

5MHz, Single Precision Rail-to-Rail Input-Output (RRIO) Op Amp

The ISL28136 is a low-power single operational amplifier optimized for single supply operation from 2.4V to 5.5V, allowing operation from one lithium cell or two Ni-Cd batteries. This device features a gain-bandwidth product of 5MHz and is unity-gain stable with a -3dB bandwidth of 13MHz.

This device features an Input Range Enhancement Circuit (IREC), which enables it to maintain CMRR performance for input voltages greater than the positive supply. The input signal is capable of swinging 0.25V above the positive supply and to the negative supply with only a slight degradation of the CMRR performance. The output operation is rail-to-rail.

The part typically draws less than 1mA supply current while meeting excellent DC accuracy, AC performance, noise and output drive specifications. Operation is guaranteed over -40°C to +125°C temperature range.

Ordering Information

PART NUMBER (Notes 2, 3)	PART MARKING	PACKAGE (Pb-Free)	PKG. DWG. #
ISL28136FHZ-T7 (Note 1)	GABP (Note 4)	6 Ld SOT-23	P6.064A
ISL28136FHZ-T7A (Note 1)	GABP (Note 4)	6 Ld SOT-23	P6.064A
ISL28136FBZ	28136 FBZ	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15E
ISL28136FBZ-T7 (Note 1)	28136 FBZ	8 Ld SOIC	M8.15E
ISL28136EVAL1Z	Evaluation Board		

1. Please refer to [TB347](#) for details on reel specifications.
2. These Intersil Pb-free plastic packaged products employ special Pb-free material sets, molding compounds/die attach materials, and 100% matte tin plate plus anneal (e3 termination finish, which is RoHS compliant and compatible with both SnPb and Pb-free soldering operations). Intersil Pb-free products are MSL classified at Pb-free peak reflow temperatures that meet or exceed the Pb-free requirements of IPC/JEDEC J STD-020.
3. For Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL), please see device information page for [ISL28136](#). For more information on MSL please see techbrief [TB363](#).
4. The part marking is located on the bottom of the parts.

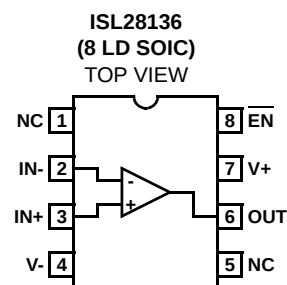
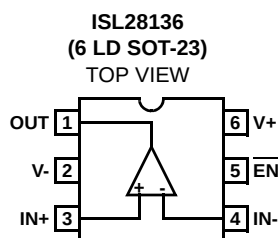
Features

- 5MHz Gain bandwidth product @ $A_V = 100$
- 13MHz -3dB unity gain bandwidth
- 900 μ A typical supply current
- 150 μ V maximum offset voltage (8 Ld SOIC)
- 5nA typical input bias current
- Down to 2.4V single supply voltage range
- Rail-to-rail input and output
- Enable pin
- -40°C to +125°C operation
- Pb-free (RoHS compliant)

Applications

- Low-end audio
- 4mA to 20mA current loops
- Medical devices
- Sensor amplifiers
- ADC buffers
- DAC output amplifiers

Pinouts



Absolute Maximum Ratings ($T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$)

Supply Voltage	5.75V
Supply Turn-on Voltage Slew Rate	1V/ μs
Differential Input Current	5mA
Differential Input Voltage	0.5V
Input Voltage	V- - 0.5V to V+ + 0.5V
ESD Rating	
Human Body Model	3kV
Machine Model	300V

Thermal Information

Thermal Resistance (Typical)	θ_{JA} ($^\circ\text{C/W}$)	θ_{JC} ($^\circ\text{C/W}$)
6 Ld SOT-23 Package (Note 5)	230	N/A
8 Ld SOIC Package (Notes 5, 6)	125	71
Ambient Operating Temperature Range	-40 $^\circ\text{C}$ to +125 $^\circ\text{C}$	
Storage Temperature Range	-65 $^\circ\text{C}$ to +150 $^\circ\text{C}$	
Operating Junction Temperature	+125 $^\circ\text{C}$	
Pb-free reflow profile	see link below	
	http://www.intersil.com/pbfree/Pb-FreeReflow.asp	

CAUTION: Do not operate at or near the maximum ratings listed for extended periods of time. Exposure to such conditions may adversely impact product reliability and result in failures not covered by warranty.

NOTES:

5. θ_{JA} is measured with the component mounted on a high effective thermal conductivity test board in free air. See Tech Brief [TB379](#) for details.
6. For θ_{JC} , the "case temp" location is taken at the package top center.

IMPORTANT NOTE: All parameters having Min/Max specifications are guaranteed. Typical values are for information purposes only. Unless otherwise noted, all tests are at the specified temperature and are pulsed tests, therefore: $T_J = T_C = T_A$

Electrical Specifications $V_+ = 5\text{V}$, $V_- = 0\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = 2.5\text{V}$, $R_L = \text{Open}$, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified. **Boldface limits apply over the operating temperature range, -40 $^\circ\text{C}$ to +125 $^\circ\text{C}$.** Temperature data established by characterization.

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITIONS	MIN (Note 7)	TYP	MAX (Note 7)	UNIT
DC SPECIFICATIONS						
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage	8 Ld SOIC	-150	± 10	150	μV
			-270		270	
		6 Ld SOT-23	-400	± 10	400	μV
			-450		450	
$\frac{\Delta V_{OS}}{\Delta T}$	Input Offset Voltage vs Temperature			0.4		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$	-10	0	10	nA
			-15		15	
I_B	Input Bias Current	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$	-35	5	35	nA
			-40		40	
V_{CM}	Common-Mode Voltage Range	Guaranteed by CMRR	0		5	V
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = 0\text{V}$ to 5V	90	114		dB
			85			
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_+ = 2.4\text{V}$ to 5.5V	90	99		dB
			85			
A_{VOL}	Large Signal Voltage Gain	$V_O = 0.5\text{V}$ to 4V , $R_L = 100\text{k}\Omega$ to V_{CM}	600	1770		V/mV
			500			
V_{OUT}	Maximum Output Voltage Swing	Output low, $R_L = 100\text{k}\Omega$ to V_{CM}		3	6	mV
					10	
		Output low, $R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$ to V_{CM}		70	90	mV
					110	
		Output high, $R_L = 100\text{k}\Omega$ to V_{CM}	4.99	4.994		V
			4.98			
		Output high, $R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$ to V_{CM}	4.92	4.94		V
			4.89			
$I_{S,ON}$	Supply Current, Enabled	Per Amp	0.8	0.9	1.1	mA
					1.4	

Electrical Specifications $V_+ = 5V$, $V_- = 0V$, $V_{CM} = 2.5V$, $R_L = \text{Open}$, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified. **Boldface limits apply over the operating temperature range, -40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$.** Temperature data established by characterization. **(Continued)**

