

## TL062, TL062A, TL062B

#### Low-power JFET dual operational amplifiers

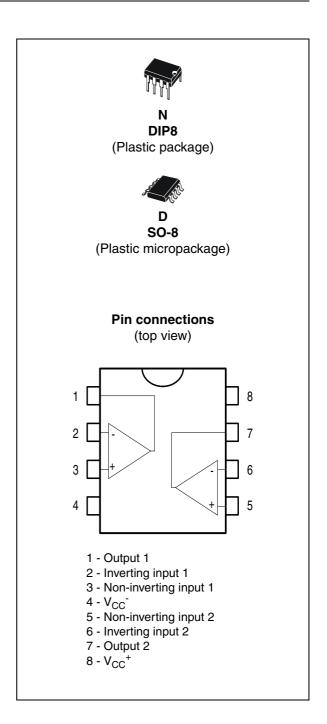
#### **Features**

- Very low power consumption: 200 µA
- Wide common-mode (up to V<sub>CC</sub><sup>+</sup>) and differential voltage ranges
- Low input bias and offset currents
- Output short-circuit protection
- High input impedance JFET input stage
- Internal frequency compensation
- Latch up free operation
- High slew rate: 3.5 V/µs

#### **Description**

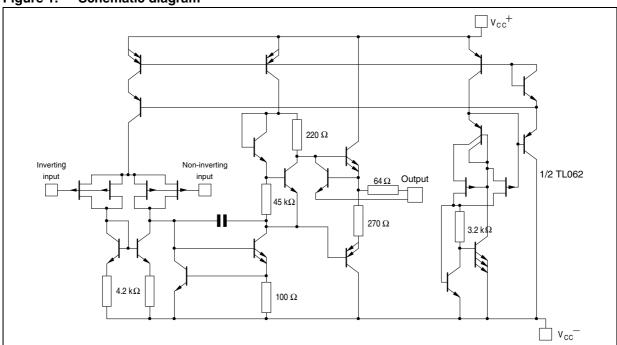
The TL062, TL062A and TL062B are high-speed JFET input single operational amplifiers. Each of these JFET input operational amplifiers incorporates well matched, high-voltage JFET and bipolar transistors in a monolithic integrated circuit.

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



# 1 Schematic diagram

Figure 1. Schematic diagram



#### 2 Absolute maximum ratings and operating conditions

Table 1. Absolute maximum ratings

Oh al	D		Value		11	
Symbol	Parameter	TL062M, AM, BM	TL062I, AI, BI	TL062C, AC, BC	Unit	
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage (1)		±18		V	
V <sub>i</sub>	Input voltage <sup>(2)</sup>		±15		V	
V <sub>id</sub>	Differential input voltage <sup>(3)</sup>		±30		V	
P <sub>tot</sub>	Power dissipation		680		mW	
	Output short-circuit duration (4)	Infinite				
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature range	-65 to +150	-65 to +150	-65 to +150	°C	
R <sub>thja</sub>	Thermal resistance junction to ambient <sup>(5)</sup> (6) SO-8 DIP8		125 85		°C/W	
R <sub>thjc</sub>	Thermal resistance junction to case <sup>(5)</sup> (6) SO-8 DIP8	40 41				
	HBM: human body model <sup>(7)</sup>		900		V	
ESD	MM: machine model <sup>(8)</sup>	150				
	CDM: charged device model <sup>(9)</sup>		1.5		kV	

All voltage values, except differential voltage, are with respect to the zero reference level (ground) of the supply voltages where the zero reference level is the midpoint between V<sub>CC</sub><sup>+</sup> and V<sub>CC</sub><sup>-</sup>.

Table 2. Operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	TL062M, AM, BM	TL062I, AI, BI	TL062C, AC, BC	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage range	6 to 36			
T <sub>oper</sub>	Operating free-air temperature range	-55 to +125	-40 to +105	0 to +70	°C



<sup>2.</sup> The magnitude of the input voltage must never exceed the magnitude of the supply voltage or 15 volts, whichever is less.

<sup>3.</sup> Differential voltages are the non-inverting input terminal with respect to the inverting input terminal.

The output may be shorted to ground or to either supply. Temperature and/or supply voltages must be limited to ensure that the dissipation rating is not exceeded.

<sup>5.</sup> Short-circuits can cause excessive heating and destructive dissipation.

<sup>6.</sup> Rth are typical values.

Human body model: 100 pF discharged through a 1.5 kΩ resistor between two pins of the device, done for all couples of pin combinations with other pins floating.

