap for terminal identification on press ceramic glass frit seal only.
 - E. Falls within MIL-STD-1835 GDIP1-T14, GDIP1-T16, GDIP1-T18, GDIP1-T20, and GDIP1-T22



MECHANICAL INFORMATION

JG (R-GDIP-T8)

CERAMIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE



- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
 B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 C. This package can be hermetically sealed with a ceramic lid using glass frit.
 D. Index point is provided on cap for terminal identification on press ceramic glass frit seal only.
 E. Falls within MIL-STD-1835 GDIP1-T8

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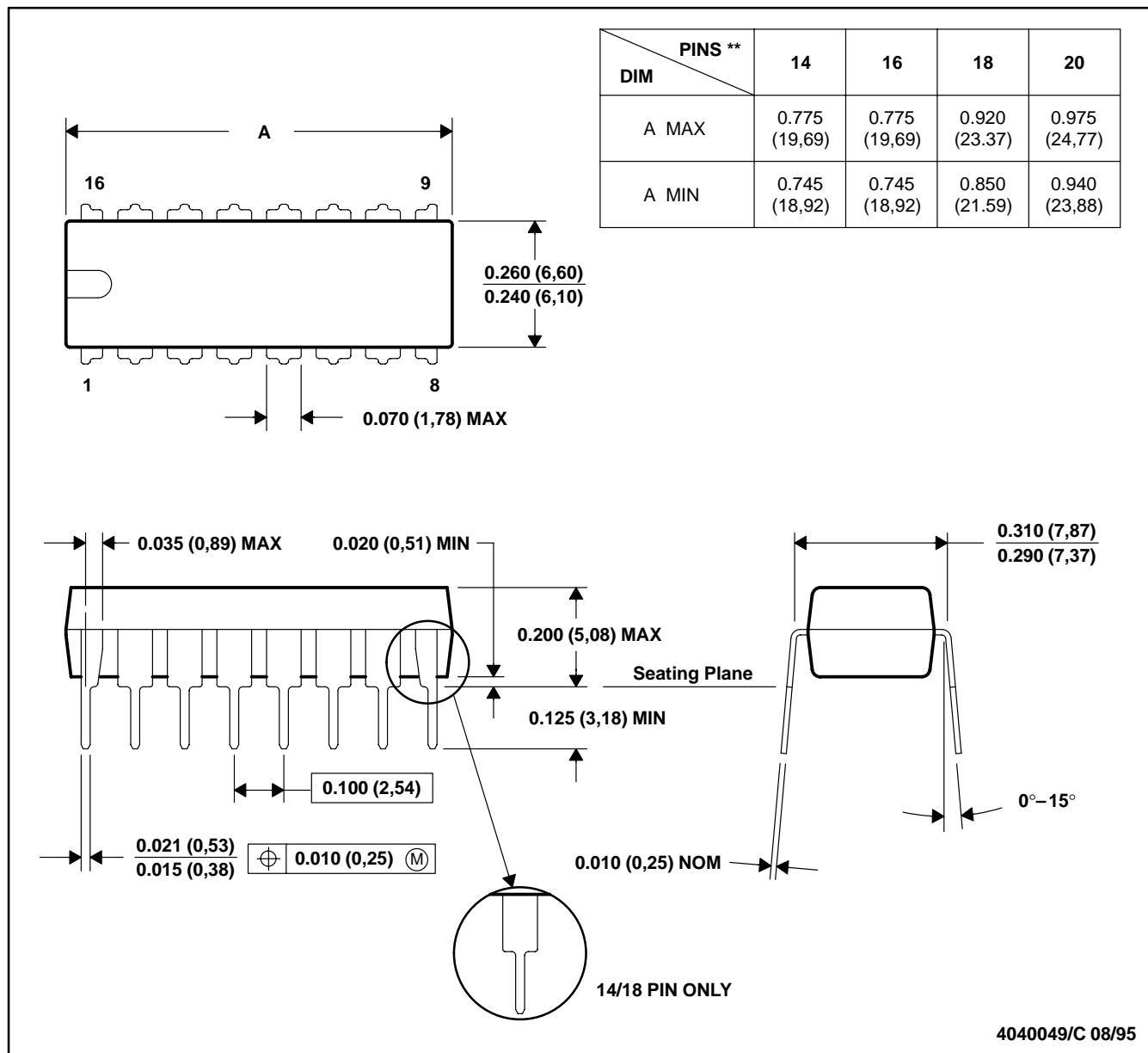
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MECHANICAL INFORMATION