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION	CONDITIONS	MIN (Note 7)	TYP	MAX (Note 7)	UNIT
$I_{S,OFF}$	Supply Current, Disabled			10	14 16	μA
I_{O+}	Short-Circuit Output Source Current	$R_L = 10\Omega$ to V_{CM}	48 45	56		mA
I_{O-}	Short-Circuit Output Sink Current	$R_L = 10\Omega$ to V_{CM}	50 45	55		mA
V_{SUPPLY}	Supply Operating Range	V_+ to V_-	2.4		5.5	V
V_{ENH}	$\overline{EN}$ Pin High Level		2			V
V_{ENL}	$\overline{EN}$ Pin Low Level				0.8	V
I_{ENH}	$\overline{EN}$ Pin Input High Current	$V_{EN} = V_+$		1	1.5 1.6	μA
I_{ENL}	$\overline{EN}$ Pin Input Low Current	$V_{EN} = V_-$		16	25 30	nA
AC SPECIFICATIONS						
GBW	Gain Bandwidth Product	$A_V = 100$, $R_F = 100\text{k}\Omega$, $R_G = 1\text{k}\Omega$ to V_{CM}		5		MHz
Unity Gain Bandwidth	-3dB Bandwidth	$A_V = 1$, $R_F = 0\Omega$, $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$ to V_{CM} , $V_{OUT} = 10\text{mV}_{P-P}$		13		MHz
e_N	Input Noise Voltage Peak-to-Peak	$f = 0.1\text{Hz}$ to 10Hz , $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$ to V_{CM}		0.4		μV_{P-P}
	Input Noise Voltage Density	$f_O = 1\text{kHz}$, $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$ to V_{CM}		15		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
i_N	Input Noise Current Density	$f_O = 10\text{kHz}$, $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$ to V_{CM}		0.35		$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
CMRR	Input Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$f_O = \text{to } 120\text{Hz}$; $V_{CM} = 1\text{V}_{P-P}$, $R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$ to V_{CM}		-90		dB
PSRR+ to 120Hz	Power Supply Rejection Ratio (V_+)	V_+ , $V_- = \pm 1.2\text{V}$ and $\pm 2.5\text{V}$, $V_{SOURCE} = 1\text{V}_{P-P}$, $R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$ to V_{CM}		-88		dB
PSRR- to 120Hz	Power Supply Rejection Ratio (V_-)	V_+ , $V_- = \pm 1.2\text{V}$ and $\pm 2.5\text{V}$, $V_{SOURCE} = 1\text{V}_{P-P}$, $R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$ to V_{CM}		-105		dB
TRANSIENT RESPONSE						
SR	Slew Rate	$V_{OUT} = \pm 1.5\text{V}$; $R_f = 50\text{k}\Omega$, $R_G = 50\text{k}\Omega$ to V_{CM}		± 1.9		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
t_r , t_f , Large Signal	Rise Time, 10% to 90%, V_{OUT}	$A_V = +2$, $V_{OUT} = 2\text{V}_{P-P}$, $R_g = R_f = R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$ to V_{CM}		0.6		μs
	Fall Time, 90% to 10%, V_{OUT}	$A_V = +2$, $V_{OUT} = 2\text{V}_{P-P}$, $R_g = R_f = R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$ to V_{CM}		0.5		μs
t_r , t_f , Small Signal	Rise Time, 10% to 90%, V_{OUT}	$A_V = +2$, $V_{OUT} = 10\text{mV}_{P-P}$, $R_g = R_f = R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$ to V_{CM}		65		ns
	Fall Time, 90% to 10%, V_{OUT}	$A_V = +2$, $V_{OUT} = 10\text{mV}_{P-P}$, $R_g = R_f = R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$ to V_{CM}		62		ns
t_{EN}	Enable to Output Turn-on Delay Time, 10% $\overline{EN}$ to 10% V_{OUT}	$V_{EN} = 5\text{V}$ to 0V , $A_V = +2$, $R_g = R_f = R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$ to V_{CM}		5		μs
	Enable to Output Turn-off Delay Time, 10% $\overline{EN}$ to 10% V_{OUT}	$V_{EN} = 0\text{V}$ to 5V , $A_V = +2$, $R_g = R_f = R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$ to V_{CM}		0.3		μs

NOTE:

