

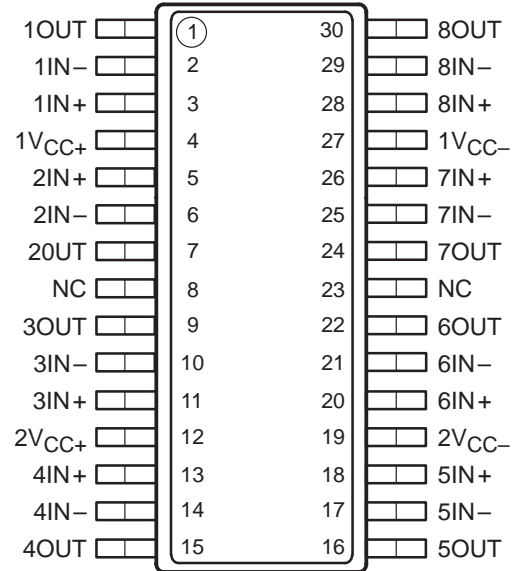
- **Low Power Consumption**
- **Wide Common-Mode and Differential Voltage Ranges**
- **Low Input Bias and Offset Currents**
- **Output Short-Circuit Protection**
- **Low Total Harmonic Distortion**
0.003% Typ
- **Low Noise**
 $V_n = 18 \text{ nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ Typ at $f = 1 \text{ kHz}$
- **High Input Impedance . . . JFET Input Stage**
- **Internal Frequency Compensation**
- **Latch-Up-Free Operation**
- **High Slew Rate . . . 13 V/ μs Typ**
- **Common-Mode Input Voltage Range**
Includes V_{CC+}

description

The TL074x2 JFET-input operational amplifier is designed as a lower-noise version of the TL084x2 amplifier with low input bias and offset currents and fast slew rate. The low harmonic distortion and low noise make the TL074x2 ideally suited for high-fidelity and audio-preamplifier applications. Each amplifier features JFET inputs (for high input impedance) coupled with bipolar output stages integrated on a single monolithic chip.

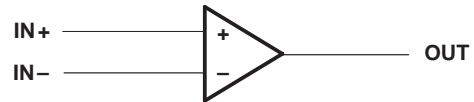
The TL074x2 is characterized for operation from 0°C to 70°C.

DB PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



NC – No internal connection

symbol (each amplifier)



