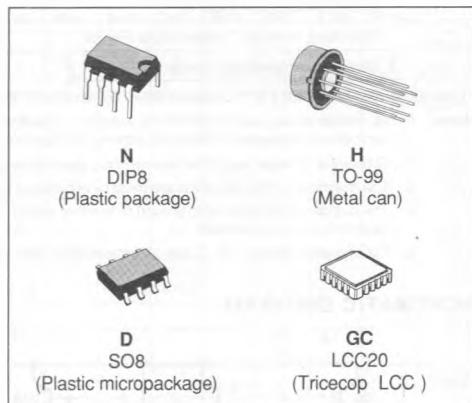


## LOW POWER J-FET INPUT SINGLE OP-AMPS

- VERY LOW POWER CONSUMPTION
- WIDE COMMON-MODE AND DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE RANGES
- LOW INPUT BIAS AND OFFSET CURRENTS
- TYPICAL SUPPLY CURRENT : 200  $\mu$ A
- OUTPUT SHORT-CIRCUIT PROTECTION
- HIGH INPUT IMPEDANCE J-FET INPUT STAGE
- INTERNAL FREQUENCY COMPENSATION
- LATCH UP FREE OPERATION
- HIGH SLEW RATE : 3.5 V/ $\mu$ s (typ)



### ORDER CODES

#### DESCRIPTION

The TL061, TL061A and TL061B are high speed J-FET input single operational amplifier family. Each of these J-FET input operational amplifiers incorporates well matched, high voltage J-FET and bipolar transistors in a monolithic integrated circuit.

The devices feature high slew rates, low input bias and offset currents, and low offset voltage temperature coefficient.

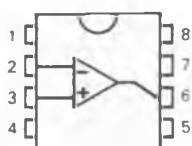
Part Number	Temperature Range	Package			
		N	D	H	GC
TL061M	- 55 °C to + 125 °C			●	●
TL061I	- 40 °C to + 105 °C	●	●		
TL061C	0 °C to + 70 °C	●	●		
TL061AC	0 °C to + 70 °C	●	●		
TL061BC	0 °C to + 70 °C	●	●		

Note : Hi-Rel Versions Available

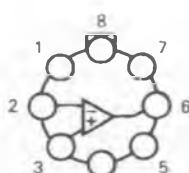
Examples : TL061MH, TL061IN

### PIN CONNECTIONS (Top views)

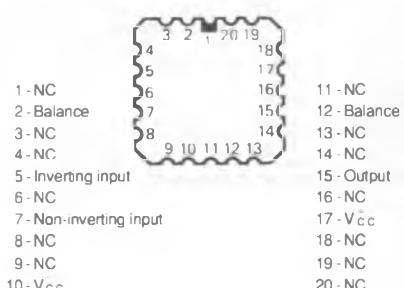
DIP8  
SO8



TO-99



LCC20



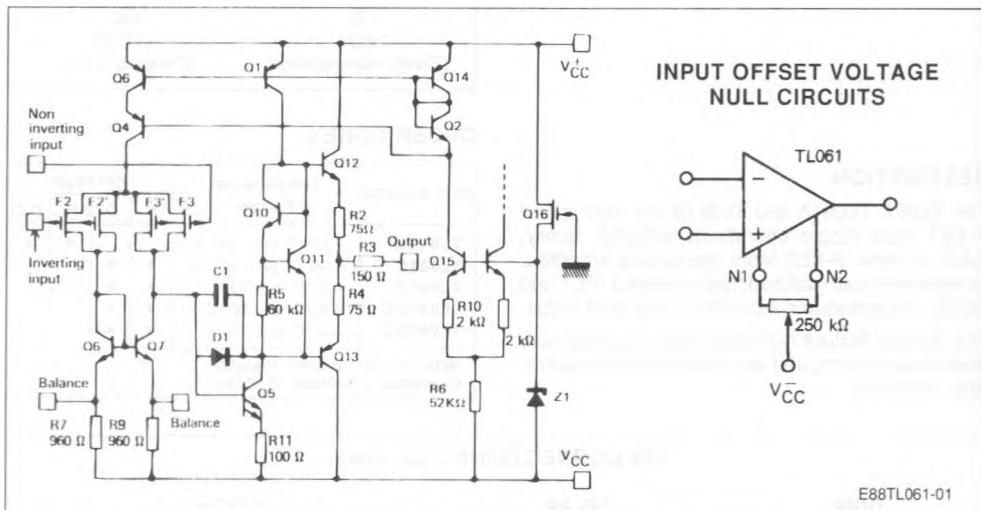
## MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	TL061M	TL061I	TL061C	Unit
$V_{CC}$	Supply Voltage (note 1)	$\pm 18$	$\pm 18$	$\pm 18$	V
$V_{ID}$	Differential Input Voltage (note 2)	$\pm 30$	$\pm 30$	$\pm 30$	V
$V_I$	Input Voltage (note 3)	$\pm 15$	$\pm 15$	$\pm 15$	V
	Output Short-circuit Duration (note 4)	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	
$P_{DQ1}$	Power Dissipation (note 5)	680	680	680	mW
$T_{oper}$	Operating Free-air Temperature Range	-55 to +125	-40 to +105	0 to +70	°C
$T_{stg}$	Storage Temperature Range	-65 to +150	-65 to +150	-65 to +150	°C

