

Pin Definition	:
1. Output A	14. Output D
2. Input A (-)	13. Input D (-)
3. Input A (+)	12. Input D (+)
4. Vcc	11. Gnd
5. Input B (+)	10. Input C (+)
6. Input B (-)	9. Input C (-)
7. Output B	8. Output C

General Description

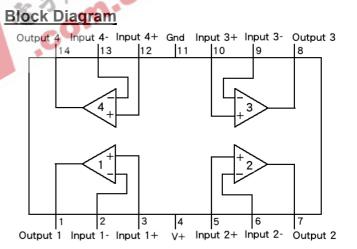
TS324/TS2902 contains four independent high gain operational amplifiers with internal frequency compensation. The four op-amps use a split power supply. The device has low power supply current drain, regardless or the power supply voltage. The low power drain also makes the TS324/TS2902 a good choice for battery operation. When your project calls for a traditional op-amp function, now you can streamline your design with a simple single power supply. Use ordinary +5V common to practically any digital system or personal computer application, without requiring an extra 15V power supply just to have the interface electronics you need. TS324/TS2902 is a versatile, rugged workhorse with a thousand-and-one uses, from amplifying signals from a variety of transducers to dc gain blocks, or any op-amp function. The attached pages offer some recipes that will have your project cooking in no time.

Features

- Single supply operation: 3V to 32V
- Low input bias currents
- Internally compensated
- Common mode range extends to negative supply
- Single and split supply operation

Ordering Information

Part No.	Package	Packing			
TS324CD14 C4	DIP-14	50pcs / Tube			
TS324CS14 RL	SOP-14	2.5Kpcs / 13" Reel			
TS2902CD14 C4	DIP-14	50pcs / Tube			
TS2902CS14 RL	SOP-14	2.5Kpcs / 13" Reel			



Absolute Maximum Rating

Parameter		Symbol	Limit	Unit	
Supply Voltage	TS324	V	+32 or ±16	V	
Supply Voltage	TS2902	- V _{cc}	+26 or ±13		
Differential Input Voltage	TS324	N/	32	V	
(Split Power Supplies)	TS2902	– V _{IDR}	26		
Input Common Mode Voltage Range (note 1)		Ň	-0.3 to 32	V	
		V _{ICR}	-0.3 to 26		
Input Forward Current (note 2)		l _{IF}	50	mA	
Output Short Circuit Duration		tsc	Continuous		
Operating Temperature Range	TS324	т	0 ~ +70	°C	
	TS2902	T _{OPR}	-40 ~ +85		
Junction Temperature		TJ	+150	°C	
Storage Temperature Range		T _{STG}	-65 ~ +150	°C	

Note 1: For supply. Voltages less than 32V/26V for the TS324/TS2902 the absolute maximum input voltage is equal to the supply voltage.

Note 2: This input current will only exist when the voltage is negative at any of the input leads. Normal output states will reestablish when the input voltage returns to a voltage greater than -0.3V.



Electrical Characteristics

(Vcc = 5V, Ta=25 °C; unless otherwise specified.)

