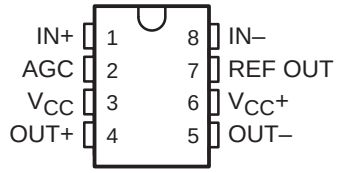
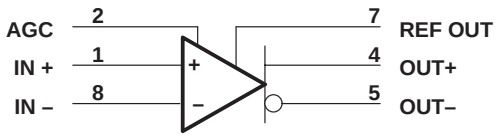
SLFS007A – JUNE 1985 – REVISED JULY 1990

- **Low Output Common-Mode Sensitivity to AGC Voltages**
- **Input and Output Impedances Independent of AGC Voltage**
- **Peak Gain . . . 38 dB Typ**
- **Wide AGC Range . . . 50 dB Typ**
- **3-dB Bandwidth . . . 50 MHz**
- **Other Characteristics Similar to NE592 and uA733**

**D OR P PACKAGE**
**(TOP VIEW)**




**symbol**




## description

This device is a monolithic two-stage high-frequency amplifier with differential inputs and outputs.

Internal feedback provides wide bandwidth, low phase distortion, and excellent gain stability. Variable gain based on signal summation provides large AGC control over a wide bandwidth with low harmonic distortion. Emitter-follower outputs enable the device to drive capacitive loads. All stages are current-source biased to obtain high common-mode and supply-voltage rejection ratios. The gain may be electronically attenuated by applying a control voltage to the AGC pin. No external compensation components are required.

This device is particularly useful in TV and radio IF and RF AGC circuits, as well as magnetic-tape and disk-file systems where AGC is needed. Other applications include video and pulse amplifiers where a large AGC range, wide bandwidth, low phase shift, and excellent gain stability are required.

The TL026C is characterized for operation from 0°C to 70°C.

## absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)†

Supply voltage, $V_{CC+}$ (see Note 1) . . . . . 8 V
Supply voltage, $V_{CC-}$ (see Note 1) . . . . . – 8 V
Differential input voltage . . . . . ±5 V
Common-mode input voltage . . . . . ±6 V
Output current . . . . . ±10 mA
Continuous total dissipation . . . . . See Dissipation Rating Table
Operating free-air temperature range . . . . . 0°C to 70°C
Storage temperature range . . . . . – 65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature range 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds . . . . . 260°C

† Stresses beyond those listed under absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the recommended operating conditions section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

NOTE 1: All voltages are with respect to the midpoint of $V_{CC+}$ and $V_{CC-}$ except differential input and output voltages.

**DISSIPATION RATING TABLE**

| PACKAGE | $T_A \leq 25°C$ POWER RATING | OPERATING FACTOR ABOVE $T_A = 25°C$ | $T_A = 70°C$ POWER RATING |
|---|---|---|---|
| D | 725 mW | 5.8 mW/°C | 464 mW |
| P | 1000 mW | 8.0 mW/°C | 640 mW |

PRODUCTION DATA information is current as of publication date. Products conform to specifications per the terms of Texas Instruments standard warranty. Production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters.

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## recommended operating conditions

| | MIN | NOM | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Supply voltage, $V_{CC+}$ | 3 | 6 | 8 | V |
| Supply voltage, $V_{CC-}$ | – 3 | – 6 | – 8 | V |
| Operating free-air temperature range, $T_A$ | 0 | | 70 | °C |

## electrical characteristics at 25°C operating free-air temperature, $V_{CC+} = \pm 6$ V, $V_{AGC} = 0$, REF OUT pin open (unless otherwise specified)

| PARAMETER | | FIGURE | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $A_{VD}$ | Large-signal differential voltage amplification | 1 | $V_{O(PP)}$ = 3 V, $R_L$ = 2 kΩ | 65 | 85 | 105 | V/V |
| $\Delta A_{VD}$ | Change in voltage amplification | 1 | $V_{IPP}$ = 28.5 mV, $R_L$ = 2 kΩ, $V_{AGC} - V_{ref} = \pm 180$ mV | | – 50 | | dB |
| $V_{ref}$ | Voltage at REF OUT | | $I_{ref}$ = – 1 mA to 100 μA | 1.3 | | 1.5 | V |
| BW | Bandwidth (–3 dB) | 2 | $V_{O(PP)}$ = 1 V, $V_{AGC} - V_{ref} = \pm 180$ mV | | 50 | | MHz |
| $I_{IO}$ | Input offset current | | | | 0.4 | 5 | μA |
| $I_{IB}$ | Input bias current | | | | 10 | 30 | μA |
| $V_{ICR}$ | Common-mode input voltage range | 3 | | ±1 | | | V |
| $V_{OC}$ | Common-mode output voltage | 1 | $R_L = \infty$ | 3.25 | 3.75 | 4.25 | V |
| $\Delta V_{OC}$ | Change in common-mode output voltage | 1 | $V_{AGC}$ = 0 to 2 V, $R_L = \infty$ | | | 300 | mV |
| $V_{OO}$ | Output offset voltage | 1 | $V_{ID}$ = 0, $R_L = \infty$ | | | 0.75 | V |
| $V_{O(PP)}$ | Maximum peak-to-peak output voltage swing | 1 | $R_L$ = 2 kΩ | 3 | 4 | | V |
| $r_i$ | Input resistance at AGC, IN+, or IN – | | | 10 | 30 | | kΩ |
| $r_o$ | Output resistance | | | | 20 | | Ω |
| CMRR | Common-mode rejection ratio | 3 | $V_{IC} = \pm 1$ V, f = 100 kHz | 60 | 86 | | dB |
| | | | $V_{IC} = \pm 1$ V, f = 5 mHz | | 60 | | |
| $k_{SVR}$ | Supply voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{CC} / \Delta V_{IO}$) | 4 | $\Delta V_{CC+} = \pm 0.5$ V, $\Delta V_{CC-} = \pm 0.5$ V | 50 | 70 | | dB |
| $V_n$ | Broadband equivalent noise voltage | 4 | BW = 1 kHz to 10 MHz | | 12 | | μV |
| $t_{pd}$ | Propagation delay time | 2 | $\Delta V_O$ = 1 V | | 6 | 10 | ns |
| $t_r$ | Rise time | 2 | $\Delta V_O$ = 1 V | | 4.5 | 12 | ns |
| $I_{sink(max)}$ | Maximum output sink current | | $V_{ID}$ = 1 V, $V_O$ = 3 V | 3 | 4 | | mA |
| $I_{CC}$ | Supply current | | No load, No signal | | 22 | 27 | mA |

**electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range, $V_{CC\pm}$ = ±6 V, $V_{AGC}$ = 0, REF OUT pin open (unless otherwise specified)**

| PARAMETER | | FIGURE | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $A_{VD}$ | Large-signal differential voltage amplification | 1 | $V_{O(PP)}$ = 3 V, $R_L$ = 2 kΩ | 55 | | 115 | V/V |
| $I_{IO}$ | Input offset current | | | | | 6 | μA |
| $I_{IB}$ | Input bias current | | | | | 40 | μA |
| $V_{ICR}$ | Common-mode input voltage range | 3 | | ±1 | | | V |
| $V_{OO}$ | Output offset voltage | 1 | $V_{ID}$ = 0, $R_L$ = ∞ | | | 1.5 | V |
| $V_{O(PP)}$ | Maximum peak-to-peak output voltage swing | 1 | $R_L$ = 2 kΩ | 2.8 | | | V |
| $r_i$ | Input resistance at AGC, IN+, or IN – | | | 8 | | | kΩ |
| CMRR | Common-mode rejection ratio | 3 | $V_{IC}$ = ±1 V, f = 100 kHz | 50 | | | dB |
| $k_{SVR}$ | Supply voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{CC}$ / $\Delta V_{IO}$) | 4 | $\Delta V_{CC+}$ = ± 0.5 V, $\Delta V_{CC-}$ = ± 0.5 V | 50 | | | dB |
| $I_{sink(max)}$ | Maximum output sink current | | $V_{ID}$ = 1 V, $V_O$ = 3 V | 2.8 | 4 | | mA |
| $I_{CC}$ | Supply current | 1 | No load, No signal | | | 30 | mA |

## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

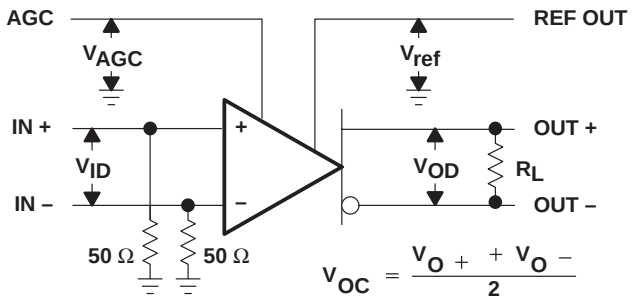



**Figure 1. Test Circuit**

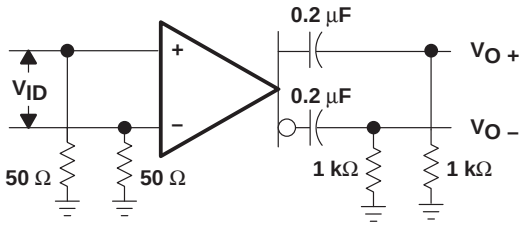



**Figure 2. Test Circuit**

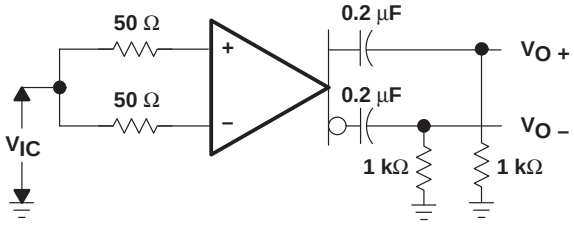



**Figure 3. Test Circuit**

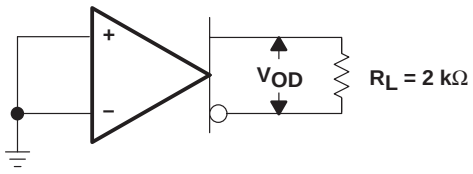



**Figure 4. Test Circuit**

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

**DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION vs DIFFERENTIAL GAIN-CONTROL VOLTAGE**

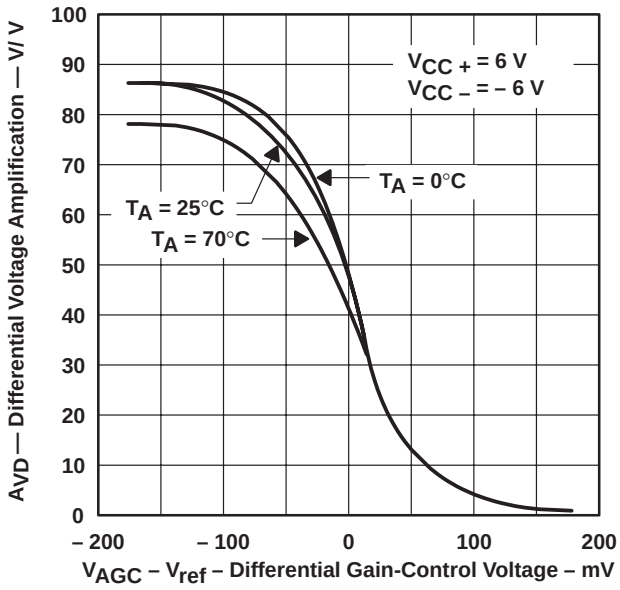



**Figure 5**

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### gain characteristics

Figure 5 shows the differential voltage amplification versus the differential gain-control voltage ($V_{AGC} - V_{ref}$). $V_{AGC}$ is the absolute voltage applied to the $A_{GC}$ input and $V_{ref}$ is the dc voltage at the REF OUT output. As $V_{AGC}$ increases with respect to $V_{ref}$, the TL026C gain changes from maximum to minimum. As shown in Figure 5 for example, $V_{AGC}$ would have to vary from approximately 180 mV less than $V_{ref}$ to approximately 180 mV greater than $V_{ref}$ to change the gain from maximum to minimum. The total signal change in $V_{AGC}$ is defined by the following equation.

$$\Delta V_{AGC} = V_{ref} + 180\ mV - (V_{ref} - 180\ mV) \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta V_{AGC} = 360\ mV$$

However, because $V_{AGC}$ varies as the ac AGC signal varies and also differentially around $V_{ref}$, then $V_{AGC}$ should have an ac signal component and a dc component. To preserve the dc and thermal tracking of the device, this dc voltage must be generated from $V_{ref}$. To apply proper bias to the AGC input, the external circuit used to generate $V_{AGC}$ must combine these two voltages. Figures 6 and 7 show two circuits that will perform this operation and are easy to implement. The circuits use a standard dual operational amplifier for AGC feedback. By providing rectification and the required feedback gain, these circuits are also complete AGC systems.

