- **Direct Upgrades for the TL06x Low-Power BiFETs**
- **Low Power Consumption . . . 6.5 mW/Channel Typ**
- **On-Chip Offset-Voltage Trimming for Improved DC Performance (1.5 mV, TL031A)**
- **Higher Slew Rate and Bandwidth Without Increased Power Consumption**
- **Available in TSSOP for Small Form-Factor Designs**

description

The TL03x series of JFET-input operational amplifiers offer improved dc and ac characteristics over the TL06x family of low-power BiFET operational amplifiers. On-chip zener trimming of offset voltage yields precision grades as low as 1.5 mV (TL031A) for greater accuracy in dc-coupled applications. Texas Instruments improved BiFET process and optimized designs also yield improved bandwidths and slew rates without increased power consumption. The TL03x devices are pin-compatible with the TL06x and can be used to upgrade existing circuits or for optimal performance in new designs.

BiFET operational amplifiers offer the inherently higher input impedance of the JFET-input transistors without sacrificing the output drive associated with bipolar amplifiers. This higher input impedance makes the TL3x amplifiers better suited for interfacing with high-impedance sensors or very low-level ac signals. These devices also feature inherently better ac response than bipolar or CMOS devices having comparable power consumption.

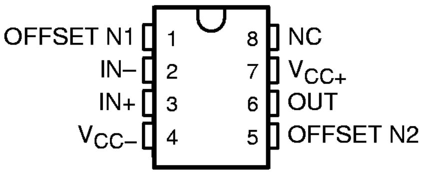
The TL03x family has been optimized for micropower operation, while improving on the performance of the TL06x series. Designers requiring significantly faster ac response should consider the Excalibur TLE206x family of low-power BiFET operational amplifiers.

Because BiFET operational amplifiers are designed for use with dual power supplies, care must be taken to observe common-mode input-voltage limits and output swing when operating from a single supply. DC biasing of the input signal is required and loads should be terminated to a virtual-ground node at midsupply. Texas Instruments TLE2426 integrated virtual-ground generator is useful when operating BiFET amplifiers from single supplies.

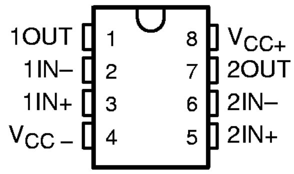
The TL03x devices are fully specified at ±15 V and ±5 V. For operation in low-voltage and/or single-supply systems, Texas Instruments LinCMOS families of operational amplifiers (TLC-prefix) are recommended. When moving from BiFET to CMOS amplifiers, particular attention should be paid to slew rate, bandwidth requirements, and output loading.

The C-suffix devices are characterized for operation from 0°C to 70°C. The I-suffix devices are characterized for operation from –40°C to 85°C. The M-suffix devices are characterized for operation over the full military temperature range of –55°C to 125°C.

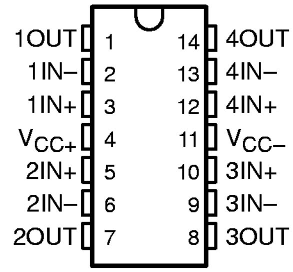
TL031x, TL031Ax
D, JG, OR P PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



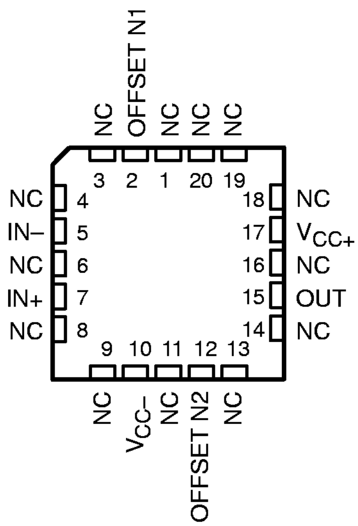
TL032x, TL032Ax
D, JG, OR P PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



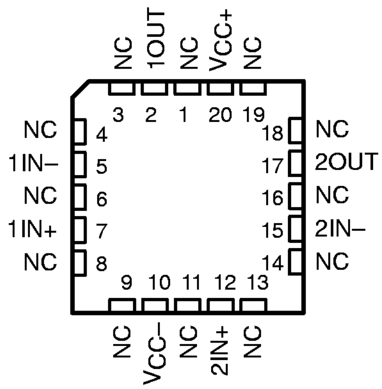
TL034x, TL034Ax
D, J, N, OR PW PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



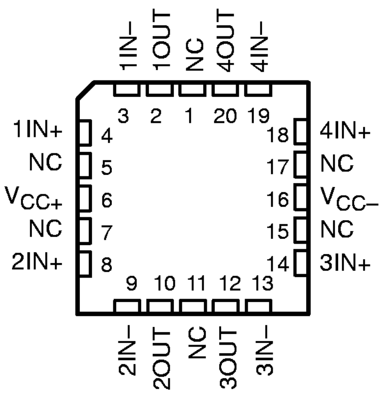
TL031M, TL031AM
FK PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



TL032M, TL032AM
FK PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



TL034M, TL034AM
FK PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



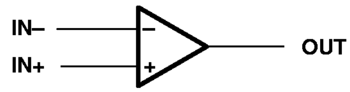
NC – No internal connection

AVAILABLE OPTIONS

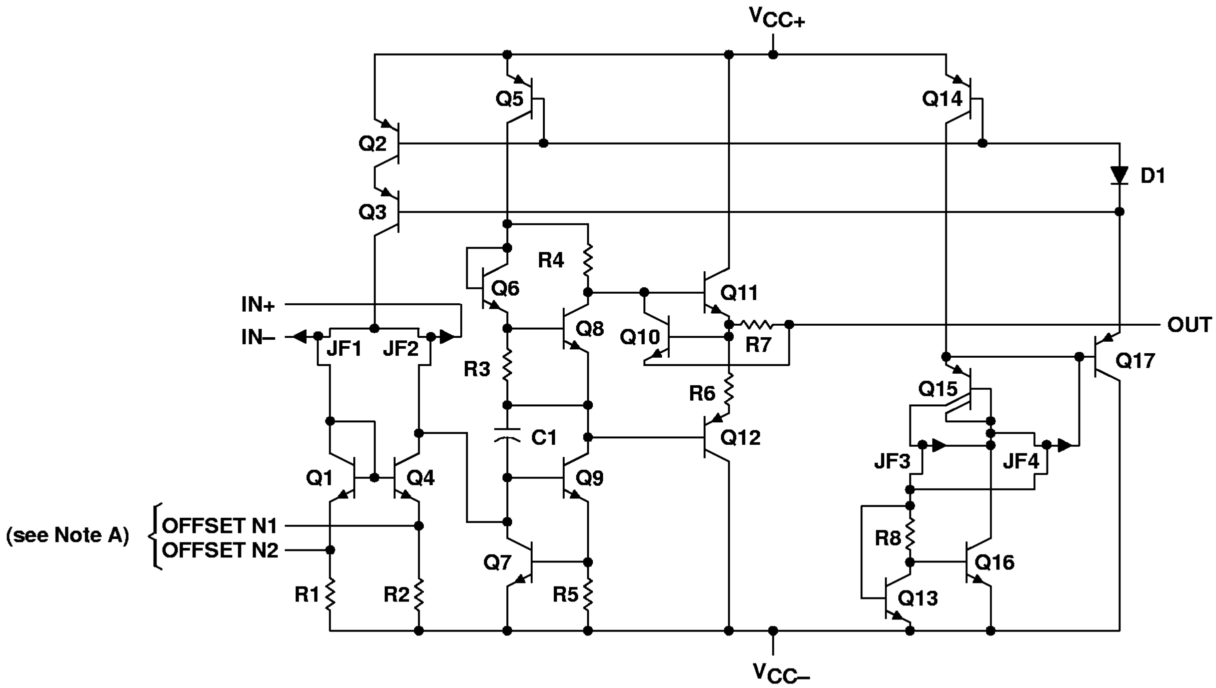
T_A	V_{IO}MAX AT 25°C	PACKAGED DEVICES							CHIP FORM‡ (Y)
		SMALL OUTLINE† (D)	CHIP CARRIER (FK)	CERAMIC DIP (J)	CERAMIC DIP (JG)	PLASTIC DIP (N)	PLASTIC DIP (P)	TSSOP† (PW)	
0°C to 70°C	0.8 mV	TL031ACD TL032ACD	—	—	—	—	TL031ACP TL032ACP	—	
	1.5 mV	TL031CD TL032CD TL034ACD	—	—	—	TL034ACN	TL031CP TL032CP	—	TL031Y TL032Y TL034Y
	4 mV	TL034CD	—	—	—	TL034CN		TL034CPW	
–40°C to 85°C	0.8 mV	TL031AID TL032AID	—	—	—	—	TL031AIP TL032AIP	—	—
	1.5 mV	TL031ID TL032ID TL034AID	—	—	—	TL034AIN	TL031IP TL032IP	—	—
	4 mV	TL034ID	—	—	—	TL034IN	—	—	—
–55°C to 125°C	0.8 mV	TL031AMD TL032AMD	TL031AMFK TL032AMFK	—	TL031AMJG TL032AMJG	—	TL031AMP TL032AMP	—	—
	1.5 mV	TL031MD TL032MD TL034AMD	TL031MFK TL032MFK TL034AMFK	TL034AMJ	TL031MJG TL032MJG	TL034AMN	TL031MP TL032MP	—	—
	4 mV	TL034MD	TL034MFK	TL034MJ	—	TL034MN	—	—	—

† The D and PW packages are available taped and reeled and are indicated by adding an R suffix to device type (e.g., TL034CDR or TL034CPWR).
‡ Chip forms are tested at 25°C.

symbol (each amplifier)



equivalent schematic (each amplifier)

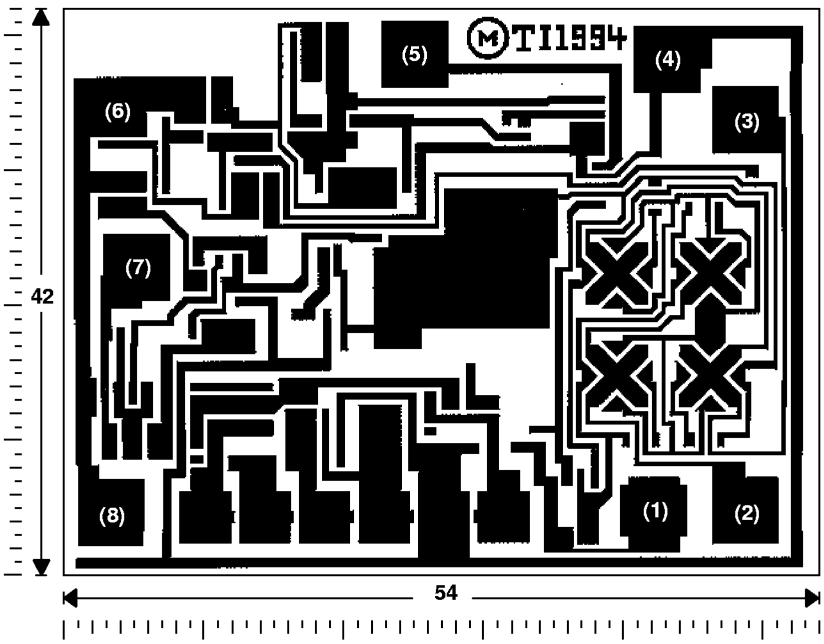


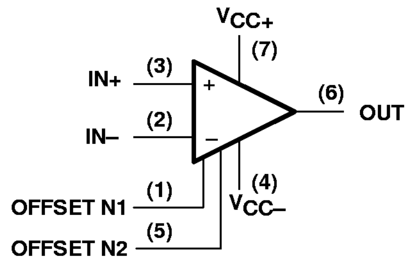
NOTE A: OFFSET N1 and OFFSET N2 are available only on the TL031.

TL031Y chip information

This chip, when properly assembled, has characteristics similar to the TL031C. Thermal compression or ultrasonic bonding can be used on the doped-aluminum bonding pads. These chips can be mounted with conductive epoxy or a gold-silicon preform.

Bonding-Pad Assignments



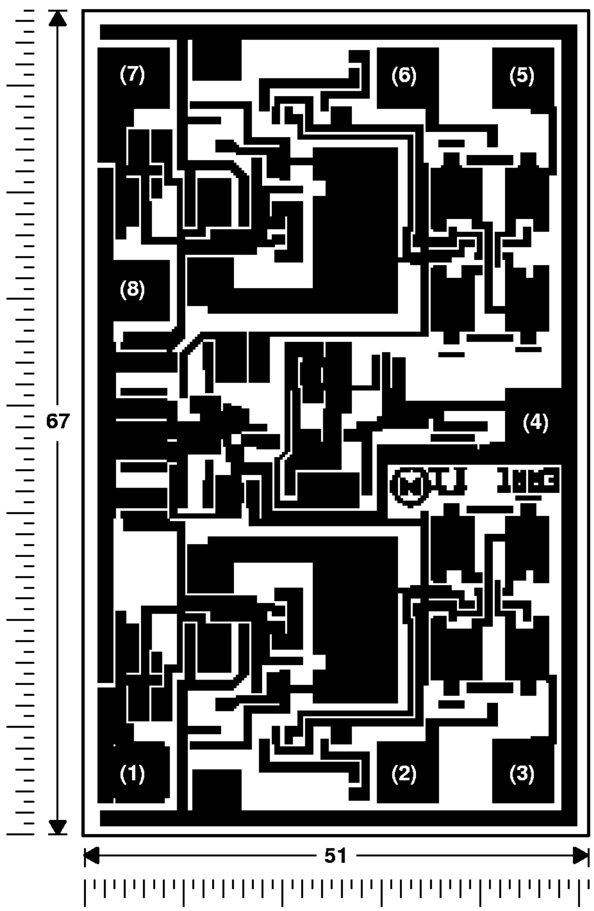


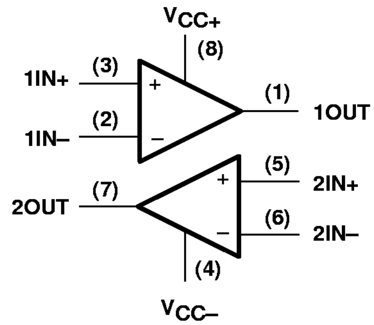
Chip Thickness: 15 MIls Typical
Bonding Pads: 4 × 4 Mils Minimum
T_J(max) = 150°C
Tolerances Are ±10%.
All Dimensions Are in Mils.
Pin (4) is Internally Connected to Backside of the Chip.

TL032Y chip information

This chip, when properly assembled, has characteristics similar to the TL032C. Thermal compression or ultrasonic bonding can be used on the doped-aluminum bonding pads. These chips can be mounted with conductive epoxy or a gold-silicon preform.

Bonding-Pad Assignments

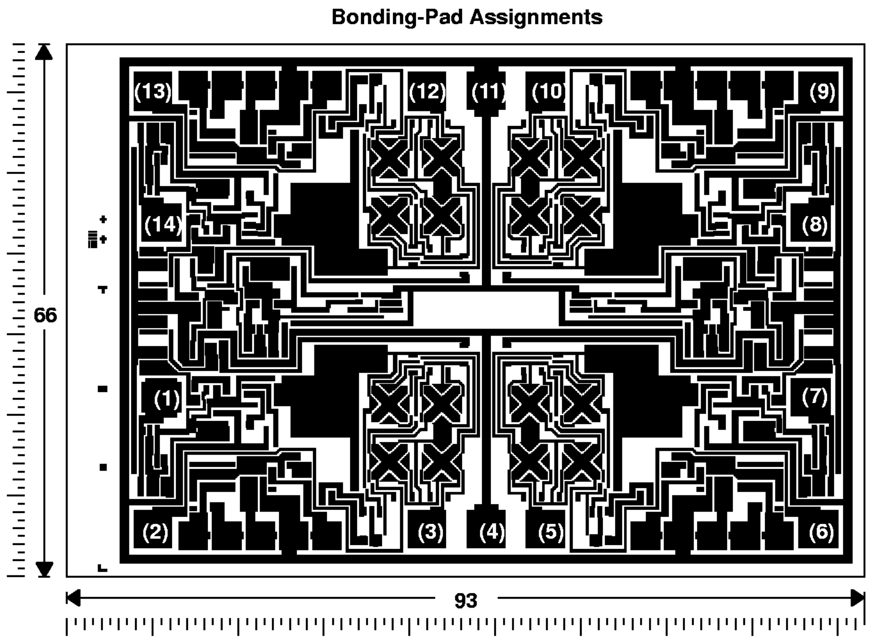


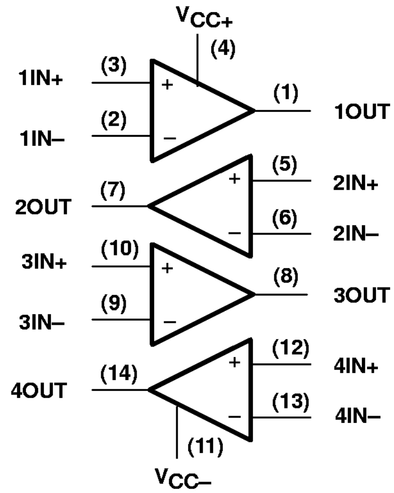


Chip Thickness: 15 Mils Typical
Bonding Pads: 4 × 4 Mils Minimum
T_J(max) = 150°C
Tolerances Are ±10%.
All Dimensions Are in Mils.
Pin (4) is Internally Connected to Backside of Chip.

TL034Y chip information

This chip, when properly assembled, has characteristics similar to the TL034C. Thermal compression or ultrasonic bonding can be used on the doped-aluminum bonding pads. These chips can be mounted with conductive epoxy or a gold-silicon preform.





Chip Thickness: 15 Mils Typical
Bonding Pads: 4 × 4 Mils Minimum
T_J(max) = 150°C
Tolerances Are ±10%.
All Dimensions Are in Mils.
Pin (11) is Internally Connected to Backside of the Chip.

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-} (see Note 1) . . . –18 V
Differential input voltage, V_{ID} (see Note 2) . . . ±30 V
Input voltage, V_I (any input) (see Notes 1 and 3) . . . ±15 V
Input current, I_I (each input) . . . ±1 mA
Output current, I_O (each output) . . . ±40 mA
Total current into V_{CC+} . . . 160 mA
Total current out of V_{CC-} . . . 160 mA
Duration of short-circuit current at (or below) 25°C (see Note 4) . . . Unlimited
Continuous total power dissipation . . . See Dissipation Rating Table
Storage temperature range, T_{stg} . . . –65°C to 150°C
Case temperature for 60 seconds: FK package . . . 260°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1 /16 inch) from case for 10 seconds: D, N, P, or PW package . . . 260°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1 /16 inch) from case for 60 seconds: J or JG package . . . 300°C

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

NOTES: 1. All voltage values, except differential voltages, are with respect to the midpoint between V_{CC+} and V_{CC-}.
2. Differential voltages are at IN+ with respect to IN–.
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 either supply. Temperature and/or supply voltages must be limited to ensure that the maximum dissipation rating is not exceeded.

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

PACKAGE	$T_A \le 25°C$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE $T_A = 25°C$	$T_A = 70°C$ POWER RATING	$T_A = 85°C$ POWER RATING	$T_A = 125°C$ POWER RATING
D	950 mW	7.6 mW/°C	608 mW	494 mW	190 mW
FK	1375 mW	11.0 mW/°C	880 mW	715 mW	275 mW
J	1375 mW	11.0 mW/°C	880 mW	715 mW	275 mW
JG	1050 mW	8.4 mW/°C	672 mW	546 mW	210 mW
N	1150 mW	9.2 mW/°C	736 mW	598 mW	230 mW
P	1100 mW	8.0 mW/°C	640 mW	520 mW	200 mW
PW	700 mW	5.6 mW/°C	448 mW	N/A	N/A

recommended operating conditions

		C SUFFIX		I SUFFIX		M SUFFIX		UNIT
		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
Supply voltage, $V_{CC\pm}$		±5	±15	±5	±15	±5	±15	V
Common-mode input voltage, V_{IC}	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 5$ V	–1.5	4	–1.5	4	–1.5	4	V
	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15$ V	–11.5	14	–11.5	14	–11.5	14	
Operating free-air temperature, T_A		0	70	–40	85	–55	125	°C

TL031C and TL031AC electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T_A	TL031C, TL031AC $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	TL031C, TL031AC $V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	TL031C	25°C		0.54	3.5		0.5	1.5	mV
				Full range†			4.5			2.5	
			TL031AC	25°C		0.41	2.8		0.34	0.8	
				Full range†			3.8			1.8	
α_{VIO}	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		TL031C	25°C to 70°C		7.1			5.9		μV/°C
			TL031AC	25°C to 70°C		7.1			5.9	25	
	Input offset voltage long-term drift‡			25°C		0.04			0.04		μV/mo
I_{IO}	Input offset current	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, See Figure 5		25°C		1	100		1	100	pA
				70°C		9	200		12	200	
I_{IB}	Input bias current	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, See Figure 5		25°C		2	200		2	200	pA
				70°C		50	400		80	400	
V_{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range			25°C	−1.5 to 4	−3.4 to 5.4		−11.5 to 14	−13.4 to 15.4		V
				Full range†	−1.5 to .4			−11.5 to 14			
V_{OM+}	Maximum positive peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10\ k\Omega$		25°C	3	4.3		13	14		V
				0°C	3	4.2		13	14		
				70°C	3	4.3		13	14		
V_{OM-}	Maximum negative peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10\ k\Omega$		25°C	–3	–4.2		–12.5	–13.9		V
				0°C	–3	–4.1		–12.5	–13.9		
				70°C	–3	–4.2		–12.5	–14		
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification§	$R_L = 10\ k\Omega$		25°C	4	12		5	14.3		V/mV
				0°C	3	11.1		4	13.5		
				70°C	4	13.3		5	15.2		
r_i	Input resistance			25°C		10^{12}			10^{12}		Ω
c_i	Input capacitance			25°C		5			4		pF
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICR}$min, $V_O = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$		25°C	70	87		75	94		dB
				0°C	70	87		75	94		
				70°C	70	87		75	94		
k_{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{CC\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_O = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$		25°C	75	96		75	96		dB
				0°C	75	96		75	96		
				70°C	75	96		75	96		

† Full range is 0°C to 70°C.
‡ Typical values are based on the input offset voltage shift observed through 168 hours of operating life test at $T_A = 150°C$ extrapolated to $T_A = 25°C$ using the Arrhenius equation and assuming an activation energy of 0.96 eV.
§ At $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V, $V_O = \pm2.3$ V; at $V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V, $V_O = \pm10$ V.