7. Compliance to datasheet limits is assured by one or more methods: production test, characterization and/or design.

Typical Performance Curves

$V_+ = 5V$, $V_- = 0V$, $V_{CM} = 2.5V$, $R_L = \text{Open}$

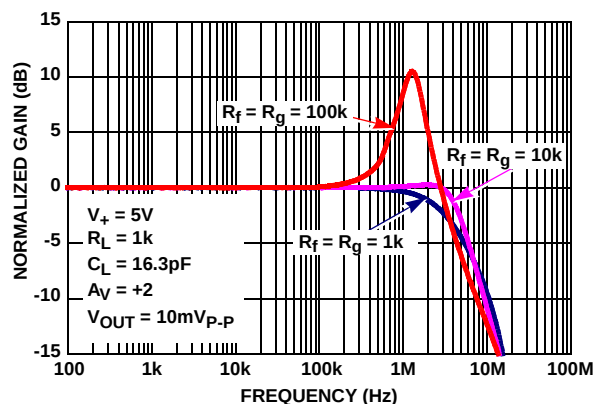


FIGURE 1. GAIN vs FREQUENCY vs FEEDBACK RESISTOR VALUES R_f/R_g

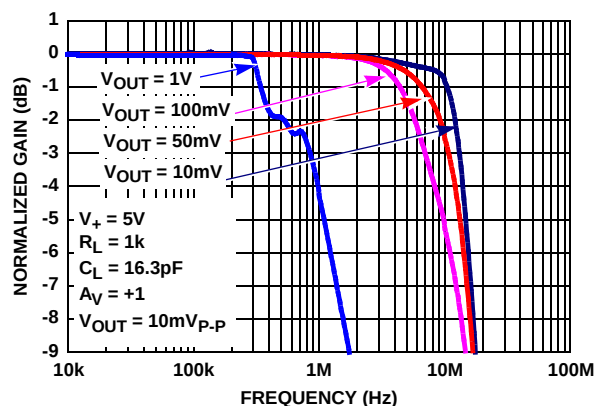


FIGURE 2. GAIN vs FREQUENCY vs V_{OUT} , $R_L = 1k$

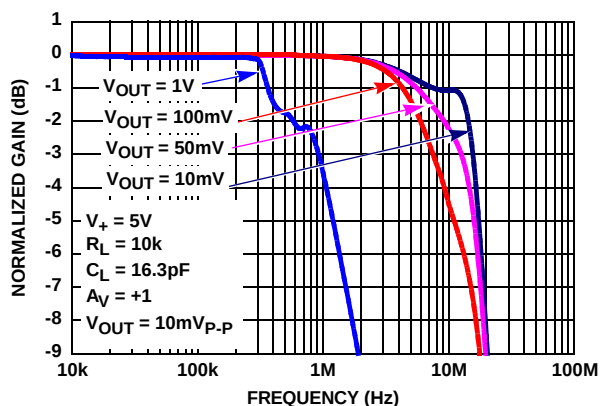


FIGURE 3. GAIN vs FREQUENCY vs V_{OUT} , $R_L = 10k$

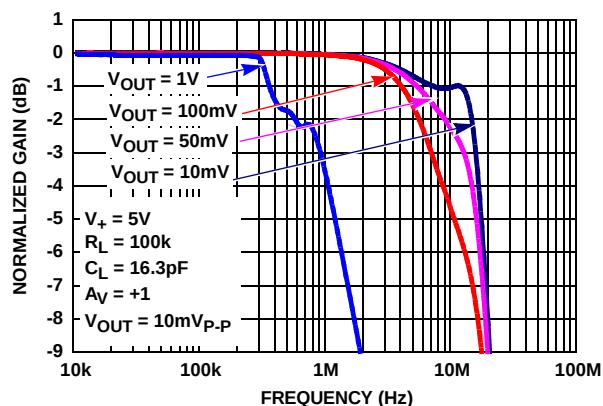


FIGURE 4. GAIN vs FREQUENCY vs V_{OUT} , $R_L = 100k$

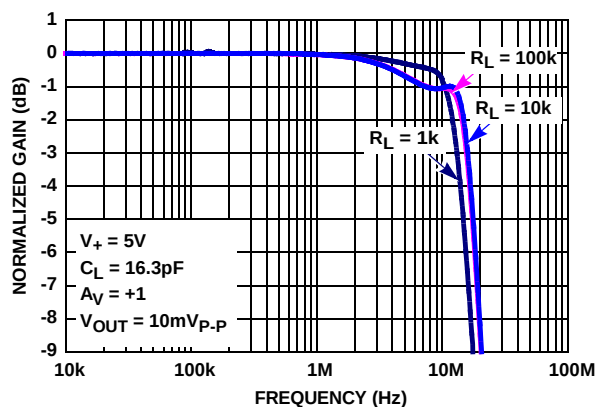


FIGURE 5. GAIN vs FREQUENCY vs R_L

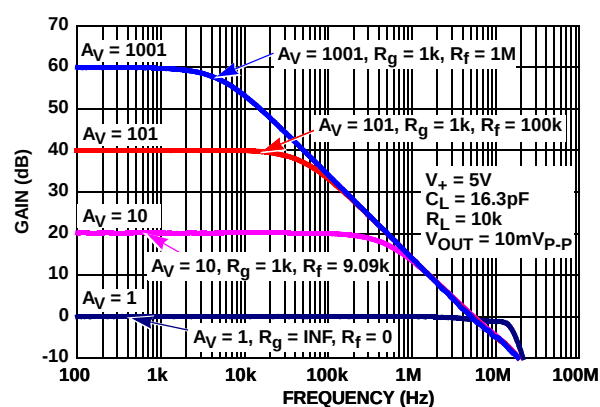


FIGURE 6. FREQUENCY RESPONSE vs CLOSED LOOP GAIN

Typical Performance Curves $V_+ = 5V$, $V_- = 0V$, $V_{CM} = 2.5V$, $R_L = \text{Open}$ (Continued)

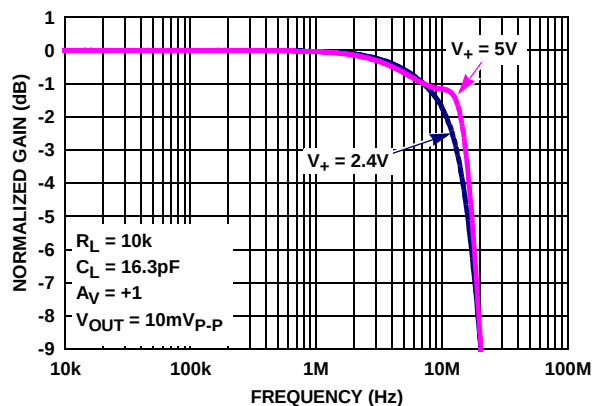


FIGURE 7. GAIN vs FREQUENCY vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

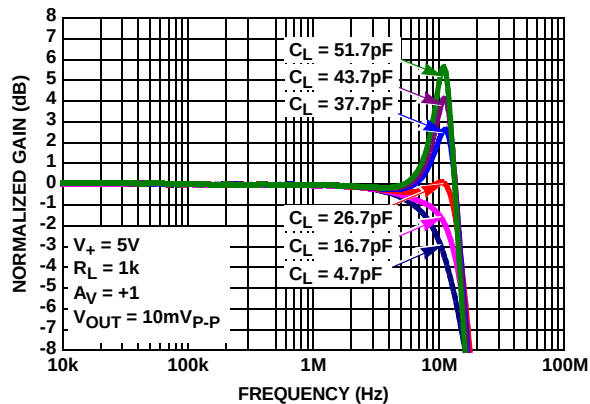
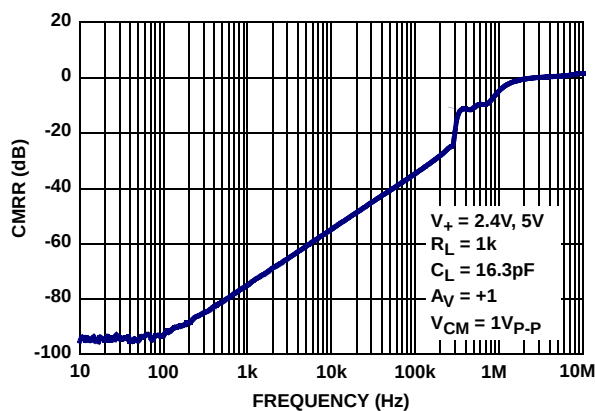
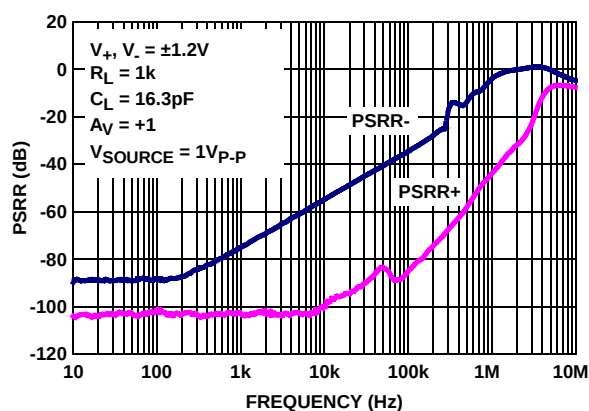
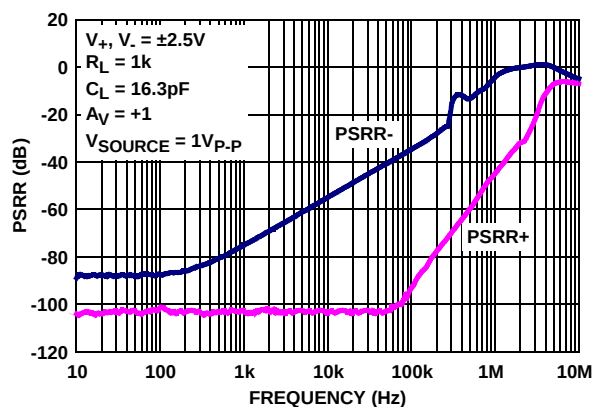
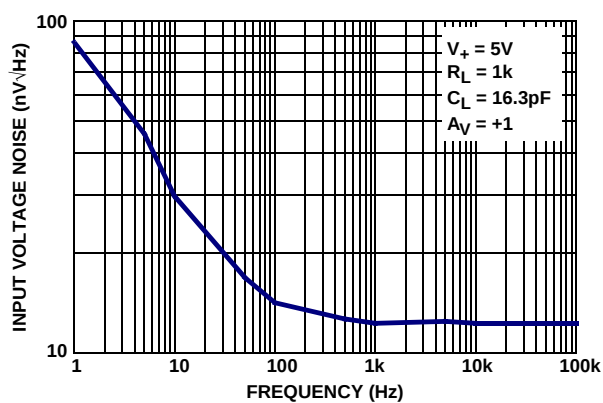
FIGURE 8. GAIN vs FREQUENCY vs C_L FIGURE 9. CMRR vs FREQUENCY; $V_+ = 2.4V$ AND $5V$ FIGURE 10. PSRR vs FREQUENCY, V_+ , $V_- = \pm 1.2V$ FIGURE 11. PSRR vs FREQUENCY, V_+ , $V_- = \pm 2.5V$ 

