

- Self-Calibrates Input Offset Voltage to 40 μV Max
- Low Input Offset Voltage Drift . . . 1 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
- Input Bias Current . . . 1 pA
- Open Loop Gain . . . 120 dB
- Rail-To-Rail Output Voltage Swing
- Stable Driving 1000 pF Capacitive Loads
- Gain Bandwidth Product . . . 4.7 MHz
- Slew Rate . . . 2.5 V/ μs
- High Output Drive Capability . . . ± 50 mA
- Calibration Time . . . 300 ms
- Characterized From -55°C to 125°C
- Available in Q-Temp Automotive HighRel Automotive Applications Configuration Control / Print Support Qualification to Automotive Standards

description

The TLC4501 and TLC4502 are the highest precision CMOS single supply rail-to-rail output operational amplifiers available today. The input offset voltage is 10 μV typical and 40 μV maximum. This exceptional precision, combined with a 4.7-MHz bandwidth, 2.5-V/ μs slew rate, and 50-mA output drive, is ideal for multiple applications including: data acquisition systems, measurement equipment, industrial control applications, and portable digital scales.

These amplifiers feature *self-calibrating* circuitry which digitally trims the input offset voltage to less than 40 μV within the first 300 ms of operation. The offset is then digitally stored in an integrated successive approximation register (SAR). Immediately after the data is stored, the calibration circuitry effectively drops out of the signal path, shuts down, and the device functions as a standard operational amplifier.

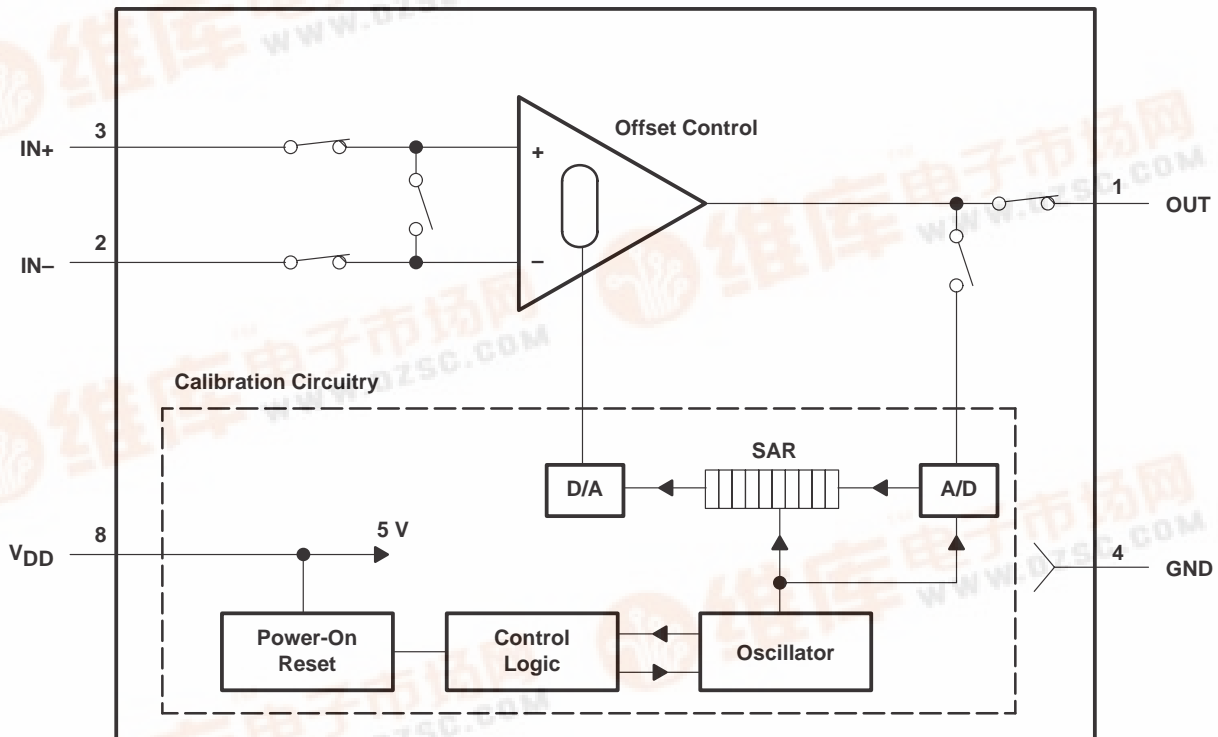


Figure 1. Channel One of the TLC4502

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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.

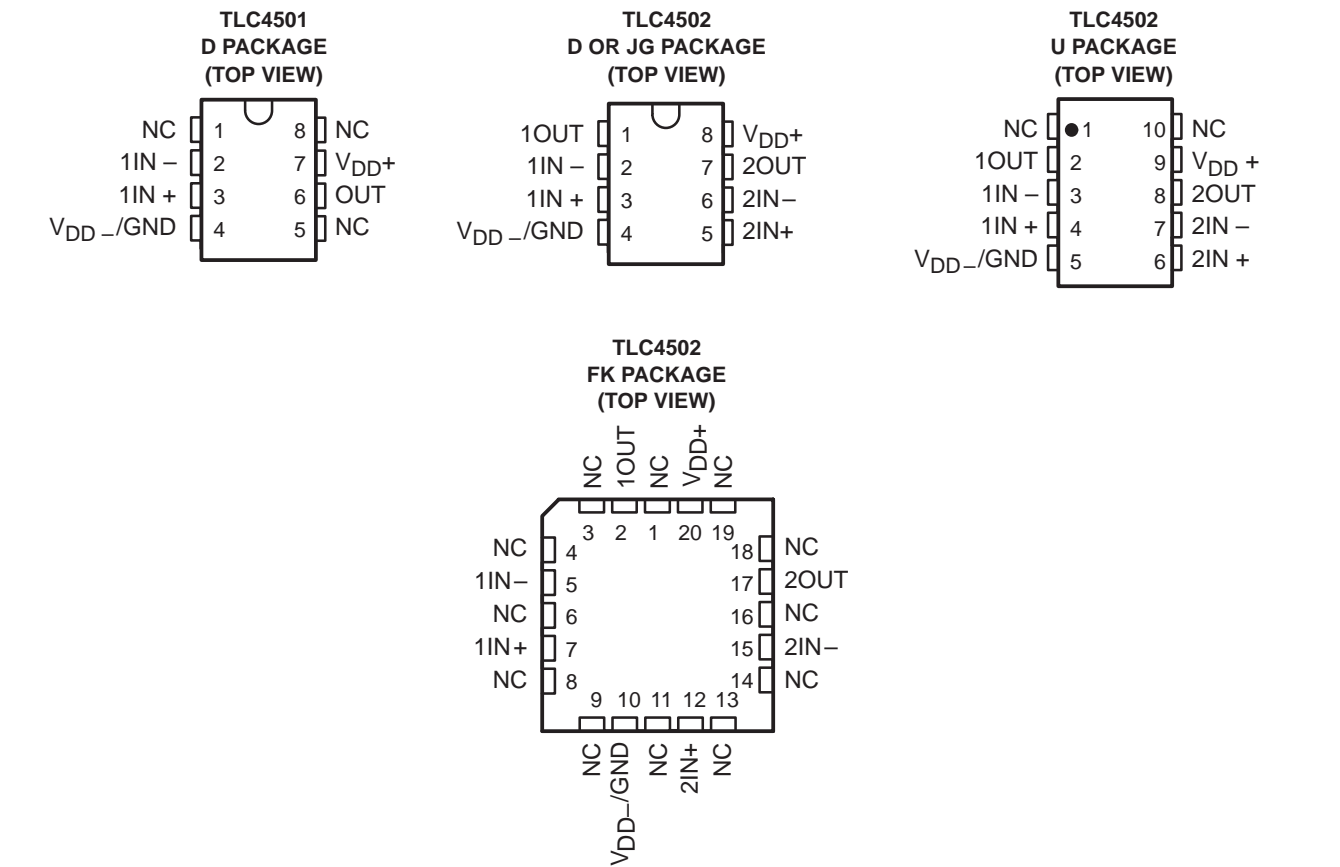


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On products compliant to MIL-PRF-38535, all parameters are tested unless otherwise noted. On all other products, production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters.

TLC4501, TLC4501A, TLC4502, TLC4502A
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description (continued)

Using this technology eliminates the need for noisy and expensive chopper techniques, laser trimming, and power hungry, split supply bipolar operational amplifiers.



NC – No internal connection

AVAILABLE OPTIONS

T _A	V _{IO} max AT 25°C	PACKAGED DEVICES			
		SMALL OUTLINE† (D)	CHIP CARRIER (FK)	CERAMIC DIP (JG)	CERAMIC FLAT PACK (U)
0°C to 70°C	40 µV	TLC4501ACD	—	—	—
	50 µV	TLC4502ACD	—	—	—
	80 µV	TLC4501CD	—	—	—
	100 µV	TLC4502CD	—	—	—
–40°C to 125°C	40 µV	TLC4501AID	—	—	—
	50 µV	TLC4502AID	—	—	—
	80 µV	TLC4501ID	—	—	—
	100 µV	TLC4502ID	—	—	—
–40°C to 125°C	50 µV	TLC4502AQD	—	—	—
	100 µV	TLC4502QD	—	—	—
–55°C to 125°C	50 µV	TLC4502AMD	TLC4502AMFKB	TLC4502AMJGB	TLC4502AMUB
	100 µV	TLC4502MD	TLC4502MFKB	TLC4502MJGB	TLC4502MUB

† The D package is also available taped and reeled.

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TEXAS
INSTRUMENTS

TLC4501, TLC4501A, TLC4502, TLC4502A
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electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, $GND = 0$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T _A †	TLC450xC			UNIT
					MIN	TYP	MAX	
V _{IO}	Input offset voltage	V _{DD} = ±2.5 V, V _O = 0, V _{IC} = 0, R _S = 50 Ω	TLC4501	Full range	−80	10	80	μV
			TLC4501A		−40	10	40	
			TLC4502		−100	10	100	
			TLC4502A		−50	10	50	
α _{VIO}	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage	V _{DD} = ±2.5 V, V _O = 0, V _{IC} = 0, R _S = 50 Ω		Full range	1		μV/°C	
I _{IO}	Input offset current			25°C	1		pA	
				Full range	500			
I _{IB}	Input bias current			25°C	1		pA	
				Full range	500			
V _{OH}	High-level output voltage	I _{OH} = − 500 μA		25°C	4.99		V	
		I _{OH} = − 5 mA		25°C	4.9			
				Full range	4.7			
V _{OL}	Low-level output voltage	V _{IC} = 2.5 V, I _{OL} = 500 μA		25°C	0.01		V	
		V _{IC} = 2.5 V, I _{OL} = 5 mA		25°C	0.1			
				Full range	0.3			
A _{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	V _{IC} = 2.5 V, R _L = 1 kΩ, V _O = 1 V to 4 V, See Note 4		25°C	200	1000	V/mV	
				Full range	200			
R _{I(D)}	Differential input resistance			25°C	10		kΩ	
R _L	Input resistance	See Note 4		25°C	10 ¹²		Ω	
C _L	Common-mode input capacitance	f = 10 kHz,	P package	25°C	8		pF	
z _O	Closed-loop output impedance	A _V = 10,	f = 100 kHz	25°C	1		Ω	
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	V _{IC} = 0 to 2.7 V, V _O = 2.5 V, R _S = 1 kΩ		25°C	90	100	dB	
				Full range	85			
k _{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio (ΔV _{DD} ±/ΔV _{IO})	V _{DD} = 4 V to 6 V, V _{IC} = 0, No load		25°C	90	100	dB	
				Full range	90			
I _{DD}	Supply current	V _O = 2.5 V, No load	TLC4501/A	25°C	1	1.5	mA	
			Full range					2
			TLC4502/A	25°C	2.5	3.5		
				Full range				4
V _{IT(CAL)}	Calibration input threshold voltage			Full range	4		V	

† Full range is 0°C to 70°C.

NOTE 4: R_L and C_L values are referenced to 2.5 V.

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operating characteristics, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T _A [†]	TLC450xC, TLC450xAC			UNIT
					MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	V _O = 0.5 V to 2.5 V, C _L = 100 pF		25°C	1.5	2.5		V/μs
				Full range	1			V/μs
V _n	Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 10 Hz		25°C	70			nV/√Hz
		f = 1 kHz		25°C	12			
V _{N(PP)}	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	f = 0.1 to 1 Hz		25°C	1			μV
		f = 0.1 to 10 Hz		25°C	1.5			
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 = 10 kHz, R _L = 1 kΩ, C _L = 100 pF	A _V = 1	25°C	0.02%			
			A _V = 10	25°C	0.08%			
			A _V = 100	25°C	0.55%			
Gain-bandwidth product		f = 10 kHz, C _L = 100 pF	R _L = 1 kΩ,	25°C	4.7			MHz
B _{OM}	Maximum output swing bandwidth	V _{O(PP)} = 2 V, R _L = 1 kΩ,	A _V = 1, C _L = 100 pF	25°C	1			MHz
t _s	Settling time	A _V = −1, Step = 0.5 V to 2.5 V, R _L = 1 kΩ, C _L = 100 pF	to 0.1%	25°C	1.6			μs
			to 0.01%	25°C	2.2			
φ _m	Phase margin at unity gain	R _L = 1 kΩ,	C _L = 100 pF	25°C	74			
Calibration time				25°C	300			ms

† Full range is 0°C to 70°C.

NOTE 4: R_L and C_L values are referenced to 2.5 V.