Machine model: a 200 pF capacitor is charged to the specified voltage, then discharged directly between two pins of the device with no external series resistor (internal resistor < 5 Ω), done for all couples of pin combinations with other pins floating.

Charged device model: all pins plus package are charged together to the specified voltage and then discharged directly to the ground.

### 3 Electrical characteristics

Table 3.  $V_{CC} = \pm 15 \text{ V}, T_{amb} = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified)

Cumbal	Dayson stay	Т	L062N			TL062	I	7	ΓL0620	2	Unit
Symbol	Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
V <sub>io</sub>	Input offset voltage ( $R_S = 50\Omega$ ) $T_{amb} = +25^{\circ}C$ $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$		3	6 15		3	6 9		3	15 20	mV
DV <sub>io</sub>	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage ( $R_S = 50\Omega$ )		10			10			10		μV/°C
I <sub>io</sub>	Input offset current $^{(1)}$ $T_{amb} = +25^{\circ}C$ $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$		5	100 20		5	100 10		5	200 5	pA nA
l <sub>ib</sub>	Input bias current $^{(1)}$ $T_{amb} = +25^{\circ}C$ $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$		30	200 50		30	200 20		30	400 10	pA nA
V <sub>icm</sub>	Input common mode voltage range	±11.5	+15 -12		±11.5	+15 -12		±11	+15 -12		V
V <sub>opp</sub>	Output voltage swing ( $R_L = 10k\Omega$ ) $T_{amb} = +25^{\circ}C$ $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	20 20	27		20 20	27		20 20	27		V
A <sub>vd</sub>	Large signal voltage gain $\begin{aligned} R_L &= 10 k \Omega \ V_o = \pm 10 V, \\ T_{amb} &= +25^{\circ} C \\ T_{min} &\leq T_{amb} \leq T_{max} \end{aligned}$	4 4	6		4 4	6		3	6		V/mV
GBP	Gain bandwidth product $T_{amb} = +25^{\circ}C$ , $R_{L} = 10k\Omega$ , $C_{L} = 100pF$		1			1			1		MHz
R <sub>i</sub>	Input resistance		10 <sup>12</sup>			10 <sup>12</sup>			10 <sup>12</sup>		Ω
CMR	Common mode rejection ratio $R_S = 50\Omega$	80	86		80	86		70	76		dB
SVR	Supply voltage rejection ratio $R_S = 50\Omega \label{eq:RS}$	80	95		80	95		70	95		dB
I <sub>CC</sub>	Supply current, no load $T_{amb} = +25^{\circ}C, \text{ no load, no signal}$		200	250		200	250		200	250	μА
V <sub>01</sub> /V <sub>02</sub>	Channel separation $A_{\rm V} = 100,  T_{\rm amb} = 25^{\circ}{\rm C}$		120			120			120		dB
P <sub>D</sub>	Total power consumption $T_{amb} = +25^{\circ}C, \text{ no load, no signal}$		6	7.5		6	7.5		6	7.5	mW
SR	Slew rate $V_i=10V$ , $R_L=10k\Omega$ , $C_L=100pF$ , $A_v=1$	1.5	3.5		1.5	3.5		1.5	3.5		V/μs

Table 3.  $V_{CC} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$ ,  $T_{amb} = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified) (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	TL062M		TL062I			TL062C			Unit	
Symbol	raiailletei	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Ollit
t <sub>r</sub>	Rise time $ V_i = 20 \text{mV}, \ R_L = 10 \text{k}\Omega , \\ C_L = 100 \text{pF}, \ A_V = 1 $		0.2			0.2			0.2		μs
K <sub>ov</sub>	Overshoot factor (see Figure 15) $V_i = 20 \text{mV}, \ R_L = 10 \text{k}\Omega, \ C_L = 100 \text{pF}, \\ A_V = 1$		10			10			10		%
e <sub>n</sub>	Equivalent input noise voltage $R_S = 100\Omega$ , $f = 1kHz$		42			42			42		$\frac{\text{nV}}{\sqrt{\text{Hz}}}$

