

TLV2432-Q1, TLV2432A-Q1, TLV2434-Q1, TLV2434A-Q1

Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT

WIDE-INPUT-VOLTAGE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SGLS182B – SEPTEMBER 2003 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2010

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

description

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

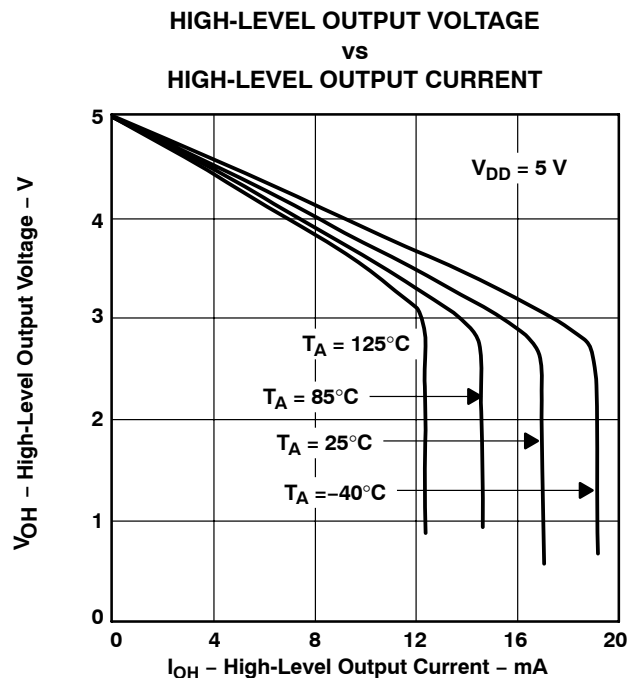


Figure 1

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

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

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



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

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

**TEXAS
INSTRUMENTS**

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ORDERING INFORMATION†

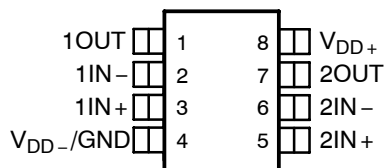
T_A	V_{IOmax} AT 25°C	PACKAGE‡		ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	TOP-SIDE MARKING
–40°C to 125°C	950 μ V	SOIC (D)	Tape and reel	TLV2432AQDRQ1	2432AQ
		TSSOP (PW)	Tape and reel	TLV2432AQPWRQ1§	
	2.5 mV	SOIC (D)	Tape and reel	TLV2432QDRQ1	2432Q1
		TSSOP (PW)	Tape and reel	TLV2432QPWRQ1§	
–40°C to 125°C	950 μ V	SOIC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

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

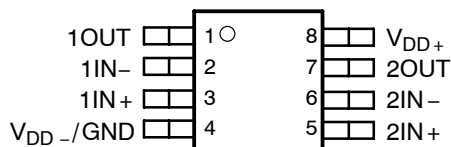
‡ Package drawings, thermal data, and symbolization are available at <http://www.ti.com/packaging>.

§ Product Preview.

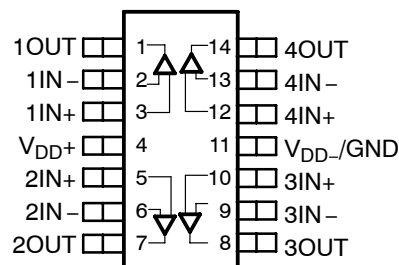
**TLV2432
D PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)**



**TLV2432
PW PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)**



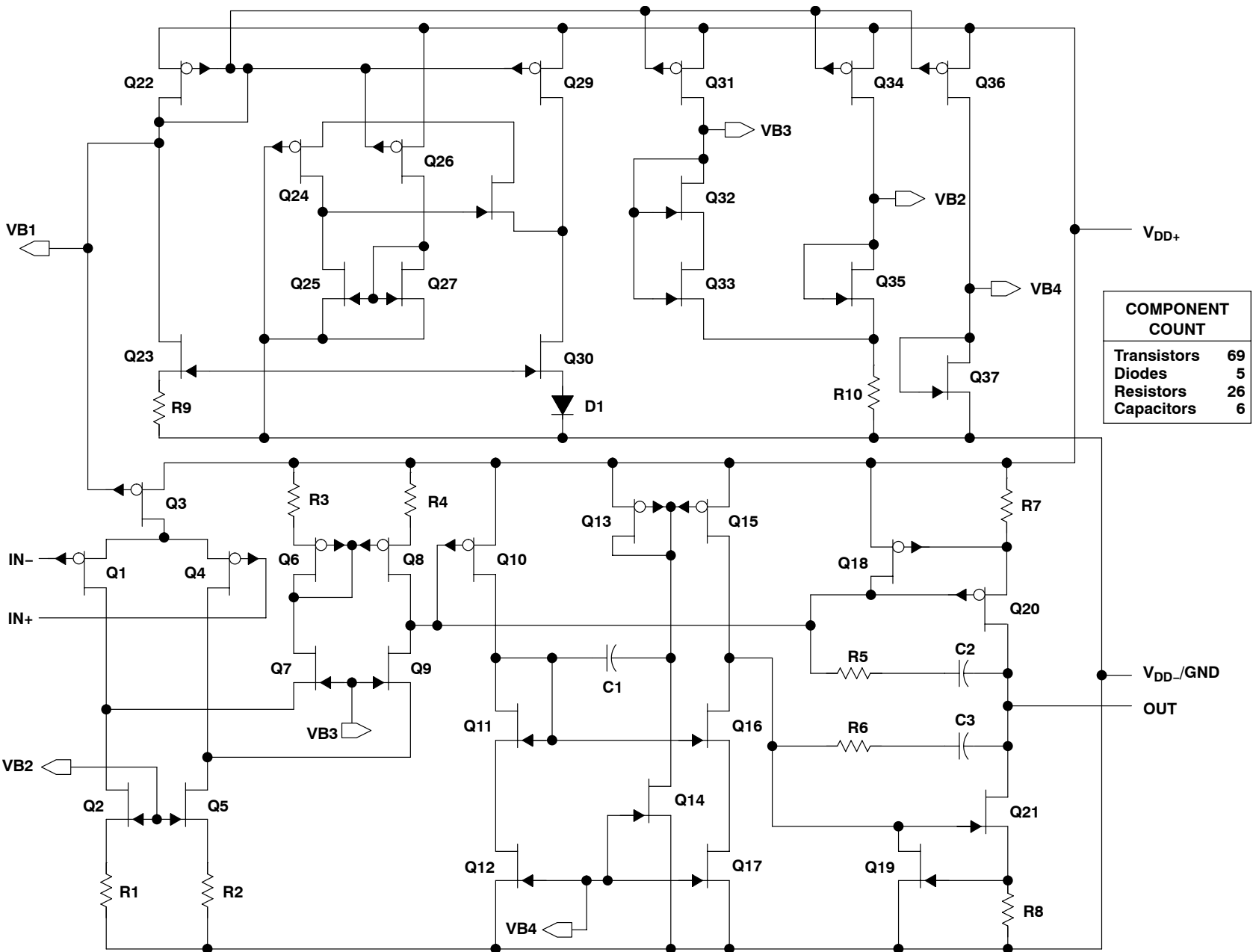
**TLV2434
D OR PW PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)**



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equivalent schematic (each amplifier)



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

Supply voltage, V_{DD} (see Note 1)	12 V
Differential input voltage, V_{ID} (see Note 2)	$\pm V_{DD}$
Input current, I_I (each input)	± 5 mA
Output current, I_O	± 50 mA
Total current into V_{DD+}	± 50 mA
Total current out of V_{DD-}	± 50 mA
Duration of short-circuit current at (or below) 25°C (see Note 3)	unlimited
Continuous total dissipation	See Dissipation Rating Table
Operating free-air temperature range, T_A : Q suffix	–40°C to 125°C
Storage temperature range, T_{stg}	–65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	260°C

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

- NOTES: 1. All voltage values, except differential voltages, are with respect to the midpoint between V_{DD+} and V_{DD-} .
2. Differential voltages are at $IN+$ with respect to $IN-$. Excessive current flows if input is brought below $V_{DD-} - 0.3$ V.
3. The output may be shorted to either supply. Temperature and/or supply voltages must be limited to ensure that the maximum dissipation rating is not exceeded.

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

PACKAGE	$T_A \leq 25^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	$T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	$T_A = 125^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING
D (8)	725 mW	5.8 mW/°C	464 mW	377 mW	145 mW
D (14)	1022 mW	7.6 mW/°C	900 mW	777 mW	450 mW
PW (8)	525 mW	4.2 mW/°C	336 mW	273 mW	105 mW
PW (14)	720 mW	5.6 mW/°C	634 mW	547 mW	317 mW

recommended operating conditions

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



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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T _A [†]	TLV243x-Q1			UNIT
					MIN	TYP	MAX	
V _{IO}	Input offset voltage	V _{IC} = 0, V _O = 0, V _{DD} ± = ±1.5 V, R _S = 50 Ω	TLV243x	25°C	300		2000	μV
				Full range	2500			
		TLV243xA	25°C	300		950		
			Full range	2000				
α _{VIO}	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage	V _{IC} = 0, V _O = 0, V _{DD} ± = ±1.5 V, R _S = 50 Ω		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	150			
I _{IB}	Input bias current			25°C	1		pA	
				Full range	300			
V _{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range	V _{IO} ≤ 5 mV, R _S = 50 Ω		25°C	0 to 2.5	−0.25 to 2.75	V	
				Full range	0 to 2.2			
V _{OH}	High-level output voltage	I _{OH} = − 100 μA		25°C	2.98		V	
		I _{OH} = − 3 mA		25°C	2.5			
				Full range	2.25			
V _{OL}	Low-level output voltage	V _{IC} = 1.5 V, I _{OL} = 100 μA		25°C	0.02		V	
		V _{IC} = 1.5 V, I _{OL} = 3 mA		25°C	0.83			
				Full range	1			
A _{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	V _{IC} = 2.5 V, V _O = 1 V to 2 V	R _L = 2 kΩ‡	25°C	1.5	2.5	V/mV	
				Full range	0.5			
			R _L = 1 MΩ‡	25°C	750			
r _{i(d)}	Differential input resistance			25°C	1000		GΩ	
r _{i(c)}	Common-mode input resistance			25°C	1000		GΩ	
c _{i(c)}	Common-mode input capacitance	f = 10 kHz		25°C	8		pF	
z _o	Closed-loop output impedance	f = 100 kHz,	A _V = 10	25°C	130		Ω	
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	V _{IC} = V _{ICR} MIN, V _O = 1.5 V, R _S = 50 Ω		25°C	70	83	dB	
				Full range	70			
k _{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio (ΔV _{DD} /ΔV _{IO})	V _{DD} = 2.7 V to 8 V, V _{IC} = V _{DD} /2, No load		25°C	80	95	dB	
				Full range	80			
I _{DD}	Supply current	V _O = 1.5 V, No load		25°C	195	250	μA	
				Full range	260			

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

‡ Referenced to 2.5 V

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

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operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 3\text{ V}$

