











TL971, TL972, TL974

SLOS467H - OCTOBER 2006-REVISED JANUARY 2015

# TL97x Output Rail-To-Rail Very-Low-Noise Operational Amplifiers

# **Features**

Rail-to-Rail Output Voltage Swing:  $\pm 2.4 \text{ V}$  at  $V_{CC} = \pm 2.5 \text{ V}$ 

Very Low Noise Level: 4 nV/√Hz

Ultra-Low Distortion: 0.003%

High Dynamic Features: 12 MHz, 5 V/µs

Operating Range: 2.7 V to 12 V

Latch-Up Performance Exceeds 100 mA Per JESD 78, Class II

ESD Performance Tested Per JESD 22

2000-V Human-Body Model

1500-V Charged-Device Model

# 2 Applications

- Portable Equipment
  - Music Players
  - Tablets
  - Cell Phones
- Instrumentation and Sensors
- Professional Audio Circuits

# 3 Description

The TL97x family of single, dual, and quad operational amplifiers operates at voltages as low as ±1.35 V and features output rail-to-rail signal swing. The TL97x boast characteristics that make them particularly well suited for portable and batterysupplied equipment. Very low noise and low distortion characteristics make them ideal preamplification.

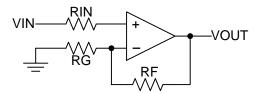
The TL971 is housed in the space-saving 5-pin SOT-23 package, which simplifies board design because of the ability to be placed anywhere (outside dimensions are 2.8 mm × 2.9 mm).

#### Device Information<sup>(1)</sup>

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE (PIN)	BODY SIZE (NOM)		
TL971	SOIC (8)	4.90 mm × 3.90 mm		
11.971	SOT-23 (5)	2.80 mm × 2.90 mm		
	MSOP (8)	3.00 mm × 3.00 mm		
TL972	PDIP (8)	9.60 mm × 6.40 mm		
1L972	SOIC (8)	4.90 mm × 3.90 mm		
	TSSOP (8)	3.00 mm × 4.40 mm		
	PDIP (14)	19.30 mm × 6.40 mm		
TL974	SOIC (14)	8.60 mm × 3.90 mm		
	TSSOP (14)	5.00 mm × 4.40 mm		

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.

# Simplified Schematic





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# 5 Revision History

Changes from Revision G (May 2012) to Revision H
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Page

Added Applications, Device Information table, Pin Functions table, ESD Ratings table, Thermal Information table,
Typical Characteristics, Feature Description section, Device Functional Modes, Application and Implementation
section, Power Supply Recommendations section, Layout section, Device and Documentation Support section, and
Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information section.
 Deleted Ordering Information table.

Changes from Revision F (December 2009) to Revision G

age

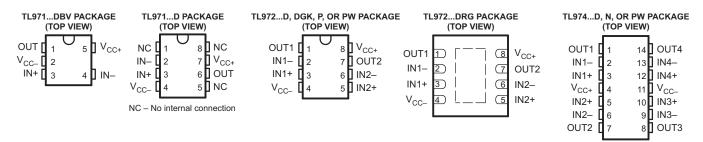
Changed slew rate MIN value.

5

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# 6 Pin Configuration and Functions



# **Pin Functions**

	TL971	TL971	PIN	972	TL974	T)/DE	5-505-5-501
NAME	DBV	D	D, DGK, P, PW	DRG	D, N, PW	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
IN+	3	3	_	_	_	I	Noninverting input
IN-	4	2	_	_	_	I	Inverting input
IN1+	_	_	3	3	3	I	Noninverting input
IN1-	_	_	2	2	2	I	Inverting input
IN2+	_	_	5	5	5	I	Noninverting input
IN2-	_	_	6	6	6	I	Inverting input
IN3+	_	_	_	_	10	I	Noninverting input
IN3-	_	_	_	_	9	I	Inverting input
IN4+	_	_	_	_	12	I	Noninverting input
IN4-	_	_	_	_	13	I	Inverting input
NO		1					No Connect
NC	_	5	_	_	_	_	No Connect
OUT	4	8					Outrait
OUT	1	6		_		0	Output
OUT1	_	_	1	1	1	0	Output
OUT2	_	_	7	7	7	0	Output
OUT3	_	_	_	_	8	0	Output
OUT4	_	_	_	_	14	0	Output
VCC+	5	7	8	8	4	-	Positive supply
VCC-	2	4	4	4	11	-	Negative supply



