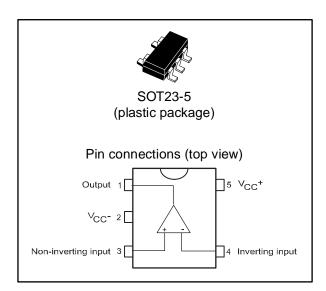


## Low-power single operational amplifier

Datasheet - production data



### **Description**

The TS321 device is intended for cost-sensitive applications where space-saving is of great importance. This bipolar operational amplifier (op amp) offers the benefits of a reduced component size (SOT23-5 package) with specifications that match (or are better than) industry standard devices (such as the popular LM358A, LM324, and other similar devices). The TS321 device has an input common mode range (Vicm) that includes ground and therefore can be employed in single supply applications.

#### **Features**

- Large output voltage swing
  - 0 to 3.5 V min (V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V)
- Low supply current: 500 μA
- Low input bias current: 20 nA
- Low input offset voltage
  - 2 mV max. for TS321A
  - 4 mV max. for TS321
- Wide power supply range
  - Single supply: 3 to 30 V
  - Dual supplies: ±1.5 to ±15 V
- Stable with high capacitive loads

Contents TS321

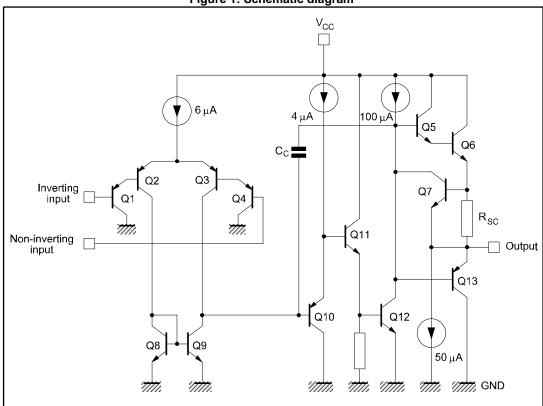
## **Contents**

1	Schematic diagram					
2	Absolute maximum ratings and operating conditions					
3	Electric	al characteristics	5			
4	Macromodel		8			
	4.1	Important note concerning this macromodel	8			
	4.2	Macromodel code	8			
	4.3	Electrical characteristics of the macromodel	10			
5	Packag	e information	11			
	5.1	SOT23-5 package information	12			
6	Orderin	g information	13			
7	Revisio	n history	14			

TS321 Schematic diagram

# 1 Schematic diagram

Figure 1: Schematic diagram



## 2 Absolute maximum ratings and operating conditions

**Table 1: Absolute maximum ratings** 

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit		
V <sub>CC</sub> <sup>+</sup>	Supply voltage ±16 to 32				
V <sub>in</sub>	Input voltage	-0.3 to 32	V		
$V_{id}$	Differential input voltage	±32			
	Output short-circuit duration (1)	Infinite			
I <sub>in</sub>	Input current (2)	50	mA		
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature range -65 to 15		°C		
Tj	Maximum junction temperature 150				
R <sub>thja</sub>	Thermal resistance junction-to-ambient (3)	250	°C/W		
R <sub>thjc</sub>	Thermal resistance junction-to-case (3) 81		*C/VV		
	HBM: human body model (4)	500			
ESD	MM: machine model (5)	200	V		
	CDM: charged device model <sup>(6)</sup>	1000			

#### Notes:

**Table 2: Operating conditions** 

Table 21 Operating Containents								
Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit					
V <sub>CC</sub> <sup>+</sup>	Supply voltage		3 to 30					
V.	Input common mode voltage range	T <sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C	0 to (V <sub>CC</sub> <sup>+</sup> ) - 1.5	V				
$V_{icm}$	$(V_{CC}^{+} = 30 \text{ V})$	$T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	0 to (V <sub>CC</sub> <sup>+</sup> ) - 2					
$T_{oper}$	Operating free air temperature range	-40 to 125	°C					

57

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(1)</sup>Short-circuits from the output to  $V_{CC}$  can cause excessive heating if  $V_{CC} > 15$  V. The maximum output current is approximately 40 mA independent of the magnitude of  $V_{CC}$ .

