

## CMOS Programmable Low Power Single Operational Amplifier

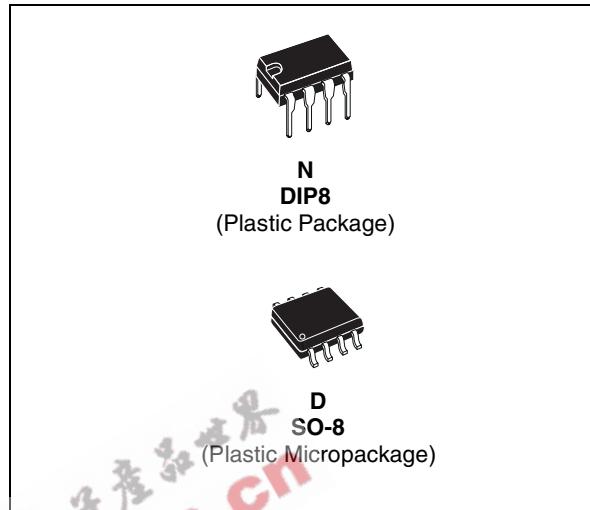
- Offset null capability (by external compensation)
- Dynamic characteristics adjustable  $I_{SET}$
- Consumption current and dynamic parameters are stable regarding the voltage power supply variations
- Output voltage can swing to ground
- Very large  $I_{SET}$  range
- Stable and low offset voltage
- Three input offset voltage selections

### Description

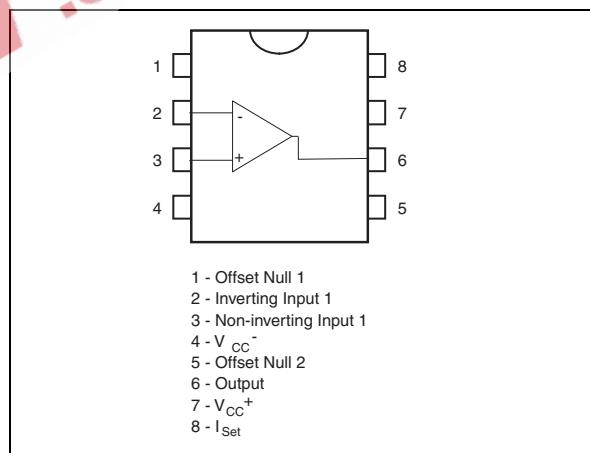
The TS271 is a low cost, low power single operational amplifier designed to operate with single or dual supplies. This operational amplifier uses the ST silicon gate CMOS process giving it an excellent consumption-speed ratio. This amplifier is ideally suited for low consumption applications.

The power supply is externally programmable with a resistor connected between pins 8 and 4. It allows to choose the best consumption-speed ratio and supply current can be minimized according to the required speed. This device is specified for the following  $I_{SET}$  current values: 1.5 $\mu$ A, 25 $\mu$ A, 130 $\mu$ A.

This CMOS amplifier offers very high input impedance and extremely low input currents. The major advantage versus JFET devices is the very low input currents drift with temperature see [Figure 8](#), [Figure 19](#), [Figure 30](#).



**Pin Connections (top view)**

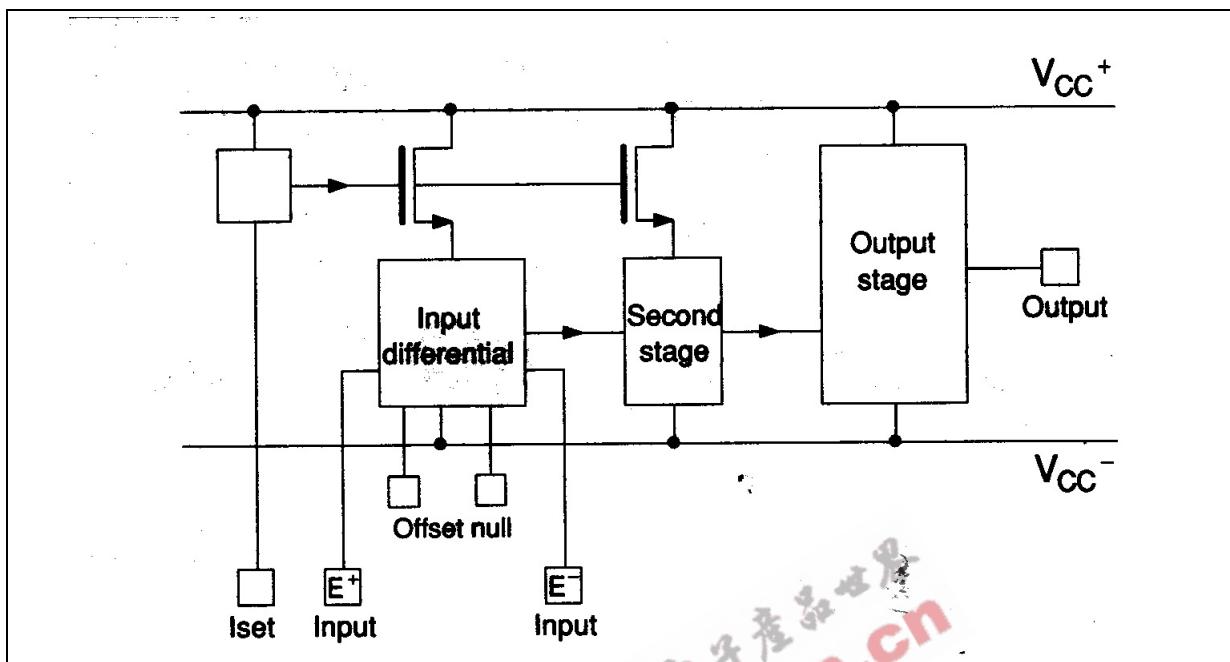


### Order Codes

Part Number	Temperature Range	Package	Packaging
TS271CN/ACN	$0^\circ C$ , +70°C	DIP	Tube
TS271CD/CDT/ACD/ACDT		SO	Tube and Tape & Reel
TS271IN/AIN/	-40°C, +125°C	DIP	Tube
TS271ID>IDT/AID/AIDT/BID/BIDT		SO	Tube and Tape & Reel
TS271BMD	-55°C, +125°C	SO	Tube

## 1 Block Diagram

Figure 1. Application block diagram



## 2 Absolute Maximum Ratings

**Table 1. Key parameters and their absolute maximum ratings**

Symbol	Parameter	TS271C/AC/BC	TS271I/AI/BI	TS271M/AM/BM	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub> <sup>+</sup>	Supply Voltage <sup>1</sup>		18		V
V <sub>id</sub>	Differential Input Voltage <sup>2</sup>		±18		V
V <sub>i</sub>	Input Voltage <sup>3</sup>		-0.3 to 18		V
I <sub>o</sub>	Output Current for V <sub>CC</sub> <sup>+</sup> ≥ 15V		±30		mA
I <sub>in</sub>	Input Current		±5		mA
T <sub>oper</sub>	Operating Free-Air Temperature Range	0 to +70	-40 to +125	-55 to +125	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage Temperature Range		-65 to +150		°C

1) All values, except differential voltage are with respect to network ground terminal.