TLC4501, TLC4501A, TLC4502, TLC4502A
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electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, $GND = 0$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T _A †	TLC450xI			UNIT
					MIN	TYP	MAX	
V _{IO}	Input offset voltage	V _{DD} = ±2.5 V, V _O = 0, V _{IC} = 0, R _S = 50 Ω	TLC4501	Full range	–80	10	80	μV
			TLC4501A		–40	10	40	
			TLC4502		–100	10	100	
			TLC4502A		–50	10	50	
α _{VIO}	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage	V _{DD} = ±2.5 V, V _O = 0, V _{IC} = 0, R _S = 50 Ω		Full range	1		μV/°C	
I _{IO}	Input offset current			25°C	1		pA	
				–40°C to 85°C	500			
				Full range	5		nA	
I _{IB}	Input bias current	V _{DD} = ±2.5 V, V _O = 0, V _{IC} = 0, R _S = 50 Ω	25°C	1		pA		
			–40°C to 85°C	500				
			Full range	10		nA		
V _{OH}	High-level output voltage	I _{OH} = – 500 μA	25°C	4.99		V		
		I _{OH} = – 5 mA	25°C	4.9				
			Full range	4.7				
V _{OL}	Low-level output voltage	V _{IC} = 2.5 V, I _{OL} = 500 μA	25°C	0.01		V		
		V _{IC} = 2.5 V, I _{OL} = 5 mA	25°C	0.1				
			Full range	0.3				
A _{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	V _{IC} = 2.5 V, R _L = 1 kΩ, V _O = 1 V to 4 V, See Note 4	25°C	200	1000	V/mV		
			Full range	200				
R _{I(D)}	Differential input resistance		25°C	10		kΩ		
R _L	Input resistance	See Note 4	25°C	10 ¹²		Ω		
C _L	Common-mode input capacitance	f = 10 kHz, P package	25°C	8		pF		
z _O	Closed-loop output impedance	A _V = 10, f = 100 kHz	25°C	1		Ω		
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	V _{IC} = 0 to 2.7 V, V _O = 2.5 V, R _S = 1 kΩ	25°C	90	100	dB		
			Full range	85				
k _{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio (ΔV _{DD} ±/ΔV _{IO})	V _{DD} = 4 V to 6 V, V _{IC} = 0, No load	25°C	90	100	dB		
			Full range	90				
I _{DD}	Supply current	V _O = 2.5 V, No load	TLC4501/A	25°C	1	1.5	mA	
			TLC4502/A	Full range	2			
				25°C	2.5	3.5		
				Full range	4			
V _{IT(CAL)}	Calibration input threshold voltage			Full range	4		V	

† Full range is –40°C to 125°C.

NOTE 4: R_L and C_L values are referenced to 2.5 V.

TLC4501, TLC4501A, TLC4502, TLC4502A
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operating characteristics, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T _A [†]	TLC450xI, TLC450xAI			UNIT	
					MIN	TYP	MAX		
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	V _O = 0.5 V to 2.5 V, C _L = 100 pF		25°C	1.5	2.5		V/μs	
				Full range	1			V/μs	
V _n	Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 10 Hz		25°C	70			nV/√Hz	
		f = 1 kHz		25°C	12				
V _{N(PP)}	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	f = 0.1 to 1 Hz		25°C	1			μV	
		f = 0.1 to 10 Hz		25°C	1.5				
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 = 10 kHz, R _L = 1 kΩ, C _L = 100 pF	A _V = 1	25°C	0.02%				
			A _V = 10	25°C	0.08%				
			A _V = 100	25°C	0.55%				
Gain-bandwidth product		f = 10 kHz, R _L = 1 kΩ, C _L = 100 pF		25°C	4.7			MHz	
B _{OM}	Maximum output swing bandwidth	V _{O(PP)} = 2 V, R _L = 1 kΩ,		A _V = 1, C _L = 100 pF	25°C	1			MHz
t _s	Settling time	A _V = −1, Step = 0.5 V to 2.5 V, R _L = 1 kΩ, C _L = 100 pF	to 0.1%	25°C	1.6			μs	
			to 0.01%	25°C	2.2				
φ _m	Phase margin at unity gain	R _L = 1 kΩ, C _L = 100 pF		25°C	74				
Calibration time				25°C	300			ms	

† Full range is -40°C to 125°C .

NOTE 4: R_L and C_L values are referenced to 2.5 V.

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electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, $GND = 0$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A †	TLC4502Q, TLC4502M			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{IO} Input offset voltage	$V_{DD} = \pm 2.5\text{ V}$, $V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	TLC4502 TLC4502A	Full range	–100 10 100	–50 10 50	μV
α_{VIO} Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range		1		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
I_{IO} Input offset current	$V_{DD} = \pm 2.5\text{ V}$, $V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C		1		nA
		125°C			5	
I_{IB} Input bias current		25°C		1		nA
		125°C			10	
V_{OH} High-level output voltage	$I_{OH} = -500\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C		4.99		V
	$I_{OH} = -5\text{ mA}$	25°C		4.9		
		Full range		4.7		
V_{OL} Low-level output voltage	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $I_{OL} = 500\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C		0.01		V
	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $I_{OL} = 5\text{ mA}$	25°C		0.1		
		Full range			0.3	
A_{VD} Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $V_O = 1\text{ V to }4\text{ V}$, $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$, See Note 4	25°C	200	1000		V/mV
		Full range	200			
$R_{I(D)}$ Differential input resistance		25°C		10		$\text{k}\Omega$
R_L Input resistance	See Note 4	25°C		10^{12}		Ω
C_L Common-mode input capacitance	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$, P package	25°C		8		pF
z_O Closed-loop output impedance	$A_V = 10$, $f = 100\text{ kHz}$	25°C		1		Ω
$CMRR$ Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ to }2.7\text{ V}$, $V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$, $R_S = 1\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C	90	100		dB
		Full range	85			
k_{SVR} Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{DD} \pm / \Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{DD} = 4\text{ V to }6\text{ V}$, $V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2$, No load	25°C	90	100		dB
		Full range	90			
I_{DD} Supply current	$V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$, No load	25°C		2.5	3.5	mA
		Full range			4	
$V_{IT(CAL)}$ Calibration input threshold voltage		Full range	4			V

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

NOTE 4: R_L and C_L values are referenced to 2.5 V.

TLC4501, TLC4501A, TLC4502, TLC4502A
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operating characteristics, $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T_A^\dagger	TLC4502Q, TLC4502M, TLC4502AQ, TLC4502AM			UNIT
					MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	$V_O = 0.5\text{ V to }2.5\text{ V}$, See Note 4	$C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	25°C	1.5	2.5		V/ μs
				Full range	1			V/ μs
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$		25°C		70		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		25°C		12		
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\text{ to }1\text{ Hz}$		25°C		1		μV
		$f = 0.1\text{ to }10\text{ Hz}$		25°C		1.5		
I_n	Equivalent input noise current			25°C		0.6		fA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
THD + N	Total harmonic distortion plus noise	$V_O = 0.5\text{ V to }2.5\text{ V}$, $f = 10\text{ kHz}$, $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	$A_V = 1$	25°C		0.02%		
			$A_V = 10$	25°C		0.08%		
			$A_V = 100$	25°C		0.55%		
	Gain-bandwidth product	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	$R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$	25°C		4.7		MHz
BOM	Maximum output swing bandwidth	$V_{O(PP)} = 2\text{ V}$, $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$	$A_V = 1$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	25°C		1		MHz
t_s	Settling time	$A_V = -1$, Step = $0.5\text{ V to }2.5\text{ V}$, $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	to 0.1%	25°C		1.6		μs
			to 0.01%	25°C		2.2		
ϕ_m	Phase margin at unity gain	$R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$	$C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	25°C		74		
	Calibration time			25°C		300		ms

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

NOTE 4: R_L and C_L values are referenced to 2.5 V.

TLC4501, TLC4501A, TLC4502, TLC4502A
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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	vs Low-level output current	9
$V_{O(PP)}$	Maximum peak-to-peak output voltage	vs Frequency	10
I_{OS}	Short-circuit output current	vs Free-air temperature	11
V_O	Output voltage	vs Differential input voltage	12
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	vs Free-air temperature	13
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z_o	Output impedance	vs Frequency	15
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	vs Frequency	16
		vs Free-air temperature	17
SR	Slew rate	vs Load capacitance	18
		vs Free-air temperature	19
	Inverting large-signal pulse response		20
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	Inverting small-signal pulse response		22
	Voltage-follower small-signal pulse response		23
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	vs Frequency	24
	Input noise voltage	Over a 10-second period	25
THD + N	Total harmonic distortion plus noise	vs Frequency	26
	Gain-bandwidth product	vs Free-air temperature	27
ϕ_m	Phase margin	vs Load capacitance	28
		vs Frequency	14
	Gain margin	vs Load capacitance	29
PSRR	Power-supply rejection ratio	vs Free-air temperature	30
	Calibration time at -40°C		31
	Calibration time at 25°C		32
	Calibration time at 85°C		33
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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

