











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.

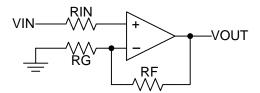
The TL971 is housed in the space-saving 5-pin SOT-23 package, which simplifies board design because of the ability to be placed anywhere (outside dimensions are 2.8 mm × 2.9 mm).

#### 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

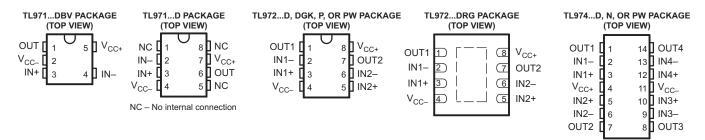
Changed slew rate MIN value.

5

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## 6 Pin Configuration and Functions



#### **Pin Functions**

FIII I UIICUOIIS													
	TL971	TL971	TLS	972	TL974	TYPE	DESCRIPTION						
NAME	DBV	D	D, DGK, P, PW	DRG	D, N, PW		BESONII HON						
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						
	1												
NC	_	5	_	_	_	_	No Connect						
		8											
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
$V_{CC}$	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	°C

#### 7.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		TLS	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

<sup>(1)</sup> For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the IC Package Thermal Metrics application report (SPRA953).

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

<sup>2)</sup> Package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51-7.

<sup>(3)</sup> Package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51-5.

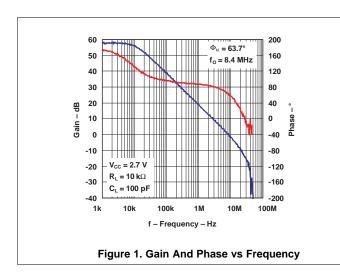


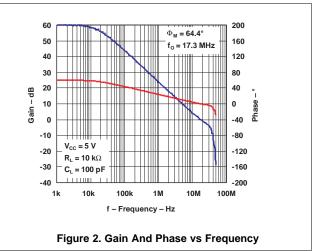
#### 7.5 Electrical Characteristics

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

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T <sub>A</sub>	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
V	land offer wells as		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	$V_{ICM} = 0 V, V_O = 0 V$	25°C		10	150	nA	
	lanut bigg gurrant	V 0VV 0V	25°C		200	750	~Λ	
I <sub>IB</sub>	Input bias current	$V_{ICM} = 0 V, V_O = 0 V$	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	
$V_{OH}$	High-level output voltage	$R_L = 2 k\Omega$	25°C	2	2.4		V	
$V_{OL}$	Low-level output voltage	$R_L = 2 k\Omega$	25°C		-2.4	-2	V	
	Outrout course course		25°C	1.2	1.4		A	
I <sub>source</sub>	Output source current	$V_{OUT} = \pm 2.5 \text{ V}$	Full range	1			mA	
	Output sink sument		25°C	50	80		A	
I <sub>sink</sub>	Output sink current	$V_{OUT} = \pm 2.5 \text{ V}$	Full range	25			mA	
	Cumply oursent (nor emplifier)	Linity gain. No load	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	
0	Classification	A 4 1/ -4 1/	25°C	2.8	5		1//	
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/√ <del>Hz</del>	
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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#### **Typical Characteristics (continued)**

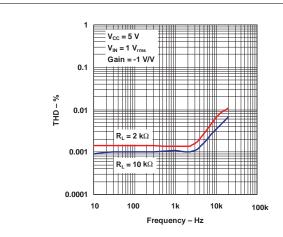


Figure 3. Total Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency

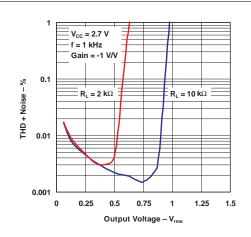


Figure 4. Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise vs Output Voltage

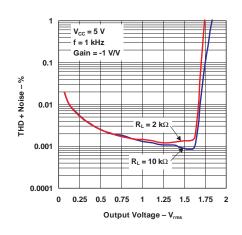


Figure 5. Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise vs Output Voltage

