

# TLE202x-Q1, TLE202xA-Q1 EXCALIBUR HIGH-SPEED LOW-POWER PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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- Qualification in Accordance With AEC-Q100†
- Qualified for Automotive Applications
- Customer-Specific Configuration Control Can Be Supported Along With Major-Change Approval
- ESD Protection Exceeds 1000 V Per MIL-STD-883, Method 3015; Exceeds 200 V Using Machine Model (C = 200 pF, R = 0)
- Supply Current . . . 300  $\mu$ A Max
- High Unity-Gain Bandwidth . . . 2 MHz Typ
- High Slew Rate . . . 0.45 V/ $\mu$ s Min
- Supply-Current Change Over Full Temp Range . . . 10  $\mu$ A Typ at  $V_{CC} \pm \pm 15$  V
- Specified for Both 5-V Single-Supply and  $\pm 15$ -V Operation
- Phase-Reversal Protection
- High Open-Loop Gain . . . 6.5 V/ $\mu$ V (136 dB) Typ
- Low Offset Voltage . . . 100  $\mu$ V Max
- Offset Voltage Drift With Time 0.005  $\mu$ V/mo Typ
- Low Input Bias Current . . . 50 nA Max
- Low Noise Voltage . . . 19 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  Typ

† Contact factory for details. Q100 qualification data available on request.

## description

The TLE202x and TLE202xA devices are precision, high-speed, low-power operational amplifiers using a new Texas Instruments Excalibur process. These devices combine the best features of the OP21 with highly improved slew rate and unity-gain bandwidth.

The complementary bipolar Excalibur process utilizes isolated vertical pnp transistors that yield dramatic improvement in unity-gain bandwidth and slew rate over similar devices.

The addition of a bias circuit in conjunction with this process results in extremely stable parameters with both time and temperature. This means that a precision device remains a precision device even with changes in temperature and over years of use.

This combination of excellent dc performance with a common-mode input voltage range that includes the negative rail makes these devices the ideal choice for low-level signal conditioning applications in either single-supply or split-supply configurations. In addition, these devices offer phase-reversal protection circuitry that eliminates an unexpected change in output states when one of the inputs goes below the negative supply rail.

A variety of available options includes small-outline versions for high-density systems applications.

The Q-suffix devices are characterized for operation over the full automotive temperature range of  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $125^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

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.

# TLE202x-Q1, TLE202xA-Q1 EXCALIBUR HIGH-SPEED LOW-POWER PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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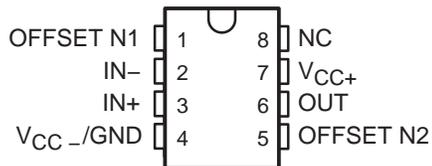
## ORDERING INFORMATION

T <sub>A</sub>	V <sub>IO</sub> max AT 25°C	PACKAGE†		ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	TOP-SIDE MARKING
-40°C to 125°C	200 μV	SOIC (D)	Tape and reel	TLE2021AQDRQ1	2021AQ
		TSSOP (PW)	Tape and reel	TLE2021AQPWRQ1‡	2021AQ
	500 μV	SOIC (D)	Tape and reel	TLE2021QDRQ1	2021Q1
		TSSOP (PW)	Tape and reel	TLE2021QPWRQ1‡	2021Q1
-40°C to 125°C	300 μV	SOIC (D)	Tape and reel	TLE2022AQDRQ1	2021AQ
		TSSOP (PW)	Tape and reel	TLE2022AQPWRQ1‡	2022AQ1
	500 μV	SOIC (D)	Tape and reel	TLE2022QDRQ1	2022Q1
		TSSOP (PW)	Tape and reel	TLE2022QPWRQ1‡	2022Q1
-40°C to 125°C	750 μV	SOP (DW)	Tape and reel	TLE2024AQDWRQ1	2024AQ1
	1000 μV	SOP (DW)	Tape and reel	TLE2024QDWRQ1	2024Q1

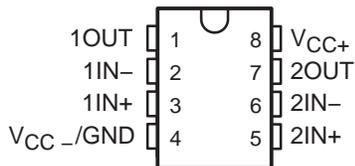
† Package drawings, standard packing quantities, thermal data, symbolization, and PCB design guidelines are available at [www.ti.com/sc/package](http://www.ti.com/sc/package).

‡ Product preview

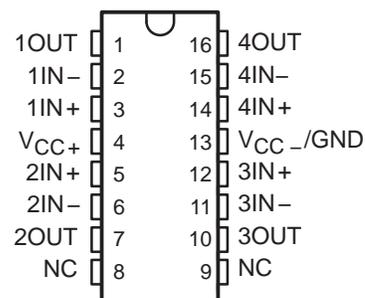
**TLE2021  
D OR PW PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)**



**TLE2022  
D OR PW PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)**



**TLE2024  
DW PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)**

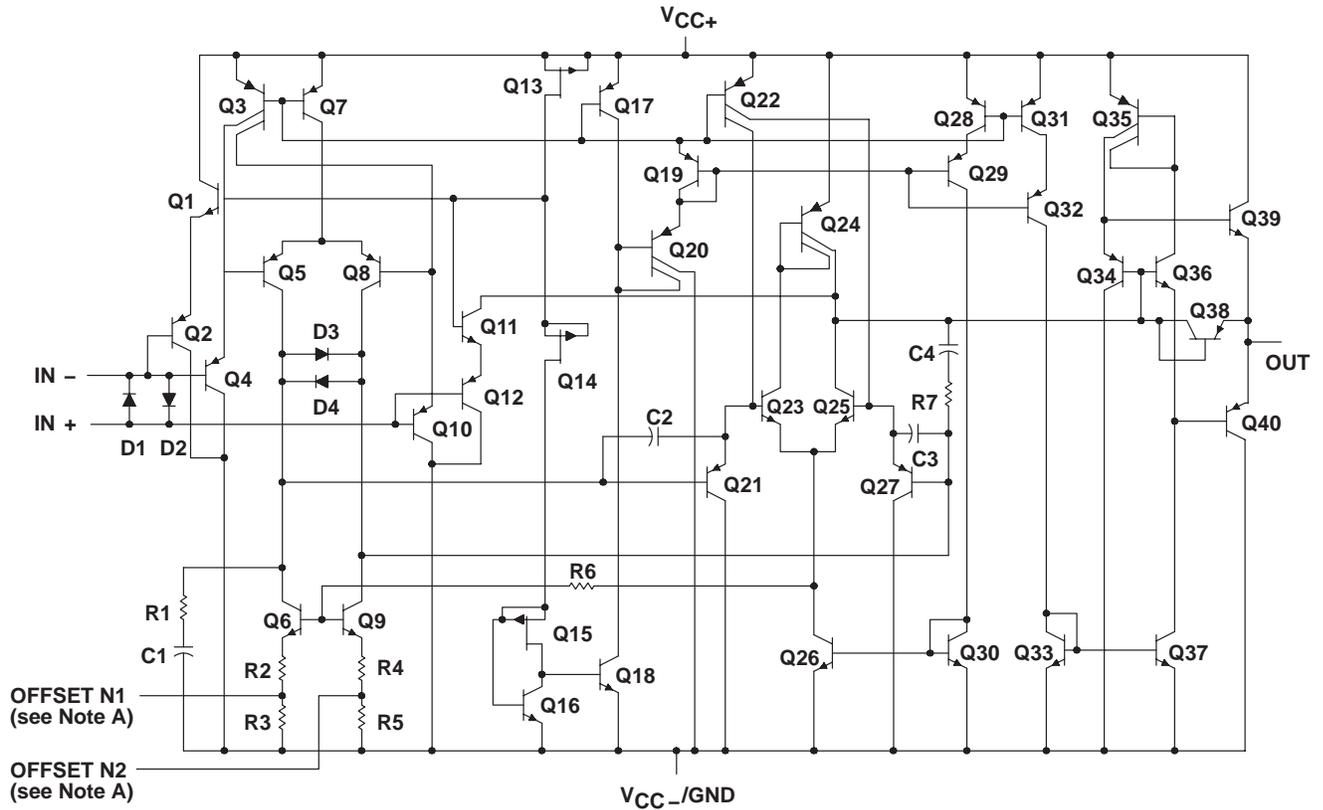


NC – No internal connection

# TLE202x-Q1, TLE202xA-Q1 EXCALIBUR HIGH-SPEED LOW-POWER PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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equivalent schematic (each amplifier)



ACTUAL DEVICE COMPONENT COUNT			
COMPONENT	TLE2021	TLE2022	TLE2024
Transistors	40	80	160
Resistors	7	14	28
Diodes	4	8	16
Capacitors	4	8	16

# TLE202x-Q1, TLE202xA-Q1 EXCALIBUR HIGH-SPEED LOW-POWER PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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

Supply voltage, $V_{CC+}$ (see Note 1)	20 V
Supply voltage, $V_{CC-}$ (see Note 1)	-20 V
Differential input voltage, $V_{ID}$ (see Note 2)	$\pm 0.6$ V
Input voltage range, $V_I$ (any input, see Note 1)	$\pm V_{CC}$
Input current, $I_I$ (each input)	$\pm 1$ mA
Output current, $I_O$ (each output): TLE2021	$\pm 20$ mA
TLE2022	$\pm 30$ mA
TLE2024	$\pm 40$ mA
Total current into $V_{CC+}$	80 mA
Total current out of $V_{CC-}$	80 mA
Duration of short-circuit current at (or below) 25°C (see Note 3)	unlimited
Operating free-air temperature range, $T_A$ : Q suffix	-40°C to 125°C
Operating virtual junction temperature, $T_J$	150°C
Package thermal impedance, $R_{\theta JA}$ (see Notes 4 and 5): D (8 pin)	97°C/W
DW (16 pin)	57°C/W
PW (8 pin)	149°C/W
PW (14 pin)	113°C/W
Storage temperature range, $T_{stg}$	-65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 3 seconds: D or PW package	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  $V_{CC+}$ , and  $V_{CC-}$ .
  2. Differential voltages are at  $IN+$  with respect to  $IN-$ . Excessive current flows if a differential input voltage in excess of approximately  $\pm 600$  mV is applied between the inputs unless some limiting resistance is used.
  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.
  4. Maximum power dissipation is a function of  $T_{J(max)}$ ,  $\theta_{JA}$ , and  $T_A$ . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any allowable ambient temperature is  $P_D = (T_{J(max)} - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$ . Selecting the maximum of 150°C can affect reliability.
  5. The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51-7.

## recommended operating conditions

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, $V_{CC}$		$\pm 2$	$\pm 20$	V
Common-mode input voltage, $V_{IC}$	$V_{CC} = \pm 5$ V	0	3.2	V
	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15$ V	-15	13.2	
Operating free-air temperature, $T_A$		-40	125	°C

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**EXCALIBUR HIGH-SPEED LOW-POWER PRECISION**  
**OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS**

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**TLE2021 electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature,  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$  (unless otherwise noted)**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$ †	TLE2021-Q1			TLE2021A-Q1			UNIT	
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX		
$V_{IO}$ Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0, R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	120		600	100		400	$\mu\text{V}$	
		Full range	800			550				
$\alpha_{VIO}$ 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	0.005			0.005			$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$	
$I_{IO}$ Input offset current		25°C	0.2		6	0.2		6	nA	
		Full range	10			10				
$I_{IB}$ Input bias current	25°C	25		70	25		70	nA		
	Full range	90			90					
$V_{ICR}$ Common-mode input voltage range	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	0 to 3.5	-0.3 to 4		0 to 3.5	-0.3 to 4	V		
		Full range	0 to 3.2			0 to 3.2				
$V_{OH}$ High-level output voltage	$R_L = 10\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C	4	4.3		4	4.3		V	
		Full range	3.8			3.8				
$V_{OL}$ Low-level output voltage		25°C	0.7		0.8	0.7		0.8	V	
		Full range	0.95			0.95				
$A_{VD}$ Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = 1.4\text{ V to }4\text{ V}, R_L = 10\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C	0.3	1.5		0.3	1.5		$\text{V}/\mu\text{V}$	
		Full range	0.1			0.1				
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICRmin}, R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	85	110		85	110		dB	
		Full range	80			80				
$k_{SVR}$ Supply-voltage rejection ratio ( $\Delta V_{CC\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$ )	$V_{CC} = 5\text{ V to }30\text{ V}$	25°C	105	120		105	120		dB	
		Full range	100			100				
$I_{CC}$ Supply current	$V_O = 2.5\text{ V}, \text{ No load}$	25°C	170		300	170		300	$\mu\text{A}$	
		Full range	300			300				
$\Delta I_{CC}$ Supply current change over operating temperature range			25°C	170		300	170		300	$\mu\text{A}$
			Full range	9			9			

† Full range is  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $125^\circ\text{C}$ .

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

# TLE202x-Q1, TLE202xA-Q1 EXCALIBUR HIGH-SPEED LOW-POWER PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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**TLE2021 electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature,  $V_{CC} = \pm 15$  V (unless otherwise noted)**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$ †	TLE2021-Q1			TLE2021A-Q1			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
$V_{IO}$ Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0, R_S = 50 \Omega$	25°C	120	500		80	300	$\mu V$	
		Full range			700		450		
$\alpha_{VIO}$ Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range	2			2		$\mu V/^\circ C$	
Input offset voltage long-term drift (see Note 4)		25°C	0.006			0.006		$\mu V/mo$	
$I_{IO}$ Input offset current		25°C	0.2	6		0.2	6	nA	
		Full range			10		10		
$I_{IB}$ Input bias current		25°C	25	70		25	70	nA	
	Full range			90		90			
$V_{ICR}$ Common-mode input voltage range	$R_S = 50 \Omega$	25°C	-15 to 13.5	-15.3 to 14		-15 to 13.5	-15.3 to 14	V	
		Full range	-15 to 13.2			-15 to 13.2			
$V_{OM+}$ Maximum positive peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10 k\Omega$	25°C	14	14.3		14	14.3	V	
		Full range	13.8			13.8			
$V_{OM-}$ Maximum negative peak output voltage swing		25°C	-13.7	-14.1		-13.7	-14.1	V	
		Full range	-13.6			-13.6			
$A_{VD}$ Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = \pm 10 V, R_L = 10 k\Omega$	25°C	1	6.5		1	6.5	$V/\mu V$	
		Full range	0.5			0.5			
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICRmin}, R_S = 50 \Omega$	25°C	100	115		100	115	dB	
		Full range	96			96			
$k_{SVR}$ Supply-voltage rejection ratio ( $\Delta V_{CC\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$ )	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 2.5 V$ to $\pm 15 V$	25°C	105	120		105	120	dB	
		Full range	100			100			
$I_{CC}$ Supply current	$V_O = 0, \text{ No load}$	25°C	200	350		200	350	$\mu A$	
		Full range			350		350		
$\Delta I_{CC}$ Supply current change over operating temperature range		Full range	10			10		$\mu A$	

† Full range is  $-40^\circ C$  to  $125^\circ C$ .

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

# TLE202x-Q1, TLE202xA-Q1 EXCALIBUR HIGH-SPEED LOW-POWER PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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**TLE2022 electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature,  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$  (unless otherwise noted)**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$ †	TLE2022-Q1			TLE2022A-Q1			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
$V_{IO}$ Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0, R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	600			400			$\mu\text{V}$
		Full range	800			550			
$\alpha_{VIO}$ 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	0.005			0.005			$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$
$I_{IO}$ Input offset current		25°C	0.5 6			0.4 6			nA
		Full range	10			10			
$I_{IB}$ Input bias current	25°C	35 70			33 70			nA	
	Full range	90			90				
$V_{ICR}$ Common-mode input voltage range	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	0 to 3.5	-0.3 to 4	0 to 3.5	-0.3 to 4	V		
		Full range	0 to 3.2		0 to 3.2				
$V_{OH}$ High-level output voltage	$R_L = 10\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C	4	4.3	4	4.3	V		
		Full range	3.8			3.8			
$V_{OL}$ Low-level output voltage		25°C	0.7 0.8			0.7 0.8			V
		Full range	0.95			0.95			
$A_{VD}$ Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = 1.4\text{ V to }4\text{ V}, R_L = 10\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C	0.3	1.5	0.4	1.5	$\text{V}/\mu\text{V}$		
		Full range	0.1			0.1			
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICR\text{min}}, R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	85	100	87	102	dB		
		Full range	80			82			
$k_{SVR}$ Supply-voltage rejection ratio ( $\Delta V_{CC\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$ )	$V_{CC} = 5\text{ V to }30\text{ V}$	25°C	100	115	103	118	dB		
		Full range	95			98			
$I_{CC}$ Supply current	$V_O = 2.5\text{ V},$ No load	25°C	450 600			450 600			$\mu\text{A}$
		Full range	600			600			
$\Delta I_{CC}$ Supply current change over operating temperature range		Full range	37			37			$\mu\text{A}$

† Full range is  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $125^\circ\text{C}$ .

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

# TLE202x-Q1, TLE202xA-Q1 EXCALIBUR HIGH-SPEED LOW-POWER PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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**TLE2022 electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature,  $V_{CC} = \pm 15$  V (unless otherwise noted)**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$ †	TLE2022-Q1			TLE2022A-Q1			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
$V_{IO}$ Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0,$ $R_S = 50 \Omega$	25°C	150		500	120		300	$\mu V$
		Full range	700			450			
$\alpha_{VIO}$ Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range	2			2			$\mu V/^\circ C$
Input offset voltage long-term drift (see Note 4)		25°C	0.006			0.006			$\mu V/mo$
$I_{IO}$ Input offset current		25°C	0.5	6		0.4	6		nA
		Full range	10			10			
$I_{IB}$ Input bias current	25°C	35		70	33		70	nA	
	Full range	90			90				
$V_{ICR}$ Common-mode input voltage range	$R_S = 50 \Omega$	25°C	-15 to 13.5	-15.3 to 14	-15 to 13.5	-15.3 to 14		V	
		Full range	-15 to 13.2		-15 to 13.2				
$V_{OM+}$ Maximum positive peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10 k\Omega$	25°C	14	14.3		14	14.3		V
		Full range	13.8			13.8			
$V_{OM-}$ Maximum negative peak output voltage swing		25°C	-13.7	-14.1		-13.7	-14.1		V
		Full range	-13.6			-13.6			
$A_{VD}$ Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = \pm 10$ V, $R_L = 10 k\Omega$	25°C	0.8	4		1	7		V/ $\mu V$
		Full range	0.8			1			
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICRmin},$ $R_S = 50 \Omega$	25°C	95	106		97	109		dB
		Full range	91			93			
$k_{SVR}$ Supply-voltage rejection ratio ( $\Delta V_{CC\pm} / \Delta V_{IO}$ )	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 2.5$ V to $\pm 15$ V	25°C	100	115		103	118		dB
		Full range	95			98			
$I_{CC}$ Supply current	$V_O = 0,$ No load	25°C	550		700	550		700	$\mu A$
		Full range	700			700			
$\Delta I_{CC}$ Supply current change over operating temperature range		Full range	60			60			$\mu A$

† Full range is  $-40^\circ C$  to  $125^\circ C$ .

