## Precision dual operational amplifier

## Features

■ Low input offset voltage: $500 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ max. (A version)
■ Low power consumption

- Short-circuit protection
- Low distortion, low noise
- High gain-bandwidth product: 3 MHz
- High channel separation
- ESD protection 2 kV
- Macromodel included in this specification


## Description

The TS512 is a high-performance dual operational amplifier with frequency and phase compensation built into the chip. The internal phase compensation allows stable operation in voltage follower configurations, in spite of its high gain-bandwidth product.
The circuit presents very stable electrical characteristics over the entire supply voltage range and is particularly intended for professional and telecom applications (such as active filtering).


Absolute maximum ratings and operating conditions

Table 1. Absolute maximum ratings

| Symbol | Parameter | Value | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | Supply voltage | $\pm 18$ | V |
| $V_{\text {in }}$ | Input voltage | $\pm \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ |  |
| $V_{\text {id }}$ | Differential input voltage | $\pm\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-1\right)$ |  |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {thja }}$ | Thermal resistance junction to ambient DIP8 SO-8 | $\begin{gathered} 85 \\ 125 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {thic }}$ | Thermal resistance junction to case ${ }^{(1)}$ DIP8 <br> SO-8 | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}}$ | Junction temperature | + 150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {stg }}$ | Storage temperature range | -65 to +150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| ESD | HBM: human body model( ${ }^{(2)}$ | 2 | kV |
|  | MM: machine model ${ }^{(3)}$ | 200 | V |
|  | CDM: charged device model ${ }^{(4)}$ | 1.5 | kV |

1. Short-circuits can cause excessive heating and destructive dissipation. $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{th}}$ are typical values.
2. Human body model: a 100 pF capacitor is charged to the specified voltage, then discharged through a $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor between two pins of the device. This is done for all couples of connected pin combinations while the other pins are floating.
3. 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 $<5 \Omega$ ). This is done for all couples of connected pin combinations while the other pins are floating.
4. Charged device model: all pins and the package are charged together to the specified voltage and then discharged directly to the ground through only one pin. This is done for all pins.

Table 2. Operating conditions

| Symbol | Parameter | Value | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | Supply voltage ${ }^{(1)}$ | 6 to 30 V | V |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{icm}}$ | Common mode input voltage range | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}-}+1.5$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}+}-1.5$ | V |
| $\mathrm{~T}_{\text {oper }}$ | Operating free air temperature range | -40 to +125 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

1. Value with respect to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ - pin.
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## 2 Schematic diagram

Figure 1. Schematic diagram (1/2 TS512)


## 3 Electrical characteristics

Table 3. $\quad \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}= \pm 15 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

