

# TLV2432-Q1, TLV2432A-Q1, TLV2434-Q1, TLV2434A-Q1 Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT WIDE-INPUT-VOLTAGE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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- Qualified for Automotive Applications
- ESD Protection Exceeds 2000 V Per MIL-STD-883, Method 3015; Exceeds 200 V Using Machine Model (C = 200 pF, R = 0)
- Output Swing Includes Both Supply Rails
- Extended Common-Mode Input Voltage Range . . . 0 V to 4.5 V (Min) with 5-V Single Supply
- No Phase Inversion
- Low Noise . . . 18 nV/√Hz Typ at f = 1 kHz
- Low Input Offset Voltage  
950 μV Max at T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C (TLV243xA)
- Low Input Bias Current . . . 1 pA Typ
- Very Low Supply Current . . . 125 μA Per Channel Max
- 600-Ω Output Drive
- Macromodel Included

## description

The TLV243x and TLV243xA are low-voltage operational amplifier from Texas Instruments. The common-mode input voltage range for each device is extended over the typical CMOS amplifiers making them suitable for a wide range of applications. In addition, these devices do not phase invert when the common-mode input is driven to the supply rails. This satisfies most design requirements without paying a premium for rail-to-rail input performance. They also exhibit rail-to-rail output performance for increased dynamic range in single- or split-supply applications. This family is fully characterized at 3-V and 5-V supplies and is optimized for low-voltage operation. The TLV243x only requires 100 μA (typ) of supply current per channel, making it ideal for battery-powered applications. The TLV243x also has increased output drive over previous rail-to-rail operational amplifiers and can drive 600-Ω loads for telecom applications.

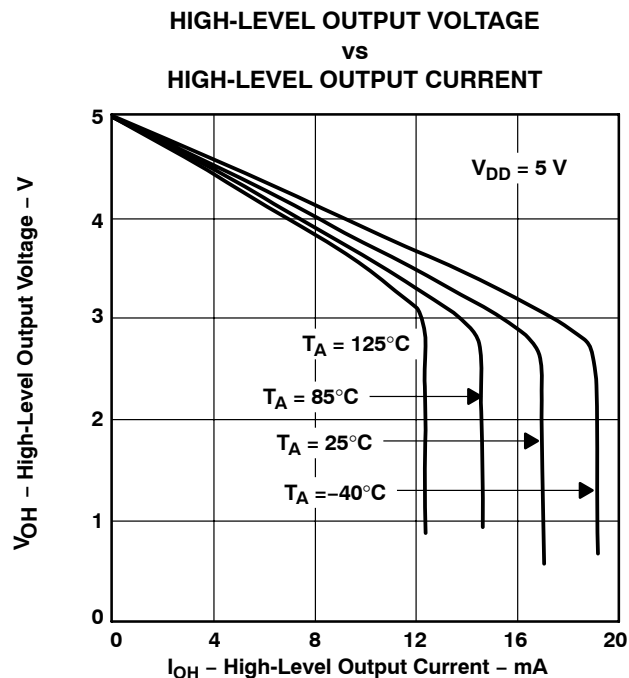


Figure 1

The other members in the TLV243x family are the high-power, TLV244x, and micro-power, TLV2422, versions.

The TLV243x, 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 and low-voltage 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). For precision applications, the TLV243xA is available and has a maximum input offset voltage of 950 μV.

If the design requires single operational amplifiers, see the TI TLV2211/21/31. This is a family of rail-to-rail output operational amplifiers in the SOT-23 package. Their small size and low power consumption, make them ideal for high density, battery-powered equipment.



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PRODUCTION DATA information is current as of publication date. Products conform to specifications per the terms of Texas Instruments standard warranty. Production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters.

 **TEXAS  
INSTRUMENTS**

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# TLV2432-Q1, TLV2432A-Q1, TLV2434-Q1, TLV2434A-Q1

## Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT

### WIDE-INPUT-VOLTAGE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SGLS182B – SEPTEMBER 2003 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2010

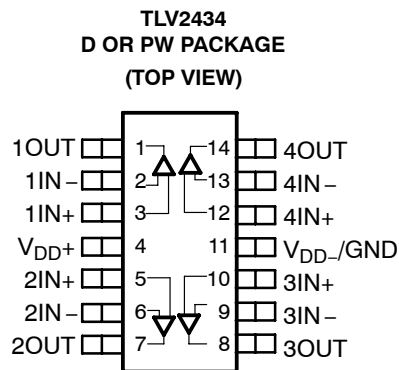
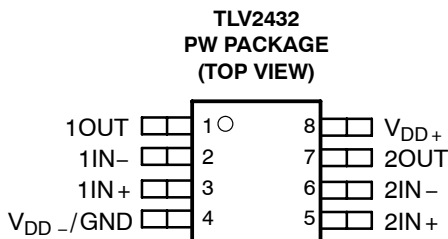
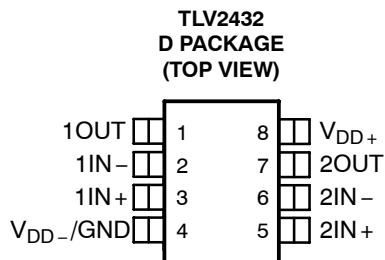
#### ORDERING INFORMATION†

$T_A$	$V_{IOmax}$ AT 25°C	PACKAGE‡		ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	TOP-SIDE MARKING
-40°C to 125°C	950 $\mu$ V	SOIC (D)	Tape and reel	TLV2432AQDRQ1	2432AQ
		TSSOP (PW)	Tape and reel	TLV2432AQPWRQ1§	
	2.5 mV	SOIC (D)	Tape and reel	TLV2432QDRQ1	2432Q1
		TSSOP (PW)	Tape and reel	TLV2432QPWRQ1§	
-40°C to 125°C	950 $\mu$ V	SOIC (D)	Tape and reel	TLV2434AQDRQ1	2434AQ
		TSSOP (PW)	Tape and reel	TLV2434AQPWRQ1§	
	2.5 mV	SOIC (D)	Tape and reel	TLV2434QDRQ1§	
		TSSOP (PW)	Tape and reel	TLV2434QPWRQ1§	

† For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI web site at <http://www.ti.com>.

‡ Package drawings, thermal data, and symbolization are available at <http://www.ti.com/packaging>.

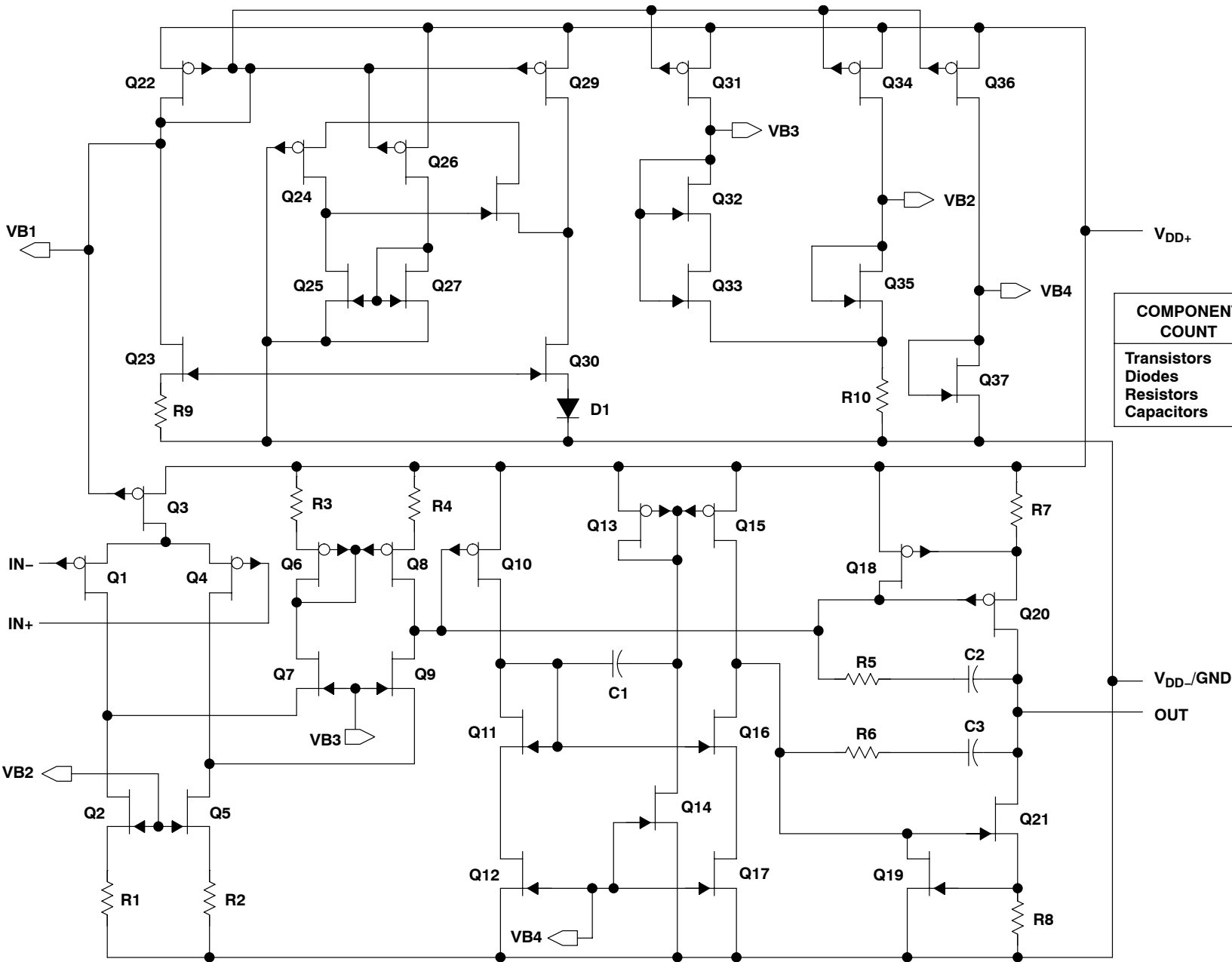
§ Product Preview.



**TLV2432-Q1, TLV2432A-Q1, TLV2434-Q1, TLV2434A-Q1**  
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SLS182B - SEPTEMBER 2003 - REVISED NOVEMBER 2010

equivalent schematic (each amplifier)



**TLV2432-Q1, TLV2432A-Q1, TLV2434-Q1, TLV2434A-Q1**  
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SGLS182B – SEPTEMBER 2003 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2010

**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 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 dissipation	See Dissipation Rating Table
Operating free-air temperature range, $T_A$ : Q suffix	-40°C to 125°C
Storage temperature range, $T_{stg}$	-65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	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 the midpoint between  $V_{DD+}$  and  $V_{DD-}$ .  
 2. Differential voltages are at  $IN+$  with respect to  $IN-$ . Excessive current flows if 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	$T_A = 125^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING
D (8)	725 mW	5.8 mW/°C	464 mW	377 mW	145 mW
D (14)	1022 mW	7.6 mW/°C	900 mW	777 mW	450 mW
PW (8)	525 mW	4.2 mW/°C	336 mW	273 mW	105 mW
PW (14)	720 mW	5.6 mW/°C	634 mW	547 mW	317 mW

**recommended operating conditions**

	MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, $V_{DD}$	2.7	10	V
Input voltage range, $V_I$	$V_{DD-}$	$V_{DD+} - 0.8$	V
Common-mode input voltage, $V_{IC}$	$V_{DD-}$	$V_{DD+} - 0.8$	V
Operating free-air temperature, $T_A$	-40	125	°C



**TLV2432-Q1, TLV2432A-Q1, TLV2434-Q1, TLV2434A-Q1**  
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SGLS182B – SEPTEMBER 2003 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2010

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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		$T_A^\dagger$	TLV243x-Q1			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	
$V_{IO}$ Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0,$ $V_O = 0,$ $V_{DD} \pm = \pm 1.5\text{ V},$ $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	TLV243x	25°C	300	2000	$\mu\text{V}$	
			Full range	2500			
		TLV243xA	25°C	300	950		
			Full range	2000			
$\alpha_{V_{IO}}$ Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0,$ $V_O = 0,$ $V_{DD} \pm = \pm 1.5\text{ V},$ $R_S = 50\ \Omega$		25°C to 70°C	2		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$	
Input offset voltage long-term drift (see Note 4)			25°C	0.003		$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$	
$I_{IO}$ Input offset current			25°C	0.5		$\text{pA}$	
			Full range	150			
$I_{IB}$ Input bias current			25°C	1		$\text{pA}$	
			Full range	300			
$V_{ICR}$ Common-mode input voltage range	$ V_{IO}  \leq 5\text{ mV},$ $R_S = 50\ \Omega$		25°C	0 to 2.5	-0.25 to 2.75	V	
			Full range	0 to 2.2			
$V_{OH}$ High-level output voltage	$I_{OH} = -100\ \mu\text{A}$ $I_{OH} = -3\text{ mA}$		25°C	2.98		V	
			25°C	2.5			
			Full range	2.25			
$V_{OL}$ Low-level output voltage	$V_{IC} = 1.5\text{ V},$ $I_{OL} = 100\ \mu\text{A}$		25°C	0.02		V	
			25°C	0.83			
	$V_{IC} = 1.5\text{ V},$ $I_{OL} = 3\text{ mA}$	Full range	1				
$A_{VD}$ Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V},$ $V_O = 1\text{ V to }2\text{ V}$	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger$	25°C	1.5	2.5	V/mV	
			Full range	0.5			
		$R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega^\ddagger$	25°C	750			
$r_{i(d)}$ Differential input resistance			25°C	1000		$\text{G}\Omega$	
$r_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input resistance			25°C	1000		$\text{G}\Omega$	
$c_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input capacitance	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$		25°C	8		$\text{pF}$	
$z_o$ Closed-loop output impedance	$f = 100\text{ kHz},$ $A_V = 10$		25°C	130		$\Omega$	
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICR\text{ MIN}},$ $V_O = 1.5\text{ V},$ $R_S = 50\ \Omega$		25°C	70	83	dB	
			Full range	70			
$k_{SVR}$ 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	dB	
			Full range	80			
$I_{DD}$ Supply current	$V_O = 1.5\text{ V},$ No load		25°C	195	250	$\mu\text{A}$	
			Full range	260			

$^\dagger$  Full range is  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $125^\circ\text{C}$  for Q level part.

$^\ddagger$  Referenced to 2.5 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.