# 7 Specifications

# 7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_{CC}$	Supply voltage range	2.7	15	٧
$V_{ID}$	Differential input voltage (2)		±1 V	V
$V_{IN}$	Input voltage range <sup>(3)</sup>	V <sub>CC</sub> 0.3	V <sub>CC+</sub> + 0.3	V
$T_J$	Maximum junction temperature		150	ů
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature range	<del>-</del> 65	150	°C

<sup>(1)</sup> 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) Differential voltages for the noninverting input terminal are with respect to the inverting input terminal.
- (3) The input and output voltages must never exceed  $V_{CC}$  + 0.3 V.

# 7.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
		Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins (1)	2000	
V <sub>(ESD)</sub>	Electrostatic discharge	Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101, all pins (2)	1500	V

<sup>(1)</sup> JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

# 7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage	2.7	12	V
$V_{\text{ICM}}$	Common-mode input voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> - + 1.15	V <sub>CC+</sub> – 1.15	٧
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating free-air temperature	-40	125	ô

#### 7.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup> TL971		971	TL972						TL974			
		D <sup>(2)</sup>	DBV <sup>(2)</sup>	D <sup>(2)</sup>	DGK <sup>(3)</sup>	DRG <sup>(3)</sup>	P <sup>(2)</sup>	PW <sup>(2)</sup>	D <sup>(2)</sup>	N <sup>(2)</sup>	PW <sup>(2)</sup>	UNIT
		8 PINS	5 PINS			8 PINS				14 PINS		
$R_{\theta JA}$	Package thermal impedance, junction to free air	97	206	97	172	44	85	149	86	80	113	°C/W

- (1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the IC Package Thermal Metrics application report (SPRA953).
- 2) Package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51-7.
- (3) Package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51-5.

