

Excilibur™ LOW-NOISE HIGH-SPEED PRECISION OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

Check for Samples: [TLE2141-Q1](#)

FEATURES

- **Qualified for Automotive Applications**
- **Low Noise**
 - 10 Hz ... 15 nV/√Hz
 - 1 kHz ... 10.5 nV/√Hz
- **10000-pF Load Capability**
- **20-mA Min Short-Circuit Output Current**
- **27-V/μs Slew Rate (Min)**
- **High Gain-Bandwidth Product ... 5.9 MHz**
- **Low V_{IO} ... 500 μV (Max) at 25°C**
- **Single or Split Supply ... 4 V to 44 V**
- **Fast Settling Time**
 - 340 ns to 0.1%
 - 400 ns to 0.01%
- **Saturation Recovery ... 150 ns**
- **Large Output Swing ... $V_{CC-} + 0.1 V$ to $V_{CC+} - 1 V$**

DESCRIPTION

The TLE2141-Q1 device is a high-performance, internally compensated operational amplifier built using the Texas Instruments complementary bipolar Excilibur™ process. It is a pin-compatible upgrade to standard industry products.

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

The device is stable with capacitive loads up to 10 nF, although the 6-MHz bandwidth decreases to 1.8 MHz at this high loading level. As such, the TLE2141-Q1 is useful for low-droop sample-and-holds and direct buffering of long cables, including 4-mA to 20-mA current loops.

The special design also exhibits an improved insensitivity to inherent integrated circuit component mismatches as is evidenced by a 500-μV maximum offset voltage and 1.7-μV/°C typical drift. Minimum common-mode rejection ratio and supply-voltage rejection ratio are 85 dB and 90 dB, respectively.

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

The TLE2141-Q1 device can also be used as a comparator. Differential inputs of $V_{CC±}$ can be maintained without damage to the device. Open-loop propagation delay with TTL supply levels is typically 200 ns. This gives a good indication as to output stage saturation recovery when the device is driven beyond the limits of recommended output swing.

The TLE2141-Q1 device is available in industry-standard 8-pin package. The device is characterized for operation from –40°C to 125°C.

ORDERING INFORMATION⁽¹⁾

T _A	PACKAGE	ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	TOP-SIDE MARKING
–40°C to 125°C	SOIC – D (8 pin) Reel of 2500	TLE2141QDRQ1	2141Q

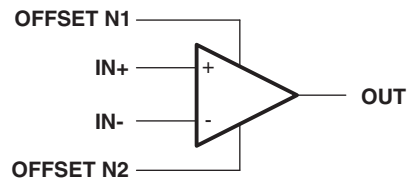
(1) For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI web site at www.ti.com.



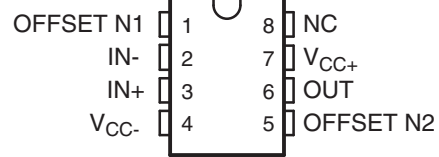
Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

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SYMBOL

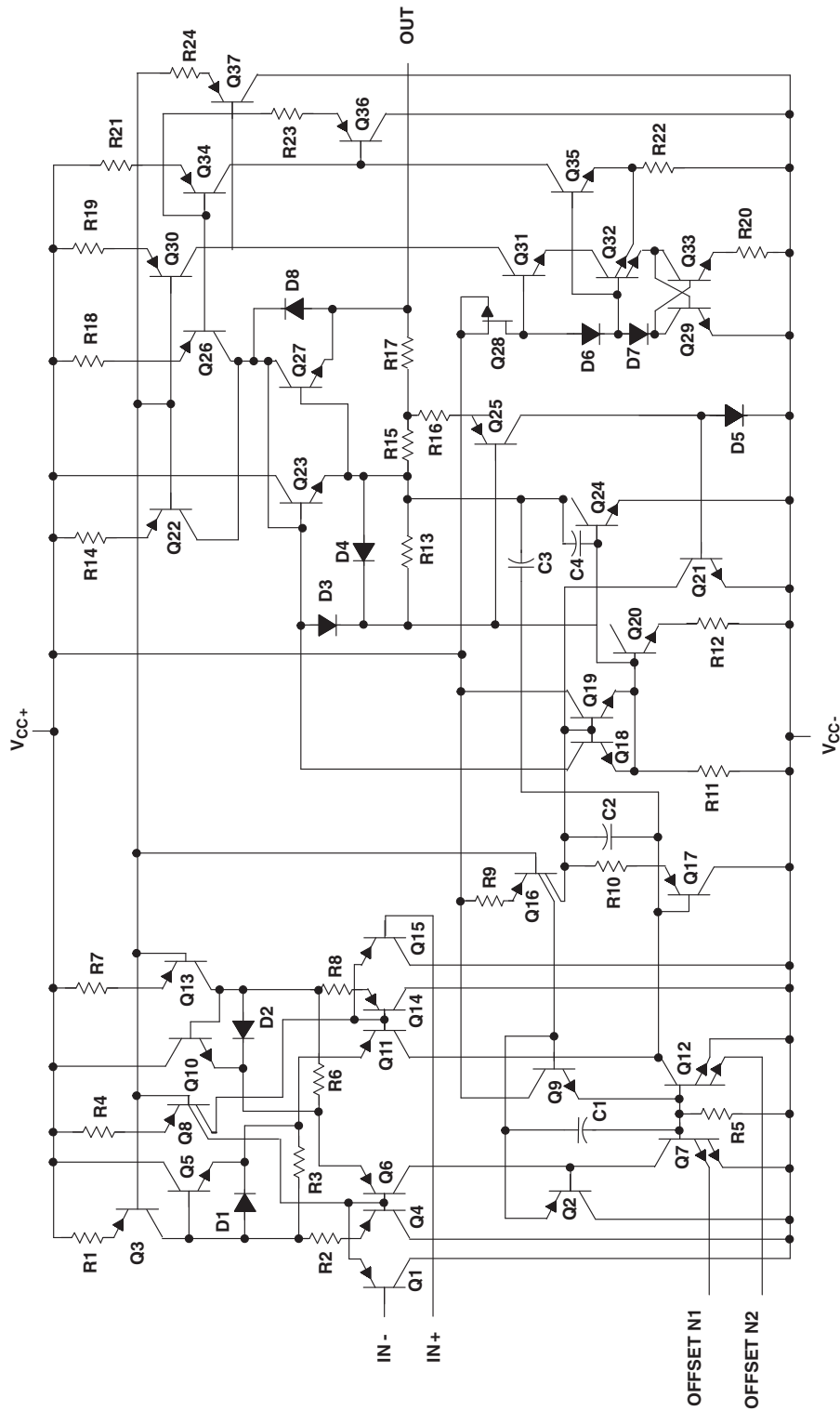


**D PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)**



NC – No internal connection

Figure 1. EQUIVALENT SCHEMATIC



DEVICE COMPONENT COUNT

COMPONENT	TLE2141-Q1
Transistors	46
Resistors	24
Diodes	8
Capacitors	4
Epi-FET	1

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS⁽¹⁾

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

		VALUE	UNIT	
V_{CC+}	Supply voltage ⁽²⁾	22	V	
V_{CC-}	Supply voltage	-22	V	
V_{ID}	Differential input voltage ⁽³⁾	± 44	V	
V_I	Input voltage range (any input)	V_{CC+} to $(V_{CC-} - 0.3)$	V	
I_I	Input current (each input)	± 1	mA	
I_O	Output current	± 80	mA	
	Total current into V_{CC+}	80	mA	
	Total current out of V_{CC-}	80	mA	
	Duration of short-circuit current at (or below) 25°C ⁽⁴⁾	Unlimited		
θ_{JA}	Package thermal impedance ^{(5) (6)}	D package (8 pin)	97.1	°C/W
T_A	Operating free-air temperature range	-40 to 125	°C	
T_{stg}	Storage temperature range	-65 to 150	°C	
	Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	260	°C	