**TLV2432-Q1, TLV2432A-Q1, TLV2434-Q1, TLV2434A-Q1**  
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**WIDE-INPUT-VOLTAGE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS**

SGLS182B – SEPTEMBER 2003 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2010

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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A^\dagger$	TLV243x-Q1, TLV243xA-Q1			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR Slew rate at unity gain	$V_O = 1\text{ V to }2\text{ V},$ $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger,$	25°C	0.15	0.25	V/ $\mu$ s
			Full range	0.1		
$V_n$ Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$		25°C	120		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		25°C	22		
$V_{N(PP)}$ Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }1\text{ Hz}$		25°C	2.7		$\mu$ V
	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }10\text{ Hz}$		25°C	4		
$I_n$ Equivalent input noise current			25°C	0.6		fA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
THD + N Total harmonic distortion plus noise	$V_O = 0.5\text{ V to }2.5\text{ V},$ $f = 1\text{ kHz},$ $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger$	$A_V = 1$	25°C	0.065%		
		$A_V = 10$		0.5%		
Gain-bandwidth product	$f = 10\text{ kHz},$ $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger,$	25°C	0.5		MHz
$B_{OM}$ 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	220		kHz
$t_s$ Settling time	$A_V = -1,$ Step = 0.5 V to 2.5 V, $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger,$ $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	$T_o = 0.1\%$	25°C	6.4		$\mu$ s
		$T_o = 0.01\%$		14.1		
$\phi_m$ Phase margin at unity gain			25°C	62°		
Gain margin	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger,$	$C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	25°C	11		dB

$^\dagger$  Full range is  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $125^\circ\text{C}$  for Q level part.

$^\ddagger$  Referenced to 2.5 V



# TLV2432-Q1, TLV2432A-Q1, TLV2434-Q1, TLV2434A-Q1

## Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT WIDE-INPUT-VOLTAGE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SGLS182B – SEPTEMBER 2003 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2010

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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		$T_A^\dagger$	TLV243x-Q1			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	
$V_{IO}$ Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0,$ $V_O = 0,$ $V_{DD} \pm = \pm 2.5\text{ V},$ $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	TLV243x	25°C	300	2000	$\mu\text{V}$	
			Full range	2500			
		TLV243xA	25°C	300	950		
			Full range	2000			
$\alpha_{V_{IO}}$ Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage			25°C to 70°C	2		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$	
Input offset voltage long-term drift (see Note 4)			25°C	0.003		$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$	
$I_{IO}$ Input offset current	$V_{IC} = 0,$ $V_O = 0,$ $V_{DD} \pm = \pm 2.5\text{ V},$ $R_S = 50\ \Omega$			25°C	0.5		$\text{pA}$
				Full range	150		
$I_{IB}$ Input bias current				25°C	1		$\text{pA}$
				Full range	300		
$V_{ICR}$ Common-mode input voltage range	$ V_{IO}  \leq 5\text{ mV},$ $R_S = 50\ \Omega$			25°C	0 to 4.5	$\text{V}$	
				Full range	-0.25 to 4.75		
$V_{OH}$ High-level output voltage	$I_{OH} = -100\ \mu\text{A}$		25°C	4.97		$\text{V}$	
	$I_{OH} = -5\text{ mA}$		25°C	4	4.35		
			Full range	4			
$V_{OL}$ Low-level output voltage	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V},$ $I_{OL} = 100\ \mu\text{A}$		25°C	0.01		$\text{V}$	
	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V},$ $I_{OL} = 5\text{ mA}$		25°C	0.8			
			Full range	1.25			
$A_{VD}$ Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V},$ $V_O = 1\text{ V to }4\text{ V}$	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger$	25°C	2.5	3.8	$\text{V/mV}$	
			Full range	0.5			
		$R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega^\ddagger$	25°C	950			
$r_{i(d)}$ Differential input resistance			25°C	1000		$\text{G}\Omega$	
$r_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input resistance			25°C	1000		$\text{G}\Omega$	
$C_{i(c)}$ Common-mode input capacitance	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$		25°C	8		$\text{pF}$	
$Z_o$ Closed-loop output impedance	$f = 100\text{ kHz},$ $A_V = 10$		25°C	130		$\Omega$	
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICR\text{ MIN}},$ $V_O = 2.5\text{ V},$ $R_S = 50\ \Omega$		25°C	70	90	$\text{dB}$	
			Full range	70			
$k_{SVR}$ 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	$\text{dB}$	
			Full range	80			
$I_{DD}$ Supply current	$V_O = 2.5\text{ V},$ No load		25°C	200	250	$\mu\text{A}$	
			Full range	270			

$^\dagger$  Full range is  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $125^\circ\text{C}$  for Q level part.

$^\ddagger$  Referenced to 2.5 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.



**TLV2432-Q1, TLV2432A-Q1, TLV2434-Q1, TLV2434A-Q1**  
**Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT**  
**WIDE-INPUT-VOLTAGE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS**

SGLS182B – SEPTEMBER 2003 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2010

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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A^\dagger$	TLV243x-Q1, TLV243xA-Q1			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR Slew rate at unity gain	$V_O = 1.5\text{ V to }3.5\text{ V},$ $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger,$ $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	25°C	0.15	0.25	V/ $\mu\text{s}$	
		Full range	0.1			
$V_n$ Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$	25°C	100		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$	25°C	18			
$V_{N(PP)}$ Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }1\text{ Hz}$	25°C	1.9		$\mu\text{V}$	
	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }10\text{ Hz}$	25°C	2.8			
$I_n$ Equivalent input noise current		25°C	0.6		fA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
THD + N Total harmonic distortion plus noise	$V_O = 1.5\text{ V to }3.5\text{ V},$ $f = 1\text{ kHz},$ $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger$	$A_V = 1$	0.045%			
		$A_V = 10$	0.4%			
Gain-bandwidth product	$f = 10\text{ kHz},$ $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger,$ 25°C	0.55		MHz	
$B_{OM}$ Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_{O(PP)} = 2\text{ V},$ $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger,$	$A_V = 1,$ $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$ 25°C	100		kHz	
$t_s$ Settling time	$A_V = -1,$ Step = 1.5 V to 3.5 V, $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger,$ $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	$T_o = 0.1\%$	6.4		$\mu\text{s}$	
		$T_o = 0.01\%$	13.1			
$\phi_m$ Phase margin at unity gain	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^\ddagger,$ $C_L = 100\text{ pF}^\ddagger$	25°C	66°			
Gain margin		25°C	11		dB	

<sup>†</sup> Full range is -40°C to 125°C for Q level part.

<sup>‡</sup> Referenced to 2.5 V



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**WIDE-INPUT-VOLTAGE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS**

SGLS182B – SEPTEMBER 2003 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2010

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

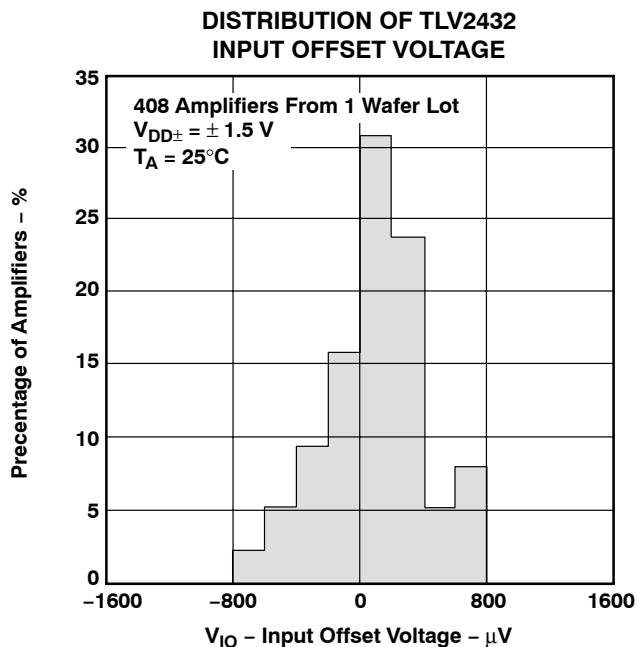
**Table of Graphs**

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

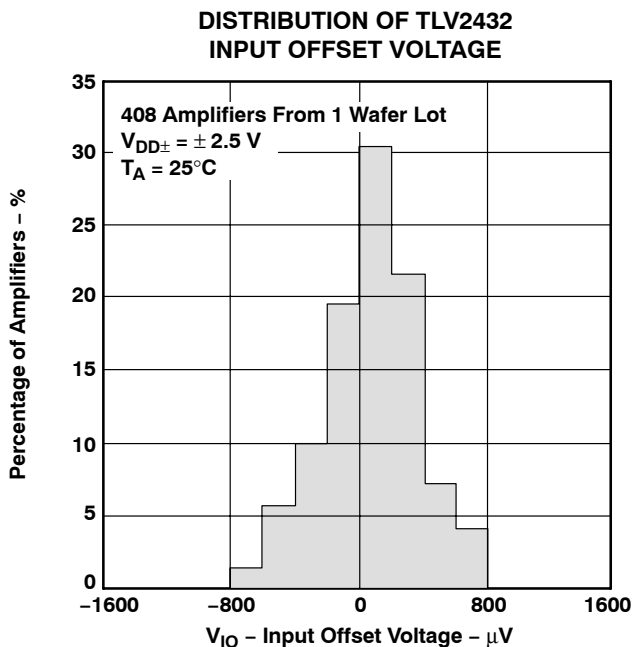
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**WIDE-INPUT-VOLTAGE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS**

SGLS182B – SEPTEMBER 2003 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2010

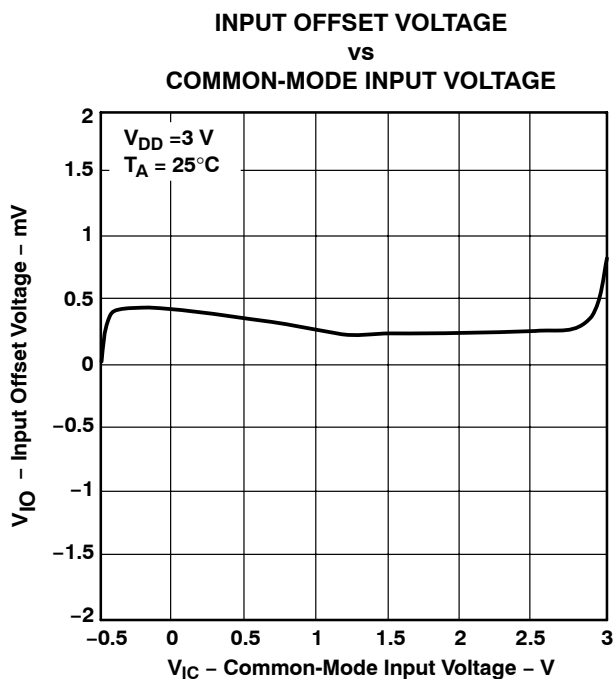
**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**



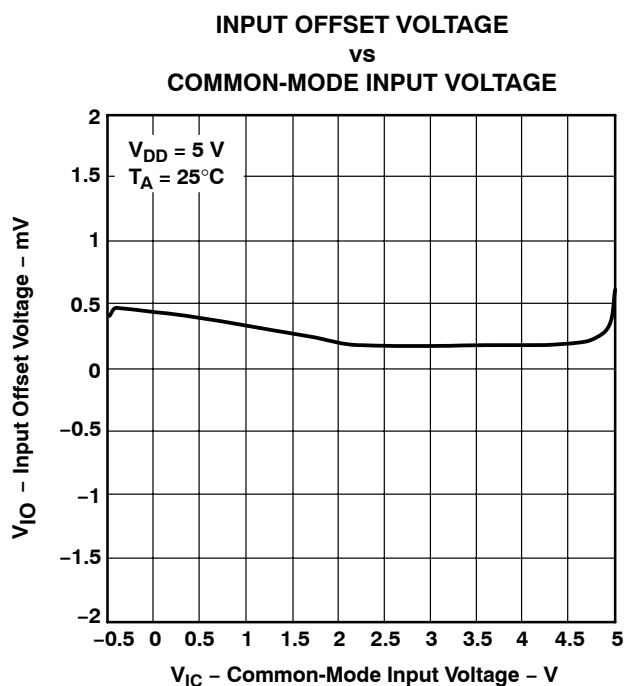
**Figure 2**



**Figure 3**



**Figure 4**



**Figure 5**



TLV2432-Q1, TLV2432A-Q1, TLV2434-Q1, TLV2434A-Q1  
 Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT  
 WIDE-INPUT-VOLTAGE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SGLS182B – SEPTEMBER 2003 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2010