TL031C and TL031AC electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature (continued)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	TL031C, TL031AC $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	TL031C, TL031AC $V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
P_D	Total power dissipation	$V_O = 0$, No load	25°C		1.9	2.5		6.5	8.4	mW
			0°C		1.8	2.5		6.3	8.4	
			70°C		1.9	2.5		6.3	8.4	
I_{CC}	Supply current	$V_O = 0$, No load	25°C		192	250		217	280	µA
			0°C		184	250		211	280	
			70°C		189	250		210	280	

TL031C and TL031AC operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	TL031C, TL031AC $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	TL031C, TL031AC $V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SR+	Positive slew rate at unity gain†	$R_L = 10\ k\Omega$, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figure 1	25°C		2		1.5	2.9		V/µs
			0°C		1.8		1	2.6		
			70°C		2.2		1.5	3.2		
SR–	Negative slew rate at unity gain†		25°C		3.9		1.5	5.1		V/µs
			0°C		3.7		1.5	5		
			70°C		4		1.5	5		
t_r	Rise time	$V_{I(PP)} = \pm10$ mV, $R_L = 10\ k\Omega$, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figures 1 and 2	25°C		138			132		ns
			0°C		134			127		
			70°C		150			142		
t_f	Fall time	$V_{I(PP)} = \pm10$ mV, $R_L = 10\ k\Omega$, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figure 1	25°C		138			132		ns
			0°C		134			127		
			70°C		150			142		
	Overshoot factor	$V_{I(PP)} = \pm10$ mV, $C_L = 100$ pF, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figures 1 and 2	25°C		11%			5%		
			0°C		10%			4%		
			70°C		12%			6%		
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage — TL031C	$R_S = 20\ \Omega$, See Figure 3; f = 10 Hz	25°C		61			61		nV/√Hz
		f = 1 kHz			41			41		
	Equivalent input noise voltage — TL031AC	f = 10 Hz	25°C		61			61		
		f = 1 kHz			41			41	60	
I_n	Equivalent input noise current	f = 1 kHz	25°C		0.003			0.003		pA/√Hz
B_1	Unity-gain bandwidth	$V_I = 10$ mV, $R_L = 10\ k\Omega$, $C_L = 25$ pF, See Figure 4	25°C		1			1.1		MHz
			0°C		1			1.1		
			70°C		1			1		
ϕ_m	Phase margin at unity gain	$V_I = 10$ mV, $R_L = 10\ k\Omega$, $C_L = 25$ pF, See Figure 4	25°C		61°			65°		
			0°C		61°			65°		
			70°C		60°			64°		

† For $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V, $V_{I(PP)} = \pm1$ V; for $V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V, $V_{I(PP)} = \pm5$ V.

TL031I and TL031AI electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T_A	TL031I, TL031AI $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	TL031I	25°C		0.54	3.5		0.5	1.5	mV
				Full range†			5.3			3.3	
			TL031AI	25°C		0.41	2.8		0.34	0.8	
				Full range†			4.6			2.6	
α_{VIO}	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		TL031I	25°C to 85°C		6.5			6.2		µV/°C
			TL031AI	25°C to 85°C		6.5			6.2	25	
	Input offset voltage long-term drift‡			25°C		0.04			0.04		µV/mo
I_{IO}	Input offset current	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, See Figure 5		25°C		1	100		1	100	pA
				85°C		0.02	0.45		0.02	0.45	nA
I_{IB}	Input bias current	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, See Figure 5		25°C		2	200		2	200	pA
				85°C		0.2	0.9		0.2	0.9	nA
V_{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range			25°C	−1.5 to 4	−3.4 to 5.4		−11.5 to 14	−13.4 to 15.4		V
				Full range†	−1.5 to 4			−11.5 to 14			
V_{OM+}	Maximum positive peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10\ k\Omega$		25°C	3	4.3		13	14		V
				−40°C	3	4.1		13	14		
				85°C	3	4.4		13	14		
V_{OM-}	Maximum negative peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10\ k\Omega$		25°C	−3	−4.2		−12.5	−13.9		V
				−40°C	−3	−4.1		−12.5	−13.8		
				85°C	−3	−4.2		−12.5	−14		
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification§	$R_L = 10\ k\Omega$		25°C	4	12		5	14.3		V/mV
				−40°C	3	8.4		4	11.6		
				85°C	4	13.5		5	15.3		
r_i	Input resistance			25°C		10^{12}			10^{12}		Ω
c_i	Input capacitance			25°C		5			4		pF
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICR}min$, $V_O = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$		25°C	70	87		75	94		dB
				−40°C	70	87		75	94		
				85°C	70	87		75	94		
k_{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{CC\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_O = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$		25°C	75	96		75	96		dB
				−40°C	75	96		75	96		
				85°C	75	96		75	96		

† Full range is −40°C to 85°C.
‡ Typical values are based on the input offset voltage shift observed through 168 hours of operating life test at $T_A = 150°C$ extrapolated to $T_A = 25°C$ using the Arrhenius equation and assuming an activation energy of 0.96 eV.
§ At $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V, $V_O = \pm2.3$ V; at $V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V, $V_O = \pm10$ V.

TL031I and TL031AI electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature (continued)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	TL031I, TL031AI $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 5$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
P_D	Total power dissipation	$V_O = 0$, No load	25°C		1.9	2.5		6.5	8.4	mW
			–40°C		1.4	2.5		5.4	8.4	
			85°C		1.9	2.5		6.2	8.4	
I_{CC}	Supply current	$V_O = 0$, No load	25°C		192	250		217	280	µA
			–40°C		144	250		181	280	
			85°C		189	250		207	280	

TL031I and TL031AI operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	TL031I, TL031AI $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 5$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SR+	Positive slew rate at unity gain†	$R_L = 10\ k\Omega$, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figure 1	25°C		2		1.5	2.9		V/µs
			–40°C		1.6		1	2.1		
			85°C		2.3		1.5	3.3		
SR–	Negative slew rate at unity gain†	$R_L = 10\ k\Omega$, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figure 1	25°C		3.9		1.5	5.1		V/µs
			–40°C		3.3		1.5	4.8		
			85°C		4.1		1.5	4.9		
t_r	Rise time	$V_{I(PP)} = \pm 10$ mV, $R_L = 10\ k\Omega$, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figures 1 and 2	25°C		138			132		ns
			–40°C		132			123		
			85°C		154			146		
t_f	Fall time	$V_{I(PP)} = \pm 10$ mV, $R_L = 10\ k\Omega$, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figure 1	25°C		138			132		ns
			–40°C		132			123		
			85°C		154			146		
	Overshoot factor	$V_{I(PP)} = \pm 10$ mV, $R_L = 10\ k\Omega$, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figures 1 and 2	25°C		11%			5%		
			–40°C		12%			5%		
			85°C		13%			7%		
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage, TL031I	$R_S = 20\ \Omega$, See Figure 3, f = 10 Hz	25°C		61			61		$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
		f = 1 kHz			41			41		
	Equivalent input noise voltage, TL031AI	f = 10 Hz	25°C		61			61		
		f = 1 kHz			41			41	60	
I_n	Equivalent input noise current	f = 1 kHz	25°C		0.003			0.003		$pA/\sqrt{Hz}$
B_1	Unity-gain bandwidth	$V_I = 10$ mV, $R_L = 10\ k\Omega$, $C_L = 25$ pF, See Figure 4	25°C		1			1.1		MHz
			–40°C		1			1.1		
			85°C		0.9			1		
ϕ_m	Phase margin at unity gain	$V_I = 10$ mV, $R_L = 10\ k\Omega$, $C_L = 25$ pF, See Figure 4	25°C		61°			65°		
			–40°C		60°			65°		
			85°C		60°			64°		

† For $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 5$ V, $V_{I(PP)} = \pm 1$ V; for $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15$ V, $V_{I(PP)} = \pm 5$ V.

TL031M and TL031AM electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T_A	TL031M, TL031AM $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	TL031M	25°C		0.54	3.5		0.5	1.5	mV
				Full range†			6.5			4.5	
			TL031AM	25°C		0.41	2.8		0.34	0.8	
				Full range†			5.8			3.8	
α_{VIO}	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		TL031M	25°C to 125°C		5.1			4.3		μV/°C
			TL031AM	25°C to 125°C		5.1			4.3		
	Input offset voltage long-term drift‡			25°C		0.04			0.04		μV/mo
I_{IO}	Input offset current	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, See Figure 5		25°C		1	100		1	100	pA
				125°C		0.2	10		0.2	10	nA
I_{IB}	Input bias current	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, See Figure 5		25°C		2	200		2	200	pA
				125°C		7	20		8	20	nA
V_{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range			25°C	–1.5 to 4	–3.4 to 5.4		–11.5 to 14	–13.4 to 15.4		V
				Full range†	–1.5 to 4			–11.5 to 14			
V_{OM+}	Maximum positive peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10\ k\Omega$		25°C	3	4.3		13	14		V
				–55°C	3	4.1		13	14		
				125°C	3	4.4		13	14		
V_{OM-}	Maximum negative peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10\ k\Omega$		25°C	–3	–4.2		–12.5	–13.9		V
				–55°C	–3	–4		–12.5	–13.8		
				125°C	–3	–4.3		–12.5	–14		
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification§	$R_L = 10\ k\Omega$		25°C	4	12		5	14.3		V/mV
				–55°C	3	7.1		4	10.4		
				125°C	3	12.9		4	15		
r_i	Input resistance			25°C		10^{12}			10^{12}		Ω
c_i	Input capacitance			25°C		5			4		pF
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICR}min$, $V_O = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$		25°C	70	87		75	94		dB
				–55°C	70	87		70	94		
				125°C	70	87		70	94		
k_{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{CC\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_O = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$		25°C	75	96		75	96		dB
				–55°C	75	96		75	95		
				125°C	75	96		75	96		
P_D	Total power dissipation	$V_O = 0$, No load		25°C		1.9	2.5		6.5	8.4	mW
				–55°C		1.1	2.5		4.7	8.4	
				125°C		1.8	2.5		5.8	8.4	

† Full range is –55°C to 125°C.
‡ Typical values are based on the input offset voltage shift observed through 168 hours of operating life test at T_A = 150°C extrapolated to T_A = 25°C using the Arrhenius equation and assuming an activation energy of 0.96 eV.
§ At $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V, $V_O = \pm2.3$ V; at $V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V, $V_O = \pm10$ V.

TL031M and TL031AM electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature (continued)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T_A	TL031M, TL031AM $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
I_{CC}	Supply current	$V_O = 0$,	No load	25°C		192	250		217	280	µA
				–55°C		114	250		156	280	
				125°C		178	250		197	280	

TL031M and TL031AM operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature

PARAMETER			TEST CONDITIONS		T_A	TL031M, TL031AM $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SR+	Positive slew rate at unity gain†		$R_L = 10\ k\Omega$, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figure 1		25°C		2		1.5	2.9		V/µs
					–55°C		1.4		1	1.9		
					125°C		2.4		1	3.5		
SR–	Negative slew rate at unity gain†				25°C		3.9		1.5	5.1		V/µs
					–55°C		3.2		1	4.6		
					125°C		4.1		1	4.7		
t_r	Rise time		$V_{I(PP)} = \pm10$ mV, $R_L = 10\ k\Omega$, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figures 1 and 2		25°C		138			132		ns
					–55°C		142			123		
					125°C		166			158		
t_f	Fall time		$V_{I(PP)} = \pm10$ mV, $R_L = 10\ k\Omega$, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figure 1		25°C		138			132		ns
					–55°C		142			123		
					125°C		166			158		
	Overshoot factor		$V_{I(PP)} = \pm10$ mV, $R_L = 10\ k\Omega$, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figures 1 and 2		25°C		11%			5%		
					–55°C		16%			6%		
					125°C		14%			8%		
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	TL031M	$R_S = 20\ \Omega$, See Figure 3	f = 10 Hz	25°C		61			61		$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
				f = 1 kHz			41			41		
		TL031AM		f = 10 Hz	25°C		61			61		
				f = 1 kHz			41			41		
I_n	Equivalent input noise current		f = 1 kHz		25°C		0.003			0.003		$pA/\sqrt{Hz}$
B_1	Unity-gain bandwidth		$V_I = 10$ mV, $R_L = 10\ k\Omega$, $C_L = 25$ pF, See Figure 4		25°C		1			1.1		MHz
					–55°C		1			1.1		
					125°C		0.9			0.9		
ϕ_m	Phase margin at unity gain		$V_I = 10$ mV, $R_L = 10\ k\Omega$, $C_L = 25$ pF, See Figure 4		25°C		61°			65°		
					–55°C		57°			64°		
					125°C		59°			62°		

† For $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V, $V_{I(PP)} = \pm1$ V; for $V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V, $V_{I(PP)} = \pm5$ V.

TL031Y electrical characteristics, T_A = 25°C

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	TL031Y $V_{CC\pm}$ = ±5 V MIN	TYP	MAX	TL031Y $V_{CC\pm}$ = ±15 V MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	V_O = 0, V_{IC} = 0, R_S = 50 Ω		0.54			0.5		mV
α_{VIO}	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage	V_O = 0, V_{IC} = 0, R_S = 50 Ω		7.1			5.9		μV/°C
I_{IO}	Input offset current	V_O = 0, V_{IC} = 0, See Figure 5		1			1		pA
I_{IB}	Input bias current	V_O = 0, V_{IC} = 0, See Figure 5		2			2		pA
V_{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range			–3.4 to 5.4			–13.4 to 15.4		V
V_{OM+}	Maximum positive peak output voltage swing	R_L = 10 kΩ		4.3			14		V
V_{OM-}	Maximum negative peak output voltage swing	R_L = 10 kΩ		–4.2			–13.9		V
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification†	R_L = 10 kΩ		12			14.3		V/mV
r_i	Input resistance			10^{12}			10^{12}		Ω
c_i	Input capacitance			5			4		pF
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICR}$min, V_O = 0, R_S = 50 Ω		87			94		dB
k_{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{CC\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	V_O = 0, R_S = 50 Ω		96			96		dB
P_D	Total power dissipation	V_O = 0, No load		1.9			6.5		mW
I_{CC}	Supply current	V_O = 0, No load		192			217		μA

† At $V_{CC\pm}$ = ±5 V, V_O = ±2.3 V; at $V_{CC\pm}$ = ±15 V, V_O = ±10 V.

TL031Y operating characteristics, T_A = 25°C

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		TL031Y $V_{CC\pm}$ = ±5 V MIN	TYP	MAX	TL031Y $V_{CC\pm}$ = ±15 V MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SR+	Positive slew rate at unity gain‡	R_L = 10 kΩ, C_L = 100 pF, See Figure 1	R_L = 10 kΩ, C_L = 100 pF, See Figure 1		2			2.9		V/μs
SR–	Negative slew rate at unity gain‡	R_L = 10 kΩ, C_L = 100 pF, See Figure 1	R_L = 10 kΩ, C_L = 100 pF, See Figure 1		3.9			5.1		V/μs
t_r	Rise time	$V_{I(PP)}$ = ±10 mV, R_L = 10 kΩ, C_L = 100 pF, See Figures 1 and 2			138			132		ns
t_f	Fall time	$V_{I(PP)}$ = ±10 mV, R_L = 10 kΩ, C_L = 100 pF, See Figures 1 and 2			138			132		ns
	Overshoot factor	$V_{I(PP)}$ = ±10 mV, R_L = 10 kΩ, C_L = 100 pF, See Figures 1 and 2			11%			5%		
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	R_S = 20 Ω, See Figure 3	f = 10 Hz		61			61		nV/√Hz
		R_S = 20 Ω, See Figure 3	f = 1 kHz		41			41		nV/√Hz
I_n	Equivalent input noise current	f = 1 kHz			0.003			0.003		pA/√Hz
B_1	Unity-gain bandwidth	V_I = 10 mV, C_L = 25 pF,	R_L = 10 kΩ, See Figure 4		1			1.1		MHz
ϕ_m	Phase margin at unity gain	V_I = 10 mV, C_L = 25 pF,	R_L = 10 kΩ, See Figure 4		61°			65°		

‡ For $V_{CC\pm}$ = ±5 V, $V_{I(PP)}$ = ±1 V; for $V_{CC\pm}$ = ±15 V, $V_{I(PP)}$ = ±5 V.

TL032C and TL032AC electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T_A	TL032C, TL032AC $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V			$V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V			UNIT
					MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	TL032C	25°C		0.69	3.5		0.57	1.5	mV
				Full range†			4.5			2.5	
			TL032AC	25°C		0.53	2.8		0.39	0.8	
				Full range†			3.8			1.8	
α_{VIO}	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		TL032C	25°C to 70°C		11.5			10.8		μV/°C
			TL032AC	25°C to 70°C		11.5			10.8	25	
	Input offset voltage long-term drift‡			25°C		0.04			0.04		μV/mo
I_{IO}	Input offset current	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, See Figure 5		25°C		1	100		1	100	pA
				70°C		9	200		12	200	
I_{IB}	Input bias current	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, See Figure 5		25°C		2	200		2	200	pA
				70°C		50	400		80	400	
V_{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range			25°C	–1.5 to 4	–3.4 to 5.4		–11.5 to 14	–13.4 to 15.4		V
				Full range†	–1.5 to 4			–11.5 to 14			
V_{OM+}	Maximum positive peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10\ k\Omega$		25°C	3	4.3		13	14		V
				0°C	3	4.2		13	14		
				70°C	3	4.3		13	14		
V_{OM-}	Maximum negative peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10\ k\Omega$		25°C	–3	–4.2		–12.5	–13.9		V
				0°C	–3	–4.1		–12.5	–13.9		
				70°C	–3	–4.2		–12.5	–14		
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification§	$R_L = 10\ k\Omega$		25°C	4	12		5	14.3		V/mV
				0°C	3	11.1		4	13.5		
				70°C	4	13.3		5	15.2		
r_i	Input resistance			25°C		10^{12}			10^{12}		Ω
c_i	Input capacitance			25°C		5			14		pF
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICR}min$, $V_O = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$		25°C	70	87		75	94		dB
				0°C	70	87		75	94		
				70°C	70	87		75	94		
k_{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{CC\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V to ±15 V, $V_O = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$		25°C	75	96		75	96		dB
				0°C	75	96		75	96		
				70°C	75	96		75	96		

† Full range is 0°C to 70°C.

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

§ At $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V, $V_O = 2.3$ V; at $V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V, $V_O = \pm10$ V.

TL032C and TL032AC electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature (continued)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	TL032C, TL032AC $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
P_D	Total power dissipation (two amplifiers)	$V_O = 0$, No load	25°C		3.8	5		13	17	mW
			0°C		3.7	5		12.7	17	
			70°C		3.8	5		12.6	17	
I_{CC}	Supply current (two amplifiers)	$V_O = 0$, No load	0°C		368	500		422	560	µA
			70°C		378	500		420	560	
V_{O1}/V_{O2}	Crosstalk attenuation	$A_{VD} = 100$ dB	25°C		120			120		dB

TL032C and TL032AC operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature

PARAMETER			TEST CONDITIONS		T_A	TL032C, TL032AC $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SR+	Positive slew rate at unity gain†		$R_L = 10$ kΩ, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figure 1		25°C		12		1.5	2.9		V/µs
					0°C		1.8		1	2.6		
					70°C		2.2		1.5	3.2		
SR–	Negative slew rate at unity gain†				25°C		3.9		1.5	5.1		V/µs
					0°C		3.7		1.5	5		
					70°C		4		1.5	5		
t_r	Rise time		$V_{I(PP)} = \pm10$ V, $R_L = 10$ kΩ, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figures 1 and 2		25°C		138			132		ns
					0°C		134			127		
					70°C		150			142		
t_f	Fall time				25°C		138			132		ns
					0°C		134			127		
					70°C		150			142		
	Overshoot factor				25°C		11%			5%		
					0°C		10%			4%		
					70°C		12%			6%		
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	TL032C	$R_S = 20$ Ω, See Figure 3	f = 10 Hz	25°C		49			49		nV/√Hz
				f = 1 kHz			41			41		
		TL032AC		f = 10 Hz	25°C		49			49		
				f = 1 kHz			41			41	60	
I_n	Equivalent input noise current		f = 1 kHz		25°C		0.003			0.003		pA/√Hz
B_1	Unity-gain bandwidth		$V_I = 10$ mV, $C_L = 25$ pF,	$R_L = 10$ kΩ, See Figure 4	25°C		1			1.1		MHz
					0°C		1			1.1		
					70°C		1			1		
ϕ_m	Phase margin at unity gain		$V_I = 10$ mV, $C_L = 25$ pF,	$R_L = 10$ kΩ, See Figure 4	25°C		61°			65°		
					0°C		61°			65°		
					70°C		60°			64°		

† For $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V, $V_{I(PP)} = \pm1$ V; for $V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V, $V_{I(PP)} = \pm5$ V.

