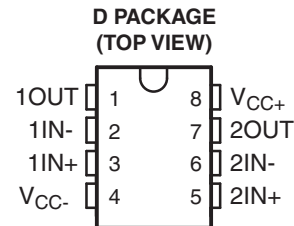


## Excaltbur™ LOW-NOISE HIGH-SPEED PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER

### FEATURES

- **Qualified for Automotive Applications**
- **Low Noise**
  - 10 Hz: 15 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
  - 1 kHz: 10.5 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
- **10000-pF Load Capability**
- **20-mA Short-Circuit Output Current (Min)**
- **27-V/ $\mu\text{s}$  Slew Rate (Min)**
- **High Gain-Bandwidth Product: 5.9 MHz**
- **Single or Split Supply: 4 V to 44 V**
- **Fast Settling Time**
  - 340 ns to 0.1%
  - 400 ns to 0.01%
- **Large Output Swing:**  
 $V_{\text{CC-}} + 0.1 \text{ V}$  to  $V_{\text{CC+}} - 1 \text{ V}$



### DESCRIPTION/ORDERING INFORMATION

The TLE2142 device is a high-performance, internally compensated operational amplifier built using the Texas Instruments complementary bipolar Excaltbur™ process. It is a pin-compatible upgrade to standard industry products.

The design incorporates an input stage that simultaneously achieves low audio-band noise of 10.5 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  with a 10-Hz 1/f corner and symmetrical 40-V/ $\mu\text{s}$  slew rate typically with loads up to 800 pF. The resulting low distortion and high power bandwidth are important in high-fidelity audio applications. A fast settling time of 340 ns to 0.1% of a 10-V step with a 2-k $\Omega$ /100-pF load is useful in fast actuator/positioning drivers. Under similar test conditions, settling time to 0.01% is 400 ns.

The device is stable with capacitive loads up to 10 nF, although the 6-MHz bandwidth decreases to 1.8 MHz at this high loading level. As such, the TLE2142 is useful for low-droop sample-and-holds and direct buffering of long cables, including 4-mA to 20-mA current loops.

The special design also exhibits an improved insensitivity to inherent integrated circuit component mismatches as is evidenced by a 500- $\mu\text{V}$  maximum offset voltage and 1.7- $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$  typical drift. Minimum common-mode rejection ratio and supply-voltage rejection ratio are 85 dB and 90 dB, respectively.

Device performance is relatively independent of supply voltage over the  $\pm 2\text{-V}$  to  $\pm 22\text{-V}$  range. Inputs can operate between  $V_{\text{CC-}} - 0.3 \text{ V}$  to  $V_{\text{CC+}} - 1.8 \text{ V}$  without inducing phase reversal, although excessive input current may flow out of each input exceeding the lower common-mode input range. The all-npn output stage provides a nearly rail-to-rail output swing of  $V_{\text{CC-}} + 0.1 \text{ V}$  to  $V_{\text{CC+}} - 1 \text{ V}$  under light current-loading conditions. The device can sustain shorts to either supply, because output current is internally limited, but care must be taken to ensure that maximum package power dissipation is not exceeded.

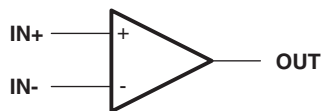
The TLE2142 can also be used as a comparator. Differential inputs of  $V_{\text{CC}\pm}$  can be maintained without damage to the device. Open-loop propagation delay with TTL supply levels is typically 200 ns. This gives a good indication as to output stage saturation recovery when the device is driven beyond the limits of recommended output swing.

The TLE2142 device is available in industry-standard 8-pin small-outline (D) packages. The device is characterized for operation from  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $125^\circ\text{C}$ .



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

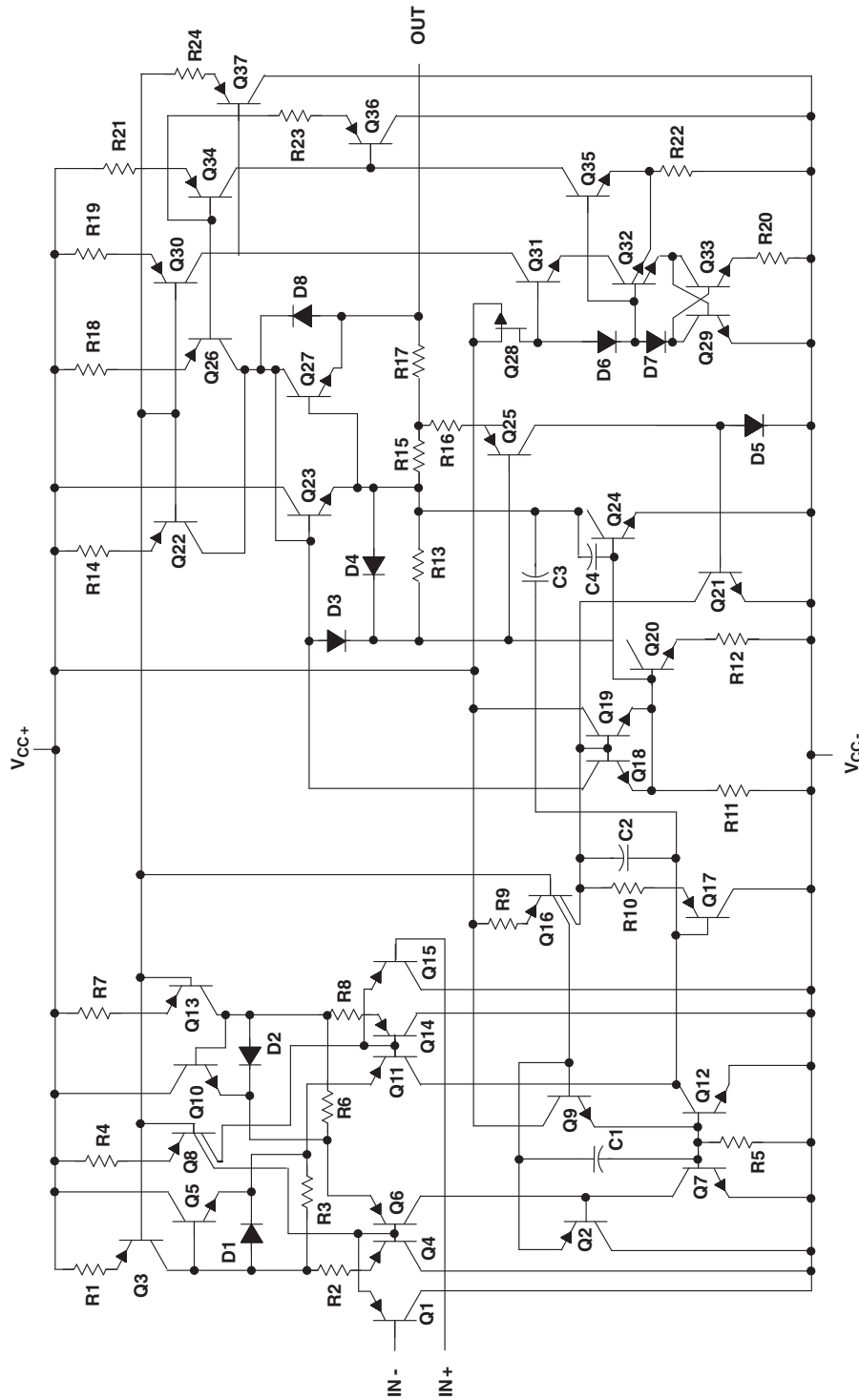
Excaltbur is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

**SYMBOL (EACH AMPLIFIER)****ORDERING INFORMATION<sup>(1)</sup>**

<b>T<sub>A</sub></b>	<b>PACKAGE<sup>(2)</sup></b>		<b>ORDERABLE PART NUMBER</b>	<b>TOP-SIDE MARKING</b>
-40°C to 125°C	SOIC – D	Reel of 2500	TLE2142QDRQ1	2142Q

- (1) For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI web site at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com).
- (2) Package drawings, thermal data, and symbolization are available at [www.ti.com/packaging](http://www.ti.com/packaging).

EQUIVALENT SCHEMATIC



DEVICE COMPONENT COUNT

COMPONENT	TLE2142
Transistors	65
Resistors	43
Diodes	14
Capacitors	8
Epi-FET	1

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS<sup>(1)</sup>

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

$V_{CC+}$	Supply voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	22 V
$V_{CC-}$	Supply voltage	-22 V
$V_{ID}$	Differential input voltage <sup>(3)</sup>	±44 V
$V_I$	Input voltage range (any input)	$V_{CC+}$ to $(V_{CC-} - 0.3)$ V
$I_I$	Input current (each input)	±1 mA
$I_O$	Output current	±80 mA
	Total current into $V_{CC+}$	80 mA
	Total current out of $V_{CC-}$	80 mA
	Duration of short-circuit current at (or below) 25°C <sup>(4)</sup>	Unlimited
$\theta_{JA}$	Package thermal impedance <sup>(5)(6)</sup>	97.1°C/W
$T_A$	Operating free-air temperature range	-40°C to 125°C
$T_{stg}$	Storage temperature range	-65°C to 150°C
	Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	260°C
ESD	Electrostatic discharge rating, Human-body model	500 V

- (1) 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.
- (2) All voltage values, except differential voltages, are with respect to the midpoint between  $V_{CC+}$  and  $V_{CC-}$ .
- (3) Differential voltages are at IN+ with respect to IN-. Excessive current flows, if input, are brought below  $V_{CC-} - 0.3$  V.
- (4) 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.
- (5) Maximum power dissipation is a function of  $T_J(\max)$ ,  $\theta_{JA}$ , and  $T_A$ . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any allowable ambient temperature is  $P_D = (T_J(\max) - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$ . Operating at the absolute maximum  $T_J$  of 150°C can affect reliability.
- (6) The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51-7.

## RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

		MIN	MAX	UNIT	
$V_{CC\pm}$	Supply voltage	±2	±22	V	
$V_{IC}$	Common-mode input voltage	$V_{CC} = 5$ V	0	2.7	V
		$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 15$ V	-15	12.7	
$T_A$	Operating free-air temperature	-40	125	°C	

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**
 $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ , at specified free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A^{(1)}$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
$V_{IO}$	Input offset voltage	$V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$ , $V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$	25°C		220	1900	$\mu\text{V}$	
			Full range			2600		
$\alpha_{VIO}$	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage	$V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$ , $V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$	Full range		1.7		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$	
$I_{IO}$	Input offset current	$V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$ , $V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$	25°C		8	100	nA	
			Full range			200		
$I_{IB}$	Input bias current	$V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$ , $V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$	25°C		-0.8	-2	$\mu\text{A}$	
			Full range			-2.3		
$V_{ICR}$	Common-mode input voltage range	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	0 to 3	-0.3 to 3.2		V	
			Full range	0 to 2.7	-0.3 to 2.9			
$V_{OH}$	High-level output voltage		25°C	$I_{OH} = -150\ \mu\text{A}$	3.9	4.1	V	
				$I_{OH} = -1.5\text{ mA}$	3.8	4		
				$I_{OH} = -15\text{ mA}$	3.4	3.7		
			Full range	$I_{OH} = -100\ \mu\text{A}$	3.75			
				$I_{OH} = -1\text{ mA}$	3.65			
				$I_{OH} = -10\text{ mA}$	3.45			
$V_{OL}$	Low-level output voltage		25°C	$I_{OL} = 150\ \mu\text{A}$		75	125	$\text{mV}$
				$I_{OL} = 1.5\text{ mA}$		150	225	
				$I_{OL} = 15\text{ mA}$		1.2	1.4	V
			Full range	$I_{OL} = 100\ \mu\text{A}$			200	$\text{mV}$
				$I_{OL} = 1\text{ mA}$			250	
				$I_{OL} = 10\text{ mA}$			1.25	V
$A_{VD}$	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_{IC} = \pm 2.5\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ , $V_O = 1\text{ V to } -1.5\text{ V}$	25°C	50	220		V/mV	
			Full range	5				
$r_i$	Input resistance		25°C		70		$\text{M}\Omega$	
$c_i$	Input capacitance		25°C		2.5		pF	
$z_o$	Open-loop output impedance	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$	25°C		30		$\Omega$	
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICR}(\text{min})$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	85	118		dB	
			Full range	80				
$k_{SVR}$	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ( $\Delta V_{CC\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$ )	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 2.5\text{ V to } \pm 15\text{ V}$ , $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	90	106		dB	
			Full range	85				
$I_{CC}$	Supply current	$V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$ , No load, $V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$	25°C		6.6	8.8	mA	
			Full range			9.2		

(1) Full range is  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $125^\circ\text{C}$ .

## OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SR+	Positive slew rate	$A_{VD} = -1$ , $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^{(1)}$ , $C_L = 500\text{ pF}$		45		V/ $\mu\text{s}$
SR–	Negative slew rate	$A_{VD} = -1$ , $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^{(1)}$ , $C_L = 500\text{ pF}$		42		V/ $\mu\text{s}$
$t_s$	Settling time	$A_{VD} = -1$ , 2.5-V step	To 0.1%	0.16		$\mu\text{s}$
			To 0.01%	0.22		
$V_n$	Equivalent input noise voltage	$R_S = 20\ \Omega$	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$	15		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
			$f = 1\text{ kHz}$	10.5		
$V_{n(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }1\text{ Hz}$		0.48		$\mu\text{V}$
		$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }10\text{ Hz}$		0.51		
$I_n$	Equivalent input noise current	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$		1.92		$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		0.5		
THD+N	Total harmonic distortion plus noise	$V_O = 1\text{ V to }3\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^{(1)}$ , $A_{VD} = 2$ , $f = 10\text{ kHz}$		0.0052		%
$B_1$	Unity-gain bandwidth	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^{(1)}$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$		5.9		MHz
	Gain-bandwidth product	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^{(1)}$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$ , $f = 100\text{ kHz}$		5.8		MHz
BOM	Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_{O(PP)} = 2\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^{(1)}$ , $A_{VD} = 1$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$		660		kHz
$\phi_m$	Phase margin at unity gain	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega^{(1)}$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$		57		$^\circ$

(1)  $R_L$  terminated at 2.5 V.

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**
 $V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$ , at specified free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A^{(1)}$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{IO}$	Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0, R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C		290	1200	$\mu\text{V}$
			Full range			2000	
$\alpha_{VIO}$	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0, R_S = 50\ \Omega$	Full range		1.7		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{IO}$	Input offset current	$V_{IC} = 0, R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C		7	100	nA
			Full range			250	
$I_{IB}$	Input bias current	$V_{IC} = 0, R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C		-0.7	-1.5	$\mu\text{A}$
			Full range			-1.8	
$V_{ICR}$	Common-mode input voltage range	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	-15 to 13	-15.3 to 13.2		V
			Full range		-15 to 12.7	-15.3 to 12.9	
$V_{OM+}$	Maximum positive peak output voltage swing		25°C	$I_O = -150\ \mu\text{A}$	13.8	14.1	V
				$I_O = -1.5\ \text{mA}$	13.7	14	
				$I_O = -15\ \text{mA}$	13.3	13.7	
			Full range	$I_O = -100\ \mu\text{A}$	13.7		
				$I_O = -1\ \text{mA}$	13.6		
				$I_O = -10\ \text{mA}$	13.3		
$V_{OM-}$	Maximum negative peak output voltage swing		25°C	$I_O = 150\ \mu\text{A}$	-14.7	-14.9	V
				$I_O = 1.5\ \text{mA}$	-14.5	-14.8	
				$I_O = 15\ \text{mA}$	-13.4	-13.8	
			Full range	$I_O = 100\ \mu\text{A}$	-14.6		
				$I_O = 1\ \text{mA}$	-14.5		
				$I_O = 10\ \text{mA}$	-13.4		
$A_{VD}$	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = \pm 10\ \text{V}, R_L = 2\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C	100	450		V/mV
			Full range		20		
$r_i$	Input resistance		25°C		65		M $\Omega$
$c_i$	Input capacitance		25°C		2.5		pF
$z_o$	Open-loop output impedance	$f = 1\ \text{MHz}$	25°C		30		$\Omega$
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICR}(\text{min}), R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	85	108		dB
			Full range		80		
$k_{SVR}$	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ( $\Delta V_{CC\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$ )	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 2.5\ \text{V to } \pm 15\ \text{V}, R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	90	106		dB
			Full range		85		
$I_{OS}$	Short-circuit output current	$V_O = 0$	25°C	$V_{ID} = 1\ \text{V}$	-25	-50	mA
				$V_{ID} = -1\ \text{V}$	20	31	
$I_{CC}$	Supply current	$V_O = 0, \text{ No load}, V_{IC} = 2.5\ \text{V}$	25°C		6.9	9	mA
			Full range			9.4	

 (1) Full range is  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $125^\circ\text{C}$ .

**OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS**
 $V_{CC} = \pm 15\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SR+	Positive slew rate	$A_{VD} = -1$ , $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	27	45		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
SR-	Negative slew rate	$A_{VD} = -1$ , $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	27	42		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
$t_s$	Settling time	$A_{VD} = -1$ , 10-V step	To 0.1%	0.34		$\mu\text{s}$
			To 0.01%	0.4		
$V_n$	Equivalent input noise voltage	$R_S = 20\ \Omega$	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$	15		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
			$f = 1\text{ kHz}$	10.5		
$V_{n(PP)}$	Peak-to-peak equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }1\text{ Hz}$		0.48		$\mu\text{V}$
		$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }10\text{ Hz}$		0.51		
$I_n$	Equivalent input noise current	$f = 10\text{ Hz}$		1.89		$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		0.47		
THD+N	Total harmonic distortion plus noise	$V_{O(PP)} = 20\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ , $A_{VD} = 10$ , $f = 10\text{ kHz}$		0.01		%
$B_1$	Unity-gain bandwidth	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$		6		MHz
	Gain-bandwidth product	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$ , $f = 100\text{ kHz}$		5.9		MHz
BOM	Maximum output-swing bandwidth	$V_{O(PP)} = 20\text{ V}$ , $A_{VD} = 1$ , $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$		668		kHz
$\phi_m$	Phase margin at unity gain	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$		58		$^\circ$