### circuit operation

Amplifier A1 amplifies and inverts the rectified and filtered AGC signal voltage $V_C$ producing output voltage V1. Amplifier A2 is a differential amplifier that inverts V1 again and adds the scaled $V_{ref}$ voltage. This conditioning makes $V_{AGC}$ the sum of the signal plus the scaled $V_{ref}$. As the signal voltage increases, $V_{AGC}$ increases and the gain of the TL026C is reduced. This maintains a constant output level.

### feedback circuit equations

Following the AGC input signal (Figures 6 and 7) from the OUT output through the feedback amplifiers to the AGC input produces the following equations:

1. AC ouput to diode D1, assuming sinusoidal signals
   $V_O = V_{OP}$ (sin (wt)) (2)
   where:
   $V_{OP}$ = peak voltage of $V_O$

2. Diode D1 and capacitor C1 output
   $V_C = V_{OP} - V_F$ (3)
   where:
   VF = forward voltage drop of D1
   $V_C$ = voltage across capacitor C1

3. A1 output
   $$V1 = -\frac{R2}{R1} V_C \quad (4)$$

4. A2 output (R3 = R4)
   $$V_{AGC} = \frac{R2}{R1} V_C + 2\frac{R6}{R5 + R6} V_{ref} \quad (5)$$

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

Amplifier A2 inverts V1 producing a positive AGC signal voltage. Therefore, the input voltage to the TL026C AGC pin consists of an AGC signal equal to:

$$\frac{R2}{R1}\ V_C \tag{6}$$

and a dc voltage derived from $V_{ref}$, defined as the quiescent value of $V_{AGC}$.

$$V_{AGC}(q) = 2\frac{R6}{R5 + R6}V_{ref} \tag{7}$$

For the initial resistor calculations, $V_{ref}$ is assumed to be typically 1.4 V making quiescent $V_{AGC}$ approximately 1.22 V ($V_{AGC}(q) = V_{ref} – 180$ mV). This voltage allows the TL026C to operate at maximum gain under no-signal and low-signal conditions. In addition, with $V_{ref}$ used as both internal and external reference, its variation from device to device automatically adjusts the overall bias and makes AGC operation essentially independent of the absolute value of $V_{ref}$. The resistor divider needs to be calculated only once and is valid for the full tolerance of $V_{ref}$.

### output voltage limits (see Figures 6 and 7)

The output voltage level desired must fall within the following limits:

1. Because the data sheet minimum output swing is 3 V peak-to-peak using a 2-kΩ load resistor, the user-selected design limit for the peak output swing should not exceed 1.5 V.
2. The voltage drop of the rectifying diode determines the lower voltage limit. When a silicon diode is used, this voltage is approximately 0.7 V. The output voltage $V_O$ must have sufficient amplitude to exceed the rectifying diode drop. Aschottky diode can be used to reduce the $V_O$ level required.

### gain calculations for a peak output voltage of 1 V

A peak output voltage of 1 V was chosen for gain calculations because it is approximately midway between the limits of conditions 1 and 2 in the preceding paragraph.

Using equation 3 ($V_C = V_{OP} – V_d$), $V_C$ is calculated as follows:

$V_C = 1\ V – 0.7\ V$

$V_C = 0.3\ V$

Therefore, the gain of A1 must produce a voltage V1 that is equal to or greater than the total change in $V_{AGC}$ for maximum TL026C gain change.

With a total change in $V_{AGC}$ of 360 mV and using equation 4, the calculation is as follows:

$$-\frac{V1}{V_C} = \frac{\Delta V_{AGC}}{V_C} = \frac{R2}{R1} = \frac{0.36}{0.3} = 1.2$$

If R1 is 10 kΩ, R2 is 1.2 time R1 or 12 kΩ.

Since the output voltage for this circuit must be between 0.85 V and 1.3 V, the component values in Figures 6 and 7 provide a nominal 1-V peak output limit. This limit is the best choice to allow for temperature variations of the diode and minimum output voltage specification.

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

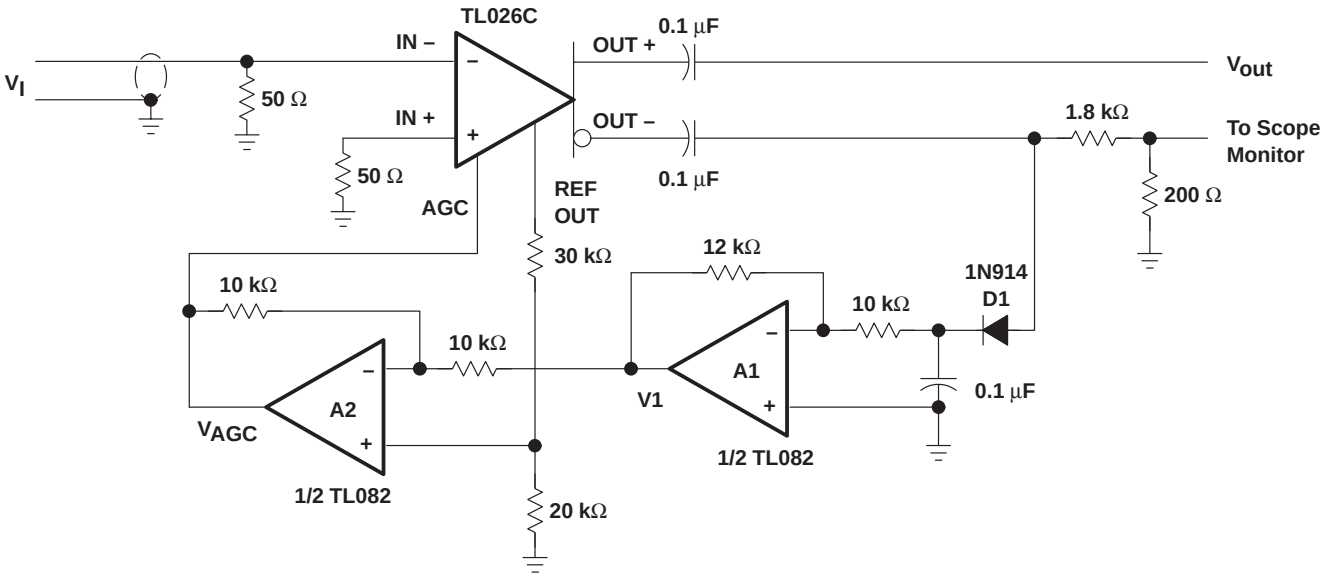
The circuit values in Figures 6 and 7 will produce the best results in this general application. Because of rectification and device input constraints, the circuit in Figure 6 will not provide attenuation and has about 32 dB of control range. The circuit shown in Figure 7 will have approximately 25% variation in the peak output voltage limit due to the variation in gain of the TL592 device to device. In addition, if a lower output voltage is desired, the output of the TL026C can be used for approximately 40 mV of controlled signal.