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

# TLE202x-Q1, TLE202xA-Q1 EXCALIBUR HIGH-SPEED LOW-POWER PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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**TLE2024 electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature,  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$  (unless otherwise noted)**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$ †	TLE2024-Q1			TLE2024A-Q1			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
$V_{IO}$ Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0, \quad R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	1100			850			$\mu\text{V}$
		Full range	1300			1050			
$\alpha_{VIO}$ 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	0.005			0.005			$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$
$I_{IO}$ Input offset current		25°C	0.6	6		0.5	6		nA
		Full range	10			10			
$I_{IB}$ Input bias current	25°C	45		70	40		70	nA	
	Full range	90			90				
$V_{ICR}$ Common-mode input voltage range	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	0 to 3.5	-0.3 to 4	0 to 3.5	-0.3 to 4		V	
		Full range	0 to 3.2		0 to 3.2				
$V_{OH}$ High-level output voltage	$R_L = 10\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C	3.9	4.2		3.9	4.2		V
		Full range	3.7			3.7			
$V_{OL}$ Low-level output voltage		25°C	0.7		0.8	0.7		0.8	V
		Full range	0.95			0.95			
$A_{VD}$ Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = 1.4\text{ V to }4\text{ V}, \quad R_L = 10\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C	0.2	1.5		0.3	1.5		$\text{V}/\mu\text{V}$
		Full range	0.1			0.1			
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICRmin}, \quad R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	80	90		82	92		dB
		Full range	80			82			
$k_{SVR}$ Supply-voltage rejection ratio ( $\Delta V_{CC\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$ )	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 2.5\text{ V to } \pm 15\text{ V}$	25°C	98	112		100	115		dB
		Full range	93			95			
$I_{CC}$ Supply current	$V_O = 0, \quad \text{No load}$	25°C	800	1200		800	1200		$\mu\text{A}$
		Full range	1200			1200			
$\Delta I_{CC}$ Supply current change over operating temperature range		Full range	50			50			$\mu\text{A}$

† Full range is  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $125^\circ\text{C}$ .

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

# TLE202x-Q1, TLE202xA-Q1 EXCALIBUR HIGH-SPEED LOW-POWER PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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**TLE2024 electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature,  $V_{CC} = \pm 15$  V (unless otherwise noted)**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$ †	TLE2024-Q1			TLE2024A-Q1			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
$V_{IO}$ Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0,$ $R_S = 50 \Omega$	25°C	1000			750			$\mu V$
		Full range	1200			950			
$\alpha_{VIO}$ Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range	2			2			$\mu V/^\circ C$
Input offset voltage long-term drift (see Note 4)		25°C	0.006			0.006			$\mu V/mo$
$I_{IO}$ Input offset current		25°C	0.6	6		0.2	6		nA
		Full range	10			10			
$I_{IB}$ Input bias current		25°C	50			45			nA
	Full range	90			90				
$V_{ICR}$ Common-mode input voltage range	$R_S = 50 \Omega$	25°C	-15 to 13.5	-15.3 to 14	-15 to 13.5	-15.3 to 14	V		
		Full range	-15 to 13.2		-15 to 13.2				
$V_{OM+}$ Maximum positive peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10 k\Omega$	25°C	13.8	14.1		13.8	14.2		V
		Full range	13.7			13.7			
$V_{OM-}$ Maximum negative peak output voltage swing		25°C	-13.7	-14.1		-13.7	-14.1		V
		Full range	-13.6			-13.6			
$A_{VD}$ Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = \pm 10$ V, $R_L = 10 k\Omega$	25°C	0.4	2		0.8	4		$V/\mu V$
		Full range	0.4			0.8			
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICRmin},$ $R_S = 50 \Omega$	25°C	92	102		94	105		dB
		Full range	88			90			
$k_{SVR}$ Supply-voltage rejection ratio ( $\Delta V_{CC\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$ )	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 2.5$ V to $\pm 15$ V	25°C	98	112		100	115		dB
		Full range	93			95			
$I_{CC}$ Supply current	$V_O = 0,$ No load	25°C	1050		1400				$\mu A$
		Full range	1400			1400			
$\Delta I_{CC}$ Supply current change over operating temperature range		Full range	85			85			$\mu A$

† Full range is  $-40^\circ C$  to  $125^\circ C$ .

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

**TLE202x-Q1, TLE202xA-Q1**  
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**TLE2021 operating characteristics,  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$**

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	$V_O = 1\text{ V to }3\text{ V}$ , See Figure 1	$25^\circ\text{C}$		0.5		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
$V_n$	Equivalent input noise voltage (see Figure 2)	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$	$25^\circ\text{C}$		21		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		$f = 1\text{ kHz}$	$25^\circ\text{C}$		17		
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\text{ to }1\text{ Hz}$	$25^\circ\text{C}$		0.16		$\mu\text{V}$
		$f = 0.1\text{ to }10\text{ Hz}$	$25^\circ\text{C}$		0.47		
$I_n$	Equivalent input noise current		$25^\circ\text{C}$		0.9		$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
$B_1$	Unity-gain bandwidth	See Figure 3	$25^\circ\text{C}$		1.2		MHz
$\phi_m$	Phase margin at unity gain	See Figure 3	$25^\circ\text{C}$		$42^\circ$		

**TLE2021 operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature,  $V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$**

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A^\dagger$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$ , See Figure 1	$25^\circ\text{C}$	0.45	0.65		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
			Full range	0.4			
$V_n$	Equivalent input noise voltage (see Figure 2)		$f = 10\text{ Hz}$	$25^\circ\text{C}$	19		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
			$f = 1\text{ kHz}$	$25^\circ\text{C}$	15		
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage		$f = 0.1\text{ to }1\text{ Hz}$	$25^\circ\text{C}$	0.16		$\mu\text{V}$
			$f = 0.1\text{ to }10\text{ Hz}$	$25^\circ\text{C}$	0.47		
$I_n$	Equivalent input noise current		$25^\circ\text{C}$		0.09		$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
$B_1$	Unity-gain bandwidth	See Figure 3	$25^\circ\text{C}$		2		MHz
$\phi_m$	Phase margin at unity gain	See Figure 3	$25^\circ\text{C}$		$46^\circ$		

$^\dagger$  Full range is  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $125^\circ\text{C}$  for the Q-suffix devices.

**TLE2022 operating characteristics,  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$**

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	$V_O = 1\text{ V to }3\text{ V}$ , See Figure 1		0.5		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
$V_n$	Equivalent input noise voltage (see Figure 2)	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$		21		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		17		
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\text{ to }1\text{ Hz}$		0.16		$\mu\text{V}$
		$f = 0.1\text{ to }10\text{ Hz}$		0.47		
$I_n$	Equivalent input noise current			0.1		$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
$B_1$	Unity-gain bandwidth	See Figure 3		1.7		MHz
$\phi_m$	Phase margin at unity gain	See Figure 3		$47^\circ$		

# TLE202x-Q1, TLE202xA-Q1 EXCALIBUR HIGH-SPEED LOW-POWER PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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## TLE2022 operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$ †	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$ , See Figure 1	25°C	0.45	0.65		V/ $\mu\text{s}$
			Full range	0.4			
$V_n$	Equivalent input noise voltage (see Figure 2)	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$	25°C		19		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		$f = 1\text{ kHz}$	25°C		15		
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\text{ to }1\text{ Hz}$	25°C		0.16		$\mu\text{V}$
		$f = 0.1\text{ to }10\text{ Hz}$	25°C		0.47		
$I_n$	Equivalent input noise current		25°C		0.1		$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
$B_1$	Unity-gain bandwidth	See Figure 3	25°C		2.8		MHz
$\phi_m$	Phase margin at unity gain	See Figure 3	25°C		52°		

† Full range is  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $125^\circ\text{C}$ .

## TLE2024 operating characteristics, $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	$V_O = 1\text{ V to }3\text{ V}$ , See Figure 1		0.5		V/ $\mu\text{s}$
$V_n$	Equivalent input noise voltage (see Figure 2)	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$		21		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		17		
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\text{ to }1\text{ Hz}$		0.16		$\mu\text{V}$
		$f = 0.1\text{ to }10\text{ Hz}$		0.47		
$I_n$	Equivalent input noise current			0.1		$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
$B_1$	Unity-gain bandwidth	See Figure 3		1.7		MHz
$\phi_m$	Phase margin at unity gain	See Figure 3		47°		

## TLE2024 operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

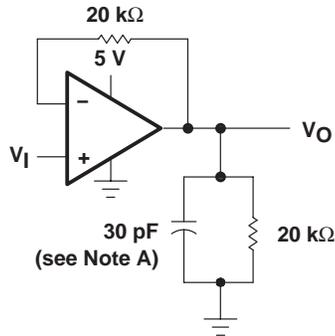
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$ †	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	$V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$ , See Figure 1	25°C	0.45	0.7		V/ $\mu\text{s}$
			Full range	0.4			
$V_n$	Equivalent input noise voltage (see Figure 2)	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$	25°C		19		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		$f = 1\text{ kHz}$	25°C		15		
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\text{ to }1\text{ Hz}$	25°C		0.16		$\mu\text{V}$
		$f = 0.1\text{ to }10\text{ Hz}$	25°C		0.47		
$I_n$	Equivalent input noise current		25°C		0.1		$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
$B_1$	Unity-gain bandwidth	See Figure 3	25°C		2.8		MHz
$\phi_m$	Phase margin at unity gain	See Figure 3	25°C		52°		

† Full range is  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $125^\circ\text{C}$ .

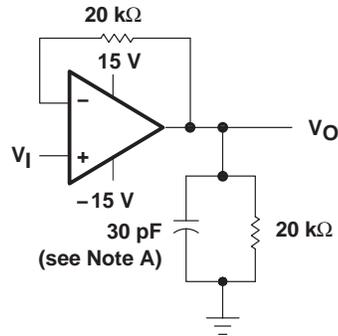
**TLE202x-Q1, TLE202xA-Q1**  
**EXCALIBUR HIGH-SPEED LOW-POWER PRECISION**  
**OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS**

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**PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION**



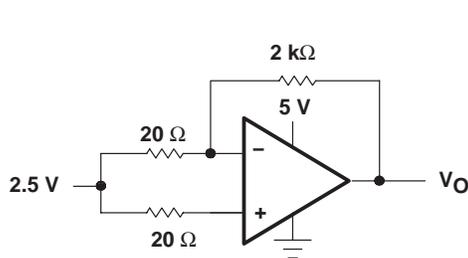
(a) SINGLE SUPPLY



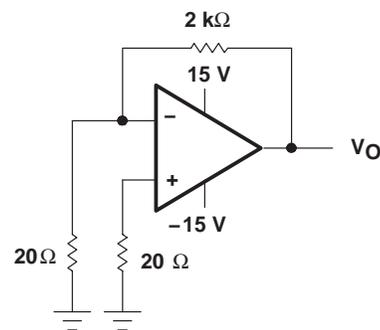
(b) SPLIT SUPPLY

NOTE A:  $C_L$  includes fixture capacitance.

**Figure 1. Slew-Rate Test Circuit**

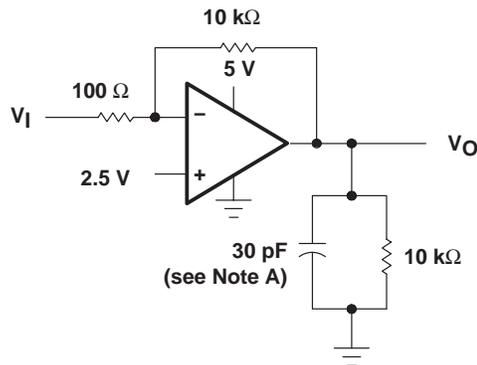


(a) SINGLE SUPPLY

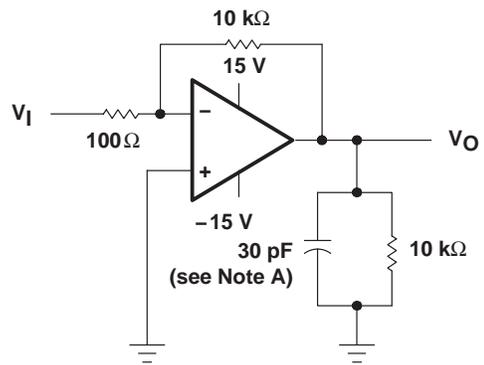


(b) SPLIT SUPPLY

**Figure 2. Noise-Voltage Test Circuit**



(a) SINGLE SUPPLY



(b) SPLIT SUPPLY

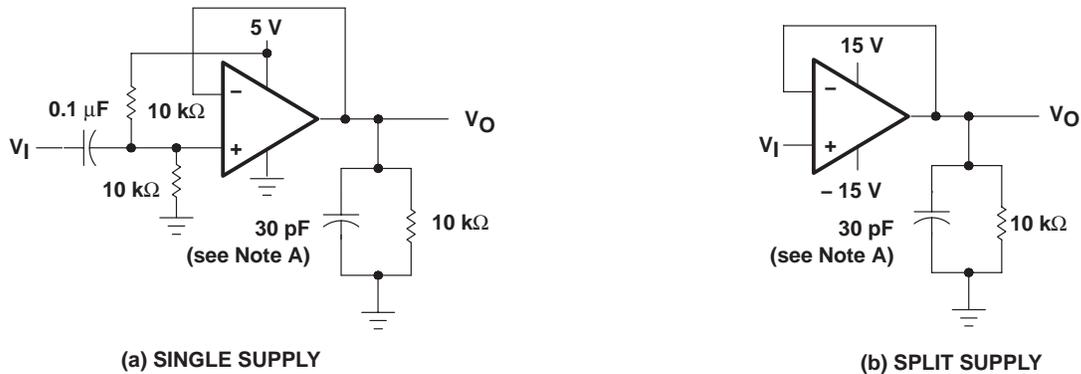
NOTE A:  $C_L$  includes fixture capacitance.

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

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## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



NOTE A:  $C_L$  includes fixture capacitance.

Figure 4. Small-Signal Pulse-Response Test Circuit

### typical values

Typical values presented in this data sheet represent the median (50% point) of device parametric performance.

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**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

**Table of Graphs**

			FIGURE
$V_{IO}$	Input offset voltage	Distribution	5, 6, 7
$I_{IB}$	Input bias current	vs Common-mode input voltage vs Free-air temperature	8, 9, 10 11, 12, 13
$I_I$	Input current	vs Differential input voltage	14
$V_{OM}$	Maximum peak output voltage	vs Output current vs Free-air temperature	15, 16, 17 18
$V_{OH}$	High-level output voltage	vs High-level output current vs Free-air temperature	19, 20 21
$V_{OL}$	Low-level output voltage	vs Low-level output current vs Free-air temperature	22 23
$V_{O(PP)}$	Maximum peak-to-peak output voltage	vs Frequency	24, 25
$A_{VD}$	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	vs Frequency vs Free-air temperature	26 27, 28, 29
$I_{OS}$	Short-circuit output current	vs Supply voltage vs Free-air temperature	30 – 33 34 – 37
$I_{CC}$	Supply current	vs Supply voltage vs Free-air temperature	38, 39, 40 41, 42, 43
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	vs Frequency	44, 45, 46
SR	Slew rate	vs Free-air temperature	47, 48, 49
	Voltage-follower small-signal pulse response		50, 51
	Voltage-follower large-signal pulse response		52 – 57
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	0.1 to 1 Hz 0.1 to 10 Hz	58 59
$V_n$	Equivalent input noise voltage	vs Frequency	60
$B_1$	Unity-gain bandwidth	vs Supply voltage vs Free-air temperature	61, 62 63, 64
$\phi_m$	Phase margin	vs Supply voltage vs Load capacitance vs Free-air temperature	65, 66 67, 68 69, 70
	Phase shift	vs Frequency	26