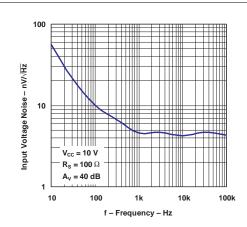


Figure 6. Input Voltage Noise vs Frequency

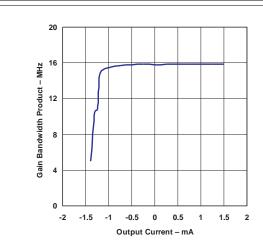


Figure 7. Gain Bandwidth Product vs Output Current

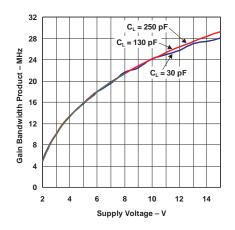


Figure 8. Gain Bandwidth Product vs Supply Voltage

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#### **Typical Characteristics (continued)**

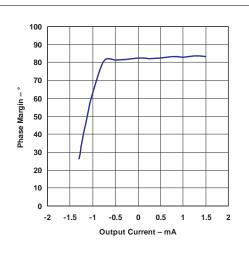


Figure 9. Phase Margin vs Output Current

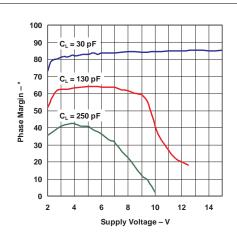


Figure 10. Phase Margin vs Supply Voltage

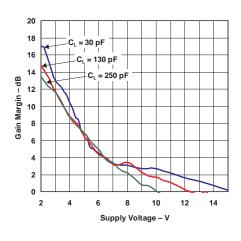


Figure 11. Gain Margin vs Supply Voltage

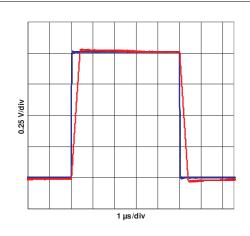


Figure 12. Input Response

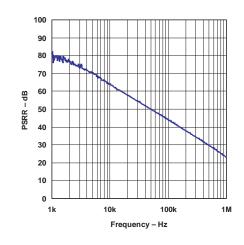


Figure 13. Power-Supply Ripple Rejection vs Frequency

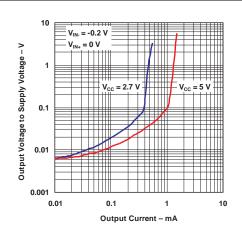


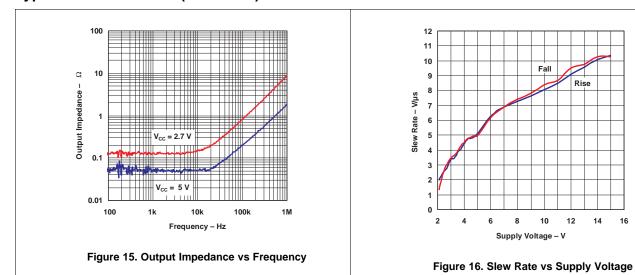
Figure 14. Output Voltage vs Output Current