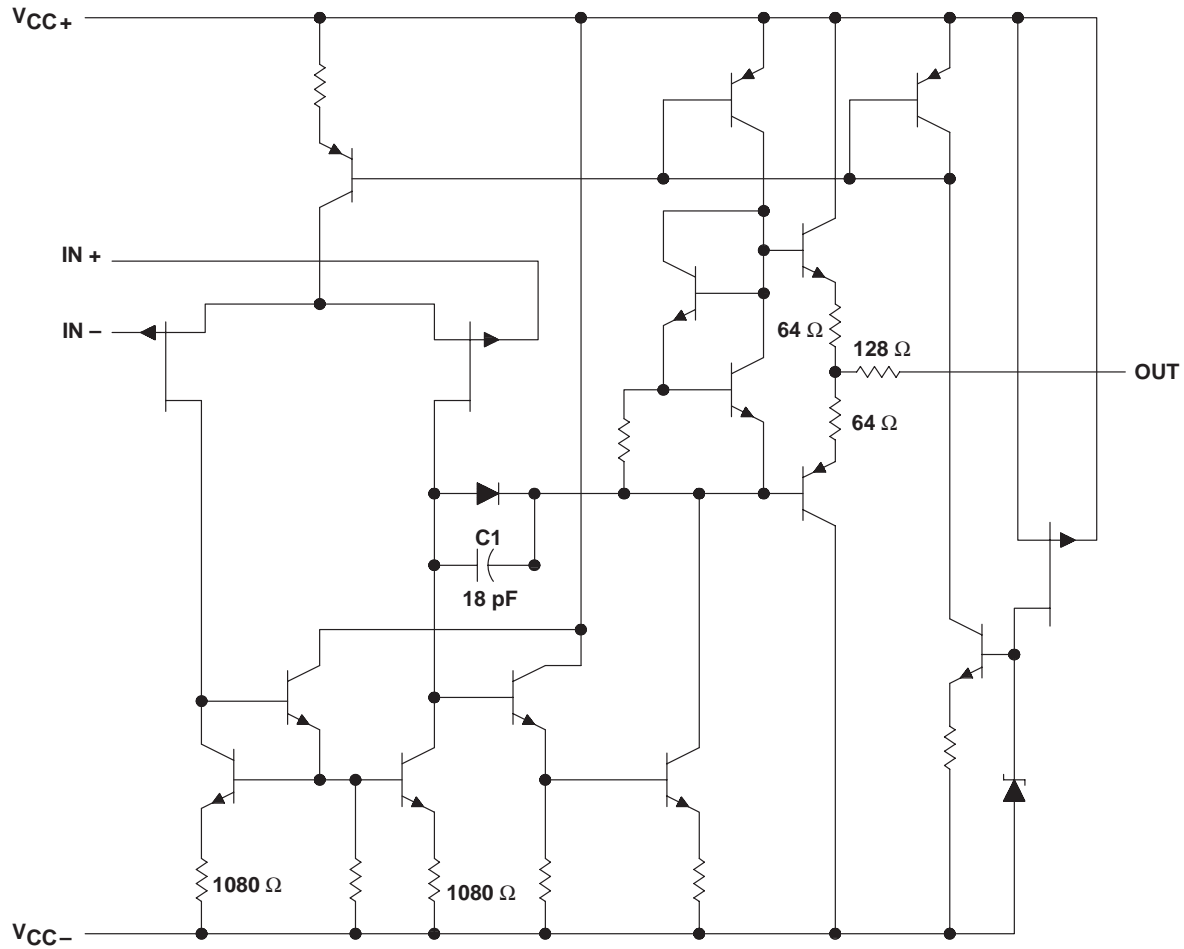
AVAILABLE OPTION

T _A	V _{IO} max AT 25°C	PACKAGE
		SMALL OUTLINE (DB)†
0°C to 70°C	10 mV	TL074x2DBLE

† The DB package is only available left-end taped and reeled.

TL074x2
JFET-INPUT
OCTAL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER
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schematic (each amplifier)



All component values shown are nominal.

COMPONENT COUNT †	
Resistors	88
Transistors	112
JFET	20
Diodes	12
Capacitors	8

† Includes bias and trim circuitry

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

Supply voltage, V_{CC+} (see Note 1)	18 V
Supply voltage, V_{CC-} (see Note 1)	–18 V
Differential input voltage, V_{ID} (see Note 2)	± 30 V
Input voltage range, V_I (see Notes 1 and 3)	± 15 V
Duration of output short circuit (see Note 4)	unlimited
Continuous total dissipation	See Dissipation Rating Table
Operating free-air temperature range, T_A	0°C to 70°C
Storage temperature range	-65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	260°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 conditions is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

- NOTES:
1. All voltage values, except differential voltages, are with respect to the midpoint between V_{CC+} and V_{CC-} .
 2. Differential voltages are at $IN+$ with respect to $IN-$.
 3. The magnitude of the input voltage must never exceed the magnitude of the supply voltage or 15 V, whichever is less.
 4. The output can be shorted to ground or to either supply. Temperature and/or supply voltages must be limited to ensure that the 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
DB	1024 mW	8.2 mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$	655 mW

TL074x2
JFET-INPUT
OCTAL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER

SLOS135 – APRIL 1994

electrical characteristics, $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS†		T_A ‡	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT		
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	$V_O = \Omega$,	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	3	10	13	mV		
				Full range						
α_{VIO}	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage	$V_O = 0$,	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	Full range		18		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$		
I_{IO}	Input offset current	$V_O = 0$		25°C	5	100		pA		
				Full range			10	nA		
I_{IB}	Input bias current§	$V_O = 0$		25°C	65	200		pA		
				Full range			7	nA		
V_{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range			25°C	± 11	-12 to 15		V		
V_{OM}	Maximum peak output voltage swing	$R_L = 10\ \text{k}\Omega$	$R_L \geq 10\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C	± 12	± 13.5		V		
									Full range	± 12
										± 10
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = \pm 10\ \text{V}$,	$R_L \geq 2\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C	25	200		V/mV		
				Full range	15					
B_1	Unity-gain bandwidth			25°C		3		MHz		
r_i	Input resistance			25°C		10^{12}		Ω		
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICRmin}$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	$V_O = 0$,	25°C	70	100		dB		
k_{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{CC\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{CC} = \pm 9\ \text{V}$ to $\pm 15\ \text{V}$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	$V_O = 0$,	25°C	70	100		dB		
I_{CC}	Supply current (each amplifier)	$V_O = 0$,	No load	25°C		1.4	2.5	mA		
V_{O1}/V_{O2}	Crosstalk attenuation	$A_{VD} = 100$		25°C		120		dB		

† All characteristics are measured under open-loop conditions with zero common-mode voltage unless otherwise specified.

‡ Full range is $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C}$ to 70°C .

