

## **Description**

The TLV6001IDBVR(single) is general purpose, low offset, high frequency response and low power operational amplifiers. With an excellent bandwidth of 1MHz, a slew rate of 1V/us, and a quiescent current of 28uA per amplifier at 5V, the TLV6001IDBVR family can be designed into a wide range of applications.

The TLV6001IDBVR op-amps is designed to provide optimal performance in low voltage and low power systems. The input common-mode voltage range includes ground, and the maximum input offset voltage are 3mV. These parts provide rail-to-rail output swing into heavy loads.

The TLV6001IDBVR families of operational amplifiers is specified at the full temperature range of -55°C to +125°C under single or dual power supplies of 1.5V to 5.5V.

#### **Features**

Input Offset Voltage: 1mV(Typical)

• Low Supply Current:28uA(Vs=5V)

Supply Range:1.5V to 5.5V

Gain Bandwidth:1MHz(Vs=5V)

Slew rate:1V/us(Vs=5V)

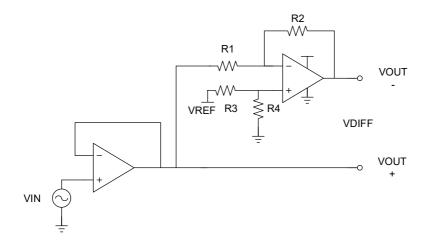
Rail-to-Rail Input and Output

Low Cost

#### **Applications**

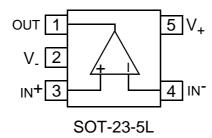
- Battery and Power Supply Control
- Audio Outputs
- Smoke/Gas/Environment Sensors
- Portable Equipment and Mobile Devices
- Sensor Interfaces
- Active Filters
- Medical Equipment

# **Typical Application**





# Pin Configuration and Functions (Top View) Pin Description



PIN		I/O	Description	
Name	Number	2)	Besonption	
+IN	1	I	Positive (noninverting) input	
-IN	3	I	Negative (inverting) input	
OUT	4	0	Output	
V-	2	-	Positive (highest) power supply	
V+	5	-	Negative (lowest) power supply	



# Absolute Maximum Ratings (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings (1)

		Min	Max	Unit
	Supply Voltage		6	V
Voltage	Signal Input Terminals Voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	(V-) - 0.5	(V+) + 0.5	V
	Signal Input Terminals Voltage <sup>(3)</sup>	(V-) - 0.5	(V+) + 0.5	V
	Signal Input Terminals Current <sup>(2)</sup>	-10	10	mA
Current	Signal output Terminals Current <sup>(3)</sup>	-200	200	mA
	Output Short-Circuit <sup>(4)</sup>	Continuous		
	Operating Temperature Range	-55	125	°C
$\theta_{JA}$	Storage Temperature Range	-65	150	°C
	Junction Temperature	-40	150	°C

- (1) Stresses above these ratings may cause permanent damage. Exposure to absolute maximum conditions for extended periods may degrade device reliability. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those specified is not implied.
- (2) Input terminals are diode clamped to the power-supply rails. Input signals that can swing more than 0.5V beyond the supply rails should be current limited to 10mA or less.
- (3) Output terminals are diode-clamped to the power-supply rails. Output signals that can swing more than 0.5V beyond the supply rails should be current-limited to ±200mA or less.
- (4) Short-circuit to ground, one amplifier per package.

#### **ESD Ratings**

			Value	Unit
		Human-Body Model (HBM)	±2000	V
V <sub>(ESD)</sub>	Electrostatic discharge	Charged-Device Model (CDM)	±500	V
		Machine Model	100	V

## **Recommended Operating Conditions**

		Min	Max	Unit
Supply voltage,	Single-supply	1.5	5.5	V
Vs= (V+) - (V-)	Dual-supply	±0.75	±2.75	V



# **Electrical Characteristics (V<sub>S</sub> = +5V)**

At T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, V<sub>CM</sub>=V<sub>OUT</sub>= V<sub>S</sub> /2, unless otherwise noted.