# TLE202x-Q1, TLE202xA-Q1 EXCALIBUR HIGH-SPEED LOW-POWER PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

DISTRIBUTION OF TLE2021  
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE

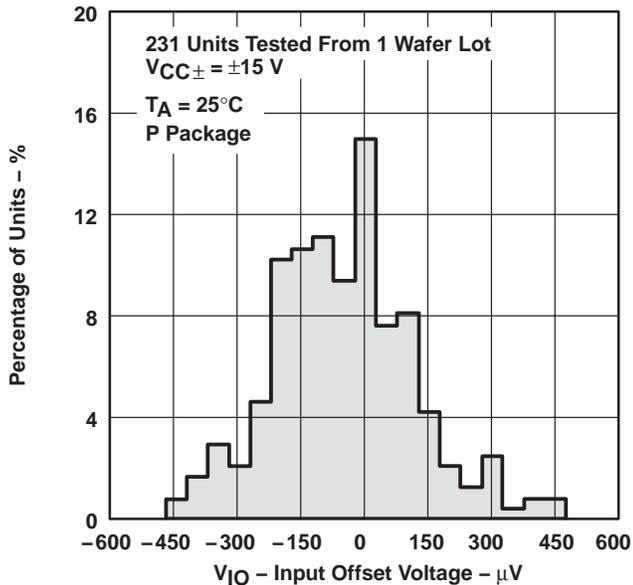


Figure 5

DISTRIBUTION OF TLE2022  
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE

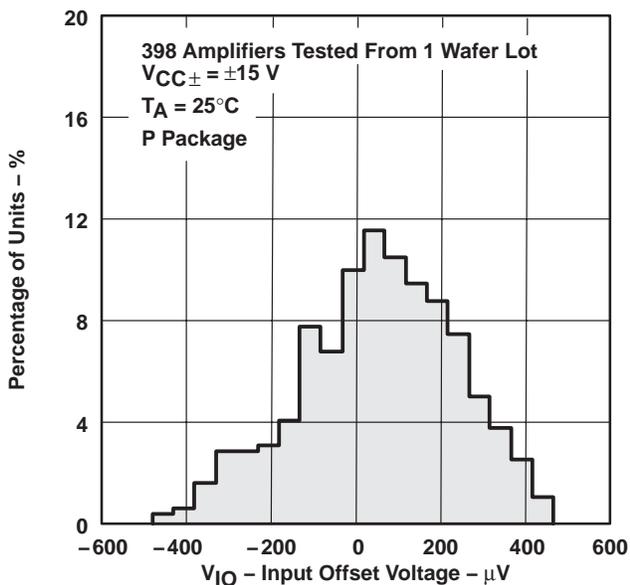


Figure 6

DISTRIBUTION OF TLE2024  
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE

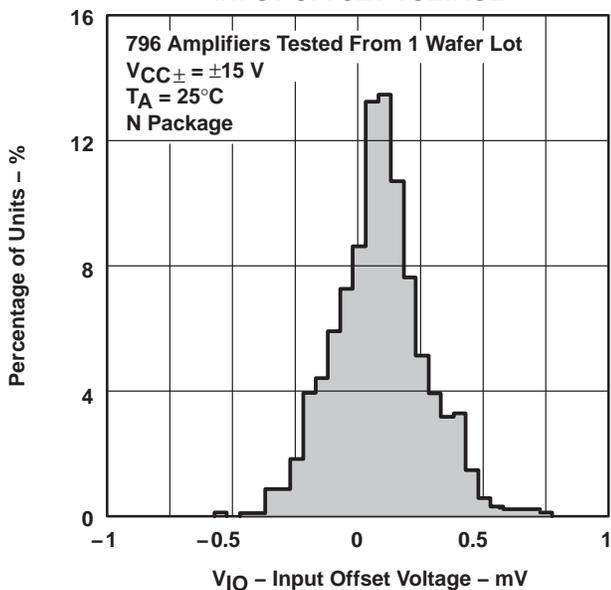


Figure 7

TLE2021  
INPUT BIAS CURRENT  
vs  
COMMON-MODE INPUT VOLTAGE

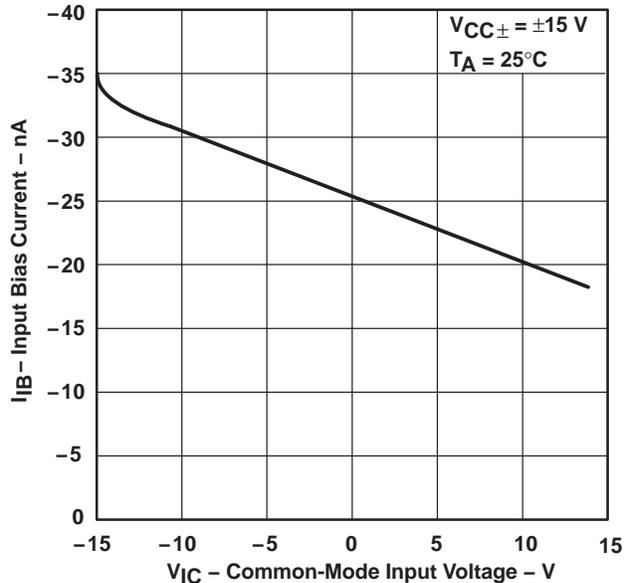


Figure 8

# TLE202x-Q1, TLE202xA-Q1 EXCALIBUR HIGH-SPEED LOW-POWER PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

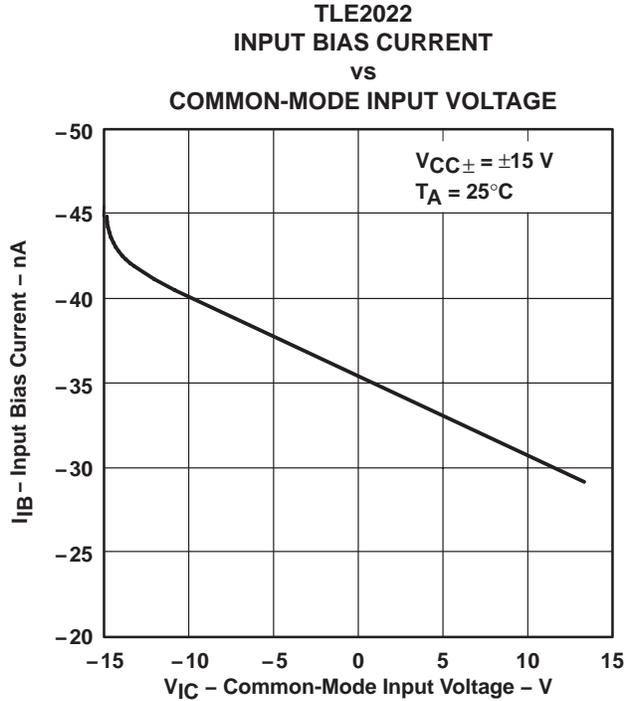


Figure 9

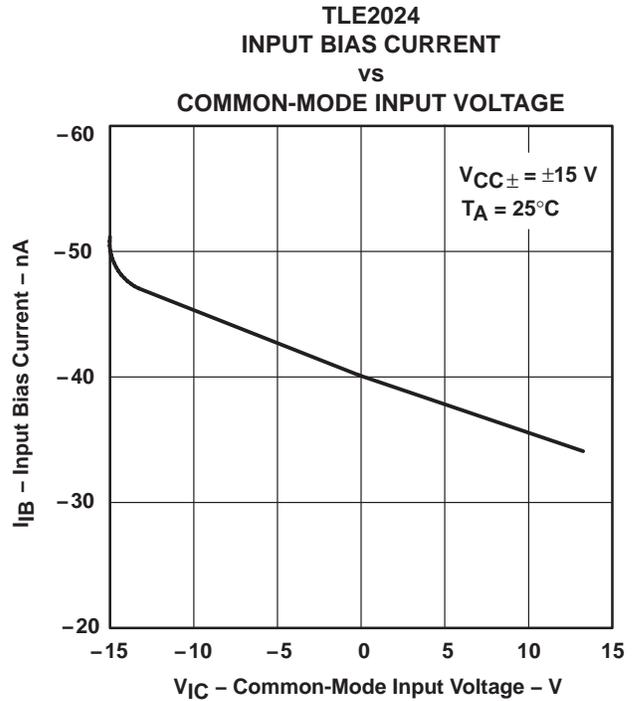


Figure 10

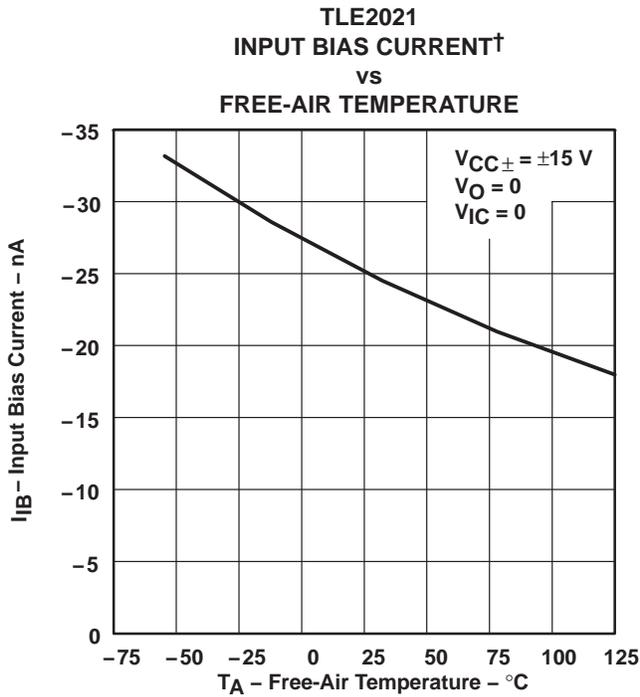


Figure 11

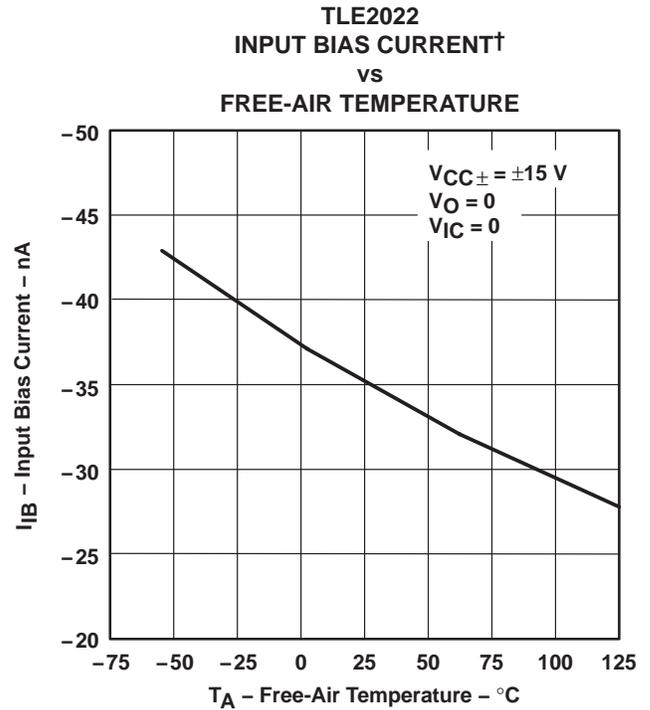


Figure 12

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

# TLE202x-Q1, TLE202xA-Q1 EXCALIBUR HIGH-SPEED LOW-POWER PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

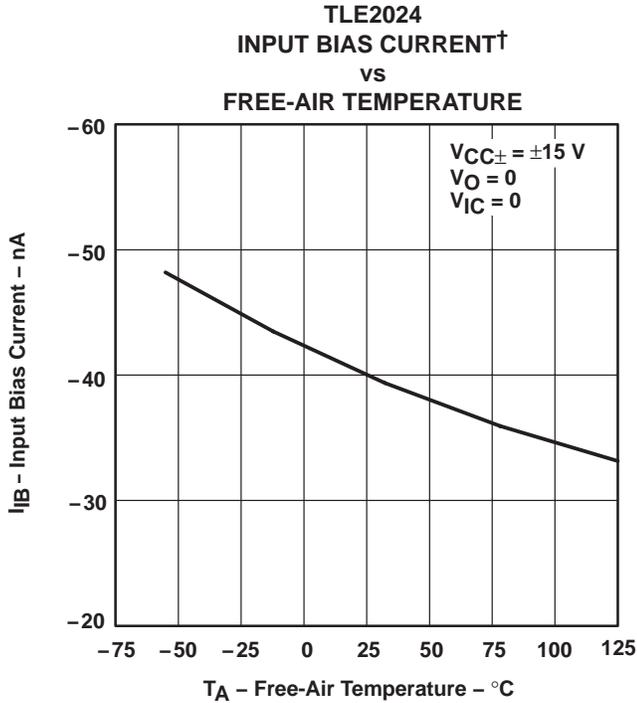


Figure 13

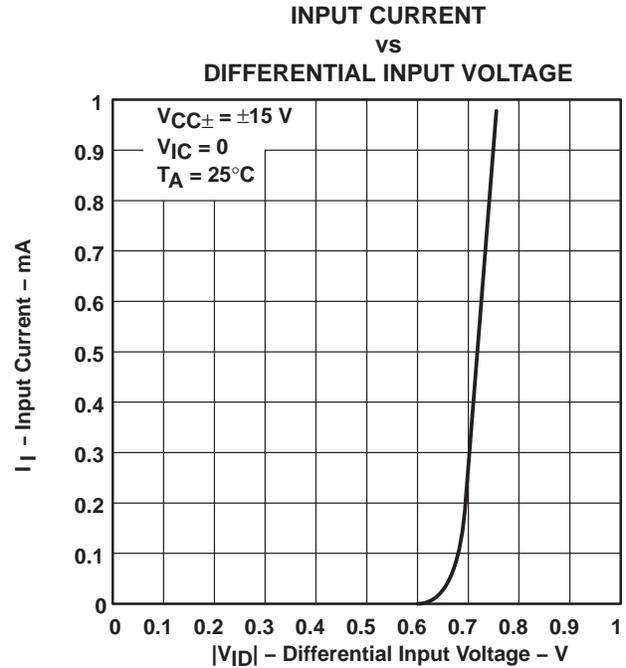


Figure 14

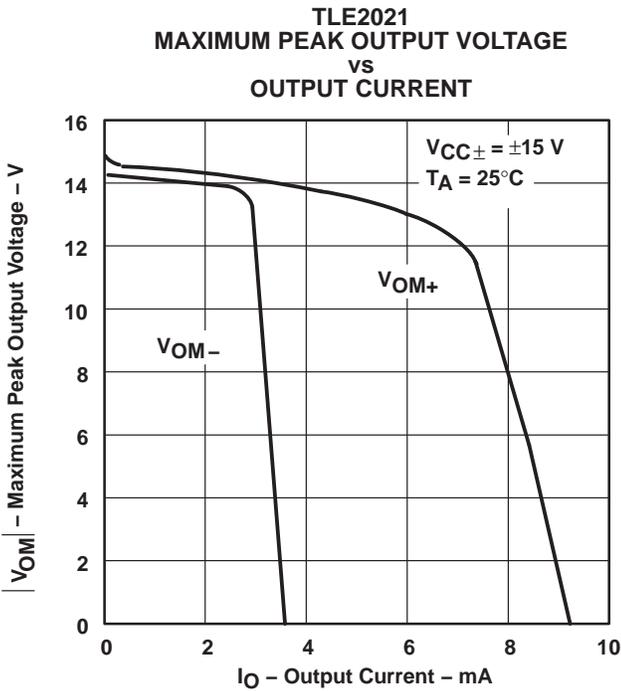


Figure 15

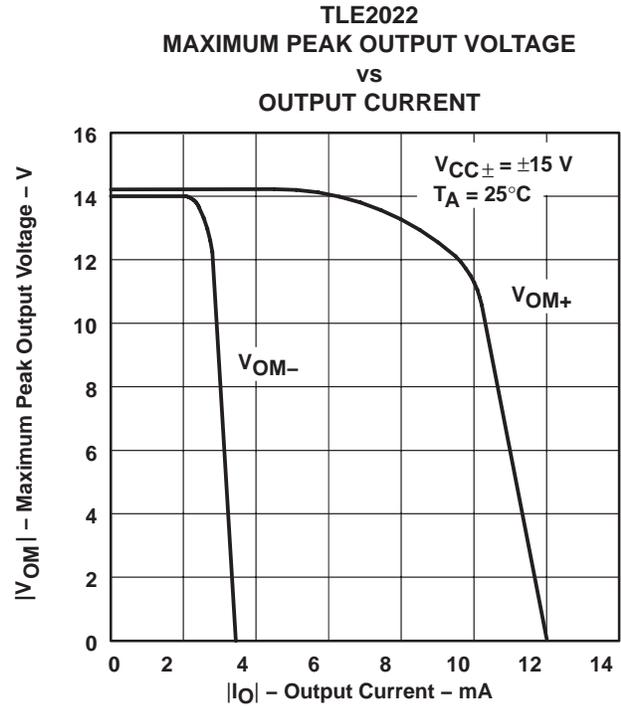


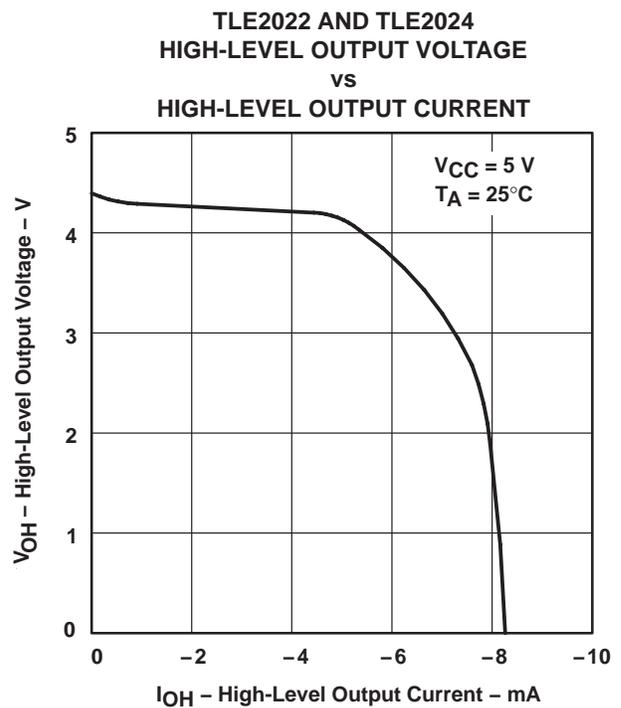
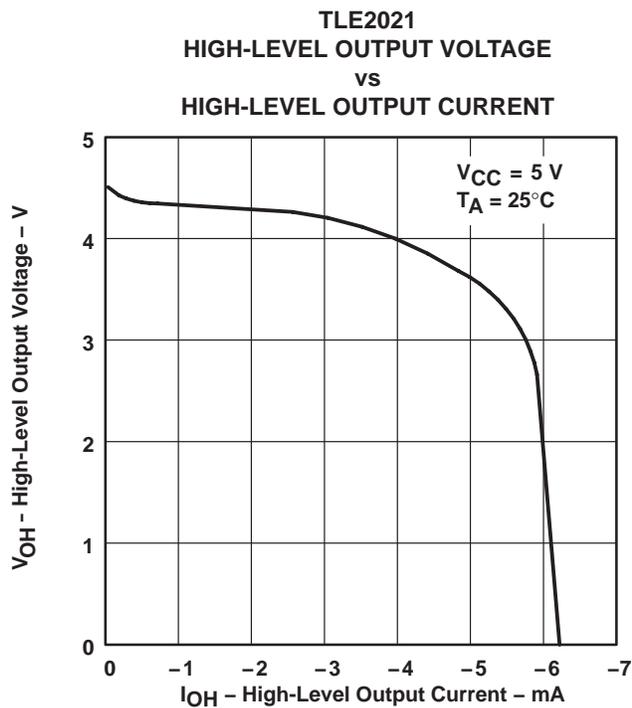
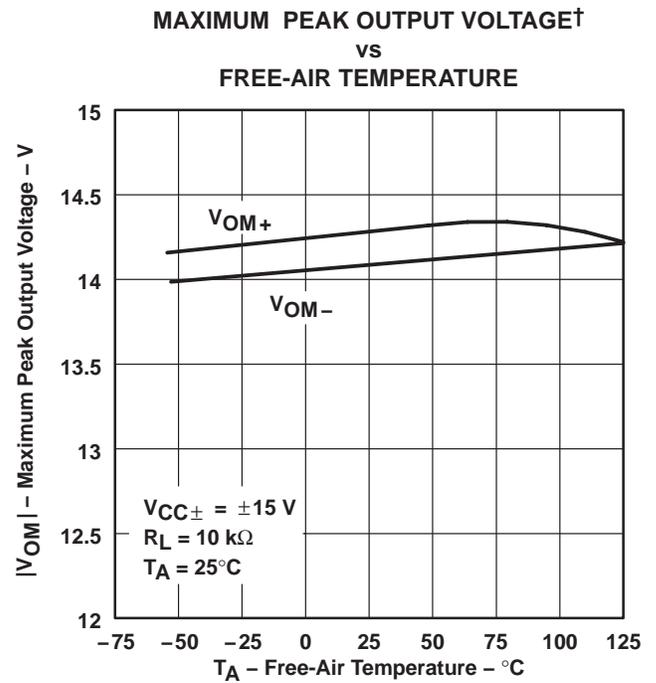
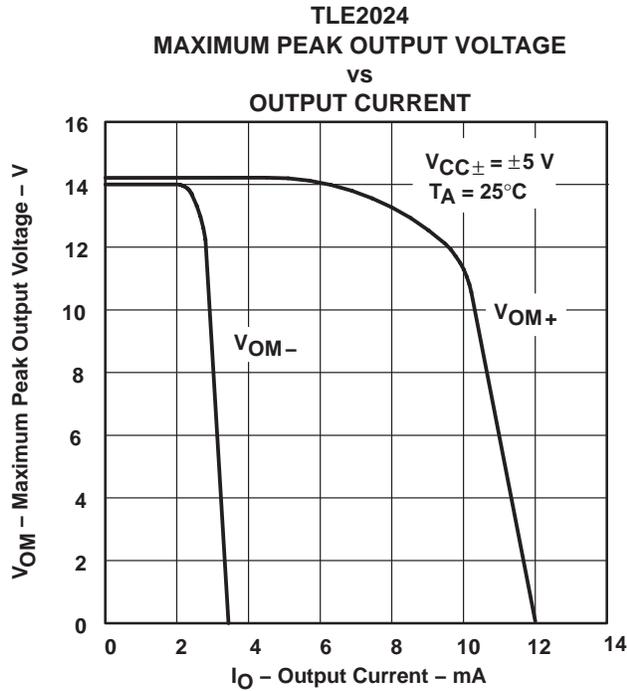
Figure 16