Rise

14 16

## **Typical Characteristics (continued)**





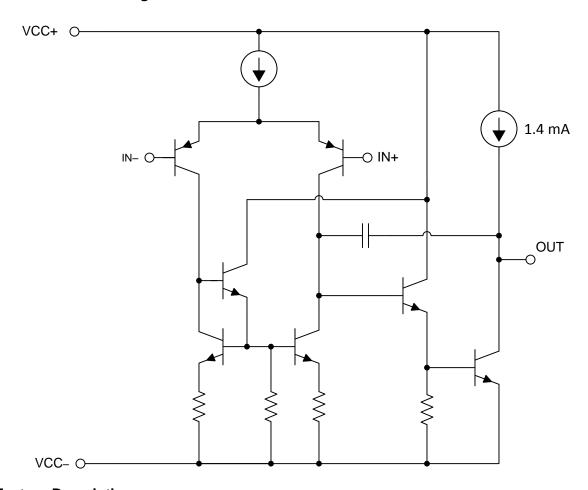
#### 8 Detailed Description

#### 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.

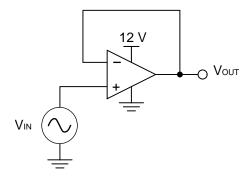


Figure 17. Voltage follower schematic

#### 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.

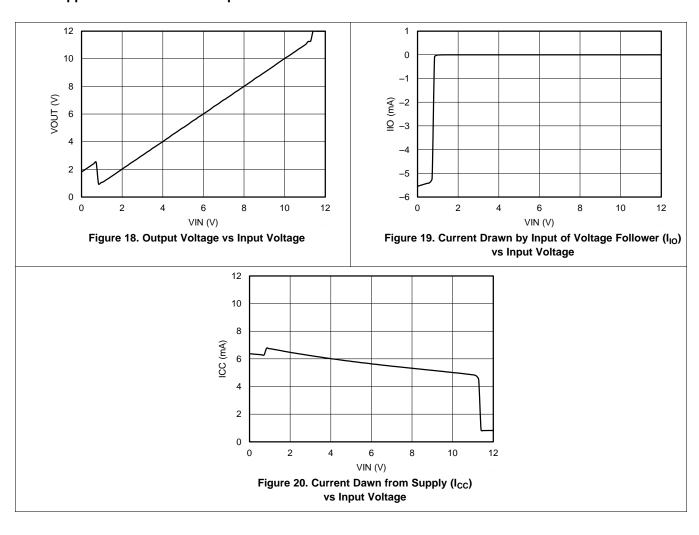
#### 9.1.2.2 Supply and Input Voltage

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



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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

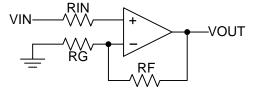


Figure 21. Operational Amplifier Schematic for Noninverting Configuration



#### **Layout Example (continued)**

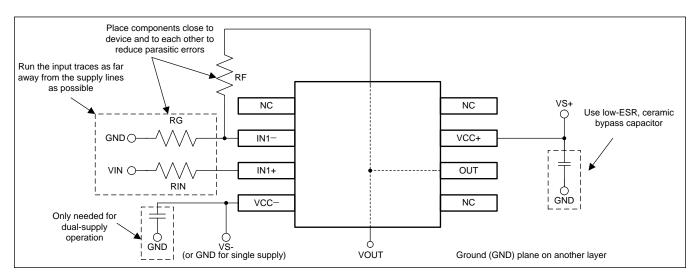


Figure 22. Operational Amplifier Board Layout for Noninverting Configuration

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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

14-Aug-2021

#### **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status	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	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	Z971	Samples
TL971IDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	Z971	Samples
TL971IDRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	Z971	Samples
TL972ID	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	Z972	Samples
TL972IDGKR	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	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
TL972IDRG4	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	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 125	TL972IP	Samples
TL972IPW	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	8	150	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	Z972	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 & Non-Green	NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 125	TL974IN	Samples
TL974INE4	ACTIVE	PDIP	N	14	25	RoHS & Non-Green	NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 125	TL974IN	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

(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.

#### PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

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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) 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".

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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In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

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

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

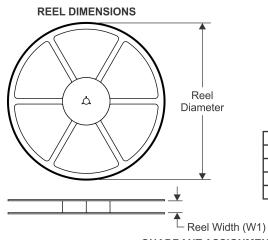
NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

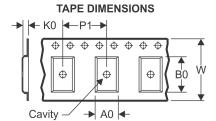
Automotive - Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects

PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

www.ti.com 5-Jan-2022

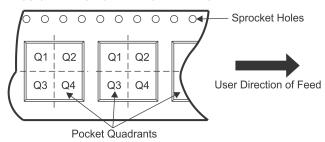
#### TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	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

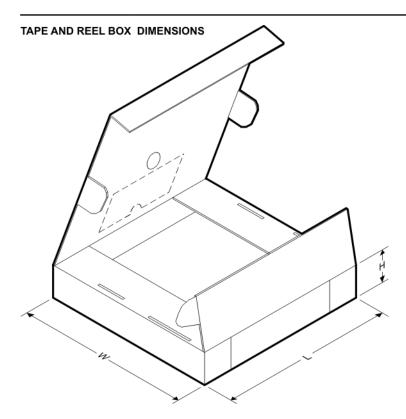
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



#### \*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	5.3	3.4	1.4	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
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

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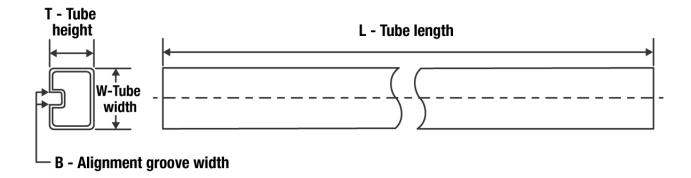