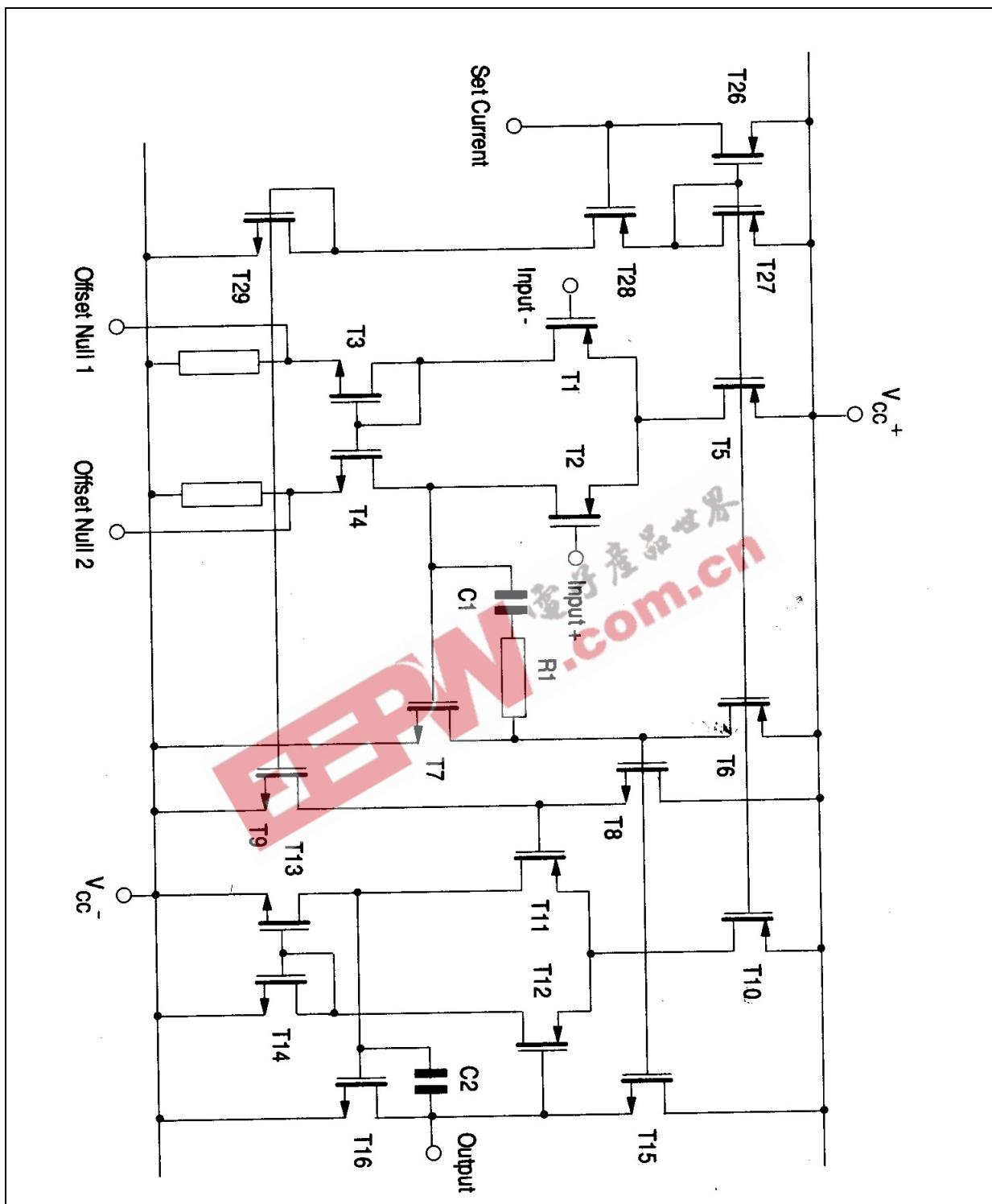
2) Differential voltages are the non-inverting input terminal with respect to the inverting input terminal.

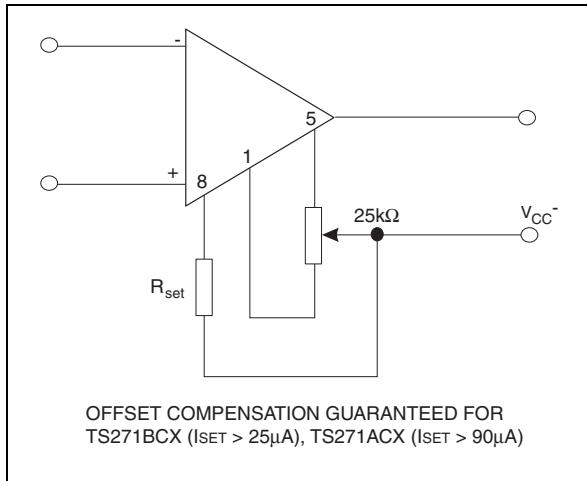
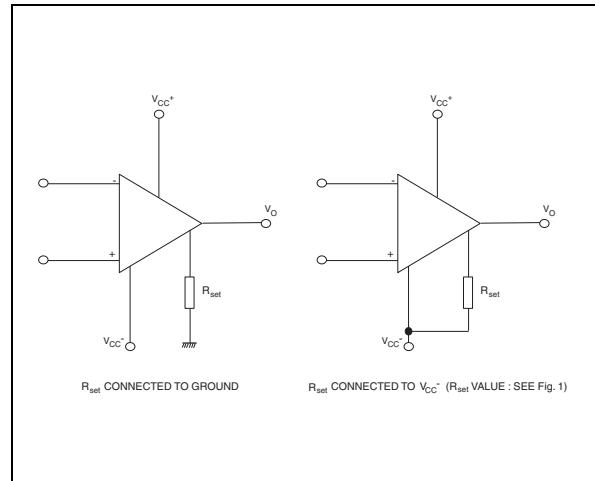
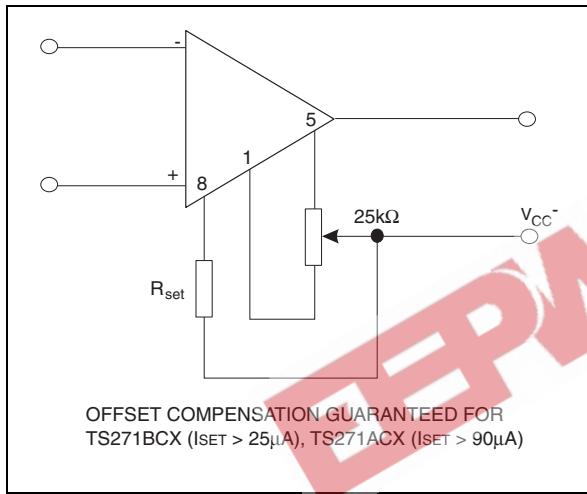
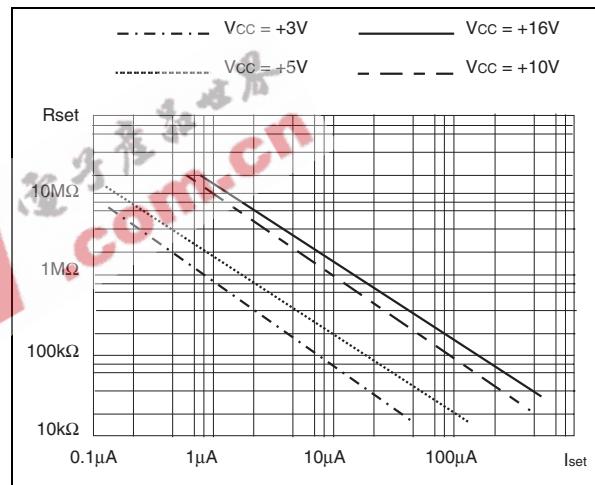
3) The magnitude of the input and the output voltages must never exceed the magnitude of the positive supply voltage.

