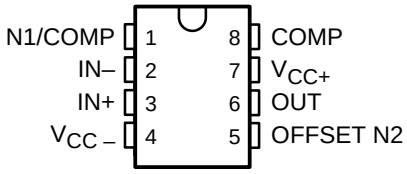
- **Low Power Consumption**
- **Wide Common-Mode and Differential Voltage Ranges**
- **Low Input-Bias and Offset Currents**
- **Output Short-Circuit Protection**
- **Low Total Harmonic Distortion . . . 0.003% Typ**
- **Low Noise . . . V_n = 18 nV/$\sqrt{Hz}$ Typ at f = 1 kHz**
- **High Input Impedance . . . JFET Input Stage**
- **Common-Mode Input Voltage Range Includes V_{CC+}**
- **Latch-Up-Free Operation**
- **High Slew Rate . . . 13 V/μs Typ**

D PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



description

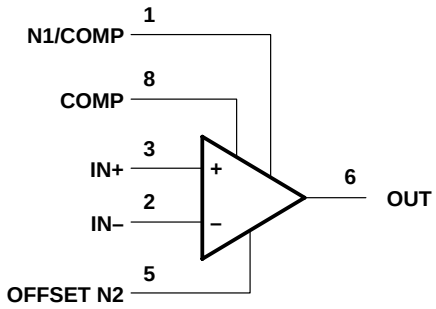
The JFET-input TL070 operational amplifier is designed as the lower-noise version of the TL080 amplifier with low input-bias and offset currents and fast slew rate. The low harmonic distortion and low noise make the TL070 ideally suited for high-fidelity and audio-preamplifier applications. This amplifier features JFET inputs (for high input impedance) coupled with bipolar output stages integrated on a single monolithic chip.

The TL070I device is characterized for operation from –40°C to 85°C.

AVAILABLE OPTIONS

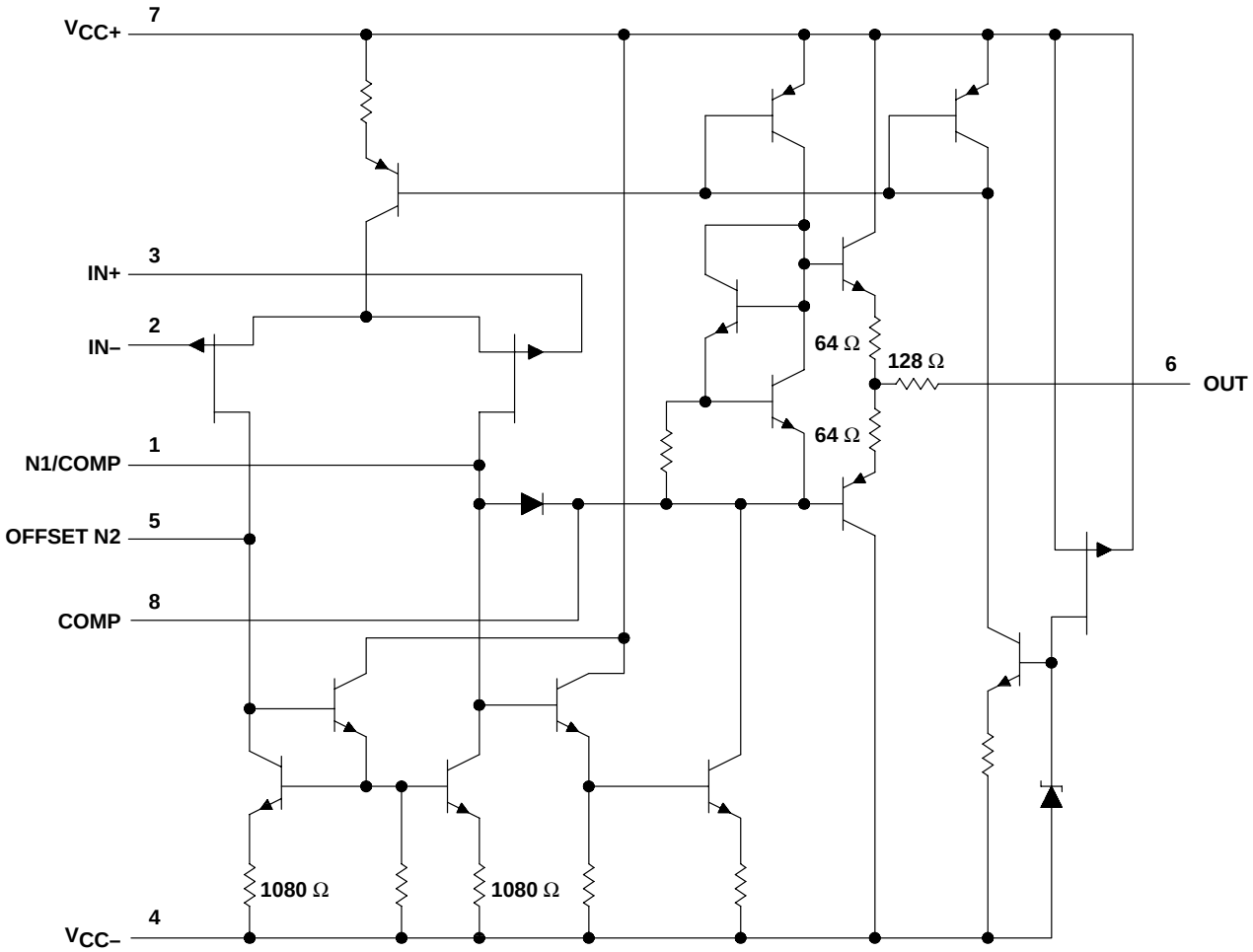
T_A	V_{IO}max AT 25°C	PACKAGE
		SMALL OUTLINE (D)
–40°C to 85°C	10 mV	TL070ID