### considerations for the use of the TL026C

To obtain the most reliable results, RF breadboarding techniques must be used. A groundplane board should be used and power supplies should be bypassed with 0.1-μF capacitors. Input leads and output leads should be as short as possible and separated from each other.

A peak input voltage greater than 200 mV will begin to saturate the input stages of the TL026C and, while the circuit is in the AGC mode, the output signal may become distorted.

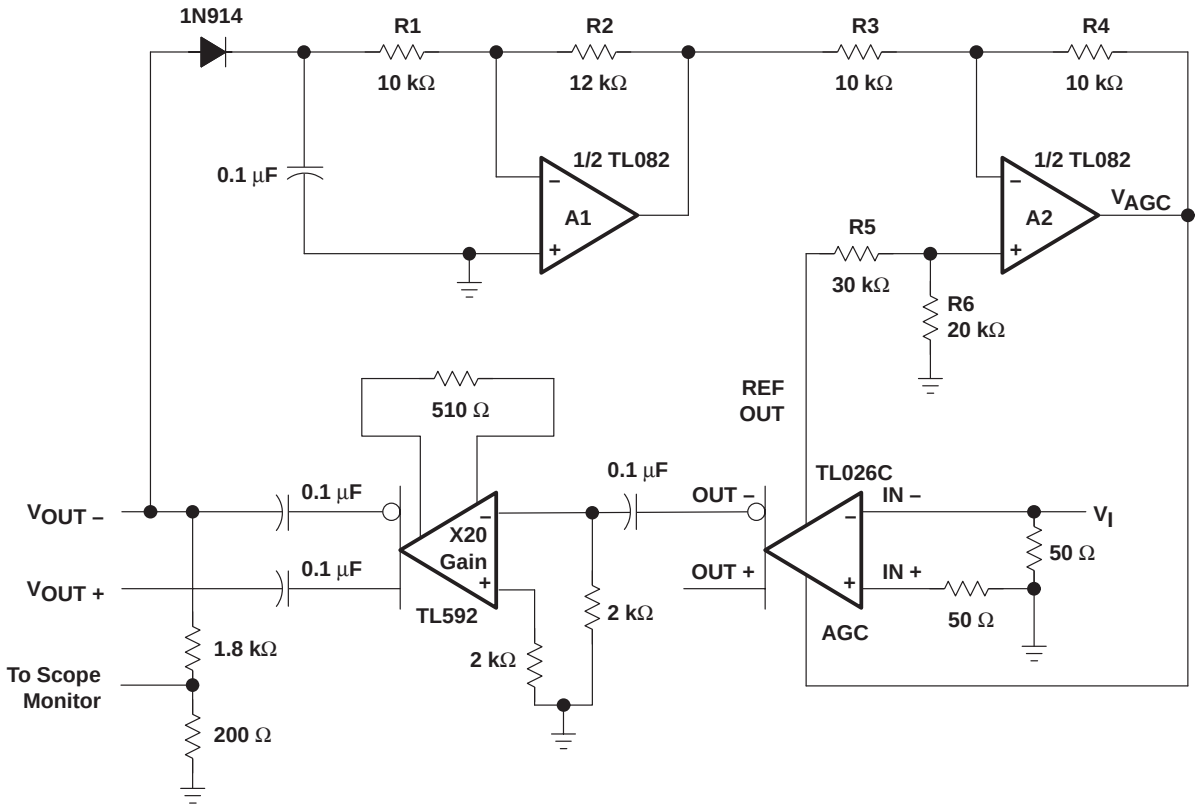
To observe the output signal of TL026C or TL592, low-capacitance FET probes or the output voltage divider technique shown in Figure 6 should be used.




NOTE: $V_{CC+}$ = 6 V and $V_{CC-}$ = – 6 V for TL026C and amplifiers A1 and A2.

**Figure 6. Typical Application Circuit With No Attenuation**

## APPLICATION INFORMATION




NOTE: $V_{CC+}$ = 6 V and $V_{CC-}$ = – 6 V for TL026C and amplifiers A1 and A2.

**Figure 7. Typical Application Circuit With Attenuation**

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable Device | Status (1) | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | Package Qty | Eco Plan (2) | Lead finish/ Ball material (6) | MSL Peak Temp (3) | Op Temp (°C) | Device Marking (4/5) | Samples |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TL026CD | ACTIVE | SOIC | D | 8 | 75 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | 0 to 70 | TL026C | Samples |
| TL026CDR | ACTIVE | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR | 0 to 70 | TL026C | Samples |
| TL026CP | LIFEBUY | PDIP | P | 8 | 50 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | N / A for Pkg Type | 0 to 70 | TL026CP | |
| TL026CPSR | ACTIVE | SO | PS | 8 | 2000 | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | 0 to 70 | T026 | 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.
**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 (Cl) 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.