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

# TLE202x-Q1, TLE202xA-Q1 EXCALIBUR HIGH-SPEED LOW-POWER PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



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

# TLE202x-Q1, TLE202xA-Q1 EXCALIBUR HIGH-SPEED LOW-POWER PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

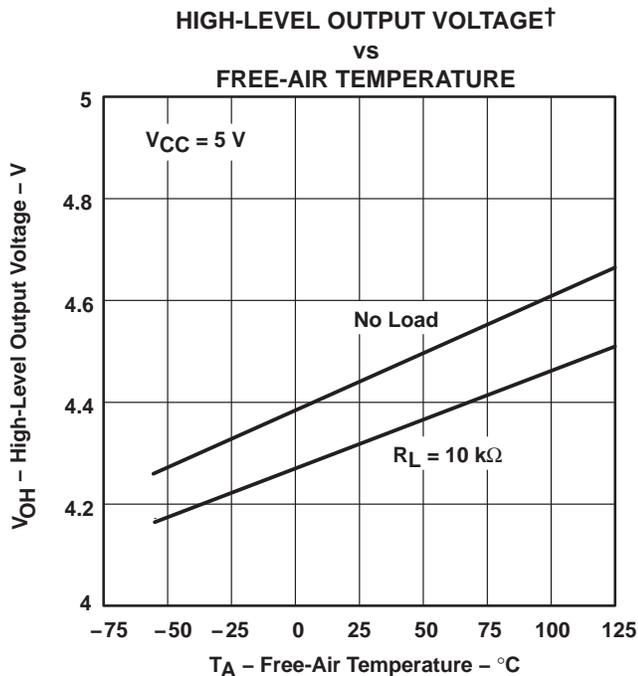


Figure 21

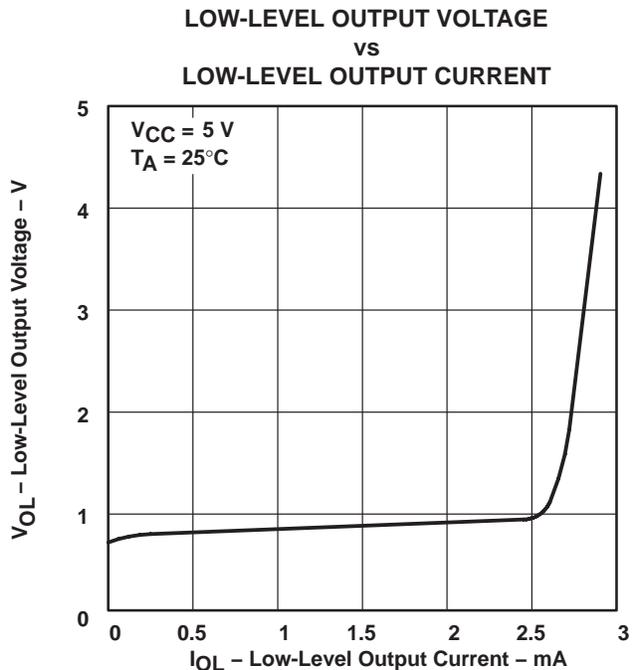


Figure 22

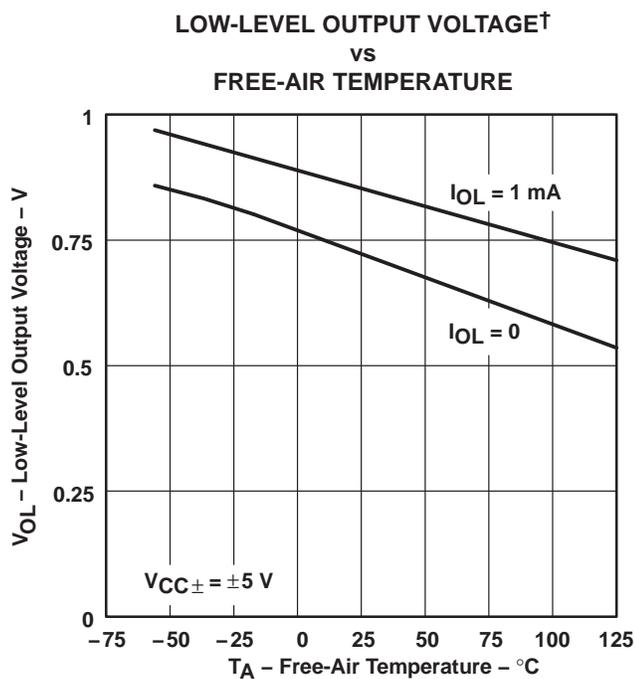


Figure 23

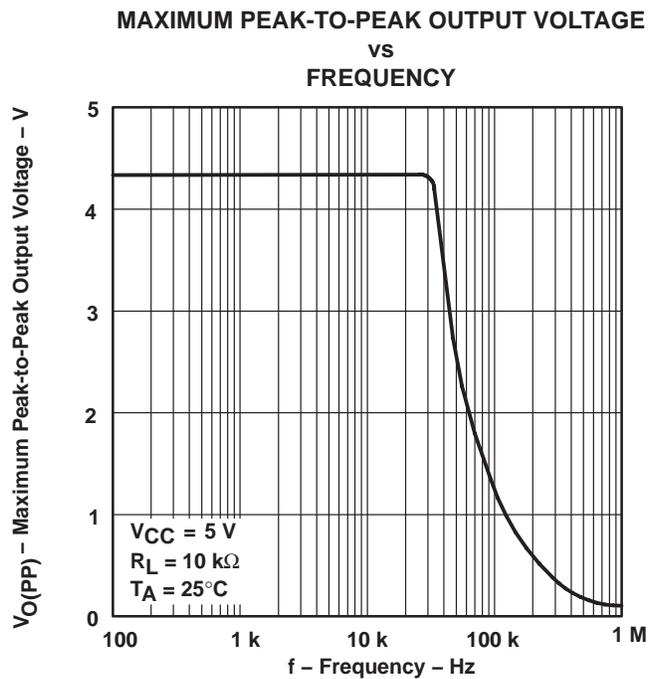


Figure 24

† 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**

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

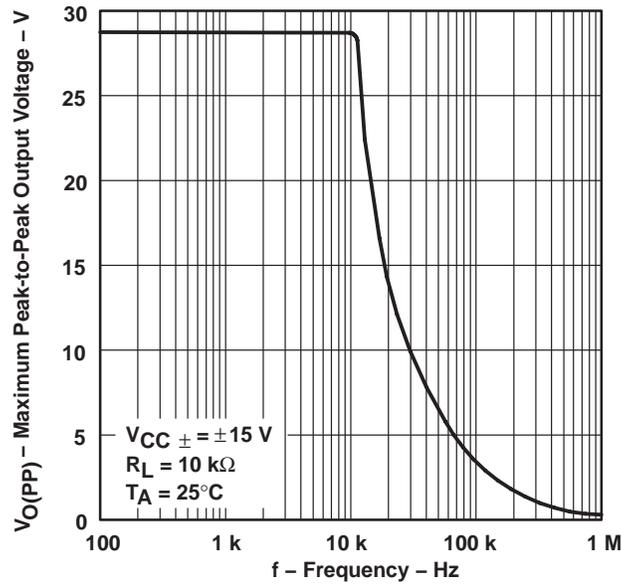


Figure 25

**LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE  
 AMPLIFICATION AND PHASE SHIFT  
 VS  
 FREQUENCY**

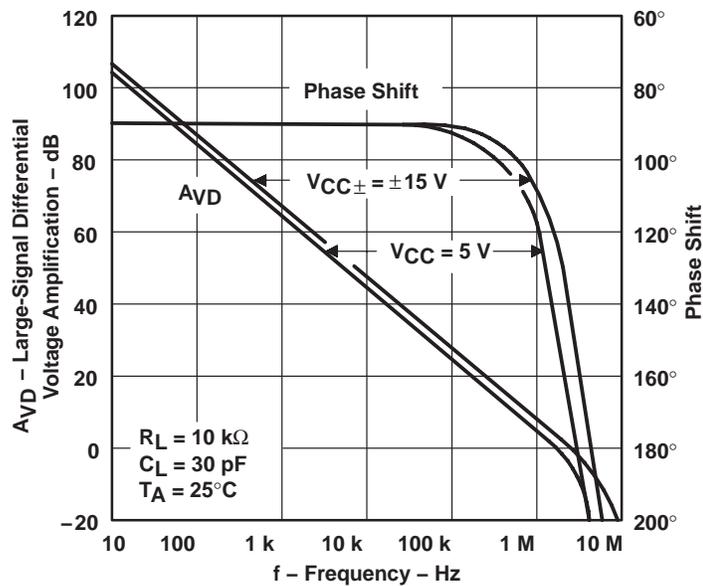


Figure 26

# TLE202x-Q1, TLE202xA-Q1 EXCALIBUR HIGH-SPEED LOW-POWER PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

**TLE2021**  
LARGE-SCALE DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE  
AMPLIFICATION†  
vs  
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

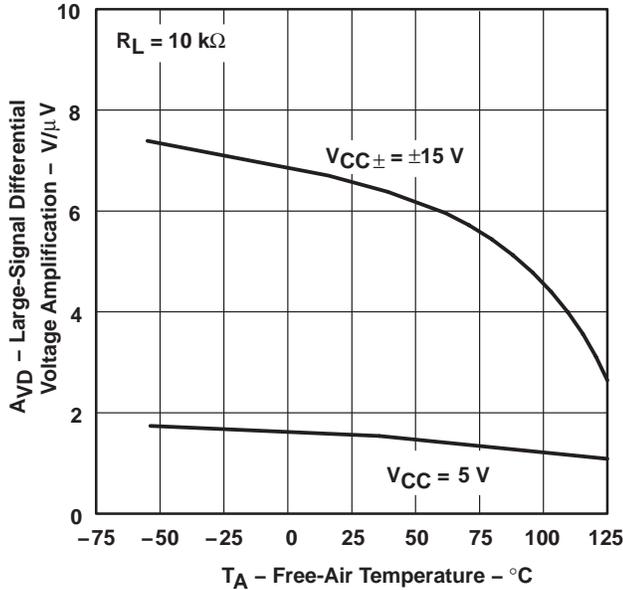


Figure 27

**TLE2022**  
LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE  
AMPLIFICATION†  
vs  
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

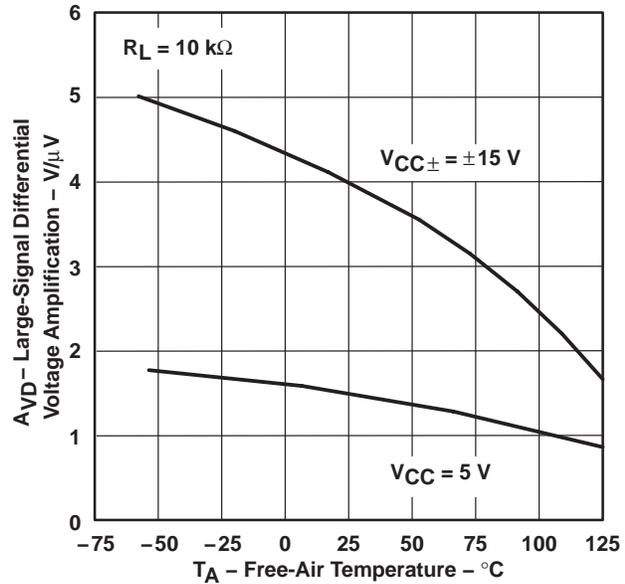


Figure 28

**TLE2024**  
LARGE-SCALE DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE  
AMPLIFICATION†  
vs  
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

