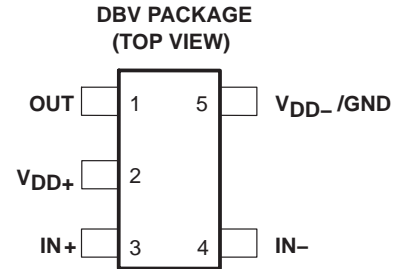


TLV2721, TLV2721Y

Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL VERY LOW-POWER SINGLE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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- Output Swing Includes Both Supply Rails
- Low Noise . . . 19 nV/√Hz Typ at f = 1 kHz
- Low Input Bias Current . . . 1 pA Typ
- Fully Specified for Single-Supply 3-V and 5-V Operation
- Very Low Power . . . 110 μA Typ
- Common-Mode Input Voltage Range Includes Negative Rail
- Wide Supply Voltage Range 2.7 V to 10 V
- Macromodel Included



description

The TLV2721 is a single low-voltage operational amplifier available in the SOT-23 package. It offers a compromise between the ac performance and output drive of the TLV2731 and the micropower TLV2711.

It consumes only 150 μA (max) of supply current and is ideal for battery-powered applications. The device exhibits rail-to-rail output performance for increased dynamic range in single- or split-supply applications. The TLV2721 is fully characterized at 3 V and 5 V and is optimized for low-voltage applications.

The TLV2721, 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 5.6mm², 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.

AVAILABLE OPTIONS

T _A	V _{IO} max AT 25°C	PACKAGED DEVICES	SYMBOL	CHIP FORM‡ (Y)
		SOT-23 (DBV)†		
0°C to 70°C	3 mV	TLV2721CDBV	VAKC	TLV2721Y
-40°C to 85°C	3 mV	TLV2721IDBV	VAKI	

† The DBV package available in tape and reel only.

‡ Chip forms are tested at T_A = 25°C only.



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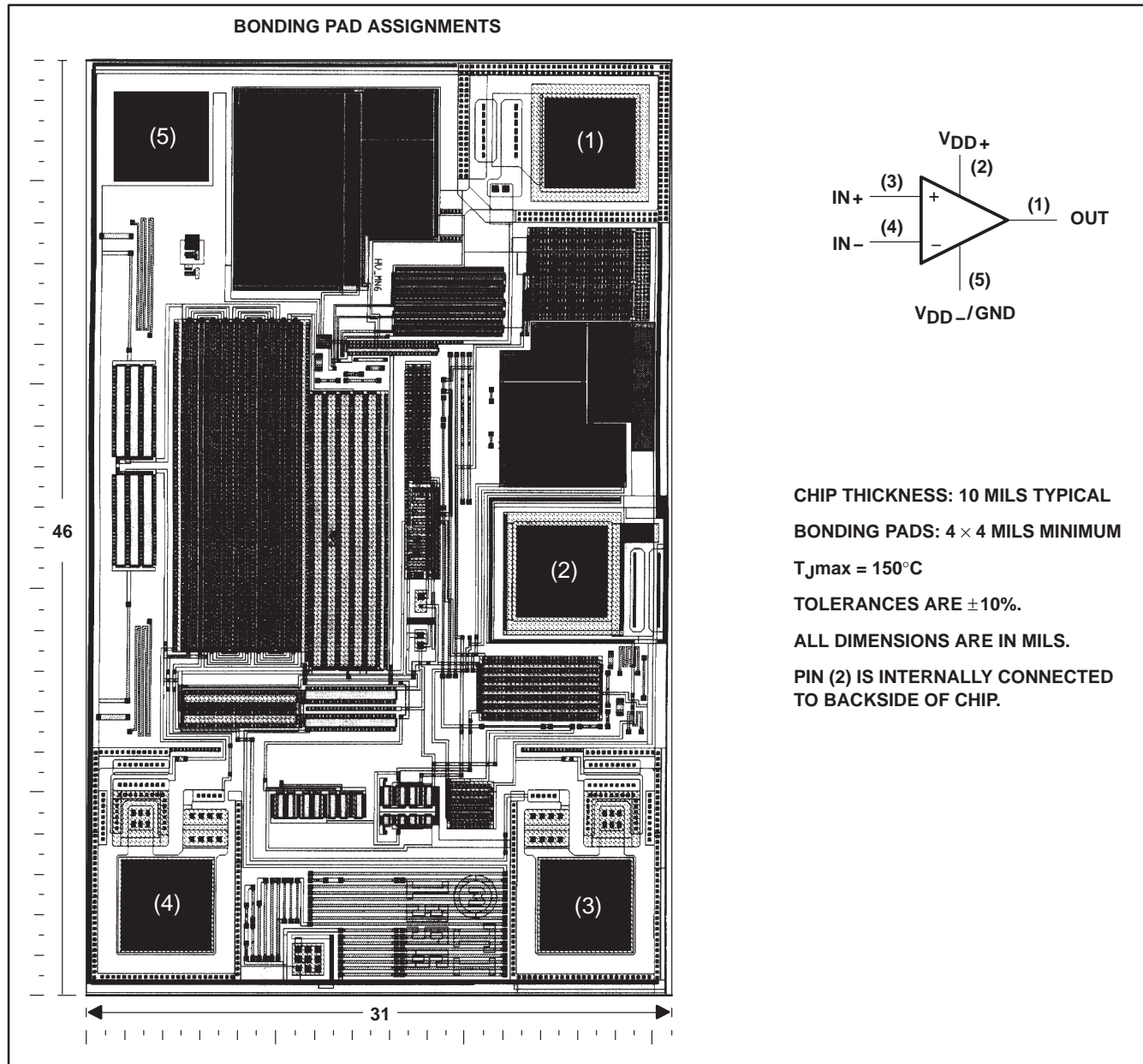
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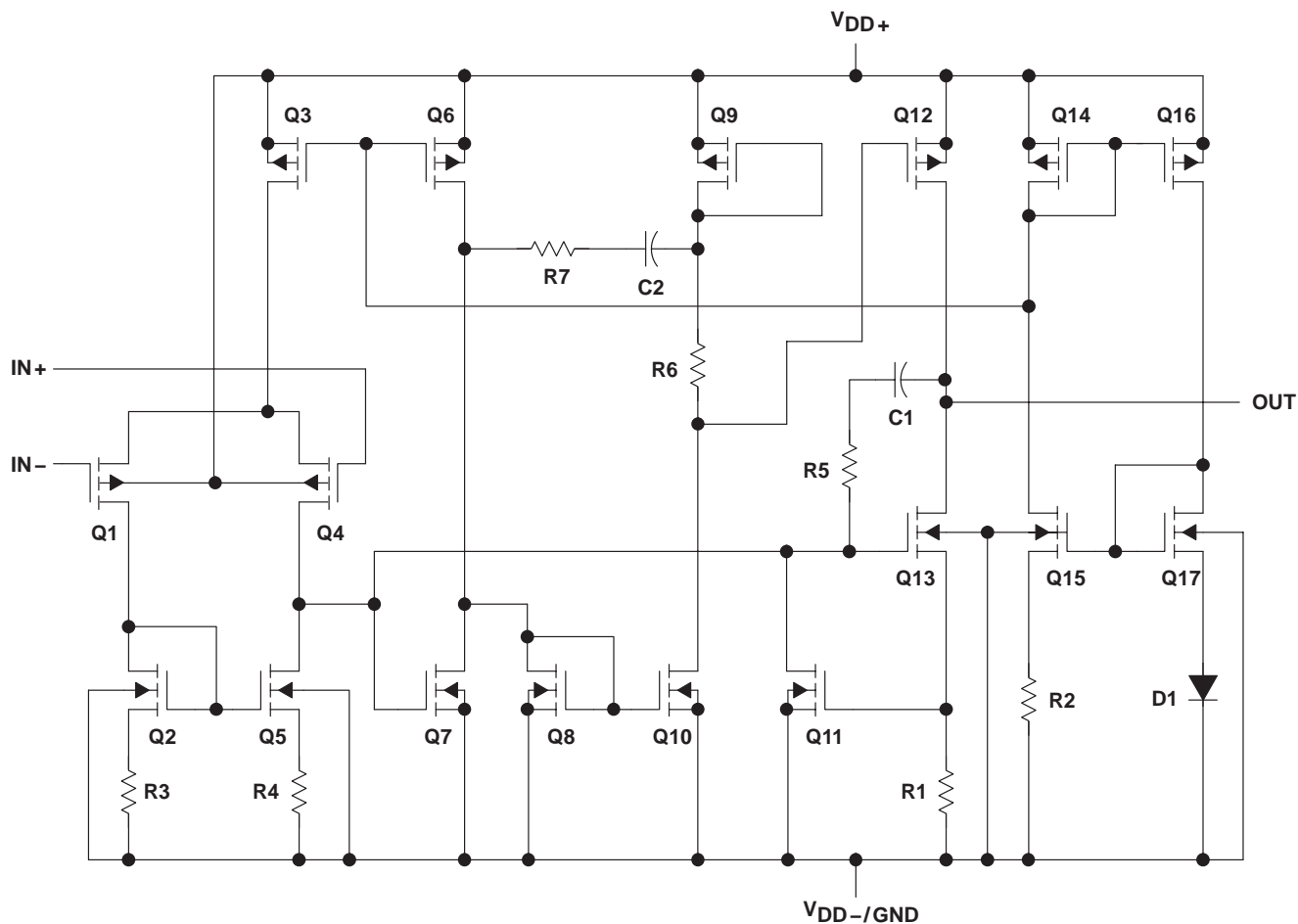
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TLV2721Y chip information

This chip, when properly assembled, displays characteristics similar to the TLV2721C. 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.



equivalent schematic



COMPONENT COUNT†	
Transistors	23
Diodes	5
Resistors	11
Capacitors	2

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

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

Supply voltage, V_{DD} (see Note 1)	12 V
Differential input voltage, V_{ID} (see Note 2)	$\pm V_{DD}$
Input voltage range, V_I (any input, see Note 1)	-0.3 V to V_{DD}
Input current, I_I (each input)	± 5 mA
Output current, I_O	± 50 mA
Total current into V_{DD+}	± 50 mA
Total current out of V_{DD-}	± 50 mA
Duration of short-circuit current (at or below) 25°C (see Note 3)	unlimited
Continuous total power dissipation	See Dissipation Rating Table
Operating free-air temperature range, T_A : TLV2721C	0°C to 70°C
TLV2721I	-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 can 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

	TLV2721C		TLV2721I		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-} .



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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A †	TLV2721C			TLV2721I			UNIT	
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX		
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	Full range		0.5	3		0.5	3	mV	
α_{VIO}	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
			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	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$, $ V_{IO} \leq 5\text{ mV}$	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	2.97			2.97			V
		$I_{OH} = -400\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	2.88			2.88			
			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	$V_{IC} = 1.5\text{ V}$, $V_O = 1\text{ V to }2\text{ V}$	25°C	2	3	2	3		V/mV	
		$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger$	Full range	1			1			
		$R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega^\ddagger$	25°C	250			250			
r_{id}	Differential input resistance		25°C	10^{12}			10^{12}			Ω
r_{ic}	Common-mode input resistance		25°C	10^{12}			10^{12}			Ω
C_{ic}	Common-mode input capacitance	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$	25°C	6			6			pF
z_o	Closed-loop output impedance	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$, $A_V = 10$	25°C	90			90			Ω
$CMRR$	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ to }1.7\text{ V}$, $V_O = 1.5\text{ V}$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	70	82	70	82		dB	
			Full range	65			65			
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	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	100	150	100	150		μA	
			Full range	200			200			

† Full range for the TLV2721C is 0°C to 70°C. Full range for the TLV2721I 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.

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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		T_A †	TLV2721C			TLV2721I			UNIT	
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX		
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	$V_O = 1.1\text{ V to }1.9\text{ V}, R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger, C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	25°C	0.1	0.25		0.1	0.25		V/ μs	
			Full range	0.05			0.05				
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$	25°C	120			120			nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
			$f = 1\text{ kHz}$	20			20				
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }1\text{ Hz}$	25°C	680			680			mV	
			$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }10\text{ Hz}$	860			860				
I_n	Equivalent input noise current		25°C	0.6			0.6			fA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
THD+N	Total harmonic distortion plus noise	$V_O = 1\text{ V to }2\text{ V}, f = 20\text{ kHz}, R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger$	25°C	$A_V = 1$	2.52%			2.52%			
				$A_V = 10$	7.01%			7.01%			
		$V_O = 1\text{ V to }2\text{ V}, f = 20\text{ kHz}, R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\S$	25°C	$A_V = 1$	0.076%			0.076%			
				$A_V = 10$	0.147%			0.147%			
	Gain-bandwidth product	$f = 1\text{ kHz}, C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger, R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger$	25°C	480			480			kHz	
BOM	Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_{O(PP)} = 1\text{ V}, R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger, A_V = 1, C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	25°C	30			30			kHz	
t_s	Settling time	$A_V = -1, \text{ Step} = 1\text{ V to }2\text{ V}, R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger, C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	25°C	4.5			4.5			μs	
			$T_o 0.01\%$	25°C	6.8			6.8			μs
ϕ_m	Phase margin at unity gain	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger, C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	25°C	53°			53°				
	Gain margin		25°C	12			12			dB	

† Full range is -40°C to 85°C .