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

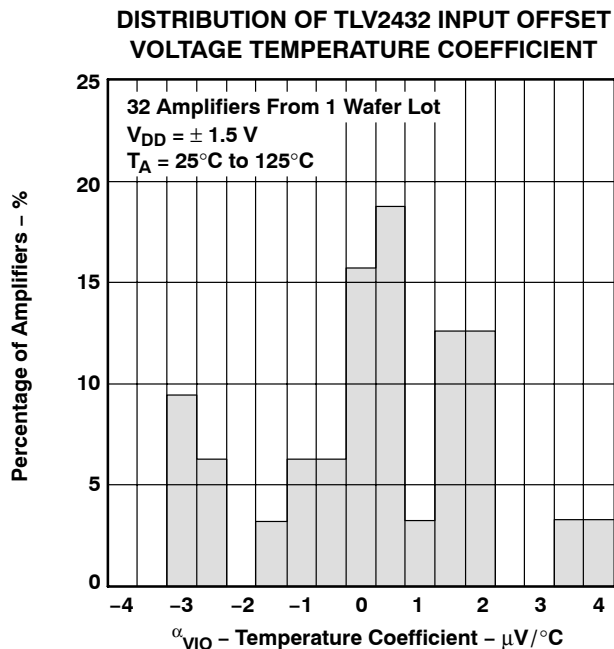


Figure 6

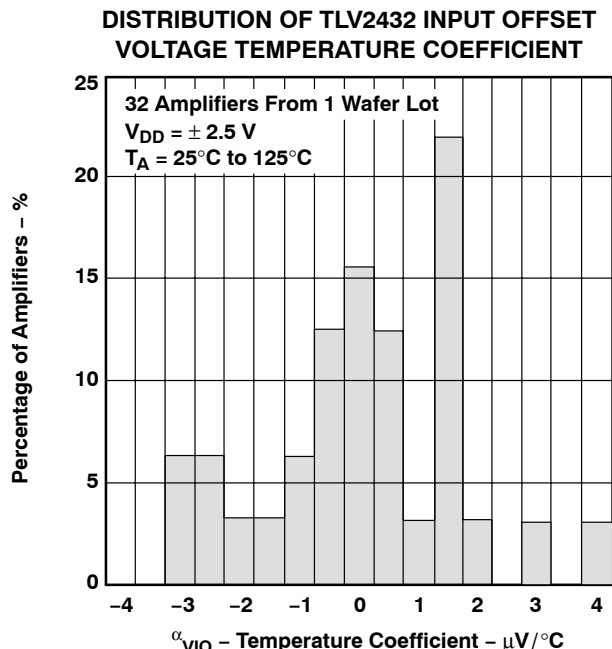


Figure 7

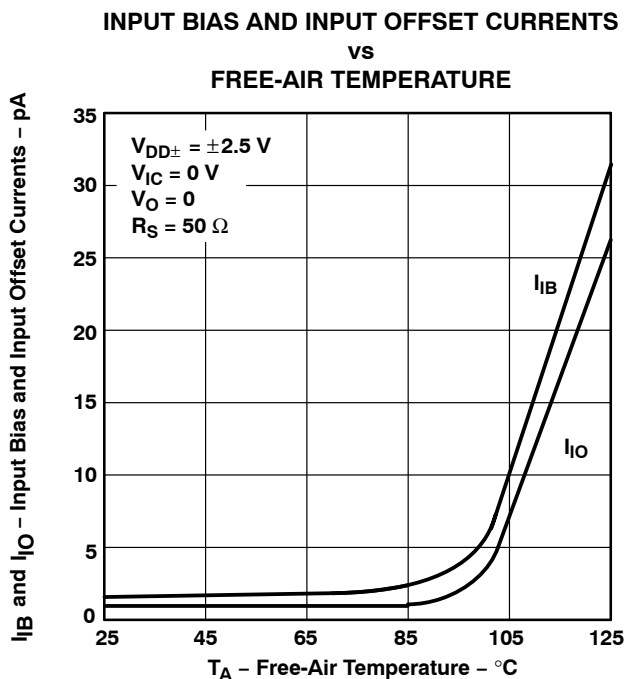


Figure 8

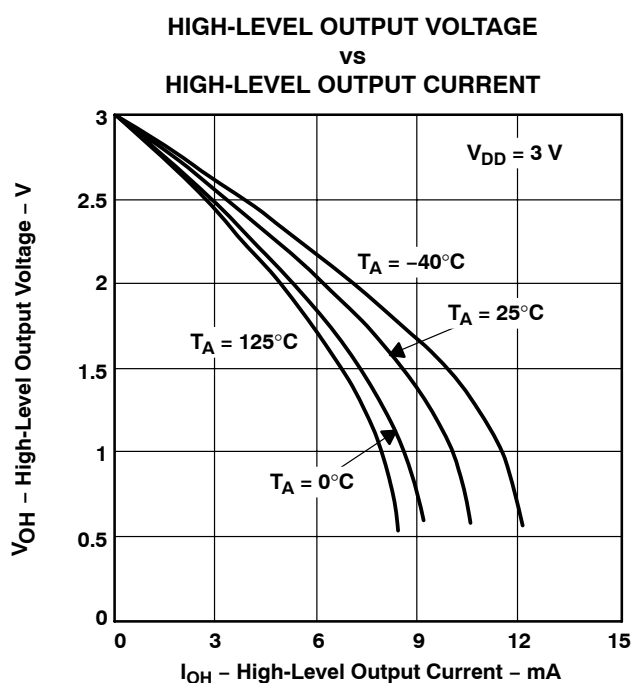
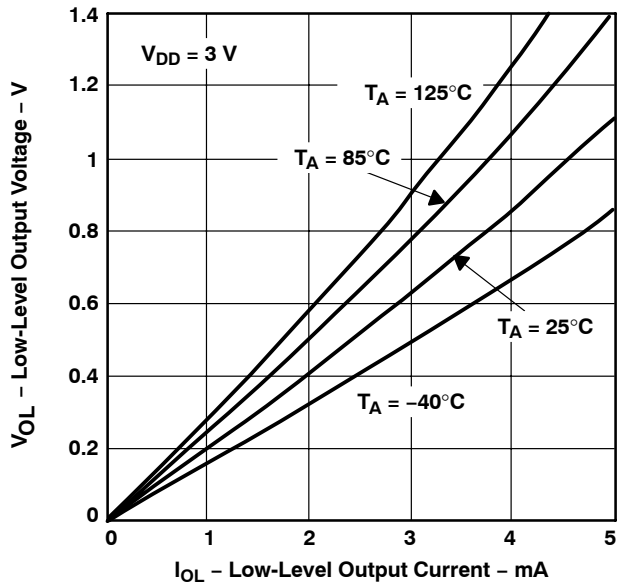


Figure 9

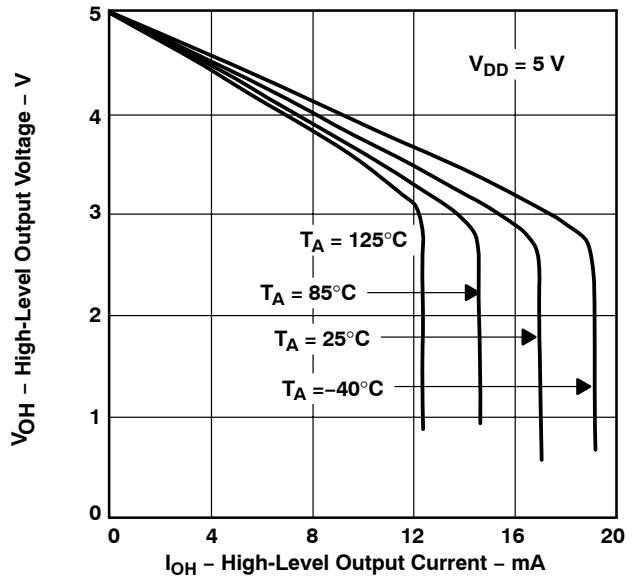
**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

**LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE  
vs  
LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT**



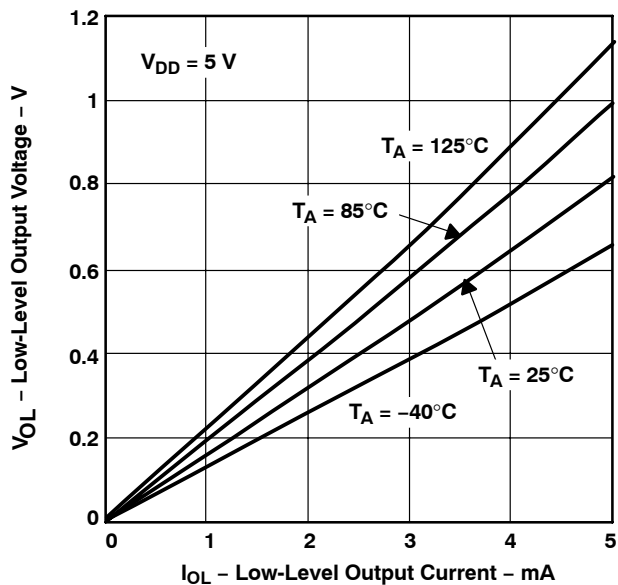
**Figure 10**

**HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE  
vs  
HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT**



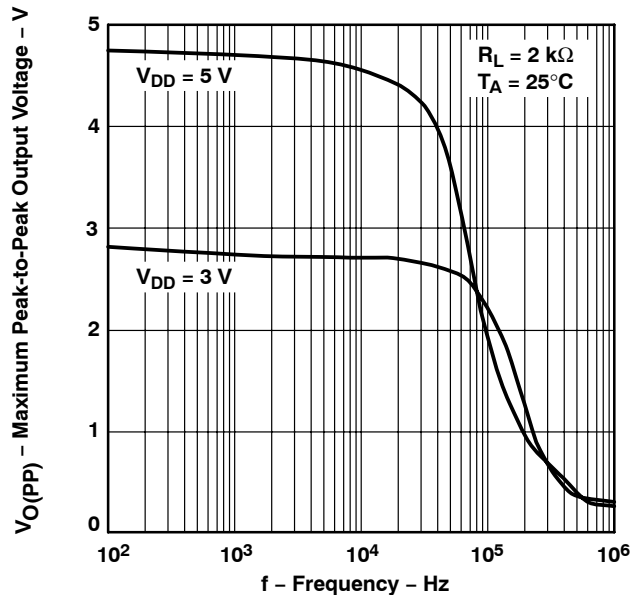
**Figure 11**

**LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE  
vs  
LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT**



**Figure 12**

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



**Figure 13**

TLV2432-Q1, TLV2432A-Q1, TLV2434-Q1, TLV2434A-Q1  
 Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT  
 WIDE-INPUT-VOLTAGE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SGLS182B – SEPTEMBER 2003 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2010

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

SHORT-CIRCUIT OUTPUT CURRENT  
 vs  
 SUPPLY VOLTAGE

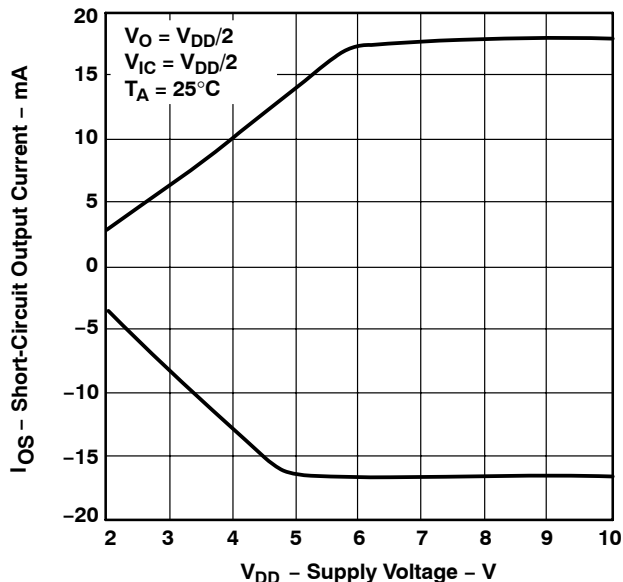


Figure 14

SHORT-CIRCUIT OUTPUT CURRENT  
 vs  
 FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