<sup>(2)</sup> JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

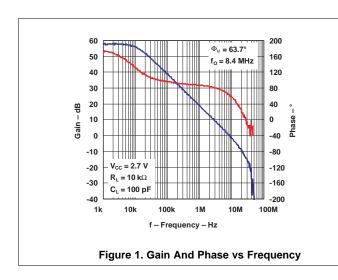


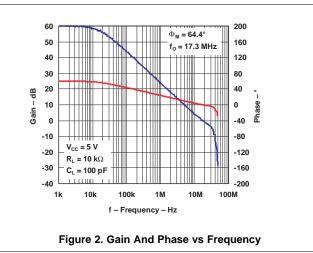
# 7.5 Electrical Characteristics

 $V_{CC+} = 2.5 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CC-} = -2.5 \text{ V}$ , full-range  $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to 125°C (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T <sub>A</sub>	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
.,			25°C		1	4	.,
$V_{IO}$	Input offset voltage		Full range			6	mV
$\alpha V_{IO}$	Input offset voltage drift	$V_{ICM} = 0 \text{ V}, V_O = 0 \text{ V}$	25°C		5		μV/°C
I <sub>IO</sub>	Input offset current	V <sub>ICM</sub> = 0 V, V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V	25°C		10	150	nA
			25°C		200	750	
I <sub>IB</sub>	Input bias current	$V_{ICM} = 0 \text{ V}, V_O = 0 \text{ V}$	Full range			1000	nA
V <sub>ICM</sub>	Common-mode input voltage		25°C	-1.35		1.35	V
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	V <sub>ICM</sub> = ±1.35 V	25°C	60	85		dB
SVR	Supply-voltage rejection ratio	$V_{CC} = \pm 2 \text{ V to } \pm 3 \text{ V}$	25°C	60	70		dB
A <sub>VD</sub>	Large-signal voltage gain	$R_L = 2 k\Omega$	25°C	70	80		dB
V <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output voltage	$R_L = 2 k\Omega$	25°C	2	2.4		V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output voltage	$R_L = 2 k\Omega$	25°C		-2.4	-2	V
	Outroit and a surround		25°C	1.2	1.4		1
I <sub>source</sub>	Output source current	$V_{OUT} = \pm 2.5 \text{ V}$	Full range	1			mA
	Output sink summed		25°C	50	80		A
I <sub>sink</sub>	Output sink current	$V_{OUT} = \pm 2.5 \text{ V}$	Full range	25			mA
	Constitution (non-sectifical)	Heito sein No lood	25°C		2	2.8	A
I <sub>CC</sub>	Supply current (per amplifier)	Unity gain, No load	Full range			3.2	mA
GBWP	Gain bandwidth product	$f = 100 \text{ kHz}, R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega, C_L = 100 \text{ pF}$	25°C	8.5	12		MHz
00	Oleman	2 4 1/4	25°C	2.8	5		\ //
SR Slew rate		$A_V = 1, V_{IN} = \pm 1 V$	Full range	2.8			V/µs
Фт	Phase margin at unity gain	$R_L = 2 k\Omega, C_L = 100 pF$	25°C		60		0
Gm	Gain margin	$R_L = 2 k\Omega, C_L = 100 pF$	25°C		10		dB
V <sub>n</sub>	Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 100 kHz	25°C		4		nV/√Hz
THD	Total harmonic distortion	$f = 1 \text{ kHz}, A_v = -1, R_L = 10 \text{ k}Ω$	25°C		0.003		%

# 7.6 Typical Characteristics





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# TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

# **Typical Characteristics (continued)**

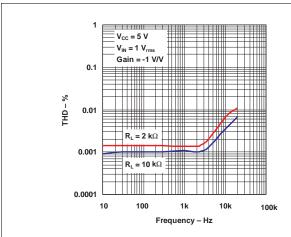


Figure 3. Total Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency

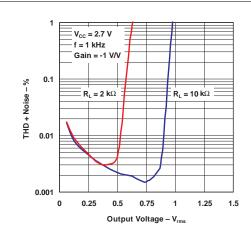


Figure 4. Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise vs Output Voltage

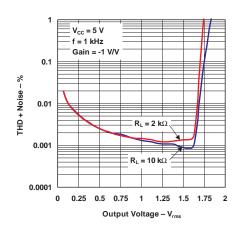


Figure 5. Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise vs Output Voltage

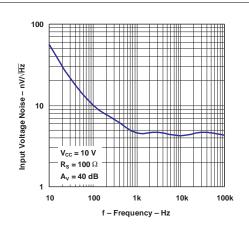


Figure 6. Input Voltage Noise vs Frequency

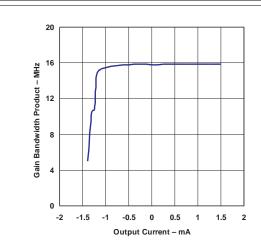


Figure 7. Gain Bandwidth Product vs Output Current

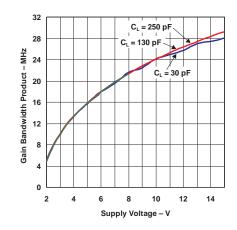


Figure 8. Gain Bandwidth Product vs Supply Voltage

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# **Typical Characteristics (continued)**