 $<sup>^{(2)}</sup>$ This input current only exists when the voltage at any of the input leads is driven negative. It is due to the collector-base junction of the input PNP transistor becoming forward biased and thereby acting as input diodes clamps. In addition to this diode action, there is also NPN parasitic action on the IC chip. This transistor action can cause the output voltages of the op amp to go to the  $V_{CC}$  voltage level (or to ground for a large overdrive) for the time during which an input is driven negative. This is not destructive and normal output is restored when the input voltage goes back above -0.3 V.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(3)</sup>Short-circuits can cause excessive heating. Destructive dissipation can result from simultaneous short-circuits on all amplifiers. All values are typical.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(4)</sup>Human body model: a 100 pF capacitor is charged to the specified voltage, then discharged through a 1.5 kΩ resistor between two pins of the device. This is done for all couples of connected pin combinations while the other pins are floating.

 $<sup>^{(5)}</sup>$ Machine model: a 200 pF capacitor is charged to the specified voltage, then discharged directly between two pins of the device with no external series resistor (internal resistor < 5  $\Omega$ ). This is done for all couples of connected pin combinations while the other pins are floating.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(6)</sup>Charged device model: all pins and the package are charged together to the specified voltage and then discharged directly to ground through only one pin. This is done for all pins.

TS321 Electrical characteristics

## 3 Electrical characteristics

Table 3: Electrical characteristics at  $V_{CC}^{+}$  = 5 V,  $V_{CC}^{-}$  = ground,  $V_{o}$  = 1.4 V,  $T_{amb}$  = 25 °C (unless otherwise specified)

		(unless otherwise specified	_				
Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	
	Input offset voltage (1)	TS321		0.5	4		
$V_{io}$		TS321A			2	mV	
<b>V</b> 10	input onset voltage	$T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$ , TS321			5		
		$T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$ , TS321A			3		
I.	Input offset current			2	30		
l <sub>io</sub>	input onset current	$T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$			50	nA	
L.	Input bias current (2)			20	150	IIA	
l <sub>ib</sub>	input bias current	$T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$			200		
^	Lorgo signal voltage gain	$V_{CC}^{+} = 15 \text{ V}, R_{L} = 2 \text{ k}\Omega,$ $V_{0} = 1.4 \text{ to } 11.4 \text{ V}$	50	100		\//m\/	
$A_{vd}$	Large signal voltage gain	$T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}, \ V_{CC}^{+} = 15 \ V,$ $R_L = 2 \ k\Omega, \ V_0 = 1.4 \ to \ 11.4 \ V$	25			V/mV	
SVR	Supply voltage rejection ratio	$R_s \le 10 \text{ k}\Omega, \ V_{CC}^+ = 5 \text{ to } 30 \text{ V}$	65	110		dB	
	Supply current, no load	$V_{CC}^{\dagger} = 5 \text{ V}$		500	800		
		V <sub>CC</sub> <sup>+</sup> = 30 V		600	900	μΑ	
Icc		$T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}, V_{CC}^{+} = 5 \text{ V}$		600	900		
		$T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}, V_{CC}^+ = 30 \text{ V}$			1000		
CMR	Common mode rejection ratio	R <sub>s</sub> ≤ 10 kΩ	65	85		dB	
I <sub>source</sub>	Output current source	$V_{id} = 1 \text{ V}, V_{CC}^{+} = 15 \text{ V}, V_{o} = 2 \text{ V}$	20	40		mA	
	0	$V_{id} = -1 \text{ V}, V_{CC}^{+} = 15 \text{ V}, V_{o} = 2 \text{ V}$	10	20		mA	
I <sub>sink</sub>	Output sink current	$V_{id} = -1 \text{ V}, V_{CC}^{+} = 15 \text{ V}, V_{o} = 0.2 \text{ V}$	12	50		μΑ	
lo	Short-circuit to ground	V <sub>CC</sub> <sup>+</sup> = 15		40	60	mA	
		$V_{CC}^{+} = 30 \text{ V}, R_{L} = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$	26	27			
	High-level output voltage	$T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}, \ V_{CC}^{+} = 30 \ V,$ $R_L = 2 \ k\Omega$	25.5				
		$V_{CC}^{+} = 30 \text{ V}, R_{L} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	27	28			
$V_{OH}$		$T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}, \ V_{CC}^{+} = 30 \ V,$ $R_L = 10 \ k\Omega$	26.5			V	
		$V_{CC}^{+} = 5 \text{ V}, R_{L} = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$	3.5				
		$T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$ , $V_{CC}^+ = 5 \text{ V}$ , $R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$	3				
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Low lovel outset valta s	R <sub>L</sub> = 10 kΩ		5	15	mc\/	
$V_{OL}$	Low level output voltage	$T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$ , $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$			20	mV	
SR	Slew rate	$V_{CC}^{+} = 15 \text{ V}, V_i = 0.5 \text{ to } 3 \text{ V},$ $R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega, C_L = 100 \text{ pF},$ unity gain		0.4		V/µs	