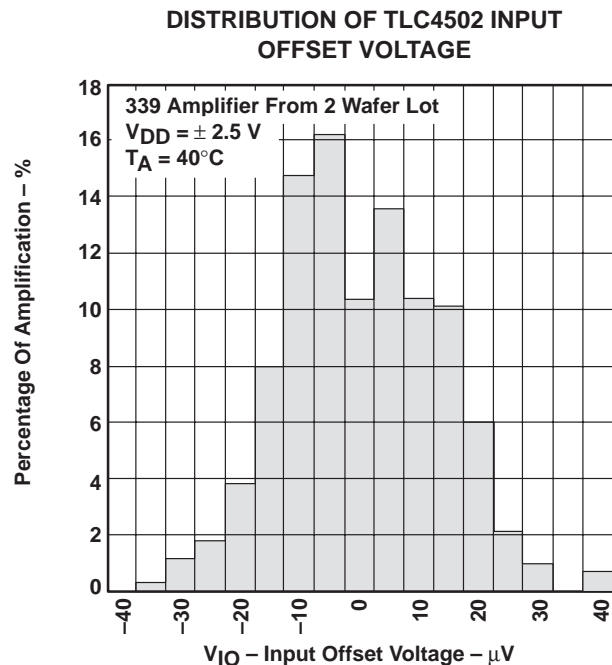


Figure 2

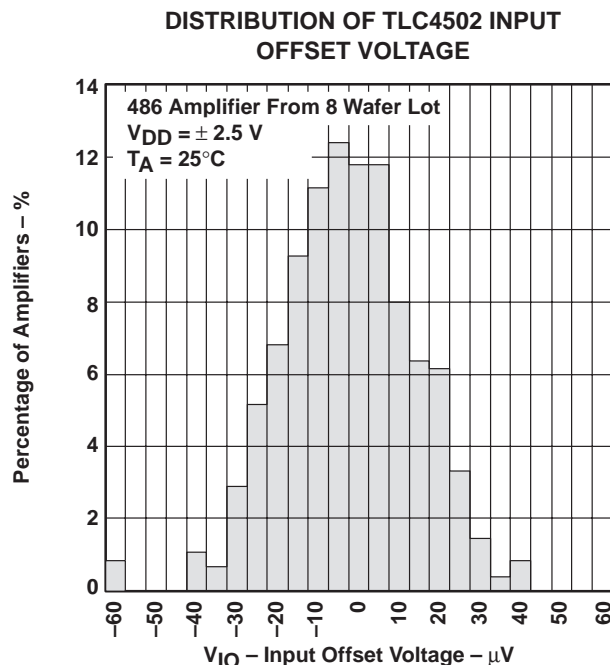


Figure 3

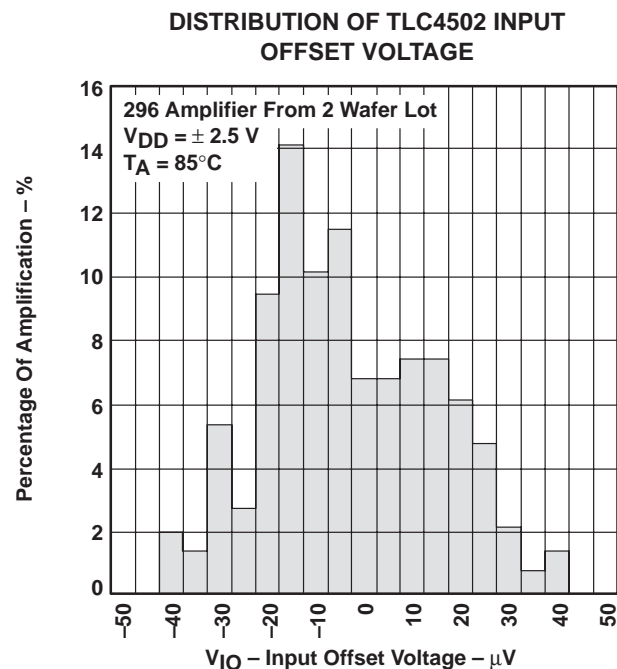


Figure 4

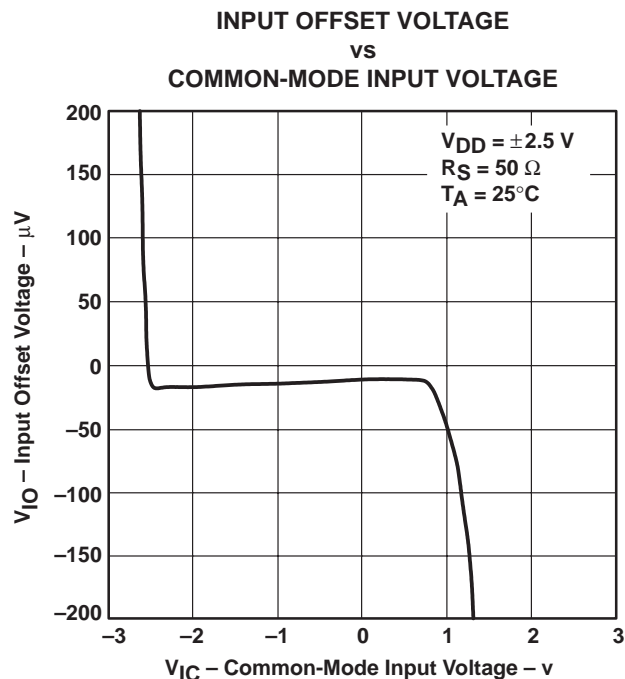


Figure 5

TLC4501, TLC4501A, TLC4502, TLC4502A

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

DISTRIBUTION OF TLC4502 INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT

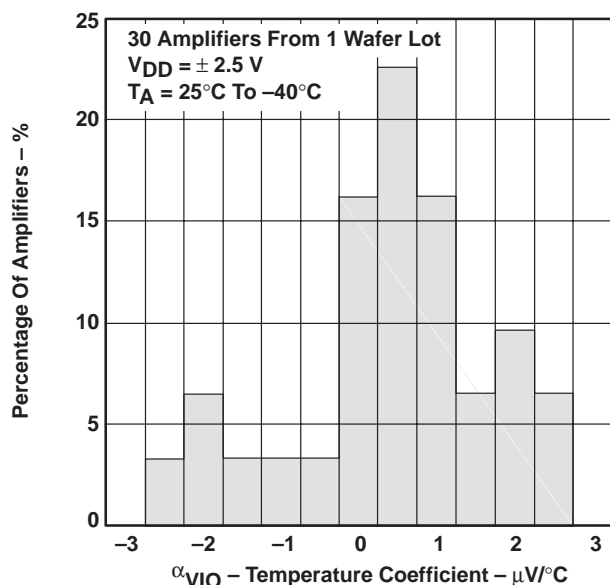


Figure 6

DISTRIBUTION OF TLC4502 INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT

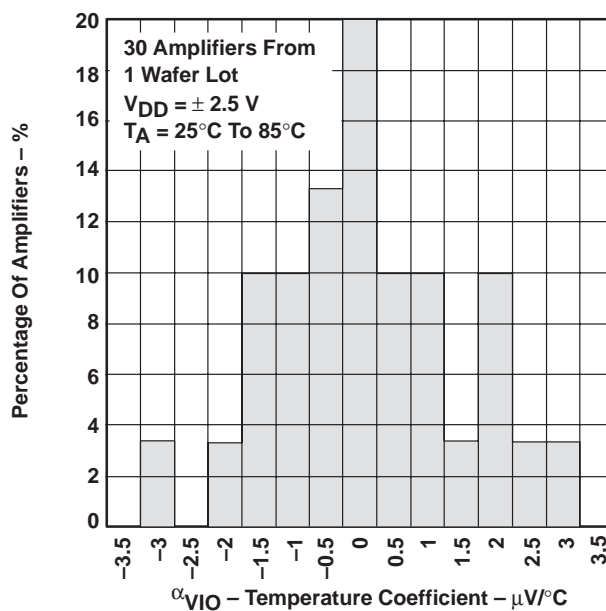


Figure 7

HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT

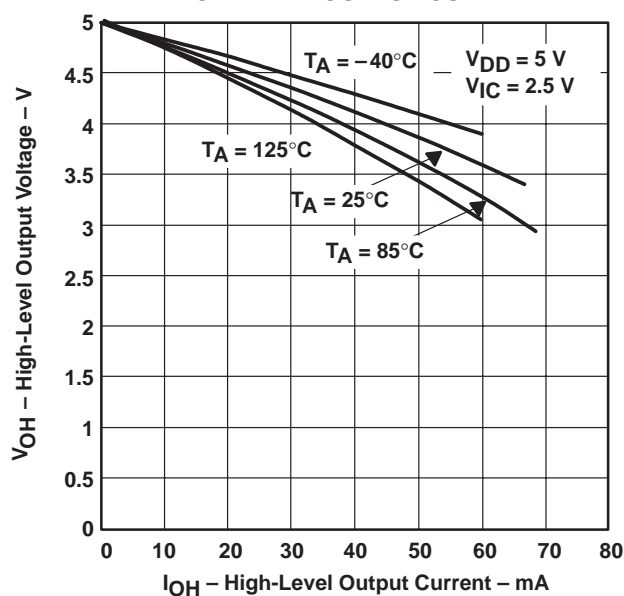


Figure 8

LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT

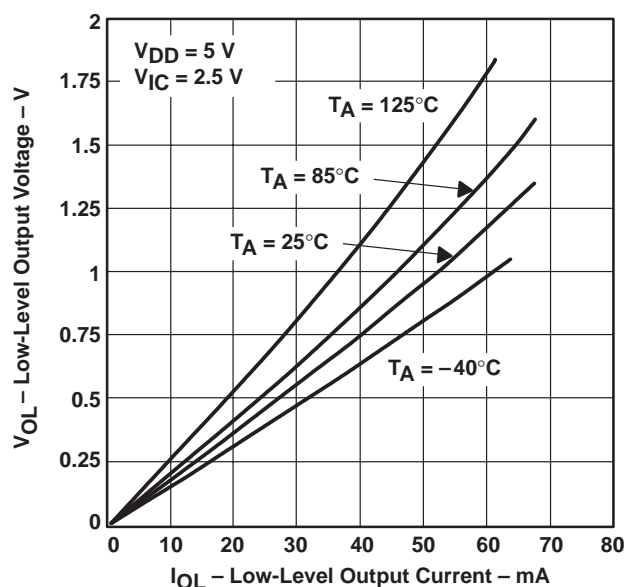


Figure 9

TLC4501, TLC4501A, TLC4502, TLC4502A
FAMILY OF SELF-CALIBRATING (Self-Cal™)
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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

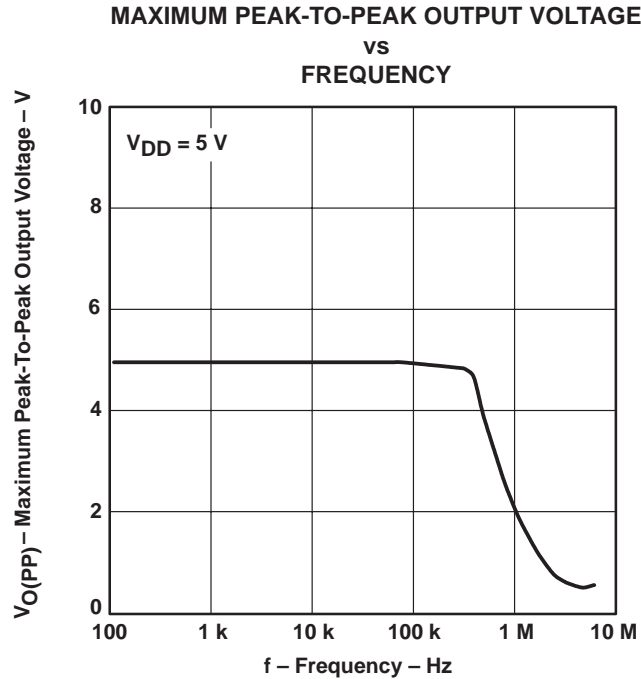


Figure 10

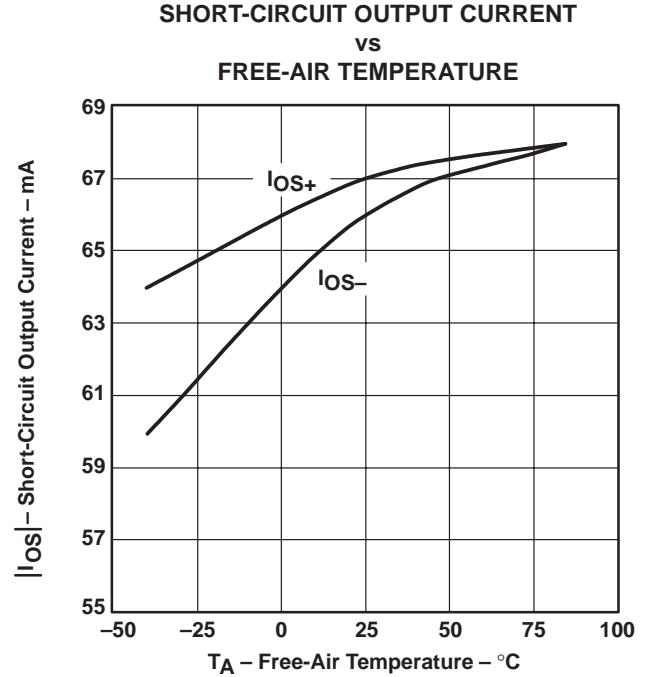


Figure 11

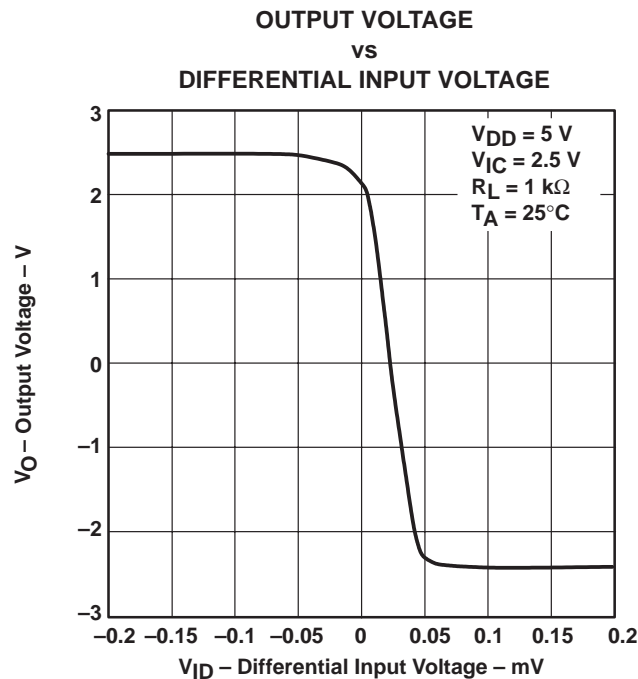


Figure 12

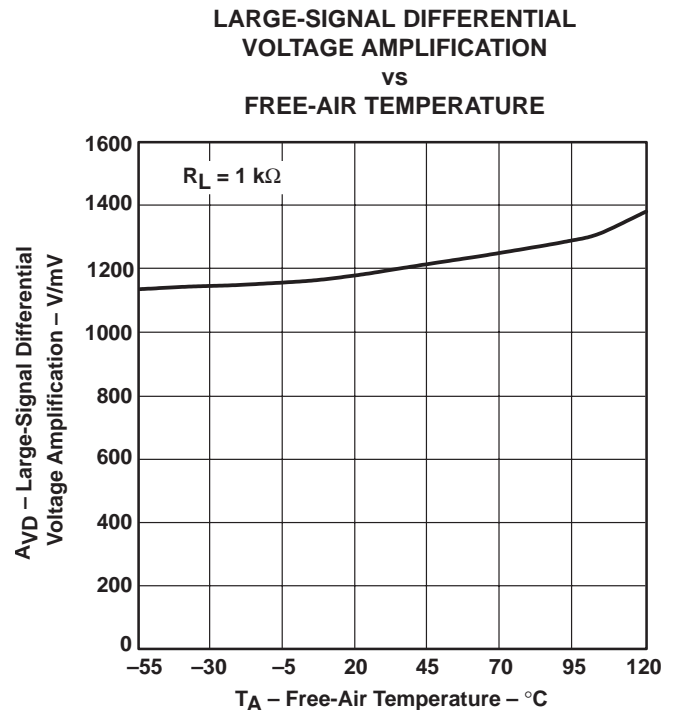


Figure 13

TLC4501, TLC4501A, TLC4502, TLC4502A
FAMILY OF SELF-CALIBRATING (Self-Cal™)
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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

**vs
 FREQUENCY**

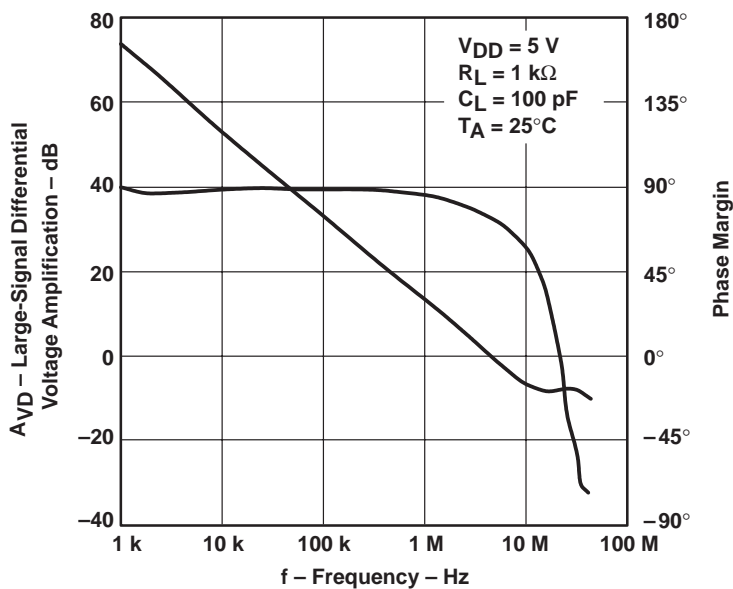


Figure 14

OUTPUT IMPEDANCE

**vs
 FREQUENCY**

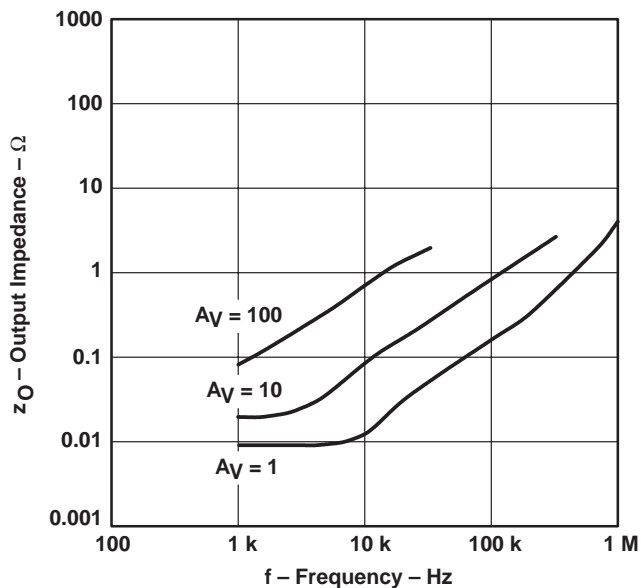


Figure 15

TLC4501, TLC4501A, TLC4502, TLC4502A
FAMILY OF SELF-CALIBRATING (Self-Cal™)
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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