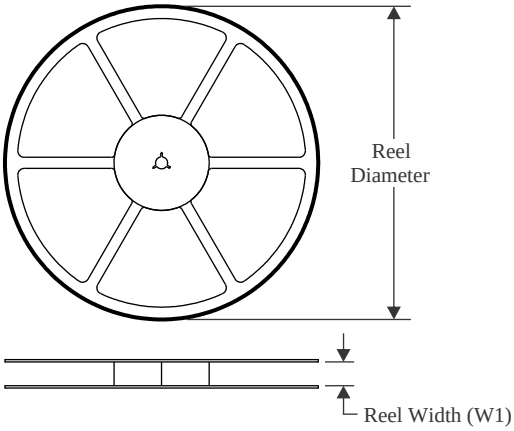
(6) Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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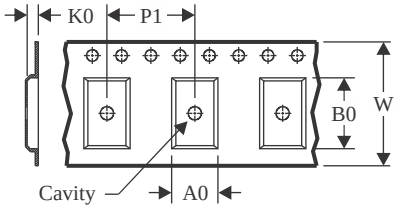
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## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

**REEL DIMENSIONS**

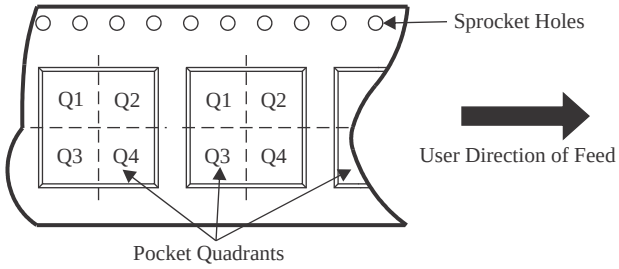



**TAPE DIMENSIONS**




| | |
|---|---|
| A0 | 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 |

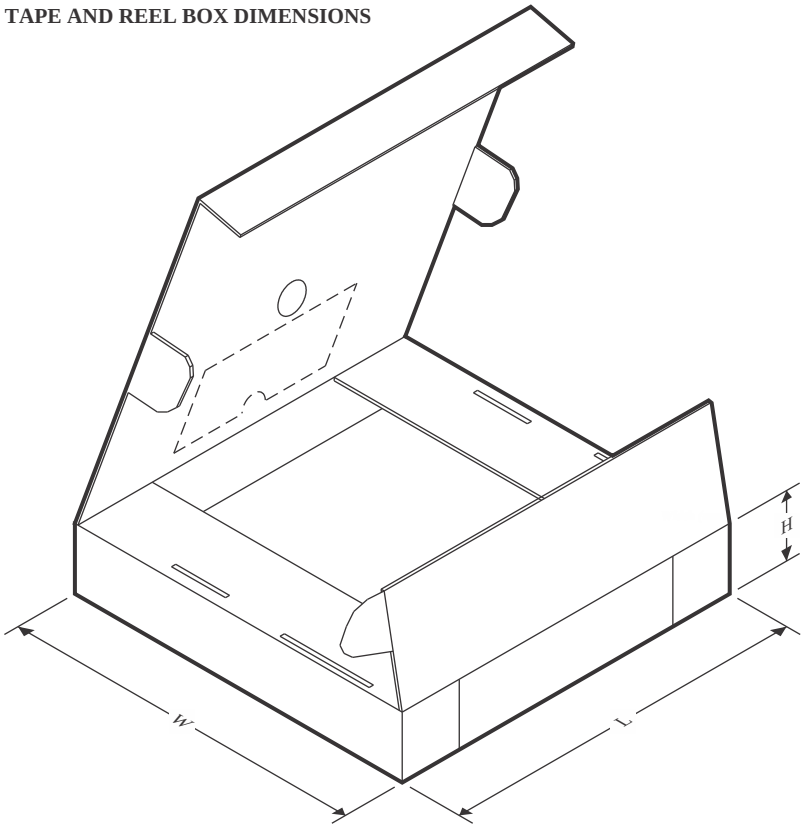
**QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE**




*All dimensions are nominal

| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Reel Diameter (mm) | Reel Width W1 (mm) | A0 (mm) | B0 (mm) | K0 (mm) | P1 (mm) | W (mm) | Pin1 Quadrant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TL026CDR | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 2.1 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q1 |
| TL026CPSR | SO | PS | 8 | 2000 | 330.0 | 16.4 | 8.35 | 6.6 | 2.4 | 12.0 | 16.0 | Q1 |

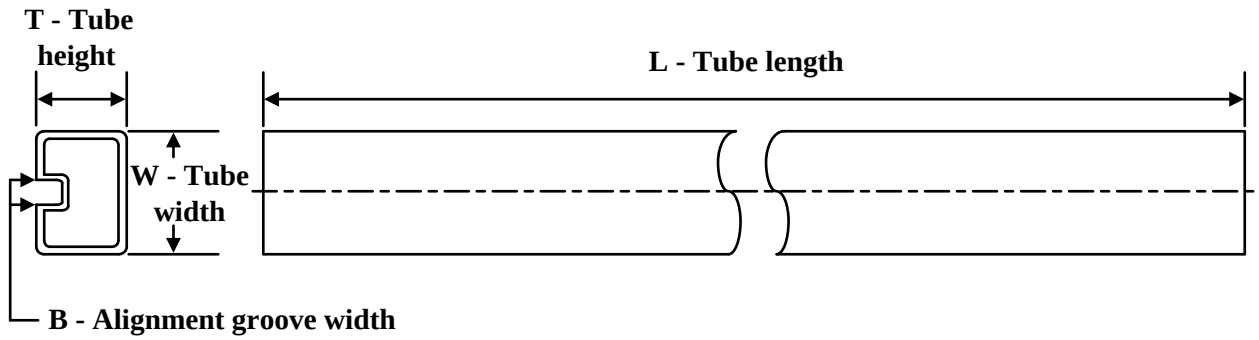
TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS




*All dimensions are nominal

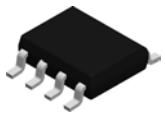
| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TL026CDR | SOIC | D | 8 | 2500 | 340.5 | 338.1 | 20.6 |
| TL026CPSR | SO | PS | 8 | 2000 | 356.0 | 356.0 | 35.0 |

## TUBE




*All dimensions are nominal

| Device | Package Name | Package Type | Pins | SPQ | L (mm) | W (mm) | T (µm) | B (mm) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TL026CD | D | SOIC | 8 | 75 | 507 | 8 | 3940 | 4.32 |
| TL026CP | P | PDIP | 8 | 50 | 506 | 13.97 | 11230 | 4.32 |

