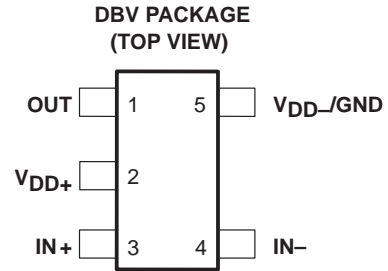


TLV2711, TLV2711Y  
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SLOS196A – AUGUST 1997 – REVISED MARCH 2001

- Output Swing Includes Both Supply Rails
- Low Noise . . . 21 nV/√Hz Typ at f = 1 kHz
- Low Input Bias Current . . . 1 pA Typ
- Very Low Power . . . 11 μA Per Channel Typ
- Common-Mode Input Voltage Range Includes Negative Rail
- Wide Supply Voltage Range 2.7 V to 10 V
- Available in the SOT-23 Package
- Macromodel Included



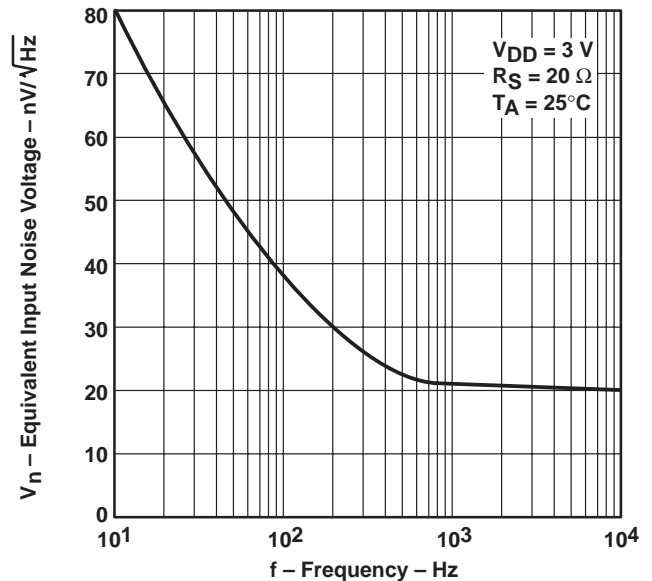
**description**

The TLV2711 is a single low-voltage operational amplifier available in the SOT-23 package. It consumes only 11 μA (typ) of supply current and is ideal for battery-power applications. Looking at Figure 1, the TLV2711 has a 3-V noise level of 21 nV/√Hz at 1 kHz; five times lower than competitive SOT-23 micropower solutions. The device exhibits rail-to-rail output performance for increased dynamic range in single- or split-supply applications. The TLV2711 is fully characterized at 3 V and 5 V and is optimized for low-voltage applications.

The TLV2711, exhibiting high input impedance and low noise, is excellent for small-signal conditioning for high-impedance sources, such as piezoelectric transducers. Because of the micropower dissipation levels combined with 3-V operation, these devices work well in hand-held monitoring and remote-sensing applications. In addition, the rail-to-rail output feature with single or split supplies makes this family a great choice when interfacing with analog-to-digital converters (ADCs).

With a total area of 5.6mm<sup>2</sup>, the SOT-23 package only requires one-third the board space of the standard 8-pin SOIC package. This ultra-small package allows designers to place single amplifiers very close to the signal source, minimizing noise pick-up from long PCB traces.

**EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE†  
VS  
FREQUENCY**



† For all curves where V<sub>DD</sub> = 5 V, all loads are referenced to 2.5 V.  
For all curves where V<sub>DD</sub> = 3 V, all loads are referenced to 1.5 V.

**Figure 1. Equivalent Input Noise Voltage Versus Frequency**

**AVAILABLE OPTIONS**

T <sub>A</sub>	V <sub>IOMax</sub> AT 25°C	PACKAGED DEVICES	SYMBOL	CHIP FORM‡ (Y)
		SOT-23 (DBV)†		
0°C to 70°C	3 mV	TLV2711CDBV	VAJC	TLV2711Y
-40°C to 85°C	3 mV	TLV2711IDBV	VAJI	

† The DBV package available in tape and reel only.

‡ Chip forms are tested at T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C only.



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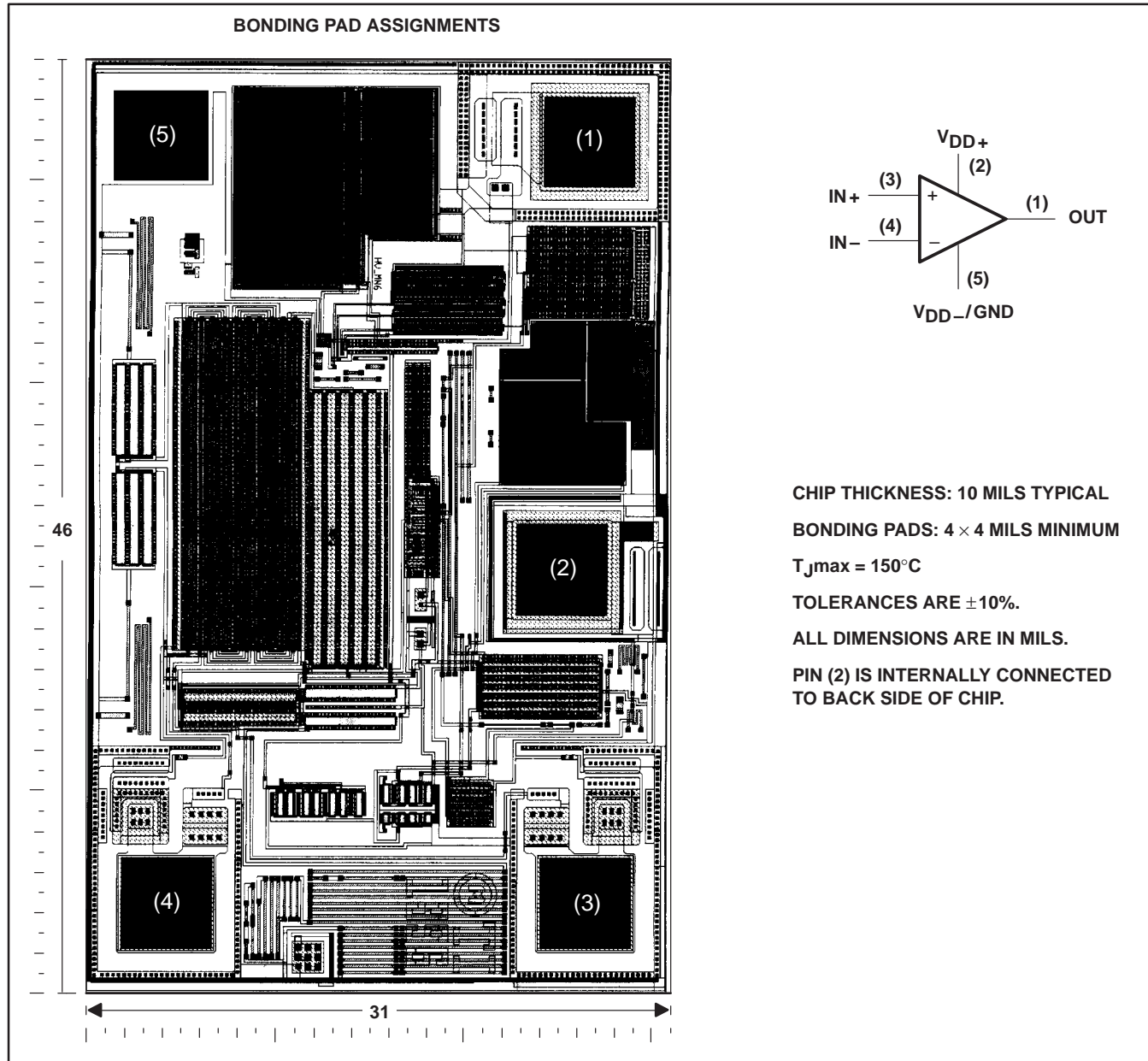
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SLOS196A – AUGUST 1997 – REVISED MARCH 2001

**TLV2711Y chip information**

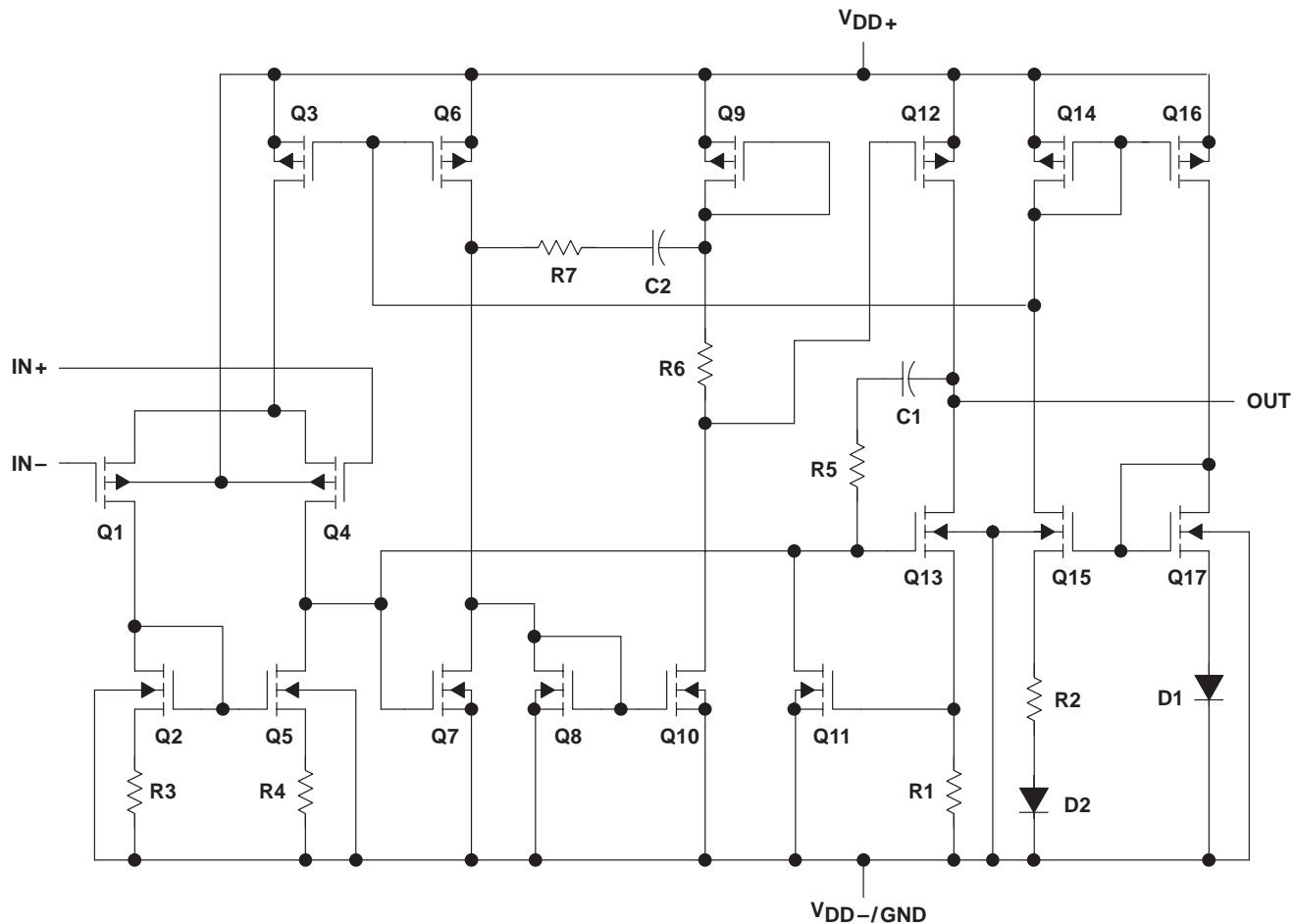
This chip, when properly assembled, displays characteristics similar to the TLV2711C. Thermal compression or ultrasonic bonding may be used on the doped-aluminum bonding pads. This chip may be mounted with conductive epoxy or a gold-silicon preform.

**BONDING PAD ASSIGNMENTS**



**CHIP THICKNESS: 10 MILS TYPICAL**  
**BONDING PADS: 4 × 4 MILS MINIMUM**  
 $T_{jmax} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$   
**TOLERANCES ARE  $\pm 10\%$ .**  
**ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILS.**  
**PIN (2) IS INTERNALLY CONNECTED TO BACK SIDE OF CHIP.**

equivalent schematic



COMPONENT COUNT†	
Transistors	23
Diodes	6
Resistors	11
Capacitors	2

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

**TLV2711, TLV2711Y**  
**Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL**  
**MICROPOWER SINGLE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS**

SLOS196A – AUGUST 1997 – REVISED MARCH 2001

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

Supply voltage, $V_{DD}$ (see Note 1)	12 V
Differential input voltage, $V_{ID}$ (see Note 2)	$\pm V_{DD}$
Input voltage range, $V_I$ (any input, see Note 1)	-0.3 V to $V_{DD}$
Input current, $I_I$ (each input)	$\pm 5$ mA
Output current, $I_O$	$\pm 50$ mA
Total current into $V_{DD+}$	$\pm 50$ mA
Total current out of $V_{DD-}$	$\pm 50$ mA
Duration of short-circuit current (at or below) 25°C (see Note 3)	unlimited
Continuous total power dissipation	See Dissipation Rating Table
Operating free-air temperature range, $T_A$ : TLV2711C	0°C to 70°C
TLV2711I	-40°C to 85°C
Storage temperature range, $T_{stg}$	-65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds: DBV package	260°C

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

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

**DISSIPATION RATING TABLE**

PACKAGE	$T_A \leq 25^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	$T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING
DBV	150 mW	1.2 mW/°C	96 mW	78 mW

**recommended operating conditions**

	TLV2711C		TLV2711I		UNIT
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
Supply voltage, $V_{DD}$ (see Note 1)	2.7	10	2.7	10	V
Input voltage range, $V_I$	$V_{DD-}$	$V_{DD+} - 1.3$	$V_{DD-}$	$V_{DD+} - 1.3$	V
Common-mode input voltage, $V_{IC}$	$V_{DD-}$	$V_{DD+} - 1.3$	$V_{DD-}$	$V_{DD+} - 1.3$	V
Operating free-air temperature, $T_A$	0	70	-40	85	°C

NOTE 1: All voltage values, except differential voltages, are with respect to  $V_{DD-}$ .