logic symbol†



† This symbol is in accordance with ANSI/IEEE Std 91-1984 and IEC Publication 617-12.

schematic



All component values shown are nominal.

COMPONENT COUNT†	
Transistors	13
Diodes	2
Resistors	10
epi-FET	1
JFET	2

† Includes all bias and trim circuitry

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

Supply voltage, V_{CC+} (see Note 1)	18 V
Supply voltage, V_{CC-}	–18 V
Differential input voltage, V_{ID} (see Note 2)	±30 V
Input voltage, V_I (see Notes 1 and 3)	±15 V
Duration of short-circuit current (see Note 4)	Unlimited
Package thermal impedance, θ_{JA} (see Note 5): D package	97°C/W
PW package	149°C/W
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	260°C
Storage temperature range, T_{stg}	–65°C to 150°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–.
3. The magnitude of the input voltage must never exceed the magnitude of the supply voltage or 15 V, whichever is less.
4. The output may be shorted to ground or to either supply. Temperature and/or supply voltages must be limited to ensure that the dissipation rating is not exceeded.
5. The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51-7.

electrical characteristics, $V_{CC\pm}$ = ±15 V (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A†	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	V_O = 0, R_S = 50 Ω	25°C		3	10	mV
			Full range			13	
$\alpha_{V_{IO}}$	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage	V_O = 0, R_S = 50 Ω	Full range		18		μV/°C
I_{IO}	Input offset current	V_O = 0	25°C		5	100	pA
			Full range			10	nA
I_{IB}	Input bias current‡	V_O = 0	25°C		65	200	pA
			Full range			20	nA
V_{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range		25°C	±11	–12 to 15		V
V_{OM}	Maximum peak output voltage swing	R_L = 10 kΩ	25°C	±12	±13.5		V
		R_L ≥ 10 kΩ	Full range	±12			
		R_L ≥ 2 kΩ		±10			
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	V_O = ±10 V, R_L ≥ 2 kΩ	25°C	25	200		V/mV
			Full range	15			
B_1	Unity-gain bandwidth		25°C		3		MHz
r_i	Input resistance		25°C		10^{12}		W
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	V_{IC} = V_{ICR}min, V_O = 0, R_S = 50 Ω	25°C	70	100		dB
k_{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{CC\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	V_{CC} = ±9 V to ±15 V, V_O = 0, R_S = 50 Ω	25°C	70	100		dB
I_{CC}	Supply current	V_O = 0, No load	25°C		1.4	2.5	mA
V_{O1}/V_{O2}	Crosstalk attenuation	A_{VD} = 100	25°C		120		dB

† All characteristics are measured under open-loop conditions with zero common-mode voltage unless otherwise specified. Full range for T_A is –40°C to 85°C.

‡ Input bias currents of a FET-input operational amplifier are normal junction reverse currents, which are temperature sensitive as shown in Figure 5. Pulse techniques must be used that will maintain the junction temperature as close to the ambient temperature as possible.

operating characteristics, $V_{CC\pm}$ = ±15 V, T_A = 25°C

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	V_I = 10 V, R_L = 2 kΩ, C_L = 100 pF, See Figure 1		8	13		V/μs
t_r	Rise-time overshoot factor	V_I = 20 mV, R_L = 2 kΩ, C_L = 100 pF, See Figure 1			0.1		μs
					20		%
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	R_S = 20 Ω	f = 1 kHz		18		nV/√Hz
			f = 10 Hz to 10 kHz		4		μV
I_n	Equivalent input noise current	R_S = 20 Ω, f = 1 kHz			0.01		pA/√Hz
THD	Total harmonic distortion	$V_{O(rms)}$ = 10 V, R_S ≤ 1 kΩ, R_L ≥ 2 kΩ, f = 1 kHz			0.003		%