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under “absolute maximum ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under “recommended operating conditions” is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
- (2) All voltage values, except differential voltages, are with respect to the midpoint between V_{CC+} and V_{CC-} .
- (3) Differential voltages are at $IN+$ with respect to $IN-$. Excessive current flows, if input, are brought below $V_{CC-} - 0.3$ V.
- (4) The output may be shorted to either supply. Temperature and/or supply voltages must be limited to ensure that the maximum dissipation rating is not exceeded.
- (5) Maximum power dissipation is a function of $T_J(\max)$, θ_{JA} , and T_A . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any allowable ambient temperature is $P_D = (T_J(\max) - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$. Operating at the absolute maximum T_J of 150°C can affect reliability.
- (6) The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51-7.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

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

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A ⁽¹⁾	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	$V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$, $V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$	25°C		225	1400	μV	
			Full range			2100		
α_{VIO}	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage	$V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$, $V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$	Full range		1.7		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$	
I_{IO}	Input offset current	$V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$, $V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$	25°C		8	100	nA	
			Full range			250		
I_{IB}	Input bias current	$V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$, $V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$	25°C		-0.8	-2	μA	
			Full range			-2.3		
V_{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	0 to 3	-0.3 to 3.2		V	
			Full range	0 to 2.7	-0.3 to 2.9			
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage		25°C	$I_{OH} = -150\ \mu\text{A}$	3.9	4.1	V	
				$I_{OH} = -1.5\text{ mA}$	3.8	4		
				$I_{OH} = -15\text{ mA}$	3.2	3.7		
			Full range	$I_{OH} = -100\ \mu\text{A}$	3.75			
				$I_{OH} = -1\text{ mA}$	3.65			
				$I_{OH} = -10\text{ mA}$	3.25			
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage		25°C	$I_{OL} = 150\ \mu\text{A}$		75	125	mV
				$I_{OL} = 1.5\text{ mA}$		150	225	
				$I_{OL} = 15\text{ mA}$		1.2	1.4	V
			Full range	$I_{OL} = 100\ \mu\text{A}$		200		
				$I_{OL} = 1\text{ mA}$		250		
				$I_{OL} = 10\text{ mA}$		1.25		V
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_{IC} = \pm 2.5\text{ V}$, $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$, $V_O = 1\text{ V to }1.5\text{ V}$	25°C	50	220		V/mV	
			Full range	5				
r_i	Input resistance		25°C		70		M Ω	
c_i	Input capacitance		25°C		2.5		pF	
z_o	Open-loop output impedance	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$	25°C		30		Ω	
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICR}(\text{min})$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	85	118		dB	
			Full range	80				
k_{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{CC\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 2.5\text{ V to } \pm 15\text{ V}$, $R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	90	106		dB	
			Full range	85				
I_{CC}	Supply current	$V_O = 2.5\text{ V}$, No load, $V_{IC} = 2.5\text{ V}$	25°C		3.4	4.4	mA	
			Full range			4.6		

(1) Full range is -40°C to 125°C .

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

(1) R_L and C_L terminated to 2.5 V.

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A ⁽¹⁾	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0, R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C		200	900	μV
			Full range			1700	
α_{VIO}	Temperature coefficient of input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = 0, R_S = 50\ \Omega$	Full range		1.7		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
I_{IO}	Input offset current	$V_{IC} = 0, R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C		7	100	nA
			Full range			250	
I_{IB}	Input bias current	$V_{IC} = 0, R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C		-0.7	-1.5	μA
			Full range			-1.8	
V_{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range	$R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	-15 to 13	-15.3 to 13.2		V
			Full range		-15 to 12.7	-15.3 to 12.9	
V_{OM+}	Maximum positive peak output voltage swing		25°C	$I_O = -150\ \mu\text{A}$	13.8	14.1	V
				$I_O = -1.5\ \text{mA}$	13.7	14	
				$I_O = -15\ \text{mA}$	13.1	13.7	
			Full range	$I_O = -100\ \mu\text{A}$	13.7		
				$I_O = -1\ \text{mA}$	13.6		
				$I_O = -10\ \text{mA}$	13.1		
V_{OM-}	Maximum negative peak output voltage swing		25°C	$I_O = 150\ \mu\text{A}$	-14.7	-14.9	V
				$I_O = 1.5\ \text{mA}$	-14.5	-14.8	
				$I_O = 15\ \text{mA}$	-13.4	-13.8	
			Full range	$I_O = 100\ \mu\text{A}$	-14.6		
				$I_O = 1\ \text{mA}$	-14.5		
				$I_O = 10\ \text{mA}$	-13.4		
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$V_O = \pm 10\ \text{V}, R_L = 2\ \text{k}\Omega$	25°C	100	450		V/mV
			Full range		20		
r_i	Input resistance		25°C		65		M Ω
c_i	Input capacitance		25°C		2.5		pF
z_o	Open-loop output impedance	$f = 1\ \text{MHz}$	25°C		30		Ω
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{ICR}(\text{min}), R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	85	108		dB
			Full range		80		
k_{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio ($\Delta V_{CC\pm}/\Delta V_{IO}$)	$V_{CC\pm} = \pm 2.5\ \text{V to } \pm 15\ \text{V}, R_S = 50\ \Omega$	25°C	90	106		dB
			Full range		85		
I_{OS}	Short-circuit output current	$V_O = 0$	25°C	$V_{ID} = 1\ \text{V}$	-25	-50	mA
				$V_{ID} = -1\ \text{V}$	20	31	
I_{CC}	Supply current	$V_O = 0, \text{No load}, V_{IC} = 2.5\ \text{V}$	25°C		3.5	4.5	mA
			Full range			4.7	

(1) Full range is -40°C to 125°C .

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1. Table of Graphs

V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	Distribution	Figure 2
I_{IO}	Input offset current	vs Free-air temperature	Figure 3
I_{IB}	Input bias current	vs Common-mode input voltage	Figure 4
		vs Free-air temperature	Figure 5
V_{OM+}	Maximum positive peak output voltage	vs Supply voltage	Figure 6
		vs Free-air temperature	Figure 7
		vs Output current	Figure 8
		vs Settling time	Figure 10
V_{OM-}	Maximum negative peak output voltage	vs Supply voltage	Figure 6
		vs Free-air temperature	Figure 7
		vs Output current	Figure 9
		vs Settling time	Figure 10
$V_{O(PP)}$	Maximum peak-to-peak output voltage	vs Frequency	Figure 11
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage	vs Output current	Figure 12
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	vs Output current	Figure 13
	Phase shift	vs Frequency	Figure 14
A_{VD}	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	vs Frequency	Figure 14
		vs Free-air temperature	Figure 15
z_o	Closed-loop output impedance	vs Frequency	Figure 16
I_{OS}	Short-circuit output current	vs Free-air temperature	Figure 17
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	vs Frequency	Figure 18
		vs Free-air temperature	Figure 19
k_{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio	vs Frequency	Figure 20
		vs Free-air temperature	Figure 21
I_{CC}	Supply current	vs Supply voltage	Figure 22
		vs Free-air temperature	Figure 23
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	vs Frequency	Figure 24
V_n	Input noise voltage	Over a 10-second period	Figure 25
I_n	Noise current	vs Frequency	Figure 26
THD+N	Total harmonic distortion plus noise	vs Frequency	Figure 27
SR	Slew rate	vs Free-air temperature	Figure 28
		vs Load capacitance	Figure 29
	Pulse response	Noninverting large signal	Figure 30
		Inverting large signal	Figure 31
		Small signal	Figure 32
B_1	Unity-gain bandwidth	vs Load capacitance	Figure 33
	Gain margin	vs Load capacitance	Figure 34
ϕ_m	Phase margin	vs Load capacitance	Figure 35

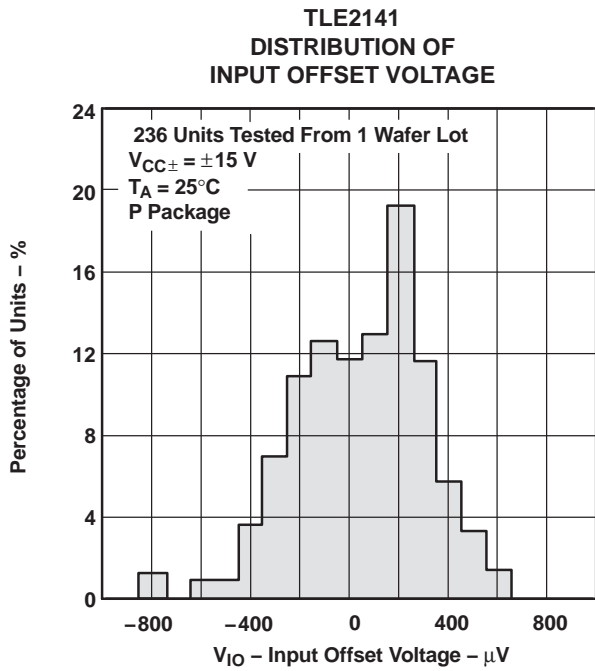


Figure 2.

