

# Advanced LinCMOS™ **TLC2654, TLC2654A, TLC2654Y** LOW-NOISE CHOPPER-STABILIZED OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

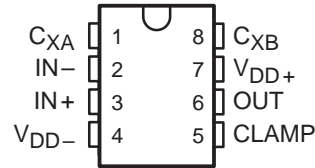
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- **Input Noise Voltage**  
 0.5  $\mu\text{V}$  (Peak-to-Peak) Typ,  $f = 0$  to 1 Hz  
 1.5  $\mu\text{V}$  (Peak-to-Peak) Typ,  $f = 0$  to 10 Hz  
 47  $\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  Typ,  $f = 10$  Hz  
 13  $\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  Typ,  $f = 1$  kHz
- **High Chopping Frequency . . . 10 kHz Typ**
- **No Clock Noise Below 10 kHz**
- **No Intermodulation Error Below 5 kHz**
- **Low Input Offset Voltage**  
 10  $\mu\text{V}$  Max (TLC2654A)
- **Excellent Offset Voltage Stability**  
 With Temperature . . . 0.05  $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$  Max
- **$A_{\text{VD}}$  . . . 135 dB Min (TLC2654A)**
- **CMRR . . . 110 dB Min (TLC2654A)**
- **$k_{\text{SVR}}$  . . . 120 dB Min (TLC2654A)**
- **Single-Supply Operation**
- **Common-Mode Input Voltage Range**  
 Includes the Negative Rail
- **No Noise Degradation With External**  
 Capacitors Connected to  $V_{\text{DD-}}$

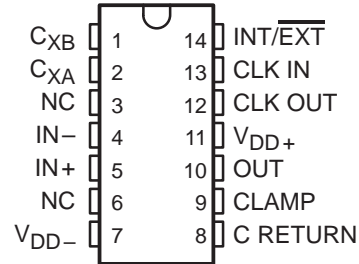
## description

The TLC2654 and TLC2654A are low-noise chopper-stabilized operational amplifiers using the Advanced LinCMOS™ process. Combining this process with chopper-stabilization circuitry makes excellent dc precision possible. In addition, circuit techniques are added that give the TLC2654 and TLC2654A noise performance unsurpassed by similar devices.

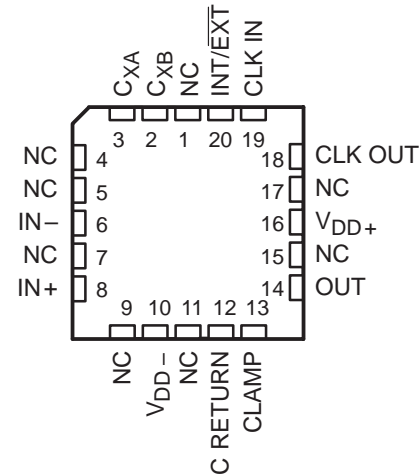
**D, JG, OR P PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)**



**D, J, OR N PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)**



**FK PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)**



NC – No internal connection

## AVAILABLE OPTIONS

T <sub>A</sub>	V <sub>IO</sub> max AT 25°C	PACKAGED DEVICES							CHIP FORM (Y)
		8 PIN			14 PIN			20 PIN	
		SMALL OUTLINE (D)	CERAMIC DIP (JG)	PLASTIC DIP (P)	SMALL OUTLINE (D)	CERAMIC DIP (J)	PLASTIC DIP (N)	CERAMIC DIP (FK)	
0°C to 70°C	10 $\mu\text{V}$ 20 mV	TLC2654AC-8D TLC2654C-8D	— —	TLC2654ACP TLC2654CP	TLC2654AC-14D TLC2654C-14D	— —	TLC2654ACN TLC2654CN	— —	TLC2654Y
-40°C to 85°C	10 $\mu\text{V}$ 20 $\mu\text{V}$	TLC2654AI-8D TLC2654I-8D	— —	TLC2654AIP TLC2654IP	TLC2654AI-14D TLC2654I-14D	— —	TLC2654AIN TLC2654IN	— —	—
-55°C to 125°C	10 $\mu\text{V}$ 20 $\mu\text{V}$	TLC2654AM-8D TLC2654M-8D	TLC2654AMJG TLC2654MJG	TLC2654AMP TLC2654MP	TLC2654AM-14D TLC2654M-14D	TLC2654AMJ TLC2654MJ	TLC2654AMN TLC2654MN	TLC2654AMFK TLC2654MFK	—

The 8-pin and 14-pin D packages are available taped and reeled. Add R suffix to device type (e.g., TLC2654AC-8DR).

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



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 On products compliant to MIL-PRF-38535, all parameters are tested unless otherwise noted. On all other products, production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters.

# TLC2654, TLC2654A, TLC2654Y Advanced LinCMOS™ LOW-NOISE CHOPPER-STABILIZED OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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## description (continued)

Chopper-stabilization techniques provide for extremely high dc precision by continuously nulling input offset voltage even during variations in temperature, time, common-mode voltage, and power-supply voltage. The high chopping frequency of the TLC2654 and TLC2654A (see Figure 1) provides excellent noise performance in a frequency spectrum from near dc to 10 kHz. In addition, intermodulation or aliasing error is eliminated from frequencies up to 5 kHz.

This high dc precision and low noise, coupled with the extremely high input impedance of the CMOS input stage, makes the TLC2654 and TLC2654A ideal choices for a broad range of applications such as low-level, low-frequency thermocouple amplifiers and strain gauges and wide-bandwidth and subsonic circuits. For applications requiring even greater dc precision, use the TLC2652 or TLC2652A devices, which have a chopping frequency of 450 Hz.

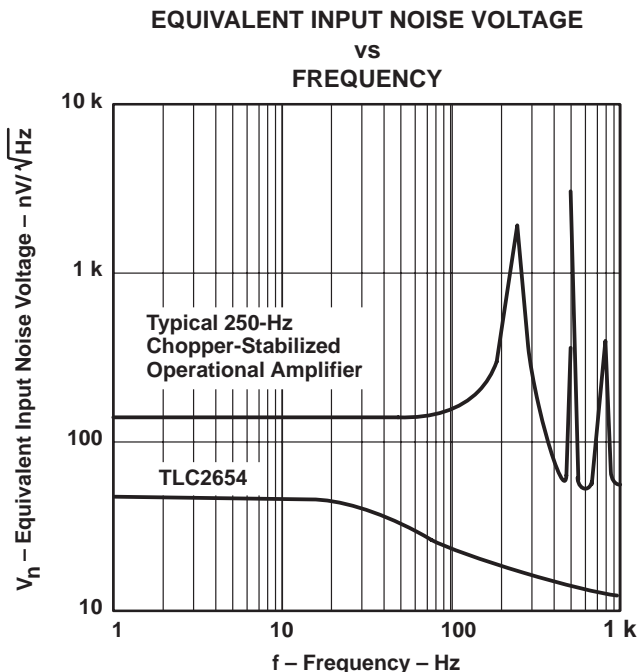


Figure 1

The TLC2654 and TLC2654A common-mode input voltage range includes the negative rail, thereby providing superior performance in either single-supply or split-supply applications, even at power supply voltage levels as low as  $\pm 2.3$  V.

Two external capacitors are required to operate the device; however, the on-chip chopper-control circuitry is transparent to the user. On devices in the 14-pin and 20-pin packages, the control circuitry is accessible, allowing the user the option of controlling the clock frequency with an external frequency source. In addition, the clock threshold of the TLC2654 and TLC2654A requires no level shifting when used in the single-supply configuration with a normal CMOS or TTL clock input.

Innovative circuit techniques used on the TLC2654 and TLC2654A allow exceptionally fast overload recovery time. An output clamp pin is available to reduce the recovery time even further.

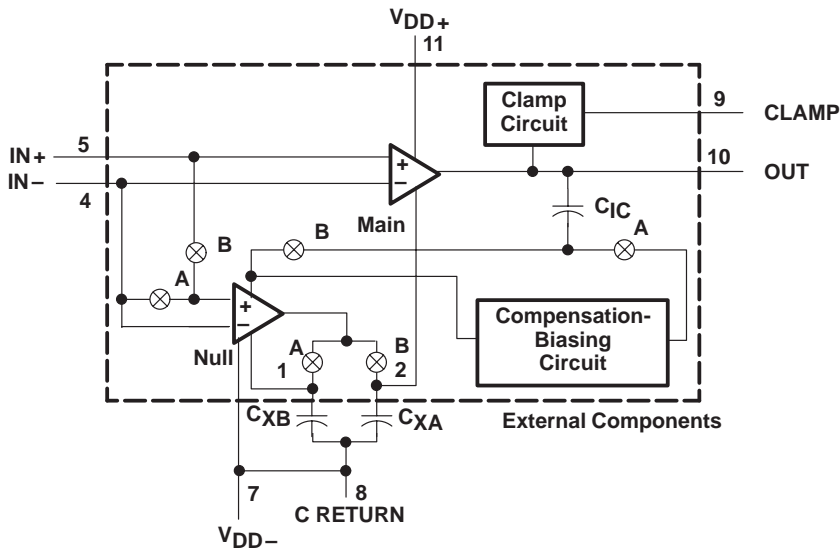
The device inputs and outputs are designed to withstand  $\pm 100$ -mA surge currents without sustaining latch-up. In addition, the TLC2654 and TLC2654A incorporate internal ESD-protection circuits that prevent functional failures at voltages up to 2000 V as tested under MIL-STD-883C, Method 3015; however, exercise care in handling these devices, as exposure to ESD may result in degradation of the device parametric performance.

The C-suffix devices are characterized for operation from  $0^\circ\text{C}$  to  $70^\circ\text{C}$ . The I-suffix devices are characterized for operation from  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $85^\circ\text{C}$ . The M-suffix devices are characterized for operation over the full military temperature range of  $-55^\circ\text{C}$  to  $125^\circ\text{C}$ .

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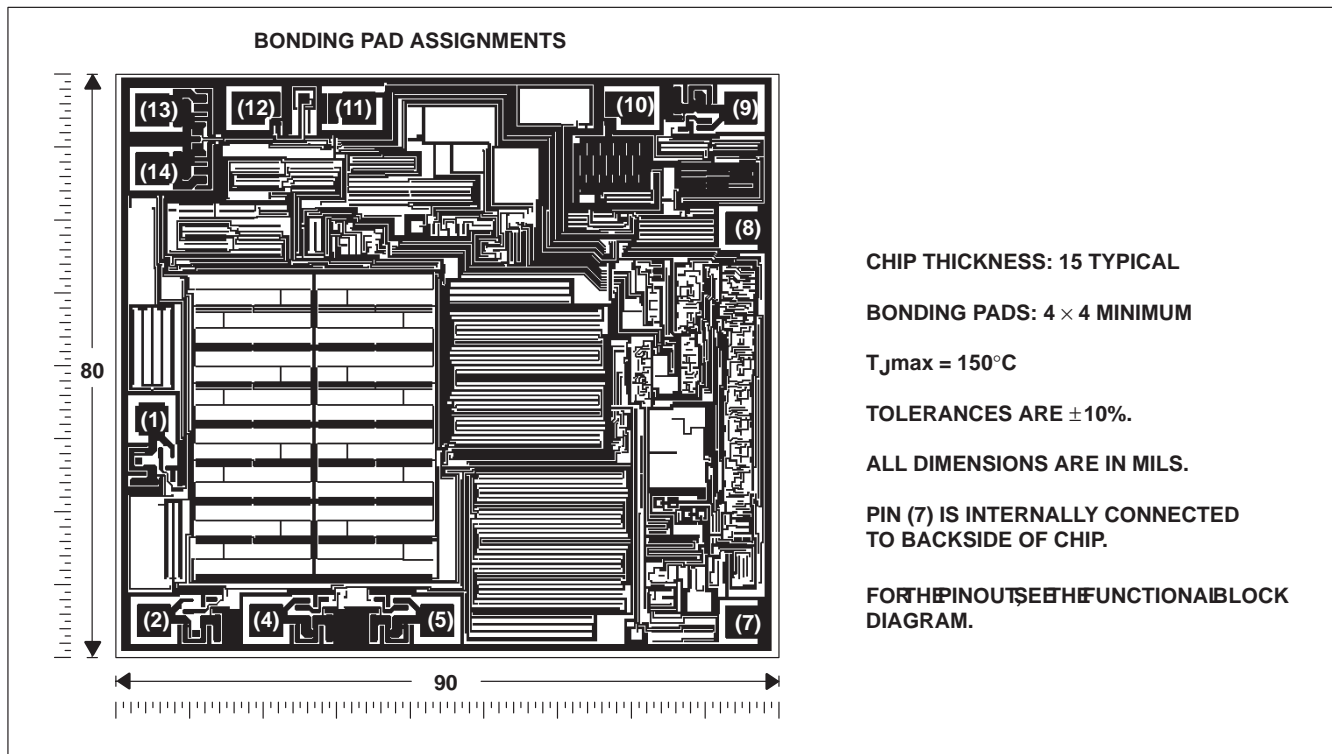
functional block diagram



Pin numbers shown are for the D (14 pin), J, and N packages.