TL032I and TL032AI electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T_A	TL032I, TL032AI $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	TL032I	25°C		0.69	3.5		0.57	1.5	mV
				Full range†			5.3			3.3	
			TL032AI	25°C		0.53	2.8		0.39	0.8	
				Full range†			4.6			2.6	
α_{VIO}	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		TL032I	25°C to 85°C		11.4			10.8		µV/°C
			TL032AI	25°C to 85°C		11.4			10.8	25	
	Input offset voltage long-term drift‡			25°C		0.04			0.04		µV/mo
I_{IO}	Input offset current	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, See Figure 5		25°C		1	100		1	100	pA
				85°C		0.02	0.45		0.02	0.45	nA
I_{IB}	Input bias current	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, See Figure 5		25°C		2	200		2	200	pA
				85°C		0.2	0.9		0.3	0.9	nA
V_{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range			25°C	–1.5 to 4	–3.4 to 5.4		–11.5 to 14	–13.4 to 15.4		V
				Full range†	–1.5 to 4			–11.5 to 14			
V_{OM+}	Maximum positive peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10\ k\Omega$		25°C	3	4.3		13	14		V
				–40°C	3	4.2		13	14		
				85°C	3	4.4		13	14		
V_{OM-}	Maximum negative peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10\ k\Omega$		25°C	–3	–4.2		–12.5	–13.9		V
				–40°C	–3	–4.1		–12.5	–13.8		
				85°C	–3	–4.2		–12.5	–14		
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification§	$R_L = 10\ k\Omega$		–40°C	3	8.4		4	11.6		V/mV
				85°C	4	13.5		5	15.3		
r_i	Input resistance			25°C		10^{12}			10^{12}		Ω
c_i	Input capacitance			25°C		5			4		pF
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICR}min$, $V_O = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$		25°C	70	87		75	94		dB
				–40°C	70	87		75	94		
				85°C	70	87		75	94		
k_{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{CC\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V to ±15 V, $V_O = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$		25°C	75	96		75	96		dB
				–40°C	75	96		75	96		
				85°C	75	96		75	96		

† Full range is –40°C to 85°C.
‡ Typical values are based on the input offset voltage shift observed through 168 hours of operating life test at $T_A = 150°C$ extrapolated to $T_A = 25°C$ using the Arrhenius equation and assuming an activation energy of 0.96 eV.
§ At $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V, $V_O = 2.3$ V; at $V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V, $V_O = \pm10$ V.

TL032I and TL032AI electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature (continued)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T_A	TL032I, TL032AI $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 5$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
P_D	Total power dissipation (two amplifiers)	$V_O = 0$,	No load	25°C		3.8	5		13	17	mW
				–40°C		2.9	5		10.9	17	
				85°C		3.7	5		12.4	17	
I_{CC}	Supply current (two amplifiers)	$V_O = 0$,	No load	25°C		384	500		434	560	μA
				–40°C		288	500		362	560	
				85°C		372	500		414	560	
V_{O1}/V_{O2}	Crosstalk attenuation	$A_{VD} = 100$ dB		25°C		120			120		dB

TL032I and TL032AI operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature

PARAMETER			TEST CONDITIONS		T_A	TL032I, TL032AI $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 5$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SR+	Positive slew rate at unity gain†		$R_L = 10$ kΩ, $C_L = 100$ pF		25°C		2		1.5	2.9		V/μs
					–40°C		1.6		1	2.1		
					85°C		2.3		1.5	3.3		
SR–	Negative slew rate at unity gain†		$R_L = 10$ kΩ, $C_L = 100$ pF		25°C		3.9		1.5	5.1		V/μs
					–40°C		3.3		1.5	4.8		
					85°C		4.1		1.5	4.9		
t_r	Rise time		$V_{I(PP)} = \pm 10$ V, $R_L = 10$ kΩ, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figures 1 and 2		25°C		138			132		ns
					–40°C		132			123		
					85°C		154			146		
t_f	Fall time		$V_{I(PP)} = \pm 10$ V, $R_L = 10$ kΩ, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figure 1		25°C		138			132		ns
					–40°C		132			123		
					85°C		154			146		
	Overshoot factor		$V_{I(PP)} = \pm 10$ V, $R_L = 10$ kΩ, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figures 1 and 2		25°C		11%			5%		
					–40°C		12%			5%		
					85°C		13%			7%		
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	TL032I	$R_S = 20$ Ω, See Figure 3	f = 10 Hz	25°C		49			49		nV/√Hz
				f = 1 kHz			41			41		
		TL032AI		f = 10 Hz	25°C		49			49		
				f = 1 kHz			41			41	60	
I_n	Equivalent input noise current		f = 1 kHz		25°C		0.003			0.003		pA/√Hz
B_1	Unity-gain bandwidth		$V_I = 10$ mV, $C_L = 25$ pF,	$R_L = 10$ kΩ, See Figure 4	25°C		1			1.1		MHz
					–40°C		1			1.1		
					85°C		0.9			1		
ϕ_m	Phase margin at unity gain		$V_I = 10$ mV, $C_L = 25$ pF,	$R_L = 10$ kΩ, See Figure 4	25°C		61°			65°		
					–40°C		61°			65°		
					85°C		60°			64°		

† For $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 5$ V, $V_{I(PP)} = \pm 1$ V; for $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15$ V, $V_{I(PP)} = \pm 5$ V.

TL032M and TL032AM electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T_A	TL032M, TL032AM $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	TL032M	25°C		0.69	3.5		0.57	1.5	mV
				Full range†			6.5			4.5	
			TL032AM	25°C		0.53	2.8		0.39	0.8	
				Full range†			5.8			3.8	
α_{VIO}	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		TL032M	25°C to 125°C		9.7			9.7		µV/°C
			TL032AM	25°C to 125°C		9.7			9.7		
	Input offset voltage long-term drift‡			25°C		0.04			0.04		µV/mo
I_{IO}	Input offset current	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, See Figure 5		25°C		1	100		1	100	pA
				125°C		0.2	10		0.2	10	nA
I_{IB}	Input bias current	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, See Figure 5		25°C		2	200		2	200	pA
				125°C		7	20		8	20	nA
V_{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range			25°C	–1.5 to 4	–3.4 to 5.4		–11.5 to 14	–13.4 to 15.4		V
				Full range†	–1.5 to 4			–11.5 to 14			
V_{OM+}	Maximum positive peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10\ k\Omega$		25°C	3	4.3		13	14		V
				–55°C	3	4.1		13	14		
				125°C	3	4.4		13	14		
V_{OM-}	Maximum negative peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10\ k\Omega$		25°C	–3	–4.2		–12.5	–13.9		V
				–55°C	–3	–4		–12.5	–13.8		
				125°C	–3	–4.3		–12.5	–14		
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification§	$R_L = 10\ k\Omega$		25°C	4	12		5	14.3		V/mV
				–55°C	3	7.1		4	10.4		
				125°C	3	12.9		4	15		
r_i	Input resistance			25°C		10^{12}			10^{12}		Ω
c_i	Input capacitance			25°C		5			4		pF
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICR}min$, $V_O = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$		25°C	70	87		75	94		dB
				–55°C	70	87		70	94		
				125°C	70	87		70	94		
k_{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{CC\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V to ±15 V, $V_O = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$		25°C	75	96		75	96		dB
				–55°C	75	95		75	95		
				125°C	75	96		75	96		

† Full range is –55°C to 125°C.
‡ Typical values are based on the input offset voltage shift observed through 168 hours of operating life test at T_A = 150°C extrapolated to T_A = 25°C using the Arrhenius equation and assuming an activation energy of 0.96 eV.
§ At $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V, V_O = 2.3 V; at $V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V, $V_O = \pm10$ V.

TL032M and TL032AM electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature (continued)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	TL032M, TL032AM $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V			$V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
P_D	Total power dissipation (two amplifiers)	$V_O = 0$, No load	25°C		3.8	5		13	17	mW
			–55°C		2.3	5		9.4	17	
			125°C		3.6	5		11.8	17	
I_{CC}	Supply current (two amplifiers)	$V_O = 0$, No load	25°C		384	500		434	560	µA
			–55°C		228	500		312	560	
			125°C		356	500		394	560	
V_{O1}/V_{O2}	Crosstalk attenuation	$A_{VD} = 100$ dB	25°C		120			120		dB

TL032M and TL032AM operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	TL032M, TL032AM $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V			$V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR+	Positive slew rate at unity gain†	$R_L = 10$ kΩ, $C_L = 100$ pF, See and Figure 1	25°C		2		1.5	2.9		V/µs
			–55°C		1.4		1	1.9		
			125°C		2.4		1	3.5		
SR–	Negative slew rate at unity gain†		25°C		3.9		1.5	5.1		V/µs
			–55°C		3.2		1	4.6		
			125°C		4.1		1	4.7		
t_r	Rise time	$V_{I(PP)} = \pm10$ V, $R_L = 10$ kΩ, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figures 1 and 2	25°C		138			132		ns
			–55°C		142			123		
			125°C		166			58		
t_f	Fall time	$V_{I(PP)} = \pm10$ V, $R_L = 10$ kΩ, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figure 1	25°C		138			132		ns
			–55°C		142			123		
			125°C		166			158		
	Overshoot factor	$V_{I(PP)} = \pm10$ V, $R_L = 10$ kΩ, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figures 1 and 2	25°C		11%			5%		
			–55°C		16%			6%		
			125°C		14%			8%		
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage — TL032M	$R_S = 20$ Ω, See Figure 3, f = 10 Hz	25°C		49			49		nV/√Hz
		f = 1 kHz			41			41		
	Equivalent input noise voltage — TL032AM	f = 10 Hz	25°C		49			49		
		f = 1 kHz			41			41		
I_n	Equivalent input noise current	f = 1 kHz	25°C		0.003			0.003		pA/√Hz
B1	Unity-gain bandwidth	$V_I = 10$ mV, $R_L = 10$ kΩ, $C_L = 25$ pF, See Figure 4	25°C		1			1.1		MHz
			–55°C		1			1.1		
			125°C		0.9			0.9		
ϕ_m	Phase margin at unity gain	$V_I = 10$ mV, $R_L = 10$ kΩ, $C_L = 25$ pF, See Figure 4	25°C		61°			65°		
			–55°C		57°			64°		
			125°C		59°			62°		

† For $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V, $V_{I(PP)} = \pm1$ V; for $V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V, $V_{I(PP)} = \pm5$ V.

TL032Y electrical characteristics, T_A = 25°C

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	TL032Y $V_{CC\pm}$ = ±5 V MIN	TYP	MAX	$V_{CC\pm}$ = ±15 V MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	V_O = 0, V_{IC} = 0, R_S = 50 Ω		0.69			0.57		mV
α_{VIO}	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage			11.5			10.8		µV/°C
I_{IO}	Input offset current	V_O = 0, V_{IC} = 0, See Figure 5		1			1		pA
I_{IB}	Input bias current	V_O = 0, V_{IC} = 0, See Figure 5		2			2		pA
V_{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range			–3.4 to 5.4			–13.4 to 15.4		V
V_{OM+}	Maximum positive peak output voltage swing	R_L = 10 kΩ		4.3			14		V
V_{OM-}	Maximum negative peak output voltage swing	R_L = 10 kΩ		–4.2			–13.9		V
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification†	R_L = 10 kΩ		12			14.3		V/mV
r_i	Input resistance			10^{12}			10^{12}		Ω
c_i	Input capacitance			5			14		pF
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICR}min$, V_O = 0, R_S = 50 Ω		87			94		dB
k_{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{CC\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{CC\pm}$ = ±5 V to ±15 V, V_O = 0, R_S = 50 Ω		96			96		dB
P_D	Total power dissipation (two amplifiers)	V_O = 0, No load		3.8			13		mW
V_{O1}/V_{O2}	Crosstalk attenuation	A_{VD} = 100 dB		120			120		dB

† At $V_{CC\pm}$ = ±5 V, V_O = 2.3 V; at $V_{CC\pm}$ = ±15 V, V_O = ±10 V.

TL032Y operating characteristics, T_A = 25°C

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		TL032Y $V_{CC\pm}$ = ±5 V MIN	TYP	MAX	$V_{CC\pm}$ = ±15 V MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SR+	Positive slew rate at unity gain†	R_L = 10 kΩ, C_L = 100 pF,			12			2.9		V/µs
SR–	Negative slew rate at unity gain†	See Figure 1 and Note 8			3.9			5.1		V/µs
t_r	Rise time	$V_{I(PP)}$ = ±10 V,			138			132		ns
t_f	Fall time	R_L = 10 kΩ,, C_L = 100 pF,			138			132		ns
	Overshoot factor	See Figures 1 and 2			11%			5%		
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	R_S = 20 Ω, See Figure 3	f = 10 Hz		49			49		nV/√Hz
			f = 1 kHz		41			41		
I_n	Equivalent input noise current	f = 1 kHz			0.003			0.003		pA/√Hz
B_1	Unity-gain bandwidth	V_I = 10 mV, R_L = 10 kΩ, C_L = 25 pF, See Figure 4			1			1.1		MHz
ϕ_m	Phase margin at unity gain	V_I = 10 mV, R_L = 10 kΩ, C_L = 25 pF, See Figure 4			61°			65°		

† For $V_{CC\pm}$ = ±5 V, $V_{I(PP)}$ = ±1 V; for $V_{CC\pm}$ = ±15 V, $V_{I(PP)}$ = ±5 V.

TL034C and TL034AC electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T_A	TL034C, TL034AC						UNIT
					$V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V			$V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V			
					MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	TL034C	25°C		0.91	6		0.79	4	mV
				Full range†			8.2			6.2	
			TL034AC	25°C		0.7	3.5		0.58	1.5	
				Full range†			5.7			3.7	
α_{VIO}	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		TL034C	25°C to 70°C		11.6			12		µV/°C
			TL034AC	25°C to 70°C		11.6			12	25	
	Input offset voltage long-term drift‡			25°C		0.04			0.04		µV/mo
I_{IO}	Input offset current	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, See Figure 5		25°C		1	100		1	100	pA
				70°C		9	200		12	200	
I_{IB}	Input bias current	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, See Figure 5		25°C		2	200		2	200	pA
				70°C		50	400		80	400	
V_{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range			25°C	–1.5 to 4	–3.4 to 5.4		–11.5 to 14	–13.4 to 15.4		V
				Full range†	–1.5 to 4			–11.5 to 14			
V_{OM+}	Maximum positive peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10\ k\Omega$		25°C	3	4.3		13	14		V
				0°C	3	4.2		13	14		
				70°C	3	4.3		13	14		
V_{OM-}	Maximum negative peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10\ k\Omega$		25°C	–3	–4.2		–12.5	–13.9		V
				0°C	–3	–4.1		–12.5	–13.9		
				70°C	–3	–4.2		–12.5	–14		
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification§	$R_L = 10\ k\Omega$		25°C	4	12		5	14.3		V/mV
				0°C	3	11.1		4	13.5		
				70°C	4	13.3		5	15.2		
r_i	Input resistance			25°C		10^{12}			10^{12}		Ω
c_i	Input capacitance			25°C		5			14		pF
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICR}min$, $V_O = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$		25°C	70	87		75	94		dB
				0°C	70	87		75	94		
				70°C	70	87		75	94		
k_{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{CC\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_O = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$		25°C	75	96		75	96		dB
				0°C	75	96		75	96		
				70°C	75	96		75	96		

† Full range is 0°C to 70°C.
‡ Typical values are based on the input offset voltage shift observed through 168 hours of operating life test at $T_A = 150°C$ extrapolated to $T_A = 25°C$ using the Arrhenius equation and assuming an activation energy of 0.96 eV.
§ At $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V, $V_O = \pm2.3$ V; at $V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V, $V_O = \pm10$ V.

TL034C and TL034AC electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature (continued)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	TL034C, TL034AC $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
P_D	Total power dissipation (two amplifiers)	$V_O = 0$, No load	25°C		7.7	10		26	34	mW
			0°C		7.4	10		25.3	34	
			70°C		7.6	10		25.2	34	
I_{CC}	Supply current (four amplifiers)	$V_O = 0$, No load	25°C		0.77	1		0.87	1.12	mA
			0°C		0.74	1		0.85	1.12	
			70°C		0.76	1		0.84	1.12	
V_{O1}/V_{O2}	Crosstalk attenuation	$A_{VD} = 100$	25°C		120			120		dB

TL034C and TL034AC operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	TL034C, TL034AC $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SR+	Positive slew rate at unity gain†	$R_L = 10$ kΩ, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figure 1	25°C		2		1.5	2.9		V/µs
			0°C		1.8		1	2.6		
			70°C		2.2		1.5	3.2		
SR–	Negative slew rate at unity gain†		25°C		3.9		1.5	5.1		V/µs
			0°C		3.7		1.5	5		
			70°C		4		1.5	5		
t_r	Rise time	$V_{I(PP)} = \pm10$ V, $R_L = 10$ kΩ, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figures 1 and 2	25°C		138			132		ns
			0°C		134			127		
			70°C		150			142		
t_f	Fall time	$V_{I(PP)} = \pm10$ V, $R_L = 10$ kΩ, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figure 1	25°C		138			132		ns
			0°C		134			127		
			70°C		150			142		
	Overshoot factor	$V_{I(PP)} = \pm10$ V, $R_L = 10$ kΩ, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figures 1 and 2	25°C		11%			5%		
			0°C		10%			4%		
			70°C		12%			6%		
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage, TL034C	$R_S = 20$ Ω, See Figure 3, f = 10 Hz	25°C		83			83		nV/√Hz
		f = 1 kHz			43			43		
	Equivalent input noise voltage, TL034AC	f = 10 Hz	25°C		83			83		
		f = 1 kHz			43			43	60	
I_n	Equivalent input noise current	f = 1 kHz	25°C		0.003			0.003		pA/√Hz
B_1	Unity-gain bandwidth	$V_I = 10$ mV, $R_L = 10$ kΩ, $C_L = 25$ pF, See Figure 4	25°C		1			1.1		MHz
			0°C		1			1.1		
			70°C		1			1		
ϕ_m	Phase margin at unity gain	$V_I = 10$ mV, $R_L = 10$ kΩ, $C_L = 25$ pF, See Figure 4	25°C		61°			65°		
			0°C		61°			65°		
			70°C		60°			64°		

† For $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V, $V_{I(PP)} = \pm1$ V; for $V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V, $V_{I(PP)} = \pm5$ V.

TL034I and TL034AI electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T_A	TL034I, TL034AI $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	TL034I	25°C		0.91	3.6		0.79	4	mV
				Full range†			9.3			7.3	
			TL034AI	25°C		0.7	3.5		0.58	1.5	
				Full range†			6.8			4.8	
α_{VIO}	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		TL034I	25°C to 85°C		11.5			11.6		μV/°C
			TL034AI	25°C to 85°C		11.5			11.6	25	
	Input offset voltage long-term drift‡			25°C		0.04			0.04		μV/mo
I_{IO}	Input offset current	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, See Figure 5		25°C		1	100		1	100	pA
				85°C		0.02	0.45		0.02	0.45	nA
I_{IB}	Input bias current	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, See Figure 5		25°C		2	200		2	200	pA
				85°C		0.2	0.9		0.3	0.9	nA
V_{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range			25°C	–1.5 to 4	–3.4 to 5.4		–11.5 to 14	–13.4 to 15.4		V
				Full range†	–1.5 to 4			–11.5 to 14			
V_{OM+}	Maximum positive peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10$ kΩ		25°C	3	4.3		13	14		V
				–40°C	3	4.1		13	14		
				85°C	3	4.4		13	14		
V_{OM-}	Maximum negative peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10$ kΩ		25°C	–3	–4.2		–12.5	–13.9		V
				–40°C	–3	–4.1		–12.5	–13.8		
				85°C	–3	–4.2		–12.5	–14		
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification§	$R_L = 10$ kΩ		–40°C	4	12		5	14.3		V/mV
				85°C	3	8.4		4	11.6		
r_i	Input resistance			25°C		10^{12}			10^{12}		Ω
c_i	Input capacitance			25°C		5			4		pF
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICR}$min, $V_O = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$		25°C	70	87		75	94		dB
				–40°C	70	87		75	94		
				85°C	70	87		75	94		
k_{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{CC\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_O = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$		25°C	75	96		75	96		dB
				–40°C	75	96		75	96		
				85°C	75	96		75	96		

† Full range is –40°C to 85°C.
‡ Typical values are based on the input offset voltage shift observed through 168 hours of operating life test at $T_A = 150°C$ extrapolated to $T_A = 25°C$ using the Arrhenius equation and assuming an activation energy of 0.96 eV.
§ At $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V, $V_O = \pm2.3$ V; at $V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V, $V_O = \pm10$ V.

TL034I and TL034AI electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature (continued)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	TL034I, TL034AI $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
P_D	Total power dissipation (four amplifiers)	$V_O = 0$, No load	25°C		7.7	10		26	34	mW
			–40°C		5.8	10		21.7	34	
			85°C		7.4	10		24.8	34	
I_{CC}	Supply current (four amplifiers)	$V_O = 0$, No load	25°C		0.77	1		0.87	1.12	mA
			–40°C		0.58	1		0.72	1.12	
			85°C		0.74	1		0.83	1.12	
V_{O1}/V_{O2}	Crosstalk attenuation	$A_{VD} = 100$	25°C		120			120		dB

TL034I and TL034AI operating characteristics

PARAMETER			TEST CONDITIONS		T_A	TL034I, TL034AI $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SR+	Positive slew rate at unity gain†		$R_L = 10$ kΩ, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figure 1		25°C		2		1.5	2.9		V/µs
					–40°C		1.6		1	2.1		
					85°C		2.3		1.5	3.3		
SR–	Negative slew rate at unity gain†				25°C		3.9		1.5	5.1		V/µs
					–40°C		3.3		1.5	4.8		
					85°C		4.1		1.5	4.9		
t_r	Rise time		$V_{I(PP)} = \pm10$ V, $R_L = 10$ kΩ, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figures 1 and 2		25°C		138			132		ns
					–40°C		132			123		
					85°C		154			146		
t_f	Fall time				25°C		138			132		ns
					–40°C		132			123		
					85°C		154			146		
	Overshoot factor				25°C		11%			5%		
					–40°C		12%			5%		
					85°C		13%			7%		
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	TL034I	$R_S = 20$ Ω, See Figure 3	f = 10 Hz	25°C		83			83		nV/√Hz
				f = 1 kHz			43			43		
		TL034AI		f = 10 Hz	25°C		83			83		
				f = 1 kHz			43			43	60	
I_n	Equivalent input noise current		f = 1 kHz		25°C		0.003			0.003		pA/√Hz
B_1	Unity-gain bandwidth		$V_I = 10$ mV, $R_L = 10$ kΩ, $C_L = 25$ pF, See Figure 4		25°C		1			1.1		MHz
					–40°C		1			1.1		
					85°C		0.9			1		
ϕ_m	Phase margin at unity gain		$V_I = 10$ mV, $R_L = 10$ kΩ, $C_L = 25$ pF, See Figure 4		25°C		61°			65°		
					–40°C		61°			65°		
					85°C		60°			64°		

† For $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V, $V_{I(PP)} = \pm1$ V; for $V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V, $V_{I(PP)} = \pm5$ V.