| Symbol | Parameter | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | Supply current (per operator) $\mathrm{T}_{\min } \leq \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\max }$ |  | 0.5 | $\begin{gathered} \hline 0.6 \\ 0.75 \end{gathered}$ | mA |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {ib }}$ | Input bias current $T_{\min } \leq T_{\mathrm{amb}} \leq T_{\max }$ |  | 50 | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \\ & 300 \end{aligned}$ | nA |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {in }}$ | Input resistance, $f=1 \mathrm{kHz}$ |  | 1 |  | $\mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {io }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Input offset voltage } \\ & \text { TS512 } \\ & \text { TS512A } \\ & T_{\min } \leq T_{a m b} \leq T_{\max } \\ & \text { TS512 } \\ & \text { TS512A } \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & \\ & 3.5 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | mV |
| $\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\text {io }}$ | Input offset voltage drift $\mathrm{T}_{\min } \leq \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\max }$ |  | 2 |  | $\mu \mathrm{V} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {io }}$ | Input offset current $T_{\min } \leq T_{\mathrm{amb}} \leq T_{\max }$ |  | 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | nA |
| $\Delta l_{\text {io }}$ | Input offset current drift $\mathrm{T}_{\min } \leq \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\max }$ |  | 0.08 |  | $\frac{\mathrm{nA}}{{ }^{\text {C }} \text { C }}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {os }}$ | Output short-circuit current |  | 23 |  | mA |
| $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{vd}}$ | Large signal voltage gain $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=2 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}= \pm 15 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\text {min }} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\max } \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}= \pm 4 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 90 | $\begin{gathered} 100 \\ 95 \end{gathered}$ |  | dB |
| GBP | Gain-bandwidth product, $\mathrm{f}=100 \mathrm{kHz}$ | 1.8 | 3 |  | MHz |
| $e_{n}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Equivalent input noise voltage, } \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{kHz} \\ & \mathrm{Rs}=50 \Omega \\ & \mathrm{Rs}=1 \mathrm{k} \Omega \\ & \mathrm{Rs}=10 \mathrm{k} \Omega \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 10 \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\frac{\mathrm{nV}}{\sqrt{\mathrm{Hz}}}$ |
| THD | Total harmonic distortion $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{v}}=20 \mathrm{~dB}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=2 \mathrm{k} \Omega \\ & \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{o}}=2 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{pp}}, \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{kHz} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.03 |  | \% |
| $\pm \mathrm{V}_{\text {opp }}$ | Output voltage swing $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=2 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}= \pm 15 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\text {min }} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\max } \\ & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}= \pm 4 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\pm 13$ | $\pm 3$ |  | V |
| $V_{\text {opp }}$ | Large signal voltage swing $R_{L}=10 \mathrm{k} \Omega, f=10 \mathrm{kHz}$ |  | 28 |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{pp}}$ |
| SR | Slew rate <br> Unity gain, $R_{L}=2 k \Omega$ | 0.8 | 1.5 |  | V/ $/$ s |
| CMR | Common mode rejection ratio $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ic }}= \pm 10 \mathrm{~V}$ | 90 |  |  | dB |

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Table 3. $\quad \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}= \pm 15 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (unless otherwise specified) (continued)

| Symbol | Parameter | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SVR | Supply voltage rejection ratio | 90 |  |  | dB |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{o} 1} / \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{o} 2}$ | Channel separation, $\mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{kHz}$ |  | 120 |  | dB |

Figure 2. $\quad \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{io}}$ distribution at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}= \pm 15 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\mathrm{T}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


Figure 3. $\quad V_{i o}$ distribution at $V_{C C}= \pm 15 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\mathrm{T}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Figure 4. Input offset voltage vs. input common mode voltage at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=10 \mathrm{~V}$

Figure 5. Input offset voltage vs. input common mode voltage at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=30 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 6. Supply current (per operator) vs. supply voltage at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{icm}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} / 2$

Figure 7. Supply current (per operator) vs. input common mode voltage at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=6 \mathrm{~V}$



Figure 8. Supply current (per operator) vs. input common mode voltage at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=10 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 9. Supply current (per operator) vs. input common mode voltage at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=30 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 10. Output current vs. supply voltage at Figure 11. Output current vs. output voltage at


Figure 12. Output current vs. output voltage at Figure 13. Voltage gain and phase for different $V_{\text {Cc }}=30 \mathrm{~V}$
capacitive loads at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}=6 \mathrm{~V}$,
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{icm}}=3 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\mathrm{T}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


Figure 14. Voltage gain and phase for different Figure 15. Voltage gain and phase for different
capacitive loads at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=10 \mathrm{~V}$, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{icm}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\mathrm{T}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

capacitive loads at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=30 \mathrm{~V}$, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{icm}}=15 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\mathrm{T}=\mathbf{2 5}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


Figure 16. Frequency response for different capacitive loads at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}=6 \mathrm{~V}$, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {icm }}=\mathbf{3} \mathrm{V}$ and $\mathrm{T}=\mathbf{2 5}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


Figure 17. Frequency response for different capacitive loads at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}=10 \mathrm{~V}$,
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{icm}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\mathrm{T}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