TLC2654Y chip information

This chip, when properly assembled, displays characteristics similar to the TLC2654C. Thermal compression or ultrasonic bonding may be used on the doped-aluminum bonding pads. Chips may be mounted with conductive epoxy or a gold-silicon preform.



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**absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)†**

Supply voltage, $V_{DD+}$ (see Note 1)	8 V
Supply voltage, $V_{DD-}$ (see Note 1)	-8 V
Differential input voltage, $V_{ID}$ (see Note 2)	$\pm 16$ V
Input voltage, $V_I$ (any input, see Note 1)	$\pm 8$ V
Voltage range on CLK IN and INT/EXT	$V_{DD-}$ to $V_{DD-} + 5.2$ V
Input current, $I_I$ (each input)	$\pm 5$ mA
Output current, $I_O$	$\pm 50$ mA
Duration of short-circuit current at (or below) 25°C (see Note 3)	unlimited
Current into CLK IN and INT/EXT	$\pm 5$ mA
Continuous total dissipation	See Dissipation Rating Table
Operating free-air temperature range, $T_A$ : C suffix	0°C to 70°C
I suffix	-40°C to 85°C
M suffix	-55°C to 125°C
Storage temperature range	-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, or P 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  $V_{DD+}$  and  $V_{DD-}$ .  
 2. Differential voltages are at IN+ with respect to IN-.  
 3. The output may be shorted to either supply. Temperature and/or supply voltages must be limited to ensure that the maximum dissipation rating is not exceeded.

**DISSIPATION RATING TABLE**

PACKAGE	$T_A \leq 25^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	$T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING	$T_A = 125^\circ\text{C}$ POWER RATING
D (8 pin)	725 mW	5.8 mW/°C	464 mW	377 mW	145 mW
D (14 pin)	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	1000 mW	8.0 mW/°C	640 mW	520 mW	200 mW

**recommended operating conditions**

	C SUFFIX		I SUFFIX		M SUFFIX		UNIT
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
Supply voltage, $V_{DD\pm}$	$\pm 2.3$	$\pm 8$	$\pm 2.3$	$\pm 8$	$\pm 2.3$	$\pm 8$	V
Common-mode input voltage, $V_{IC}$	$V_{DD-}$	$V_{DD+} - 2.3$	$V_{DD-}$	$V_{DD+} - 2.3$	$V_{DD-}$	$V_{DD+} - 2.3$	V
Clock input voltage	$V_{DD-}$	$V_{DD-} + 5$	$V_{DD-}$	$V_{DD-} + 5$	$V_{DD-}$	$V_{DD-} + 5$	V
Operating free-air temperature, $T_A$	0	70	-40	85	-55	125	°C



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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$ †	TLC2654C			TLC2654AC			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
$V_{IO}$ Input offset voltage (see Note 4)	$V_{IC} = 0, R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C		5	20		4	10	$\mu\text{V}$
		Full range			34			24	
$\alpha_{VIO}$ Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range		0.01	0.05		0.01	0.05	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Input offset voltage long-term drift (see Note 5)		25°C		0.003	0.06		0.003	0.02	$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$
$I_{IO}$ Input offset current		25°C			30			30	$\text{pA}$
		Full range			150			150	
$I_{IB}$ Input bias current		25°C			50			50	$\text{pA}$
		Full range			150			150	
$V_{ICR}$ Common-mode input voltage range	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	Full range		-5 to 2.7			-5 to 2.7	V	
$V_{OM+}$ Maximum positive peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10\ \text{k}\Omega$ , See Note 6	25°C		4.7	4.8		4.7	4.8	V
		Full range		4.7			4.7		
$V_{OM-}$ Maximum negative peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10\ \text{k}\Omega$ , See Note 6	25°C		-4.7	-4.9		-4.7	-4.9	V
		Full range		-4.7			-4.7		
$A_{VD}$ Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = \pm 4\ \text{V}$ , $R_L = 10\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C		120	155		135	155	dB
		Full range		120			130		
Internal chopping frequency		25°C		10			10	kHz	
Clamp on-state current	$R_L = 100\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C		25			25	$\mu\text{A}$	
		Full range		25			25		
Clamp off-state current	$V_O = -4\ \text{V}$ to $4\ \text{V}$	25°C			100			100	$\text{pA}$
		Full range			100			100	
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_O = 0$ , $V_{IC} = V_{ICR\text{min}}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C		105	125		110	125	dB
		Full range		105			110		
$k_{SVR}$ Supply voltage rejection ratio ( $\Delta V_{DD\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$ )	$V_{DD\pm} = \pm 2.3\ \text{V}$ to $\pm 8\ \text{V}$ , $V_O = 0$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C		110	125		120	125	dB
		Full range		110			120		
$I_{DD}$ Supply current	$V_O = 0$ , No load	25°C		1.5	2.4		1.5	2.4	mA
		Full range			2.5			2.5	

† Full range is 0°C to 70°C.

- NOTES: 4. This parameter is not production tested full range. Thermocouple effects preclude measurement of the actual  $V_{IO}$  of these devices in high-speed automated testing.  $V_{IO}$  is measured to a limit determined by the test equipment capability at the temperature extremes. The test ensures that the stabilization circuitry is performing properly.
5. Typical values are based on the input offset voltage shift observed through 168 hours of operating life test at  $T_A = 150^\circ\text{C}$  extrapolated to  $T_A = 25^\circ$  using the Arrhenius equation and assuming an activation energy of 0.96 eV.
6. Output clamp is not connected.



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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T <sub>A</sub> †	TLC2654C			TLC2654AC			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR+ Positive slew rate at unity gain	V <sub>O</sub> = ±2.3 V, R <sub>L</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>L</sub> = 100 pF	25°C	1.5	2		1.5	2		V/μs
		Full range	1.3			1.3			
SR– Negative slew rate at unity gain	V <sub>O</sub> = ±2.3 V, R <sub>L</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>L</sub> = 100 pF	25°C	2.3	3.7		2.3	3.7		V/μs
		Full range	1.7			1.7			
V <sub>n</sub> Equivalent input noise voltage (see Note 7)	f = 10 Hz	25°C	47			47 75			nV/√Hz
	f = 1 kHz		13			13 20			
V <sub>N(PP)</sub> Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	f = 0 to 1 Hz	25°C	0.5			0.5			μV
	f = 0 to 10 Hz		1.5			1.5			
I <sub>n</sub> Equivalent input noise current	f = 10 kHz	25°C	0.004			0.004			pA/√Hz
Gain-bandwidth product	f = 10 kHz, R <sub>L</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>L</sub> = 100 pF	25°C	1.9			1.9			MHz
φ <sub>m</sub> Phase margin at unity gain	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>L</sub> = 100 pF	25°C	48°			48°			

† Full range is 0°C to 70°C.

NOTE 7: This parameter is tested on a sample basis for the TLC2654A. For other test requirements, please contact the factory. This statement has no bearing on testing or nontesting of other parameters.



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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$ †	TLC2654I			TLC2654AI			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
$V_{IO}$ Input offset voltage (see Note 4)	$V_{IC} = 0, R_S = 50 \Omega$	25°C	5	20		4	10	$\mu V$	
		Full range			40		30		
$\alpha_{VIO}$ Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range	0.01	0.05		0.01	0.05	$\mu V/^\circ C$	
Input offset voltage long-term drift (see Note 5)		25°C	0.003	0.06		0.003	0.02	$\mu V/mo$	
$I_{IO}$ Input offset current		25°C	30			30		$pA$	
		Full range		200		200			
$I_{IB}$ Input bias current	25°C	50			50		$pA$		
	Full range		200		200				
$V_{ICR}$ Common-mode input voltage range	$R_S = 50 \Omega$	Full range	-5 to 2.7			-5 to 2.7	V		
$V_{OM+}$ Maximum positive peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10 k\Omega$ , See Note 6	25°C	4.7	4.8		4.7	4.8	V	
		Full range	4.7			4.7			
$V_{OM-}$ Maximum negative peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10 k\Omega$ , See Note 6	25°C	-4.7	-4.9		-4.7	-4.9	V	
		Full range	-4.7			-4.7			
$A_{VD}$ Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = \pm 4$ V, $R_L = 10 k\Omega$	25°C	120	155		135	155	dB	
		Full range	120			125			
Internal chopping frequency		25°C	10			10	kHz		
Clamp on-state current	$R_L = 100 k\Omega$	25°C	25			25		$\mu A$	
		Full range	25			25			
Clamp off-state current	$V_O = -4$ V to 4 V	25°C		100			100	$pA$	
		Full range		100			100		
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_O = 0, V_{IC} = V_{ICRmin}, R_S = 50 \Omega$	25°C	105	125		110	125	dB	
		Full range	105			110			
$k_{SVR}$ Supply voltage rejection ratio ( $\Delta V_{DD\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$ )	$V_{DD\pm} = \pm 2.3$ V to $\pm 8$ V, $V_O = 0, R_S = 50 \Omega$	25°C	110	125		120	125	dB	
		Full range	110			120			
$I_{DD}$ Supply current	$V_O = 0, \text{ No load}$	25°C	1.5	2.4		1.5	2.4	mA	
		Full range		2.5			2.5		

† Full range is  $-40^\circ C$  to  $85^\circ C$

- NOTES:
- This parameter is not production tested full range. Thermocouple effects preclude measurement of the actual  $V_{IO}$  of these devices in high-speed automated testing.  $V_{IO}$  is measured to a limit determined by the test equipment capability at the temperature extremes. The test ensures that the stabilization circuitry is performing properly.
  - Typical values are based on the input offset voltage shift observed through 168 hours of operating life test at  $T_A = 150^\circ C$  extrapolated to  $T_A = 25^\circ C$  using the Arrhenius equation and assuming an activation energy of 0.96 eV.
  - Output clamp is not connected.