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### Table of Graphs

$V_{IO}$	Input offset voltage	Distribution	<a href="#">Figure 1</a>
$I_{IO}$	Input offset current	vs Free-air temperature	<a href="#">Figure 2</a>
$I_{IB}$	Input bias current	vs Common-mode input voltage	<a href="#">Figure 3</a>
		vs Free-air temperature	<a href="#">Figure 4</a>
$V_{OM+}$	Maximum positive peak output voltage	vs Supply voltage	<a href="#">Figure 5</a>
		vs Free-air temperature	<a href="#">Figure 6</a>
		vs Output current	<a href="#">Figure 7</a>
		vs Settling time	<a href="#">Figure 9</a>
$V_{OM-}$	Maximum negative peak output voltage	vs Supply voltage	<a href="#">Figure 5</a>
		vs Free-air temperature	<a href="#">Figure 6</a>
		vs Output current	<a href="#">Figure 8</a>
		vs Settling time	<a href="#">Figure 9</a>
$V_{O(PP)}$	Maximum peak-to-peak output voltage	vs Frequency	<a href="#">Figure 10</a>
$V_{OH}$	High-level output voltage	vs Output current	<a href="#">Figure 11</a>
$V_{OL}$	Low-level output voltage	vs Output current	<a href="#">Figure 12</a>
	Phase shift	vs Frequency	<a href="#">Figure 13</a>
$A_{VD}$	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	vs Frequency	<a href="#">Figure 13</a>
		vs Free-air temperature	<a href="#">Figure 14</a>
$z_o$	Closed-loop output impedance	vs Frequency	<a href="#">Figure 15</a>
$I_{OS}$	Short-circuit output current	vs Free-air temperature	<a href="#">Figure 16</a>
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	vs Frequency	<a href="#">Figure 17</a>
		vs Free-air temperature	<a href="#">Figure 18</a>
$k_{SVR}$	Supply-voltage rejection ratio	vs Frequency	<a href="#">Figure 19</a>
		vs Free-air temperature	<a href="#">Figure 20</a>
$I_{CC}$	Supply current	vs Supply voltage	<a href="#">Figure 21</a>
		vs Free-air temperature	<a href="#">Figure 22</a>
$V_n$	Equivalent input noise voltage	vs Frequency	<a href="#">Figure 23</a>
$V_n$	Input noise voltage	Over a 10-second period	<a href="#">Figure 24</a>
$I_n$	Noise current	vs Frequency	<a href="#">Figure 25</a>
THD+N	Total harmonic distortion plus noise	vs Frequency	<a href="#">Figure 26</a>
SR	Slew rate	vs Free-air temperature	<a href="#">Figure 27</a>
		vs Load capacitance	<a href="#">Figure 28</a>
Pulse response	Noninverting large signal	vs Time	<a href="#">Figure 29</a>
	Inverting large signal	vs Time	<a href="#">Figure 30</a>
	Small signal	vs Time	<a href="#">Figure 31</a>
$B_1$	Unity-gain bandwidth	vs Load capacitance	<a href="#">Figure 32</a>
	Gain margin	vs Load capacitance	<a href="#">Figure 33</a>
$\phi_m$	Phase margin	vs Load capacitance	<a href="#">Figure 34</a>

**TLE2142  
DISTRIBUTION OF  
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE**

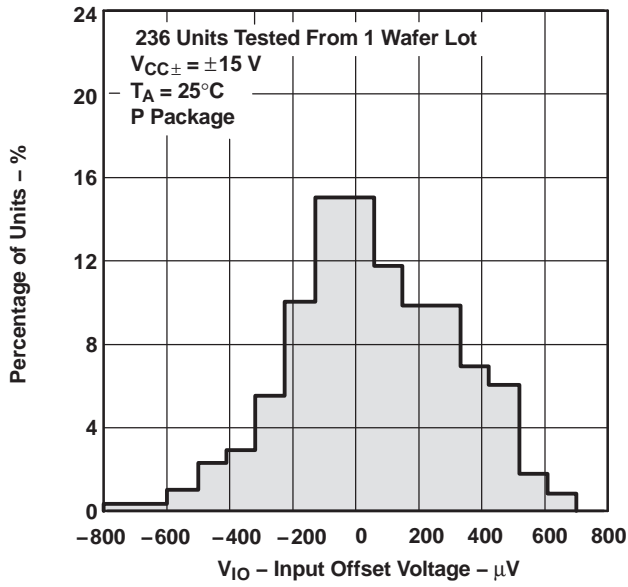


Figure 1.

**INPUT OFFSET CURRENT  
vs  
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE**

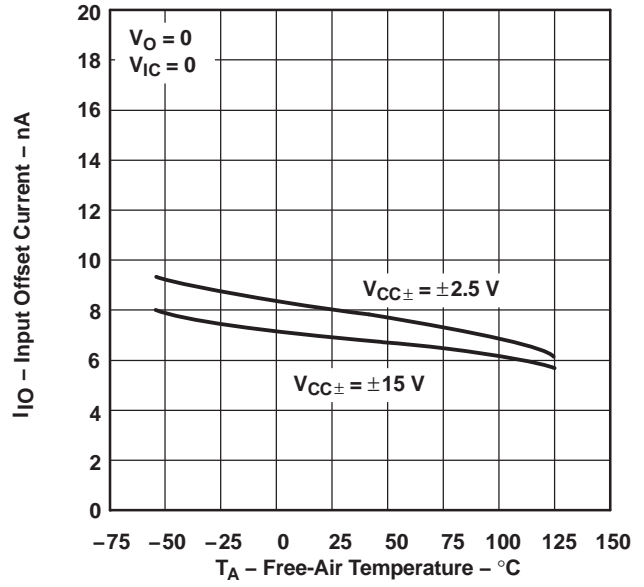


Figure 2.

**INPUT BIAS CURRENT  
vs  
COMMON-MODE INPUT VOLTAGE**

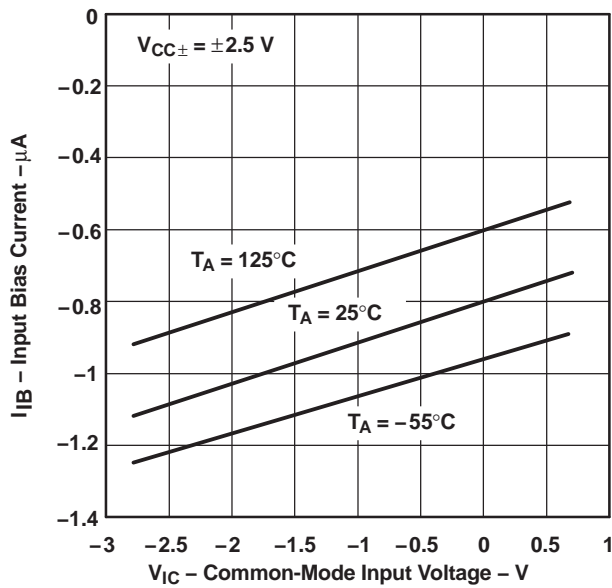


Figure 3.