N (R-PDIP-T**)

PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE

16 PIN SHOWN

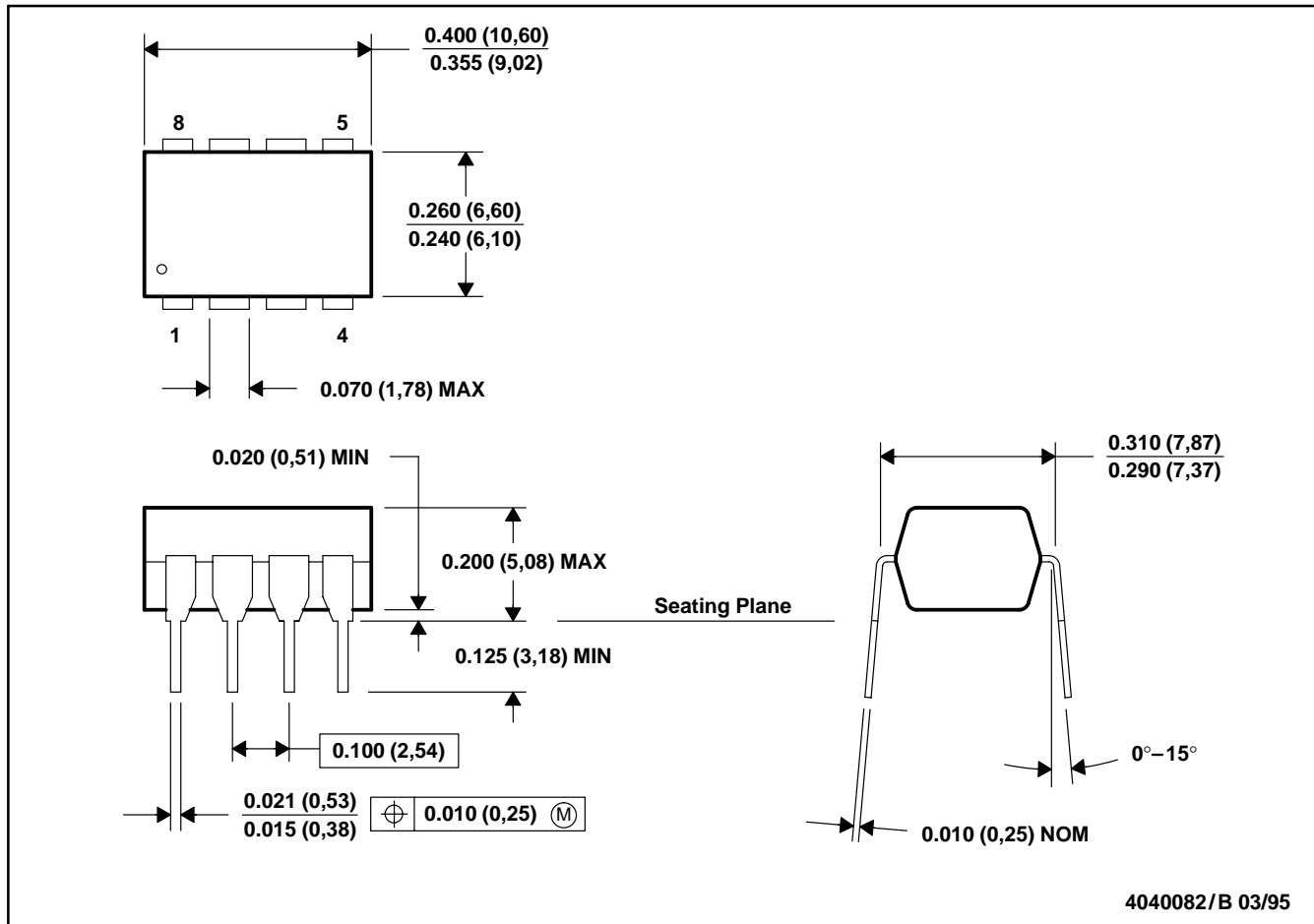


- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
 B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 C. Falls within JEDEC MS-001 (20 pin package is shorter than MS-001.)