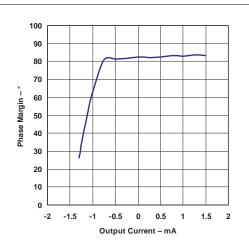


Figure 9. Phase Margin vs Output Current

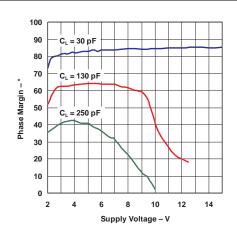


Figure 10. Phase Margin vs Supply Voltage

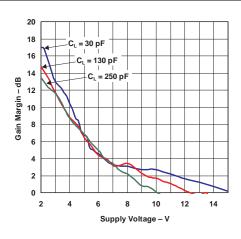


Figure 11. Gain Margin vs Supply Voltage

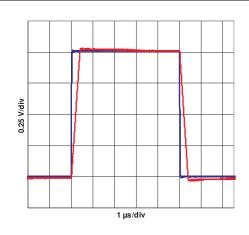


Figure 12. Input Response

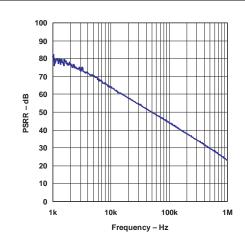


Figure 13. Power-Supply Ripple Rejection vs Frequency

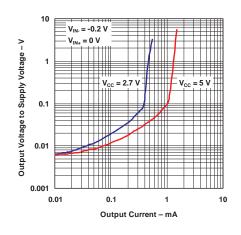
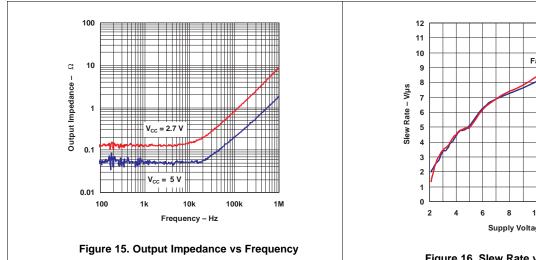


Figure 14. Output Voltage vs Output Current



# **Typical Characteristics (continued)**



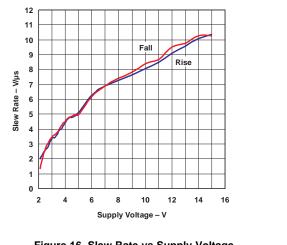


Figure 16. Slew Rate vs Supply Voltage

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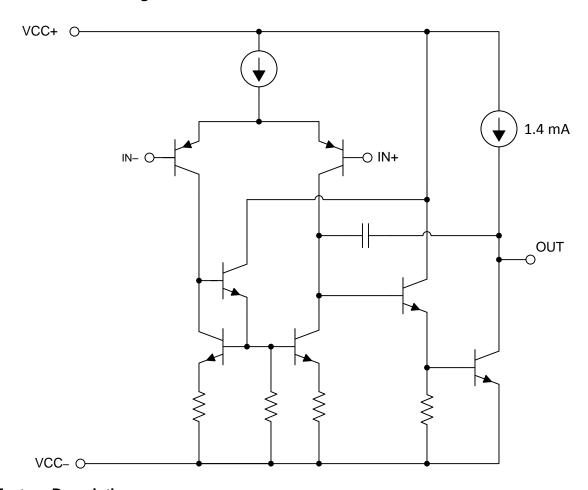
# 8 Detailed Description

#### 8.1 Overview

The TL97x family of operational amplifiers operates at voltages as low as ±1.35 V and features output rail-to-rail signal swing. The TL97x boast characteristics that make them particularly well suited for portable and battery-supplied equipment. Very low noise and low distortion characteristics make them ideal for audio preamplification. The TL97x family comes in single, dual, and quad operational amplifier packages of varying sizes.

The TL971 is housed in the space-saving 5-pin SOT-23 package, which simplifies board design because of the ability to be placed anywhere (outside dimensions are 2.8 mm × 2.9 mm).

# 8.2 Functional Block Diagram



# 8.3 Feature Description

#### 8.3.1 Slew Rate

The slew rate is the rate at which an operational amplifier can change its output when there is a change on the input. The TL97x devices have a 5 V/µs slew rate.

# 8.3.2 Unity-Gain Bandwidth

The unity-gain bandwidth is the frequency up to which an amplifier with a unity gain may be operated without greatly distorting the signal. The TL97x devices have a 12-MHz unity-gain bandwidth.