FIGURE 12. INPUT VOLTAGE NOISE DENSITY vs FREQUENCY

Typical Performance Curves

$V_+ = 5V$, $V_- = 0V$, $V_{CM} = 2.5V$, $R_L = \text{Open}$ (Continued)

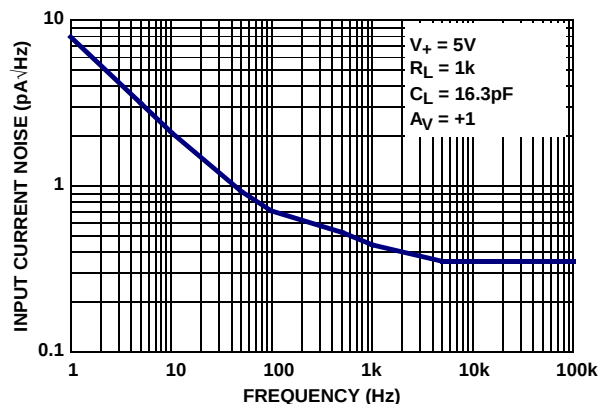


FIGURE 13. INPUT CURRENT NOISE DENSITY vs FREQUENCY

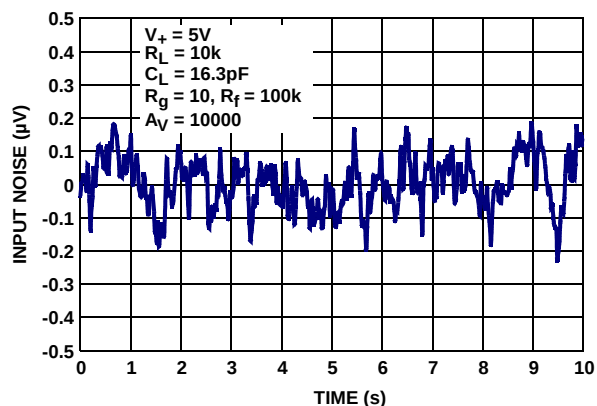


FIGURE 14. INPUT VOLTAGE NOISE 0.1Hz TO 10Hz

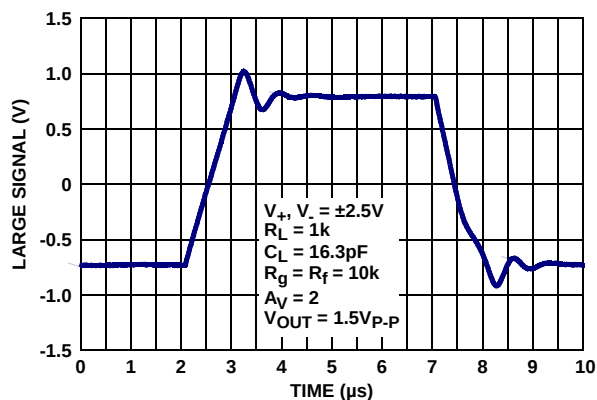


FIGURE 15. LARGE SIGNAL STEP RESPONSE

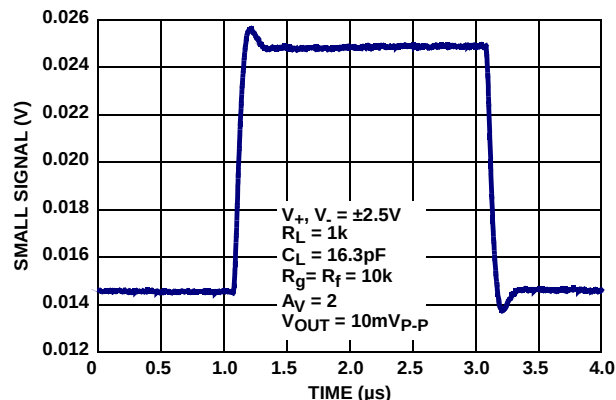


FIGURE 16. SMALL SIGNAL STEP RESPONSE

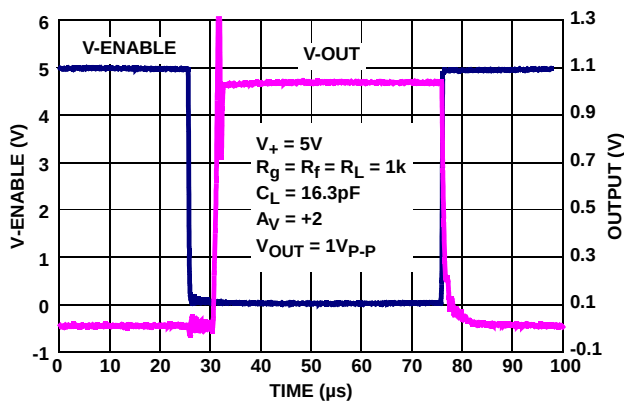


FIGURE 17. ENABLE TO OUTPUT RESPONSE

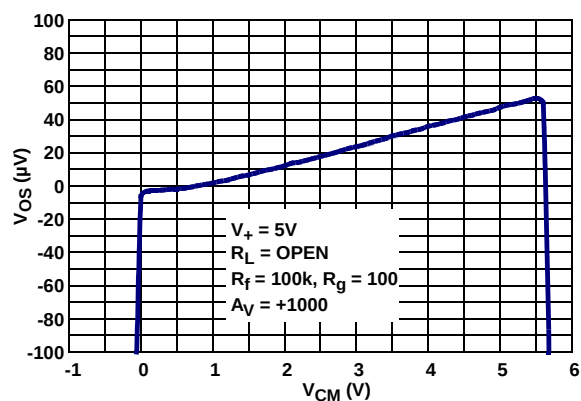