At 1A – 20	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Offset Vo			1	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>
Vos	Input Offset Voltage		-3	±1	3	mV
dV <sub>OS</sub> /dT	Input Offset Voltage Average Drift	T <sub>A</sub> = -55°C to 125°C		1.8		μV/°C
Input Cu	rrent					
I <sub>B</sub>	Input Bias Current			5		pА
Ios	Input Offset Current			1		pА
Noise						
$V_N$	Input Voltage Noise	f=0.1Hz to 10Hz		20		µV <sub>PP</sub>
en	Input Voltage Noise Density	f=1kHz		65		nV/√Hz
Input Vol	tage					
$V_{CM}$	Common-Mode Voltage Range		V <sub>S-</sub> -0.1		V <sub>S+</sub> +0.1	V
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	V <sub>CM</sub> =0.1V to 4V	70	80		dB
Frequenc	cy Response					
GBW	Gain-Bandwidth Product			1		MHz
SR	Slew Rate	G = +1, V <sub>IN</sub> =2V Step		1		V/us
ts	Settling Time to 0.1%	G = +1, V <sub>IN</sub> =2V Step		2.5		us
Output						
Av	Open-Loop Voltage Gain	$V_{OUT}$ =0.1V to 4.9V $R_L$ =100k $\Omega$	80	100		dB
V <sub>OUT</sub> -	Output Swing from Rail	R <sub>L</sub> =100kΩ			5	mV
I <sub>sc</sub>	Output Short-Circuit Current	Source current		45		mA
130	2 style 2 more of our our our	Sink current		70		mA
C <sub>L</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	Capacitive Load Drive	G = +1, V <sub>IN</sub> =0.2V Step			1000	pF



Power Supply						
PSRR	Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	V <sub>S</sub> =1.5V to 5.5V	80	90		dB
Vs	Operating Voltage Range		1.5		5.5	٧
ΙQ	Quiescent Current/Amplifier	I <sub>O</sub> =0A		28	40	uA

<sup>(1)</sup> Capacitive load drive means that above a given maximum value, the output waveform will oscillate under the step response.



#### **Typical Characteristics**

At  $T_A$  = 25°C,  $V_S$  = +5V, G=+1,  $V_{IN}$ = $V_{OUT}$ =  $V_S$  /2, unless otherwise noted.

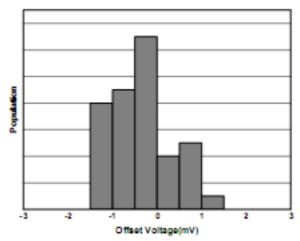


Figure 2. Offset Voltage Production Distribution

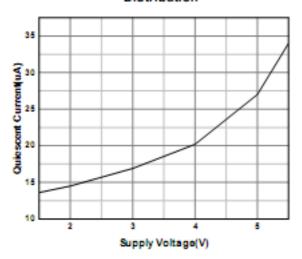


Figure 4. Quiescent Current vs Supply Voltage

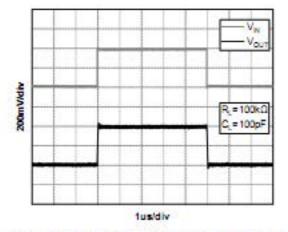


Figure 6. Small-Signal Step Response(V<sub>8</sub>=5)

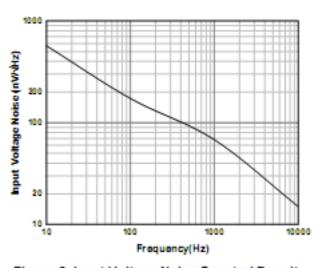


Figure 3. Input Voltage Noise Spectral Density

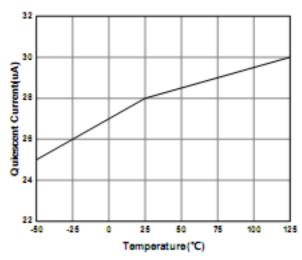


Figure 5. Quiescent Current vs Temperature

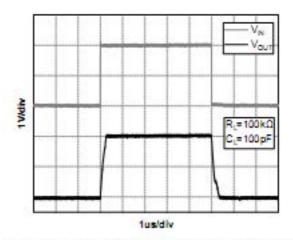
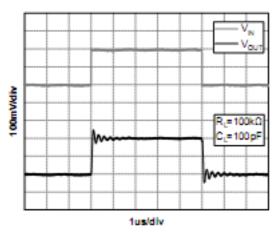


Figure 7. Large-Signal Step Response(V<sub>8</sub>=5V)





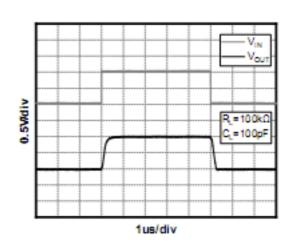


Figure 9.Large-Signal Step Response(Vs=1.5V)

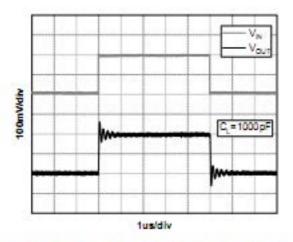


Figure 10. Capacitive Load Drive(CL=1000pF)