\* Devices bonded on a 6 cm x 0.15 cm glass epoxy substrate with 30 mm<sup>2</sup> of 35 µm thick copper.

- Notes : 1. All voltage values, except differential voltages, are with respect to the zero reference level (ground) of the supply voltages where the zero reference level is the midpoint between  $V_{CC}$  and  $V_{CC}$ .  
 2. Differential voltages are at the non-inverting input terminal with respect to the inverting input terminal.  
 3. The magnitude of the input voltage must never exceed the magnitude of the supply voltage or 15 volts, whichever is less.  
 4. The output may 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.  
 5. For operation above +25 °C free-air temperature, refer to dissipation derating table.

## SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



E88TL061-01

Case	Balance	Inverting Input	Non-Inverting Input	$V_{CC}$	$V_{CC}^*$	Output	N.C.
DIP8 SO8 TO-99	1.5	2	3	4	7	6	8
LCC20	2.12	5	7	10	17	15	*

\* LCC20 : Other pins are not connected.

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS****TL061M** : -55 °C ≤ Tamb ≤ +125 °C**TL061I** : -40 °C ≤ Tamb ≤ +105 °C**TL061C** : 0 °C ≤ Tamb ≤ +70 °CV<sub>CC</sub> = ±15V.

All characteristics are specified under open-loop conditions unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	TL061M			TL061I			TL061C			Unit
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	
V <sub>IO</sub>	Input Offset Voltage T <sub>amb</sub> = +25 °C, R <sub>S</sub> = 50 Ω T <sub>min</sub> ≤ T <sub>amb</sub> ≤ T <sub>max</sub> , R <sub>S</sub> = 50 Ω		3	6		3	6		3	15	mV
α V <sub>IO</sub>	Temperature Coefficient of Input Offset Voltage (R <sub>S</sub> = 50 Ω)		10			10			10		μV/°C
I <sub>IO</sub>	Input Offset Current * T <sub>amb</sub> = +25 °C T <sub>min</sub> ≤ T <sub>amb</sub> ≤ T <sub>max</sub>		5	100	20		5	100	10		pA/nA
I <sub>B</sub>	Input Bias Current * T <sub>amb</sub> = +25 °C T <sub>min</sub> ≤ T <sub>amb</sub> ≤ T <sub>max</sub>		30	200	50		30	200	20		pA/nA
V <sub>I</sub>	Input Common-mode Voltage Range (T <sub>amb</sub> = +25 °C)	±11	±12		±11.5	±12		±10	±11		V
V <sub>DOPP</sub>	Output Voltage Swing : R <sub>L</sub> = 10 KΩ, T <sub>amb</sub> = +25 °C R <sub>L</sub> ≥ 10 KΩ, T <sub>min</sub> ≤ T <sub>amb</sub> ≤ T <sub>max</sub>	20	27		20	27		20	27		V
A <sub>VD</sub>	Large Signal Voltage Gain T <sub>amb</sub> = +25 °C, R <sub>I</sub> > 10 KΩ, V <sub>O</sub> = ±10 V T <sub>min</sub> ≤ T <sub>amb</sub> ≤ T <sub>max</sub> , R <sub>L</sub> > 10 KΩ, V <sub>O</sub> = ±10 V	4	6		4	6		3	6		V/mV
QW <sub>R</sub>	Small Signal Bandwidth (T <sub>amb</sub> = +25 °C, R <sub>L</sub> = 10 KΩ)		1			1			1		MHz
R <sub>I</sub>	Input Resistance (T <sub>amb</sub> = +25 °C)		10 <sup>12</sup>			10 <sup>12</sup>			10 <sup>12</sup>		Ω
CMR	Common-mode Rejection Ratio (R <sub>S</sub> > 10 KΩ, T <sub>amb</sub> = +25 °C)	80	86		80	86		70	76		dB
SVR	Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio (ΔV <sub>CC</sub> /ΔV <sub>O</sub> ) R <sub>S</sub> > 10 KΩ, T <sub>amb</sub> = +25 °C	80	95		80	95		70	95		dB
I <sub>IC</sub>	Supply Current (T <sub>amb</sub> = +25 °C, no load, no signal)		200	250		200	250		200	250	μA
P <sub>D</sub>	Total Power Consumption (each amplifier) T <sub>amb</sub> = +25 °C, No load, no signal		6	7.5		6	7.5		6	7.5	mW