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T _A [†]	TLV243x-Q1, TLV243xA-Q1			UNIT
					MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	V _O = 1 V to 2 V, C _L = 100 pF [‡] , R _L = 2 kΩ [‡]		25°C	0.15	0.25	V/μs	
				Full range	0.1			
V _n	Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 10 Hz		25°C	120		nV/√Hz	
		f = 1 kHz		25°C	22			
V _{N(PP)}	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	f = 0.1 Hz to 1 Hz		25°C	2.7		μV	
		f = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz		25°C	4			
I _n	Equivalent input noise current			25°C	0.6		fA/√Hz	
THD + N	Total harmonic distortion plus noise	V _O = 0.5 V to 2.5 V, f = 1 kHz, R _L = 2 kΩ [‡]	A _V = 1	25°C	0.065%			
			A _V = 10		0.5%			
Gain-bandwidth product		f = 10 kHz, C _L = 100 pF [‡]	R _L = 2 kΩ [‡]	25°C	0.5		MHz	
B _{OM}	Maximum output-swing bandwidth	V _{O(PP)} = 1 V, R _L = 2 kΩ [‡]	A _V = 1, C _L = 100 pF [‡]	25°C	220		kHz	
t _s	Settling time	A _V = −1, Step = 0.5 V to 2.5 V, R _L = 2 kΩ [‡] , C _L = 100 pF [‡]	To 0.1%	25°C	6.4		μs	
			To 0.01%		14.1			
φ _m	Phase margin at unity gain	R _L = 2 kΩ [‡] , C _L = 100 pF [‡]		25°C	62°			
Gain margin				25°C	11		dB	

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

‡ Referenced to 2.5 V

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T _A [†]	TLV243x-Q1			UNIT
					MIN	TYP	MAX	
V _{IO}	Input offset voltage	V _{IC} = 0, V _O = 0, V _{DD} ± = ±2.5 V, R _S = 50 Ω	TLV243x	25°C		300	2000	μV
				Full range			2500	
		TLV243xA	25°C		300	950		
			Full range			2000		
α _{VIO}	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage	V _{IC} = 0, V _O = 0, V _{DD} ± = ±2.5 V, R _S = 50 Ω		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			150	
I _{IB}	Input bias current			25°C		1		pA
				Full range			300	
V _{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range	V _{IO} ≤ 5 mV, R _S = 50 Ω		25°C		0 to 4.5	−0.25 to 4.75	V
				Full range		0 to 4.2		
V _{OH}	High-level output voltage	I _{OH} = −100 μA		25°C		4.97		V
		I _{OH} = −5 mA		25°C		4	4.35	
				Full range			4	
V _{OL}	Low-level output voltage	V _{IC} = 2.5 V, I _{OL} = 100 μA		25°C		0.01		V
		V _{IC} = 2.5 V, I _{OL} = 5 mA		25°C		0.8		
				Full range			1.25	
A _{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	V _{IC} = 2.5 V, V _O = 1 V to 4 V	R _L = 2 kΩ‡	25°C		2.5	3.8	V/mV
				Full range		0.5		
			R _L = 1 MΩ‡	25°C			950	
r _{i(d)}	Differential input resistance			25°C		1000		GΩ
r _{i(c)}	Common-mode input resistance			25°C		1000		GΩ
c _{i(c)}	Common-mode input capacitance	f = 10 kHz		25°C		8		pF
z _o	Closed-loop output impedance	f = 100 kHz,	A _V = 10	25°C		130		Ω
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	V _{IC} = V _{ICR} MIN, V _O = 2.5 V, R _S = 50 Ω		25°C		70	90	dB
				Full range			70	
k _{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio (ΔV _{DD} /ΔV _{IO})	V _{DD} = 4.4 V to 8 V, V _{IC} = V _{DD} /2, No load		25°C		80	95	dB
				Full range			80	
I _{DD}	Supply current	V _O = 2.5 V, No load		25°C		200	250	μA
				Full range			270	

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

‡ Referenced to 2.5 V

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



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

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

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

‡ Referenced to 2.5 V

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Table of Graphs

			FIGURE
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	Distribution vs Common-mode input voltage	2,3 4,5
α_{VIO}	Temperature coefficient	Distribution	6,7
I_{IB}/I_{IO}	Input bias and input offset currents	vs Free-air temperature	8
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage	vs High-level output current	9,11
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	vs Low-level output current	10,12
$V_{O(PP)}$	Maximum peak-to-peak output voltage	vs Frequency	13
I_{OS}	Short-circuit output current	vs Supply voltage vs Free-air temperature	14 15
V_{ID}	Differential input voltage	vs Output voltage	16,17
	Differential gain	vs Load resistance	18
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	vs Frequency	19,20
A_{VD}	Differential voltage amplification	vs Free-air temperature	21,22
z_o	Output impedance	vs Frequency	23,24
$CMRR$	Common-mode rejection ratio	vs Frequency vs Free-air temperature	25 26
k_{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio	vs Frequency vs Free-air temperature	27,28 29
I_{DD}	Supply current	vs Supply voltage	30
SR	Slew rate	vs Load capacitance vs Free-air temperature	31 32
V_O	Inverting large-signal pulse response		33,34
V_O	Voltage-follower large-signal pulse response		35,36
V_O	Inverting small-signal pulse response		37,38
V_O	Voltage-follower small-signal pulse response		39,40
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	vs Frequency	41, 42
	Noise voltage (referred to input)	Over a 10-second period	43
$THD + N$	Total harmonic distortion plus noise	vs Frequency	44,45
	Gain-bandwidth product	vs Free-air temperature vs Supply voltage	46 47
ϕ_m	Phase margin	vs Frequency vs Load capacitance	19,20 48
	Gain margin	vs Load capacitance	49
B_1	Unity-gain bandwidth	vs Load capacitance	50



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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

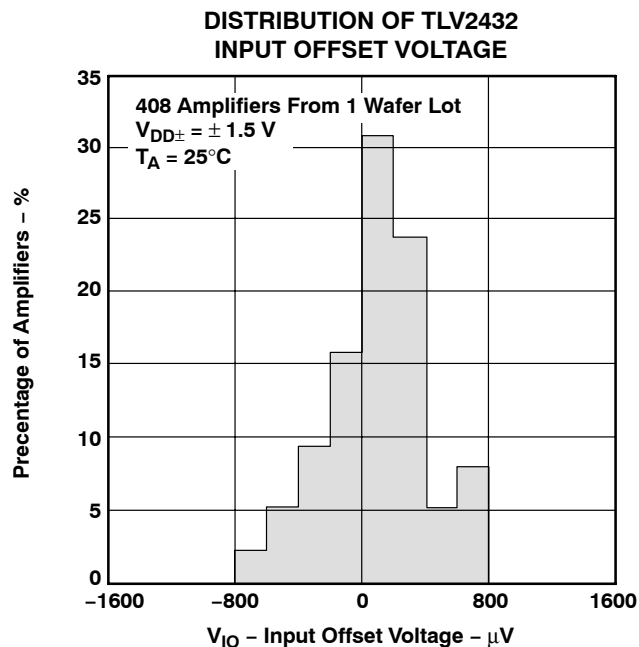


Figure 2

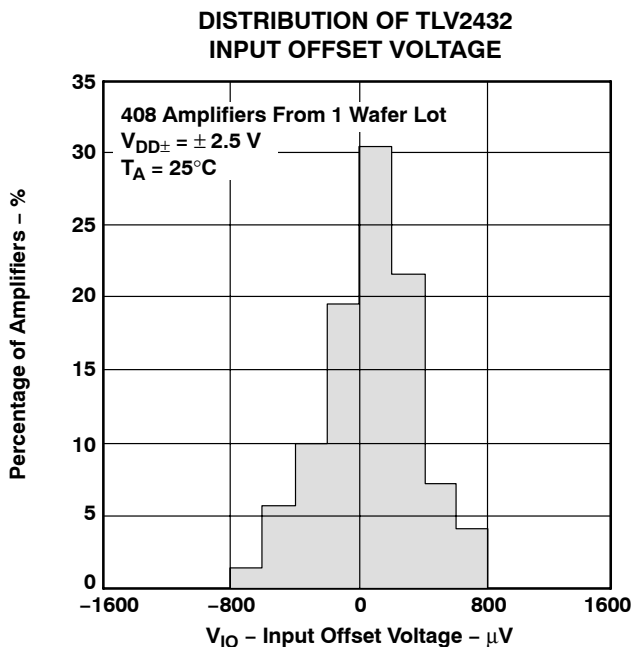


Figure 3

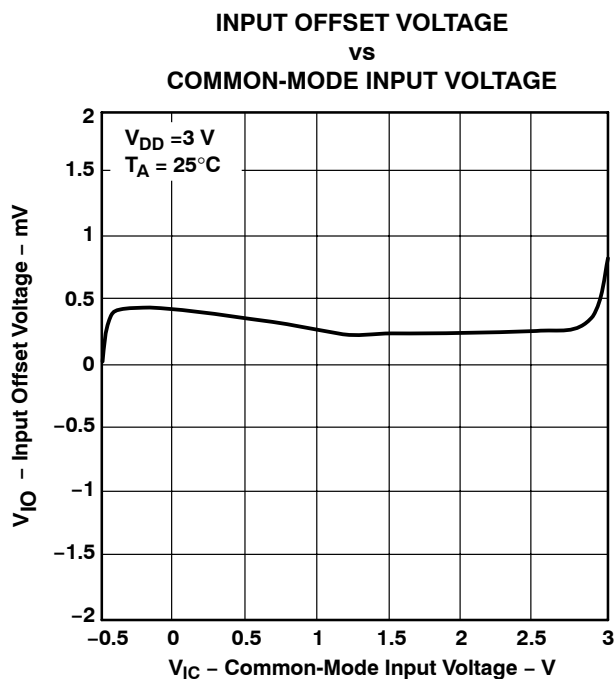


Figure 4

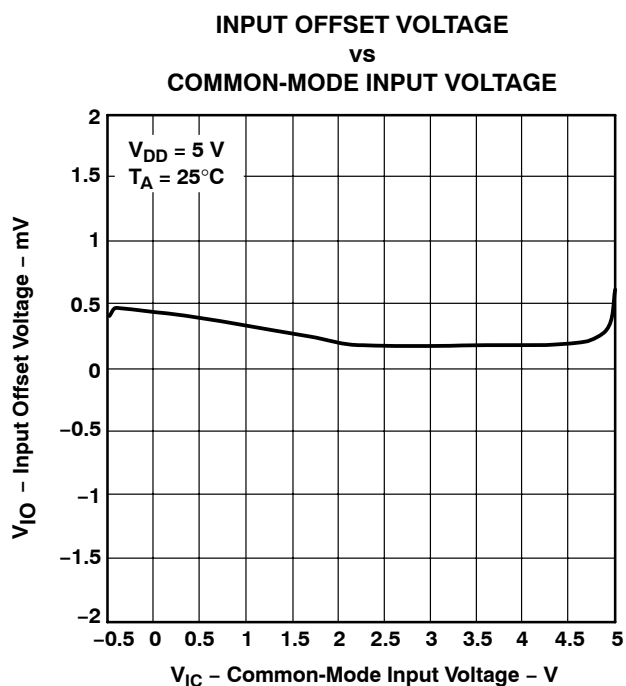


Figure 5

TLV2432-Q1, TLV2432A-Q1, TLV2434-Q1, TLV2434A-Q1
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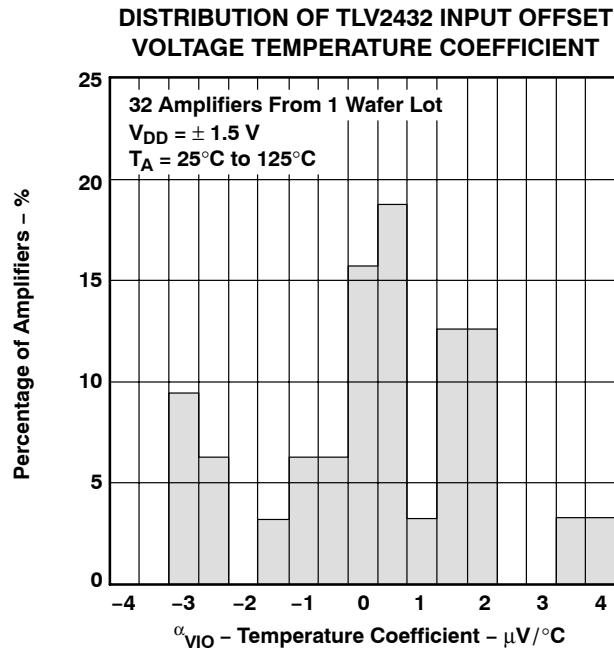