§ Input bias currents of a FET-input operational amplifier are normal junction reverse currents, which are temperature sensitive as shown in Figure 2. Pulse techniques must be used that will maintain the junction temperature as close to the ambient temperature as possible.

operating characteristics, $V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15\ \text{V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	$V_I = 10\ \text{V}$, $C_L = 100\ \text{pF}$,	$R_L = 2\ \text{k}\Omega$, See Figure 1	8	13		V/ μs
t_r	Overshoot factor rise time	$V_I = 20\ \text{mV}$, $C_L = 100\ \text{pF}$,	$R_L = 2\ \text{k}\Omega$, See Figure 1		0.1		μs
					20%		
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	$R_S = 20\ \Omega$	$f = 1\ \text{kHz}$		18		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
			$f = 10\ \text{Hz}$ to $10\ \text{kHz}$		4		μV
I_n	Equivalent input noise current	$R_S = 20\ \Omega$,	$f = 1\ \text{kHz}$		0.01		$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
THD	Total harmonic distortion	$V_{Orms} = 10\ \text{V}$, $R_L \geq 2\ \text{k}\Omega$,	$R_S \leq 1\ \text{k}\Omega$, $f = 1\ \text{kHz}$		0.003%		



PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

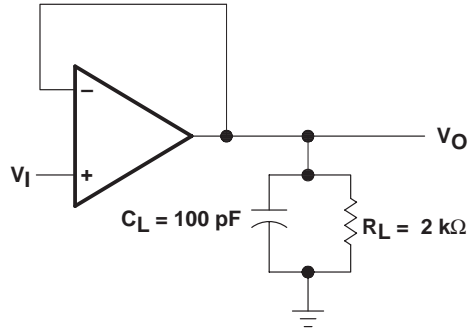


Figure 1. Unity-Gain Amplifier

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Table of Graphs

			FIGURE
I_{IB}	Input bias current	vs Free-air temperature	2
V_{OM}	Maximum peak output voltage	vs Frequency	3, 4, 5
		vs Free-air temperature	6
		vs Load resistance	7
		vs Supply voltage	8
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	vs Free-air temperature	9
		vs Frequency	10
	Normalized unity-gain bandwidth	vs Free-air temperature	11
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	vs Free-air temperature	12
I_{CC}	Supply current	vs Supply voltage	13
		vs Free-air temperature	14
P_D	Total power dissipation	vs Free-air temperature	15
		Normalized slew rate	vs Free-air temperature
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	vs Frequency	17
THD	Total harmonic distortion	vs Frequency	18
		Pulse response	Large signal
V_O	Output voltage	vs Time	20
		Normalized phase shift	vs Free-air temperature