**Table 2. Operating conditions**

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub> <sup>+</sup>	Supply Voltage	3 to 16	V
V <sub>iom</sub>	Common Mode Input Voltage Range	0 to V <sub>CC</sub> <sup>+</sup> - 1.5	V

Figure 2. Schematic Diagram



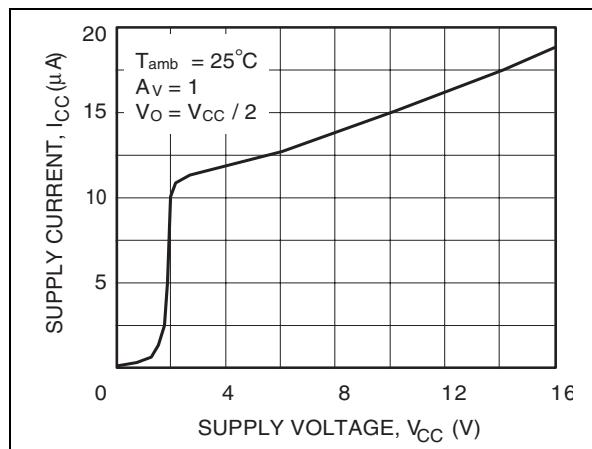
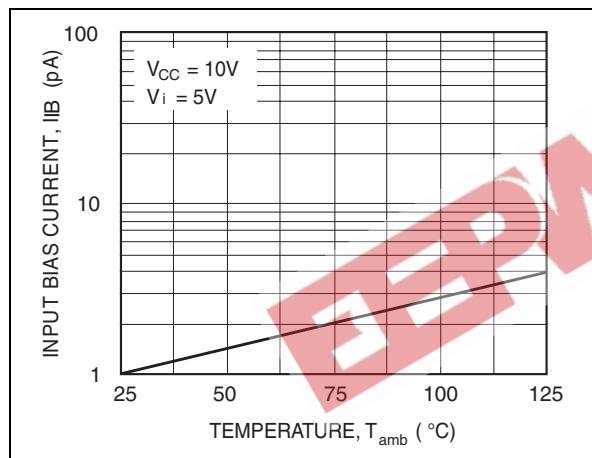
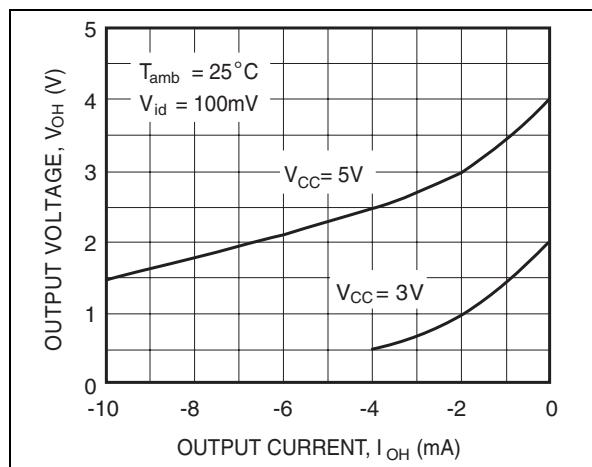
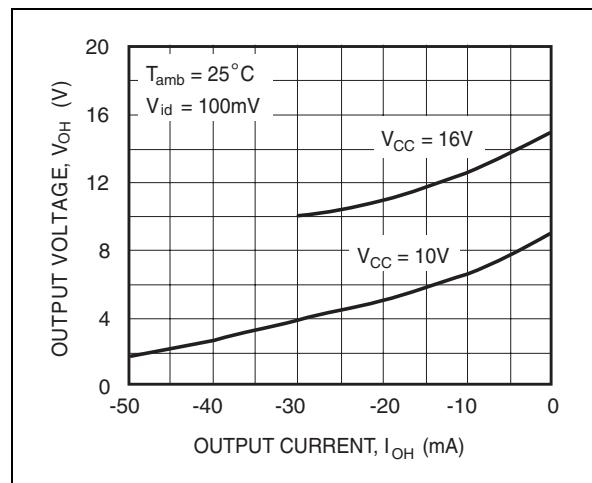
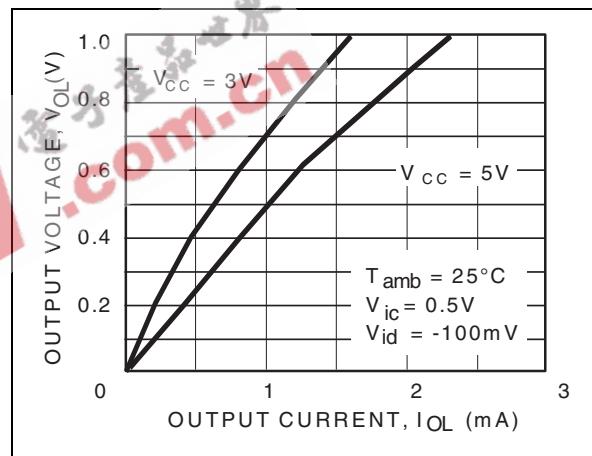
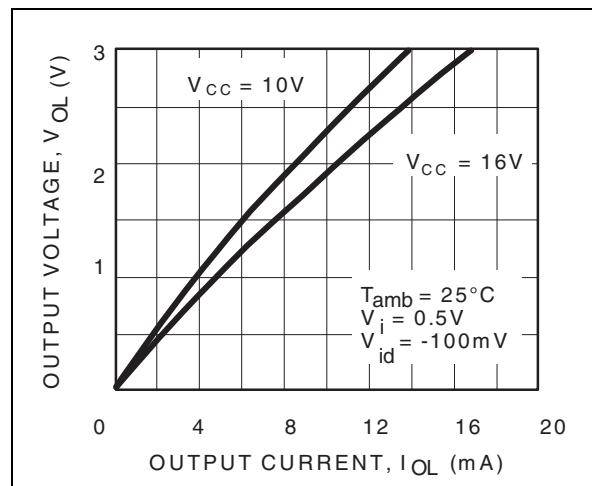
**Figure 3. Offset voltage null circuit****Figure 5. Resistor biasing****Figure 4. Offset voltage null circuit****Figure 6.  $R_{set}$  connected to  $V_{CC^-}$** 

### 3 Electrical Characteristics

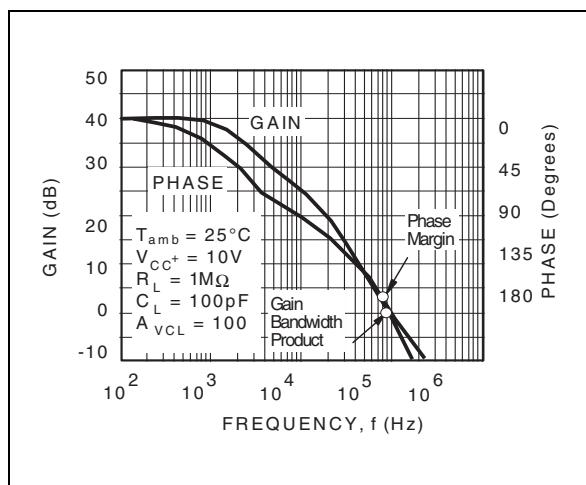
**Table 3.** for  $I_{SET} = 1.5\mu A$  -  $V_{CC^+} = +10V$ ,  $V_{CC^-} = 0V$ ,  $T_{amb} = +25^\circ C$  (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	TS271C/AC/BC			TS271I/AI/BI TS271M/AM/BM			Unit
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	
$V_{io}$	Input Offset Voltage $V_O = 1.4V$ , $V_{ic} = 0V$ $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$ TS271C/I/M TS271AC/AI/AM TS271BC/BI/BM TS271C/I/M TS271AC/AI/AM TS271BC/BI/BM		1.1 0.9 0.25	10 5 2 12 6.5 3		1.1 0.9 0.25	10 5 2 12 6.5 3.5	mV
$DV_{io}$	Input Offset Voltage Drift		2			2		$\mu V/^\circ C$
$I_{io}$	Input Offset Current note <sup>1</sup> $V_{ic} = 5V$ , $V_O = 5V$ $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$		1	100		1	200	pA
$I_{ib}$	Input Bias Current - see note 1 $V_{ic} = 5V$ , $V_O = 5V$ $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$		1	150		1	300	pA
$V_{OH}$	High Level Output Voltage $V_{id} = 100mV$ , $R_L = 1M\Omega$ $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$	8.8 8.7	9		8.8 8.6	9		V
$V_{OL}$	Low Level Output Voltage $V_{id} = -100mV$			50			50	mV
$A_{vd}$	Large Signal Voltage Gain $V_{ic} = 5V$ , $R_L = 1M\Omega$ , $V_o = 1V$ to $6V$ $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$	30 20	100		30 20	100		V/mV
GBP	Gain Bandwidth Product $A_v = 40dB$ , $R_L = 1M\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ , $f_{in} = 100kHz$		0.1			0.1		MHz
CMR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio $V_{ic} = 1V$ to $7.4V$ , $V_O = 1.4V$	60	80		60	80		dB
SVR	Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio $V_{CC^+} = 5V$ to $10V$ , $V_O = 1.4V$	60	80		60	80		dB
$I_{CC}$	Supply Current (per amplifier) $A_v = 1$ , no load, $V_O = 5V$ $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$		10	15 17		10	15 18	$\mu A$
$I_o$	Output Short Circuit Current $V_O = 0V$ , $V_{id} = 100mV$		60			60		mA
$I_{sink}$	Output Sink Current $V_O = V_{CC}$ , $V_{id} = -100mV$		45			45		mA
SR	Slew Rate at Unity Gain $R_L = 1M\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ , $V_i = 3$ to $7V$		0.04			0.04		$V/\mu s$
$\phi_m$	Phase Margin at Unity Gain $A_v = 40dB$ , $R_L = 1M\Omega$ $C_L = 10pF$ $C_L = 100pF$		35 10			35 10		Degrees
$K_{OV}$	Overshoot Factor $A_v = 40dB$ , $R_L = 1M\Omega$ $C_L = 10pF$ $C_L = 100pF$		40 70			40 70		%
$e_n$	Equivalent Input Noise Voltage $f = 1kHz$ , $R_s = 100\Omega$		30			30		$\frac{nV}{\sqrt{Hz}}$