Figure 6

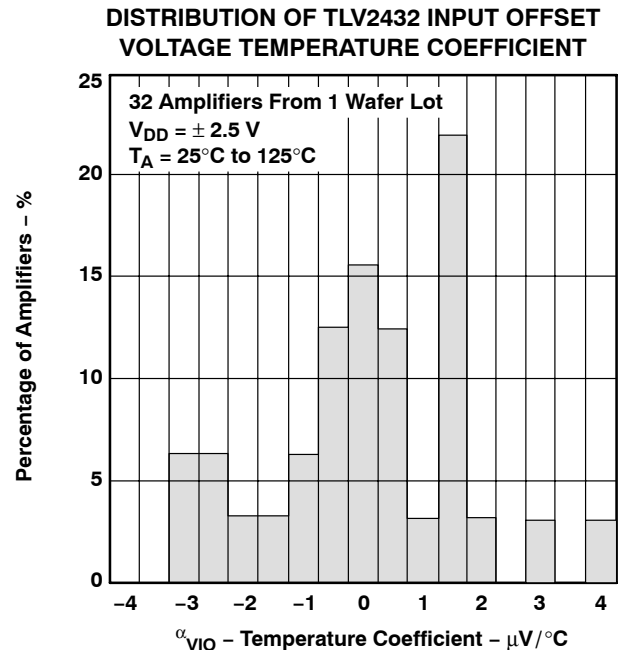


Figure 7

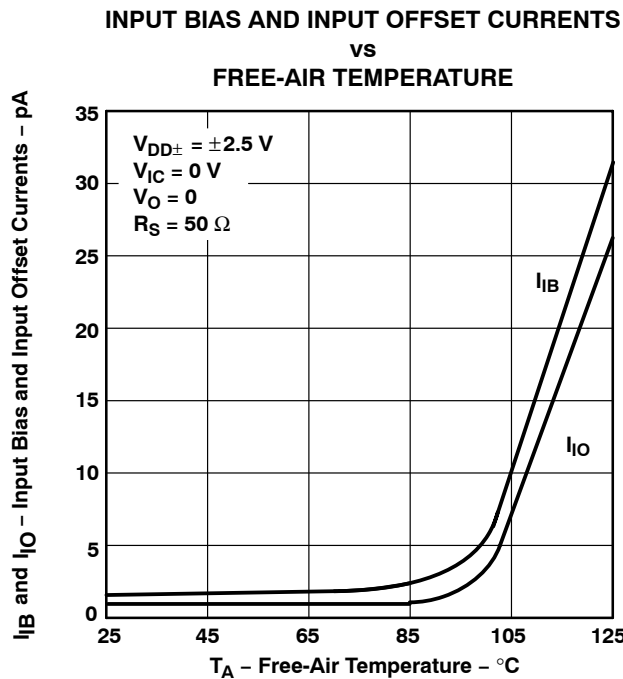


Figure 8

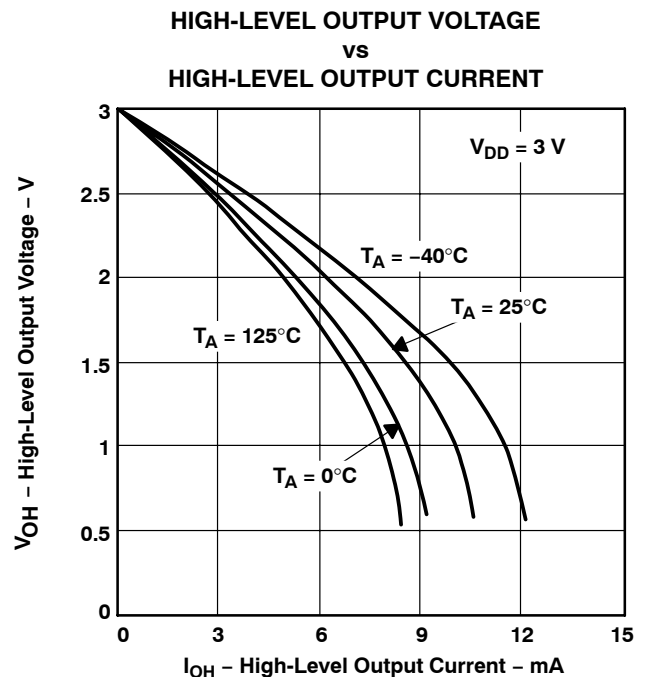


Figure 9

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT

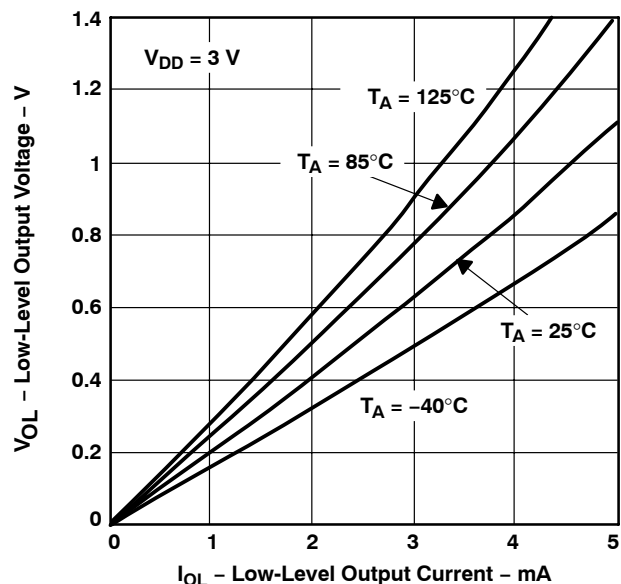


Figure 10

HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT

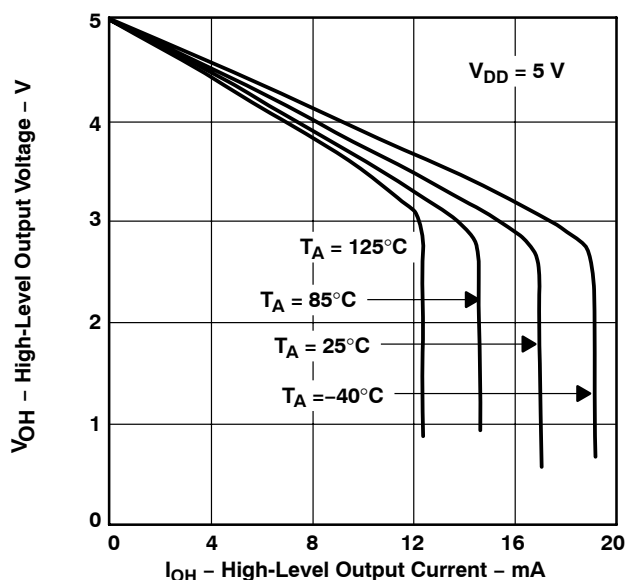


Figure 11

LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT

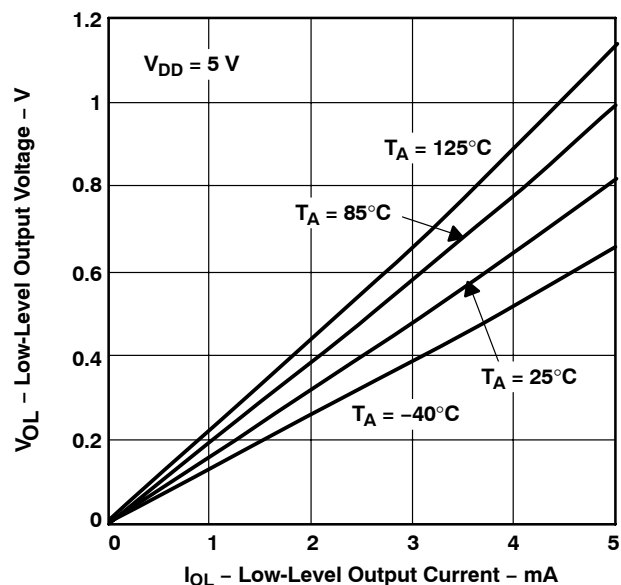


Figure 12

MAXIMUM PEAK-TO-PEAK OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
FREQUENCY

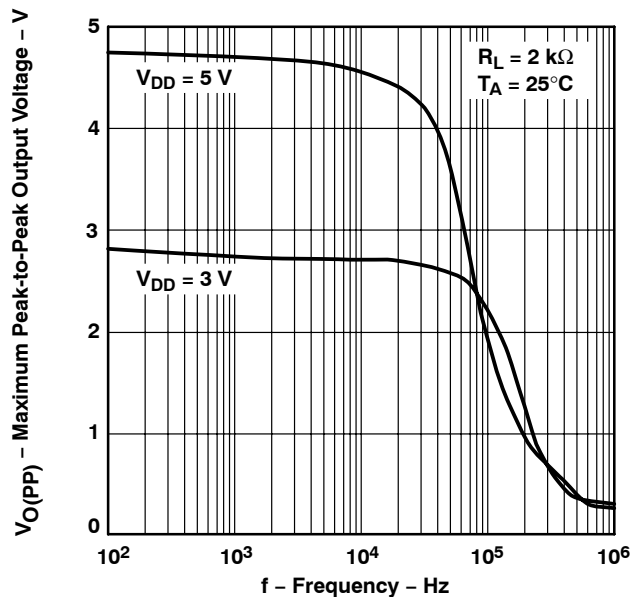


Figure 13

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

SGLS182B – SEPTEMBER 2003 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2010