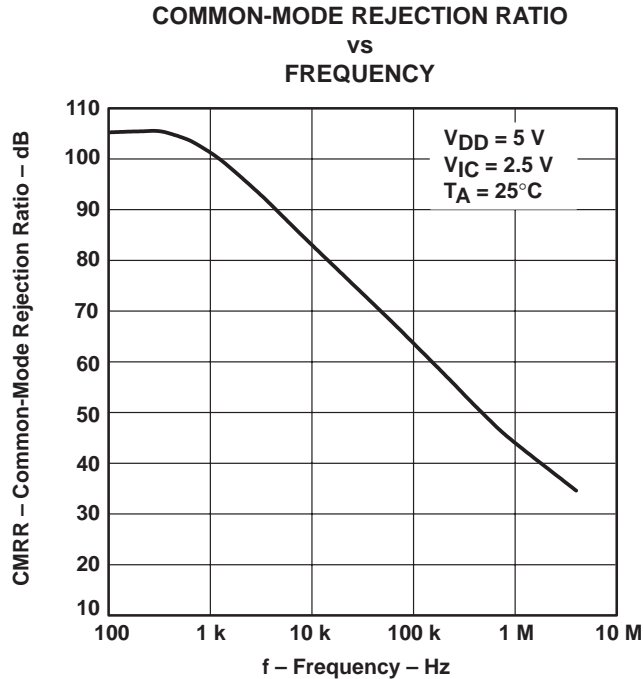


Figure 16

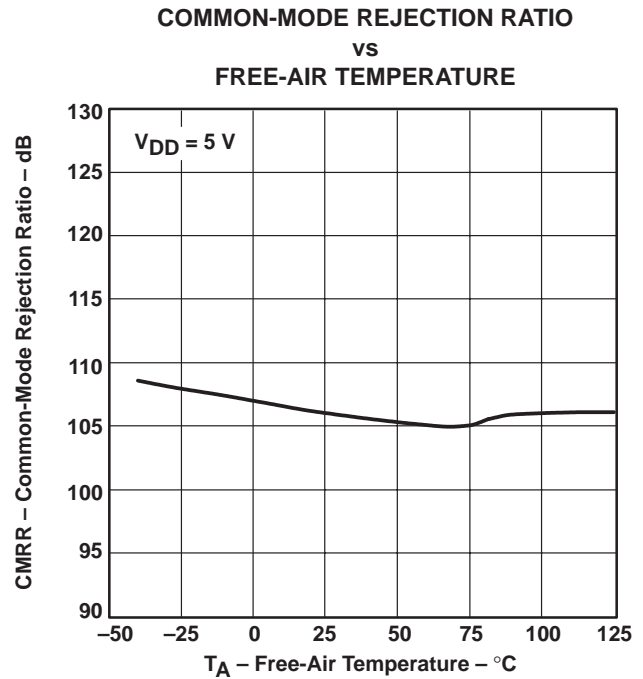


Figure 17

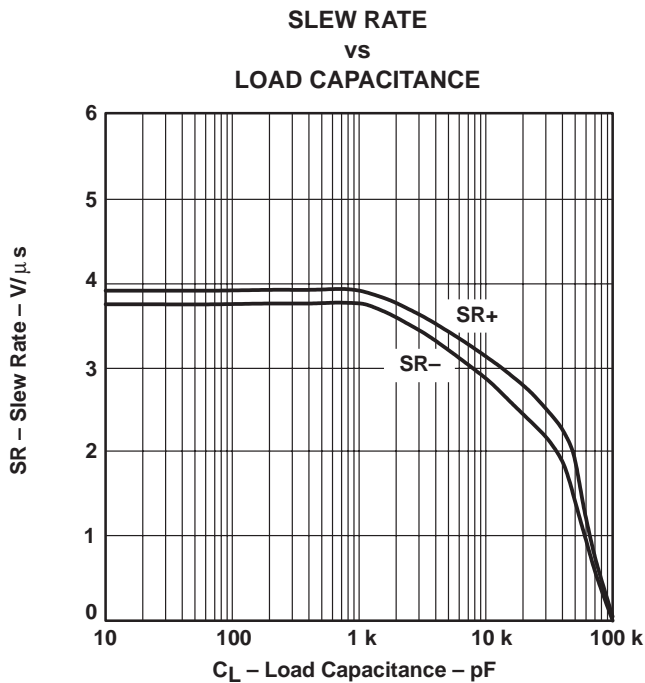


Figure 18

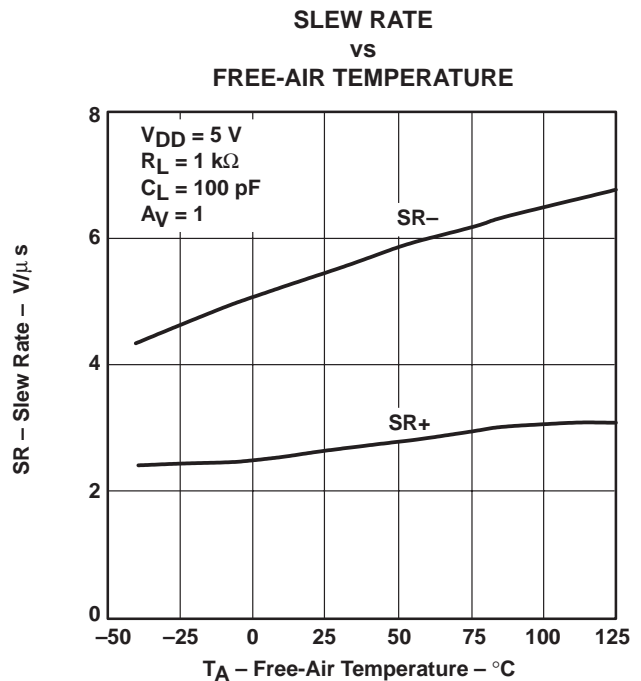


Figure 19

TLC4501, TLC4501A, TLC4502, TLC4502A
FAMILY OF SELF-CALIBRATING (Self-Cal™)
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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

INVERTING LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

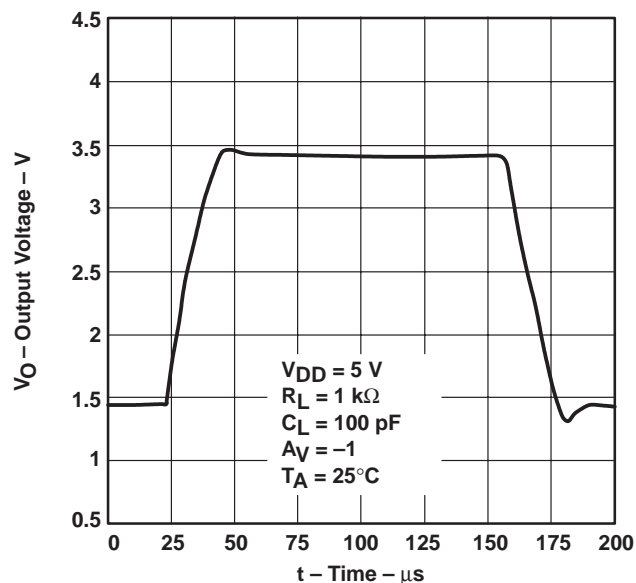


Figure 20

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

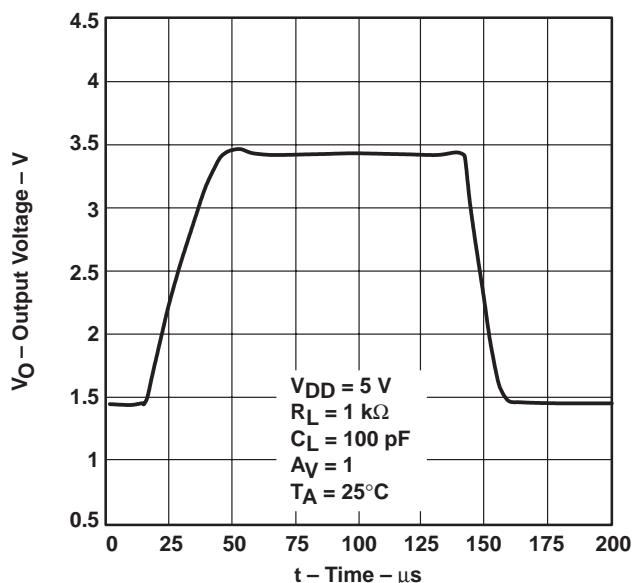


Figure 21

INVERTING SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

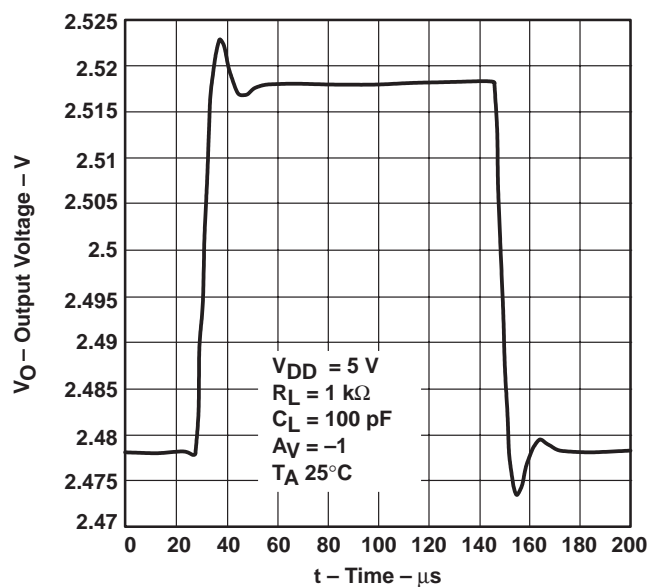


Figure 22

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

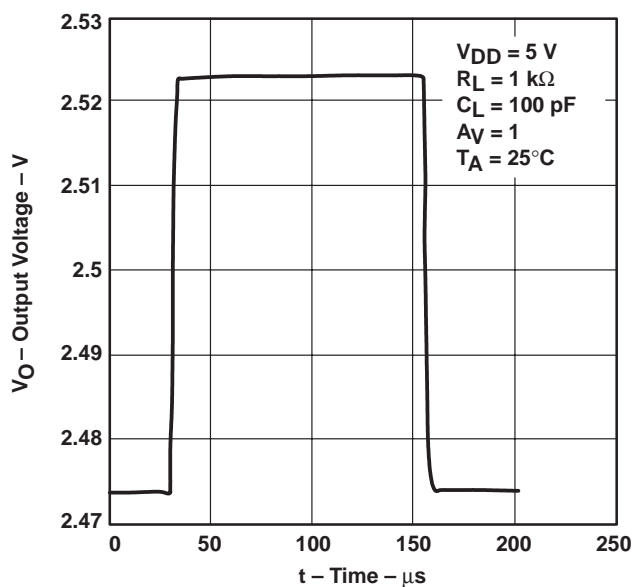


Figure 23

TLC4501, TLC4501A, TLC4502, TLC4502A
FAMILY OF SELF-CALIBRATING (Self-Cal™)
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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