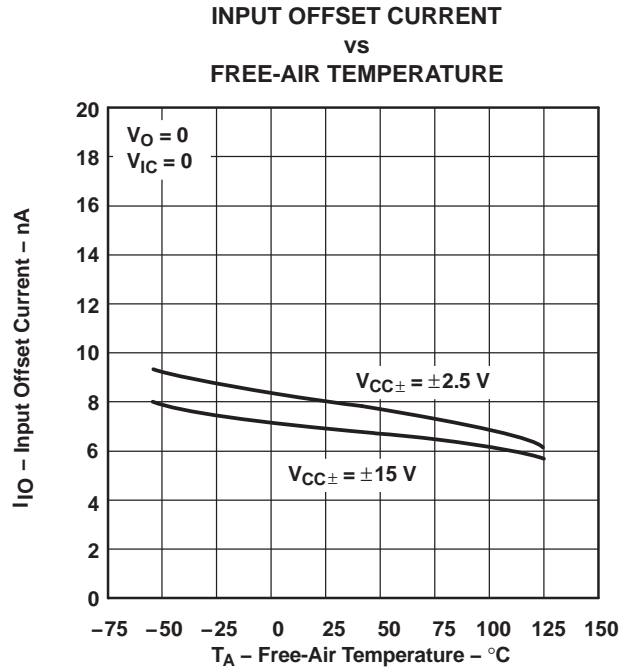


Figure 3.

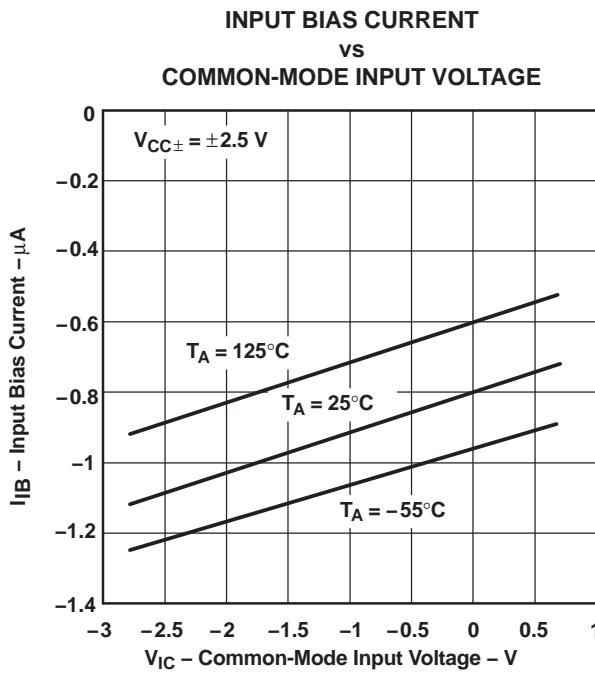


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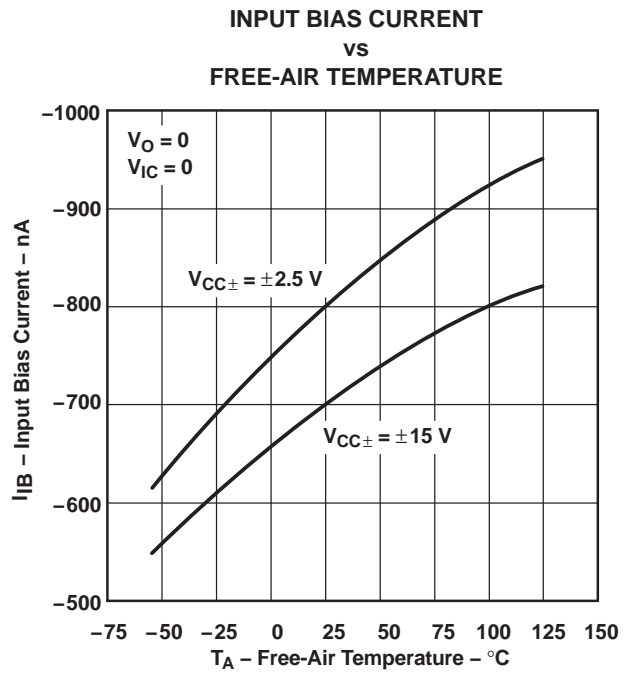


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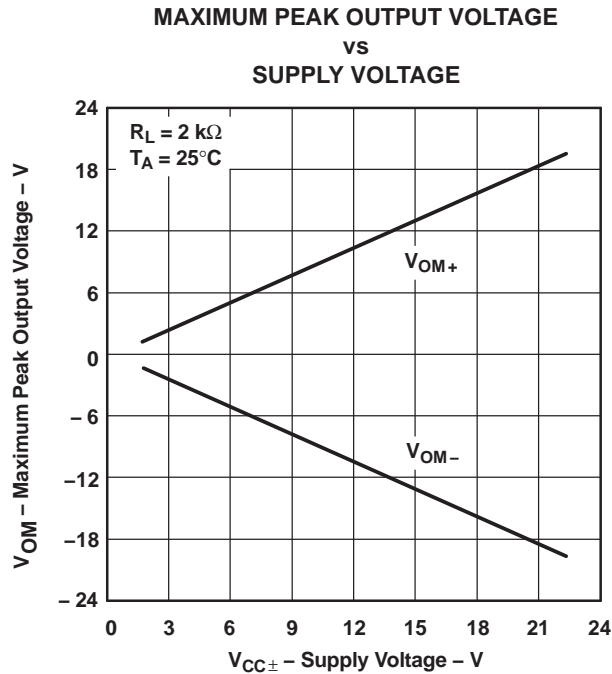


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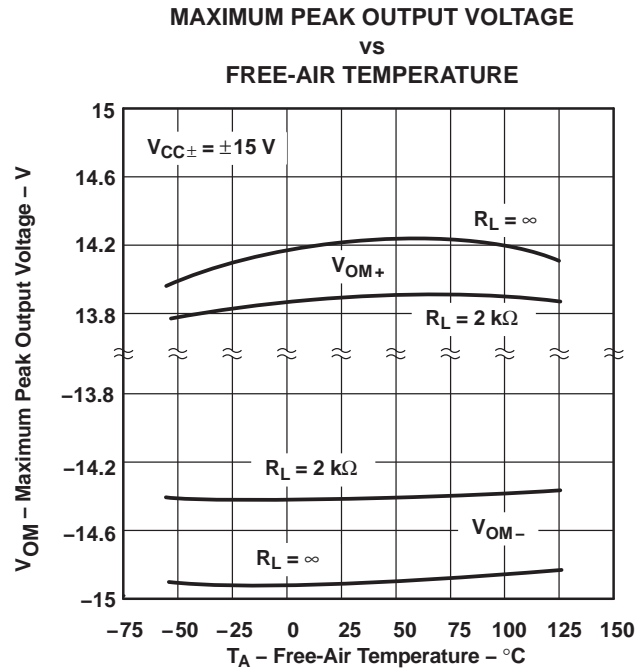


Figure 7.