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

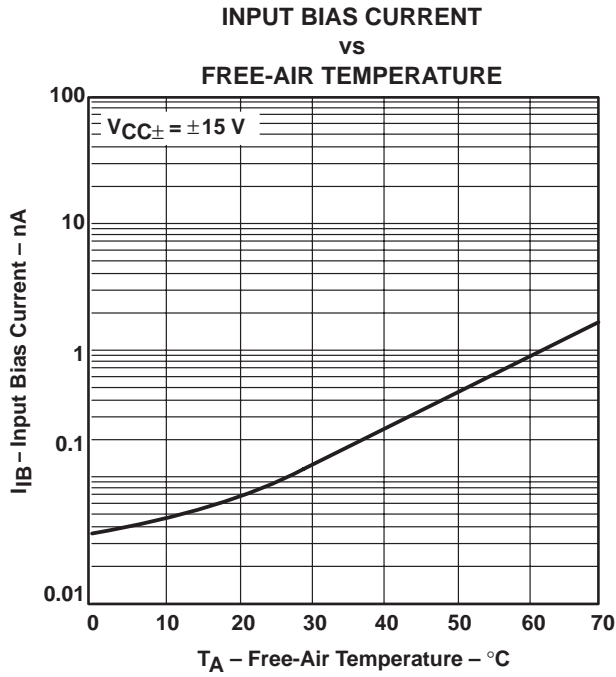


Figure 2

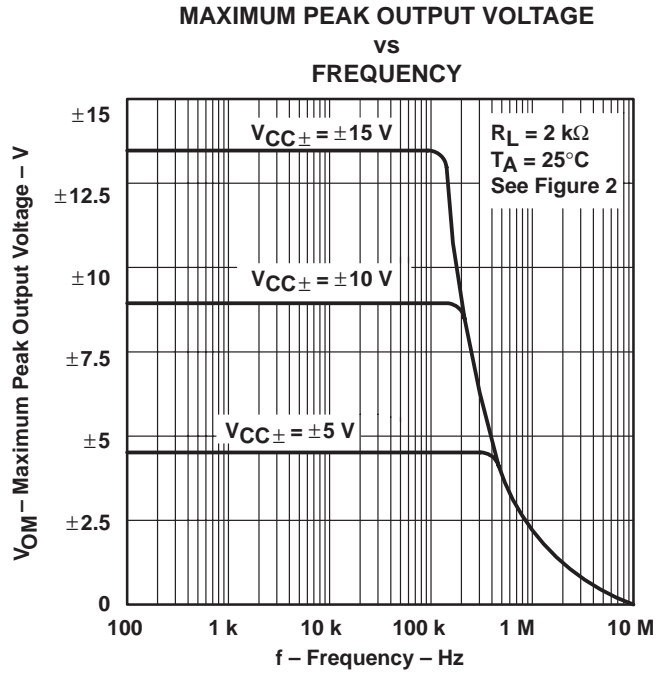


Figure 3

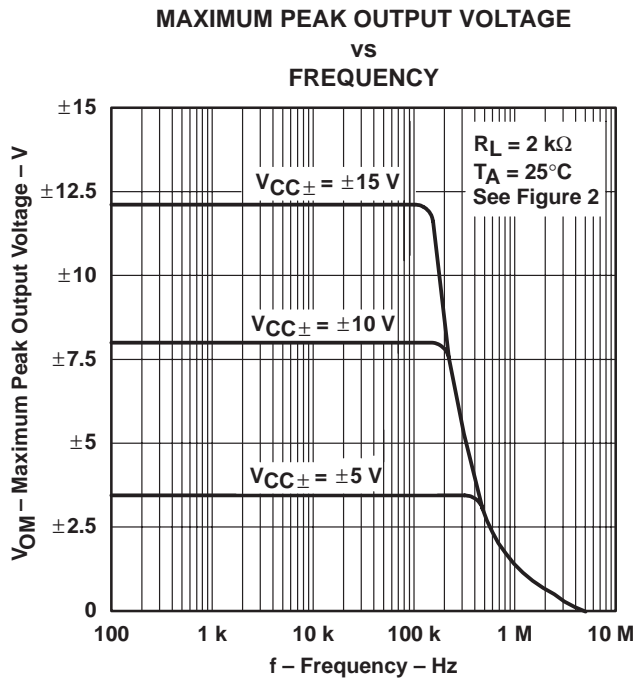


Figure 4

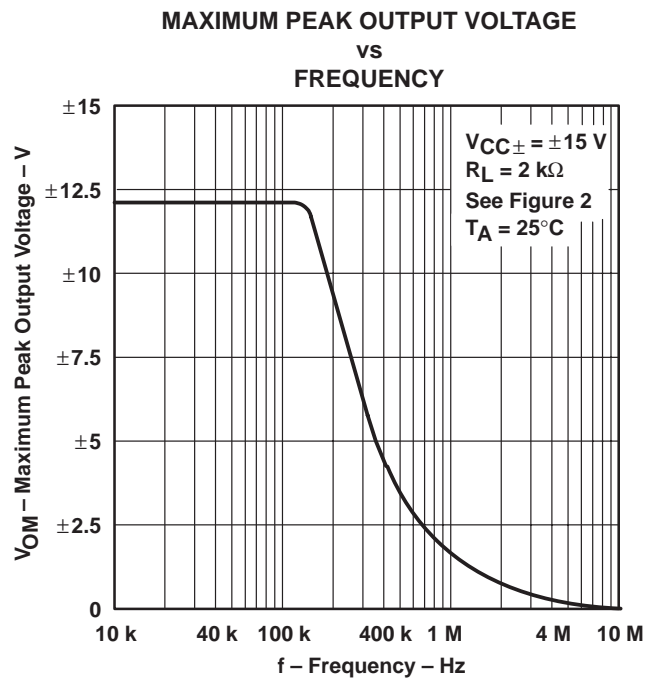


Figure 5

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

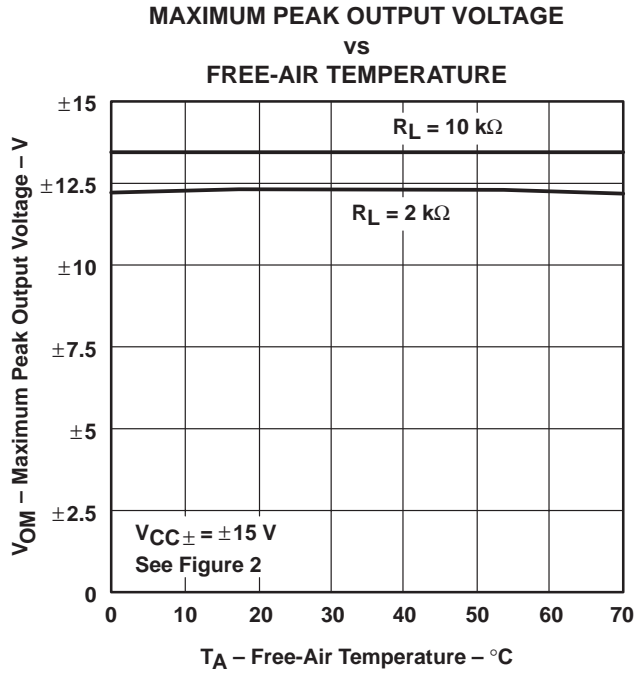