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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T <sub>A</sub> †	TLC2654I			TLC2654AI			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR+ Positive slew rate at unity gain	V <sub>O</sub> = ±2.3 V, R <sub>L</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>L</sub> = 100 pF	25°C	1.5	2		1.5	2		V/μs
		Full range	1.2			1.2			
SR- Negative slew rate at unity gain		25°C	2.3	3.7		2.3	3.7		V/μs
		Full range	1.5			1.5			
V <sub>n</sub> Equivalent input noise voltage (see Note 7)	f = 10 Hz	25°C		47			47	75	nV/√Hz
	f = 1 kHz			13			13	20	
V <sub>N(PP)</sub> Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	f = 0 to 1 Hz	25°C		0.5			0.5		μV
	f = 0 to 10 Hz			1.5			1.5		
I <sub>n</sub> Equivalent input noise current	f = 10 kHz	25°C		0.004			0.004		pA/√Hz
Gain-bandwidth product	f = 10 kHz, R <sub>L</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>L</sub> = 100 pF	25°C		1.9			1.9		MHz
φ <sub>m</sub> Phase margin at unity gain	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 kΩ, C <sub>L</sub> = 100 pF	25°C		48°			48°		

† Full range is -40°C to 85°C.

NOTE 7: This parameter is tested on a sample basis for the TLC2654A. For other test requirements, please contact the factory. This statement has no bearing on testing or nontesting of other parameters.





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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$ †	TLC2654M			TLC2654AM			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
$V_{IO}$ Input offset voltage (see Note 4)	$V_{IC} = 0, R_S = 50 \Omega$	25°C	5	20		4	10	$\mu V$	
		Full range			50		40		
$\alpha_{VIO}$ Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range	0.01	0.05*		0.01	0.05*	$\mu V/^\circ C$	
Input offset voltage long-term drift (see Note 5)		25°C	0.003	0.06*		0.003	0.02*	$\mu V/mo$	
$I_{IO}$ Input offset current		25°C	30			30		$pA$	
		Full range			500		500		
$I_{IB}$ Input bias current		25°C	50			50		$pA$	
		Full range			500		500		
$V_{ICR}$ Common-mode input voltage range	$R_S = 50 \Omega$	Full range	-5 to 2.7			-5 to 2.7	V		
$V_{OM+}$ Maximum positive peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10 k\Omega$ , See Note 6	25°C	4.7	4.8		4.7	4.8	V	
		Full range	4.7			4.7			
$V_{OM-}$ Maximum negative peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10 k\Omega$ , See Note 6	25°C	-4.7	-4.9		-4.7	-4.9	V	
		Full range	-4.7			-4.7			
$A_{VD}$ Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = \pm 4$ V, $R_L = 10 k\Omega$	25°C	120	155		135	155	dB	
		Full range	120			120			
Internal chopping frequency		25°C	10			10	kHz		
Clamp on-state current	$R_L = 100 k\Omega$	25°C	25			25		$\mu A$	
		Full range	25			25			
Clamp off-state current	$V_O = -4$ V to 4 V	25°C		100			100	$pA$	
		Full range		500			500		
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_O = 0, V_{IC} = V_{ICRmin}, R_S = 50 \Omega$	25°C	105	125		110	125	dB	
		Full range	105			110			
$k_{SVR}$ Supply voltage rejection ratio ( $\Delta V_{DD\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$ )	$V_{DD\pm} = \pm 2.3$ V to $\pm 8$ V, $V_O = 0, R_S = 50 \Omega$	25°C	110	125		120	125	dB	
		Full range	105			115			
$I_{DD}$ Supply current	$V_O = 0, \text{ No load}$	25°C	1.5	2.4		1.5	2.4	mA	
		Full range		2.5			2.5		

\* On products compliant to MIL-STD-883, Class B, this parameter is not production tested.

† Full range is  $-55^\circ C$  to  $125^\circ C$ .

- NOTES:
- This parameter is not production tested full range. Thermocouple effects preclude measurement of the actual  $V_{IO}$  of these devices in high-speed automated testing.  $V_{IO}$  is measured to a limit determined by the test equipment capability at the temperature extremes. The test ensures that the stabilization circuitry is performing properly.
  - Typical values are based on the input offset voltage shift observed through 168 hours of operating life test at  $T_A = 150^\circ C$  extrapolated to  $T_A = 25^\circ C$  using the Arrhenius equation and assuming an activation energy of 0.96 eV.
  - Output clamp is not connected.



**TLC2654, TLC2654A, TLC2654Y**  
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**operating characteristics at specified free-air temperature,  $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 5\text{ V}$**

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$ †	TLC2654M TLC2654AM			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
SR+ Positive slew rate at unity gain	$V_O = \pm 2.3\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	25°C	1.5	2	V/ $\mu\text{s}$	
		Full range	1.1			
SR– Negative slew rate at unity gain		25°C	2.3	3.7	V/ $\mu\text{s}$	
		Full range	1.3			
$V_n$ Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 10 Hz	25°C	47		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
	f = 1 kHz	25°C	13			
$V_{N(PP)}$ Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	f = 0 to 1 Hz	25°C	0.5		$\mu\text{V}$	
	f = 0 to 10 Hz	25°C	1.5			
$I_n$ Equivalent input noise current	f = 1 kHz	25°C	0.004		pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
Gain-bandwidth product	f = 10 kHz, $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	25°C	1.9		MHz	
$\phi_m$ Phase margin at unity gain	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	25°C	48°			

† Full range is –55°C to 125°C.



# TLC2654, TLC2654A, TLC2654Y

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### electrical characteristics, $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 5\text{ V}$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TLC2654Y			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
$V_{IO}$ Input offset voltage (see Note 4)	$V_{IC} = 0$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$		5	20	$\mu\text{V}$
Input offset voltage long-term drift (see Note 5)			0.003	0.06	$\mu\text{V}/\text{mo}$
$I_{IO}$ Input offset current				30	$\text{pA}$
$I_{IB}$ Input bias current				50	$\text{pA}$
$V_{ICR}$ Common-mode input voltage range	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	-5 to 2.7			V
$V_{OM+}$ Maximum positive peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10\ \text{k}\Omega$ , See Note 5	4.7	4.8		V
$V_{OM-}$ Maximum negative peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10\ \text{k}\Omega$ , See Note 5	-4.7	-4.9		V
$A_{VD}$ Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = \pm 4\ \text{V}$ , $R_L = 10\ \text{k}\Omega$	120	155		dB
$f_{ch}$ Internal chopping frequency			10		Hz
Clamp on-state current	$R_L = 100\ \text{k}\Omega$		25		$\mu\text{A}$
Clamp off-state current	$V_O = -4\ \text{V}$ to $4\ \text{V}$			100	$\text{pA}$
CMRR Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICRmin}$ , $V_O = 0$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	105	125		dB
$k_{SVR}$ Supply voltage rejection ratio ( $\Delta V_{DD\pm} / \Delta V_{IO}$ )	$V_{DD\pm} = \pm 2.3\ \text{V}$ to $\pm 8\ \text{V}$ , $V_O = 0$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	110	125		dB
$I_{DD}$ Supply current	$V_O = 0$ , No load		1.5	2.4	$\text{mA}$

- NOTES: 4. This parameter is not production tested full range. Thermocouple effects preclude measurement of the actual  $V_{IO}$  of these devices in high-speed automated testing.  $V_{IO}$  is measured to a limit determined by the test equipment capability at the temperature extremes. The test ensures that the stabilization circuitry is performing properly.
5. Typical values are based on the input offset voltage shift observed through 168 hours of operating life test at  $T_A = 150^\circ\text{C}$  extrapolated to  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  using the Arrhenius equation and assuming an activation energy of 0.96 eV.

### operating characteristics, $V_{DD\pm} = \pm 5\text{ V}$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TLC2654Y			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
$SR+$ Positive slew rate at unity gain	$V_O = \pm 2.3\ \text{V}$ , $R_L = 10\ \text{k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100\ \text{pF}$	1.5	2		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
$SR-$ Negative slew rate at unity gain		2.3	3.7		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
$V_n$ Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 10\ \text{Hz}$		47		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
	$f = 1\ \text{kHz}$		13		
$V_{N(PP)}$ Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0$ to $1\ \text{Hz}$		0.5		$\mu\text{V}$
	$f = 0$ to $10\ \text{Hz}$		1.5		
$I_n$ Equivalent input noise current	$f = 1\ \text{kHz}$		0.004		$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Gain-bandwidth product	$f = 10\ \text{kHz}$ , $R_L = 10\ \text{k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100\ \text{pF}$		1.9		MHz
$\phi_m$ Phase margin at unity gain	$R_L = 10\ \text{k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100\ \text{pF}$		48°		

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Table of Graphs

		FIGURE
$V_{IO}$	Input offset voltage	Distribution 1
	Normalized input offset voltage	vs Chopping frequency 2
$I_{IO}$	Input offset current	vs Chopping frequency 3 vs Free-air temperature 4
$I_{IB}$	Input bias current	vs Common-mode input voltage 5 vs Chopping frequency 6 vs Free-air temperature 7
	Clamp current	vs Output voltage 8
$V_{OM}$	Maximum peak output voltage swing	vs Output current 9 vs Free-air temperature 10
$V_{O(PP)}$	Maximum peak-to-peak output voltage swing	vs Frequency 11
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	vs Frequency 12
$A_{VD}$	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	vs Frequency 13 vs Free-air temperature 14
	Chopping frequency	vs Supply voltage 15 vs Free-air temperature 16
$I_{DD}$	Supply current	vs Supply voltage 17 vs Free-air temperature 18
$I_{OS}$	Short-circuit output current	vs Supply voltage 19 vs Free-air temperature 20
SR	Slew rate	vs Supply voltage 21 vs Free-air temperature 22
	Pulse response	Small signal 23 Large signal 24
$V_{N(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak input noise voltage	vs Chopping frequency 25, 26
$V_n$	Equivalent input noise voltage	vs Frequency 27
$k_{SVR}$	Supply voltage rejection ratio	vs Frequency 28
	Gain-bandwidth product	vs Supply voltage 29 vs Free-air temperature 30
$\phi_m$	Phase margin	vs Supply voltage 31 vs Load capacitance 32
	Phase shift	vs Frequency 13