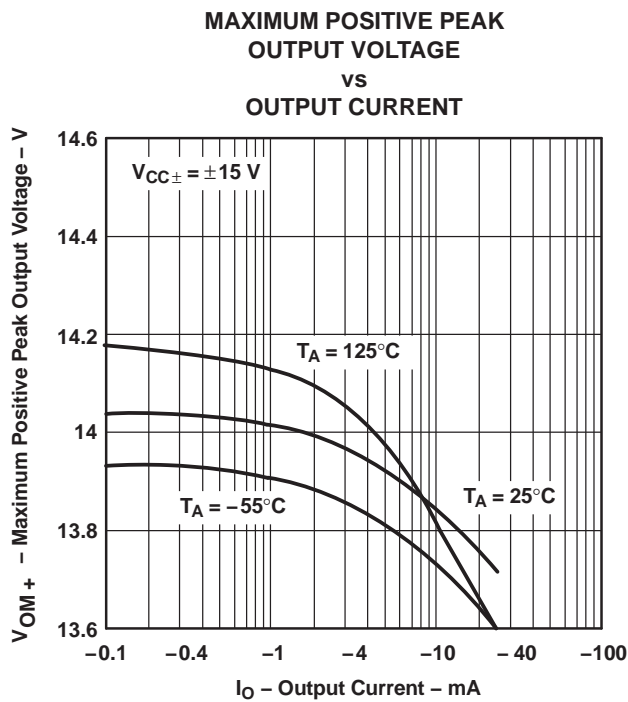


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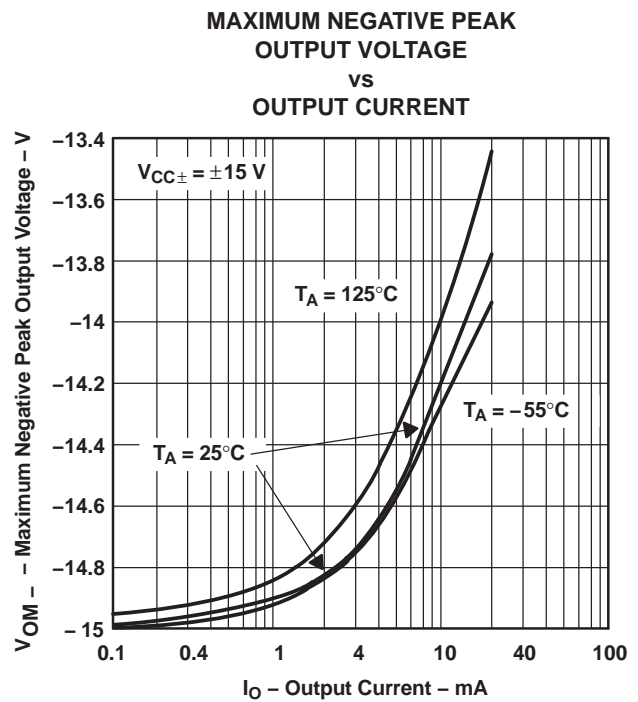


Figure 9.

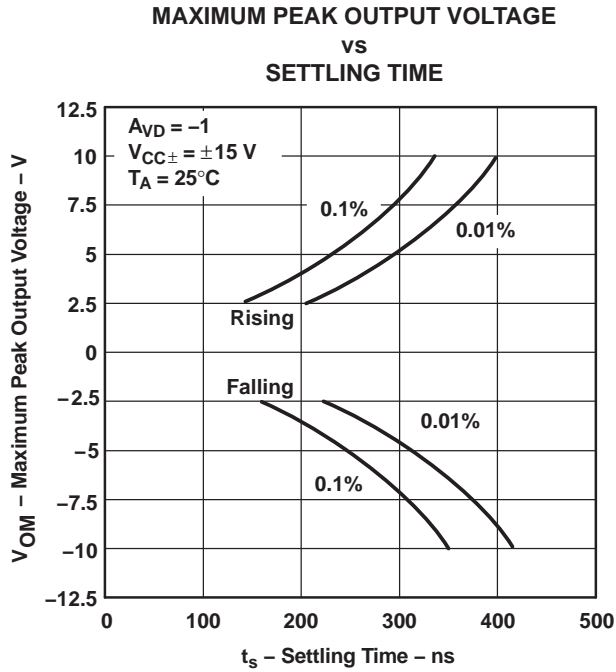


Figure 10.

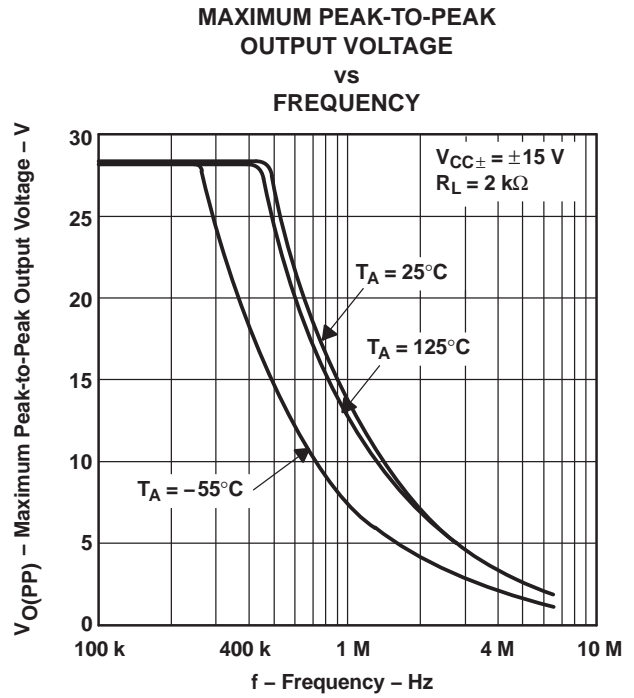


Figure 11.

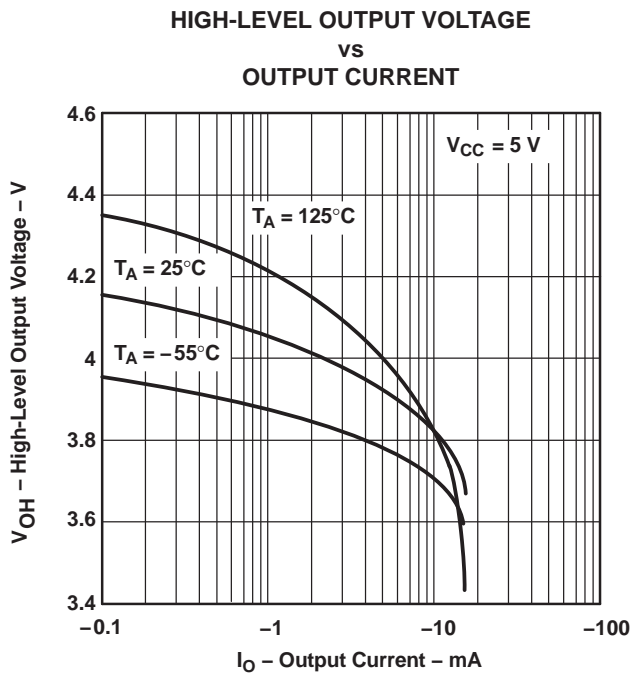


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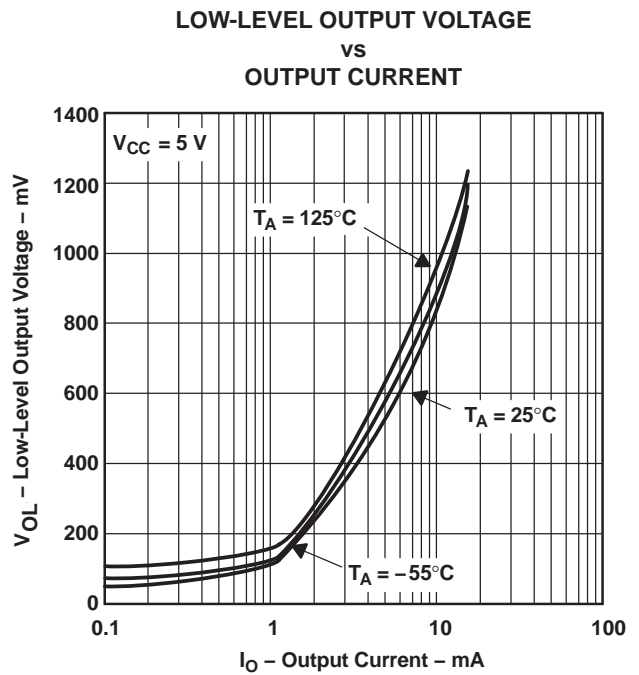


Figure 13.