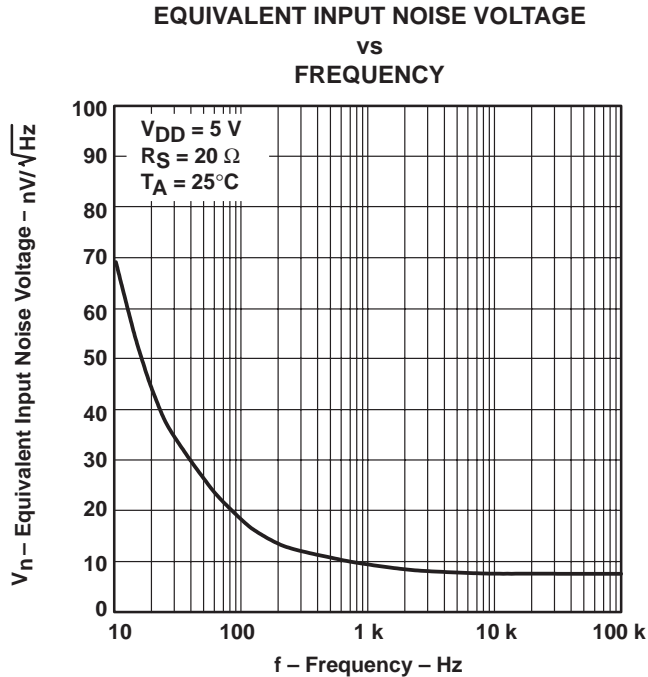


Figure 24

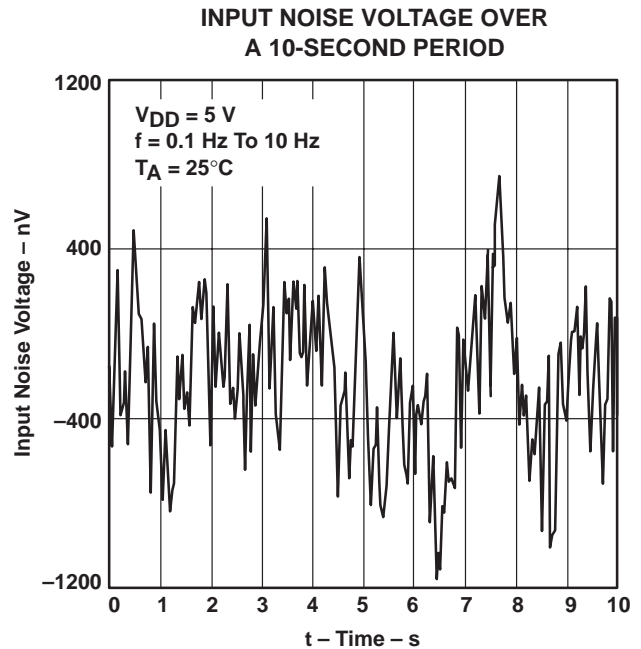


Figure 25

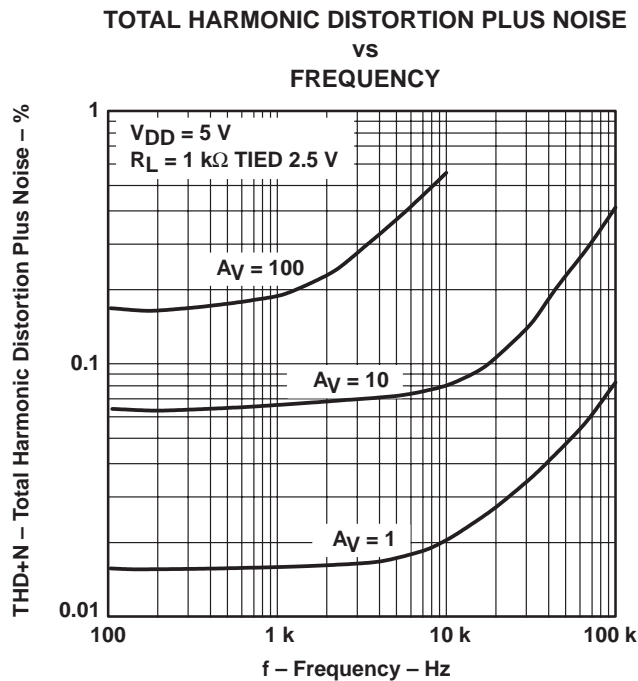


Figure 26

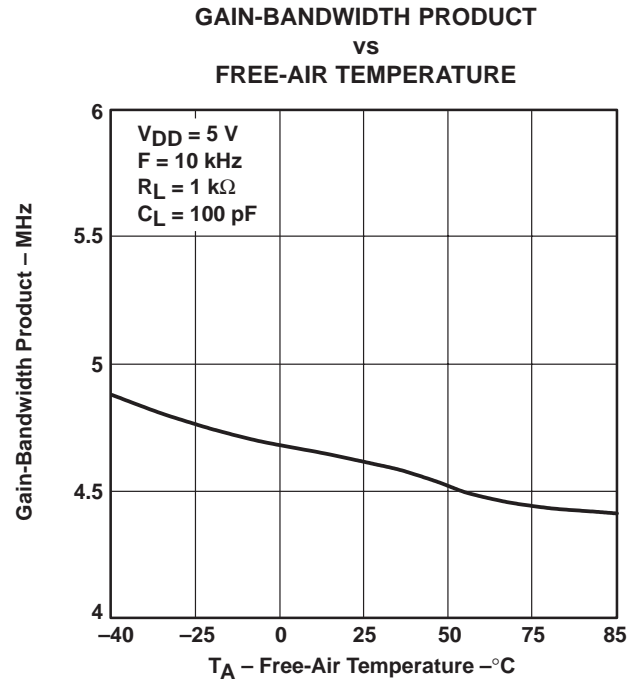


Figure 27

TLC4501, TLC4501A, TLC4502, TLC4502A
FAMILY OF SELF-CALIBRATING (Self-Cal™)
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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

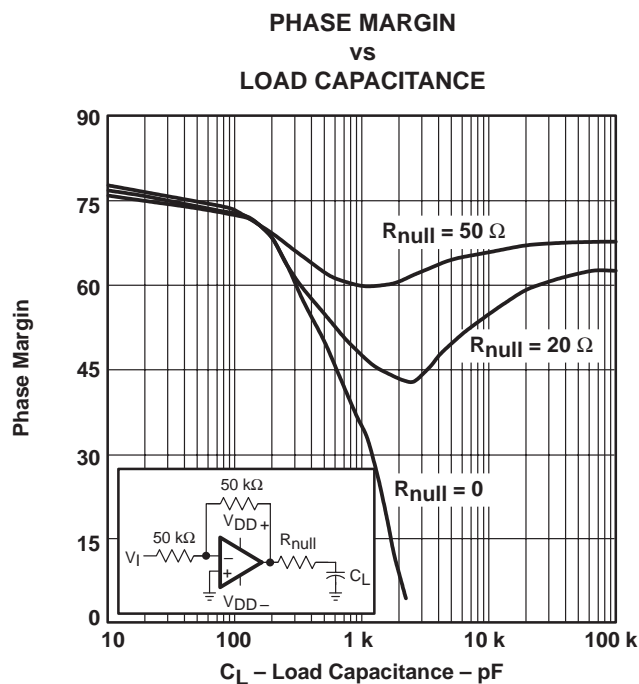


Figure 28

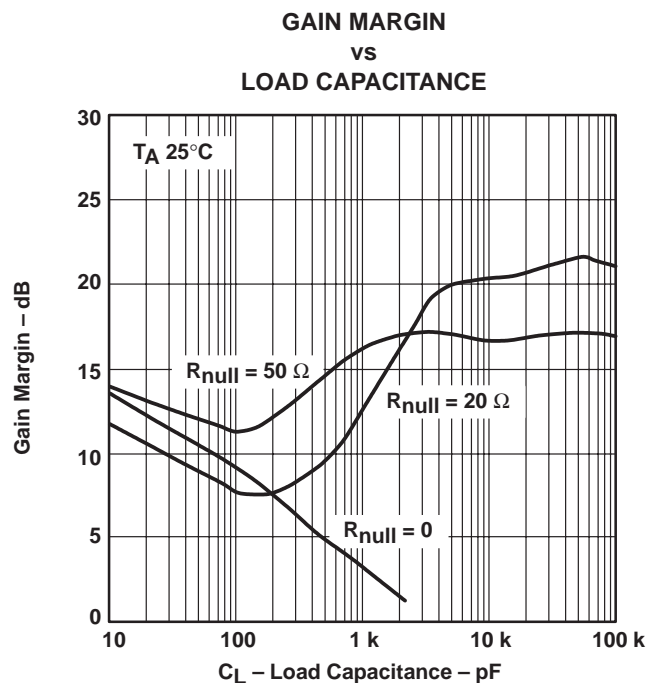


Figure 29

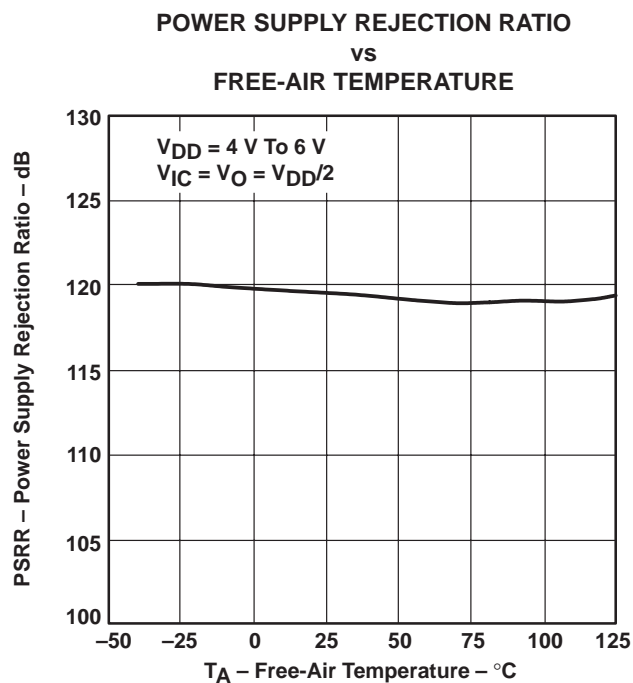


Figure 30

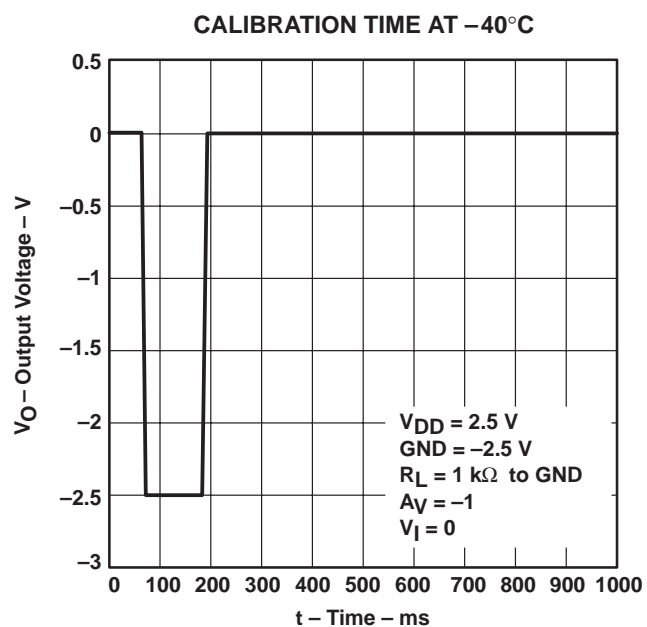


Figure 31

TLC4501, TLC4501A, TLC4502, TLC4502A
FAMILY OF SELF-CALIBRATING (Self-Cal™)
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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

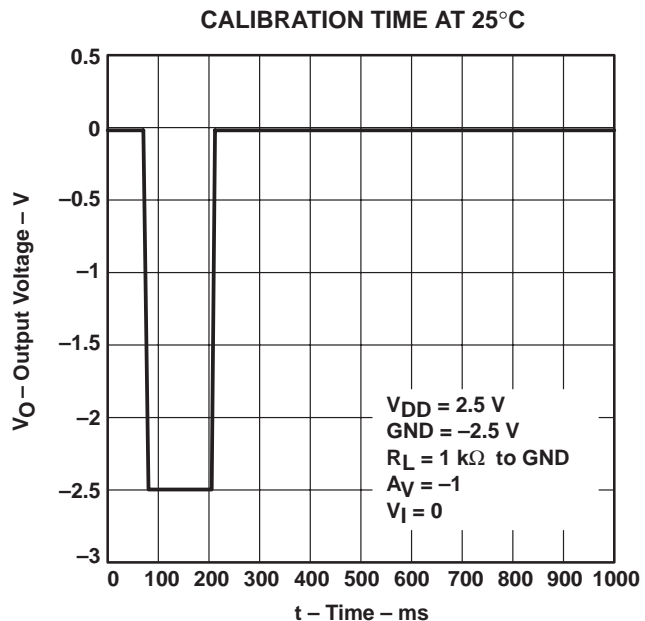


Figure 32

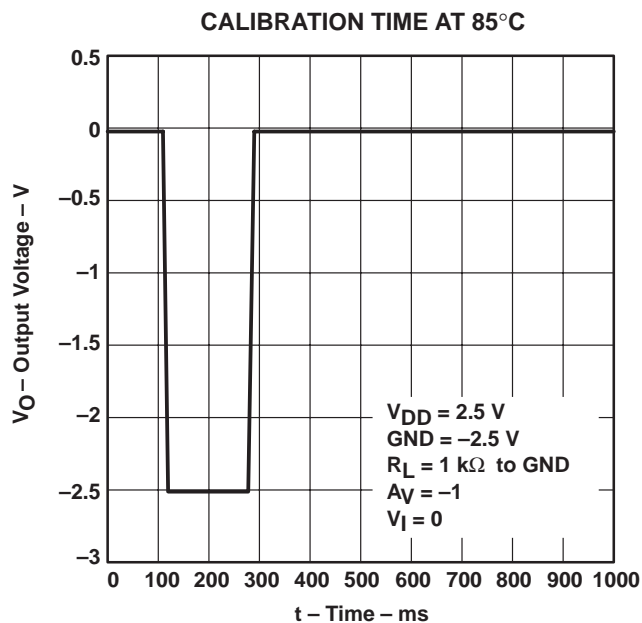


Figure 33

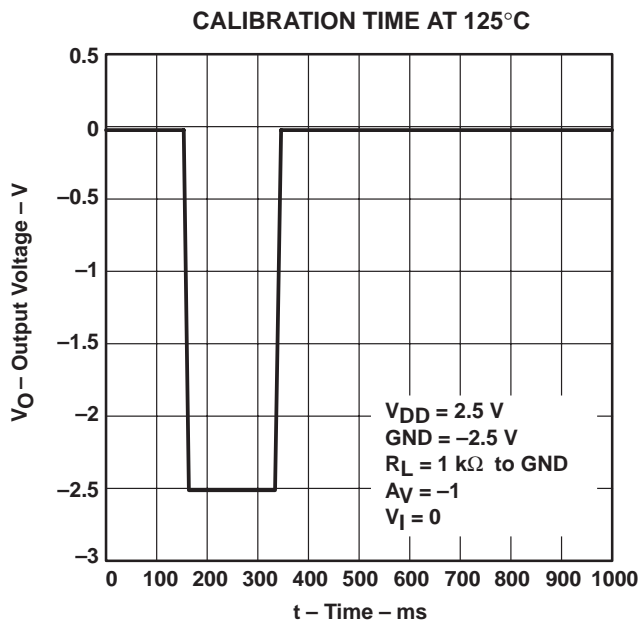


Figure 34

TLC4501, TLC4501A, TLC4502, TLC4502A

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- The TLC4502 is designed to operate with only a single 5-V power supply, have true differential inputs, and remain in the linear mode with an input common-mode voltage of 0.
- The TLC4502 has a standard dual-amplifier pinout, allowing for easy design upgrades.
- Large differential input voltages can be easily accommodated and, as input differential-voltage protection diodes are not needed, no large input currents result from large differential input voltage. Protection should be provided to prevent the input voltages from going negative more than -0.3 V at 25°C . An input clamp diode with a resistor to the device input terminal can be used for this purpose.
- For ac applications, where the load is capacitively coupled to the output of the amplifier, a resistor can be used from the output of the amplifier to ground. This increases the class-A bias current and prevents crossover distortion. Where the load is directly coupled, for example in dc applications, there is no crossover distortion.
- Capacitive loads, which are applied directly to the output of the amplifier, reduce the loop stability margin. Values of 500 pF can be accommodated using the worst-case noninverting unity-gain connection. Resistive isolation should be considered when larger load capacitance must be driven by the amplifier.