TL034M and TL034AM electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T_A	TL034M, TL034AM $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	TL034M	25°C		0.91	3.6		0.78	4	mV
				Full range†			11			9	
			TL034AM	25°C		0.7	3.5		0.58	1.5	
				Full range†			8.5			6.5	
α_{VIO}	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		TL034M	25°C to 125°C		10.6			10.9		μV/°C
			TL034AM	25°C to 125°C		10.6			10.9		
	Input offset voltage long-term drift‡			25°C		0.04			0.04		μV/mo
I_{IO}	Input offset current	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, See Figure 5		25°C		1	100		1	100	pA
				125°C		0.2	10		0.2	10	nA
I_{IB}	Input bias current	$V_O = 0$, $V_{IC} = 0$, See Figure 5		25°C		2	200		2	200	pA
				125°C		7	20		8	20	nA
V_{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range			25°C	–1.5 to 4	–3.4 to 5.4		–11.5 to 14	–13.4 to 15.4		V
				Full range†	–1.5 to 4			–11.5 to 14			
V_{OM+}	Maximum positive peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10\ k\Omega$		25°C	3	4.3		13	14		V
				–55°C	3	4.1		13	14		
				125°C	3	4.4		13	14		
V_{OM-}	Maximum negative peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10\ k\Omega$		25°C	–3	–4.2		–12.5	–13.9		V
				–55°C	–3	–4		–12.5	–13.8		
				125°C	–3	–4.3		–12.5	–14		
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification§	$R_L = 10\ k\Omega$		25°C	4	12		5	14.3		V/mV
				–55°C	3	7.1		4	10.4		
				125°C	3	12.9		4	15		
r_i	Input resistance			25°C		10^{12}			10^{12}		Ω
c_i	Input capacitance			25°C		5			4		pF
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICR}min$, $V_O = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$		25°C	70	87		75	94		dB
				–55°C	70	87		70	94		
				125°C	70	87		70	94		
k_{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{CC\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_O = 0$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$		25°C	75	96		75	96		dB
				–55°C	75	95		75	95		
				125°C	75	96		75	96		

† Full range is –55°C to 125°C.
‡ Typical values are based on the input offset voltage shift observed through 168 hours of operating life test at T_A = 150°C extrapolated to T_A = 25°C using the Arrhenius equation and assuming an activation energy of 0.96 eV.
§ At $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V, $V_O = \pm2.3$ V; at $V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V, $V_O = \pm10$ V.

TL034M and TL034AM electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature (continued)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	TL034M, TL034AM $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
P_D	Total power dissipation (two amplifiers)	$V_O = 0$, No load	25°C		7.7	10		26	34	mW
			–55°C		4.6	12		18.7	45	
			125°C		7.1	12		23.6	45	
I_{CC}	Supply current (two amplifiers)	$V_O = 0$, No load	25°C		0.77	1		0.87	1.12	mA
			–55°C		0.46	1.2		0.62	1.5	
			125°C		0.71	1.2		0.79	1.5	
V_{O1}/V_{O2}	Crosstalk attenuation	$A_{VD} = 100$	25°C		120			120		dB

TL034M and TL034AM operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature

PARAMETER			TEST CONDITIONS		T_A	TL034M, TL034AM $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SR+	Positive slew rate at unity gain†		$R_L = 10$ kΩ, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figure 1		25°C		2		1.5	2.9		V/µs
					–55°C		1.4		1	1.9		
					125°C		2.4		1	3.5		
SR–	Negative slew rate at unity gain†				25°C		3.9		1.5	5.1		V/µs
					–55°C		3.2		1	4.6		
					125°C		4.1		1	4.7		
t_r	Rise time		$V_{I(PP)} = \pm10$ V, $R_L = 10$ kΩ, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figures 1 and 2		25°C		138			132		ns
					–55°C		142			123		
					125°C		166			58		
t_f	Fall time		$V_{I(PP)} = \pm10$ V, $R_L = 10$ kΩ, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figure 1		25°C		138			132		ns
					–55°C		142			123		
					125°C		166			158		
	Overshoot factor		$V_{I(PP)} = \pm10$ V, $R_L = 10$ kΩ, $C_L = 100$ pF, See Figures 1 and 2		25°C		11%			5%		
					–55°C		16%			6%		
					125°C		14%			8%		
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	TL034M	$R_S = 20$ Ω, See Figure 3	f = 10 Hz	25°C		83			83		nV/√Hz
				f = 1 kHz			43			43		
		TL034AM		f = 10 Hz	25°C		83			83		
				f = 1 kHz			43			43		
I_n	Equivalent input noise current		f = 1 kHz		25°C		0.003			0.003		pA/√Hz
B1	Unity-gain bandwidth		$V_I = 10$ mV, $C_L = 25$ pF,	$R_L = 10$ kΩ, See Figure 4	25°C		1			1.1		MHz
					–55°C		1			1.1		
					125°C		0.9			0.9		
ϕ_m	Phase margin at unity gain		$V_I = 10$ mV, $C_L = 25$ pF,	$R_L = 10$ kΩ, See Figure 4	25°C		61°			65°		
					–55°C		57°			64°		
					125°C		59°			62°		

† For $V_{CC\pm} = \pm5$ V, $V_{I(PP)} = \pm1$ V; for $V_{CC\pm} = \pm15$ V, $V_{I(PP)} = \pm5$ V.

TL034Y electrical characteristics, T_A = 25°C

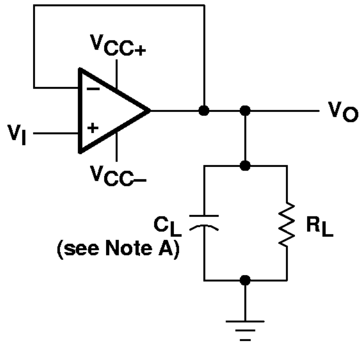
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	TL034Y $V_{CC\pm}$ = ±5 V MIN	TYP	MAX	$V_{CC\pm}$ = ±15 V MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	V_O = 0, V_{IC} = 0, R_S = 50 Ω		0.91			0.79		mV
α_{VIO}	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage	V_O = 0, V_{IC} = 0, R_S = 50 Ω		11.6			12		µV/°C
I_{IO}	Input offset current	V_O = 0, V_{IC} = 0, See Figure 5		1			1		pA
				2			2		
I_{IB}	Input bias current	V_O = 0, V_{IC} = 0, See Figure 5		2			2		pA
				7			8		nA
V_{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range			–3.4 to 5.4			–13.4 to 15.4		V
V_{OM+}	Maximum positive peak output voltage swing	R_L = 10 kΩ		4.3			14		V
V_{OM-}	Maximum negative peak output voltage swing	R_L = 10 kΩ		–4.2			–13.9		V
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification†	R_L = 10 kΩ		12			14.3		V/mV
r_i	Input resistance			10^{12}			10^{12}		Ω
c_i	Input capacitance			5			4		pF
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICR}min$, V_O = 0, R_S = 50 Ω		87			94		dB
k_{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{CC\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	V_O = 0, R_S = 50 Ω		96			96		dB
P_D	Total power dissipation (four amplifiers)	V_O = 0, No load		7.7			26		mW
I_{CC}	Supply current (four amplifiers)	V_O = 0, No load		0.77			0.87		mA
V_{O1}/V_{O2}	Crosstalk attenuation	A_{VD} = 100		120			120		dB

† At $V_{CC\pm}$ = ±5 V, V_O = ±2.3 V; at $V_{CC\pm}$ = ±15 V, V_O = ±10 V.

TL034Y operating characteristics, T_A = 25°C

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	TL034Y $V_{CC\pm}$ = ±5 V MIN	TYP	MAX	$V_{CC\pm}$ = ±15 V MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SR+	Positive slew rate at unity gain	R_L = 10 kΩ, C_L = 100 pF, See Figure 1		2		1.5	2.9		V/µs
SR–	Negative slew rate at unity gain	R_L = 10 kΩ, C_L = 100 pF, See Figure 1		3.9		1.5	5.1		V/µs
t_r	Rise time	$V_{I(PP)}$ = ±10 V, R_L = 10 kΩ, C_L = 100 pF, See Figures 1 and 2		138			132		ns
t_f	Fall time			138			132		ns
	Overshoot factor			11%			5%		
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	R_S = 20 Ω, See Figure 3, f = 10 kHz		83			83		$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
		R_S = 20 Ω, See Figure 3, f = 1 kHz		43			43		
I_n	Equivalent input noise current	f = 1 kHz		0.003			0.003		$pA/\sqrt{Hz}$
B1	Unity-gain bandwidth	V_I = 10 mV, R_L = 10 kΩ, C_L = 25 pF, See Figure 4		1			1.1		MHz
ϕ_m	Phase margin at unity gain	V_I = 10 mV, R_L = 10 kΩ, C_L = 25 pF, See Figure 4		61°			65°		

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



NOTE A: C_L includes fixture capacitance.

Figure 1. Slew-Rate and Overshoot Test Circuit

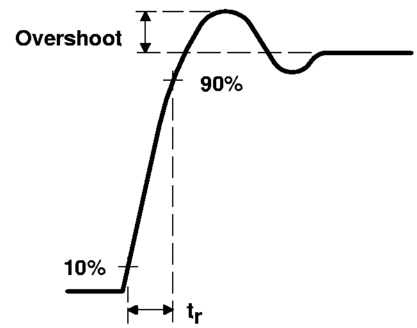


Figure 2. Rise Time and Overshoot Waveform

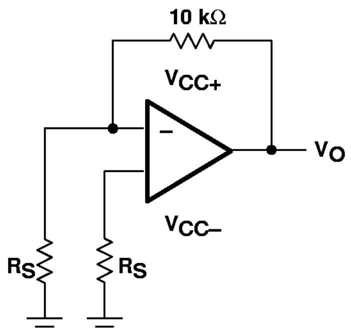
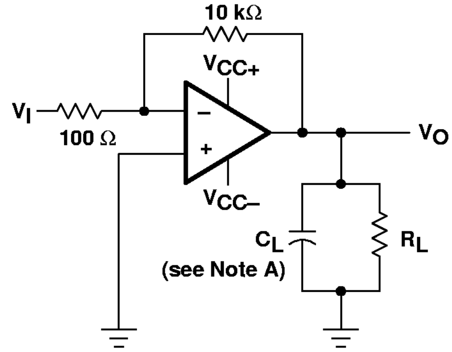


Figure 3. Noise-Voltage Test Circuit



NOTE A: C_L includes fixture capacitance.

Figure 4. Unity-Gain Bandwidth and Phase-Margin Test Circuit

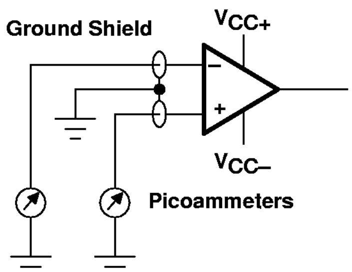


Figure 5. Input-Bias and Offset-Current Test Circuit

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

typical values

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

input bias and offset current

At the picoampere bias current level typical of the TL03x and TL03xA, accurate measurement of the bias current becomes difficult. Not only does this measurement require a picoammeter, but test-socket leakages easily can exceed the actual device bias currents. To accurately measure these small currents, Texas Instruments uses a two-step process. The socket leakage is measured using picoammeters with bias voltages applied but with no device in the socket. The device is then inserted into the socket and a second test that measures both the socket leakage and the device input bias current is performed. The two measurements are then subtracted algebraically to determine the bias current of the device.

noise

With the increasing emphasis on low noise levels in many of today's applications, the input noise voltage density is performed at f = 1 kHz, unless otherwise noted.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

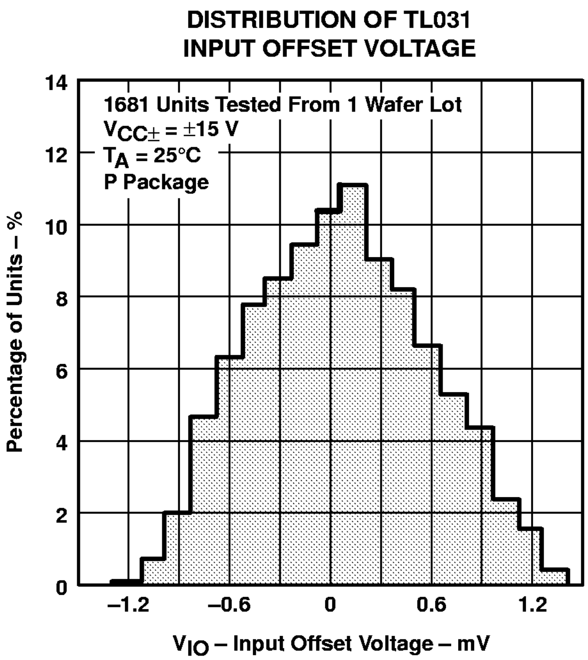


Figure 6

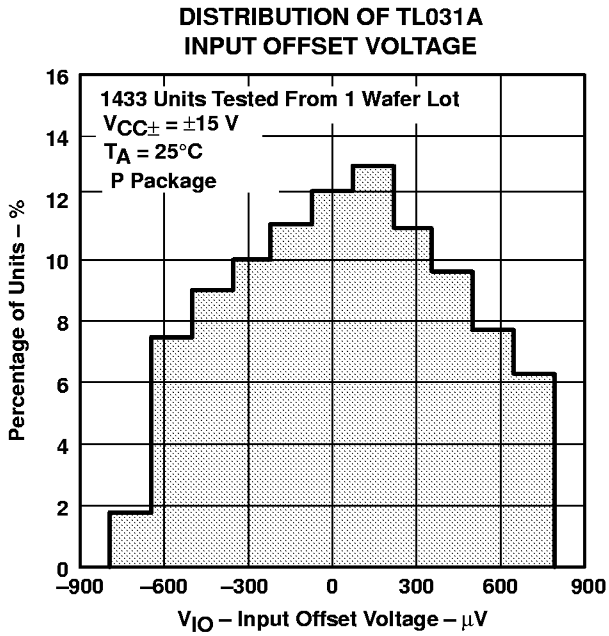


Figure 7

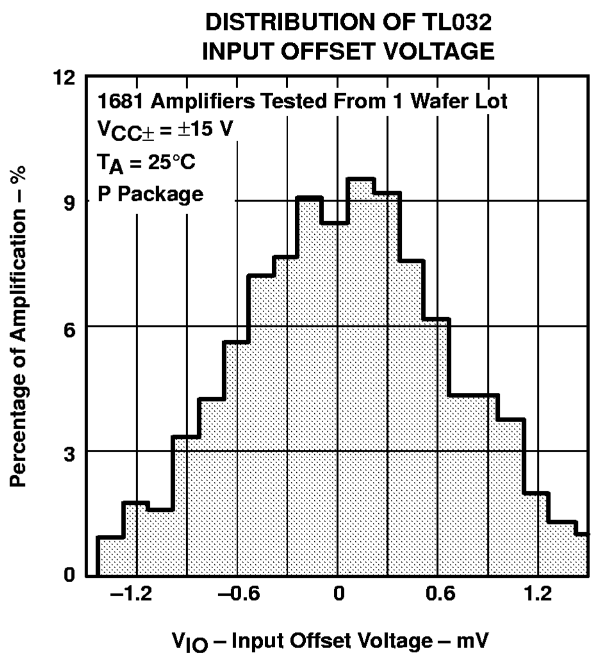


Figure 8

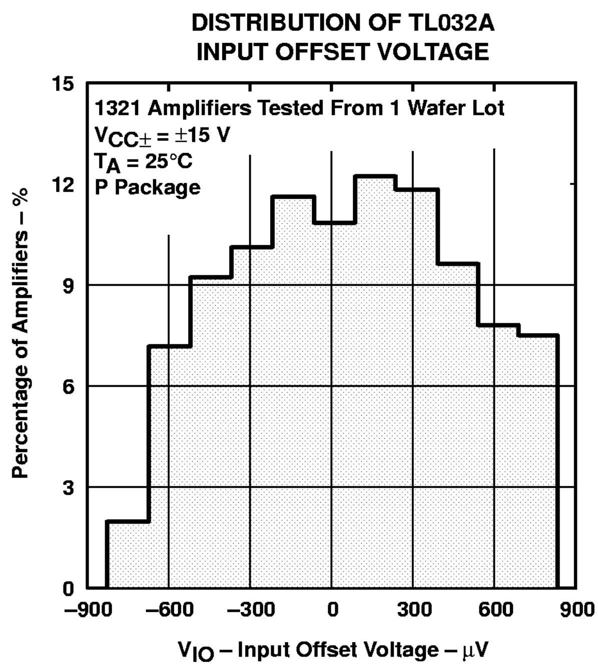


Figure 9

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

DISTRIBUTION OF TL034
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE

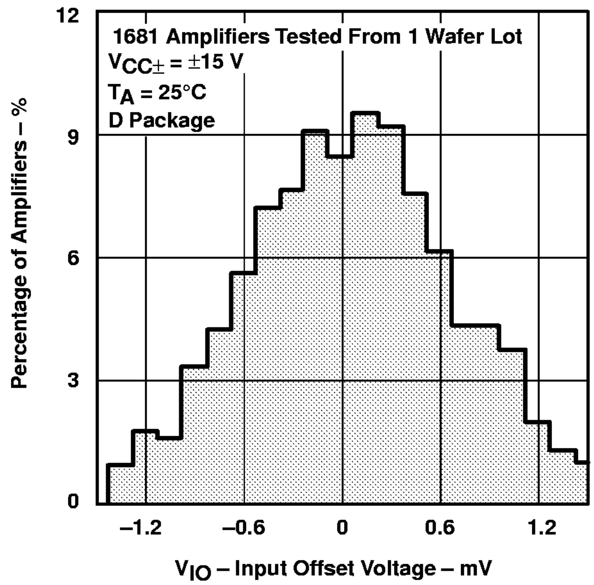


Figure 10

DISTRIBUTION OF TL034A
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE

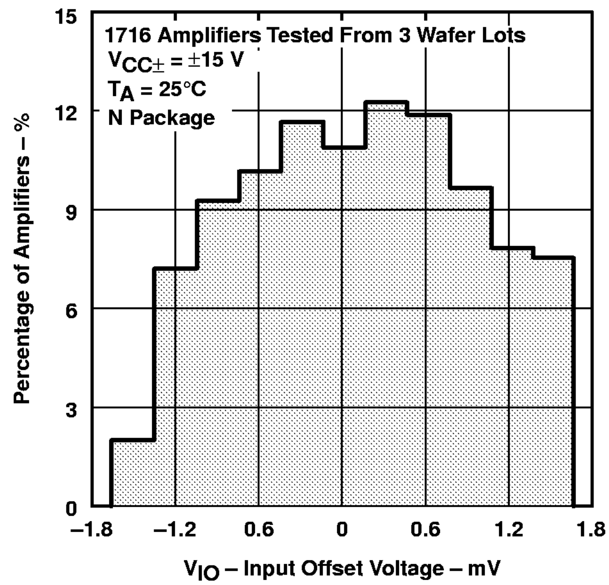


Figure 11

DISTRIBUTION OF TL031
INPUT OFFSET-VOLTAGE
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT

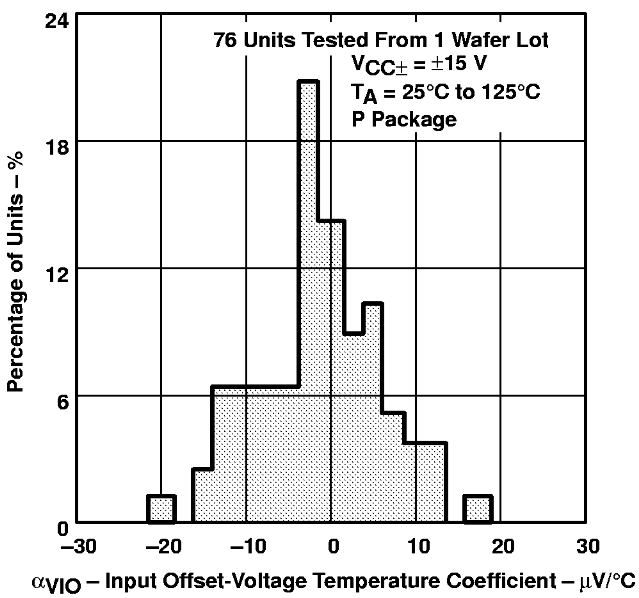


Figure 12

DISTRIBUTION OF TL032
INPUT OFFSET-VOLTAGE
TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT

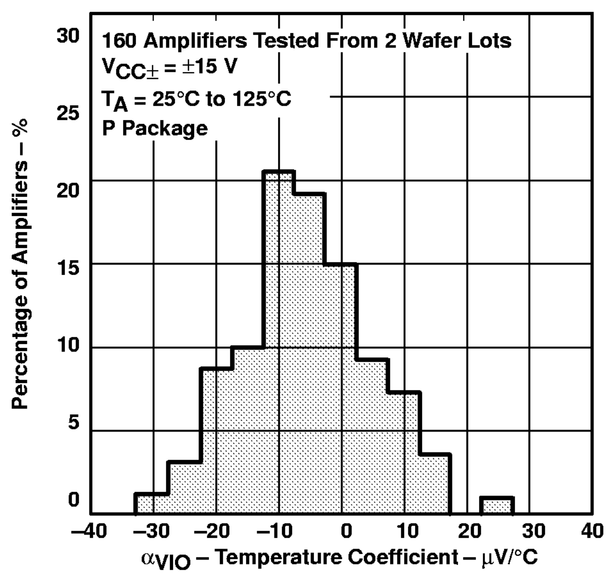


Figure 13

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

DISTRIBUTION OF TL034 INPUT OFFSET-VOLTAGE TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT

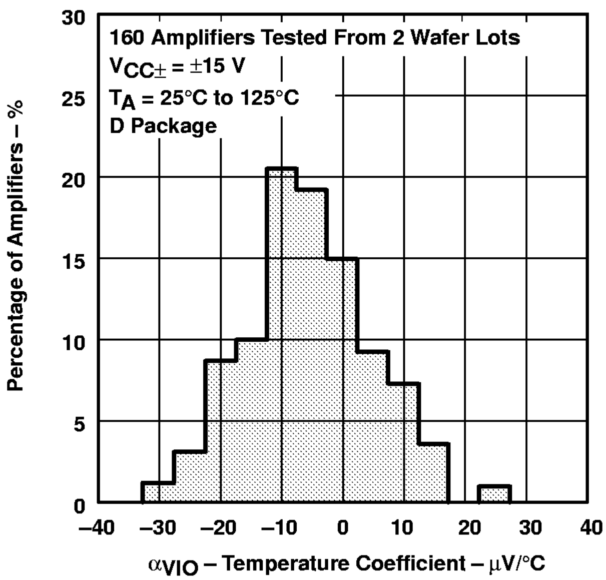


Figure 14

INPUT BIAS CURRENT vs COMMON-MODE INPUT VOLTAGE

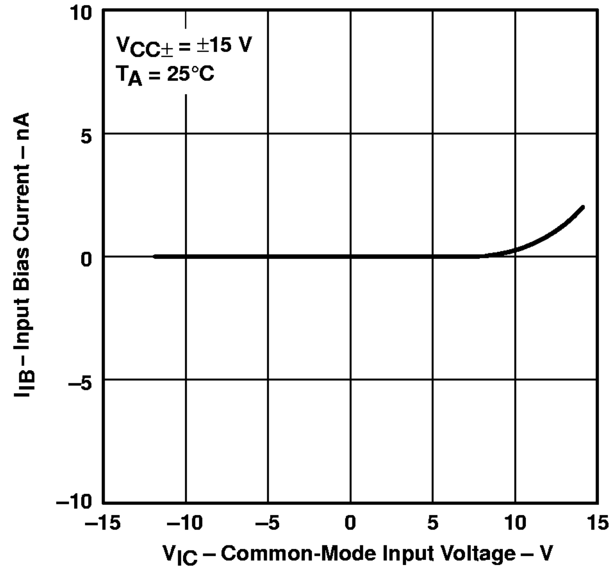


Figure 15

INPUT BIAS CURRENT AND INPUT OFFSET CURRENT† vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

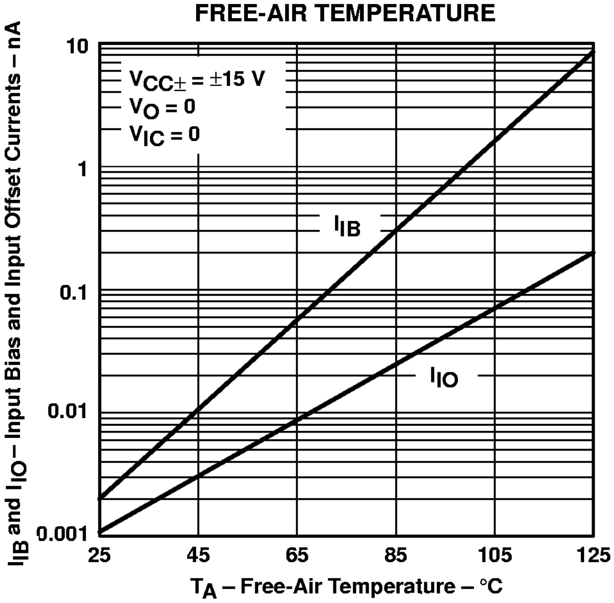


Figure 16

COMMON-MODE INPUT VOLTAGE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

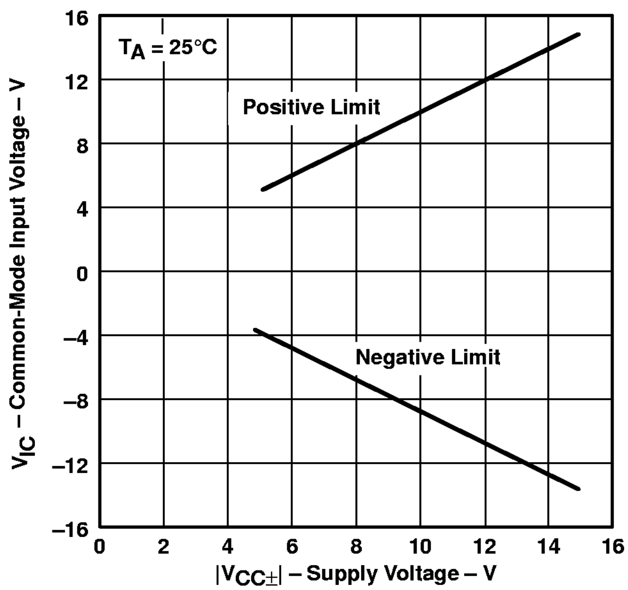


Figure 17

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

COMMON-MODE INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE†
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

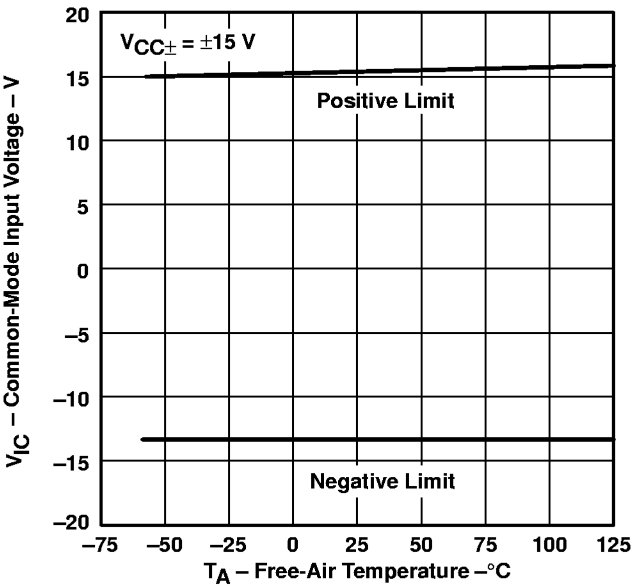


Figure 18

OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
DIFFERENTIAL INPUT VOLTAGE

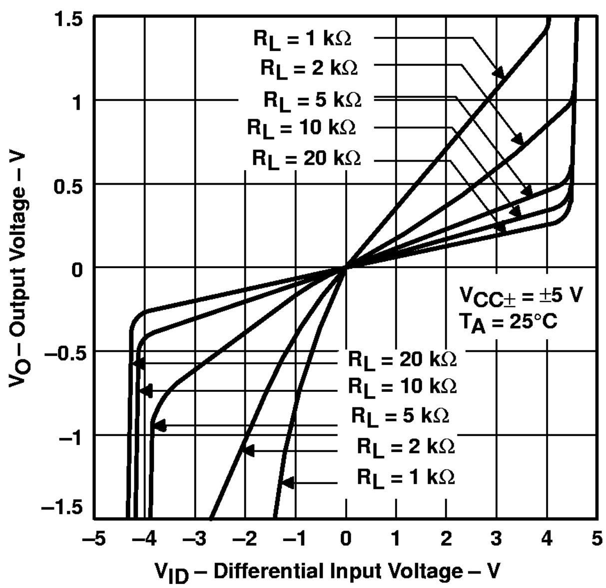


Figure 19

OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
DIFFERENTIAL INPUT VOLTAGE

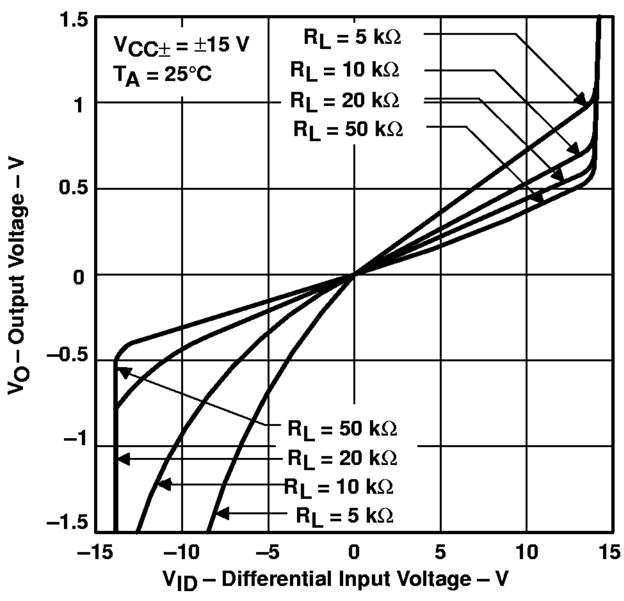


Figure 20

MAXIMUM PEAK OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
SUPPLY VOLTAGE

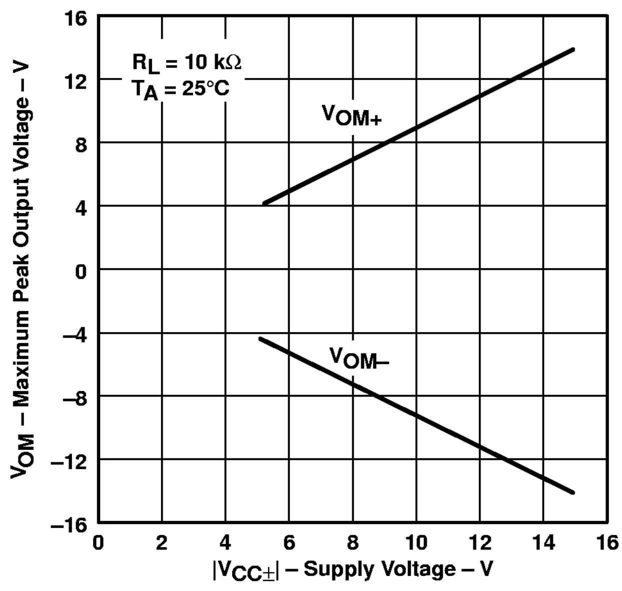


Figure 21

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

MAXIMUM PEAK-TO-PEAK OUTPUT VOLTAGE† vs FREQUENCY

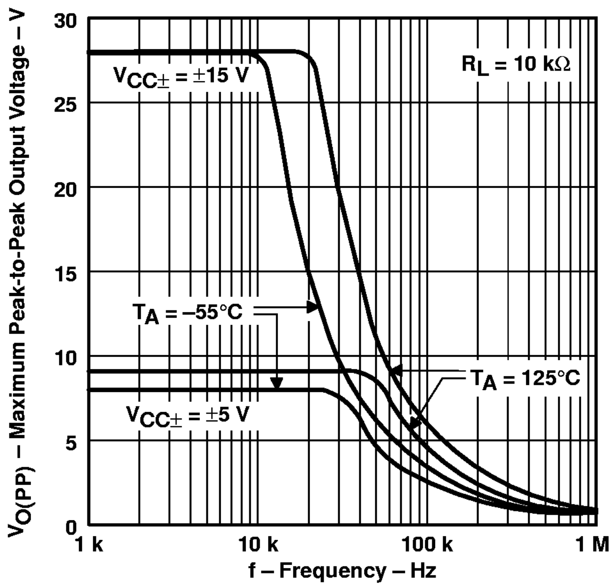


Figure 22

MAXIMUM PEAK OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs OUTPUT CURRENT

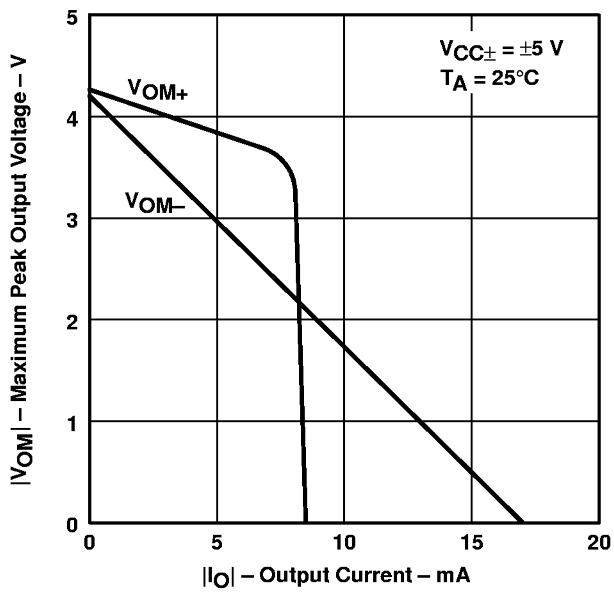


Figure 23

MAXIMUM PEAK OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs OUTPUT CURRENT

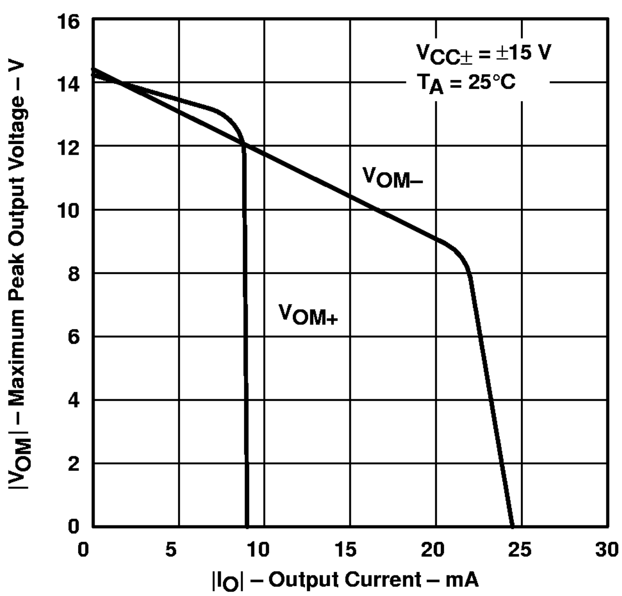


Figure 24

MAXIMUM PEAK OUTPUT VOLTAGE† vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

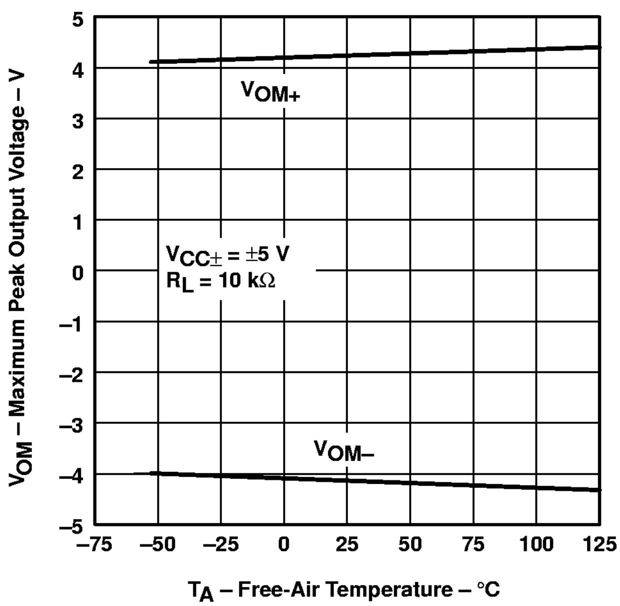


Figure 25

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

MAXIMUM PEAK OUTPUT VOLTAGE†
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

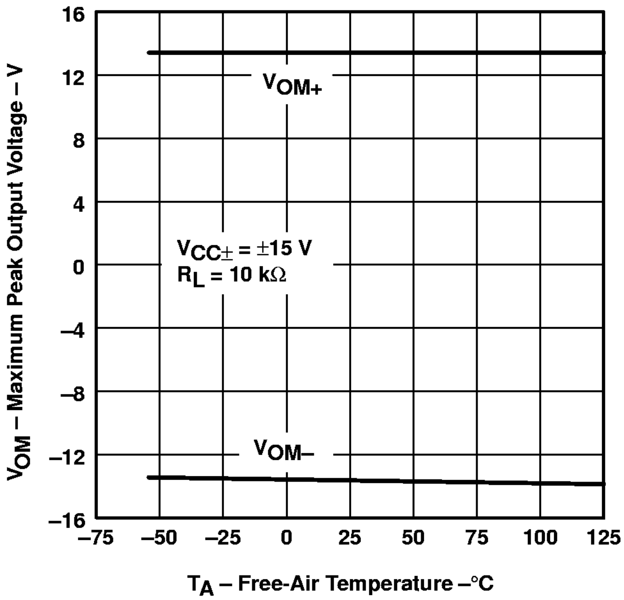


Figure 26

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL
VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION
vs
LOAD RESISTANCE

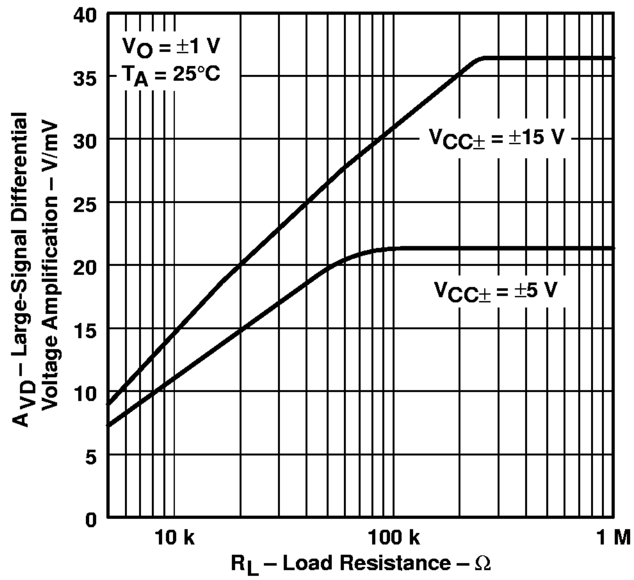


Figure 27

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE
AMPLIFICATION AND PHASE SHIFT
vs
FREQUENCY