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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$ †	TLV2711C			TLV2711I			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
$V_{IO}$ Input offset voltage	$V_{DD\pm} = \pm 1.5\text{ V}$ , $V_O = 0$ , $V_{IC} = 0$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	Full range	0.4		3	0.4		3	mV
$\alpha V_{IO}$ Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage			1			1			$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Input offset voltage long-term drift (see Note 4)		25°C	0.003		0.003		$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$		
$I_{IO}$ Input offset current		25°C	0.5	60	0.5	60	pA		
$I_{IB}$ Input bias current		Full range	150		150				
$V_{ICR}$ Common-mode input voltage range	$ V_{IO}  \leq 5\text{ mV}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	0 to 2	-0.3 to 2.2	0 to 2	-0.3 to 2.2	V		
		Full range	0 to 1.7		0 to 1.7				
$V_{OH}$ High-level output voltage	$I_{OH} = -100\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	2.94		2.94		V		
	$I_{OH} = -250\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	2.85		2.85				
	Full range	2.6		2.6					
$V_{OL}$ Low-level output voltage	$V_{IC} = 1.5\text{ V}$ , $I_{OL} = 50\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	15		15		mV		
	$V_{IC} = 1.5\text{ V}$ , $I_{OL} = 500\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	150		150				
	Full range	500		500					
$A_{VD}$ Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_{IC} = 1.5\text{ V}$ , $V_O = 1\text{ V to }2\text{ V}$	$R_L = 10\ \text{k}\Omega$ ‡	25°C	3	7	3	7	V/mV	
		$R_L = 1\ \text{M}\Omega$ ‡	Full range	1		1			
			25°C	600		600			
$r_{i(d)}$ Differential input resistance		25°C	$10^{12}$		$10^{12}$		$\Omega$		
$r_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input resistance		25°C	$10^{12}$		$10^{12}$		$\Omega$		
$c_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input capacitance	$f = 10\ \text{kHz}$ ,	25°C	5		5		pF		
$z_o$ Closed-loop output impedance	$f = 7\ \text{kHz}$ , $A_V = 1$	25°C	200		200		$\Omega$		
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ to }1.7\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$ , $V_O = 1.5\text{ V}$	25°C	65	83	65	83	dB		
		Full range	60		60				
$k_{SVR}$ Supply voltage rejection ratio ( $\Delta V_{DD} / \Delta V_{IO}$ )	$V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V to }8\text{ V}$ , No load, $V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2$	25°C	80	95	80	95	dB		
		Full range	80		80				
$I_{DD}$ Supply current	$V_O = 1.5\text{ V}$ , No load	25°C	11	25	11	25	$\mu\text{A}$		
		Full range	30		30				

† Full range for the TLV2711C is 0°C to 70°C. Full range for the TLV2711I is -40°C to 85°C.

‡ Referenced to 1.5 V

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

**TLV2711, TLV2711Y**  
**Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL**  
**MICROPOWER SINGLE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS**

SLOS196A – AUGUST 1997 – REVISED MARCH 2001

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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$ †	TLV2711C			TLV2711I			UNIT	
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX		
SR	Slew rate at unity gain $V_O = 1.1\text{ V to }1.9\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ ‡, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$ ‡	25°C	0.01	0.025		0.01	0.025		V/ $\mu$ s	
		Full range	0.005			0.005				
$V_n$	Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 10 Hz	80			80			nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
		f = 1 kHz	22			22				
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	f = 0.1 Hz to 1 Hz	660			660			nV	
		f = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz	880			880				
$I_n$	Equivalent input noise current	25°C	0.6			0.6			fA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
	Gain-bandwidth product	f = 10 kHz, $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ ‡, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$ ‡	25°C	56			56			kHz
BOM	Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_{O(PP)} = 1\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ ‡, $A_V = 1$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$ ‡	25°C	7			7			kHz
$\phi_m$	Phase margin at unity gain	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ ‡, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$ ‡	25°C	56°			56°			
	Gain margin		25°C	20			20			dB

† Full range is  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $85^\circ\text{C}$ .

‡ Referenced to 1.5 V



TLV2711, TLV2711Y  
Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL  
MICROPOWER SINGLE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS  
SLOS196A – AUGUST 1997 – REVISED MARCH 2001

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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$ †	TLV2711C			TLV2711I			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
$V_{IO}$ Input offset voltage	$V_{DD\pm} = \pm 2.5\text{ V}$ , $V_O = 0$ , $V_{IC} = 0$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	Full range	0.45		3	0.45		3	mV
$\alpha_{V_{IO}}$ Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage			0.5			0.5			$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Input offset voltage long-term drift (see Note 4)		25°C	0.003			0.003			$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$
$I_{IO}$ Input offset current		25°C	0.5		60	0.5		60	pA
		Full range	150			150			
$I_{IB}$ Input bias current		25°C	1		60	1		60	pA
		Full range	150			150			
$V_{ICR}$ Common-mode input voltage range	$ V_{IO}  \leq 5\text{ mV}$ $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	0 to 4	-0.3 to 4.2	0 to 4	-0.3 to 4.2			V
		Full range	0 to 3.5		0 to 3.5				
$V_{OH}$ High-level output voltage	$I_{OH} = -100\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	4.95			4.95			V
		25°C	4.875			4.875			
		Full range	4.6			4.6			
$V_{OL}$ Low-level output voltage	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$ , $I_{OL} = 50\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	12			12			mV
		25°C	120			120			
	Full range	500			500				
$A_{VD}$ Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$ , $V_O = 1\text{ V to }4\text{ V}$	25°C	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ ‡		6	12	6	12	V/mV
			Full range		3		3		
		25°C	$R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$ ‡		800		800		
$r_{i(d)}$ Differential input resistance		25°C	$10^{12}$			$10^{12}$			$\Omega$
$r_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input resistance		25°C	$10^{12}$			$10^{12}$			$\Omega$
$c_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input capacitance	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$ ,	25°C	5			5			pF
$z_o$ Closed-loop output impedance	$f = 7\text{ kHz}$ , $A_V = 1$	25°C	200			200			$\Omega$
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ to }2.7\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$ , $V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$	25°C	70	83		70	83		dB
		Full range	70			70			
$k_{SVR}$ Supply voltage rejection ratio ( $\Delta V_{DD} / \Delta V_{IO}$ )	$V_{DD} = 4.4\text{ V to }8\text{ V}$ , No load, $V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2$	25°C	80	95		80	95		dB
		Full range	80			80			
$I_{DD}$ Supply current	$V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$ , No load	25°C	13		25	13		25	$\mu\text{A}$
		Full range	30			30			

† Full range for the TLV2711C is 0°C to 70°C. Full range for the TLV2711I is -40°C to 85°C.

‡ Referenced to 1.5 V

NOTE 5: Typical values are based on the input offset voltage shift observed through 500 hours of operating life test at  $T_A = 150^\circ\text{C}$  extrapolated to  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  using the Arrhenius equation and assuming an activation energy of 0.96 eV.

**TLV2711, TLV2711Y**  
**Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL**  
**MICROPOWER SINGLE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS**

SLOS196A – AUGUST 1997 – REVISED MARCH 2001

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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$ †	TLV2711C			TLV2711I			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR	Slew rate at unity gain $V_O = 1.5\text{ V to }3.5\text{ V}, R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger,$ $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	25°C	0.01	0.025		0.01	0.025		V/ $\mu\text{s}$
		Full range	0.005			0.005			
$V_n$	Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 10 Hz	72			72			nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		f = 1 kHz	21			21			
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	f = 0.1 Hz to 1 Hz	600			600			nV
		f = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz	800			800			
$I_n$	Equivalent input noise current	25°C	0.6			0.6			fA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
	Gain-bandwidth product	f = 10 kHz, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger, R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger,$	65			65			kHz
$B_{OM}$	Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_{O(PP)} = 2\text{ V},$ $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger, A_V = 1,$ $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	7			7			kHz
$\phi_m$	Phase margin at unity gain	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger, C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	60°			60°			dB
		Gain margin	22			22			

† Full range is  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $85^\circ\text{C}$ .

‡ Referenced to 1.5 V

**electrical characteristics at  $V_{DD} = 3\text{ V}, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TLV2711Y			UNIT	
		MIN	TYP	MAX		
$V_{IO}$	Input offset voltage	0.47			mV	
$I_{IO}$	Input offset current	0.5			pA	
$I_{IB}$	Input bias current	1			pA	
$V_{ICR}$	Common-mode input voltage range	$ V_{IO}  \leq 5\text{ mV}, R_S = 50\ \Omega$	-0.3 to 2.2		V	
$V_{OH}$	High-level output voltage	$I_{OH} = -100\ \mu\text{A}$	2.94		V	
		$I_{OH} = -200\ \mu\text{A}$	2.85			
$V_{OL}$	Low-level output voltage	$V_{IC} = 0, I_{OL} = 50\ \mu\text{A}$	15		mV	
		$V_{IC} = 0, I_{OL} = 500\ \mu\text{A}$	150			
$A_{VD}$	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_{IC} = 1.5\text{ V}, V_O = 1\text{ V to }2\text{ V}$	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger$	7		V/mV
			$R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega^\ddagger$	600		
$r_{i(d)}$	Differential input resistance	10 <sup>12</sup>			$\Omega$	
$r_{i(c)}$	Common-mode input resistance	10 <sup>12</sup>			$\Omega$	
$c_{i(c)}$	Common-mode input capacitance	f = 10 kHz			pF	
$z_o$	Closed-loop output impedance	f = 7 kHz, $A_V = 1$	200		$\Omega$	
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ to }1.7\text{ V}, V_O = 1.5\text{ V}, R_S = 50\ \Omega$	83		dB	
$k_{SVR}$	Supply voltage rejection ratio ( $\Delta V_{DD}/\Delta V_{IO}$ )	$V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V to }8\text{ V}, V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2,$ No load	95		dB	
$I_{DD}$	Supply current	$V_O = 1.5\text{ V},$ No load	11		$\mu\text{A}$	

† Referenced to 1.5 V





electrical characteristics at  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TLV2711Y			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
$V_{IO}$ Input offset voltage	$V_{DD} \pm \pm 2.5\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$ $V_{IC} = 0$ , $V_O = 0$ ,	0.45			mV
$I_{IO}$ Input offset current		0.5			pA
$I_{IB}$ Input bias current		1			pA
$V_{ICR}$ Common-mode input voltage range	$ V_{IO}  \leq 5\text{ mV}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	-0.3 to 4.2			V
$V_{OH}$ High-level output voltage	$I_{OH} = -100\ \mu\text{A}$ $I_{OH} = -250\ \mu\text{A}$	4.95			V
		4.875			
$V_{OL}$ Low-level output voltage	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$ , $I_{OL} = 50\ \mu\text{A}$	12			mV
	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$ , $I_{OL} = 500\ \mu\text{A}$	120			
$A_{VD}$ Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$ , $V_O = 1\text{ V to }4\text{ V}$	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega^\dagger$	12		V/mV
		$R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega^\dagger$	800		
$r_{i(d)}$ Differential input resistance		$10^{12}$			$\Omega$
$r_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input resistance		$10^{12}$			$\Omega$
$c_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input capacitance	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$	5			pF
$z_o$ Closed-loop output impedance	$f = 7\text{ kHz}$ , $A_V = 1$	200			$\Omega$
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ to }2.7\text{ V}$ , $V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	83			dB
$k_{SVR}$ Supply voltage rejection ratio ( $\Delta V_{DD}/\Delta V_{IO}$ )	$V_{DD} = 4.4\text{ V to }8\text{ V}$ , $V_{IC} = V_{DD}/2$ ,      No load	95			dB
$I_{DD}$ Supply current	$V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$ ,      No load	13			$\mu\text{A}$

$^\dagger$  Referenced to 1.5 V

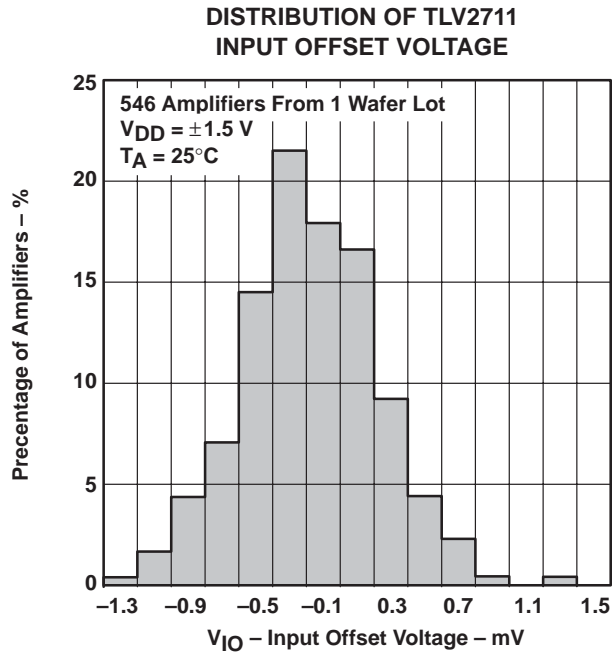
**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

**Table of Graphs**

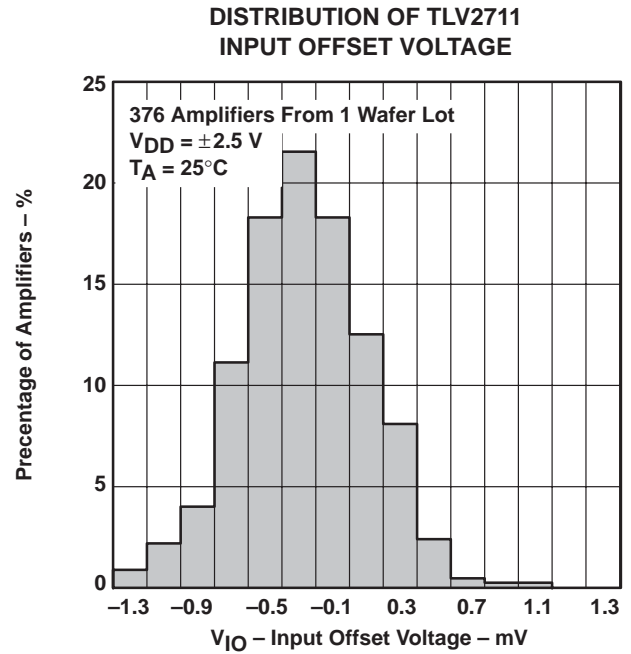
			<b>FIGURE</b>
$V_{IO}$	Input offset voltage	Distribution vs Common-mode input voltage	2, 3 4, 5
$\alpha V_{IO}$	Input offset voltage temperature coefficient	Distribution	6, 7
$I_{IB}/I_{IO}$	Input bias and input offset currents	vs Free-air temperature	8
$V_I$	Input voltage	vs Supply voltage vs Free-air temperature	9 10
$V_{OH}$	High-level output voltage	vs High-level output current	11, 14
$V_{OL}$	Low-level output voltage	vs Low-level output current	12, 13, 15
$V_{O(PP)}$	Maximum peak-to-peak output voltage	vs Frequency	16
$I_{OS}$	Short-circuit output current	vs Supply voltage vs Free-air temperature	17 18
$V_O$	Output voltage	vs Differential input voltage	19, 20
$A_{VD}$	Large-signal differential voltage amplification and phase margin	vs Load resistance vs Frequency vs Free-air temperature	21 22, 23 24, 25
$z_o$	Output impedance	vs Frequency	26, 27
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	vs Frequency vs Free-air temperature	28 29
$k_{SVR}$	Supply-voltage rejection ratio	vs Frequency vs Free-air temperature	30, 31 32
$I_{DD}$	Supply current	vs Supply voltage	33
SR	Slew rate	vs Load capacitance vs Free-air temperature	34 35
$V_O$	Large-signal pulse response	vs Time	36, 37, 38, 39
	Inverting small-signal pulse response		40, 41
	Small-signal pulse response		42, 43
$V_n$	Equivalent input noise voltage	vs Frequency	44, 45
	Noise voltage (referred to input)	Over a 10-second period	46
THD + N	Total harmonic distortion plus noise	vs Frequency	47
	Gain-bandwidth product	vs Free-air temperature vs Supply voltage	48 49
$\phi_m$	Phase margin	vs Frequency vs Load capacitance	23, 24 50
	Gain margin	vs Load capacitance	51
$B_1$	Unity-gain bandwidth	vs Load capacitance	52