The following typical application circuits emphasize operation on only a single power supply. When complementary power supplies are available, the TLC4502 can be used in all of the standard operational amplifier circuits. In general, introducing a pseudo-ground (a bias voltage of $V_I/2$ like that generated by the TLE2426) allows operation above and below this value in a single-supply system. Many application circuits shown take advantage of the wide common-mode input-voltage range of the TLC4502, which includes ground. In most cases, input biasing is not required and input voltages that range to ground can easily be accommodated.

description of calibration procedure

To achieve high dc gain, large bandwidth, high CMRR and PSRR, as well as good output drive capability, the TLC4502 is built around a 3-stage topology: two gain stages, one rail-to-rail, and a class-AB output stage. A nested Miller topology is used for frequency compensation.

During the calibration procedure, the operational amplifier is removed from the signal path and both inputs are tied to GND. Figure 35 shows a block diagram of the amplifier during calibration mode.

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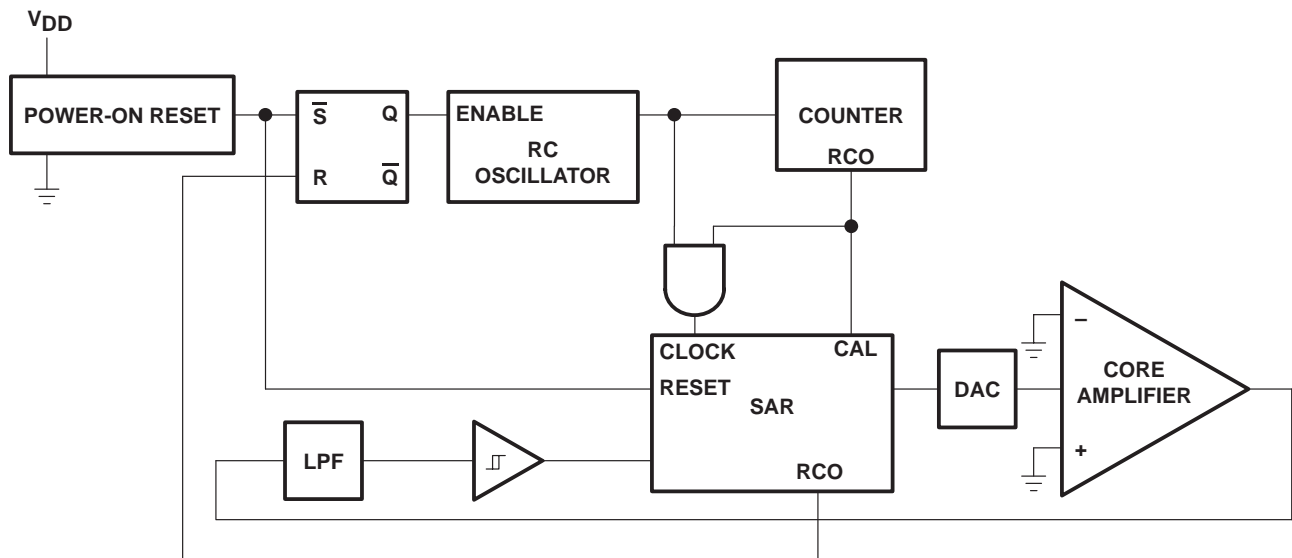


Figure 35. Block Diagram During Calibration Mode

The class AB output stage features rail-to-rail voltage swing and incorporates additional switches to put the output node into a high-impedance mode during the calibration cycle. Small-replica output transistors (matched to the main output transistors) provide the amplifier output signal for the calibration circuit. The TLC4502 also features built-in output short-circuit protection. The output current flowing through the main output transistors is continuously being sensed. If the current through either of these transistors exceeds the preset limit (60 mA – 70 mA) for more than about 1 μ s, the output transistors are shut down to approximately their quiescent operating point for approximately 5 ms. The device is then returned to normal operation. If the short circuit is still in place, it is detected in less than 1 μ s and the device is shut down for another 5 ms.

The offset cancellation uses a current-mode digital-to-analog converter (DAC), whose full-scale current allows for an adjustment of approximately ± 5 mV to the input offset voltage. The digital code producing the cancellation current is stored in the successive-approximation register (SAR).

During power up, when the offset cancellation procedure is initiated, an on-chip RC oscillator is activated to provide the timing of the successive-approximation algorithm. To prevent wide-band noise from interfering with the calibration procedure, an analog low-pass filter followed by a Schmidt trigger is used in the decision chain to implement an averaging process. Once the calibration procedure is complete, the RC oscillator is deactivated to reduce supply current and the associated noise.

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The key operational-amplifier parameters CMRR, PSRR, and offset drift were optimized to achieve superior offset performance. The TLC4502 calibration DAC is implemented by a binary-weighted current array using a pseudo-R-2R MOSFET ladder architecture, which minimizes the silicon area required for the calibration circuitry, and thereby reduces the cost of the TLC4502.

Due to the performance (precision, PSRR, CMRR, gain, output drive, and ac performance) of the TLC4502, it is ideal for applications like:

- Data acquisition systems
- Medical equipment
- Portable digital scales
- Strain gauges
- Automotive sensors
- Digital audio circuits
- Industrial control applications

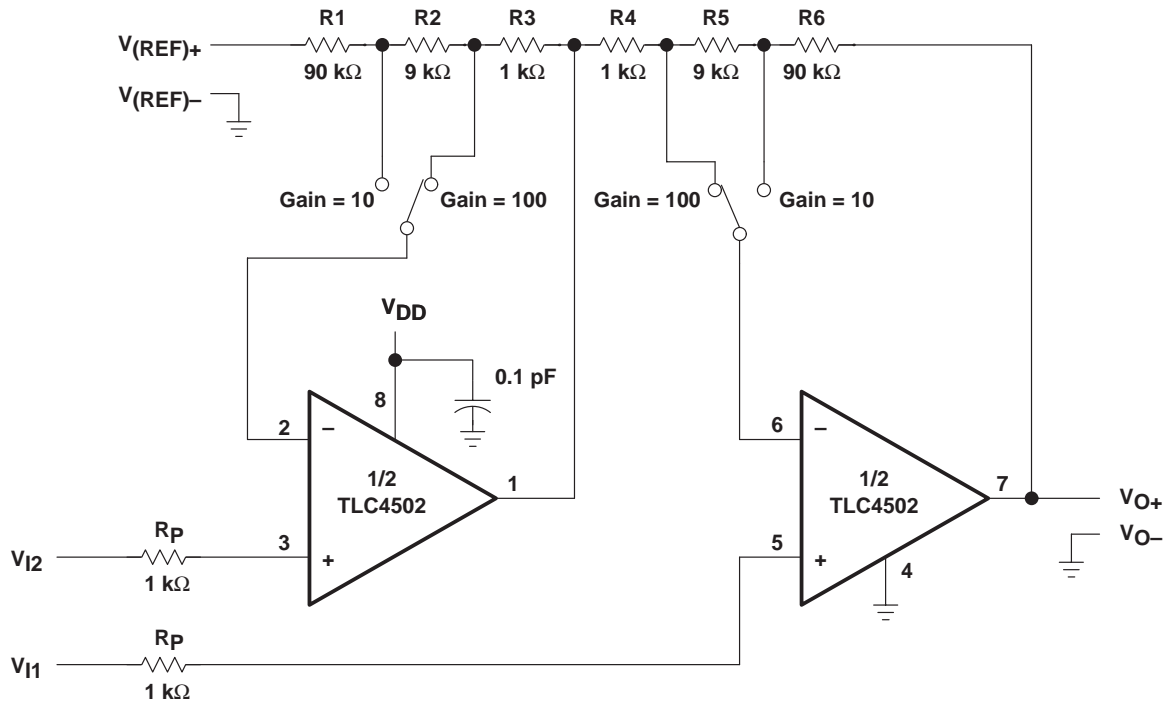
It is also ideal in circuits like:

- A precision buffer for current-to-voltage converters, a/d buffers, or bridge applications
- High-impedance buffers or preamplifiers
- Long term integration
- Sample-and-hold circuits
- Peak detectors

The TLC4502 self-calibrating operational amplifier is manufactured using Texas instruments LinEPIC process technology and is available in an 8-pin SOIC (D) Package. The C-suffix devices are characterized for operation from 0°C to 70°C. The I-suffix devices are characterized for operation from –40°C to 125°C. The M-suffix devices are characterized for operation from –55°C to 125°C.

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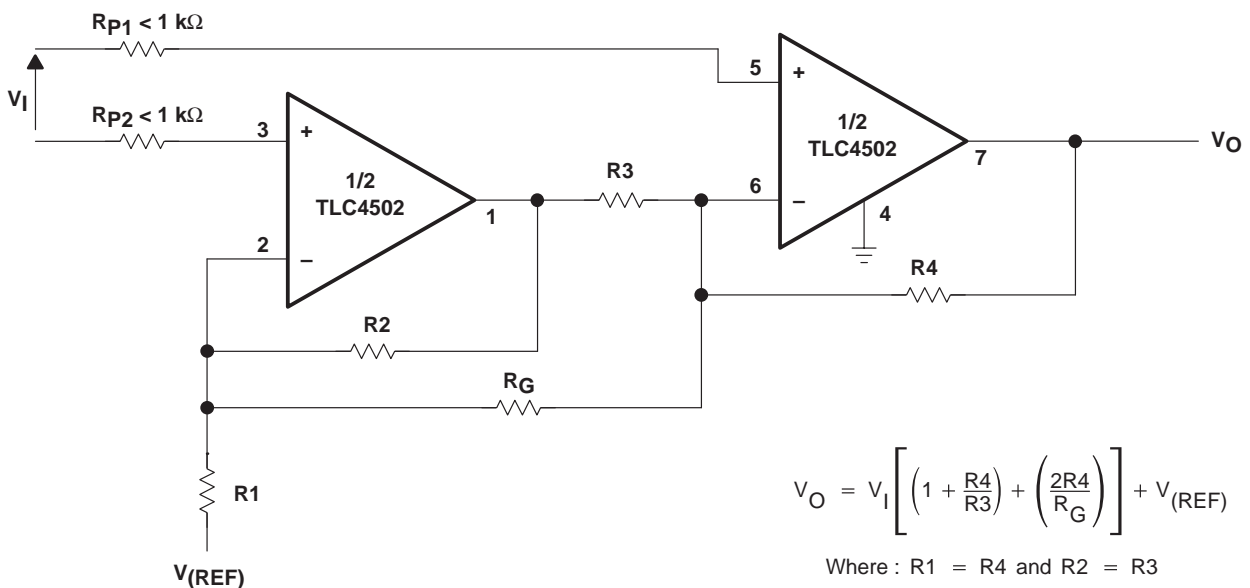
APPLICATION INFORMATION



$$(\text{Gain} = 10) \quad V_O = (V_{I1} - V_{I2}) \left(1 + \frac{R_6}{R_4 + R_5} \right) + V_{(REF)} \quad \text{Where } R_1 = R_6, R_2 = R_5, \text{ and } R_3 = R_4$$

$$(\text{Gain} = 100) \quad V_O = (V_{I1} - V_{I2}) \left(1 + \frac{R_5 + R_6}{R_4} \right) + V_{(REF)} \quad \text{Where } R_1 = R_6, R_2 = R_5, \text{ and } R_3 = R_4$$

Figure 36. Single-Supply Programmable Instrumentation Amplifier Circuit



$$V_O = V_I \left[\left(1 + \frac{R_4}{R_3} \right) + \left(\frac{2R_4}{R_G} \right) \right] + V_{(REF)}$$

Where: $R_1 = R_4$ and $R_2 = R_3$

Figure 37. Two Operational-Amplifier Instrumentation Amplifier Circuit

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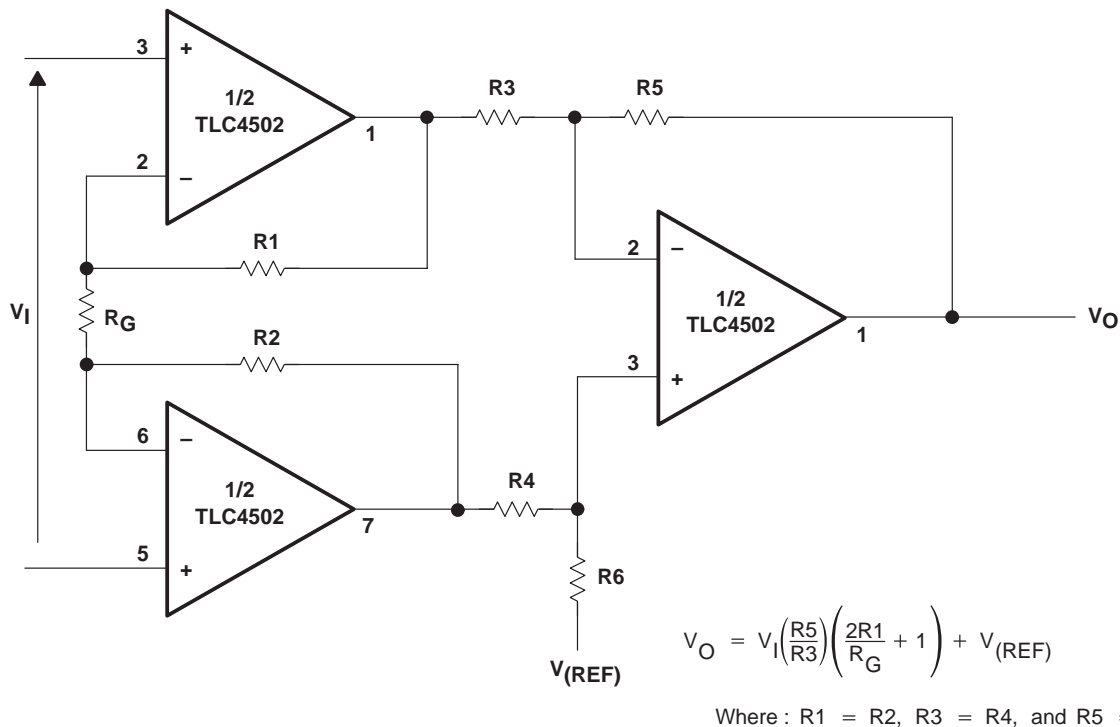