**INPUT BIAS CURRENT  
vs  
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE**

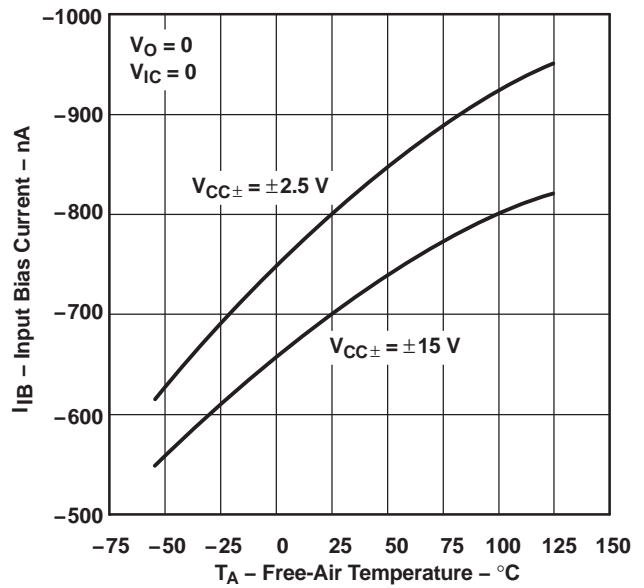
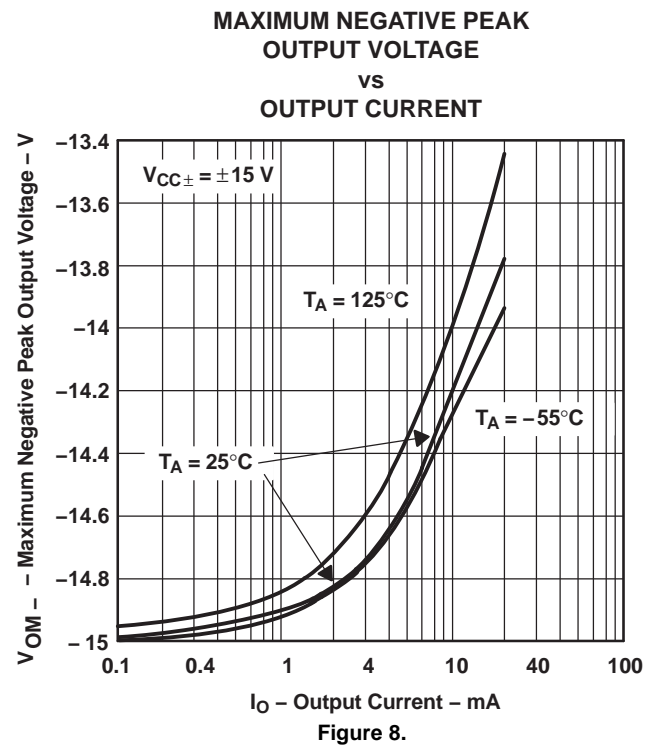
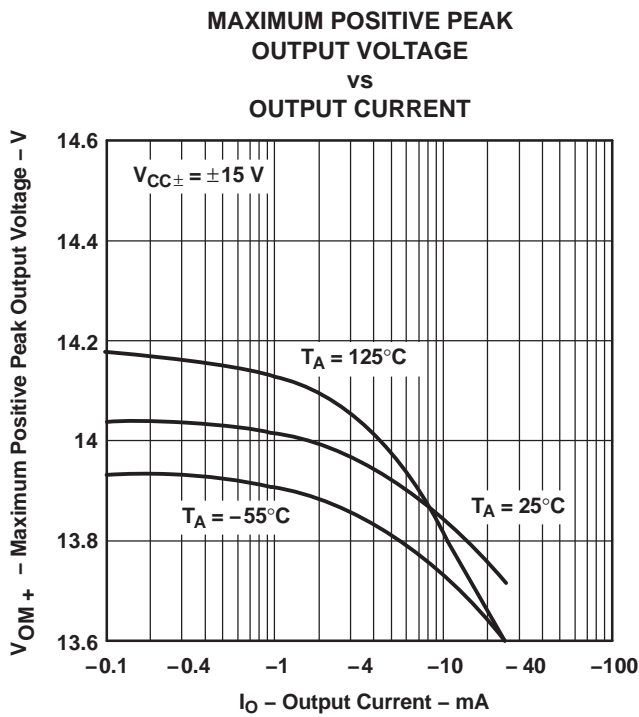
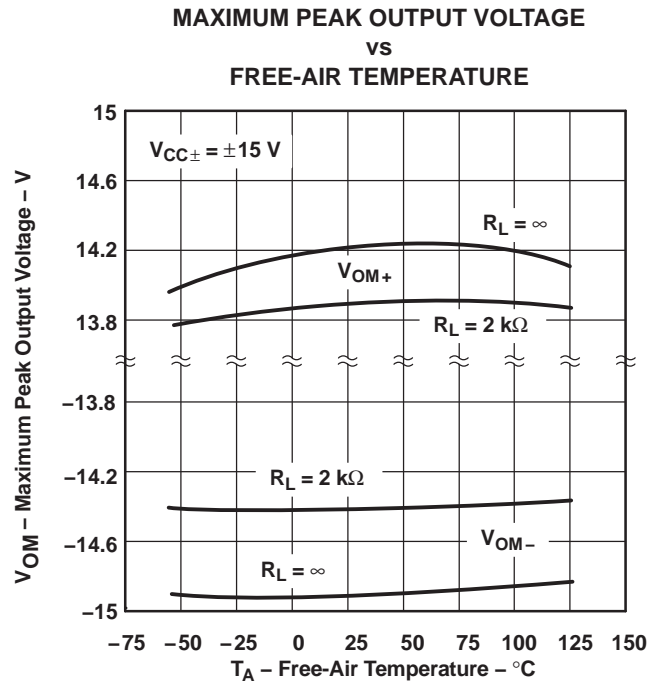
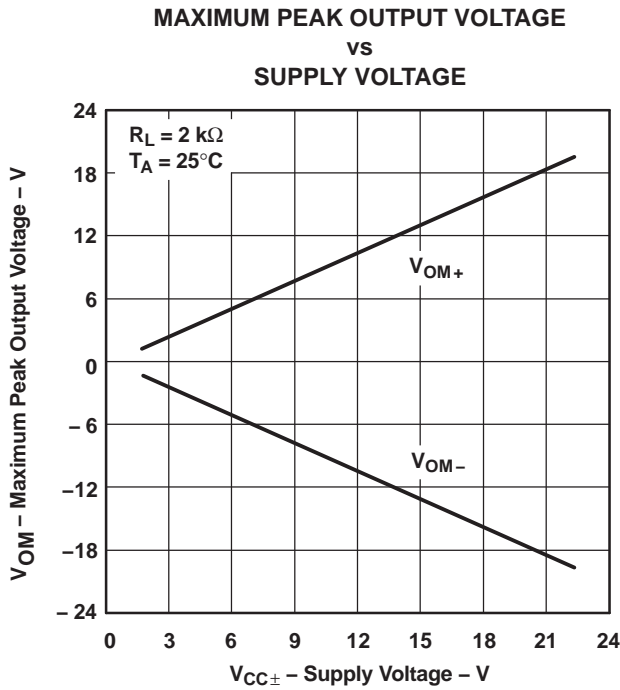


Figure 4.



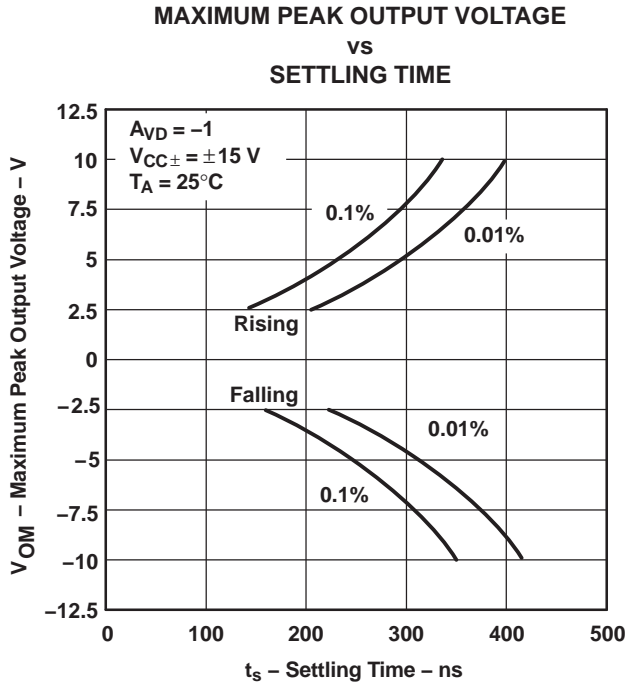


Figure 9.

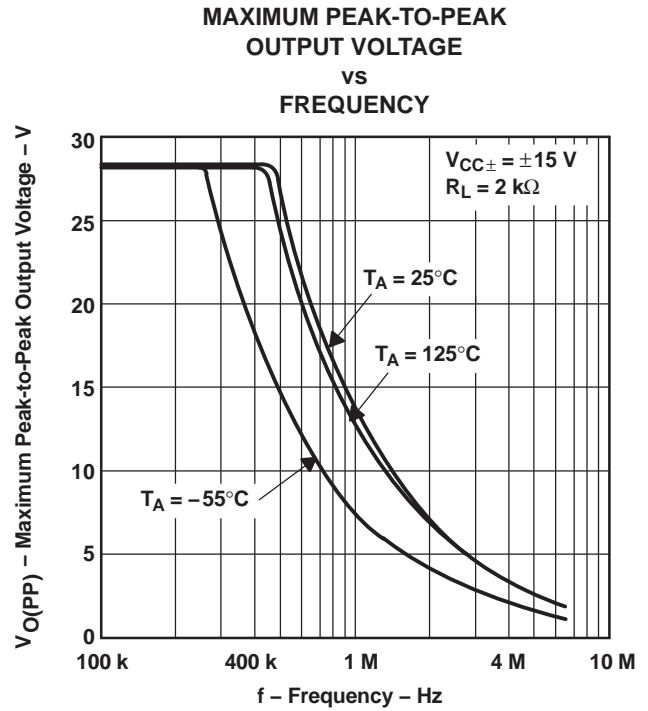


Figure 10.

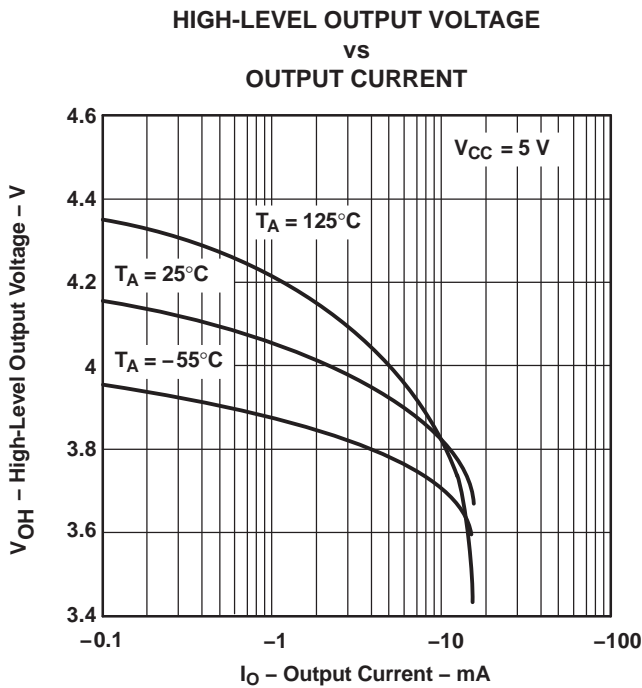


Figure 11.

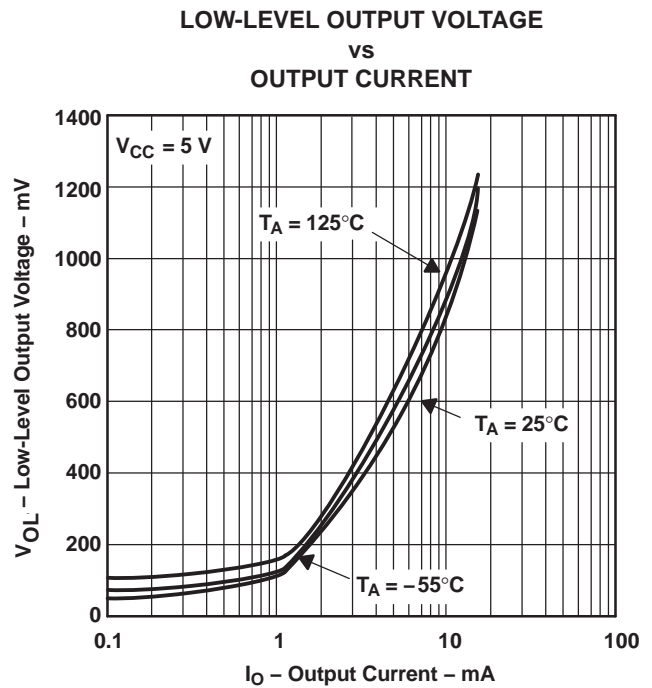


Figure 12.