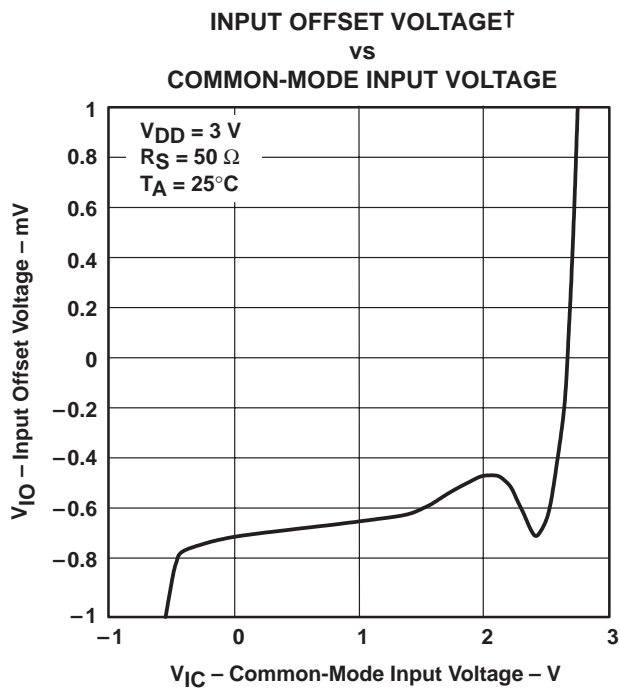
**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**



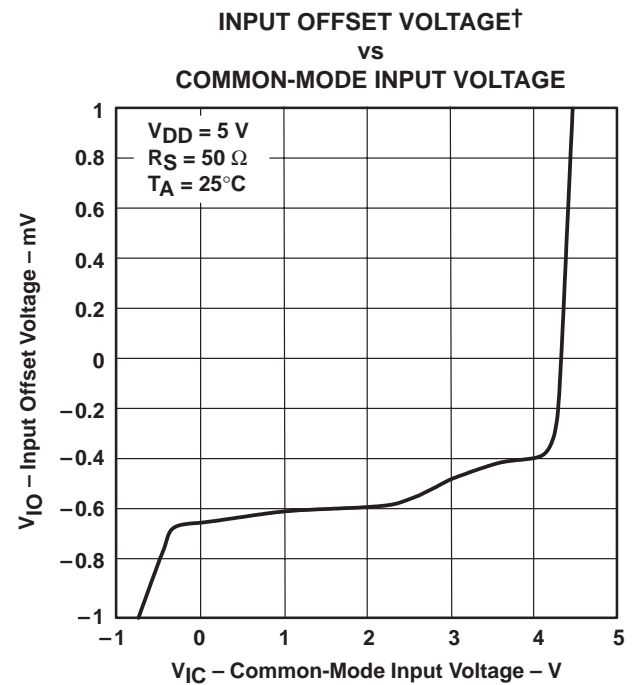
**Figure 2**



**Figure 3**



**Figure 4**



**Figure 5**

† For all curves where  $V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$ , all loads are referenced to 2.5 V. For all curves where  $V_{DD} = 3 \text{ V}$ , all loads are referenced to 1.5 V.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

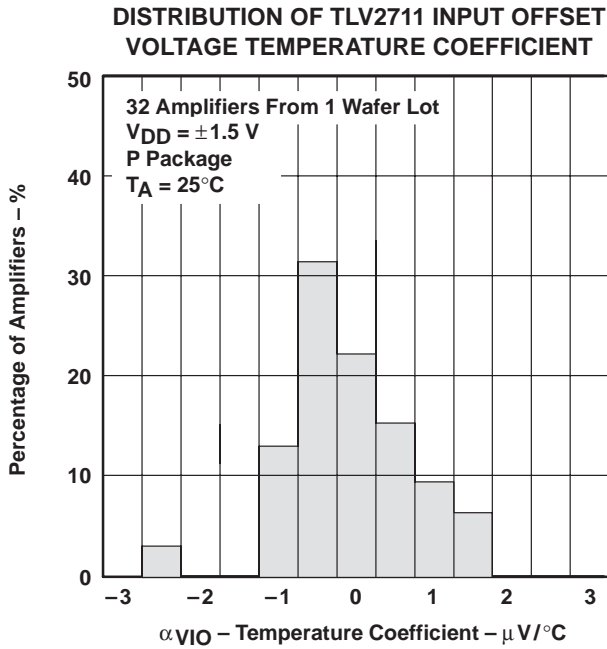


Figure 6

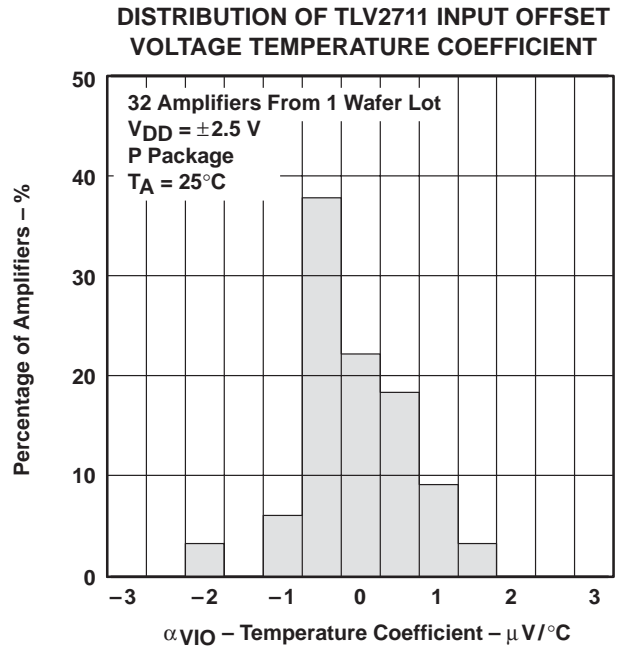


Figure 7

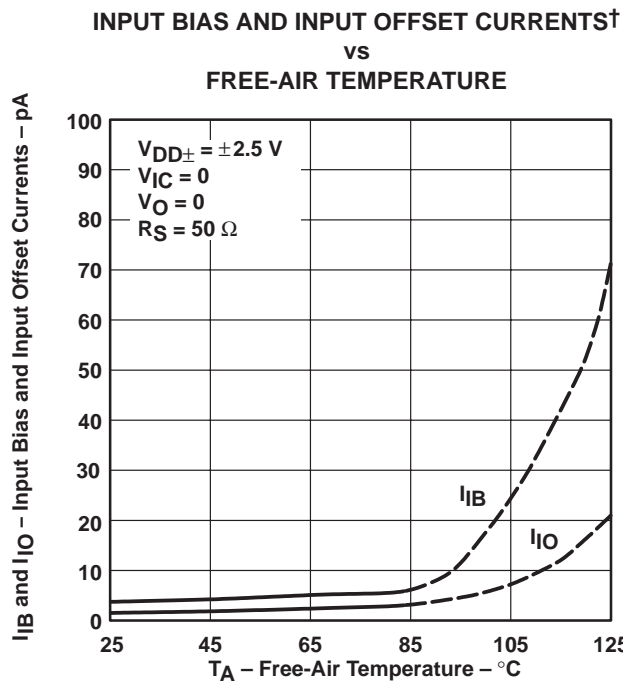


Figure 8

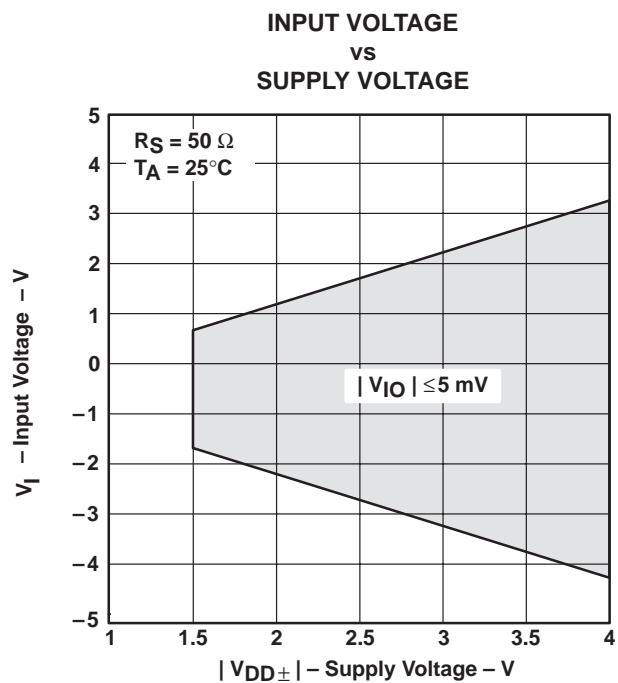
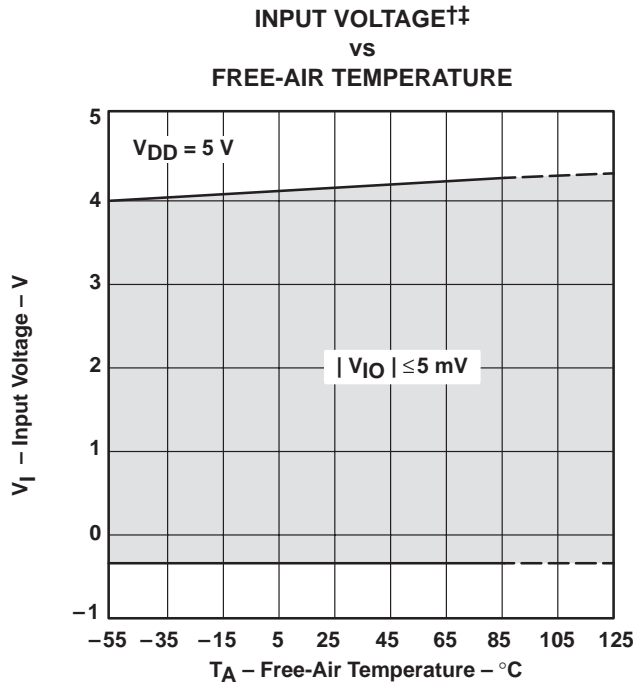


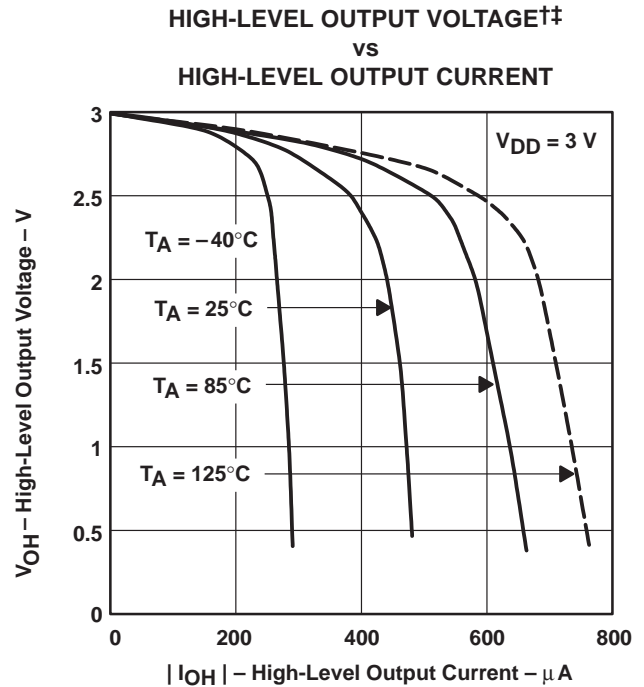
Figure 9

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

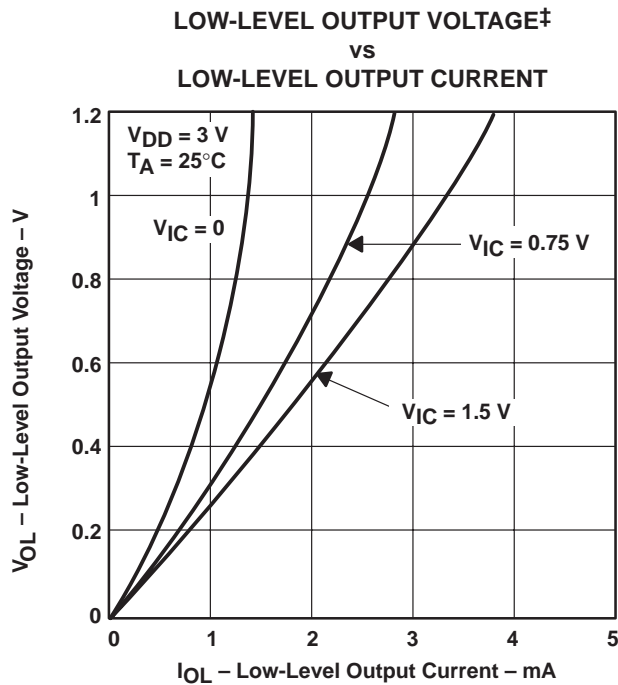
**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**