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TL971IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	340.5	336.1	25.0
TL972IDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	358.0	335.0	35.0
TL972IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	340.5	336.1	25.0
TL972IPWR	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	853.0	449.0	35.0
TL974IDR	SOIC	D	14	2500	340.5	336.1	32.0
TL974IPWR	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	853.0	449.0	35.0

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#### **TUBE**

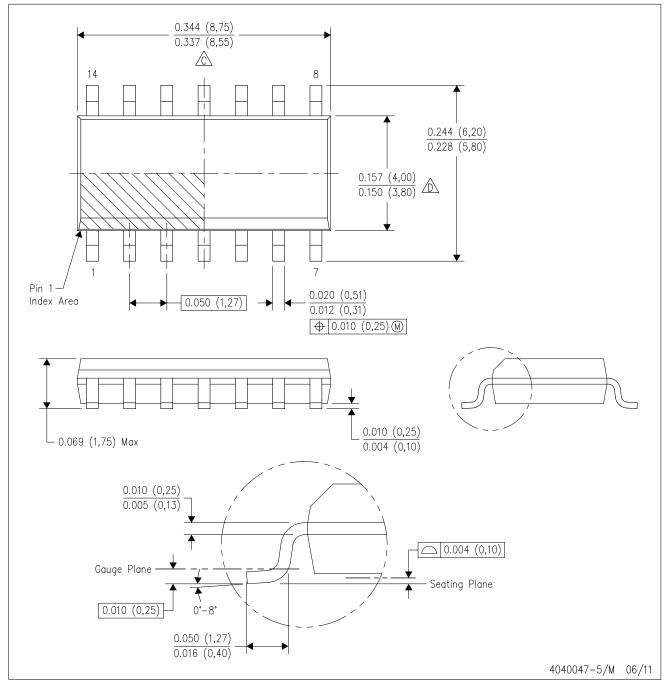


#### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (µm)	B (mm)
TL971ID	D	SOIC	8	75	507	8	3940	4.32
TL972ID	D	SOIC	8	75	507	8	3940	4.32
TL972IP	Р	PDIP	8	50	506	13.97	11230	4.32
TL972IPE4	Р	PDIP	8	50	506	13.97	11230	4.32
TL972IPW	PW	TSSOP	8	150	530	10.2	3600	3.5
TL974ID	D	SOIC	14	50	507	8	3940	4.32
TL974IN	N	PDIP	14	25	506	13.97	11230	4.32
TL974INE4	N	PDIP	14	25	506	13.97	11230	4.32
TL974IPW	PW	TSSOP	14	90	530	10.2	3600	3.5

## D (R-PDSO-G14)

#### PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

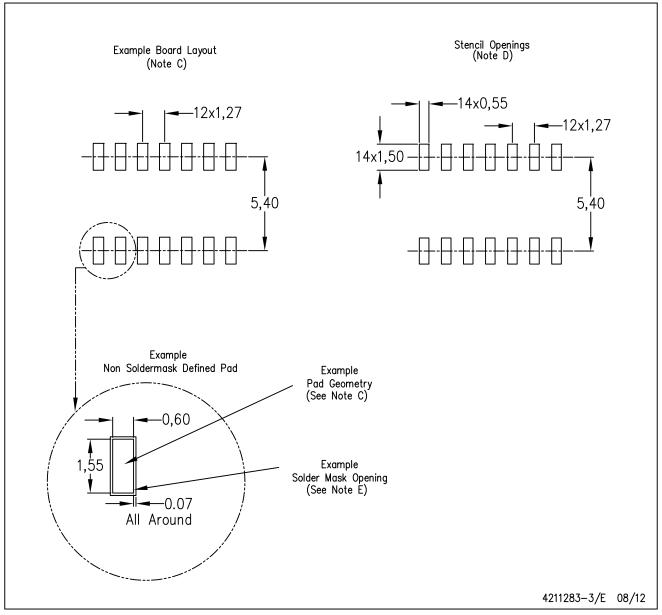


- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.006 (0,15) each side.
- Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.
- E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AB.