# **Feature Description (continued)**

# 8.3.3 Low Total Harmonic Distortion

Harmonic distortions to an audio signal are created by electronic components in a circuit. Total harmonic distortion (THD) is a measure of harmonic distortions accumulated by a signal in an audio system. The TL97x devices have a very low THD of 0.003% meaning that they will add little harmonic distortion when used in audio signal applications.

# 8.3.4 Operating Voltage

The TL97x devices are fully specified and ensured for operation from 2.7 V to 12 V. In addition, many specifications apply from –40°C to 125°C.

#### 8.4 Device Functional Modes

The TL97x devices are powered on when the supply is connected. Each of these devices can be operated as a single supply operational amplifier or dual supply amplifier depending on the application.



# 9 Application and Implementation

#### NOTE

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

# 9.1 Typical Application

The voltage follower configuration of the operational amplifier is used for applications where a weak signal is used to drive a relatively high current load. This circuit is also called a buffer amplifier or unity gain amplifier. The inputs of an operational amplifier have a very high resistance which puts a negligible current load on the voltage source. The output resistance of the operational amplifier is almost negligible, so it can provide as much current as necessary to the output load.

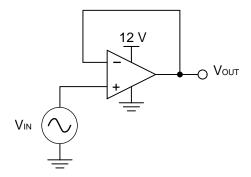


Figure 17. Voltage follower schematic

#### 9.1.1 Design Requirements

- Input at positive Terminal
- Output range of 0 V to 12 V
- Input range of 0 V to 12 V
- Short-circuit feedback to negative input for unity gain

# 9.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

# 9.1.2.1 Output Voltage Swing

The output voltage of an operational amplifier is limited by its internal circuitry to some level below the supply rails. For this amplifier, the output voltage must be within ±12 V.

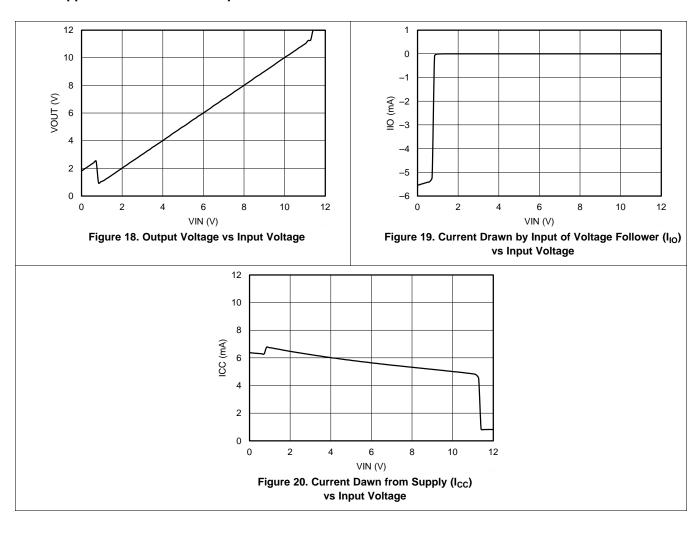
## 9.1.2.2 Supply and Input Voltage

For correct operation of the amplifier, neither input must be higher than the recommended positive supply rail voltage or lower than the recommended negative supply rail voltage. The chosen amplifier must be able to operate at the supply voltage that accommodates the inputs. Because the input for this application goes up to 12 V, the supply voltage must be 15 V. Using a negative voltage on the lower rail rather than ground, allows the amplifier to maintain linearity for the full range of inputs.



# **Typical Application (continued)**

# 9.1.3 Application Curves for Output Characteristics



Product Folder Links: TL971 TL972 TL974

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# 10 Power Supply Recommendations

The TL97x devices are specified for operation from 2.7 to 12 V; many specifications apply from -40 °C to 125 °C.

#### **CAUTION**

Supply voltages larger than 15 V can permanently damage the device (see the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*).