\* Input bias currents of a FET-input operational amplifier are normal junction reverse currents, which are temperature sensitive.

Pulse techniques must be used that will maintain the junction temperature as close to the ambient temperature as is possible.

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

Symbol	Parameter	TL061M			TL061I, C			Unit.
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	
S <sub>vo</sub>	Slew Rate (e <sub>i</sub> = 10 V, R <sub>L</sub> = 10 KΩ, C <sub>L</sub> = 100 pF, A <sub>V</sub> = 1)	2	3.5				3.5	
t <sub>r</sub>	Rise Time (e <sub>i</sub> = 20 mV, R <sub>L</sub> = 10 KΩ, C <sub>L</sub> = 100 pF, A <sub>V</sub> = 1) (see fig. 1)		0.2				0.2	
K <sub>ov</sub>	Overshoot Factor (e <sub>i</sub> = 20 mV, R <sub>L</sub> = 10 KΩ, C <sub>L</sub> = 100 pF, A <sub>V</sub> = 1) (see fig. 1)		10				10	
V <sub>n</sub>	Equivalent Input Noise Voltage (R <sub>S</sub> = 100 KΩ, f = 1 KHz)		42				42	
								nV/√Hz

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

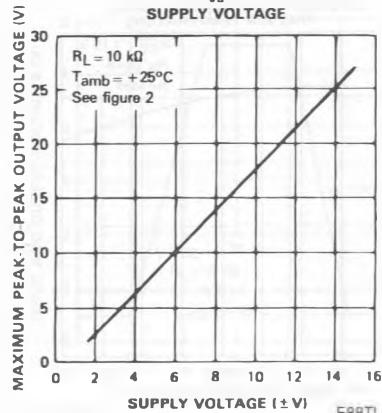
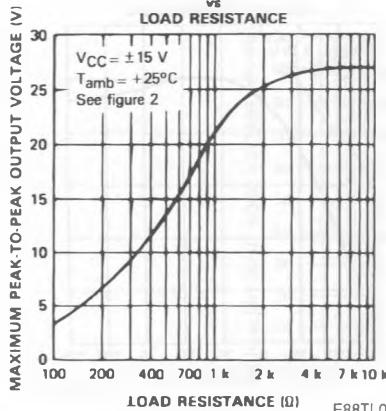
**TL061C** :  $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_{\text{amb}} \leq +70^{\circ}\text{C}$  $V_{\text{CC}} = \pm 15\text{V}$ 

All characteristics are specified under open-loop conditions unless otherwise specified.