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

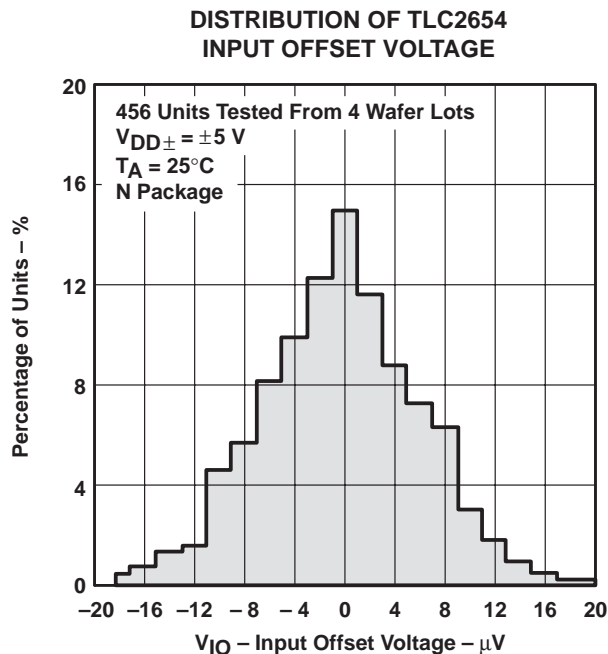


Figure 2

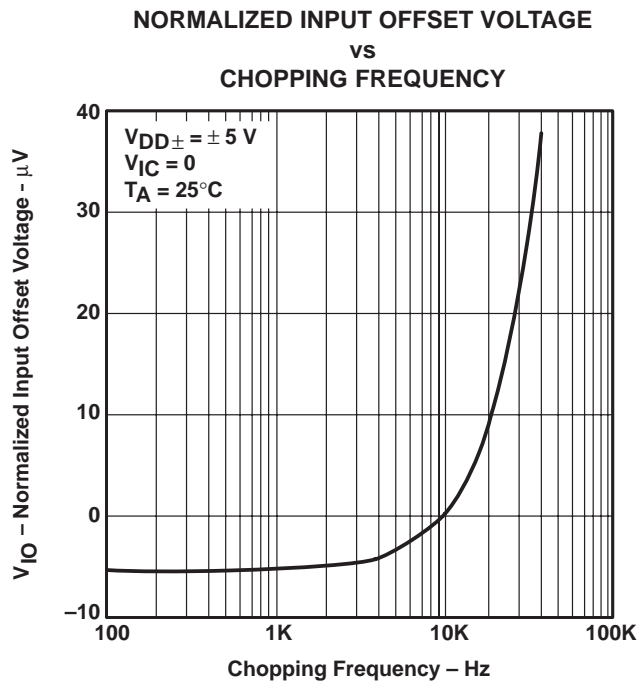


Figure 3

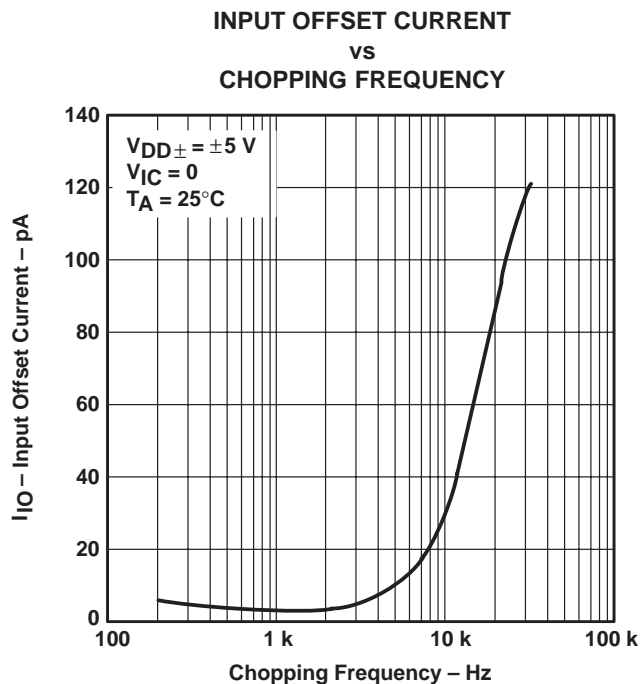


Figure 4

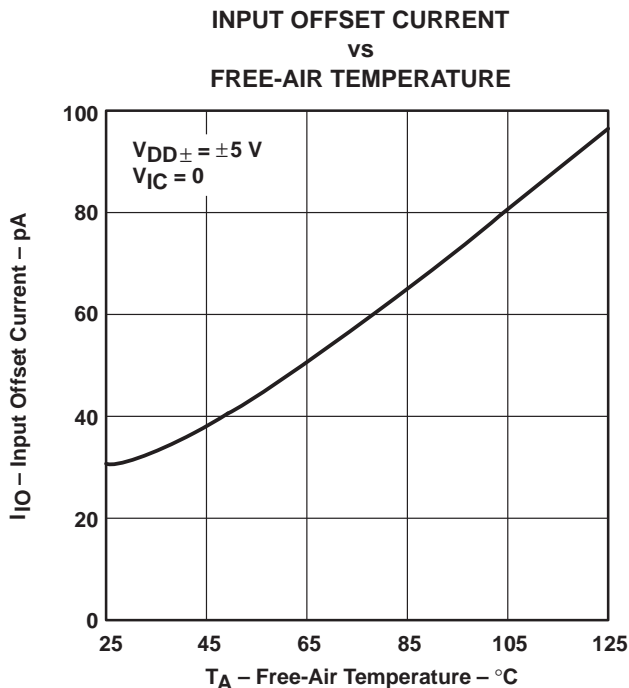


Figure 5

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

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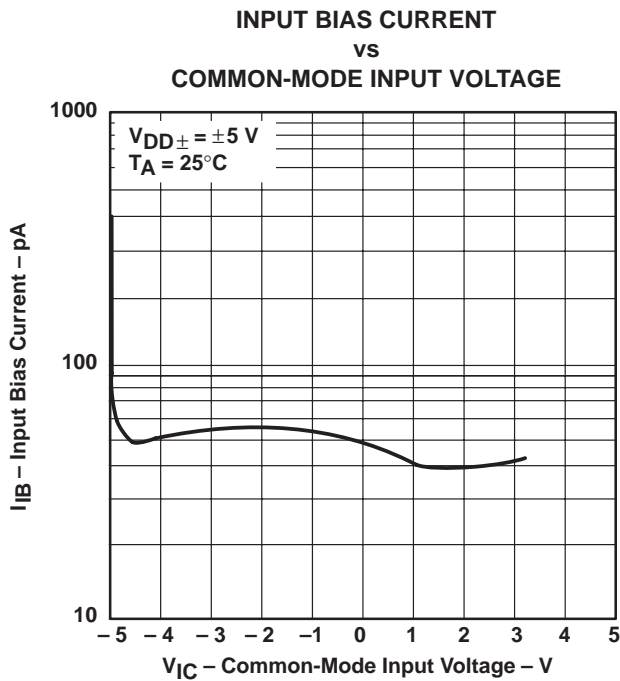