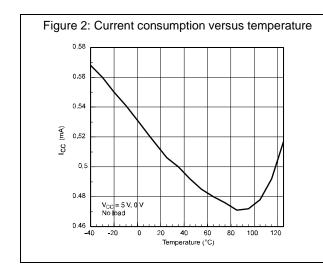
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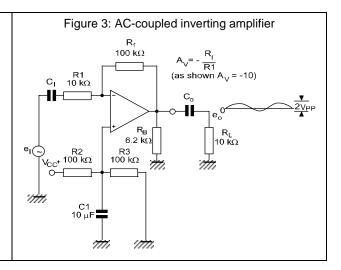
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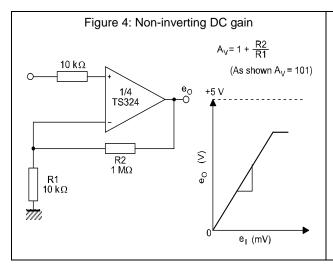
Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
GBP	Gain bandwidth product	${V_{CC}}^{+}=30~V,~f=100~kHz, \ {V_{in}}=10~mV,~R_{L}=2~k\Omega, \ {C_{L}}=100~pF$		0.8		MHz
фm	Phase margin			60		Degrees
THD	Total harmonic distortion	$ f = 1 \text{ kHz}, A_v = 20 \text{ dB}, R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega, \\ V_o = 2 \text{ V}_{pp}, C_L = 100 \text{ pF}, \\ {\text{V}_{CC}}^+ = 30 \text{ V} $		0.015		%
en	Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 1 \text{ kHz}, R_s = 100 \Omega,$ $V_{CC}^+ = 30 \text{ V}$		40		<u>nV</u> √Hz

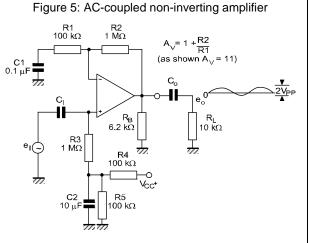
#### Notes:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(2)</sup>The direction of the input current is out of the IC. This current is essentially constant and independent of the state of the output. Therefore, there is no change in the load on the input lines.