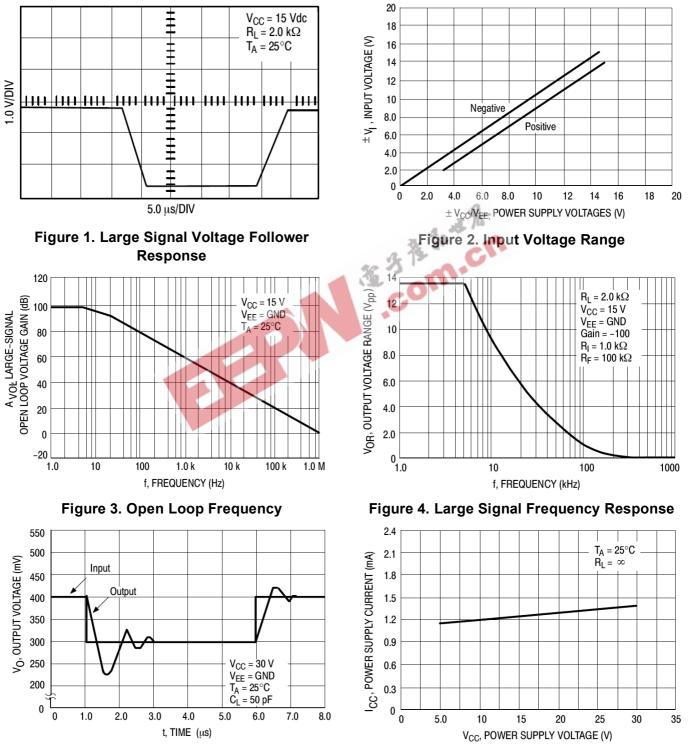
Characteristics	Symbol	TS324		TS2902				
		Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Input Offset Voltage V_{CC} = 5.0V to 30V, V_{IC} = 0V to Vcc -1.7 V, Vo= 1.4V, R _S = 0Ω T_{LOW} ≤ Ta ≤T _{HIGH}	Vio		2.0	7.0 9.0		2.0	7.0 10	mV
Average Temperature Coefficient of Input Offset Voltage	ΔΙίο/ΔΤ		7.0			7.0		uV/ºC
Input Offset Current $T_{LOW} \le Ta \le T_{HIGH}$	lio		5.0 	50 150		5.0 	50 200	nA
Average Temperature Coefficient of input Offset Current	ΔΙίο/ΔΤ		10	-		10		pA/°C
Input Bias Current T _{LOW} ≤ Ta ≤T _{HIGH}	I _{IB}		-90	-250 -500		-90 	-250 -500	nA
Input Common-Mode Voltage Range V _{CC} = 30 V (Note1) V _{CC} = 30 V, T _{LOW} ≤ Ta ≤T _{HIGH}	V _{ICR}	0	CON	28.3 28	0 0		24.3 24	V
Differential Input Voltage Range	V _{IDR}	1		V _{CC}			V _{cc}	V
Large Signal Open-Loop Voltage Gain $R_L = 2.0K, V_{CC} = 15V$, For Large V ₀ Swing, $T_{LOW} \le Ta \le T_{HIGH}$	A _{VOL}	25 15	100		25 15	100		V/mV
Channel Separation 1.0 KHz to 20KHz			-120			-120		dB
Common Mode Rejection Ratio $R_{s} \le 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	CMRR	65	70		50	70		dB
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	65	100		50	100		dB
Output Voltage High Limit $V_{CC} = 30 \text{ V}, \text{ R}_{L} = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$ $V_{CC} = 30 \text{ V}, \text{ R}_{L} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	V _{OH}	26 27	 28		22 23	 24		v
Output Voltage Low Limit V_{CC} = 5.0 V, R _L = 10 k Ω	V _{OL}		5.0	20		5.0	100	mV
Output Source Current V _{ID} =+1.0V,V _{CC} =15V	I _{O+}	20	40		20	40		mA
Output Sink Current $V_{ID} = -1.0 \text{ V}, V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}$ $V_{ID} = -1.0 \text{ V}, V_{O} = 200 \text{ mV}$	I _{O-}	10 12	20 50		10 12	20 50		mA uA
Output Short Circuit to Ground (Note 2)	l _{os}		40	60		40	60	mA
Power Supply Current $V_{CC} = 30 VV_0 = 0 V, R_L = \infty$ $V_{CC} = 5.0 V, V_0 = 0 V, R_L = \infty$	I _{CC}		1.5 0.7	3.0 1.2		1.5 0.7	3.0 1.2	mA

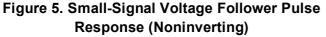
Notes 1: The input common mode voltage or either input signal voltage should not be allowed to go negative by more than 0.3 V. The upper end of the common mode voltage range is Vcc 17V, but either or both inputs can go to +32V.

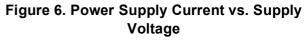
Note 2: Short circuits from the output to Vcc can cause excessive heating and eventual destruction. Destructive dissipation can recruit from simultaneous shorts on all amplifiers.



Electrical Characteristics Curve









Application Description

The TS324/TS2902 made using four internally compensated, two-stage operational amplifiers. The first stage performs not only the first stage gain function but also performs the level shifting and transconductance reduction functions. By reducing the transconductance, a smaller compensation capacitor (only 5.0pF) can be employed, thus saving chip area. Another feature of this input stage is that the input common mode range can include the negative supply or ground, in single supply operation, without saturating either the input devices or the differential to single-ended converter. The second stage consists of a standard current source load amplifier stage.

Each amplifier is biased from an internal-voltage regulator, and which has a low temperature coefficient thus giving each amplifier good temperature characteristics as well as excellent power supply rejection.

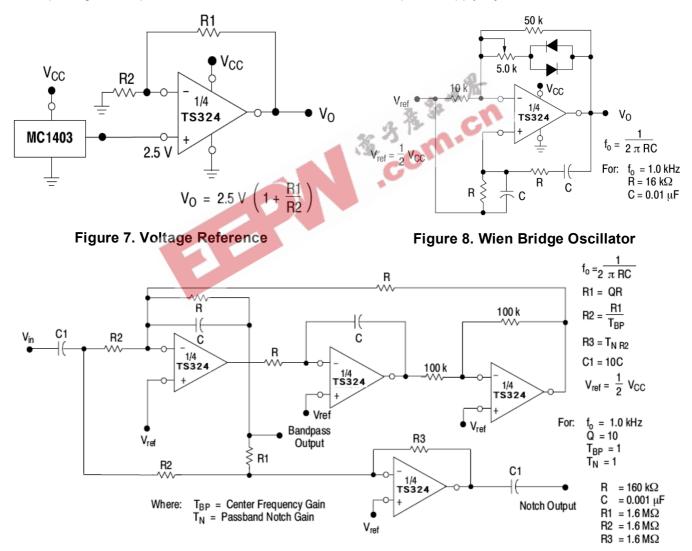
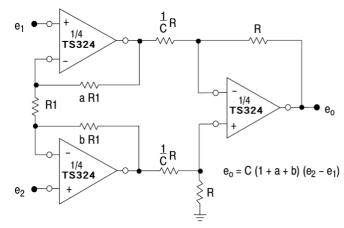