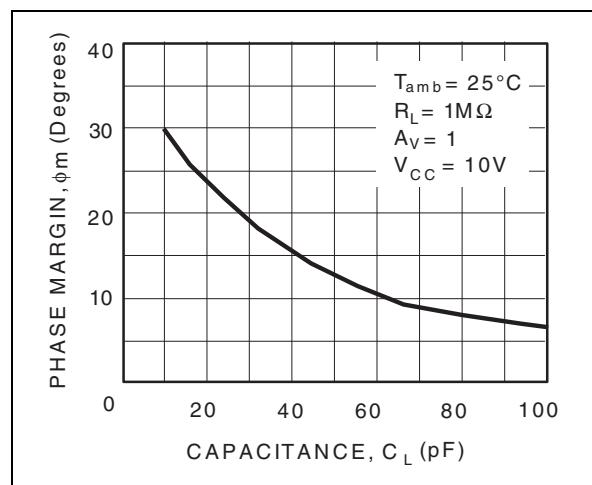
1) Maximum values including unavoidable inaccuracies of the industrial test.

**Typical characteristics for  $I_{SET} = 1.5\mu A$** **Figure 7. Supply current versus supply voltage****Figure 8. Input bias current versus free air temperature****Figure 9. High level output voltage versus high level output current****Figure 10. High level output voltage versus high level output current****Figure 11. Low level output voltage versus low level output current****Figure 12. Low level output voltage versus low level output current**

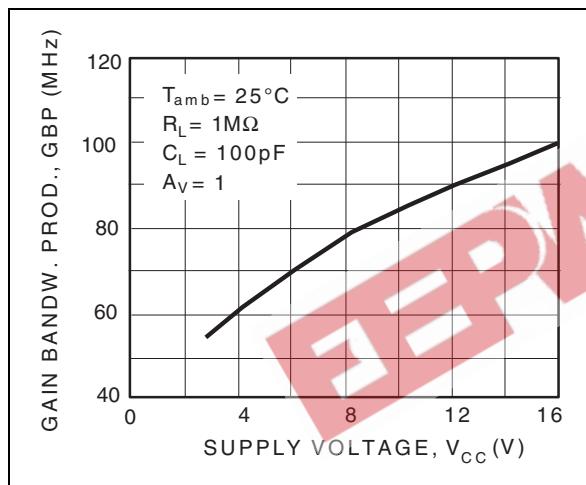
**Figure 13. Open loop frequency response and phase shift**



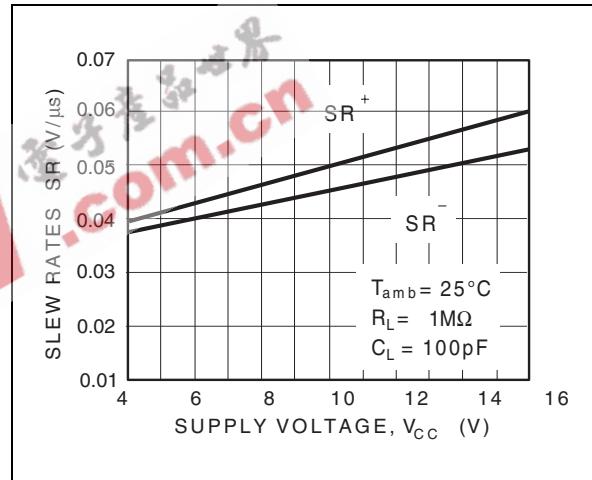
**Figure 16. Phase margin versus capacitive load**



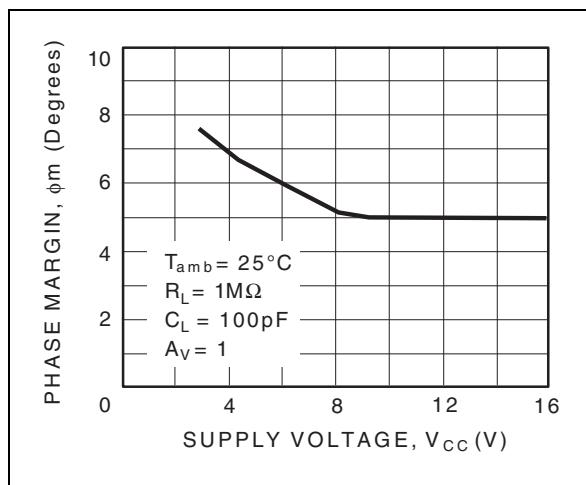
**Figure 14. Gain bandwidth product versus supply voltage**