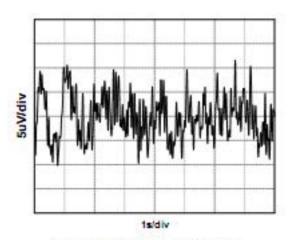


Figure 11. 0.1Hz to 10Hz Noise



#### **Detailed Description**

#### Overview

The TLV6001IDBVR devices is a low power,unity-gain stable, rail-to-rail operational amplifier that operate in a single-supply voltage range of 1.5V to 5.5V (±0.75V to ±2.75V). A high supply voltage of 6V(absolute maximum) can permanently damage the amplifier. Rail-to-rail input and output wobbles significantly increase the dynamic range, especially in low-supply applications. Good layout practices require that a 0.1uF capacitor be used where it is tightly threaded through the power supply pin.

#### **Phase Reversal Protection**

The TLV6001IDBVR devices have internal phase-reversal protection. Many op amps exhibit phase reversal when the input is driven beyond the linear common-mode range. This condition is most often encountered in noninverting circuits when the input is driven beyond the specified common-mode voltage range, causing the output to reverse into the opposite rail. The input of the TLV6001IDBVR prevents phase reversal with excessive commonmode voltage. Instead, the appropriate rail limits the output voltage.

### **Typical Applications**

#### 1 Voltage Follower

As shown in Figure 12, the voltage gain is 1. With this circuit, the output voltage  $V_{\text{OUT}}$  is configured to be equal to the input voltage  $V_{\text{IN}}$ . Due to the high input impedance and low output impedance, the circuit can also stabilize the output voltage, the output voltage expression is

 $V_{OLIT} = V_{INI}$ 

Figure 12. Voltage Follower

#### 2 Inverting Proportional Amplifier

As shown in Figure 13, for a reverse-phase proportional amplifier, the input voltage  $V_{\text{IN}}$  is amplified by a voltage gain that depends on the ratio of R1 to R2. The output voltage  $V_{\text{OUT}}$  is inversely with the input voltage  $V_{\text{IN}}$ . The input impedance of the circuit is equal to R1, and the output voltage expression is

$$V_{OUT} = -\frac{R2}{R1}V_{IN}$$

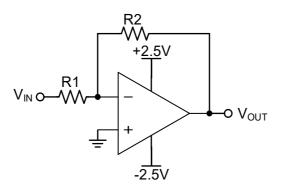


Figure 13. Inverting Proportional Amplifier

# **3 Noninverting Proportional Amplifier**

As shown in Figure 14, for a noninverting amplifier, the input voltage  $V_{IN}$  is amplified by a voltage gain that depends on the ratio of R1 to R2. The output voltage  $V_{OUT}$  is in phase with the input voltage  $V_{IN}$ . In fact, this circuit has a high input impedance because its input side is the same as the input side of the operational amplifier. The output voltage expression is

$$V_{OUT} = (1 + \frac{R2}{R1})V_{IN}$$
 $V_{OUT} = (1 + \frac{R2}{R1})V_{IN}$ 
 $V_{IN} = (1 + \frac{R2}{R1})V_{IN}$ 
 $V_{OUT} = (1 + \frac{R2}{R1})V_{IN}$ 

Figure 14. Noninverting Proportional Amplifier

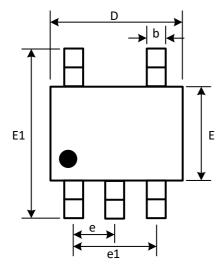
#### **Layout Guidelines**

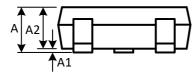
Attention to good layout practices is always recommended. Keep traces short. When possible, use a PCB ground plane with surface-mount components placed as close to the device pins as possible. Place a 0.1uF capacitor closely across the supply pins.

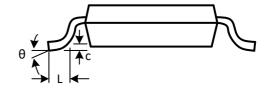
These guidelines should be applied throughout the analog circuit to improve performance and provide benefits such as reducing the EMI susceptibility.



# Package Outline Dimensions SOT-23-5L







(Unit: mm)

	<u> </u>	(•)	
Symbol	Min	Max	
А	1.050	1.250	
A1	0.000	0.100	
A2	1.050	1.150	
b	0.300	0.500	
С	0.100	0.200	
D	2.820	3.020	
е	0.950(BSC)		
e1	1.800	2.000	
E	1.500	1.700	
E1	2.650	2.950	
L	0.300	0.600	
θ	0°	8°	



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