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION AND PHASE SHIFT VS FREQUENCY

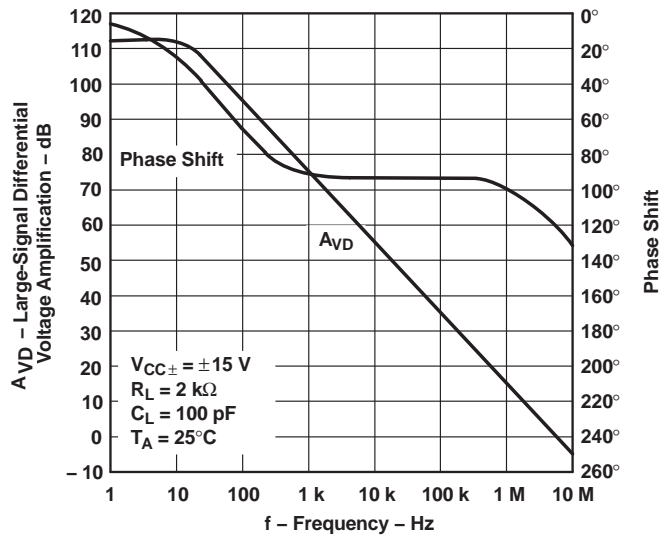


Figure 14.

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION VS FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

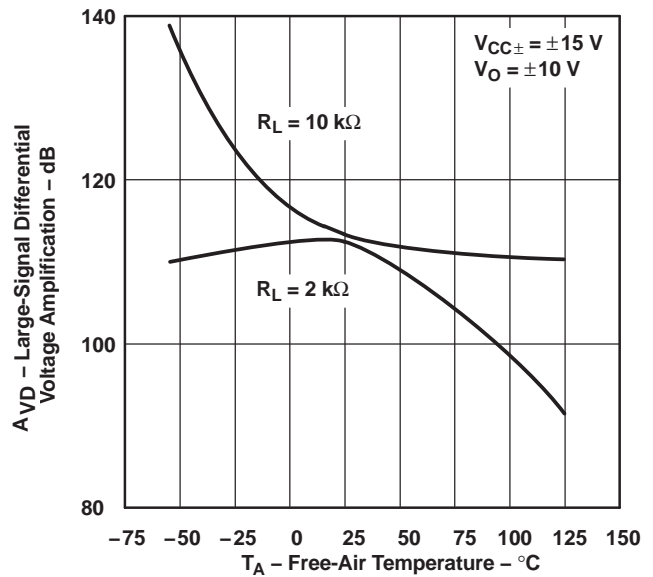


Figure 15.

CLOSED-LOOP OUTPUT IMPEDANCE VS FREQUENCY

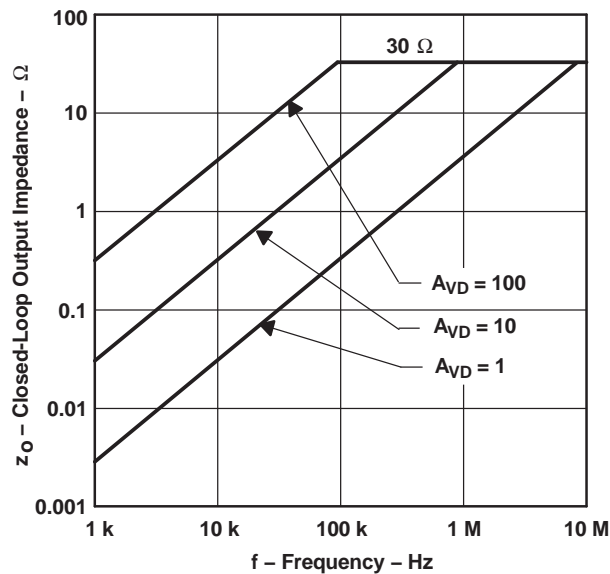


Figure 16.

SHORT-CIRCUIT OUTPUT CURRENT VS FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

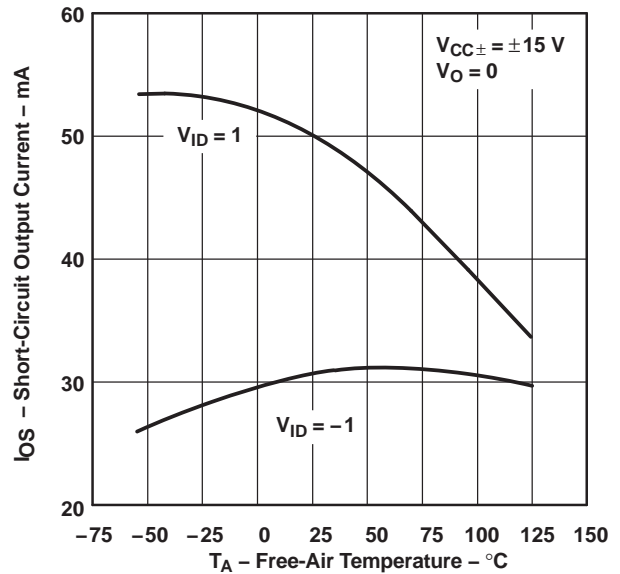
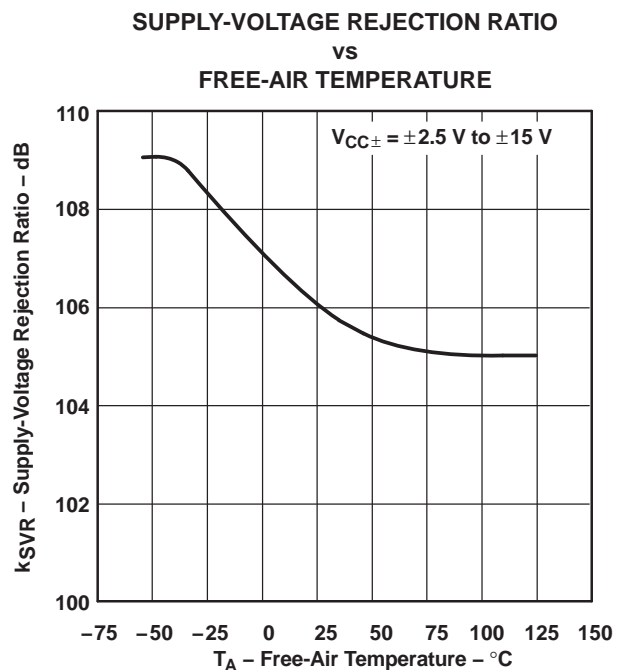
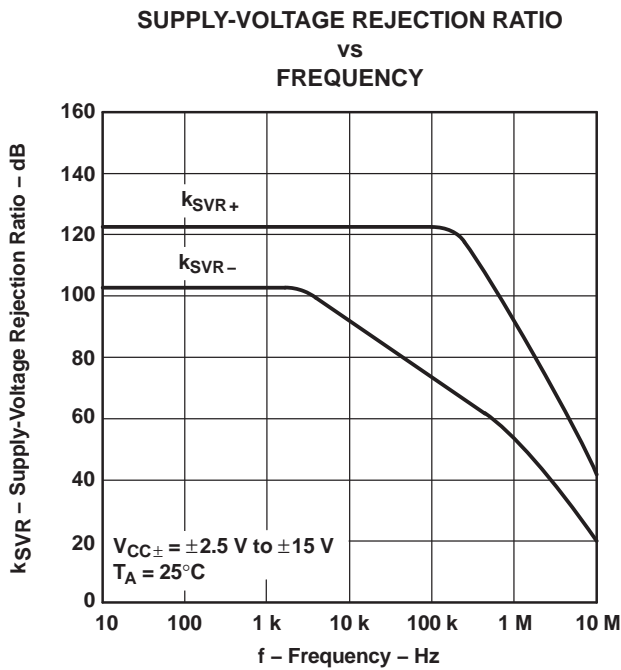
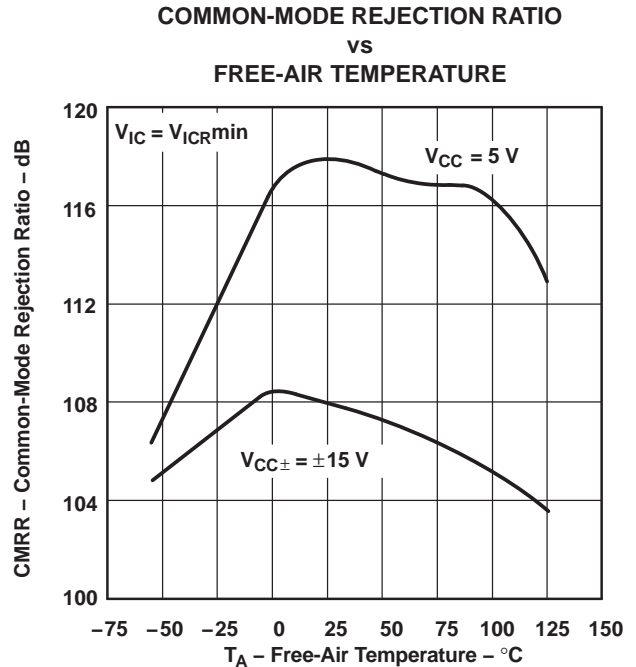
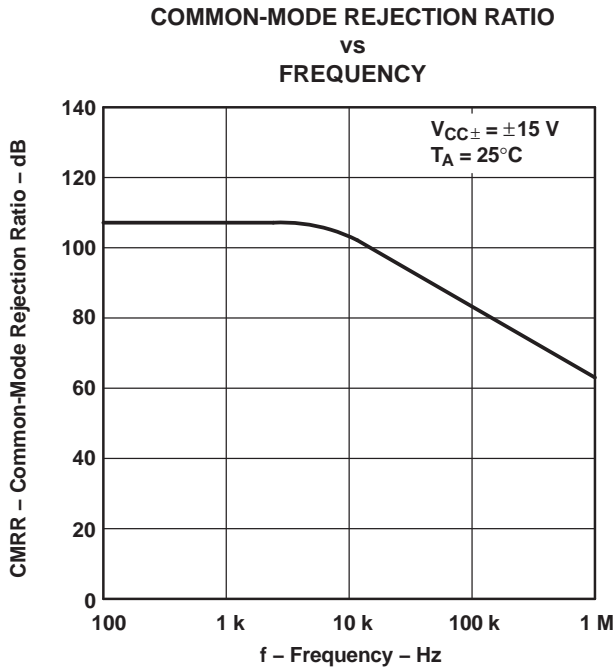