6/15 DocID6298 Rev 9

 $<sup>{}^{(1)}{\</sup>rm V_0} = 1.4 \ {\rm V, \ R_S} = 0 \ \Omega, \ 5 \ {\rm V} < ({\rm V_{CC}}^+) < 30 \ {\rm V, \ 0} < {\rm V_{icm}} < ({\rm V_{CC}}^+) - 1.5 \ {\rm V}$ 

TS321 Electrical characteristics

 $e_1$  100 kΩ  $e_2$  100 kΩ  $e_3$  100 kΩ  $e_4$  100 kΩ  $e_$ 

Figure 6: DC summing amplifier



Macromodel TS321

### 4 Macromodel

### 4.1 Important note concerning this macromodel

Please not the following points before using this macromodel

- All models are a trade-off between accuracy and complexity (that is, simulation time)
- Macromodels are not a substitute for breadboarding, rather, they confirm the validity of a design approach and help to select surrounding component values.
- A macromodel emulates the nominal performance of a typical device within specified operating conditions (for example, temperature and supply voltage). Thus, the macromodel is often not as exhaustive as the datasheet. Its purpose is to illustrate the main parameters of the product.

Data derived from macromodels used outside the specified conditions (for example,  $V_{CC}$  and temperature) or even worse, outside of the device's operating conditions (for example,  $V_{CC}$  and  $V_{CC}$ ), are not reliable in any way.

### 4.2 Macromodel code

```
** Standard Linear Ics Macromodels, 1993.
** CONNECTIONS :
* 1 INVERTING INPUT
* 2 NON-INVERTING INPUT
* 3 OUTPUT
* 4 POSITIVE POWER SUPPLY
* 5 NEGATIVE POWER SUPPLY
.SUBCKT TS321 1 2 3 4 5
*******
.MODEL MDTH D IS=1E-8 KF=3.104131E-15 CJO=10F
* INPUT STAGE
CIP 2 5 1.000000E-12
CIN 1 5 1.000000E-12
EIP 10 5 2 5 1
EIN 16 5 1 5 1
RIP 10 11 2.600000E+01
RIN 15 16 2.600000E+01
RIS 11 15 2.003862E+02
DIP 11 12 MDTH 400E-12
DIN 15 14 MDTH 400E-12
VOFP 12 13 DC 0
VOFN 13 14 DC 0
IPOL 13 5 1.000000E-05
CPS 11 15 3.783376E-09
DINN 17 13 MDTH 400E-12
```

TS321 Macromodel

VIN 17 5 0.000000e+00

DINR 15 18 MDTH 400E-12

VIP 4 18 2.000000E+00

FCP 4 5 VOFP 3.400000E+01

FCN 5 4 VOFN 3.400000E+01

FIBP 2 5 VOFN 2.000000E-03

FIBN 5 1 VOFP 2.000000E-03

\* AMPLIFYING STAGE

FIP 5 19 VOFP 3.600000E+02

FIN 5 19 VOFN 3.600000E+02

RG1 19 5 3.652997E+06

RG2 19 4 3.652997E+06

CC 19 5 6.000000E-09

DOPM 19 22 MDTH 400E-12

DONM 21 19 MDTH 400E-12

HOPM 22 28 VOUT 7.500000E+03

VIPM 28 4 1.500000E+02

HONM 21 27 VOUT 7.500000E+03

VINM 5 27 1.500000E+02

EOUT 26 23 19 5 1

VOUT 23 5 0

ROUT 26 3 20

COUT 3 5 1.000000E-12

DOP 19 25 MDTH 400E-12

VOP 4 25 2.242230E+00

DON 24 19 MDTH 400E-12

VON 24 5 7.922301E-01

.ENDS

Macromodel TS321

## 4.3 Electrical characteristics of the macromodel

Table 4: Electrical characteristics at  $V_{CC}^+ = 3 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CC}^- = 0 \text{ V}$ ,  $R_L$  and  $C_L$  connected to  $V_{CC}/2$ ,  $T_{amb} = 25 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Conditions	Value	Unit
V <sub>io</sub>		0	mV
A <sub>vd</sub>	$R_L = 2 k\Omega$	100	V/mV
I <sub>CC</sub>	No load, per operator	300	μΑ
V <sub>icm</sub>		0 to 3.5	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	- R <sub>L</sub> = 2 kΩ	3.5	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	KL - 2 K2	5	mV
l <sub>os</sub>	V <sub>o</sub> = 0 V	40	mA
GBP		0.8	MHz
SR	$R_L = 2 k\Omega, C_L = 100 pF$	0.4	V/µs
фm		60	Degrees