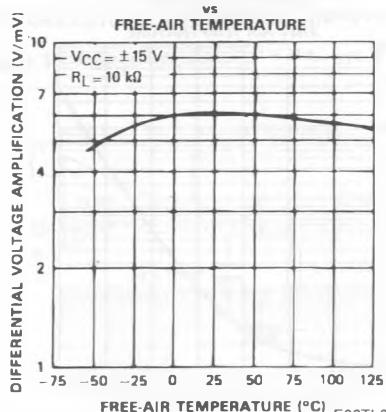
Symbol	Parameter	TL061C			TL061AC			TL061BC			Unit
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	
$V_{\text{IO}}$	Input Offset Voltage $T_{\text{amb}} = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $R_S = 50\text{ }\Omega$ $T_{\text{min}} \leq T_{\text{amb}} \leq T_{\text{max}}$ , $R_S = 50\text{ }\Omega$		3 20	15		3	6 7.5		2	3 5	mV
$\alpha V_{\text{IO}}$	Temperature Coefficient of Input Offset Voltage ( $R_S = 50\text{ }\Omega$ )		10			10			10		$\mu\text{V}/^{\circ}\text{C}$
$I_{\text{IO}}$	Input Offset Current *		5	200 5		5	100 3		5	100 3	pA nA
$I_{\text{IB}}$	Input Bias Current *		30	400 10		30	200 7		30	200 7	pA nA
$V_I$	Input Common-mode Voltage Range	$\pm 10$	$\pm 11$		$\pm 11.5$	$\pm 12$		$\pm 11.5$	$\pm 12$		V
$V_{\text{OPP}}$	Output Voltage Swing : $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $T_{\text{amb}} = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $R_L \geq 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $T_{\text{min}} \leq T_{\text{amb}} \leq T_{\text{max}}$	20 20	27		20 20	27		20 20	27		V
$A_{\text{VD}}$	Large Signal Voltage Gain $T_{\text{amb}} = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $R_I \geq 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $V_O = \pm 10\text{ V}$ $T_{\text{min}} \leq T_{\text{amb}} \leq T_{\text{max}}$	3 3	6		4	6		4	6		V/mV
$G_{\text{WR}}$	Small Signal Bandwidth ( $T_{\text{amb}} = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ )		1			1			1		MHz
$R_I$	Input Resistance ( $T_{\text{amb}} = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )		$10^{12}$			$10^{12}$			$10^{12}$		$\Omega$
CMR	Common-mode Rejection Ratio ( $R_S \geq 10\text{ k}\Omega$ ; $T_{\text{amb}} = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	70	76		80	86		80	86		dB
SVR	Supply Voltage Rejection Ratio ( $\Delta V_{\text{CC}}/\Delta V_{\text{IO}}$ ) $R_S > 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $T_{\text{amb}} = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$	70	95		80	95		80	95		dB
$I_{\text{CC}}$	Supply Current ( $T_{\text{amb}} = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , no load, no signal)		200	250		200	250		200	250	$\mu\text{A}$
$P_D$	Total Power Consumption (each amplifier) $T_{\text{amb}} = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , no load, no signal		6	7.5		6	7.5		6	7.5	mW

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

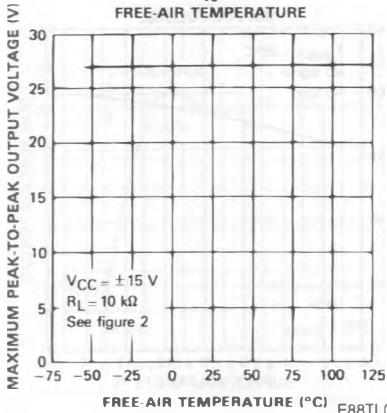
## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

MAXIMUM PEAK-TO-PEAK OUTPUT VOLTAGE  
vs  
SUPPLY VOLTAGEMAXIMUM PEAK-TO-PEAK OUTPUT VOLTAGE  
vs  
LOAD RESISTANCE

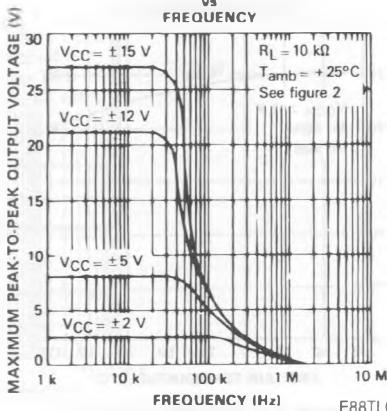
E88TL061-04

DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION  
vs  
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

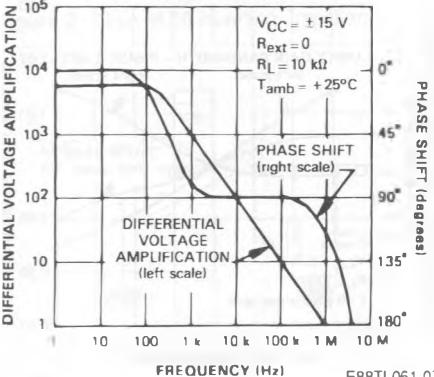
E88TL061-06

MAXIMUM PEAK TO PEAK OUTPUT VOLTAGE  
vs  
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