Figure 6

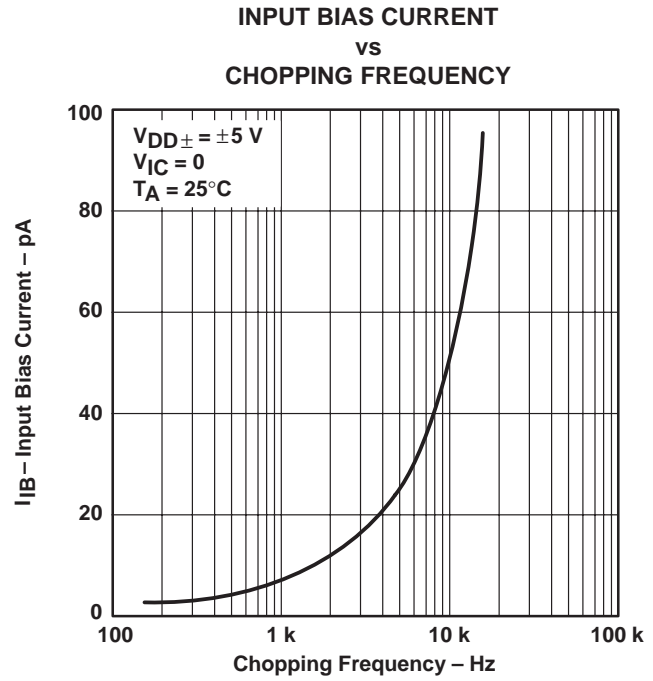


Figure 7

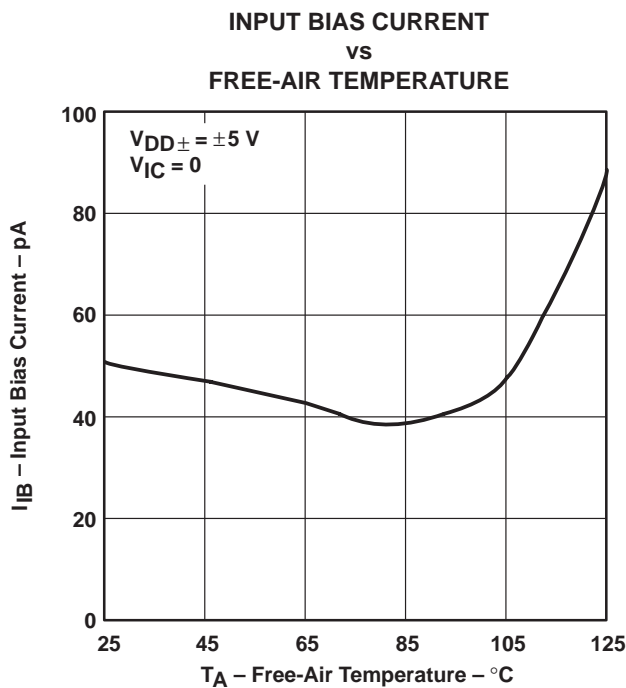


Figure 8

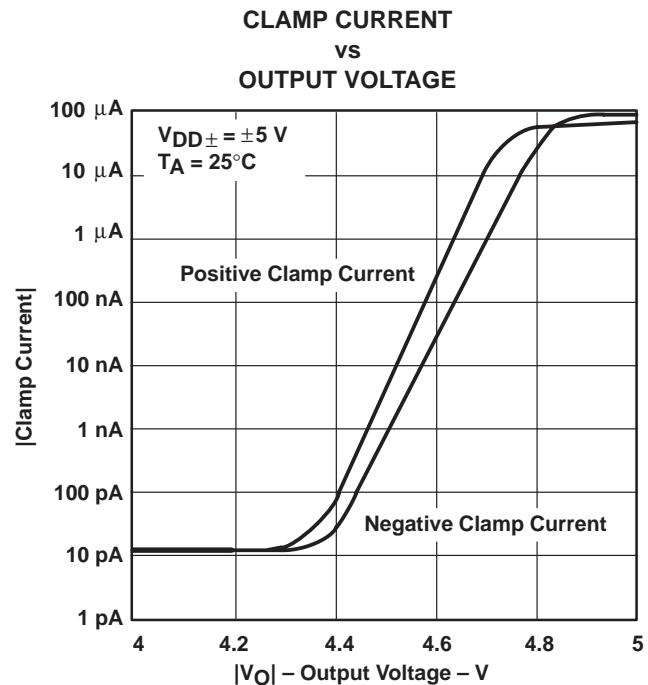


Figure 9

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



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

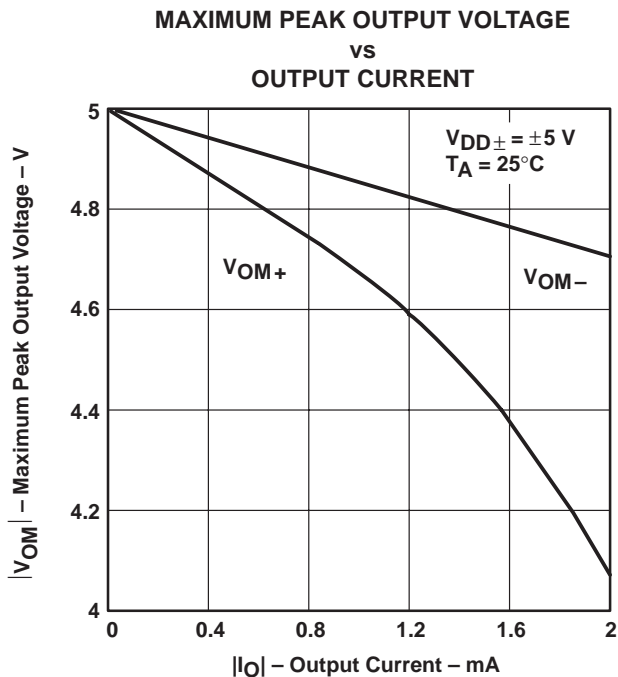


Figure 10

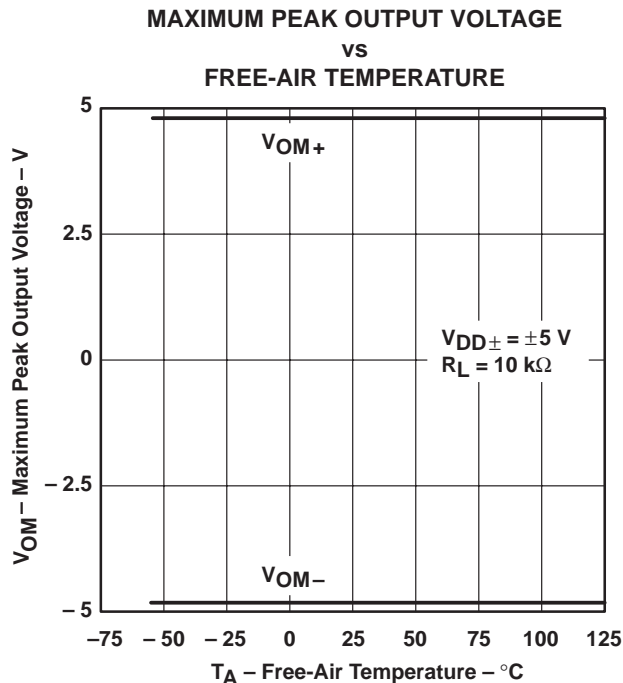


Figure 11

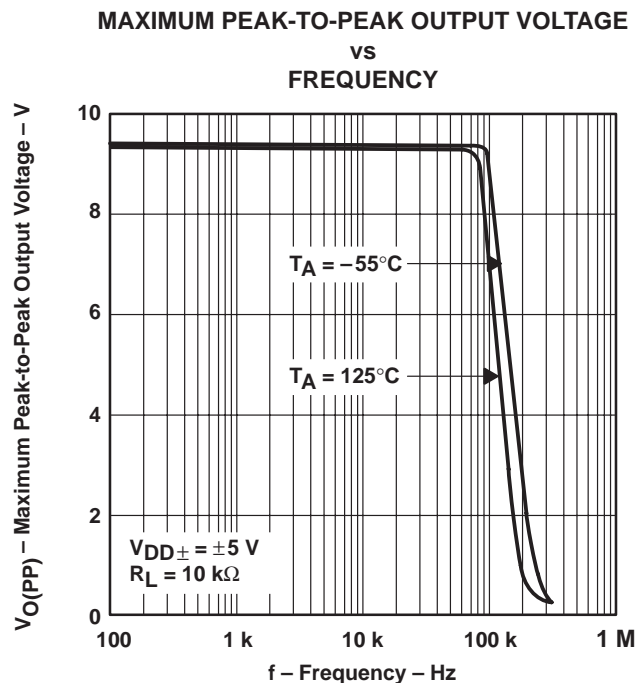


Figure 12

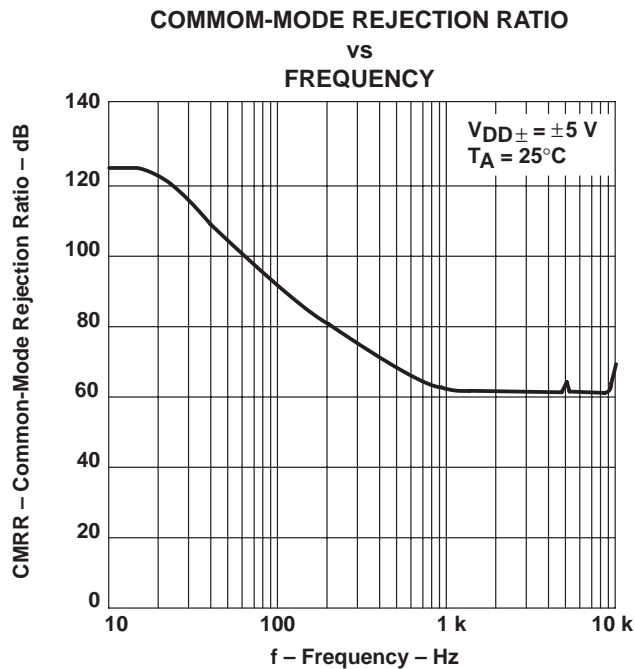


Figure 13

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

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE  
 AMPLIFICATION AND PHASE SHIFT  
 vs  
 FREQUENCY

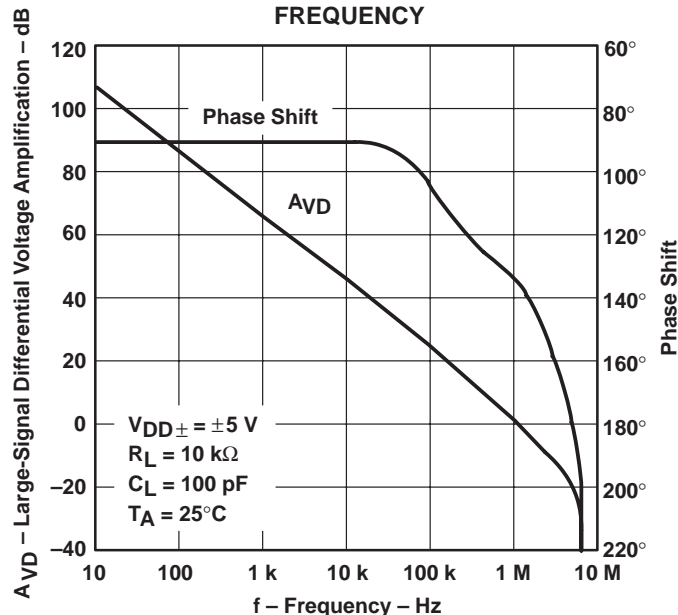


Figure 14

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL  
 VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION  
 vs  
 FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

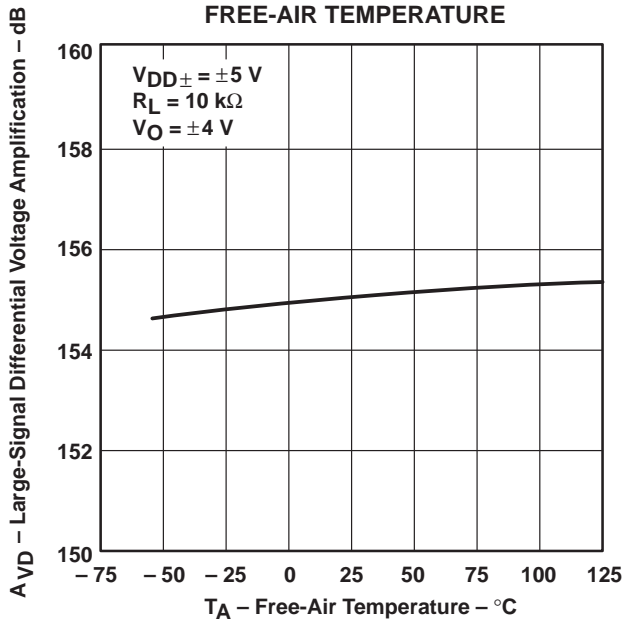


Figure 15

CHOPPING FREQUENCY  
 vs  
 SUPPLY VOLTAGE

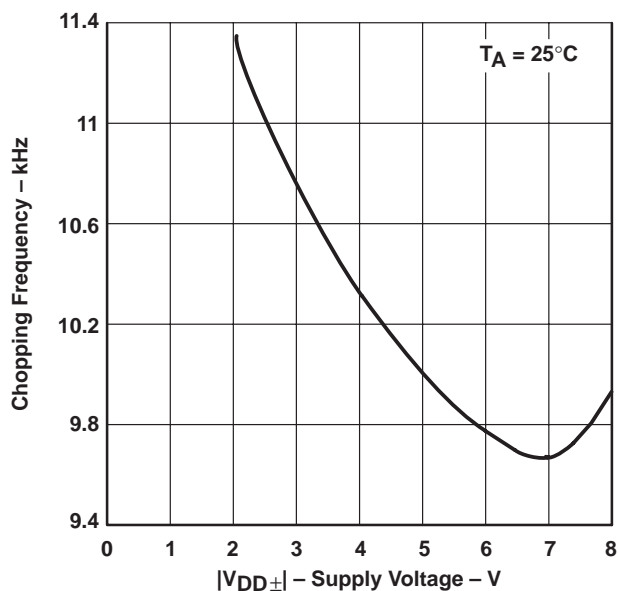


Figure 16

CHOPPING FREQUENCY  
 vs  
 FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