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

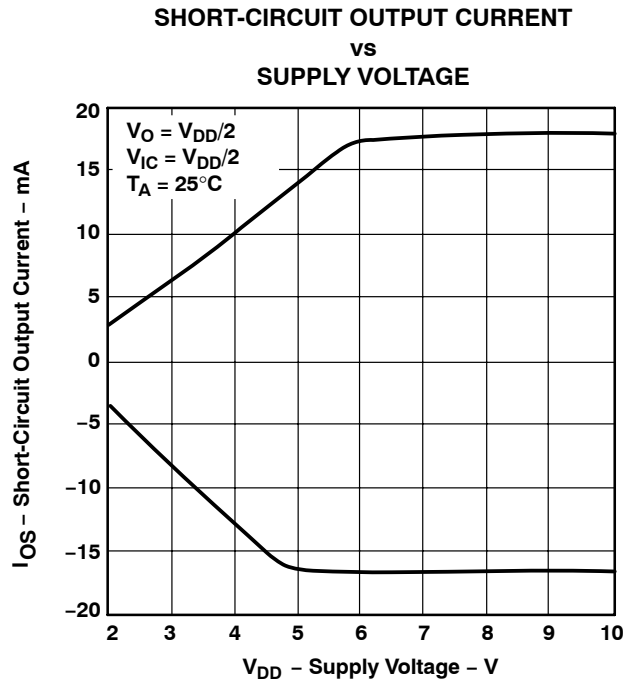


Figure 14

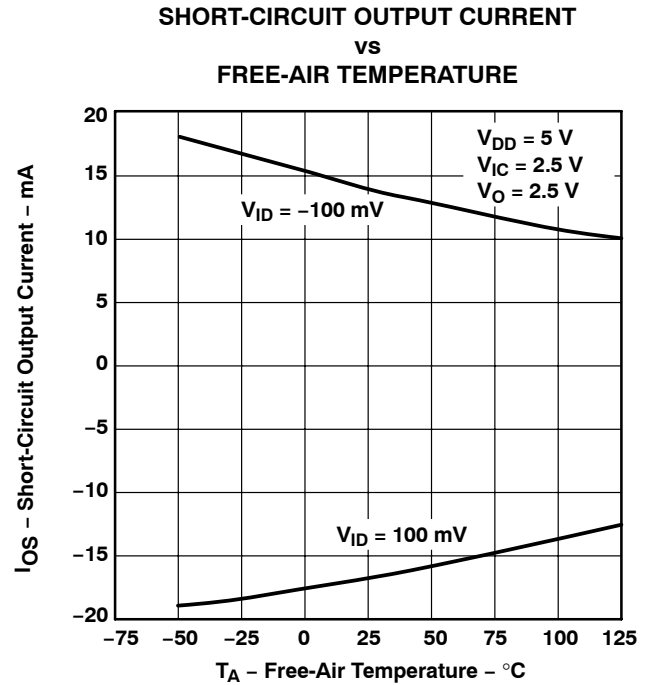


Figure 15

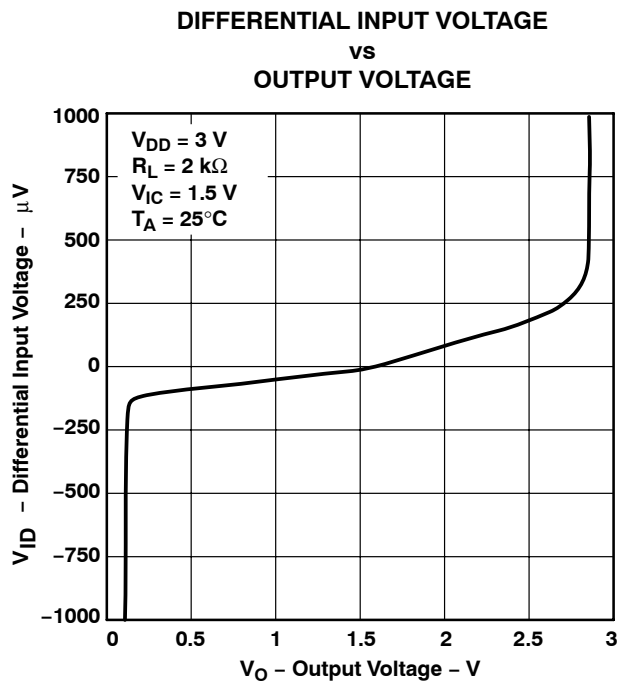


Figure 16

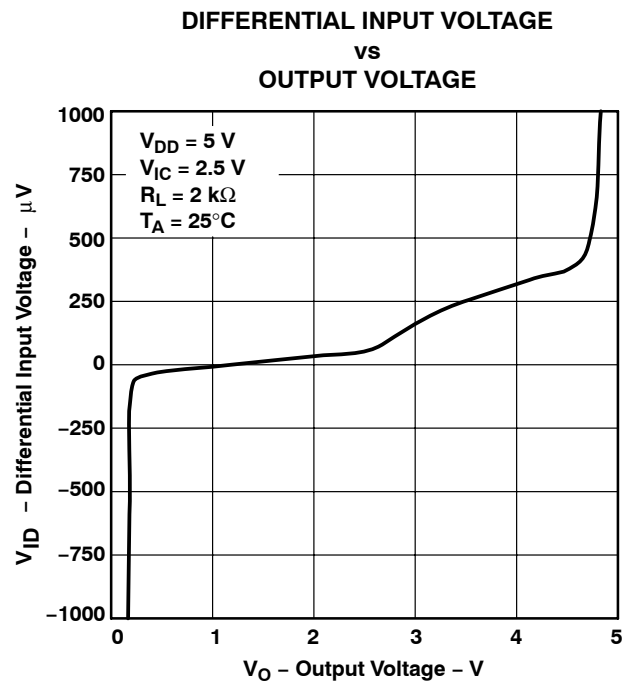


Figure 17

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

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

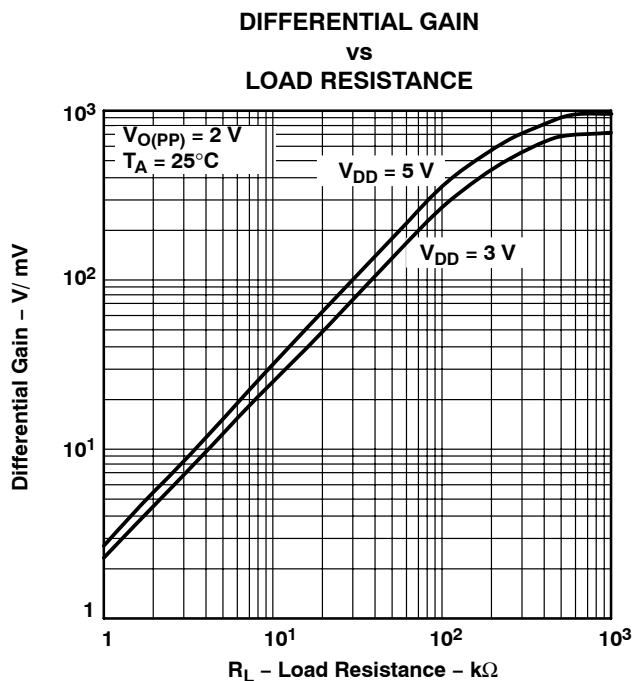


Figure 18

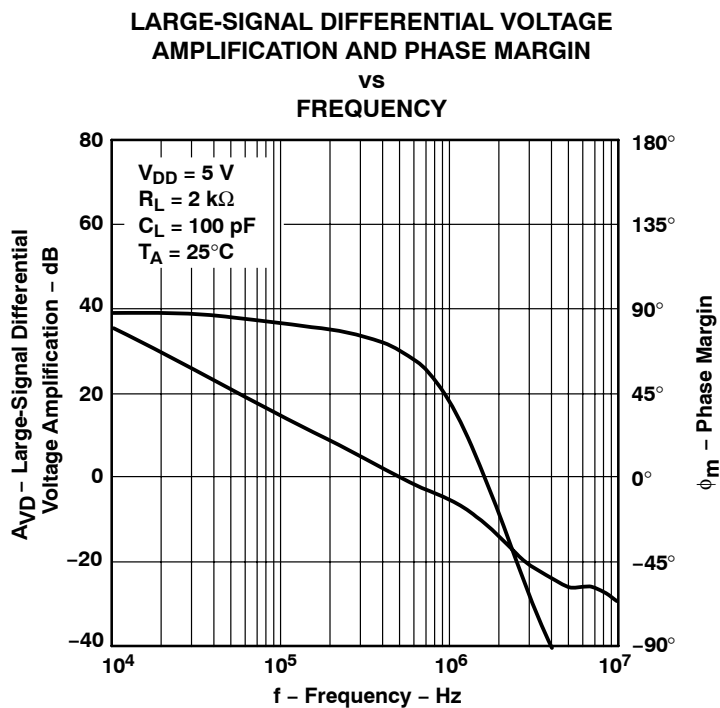


Figure 19

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION AND PHASE MARGIN

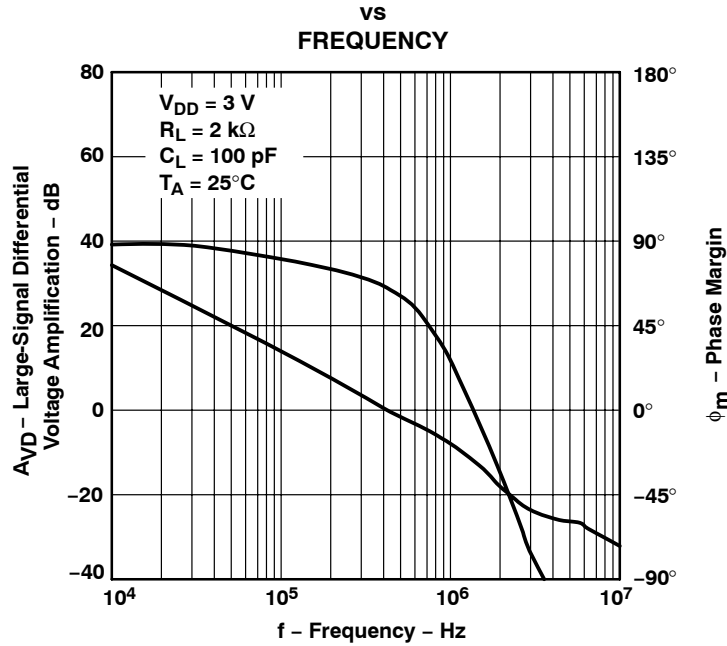


Figure 20

DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

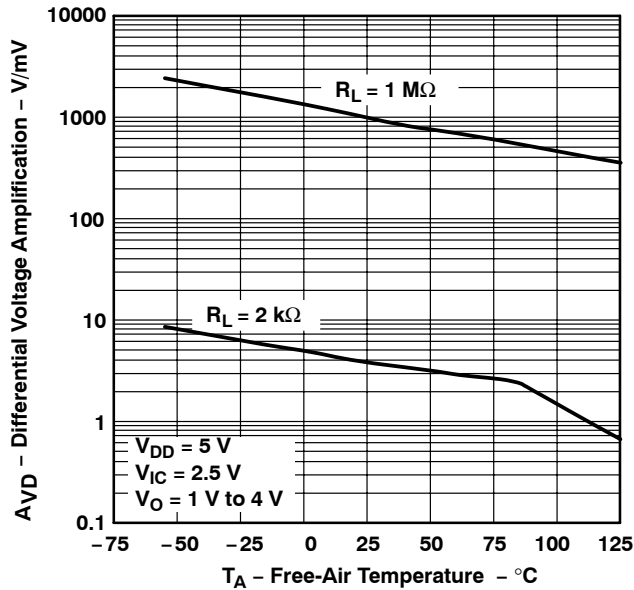


Figure 21

DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

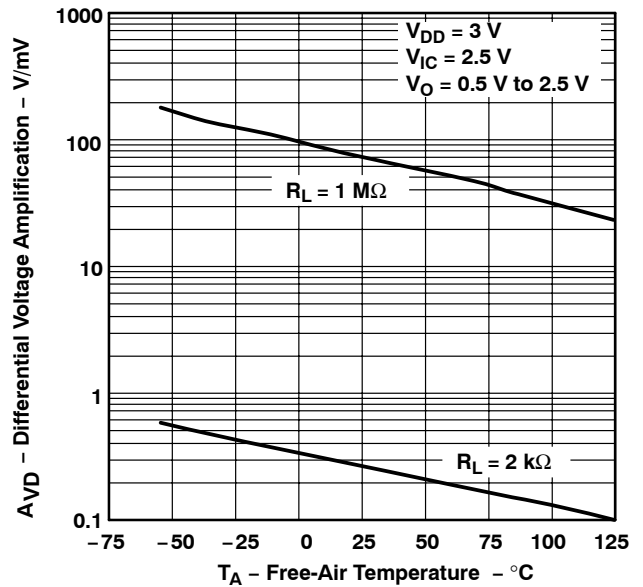


Figure 22

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

OUTPUT IMPEDANCE
vs
FREQUENCY

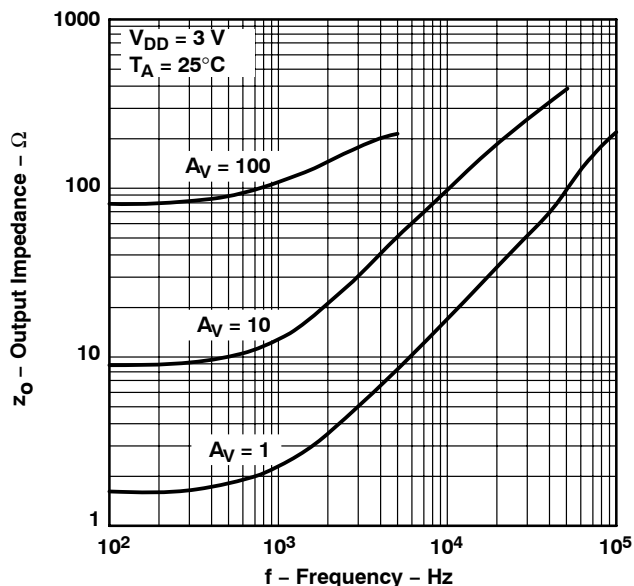


Figure 23

OUTPUT IMPEDANCE
vs
FREQUENCY

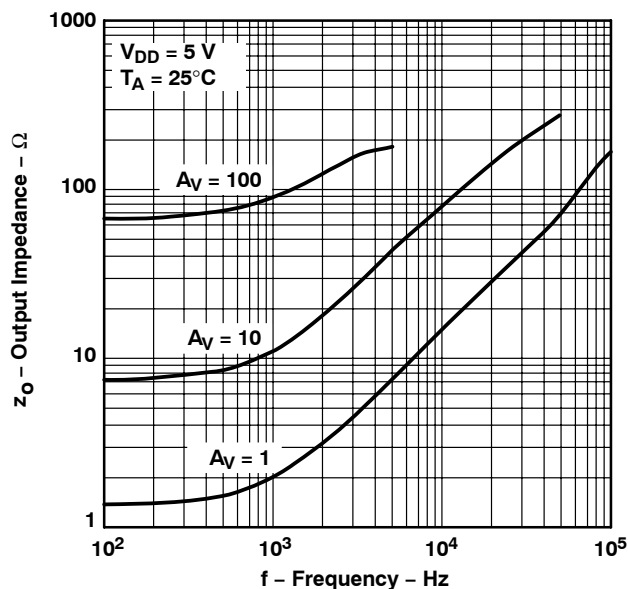


Figure 24

COMMON-MODE REJECTION RATIO
vs
FREQUENCY

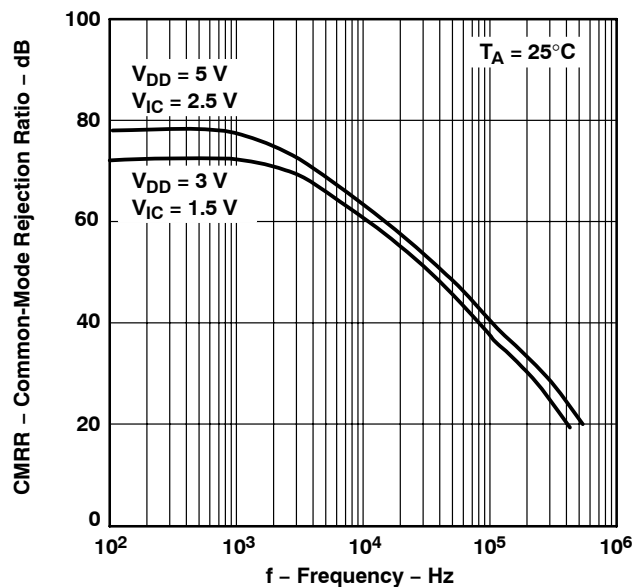


Figure 25

COMMON-MODE REJECTION RATIO
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