MECHANICAL INFORMATION

P (R-PDIP-T8)

PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE



- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
 B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 C. Falls within JEDEC MS-001

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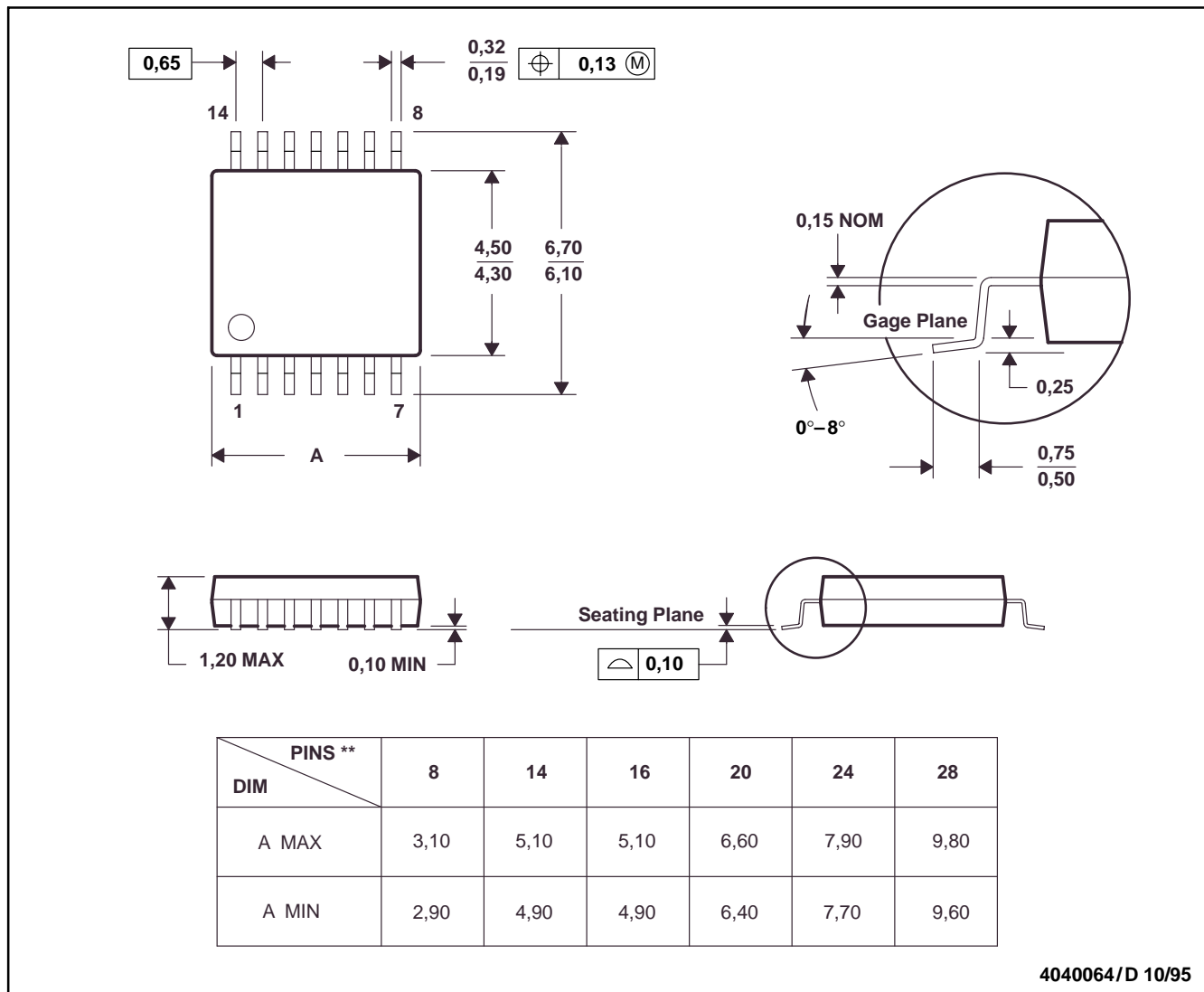
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MECHANICAL INFORMATION

PW (R-PDSO-G**)