FIGURE 18. INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE vs COMMON-MODE INPUT VOLTAGE

Typical Performance Curves

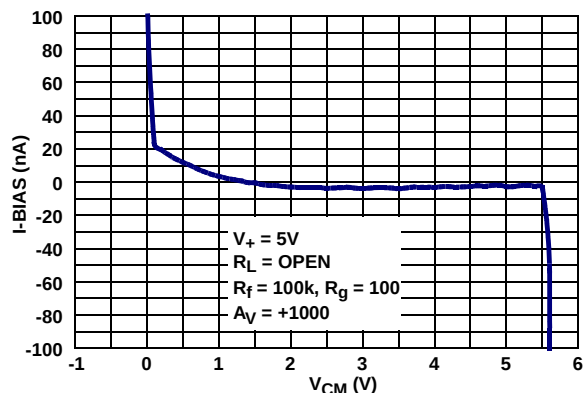
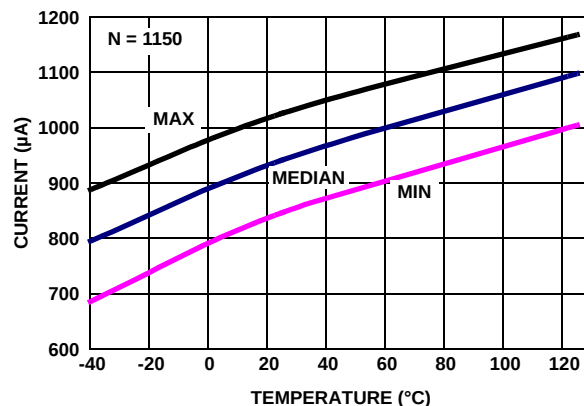
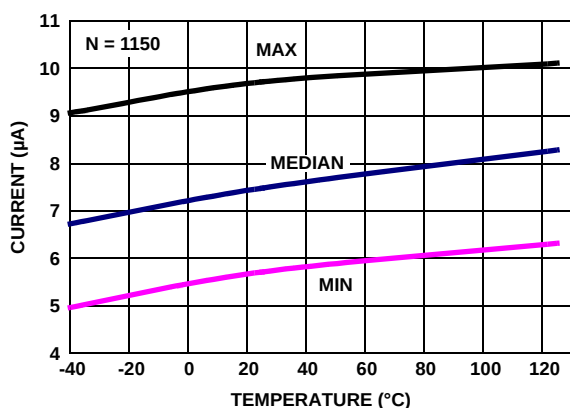
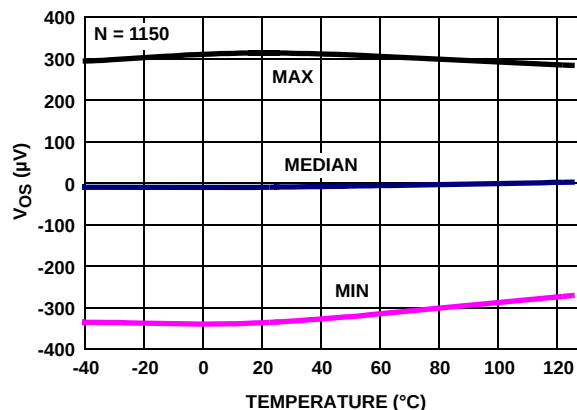
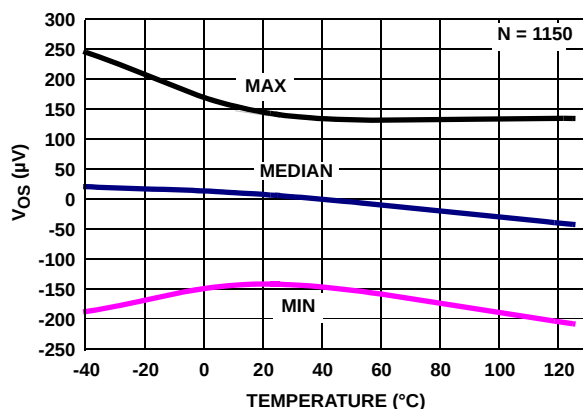
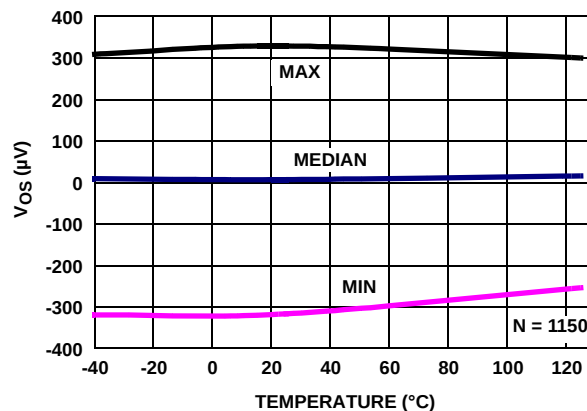
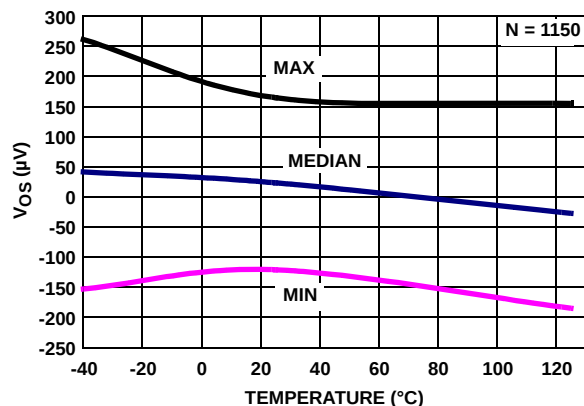
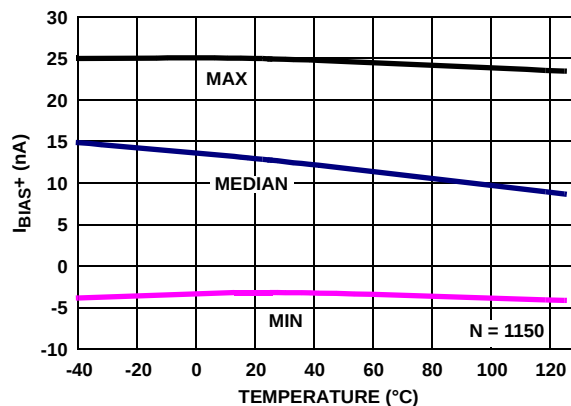
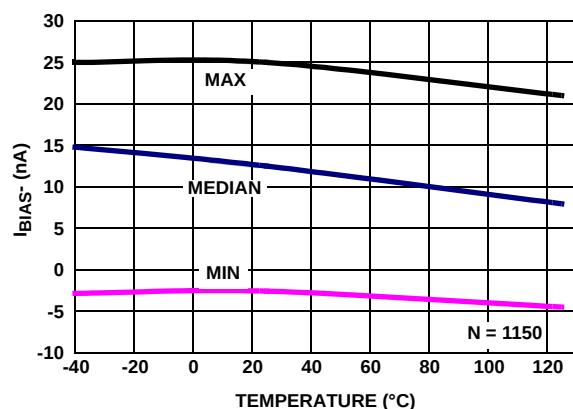
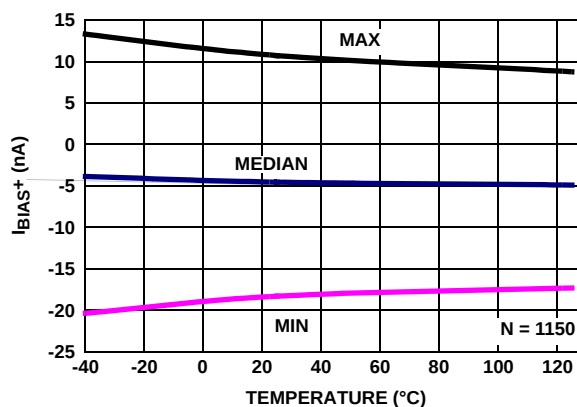
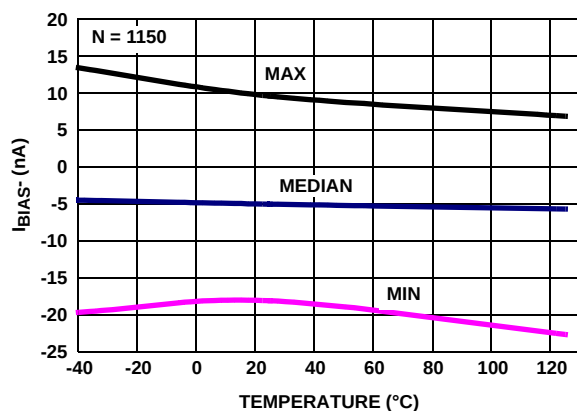
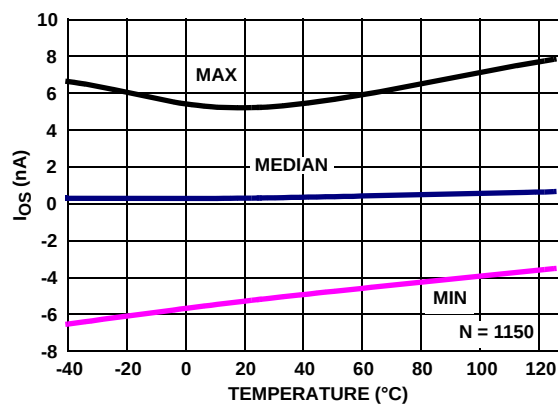
 $V_+ = 5V$, $V_- = 0V$, $V_{CM} = 2.5V$, $R_L = \text{Open}$ (Continued)