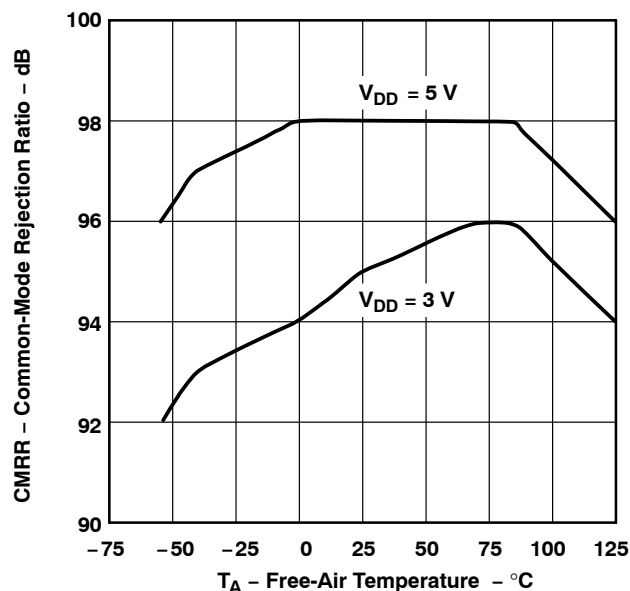


Figure 26

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

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

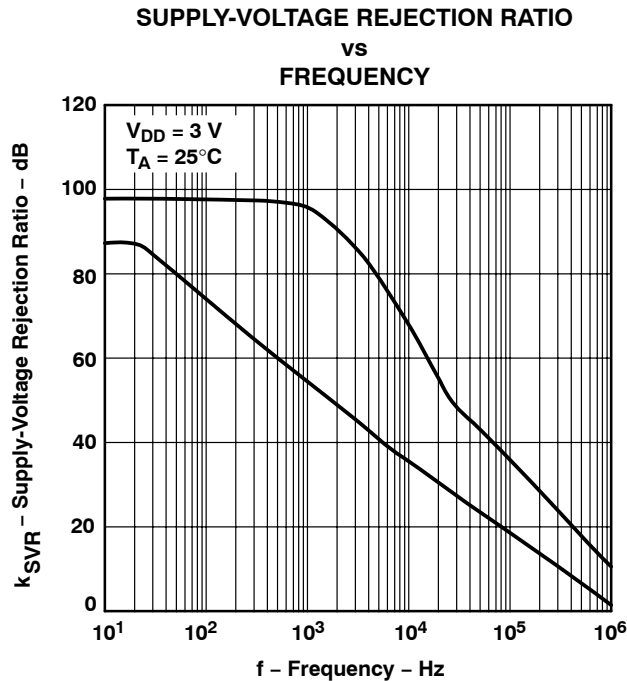


Figure 27

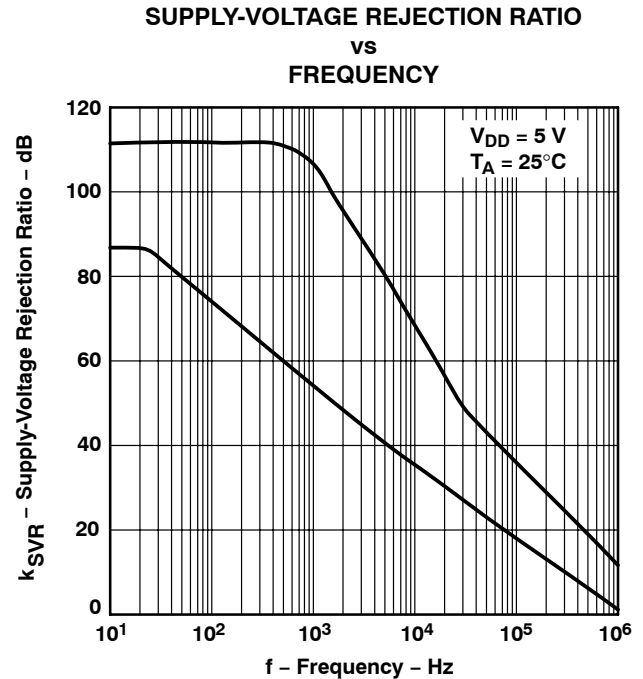


Figure 28

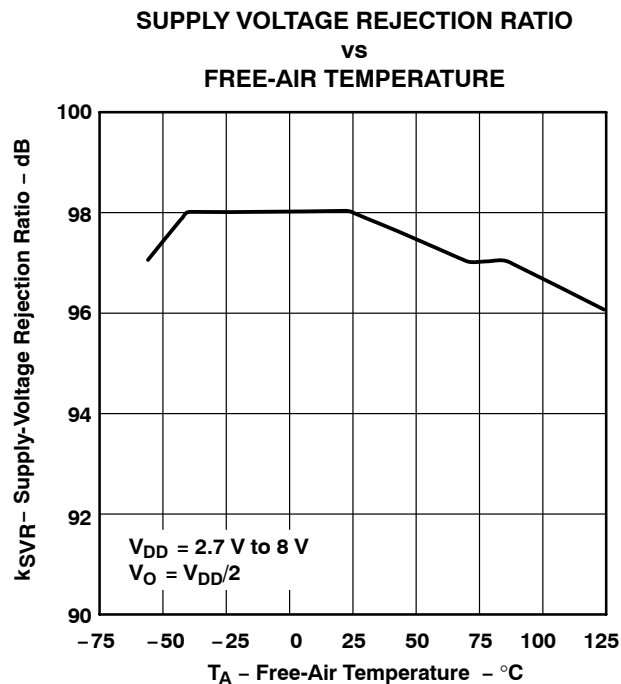


Figure 29

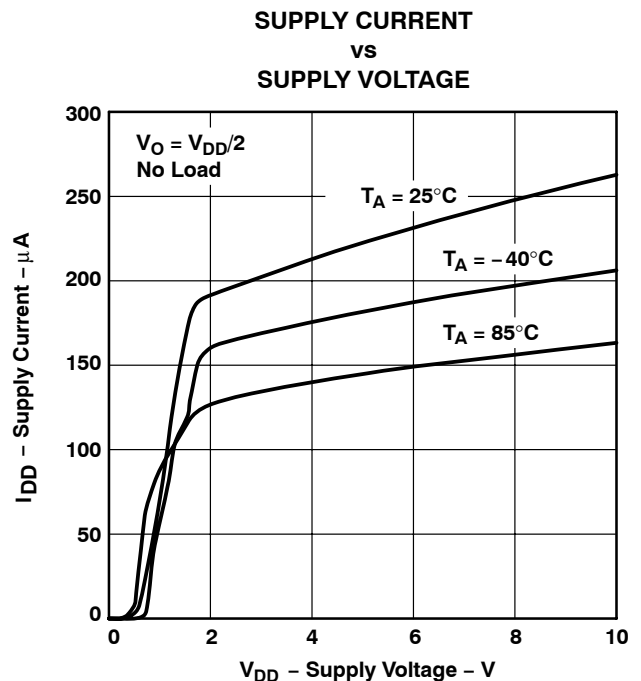


Figure 30

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

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

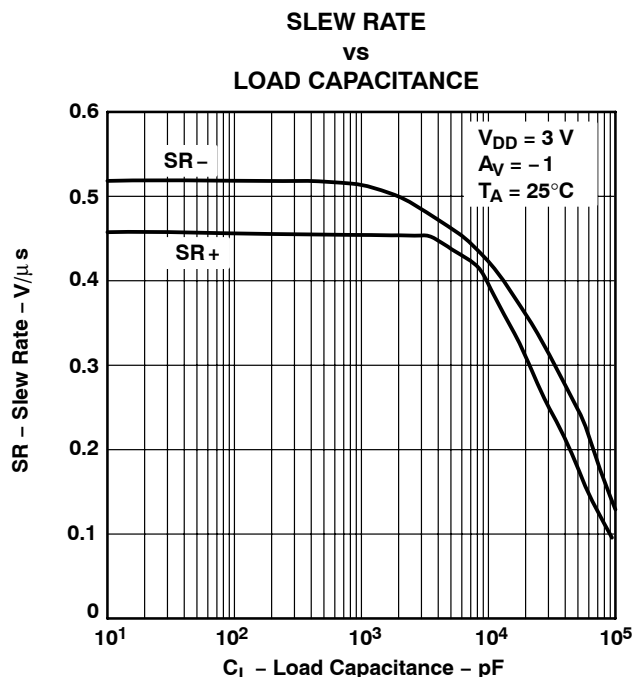


Figure 31

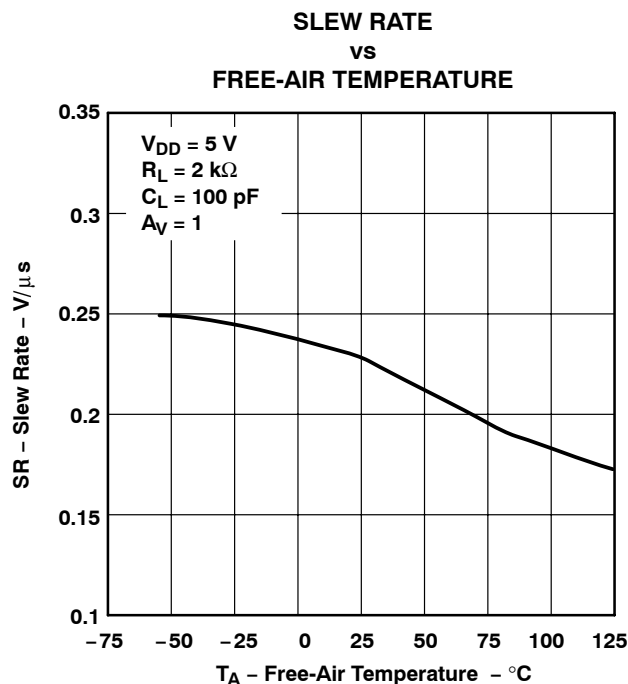


Figure 32

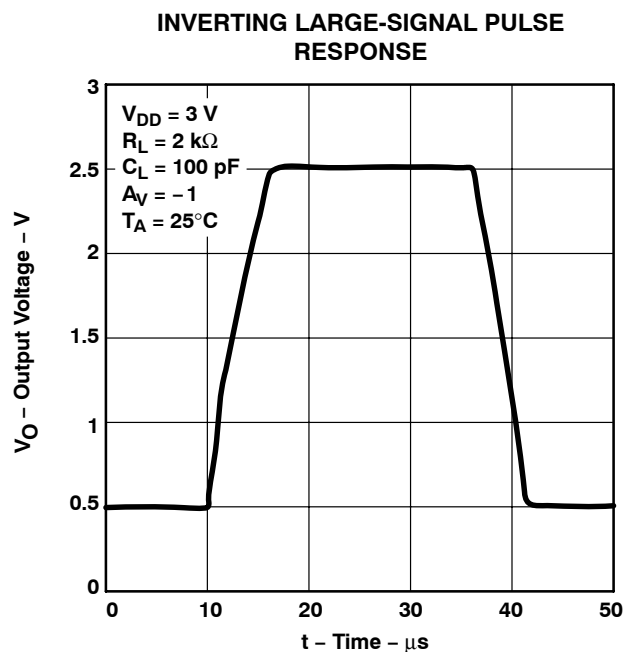


Figure 33

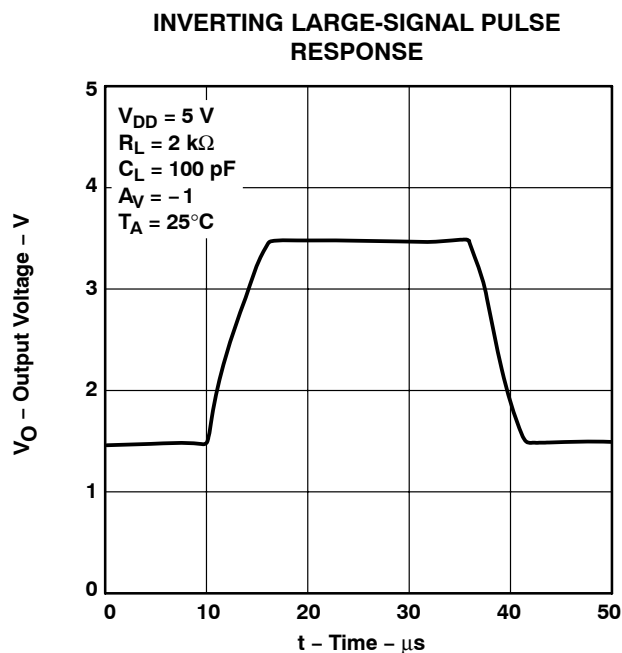


Figure 34

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