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

Table 4.  $V_{CC} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$ ,  $T_{amb} = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter		TL062AC, AI, AM			TL062BC, BI, BM		
Syllibol			Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>io</sub>	Input offset voltage ( $R_S = 50\Omega$ ) $T_{amb} = +25^{\circ}C$ $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$		3	6 7.5		2	3 5	mV
DV <sub>io</sub>	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage $(R_S = 50\Omega)$		10			10		μV/°C
l <sub>io</sub>	Input offset current $^{(1)}$ $T_{amb} = +25^{\circ}C$ $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$		5	100 3		5	100 3	pA nA
I <sub>ib</sub>	Input bias current $^{(1)}$ $T_{amb} = +25^{\circ}C$ $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$		30	200 7		30	200 7	nA
V <sub>icm</sub>	Input common mode voltage range	±11.5	+15 -12		±11.5	+15 -12		
V <sub>opp</sub>	Output voltage swing ( $R_L = 10k\Omega$ ) $T_{amb} = +25^{\circ}C$ $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	20 20	27		20 20	27		V
A <sub>vd</sub>	Large signal voltage gain $R_L = 10k\Omega \ V_o = \pm 10V,$ $T_{amb} = +25^{\circ}C$ $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	4 4	6		4 4	6		V/mV
GBP	Gain bandwidth product $T_{amb} = +25$ °C, $R_L = 10k\Omega$ $C_L = 100pF$		1			1		MHz
R <sub>i</sub>	Input resistance		10 <sup>12</sup>			10 <sup>12</sup>		Ω
CMR	Common mode rejection ratio $R_S = 50\Omega \label{eq:RS}$	80	86		80	86		dB

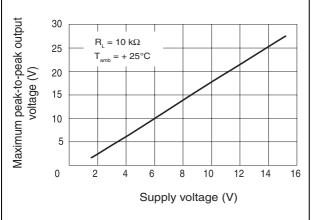
Table 4.  $V_{CC} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$ ,  $T_{amb} = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified) (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	TL06	SZAC, A	I, AM	TL062BC, BI, BM			Unit
- Tarameter		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Ollit
SVR	Supply voltage rejection ratio $R_S = 50\Omega \label{eq:RS}$	80	95		80	95		dB
I <sub>CC</sub>	Supply current, no load $T_{amb} = +25^{\circ}C, \text{ no load, no signal}$			200	250	μΑ		
V <sub>01</sub> /V <sub>02</sub>	Channel separation $A_V = 100, T_{amb} = +25$ °C		120			120		
P <sub>D</sub>	Total power consumption $T_{amb} = +25$ °C, no load, no signal		6	7.5		6	7.5	mW
SR	Slew rate $V_i = 10V$ , $R_L = 10k\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ , $A_v = 1$	1.5	3.5		1.5	3.5		V/μs
t <sub>r</sub>	Rise time $V_i = 20$ mV, $R_L = 10$ k $\Omega$ , $C_L = 100$ pF, $A_V = 1$		0.2			0.2		μs
K <sub>ov</sub>	Overshoot factor (see Figure 15) $V_i = 20mV$ , $R_L = 10k\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ , $A_V = 1$		10			10		%
e <sub>n</sub>	Equivalent input noise voltage $R_S = 100\Omega$ , $f = 1 \text{kHz}$		42			42		<u>nV</u> √Hz

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

Figure 2. Maximum peak-to-peak output voltage versus supply voltage

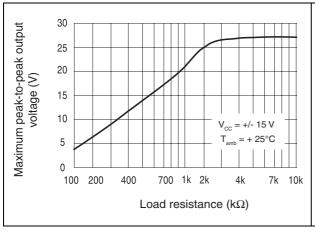
Figure 3. Maximum peak-to-peak output voltage versus free air temperature



30 Maximum peak-to-peak output 25 20 voltage (V) 15  $V_{CC} = +/-15 \text{ V}$ 10  $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ 5 0 -75 -50 50 75 -25 25 -50 125 Free air temperature (°C)

Figure 4. Maximum peak-to-peak output voltage versus load resistance

Figure 5. Maximum peak-to-peak output voltage versus frequency



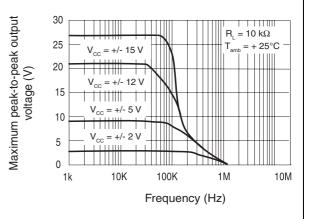
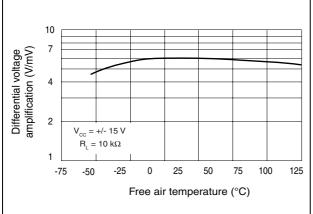


Figure 6. Differential voltage amplification versus free air temperature

Figure 7. Large signal differential voltage amplification and phase shift versus frequency