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION AND PHASE SHIFT VS FREQUENCY

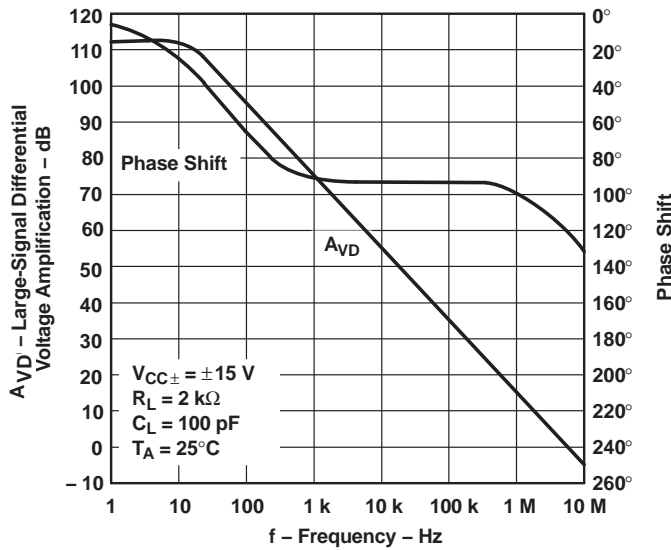


Figure 13.

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION VS FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

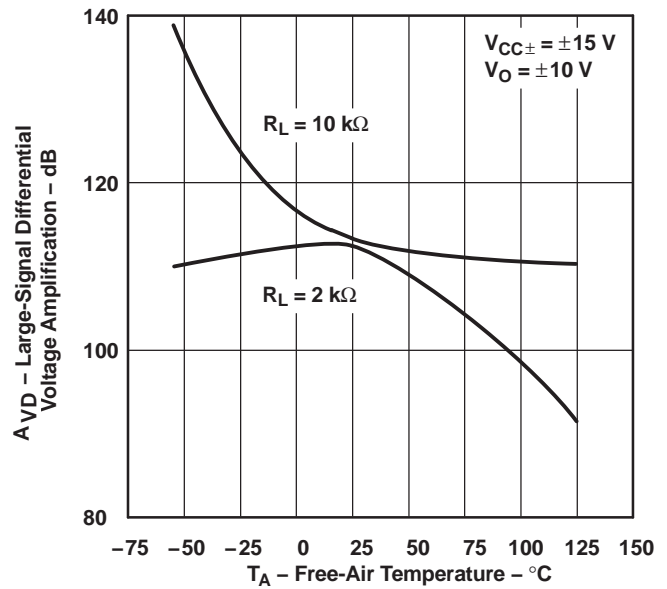


Figure 14.

CLOSED-LOOP OUTPUT IMPEDANCE VS FREQUENCY

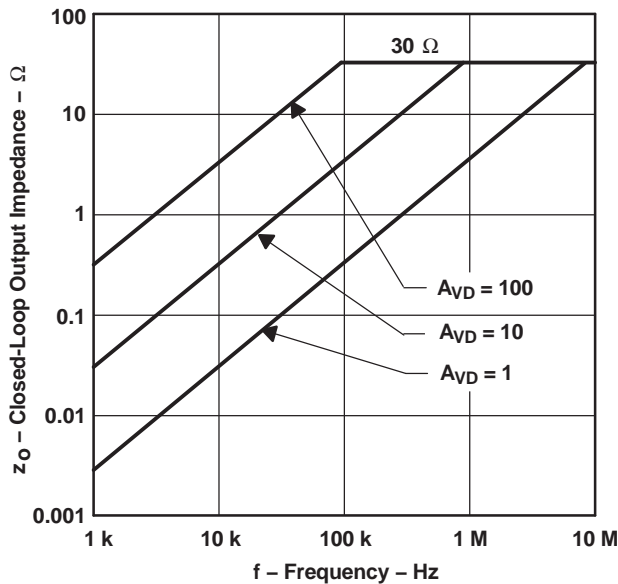


Figure 15.

SHORT-CIRCUIT OUTPUT CURRENT VS FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

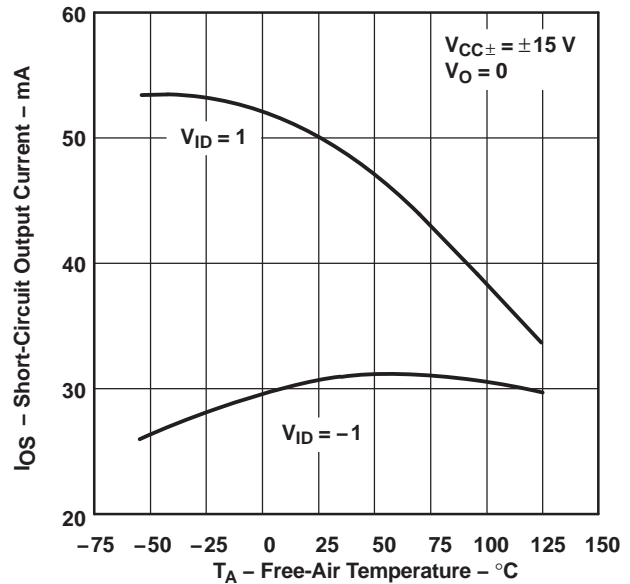


Figure 16.

**COMMON-MODE REJECTION RATIO  
vs  
FREQUENCY**

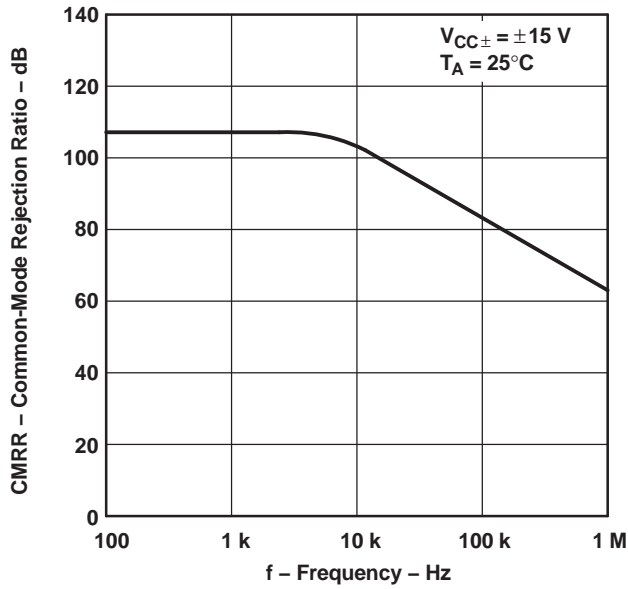


Figure 17.

**COMMON-MODE REJECTION RATIO  
vs  
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE**

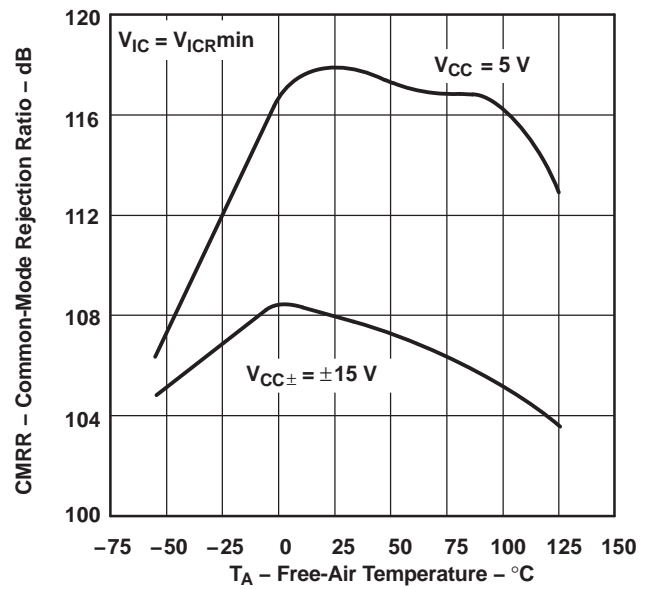


Figure 18.

**SUPPLY-VOLTAGE REJECTION RATIO  
vs  
FREQUENCY**

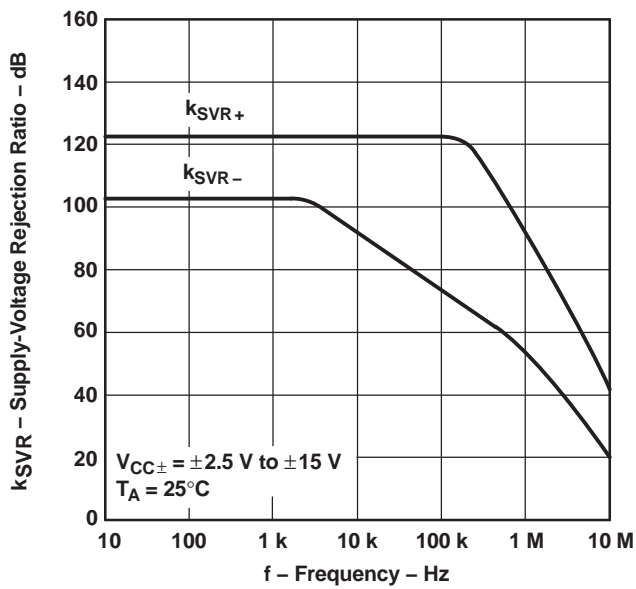


Figure 19.