**Figure 17. Slew rate versus supply voltage**



**Figure 15. Phase margin versus supply voltage**

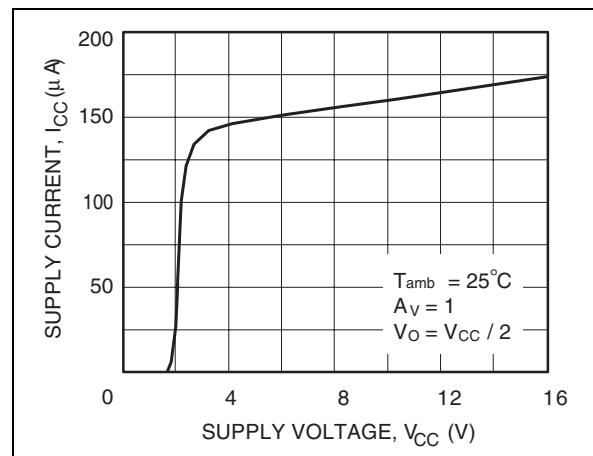
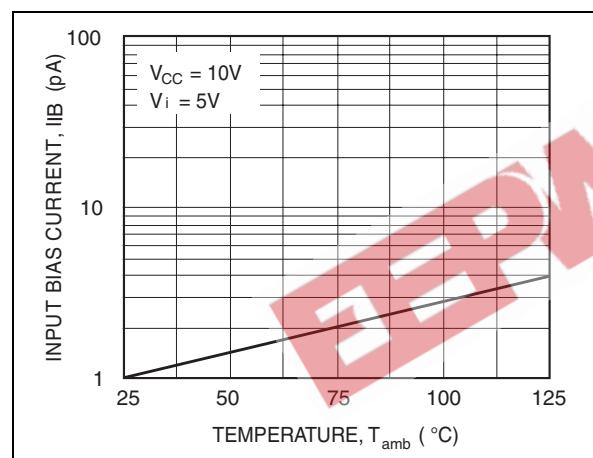
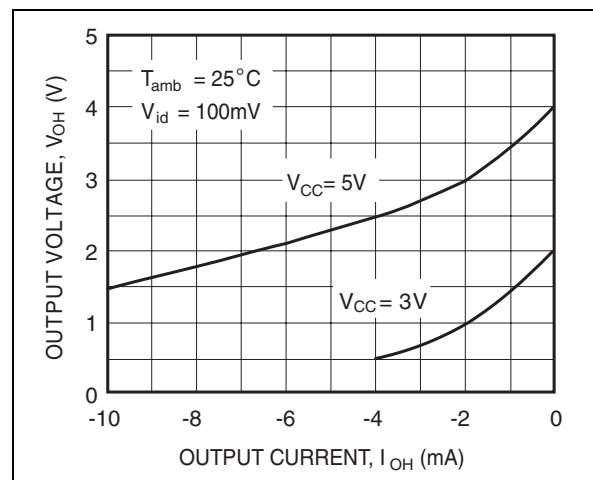
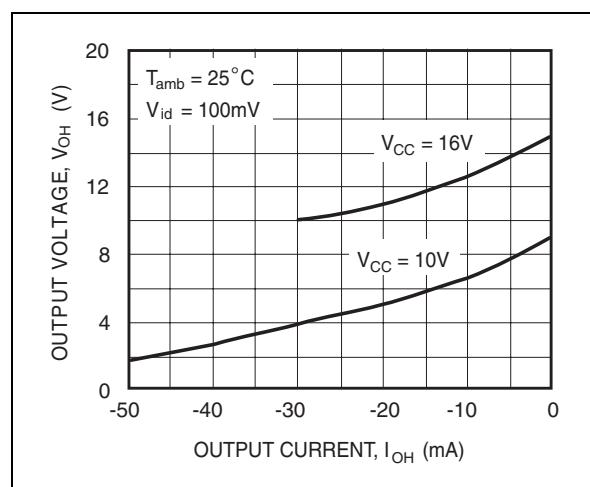
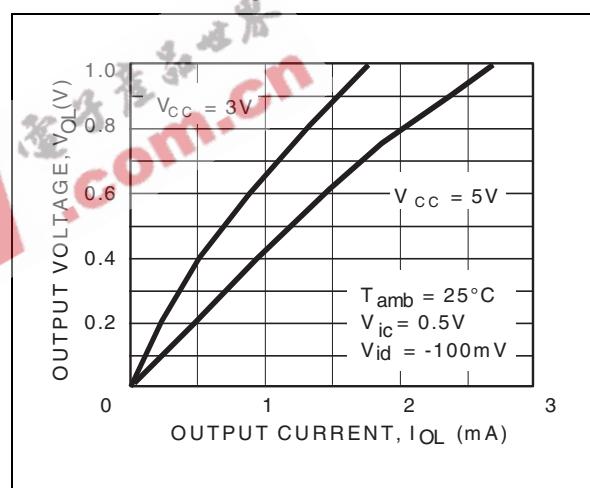
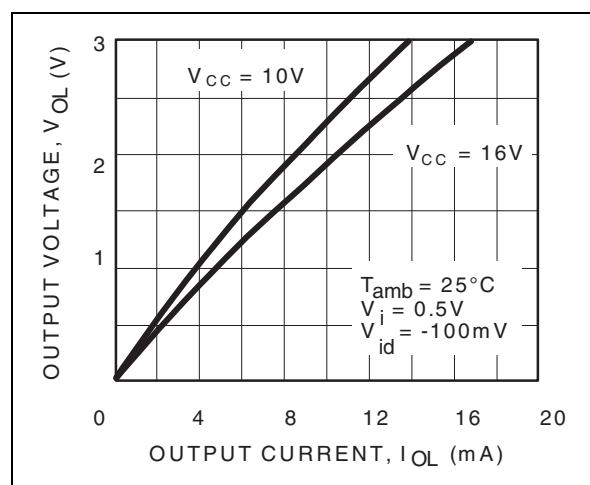


## 4 Electrical Characteristics

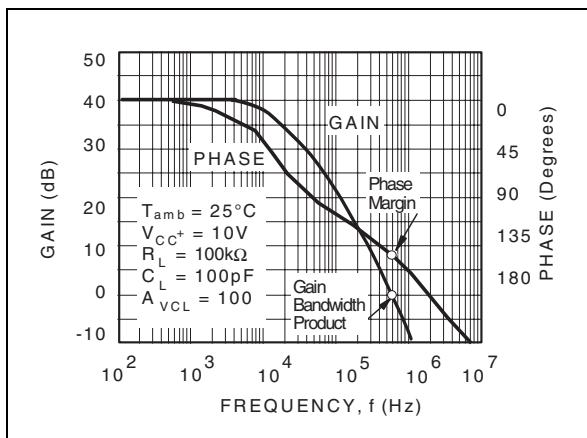
**Table 4. for  $I_{SET} = 25\mu A$  -  $V_{CC^+} = +10V$ ,  $V_{CC^-} = 0V$ ,  $T_{amb} = +25^\circ C$  (unless otherwise specified)**

Symbol	Parameter	TS271C/AC/BC			TS271I/AI/BI TS271M/AM/BM			Unit
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	
$V_{io}$	Input Offset Voltage $V_O = 1.4V$ , $V_{ic} = 0V$ $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$ TS271C/I/M TS271AC/AI/AM TS271BC/BI/BM TS271B/C/I/M TS271AC/AI/AM TS271BC/BI/BM		1.1 0.9 0.25	10 5 2 12 6.5 3		1.1 0.9 0.25	10 5 2 12 6.5 3.5	mV
$DV_{io}$	Input Offset Voltage Drift		2			2		$\mu V/^\circ C$
$I_{io}$	Input Offset Current note <sup>1</sup> $V_{ic} = 5V$ , $V_O = 5V$ $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$		1	100		1	200	pA
$I_{ib}$	Input Bias Current - see note 1 $V_{ic} = 5V$ , $V_O = 5V$ $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$		1	150		1	300	pA
$V_{OH}$	High Level Output Voltage $V_{id} = 100mV$ , $R_L = 100k\Omega$ $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$	8.7 8.6	8.9		8.7 8.5	8.9		V
$V_{OL}$	Low Level Output Voltage $V_{id} = -100mV$			50			50	mV
$A_{vd}$	Large Signal Voltage Gain $V_{ic} = 5V$ , $R_L = 100k\Omega$ , $V_O = 1V$ to $6V$ $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$	30 20	50		30 10	50		V/mV
GBP	Gain Bandwidth Product $A_v = 40dB$ , $R_L = 100k\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ , $f_{in} = 100kHz$		0.7			0.7		MHz
CMR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio $V_{ic} = 1V$ to $7.4V$ , $V_O = 1.4V$	60	80		60	80		dB
SVR	Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio $V_{CC^+} = 5V$ to $10V$ , $V_O = 1.4V$	60	80		60	80		dB
$I_{CC}$	Supply Current (per amplifier) $A_v = 1$ , no load, $V_O = 5V$ $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$		150	200 250		150	200 300	$\mu A$
$I_o$	Output Short Circuit Current $V_O = 0V$ , $V_{id} = 100mV$		60			60		mA
$I_{sink}$	Output Sink Current $V_O = V_{CC}$ , $V_{id} = -100mV$		45			45		mA
SR	Slew Rate at Unity Gain $R_L = 100k\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ , $V_i = 3$ to $7V$		0.6			0.6		$V/\mu s$
$\phi_m$	Phase Margin at Unity Gain $A_v = 40dB$ , $R_L = 100k\Omega$ $C_L = 10pF$ $C_L = 100pF$		50 30			50 30		Degrees
$K_{OV}$	Overshoot Factor $A_v = 40dB$ , $R_L = 100k\Omega$ $C_L = 10pF$ $C_L = 100pF$		30 50			30 50		%
$e_n$	Equivalent Input Noise Voltage $f = 1kHz$ , $R_s = 100\Omega$		38			38		$\frac{nV}{\sqrt{Hz}}$

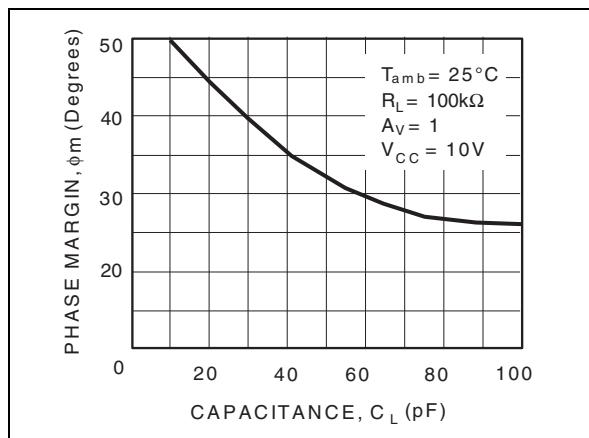
1) Maximum values including unavoidable inaccuracies of the industrial test.