Place 0.1-µF bypass capacitors close to the power-supply pins to reduce errors coupling in from noisy or high impedance power supplies. For more detailed information on bypass capacitor placement, refer to the *Layout Guidelines*.

# 11 Layout

# 11.1 Layout Guidelines

For best operational performance of the device, use good PCB layout practices, including:

- Noise can propagate into analog circuitry through the power pins of the circuit as a whole and the operational
  amplifier. Bypass capacitors are used to reduce the coupled noise by providing low impedance power
  sources local to the analog circuitry.
  - Connect low-ESR, 0.1-µF ceramic bypass capacitors between each supply pin and ground, placed as close to the device as possible. A single bypass capacitor from V+ to ground is applicable for single supply applications.
- Separate grounding for analog and digital portions of circuitry is one of the simplest and most-effective
  methods of noise suppression. One or more layers on multilayer PCBs are usually devoted to ground planes.
  A ground plane helps distribute heat and reduces EMI noise pickup. Make sure to physically separate digital
  and analog grounds, paying attention to the flow of the ground current. For more detailed information, refer to
  Circuit Board Layout Techniques, SLOA089.
- To reduce parasitic coupling, run the input traces as far away from the supply or output traces as possible. If
  it is not possible to keep them separate, it is much better to cross the sensitive trace perpendicular as
  opposed to in parallel with the noisy trace.
- Place the external components as close to the device as possible. Keeping RF and RG close to the inverting
  input minimizes parasitic capacitance, as shown in Layout Example.
- Keep the length of input traces as short as possible. Always remember that the input traces are the most sensitive part of the circuit.
- Consider a driven, low-impedance guard ring around the critical traces. A guard ring can significantly reduce leakage currents from nearby traces that are at different potentials.

#### 11.2 Layout Example

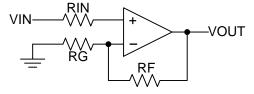


Figure 21. Operational Amplifier Schematic for Noninverting Configuration



# **Layout Example (continued)**

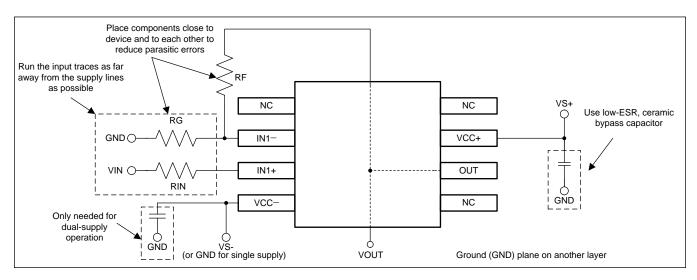


Figure 22. Operational Amplifier Board Layout for Noninverting Configuration

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# 12 Device and Documentation Support

#### 12.1 Related Links

The table below lists quick access links. Categories include technical documents, support and community resources, tools and software, and quick access to sample or buy.

Table 1. Related Links

PARTS	PRODUCT FOLDER	SAMPLE & BUY	TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS	TOOLS & SOFTWARE	SUPPORT & COMMUNITY
TL971	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here
TL972	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here
TL974	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here

# 12.2 Trademarks

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

# 12.3 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

# 12.4 Glossary

SLYZ022 — TI Glossary.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

# 13 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

www.ti.com 28-Aug-2024

#### **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan	Lead finish/ Ball material	MSL Peak Temp	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
TL971ID	OBSOLETE	SOIC	D	8		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125	Z971	
TL971IDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	Z971	Samples
TL971IDRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125		Samples
TL972ID	OBSOLETE	SOIC	D	8		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125	Z972	
TL972IDGKR	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	RoHS & Green	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	TSA	Samples
TL972IDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	Z972	Samples
TL972IP	ACTIVE	PDIP	Р	8	50	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 125	TL972IP	Samples
TL972IPE4	ACTIVE	PDIP	Р	8	50	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125		Samples
TL972IPWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	Z972	Samples
TL974ID	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	50	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	TL974I	Samples
TL974IDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	TL974I	Samples
TL974IN	ACTIVE	PDIP	N	14	25	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 125	TL974IN	Samples
TL974INE4	ACTIVE	PDIP	N	14	25	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125		Samples
TL974IPW	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	90	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	Z974	Samples
TL974IPWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	Z974	Samples

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(1)</sup> 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.