‡ Referenced to 1.5 V

§ Referenced to 0 V



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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A †	TLV2721C			TLV2721I			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	0.5		3	0.5		3	mV
α_{VIO} 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
		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	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$, $ V_{IO} \leq 5\text{ mV}$	25°C	0 to 4	-0.3 to 4.2	0 to 4	-0.3 to 4.2	V		
		Full range	0 to 3.5		0 to 3.5				
V_{OH} High-level output voltage	$I_{OH} = -500\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C	4.75	4.88	4.75	4.88	V		
	$I_{OH} = -1\text{ mA}$		4.6	4.76	4.6	4.76			
V_{OL} Low-level output voltage	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $I_{OL} = 50\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C		12		12	mV		
	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $I_{OL} = 500\ \mu\text{A}$	25°C		120		120			
	Full range		500		500				
A_{VD} Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$, $V_O = 1\text{ V to } 4\text{ V}$	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ ‡	25°C	3	5	3	5	V/mV	
		$R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$ ‡	Full range	1		1			
			25°C		800		800		
r_{id} Differential input resistance		25°C		10^{12}		10^{12}	Ω		
r_{ic} Common-mode input resistance		25°C		10^{12}		10^{12}	Ω		
c_{ic} Common-mode input capacitance	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$	25°C		6		6	pF		
z_o Closed-loop output impedance	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$, $A_V = 10$	25°C		70		70	Ω		
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ to } 2.7\text{ V}$, $V_O = 1.5\text{ V}$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	70	85	70	85	dB		
		Full range	65		65				
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	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	110	150	110	150	μA		
		Full range		200		200			

† Full range for the TLV2721C is 0°C to 70°C. Full range for the TLV2721I is -40°C to 85°C.

‡ Referenced to 2.5 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.

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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T_A †	TLV2721C			TLV2721I			UNIT	
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX		
SR	Slew rate at unity gain $V_O = 1.5\text{ V to }3.5\text{ V}$, $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ ‡, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$ ‡	25°C	0.1	0.25		0.1	0.25		V/ μ s	
		Full range	0.05			0.05				
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage $f = 10\text{ Hz}$ $f = 1\text{ kHz}$	25°C	90			90			nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
		25°C	19			19				
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage $f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }1\text{ Hz}$ $f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }10\text{ Hz}$	25°C	800			800			mV	
		25°C	960			960				
I_n	Equivalent input noise current	25°C	0.6			0.6			fA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
THD+N	$V_O = 1.5\text{ V to }3.5\text{ V}$, $f = 20\text{ kHz}$, $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ ‡	25°C	$A_V = 1$	2.45%			2.45%			
			$A_V = 10$	5.54%			5.54%			
	$V_O = 1.5\text{ V to }3.5\text{ V}$, $f = 20\text{ kHz}$, $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ §	25°C	$A_V = 1$	0.142%			0.142%			
			$A_V = 10$	0.257%			0.257%			
Gain-bandwidth product	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$ ‡, $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ ‡	25°C	510			510			kHz	
B_{OM}	Maximum output-swinging bandwidth $V_{O(PP)} = 1\text{ V}$, $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ ‡, $A_V = 1$, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$ ‡	25°C	40			40			kHz	
t_s	Settling time $A_V = -1$, Step = 1.5 V to 3.5 V, $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ ‡, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$ ‡	To 0.1%	25°C	6.8			6.8			μ s
		To 0.01%	25°C	9.2			9.2			
ϕ_m	Phase margin at unity gain $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ ‡, $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$ ‡	25°C	53°			53°				
		25°C	12			12			dB	

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

‡ Referenced to 2.5 V

§ Referenced to 0 V



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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TLV2721Y			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{IO} Input offset voltage	$V_{DD} \pm \pm 1.5\text{ V}$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	620			μV
I_{IO} Input offset current		0.5 60			pA
I_{IB} Input bias current		1 60			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	$I_{OH} = -100\ \mu\text{A}$	2.97			V
V_{OL} Low-level output voltage	$V_{IC} = 1.5\text{ V}$, $I_{OL} = 50\ \mu\text{A}$	15			mV
	$V_{IC} = 1.5\text{ V}$, $I_{OL} = 500\ \mu\text{A}$	150			
A_{VD} Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = 1\text{ V to }2\text{ V}$	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\dagger$	3		V/mV
		$R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega^\dagger$	250		
r_{id} Differential input resistance		10^{12}			Ω
r_{ic} Common-mode input resistance		10^{12}			Ω
c_{ic} Common-mode input capacitance	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$	6			pF
z_o Closed-loop output impedance	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$, $A_V = 10$	90			Ω
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ to }1.7\text{ V}$, $V_O = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	82			dB
k_{SVR} Supply voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{DD}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V to }8\text{ V}$, $V_{IC} = 0$, No load	95			dB
I_{DD} Supply current	$V_O = 0$, No load	100			μA

† 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	TLV2721Y			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{IO} Input offset voltage	$V_{DD} \pm \pm 1.5\text{ V}$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	610			μV
I_{IO} Input offset current		0.5 60			pA
I_{IB} Input bias current		1 60			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	$I_{OH} = -500\ \mu\text{A}$	4.88			V
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	$V_O = 1\text{ V to }4\text{ V}$	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\dagger$	5		V/mV
		$R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega^\dagger$	800		
r_{id} Differential input resistance		10^{12}			Ω
r_{ic} Common-mode input resistance		10^{12}			Ω
c_{ic} Common-mode input capacitance	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$	6			pF
z_o Closed-loop output impedance	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$, $A_V = 10$	70			Ω
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = 0\text{ to }1.7\text{ V}$, $V_O = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	85			dB
k_{SVR} Supply voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{DD}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{DD} = 2.7\text{ V to }8\text{ V}$, $V_{IC} = 0$, No load	95			dB
I_{DD} Supply current	$V_O = 0$, No load	110			μA

† Referenced to 2.5 V



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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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k_{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio	vs Frequency vs Free-air temperature	29, 30 31
I_{DD}	Supply current	vs Supply voltage	32
SR	Slew rate	vs Load capacitance vs Free-air temperature	33 34
V_O	Inverting large-signal pulse response		35, 36
V_O	Voltage-follower large-signal pulse response		37, 38
V_O	Inverting small-signal pulse response		39, 40
V_O	Voltage-follower small-signal pulse response		41, 42
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	vs Frequency	43, 44
	Input noise voltage (referred to input)	Over a 10-second period	45
THD + N	Total harmonic distortion plus noise	vs Frequency	46
	Gain-bandwidth product	vs Free-air temperature vs Supply voltage	47 48
ϕ_m	Phase margin	vs Frequency vs Load capacitance	21, 22 51, 52
	Gain margin	vs Load capacitance	49, 50
B_1	Unity-gain bandwidth	vs Load capacitance	53, 54