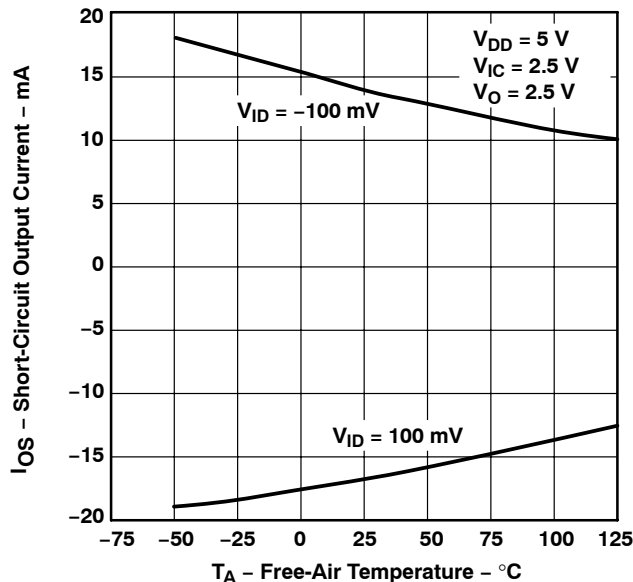


Figure 15

DIFFERENTIAL INPUT VOLTAGE  
 vs  
 OUTPUT VOLTAGE

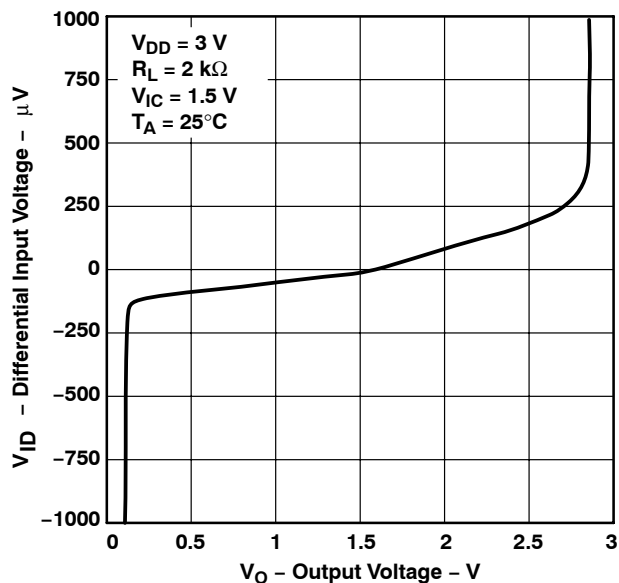


Figure 16

DIFFERENTIAL INPUT VOLTAGE  
 vs  
 OUTPUT VOLTAGE

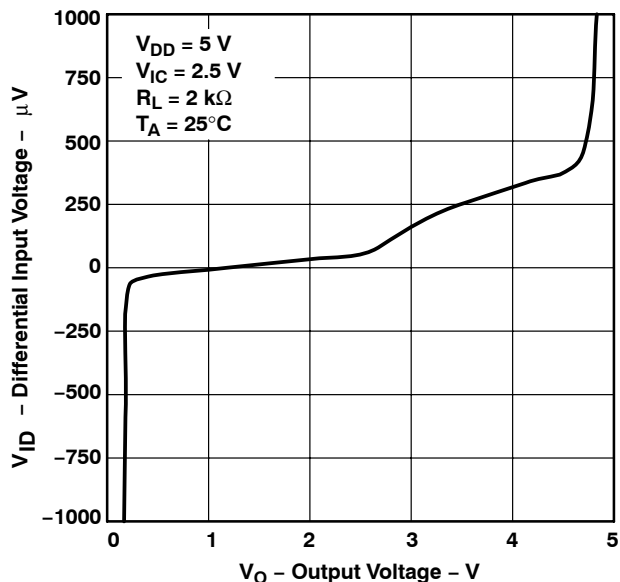
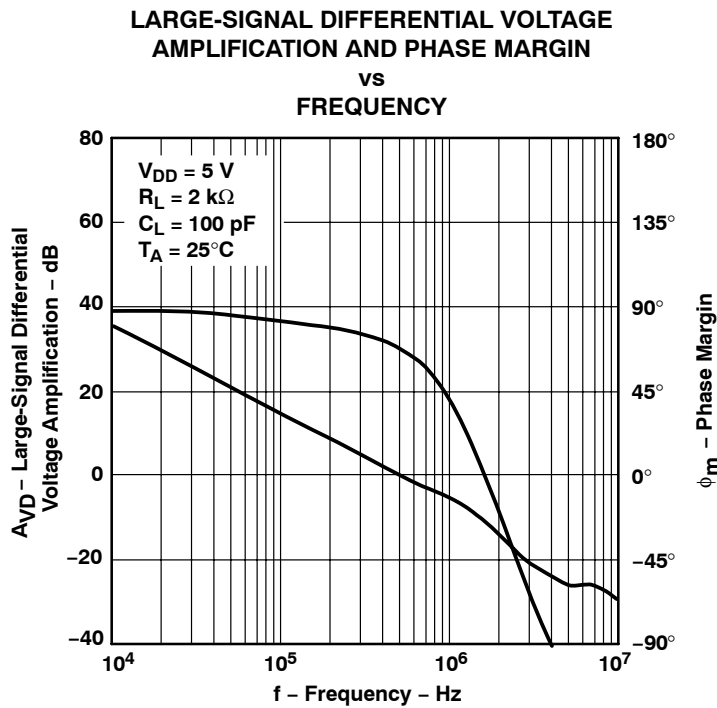
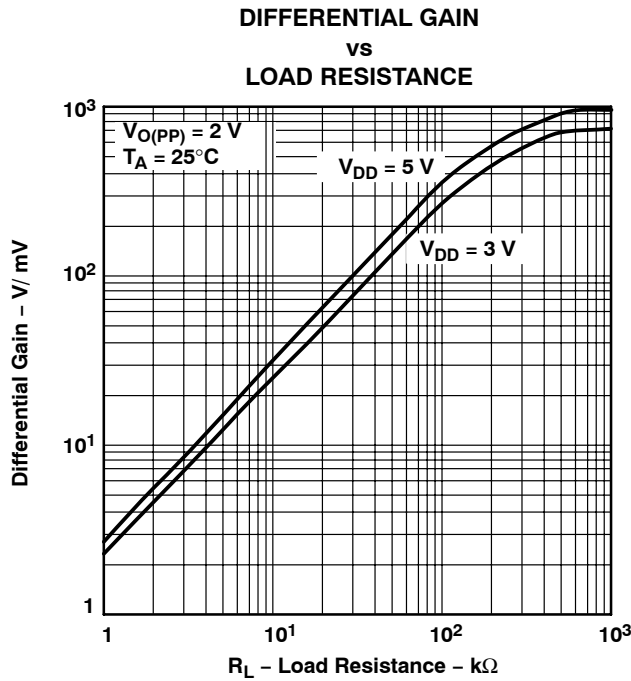


Figure 17

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**



TLV2432-Q1, TLV2432A-Q1, TLV2434-Q1, TLV2434A-Q1  
 Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT  
 WIDE-INPUT-VOLTAGE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SGLS182B – SEPTEMBER 2003 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2010

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE  
 AMPLIFICATION AND PHASE MARGIN

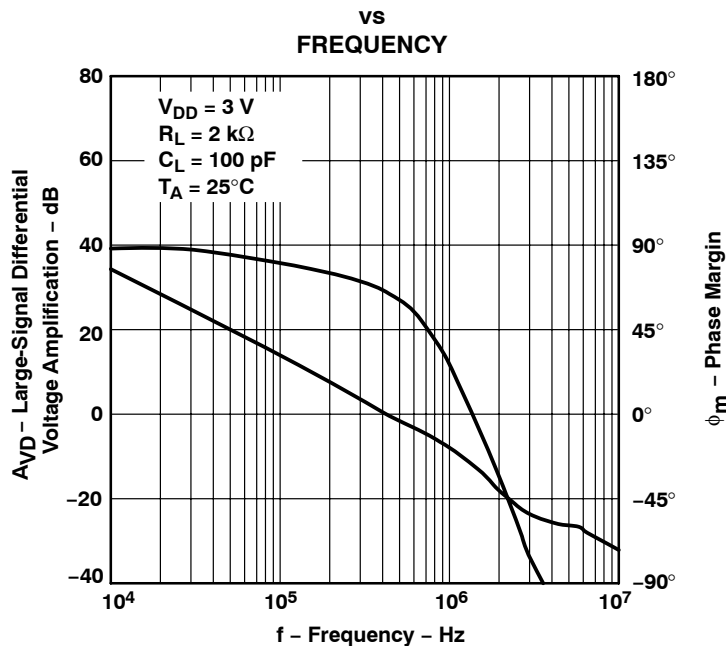


Figure 20

DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION  
 vs  
 FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

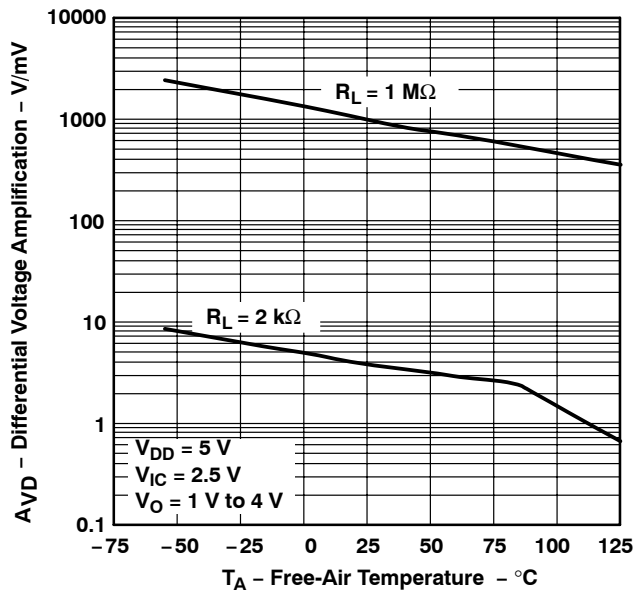


Figure 21

DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION  
 vs  
 FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

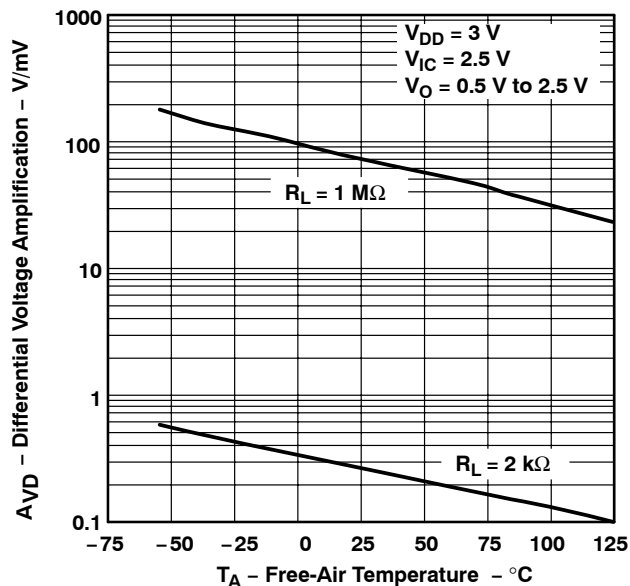
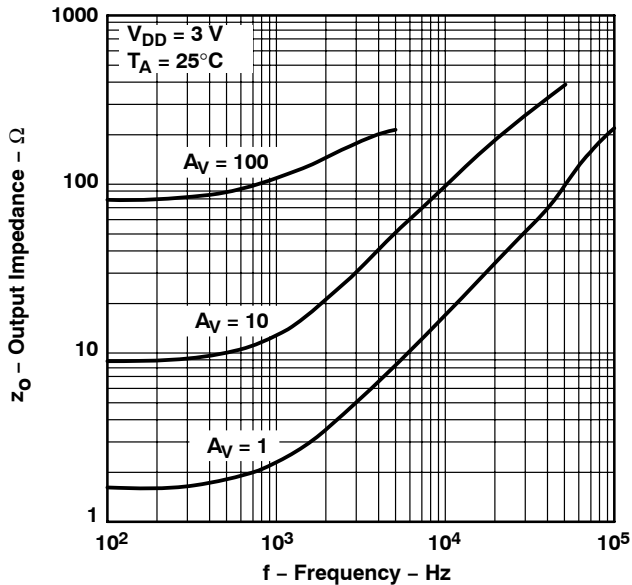


Figure 22



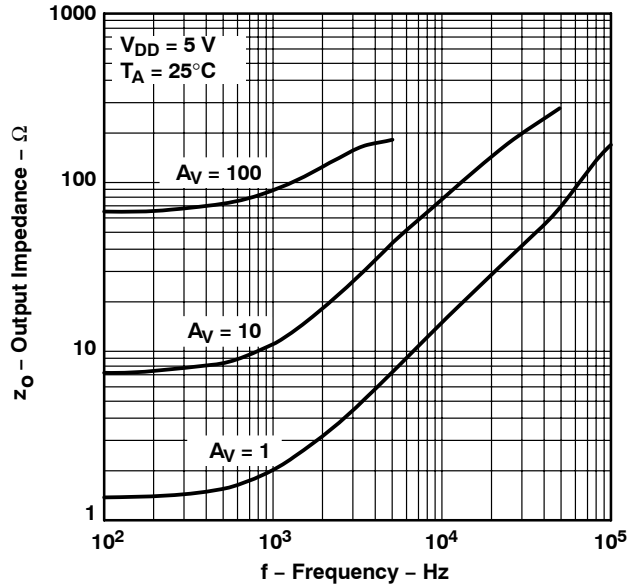
**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

**OUTPUT IMPEDANCE  
 vs  
 FREQUENCY**



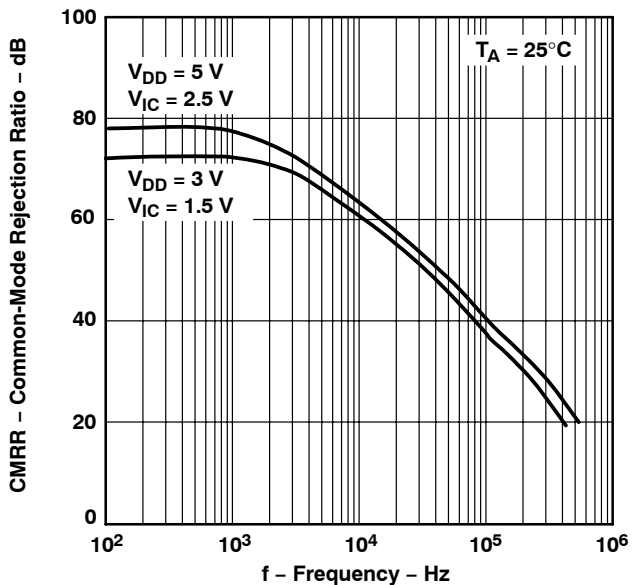
**Figure 23**

**OUTPUT IMPEDANCE  
 vs  
 FREQUENCY**



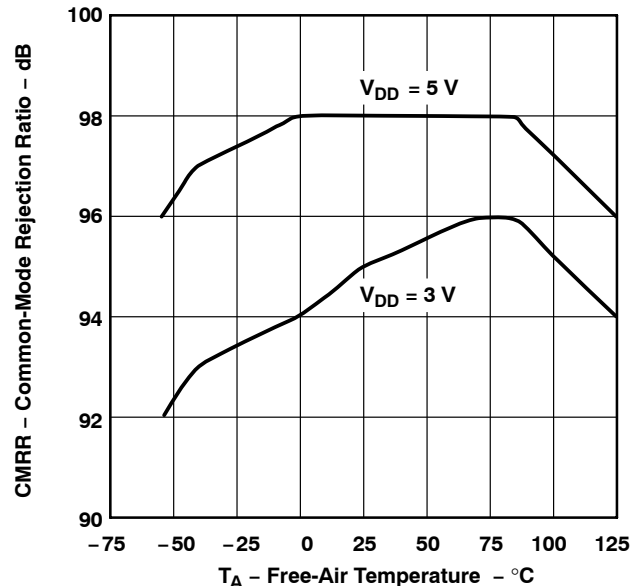
**Figure 24**

**COMMON-MODE REJECTION RATIO  
 vs  
 FREQUENCY**



**Figure 25**

**COMMON-MODE REJECTION RATIO  
 vs  
 FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE**



**Figure 26**

TLV2432-Q1, TLV2432A-Q1, TLV2434-Q1, TLV2434A-Q1  
 Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT  
 WIDE-INPUT-VOLTAGE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SGLS182B – SEPTEMBER 2003 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2010