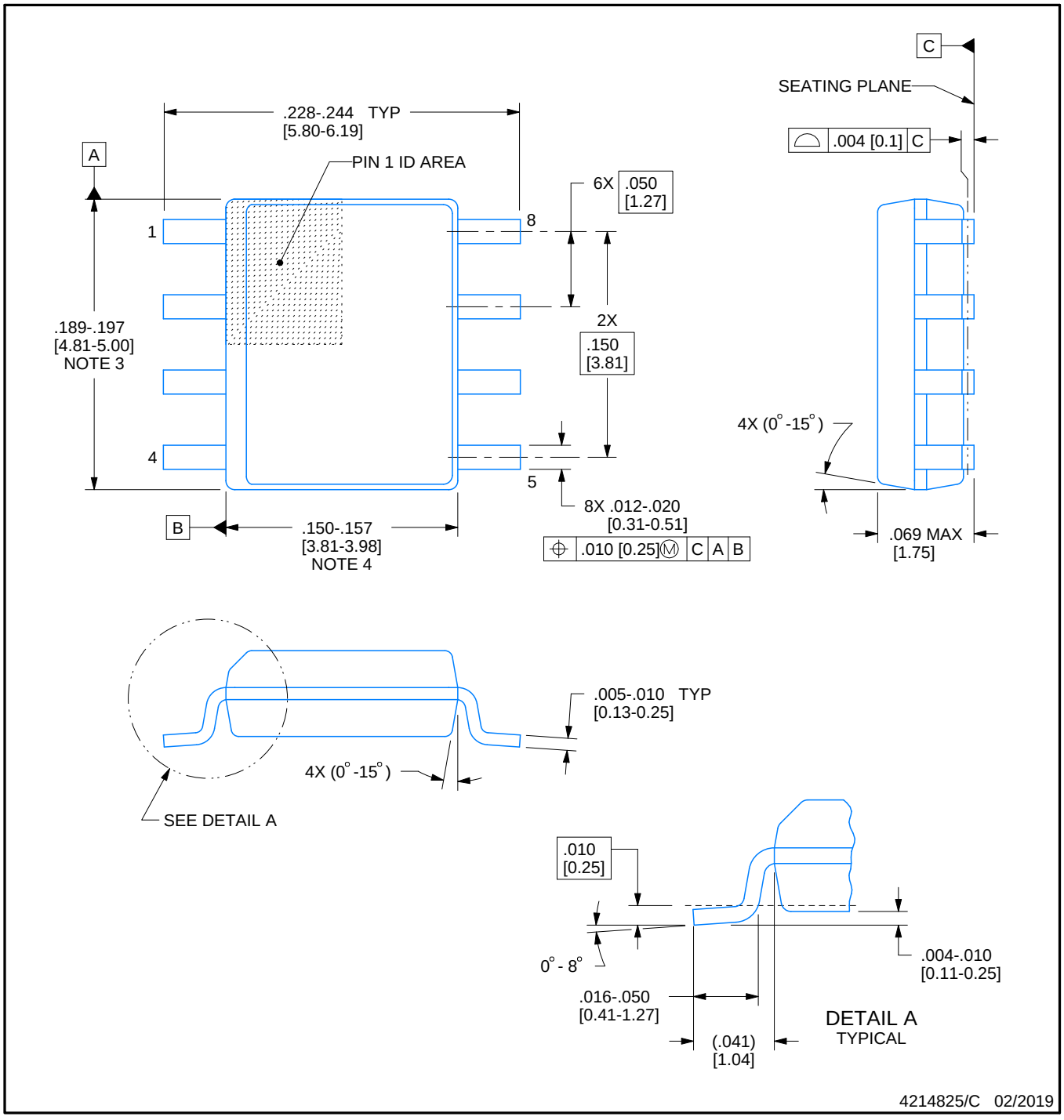


# PACKAGE OUTLINE

## D0008A

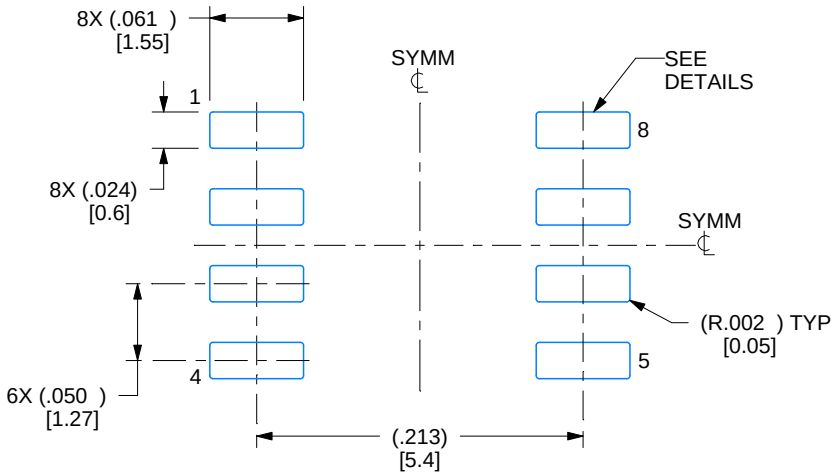
## SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

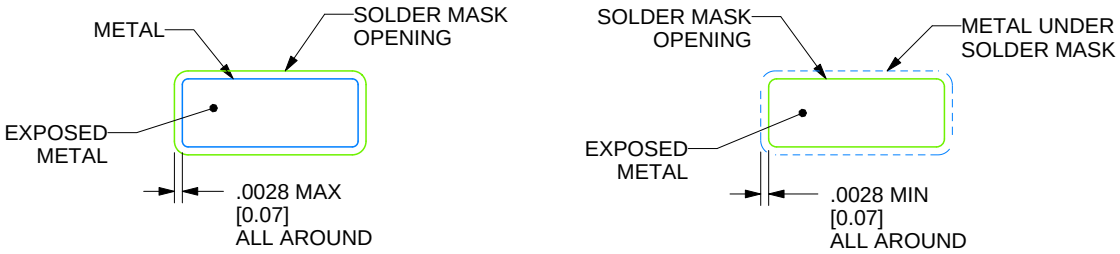



NOTES:

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.




LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:8X




SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214825/C 02/2019

NOTES: (continued)

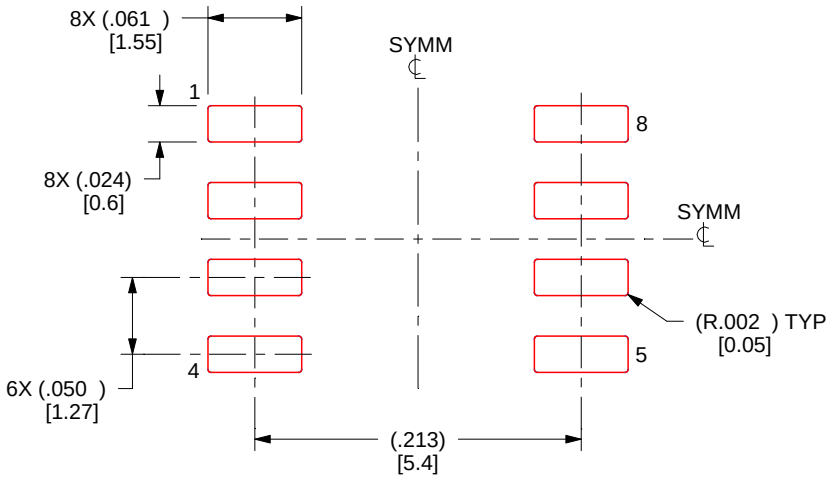
6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

## D0008A

## SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT




SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON .005 INCH [0.125 MM] THICK STENCIL
SCALE:8X

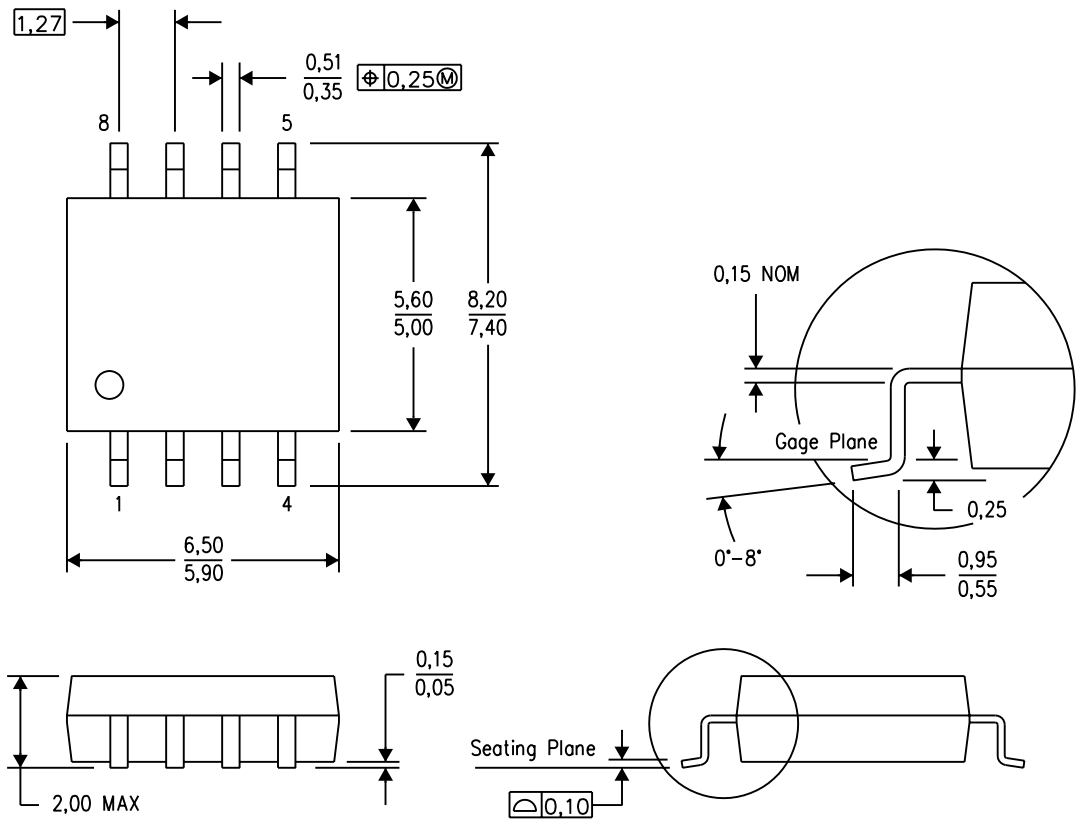
4214825/C 02/2019

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.