APPLICATION INFORMATION

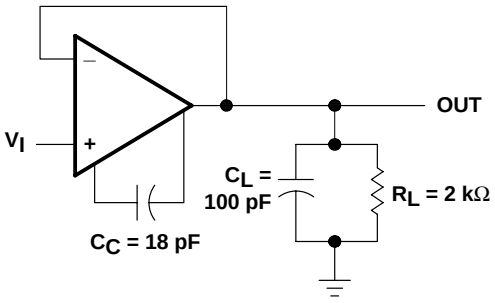


Figure 1. Unity-Gain Amplifier

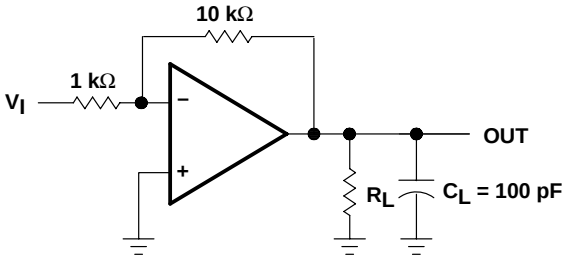


Figure 2. Gain-of-10 Inverting Amplifier

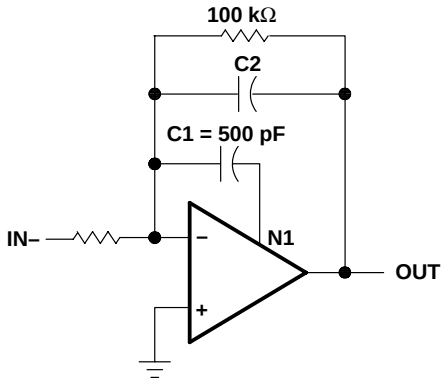


Figure 3. Feed-Forward Compensation

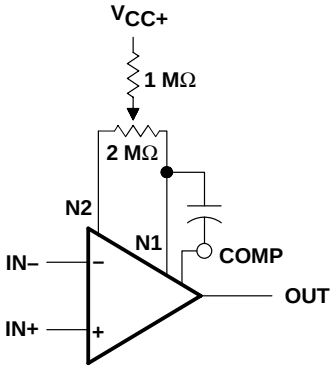


Figure 4. Input Offset Voltage Null Circuit

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

INPUT BIAS CURRENT vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

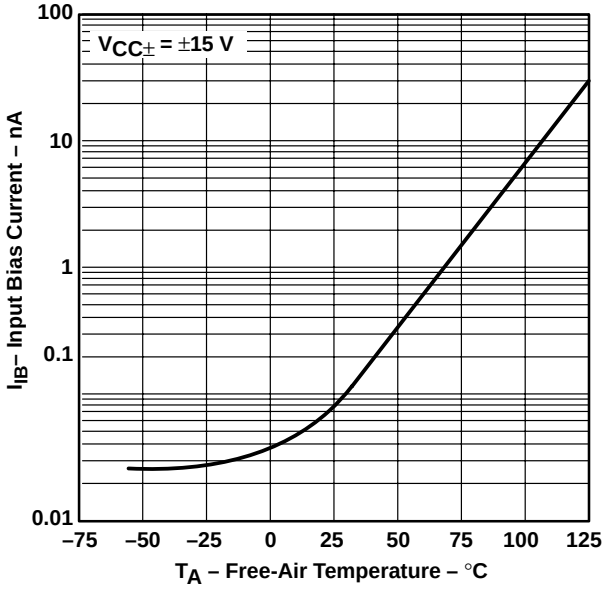

Figure 5

MAXIMUM PEAK OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs FREQUENCY

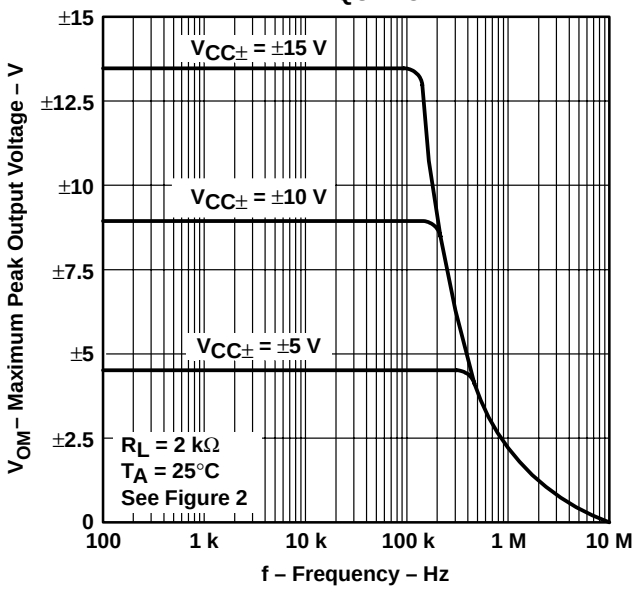

Figure 6

MAXIMUM PEAK OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs FREQUENCY

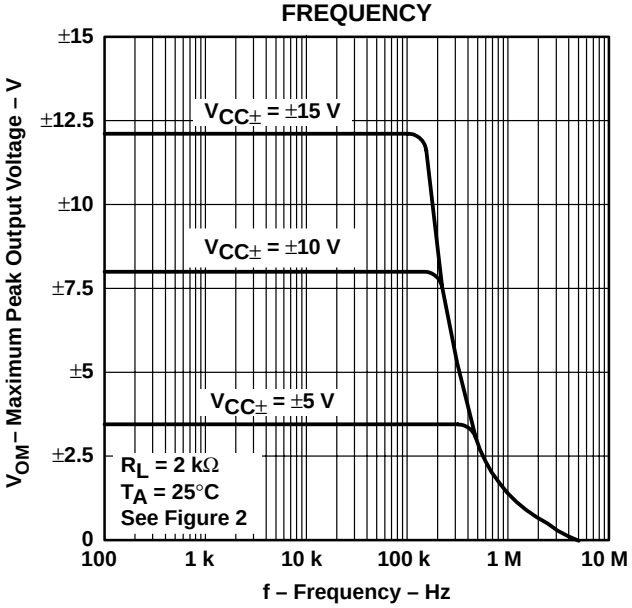