**SUPPLY-VOLTAGE REJECTION RATIO  
vs  
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE**

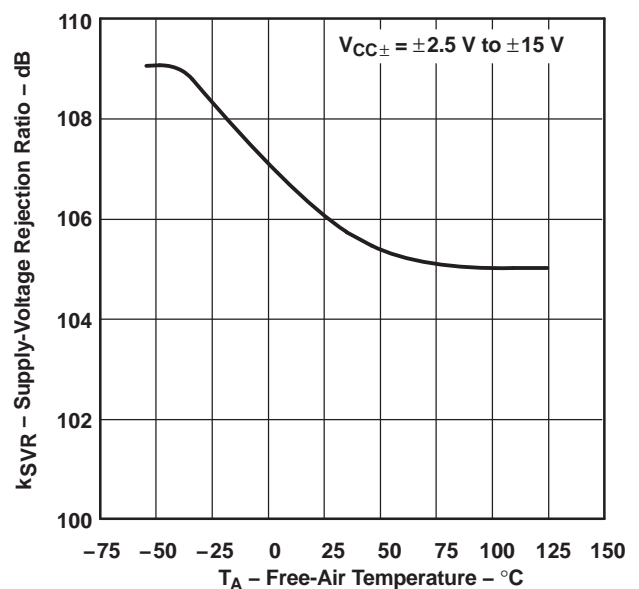


Figure 20.

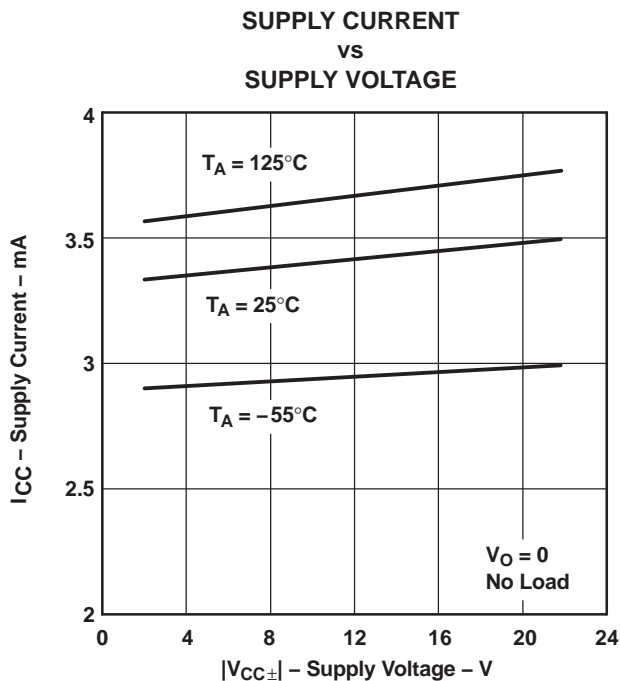


Figure 21.

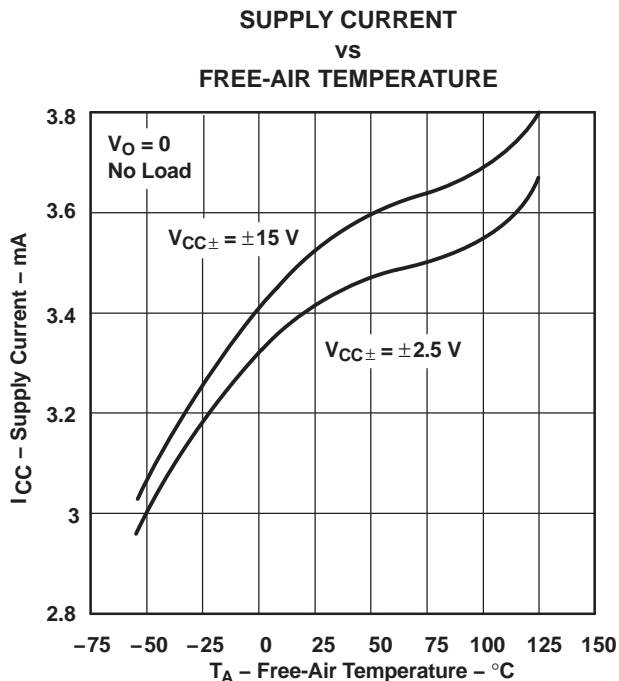


Figure 22.

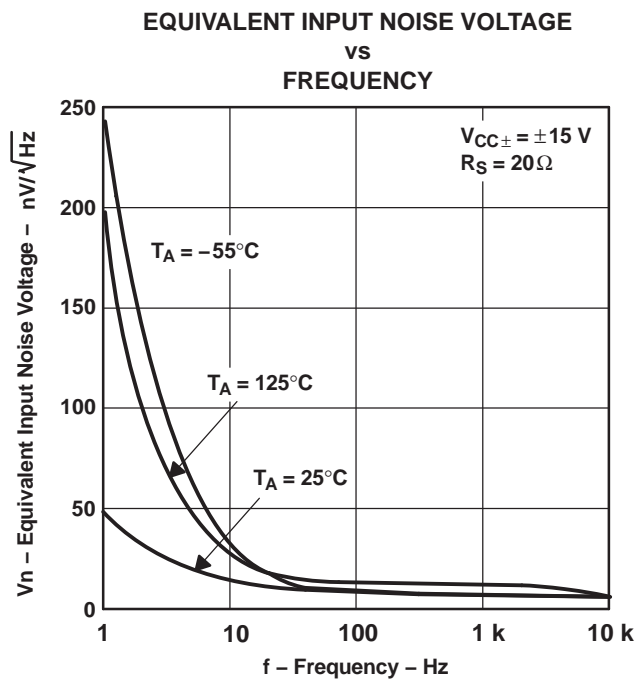


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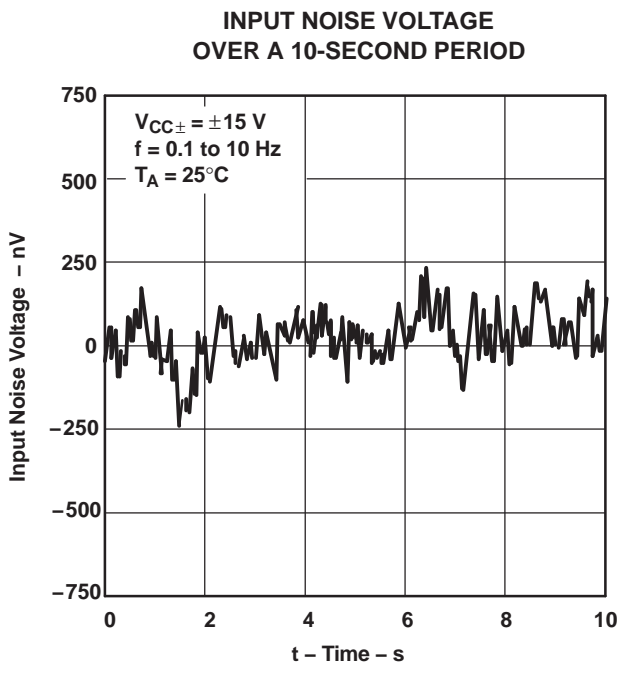


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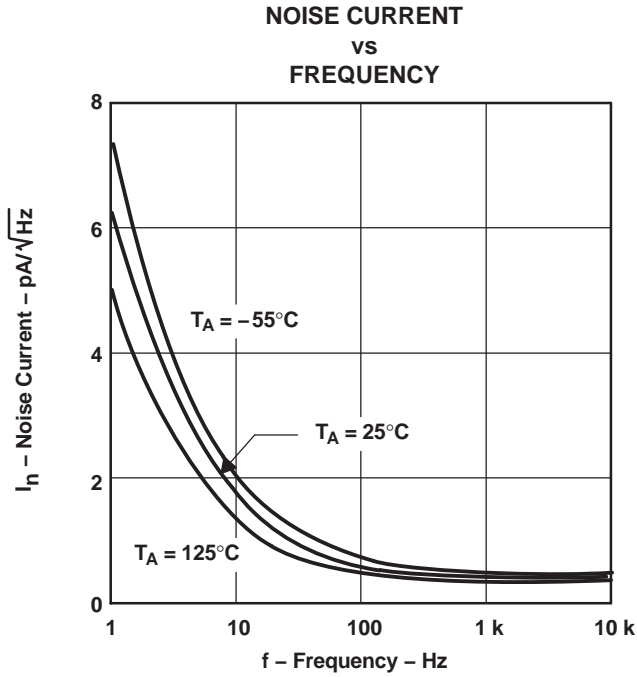


Figure 25.