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

**DISTRIBUTION OF TLV2721
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE**

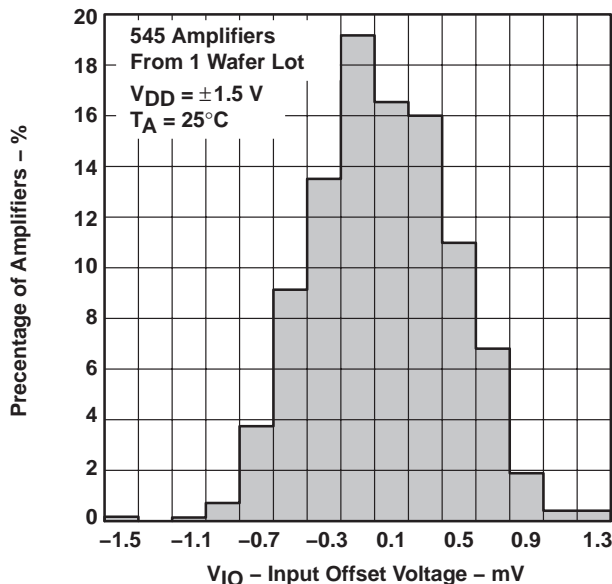


Figure 1

**DISTRIBUTION OF TLV2721
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE**

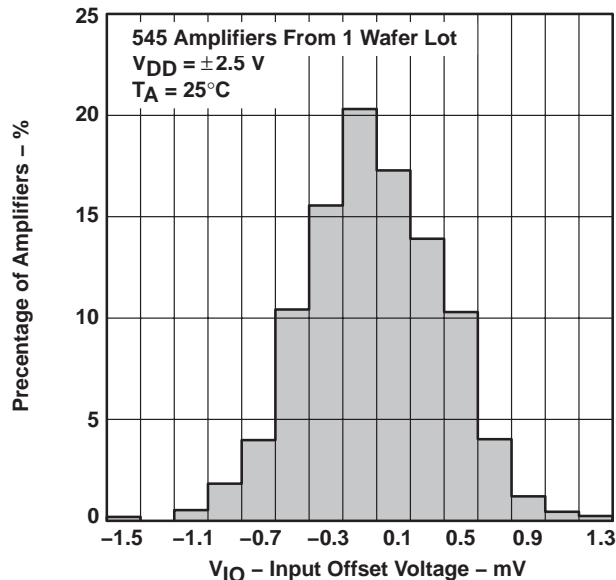


Figure 2

**INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE†
vs
COMMON-MODE INPUT VOLTAGE**

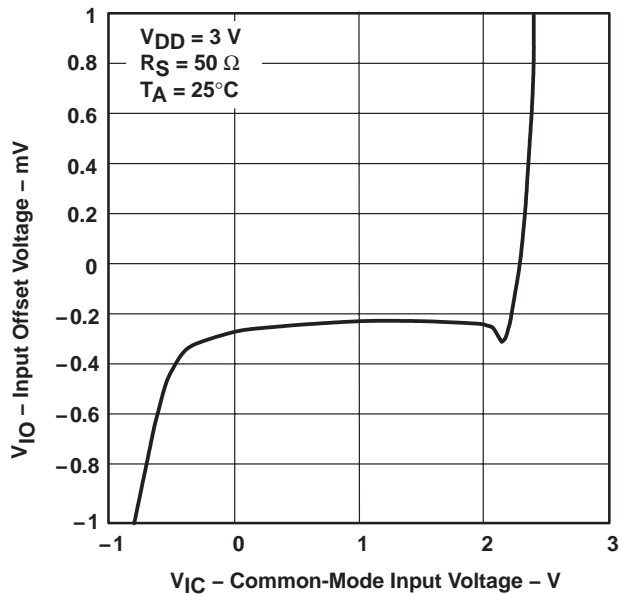


Figure 3

**INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE†
vs
COMMON-MODE INPUT VOLTAGE**

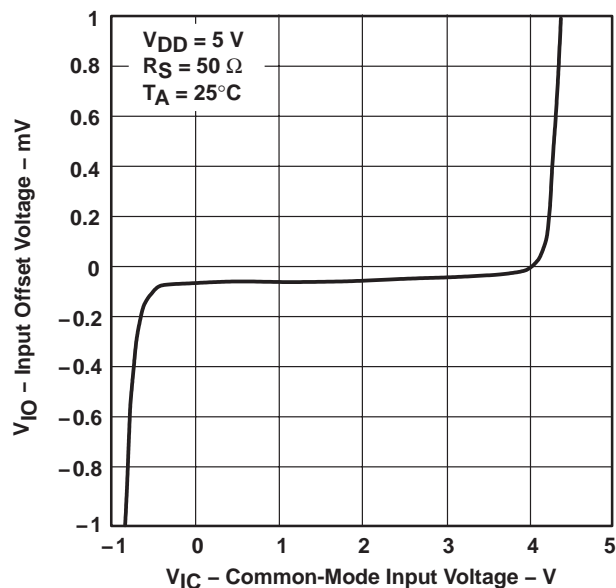


Figure 4

† 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

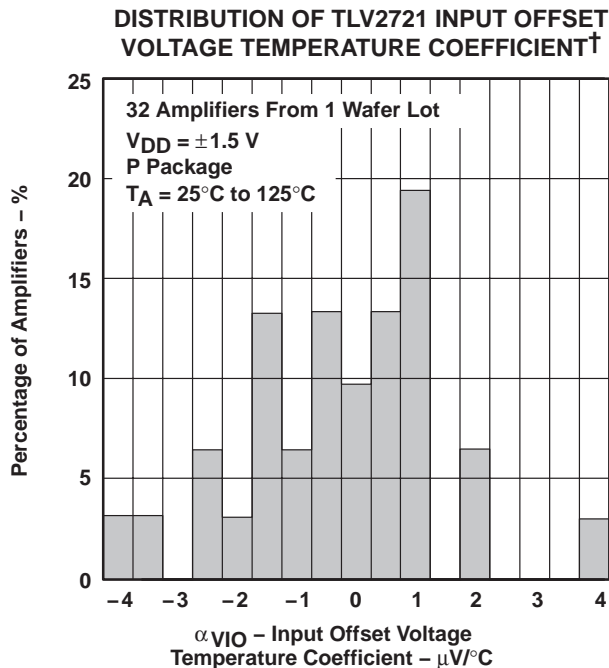


Figure 5

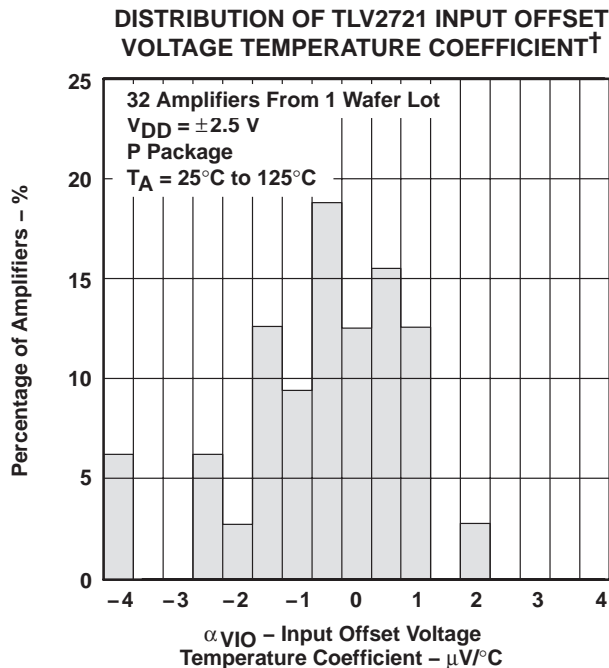


Figure 6

INPUT BIAS AND INPUT OFFSET CURRENTS
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