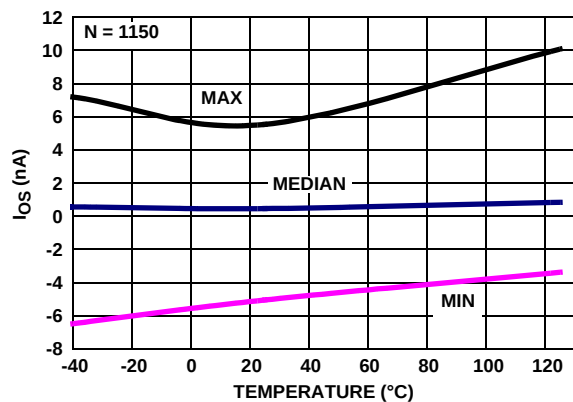
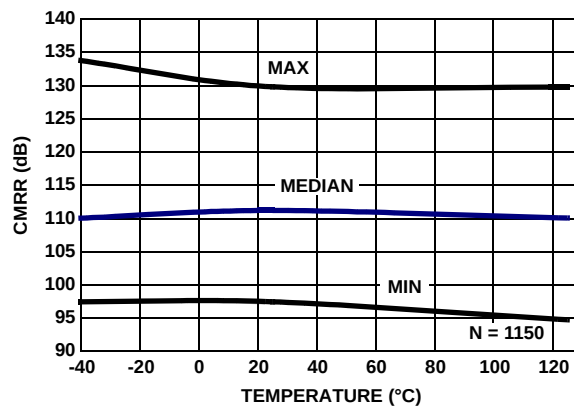
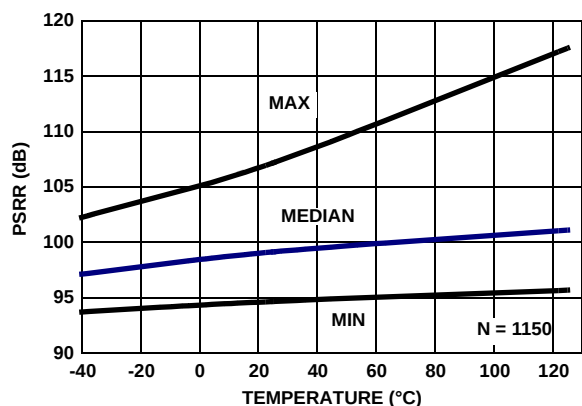
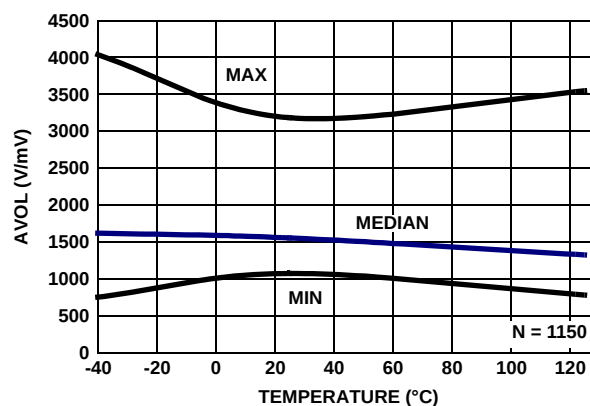
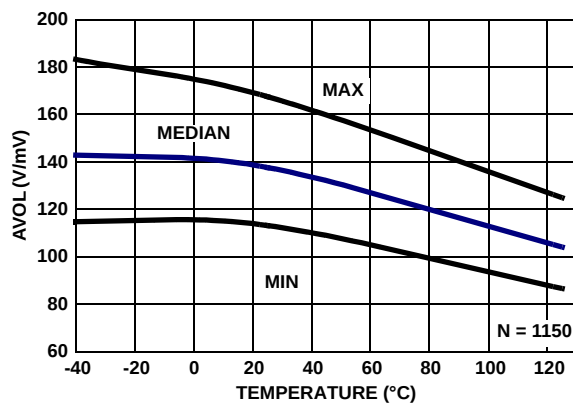
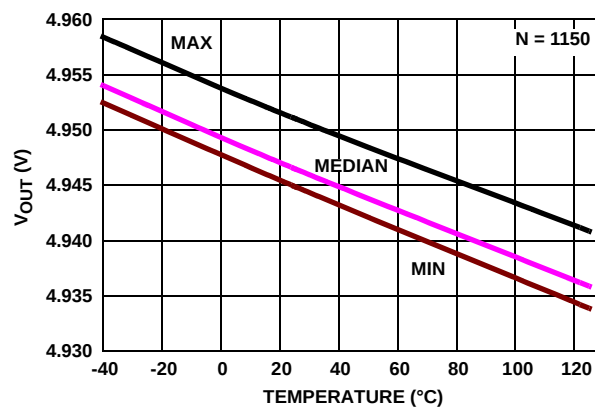
FIGURE 19. INPUT OFFSET CURRENT vs COMMON-MODE INPUT VOLTAGE