Figure 17.



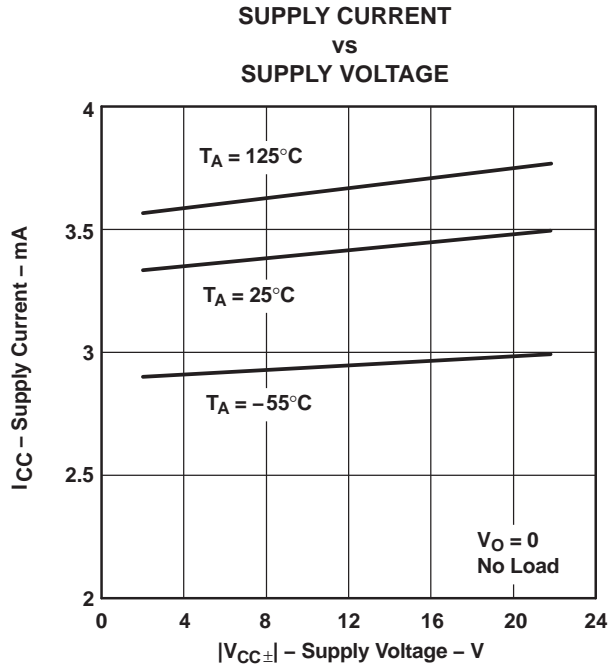


Figure 22.

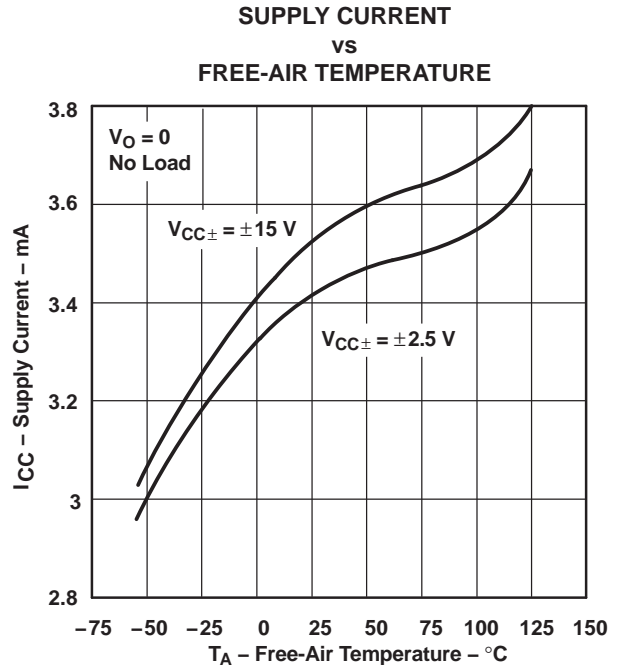


Figure 23.

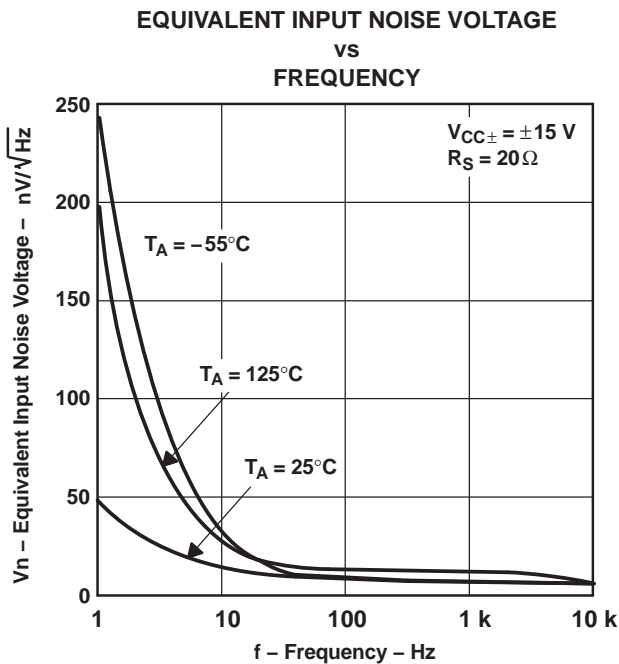


Figure 24.