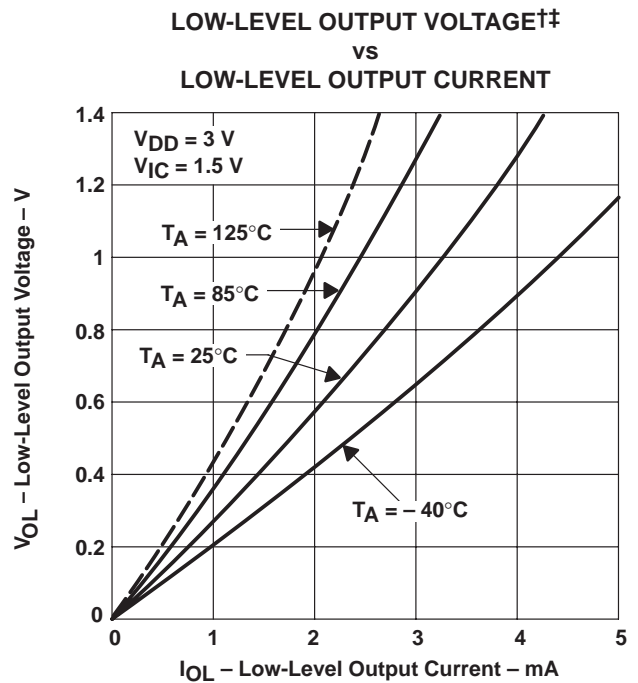
**Figure 10**



**Figure 11**



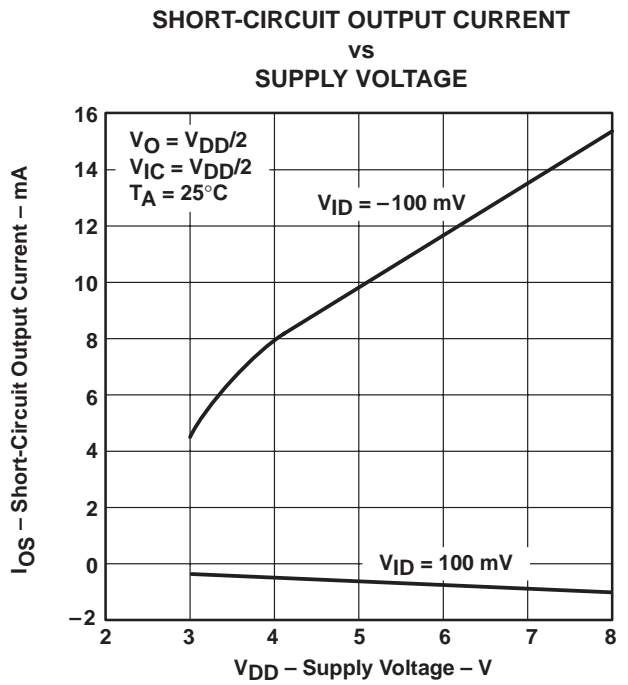
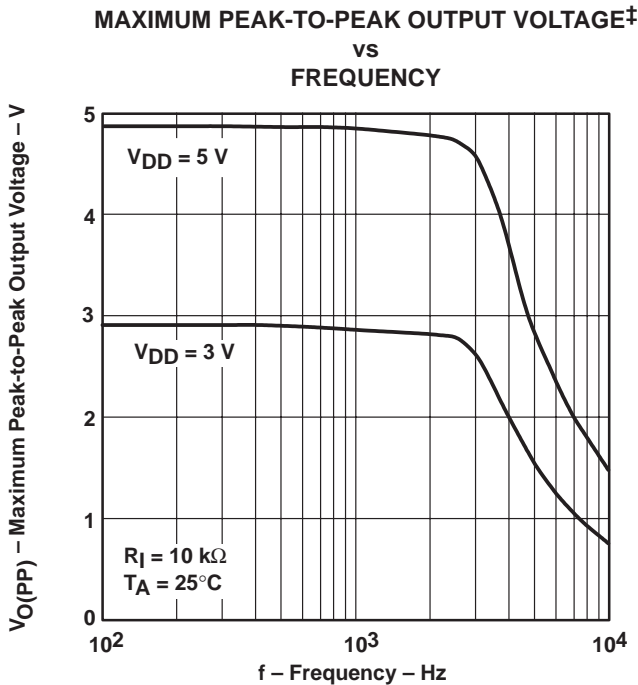
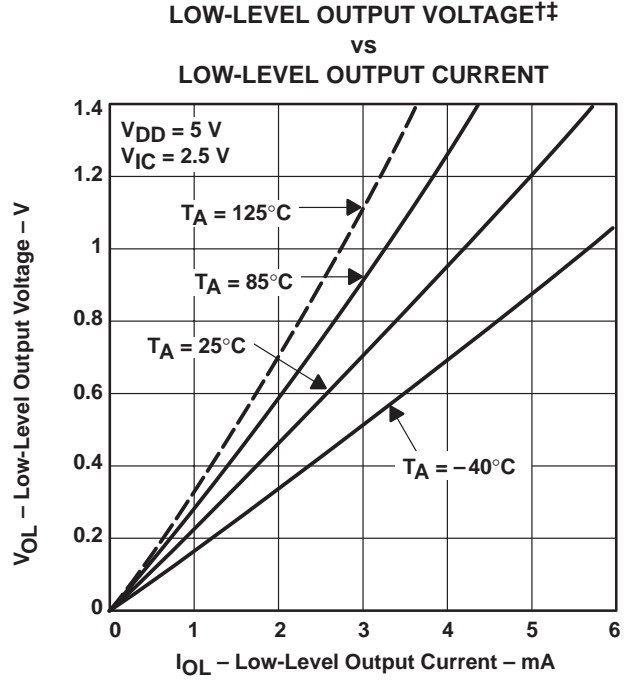
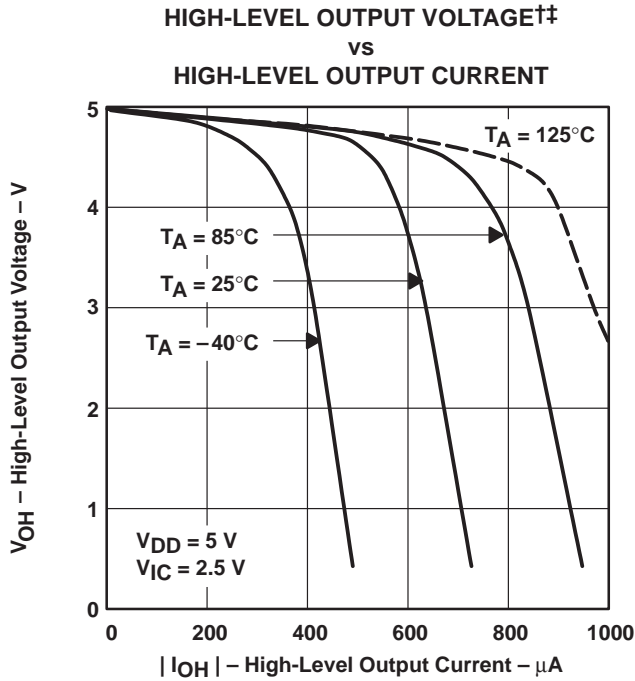
**Figure 12**



**Figure 13**

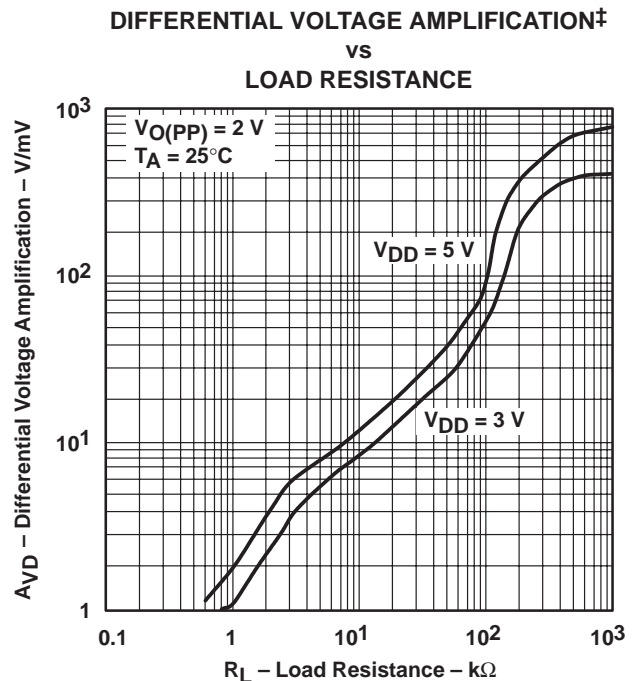
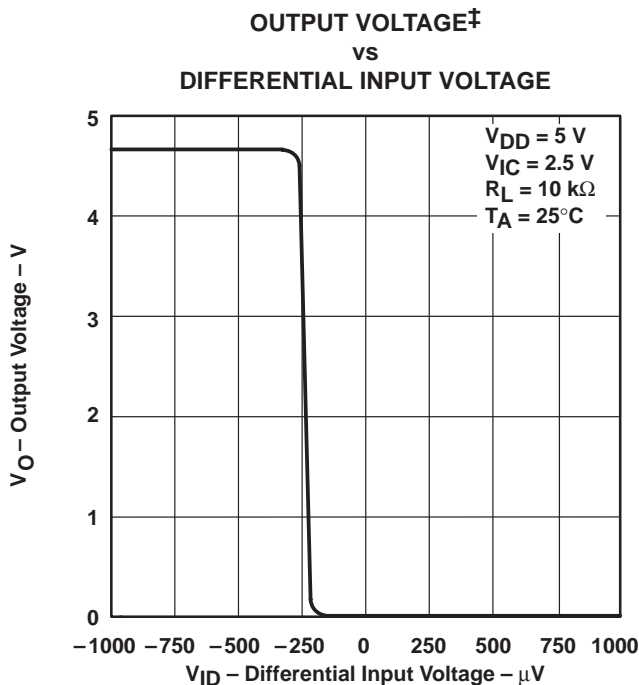
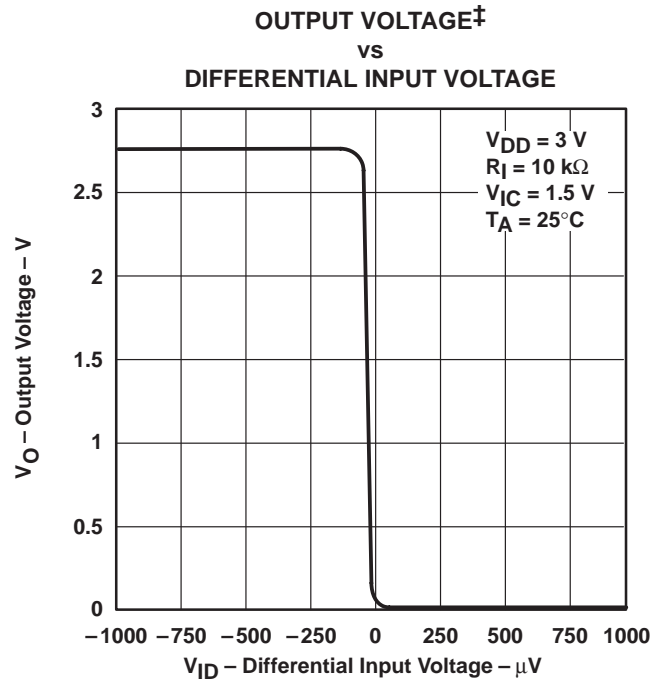
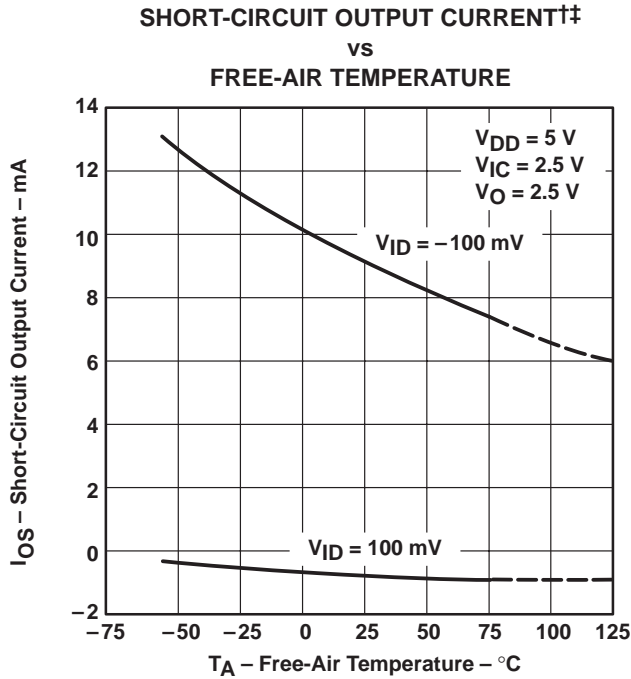
† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.  
 ‡ For all curves where  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ , all loads are referenced to 2.5 V. For all curves where  $V_{DD} = 3\text{ V}$ , all loads are referenced to 1.5 V.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.  
 ‡ For all curves where  $V_{DD} = 5 V$ , all loads are referenced to 2.5 V. For all curves where  $V_{DD} = 3 V$ , all loads are referenced to 1.5 V.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**



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

‡ For all curves where  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ , all loads are referenced to 2.5 V. For all curves where  $V_{DD} = 3\text{ V}$ , all loads are referenced to 1.5 V.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE  
 AMPLIFICATION AND PHASE MARGIN†

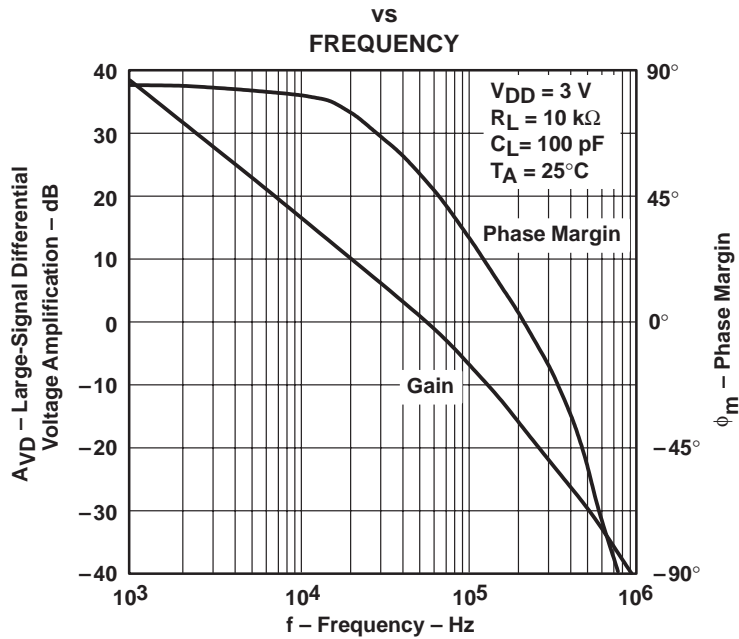


Figure 22

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE  
 AMPLIFICATION AND PHASE MARGIN†