## D (R-PDSO-G14)

## PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

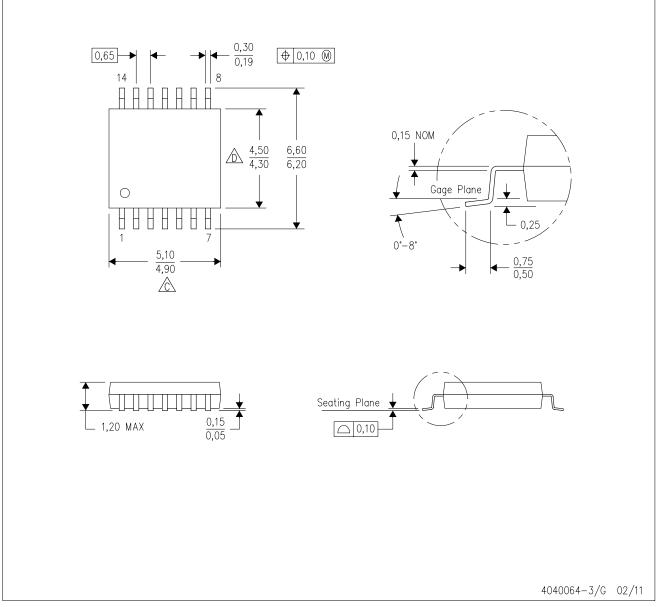


- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
- D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact 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.



PW (R-PDSO-G14)

#### PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

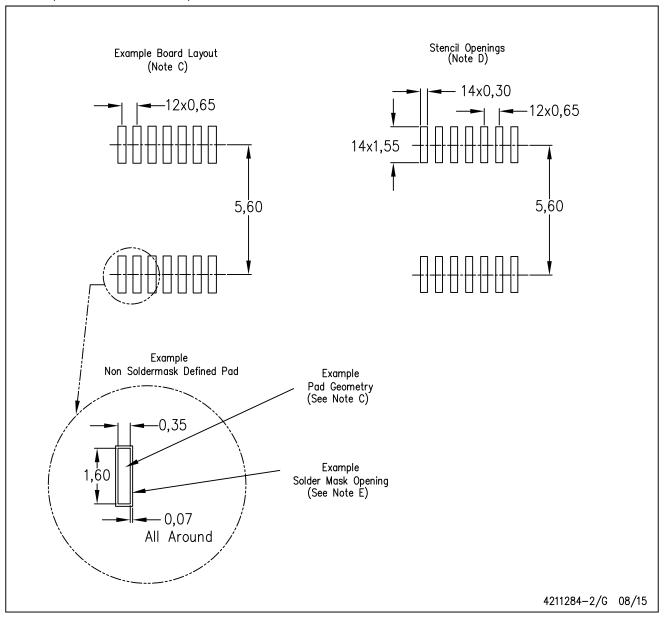


- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M—1994.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0,15 each side.
- Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0,25 each side.
- E. Falls within JEDEC MO-153



## PW (R-PDSO-G14)

## PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- 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.





SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



- 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.



SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



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.



SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



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



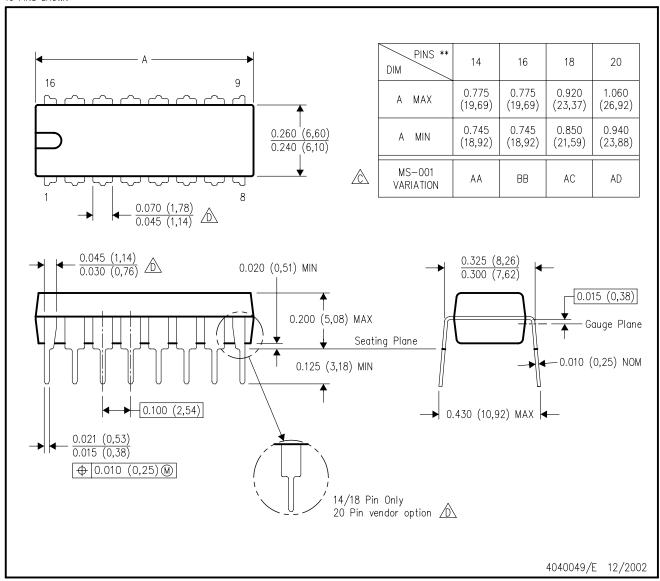
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Falls within JEDEC MS-001 variation BA.