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER LARGE-SIGNAL
PULSE RESPONSE

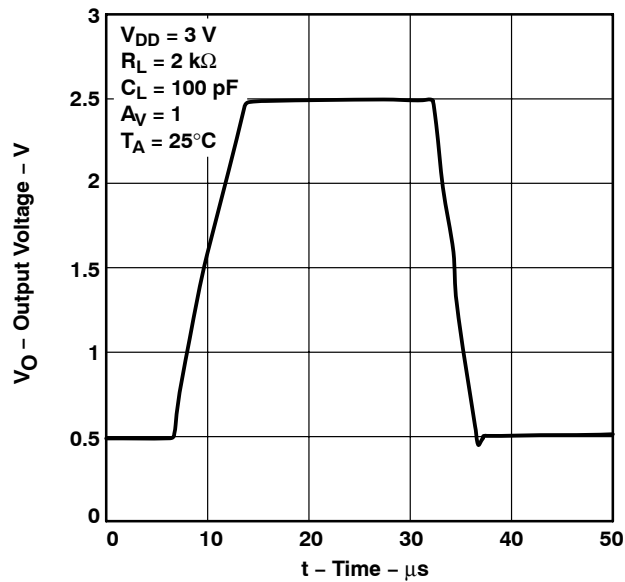


Figure 35

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER LARGE-SIGNAL
PULSE RESPONSE

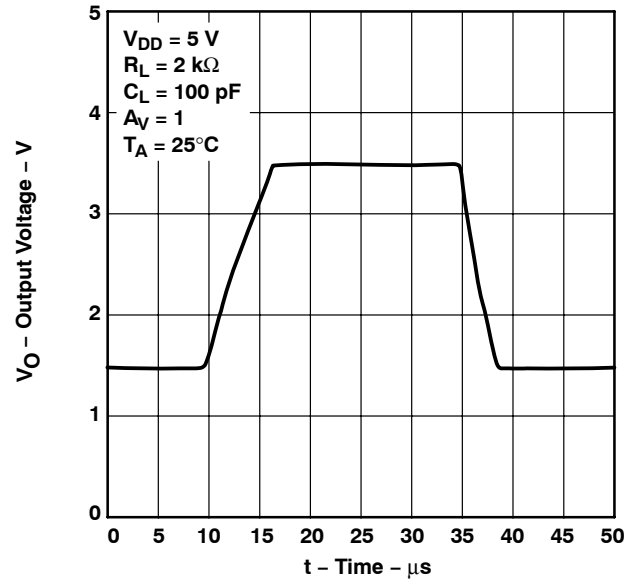


Figure 36

INVERTING SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE
RESPONSE

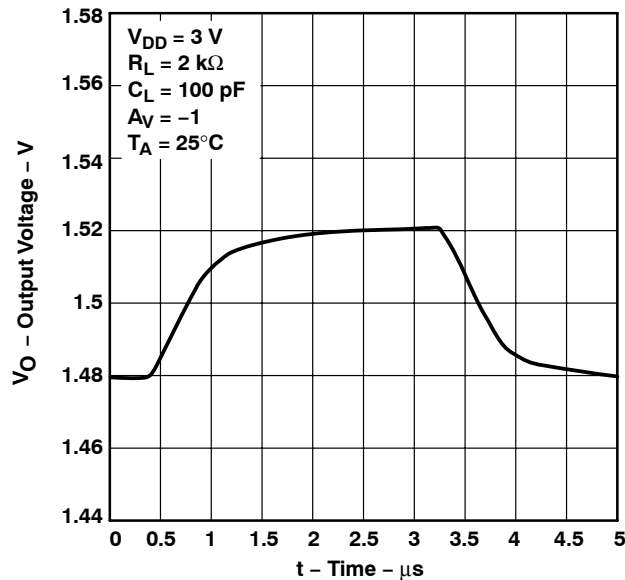


Figure 37

INVERTING SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE
RESPONSE

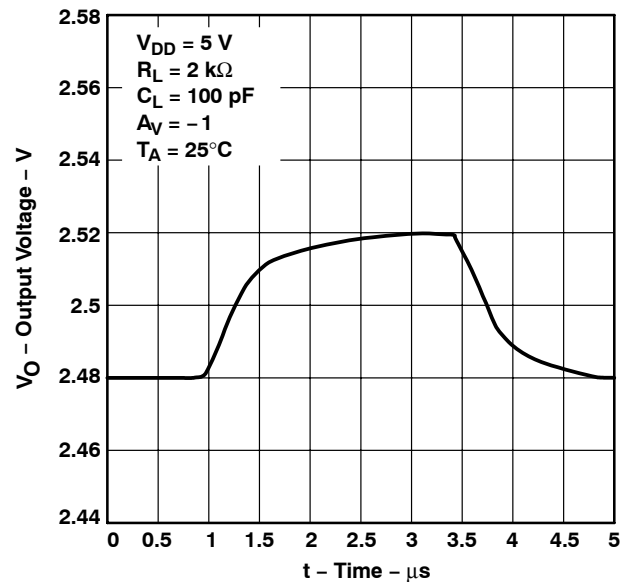


Figure 38

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER SMALL-SIGNAL
PULSE RESPONSE

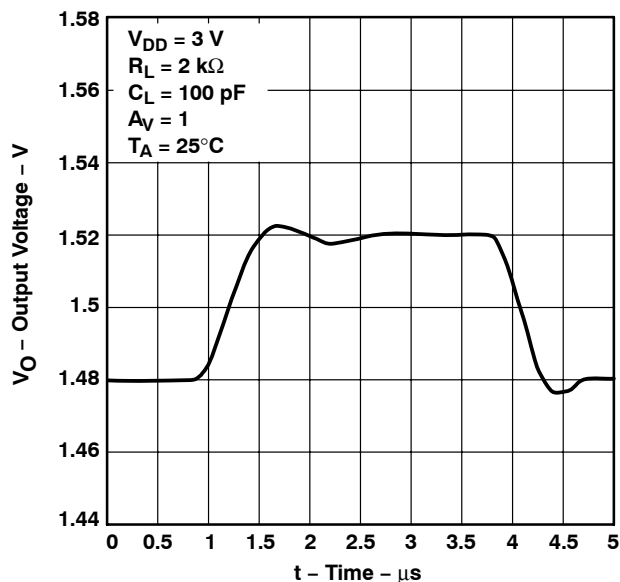


Figure 39

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER SMALL-SIGNAL
PULSE RESPONSE