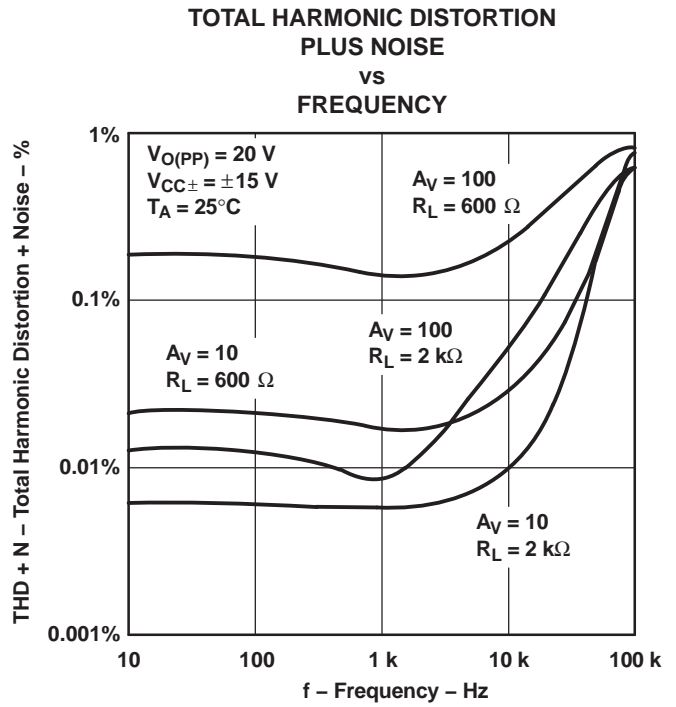


Figure 26.

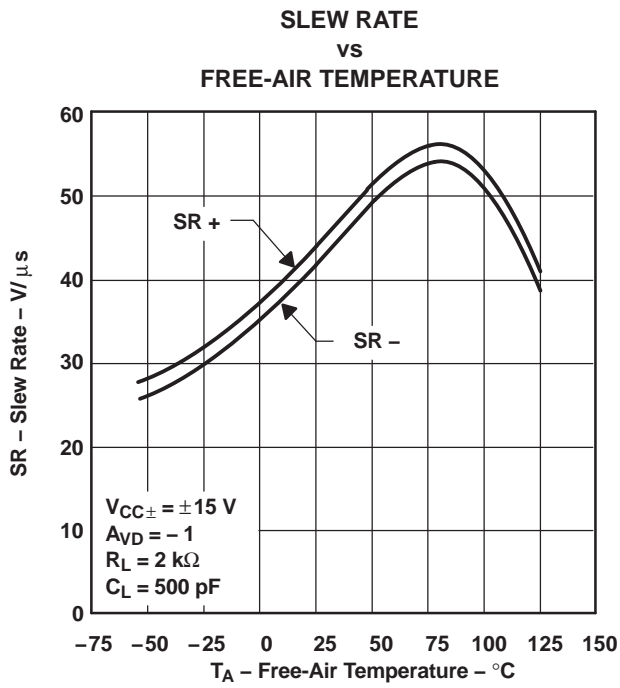


Figure 27.

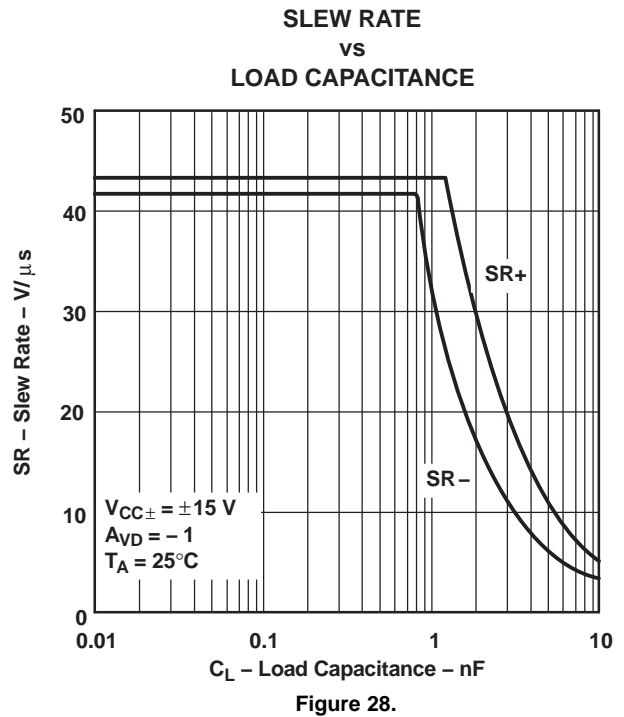


Figure 28.

**NONINVERTING  
LARGE-SIGNAL  
PULSE RESPONSE**

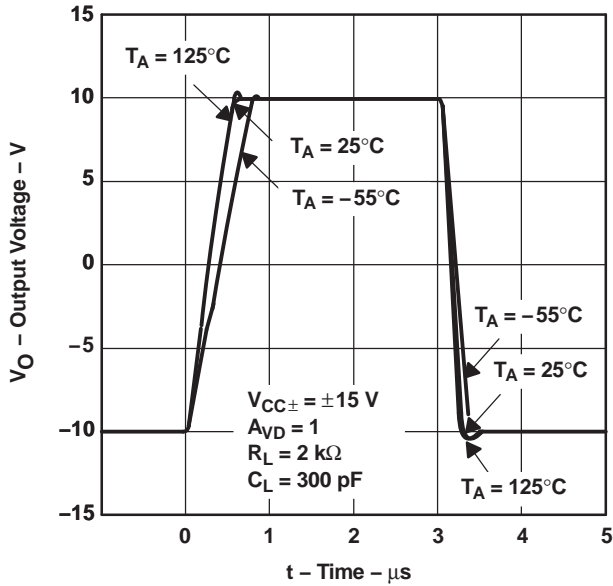


Figure 29.

**INVERTING  
LARGE-SIGNAL  
PULSE RESPONSE**

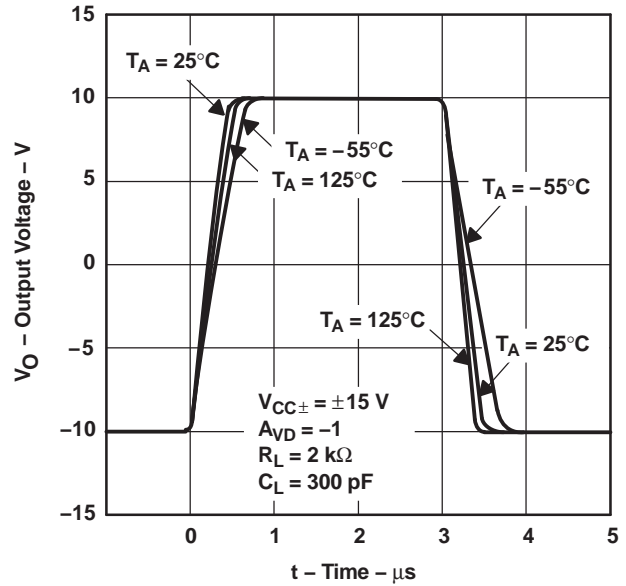


Figure 30.

**SMALL-SIGNAL  
PULSE RESPONSE**

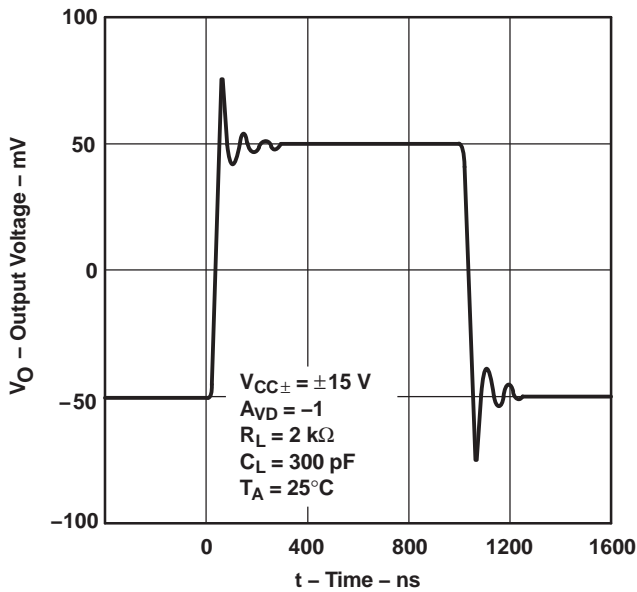


Figure 31.

**UNITY-GAIN BANDWIDTH  
vs  
LOAD CAPACITANCE**

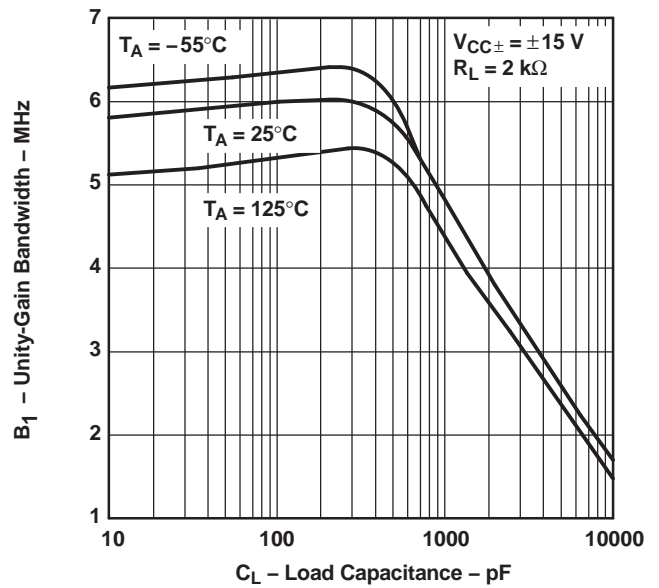


Figure 32.