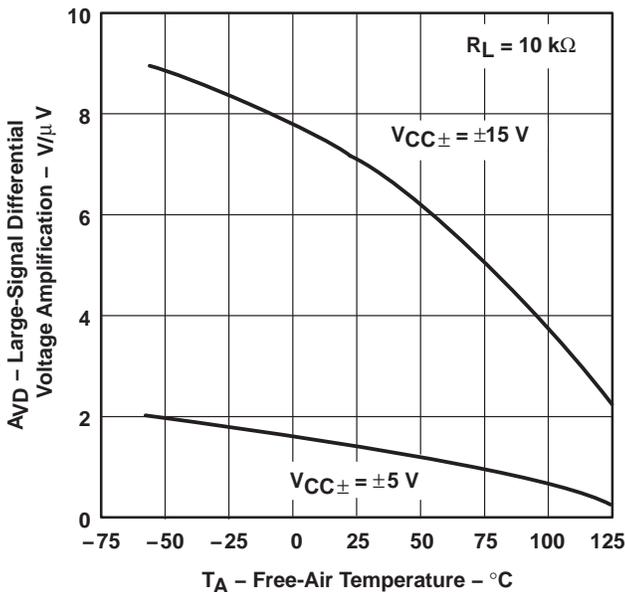


Figure 29

**TLE2021**  
SHORT-CIRCUIT OUTPUT CURRENT  
vs  
SUPPLY VOLTAGE

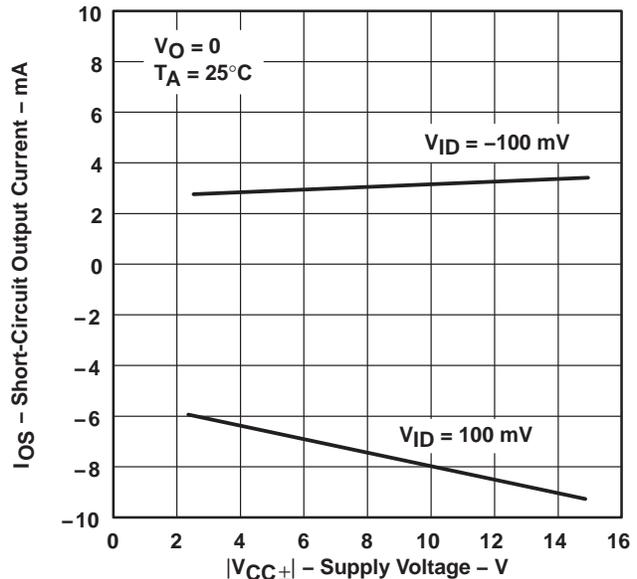
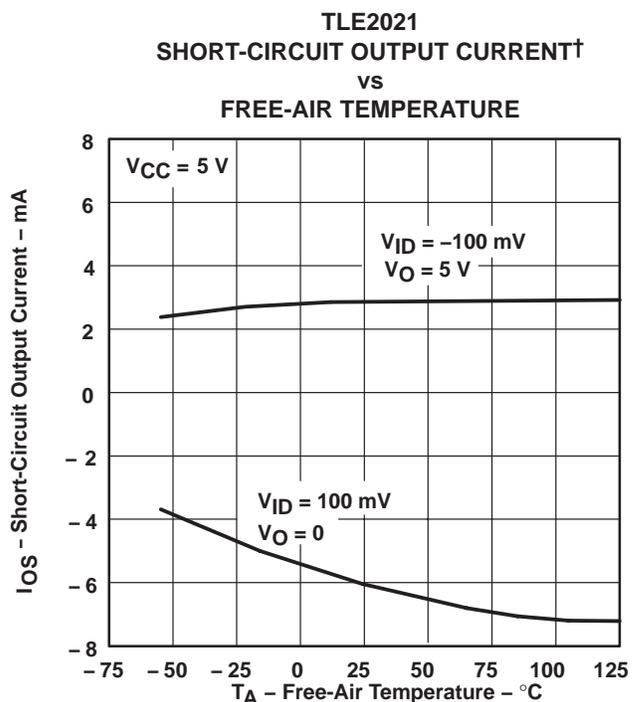
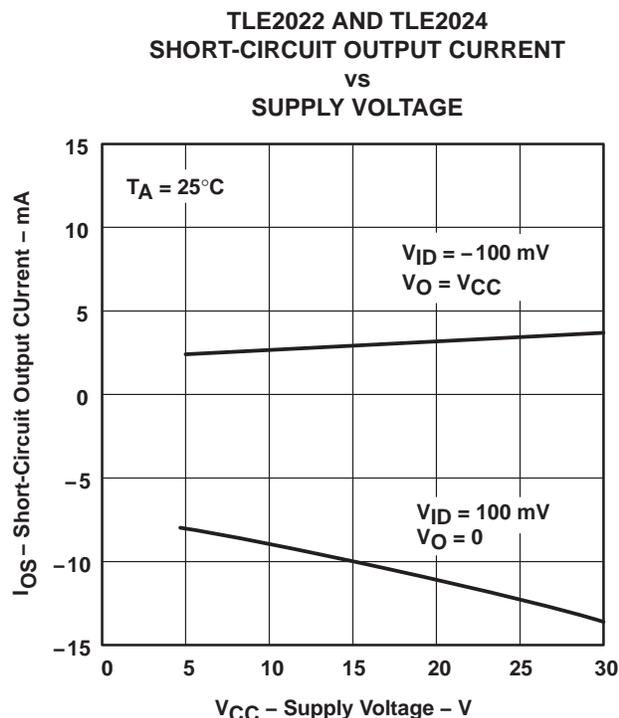
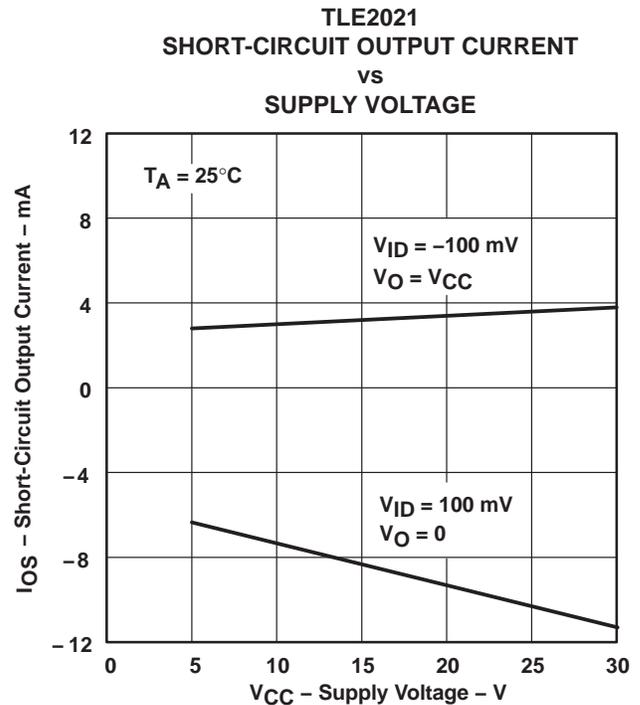
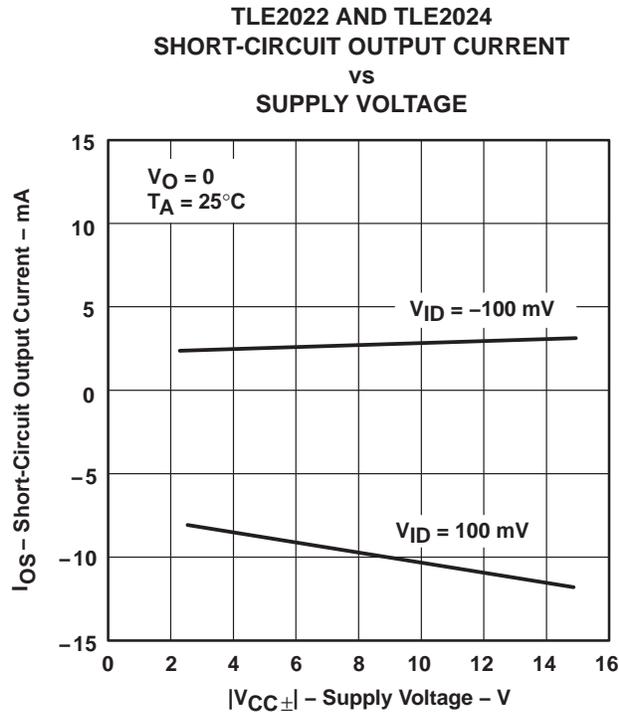


Figure 30

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

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**



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

# TLE202x-Q1, TLE202xA-Q1 EXCALIBUR HIGH-SPEED LOW-POWER PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

TLE2022 AND TLE2024  
SHORT-CIRCUIT OUTPUT CURRENT†  
vs  
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

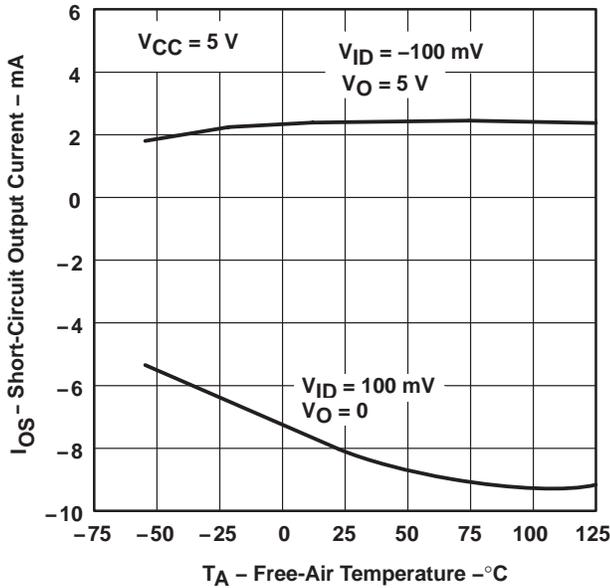


Figure 35

TLE2021  
SHORT-CIRCUIT OUTPUT CURRENT†  
vs  
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

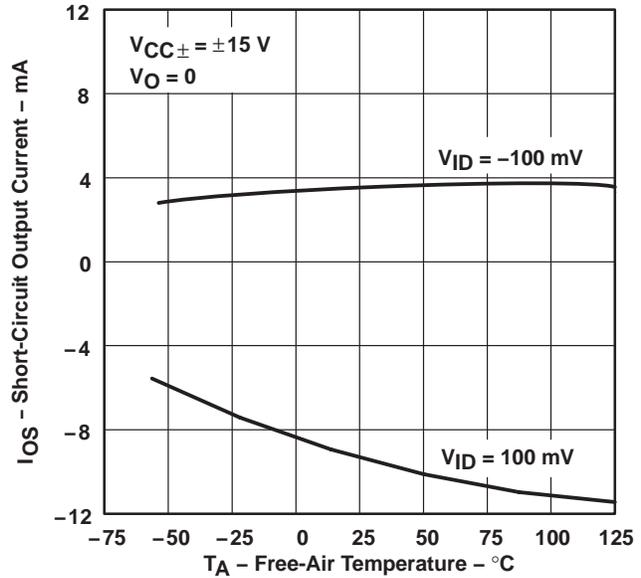


Figure 36

TLE2022 AND TLE2024  
SHORT-CIRCUIT OUTPUT CURRENT†  
vs  
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