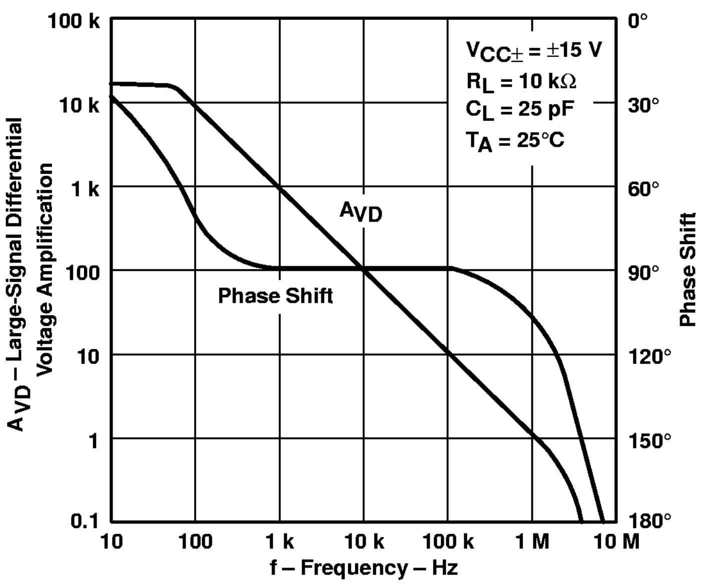


Figure 28

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

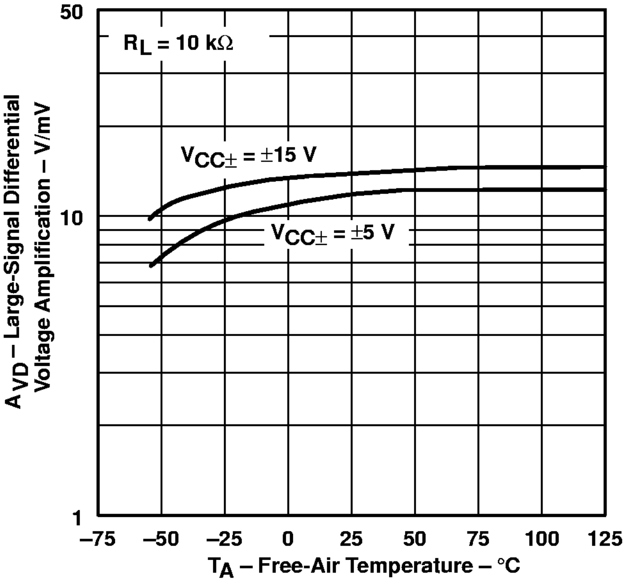


Figure 29

OUTPUT IMPEDANCE
vs
FREQUENCY

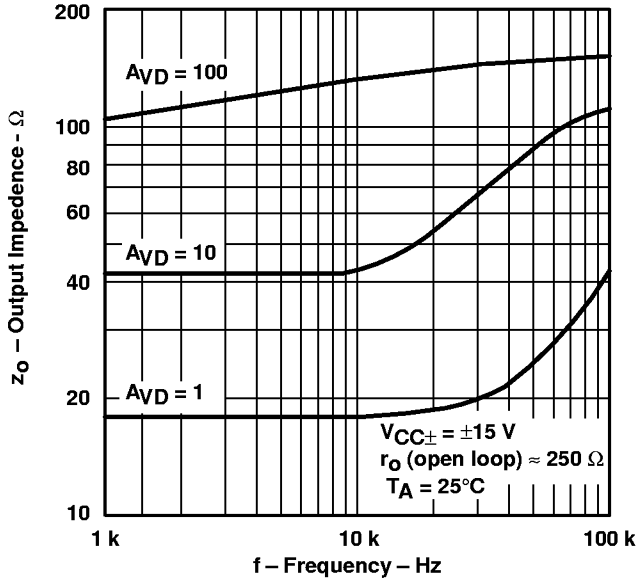


Figure 30

COMMON-MODE REJECTION RATIO
vs
FREQUENCY

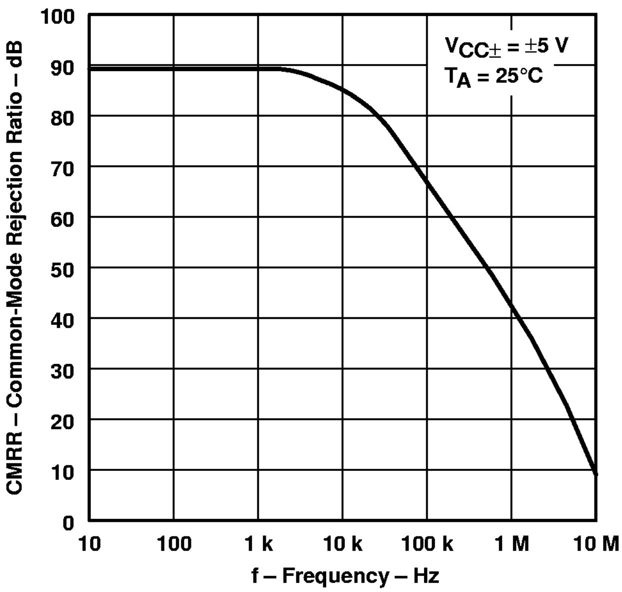


Figure 31

COMMON-MODE REJECTION RATIO
vs
FREQUENCY

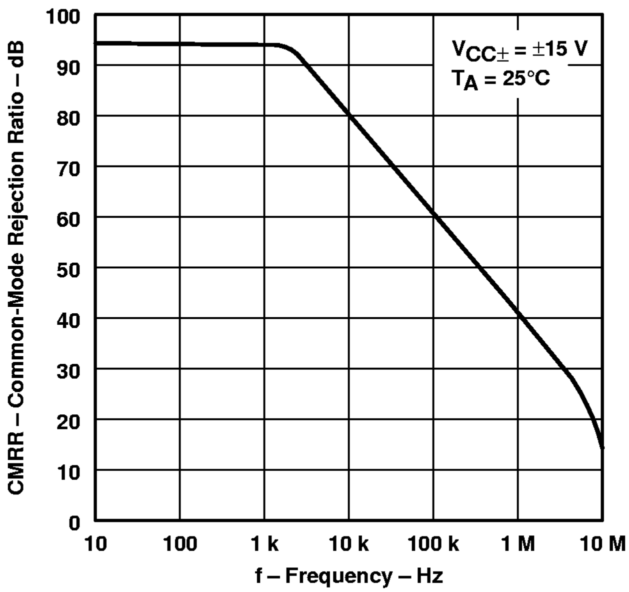


Figure 32

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

COMMON-MODE REJECTION RATIO†
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

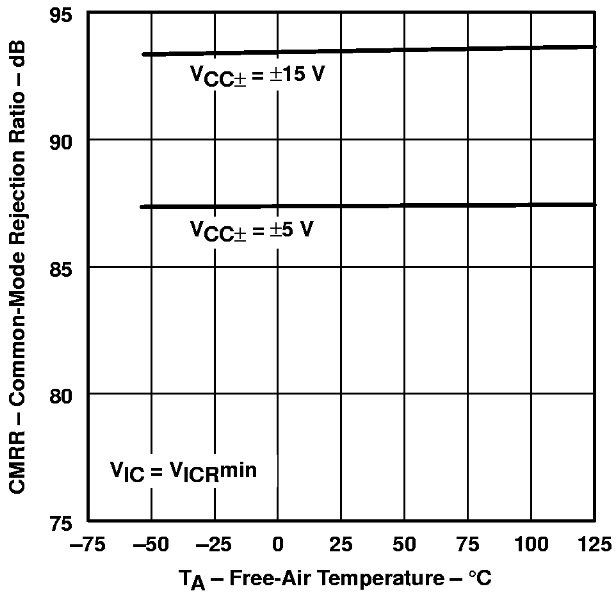


Figure 33

SUPPLY-VOLTAGE REJECTION RATIO†
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

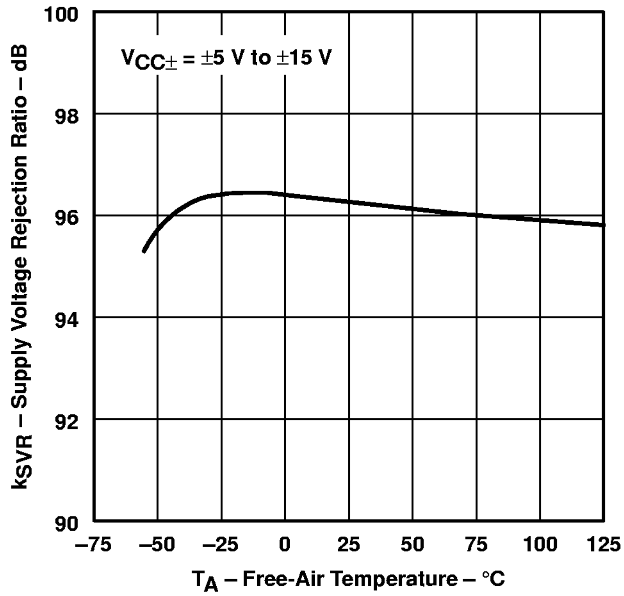


Figure 34

SHORT-CIRCUIT OUTPUT CURRENT
vs
SUPPLY VOLTAGE

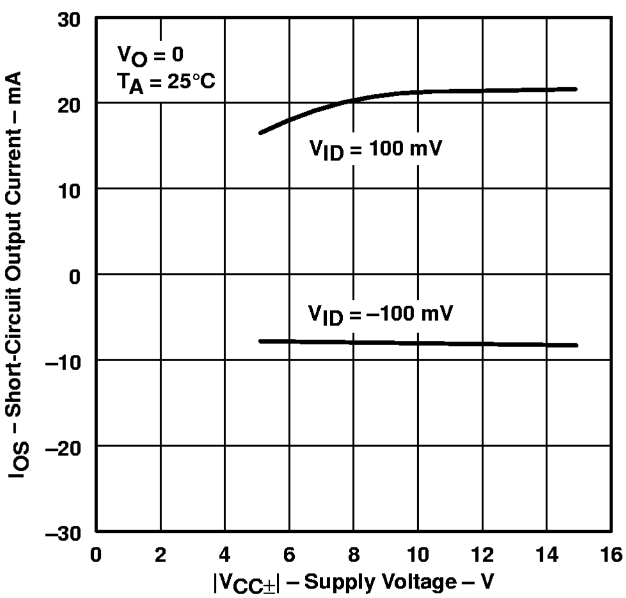


Figure 35

SHORT-CIRCUIT OUTPUT CURRENT
vs
TIME

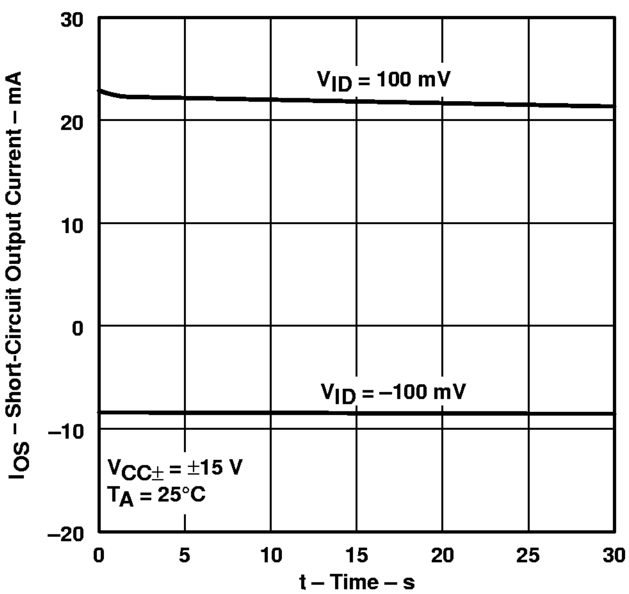


Figure 36

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

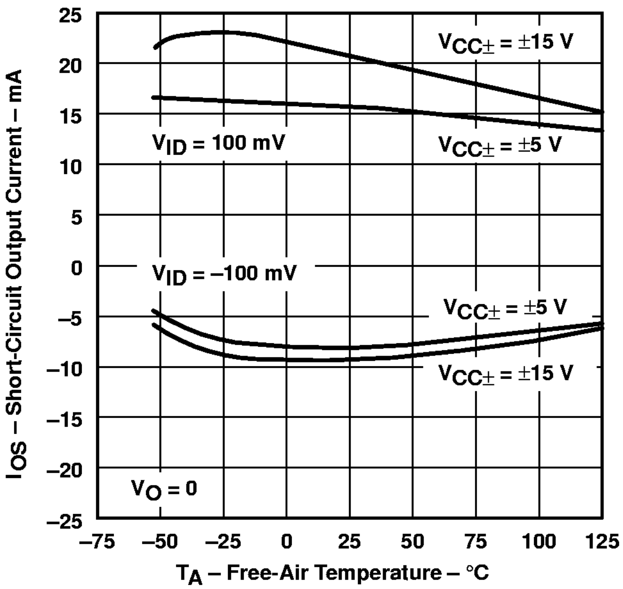


Figure 37

**TL031 and TL031A
EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE
vs
FREQUENCY**

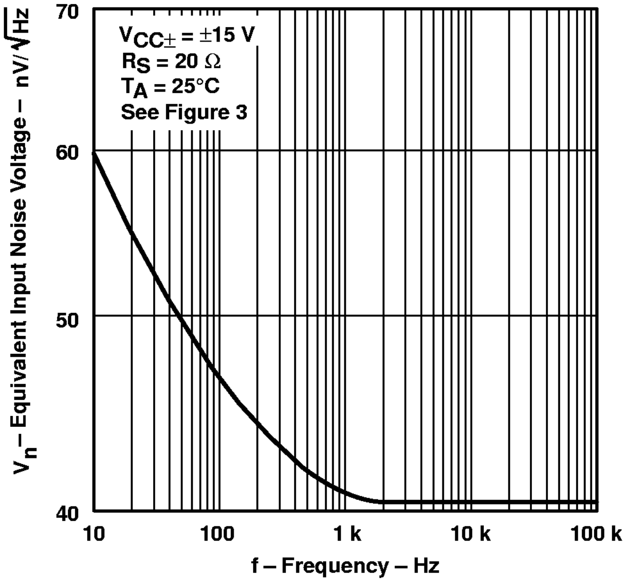


Figure 38

**TL032 and TL032A
EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE
vs
FREQUENCY**

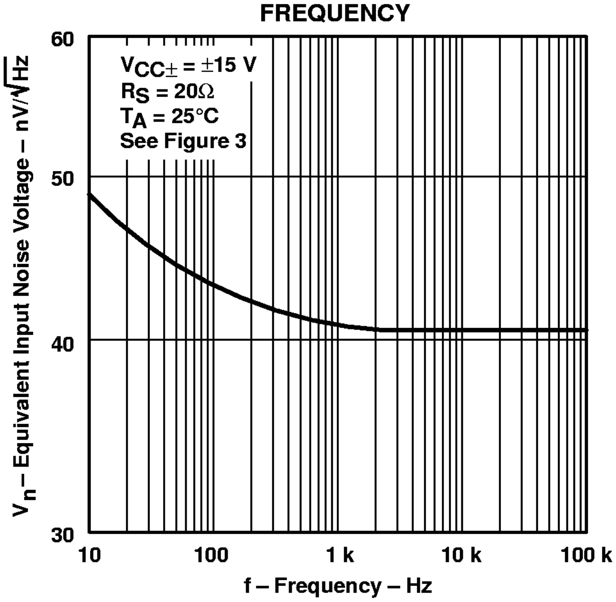


Figure 39

**TL034 and TL034A
EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE
vs
FREQUENCY**

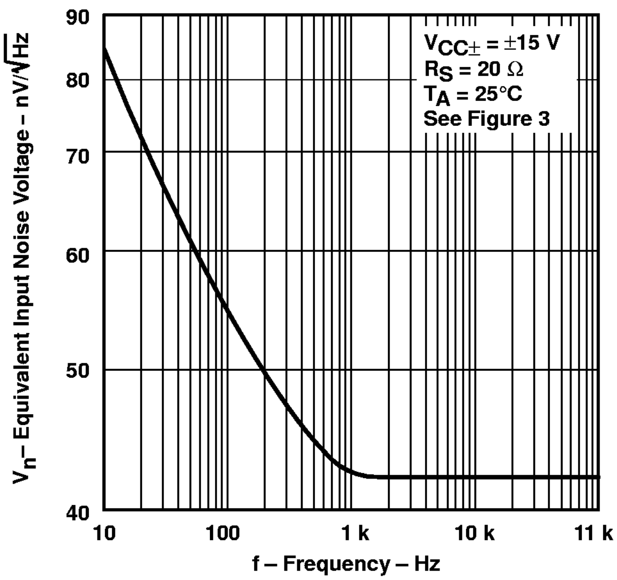


Figure 40

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

TL031 and TL031A
SUPPLY CURRENT†
vs
SUPPLY VOLTAGE

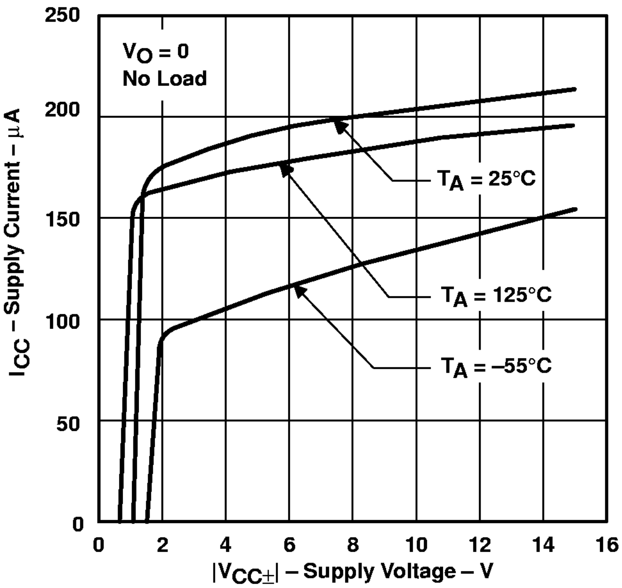


Figure 41

TL032 and TL032A
SUPPLY CURRENT†
vs
SUPPLY VOLTAGE

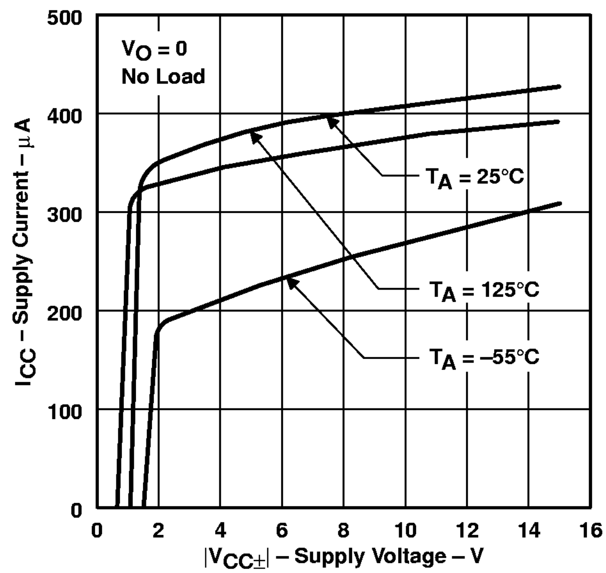


Figure 42

TL034 and TL034A
SUPPLY CURRENT†
vs
SUPPLY VOLTAGE

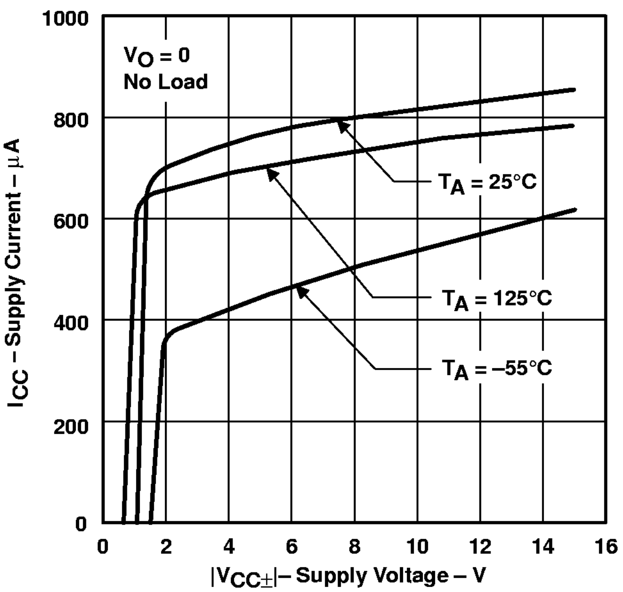


Figure 43

TL031 and TL031A
SUPPLY CURRENT†
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