Figure 38. Three Operational-Amplifier Instrumentation Amplifier Circuit

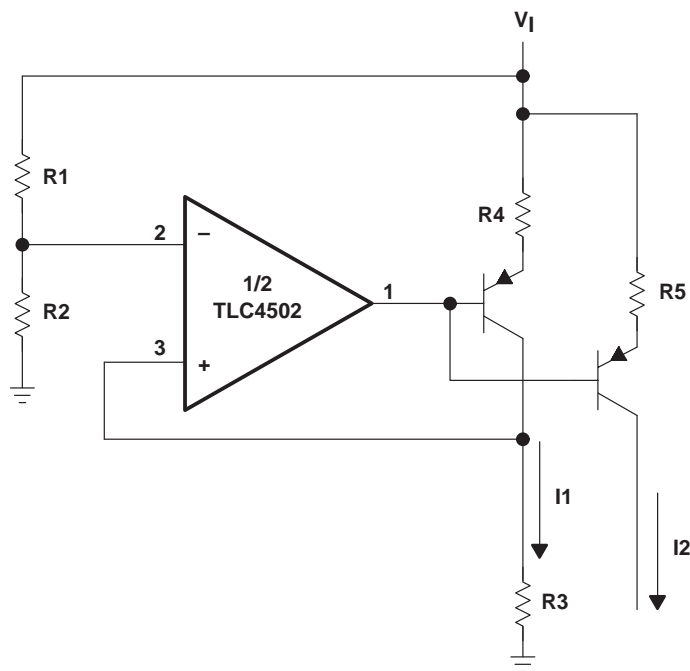


Figure 39. Fixed Current-Source Circuit

APPLICATION INFORMATION

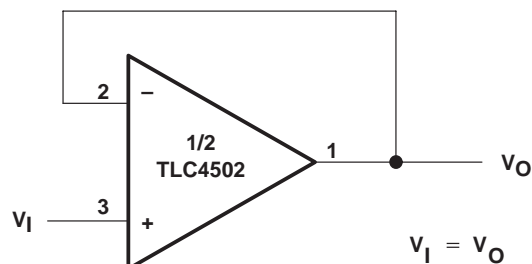


Figure 40. Voltage-Follower Circuit

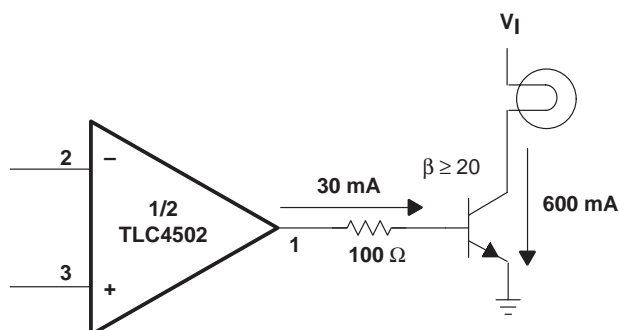


Figure 41. Lamp-Driver Circuit

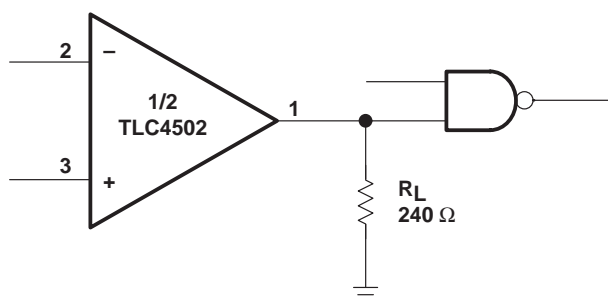


Figure 42. TTL-Driver Circuit

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APPLICATION INFORMATION

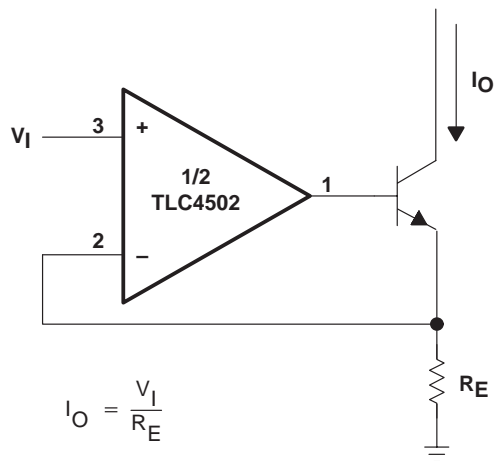


Figure 43. High-Compliance Current-Sink Circuit

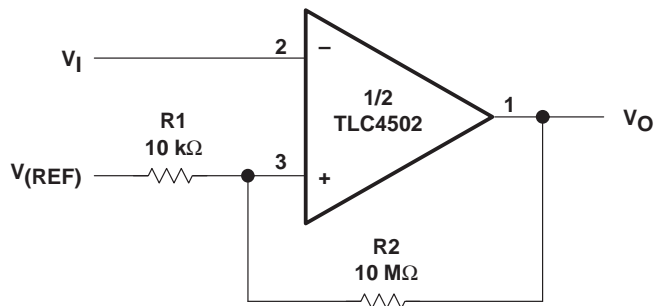


Figure 44. Comparator With Hysteresis Circuit

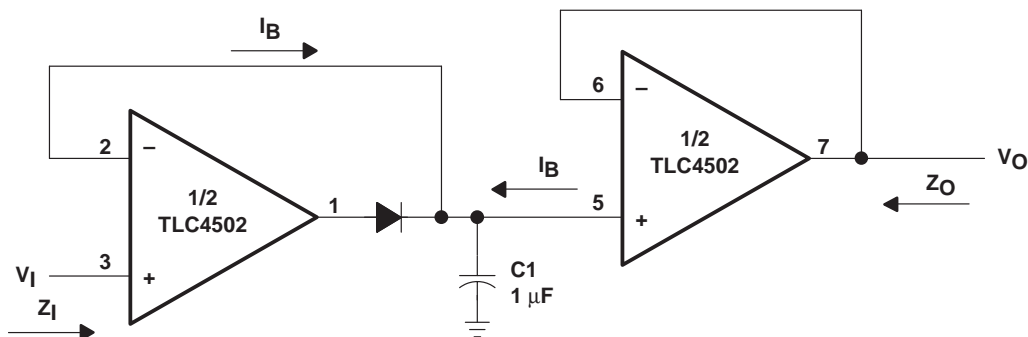


Figure 45. Low-Drift Detector Circuit

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APPLICATION INFORMATION

macromodel information

Macromodel information provided was derived using Microsim *Parts*™ Release 8, the model generation software used with Microsim *PSpice*™. The Boyle macromodel (see Note 4) and subcircuit in Figure 46 are generated using the TLC4501 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).

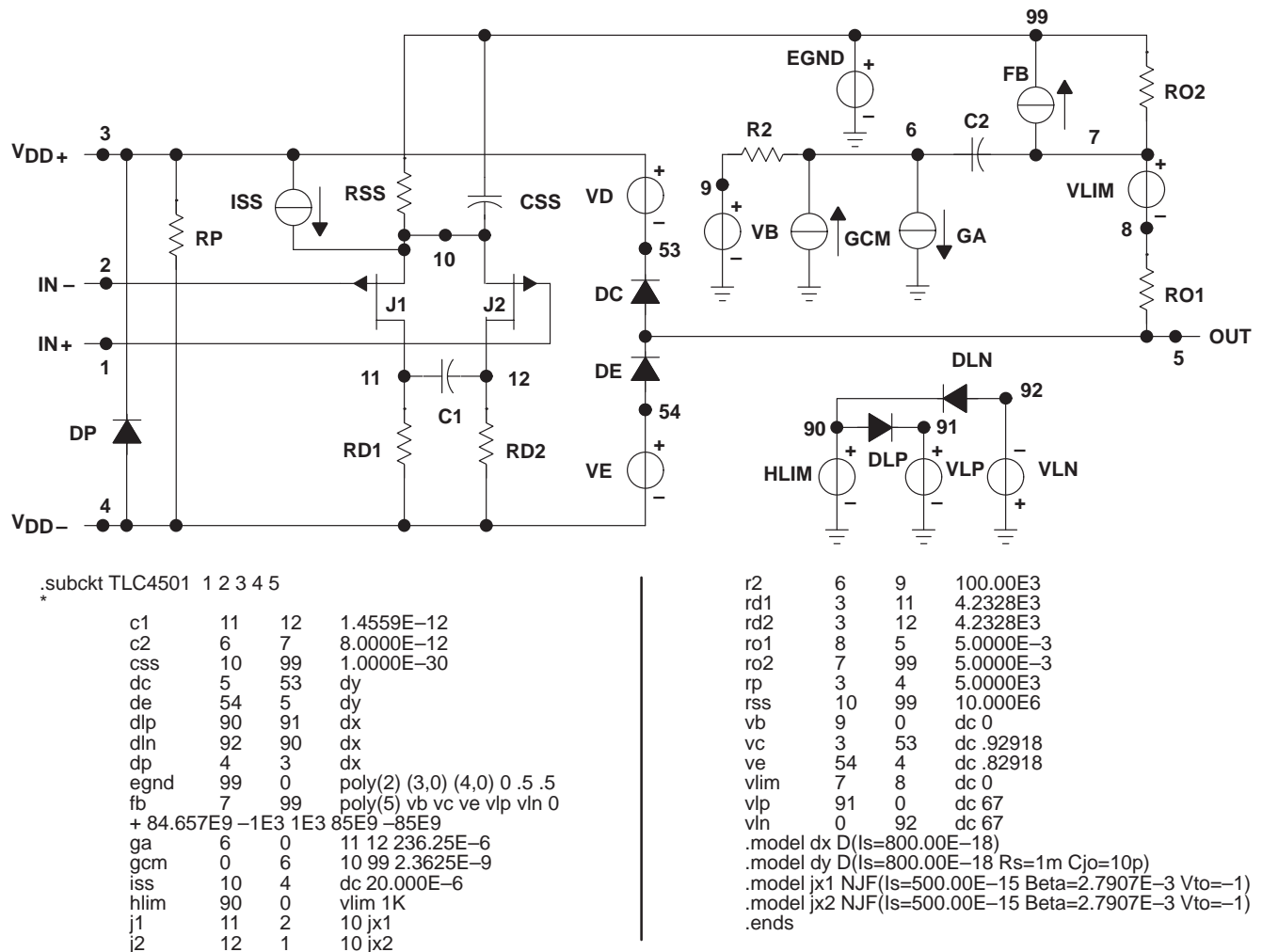


Figure 46. Boyle Macromodel and Subcircuit

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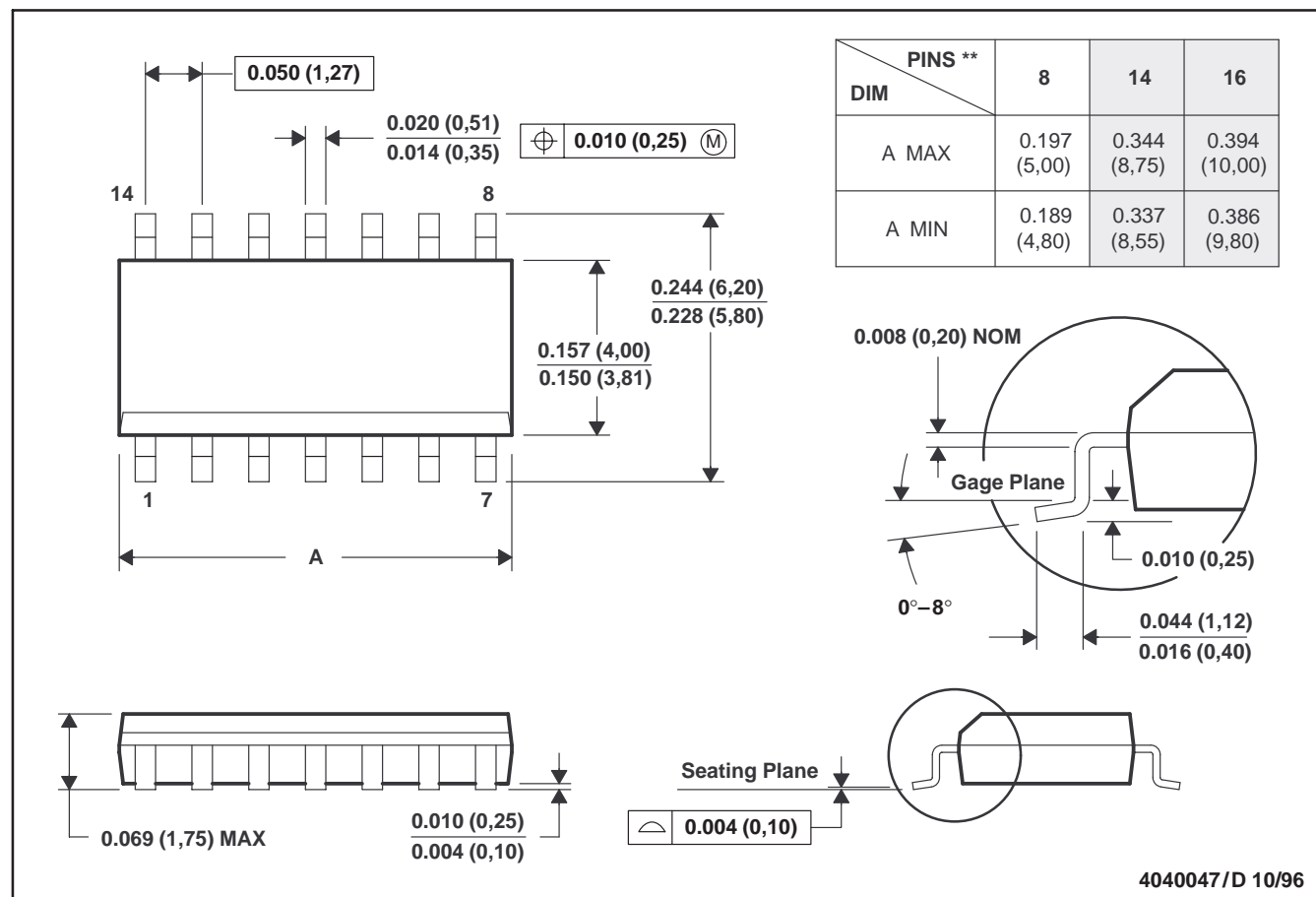
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MECHANICAL INFORMATION