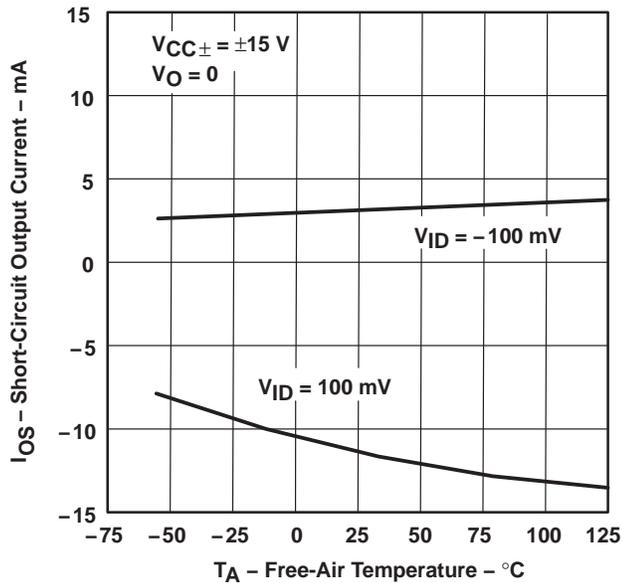


Figure 37

TLE2021  
SUPPLY CURRENT  
vs  
SUPPLY VOLTAGE

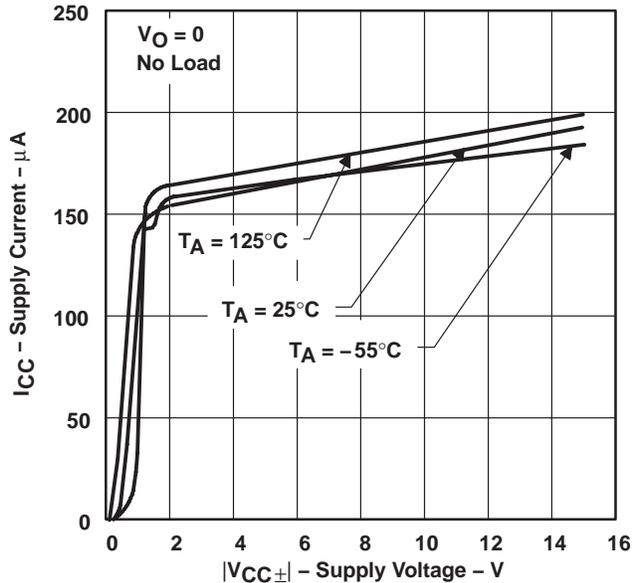


Figure 38

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

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

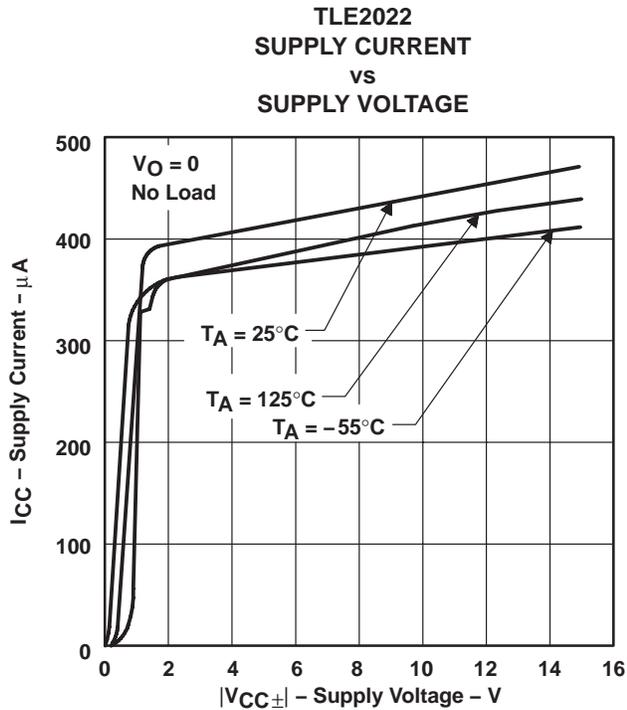


Figure 39

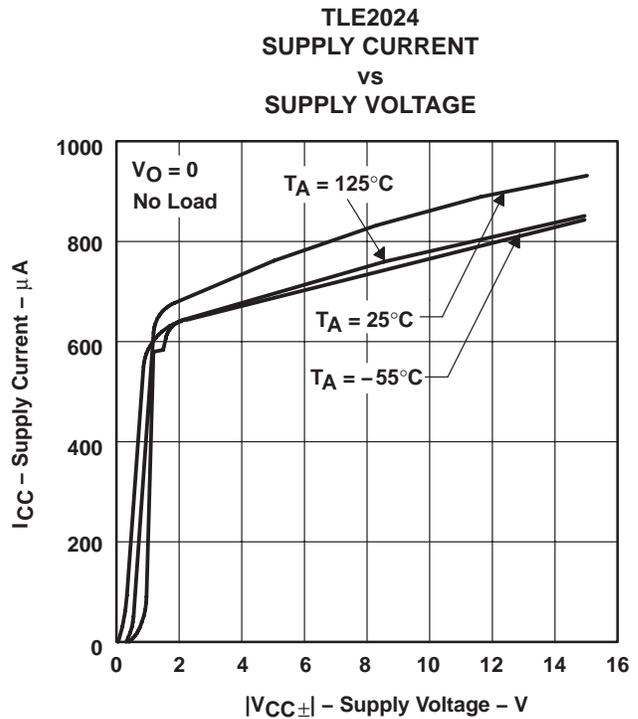


Figure 40

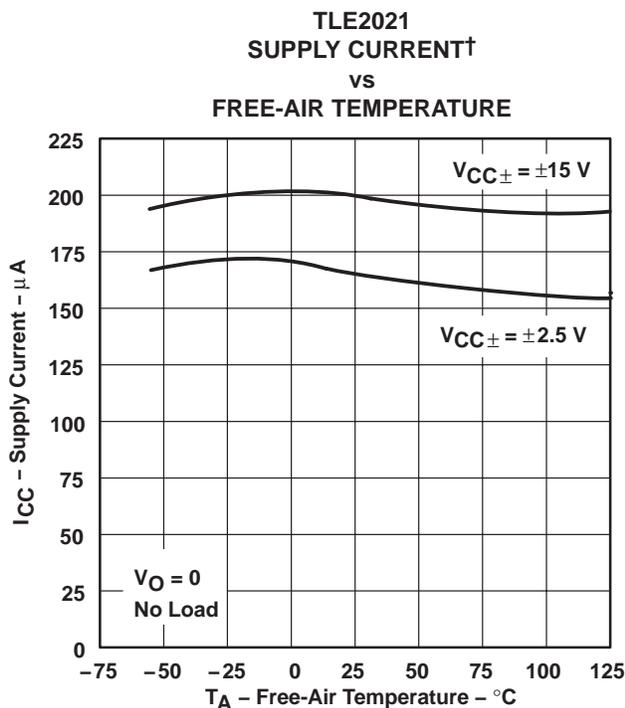


Figure 41

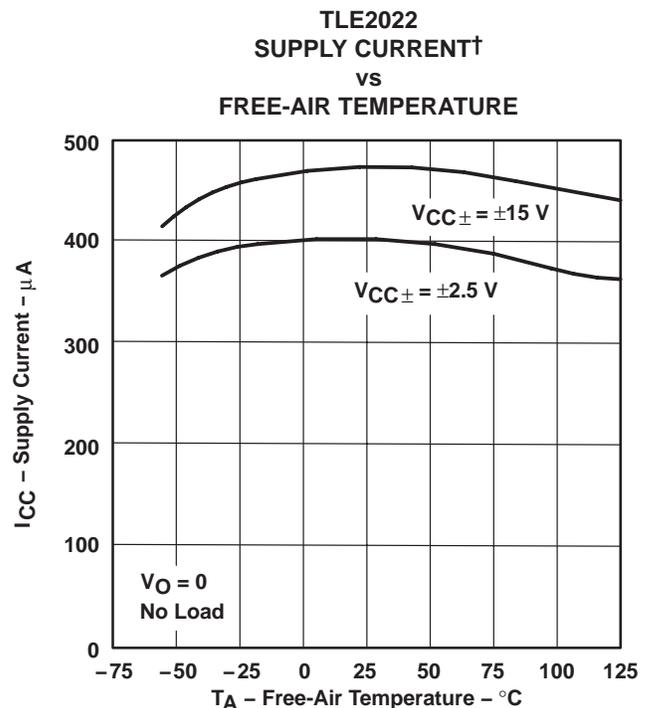


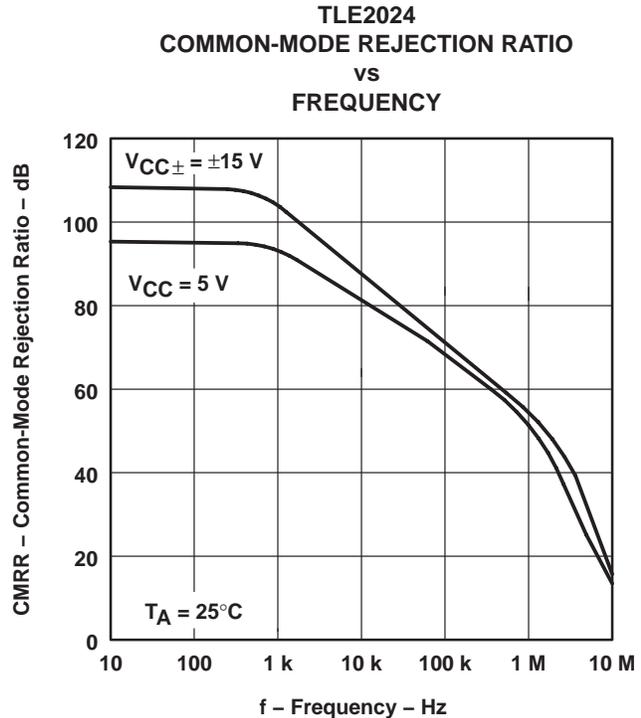
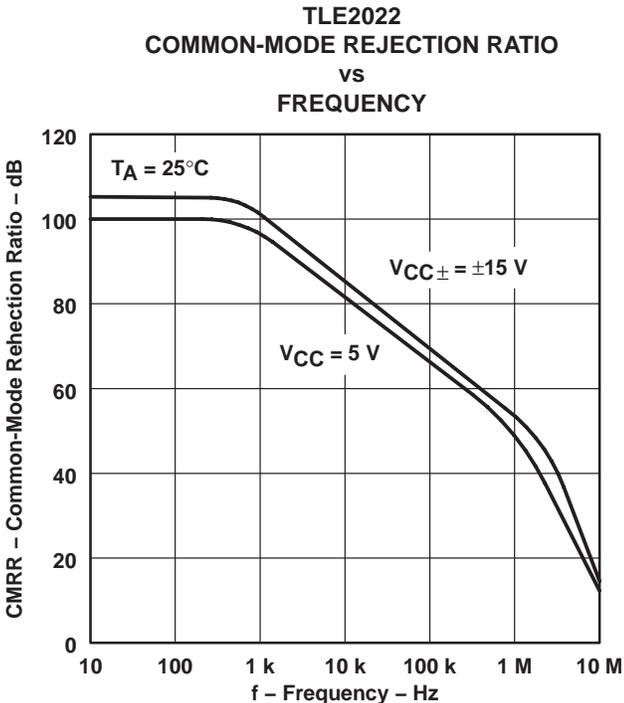
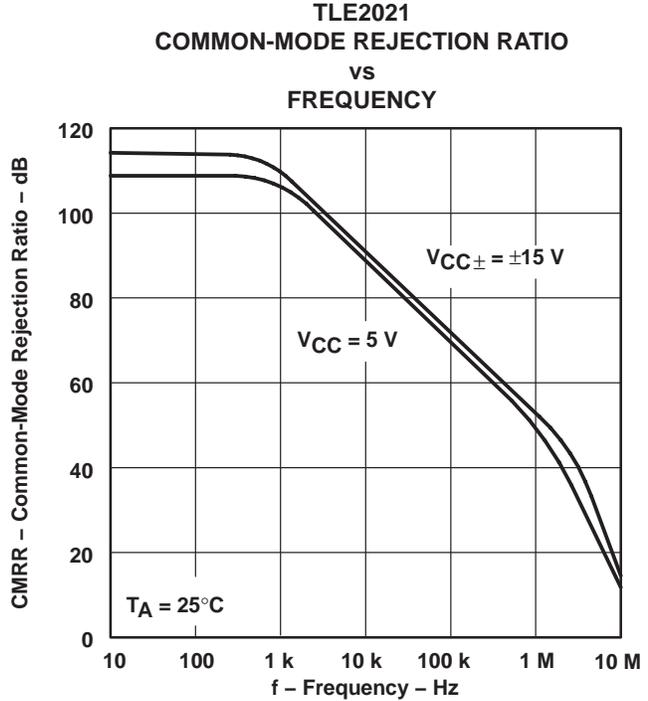
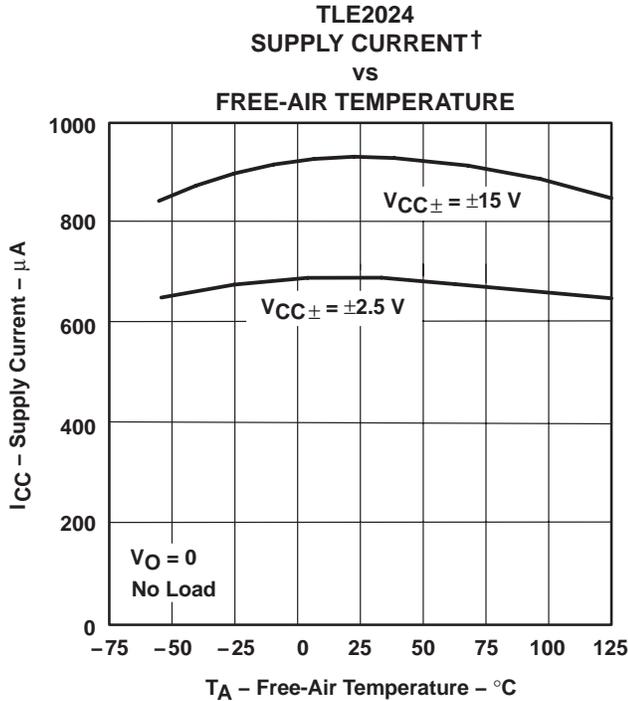
Figure 42

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

# TLE202x-Q1, TLE202xA-Q1 EXCALIBUR HIGH-SPEED LOW-POWER PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



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

# TLE202x-Q1, TLE202xA-Q1 EXCALIBUR HIGH-SPEED LOW-POWER PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

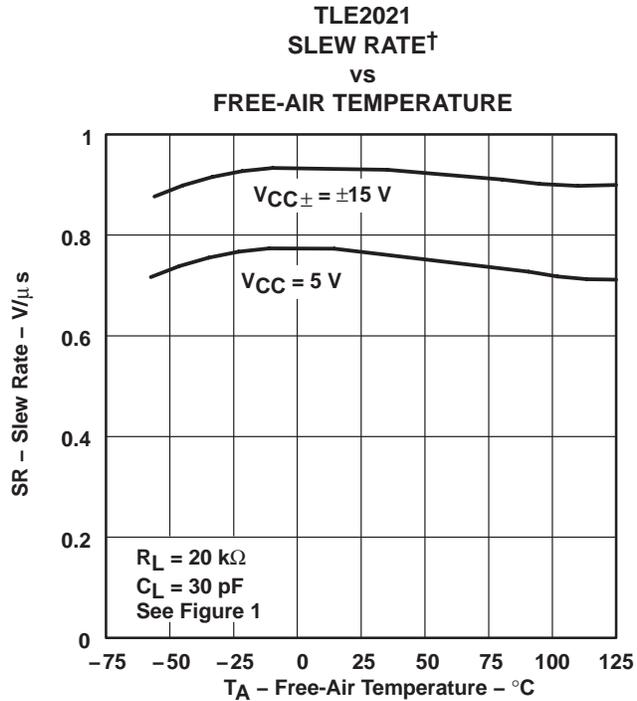


Figure 47

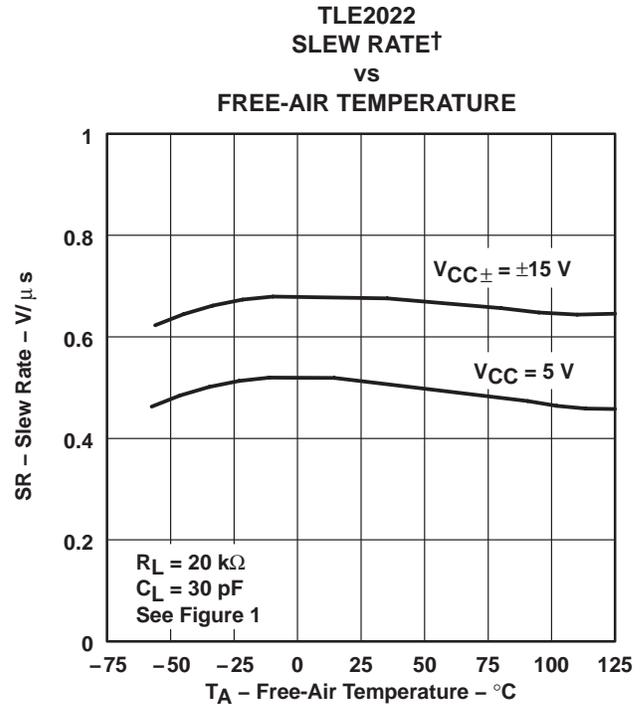


Figure 48

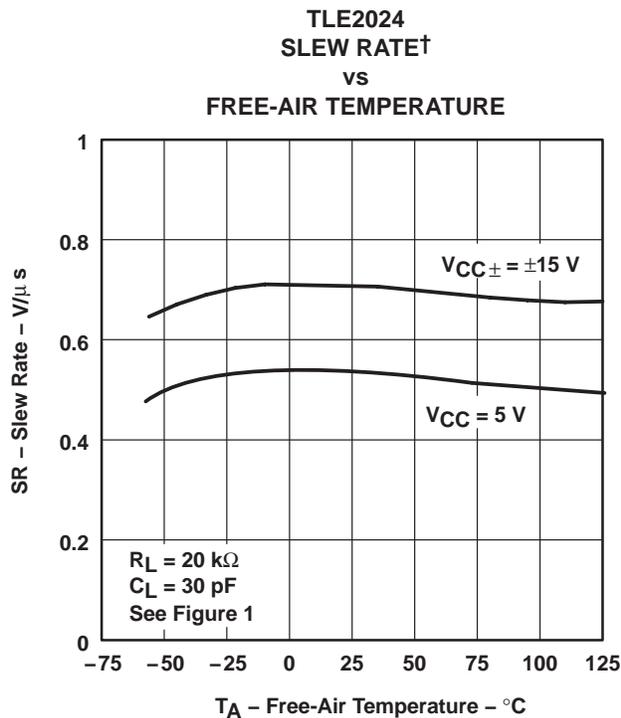


Figure 49

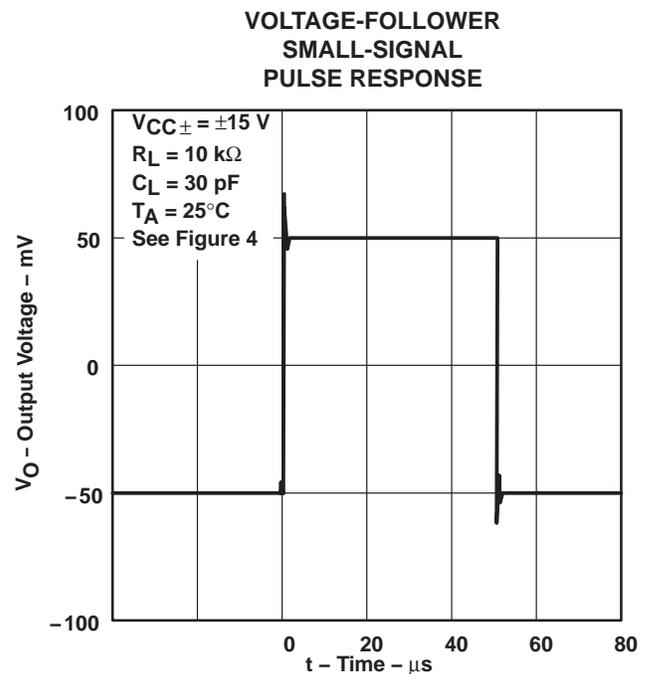


Figure 50

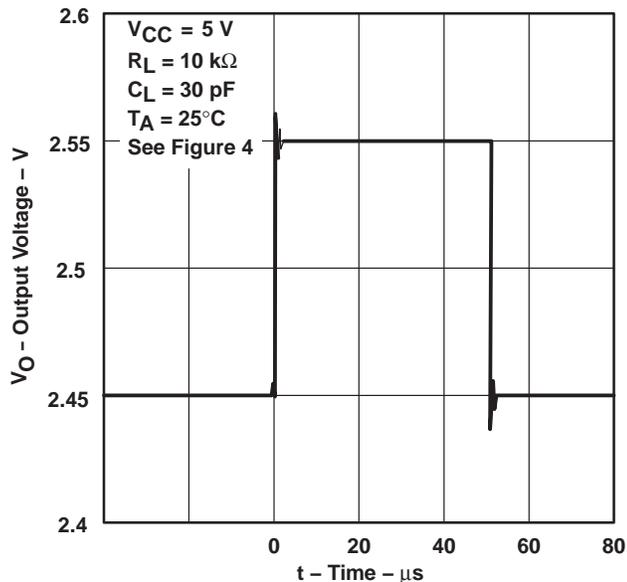
† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

# TLE202x-Q1, TLE202xA-Q1 EXCALIBUR HIGH-SPEED LOW-POWER PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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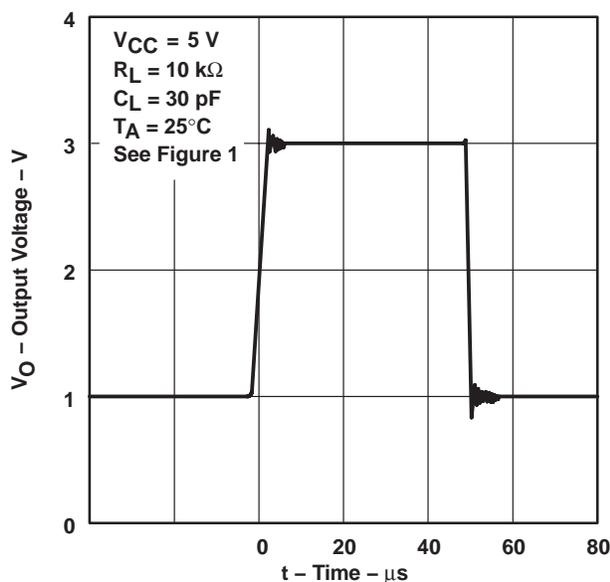
## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

**VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER  
SMALL-SIGNAL  
PULSE RESPONSE**



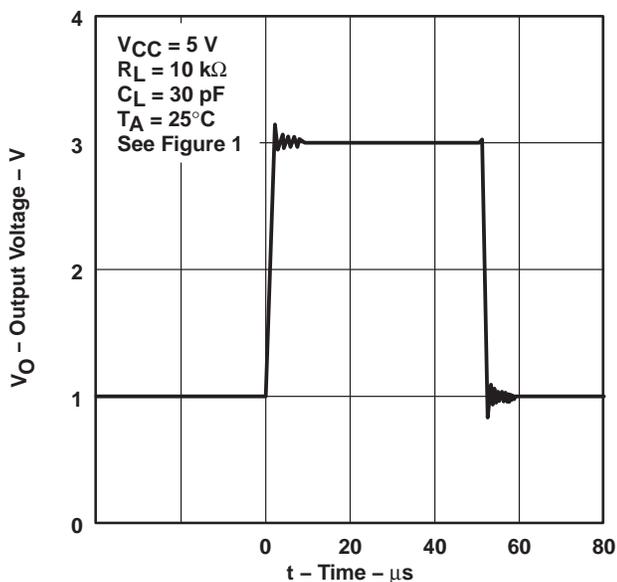
**Figure 51**

**TLE2021  
VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER LARGE-SIGNAL  
PULSE RESPONSE**



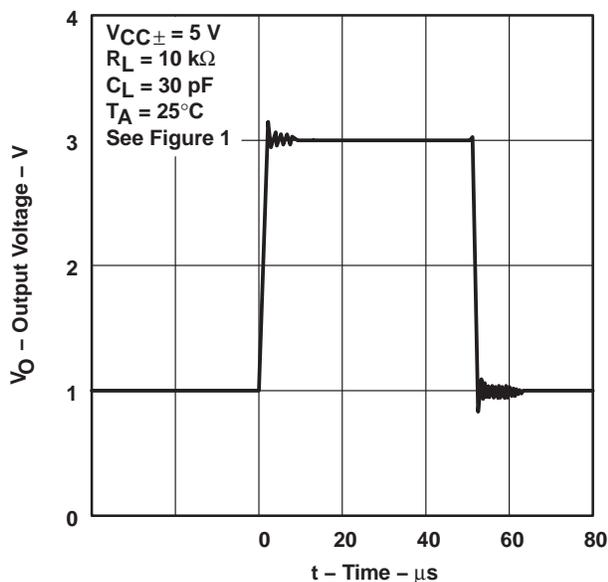
**Figure 52**

**TLE2022  
VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER LARGE-SIGNAL  
PULSE RESPONSE**



**Figure 53**

**TLE2024  
VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER LARGE-SCALE  
PULSE RESPONSE**



**Figure 54**

# TLE202x-Q1, TLE202xA-Q1 EXCALIBUR HIGH-SPEED LOW-POWER PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

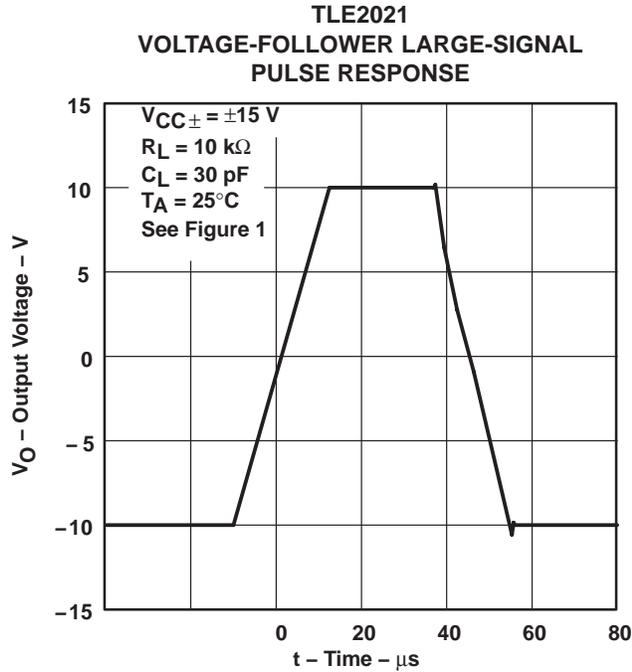


Figure 55

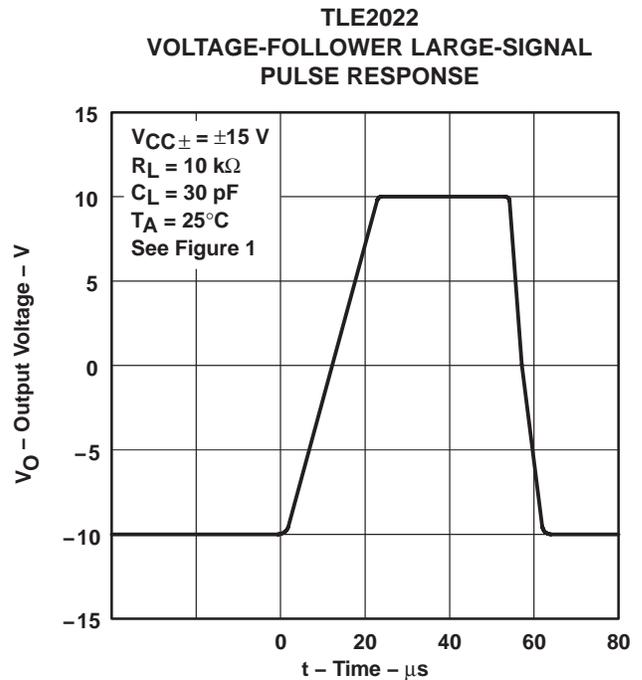


Figure 56

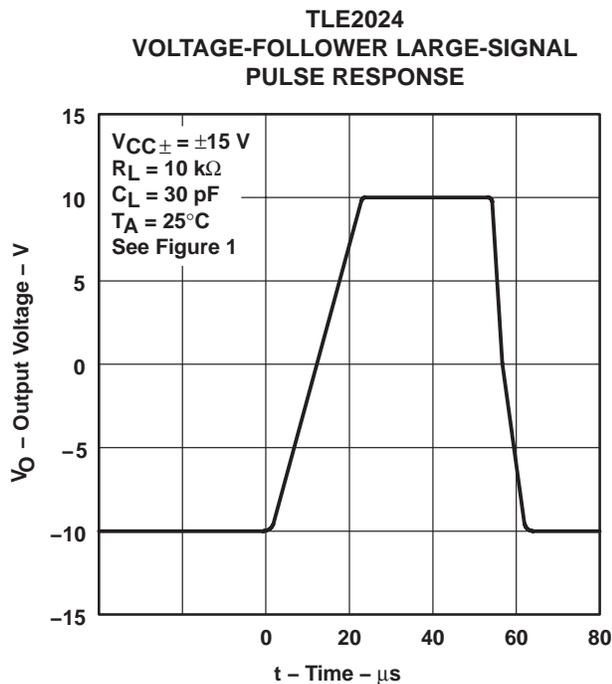


Figure 57

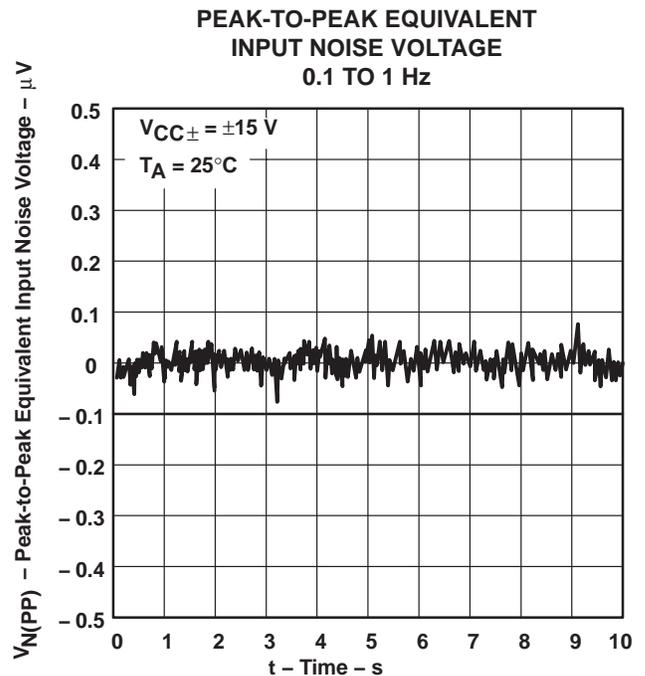


Figure 58

# TLE202x-Q1, TLE202xA-Q1 EXCALIBUR HIGH-SPEED LOW-POWER PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

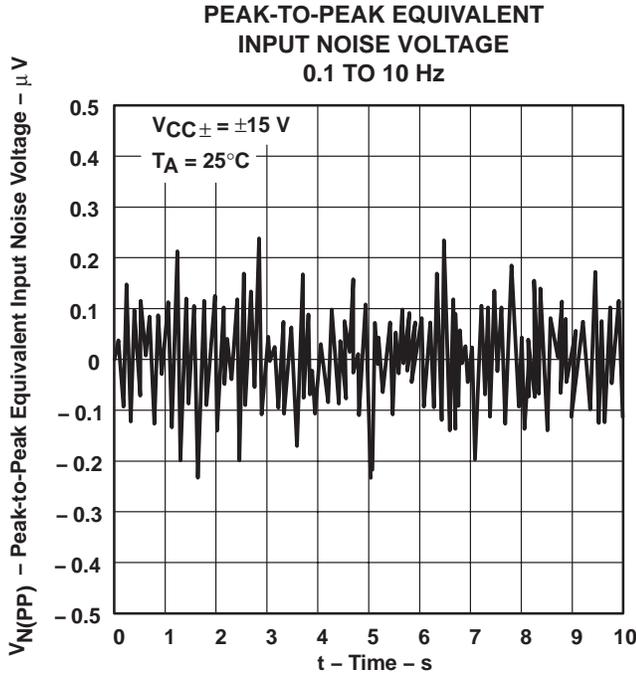


Figure 59

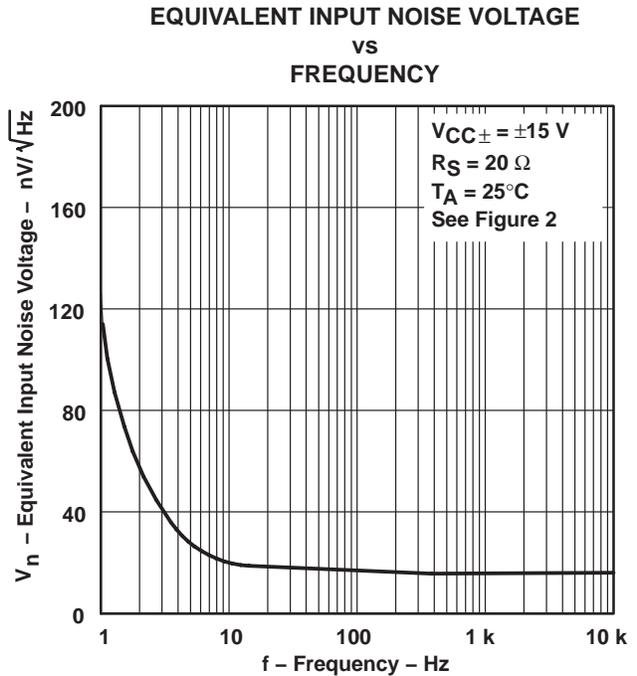


Figure 60

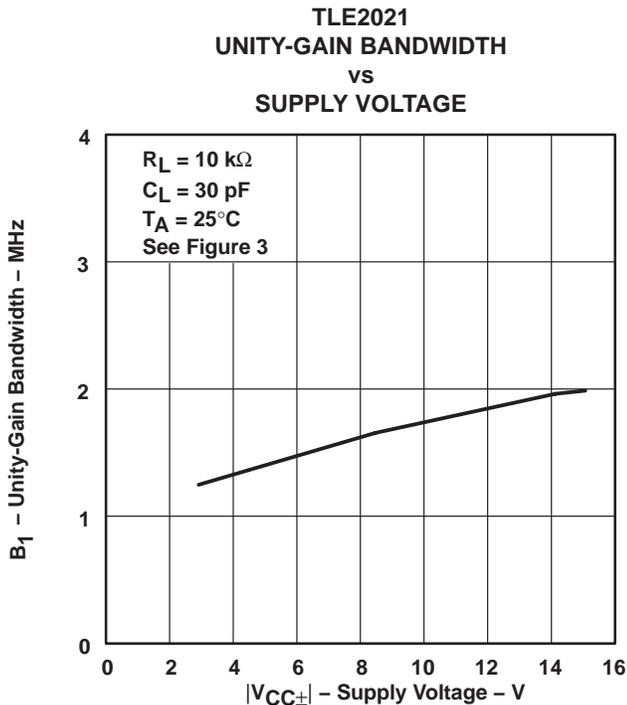


Figure 61

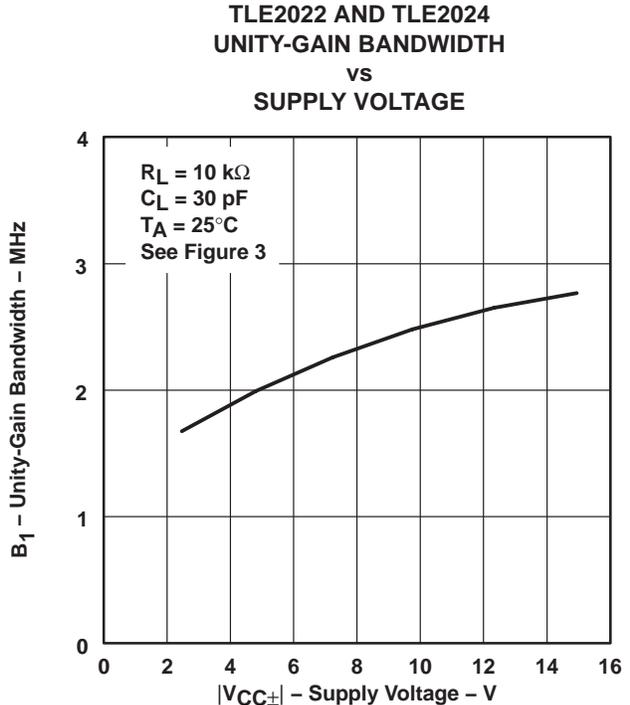


Figure 62

# TLE202x-Q1, TLE202xA-Q1 EXCALIBUR HIGH-SPEED LOW-POWER PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

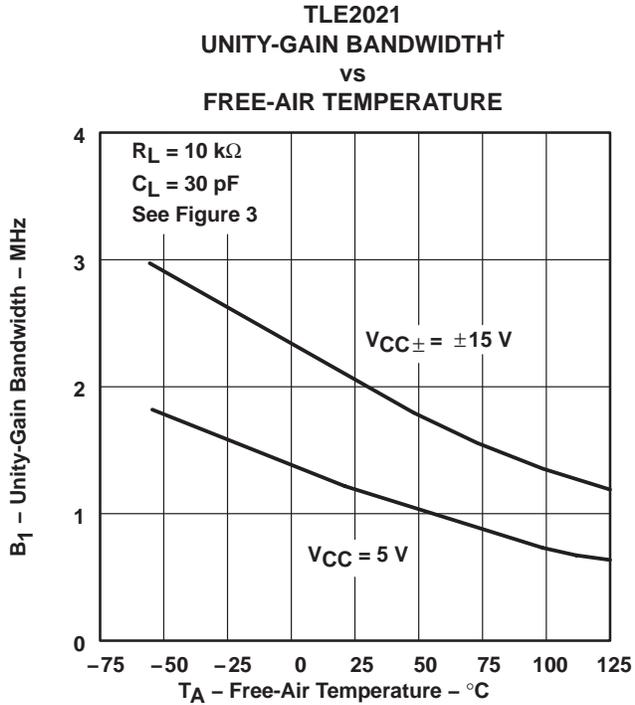


Figure 63

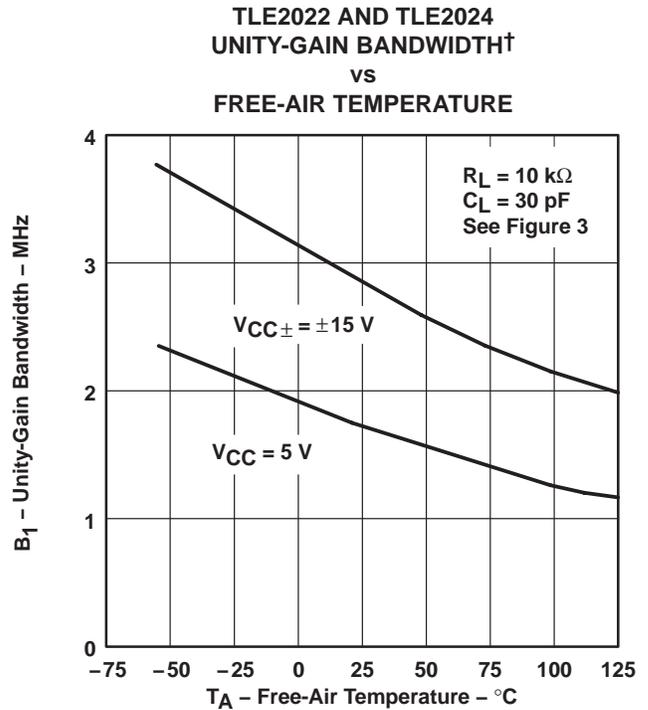


Figure 64

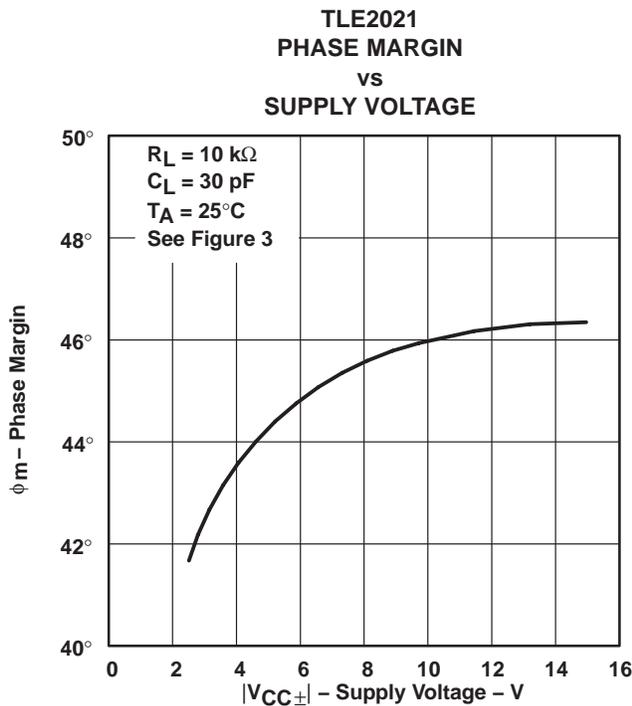


Figure 65

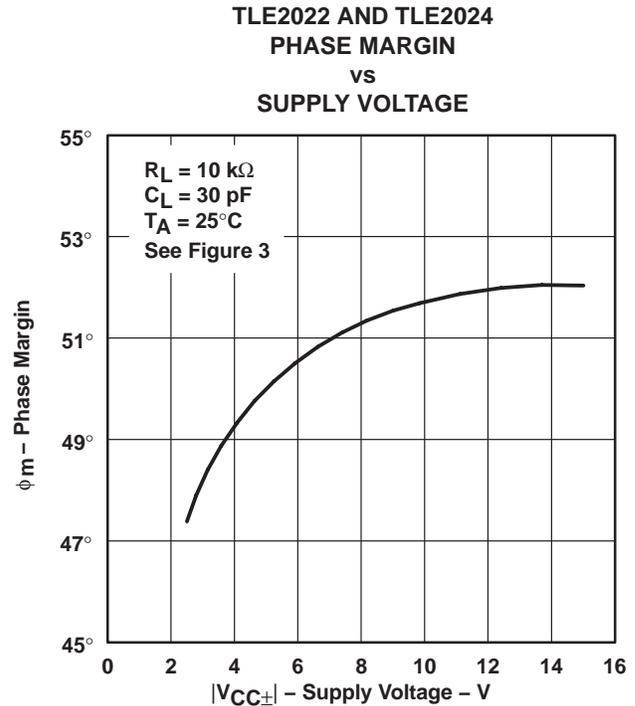


Figure 66

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

# TLE202x-Q1, TLE202xA-Q1 EXCALIBUR HIGH-SPEED LOW-POWER PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

TLE2021  
PHASE MARGIN  
VS  
LOAD CAPACITANCE

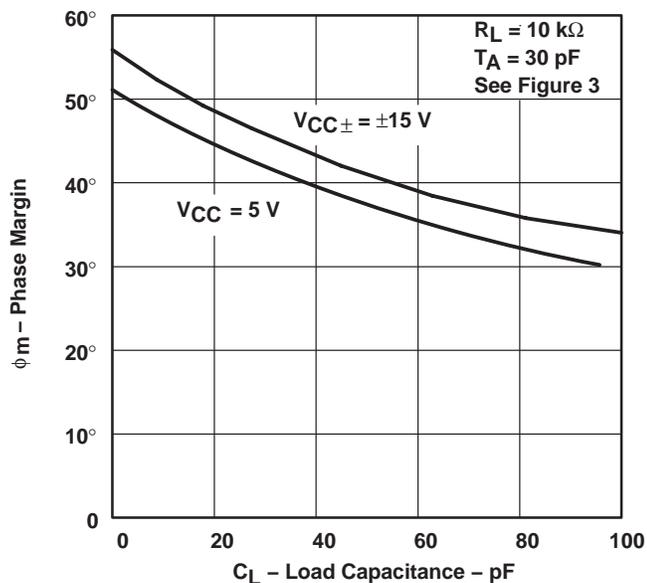


Figure 67

TLE2022 AND TLE2024  
PHASE MARGIN  
VS  
LOAD CAPACITANCE

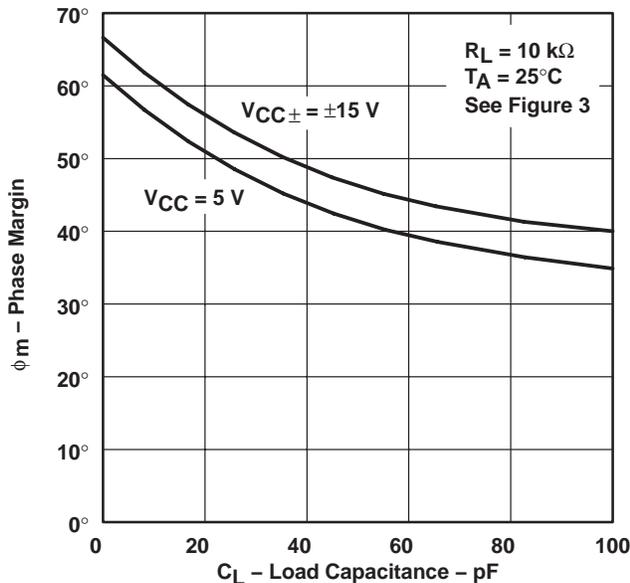


Figure 68

TLE2021  
PHASE MARGIN†  
VS  
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

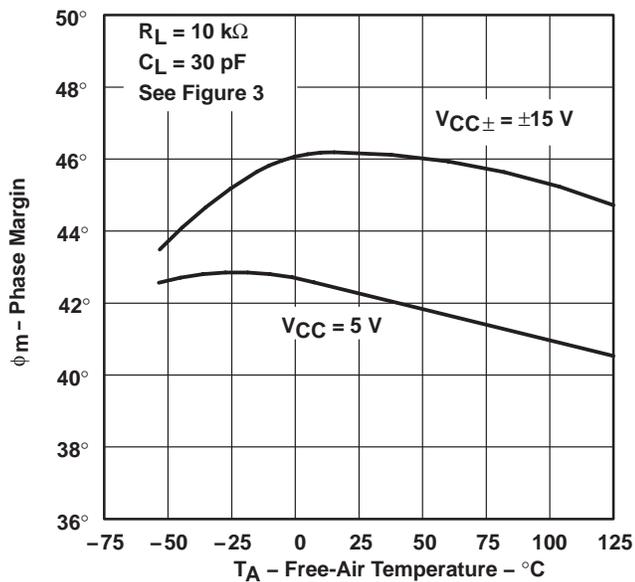


Figure 69

TLE2022 AND TLE2024  
PHASE MARGIN†  
VS  
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

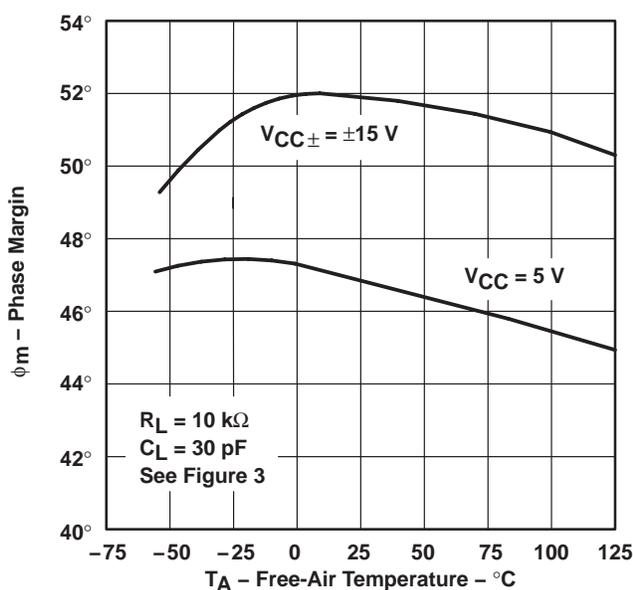


Figure 70

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

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### voltage-follower applications

The TLE202x circuitry includes input-protection diodes to limit the voltage across the input transistors; however, no provision is made in the circuit to limit the current if these diodes are forward biased. This condition can occur when the device is operated in the voltage-follower configuration and driven with a fast, large-signal pulse. It is recommended that a feedback resistor be used to limit the current to a maximum of 1 mA to prevent degradation of the device. This feedback resistor forms a pole with the input capacitance of the device. For feedback resistor values greater than 10 k $\Omega$ , this pole degrades the amplifier phase margin. This problem can be alleviated by adding a capacitor (20 pF to 50 pF) in parallel with the feedback resistor (see Figure 71).