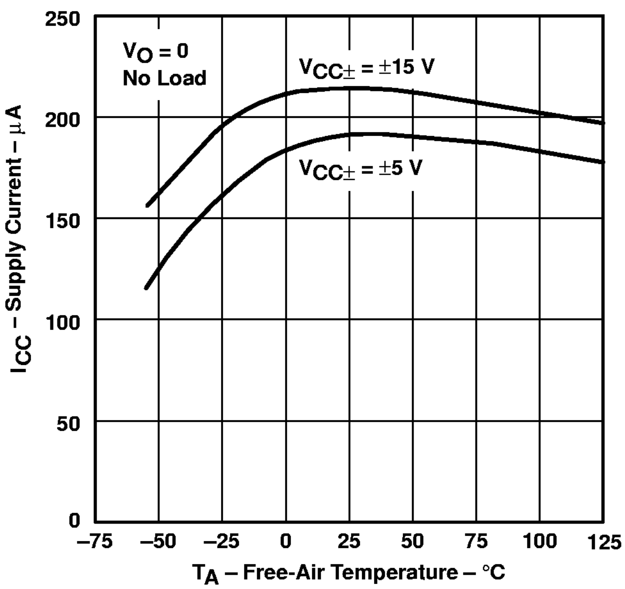


Figure 44

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

**TL032 and TL032A
SUPPLY CURRENT†
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE**

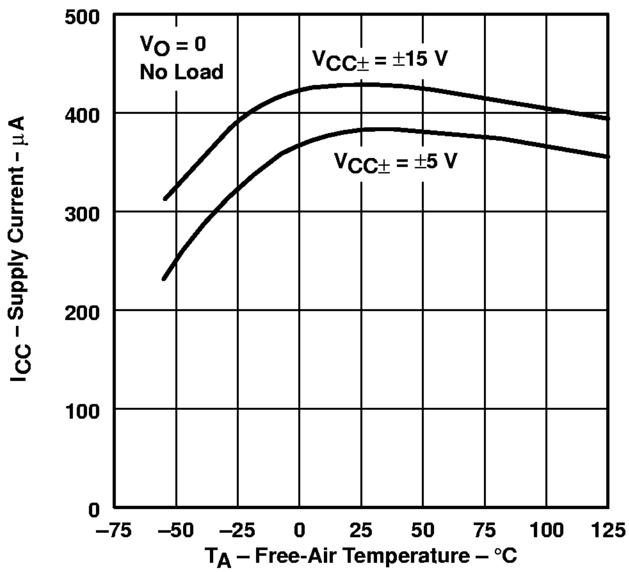


Figure 45

**TL034 and TL034A
SUPPLY CURRENT†
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE**

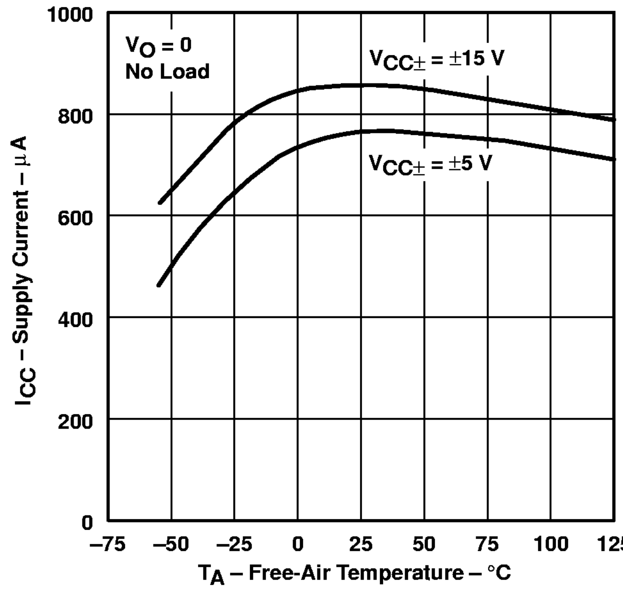


Figure 46

**SLEW RATE
vs
LOAD RESISTANCE**

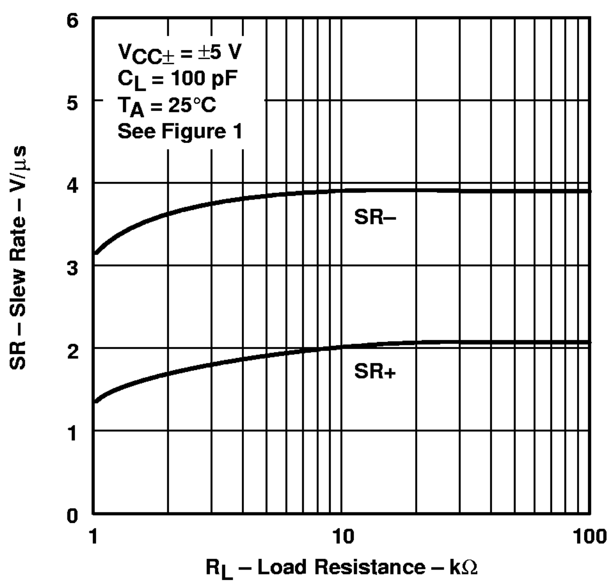


Figure 47

**SLEW RATE
vs
LOAD RESISTANCE**

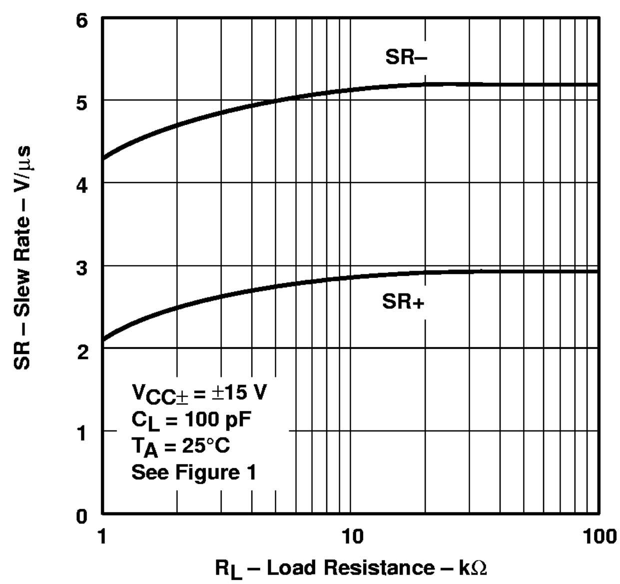


Figure 48

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

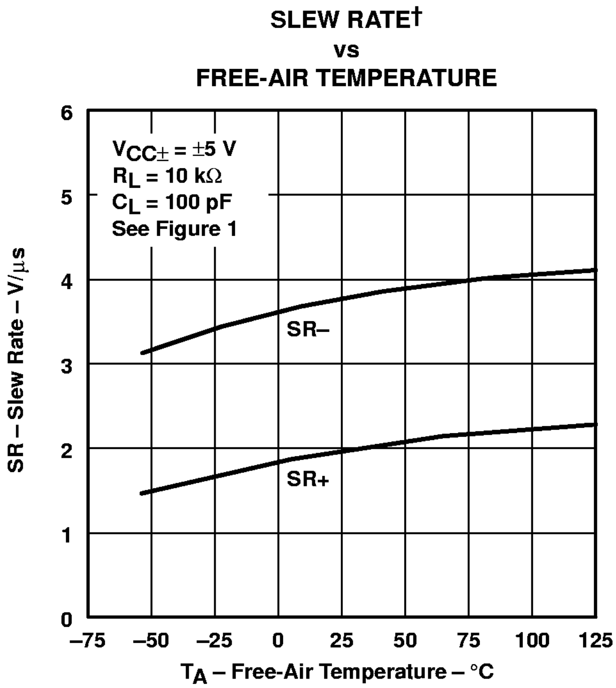


Figure 49

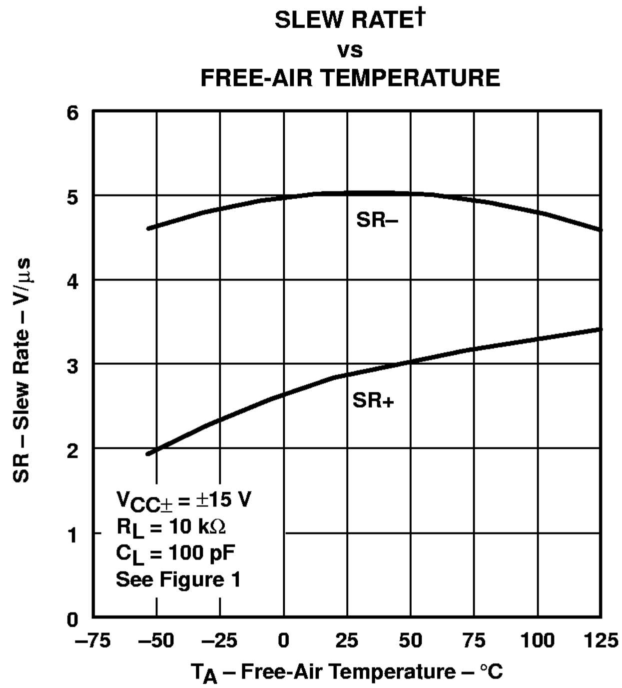


Figure 50

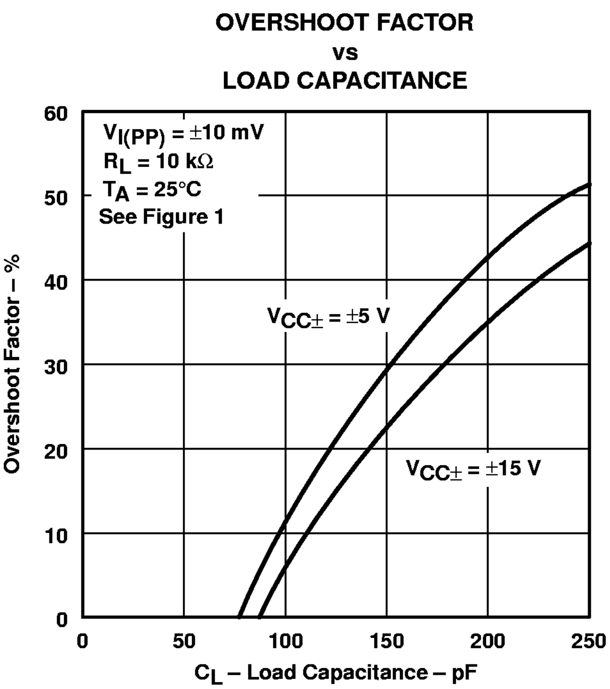


Figure 51

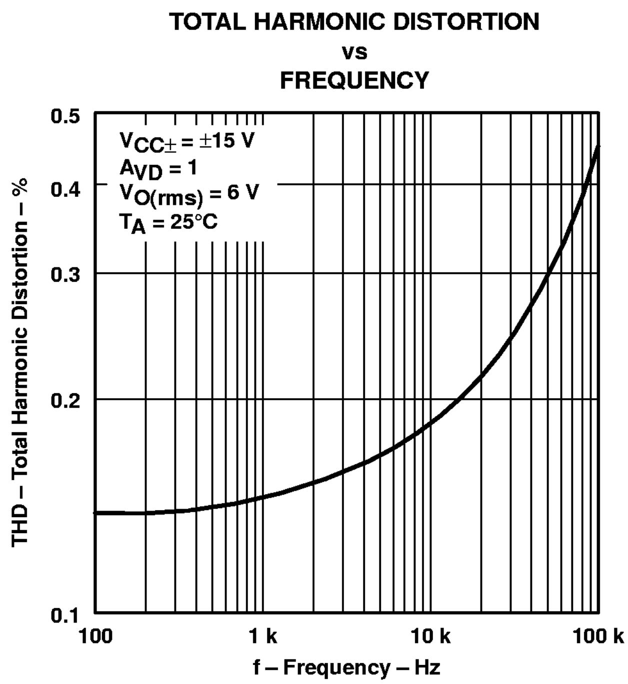


Figure 52

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

UNITY-GAIN BANDWIDTH vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

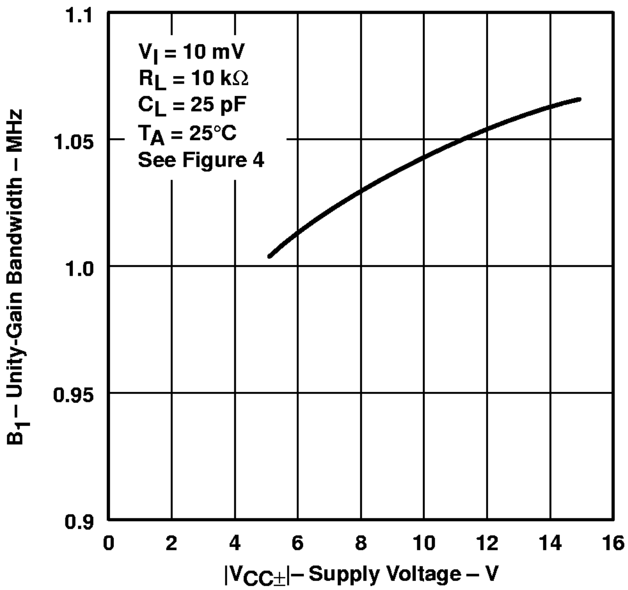


Figure 53

UNITY-GAIN BANDWIDTH† vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

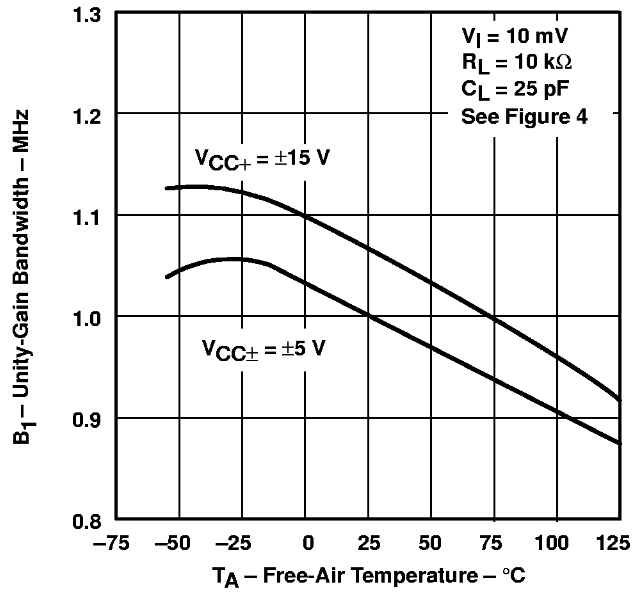


Figure 54

PHASE MARGIN vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

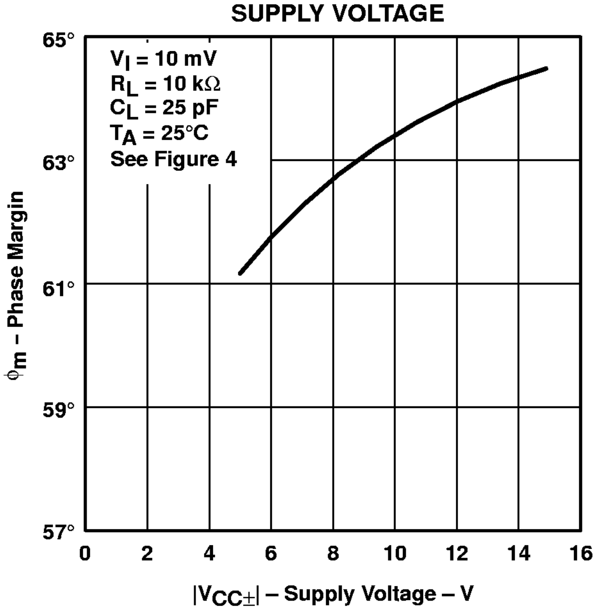
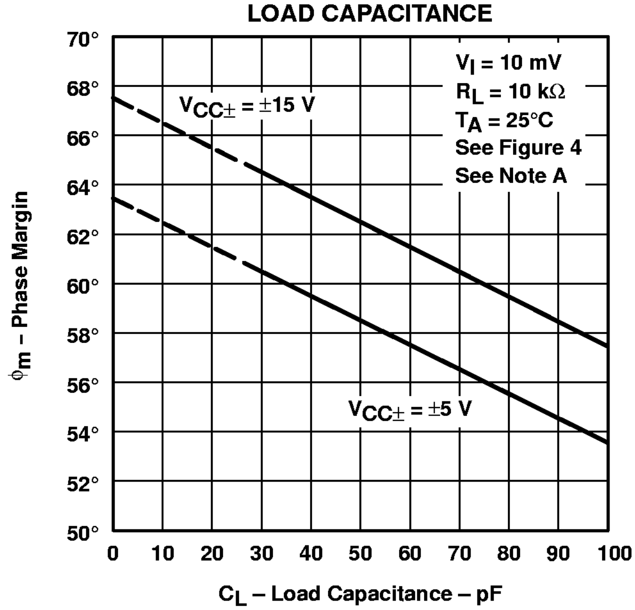


Figure 55

PHASE MARGIN vs LOAD CAPACITANCE



NOTE A: Values of phase margin below a load capacitance of 25 pF were estimated.

Figure 56

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

PHASE MARGIN†
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

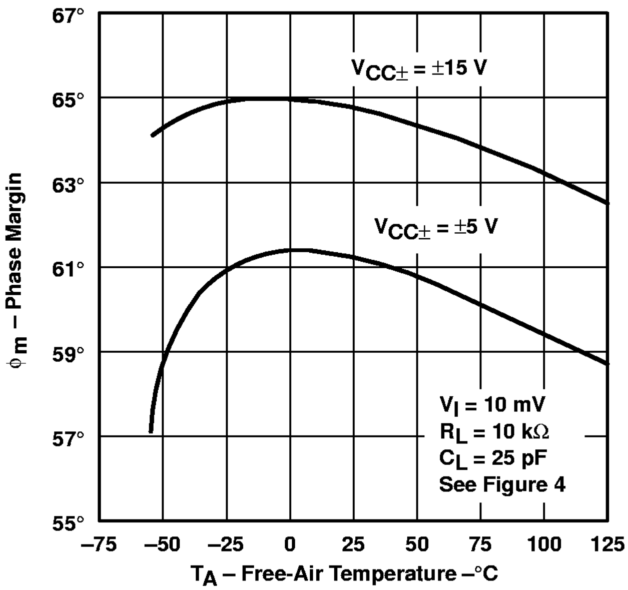


Figure 57

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER
SMALL-SIGNAL
PULSE RESPONSE

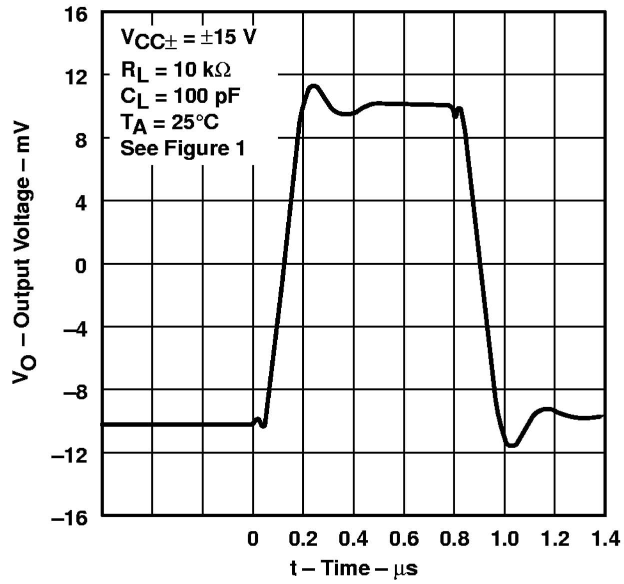


Figure 58

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER
LARGE-SIGNAL
PULSE RESPONSE

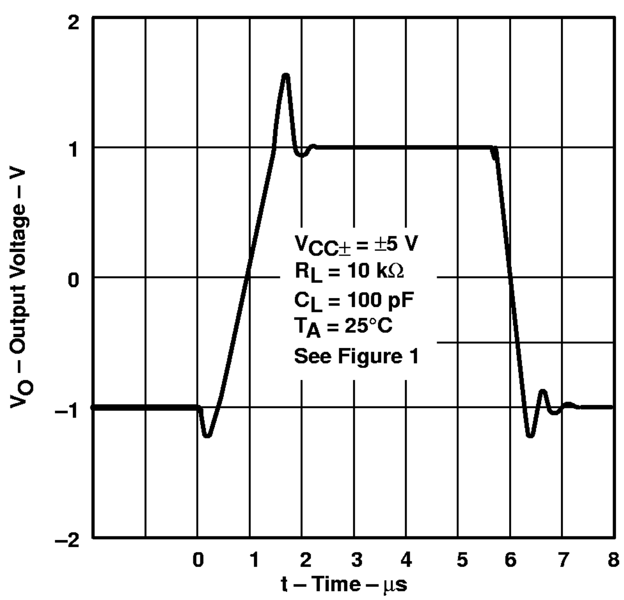


Figure 59

VOLTAGE-FOLLOWER
LARGE-SIGNAL
PULSE RESPONSE

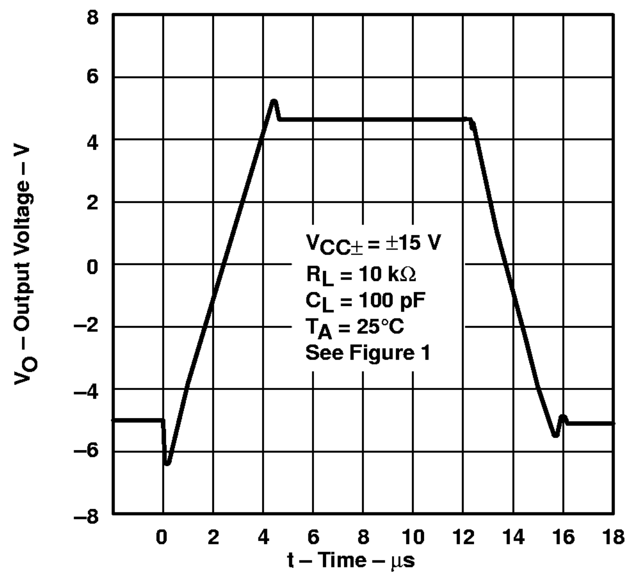


Figure 60

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

APPLICATION INFORMATION

input characteristics

The TL03x and TL03xA are specified with a minimum and a maximum input voltage that, if exceeded at either input, could cause the device to malfunction.

Due to of the extremely high input impedance and resulting low bias-current requirements, the TL03x and TL03xA are well suited for low-level signal processing; however, leakage currents on printed circuit boards and sockets easily can exceed bias current requirements and cause degradation in system performance. It is a good practice to include guard rings around inputs (see Figure 61). These guard rings should be driven from a low-impedance source at the same voltage level as the common-mode input.

Unused amplifiers should be connected as grounded unity-gain followers to avoid oscillation.

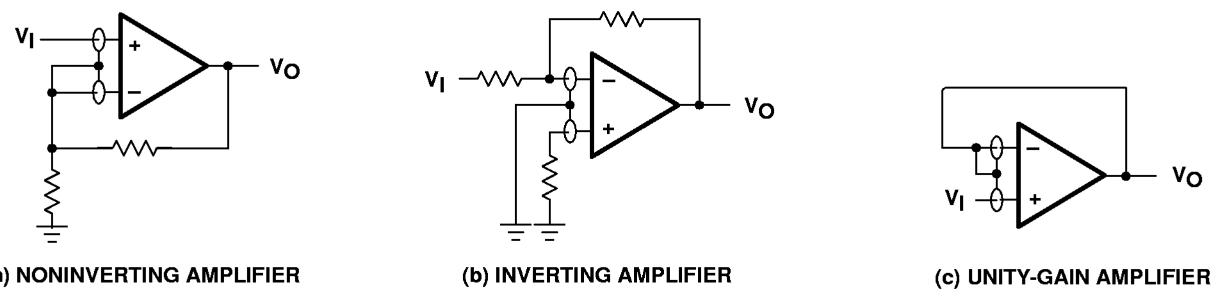
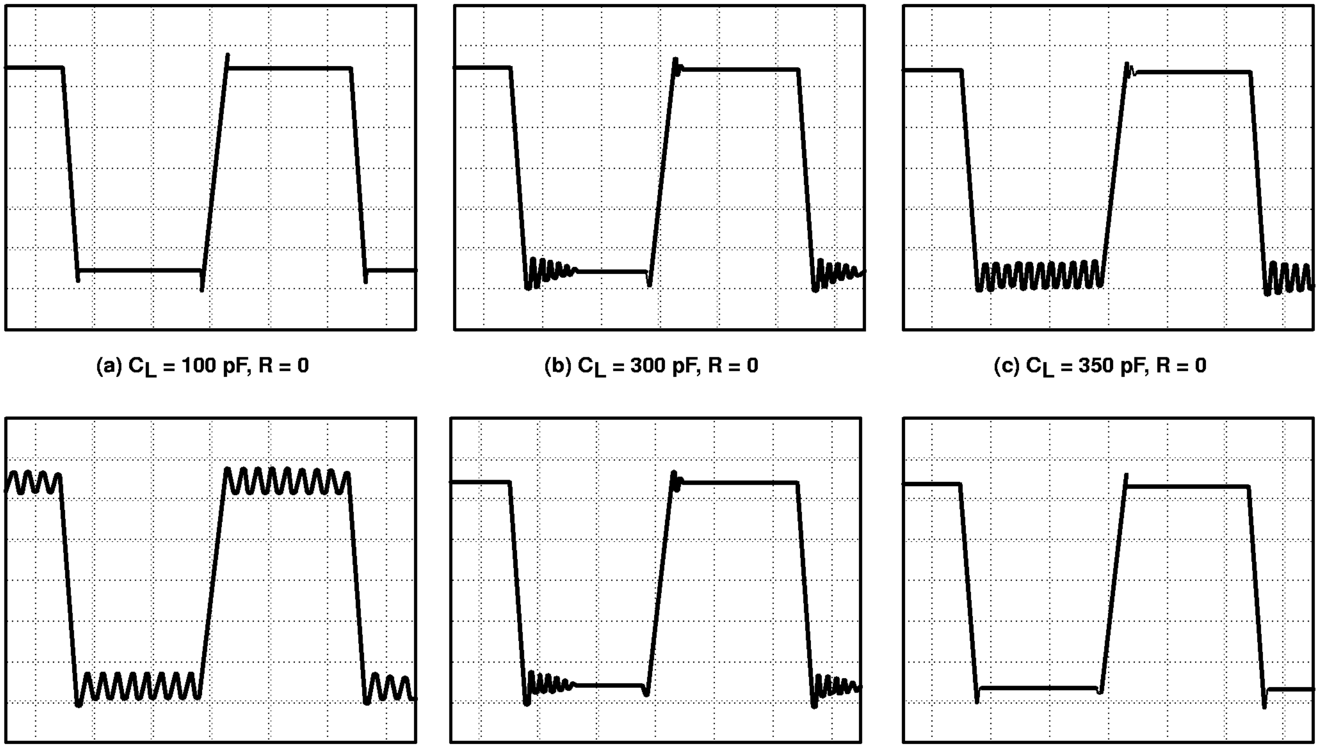


Figure 61. Use of Guard Rings

APPLICATION INFORMATION

output characteristics

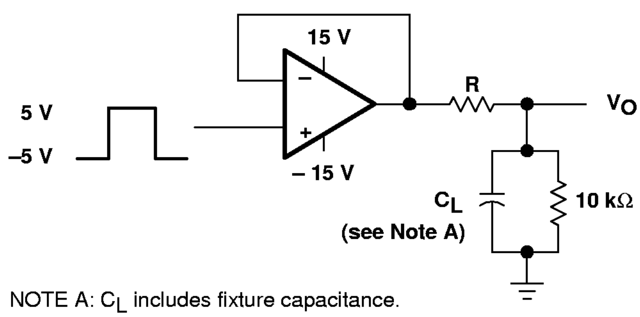
All operating characteristics (except bandwidth and phase margin) are specified with 100-pF load capacitance. The TL03x and TL03xA drive higher capacitive loads; however, as the load capacitance increases, the resulting response pole occurs at lower frequencies, thereby causing ringing, peaking, or even oscillation. The value of the load capacitance at which oscillation occurs varies with production lots. If an application appears to be sensitive to oscillation due to load capacitance, adding a small resistance in series with the load should alleviate the problem (see Figure 63). Capacitive loads of 1000 pF and larger can be driven if enough resistance is added in series with the output (see Figure 62).