Figure 6

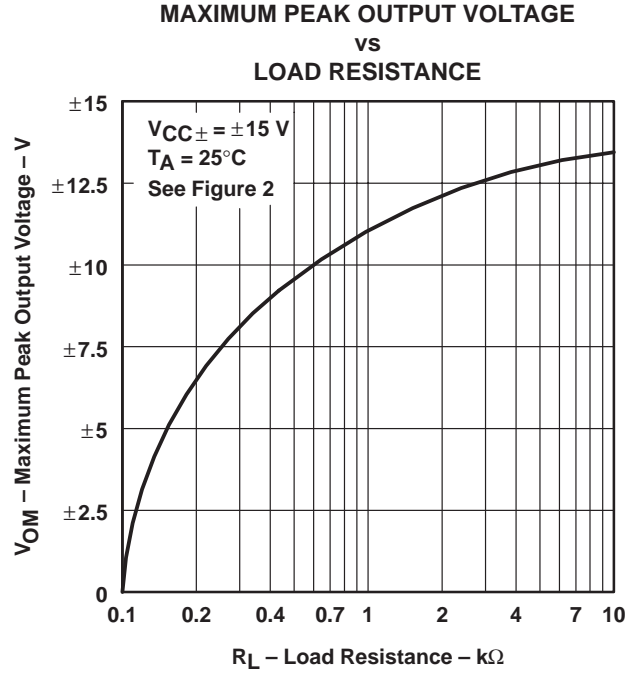


Figure 7

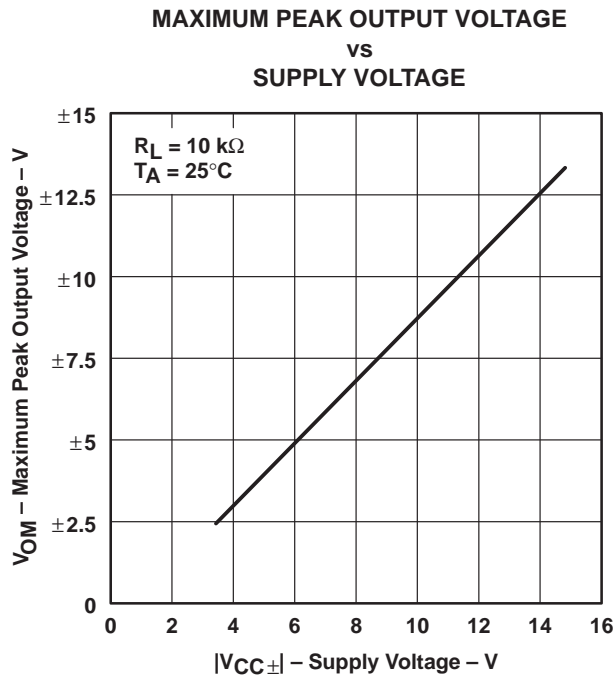


Figure 8

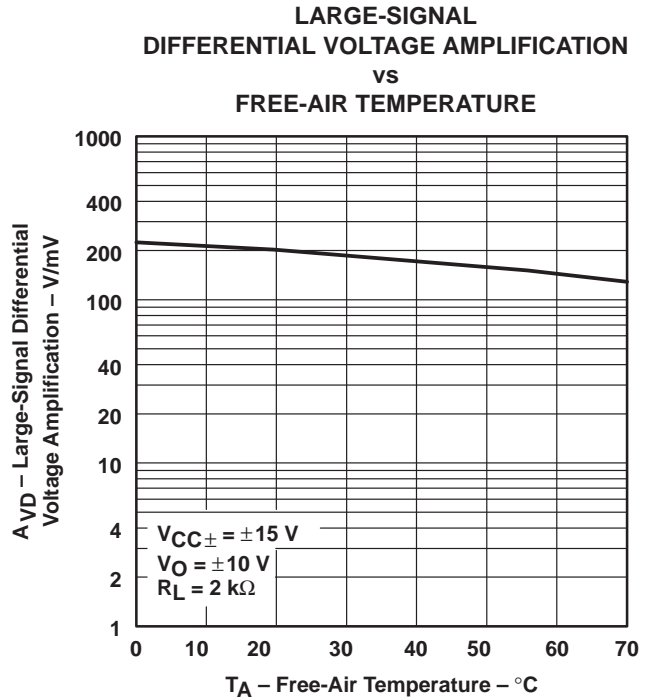


Figure 9

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS
LARGE-SIGNAL
DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION
AND PHASE SHIFT
vs
FREQUENCY