E88TL061-03

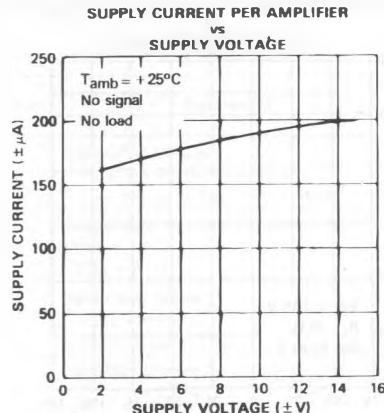
MAXIMUM PEAK TO PEAK OUTPUT VOLTAGE  
vs  
FREQUENCY

E88TL061-05

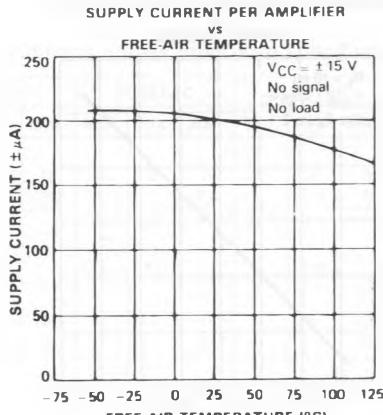
LARGE SIGNAL  
DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION  
AND PHASE SHIFT vs FREQUENCY

E88TL061-07

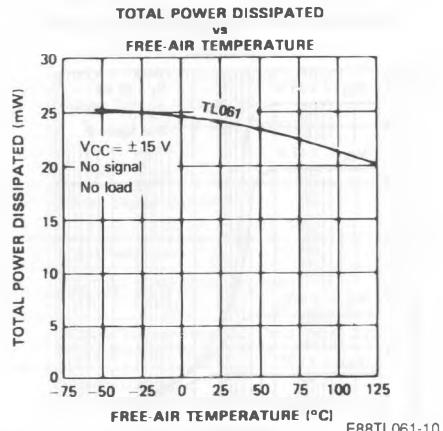
## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)



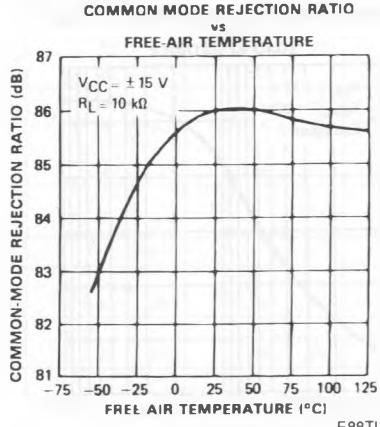
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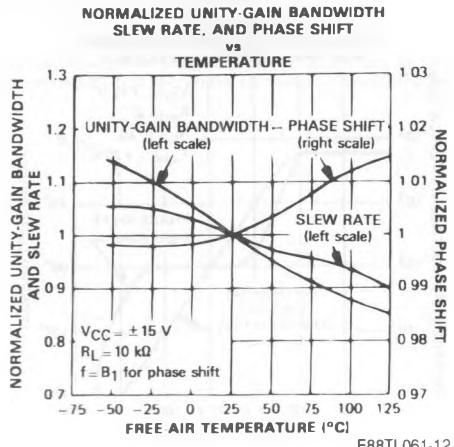
E88TL061-09