FIGURE 20. SUPPLY CURRENT ENABLED vs TEMPERATURE, V_+ , $V_- = \pm 2.5V$ FIGURE 21. SUPPLY CURRENT DISABLED vs TEMPERATURE, V_+ , $V_- = \pm 2.5V$ FIGURE 22. V_{OS} vs TEMPERATURE, V_+ , $V_- = \pm 2.5V$, SOT PACKAGEFIGURE 23. V_{OS} vs TEMPERATURE, V_+ , $V_- = \pm 2.5V$, SOIC PACKAGEFIGURE 24. V_{OS} vs TEMPERATURE, V_+ , $V_- = \pm 1.2V$, SOT PACKAGE

Typical Performance Curves

 $V_+ = 5V$, $V_- = 0V$, $V_{CM} = 2.5V$, $R_L = \text{Open}$ (Continued)FIGURE 25. V_{OS} vs TEMPERATURE, V_+ , $V_- = \pm 1.2V$ SOIC PACKAGEFIGURE 26. I_{BIAS+} vs TEMPERATURE, V_+ , $V_- = \pm 2.5V$ FIGURE 27. I_{BIAS-} vs TEMPERATURE, V_+ , $V_- = \pm 2.5V$ FIGURE 28. I_{BIAS+} vs TEMPERATURE, V_+ , $V_- = \pm 1.2V$ FIGURE 29. I_{BIAS-} vs TEMPERATURE, V_+ , $V_- = \pm 1.2V$ FIGURE 30. I_{OS} vs TEMPERATURE, V_+ , $V_- = \pm 2.5V$

Typical Performance Curves

 $V_+ = 5V$, $V_- = 0V$, $V_{CM} = 2.5V$, $R_L = \text{Open}$ (Continued)FIGURE 31. I_{OS} vs TEMPERATURE, V_+ , $V_- = \pm 1.2V$ FIGURE 32. CMRR vs TEMPERATURE, $V_{CM} = -2.5V$ TO $+2.5V$, V_+ , $V_- = \pm 2.5V$ FIGURE 33. PSRR vs TEMPERATURE, V_+ , $V_- = \pm 1.2V$ TO $\pm 2.75V$ FIGURE 34. AVOL vs TEMPERATURE, V_+ , $V_- = \pm 2.5V$, $V_O = -2V$ TO $+2V$, $R_L = 100k$ FIGURE 35. AVOL vs TEMPERATURE, V_+ , $V_- = \pm 2.5V$, $V_O = -2V$ TO $+2V$, $R_L = 1k$ FIGURE 36. V_{OUT} HIGH vs TEMPERATURE, V_+ , $V_- = \pm 2.5V$, $R_L = 1k$

Typical Performance Curves $V_+ = 5V$, $V_- = 0V$, $V_{CM} = 2.5V$, $R_L = \text{Open}$ (Continued)

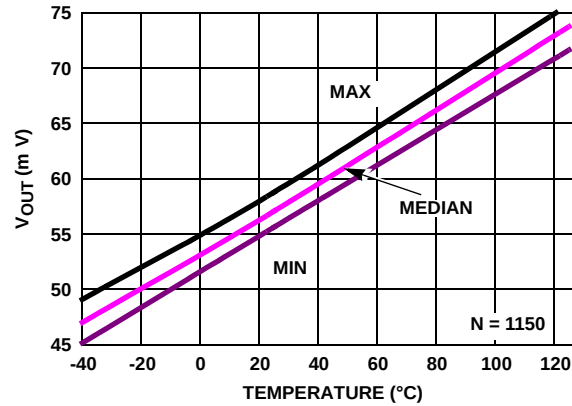
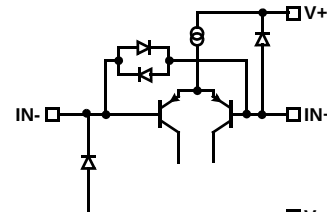
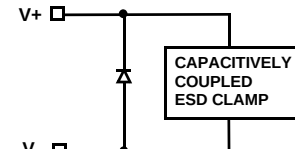
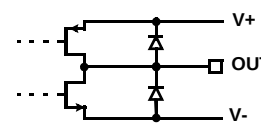
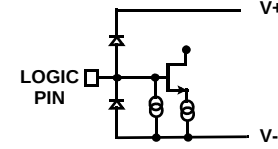


FIGURE 37. V_{OUT} LOW vs TEMPERATURE, $V_+ = \pm 2.5V$, $R_L = 1k$

Pin Descriptions

ISL28136 (6 Ld SOT-23)	ISL28136 (8 Ld SOIC)	PIN NAME	FUNCTION	EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT
	1, 5	NC	Not connected	
4	2	IN-	inverting input	 Circuit 1
3	3	IN+	Non-inverting input	See Circuit 1
2	4	V-	Negative supply	 Circuit 2
1	6	OUT	Output	 Circuit 3
6	7	V+	Positive supply	See Circuit 2
5	8	$\overline{EN}$	Chip enable	 Circuit 3

Applications Information

Introduction

The ISL28136 is a single channel Bi-CMOS rail-to-rail input, output (RRIO) micropower precision operational amplifier. The part is designed to operate from a single supply 2.4V to 5.5V. The part has an input common mode range that extends 0.25V above the positive rail and down to the negative supply rail. The output operation can swing within about 3mV of the supply rails with a 100kΩ load.

