## High-speed low-power quad operational amplifier with dual standby position

## Features

■ Low supply current: 4.5 mA
■ High speed: $150 \mathrm{MHz}-110 \mathrm{~V} / \mu \mathrm{s}$
■ Unity gain stability
■ Low offset voltage: 4 mV
■ Low noise $4.2 \mathrm{nV} / \sqrt{ } \mathrm{Hz}$

- Specified for $600 \Omega$ and $150 \Omega$ loads

■ High video performances:

- differential gain: 0.03\%
- differential phase: $0.07^{\circ}$
- gain flatness: $6 \mathrm{MHz}, 0.1 \mathrm{~dB}$ max. at 10 db gain


## Applications

- Video buffers

■ A/D converter drivers

## Description

The TSH95 is a low-power, high-frequency quad operational amplifier designated for high-quality video processing. The device offers an excellent speed consumption ratio with 4.5 mA per amplifier for a 150 MHz bandwidth.
A high slew rate and low noise also make it suitable for high-quality audio applications.

The TSH95 offers two separate complementary STANDBY pins: STANDBY 1 acting on operators 1 and 2, and STANDBY 2 acting on operators 3 and 4.

These pins reduce the consumption of the corresponding operators and put the output in a high impedance state.


## 1 Schematic diagram

Figure 1. Schematic diagram


## 2 <br> Absolute maximum ratings and operating conditions

Table 1. Absolute maximum ratings

| Symbol | Parameter | Value | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | Supply voltage ${ }^{(1)}$ | 14 | V |
| $V_{\text {id }}$ | Differential input voltage ${ }^{(2)}$ | $\pm 5$ | V |
| $V_{i}$ | Input voltage ${ }^{(3)}$ | -0.3 to 12 | V |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {oper }}$ | Operating free-air temperature range | -40 to +125 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {stg }}$ | Storage temperature range | -65 to +150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| ESD | CDM: charged device model ${ }^{(4)}$ HBM: human body model ${ }^{(5)}$ MM: machine model ${ }^{(6)}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.5 \\ 2 \\ 200 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{kV} \\ \mathrm{kV} \\ \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ |

1. All voltages values, except differential voltage, are with respect to network ground terminal.
2. Differential voltages are the non-inverting input terminal with respect to the inverting input terminal.
3. The magnitude of input and output voltages must never exceed $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}{ }^{+}+0.3 \mathrm{~V}$.
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.
5. 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.
6. 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

Table 2. Operating conditions

| Symbol | Parameter | Value | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | Supply voltage | 7 to 12 | V |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\text {ic }}$ | Common mode input voltage range | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}{ }^{-}+2$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}^{+}-1}$ | V |

## 3 Electrical characteristics

 (unless otherwise specified)