(a) C_L = 100 pF, R = 0 — (b) C_L = 300 pF, R = 0 — (c) C_L = 350 pF, R = 0

(d) C_L = 1000 pF, R = 0 — (e) C_L = 1000 pF, R = 50 Ω — (f) C_L = 1000 pF, R = 2 kΩ

Figure 62. Effect of Capacitive Loads



NOTE A: C_L includes fixture capacitance.

Figure 63. Test Circuit for Output Characteristics

APPLICATION INFORMATION

high-Q notch filter

In general, Texas Instruments enhanced-JFET operational amplifiers serve as excellent filters. The circuit in Figure 64 provides a narrow notch at a specific frequency. Notch filters are designed to eliminate frequencies that are interfering with the operation of an application. For this filter, the center frequency can be calculated as:

$$f_O = \frac{1}{2\pi \times R1 \times C1}$$

With the resistors and capacitors shown in Figure 64, the center frequency is 1 kHz. C1 = C3 = C2 + 2 and R1 = R3 = 2 × R2. The center frequency can be modified by varying these values. When adjusting the center frequency, ensure that the operational amplifier has sufficient gain at the frequency required.

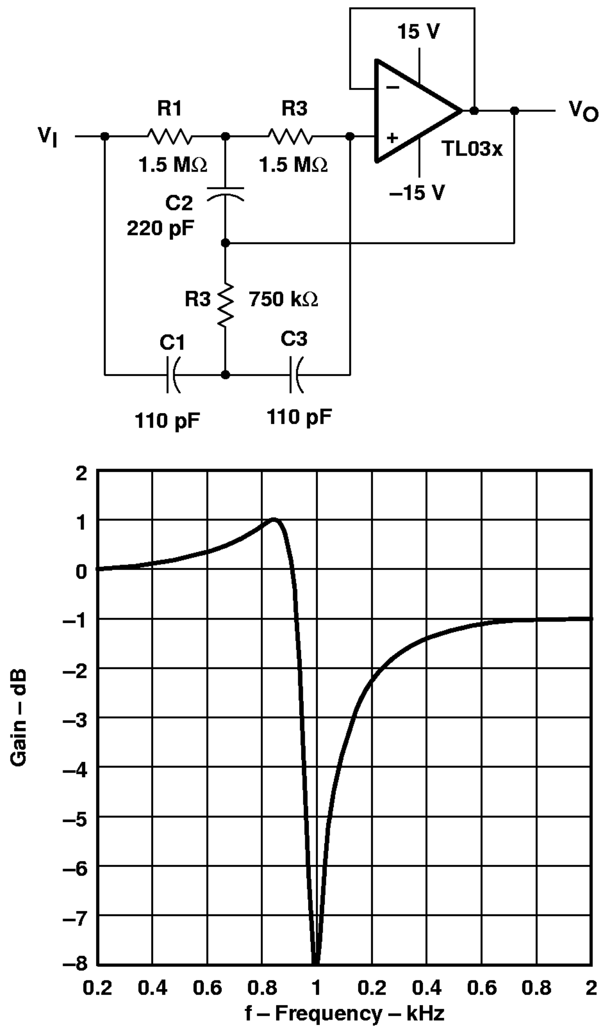


Figure 64. High-Q Notch Filter

APPLICATION INFORMATION

transimpedance amplifier

The low-power precision TL03x allows accurate measurement of low currents. The high input impedance and low offset voltage of the TL03xA greatly simplify the design of a transimpedance amplifier. At room temperature, this design achieves 10-bit accuracy with an error of less than 1/2 LSB.

Assuming that R2 is much less than R1 and ignoring error terms, the output voltage can be expressed as:

$$V_O = -I_{IN} \times R_F\left(\frac{R1 + R2}{R2}\right)$$

Using the resistor values shown in the schematic for a 1-nA input current, the output voltage equals –0.1 V. If the V_O limit for the TL03xA is measured at ±12 V, the maximum input current for these resistor values is ±120 nA. Similarly, one LSB on a 10-bit scale corresponds to 12 mV of output voltage, or 120 pA of input current.

The following equation shows the effect of input offset voltage and input bias current on the output voltage:

$$V_O = -\left[V_{IO} + R_F\left(I_{IO} + I_{IB}\right)\right]\left(\frac{R1 + R2}{R2}\right)$$

If the application requires input protection for the transimpedance amplifier, do not use standard PN diodes. Instead, use low-leakage Siliconix SN4117 JFETs (or equivalent) connected as diodes across the TL03xA inputs as shown in Figure 65.

As with all precision applications, special care must be taken to eliminate external sources of leakage and interference. Other precautions include using high-quality insulation, cleaning insulating surfaces to remove fluxes and other residue, and enclosing the application within a protective box.

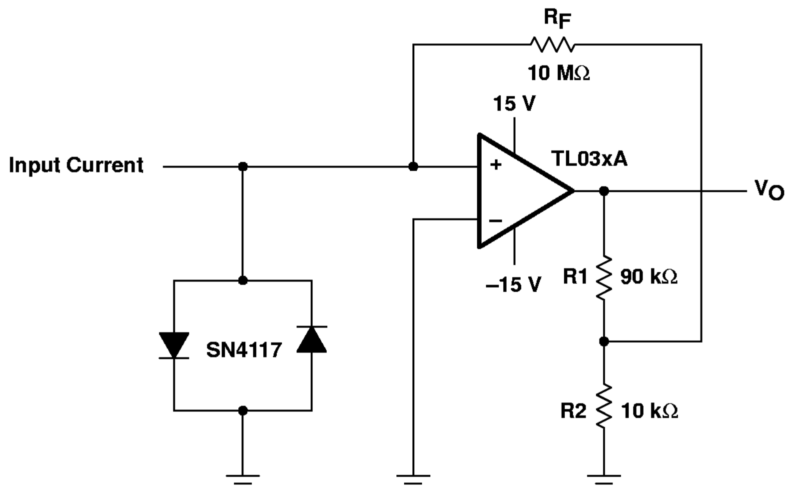


Figure 65. Transimpedance Amplifier

APPLICATION INFORMATION

4-mA to 20-mA current loops

Often, information from an analog sensor must be sent over a distance to the receiving circuitry. For many applications, the most feasible method involves converting voltage information to a current before transmission. The following circuits give two variations of low-power current loops. The circuit in Figure 66 requires three wires from the transmitting to receiving circuitry, while the second variation in Figure 67 requires only two wires, but includes an extra integrated circuit. Both circuits benefit from the high input impedance of the TL03xA because many inexpensive sensors do not have low output impedance.

Assuming that the voltage at the noninverting input of the TL03xA is zero, the following equation determines the output current:

$$I_O = V_I\left(\frac{R3}{R1 \times R_S}\right) + 5V\left(\frac{R3}{R2 \times R_S}\right) = 0.16 \times V_I + 4\,mA$$

The circuits presently provide 4-mA to 20-mA output current for an input voltage of 0 to 100 mV. By modifying R1, R2, and R3, the input voltage range or the output current range can be adjusted.

Including the offset voltage of the operational amplifier in the above equation clearly illustrates why the low offset TL03xA was chosen:

$$I_O = V_I\left(\frac{R3}{R1 \times R_S}\right) + 5V\left(\frac{R3}{R2 \times R_S}\right) - V_I\left(\frac{R3}{R1 \times R_S} + \frac{R3}{R2 \times R_S} + \frac{R1}{R_S}\right)$$
$$= 0.16 \times V_I + 4\,mA - 0.17 \times V_I$$

For example, an offset voltage of 1 mV decreases the output current by 0.17 mA.

Due to the low power consumption of the TL03xA, both circuits have at least 2 mA available to drive the actual sensor from the 5-V reference node.

4-mA to 20-mA current loops (continued)

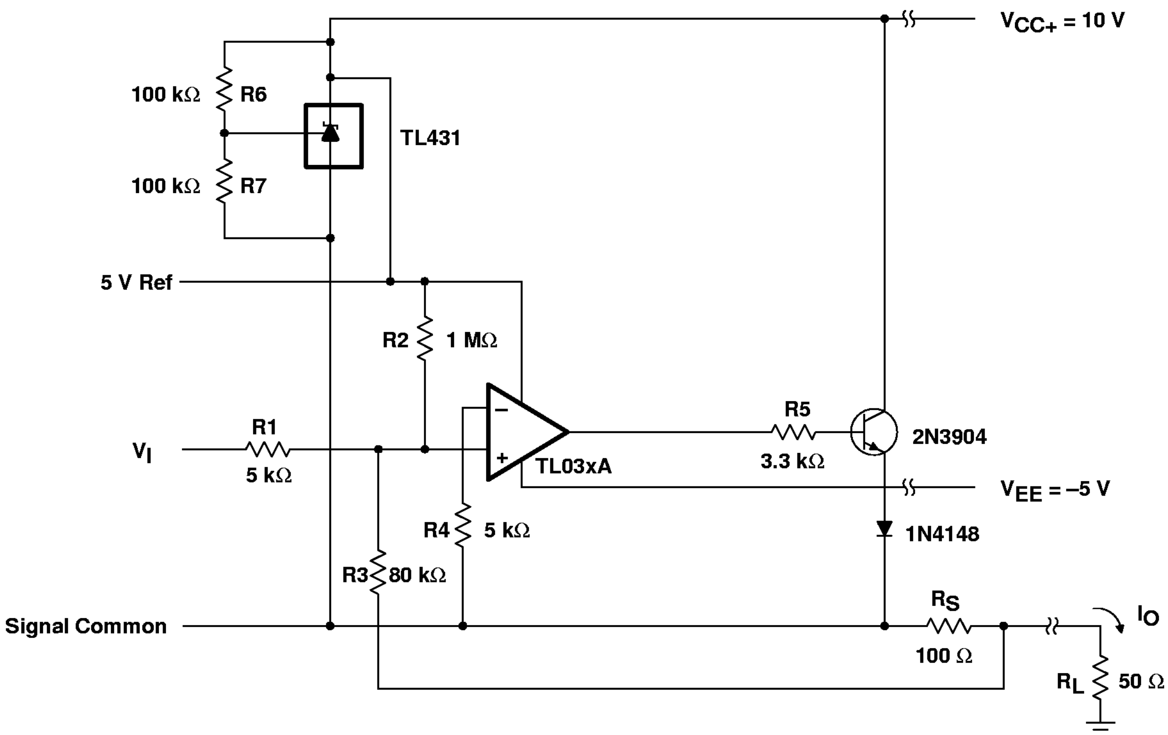


Figure 66. Three-Wire 4-mA to 20-mA Current Loop

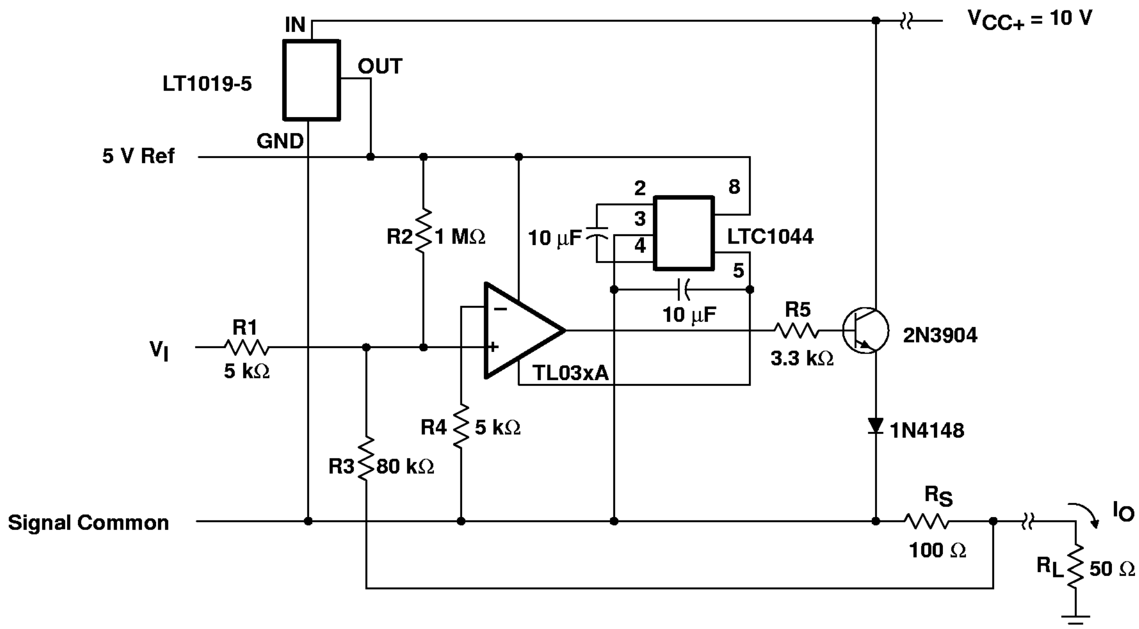


Figure 67. Two-Wire 4-mA to 20-mA Current Loop

APPLICATION INFORMATION

low-level light-detector preamplifier

Applications that need to detect small currents require high input-impedance operational amplifiers; otherwise, the bias currents of the operational amplifier camouflage the current being monitored. Phototransistors provide a current that is proportional to the light reaching the transistor. The TL03x allows even the small currents resulting from low-level light to be detected.

In Figure 68, if there is no light, the phototransistor is off and the output is high. As light is detected, the operational amplifier output begins pulling low. Adjusting R4 both compensates for offset voltage of the amplifier and adjusts the point of light detection by the amplifier.

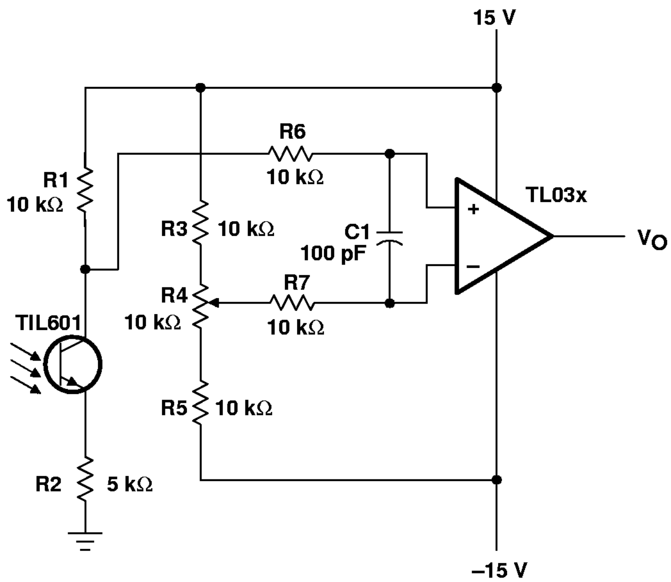
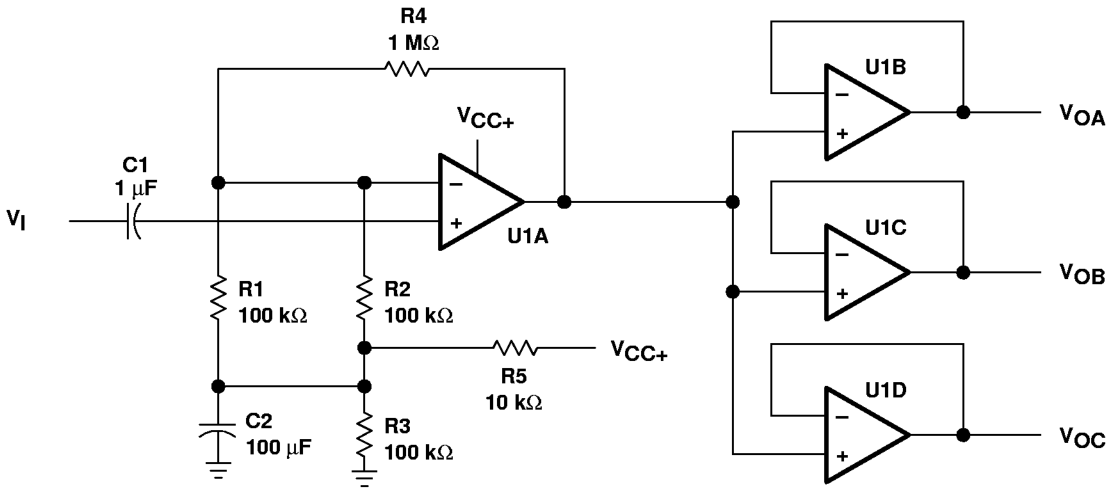


Figure 68. Low-Level Light-Detector Preamplifier

APPLICATION INFORMATION

audio-distribution amplifier

This audio-distribution amplifier (see Figure 69) feeds the input signal to three separate output channels. U1A amplifies the input signal with a gain of 10, while U1B, U1C, and U1D serve as buffers to the output channels. The gain response of this circuit is very flat from 20 Hz to 20 kHz. The TL03x allows quick response to the input signal while maintaining low power consumption.



NOTE A: U1A through U1D = TL03x; V_{CC+} = 5 V.

Figure 69. Audio-Distribution Amplifier Circuit

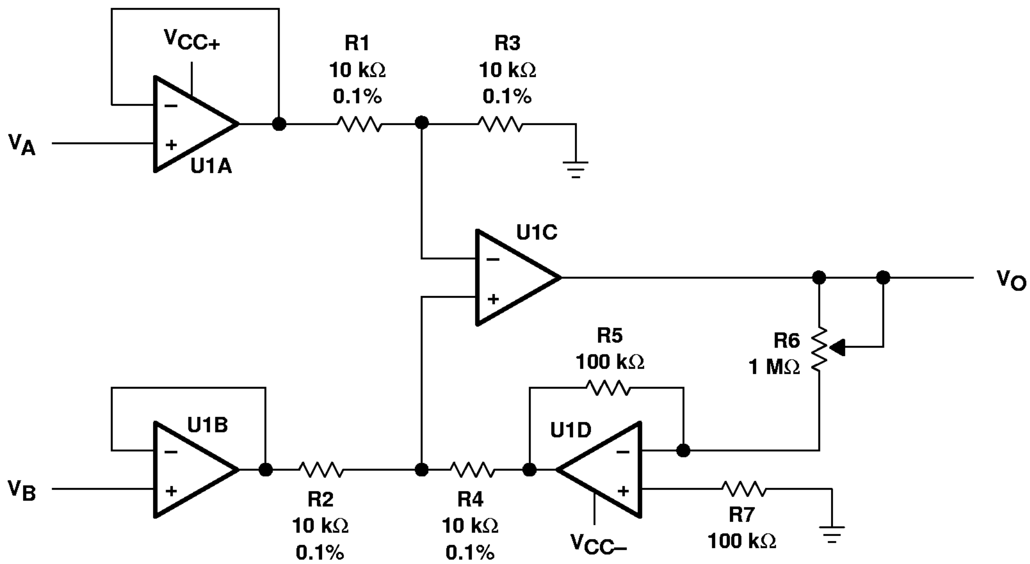
APPLICATION INFORMATION

instrumentation amplifier with linear gain adjust

The low offset voltage and low power consumption of the TL03x provide an accurate but inexpensive instrumentation amplifier (see Figure 70). This particular configuration offers the advantage that the gain can be linearly set by one resistor:

$$V_O = \frac{R6}{R5} \times (V_B - V_A)$$

Adjusting R6 varies the gain. The value of R6 always should be greater than, or equal to, the value of R5 to ensure stability. The disadvantage of this instrumentation amplifier topology is the high degree of CMRR degradation resulting from mismatches between R1, R2, R3, and R4. For this reason, these four resistors should be 0.1%-tolerance resistors.



NOTE A: U1A through U1D = TL03x; $V_{CC\pm}$ = ±15 V.

Figure 70. Instrumentation Amplifier With Linear Gain-Adjust Circuit