D (R-PDSO-G)**

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

14 PIN SHOWN



- 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. Falls within JEDEC MS-012

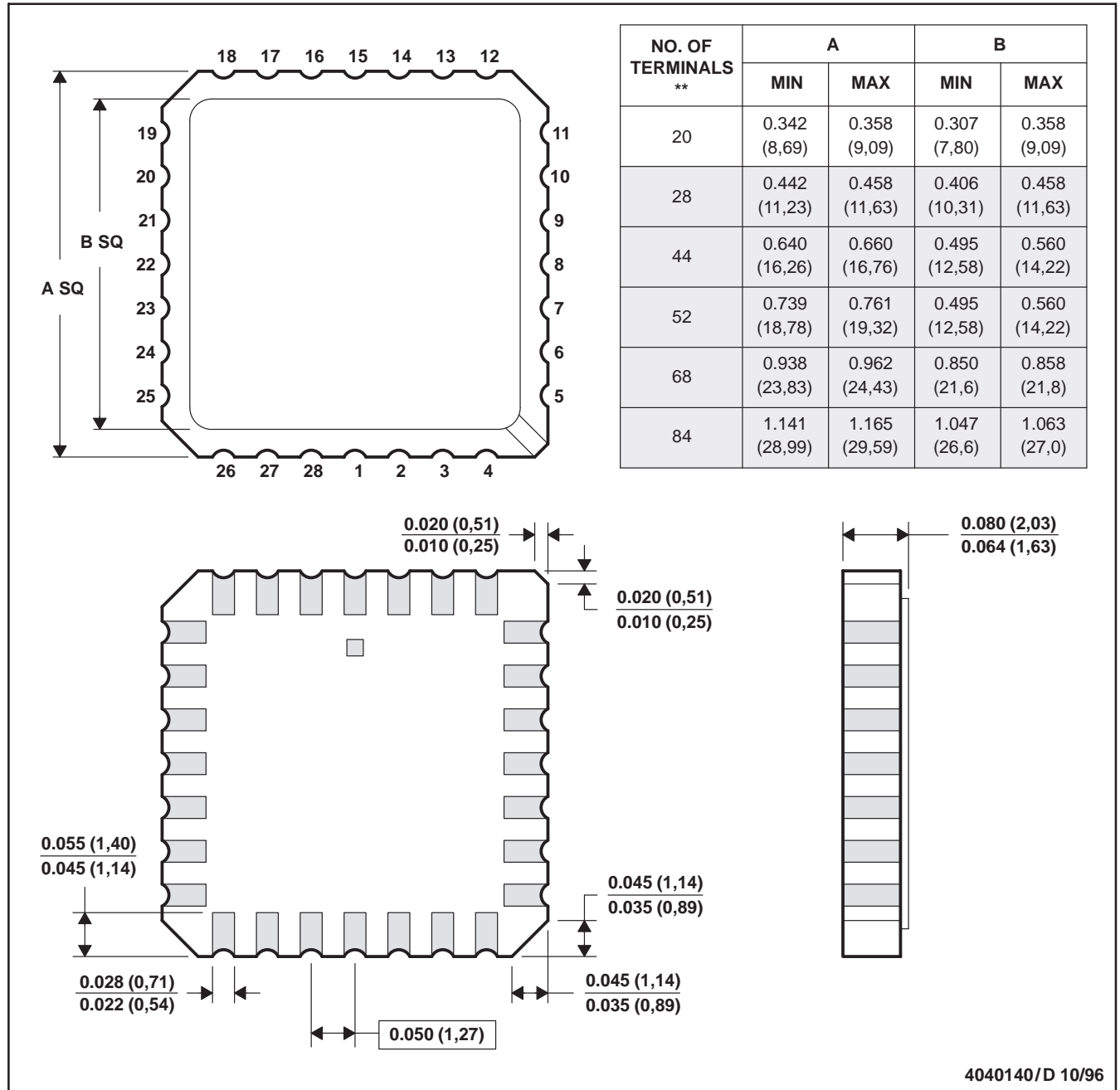
TLC4501, TLC4501A, TLC4502, TLC4502A
FAMILY OF SELF-CALIBRATING (Self-Cal™)
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MECHANICAL INFORMATION

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

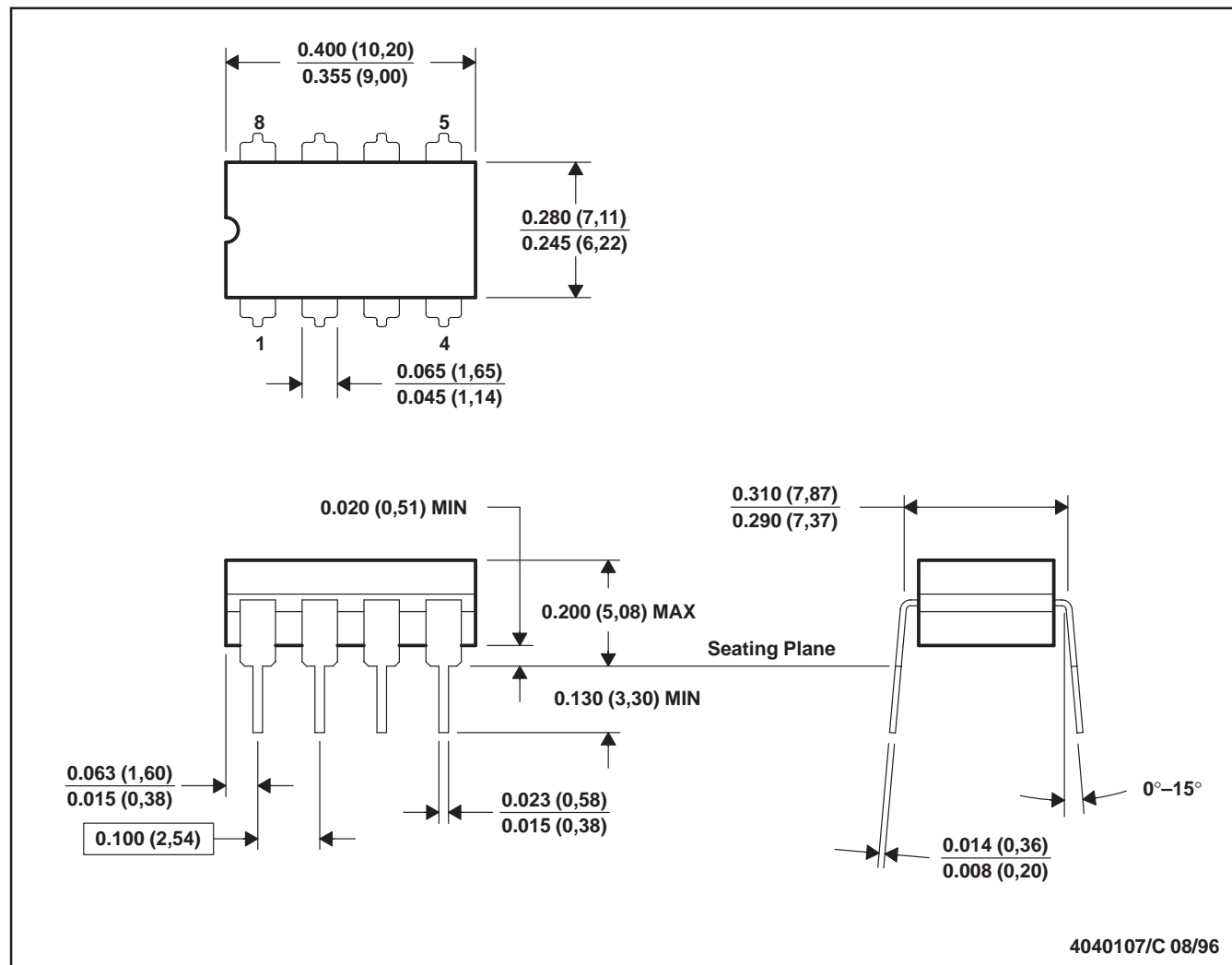
TLC4501, TLC4501A, TLC4502, TLC4502A
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MECHANICAL INFORMATION

JG (R-GDIP-T8)

CERAMIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE



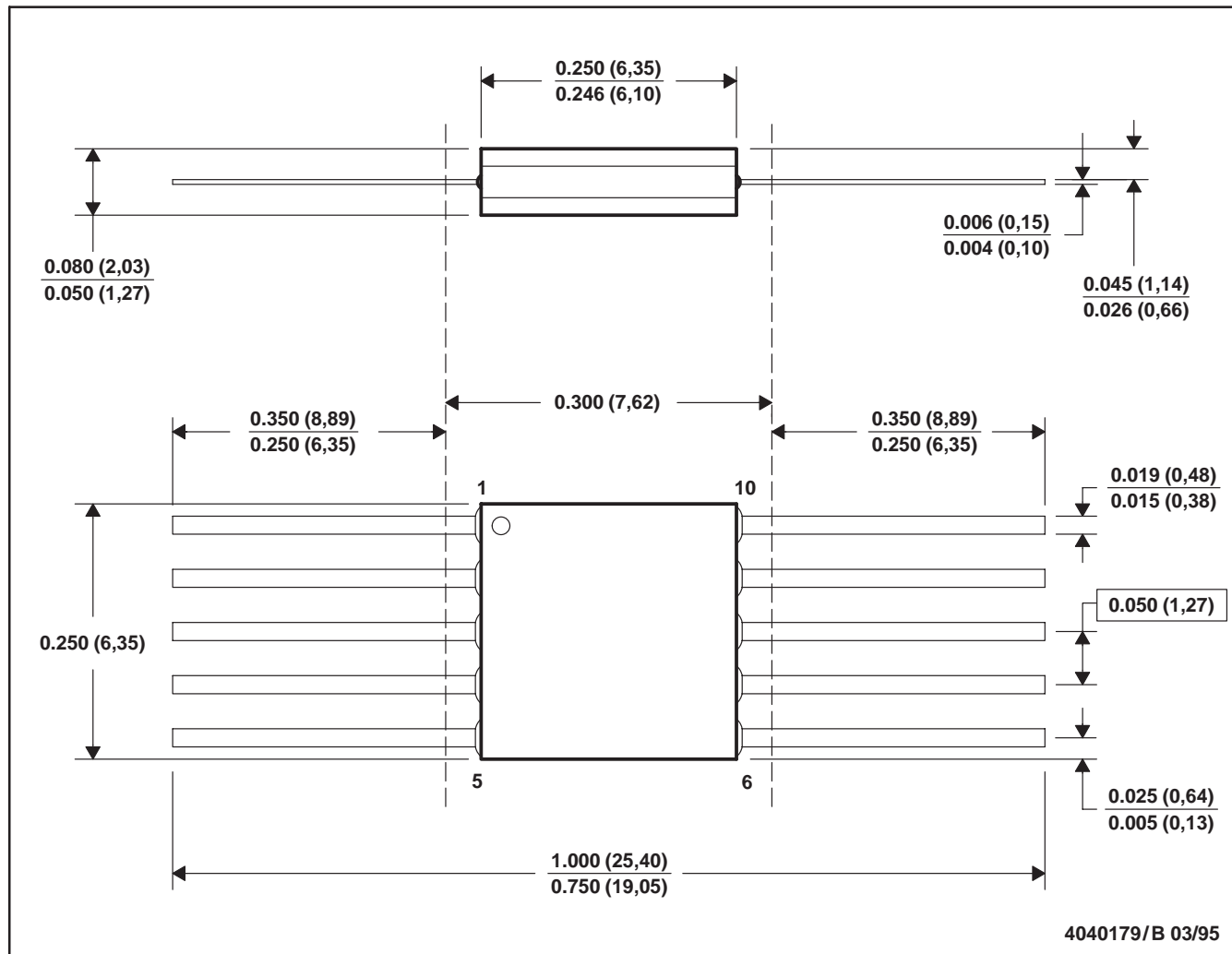
- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
 B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 C. This package can be hermetically sealed with a ceramic lid using glass frit.
 D. Index point is provided on cap for terminal identification only on press ceramic glass frit seal only.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

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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

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