| Symbol | Parameter | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {io }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Input offset voltage } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ic}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{o}}=0 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~T}_{\text {min. }} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\text {max. }} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | mV |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{i}}$ | Input offset current $T_{\min .} \leq T_{\mathrm{amb}} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\max }$ |  | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {ib }}$ | Input bias current $\mathrm{T}_{\min .} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\max }$ |  | 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | Supply current (per amplifier, no load) $T_{\min .} \leq T_{\operatorname{amb}} \leq T_{\max }$ |  | 4.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | mA |
| CMR | Common-mode rejection ratio $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ic }}=-3 \mathrm{~V}$ to $+4 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{o}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ $T_{\text {min. }} \leq T_{\text {amb }} \leq T_{\text {max }}$. | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ | 100 |  | dB |
| SVR | Supply voltage rejection ratio $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}= \pm 5 \mathrm{~V}$ to $\pm 3 \mathrm{~V}$ $T_{\text {min. }} \leq T_{\text {amb }} \leq T_{\text {max }}$. | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | 75 |  | dB |
| Avd | Large signal voltage gain $R_{L}=10 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \quad \mathrm{Vo}= \pm 2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ $\mathrm{T}_{\text {min. }} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\text {max. }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \\ & 54 \end{aligned}$ | 70 |  | dB |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ | High level output voltage $\mathrm{V}_{\text {id }}=1 \mathrm{~V}$ $\begin{array}{ll}  & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=600 \Omega \\ \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=150 \Omega \\ \mathrm{~T}_{\text {min. }} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\text {max }} & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=150 \Omega \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ 2.5 \\ 2.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.5 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ |  | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ | Low level output voltage $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{id}}=11 \mathrm{~V}$ $\begin{array}{ll}  & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=600 \Omega \\ \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=150 \Omega \\ \mathrm{~T}_{\text {min. }} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\text {amb }} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\text {max }} & \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=150 \Omega \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & -3.5 \\ & -2.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -3 \\ -2.5 \\ -2.4 \end{gathered}$ | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{0}$ | Output short circuit current Vid $= \pm 1 \mathrm{~V}$  <br>  Source <br>  Sink <br> $T_{\text {min. }} \leq T_{\text {amb }} \leq T_{\text {max. }}$ Source <br>  Sink | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 15 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ |  | mA |
| GBP | Gain bandwidth product $A_{V C L}=100, R_{L}=600 \Omega C_{L}=15 \mathrm{pF}, \mathrm{f}=7.5 \mathrm{MHz}$ | 90 | 150 |  | MHz |
| $\mathrm{f}_{\text {T }}$ | Transition frequency |  | 90 |  | MHz |
| SR | Slew rate $V_{\text {in }}=-2 \text { to }+2 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=600 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=15 \mathrm{pF}$ | 62 | 110 |  | V/ $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{e}_{\mathrm{n}}$ | Equivalent input voltage noise $\mathrm{R}_{S}=50 \Omega \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{kHz}$ |  | 4.2 |  | $\mathrm{nV} / \sqrt{ } \mathrm{Hz}$ |
| ¢m | Phase margin $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{VM}}=+1$ |  | 35 |  | Degrees |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O} 1} / \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O} 2}$ | Channel separation $f=1 \mathrm{MHz}$ to 10 MHz |  | 65 |  | dB |
| Gf | Gain flatness $\mathrm{f}=\mathrm{DC}$ to $6 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{VCL}}=10 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  |  | 0.1 | dB |
| THD | Total harmonic distortion $\mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{kHz}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}= \pm 2.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=600 \Omega$ |  | 0.01 |  | \% |

Table 3. $\quad \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}{ }^{+}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}-=-5 \mathrm{~V}$, pin 8 connected to 0 V , pin 9 connected to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}+, \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (unless otherwise specified) (continued)

| Symbol | Parameter | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\Delta G$ | Differential gain $\mathrm{f}=3.58 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{VCL}}=+2, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=150 \Omega$ |  | 0.03 |  | $\%$ |
| $\Delta \varphi$ | Differential phase $\mathrm{f}=3.58 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{VCL}}=+2, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=150 \Omega$ |  | 0.07 |  | Degree |

Table 4. Standby mode: $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}{ }^{+}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}{ }^{-}=-5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

| Symbol | Parameter | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SBY }}$ | Pin 8/9 threshold voltage for STANDBY mode | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}{ }^{+}-2.2$ | $V_{C C^{+}}-1.6$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{CC}}+- \\ 1.0 \end{gathered}$ | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {CC SBY }}$ | Total consumption: <br> Pin $8($ Standby 1$)=0, \operatorname{Pin} 9(\overline{\text { Standby } 2})=0$ <br> Pin $8($ Standby 1$)=0, \operatorname{Pin} 9(\overline{\text { Standby } 2})=1$ <br> Pin $8($ Standby 1$)=0, \operatorname{Pin} 9($ Standby 2$)=0$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9.4 \\ & 9.4 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ |  | mA |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {sol }}$ | Input/output isolation ( $f=1 \mathrm{MHz}$ to 10 MHz ) |  | 70 |  | dB |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ | Time from Standby mode to Active mode |  | 200 |  | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {OFF }}$ | Time from Active mode to Standby mode |  | 200 |  | ns |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{D}}$ | Standby driving current |  | 2 |  | pA |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ | Output leakage current |  | 20 |  | pA |
| IIL | Input leakage current |  | 20 |  | pA |

Table 5. Standby control pin status

| Logic input |  | Status |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Standby 1 | Standby 2 | Op-amps 1 and 2 | Op-amps 2 and 3 |
| 0 | 0 | Enable | Standby |
| 0 | 1 | Enable | Enable |
| 1 | 0 | Standby | Standby |
| 1 | 1 | Standby | Enable |

Figure 2. Standby position


To put the device in standby, a logic level must be applied on the standby MOS input. Since ground is a virtual level for the device, the threshold voltage has been referred to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}+}$ at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}+}-1.6 \mathrm{~V}$ typical.