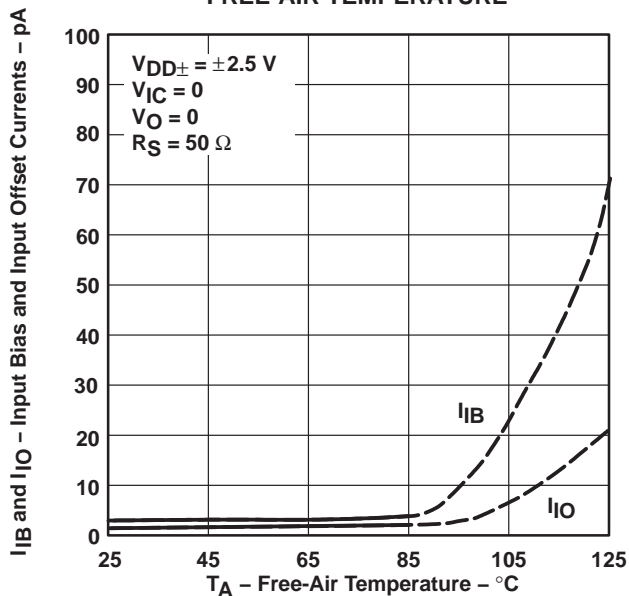


Figure 7

INPUT VOLTAGE
vs
SUPPLY VOLTAGE

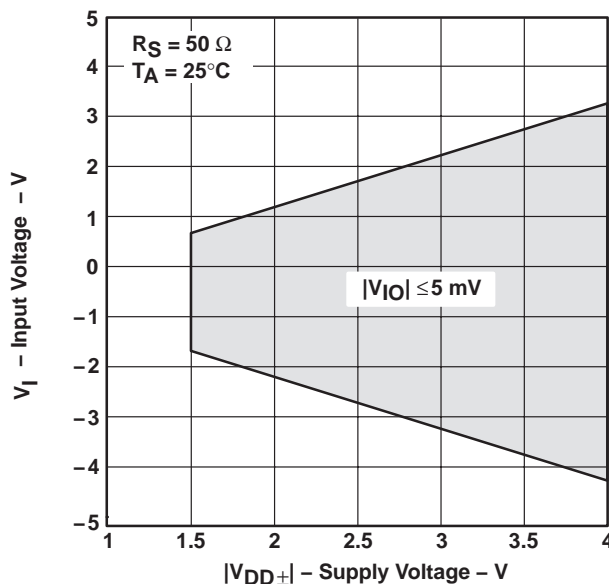


Figure 8

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

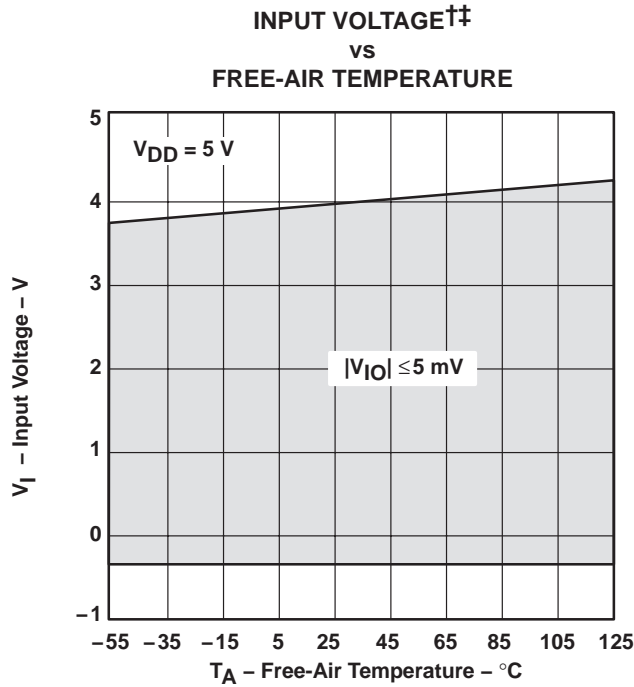


Figure 9

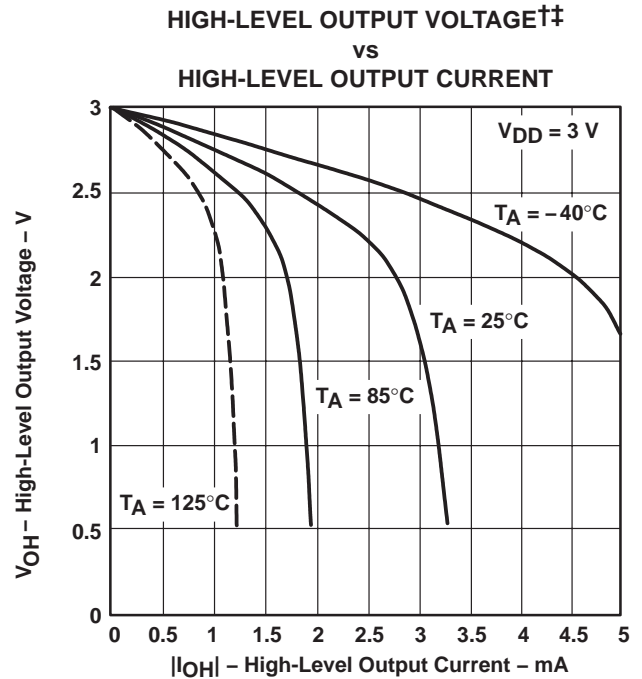


Figure 10

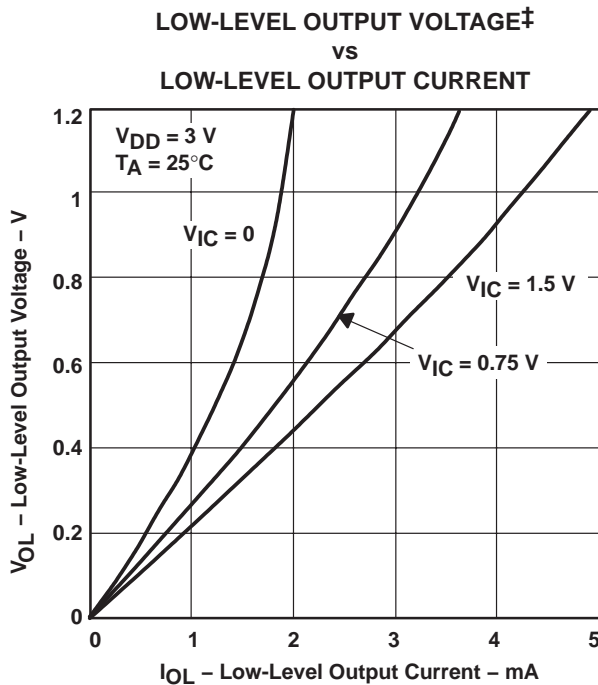


Figure 11

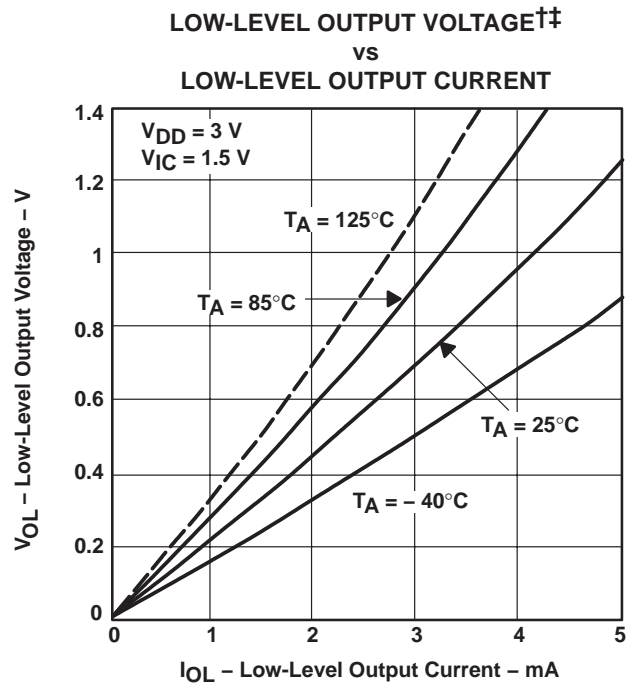


Figure 12

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

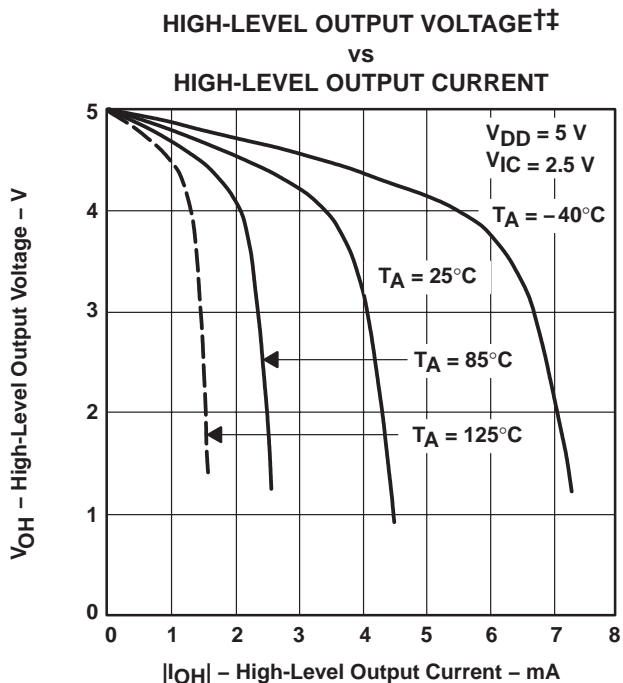


Figure 13

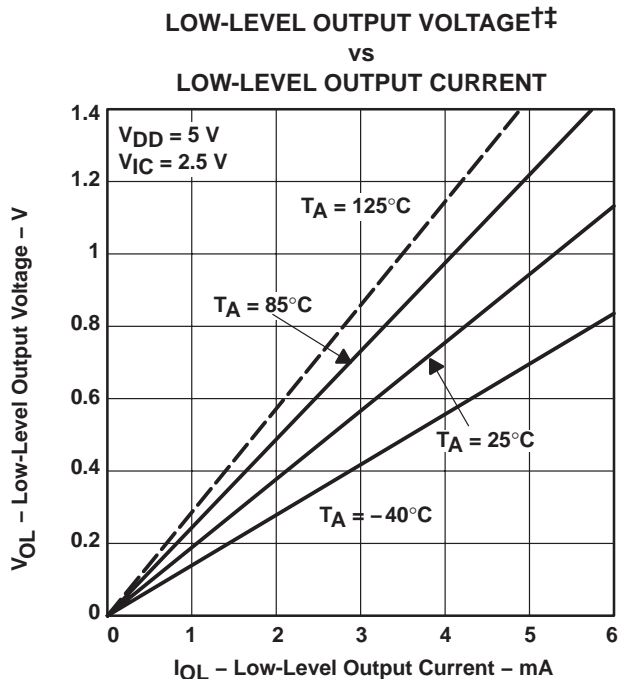


Figure 14

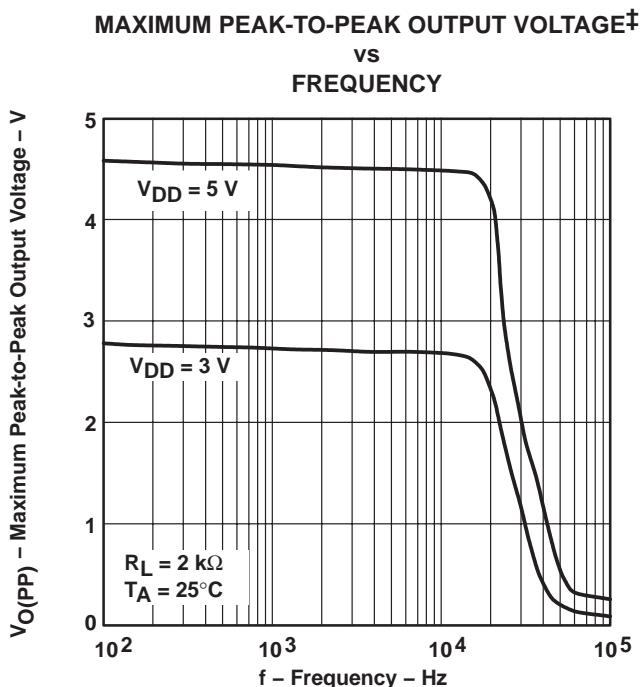


Figure 15

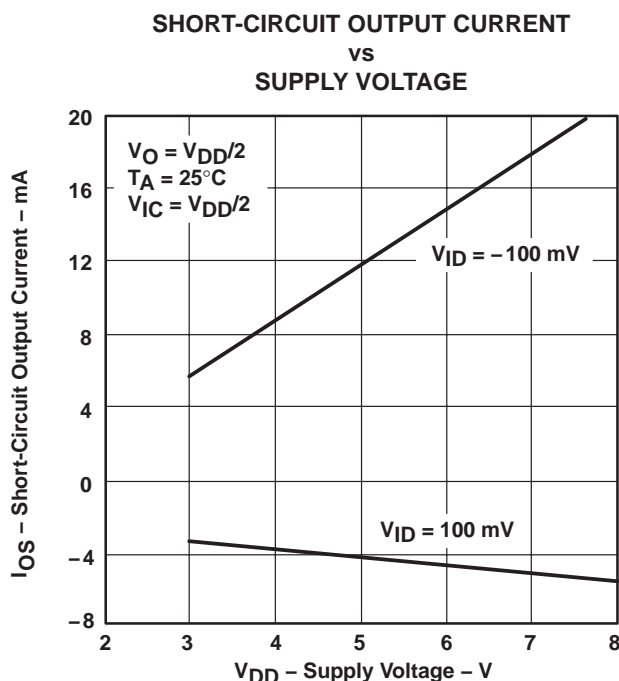
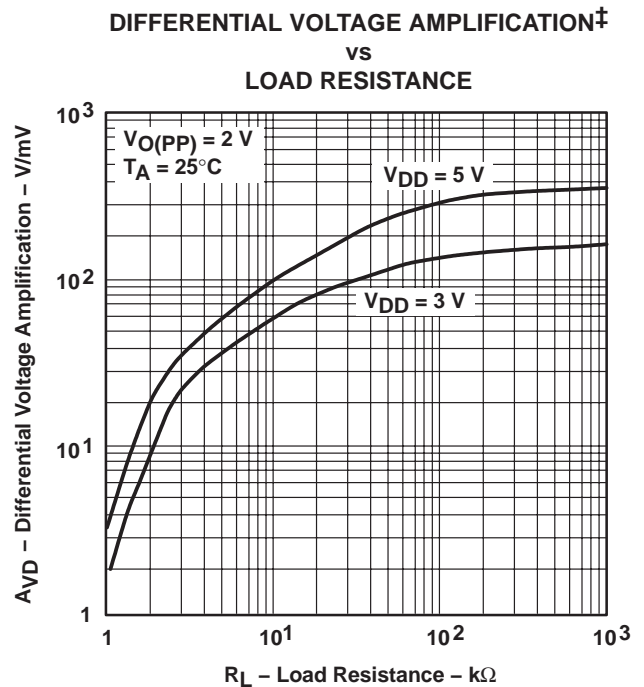
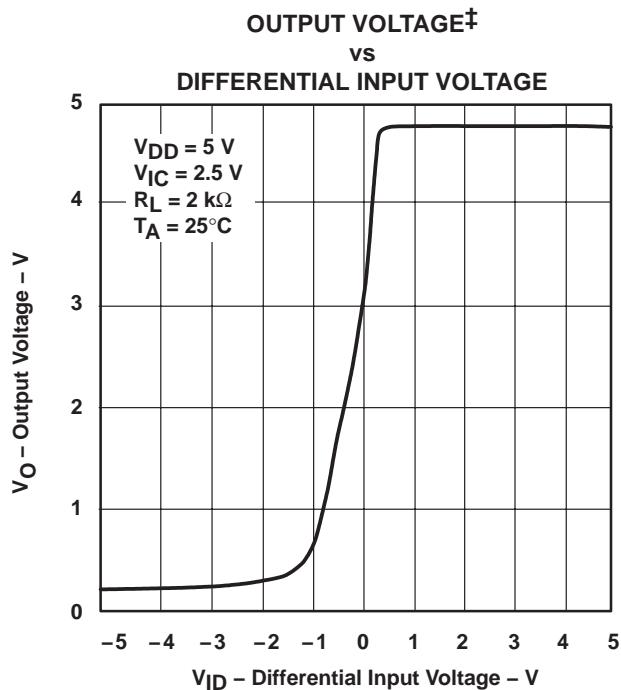
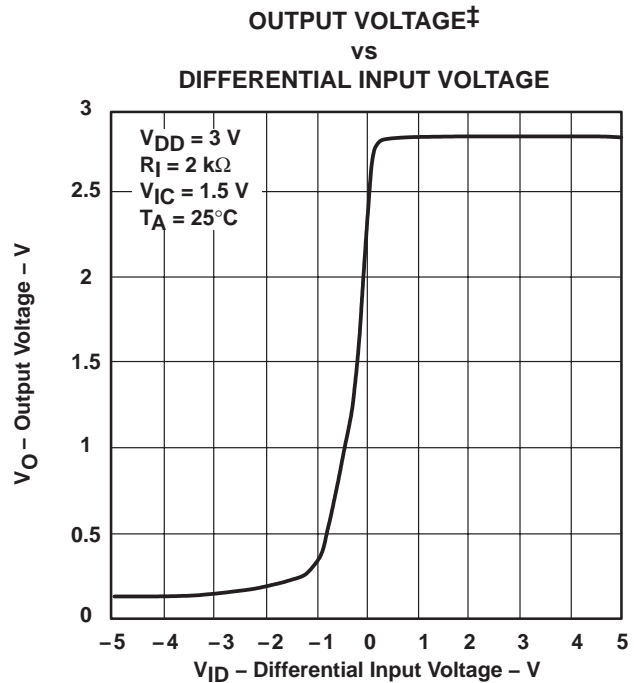
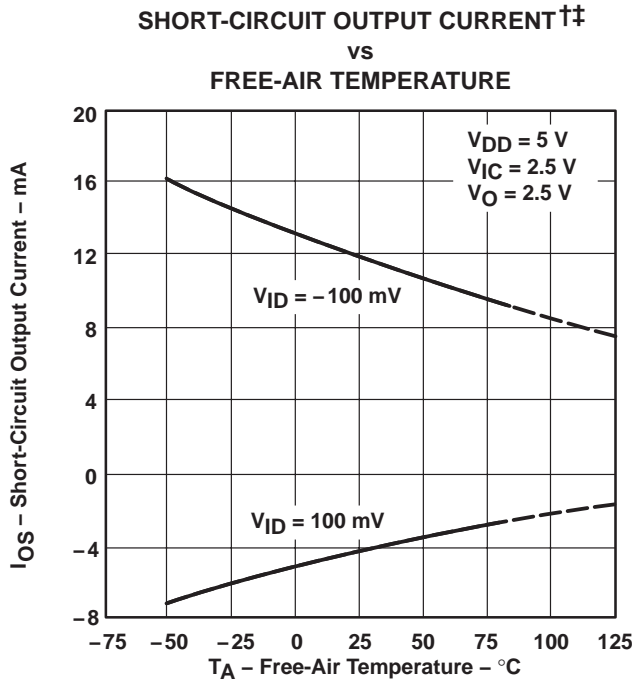


Figure 16

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

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

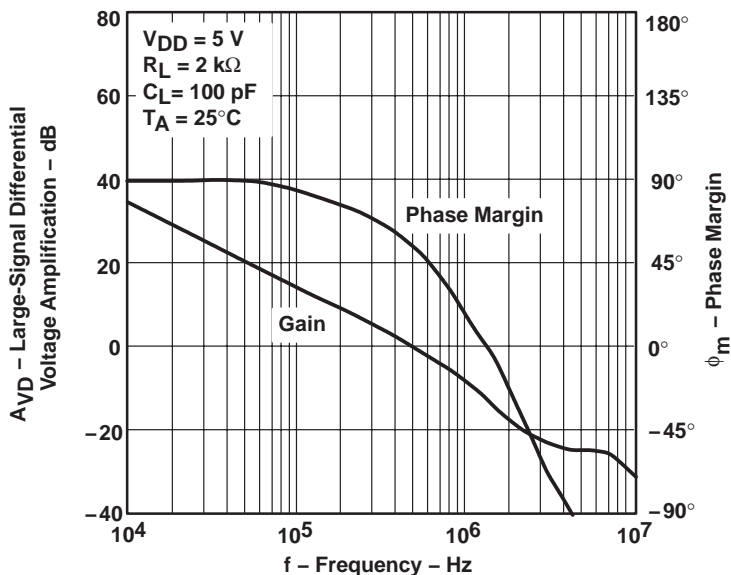


Figure 21

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

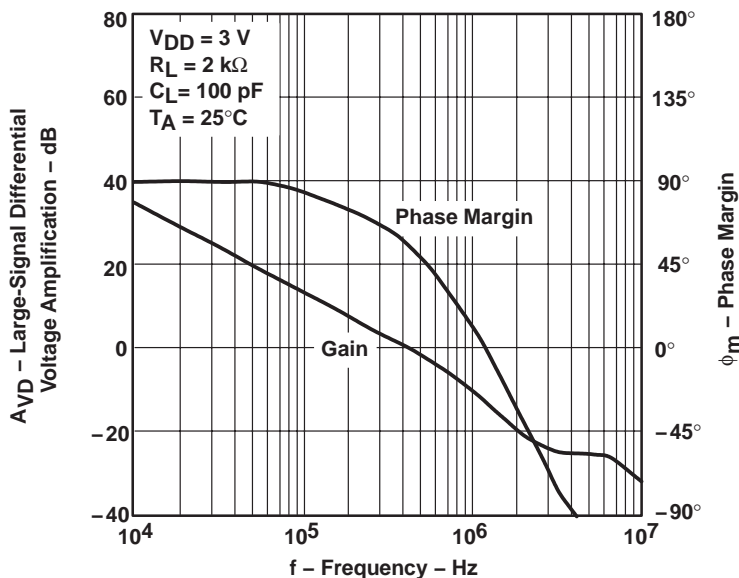
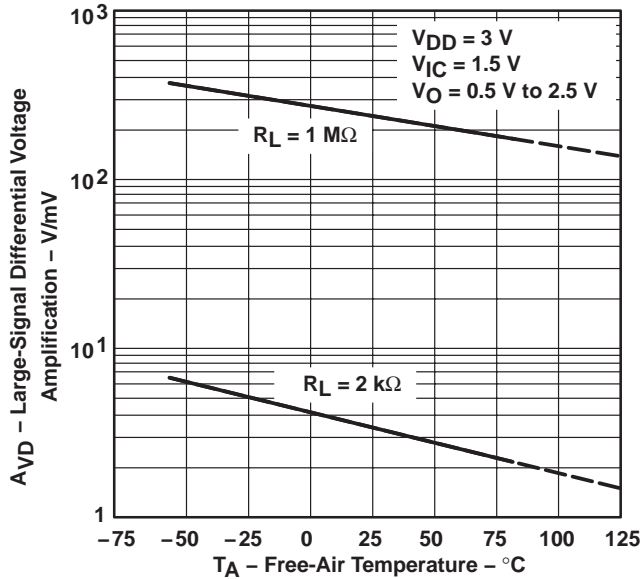