Figure 18. Frequency response for different capacitive loads at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}=30 \mathrm{~V}$, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{icm}}=15 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\mathrm{T}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Figure 19. Phase margin vs. output current, at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}=6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{icm}}=3 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\mathrm{T}=\mathbf{2 5}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


Figure 20. Phase margin vs. output current, at Figure 21. Phase margin vs. output current, at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{icm}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\mathrm{T}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=30 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{icm}}=15 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\mathrm{T}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$



## 4 Macromodels

### 4.1 Important notes concerning this macromodel

- All models are a trade-off between accuracy and complexity (i.e. simulation time).
- Macromodels are not a substitute to breadboarding; rather, they confirm the validity of a design approach and help to select surrounding component values.
- A macromodel emulates the nominal performance of a typical device within specified operating conditions (temperature, supply voltage, for example). Thus the macromodel is often not as exhaustive as the datasheet, its purpose is to illustrate the main parameters of the product.

Data derived from macromodels used outside of the specified conditions $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}\right.$, temperature, for example) or even worse, outside of the device operating conditions $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{icm}}\right.$, for example), is not reliable in any way.

### 4.2 Macromodel code

```
** Standard Linear Ics Macromodels, 1993.
** CONNECTIONS :
* 1 INVERTING INPUT
* 2 NON-INVERTING INPUT
* 3 OUTPUT
* 4 POSITIVE POWER SUPPLY
* }5\mathrm{ NEGATIVE POWER SUPPLY
```

. SUBCKT TS512 143245
***********************************************************)
.MODEL MDTH D IS=1E-8 KF=6.565195E-17 CJO=10F

* INPUT STAGE
CIP 25 1.000000E-12
CIN $151.000000 \mathrm{E}-12$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { EIP } & 10 & 5 & 2 & 5 & 1\end{array}$
EIN $16 \begin{array}{lllll}16 & 1 & 5 & 1\end{array}$
RIP $10112.600000 \mathrm{E}+01$
RIN $1516 \quad 2.600000 \mathrm{E}+01$
RIS $11151.061852 \mathrm{E}+02$
DIP 1112 MDTH 400E-12
DIN 1514 MDTH 400E-12
VOFP 1213 DC 0
VOFN 1314 DC 0
IPOL 135 1.000000E-05
CPS 1115 12.47E-10
DINN 1713 MDTH 400E-12
VIN $1751.500000 \mathrm{e}+00$
DINR 1518 MDTH 400E-12
VIP $4181.500000 \mathrm{E}+00$
FCP 45 VOFP $3.400000 \mathrm{E}+01$
FCN 54 VOFN 3.400000E+01
FIBP 25 VOFN $1.000000 \mathrm{E}-02$

FIBN 51 VOFP $1.000000 \mathrm{E}-02$

* AMPLIFYING STAGE

FIP 519 VOFP 9.000000E+02
FIN 519 VOFN 9.000000E+02
RG1 $1951.727221 \mathrm{E}+06$
RG2 194 1.727221E+06
CC $1956.000000 \mathrm{E}-09$
DOPM 1922 MDTH 400E-12
DONM 2119 MDTH 400E-12
HOPM 2228 VOUT $6.521739 \mathrm{E}+03$
VIPM $2841.500000 \mathrm{E}+02$
HONM 2127 VOUT 6.521739E+03
VINM $5271.500000 \mathrm{E}+02$
GCOMP $54456.485084 \mathrm{E}-04$
RPM1 580 1E+06
RPM2 480 1E+06
GAVPH $58219802.59 \mathrm{E}-03$
RAVPHGH 824771
RAVPHGB 825771
RAVPHDH 82831000
RAVPHDB 82841000
CAVPHH $4830.331 \mathrm{E}-09$
CAVPHB $5840.331 \mathrm{E}-09$
EOUT 26238251
VOUT 2350
ROUT $2636.498455 \mathrm{E}+01$
COUT $351.000000 \mathrm{E}-12$
DOP 1925 MDTH 400E-12
VOP 425 1.742230E+00
DON 2419 MDTH 400E-12
VON $2451.742230 \mathrm{E}+00$
.ENDS