In standby mode, the output goes into high impedance in 200 ns . Note that all maximum ratings must still be followed in this mode. This mode leads to a swing limitation while using the device in a signal multiplexing configuration with followers; the differential input voltage must not exceed $\pm 5 \mathrm{~V}$, limiting the input swing to 2.5 Vpp .

## 4 Application information

Figure 3. Signal multiplexing


Figure 4. Sample and hold


### 4.1 Printed circuit layout recommendations

As with any high-frequency device, a few rules must be observed when designing the PCB so as to maximize performance.
From the most to the least important points:

- Each power supply lead must be bypassed to ground with a 10 nF ceramic capacitor and a $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor placed very close to the device.
- To provide low inductance and low resistance common return, use a ground plane or common point return for power and signal.
- All leads must be wide and as short as possible, especially for the inputs, in order to decrease parasitic capacitance and inductance.
- Use small resistor values to decrease the time constant with parasitic capacitance.
- Choose the smallest-possible component sizes (SMD).
- Decrease the capacitor load at the output to avoid degrading the circuit's stability and cause oscillation. You can also add a serial resistor to minimize its influence.

Figure 5. Large signal follower response


Figure 6. Static open-loop voltage gain

Figure 7. Input offset voltage drift versus temperature


Figure 8. Small signal follower response


Figure 10. Closed-lop frequency response and phase shift

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Figure 11. Audio bandwidth frequency response \& phase shift (TSH95 vs standard 15 MHz audio op-amp)


Figure 13. Crosstalk isolation vs. frequency (SO-16 package)


Figure 15. Input/output isolation in standby mode (SO-16 package)

Figure 17. Signal multiplexing
Figure 18. Differential input impedance versus frequency


Figure 19. Common input impedance versus frequency


## 5 Macromodel information

The information below applies to the TSH95I.
** Standard Linear Ics Macromodels, 1996.
** CONNECTIONS :

* 1 INVERTING INPUT
* 2 NON-INVERTING INPUT
* 3 OUTPUT
* 4 POSITIVE POWER SUPPLY
* 5 NEGATIVE POWER SUPPLY
* 6 STANDBY
.SUBCKT TSH95 1324556 (analog)
**************** switch
.SUBCKT SWITCH 2010 IN OUT COM
.MODEL DIDEAL D N=0.1 IS=1E-08
DP IN 1 DIDEAL 400E-12
DN OUT 2 DIDEAL 400E-12
EP 1 OUT COM 102
EN 2 IN COM 102
RFUIT1 IN 1 1E+09
RFUIT2 OUT 2 1E+09
RCOM COM 0 1E+12
. ENDS SWITCH

```
            inverter
                *****************
```

.SUBCKT INV 2010 IN OUT
.MODEL DIDEAL D N=0.1 IS=1E-08
$\begin{array}{llll}R P 1 & 20 & 15 & 1 E+09\end{array}$
RN1 $15 \quad 10$ 1E+09
RIN IN 10 1E+12
RIP IN 20 1E+12
DPINV OUT 20 DIDEAL 400E-12
DNINV 10 OUT DIDEAL 400E-12
GINV 0 OUT IN $15-6.7 \mathrm{E}-7$
CINV 0 OUT 210f

```
.ENDS INV
.MODEL MDTH D IS=1E-8 KF=1.809064E-15
CJO=10F
* INPUT STAGE
CIP 2 5 1.000000E-12
CIN 1 5 1.000000E-12
EIP 10 5 2 5 1
EIN 16 5 1 5 1
RIP 10 11 2.600000E-01
RIN 15 16 2.600000E-01
RIS 11 15 3.645298E-01
DIP 11 12 MDTH 400E-12
DIN 15 14 MDTH 400E-12
VOFP 12 13 DC 0.000000E+00
VOFN 1314DC 0
FPOL 13 5 VSTB 1E+03
CPS 11 15 2.986990E-10
DINN 17 13 MDTH 400E-12
VIN 17 5 2.000000e+00
DINR 15 18 MDTH 400E-12
VIP 4 18 1.000000E+00
FCP 4 5 VOFP 3.500000E+00
FCN 5 4 VOFN 3.500000E+00
ISTB0 4 5 130UA
FIBP 2 5 VOFP 1.000000E-02
FIBN 5 1 VOFN 1.000000E-02
* AMPLIFYING STAGE
FIP 5 19 VOFP 2.530000E+02
FIN 5 19 VOFN 2.530000E+02
RG1 19 120 3.160721E+03
XCOM1 4 0 120 5 COM SWITCH
RG2 19 121 3.160721E+03
```