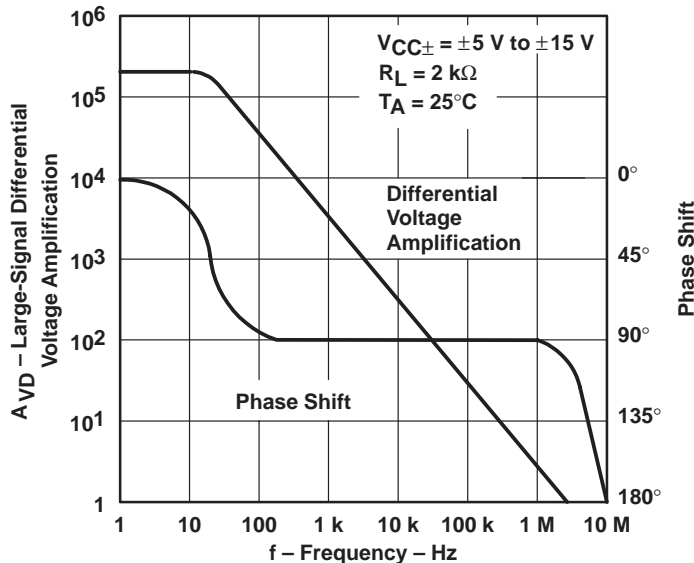


Figure 10

NORMALIZED UNITY-GAIN BANDWIDTH
AND PHASE SHIFT
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

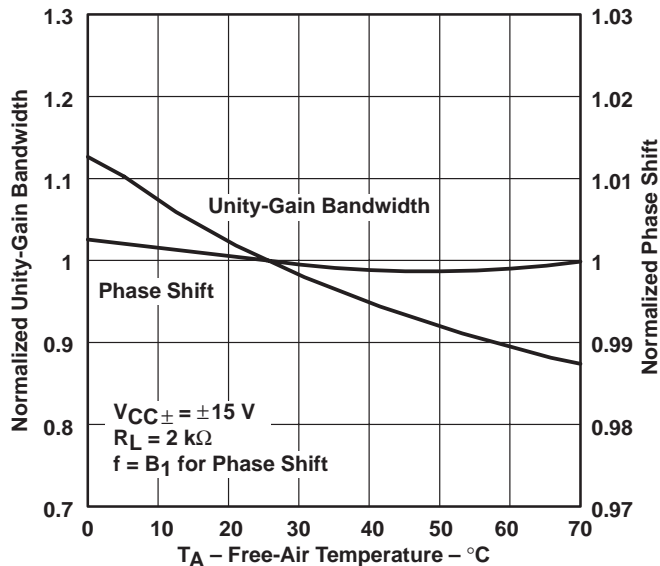


Figure 11

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

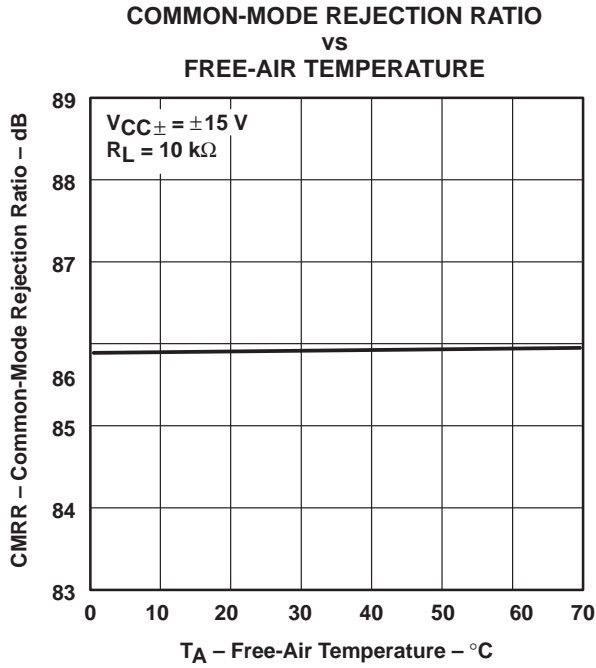