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

## PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE

16 PINS SHOWN

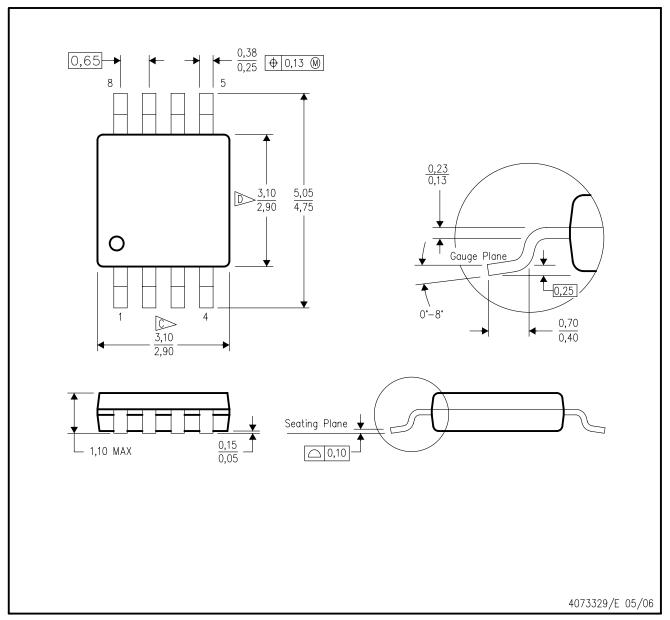


- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- Falls within JEDEC MS-001, except 18 and 20 pin minimum body length (Dim A).
- The 20 pin end lead shoulder width is a vendor option, either half or full width.



## DGK (S-PDSO-G8)

## PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

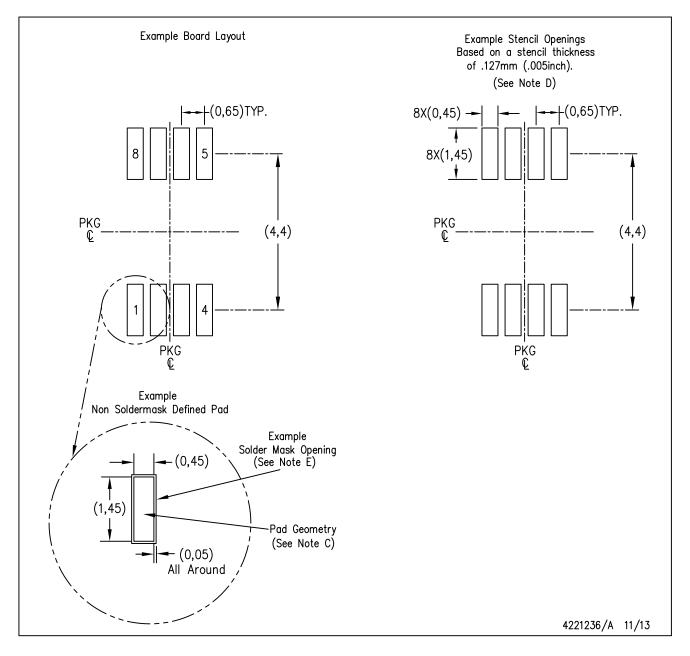


- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 per end.
- Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.50 per side.
- E. Falls within JEDEC MO-187 variation AA, except interlead flash.