10/15 DocID6298 Rev 9

TS321 Package information

# 5 Package information

In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in different grades of ECOPACK® packages, depending on their level of environmental compliance. ECOPACK® specifications, grade definitions and product status are available at: **www.st.com**. ECOPACK® is an ST trademark.



DocID6298 Rev 9 11/15

Package information TS321

# 5.1 SOT23-5 package information

Figure 7: SOT23-5 package mechanical drawing

Table 5: SOT23-5 package mechanical data

			Dimer	sions		
Ref.	Millimeters			Inches		
	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.
А	0.90	1.20	1.45	0.035	0.047	0.057
A1			0.15			0.006
A2	0.90	1.05	1.30	0.035	0.041	0.051
В	0.35	0.40	0.50	0.014	0.016	0.020
С	0.09	0.15	0.20	0.004	0.006	0.008
D	2.80	2.90	3.00	0.110	0.114	0.118
D1		1.90			0.075	
е		0.95			0.037	
Е	2.60	2.80	3.00	0.102	0.110	0.118
F	1.50	1.60	1.75	0.059	0.063	0.069
L	0.10	0.35	0.60	0.004	0.014	0.024
K	0 degrees		10 degrees	0 degrees		10 degrees

**5**/

TS321 Ordering information

# 6 Ordering information

Table 6: Order codes

Order code	Temperature range	Package	Packaging	Marking
TS321ILT	-40 °C to 125 °C	SOT23-5	Tape and reel	K401
TS321AILT				K402
TS321IYLT (1)				K406
TS321AIYLT (1)				K407

#### Notes:



DocID6298 Rev 9 13/15

 $<sup>^{(1)}</sup>$ Qualified and characterized according to AEC Q100 and Q003 or equivalent, advanced screening according to AEC Q001 and Q 002 or equivalent.

Revision history TS321

# 7 Revision history

**Table 7: Document revision history** 

Date	Revision	Changes
30-Jun-2001	1	Initial release
04-Jul-2005	2	PPAP references inserted in the datasheet, see order codes table. ESD protection inserted in <i>Table 1: Absolute maximum ratings</i> .
06-Sep-2005	3	Correction of errors in package names and markings in order codes table. Minor grammatical and formatting corrections.
12-Dec-2005	4	Missing PPAP references inserted, see order codes table. Thermal resistance junction to ambient and thermal resistance junction to case information added in <i>Table 1: Absolute maximum ratings</i> . Macromodel updated see <i>Section 4: Macromodel</i> .
08-Nov-2007	5	Added CDM value for SO-8 in <i>Table 1: Absolute maximum ratings</i> . Added Tj value in <i>Table 1: Absolute maximum ratings</i> . Macromodel updated see <i>Section 4: Macromodel</i> . Reformatted package information. Added footnote in <i>Table 7: Order codes</i> . Removed TS321IYD/IYDT and TS321AIYD/AIYDT order codes.
08-Jul-2008	6	Added CDM value for SOT23-5 package in <i>Table 1: Absolute maximum ratings</i> .
10-May-2010	7	Updated package information in Chapter 5.
12-Sep-2010	8	Qualified status of TS321IYLT and TS321AIYLT order codes in <i>Table 7: Order codes</i> , minor corrections throughout document.
12-Nov-2014	9	Removed SO8 package and all references to it  Table 1: Absolute maximum ratings: Updated ESD, HBM data  Section 5.1: updated SOT23-5 package information  Table 7: Order codes: removed obsolete order codes (TS321ID, TS321IDT, TS321AIDT, TS321AIDT)

14/15 DocID6298 Rev 9

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