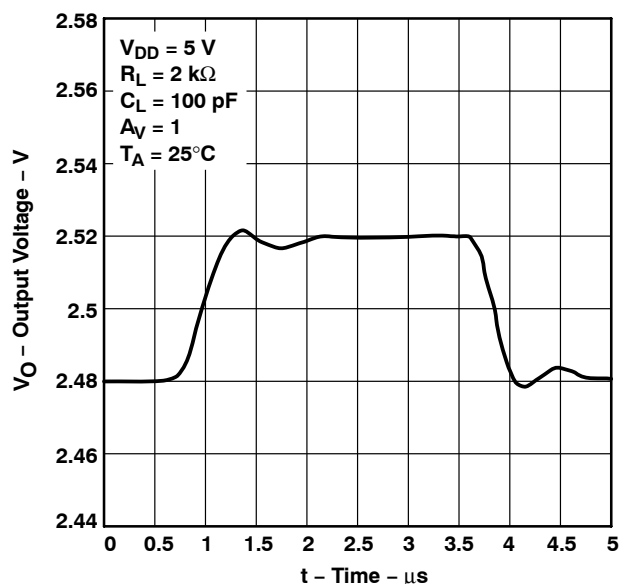


Figure 40

EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE
VS
FREQUENCY

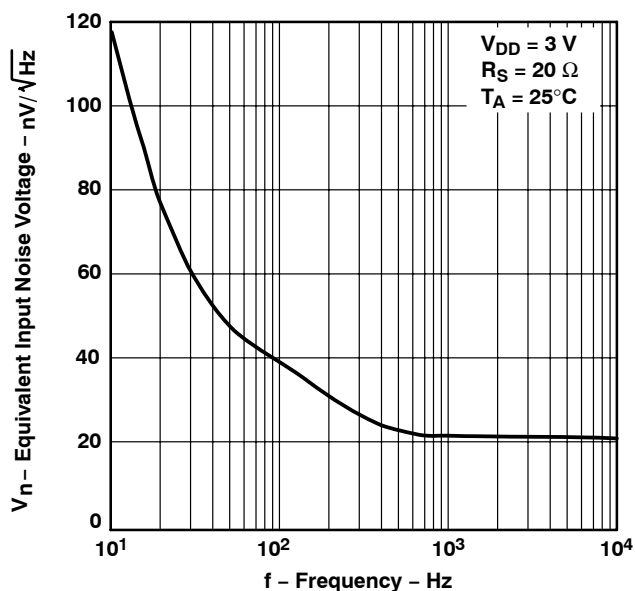


Figure 41

EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE
VS
FREQUENCY

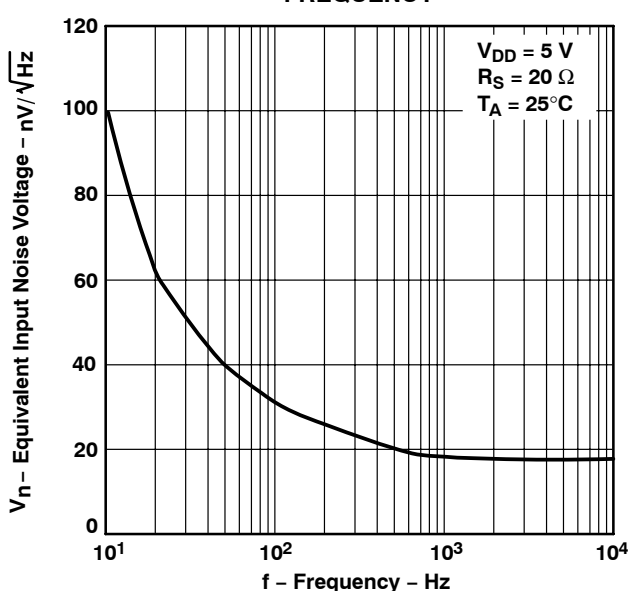


Figure 42

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

NOISE VOLTAGE OVER A 10-SECOND PERIOD

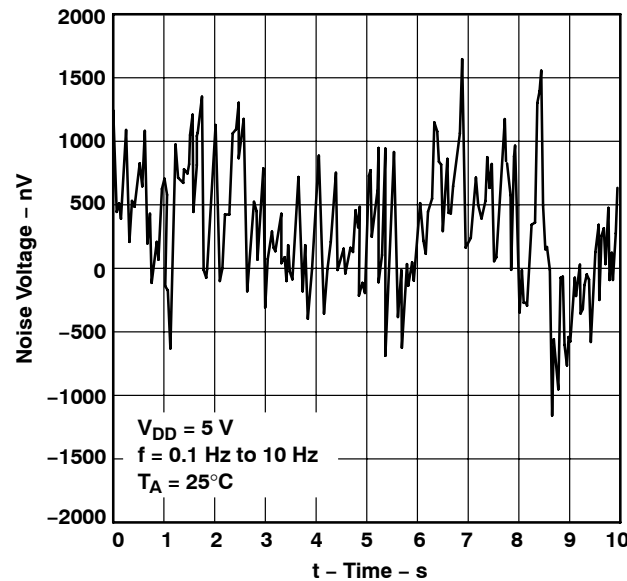


Figure 43

TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION PLUS NOISE
 vs
 FREQUENCY

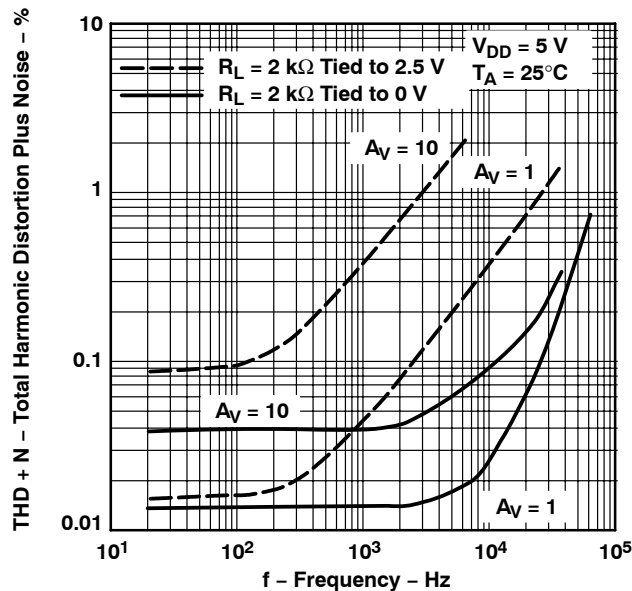


Figure 44

TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION PLUS NOISE
 vs
 FREQUENCY