**Typical characteristics for  $I_{SET} = 25\mu A$** 
**Figure 18. Supply current versus supply voltage**

**Figure 19. Input bias current versus free air temperature**

**Figure 20. High level output voltage versus high level output current**

**Figure 21. High level output voltage versus high level output current**

**Figure 22. Low level output voltage versus low level output current**

**Figure 23. Low level output voltage versus low level output current**


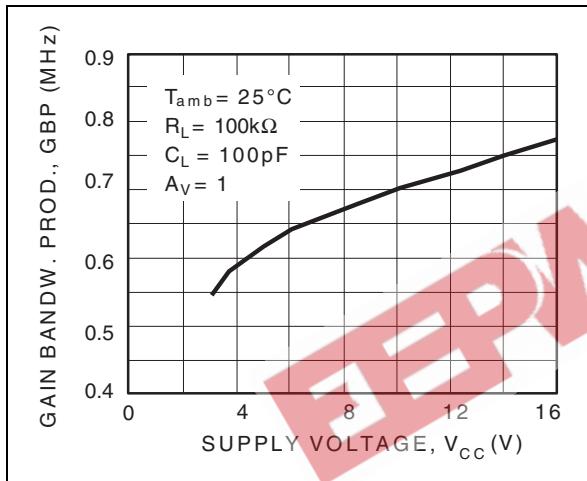
**Figure 24. Open loop frequency response and phase shift**



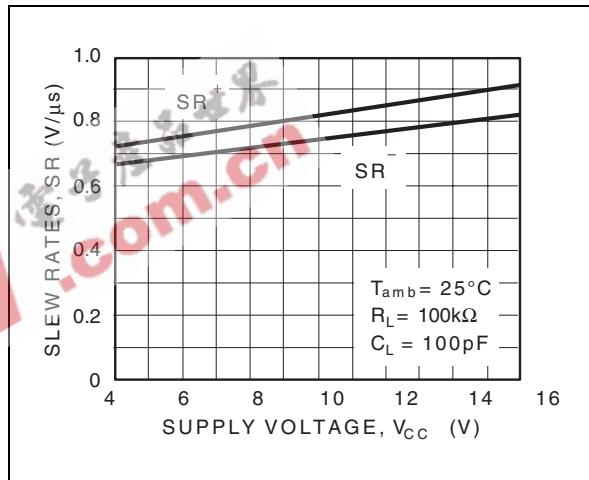
**Figure 27. Phase margin versus capacitive load**



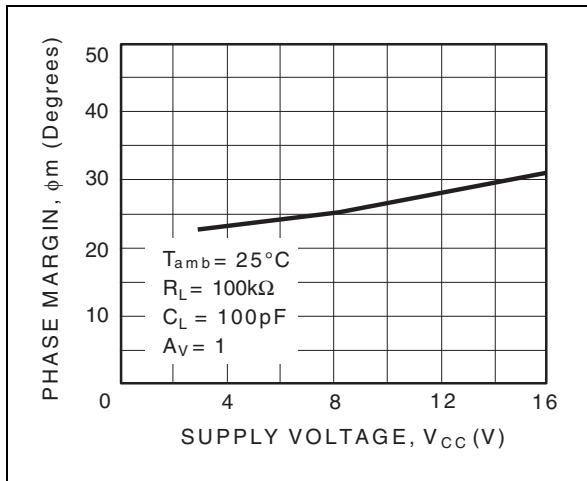
**Figure 25. Gain bandwidth product versus supply voltage**



**Figure 28. Slew rate versus supply voltage**



**Figure 26. Phase margin versus supply voltage**

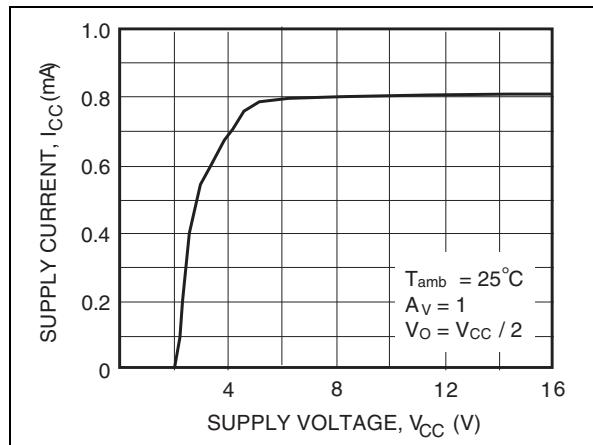
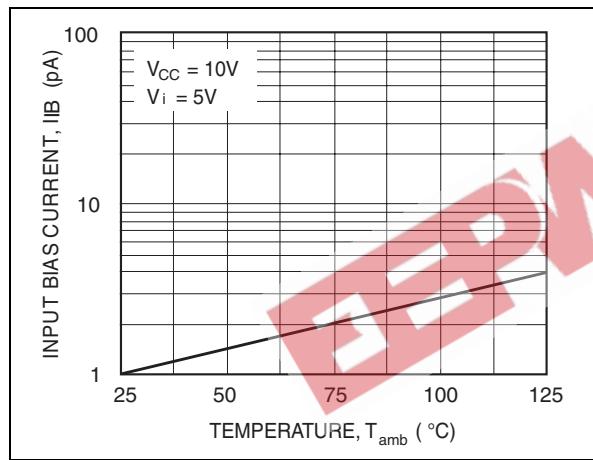
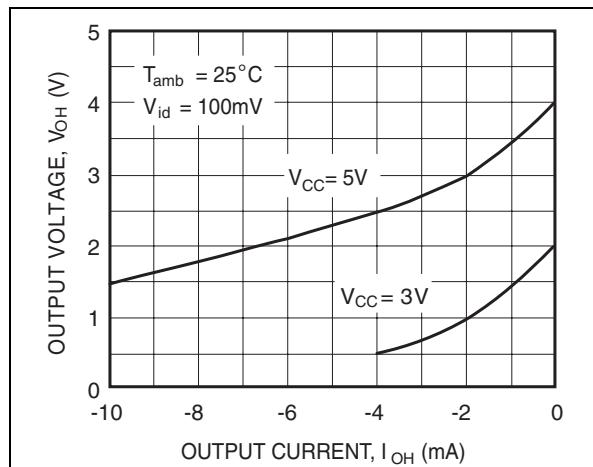
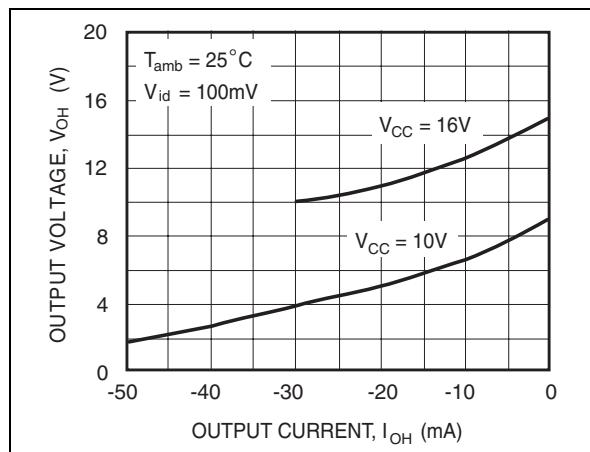
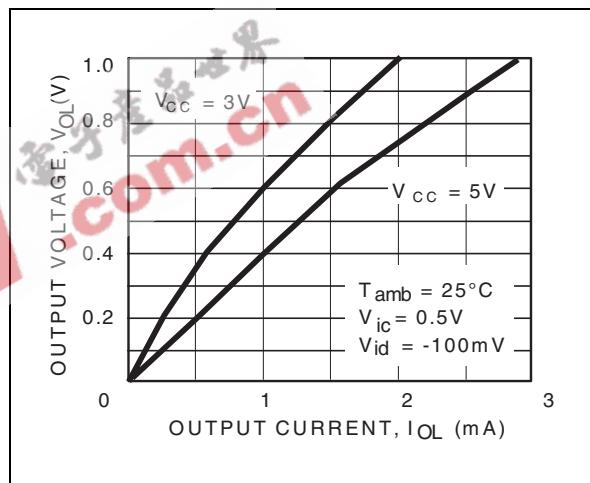
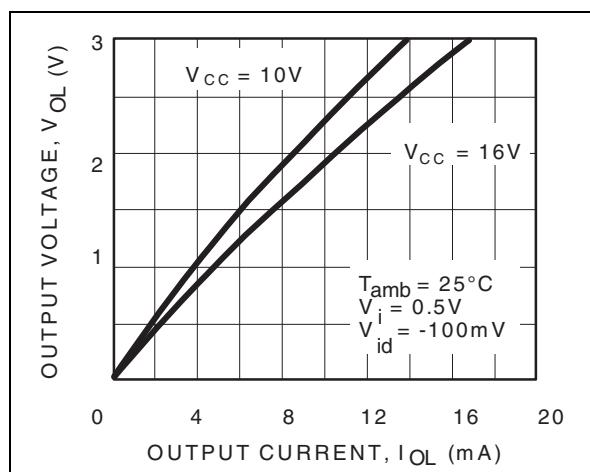