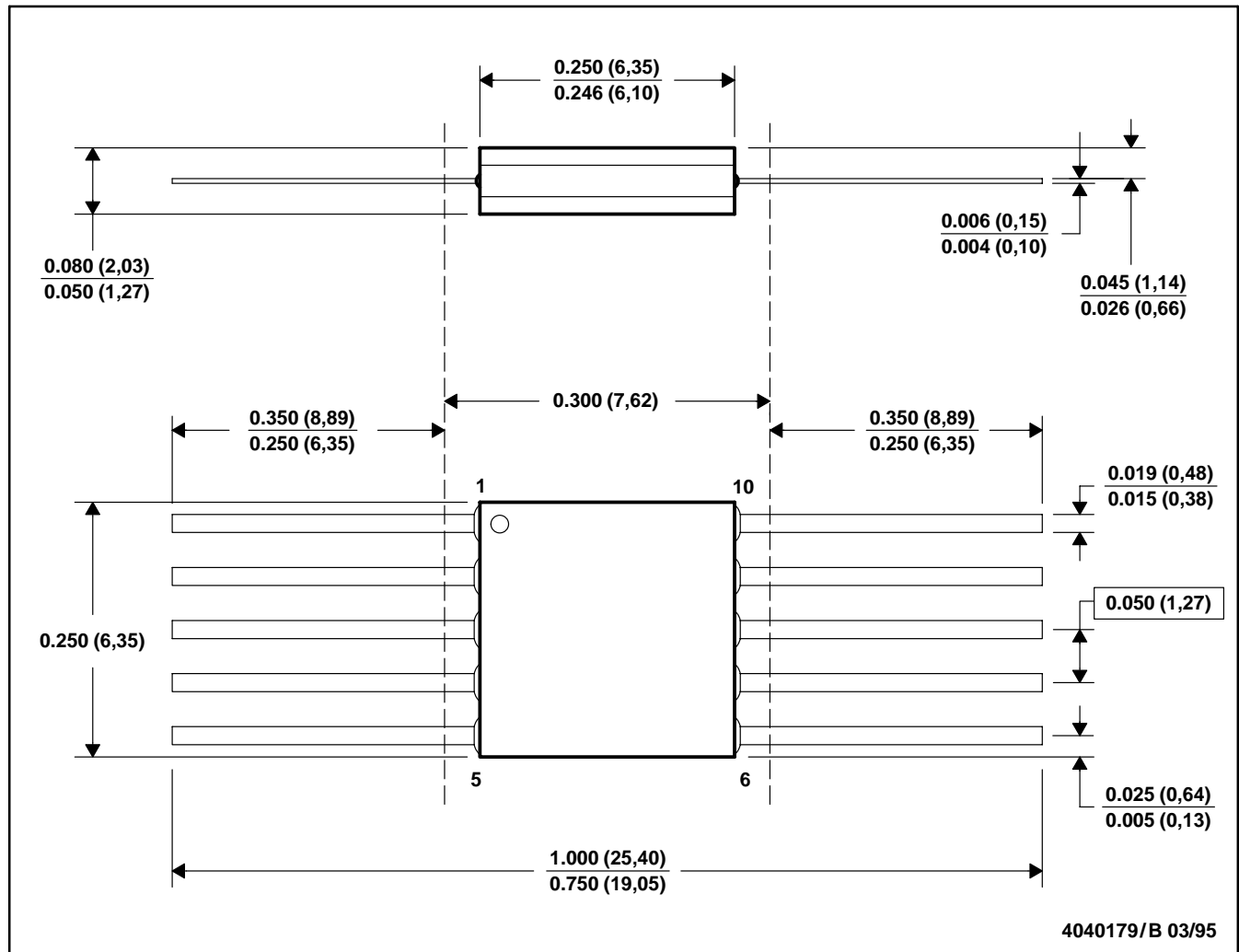
PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

14 PIN SHOWN



4040064/D 10/95

- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
 B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0,15.
 D. Falls within JEDEC MO-153

MECHANICAL INFORMATION**U (S-GDFP-F10)****CERAMIC DUAL FLATPACK**

- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
 B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 C. This package can be hermetically sealed with a ceramic lid using glass frit.
 D. Index point is provided on cap for terminal identification only.
 E. Falls within MIL STD 1835 GDFP1-F10 and JEDEC MO-092AA