Figure 9. Bi-Quad Filter



Application Description (Continues)



R2 Hysteresis VOH R1 V₀ ~~~ + 1/4 TS324 Vo Voi VinL VinH $\frac{R1}{R1 + R2} (V_{OL} - V_{ref}) + V_{ref}$ V_{ref} V_{inL} = $V_{inH} = \frac{R1}{R1 + R2} \quad (V_{OH} - V_{ref}) + V_{ref}$ Figure 11. Comparator with Hysteresis com.c



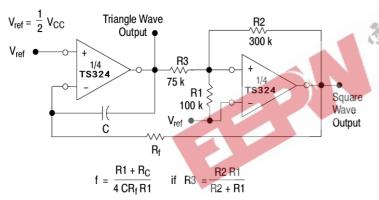
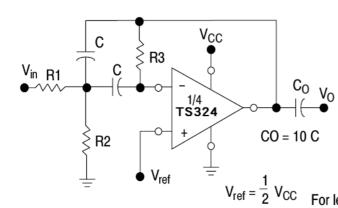


Figure 12. Function Generator



Given: f_0 = center frequency $A(f_0)$ = gain at center frequency Choose value f_0 , C Then: $R3 = \frac{Q}{\pi f_0 C}$ $R1 = \frac{R3}{2 A(f_0)}$ $R2 = \frac{R1 R3}{4Q^2 R1 - R3}$ For less than 10% error from operational amplifier, $\frac{Q_0 f_0}{BW} < 0.1$

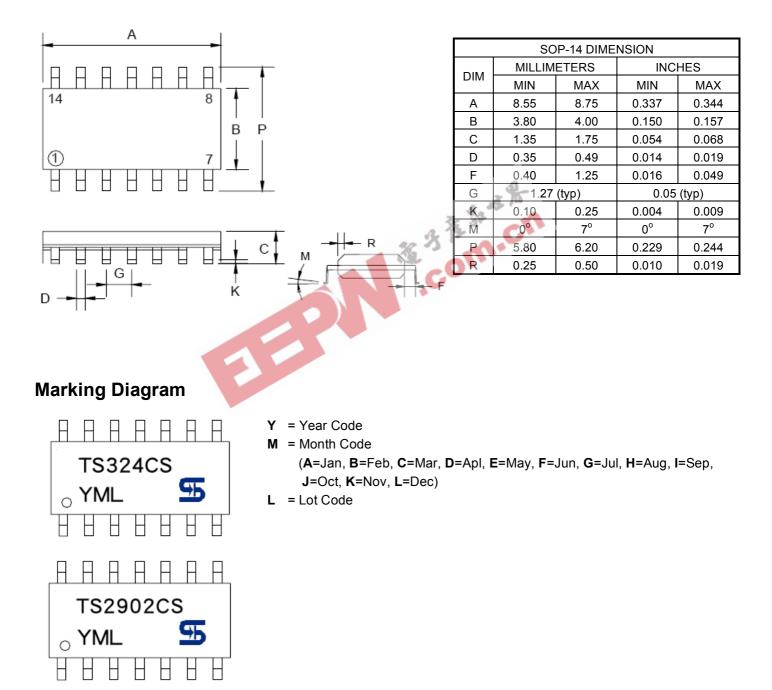
where fo and BW are expressed in Hz.

If source impedance varies, filter may be preceded with voltage follower buffer to stabilize filter parameters.

Figure 13. Multiple Feedback Bandpass Filter

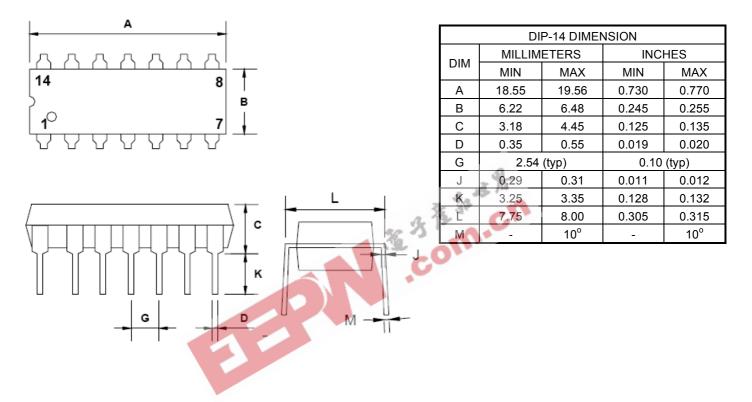


SOP-14 Mechanical Drawing

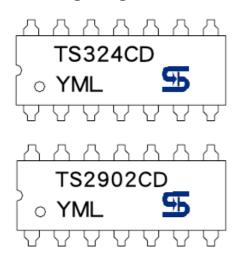




DIP-14 Mechanical Drawing



Marking Diagram



Y = Year Code

M = Month Code

(A=Jan, B=Feb, C=Mar, D=Apl, E=May, F=Jun, G=Jul, H=Aug, I=Sep, J=Oct, K=Nov, L=Dec)

L = Lot Code





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