## 5 Electrical Characteristics

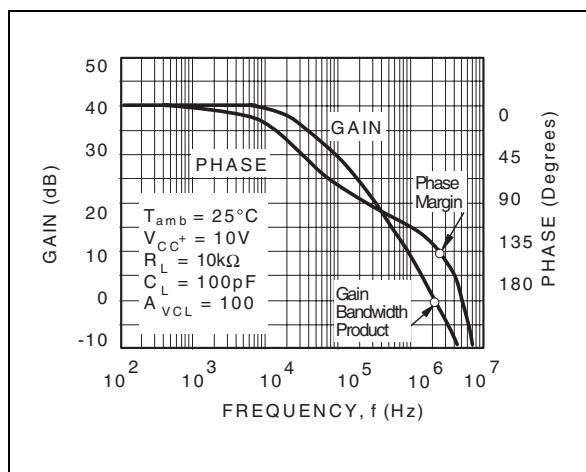
**Table 5. for  $I_{SET} = 130\mu A$  -  $V_{CC^+} = +10V$ ,  $V_{CC^-} = 0V$ ,  $T_{amb} = +25^\circ C$  (unless otherwise specified)**

Symbol	Parameter	TS271C/AC/BC			TS271I/AI/BI TS271M/AM/BM			Unit
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	
$V_{io}$	Input Offset Voltage $V_O = 1.4V$ , $V_{ic} = 0V$ $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$ TS271C/I/M TS271AC/AI/AM TS271BC/BI/BM TS271B/C/I/M TS271AC/AI/AM TS271BC/BI/BM		1.1 0.9 0.25	10 5 2 12 6.5 3		1.1 0.9 0.25	10 5 2 12 6.5 3.5	mV
$DV_{io}$	Input Offset Voltage Drift		2			2		$\mu V/^\circ C$
$I_{io}$	Input Offset Current note <sup>1</sup> $V_{ic} = 5V$ , $V_O = 5V$ $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$		1	100		1	200	pA
$I_{ib}$	Input Bias Current - see note 1 $V_{ic} = 5V$ , $V_O = 5V$ $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$		1	150		1	300	pA
$V_{OH}$	High Level Output Voltage $V_{id} = 100mV$ , $R_L = 10k\Omega$ $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$	8.2 8.1	8.4		8.2 8	8.4		V
$V_{OL}$	Low Level Output Voltage $V_{id} = -100mV$			50			50	mV
$A_{vd}$	Large Signal Voltage Gain $V_{ic} = 5V$ , $R_L = 10k\Omega$ , $V_o = 1V$ to $6V$ $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$	10 7	15		10 6	15		V/mV
GBP	Gain Bandwidth Product $A_v = 40dB$ , $R_L = 10k\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ , $f_{in} = 100kHz$			2.3			2.3	MHz
CMR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio $V_{ic} = 1V$ to $7.4V$ , $V_O = 1.4V$	60	80		60	80		dB
SVR	Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio $V_{CC^+} = 5V$ to $10V$ , $V_O = 1.4V$	60	70		60	70		dB
$I_{CC}$	Supply Current (per amplifier) $A_v = 1$ , no load, $V_O = 5V$ $T_{min} \leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max}$			800 1300 1400			800 1300 1500	$\mu A$
$I_o$	Output Short Circuit Current $V_O = 0V$ , $V_{id} = 100mV$		60			60		mA
$I_{sink}$	Output Sink Current $V_O = V_{CC^-}$ , $V_{id} = -100mV$		45			45		mA
SR	Slew Rate at Unity Gain $R_L = 10k\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ , $V_i = 3$ to $7V$		4.5			4.5		$V/\mu s$
$\phi_m$	Phase Margin at Unity Gain $A_v = 40dB$ , $R_L = 10k\Omega$ $C_L = 10pF$ $C_L = 100pF$		65 30			65 30		Degrees
$K_{OV}$	Overshoot Factor $A_v = 40dB$ , $R_L = 10k\Omega$ $C_L = 10pF$ $C_L = 100pF$		30 50			30 50		%
$e_n$	Equivalent Input Noise Voltage $f = 1kHz$ , $R_s = 100\Omega$		30			30		$\frac{nV}{\sqrt{Hz}}$

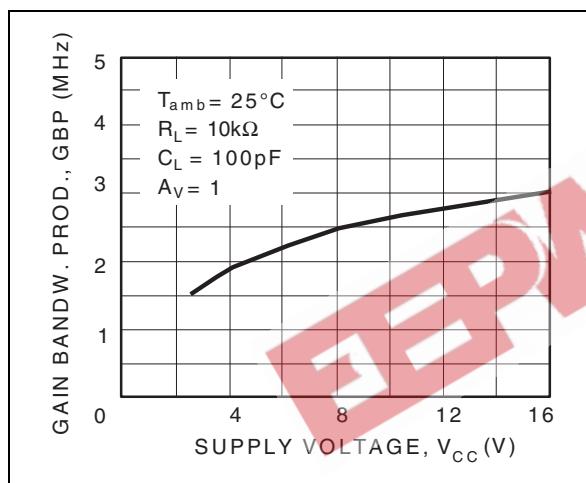
1) Maximum values including unavoidable inaccuracies of the industrial test.