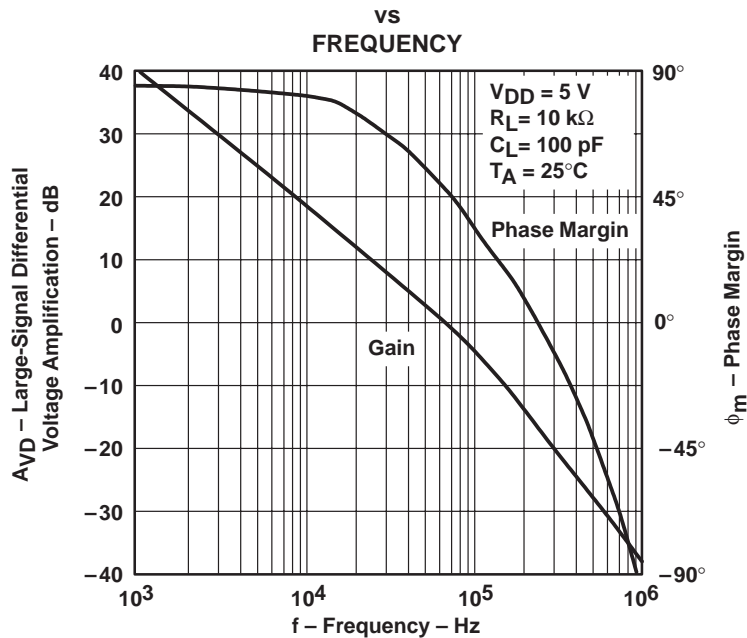


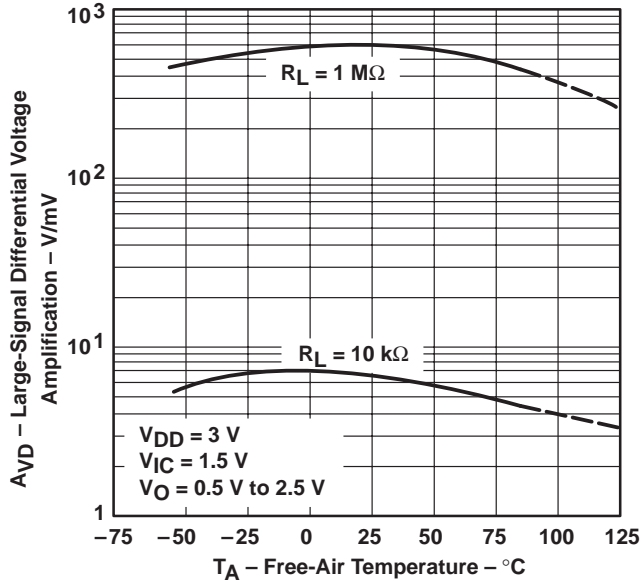
Figure 23

† For all curves where  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ , all loads are referenced to 2.5 V. For all curves where  $V_{DD} = 3\text{ V}$ , all loads are referenced to 1.5 V.



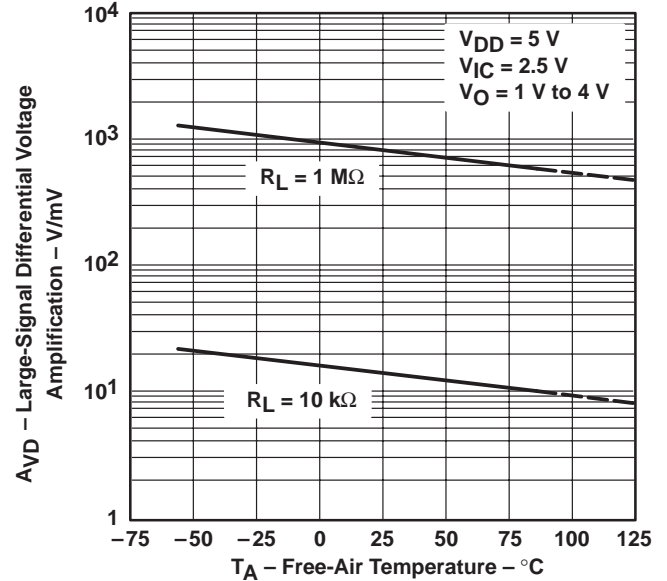
**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

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



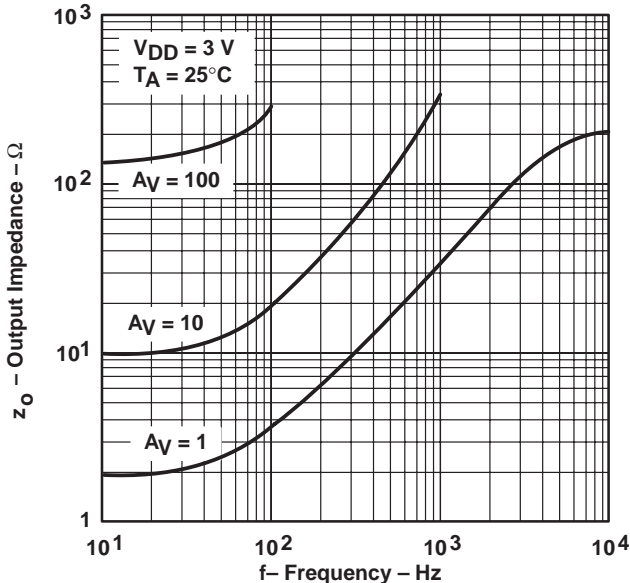
**Figure 24**

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



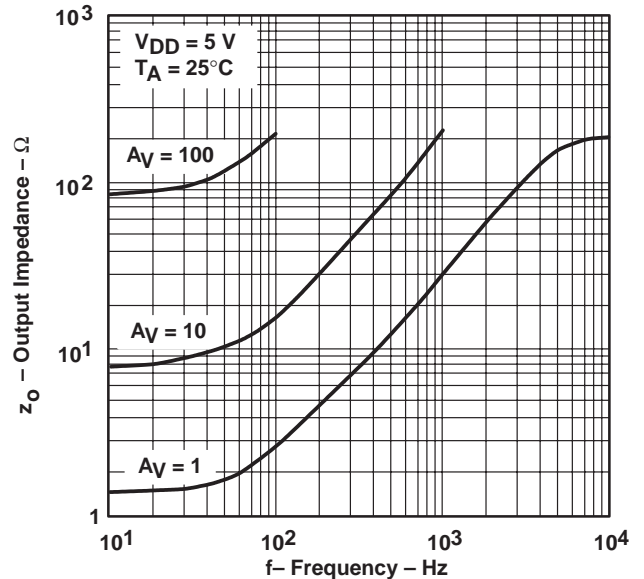
**Figure 25**

**OUTPUT IMPEDANCE‡  
 vs  
 FREQUENCY**



**Figure 26**

**OUTPUT IMPEDANCE‡  
 vs  
 FREQUENCY**



**Figure 27**

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.  
 ‡ For all curves where  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ , all loads are referenced to 2.5 V. For all curves where  $V_{DD} = 3\text{ V}$ , all loads are referenced to 1.5 V.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