Figure 22

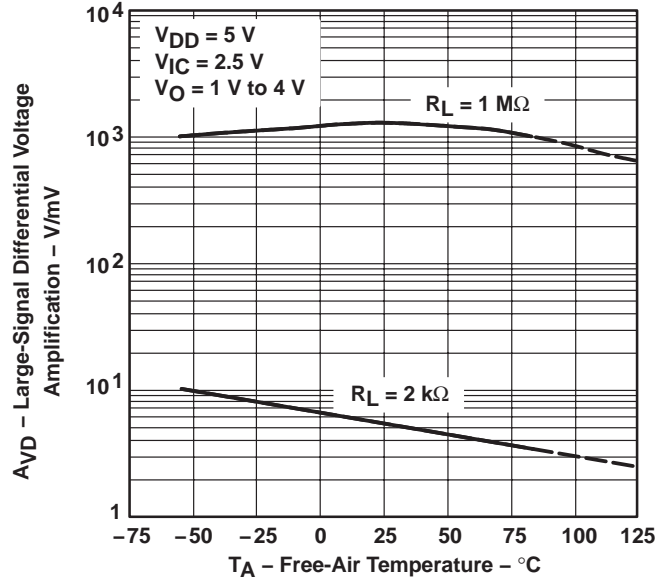
† For all curves where $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, all loads are referenced to 2.5 V. For all curves where $V_{DD} = 3\text{ V}$, all loads are referenced to 1.5 V.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

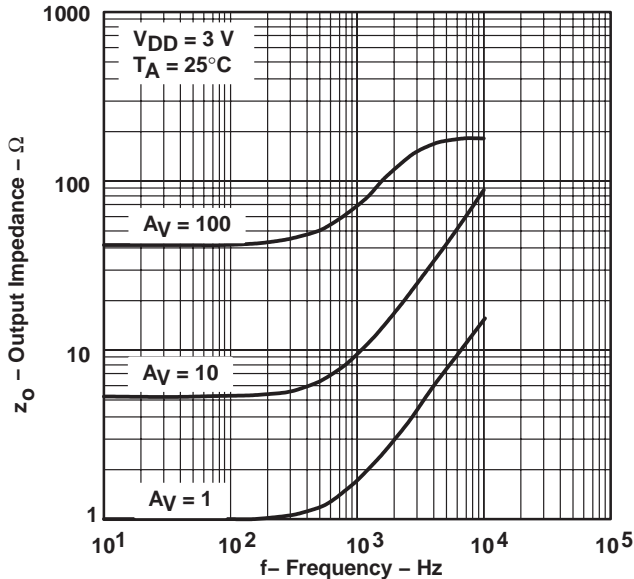
**LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL
 VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION†‡**
 vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE



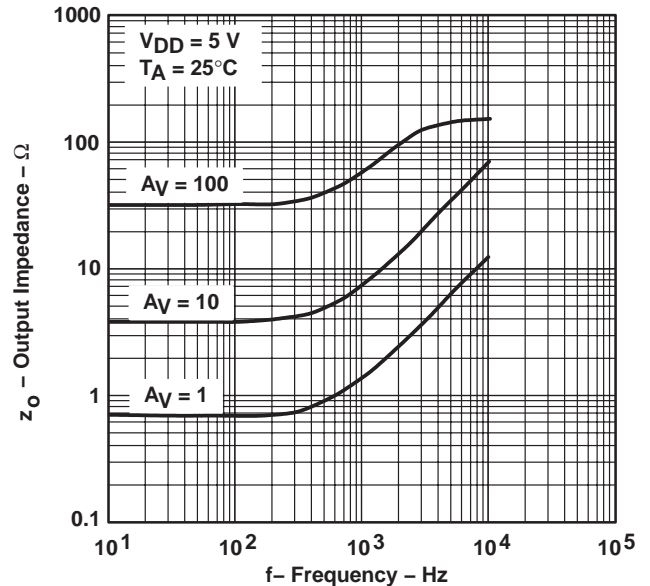
**LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL
 VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION†‡**
 vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE



OUTPUT IMPEDANCE‡
 vs
FREQUENCY



OUTPUT IMPEDANCE‡
 vs
FREQUENCY



† 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

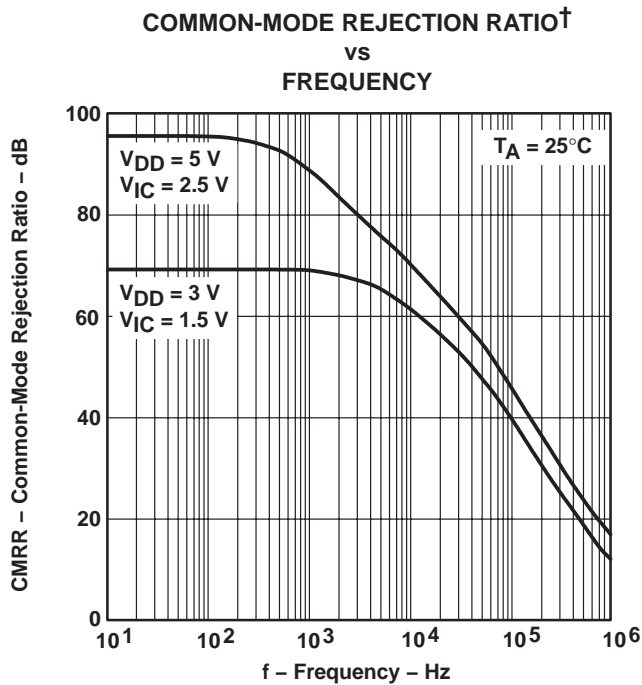


Figure 27

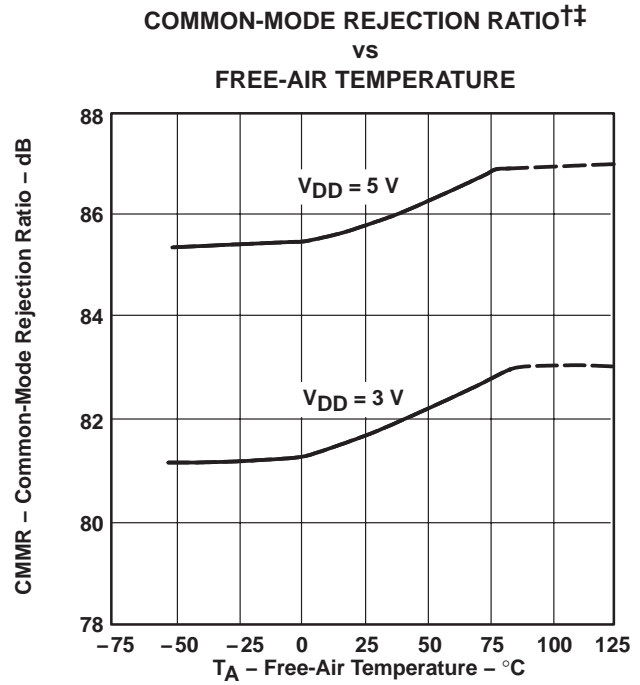


Figure 28

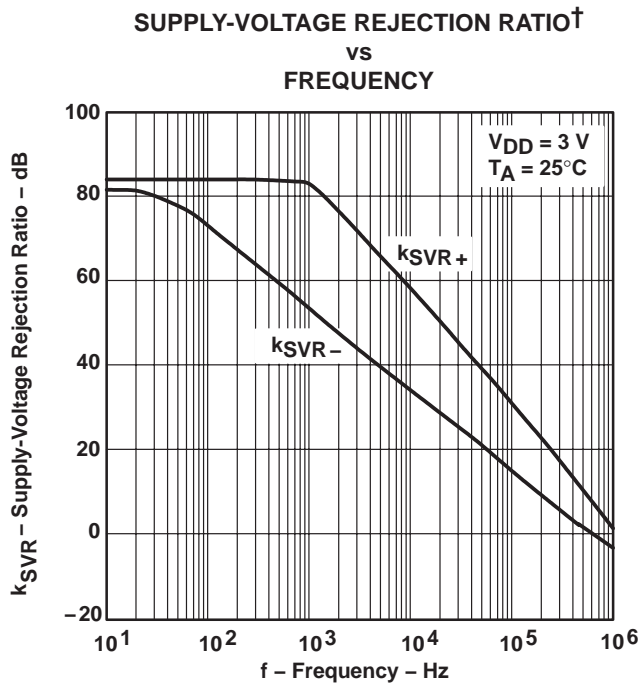


Figure 29

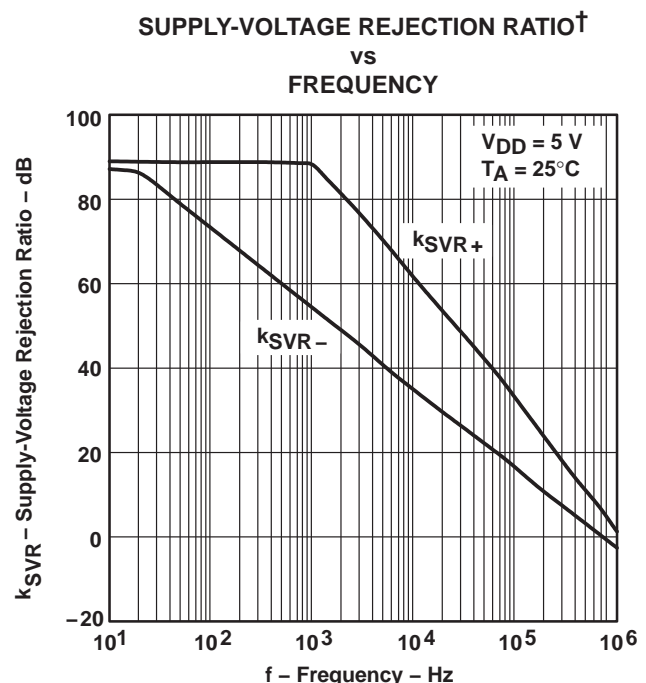
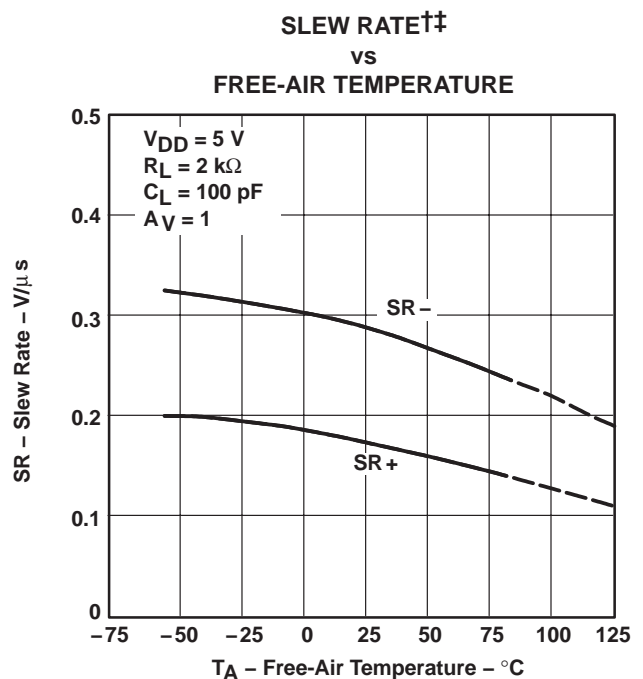
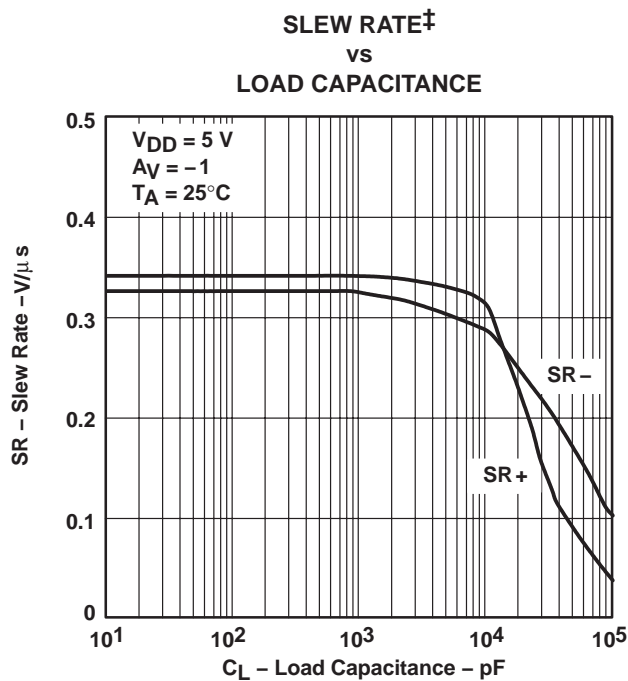
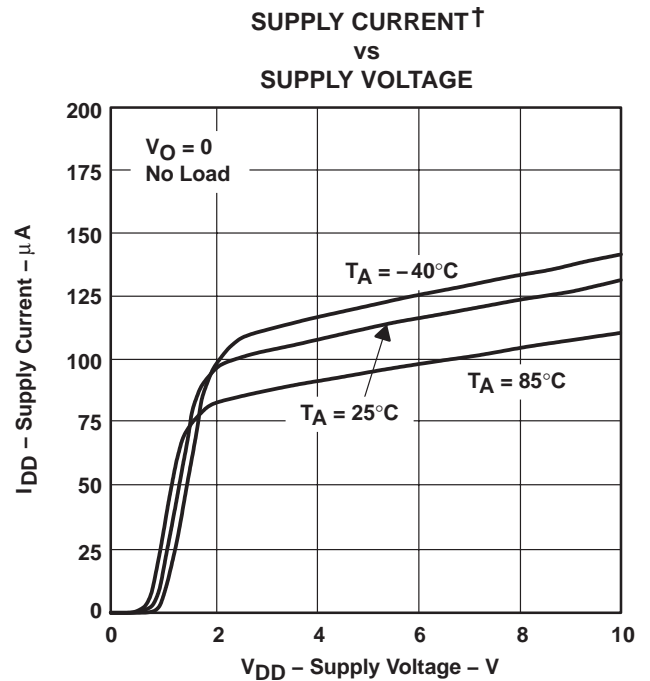
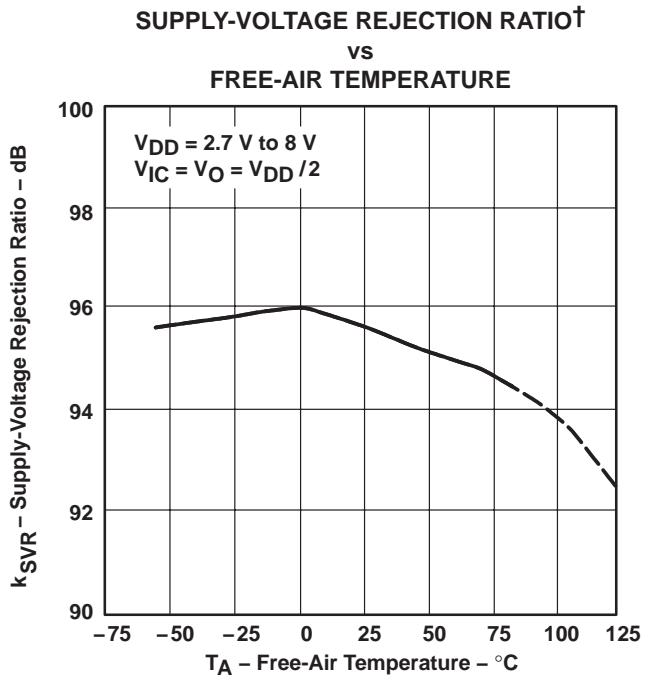