Figure 7

MAXIMUM PEAK OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs FREQUENCY

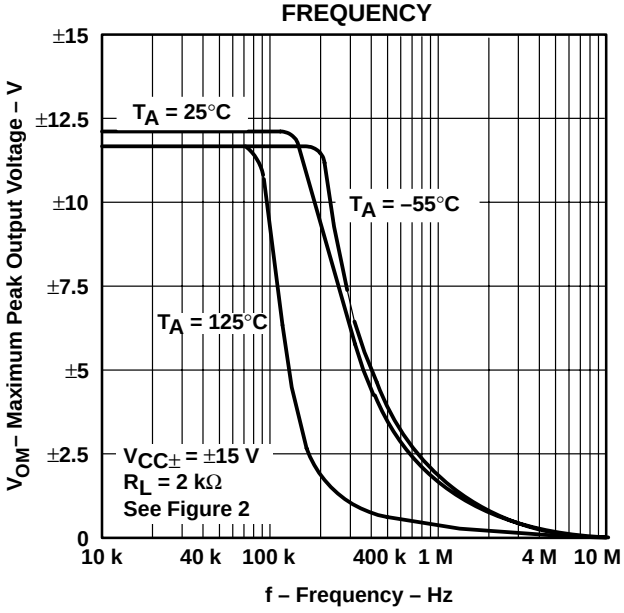

Figure 8

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices. An 18-pF compensation capacitor is used.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

MAXIMUM PEAK OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

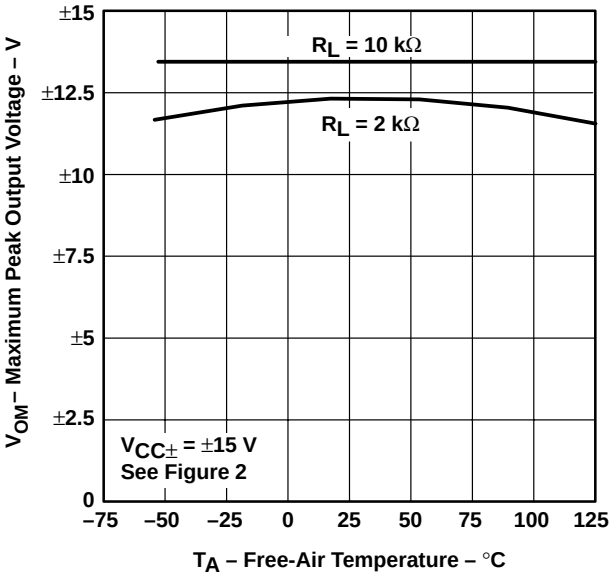

Figure 9

MAXIMUM PEAK OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs LOAD RESISTANCE

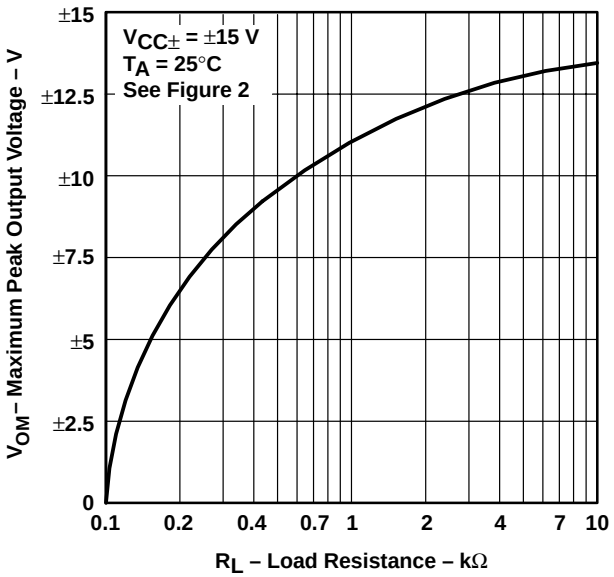

Figure 10

MAXIMUM PEAK OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

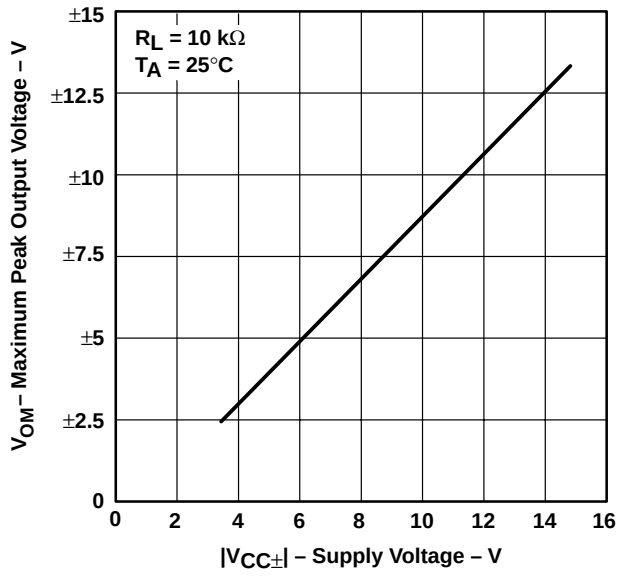

Figure 11

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION VS FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