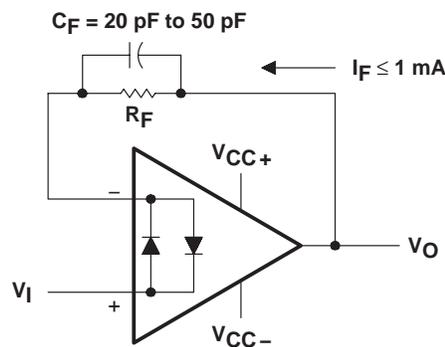


Figure 71. Voltage Follower

### Input offset voltage nulling

The TLE202x series offers external null pins that further reduce the input offset voltage. The circuit in Figure 72 can be connected as shown if this feature is desired. When external nulling is not needed, the null pins may be left disconnected.

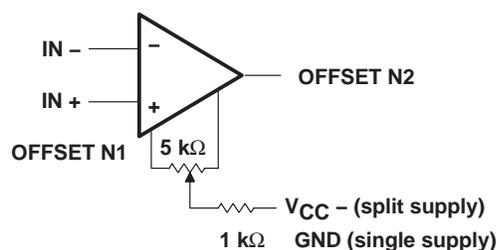


Figure 72. Input Offset Voltage Null Circuit

# TLE202x-Q1, TLE202xA-Q1 EXCALIBUR HIGH-SPEED LOW-POWER PRECISION 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 73, Figure 74, and Figure 75 were generated using the TLE202x typical electrical and operating characteristics at 25°C. Using this information, output simulations of the following key parameters can be generated to a tolerance of 20% (in most cases):

- Maximum positive output voltage swing
- Maximum negative output voltage swing
- Slew rate
- Quiescent power dissipation
- Input bias current
- Open-loop voltage amplification
- Unity-gain 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).

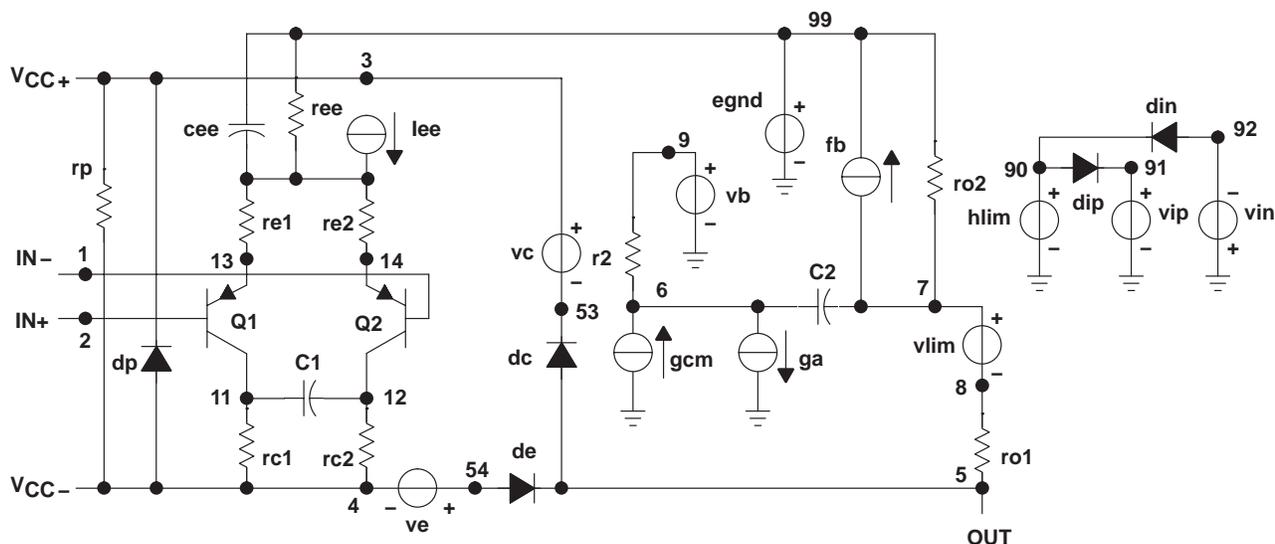


Figure 73. Boyle Subcircuit

# TLE202x-Q1, TLE202xA-Q1 EXCALIBUR HIGH-SPEED LOW-POWER PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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```
.SUBCKT TLE2021 1 2 3 4 5
*
c1 11 12 6.244E-12
c2 6 7 13.4E-12
c3 87 0 10.64E-9
cpsr 85 86 15.9E-9
dcm+ 81 82 dx
dcm- 83 81 dx
dc 5 53 dx
de 54 5 dx
dlp 90 91 dx
dln 92 90 dx
dp 4 3 dx
ecmr 84 99 (2 99) 1
egnd 99 0 poly(2) (3,0) (4,0) 0 .5 .5
epsr 85 0 poly(1) (3,4) -60E-6 2.0E-6
ense 89 2 poly(1) (88,0) 120E-6 1
fb 7 99 poly(6) vb vc ve vlp vln vpsr 0 547.3E6
+ -50E7 50E7 50E7 -50E7 547E6
ga 6 0 11 12 188.5E-6
gcm 0 6 10 99 335.2E-12
gpsr 85 86 (85,86) 100E-6
grc1 4 11 (4,11) 1.885E-4
grc2 4 12 (4,12) 1.885E-4
gre1 13 10 (13,10) 6.82E-4
gre2 14 10 (14,10) 6.82E-4
hlim 90 0 vlim 1k

hcmr 80 1 poly(2) vcm+ vcm- 0 1E2 1E2
irp 3 4 185E-6
iee 3 10 dc 15.67E-6
iio 2 0 2E-9
i1 88 0 1E-21
q1 11 89 13 qx
q2 12 80 14 qx
R2 6 9 100.0E3
rcm 84 81 1K
ree 10 99 14.76E6
rn1 87 0 2.55E8
rn2 87 88 11.67E3
ro1 8 5 62
ro2 7 99 63
vcm+ 82 99 13.3
vcm- 83 99 -14.6
vb 9 0 dc 0
vc 3 53 dc 1.300
ve 54 4 dc 1.500
vlim 7 8 dc 0
vlp 91 0 dc 3.600
vln 0 92 dc 3.600
vpsr 0 86 dc 0
.model dx d(is=800.0E-18)
.model qx pnp(is=800.0E-18 bf=270)
.ends
```

**Figure 74. Boyle Macromodel for the TLE2021**

```
.SUBCKT TLE2022 1 2 3 4 5
*
c1 11 12 6.814E-12
c2 6 7 20.00E-12
dc 5 53 dx
de 54 5 dx
dlp 90 91 dx
dln 92 90 dx
dp 4 3 dx
egnd 99 0 poly(2) (3,0) (4,0) 0 .5 .5
fb 7 99 poly(5) vb vc ve vlp vln 0
+ 45.47E6 -50E6 50E6 50E6 -50E6
ga 6 0 11 12 377.9E-6
gcm 0 6 10 99 7.84E-10
iee 3 10 DC 18.07E-6
hlim 90 0 vlim 1k
q1 11 2 13 qx
q2 12 1 14 qx
r2 6 9 100.0E3

rc1 4 11 2.842E3
rc2 4 12 2.842E3
ge1 13 10 (10,13) 31.299E-3
ge2 14 10 (10,14) 31.299E-3
ree 10 99 11.07E6
ro1 8 5 250
ro2 7 99 250
rp 3 4 137.2E3
vb 9 0 dc 0
vc 3 53 dc 1.300
ve 54 4 dc 1.500
vlim 7 8 dc 0
vlp 91 0 dc 3
vln 0 92 dc 3
.model dx d(is=800.0E-18)
.model qx pnp(is=800.0E-18 bf=257.1)
.ends
```

**Figure 75. Boyle Macromodel for the TLE2022**

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>
TLE2021AQDRG4Q1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TLE2021AQDRQ1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-250C-1 YEAR/ Level-1-235C-UNLIM
TLE2021QDRG4Q1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TLE2021QDRQ1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-250C-1 YEAR/ Level-1-235C-UNLIM
TLE2022AQDRG4Q1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TLE2022AQDRQ1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-250C-1 YEAR/ Level-1-235C-UNLIM
TLE2022QDRG4Q1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TLE2022QDRQ1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-250C-1 YEAR/ Level-1-235C-UNLIM
TLE2024AQDWRQ1	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	16	2000	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-250C-1 YEAR/ Level-1-235C-UNLIM
TLE2024QDWRQ1	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	16	2000	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-250C-1 YEAR/ Level-1-235C-UNLIM

<sup>(1)</sup> 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.

**OBSELETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

<sup>(2)</sup> 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)

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

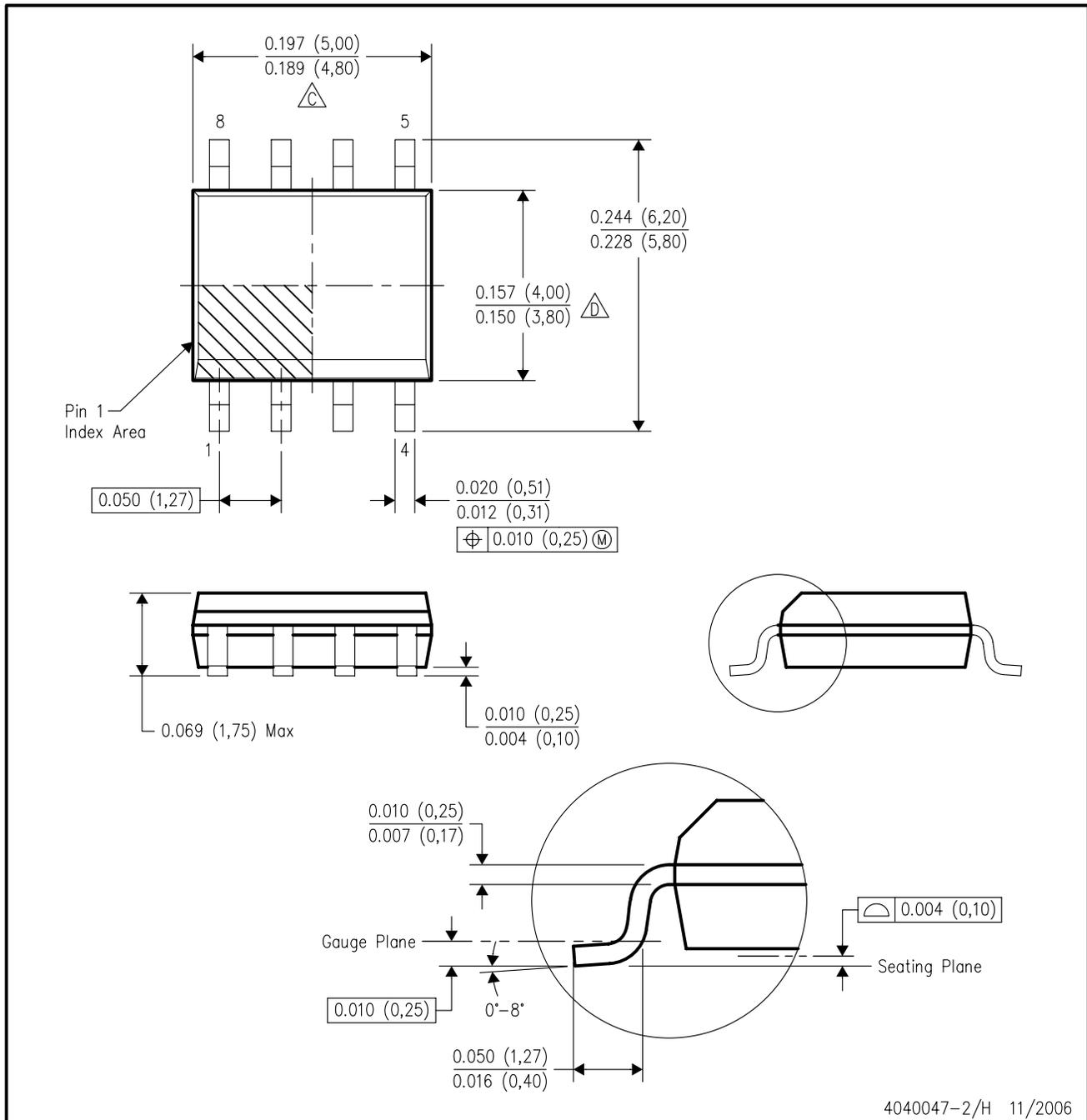
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# MECHANICAL DATA

D (R-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

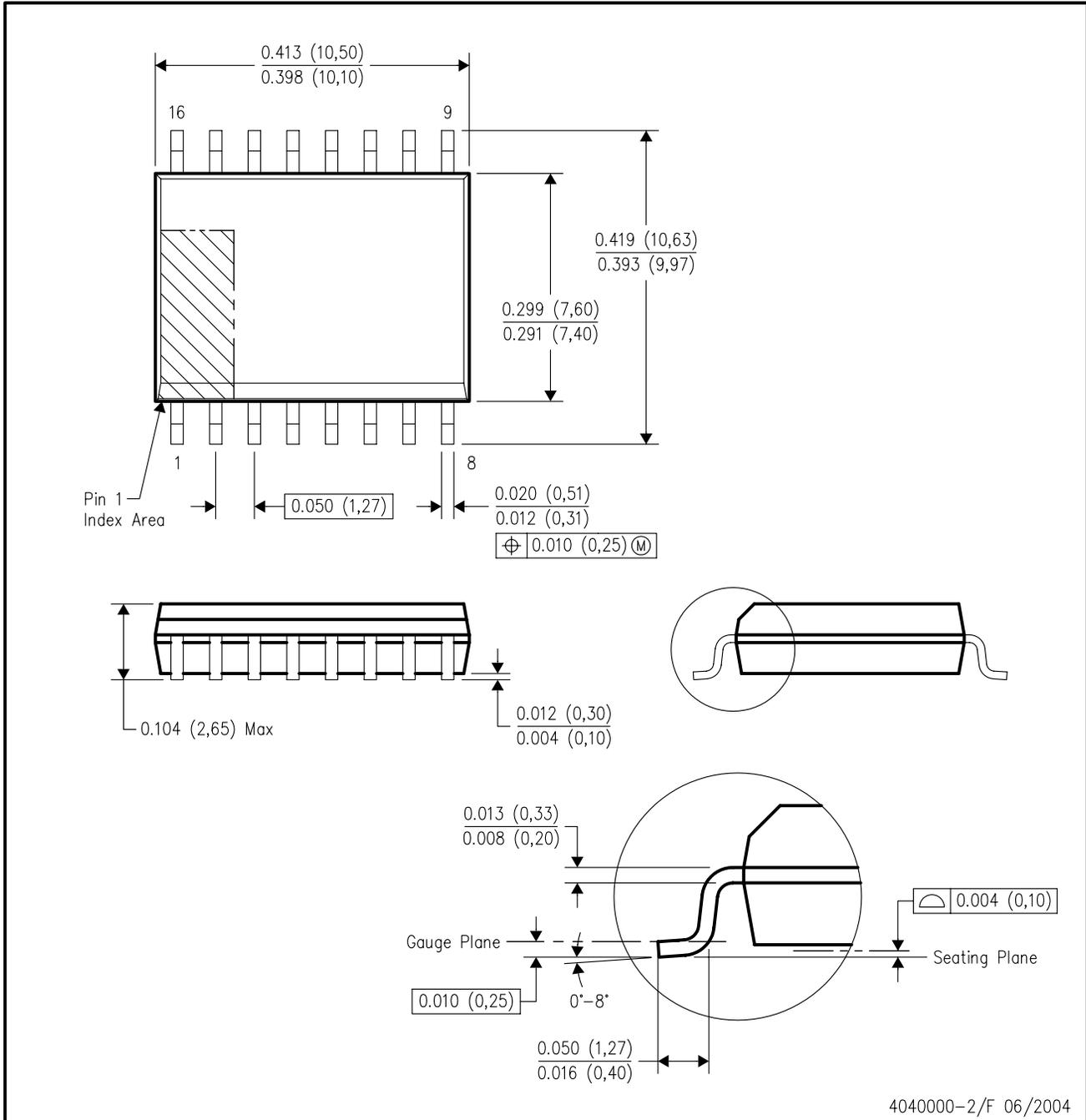


- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed .006 (0,15) per end.
  - D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed .017 (0,43) per side.
  - E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AA.

MECHANICAL DATA

DW (R-PDSO-G16)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



- NOTES:
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