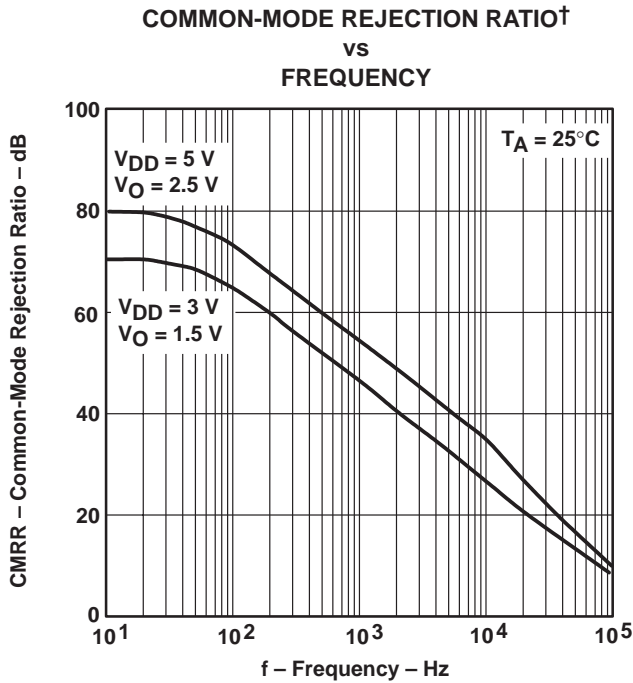


Figure 28

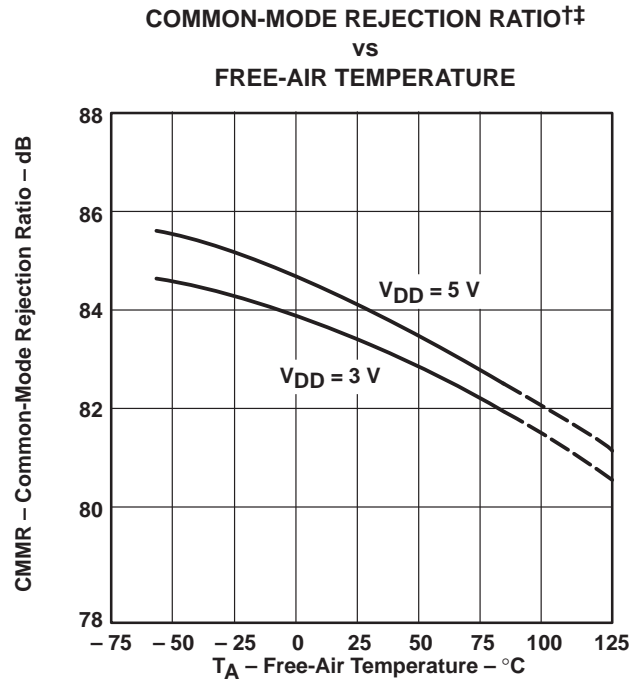


Figure 29

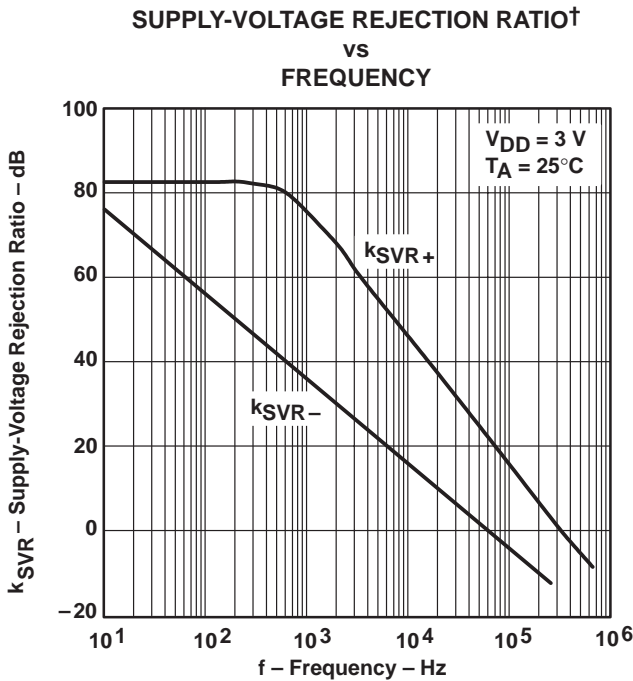


Figure 30

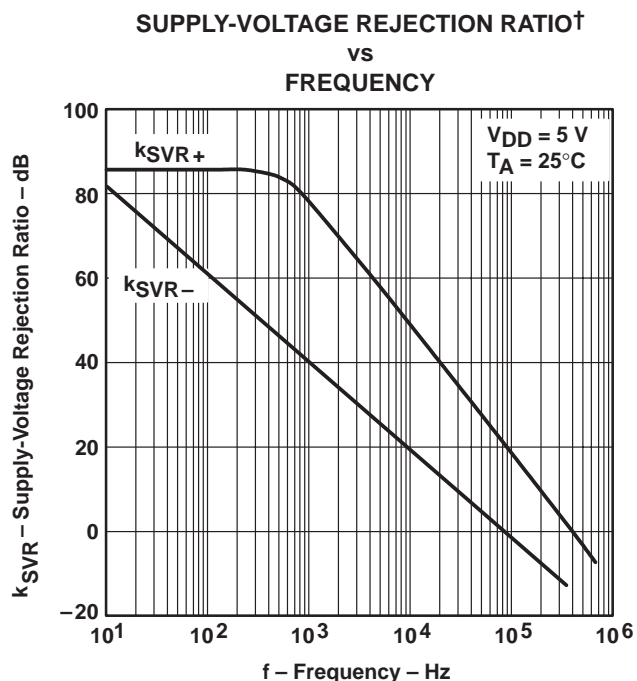
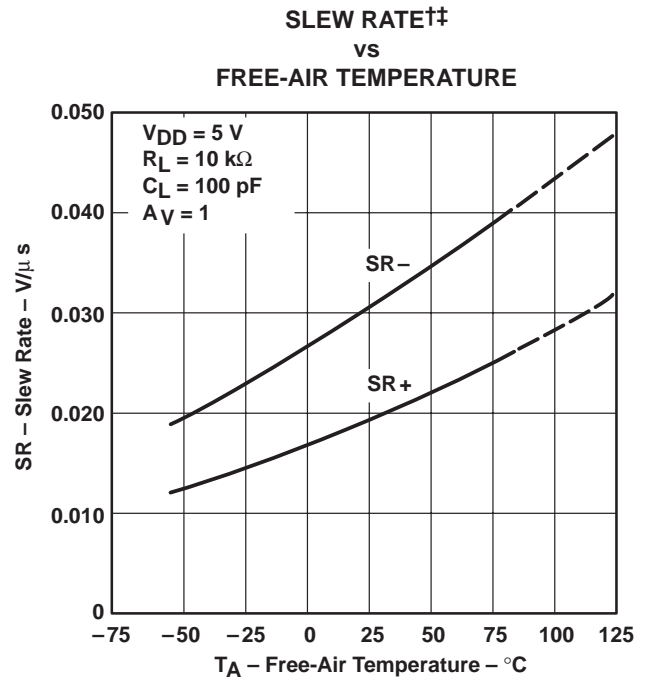
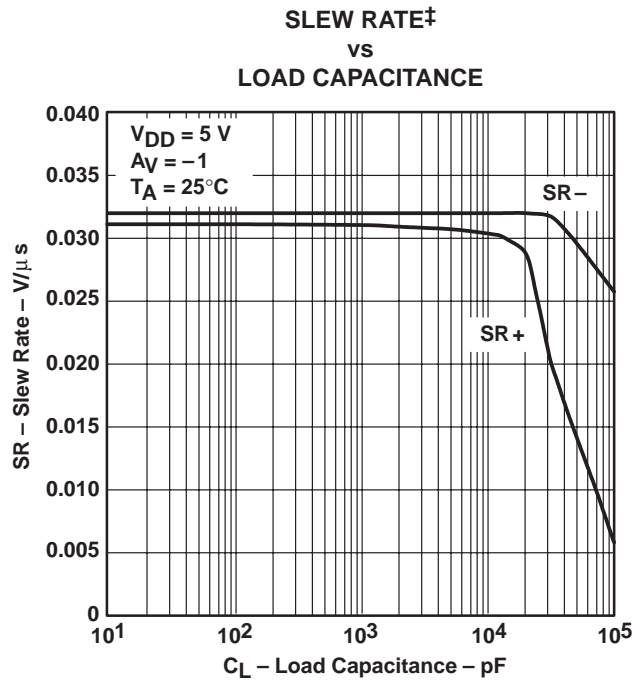
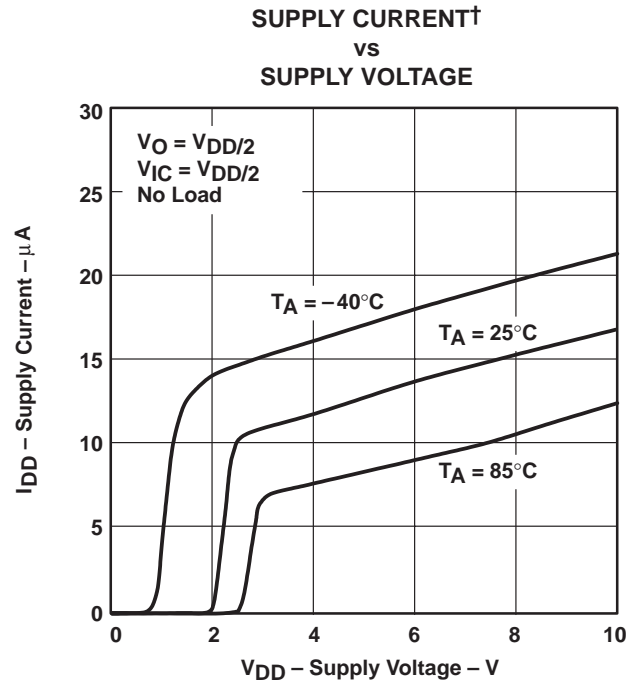
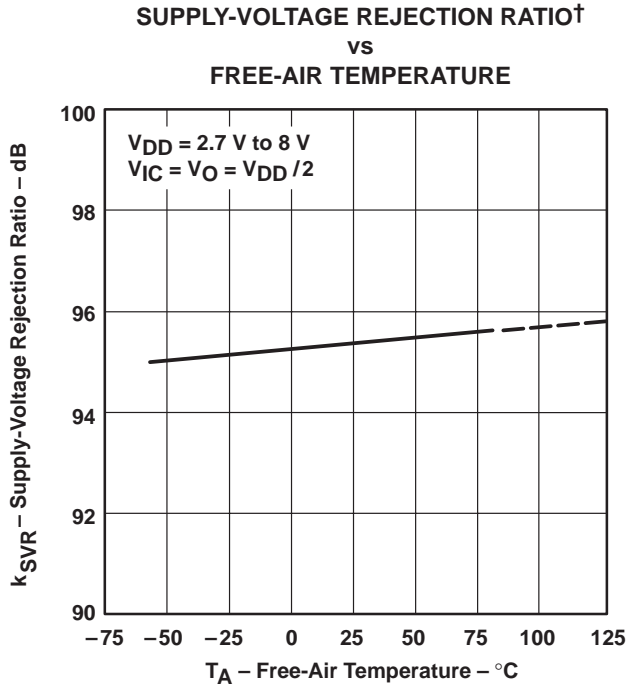


Figure 31

† For all curves where  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ , all loads are referenced to 2.5 V. For all curves where  $V_{DD} = 3\text{ V}$ , all loads are referenced to 1.5 V.  
 ‡ 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.

‡ For all curves where  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ , all loads are referenced to 2.5 V. For all curves where  $V_{DD} = 3\text{ V}$ , all loads are referenced to 1.5 V.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

INVERTING LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE†

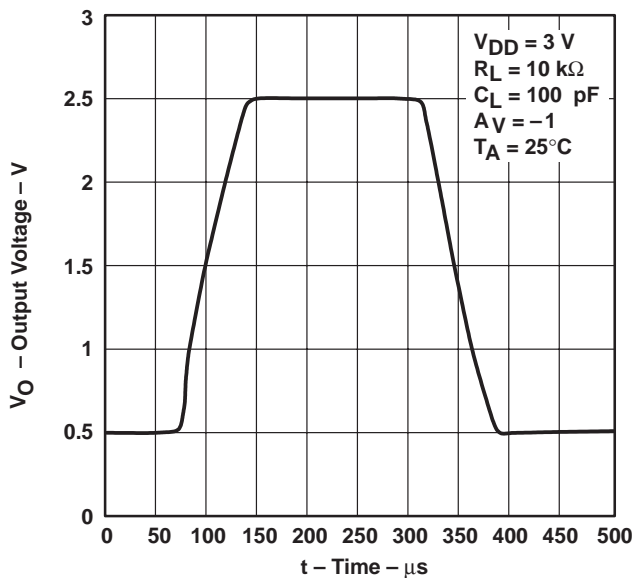


Figure 36

INVERTING LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE†

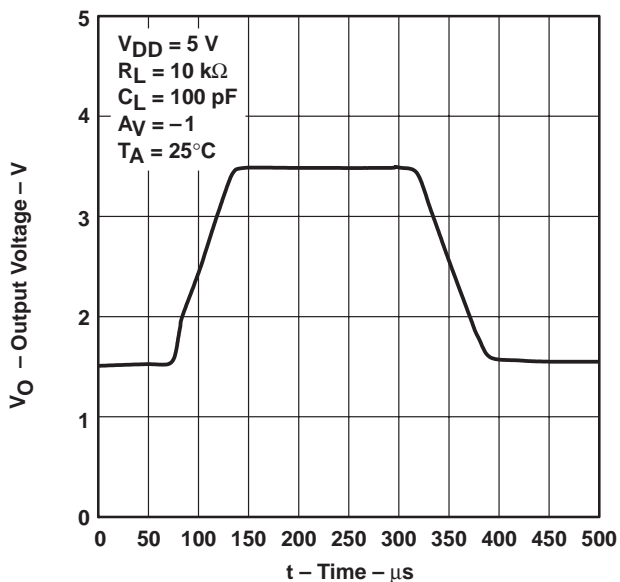


Figure 37

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE†

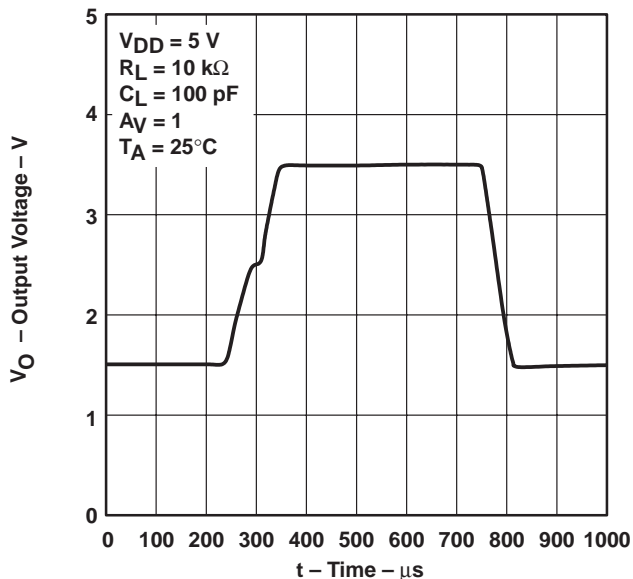


Figure 38

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE†

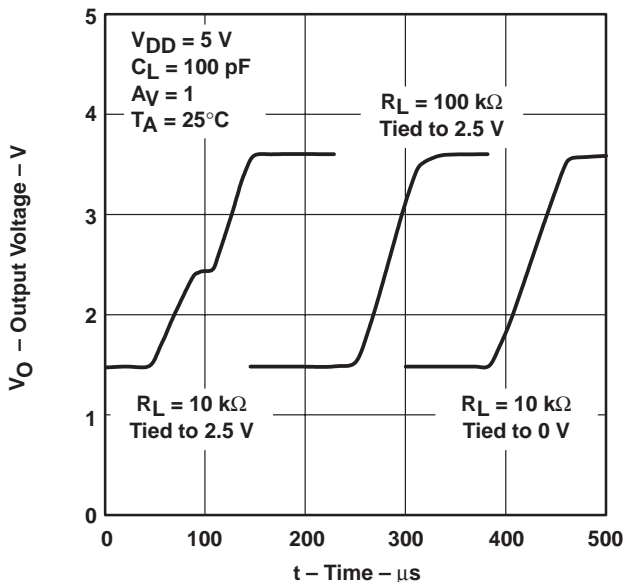


Figure 39

† For all curves where  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ , all loads are referenced to 2.5 V. For all curves where  $V_{DD} = 3\text{ V}$ , all loads are referenced to 1.5 V.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

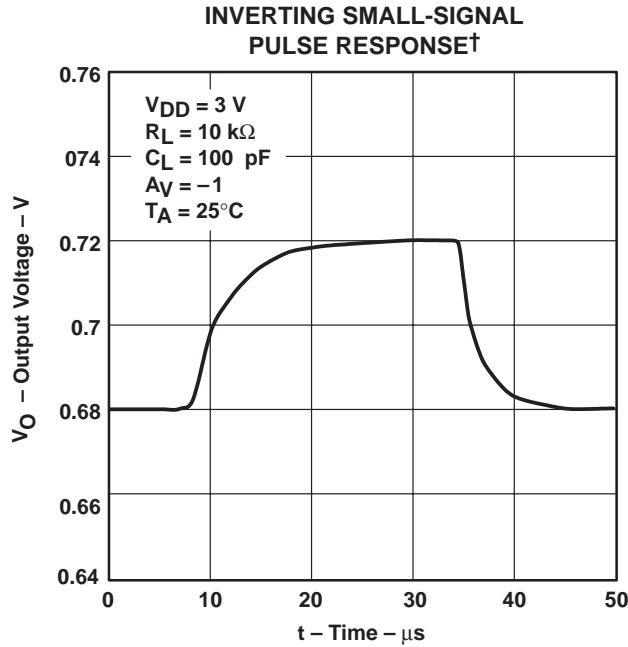


Figure 40

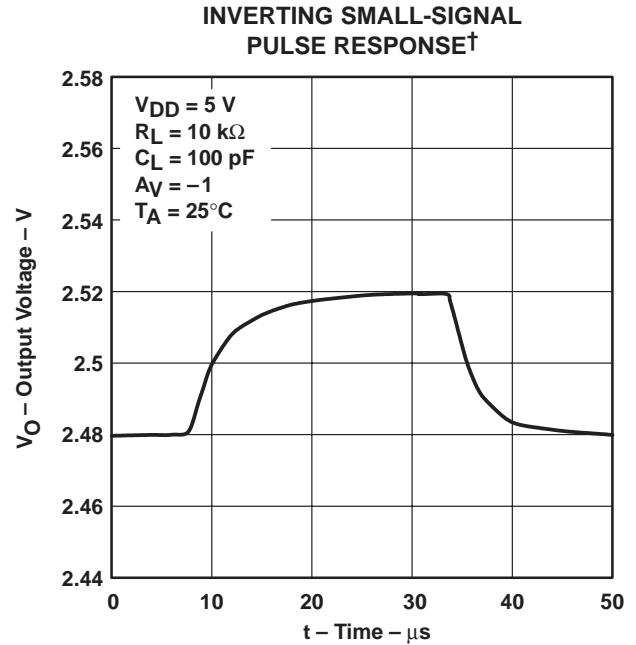


Figure 41

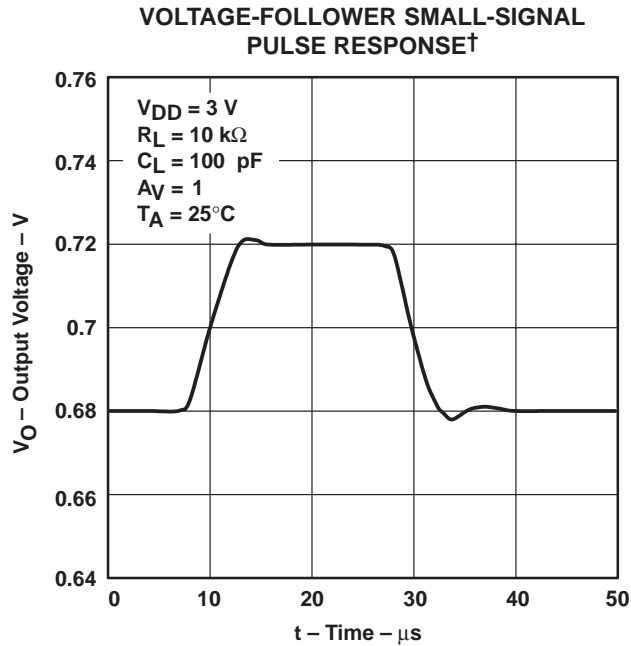


Figure 42

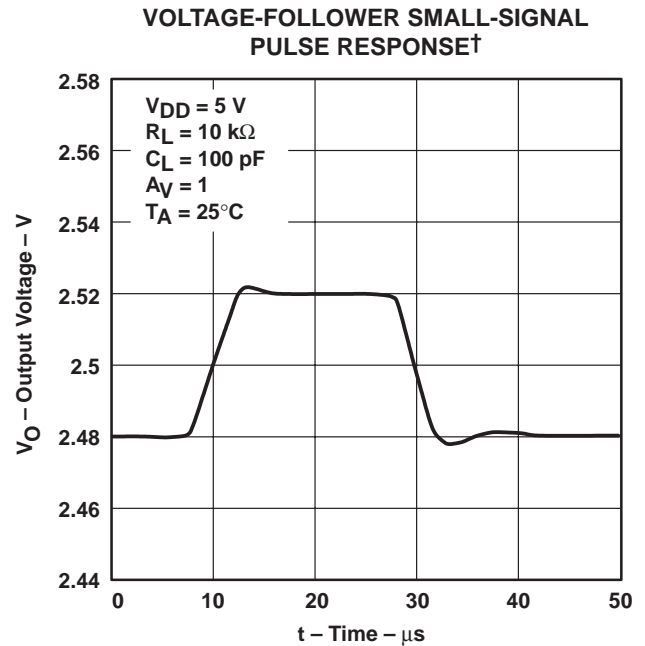


Figure 43

† For all curves where  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ , all loads are referenced to 2.5 V. For all curves where  $V_{DD} = 3\text{ V}$ , all loads are referenced to 1.5 V.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE†  
 VS  
 FREQUENCY