Figure 12

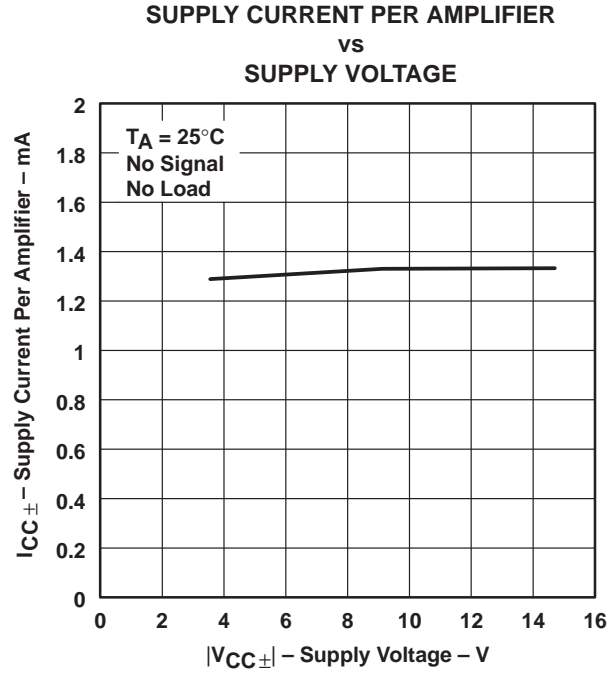


Figure 13

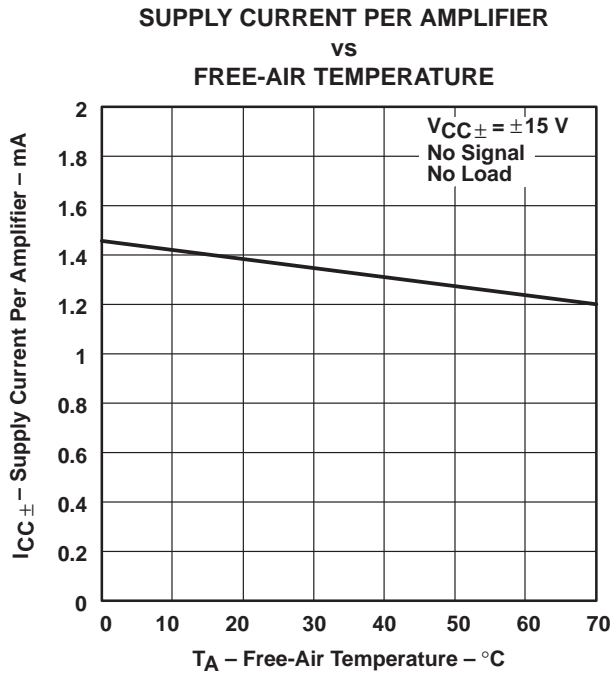


Figure 14

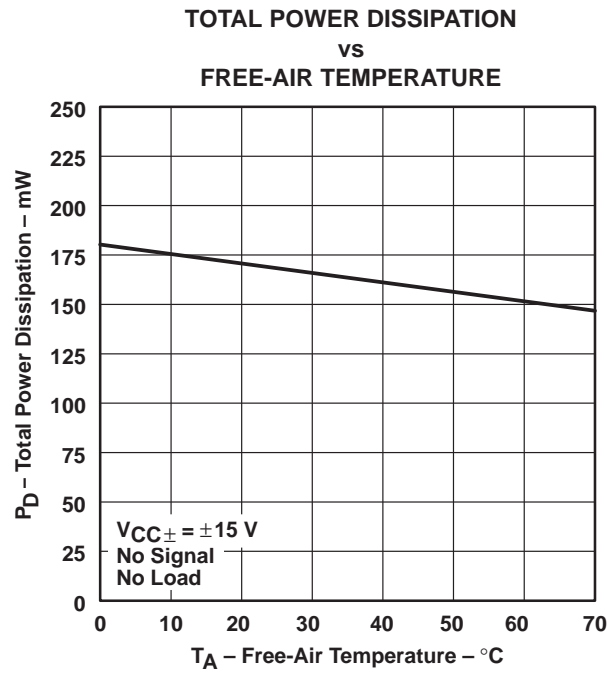


Figure 15

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

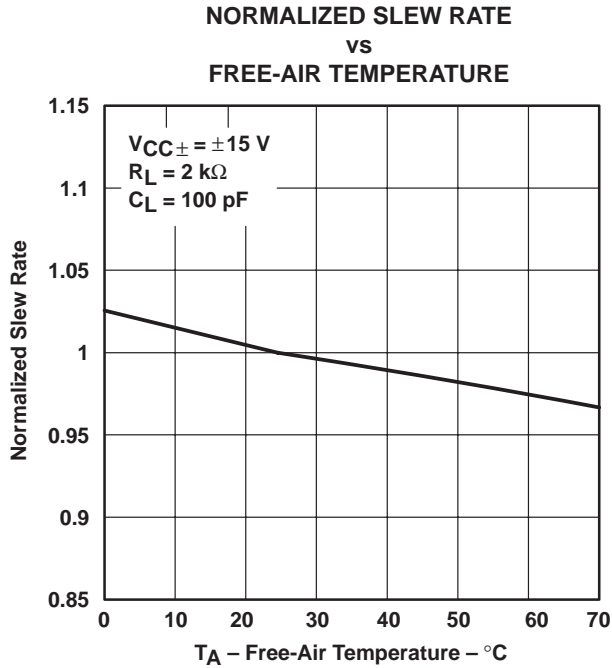


Figure 16