XCOM2 404121 COM SWITCH
CC $1952.00000 \mathrm{E}-09$
DOPM 1922 MDTH 400E-12
DONM 2119 MDTH 400E-12
HOPM 2228 VOUT 1.504000E+03
VIPM $2845.000000 \mathrm{E}+01$
HONM 2127 VOUT 1.400000E+03
VINM 527 5.000000E+01
*********** ZP
ZP
RZP1 580 1E+06
RZP2 480 1E+06
GZP $5821980 \quad 2.5 \mathrm{E}-05$
RZP2H 83410000
RZP1H 838280000
RZP2B 84510000
RZP1B 828480000
LZPH 483 3.535e-02
LZPB $8453.535 e-02$

EOUT26 238251
VOUT 2350
ROUT 2610335
COUT 1035 30.000000E-12
XCOM 401033 COM SWITCH
DOP 1925 MDTH 400E-12
VOP 425 2.361965E+00
DON 2419 MDTH 400E-12
VON $2452.361965 \mathrm{E}+00$
********** STAND BY
RMI1 4111 1E+7

RMI2 0111 2E+7
RONOFF 660 1K
CONOGG 60 10p
RSTBIN $6001 \mathrm{E}+12$
ESTBIN 1060601
ESTBREF 10610711101
DSTB1 107108 MDTH 400E-12
VSTB 1081090
ISTB 1090 1U
RSTB 1091101
DSTB2 0110 MDTH 400E-12
XINV 406 COM INV
. ENDS

Table 6. Electrical characteristics with $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}= \pm 5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{amb}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

| Symbol | Conditions | Value | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{io}}$ |  | 0 | mV |
| $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{vd}}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=600 \Omega$ | 3.2 | $\mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{mV}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | No load/amplifier | 5.2 | mA |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{icm}}$ |  | -3 to 4 | V |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=600 \Omega$ | +3.6 | V |
| $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=600 \Omega$ | -3.6 | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {sink }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ | 40 | mA |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {source }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{o}}=0 \mathrm{~V}$ | 40 | mA |
| GBP | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=600 \Omega \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=15 \mathrm{pF}$ | 147 | MHz |
| SR | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=600 \Omega \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=15 \mathrm{pF}$ | 110 | $\mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{\mu s}$ |
| $\phi \mathrm{~m}$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=600 \Omega \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=15 \mathrm{pF}$ | 42 | Degrees |

## 6 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.

### 6.1 SO-16 package information

Figure 20. SO-16 package mechanical drawing


Table 7. SO-16 package mechanical data

| Ref. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 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 | 0.31 |  | 0.51 | 0.012 |  | 0.020 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| c | 0.17 |  | 0.25 | 0.007 |  | 0.010 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{D}^{(1)}$ | 9.80 | 9.90 | 10.00 | 0.386 | 0.390 | 0.394 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| E | 5.80 | 6.00 | 6.20 | 0.228 | 0.236 | 0.244 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| E1 ${ }^{(2)}$ | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| k | 0 |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ccc |  |  | 0.10 |  |  | 0.004 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. Does not include mold flash, protrusions or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions or gate burrs not to exceed 0.15 mm in total.
2. Does not include interlead flash or protrusions. Interlead flash or protrusions not to exceed 0.25 mm per side.
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## 7 Ordering information

Table 8. Order codes

| Part number | Temperature range | Package | Packing | Marking |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TSH95ID | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | SO-16 | Tube or Tape \& reel | TSH95I |
| TSH95IDT |  |  |  |  |
| TSH95IYD ${ }^{(1)}$ |  | SO-16 |  | TSH95IY |
| TSH95IYDT ${ }^{(1)}$ |  | (Automotive grade) |  |  |

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.

## 8 Revision history

Table 9. Document revision history

| Date | Revision | Changes |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 01-Nov-2000 | 1 | Initial release. |
| 27-Aug-2009 | 2 | Document format updated. <br> Updated SO-16 package information in Chapter 6. <br> Added automotive grade order codes in Table 8. |

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