## DGK (S-PDSO-G8)

## PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE

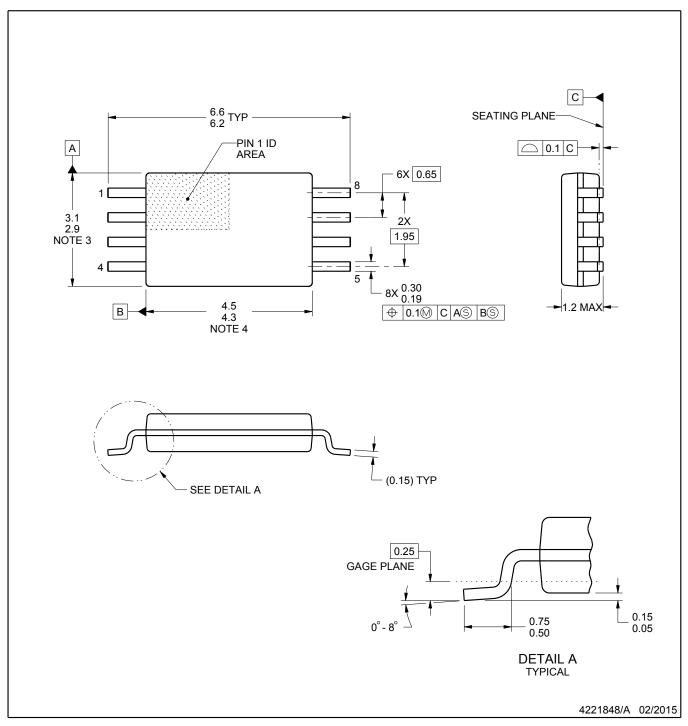


- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
- D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact 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.





SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



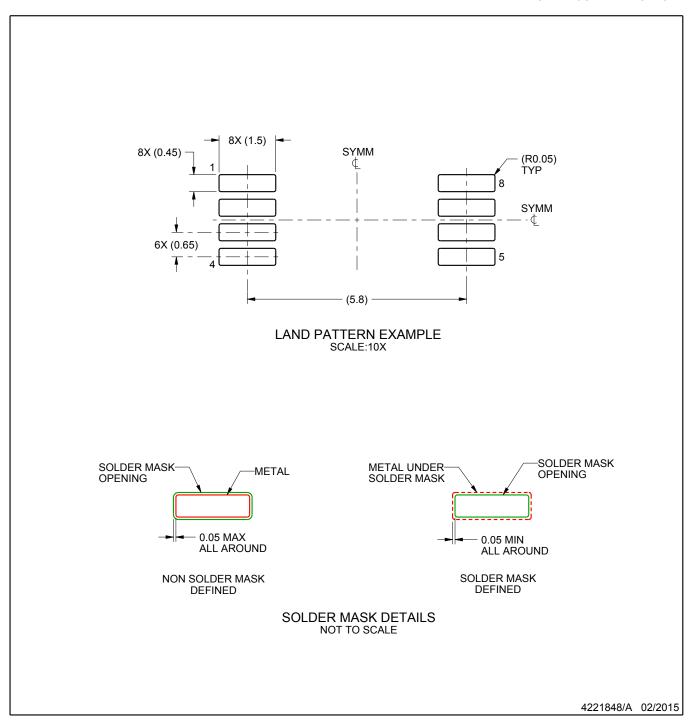
- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

  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, variation AA.



SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



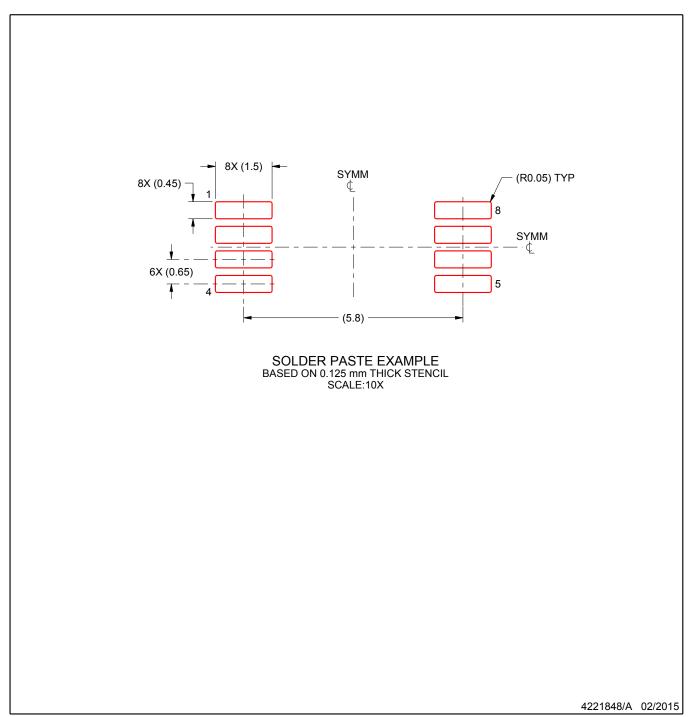
NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

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



SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



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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