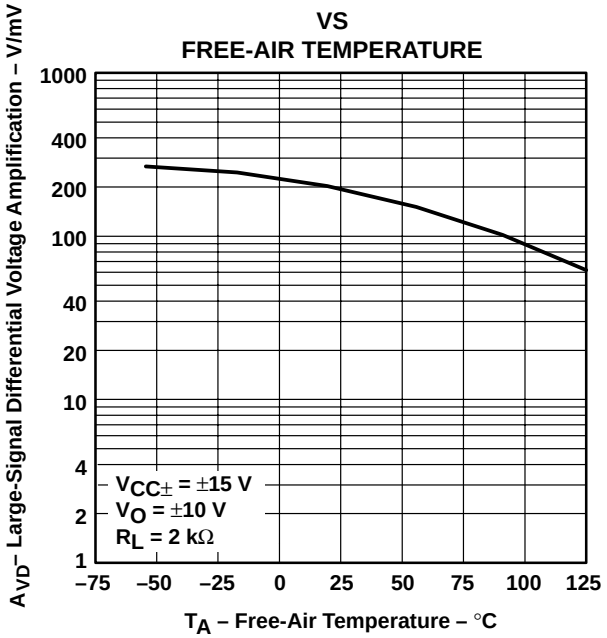

Figure 12

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices. An 18-pF compensation capacitor is used.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION
vs
FREQUENCY WITH FEED-FORWARD COMPENSATION

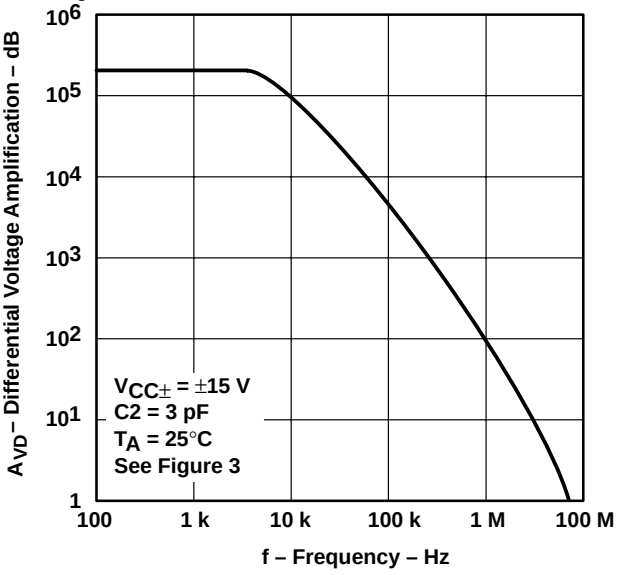

Figure 13

LARGE-SIGNAL
DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION
AND PHASE SHIFT
vs
FREQUENCY

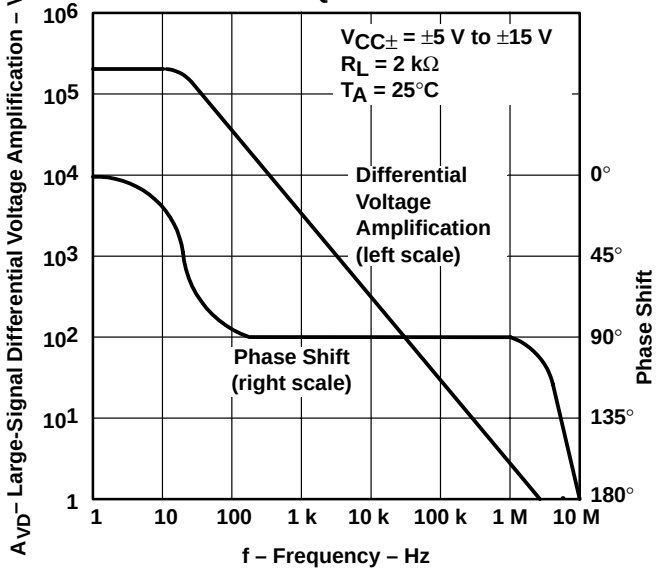

Figure 14

NORMALIZED UNITY-GAIN BANDWIDTH
AND PHASE SHIFT
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

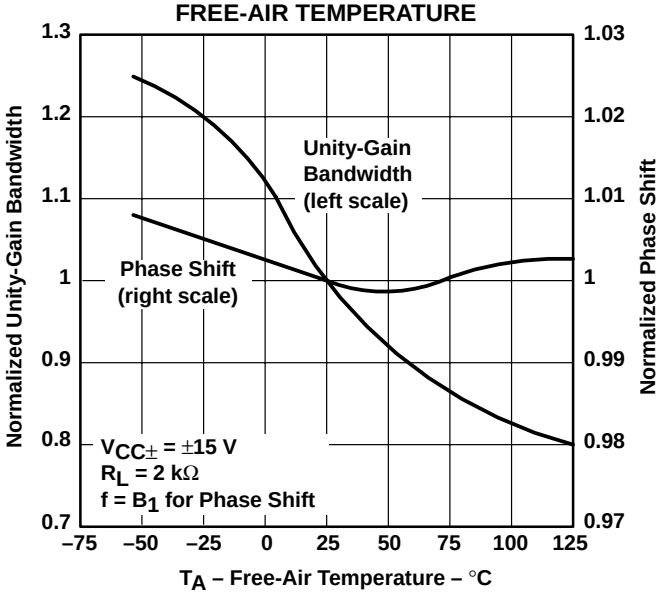

Figure 15

COMMON-MODE REJECTION RATIO
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