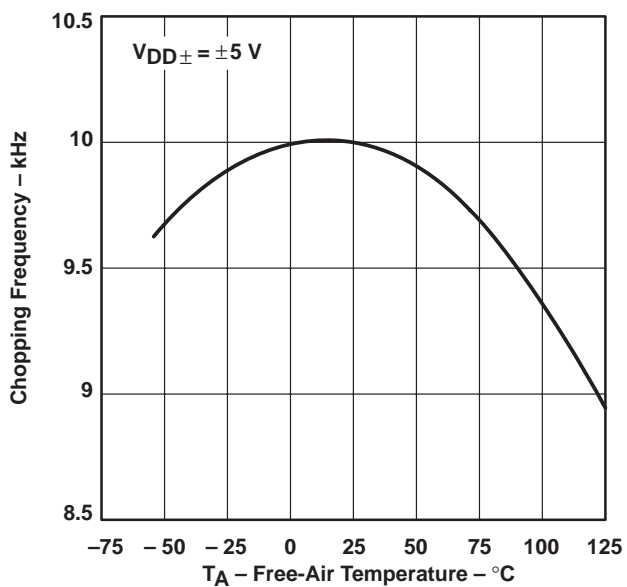


Figure 17

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





TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

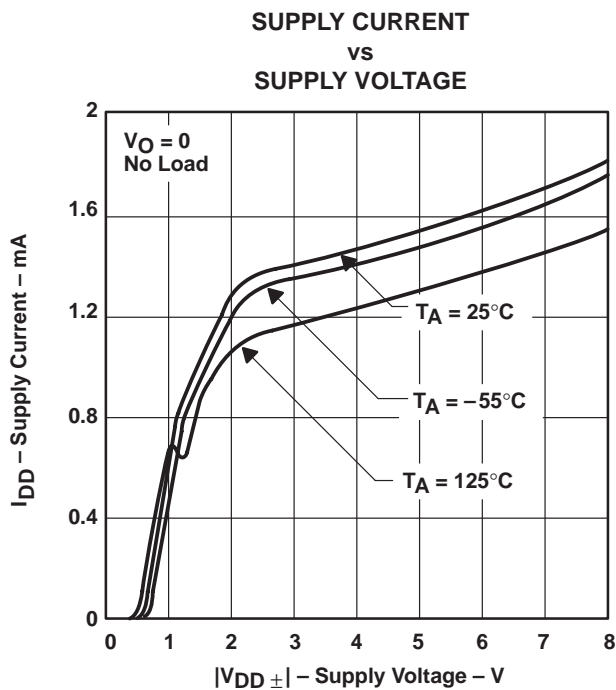


Figure 18

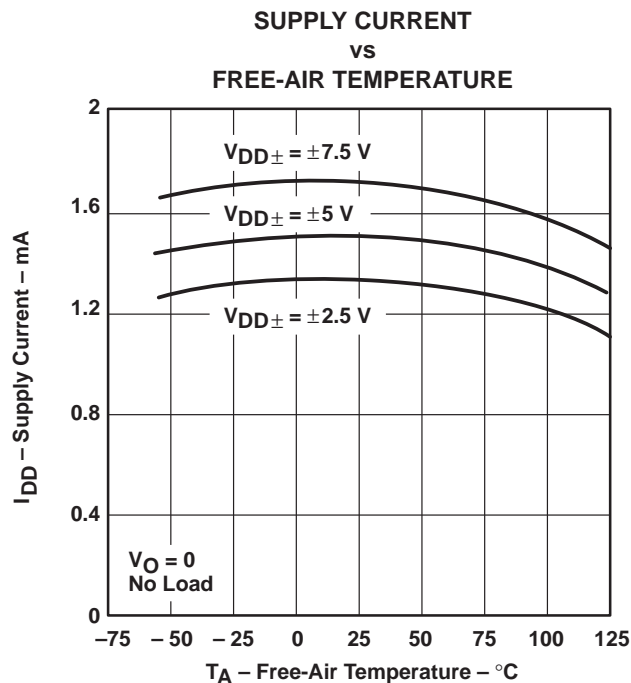


Figure 19

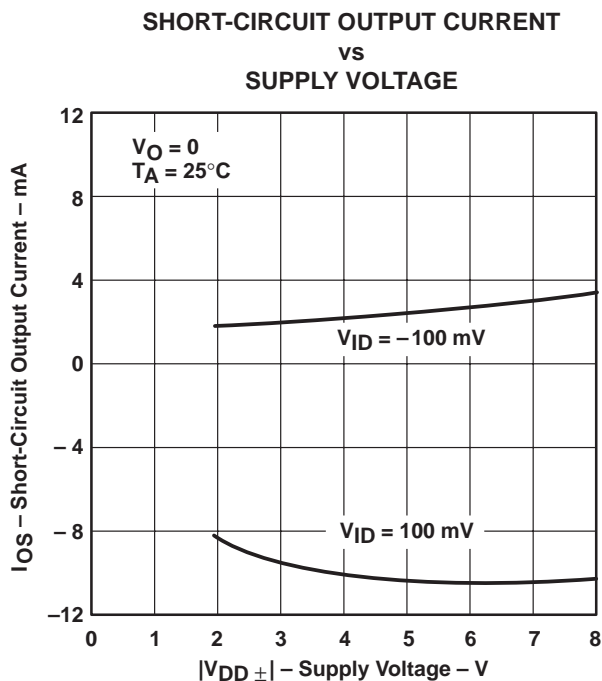


Figure 20

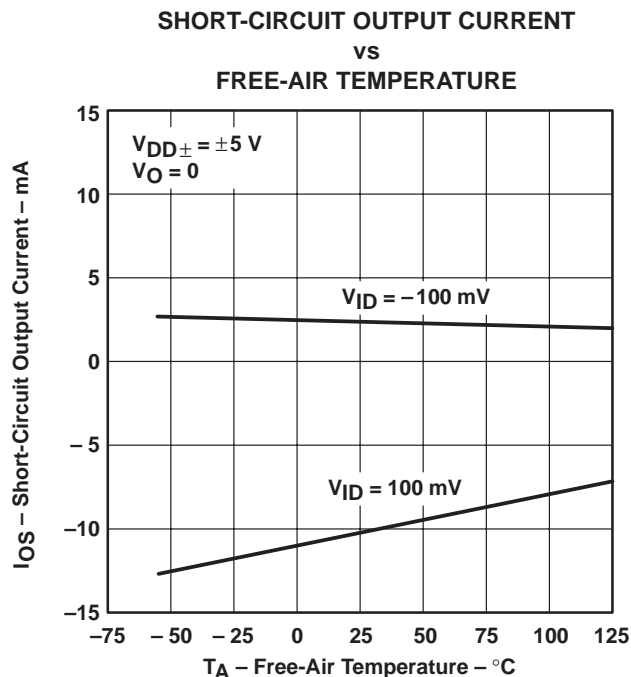


Figure 21

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

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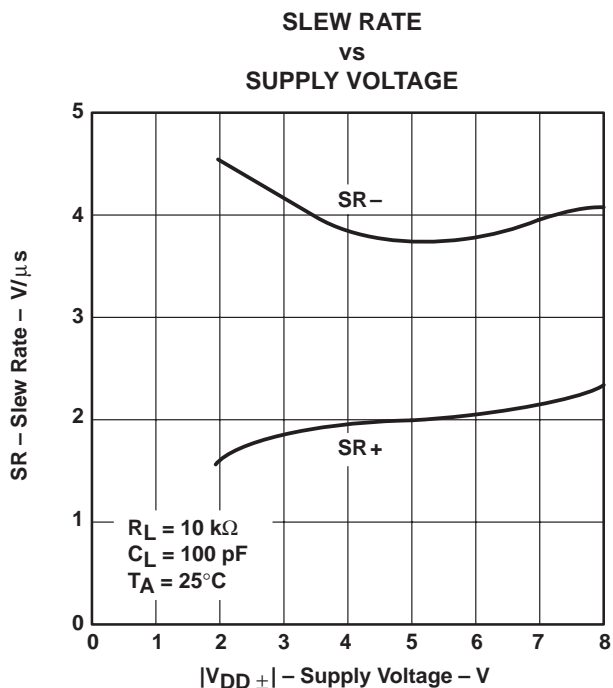