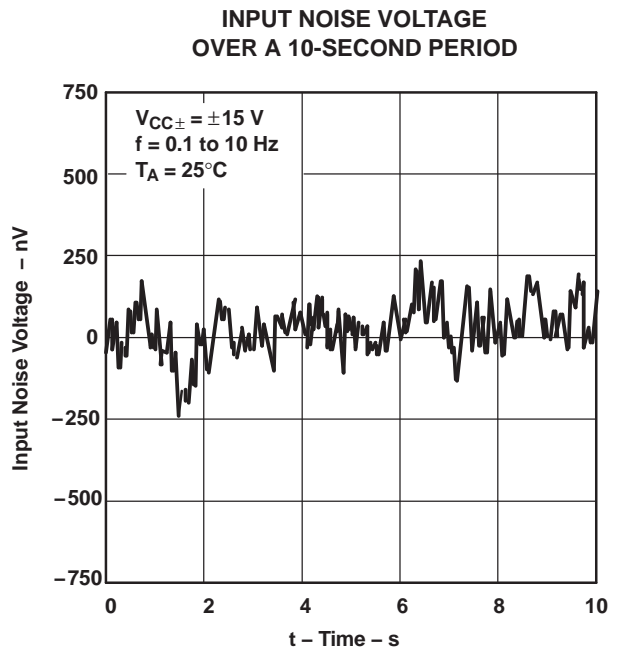


Figure 25.

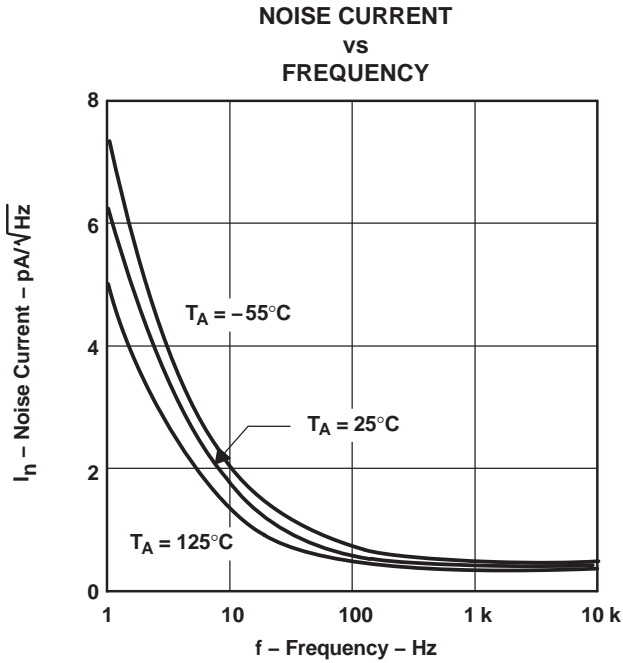


Figure 26.

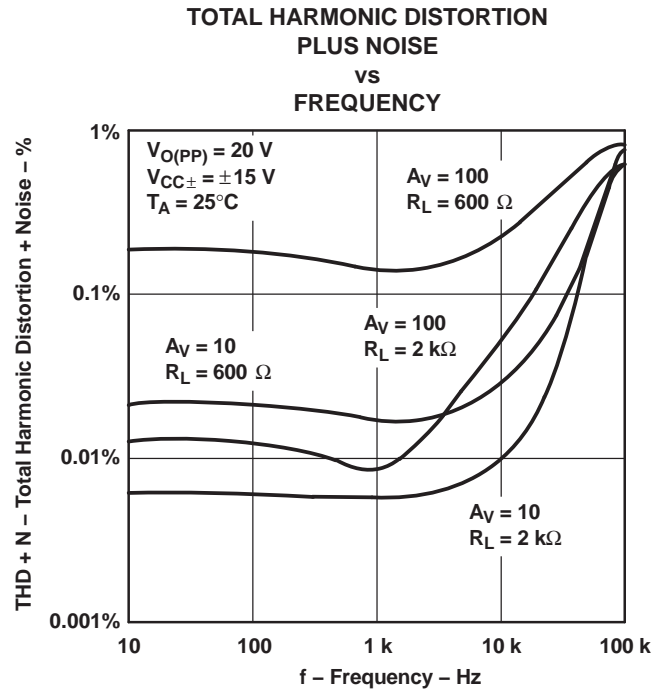


Figure 27.

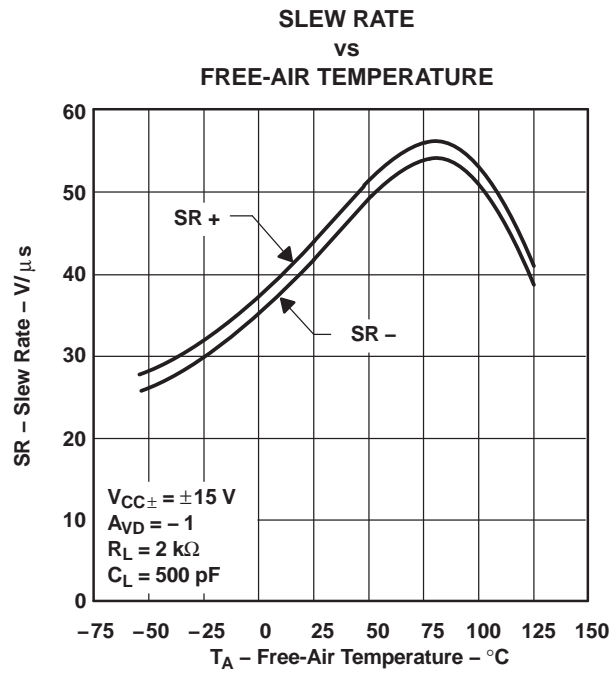


Figure 28.

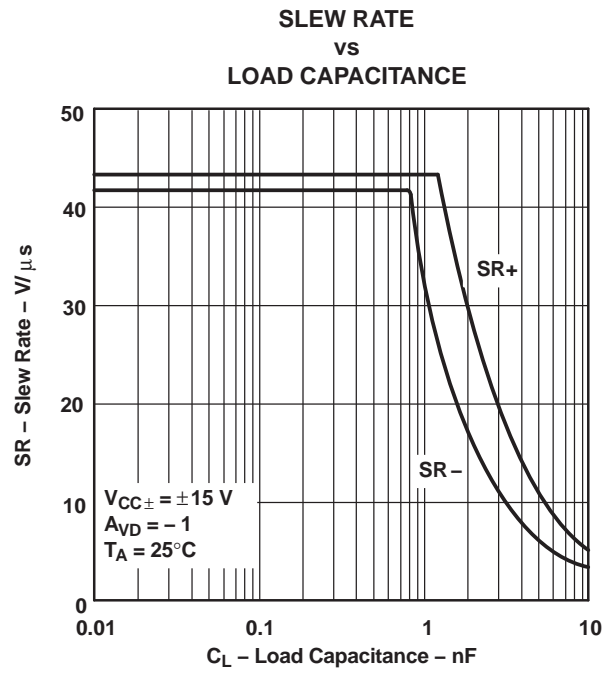


Figure 29.

**NONINVERTING
LARGE-SIGNAL
PULSE RESPONSE**

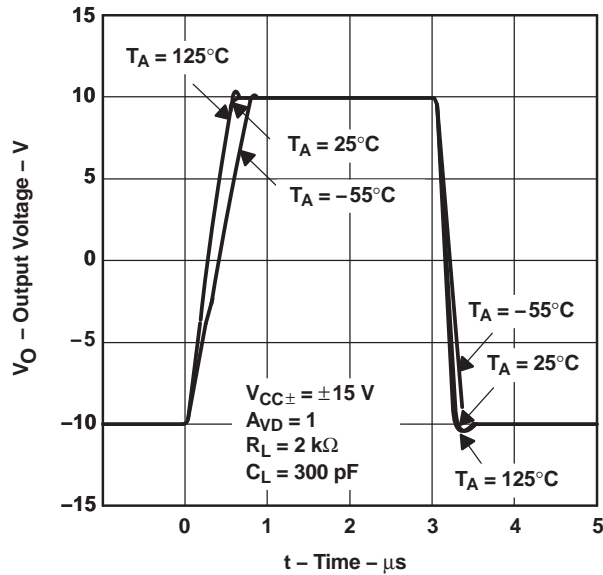


Figure 30.