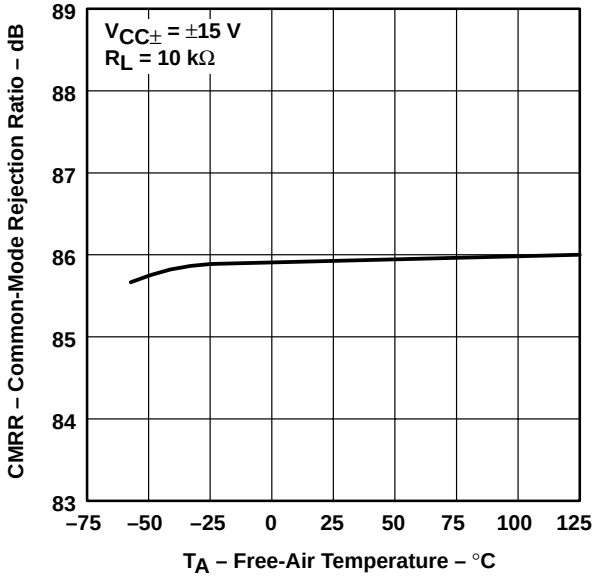

Figure 16

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices. An 18-pF compensation capacitor is used.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

SUPPLY CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

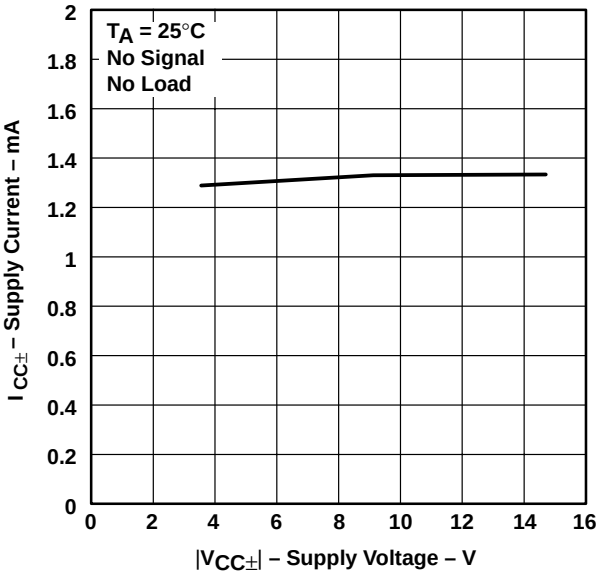

Figure 17

SUPPLY CURRENT vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

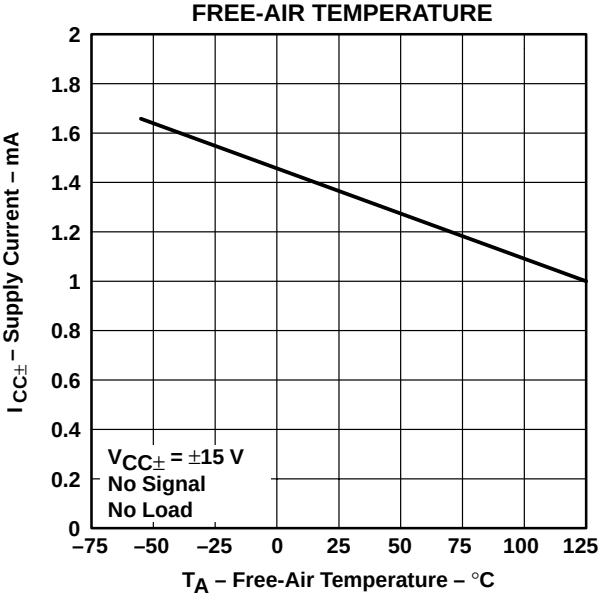

Figure 18

TOTAL POWER DISSIPATED vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

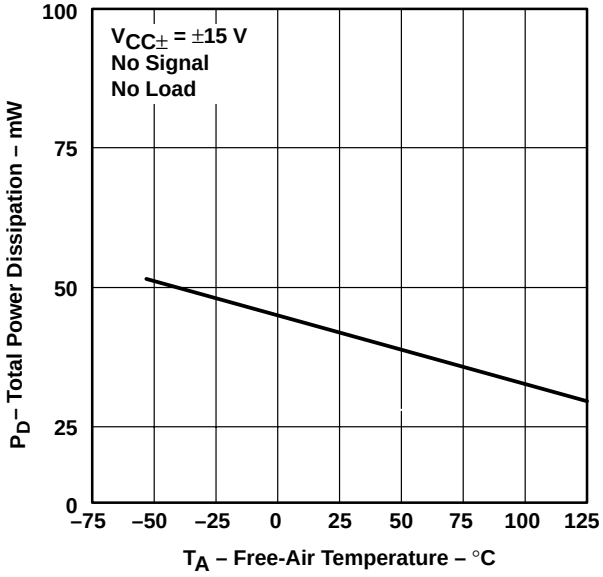

Figure 19

NORMALIZED SLEW RATE vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

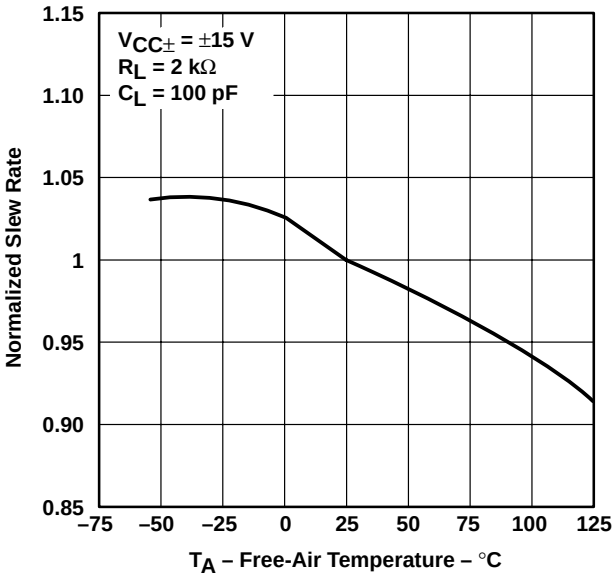

Figure 20

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the rated operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices. An 18-pF compensation capacitor is used.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE vs FREQUENCY