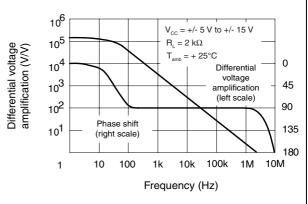
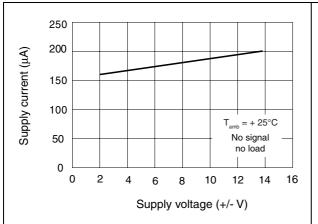


Figure 8. Supply current per amplifier versus Figure 9. Supply current per amplifier versus supply voltage free air temperature



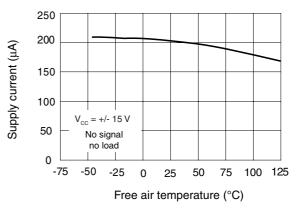


Figure 10. Total power dissipated versus free Figure 11. air temperature

30 V<sub>CC</sub> = +/- 15 V Total power dissipated 25 No signal no load 20 15 10 5 0 -50 -25 0 25 50 75 100 125 -75 Free air temperature (°C)

igure 11. Common-mode rejection ratio versus free air temperature

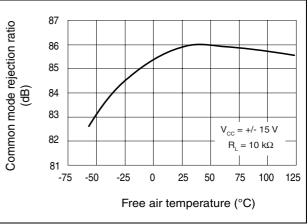
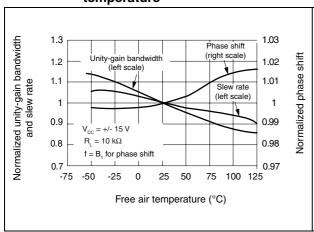
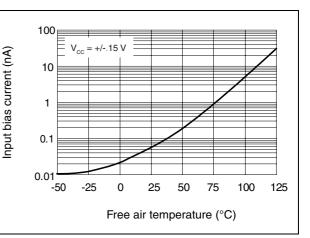


Figure 12. Normalized unity gain bandwidth slew rate and phase shift versus temperature

Figure 13. Input bias current versus free air temperature



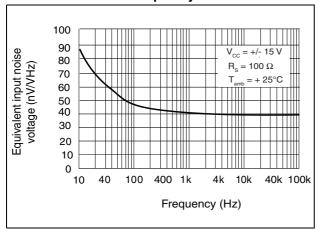


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28 6 Input and output voltages (V) Input 24 Overshoot 4 Output voltage (mV) 20 90% 2 16 Output 12 0  $V_{CC} = +/- 15 \text{ V}$ 8  $R_1 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ V<sub>CC</sub> = +/- 15 V -2 4  $C_{i} = 100 \text{ pF}$  $R_{_{I}} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ 10% = + 25°C 0 -4 = + 25°C -4 -6 0.6 0.8 0 0.2 0.4 12 14 2 6 8 10 Time (µs) Time (µs)

Figure 14. Voltage follower large signal pulse Figure 15. Output voltage versus elapsed time response

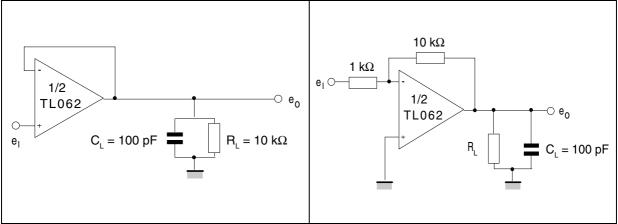
Figure 16. Equivalent input noise voltage versus frequency