**INVERTING
LARGE-SIGNAL
PULSE RESPONSE**

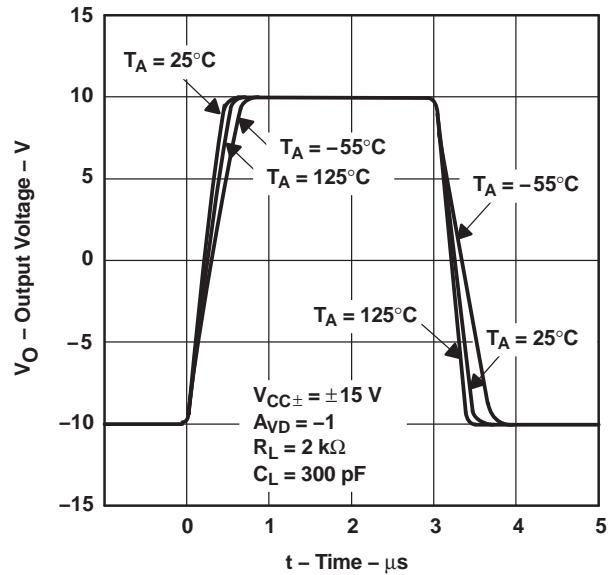


Figure 31.

**SMALL-SIGNAL
PULSE RESPONSE**

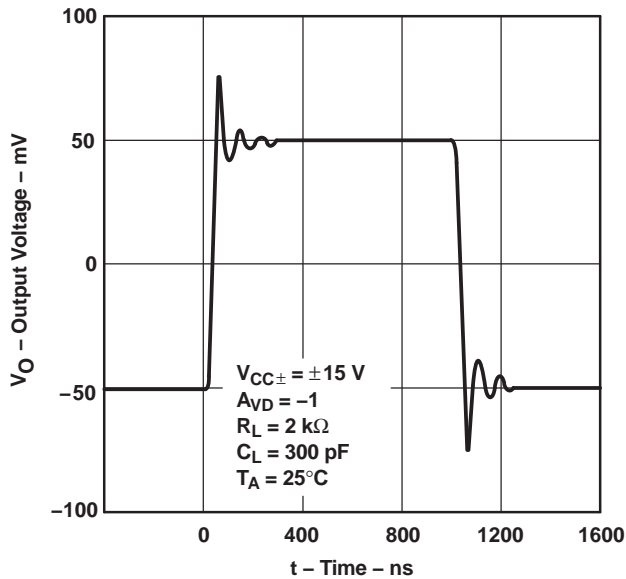


Figure 32.

**UNITY-GAIN BANDWIDTH
vs
LOAD CAPACITANCE**

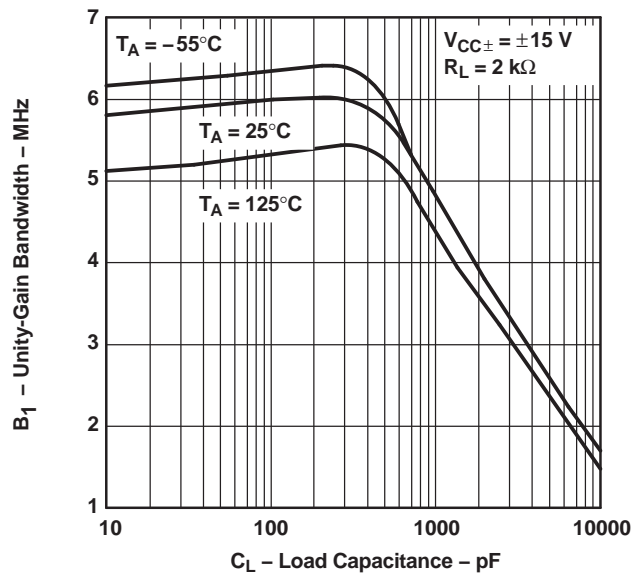


Figure 33.

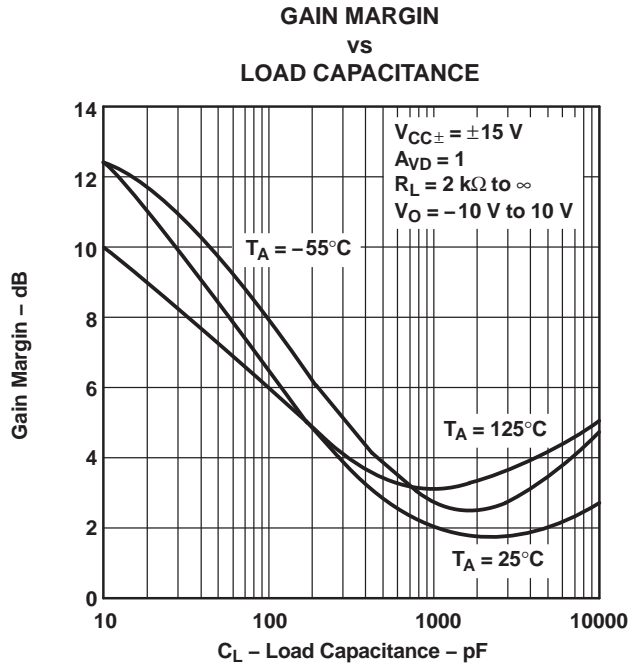


Figure 34.

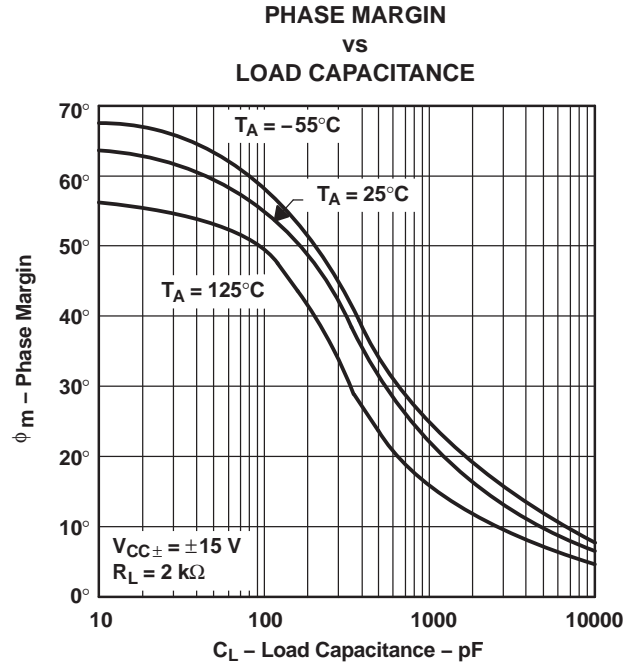


Figure 35.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Input Offset Voltage Nulling

The TLE2141-Q1 offers external null pins that can be used to further reduce the input offset voltage. If this feature is desired, connect the circuit of [Figure 36](#) as shown. If external nulling is not needed, the null pins may be left unconnected.

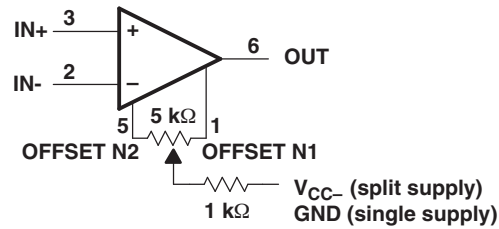


Figure 36. Input Offset Voltage Null Circuit

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Top-Side Markings (4)	Samples
TLE2141QDRQ1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	2141Q	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) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

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

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

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

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

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

(4) Multiple Top-Side Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Top-Side 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 Top-Side Marking for that device.

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OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TLE2141-Q1 :

- Catalog: [TLE2141](#)

- Enhanced Product: [TLE2141-EP](#)

- Military: [TLE2141M](#)

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Catalog - TI's standard catalog product
- Enhanced Product - Supports Defense, Aerospace and Medical Applications
- Military - QML certified for Military and Defense Applications



D0008A

PACKAGE OUTLINE

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



4214825/C 02/2019

NOTES:

- 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.
- This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- 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.
- This dimension does not include interlead flash.
- Reference JEDEC registration MS-012, variation AA.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

D0008A

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
 EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
 SCALE:8X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

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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

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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.

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