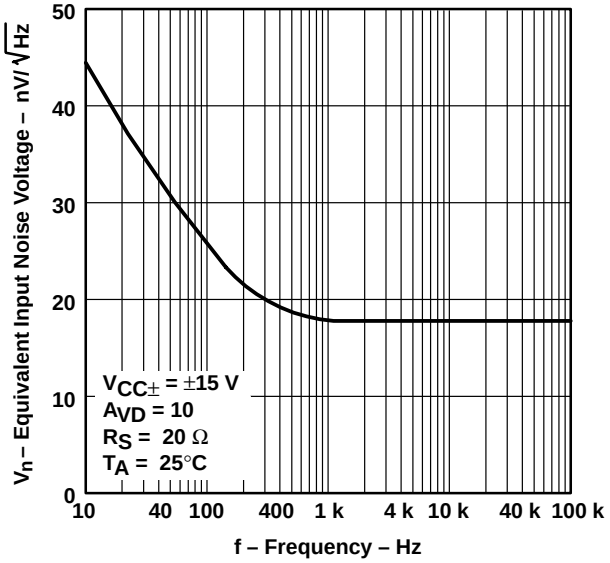

Figure 21

TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION vs FREQUENCY

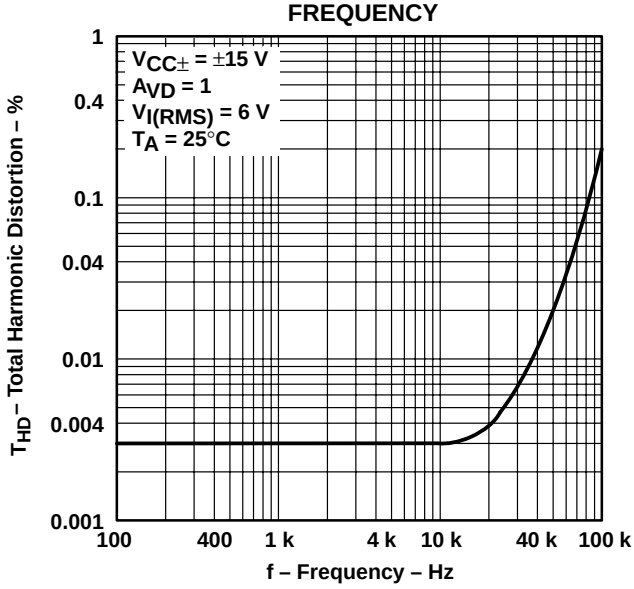

Figure 22

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

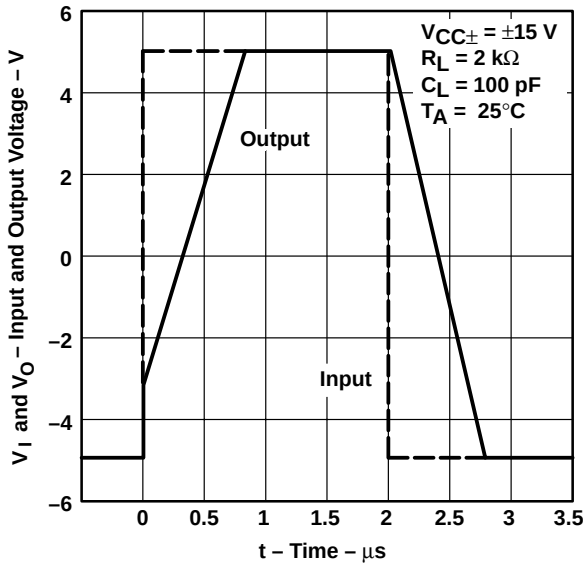

Figure 23

OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs ELAPSED TIME

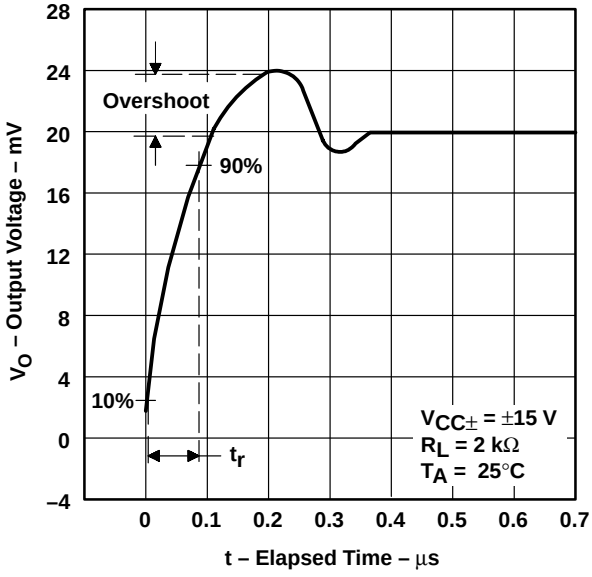

Figure 24

APPLICATION INFORMATION

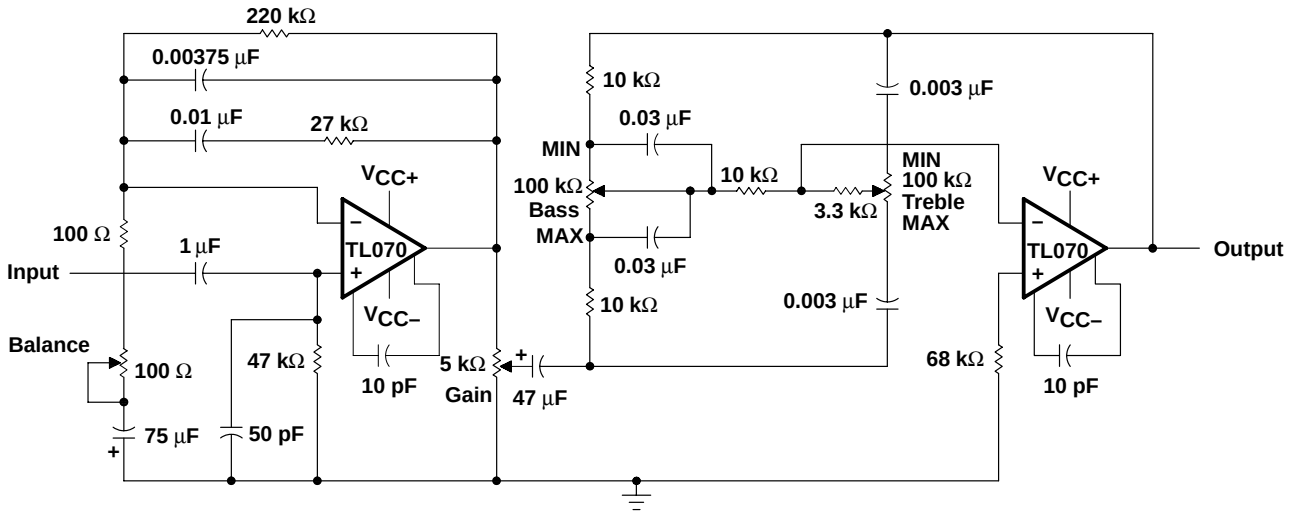

Figure 25. IC Preamplifier

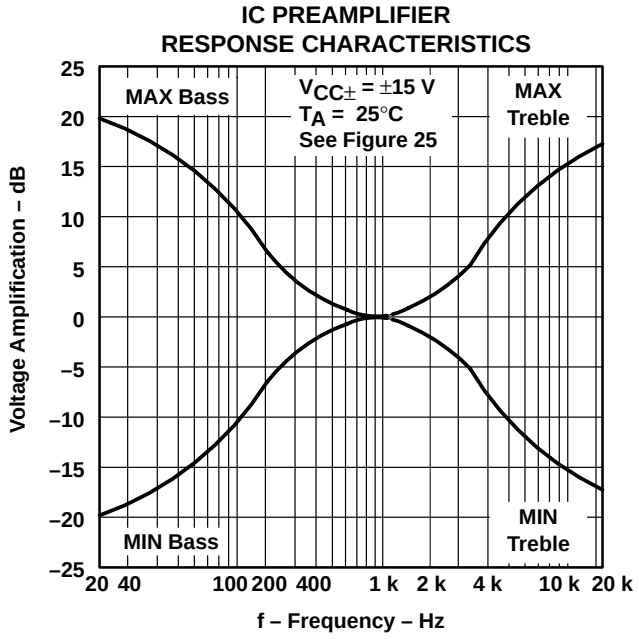

Figure 26

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