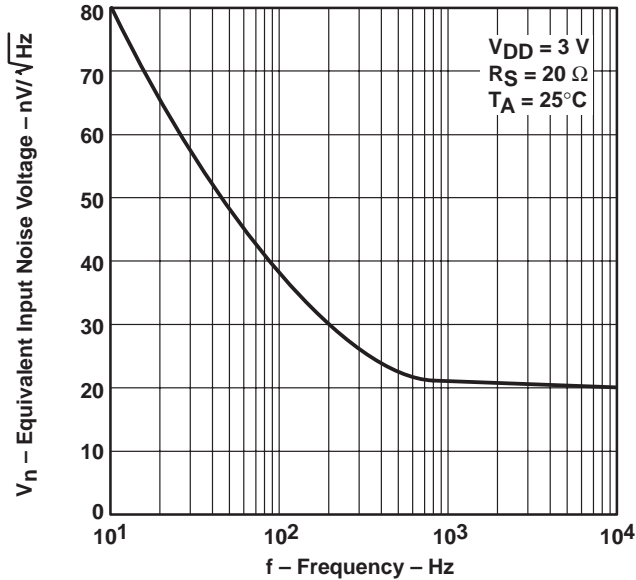


Figure 44

EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE†  
 VS  
 FREQUENCY

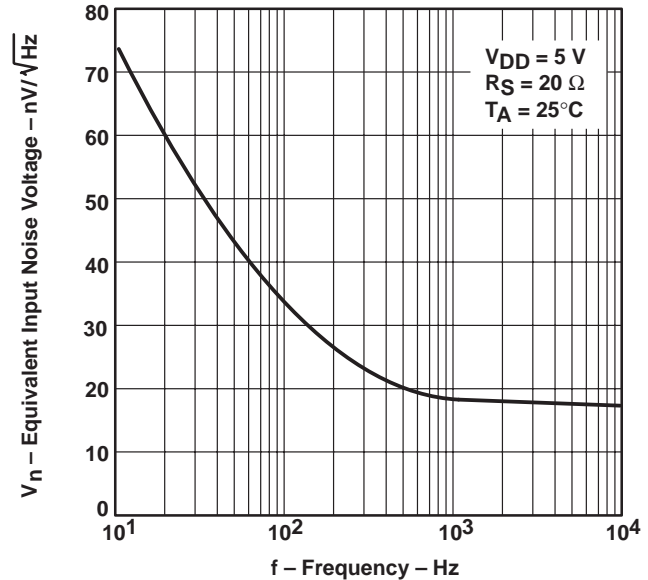


Figure 45

INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE OVER  
 A 10-SECOND PERIOD†

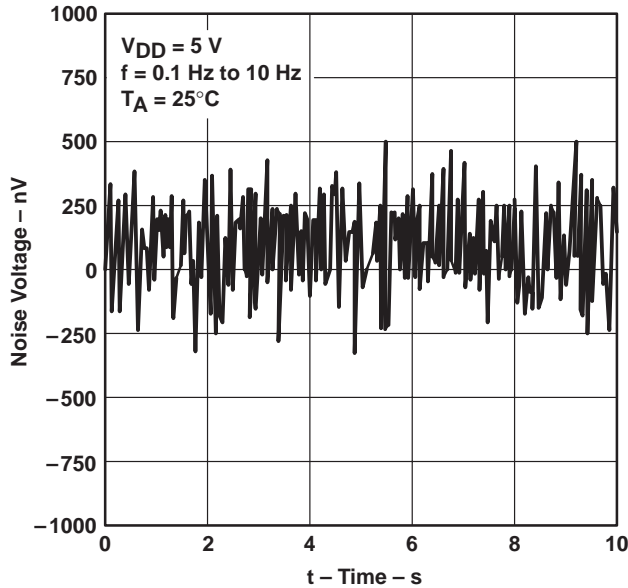


Figure 46

TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION PLUS NOISE†  
 VS  
 FREQUENCY

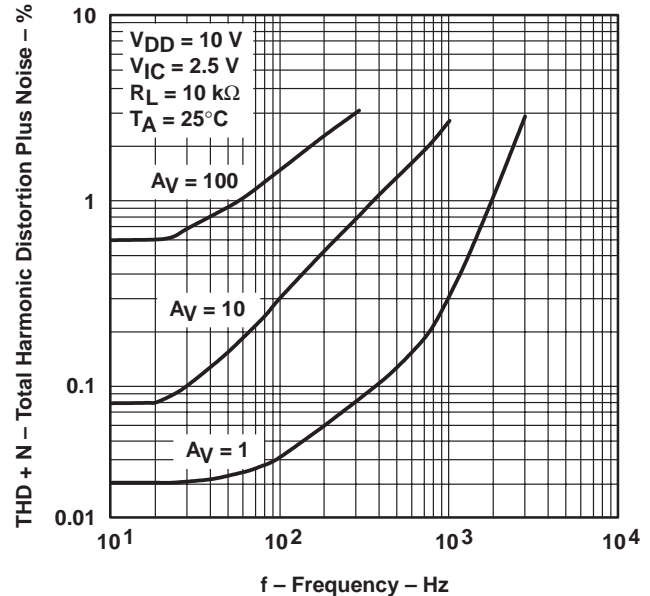
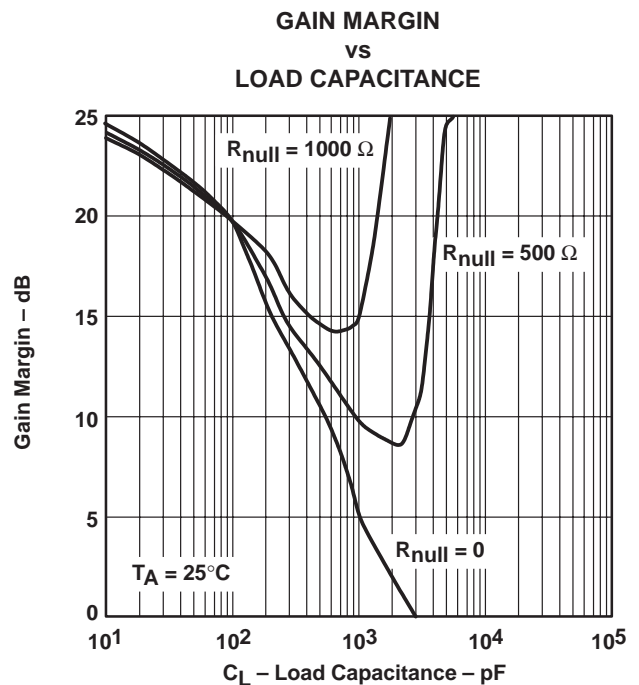
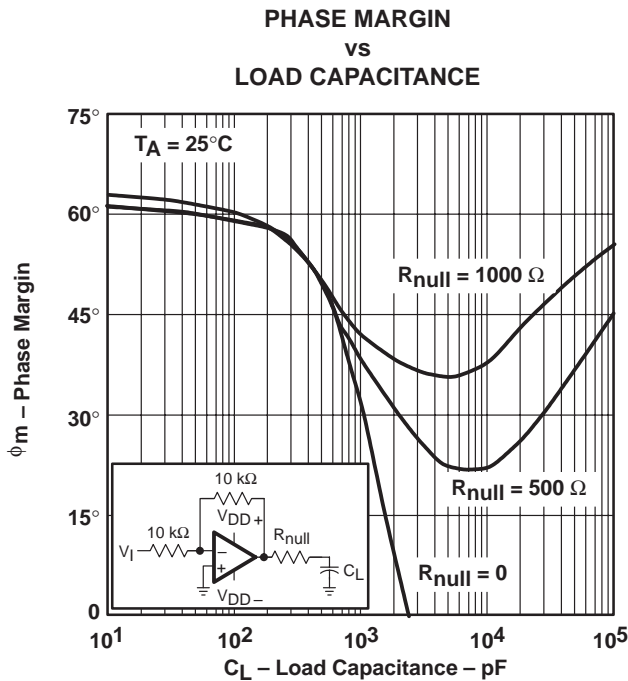
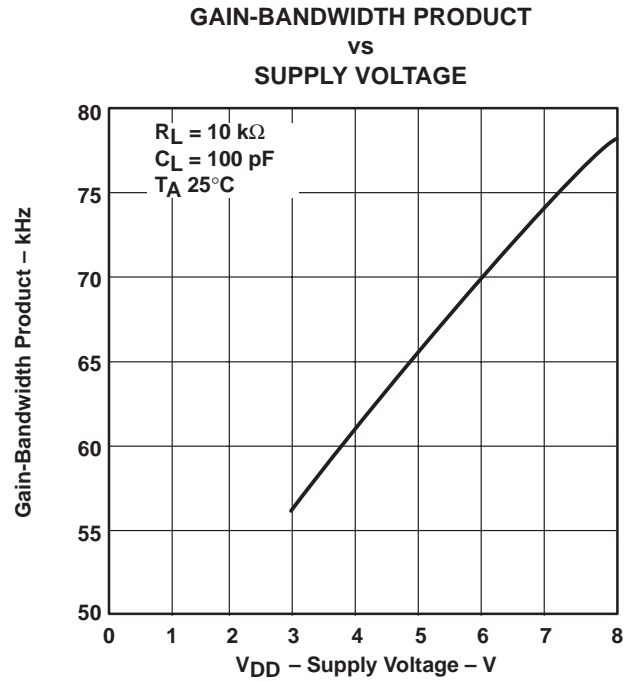
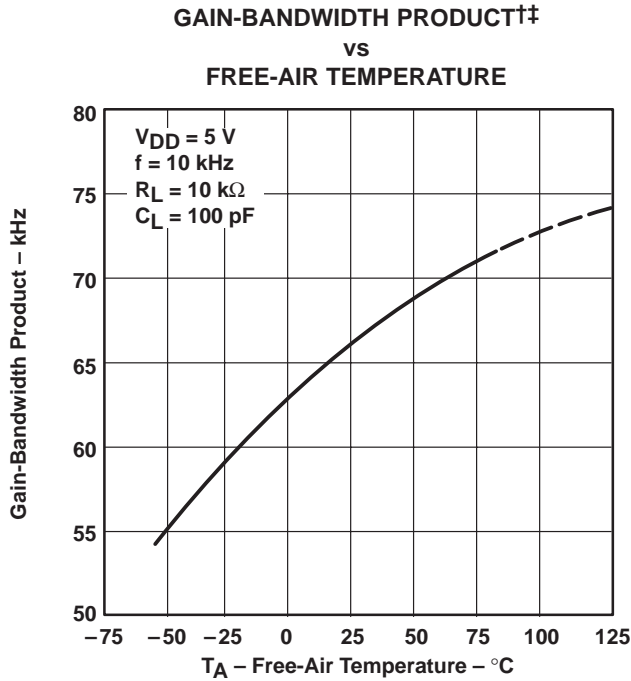


Figure 47

† For all curves where  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ , all loads are referenced to 2.5 V. For all curves where  $V_{DD} = 3\text{ V}$ , all loads are referenced to 1.5 V.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**



† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.  
 ‡ For all curves where  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ , all loads are referenced to 2.5 V. For all curves where  $V_{DD} = 3\text{ V}$ , all loads are referenced to 1.5 V.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

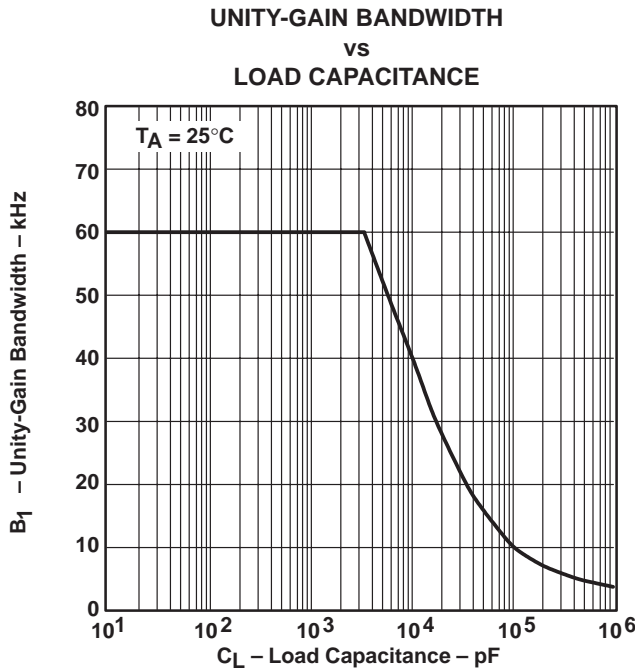


Figure 52

APPLICATION INFORMATION

driving large capacitive loads

The TLV2711 is designed to drive larger capacitive loads than most CMOS operational amplifiers. Figure 50 and Figure 51 illustrate its ability to drive loads up to 600 pF while maintaining good gain and phase margins ( $R_{null} = 0$ ).

A smaller series resistor ( $R_{null}$ ) at the output of the device (see Figure 53) improves the gain and phase margins when driving large capacitive loads. Figure 50 and Figure 51 show the effects of adding series resistances of 500 Ω and 1000 Ω. The addition of this series resistor has two effects: the first is that it adds a zero to the transfer function and the second is that it reduces the frequency of the pole associated with the output load in the transfer function.

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

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

Where :

- $\Delta\phi_{m1}$  = Improvement in phase margin
- UGBW = Unity-gain bandwidth frequency
- $R_{null}$  = Output series resistance
- $C_L$  = : Load capacitance



## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### driving large capacitive loads (continued)

The unity-gain bandwidth (UGBW) frequency decreases as the capacitive load increases (see Figure 52). To use equation 1, UGBW must be approximated from Figure 52.