Figure 22

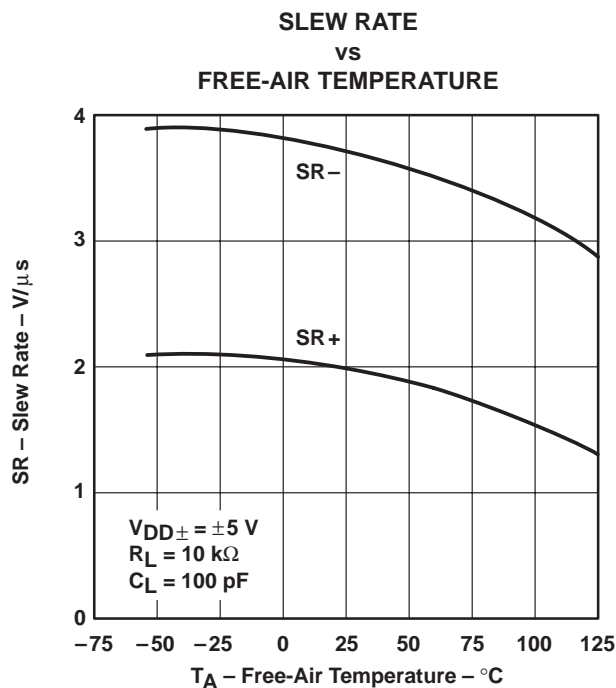


Figure 23

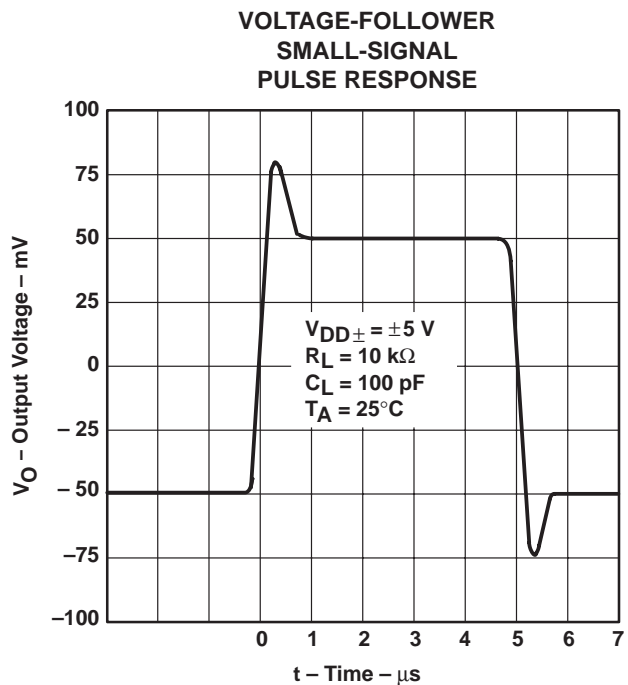


Figure 24

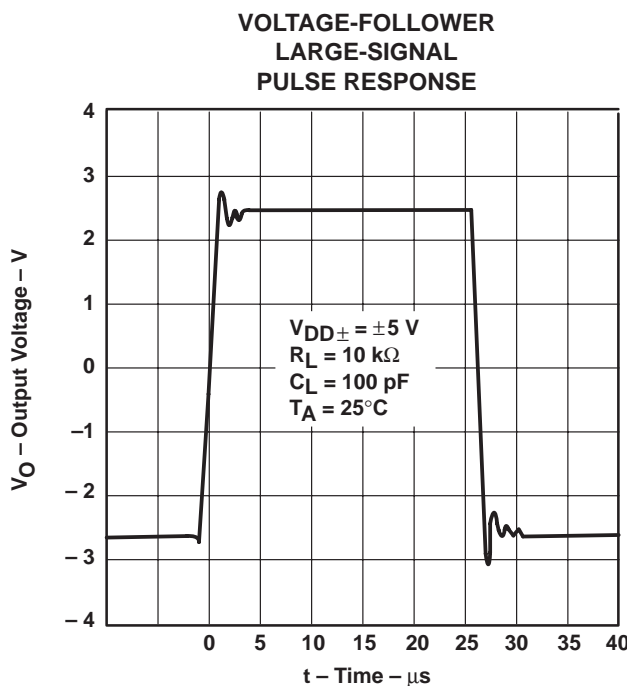


Figure 25

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



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

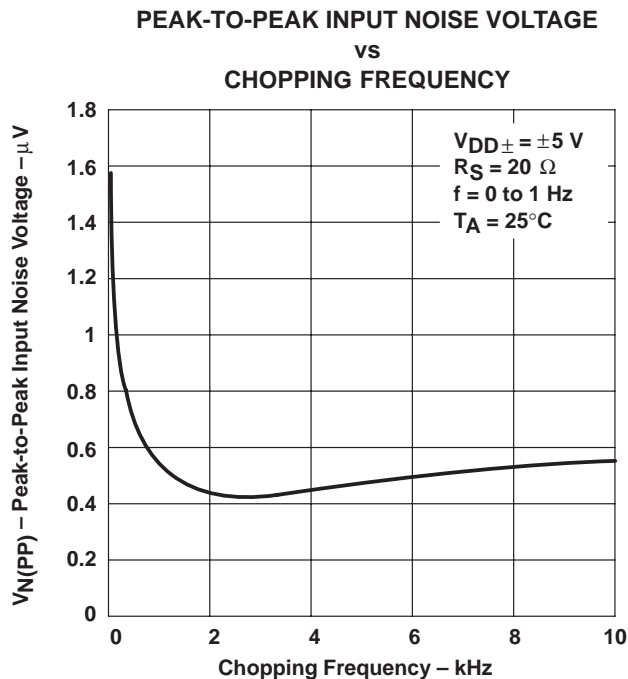


Figure 26

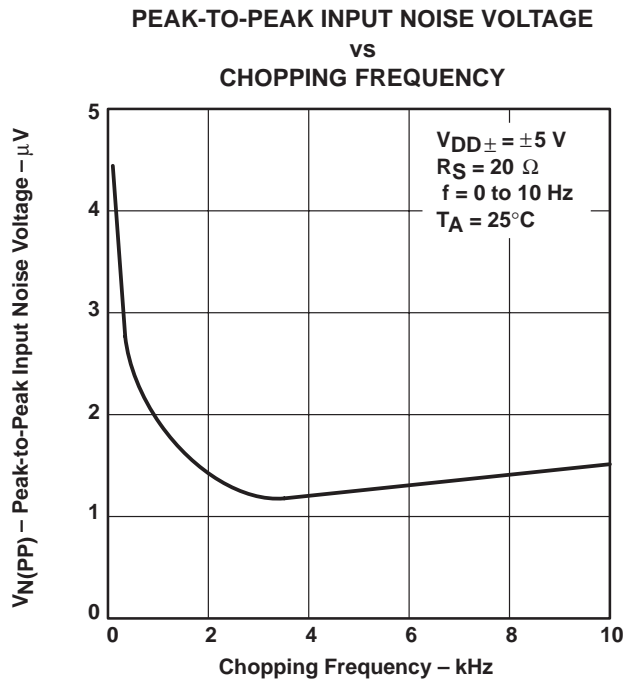


Figure 27

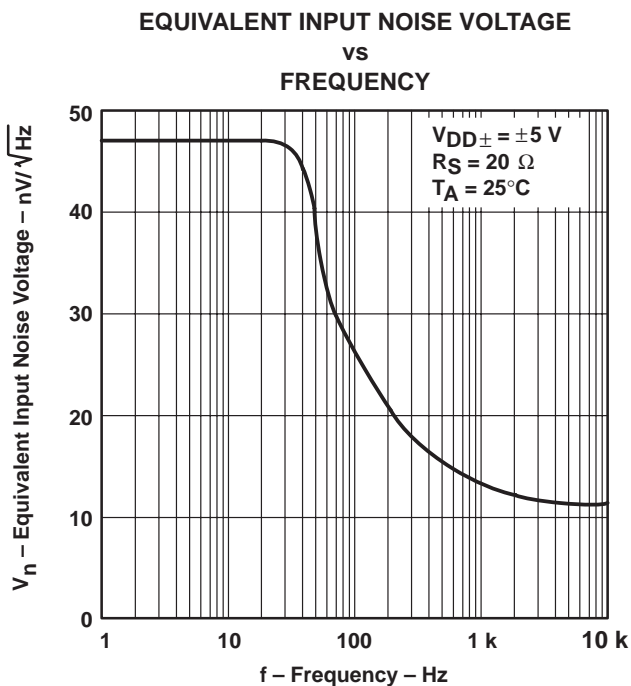


Figure 28

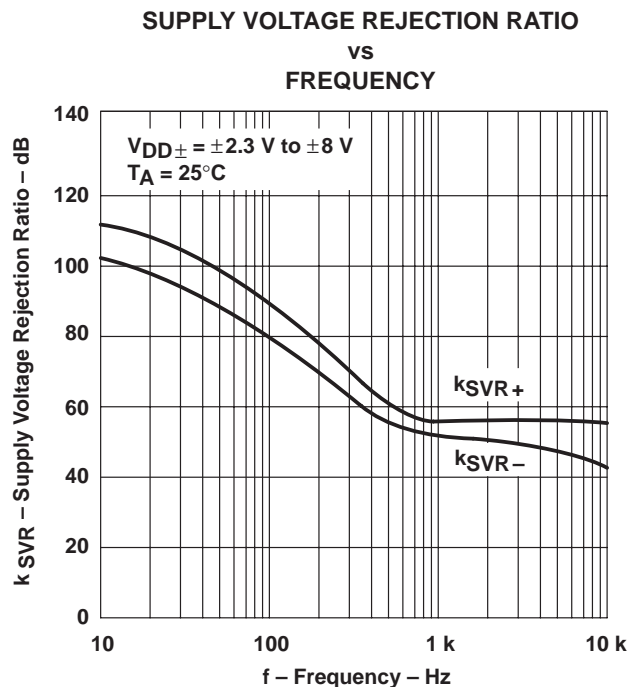


Figure 29

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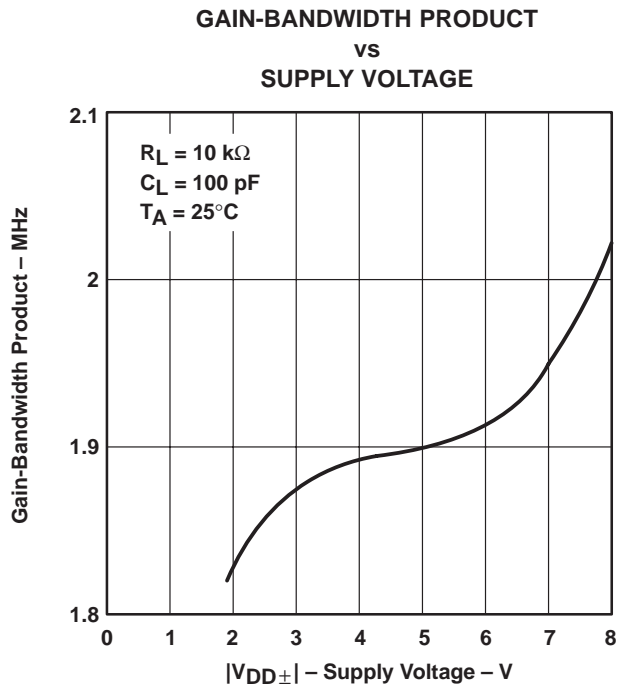


Figure 30

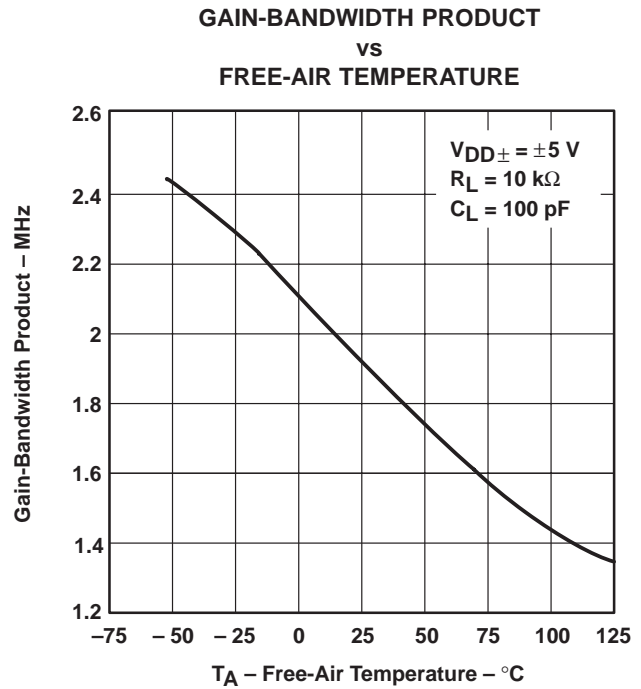


Figure 31

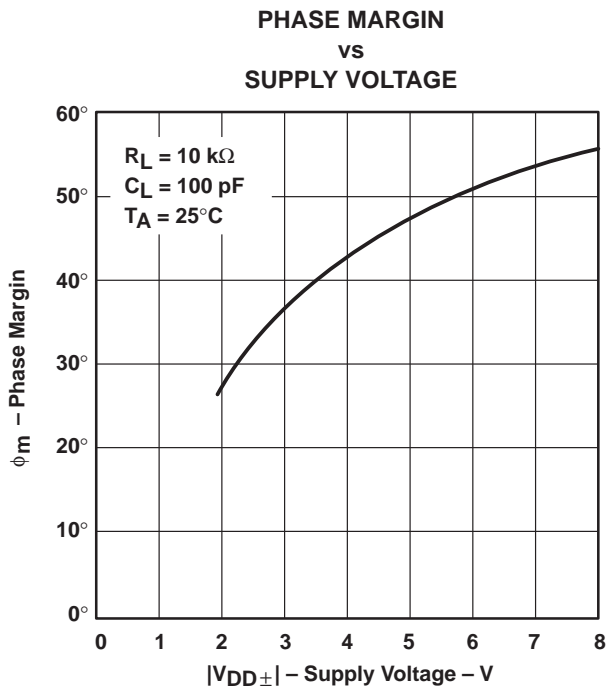


Figure 32

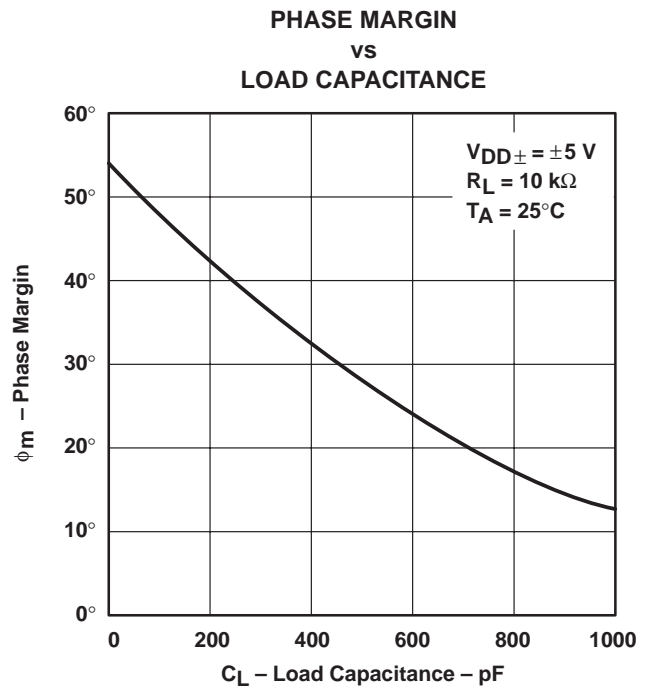


Figure 33

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



## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### capacitor selection and placement

Leakage and dielectric absorption are the two important factors to consider when selecting external capacitors  $C_{XA}$  and  $C_{XB}$ . Both factors can cause system degradation, negating the performance advantages realized by using the TLC2654.

Degradation from capacitor leakage becomes more apparent with increasing temperatures. Low-leakage capacitors and standoffs are recommended for operation at  $T_A = 125^\circ\text{C}$ . In addition, guard bands are recommended around the capacitor connections on both sides of the printed-circuit board to alleviate problems caused by surface leakage on circuit boards.

Capacitors with high dielectric absorption tend to take several seconds to settle upon application of power, which directly affects input offset voltage. In applications needing fast settling of input voltage, high-quality film capacitors such as mylar, polystyrene, or polypropylene should be used. In other applications, a ceramic or other low-grade capacitor can suffice.

Unlike many choppers available today, the TLC2654 is designed to function with values of  $C_{XA}$  and  $C_{XB}$  in the range of  $0.1\ \mu\text{F}$  to  $1\ \mu\text{F}$  without degradation to input offset voltage or input noise voltage. These capacitors should be located as close as possible to  $C_{XA}$  and  $C_{XB}$  and return to either  $V_{DD-}$  or C RETURN. On many choppers, connecting these capacitors to  $V_{DD-}$  causes degradation in noise performance; this problem is eliminated on the TLC2654.

### internal/external clock

The TLC2654 has an internal clock that sets the chopping frequency to a nominal value of 10 kHz. On 8-pin packages, the chopping frequency can only be controlled by the internal clock; however, on all 14-pin packages and the 20-pin FK package the device chopping frequency can be set by the internal clock or controlled externally by use of the INT/EXT and CLK IN. To use the internal 10-kHz clock, no connection is necessary. If external clocking is desired, connect INT/EXT to  $V_{DD-}$  and the external clock to CLK IN. The external clock trip point is 2.5 V above the negative rail; however, CLK IN can be driven from the negative rail to 5 V above the negative rail. This allows the TLC2654 to be driven directly by 5-V TTL and CMOS logic when operating in the single-supply configuration. If this 5-V level is exceeded, damage could occur to the device unless the current into CLK IN is limited to  $\pm 5\ \text{mA}$ . A divide-by-two frequency divider interfaces with CLK IN and sets the chopping frequency. The chopping frequency appears on CLK OUT.