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

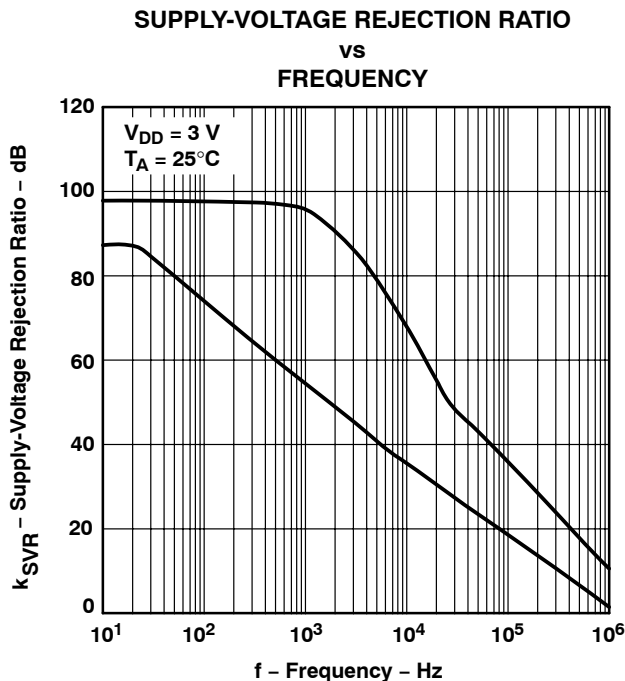


Figure 27

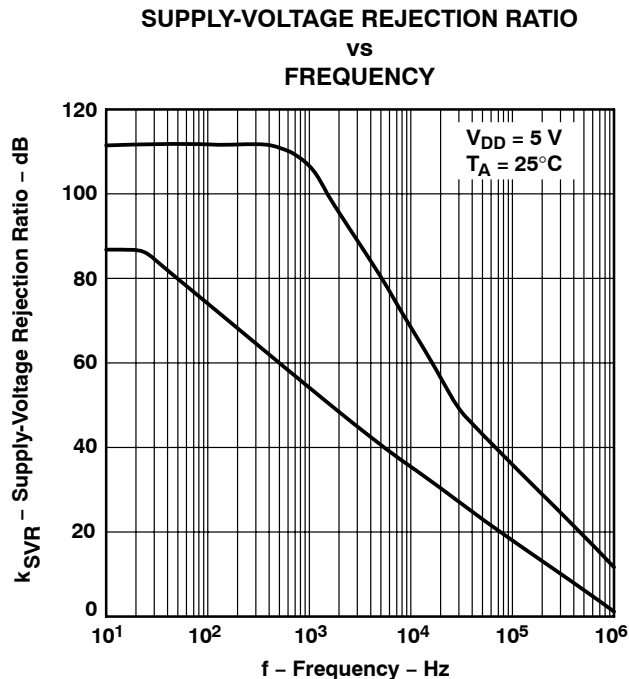


Figure 28

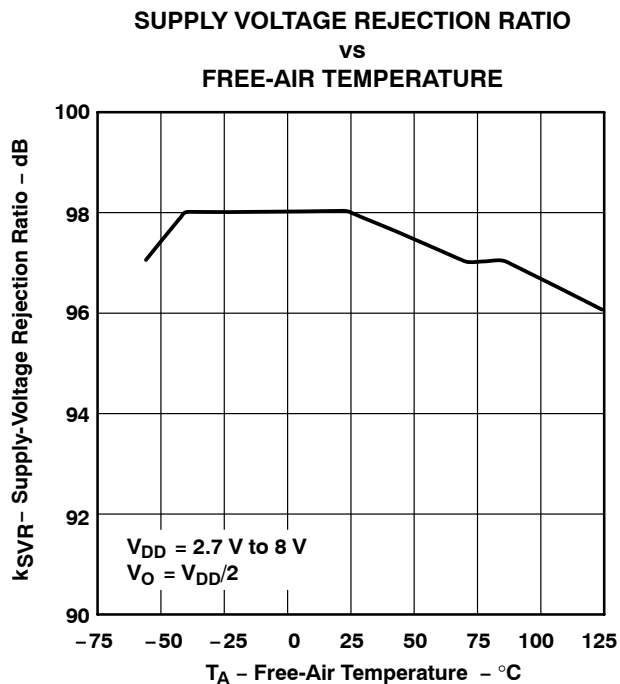


Figure 29

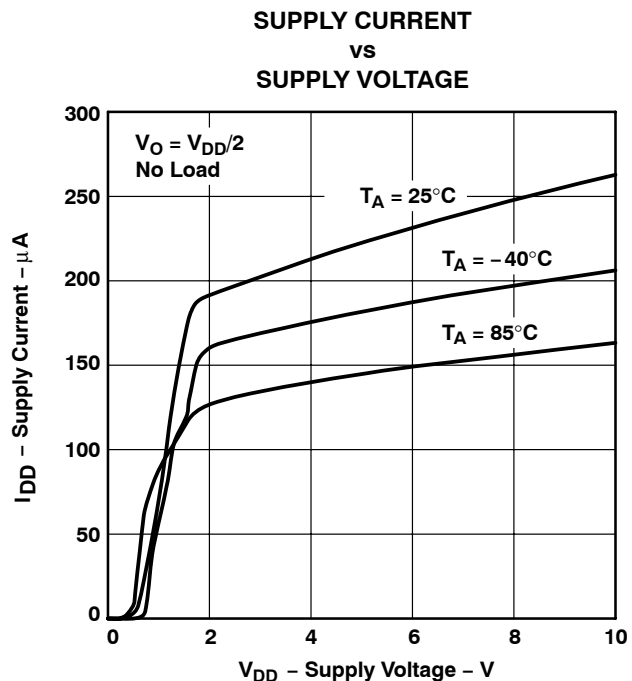


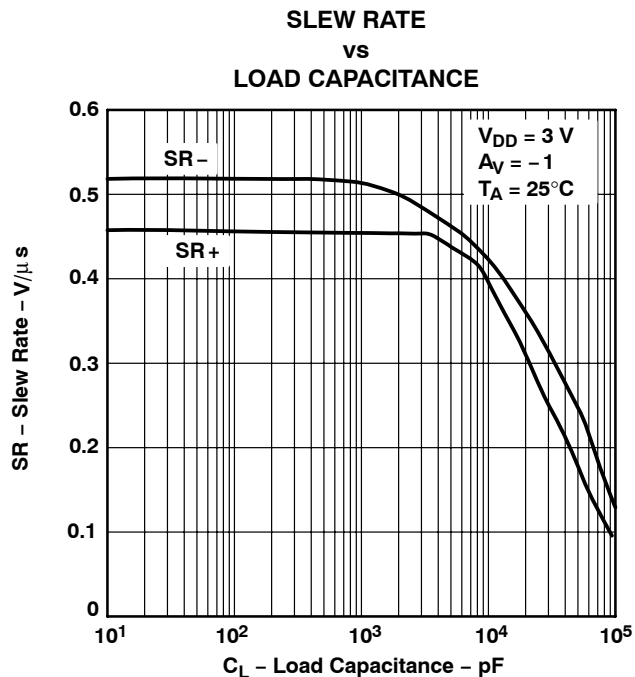
Figure 30



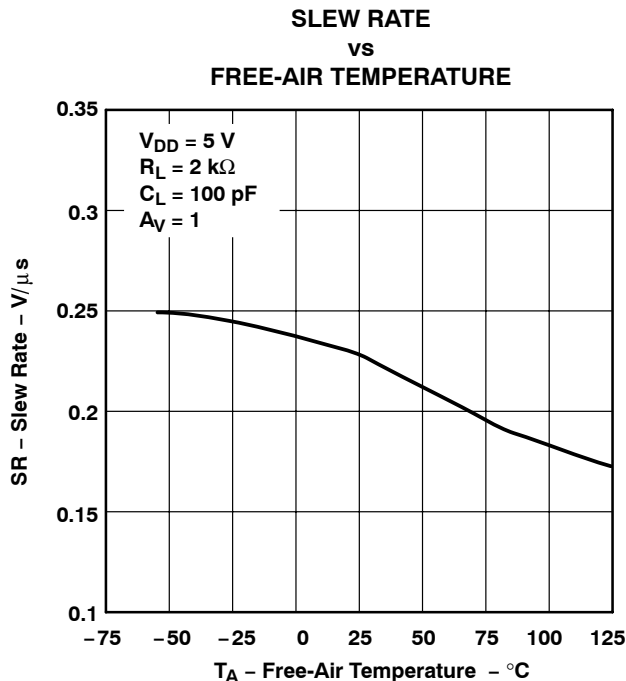
**TLV2432-Q1, TLV2432A-Q1, TLV2434-Q1, TLV2434A-Q1**  
**Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT**  
**WIDE-INPUT-VOLTAGE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS**

SGLS182B – SEPTEMBER 2003 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2010

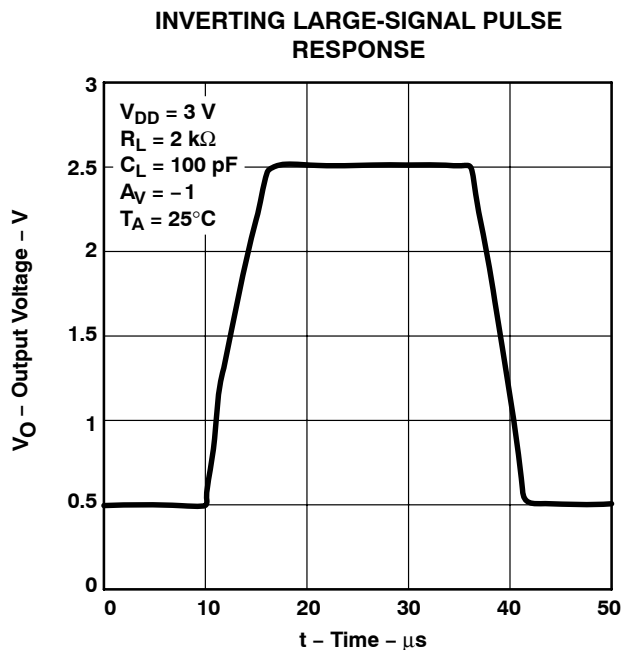
**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**



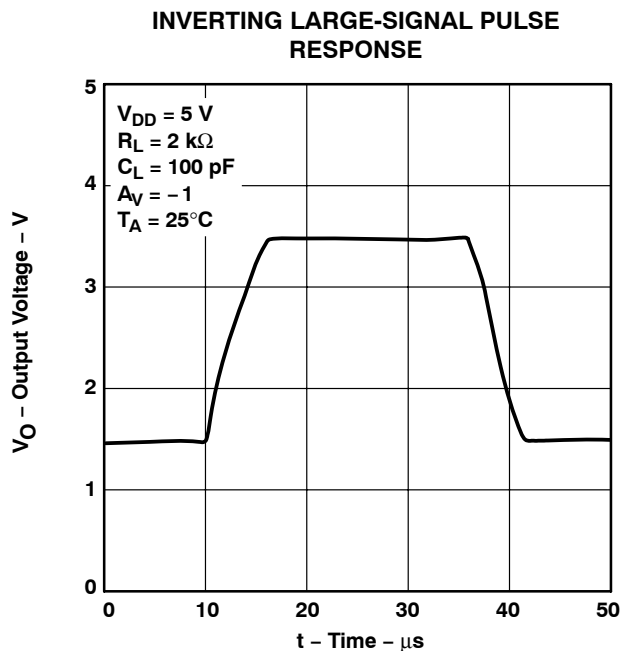
**Figure 31**



**Figure 32**



**Figure 33**



**Figure 34**



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

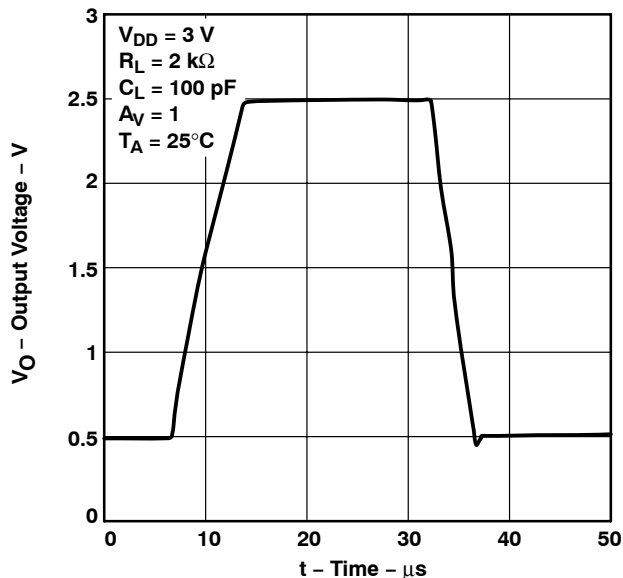


Figure 35

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

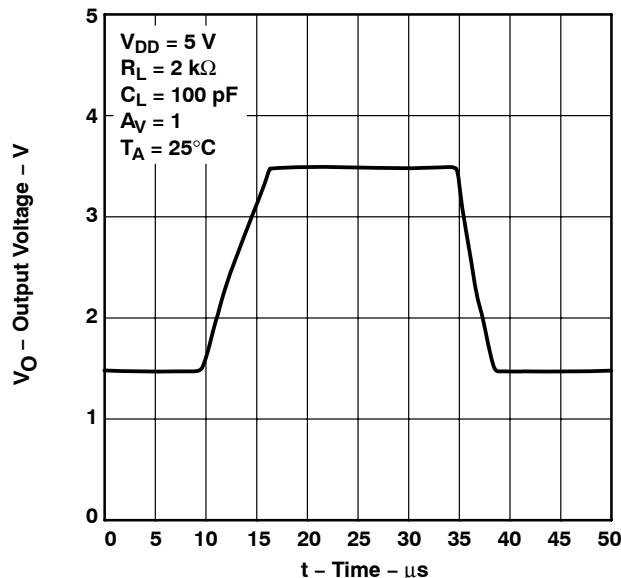


Figure 36

INVERTING SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

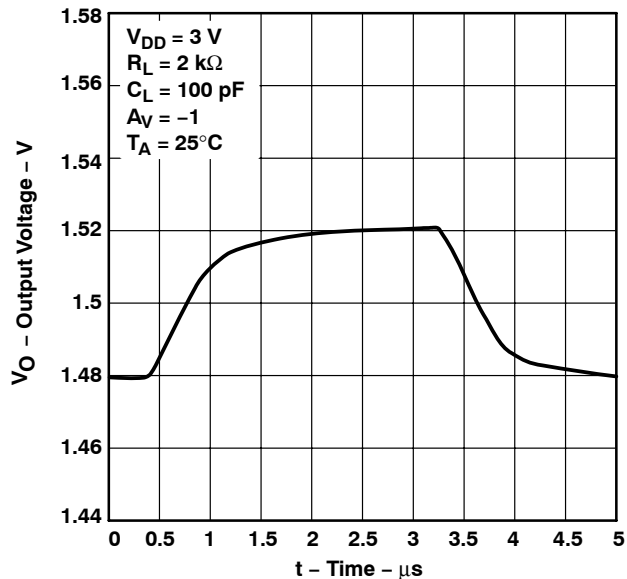


Figure 37

INVERTING SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

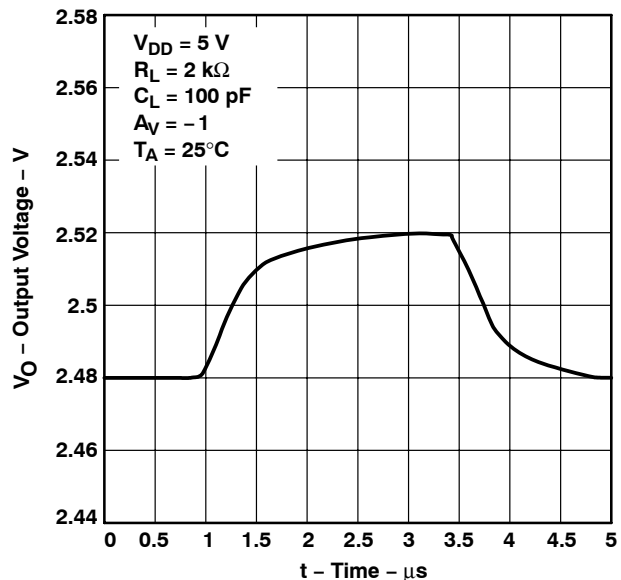


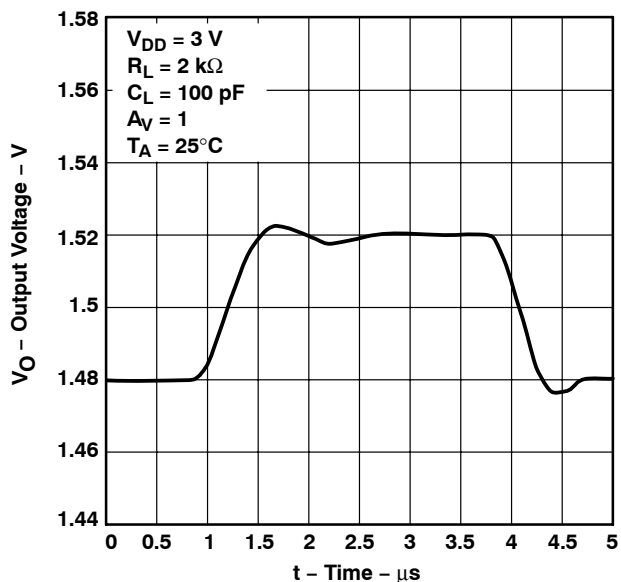
Figure 38

**TLV2432-Q1, TLV2432A-Q1, TLV2434-Q1, TLV2434A-Q1**  
**Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT**  
**WIDE-INPUT-VOLTAGE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS**