Table 4. $\quad \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}= \pm 15 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

| Symbol | Conditions | Value | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{io}}$ |  | 0 | mV |
| $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{vd}}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 100 | $\mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{mV}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | No load, per operator | 350 | $\mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{icm}}$ |  | -13.4 to 14 | V |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | +14 | V |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | -14 | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {sink }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{o}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ | 27.5 | mA |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {source }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{o}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ | 27.5 | mA |
| GBP | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=2 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=100 \mathrm{pF}$ | 2.5 | MHz |
| SR | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | 1.4 | $\mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{\mu s}$ |
| $\varnothing \mathrm{~m}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=2 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=100 \mathrm{pF}$ | 55 | Degrees |

## 5 Package information

In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in different grades of ECOPACK ${ }^{\circledR}$ packages, depending on their level of environmental compliance. ECOPACK ${ }^{\circledR}$ specifications, grade definitions and product status are available at: www.st.com. ECOPACK ${ }^{\circledR}$ is an ST trademark.

Figure 22. DIP8 package mechanical drawing


Table 5. DIP8 package mechanical data

| Ref. | Dimensions |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Millimeters |  |  | Inches |  |  |
|  | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Min. | Typ. | Max. |
| A |  |  | 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 |
| c | 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 |
| e |  | 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 |

Figure 23. SO-8 package mechanical drawing


Table 6. SO-8 package mechanical data

| Ref. | Dimensions |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Millimeters |  |  | Inches |  |  |
|  | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Min. | Typ. | Max. |
| A |  |  | 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 |
| c | 0.17 |  | 0.23 | 0.007 |  | 0.010 |
| D | 4.80 | 4.90 | 5.00 | 0.189 | 0.193 | 0.197 |
| E | 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 |
| e |  | 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 |  | $8 \circ$ | $10^{\circ}$ |  | $8^{\circ}$ |
| ccc |  |  | 0.10 |  |  | 0.004 |

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## 6 Ordering information

Table 7. Order codes

| Order code | Temperature range | Package | Packaging | Marking |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TS512IN | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C},+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | DIP8 | Tube | 512 IN |
| TS512AIN |  |  |  | 512AIN |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { TS512ID } \\ & \text { TS512IDT } \end{aligned}$ |  | SO-8 | Tube or tape \& reel | 5121 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { TS512AID } \\ & \text { TS512AIDT } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 512AI |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { TS512IYD }^{(1)} \\ & \text { TS512IYDT }^{(1)} \end{aligned}$ |  | SO-8 <br> (Automotive grade) | Tube or tape \& reel | 512IY |
| TS512AIYDT ${ }^{(1)}$ |  |  | Tape \& reel | 512AIY |

1. Qualification and characterization according to AEC Q100 and Q003 or equivalent, advanced screening according to AEC Q001 \& Q 002 or equivalent are on-going.

## 7 Revision history

Table 8. Document revision history

| Date | Revision | Changes |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 21-Nov-2001 | 1 | Initial release. |
| 23-Jun-2005 | 2 | PPAP references inserted in the datasheet, see Table 7: Order <br> Codes. |
| 05-May-2008 | 3 | AC and DC performance characteristics curves added for $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=6 \mathrm{~V}$, <br> $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=10 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=30 \mathrm{~V}$. <br> Modified $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ typ, added parameters over temperature range in <br> electrical characteristics table. <br> Corrected macromodel information. |
| 04-Feb-2010 | 4 | Updated document format. <br> Added TS512A and related parameters. <br> Modified footnote 1 under Table 2. <br> Removed Figure 11. |
| Modified Figure 12 and Figure 13. |  |  |
| Removed TS512AIYD order code from Table 7. |  |  |

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