Figure 30

† 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†

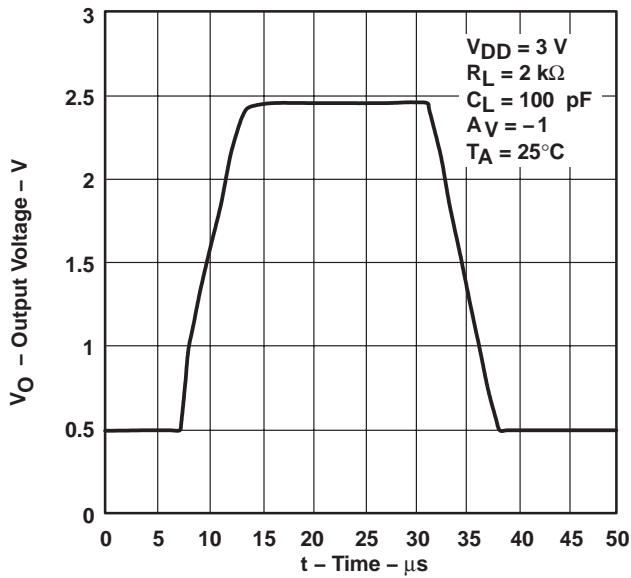


Figure 35

INVERTING LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE†

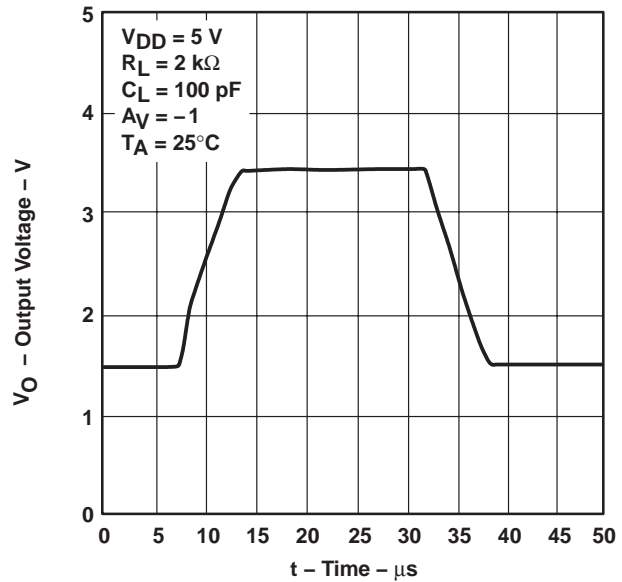


Figure 36

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE†

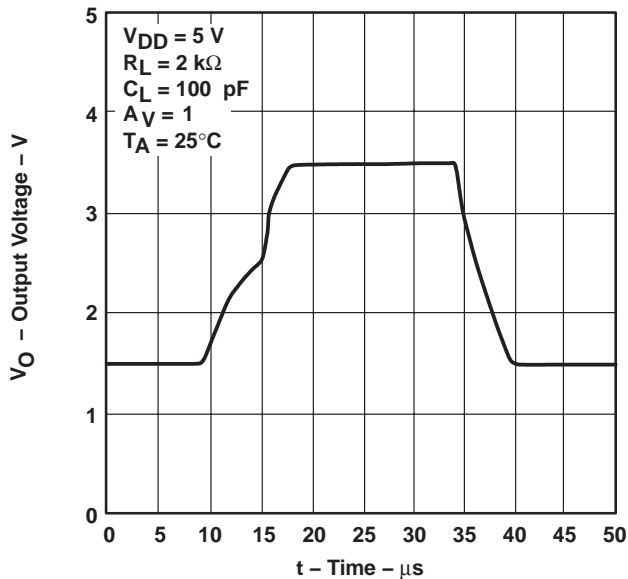


Figure 37

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE†

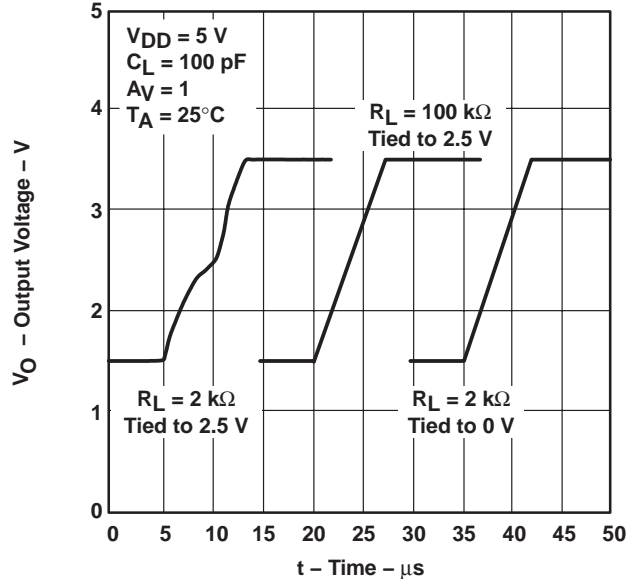


Figure 38

† 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

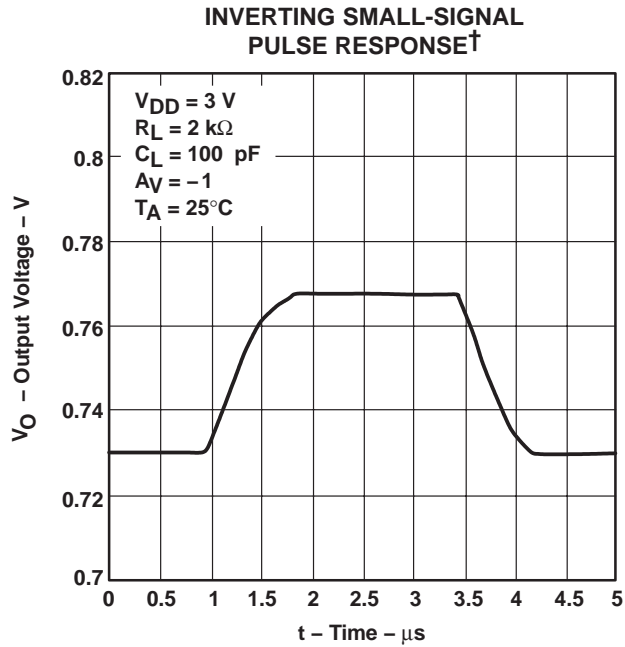


Figure 39

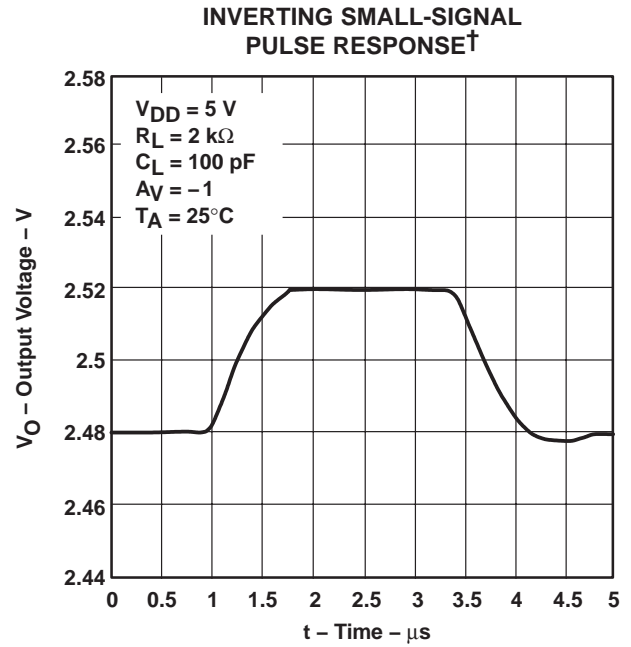


Figure 40

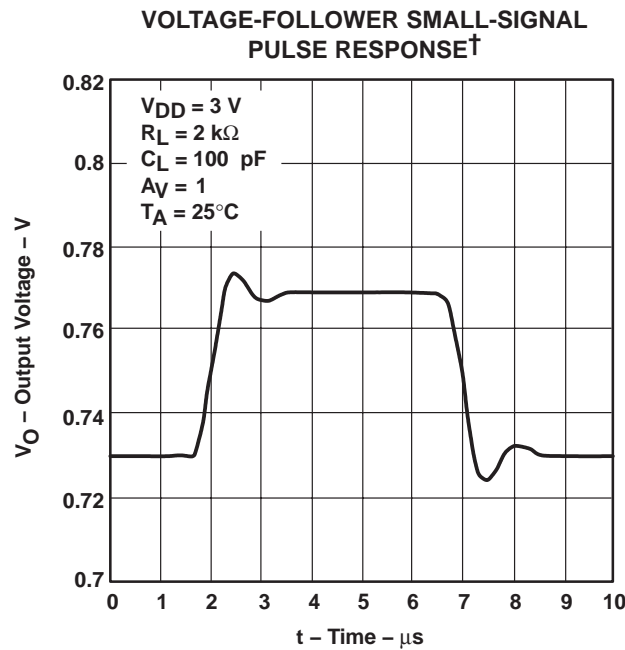


Figure 41

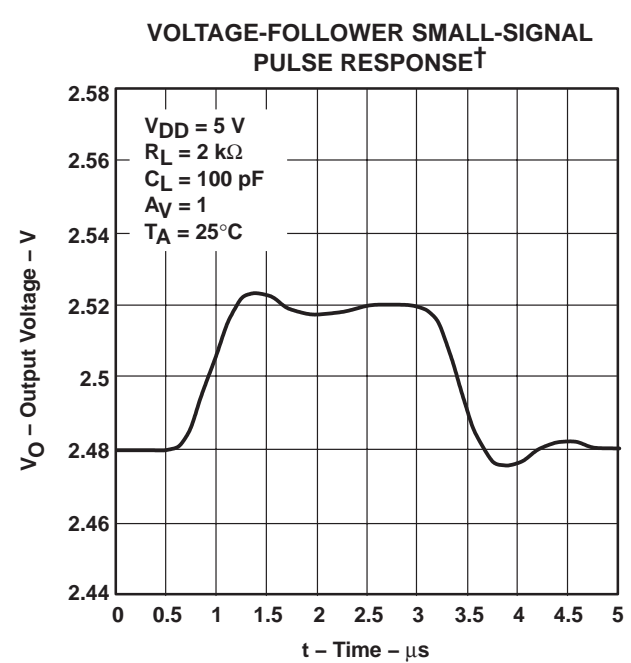


Figure 42

† 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**

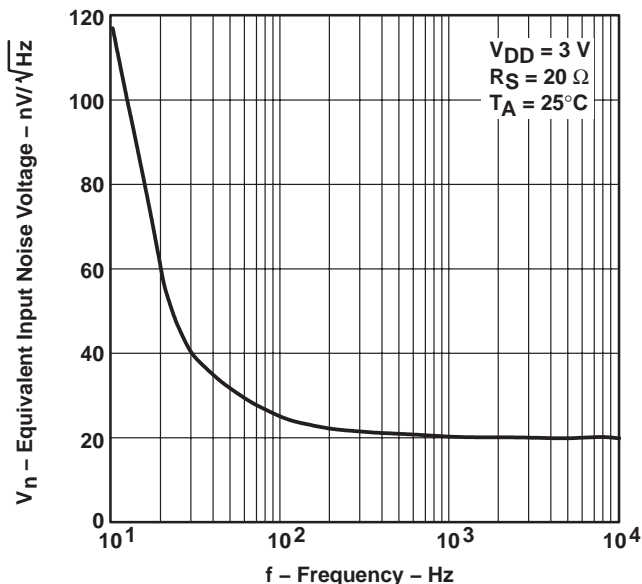


Figure 43

**EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE†
 VS
 FREQUENCY**

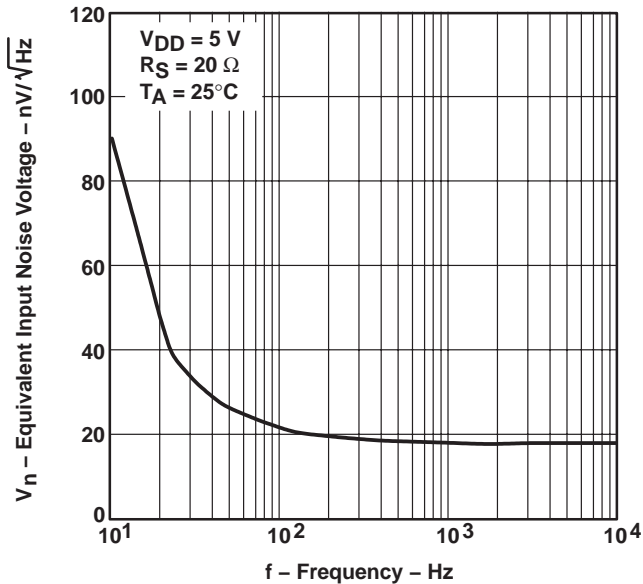


Figure 44

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

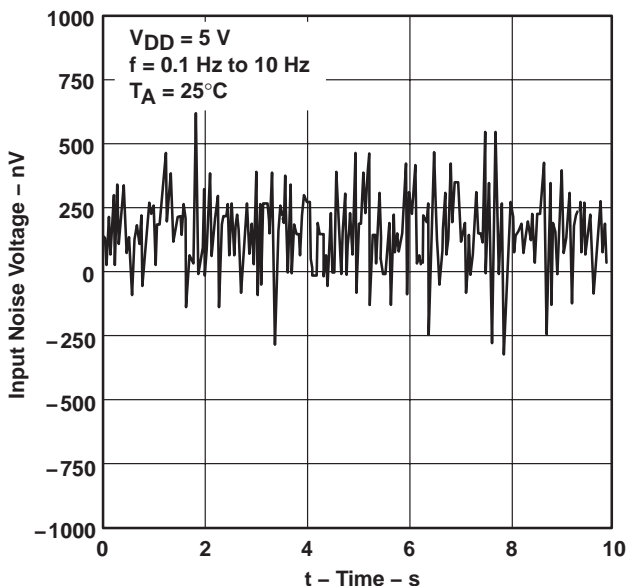


Figure 45

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

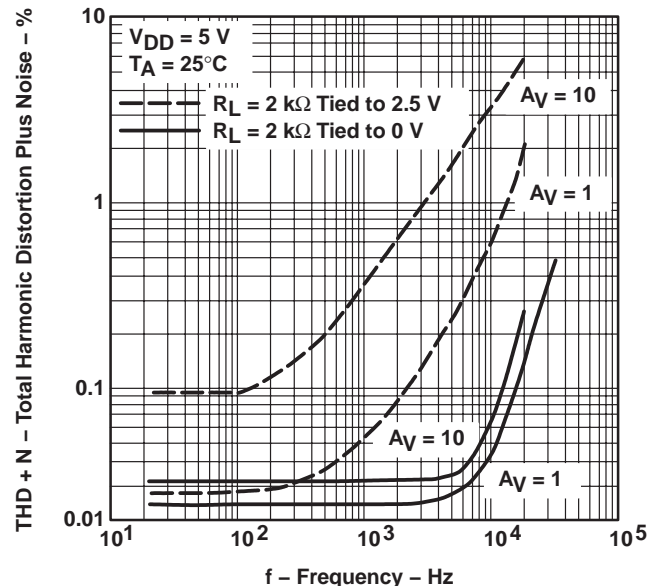
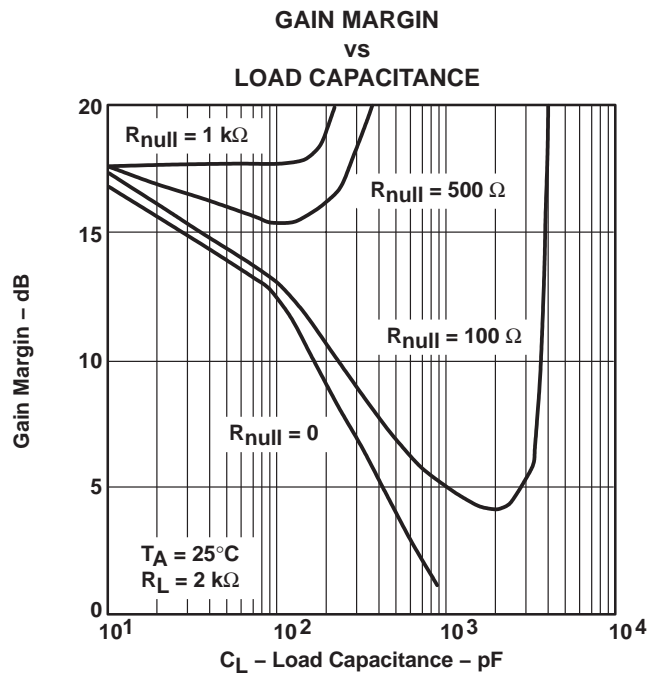
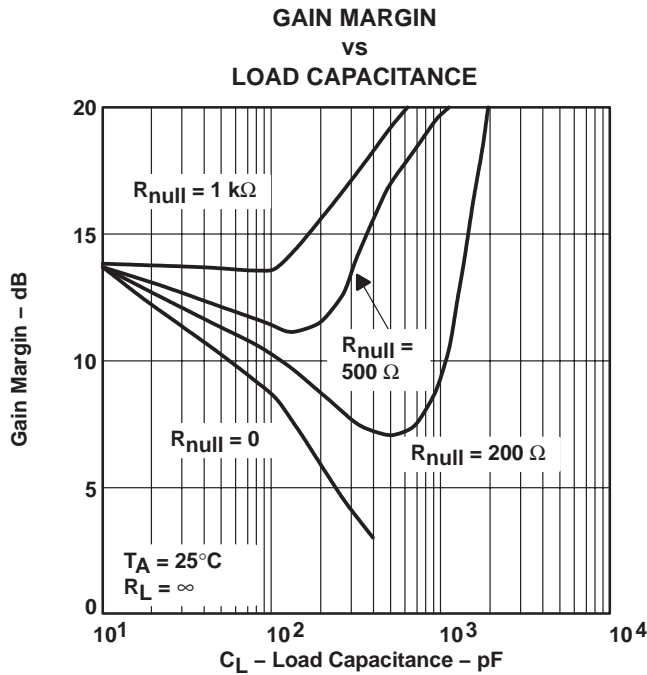
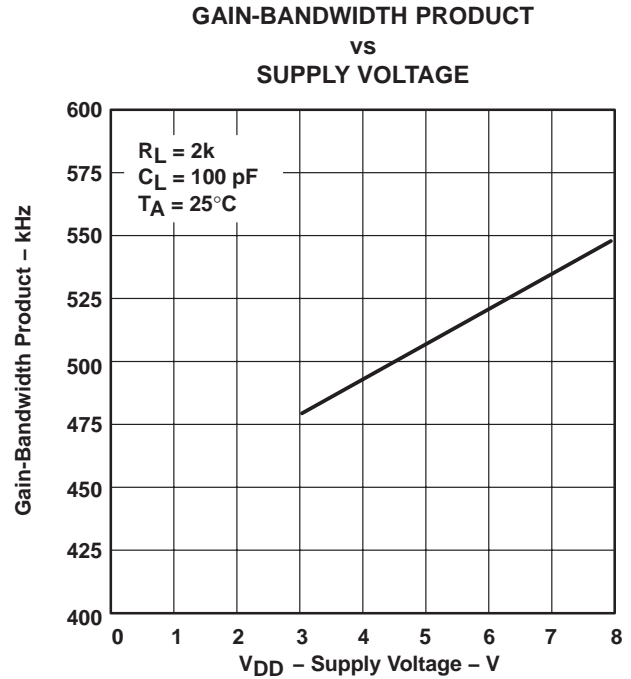
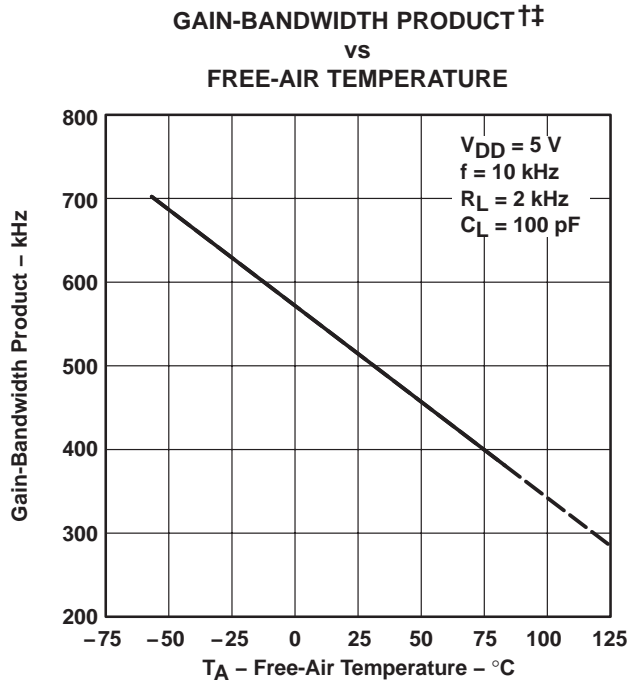