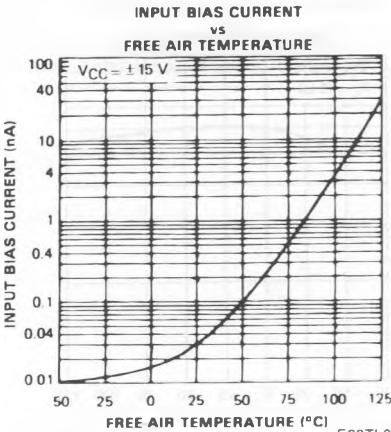
E88TL061-10



E88TL061-11

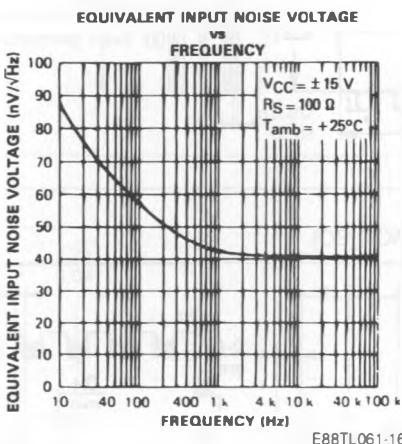
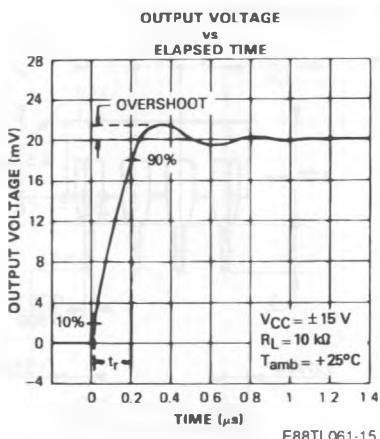
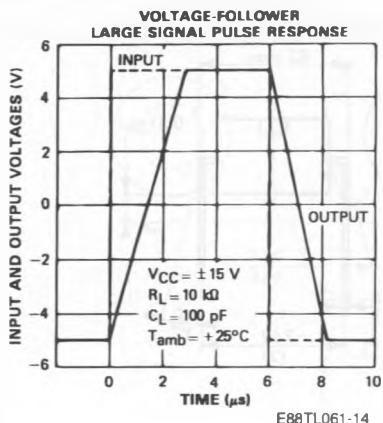


E88TL061-12



E88TL061-13

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)



## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

Figure 1 : Voltage follower.

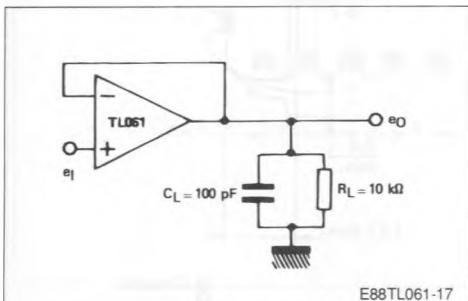
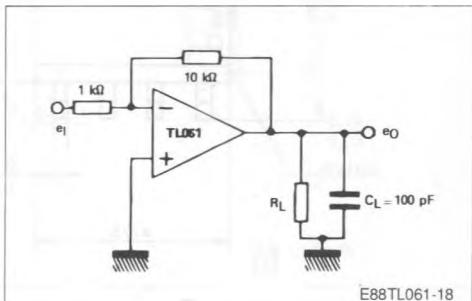
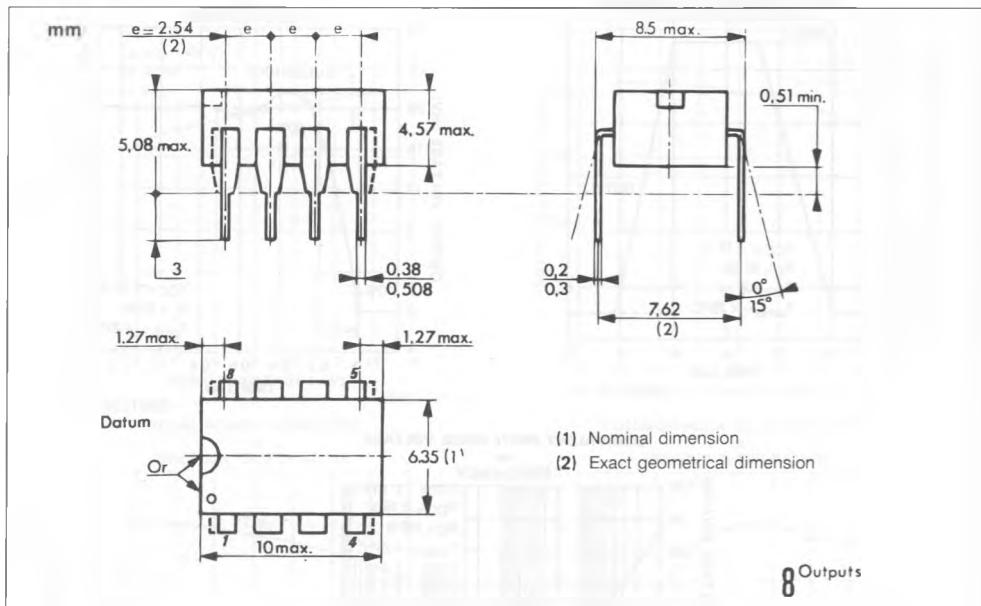


Figure 2 : Gain-of-10 inverting amplifier.