<sup>(2)</sup> **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

28-Aug-2024 www.ti.com

RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption. Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (CI) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based

flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

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

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#### OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TL971, TL972, TL974:

Automotive: TL971-Q1, TL972-Q1, TL974-Q1

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

Automotive - Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects



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# TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



# TAPE DIMENSIONS + K0 - P1 - B0 W Cavity - A0 -

A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
В0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

# QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



#### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing		SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TL971IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
TL972IDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	330.0	12.4	5.25	3.35	1.25	8.0	12.0	Q1
TL972IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
TL972IPWR	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	330.0	12.4	7.0	3.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
TL972IPWR	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	330.0	12.4	7.0	3.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
TL974IDR	SOIC	D	14	2500	330.0	16.4	6.5	9.0	2.1	8.0	16.0	Q1
TL974IPWR	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
TL974IPWR	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1



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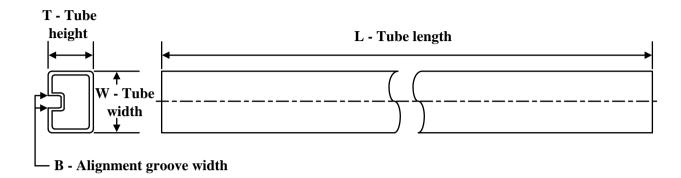
# \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TL971IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	353.0	353.0	32.0
TL972IDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	366.0	364.0	50.0
TL972IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	353.0	353.0	32.0
TL972IPWR	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	356.0	356.0	35.0
TL972IPWR	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	353.0	353.0	32.0
TL974IDR	SOIC	D	14	2500	353.0	353.0	32.0
TL974IPWR	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	353.0	353.0	32.0
TL974IPWR	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	356.0	356.0	35.0

# **PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION**

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# **TUBE**



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (µm)	B (mm)
TL972IP	Р	PDIP	8	50	506	13.97	11230	4.32
TL974ID	D	SOIC	14	50	507	8	3940	4.32
TL974IN	N	PDIP	14	25	506	13.97	11230	4.32
TL974IPW	PW	TSSOP	14	90	530	10.2	3600	3.5





- 1. Linear dimensions are in inches [millimeters]. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Controlling dimensions are in inches. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
- 2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- 3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed .006 [0.15] per side.
- 4. This dimension does not include interlead flash.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-012, variation AA.





NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.





#### NOTES: (continued)

- 8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
- 9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.



# P (R-PDIP-T8)

# PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE



- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Falls within JEDEC MS-001 variation BA.



# N (R-PDIP-T\*\*)

# PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE

16 PINS SHOWN



- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- Falls within JEDEC MS-001, except 18 and 20 pin minimum body length (Dim A).
- The 20 pin end lead shoulder width is a vendor option, either half or full width.







- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

  2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

  3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not
- exceed 0.15 mm per side.
- 4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-153.





NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

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NOTES: (continued)

- 8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
- 9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.







- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

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  3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not
- exceed 0.15 mm per side.
- 4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-153, variation AA.





NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.





NOTES: (continued)

- 8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
- 9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.







PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

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  2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

  3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not
- exceed 0.15 mm per side.
- 4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-187.





NOTES: (continued)

- 6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
- 7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.
- 8. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.
- 9. Size of metal pad may vary due to creepage requirement.





NOTES: (continued)

- 11. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
- 12. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.







- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

  2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

  3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not
- exceed 0.15 mm, per side.
- 4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.43 mm, per side.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-012, variation AB.





NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.





NOTES: (continued)

- 8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
- 9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.



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