## MECHANICAL DATA

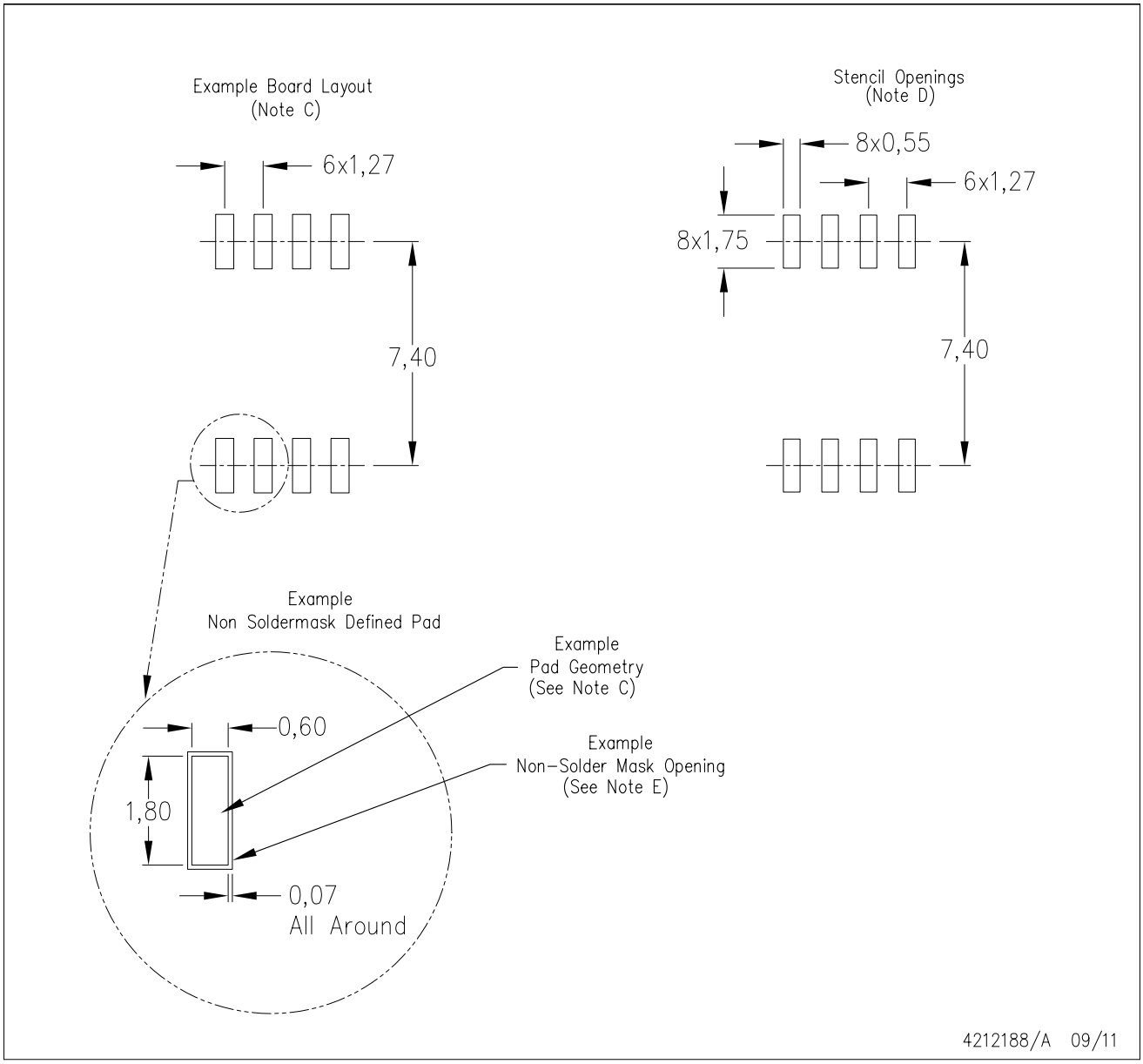
**PS (R-PDSO-G8)** **PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE**




4040063/C 03/03

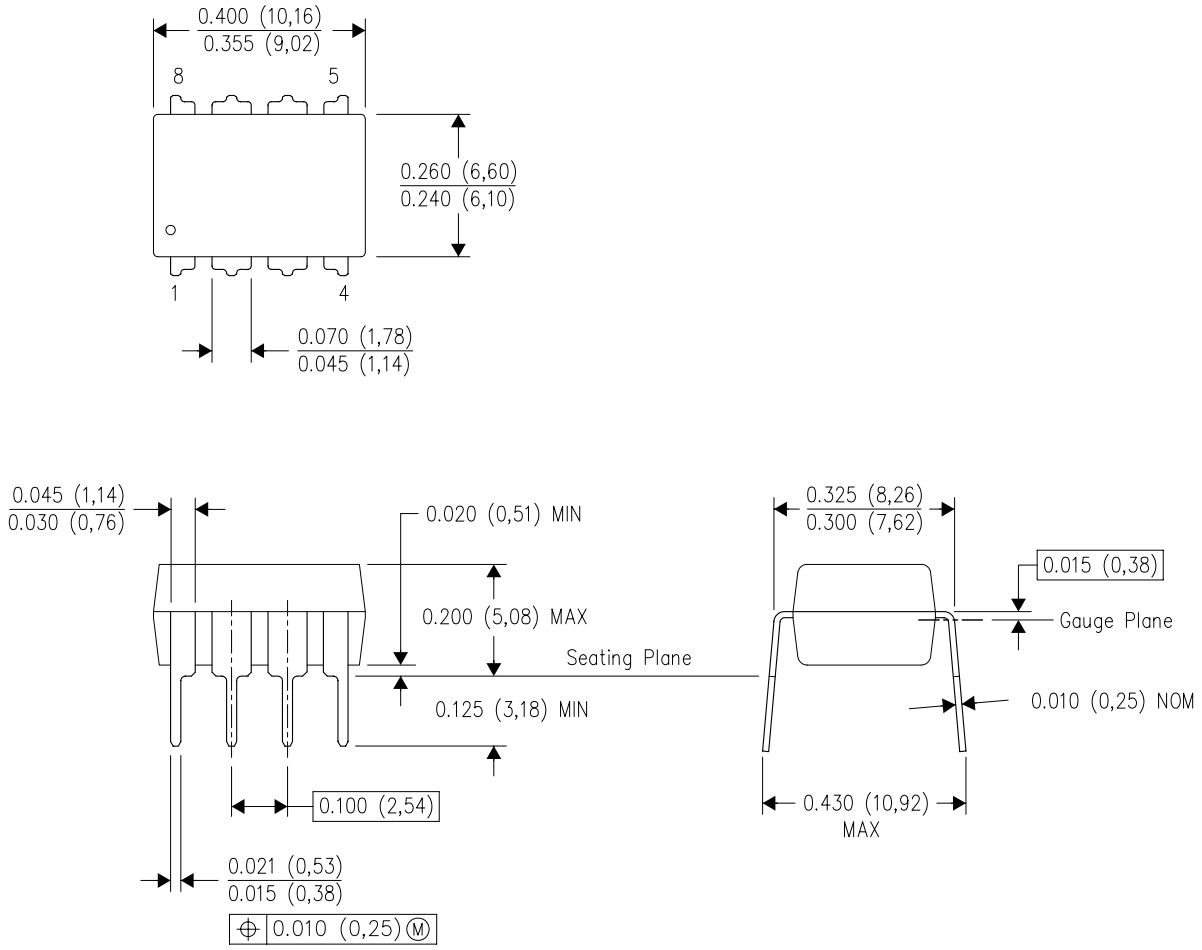
NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion, not to exceed 0,15.

PS (R–PDSO–G8) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE




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.

P (R–PDIP–T8) PLASTIC DUAL–IN–LINE PACKAGE




NOTES:
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.

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