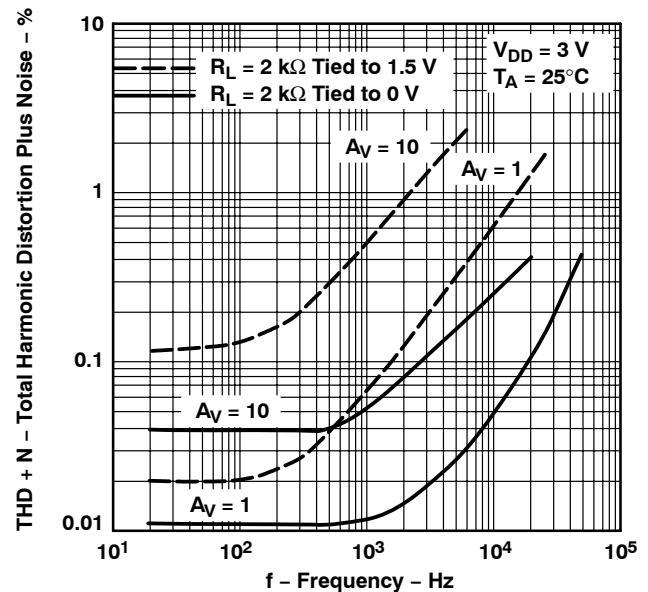


Figure 45

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

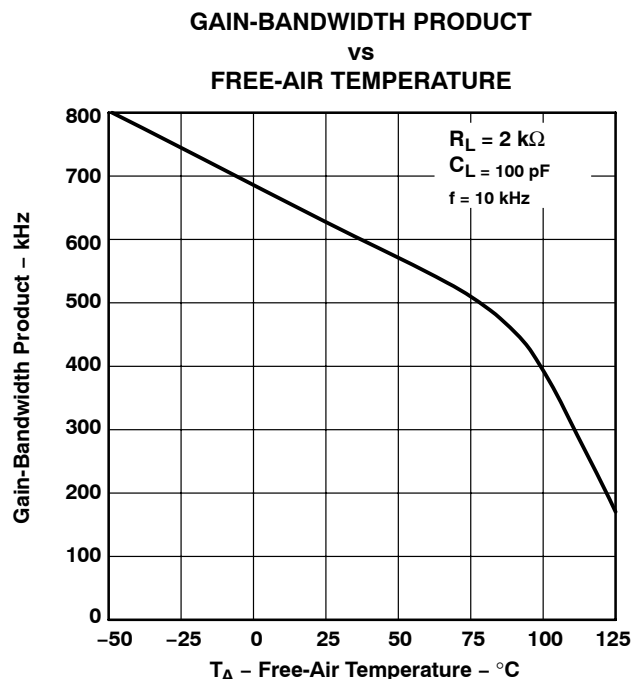


Figure 46

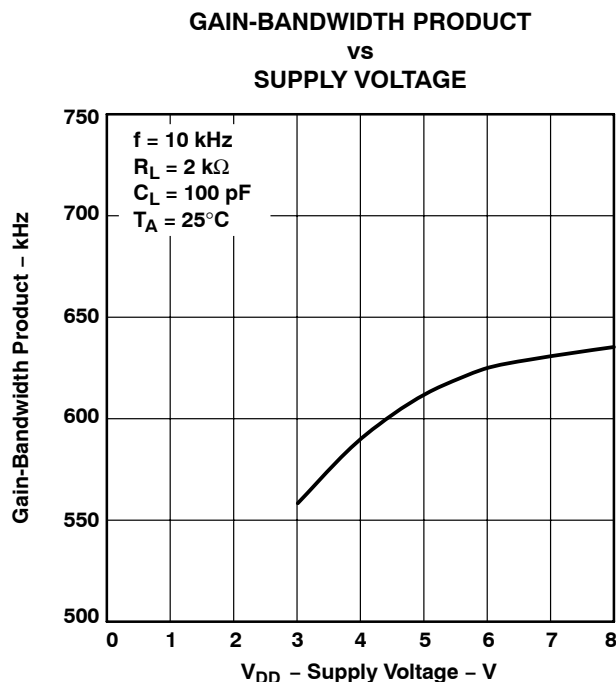


Figure 47

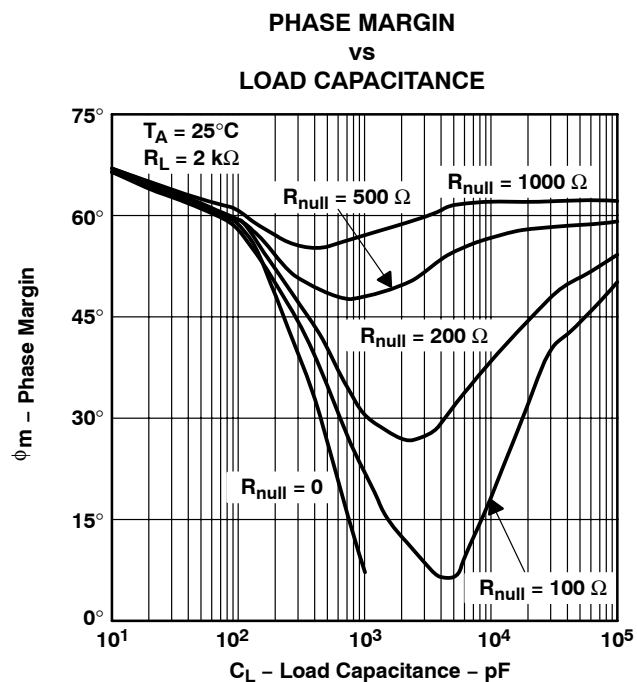


Figure 48

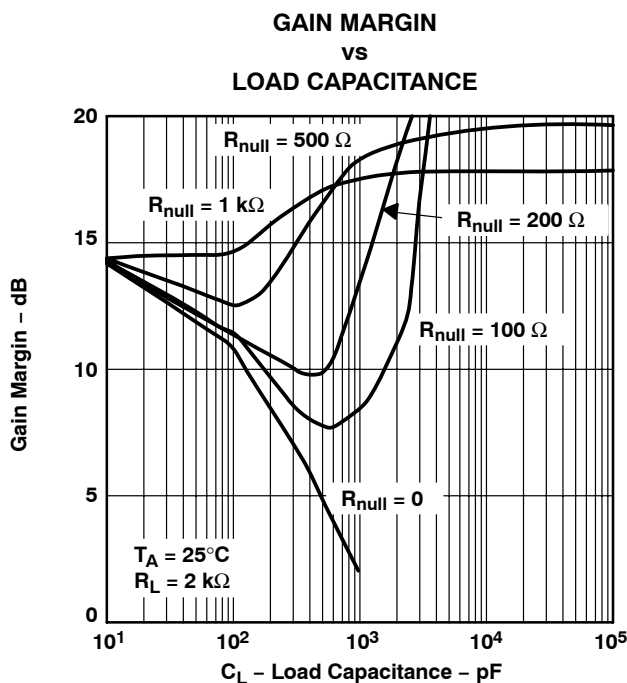


Figure 49

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

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

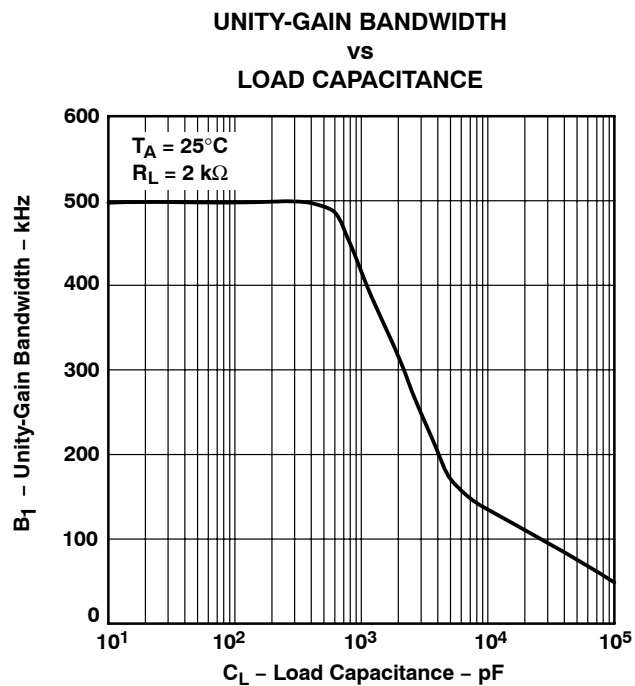


Figure 50

TLV2432-Q1, TLV2432A-Q1, TLV2434-Q1, TLV2434A-Q1

Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT

WIDE-INPUT-VOLTAGE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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APPLICATION INFORMATION

macromodel information

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

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

NOTE 4: G. R. Boyle, B. M. Cohn, D. O. Pederson, and J. E. Solomon, "Macromodeling of Integrated Circuit Operational Amplifiers", *IEEE Journal of Solid-State Circuits*, SC-9, 353 (1974).

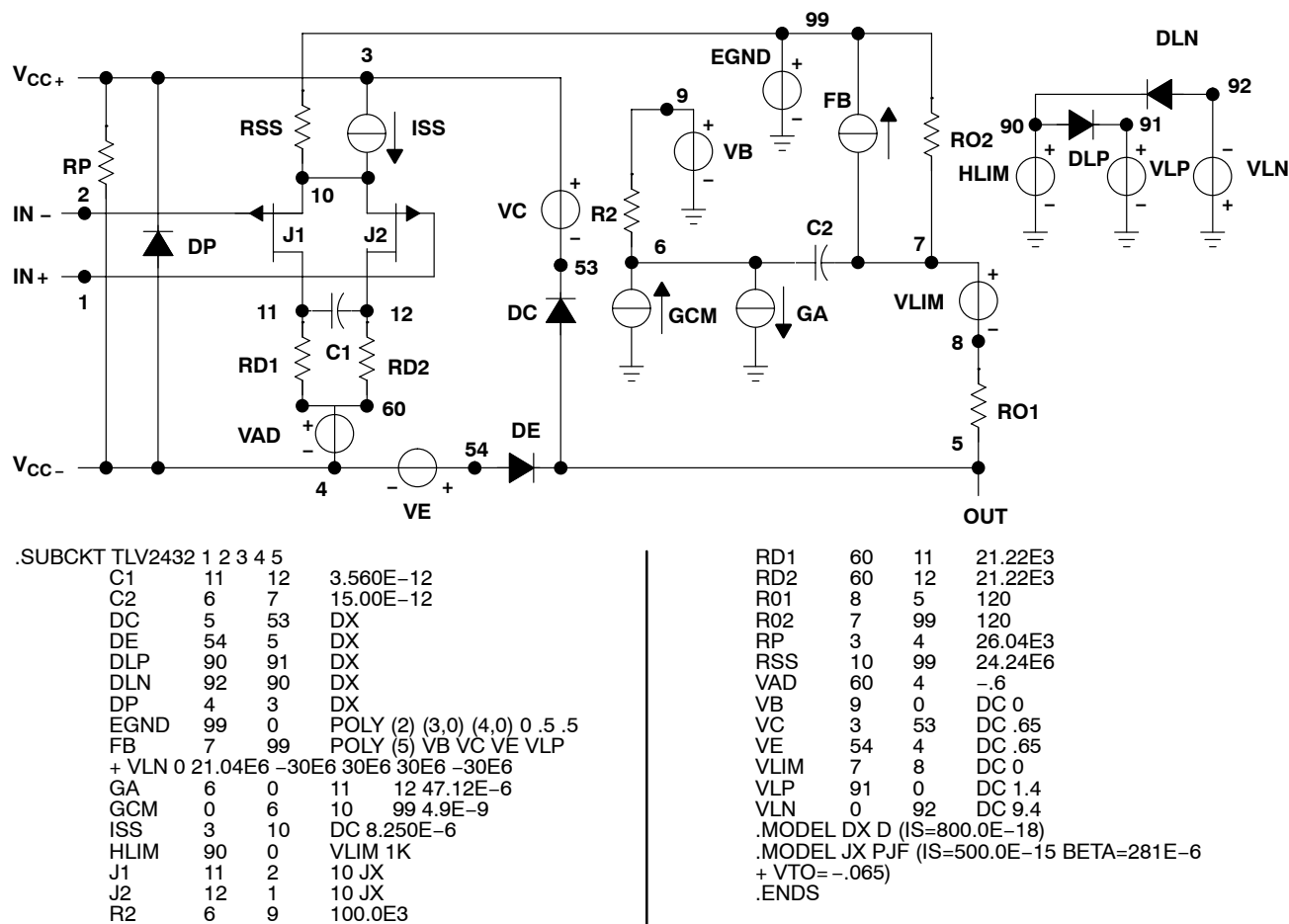


Figure 51. Boyle Macromodel and Subcircuit

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POST OFFICE BOX 655303 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75265

PACKAGING INFORMATION

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

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

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

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

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

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

OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Catalog: [TLV2432](#), [TLV2432A](#), [TLV2434A](#)
- Military: [TLV2432M](#), [TLV2432AM](#)

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Catalog - TI's standard catalog product
- Military - QML certified for Military and Defense Applications

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION


*All dimensions are nominal

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

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

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

D (R-PDSO-G14)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



NOTES:

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

PW (R-PDSO-G14)

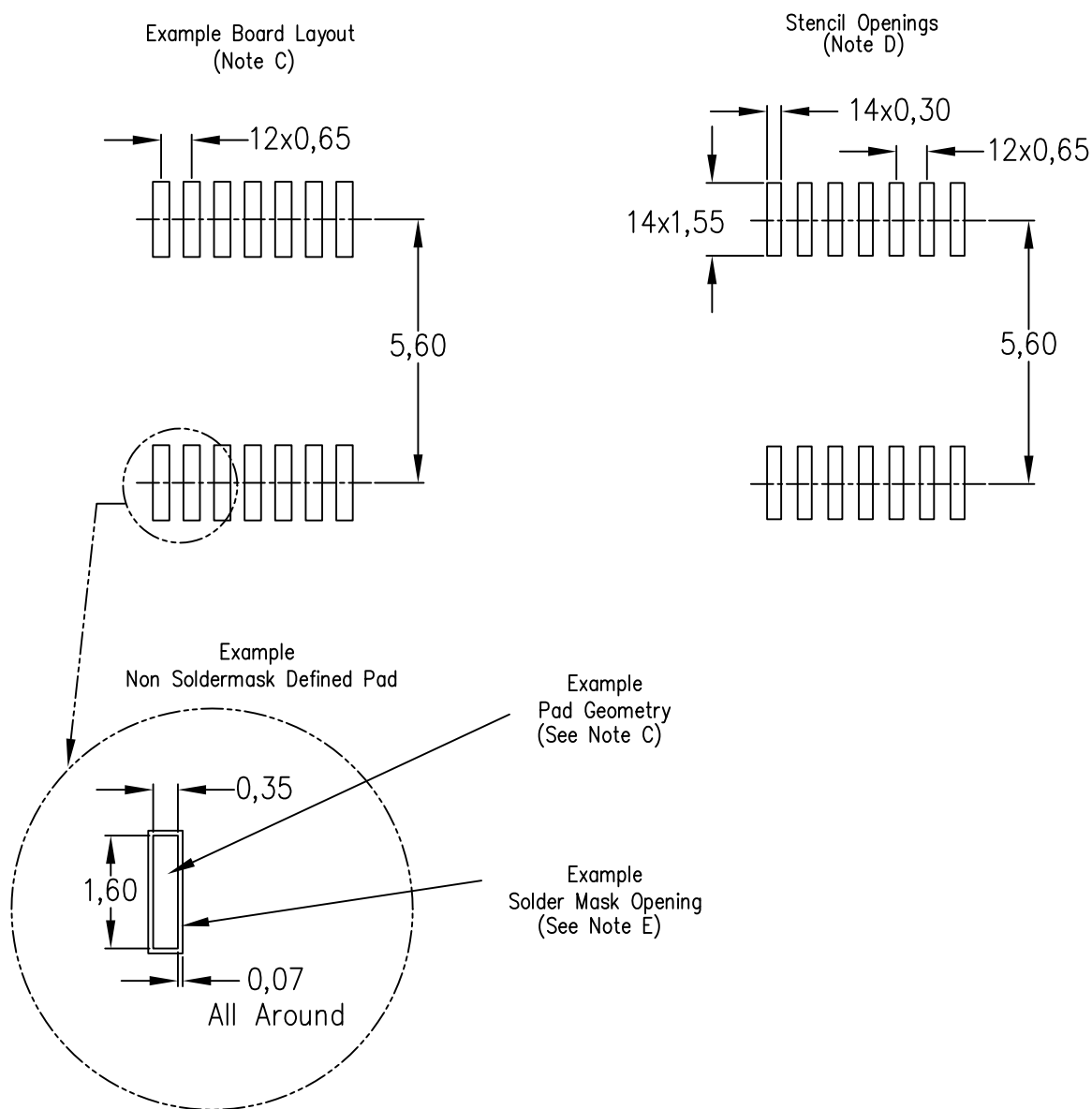
PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



4040064-3/G 02/11

PW (R-PDSO-G14)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



4211284-2/F 12/12

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

D (R-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



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

D (R-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



4211283-2/E 08/12

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

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Only those TI components which TI has specifically designated as military grade or "enhanced plastic" are designed and intended for use in military/aerospace applications or environments. Buyer acknowledges and agrees that any military or aerospace use of TI components which have **not** been so designated is solely at the Buyer's risk, and that Buyer is solely responsible for compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements in connection with such use.

TI has specifically designated certain components as meeting ISO/TS16949 requirements, mainly for automotive use. In any case of use of non-designated products, TI will not be responsible for any failure to meet ISO/TS16949.

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