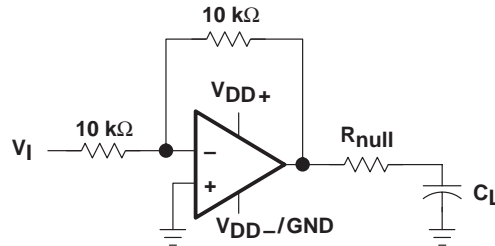


Figure 53. Series-Resistance Circuit

### driving heavy dc loads

The TLV2711 is designed to provide better sinking and sourcing output currents than earlier CMOS rail-to-rail output devices. This device is specified to sink 500  $\mu\text{A}$  and source 250  $\mu\text{A}$  at  $V_{\text{DD}} = 3\text{ V}$  and  $V_{\text{DD}} = 5\text{ V}$  at a maximum quiescent  $I_{\text{DD}}$  of 25  $\mu\text{A}$ . This provides a greater than 90% power efficiency.

When driving heavy dc loads, such as 10 k $\Omega$ , the positive edge under slewing conditions can experience some distortion. This condition can be seen in Figure 38. This condition is affected by three factors.

- Where the load is referenced. When the load is referenced to either rail, this condition does not occur. The distortion occurs only when the output signal swings through the point where the load is referenced. Figure 39 illustrates two 10-k $\Omega$  load conditions. The first load condition shows the distortion seen for a 10-k $\Omega$  load tied to 2.5 V. The third load condition shows no distortion for a 10-k $\Omega$  load tied to 0 V.
- Load resistance. As the load resistance increases, the distortion seen on the output decreases. Figure 39 illustrates the difference seen on the output for a 10-k $\Omega$  load and a 100-k $\Omega$  load with both tied to 2.5 V.
- Input signal edge rate. Faster input edge rates for a step input result in more distortion than with slower input edge rates.

# TLV2711, TLV2711Y

## Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL

### MICROPOWER SINGLE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS196A – AUGUST 1997 – REVISED MARCH 2001

## 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 6) and subcircuit in Figure 54 are generated using the TLV2711 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 6: 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).

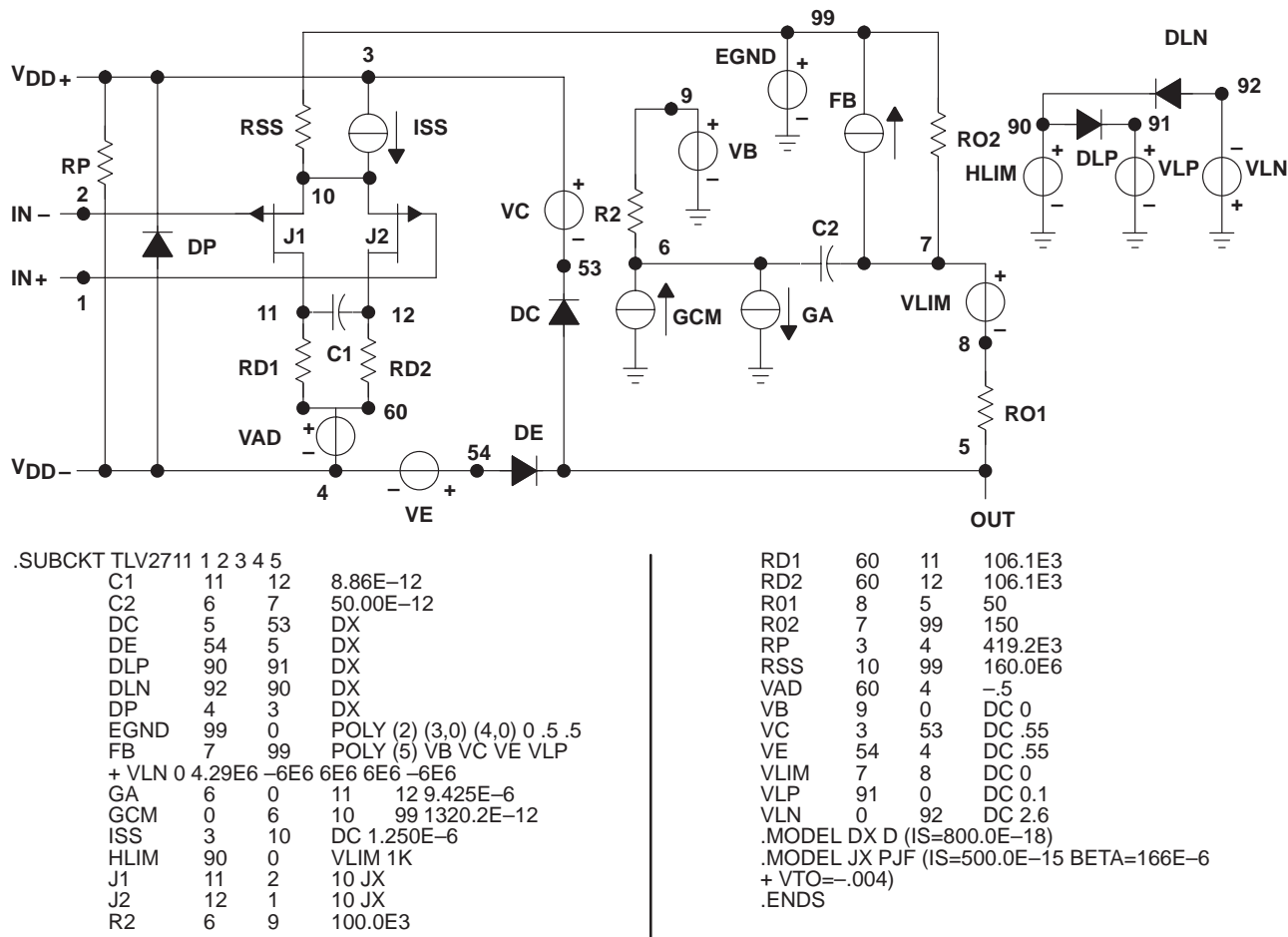


Figure 54. Boyle Macromodel and Subcircuit

*PSpice* and *Parts* are trademark of MicroSim Corporation.

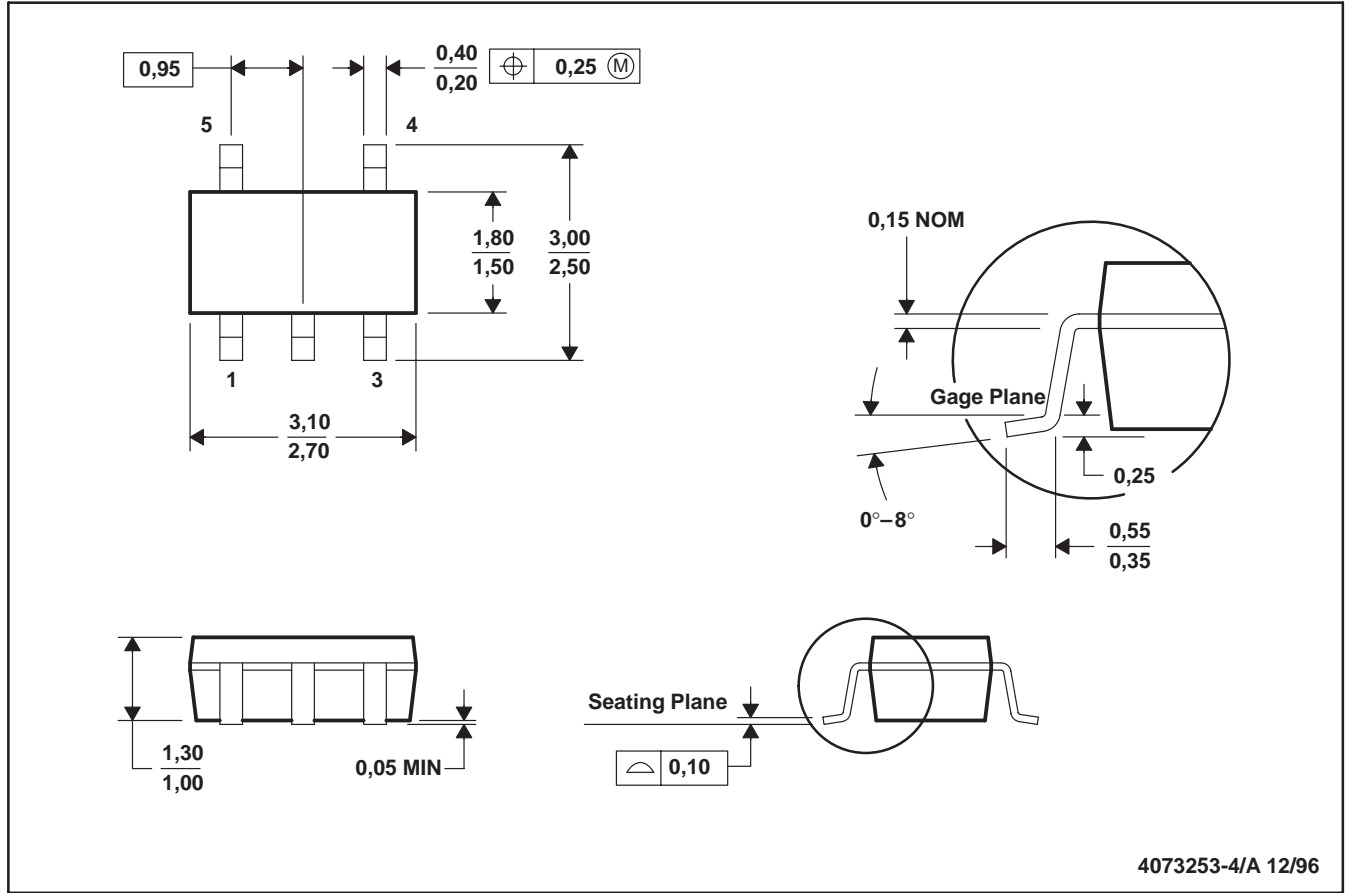
Macromodels, simulation models, or other models provided by TI, directly or indirectly, are not warranted by TI as fully representing all of the specification and operating characteristics of the semiconductor product to which the model relates.



**MECHANICAL INFORMATION**

**DBV (R-PDSO-G5)**

**PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE**



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Body dimensions include mold flash or protrusion.

**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>
TLV2711CDBV	OBSOLETE	SOT-23	DBV	5		TBD	Call TI	Call TI
TLV2711CDBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TLV2711CDBVRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TLV2711CDBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TLV2711CDBVTG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TLV2711IDBV	OBSOLETE	SOT-23	DBV	5		TBD	Call TI	Call TI
TLV2711IDBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TLV2711IDBVRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TLV2711IDBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
TLV2711IDBVTG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-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.

**OBSOLETE:** 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)

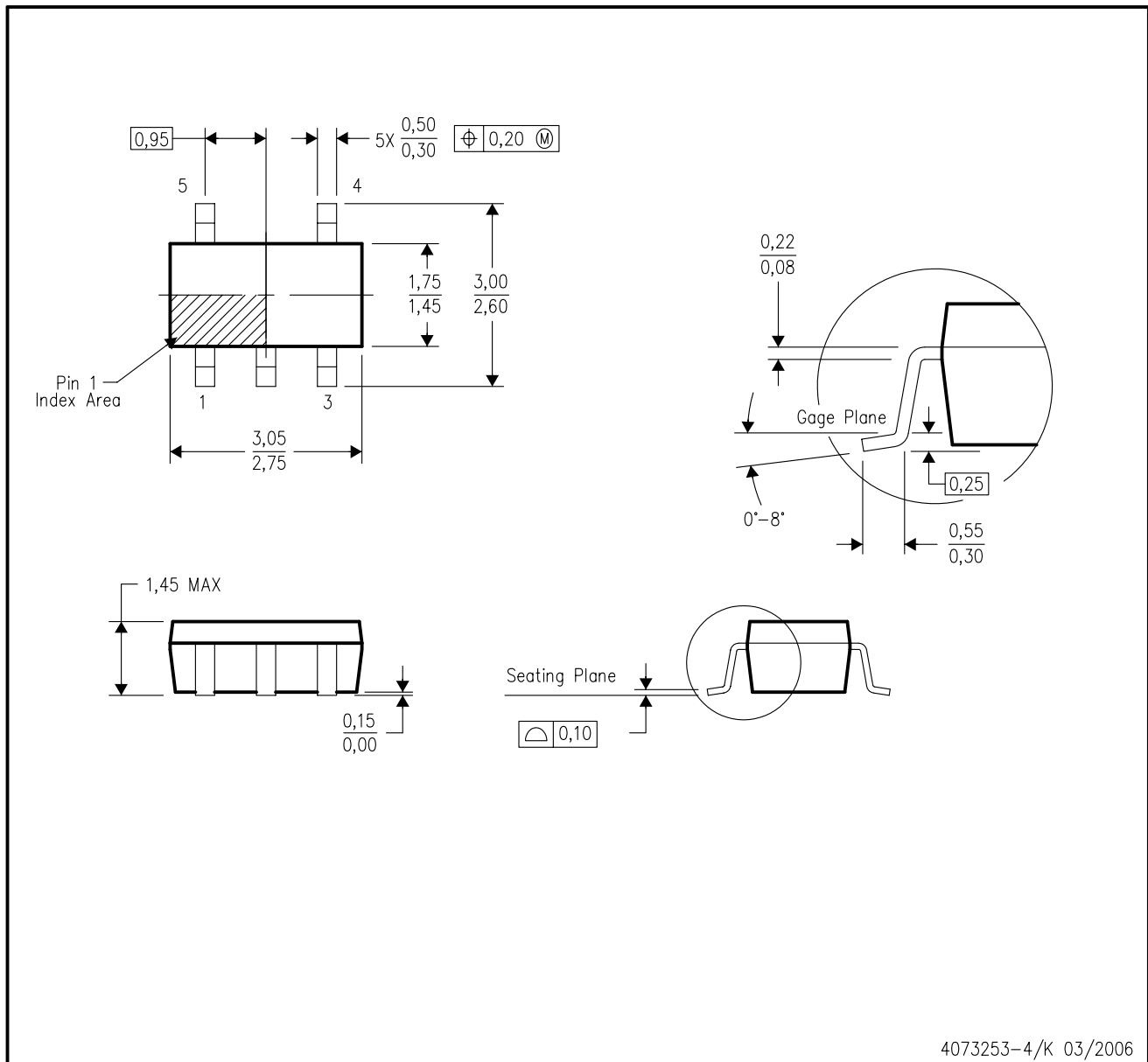
<sup>(3)</sup> MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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DBV (R-PDSO-G5)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.15 per side.
  - D. Falls within JEDEC MO-178 Variation AA.

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