#### 3.1 Parameter measurement information

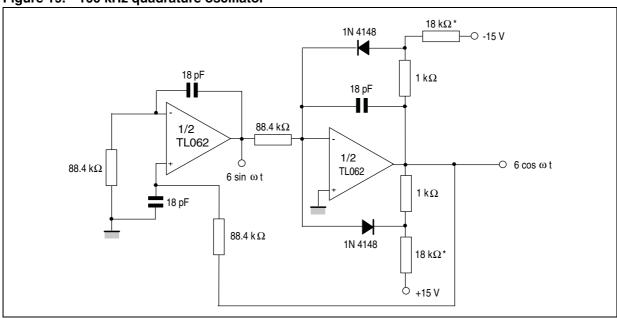
Figure 17. Voltage follower

Figure 18. Gain of 10 inverting amplifier



## 4 Typical applications

Figure 19. 100 kHz quadrature oscillator



1. These resistor values may be adjusted for a symmetrical output.

### 5 Package information

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

#### 5.1 DIP8 package information

Figure 20. DIP8 package mechanical drawing

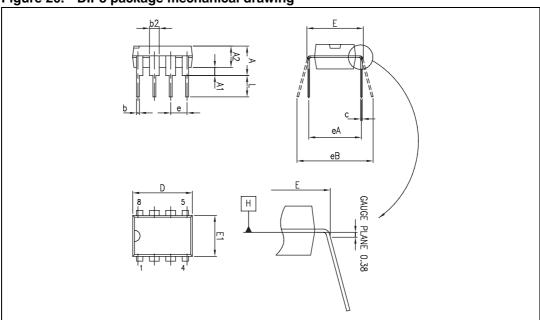


Table 5. DIP8 package mechanical data

			Dimer	nsions		
Ref.		Millimeters			Inches	
	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.
Α			5.33			0.210
A1	0.38			0.015		
A2	2.92	3.30	4.95	0.115	0.130	0.195
b	0.36	0.46	0.56	0.014	0.018	0.022
b2	1.14	1.52	1.78	0.045	0.060	0.070
С	0.20	0.25	0.36	0.008	0.010	0.014
D	9.02	9.27	10.16	0.355	0.365	0.400
E	7.62	7.87	8.26	0.300	0.310	0.325
E1	6.10	6.35	7.11	0.240	0.250	0.280
е		2.54			0.100	
eA		7.62			0.300	
eB			10.92	_		0.430
L	2.92	3.30	3.81	0.115	0.130	0.150

Note:

Dimensions "D" and "E1" do not include mold flash, protrusions or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.25 mm in total (both sides). Datum plane "H" coincides with the bottom of the lead, where the lead exits the body.

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### 5.2 SO-8 package information

Figure 21. SO-8 package mechanical drawing

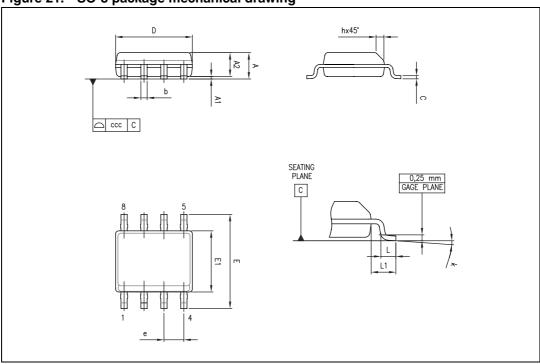


Table 6. SO-8 package mechanical data

	, and a processing		Dimer	nsions		
Ref.		Millimeters			Inches	
	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.
Α			1.75			0.069
A1	0.10		0.25	0.004		0.010
A2	1.25			0.049		
b	0.28		0.48	0.011		0.019
С	0.17		0.23	0.007		0.010
D	4.80	4.90	5.00	0.189	0.193	0.197
Е	5.80	6.00	6.20	0.228	0.236	0.244
E1	3.80	3.90	4.00	0.150	0.154	0.157
е		1.27			0.050	
h	0.25		0.50	0.010		0.020
L	0.40		1.27	0.016		0.050
L1		1.04			0.040	
k	0		8°	1°		8°
CCC			0.10			0.004

# 6 Ordering information

Table 7. Order codes

Part number	Temperature range	Package	Packing	Marking
TL062MN TL062AMN TL062BMN	-55°C, +125°C	DIP8	Tube	TL062MN TL062AMN TL062BMN
TL062MD/MDT TL062AMD/AMDT TL062BMD/BMDT	-55 C, +125 C	SO-8	Tube or tape & reel	062M 062AM 062BM
TL062IN TL062AIN TL062BIN	-40°C, +105°C	DIP8	Tube	TL062IN TL062AIN TL062BIN
TL062ID/IDT TL062AID/AIDT TL062BID/BIDT	-40 C, +105 C	SO-8	Tube or tape & reel	062I 062AI 062BI
TL062CN TL062ACN TL062BCN	0°C .70°C	DIP8	Tube	TL062CN TL062ACN TL062BCN
TL062CD/CDT TL062ACD/ACDT TL062BCD/BCDT	0°C, +70°C	SO-8	Tube or tape & reel	062C 062AC 062BC

# 7 Revision history

Table 8. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
28-Mar-2001	1	Initial release.
27-Jul-2007	2	Added values for R <sub>thja</sub> and R <sub>thjc</sub> in <i>Table 1: Absolute maximum ratings</i> .  Added <i>Table 2: Operating conditions</i> .  Updated format.
15-Mar-2010	3	Updated document format.  Added TL062A and TL062B in title on cover page.  Updated package information in <i>Chapter 5</i> .

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