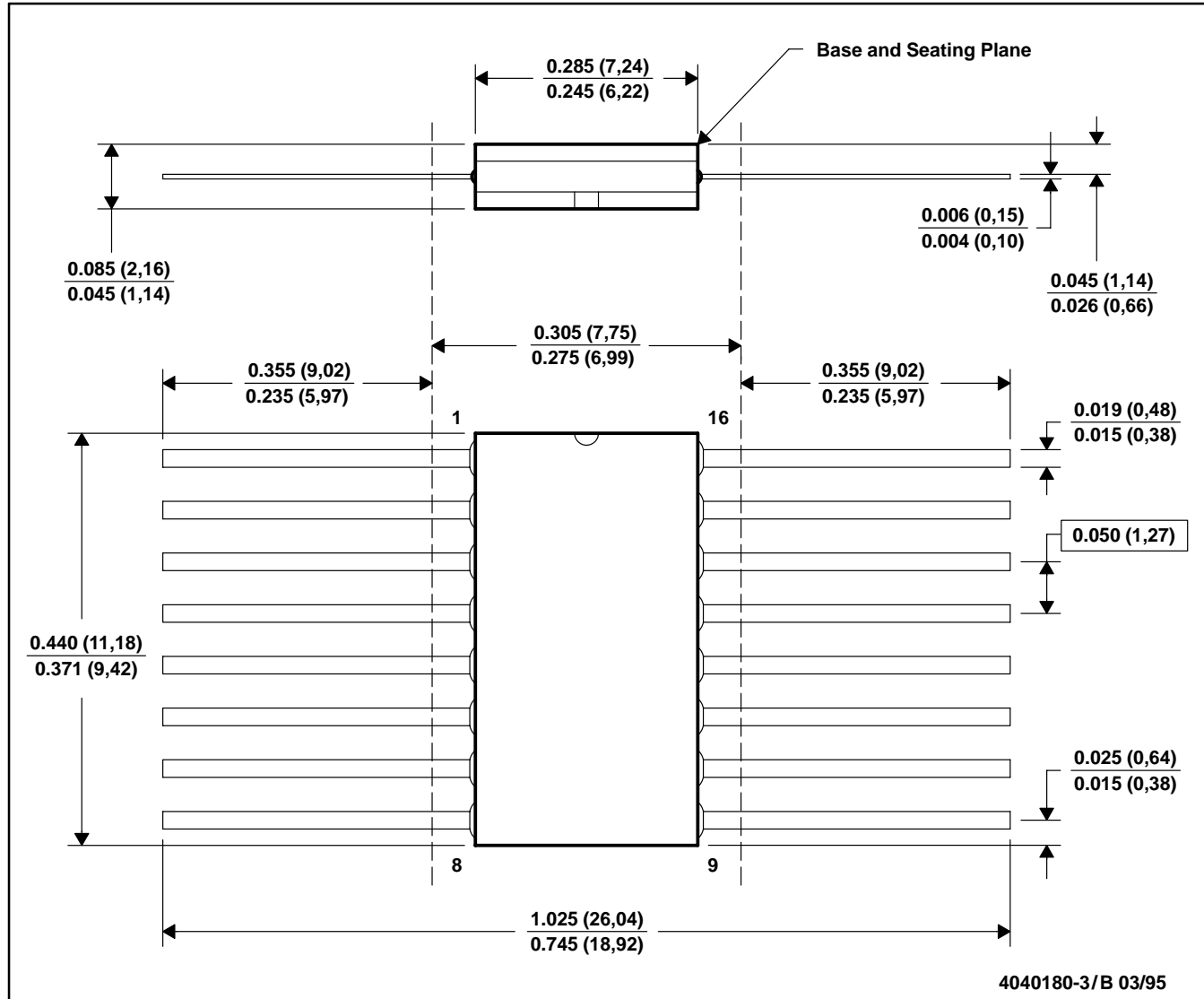
TLC226x, TLC226xA Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS177D – FEBRUARY 1997 – REVISED MARCH 2001

MECHANICAL INFORMATION

W (R-GDFP-F16)

CERAMIC DUAL FLATPACK



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
 - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - C. This package can be hermetically sealed with a ceramic lid using glass frit.
 - D. Index point is provided on cap for terminal identification only.
 - E. Falls within MIL-STD-1835 GDFP1-F16 and JEDEC MO-092AC

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