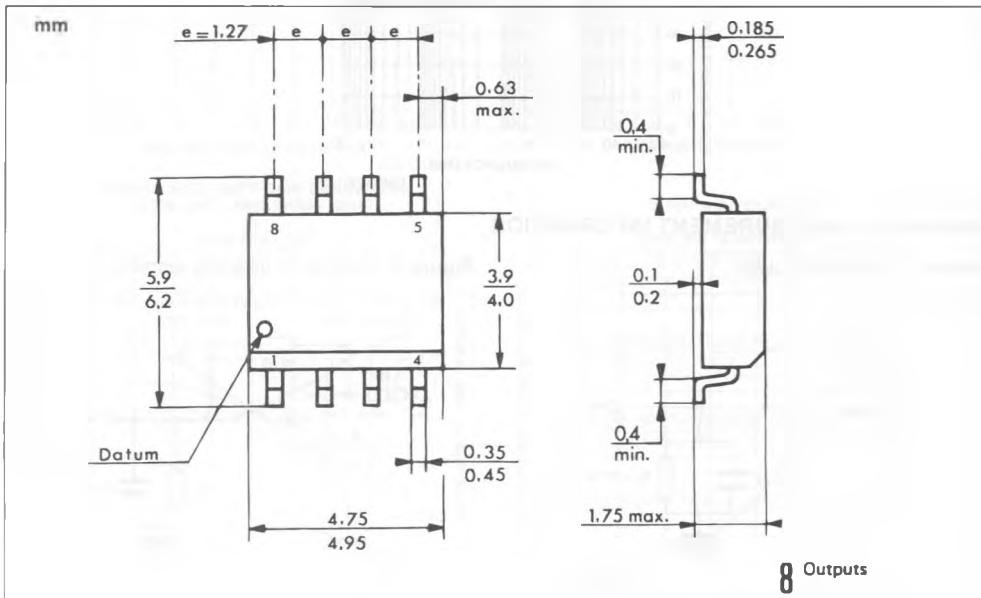


## PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

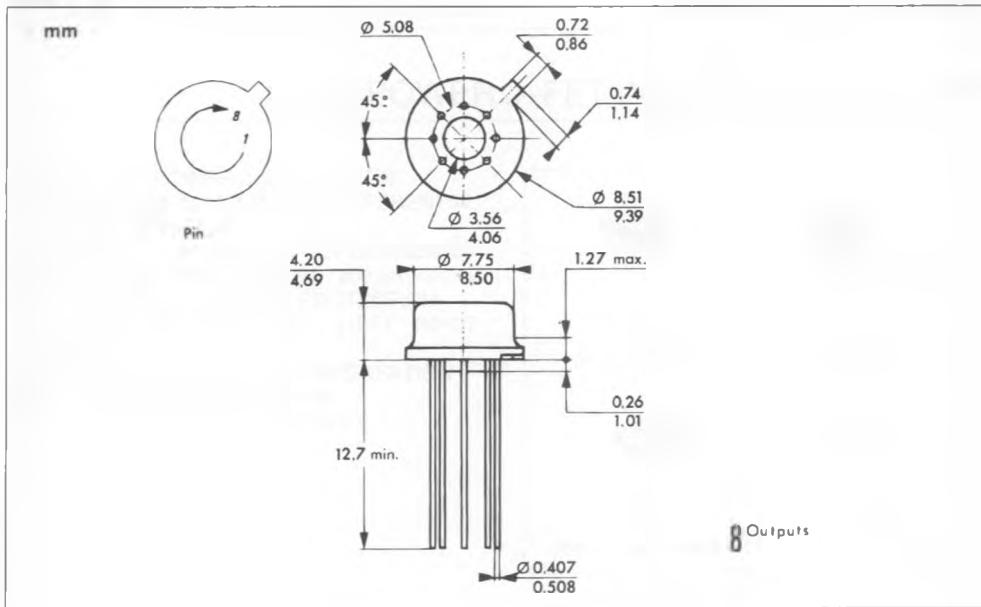
8 PINS – PLASTIC DIP



8 PINS – PLASTIC MICROPACKAGE (SO)



## TO-99 – METAL CAN



## 20 PINS – TRICECOP (LCC)