SGLS182B – SEPTEMBER 2003 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2010

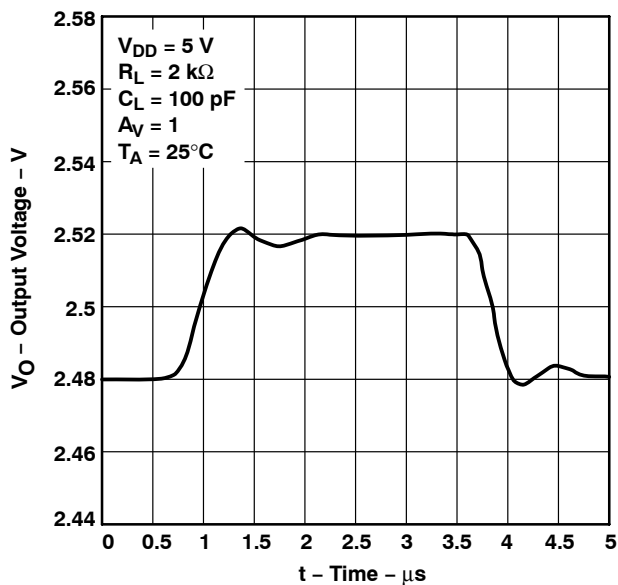
**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

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



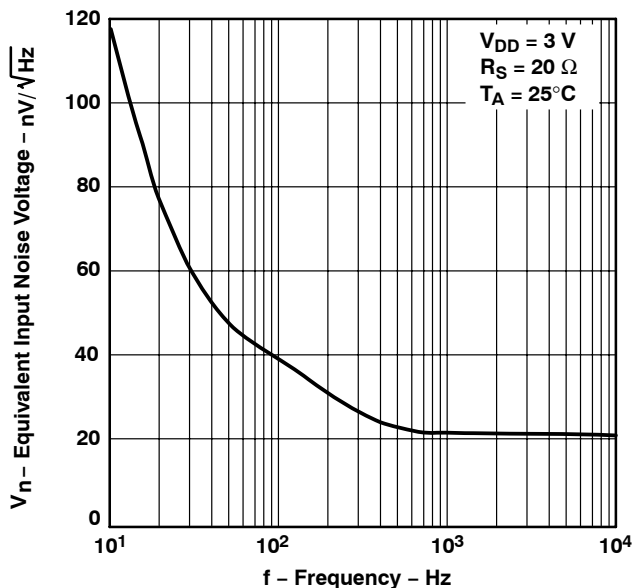
**Figure 39**

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



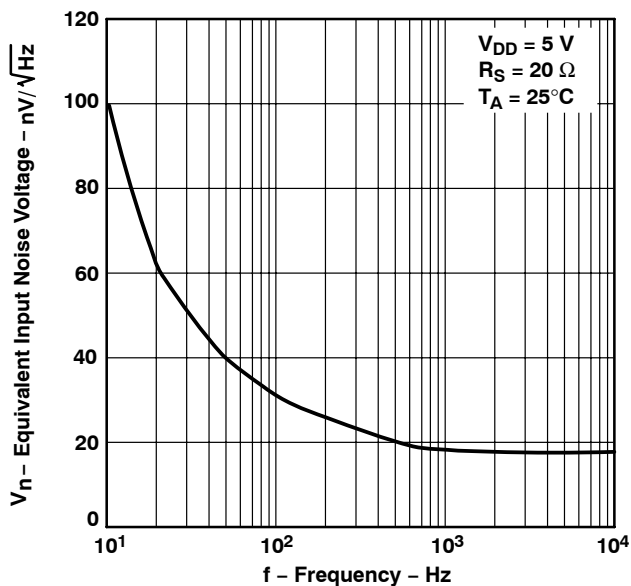
**Figure 40**

**EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE VS FREQUENCY**



**Figure 41**

**EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE VS FREQUENCY**



**Figure 42**



TLV2432-Q1, TLV2432A-Q1, TLV2434-Q1, TLV2434A-Q1  
 Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT  
 WIDE-INPUT-VOLTAGE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SGLS182B – SEPTEMBER 2003 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2010

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

NOISE VOLTAGE OVER A 10-SECOND PERIOD

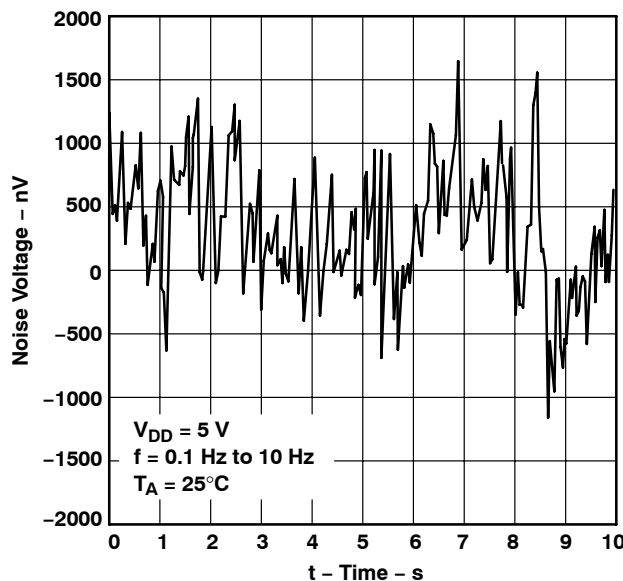


Figure 43

TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION PLUS NOISE  
 vs  
 FREQUENCY

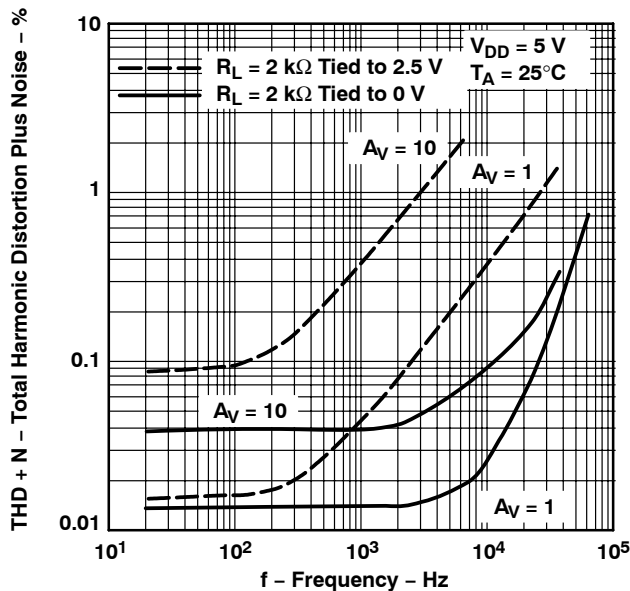


Figure 44

TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION PLUS NOISE  
 vs  
 FREQUENCY

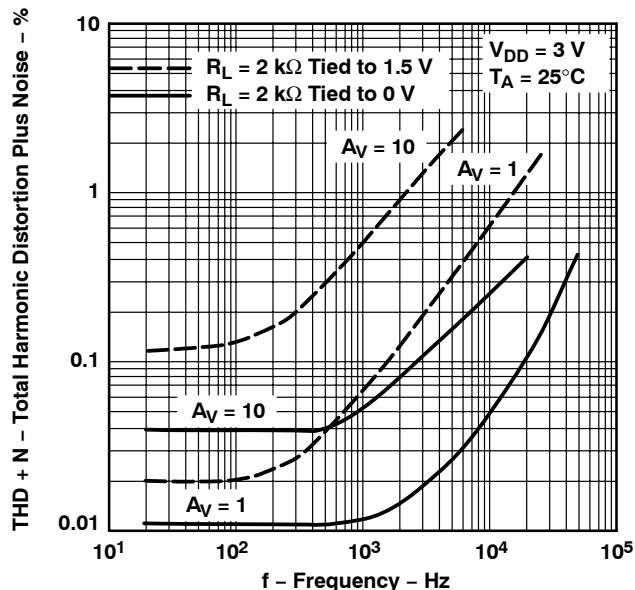
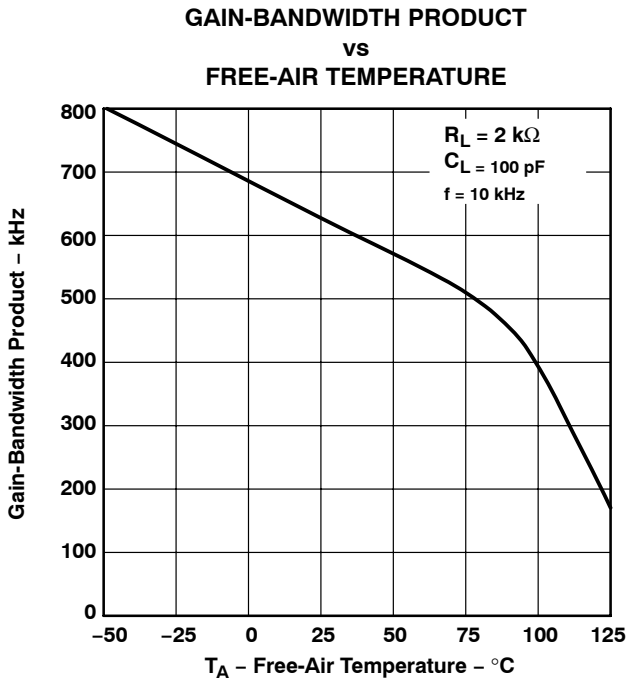
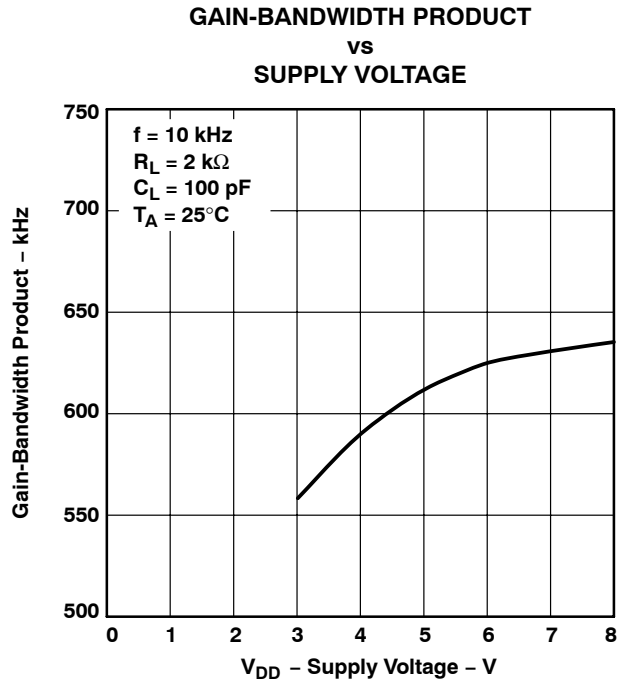


Figure 45

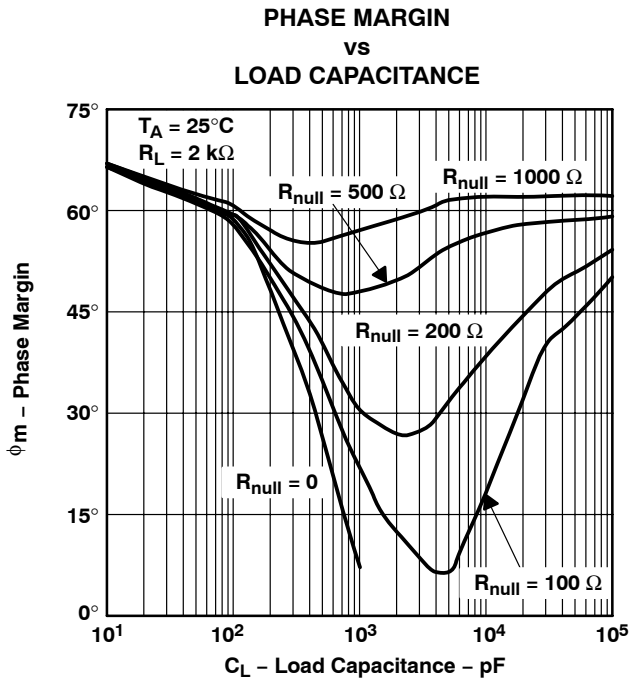
**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**