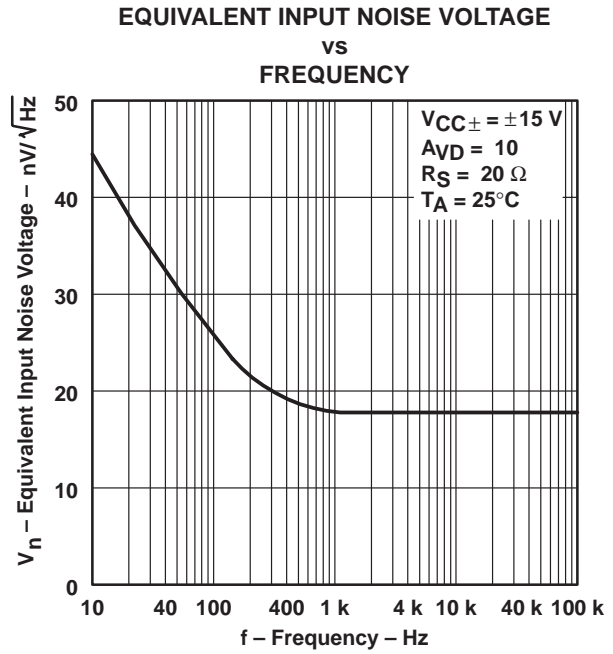


Figure 17

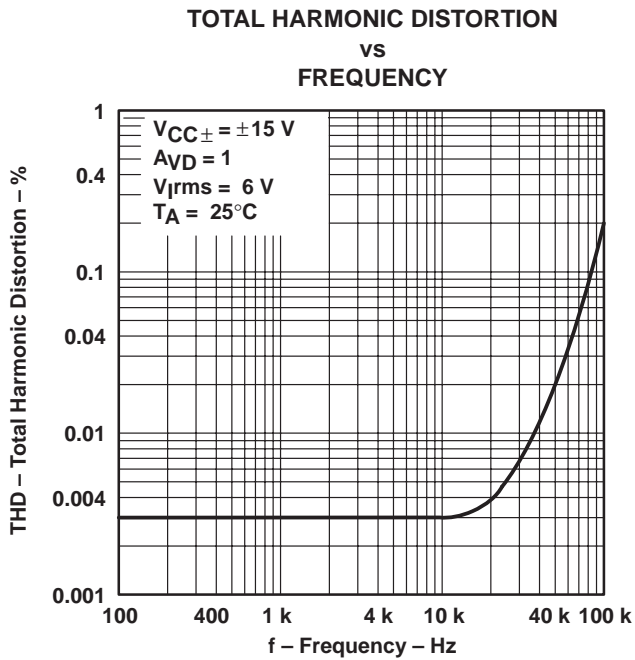


Figure 18

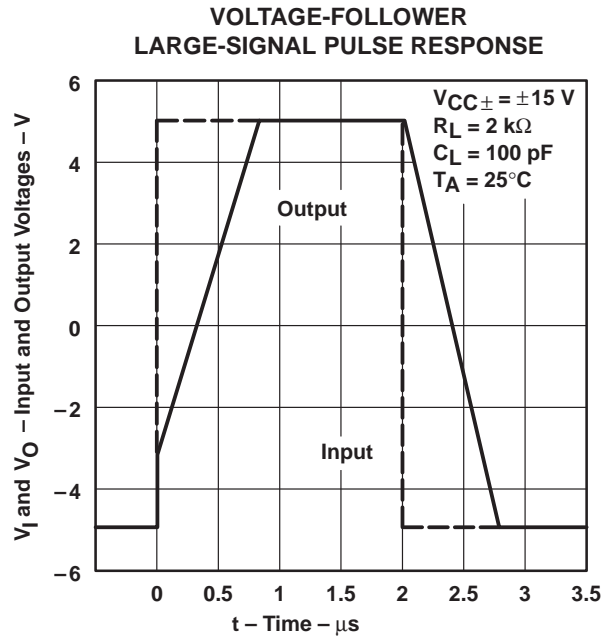


Figure 19

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

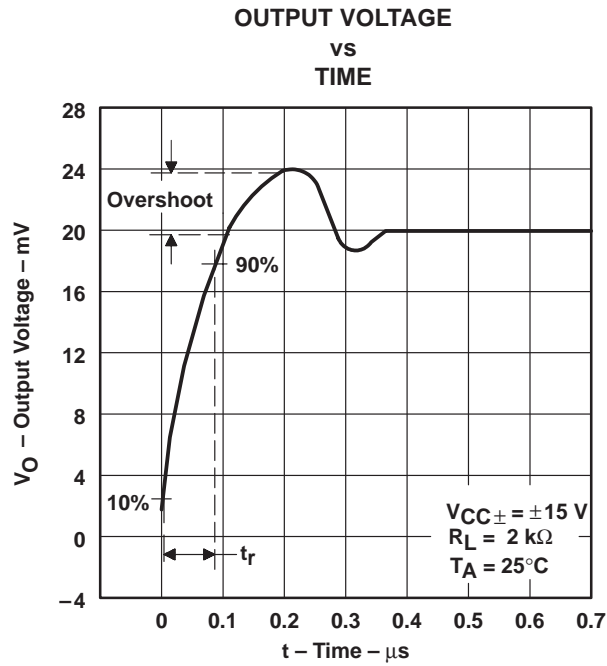


Figure 20

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