Rail-to-Rail Input

Many rail-to-rail input stages use two differential input pairs; a long-tail PNP (or PFET) and an NPN (or NFET). Severe penalties have to be paid for this circuit topology. As the input signal moves from one supply rail to another, the operational amplifier switches from one input pair to the other causing drastic changes in input offset voltage and an undesired change in magnitude and polarity of input offset current.

The ISL28136 achieves input rail-to-rail operation without sacrificing important precision specifications and degrading distortion performance. The device's input offset voltage exhibits a smooth behavior throughout the entire common-mode input range. The input bias current versus the common-mode voltage range gives an undistorted behavior from typically down to the negative rail to 0.25V higher than the positive rail.

Rail-to-Rail Output

The output stage uses drain-connected N and P-channel MOSFETs to achieve rail-to-rail output swing. The P-channel device sources current to swing the output in the positive direction and the N-channel sinks current to swing the output in the negative direction. The ISL28136 with a 100kΩ load will swing to within 3mV of the positive supply rail and within 3mV of the negative supply rail.

Results of Over-Driving the Output

Caution should be used when over-driving the output for long periods of time. Over-driving the output can occur in two ways. 1) The input voltage times the gain of the amplifier exceeds the supply voltage by a large value or, 2) the output current required is higher than the output stage can deliver. These conditions can result in a shift in the Input Offset Voltage (V_{OS}) as much as 1μV/hr. of exposure under these conditions.

IN+ and IN- Input Protection

All input terminals have internal ESD protection diodes to both positive and negative supply rails, limiting the input voltage to within one diode beyond the supply rails. They also contain back-to-back diodes across the input terminals (see "Pin Descriptions" on page 10 - Circuit 1). For applications where the input differential voltage is expected to exceed 0.5V, an external series resistor must be used to ensure the input currents never exceed 5mA (Figure 38).

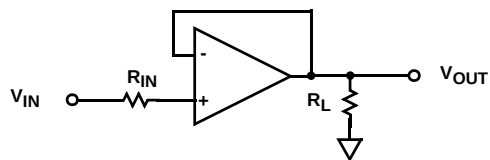


FIGURE 38. INPUT CURRENT LIMITING

Enable/Disable Feature

The ISL28136 offers an $\overline{EN}$ pin that disables the device when pulled up to at least 2.0V. In the disabled state (output in a high impedance state), the part consumes typically 10μA at room temperature. By disabling the part, multiple ISL28136 parts can be connected together as a MUX. In this configuration, the outputs are tied together in parallel and a channel can be selected by the $\overline{EN}$ pin. The loading effects of the feedback resistors of the disabled amplifier must be considered when multiple amplifier outputs are connected together. Note that feed through from the IN+ to IN- pins occurs on any Mux Amp disabled channel where the input differential voltage exceeds 0.5V (e.g., active channel $V_{OUT} = 1V$, while disabled channel $V_{IN} = GND$), so the mux implementation is best suited for small signal applications. If large signals are required, use series IN+ resistors, or a large value R_F , to keep the feed through current low enough to minimize the impact on the active channel. See "Limitations of the Differential Input Protection" on page 11 for more details.

To disable the part, the user needs to supply the 1.5μA required to pull the $\overline{EN}$ pin to the V_+ rail. If left open, the $\overline{EN}$ pin will pull to the negative rail and the device will be enabled by default. If the $\overline{EN}$ function is not required (no need to turn the part off), as a precaution, it is recommended that the user tie the $\overline{EN}$ pin to the V_- pin.

Limitations of the Differential Input Protection

If the input differential voltage is expected to exceed 0.5V, an external current limiting resistor must be used to ensure the input current never exceeds 5mA. For non-inverting unity gain applications, the current limiting can be via a series IN+ resistor, or via a feedback resistor of appropriate value. For other gain configurations, the series IN+ resistor is the best choice, unless the feedback (R_F) and gain setting (R_G) resistors are both sufficiently large to limit the input current to 5mA.

Large differential input voltages can arise from several sources:

1. During open loop (comparator) operation. Used this way, the IN+ and IN- voltages don't track, so differentials arise.
2. When the amplifier is disabled but an input signal is still present. An R_L or R_G to GND keeps the IN- at GND, while the varying IN+ signal creates a differential voltage. Mux Amp applications are similar, except that the active channel V_{OUT} determines the voltage on the IN- terminal.

3. When the slew rate of the input pulse is considerably faster than the op amp's slew rate. If the V_{OUT} can't keep up with the $IN+$ signal, a differential voltage results, and visible distortion occurs on the input and output signals. To avoid this issue, keep the input slew rate below 1.9V/ μ s, or use appropriate current limiting resistors.

Large (>2V) differential input voltages can also cause an increase in disabled I_{CC} .

Current Limiting

These devices have no internal current-limiting circuitry. If the output is shorted, it is possible to exceed the Absolute Maximum Rating for output current or power dissipation, potentially resulting in the destruction of the device.

Power Dissipation

It is possible to exceed the +125°C maximum junction temperatures under certain load and power-supply conditions. It is therefore important to calculate the maximum junction temperature (T_{JMAX}) for all applications to determine if power supply voltages, load conditions, or package type need to be modified to remain in the safe operating area. These parameters are related in Equation 1:

$$T_{JMAX} = T_{MAX} + (\theta_{JA} \times PD_{MAXTOTAL}) \quad (EQ. 1)$$

where:

- $PD_{MAXTOTAL}$ is the sum of the maximum power dissipation of each amplifier in the package (PD_{MAX})
- PD_{MAX} for each amplifier can be calculated using Equation 2:

$$PD_{MAX} = 2 \times V_S \times I_{SMAX} + (V_S - V_{OUTMAX}) \times \frac{V_{OUTMAX}}{R_L} \quad (EQ. 2)$$

where:

- T_{MAX} = Maximum ambient temperature
- θ_{JA} = Thermal resistance of the package
- PD_{MAX} = Maximum power dissipation of 1 amplifier
- V_S = Supply voltage (Magnitude of V_+ and V_-)
- I_{MAX} = Maximum supply current of 1 amplifier
- V_{OUTMAX} = Maximum output voltage swing of the application
- R_L = Load resistance

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