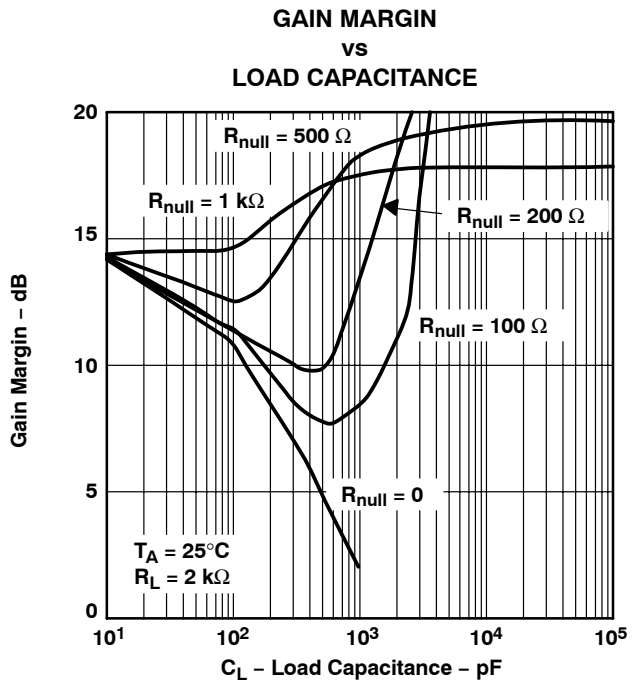
**Figure 46**



**Figure 47**



**Figure 48**



**Figure 49**

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

UNITY-GAIN BANDWIDTH  
vs  
LOAD CAPACITANCE

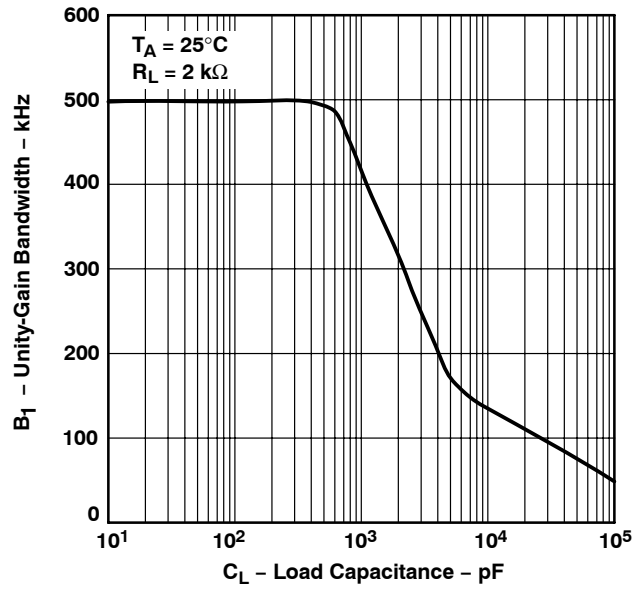


Figure 50

# TLV2432-Q1, TLV2432A-Q1, TLV2434-Q1, TLV2434A-Q1

## Advanced LinCMOS™ RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT

### WIDE-INPUT-VOLTAGE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SGLS182B – SEPTEMBER 2003 – REVISED NOVEMBER 2010

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### macromodel information

Macromodel information provided was derived using Microsim *Parts*™, the model generation software used with Microsim *PSpice*™. The Boyle macromodel (see Note 5) and subcircuit in Figure 51 are generated using the TLV243x typical electrical and operating characteristics at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ . Using this information, output simulations of the following key parameters can be generated to a tolerance of 20% (in most cases):

- Maximum positive output voltage swing
- Maximum negative output voltage swing
- Slew rate
- Quiescent power dissipation
- Input bias current
- Open-loop voltage amplification
- Unity-gain frequency
- Common-mode rejection ratio
- Phase margin
- DC output resistance
- AC output resistance
- Short-circuit output current limit

NOTE 4: G. R. Boyle, B. M. Cohn, D. O. Pederson, and J. E. Solomon, "Macromodeling of Integrated Circuit Operational Amplifiers", *IEEE Journal of Solid-State Circuits*, SC-9, 353 (1974).

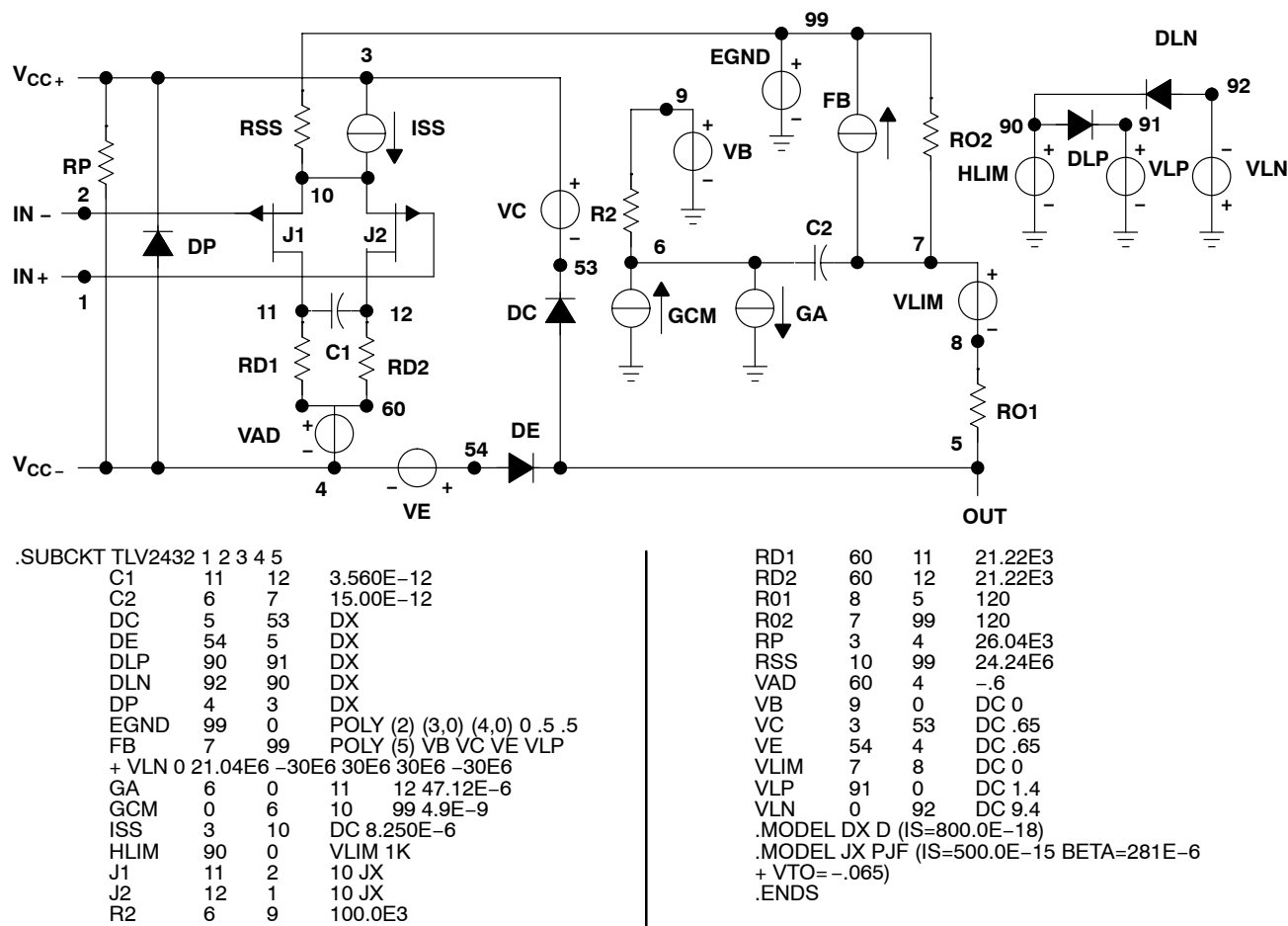


Figure 51. Boyle Macromodel and Subcircuit

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



POST OFFICE BOX 655303 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75265

**PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Top-Side Markings (4)	Samples
TLV2432AQDRG4Q1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	2432AQ	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV2432AQDRQ1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	2432AQ	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV2432QDRG4Q1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	2432Q1	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV2432QDRQ1	OBSOLETE	SOIC	D	8		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125	2432Q1	
TLV2434AQDRQ1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	2434AQ	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV2434AQPWRQ1	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 125	2434AQ	<a href="#">Samples</a>

(1) 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.

(2) 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)

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

(4) Multiple Top-Side Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Top-Side Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Top-Side Marking for that device.

**Important Information and Disclaimer:** The information provided on this page represents TI's knowledge and belief as of the date that it is provided. TI bases its knowledge and belief on information provided by third parties, and makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such information. Efforts are underway to better integrate information from third parties. TI has taken and

continues to take reasonable steps to provide representative and accurate information but may not have conducted destructive testing or chemical analysis on incoming materials and chemicals. TI and TI suppliers consider certain information to be proprietary, and thus CAS numbers and other limited information may not be available for release.

In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

**OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TLV2432-Q1, TLV2432A-Q1, TLV2434A-Q1 :**

- Catalog: [TLV2432](#), [TLV2432A](#), [TLV2434A](#)
- Military: [TLV2432M](#), [TLV2432AM](#)

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Catalog - TI's standard catalog product
- Military - QML certified for Military and Defense Applications

## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TLV2434AQPWRQ1	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS

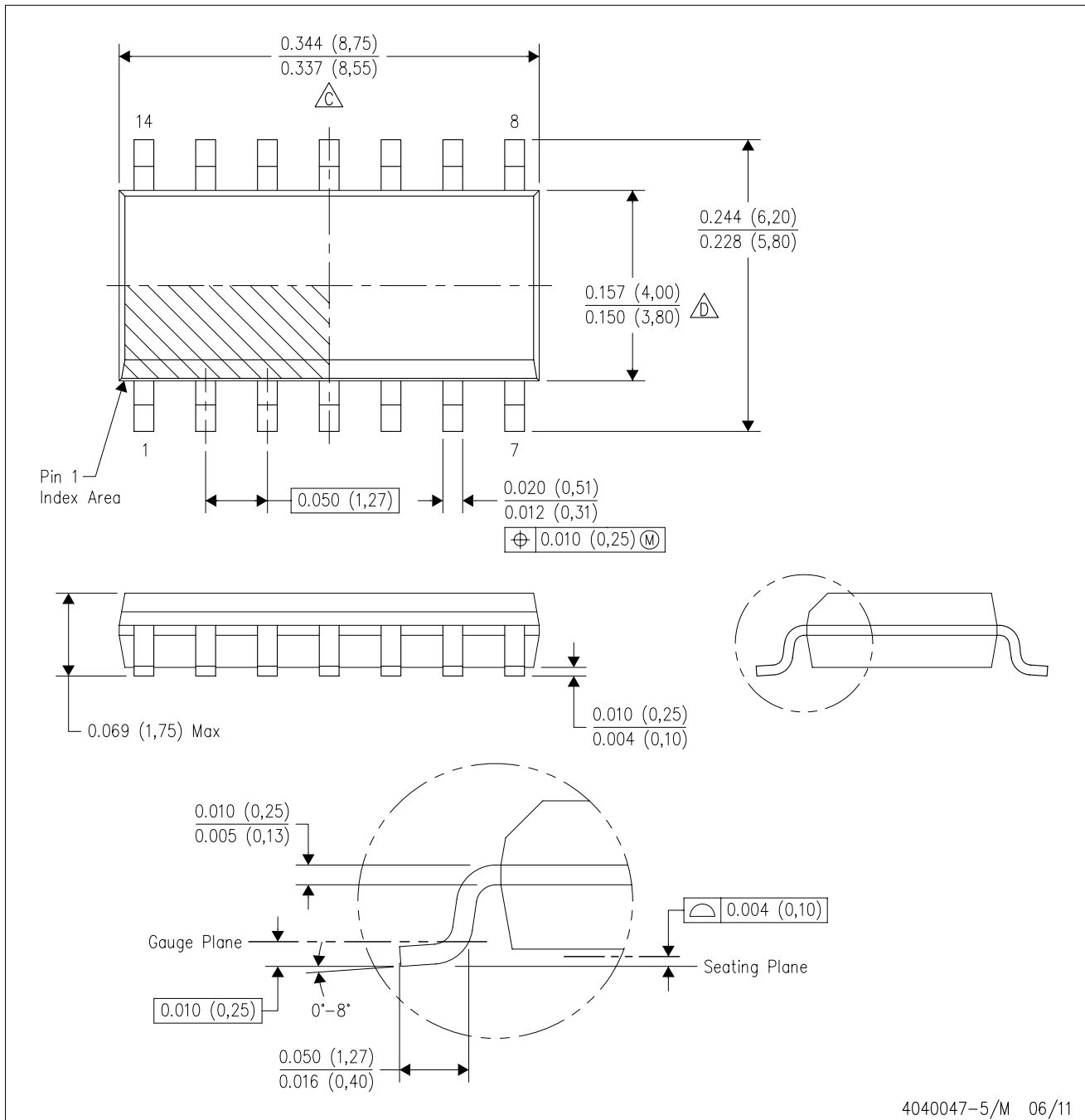




\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TLV2434AQPWRQ1	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	367.0	367.0	35.0

D (R-PDSO-G14)