Figure 46

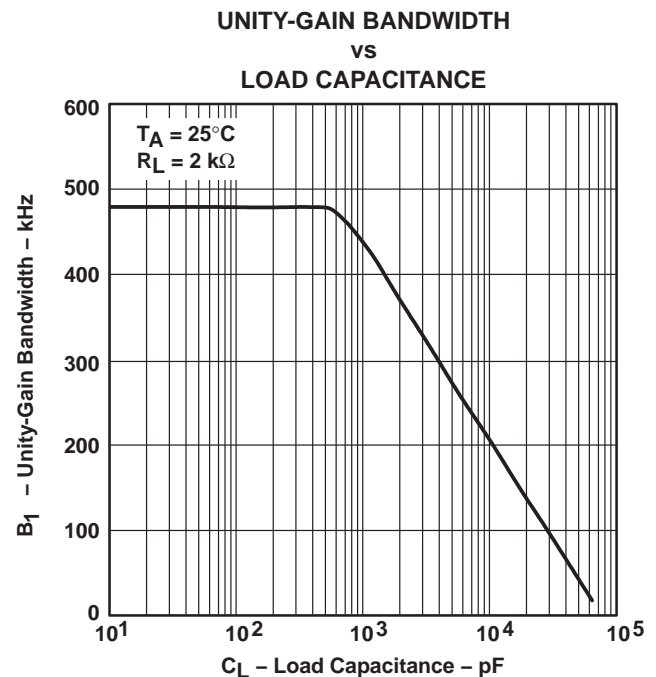
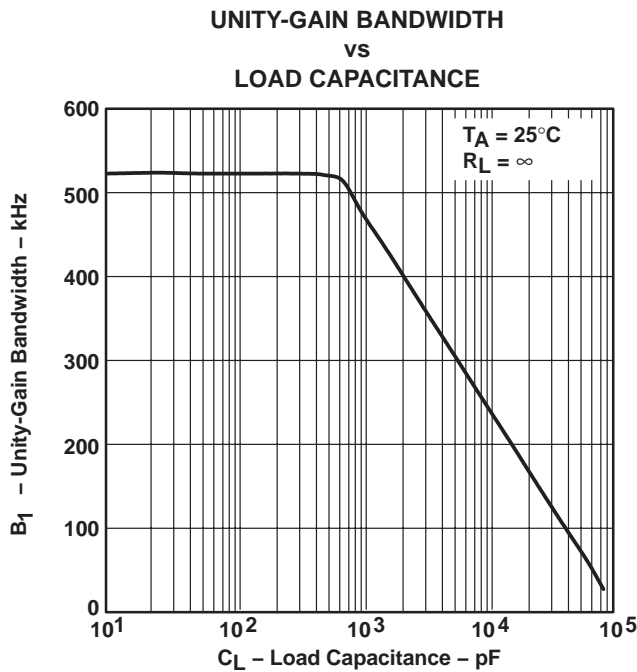
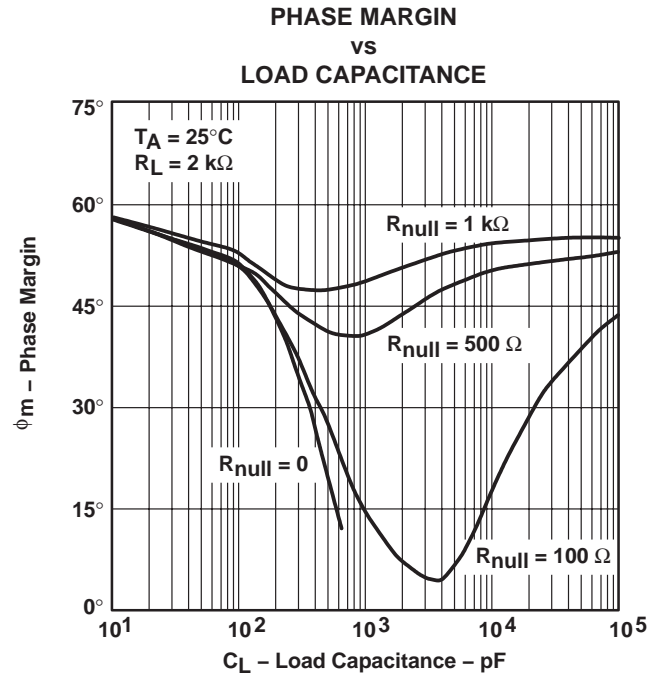
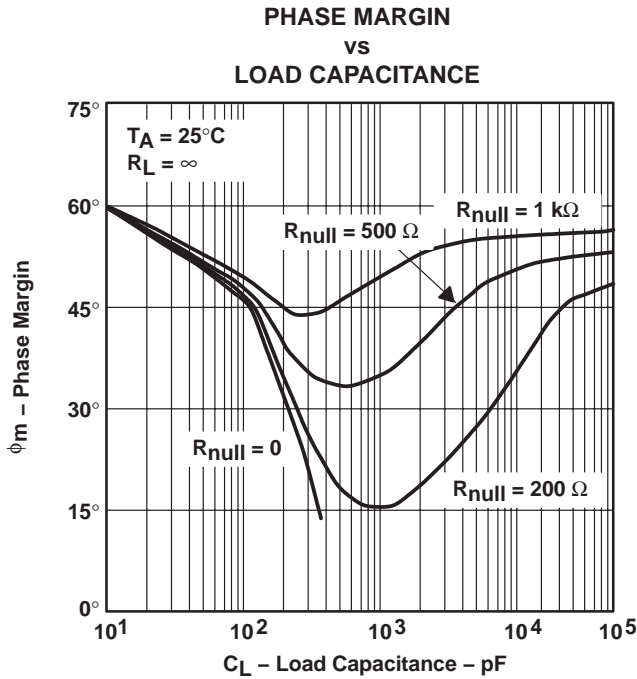
† For all curves where $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, all loads are referenced to 2.5 V. For all curves where $V_{DD} = 3\text{ V}$, all loads are referenced to 1.5 V.

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



APPLICATION INFORMATION

driving large capacitive loads

The TLV2721 is designed to drive larger capacitive loads than most CMOS operational amplifiers. Figure 49 through Figure 54 illustrate its ability to drive loads greater than 100 pF while maintaining good gain and phase margins ($R_{null} = 0$).

A small series resistor (R_{null}) at the output of the device (Figure 55) improves the gain and phase margins when driving large capacitive loads. Figure 49 through Figure 52 show the effects of adding series resistances of 100 Ω , 200 Ω , 500 Ω , and 1 k Ω . The addition of this series resistor has two effects: the first effect is that it adds a zero to the transfer function and the second effect 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 approximate improvement in phase margin, equation 1 can be used.

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

Where :

$\Delta\phi_{m1}$ = Improvement in phase margin

UGBW = Unity-gain bandwidth frequency

R_{null} = Output series resistance

C_L = Load capacitance

The unity-gain bandwidth (UGBW) frequency decreases as the capacitive load increases (Figure 53 and Figure 54). To use equation 1, UGBW must be approximated from Figure 54 and Figure 55.

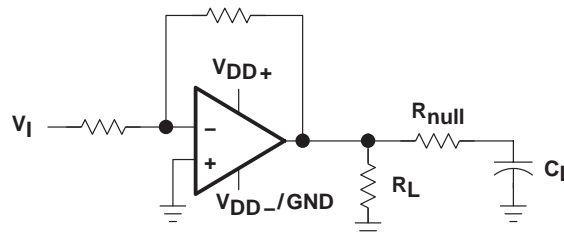


Figure 55. Series-Resistance Circuit

The TLV2721 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 μA and source 1 mA at $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ at a maximum quiescent I_{DD} of 200 μA . This provides a greater than 80% power efficiency.

When driving heavy dc loads, such as 2 k Ω , the positive edge under slewing conditions can experience some distortion. This condition can be seen in Figure 37. 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 38 illustrates two 2-k Ω load conditions. The first load condition shows the distortion seen for a 2-k Ω load tied to 2.5 V. The third load condition in Figure 38 shows no distortion for a 2-k Ω load tied to 0 V.
- Load resistance. As the load resistance increases, the distortion seen on the output decreases. Figure 38 illustrates the difference seen on the output for a 2-k Ω load and a 100-k Ω 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.

TLV2721, TLV2721Y

Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL

VERY LOW-POWER SINGLE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS197A – 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 56 are generated using the TLV2721 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).

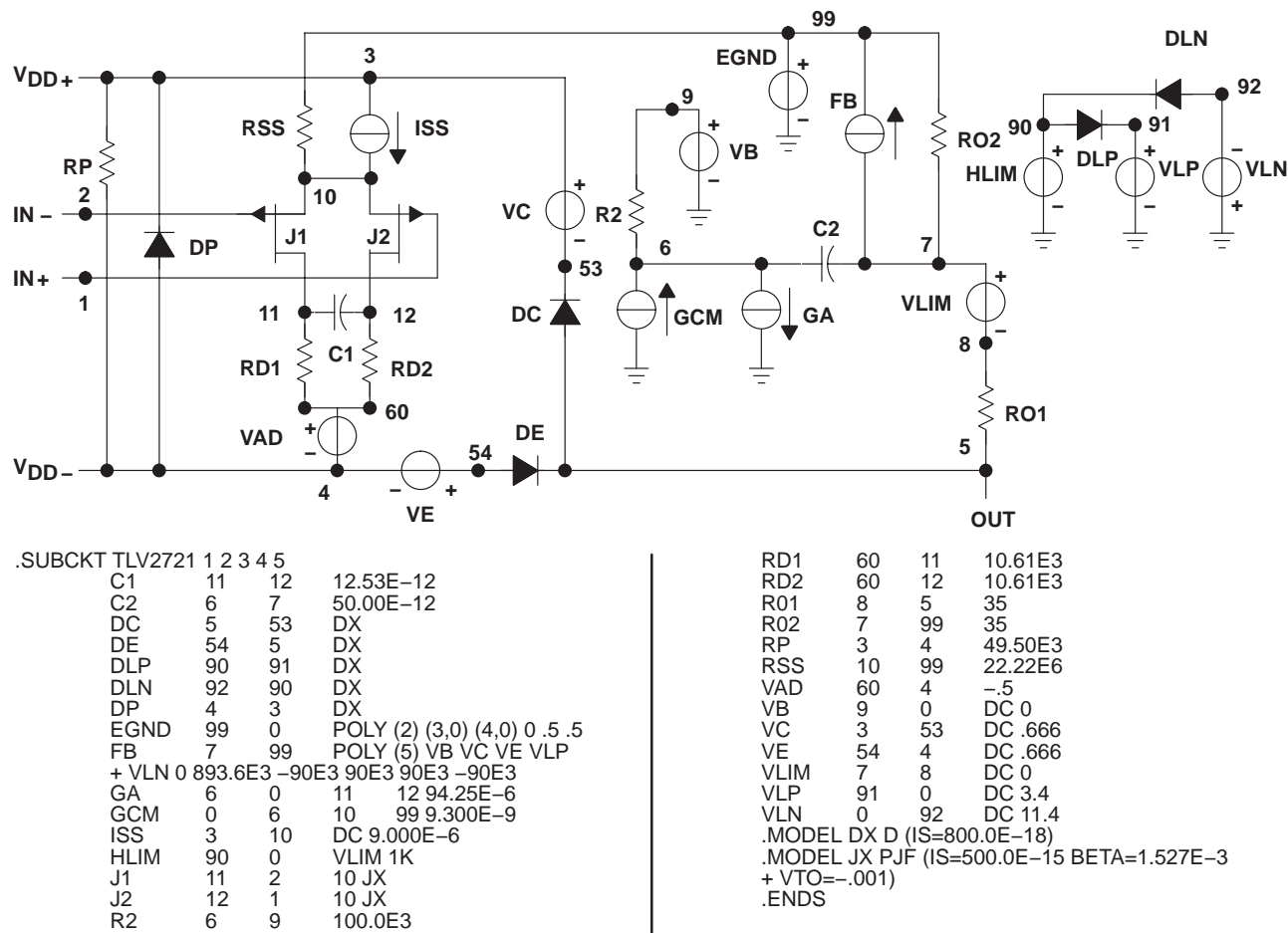


Figure 56. Boyle Macromodel and Subcircuit

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