### overload recovery/output clamp

When large differential-input-voltage conditions are applied to the TLC2654, the nulling loop attempts to prevent the output from saturating by driving  $C_{XA}$  and  $C_{XB}$  to internally-clamped voltage levels. Once the overdrive condition is removed, a period of time is required to allow the built-up charge to dissipate. This time period is defined as overload recovery time (see Figure 34). Typical overload recovery time for the TLC2654 is significantly faster than competitive products; however, this time can be reduced further by use of internal clamp circuitry accessible through CLAMP if required.

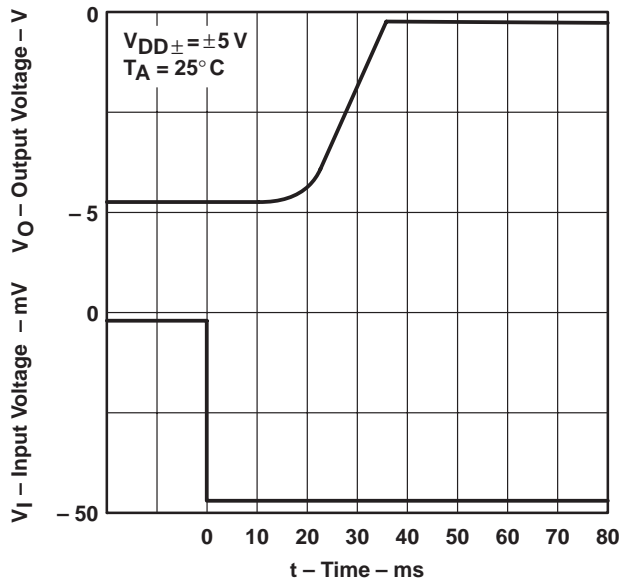


Figure 34. Overload Recovery

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### overload recovery/output clamp (continued)

The clamp is a switch that is automatically activated when the output is approximately 1 V from either supply rail. When connected to the inverting input (in parallel with the closed-loop feedback resistor), the closed-loop gain is reduced and the TLC2654 output is prevented from going into saturation. Since the output must source or sink current through the switch (see Figure 9), the maximum output voltage swing is slightly reduced.

### thermoelectric effects

To take advantage of the extremely low offset voltage temperature coefficient of the TLC2654, care must be taken to compensate for the thermoelectric effects present when two dissimilar metals are brought into contact with each other (such as device leads being soldered to a printed-circuit board). It is not uncommon for dissimilar metal junctions to produce thermoelectric voltages in the range of several microvolts per degree Celsius (orders of magnitude greater than the 0.01  $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$  typical of the TLC2654).

To help minimize thermoelectric effects, pay careful attention to component selection and circuit-board layout. Avoid the use of nonsoldered connections (such as sockets, relays, switches, etc.) in the input signal path. Cancel thermoelectric effects by duplicating the number of components and junctions in each device input. The use of low-thermoelectric-coefficient components, such as wire-wound resistors, is also beneficial.

### latch-up avoidance

Because CMOS devices are susceptible to latch-up due to their inherent parasitic thyristors, the TLC2654 inputs and outputs are designed to withstand  $-100\text{-mA}$  surge currents without sustaining latch-up; however, techniques to reduce the chance of latch-up should be used whenever possible. Internal protection diodes should not, by design, be forward biased. Applied input and output voltages should not exceed the supply voltage by more than 300 mV. Care should be exercised when using capacitive coupling on pulse generators. Supply transients should be stunted by the use of decoupling capacitors (0.1  $\mu\text{F}$  typical) located across the supply rails as close to the device as possible.

The current path established if latch-up occurs is usually between the supply rails and is limited only by the impedance of the power supply and the forward resistance of the parasitic thyristor. The chance of latch-up occurring increases with increasing temperature and supply voltage.

### electrostatic-discharge protection

The TLC2654 incorporates internal ESD-protection circuits that prevent functional failures at voltages at or below 2000 V. Care should be exercised in handling these devices, as exposure to ESD may result in degradation of the device parametric performance.

### theory of operation

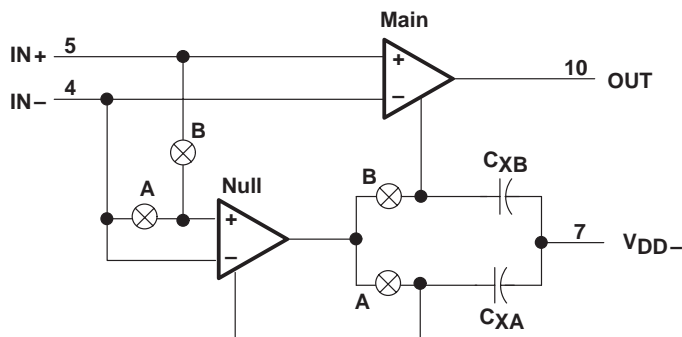
Chopper-stabilized operational amplifiers offer the best dc performance of any monolithic operational amplifier. This superior performance is the result of using two operational amplifiers – a main amplifier and a nulling amplifier – plus oscillator-controlled logic and two external capacitors to create a system that behaves as a single amplifier. With this approach, the TLC2654 achieves submicrovolt input offset voltage, submicrovolt noise voltage, and offset voltage variations with temperature in the  $\text{nV}/^\circ\text{C}$  range.

The TLC2654 on-chip control logic produces two dominant clock phases: a nulling phase and an amplifying phase. The term chopper-stabilized derives from the process of switching between these two clock phases. Figure 35 shows a simplified block diagram of the TLC2654. Switches A and B are make-before-break types.

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### theory of operation (continued)

During the nulling phase, switch A is closed, shorting the nulling amplifier inputs together and allowing the nulling amplifier to reduce its own input offset voltage by feeding its output signal back to an inverting input node. Simultaneously, external capacitor  $C_{XA}$  stores the nulling potential to allow the offset voltage of the amplifier to remain nulled during the amplifying phase.



Pin numbers shown are for the D (14 pin), J, and N packages.

**Figure 35. TLC2654 Simplified Block Diagram**

During the amplifying phase, switch B is closed, connecting the output of the nulling amplifier to a noninverting input of the main amplifier. In this configuration, the input offset voltage of the main amplifier is nulled. Also, external capacitor  $C_{XB}$  stores the nulling potential to allow the offset voltage of the main amplifier to remain nulled during the next nulling phase.

This continuous chopping process allows offset voltage nulling during variations in time and temperature and over the common-mode input voltage range and power supply range. In addition, because the low-frequency signal path is through both the null and main amplifiers, extremely high gain is achieved.

The low-frequency noise of a chopper amplifier depends on the magnitude of the component noise prior to chopping and the capability of the circuit to reduce this noise while chopping. The use of the Advanced LinCMOS process, with its low-noise analog MOS transistors and patent-pending input stage design, significantly reduces the input noise voltage.

The primary source of nonideal operation in chopper-stabilized amplifiers is error charge from the switches. As charge imbalance accumulates on critical nodes, input offset voltage can increase especially with increasing chopping frequency. This problem has been significantly reduced in the TLC2654 by use of a patent-pending compensation circuit and the Advanced LinCMOS process.

The TLC2654 incorporates a feed-forward design that ensures continuous frequency response. Essentially, the gain magnitude of the nulling amplifier and compensation network crosses unity at the break frequency of the main amplifier. As a result, the high-frequency response of the system is the same as the frequency response of the main amplifier. This approach also ensures that the slewing characteristics remain the same during both the nulling and amplifying phases.

The primary limitation on ac performance is the chopping frequency. As the input signal frequency approaches the chopper's clock frequency, intermodulation (or aliasing) errors result from the mixing of these frequencies. To avoid these error signals, the input frequency must be less than half the clock frequency. Most choppers available today limit the internal chopping frequency to less than 500 Hz in order to eliminate errors due to the charge imbalancing phenomenon mentioned previously. However, to avoid intermodulation errors on a 500-Hz chopper, the input signal frequency must be limited to less than 250 Hz.

**TLC2654, TLC2654A, TLC2654Y**  
**Advanced LinCMOS™ LOW-NOISE CHOPPER-STABILIZED**  
**OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS**

SLOS020D – NOVEMBER 1988 – REVISED AUGUST 1994

**APPLICATION INFORMATION**

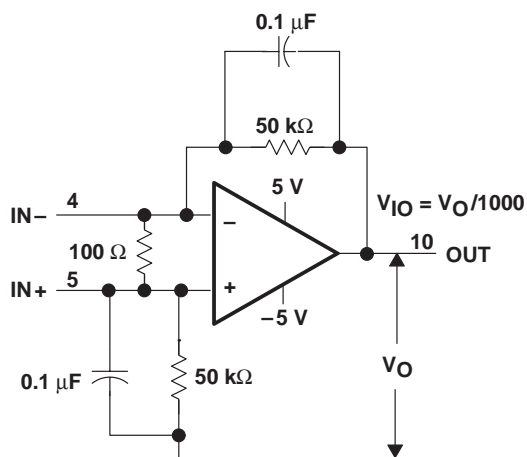
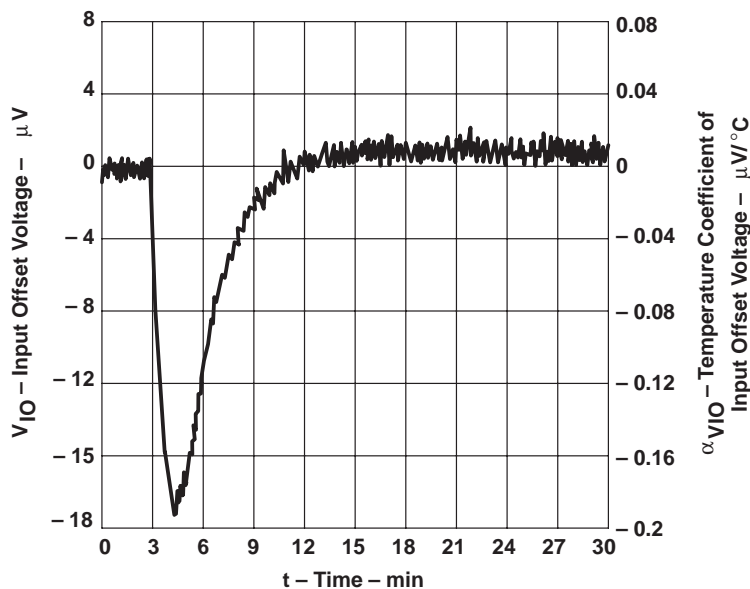
**theory of operation (continued)**

The TLC2654 removes this restriction on ac performance by using a 10-kHz internal clock frequency. This high chopping frequency allows amplification of input signals up to 5 kHz without errors due to intermodulation and greatly reduces low-frequency noise.

**THERMAL INFORMATION**

**temperature coefficient of input offset voltage**

Figure 36 shows the effects of package-included thermal EMF. The TLC2654 can null only the offset voltage within its nulling loop. There are metal-to-metal junctions outside the nulling loop (bonding wires, solder joints, etc.) that produce EMF. In Figure 36, a TLC2654 packaged in a 14-pin plastic package (N package) was placed in an oven at 25°C at t = 0, biased up, and allowed to stabilize. At t = 3 min, the oven was turned on and allowed to rise in temperature to 125°C. As evidenced by the curve, the overall change in input offset voltage with temperature is less than the specified maximum limit of 0.05  $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ .



Pin numbers shown are for the D (14-pin), J, and N packages.

**Figure 36. Effects of Package-Induced Thermal EMF**



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