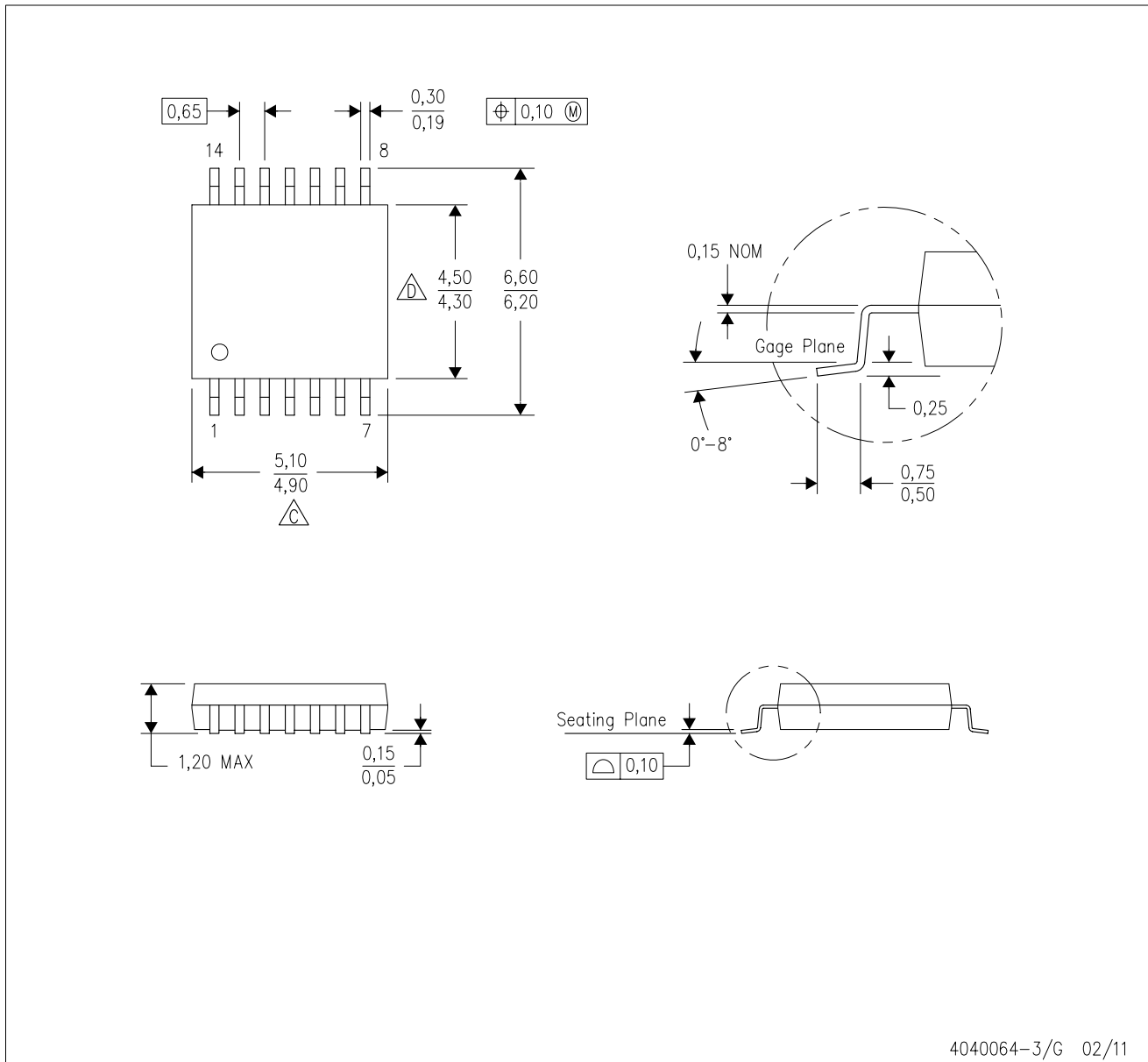
PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  -  Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.006 (0,15) each side.
  -  Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.
  - E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AB.

PW (R-PDSO-G14)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

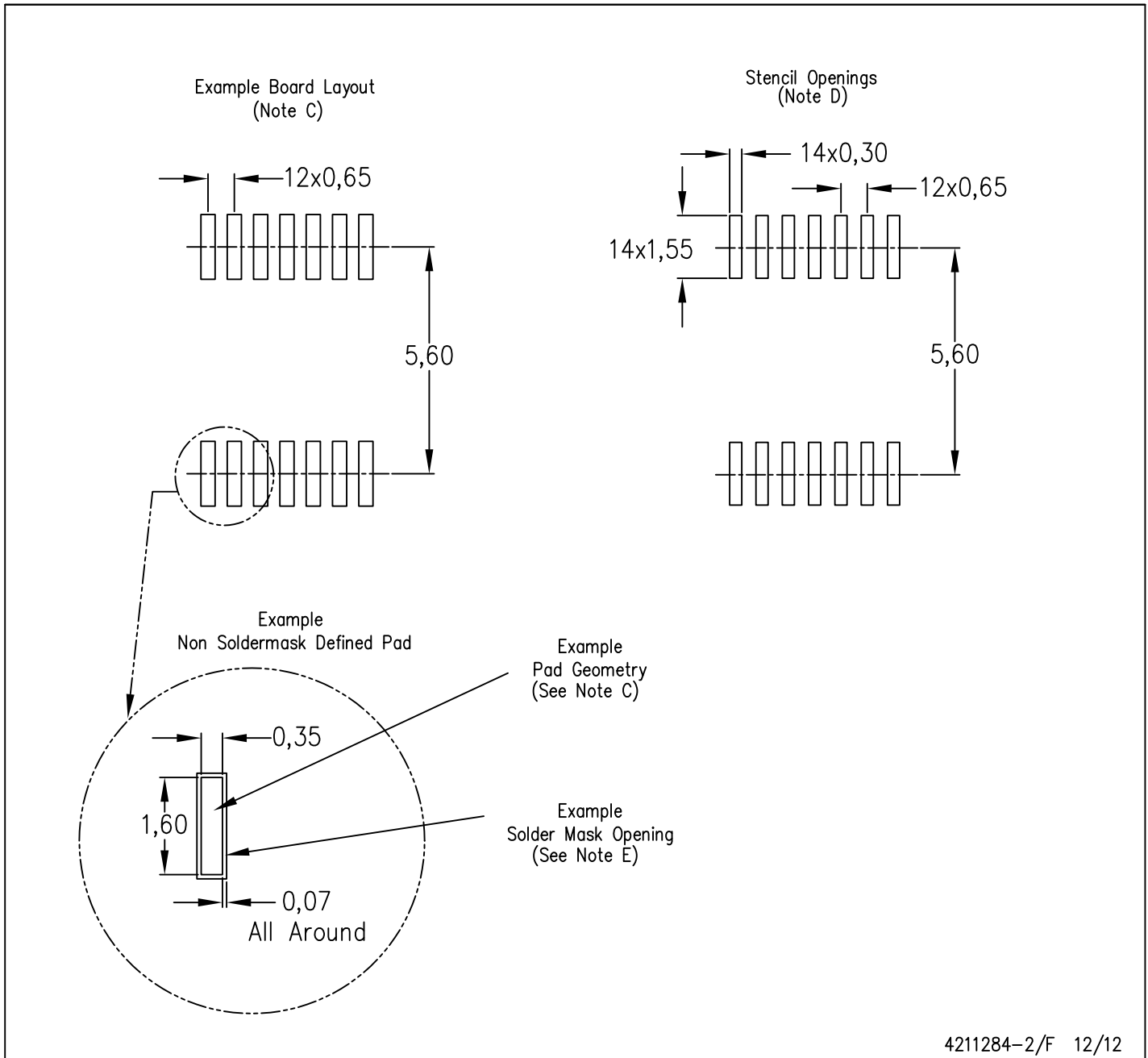


4040064-3/G 02/11

- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0,15 each side.
  - D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0,25 each side.
  - E. Falls within JEDEC MO-153

PW (R-PDSO-G14)

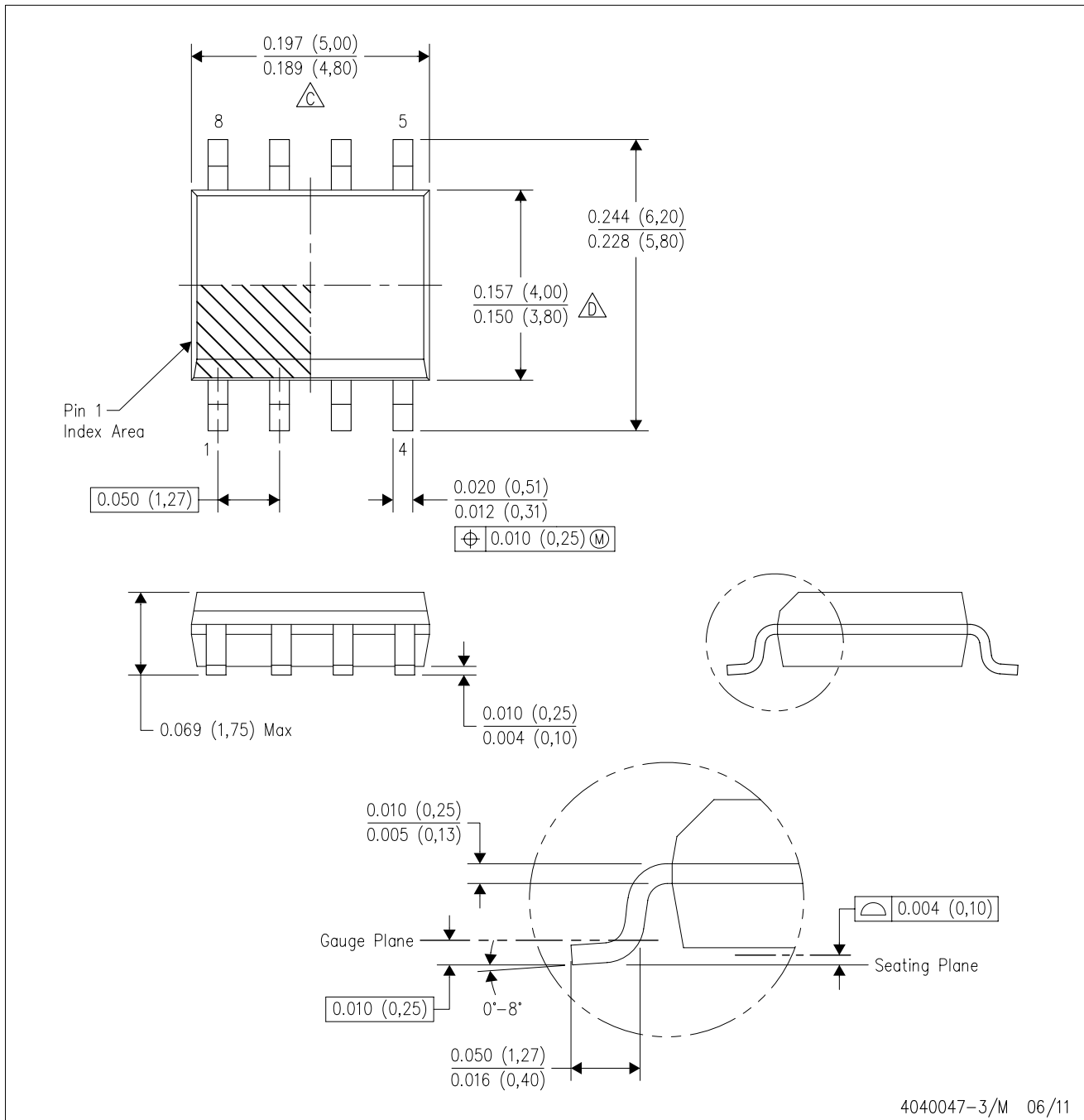
PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- NOTES:
- All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
  - Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.
  - Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.

D (R-PDSO-G8)

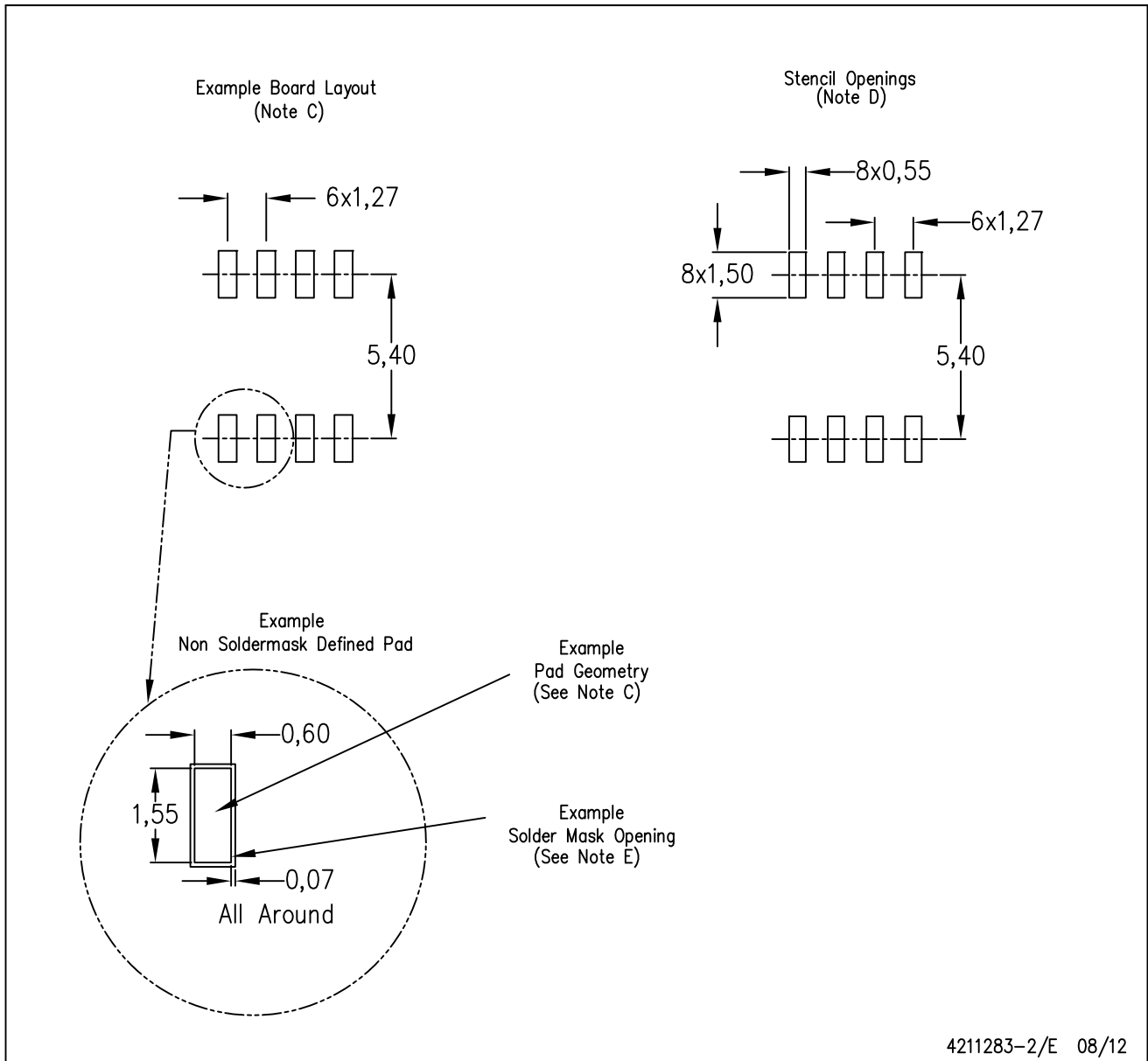
PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.006 (0,15) each side.
  - Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.
  - E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AA.

D (R-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
  - D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.
  - E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.

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