**Typical characteristics for  $I_{SET} = 130\mu A$** **Figure 29. Supply current (each amplifier) versus supply voltage****Figure 30. Input bias current versus free air temperature****Figure 31. High level output voltage versus high level output current****Figure 32. High level output voltage versus high level output current****Figure 33. Low level output voltage versus low level output current****Figure 34. Low level output voltage versus low level output current**

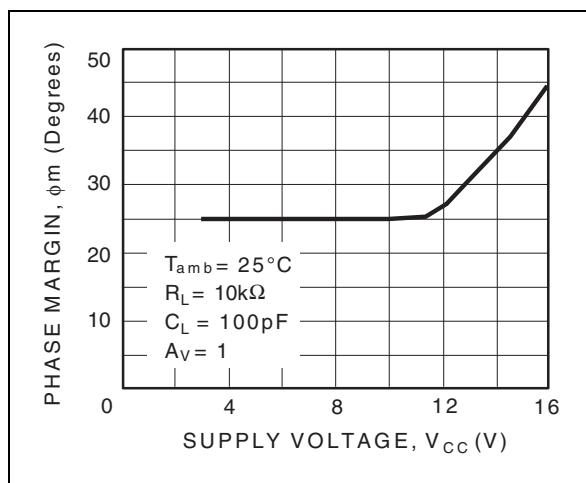
**Figure 35. Open loop frequency response and phase shift**



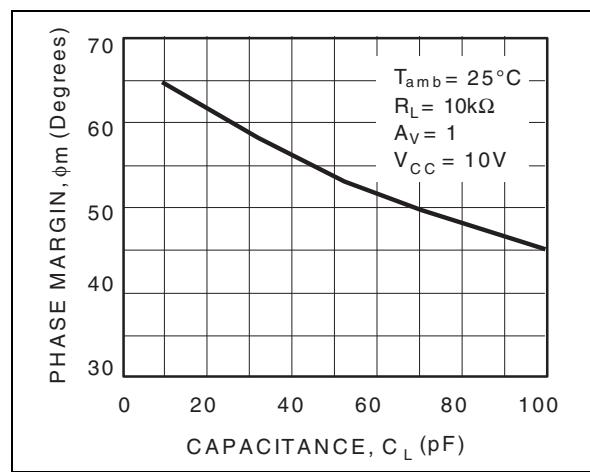
**Figure 36. Gain bandwidth product versus supply voltage**



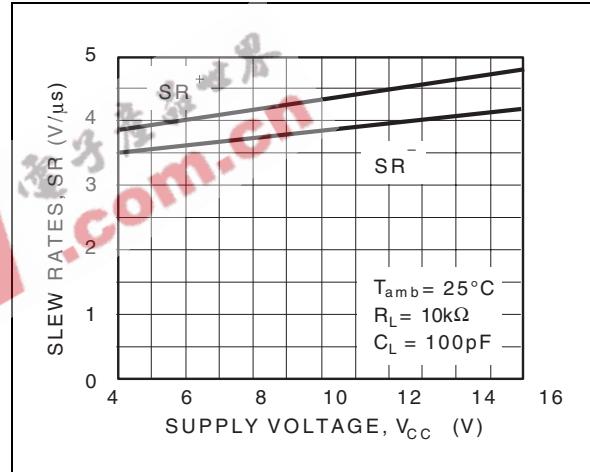
**Figure 37. Phase margin versus supply voltage**



**Figure 38. Phase margin versus capacitive load**



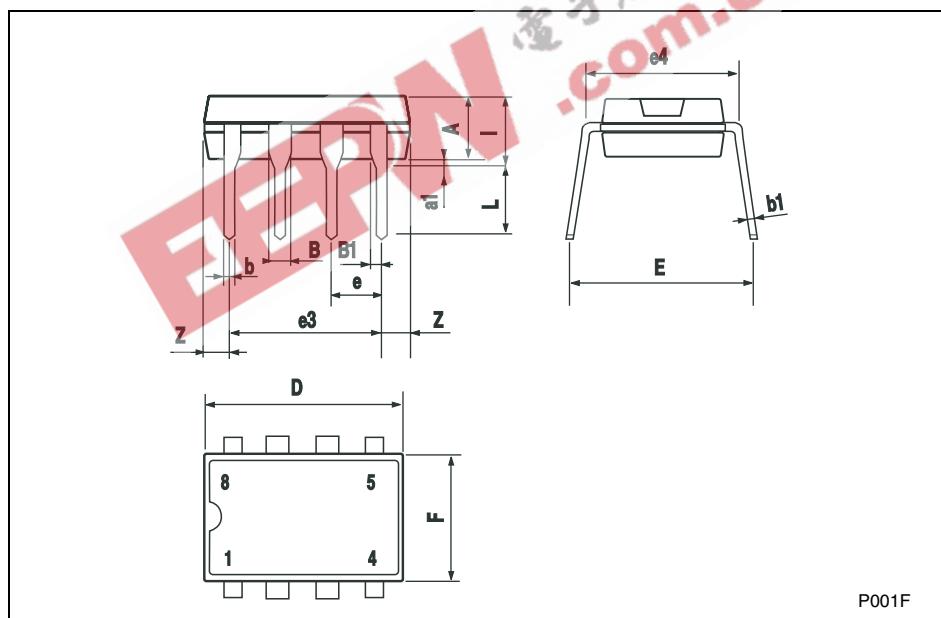
**Figure 39. Slew rate versus supply voltage**



## 6 Package Mechanical Data

Plastic DIP-8 MECHANICAL DATA

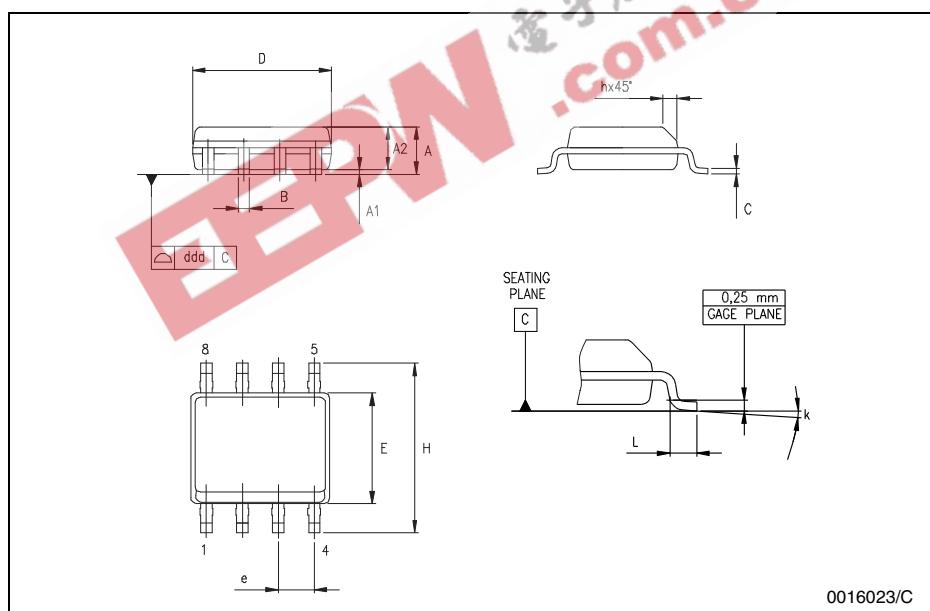
DIM.	mm.			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A		3.3			0.130	
a1	0.7			0.028		
B	1.39		1.65	0.055		0.065
B1	0.91		1.04	0.036		0.041
b		0.5			0.020	
b1	0.38		0.5	0.015		0.020
D			9.8			0.386
E		8.8			0.346	
e		2.54			0.100	
e3		7.62			0.300	
e4		7.62			0.300	
F			7.1			0.280
I			4.8			0.189
L		3.3			0.130	
Z	0.44		1.6	0.017		0.063



P001F

## Package Mechanical Data

SO-8 MECHANICAL DATA						
DIM.	mm.			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A	1.35		1.75	0.053		0.069
A1	0.10		0.25	0.04		0.010
A2	1.10		1.65	0.043		0.065
B	0.33		0.51	0.013		0.020
C	0.19		0.25	0.007		0.010
D	4.80		5.00	0.189		0.197
E	3.80		4.00	0.150		0.157
e		1.27			0.050	
H	5.80		6.20	0.228		0.244
h	0.25		0.50	0.010		0.020
L	0.40		1.27	0.016		0.050
k	8° (max.)					
ddd			0.1			0.04



## 7 Revision History

Date	Revision	Description of Changes
01 Nov. 2001	1	First Release
01 March 2005	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Application block diagram updated on <a href="#">Figure 2 on page 4</a></li><li>Schematic Diagram updated on <a href="#">Figure 4 on page 5</a></li></ul>

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