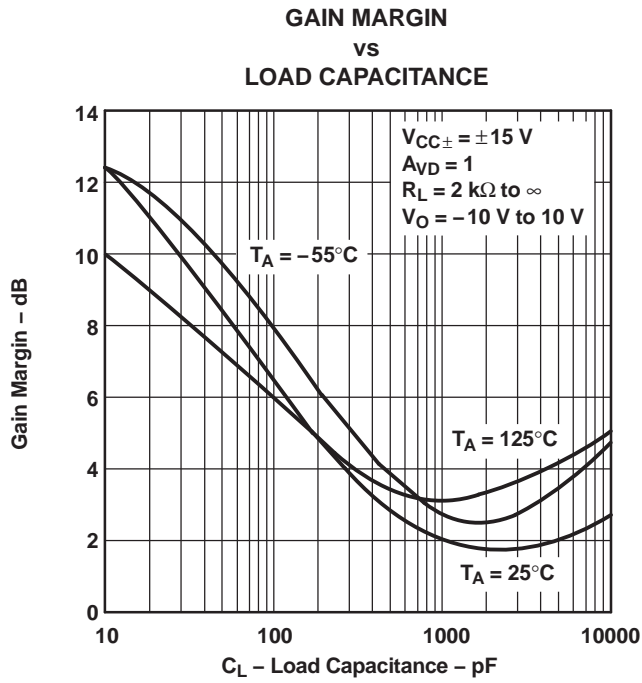


Figure 33.

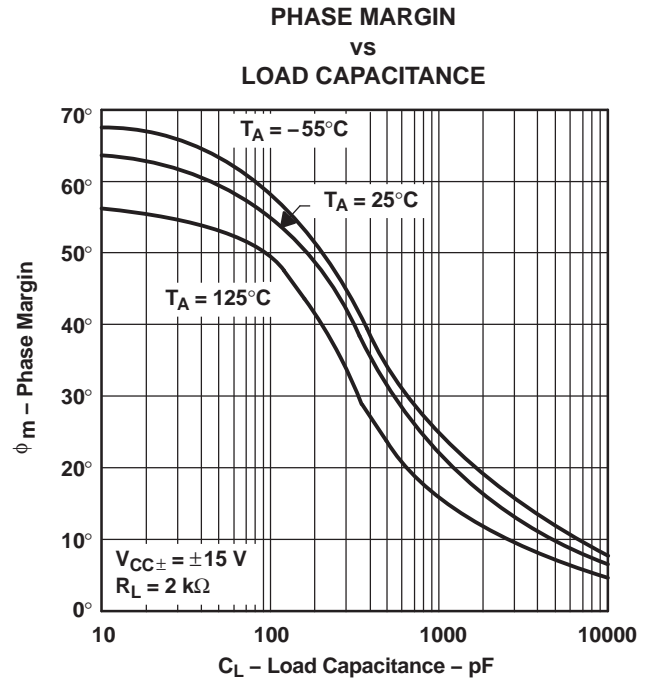


Figure 34.

**PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
TLE2142QDRQ1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	2142Q	<b>Samples</b>

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

**LIFEBUY:** TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND:** Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

**PREVIEW:** Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

**TBD:** The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

**Pb-Free (RoHS):** TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

**Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt):** This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

**Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br):** TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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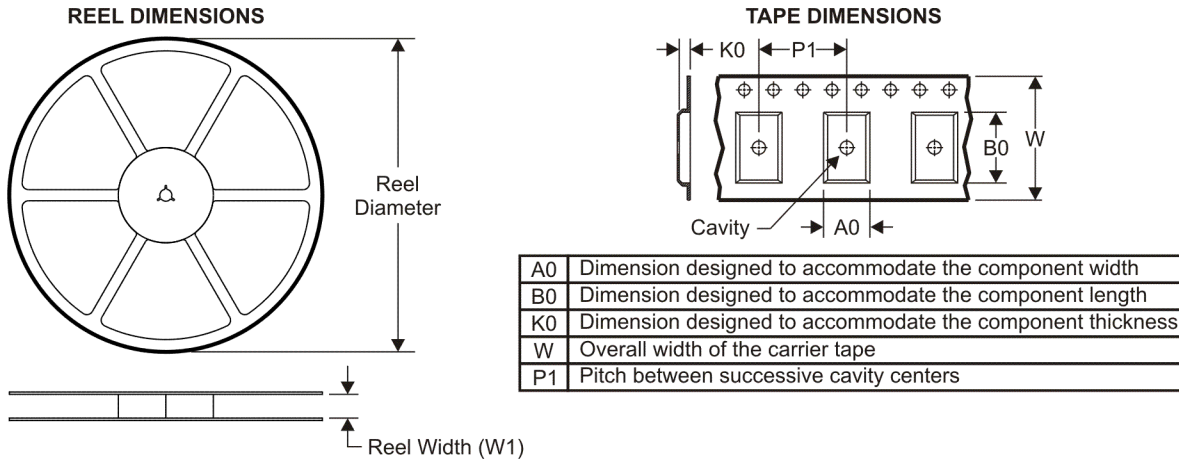
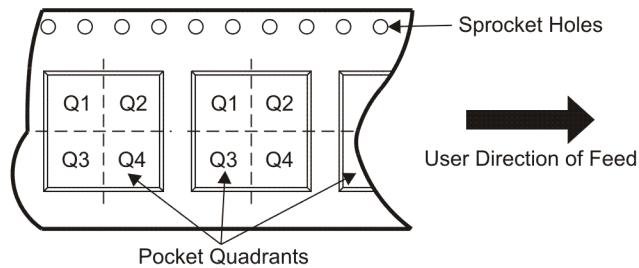
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**OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TLE2142-Q1 :**

- Catalog: [TLE2142](#)
- Military: [TLE2142M](#)

## NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Catalog - TI's standard catalog product
- Military - QML certified for Military and Defense Applications

**TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION**

**QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TLE2142QDRQ1	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



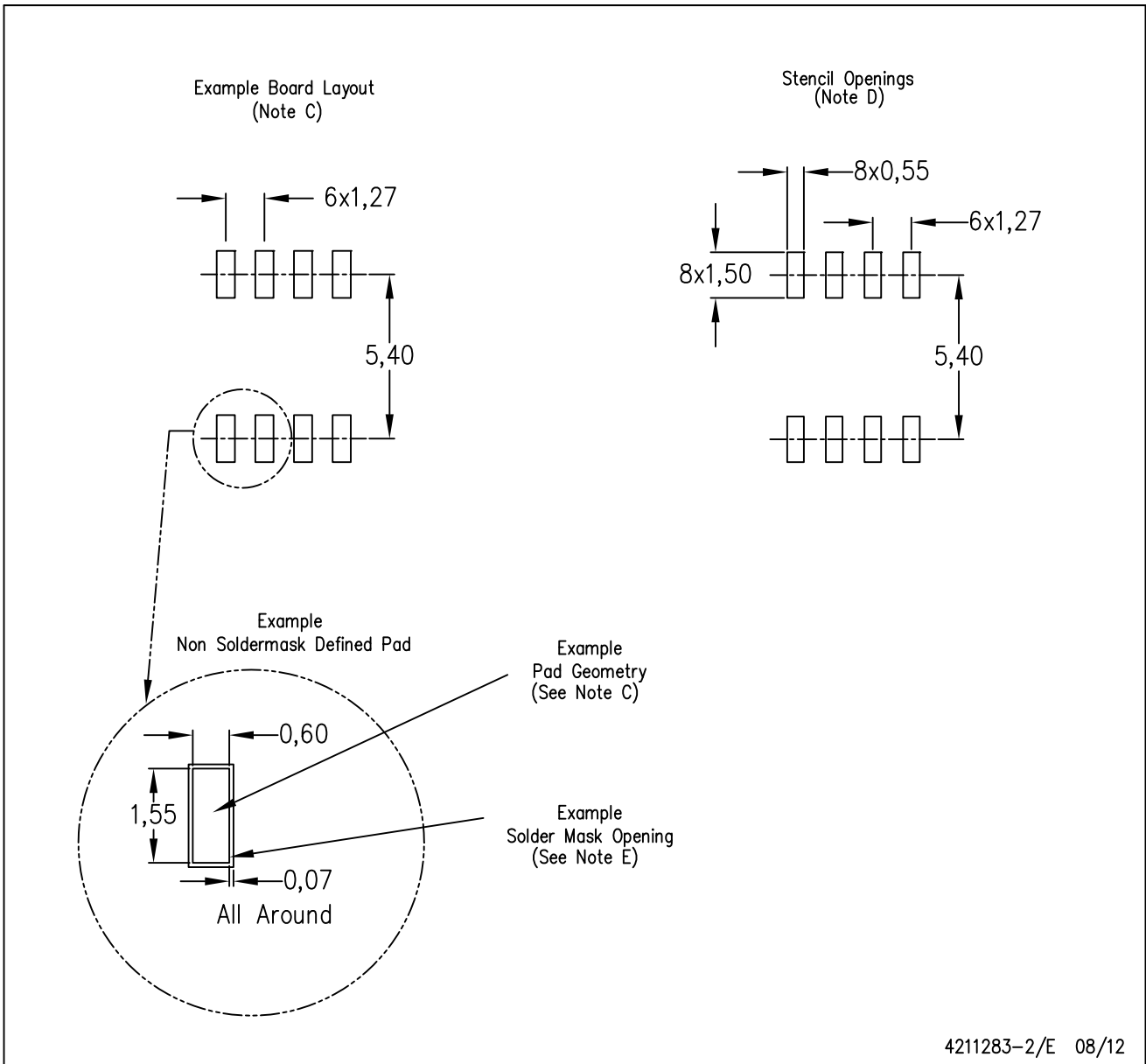
\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TLE2142QDRQ1	SOIC	D	8	2500	340.5	338.1	20.6



D (R-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



4211283-2/E 08/12

- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
  - D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.
  - E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.

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