

14 + 1 channel buffer for TFT-LCD panels

Features

- Wide supply voltage: 5.5V to 16.8V
- Low operating current: 4.5mA typical at 25°C
- Gain bandwidth product: 1MHz
- High current com amplifier: $\pm 100\text{mA}$ output current
- Industrial temperature range: -40°C to +85°C
- Small package: TQFP48

Application

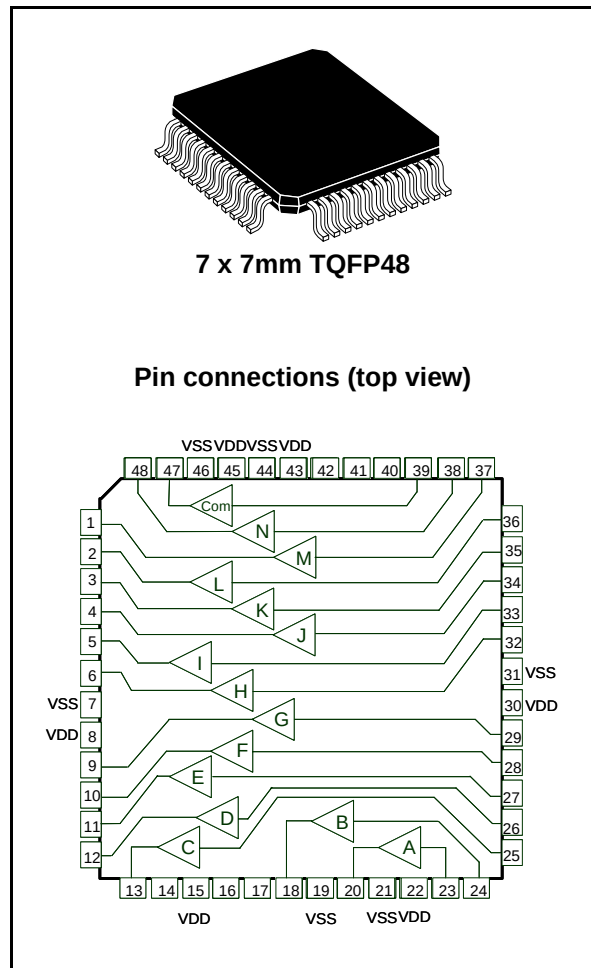
- TFT liquid crystal display (LCD)

Description

The TSL1014 is composed of 14 + 1 channel buffers which are used to buffer the reference voltage for gamma correction in thin film transistor (TFT) liquid crystal displays (LCD).

One "COM" amplifier is able to deliver high output current value, up to $\pm 100\text{mA}$. Amplifiers A and B feature positive single supply inputs for common mode voltage behavior. The amplifiers C to N inclusive, and the COM amplifier, feature negative single-supply inputs and are dedicated to the highest and lowest gamma voltages.

The TSL1014 is fully characterized and guaranteed over a wide industrial temperature range (-40 to +85°C).



1 Absolute maximum ratings and operating conditions

Table 1. Absolute maximum ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply voltage (V_{DD} - V_{SS})	18	V
V_{IN}	Input voltage	$V_{SS} - 0.5V$ to $V_{DD} + 0.5V$	V
I_{OUT}	Output current (A to N buffers) Output current (Com buffer)	30 100	mA
I_{SC}	Short circuit current (A to N buffers) Short circuit current (Com buffer)	± 120 ± 300	mA
P_D	Power dissipation ⁽¹⁾ for TQFP48	1470	mW
R_{THJA}	Thermal resistance junction to ambient for TQFP48	85	°C/W
T_{LEAD}	Lead temperature (soldering 10 seconds)	260	°C
T_{STG}	Storage temperature	-65 to +150	°C
T_J	Junction temperature	150	°C
ESD	Human body model (HBM) ⁽²⁾	2000	V
	Machine model (MM) ⁽³⁾	200	V

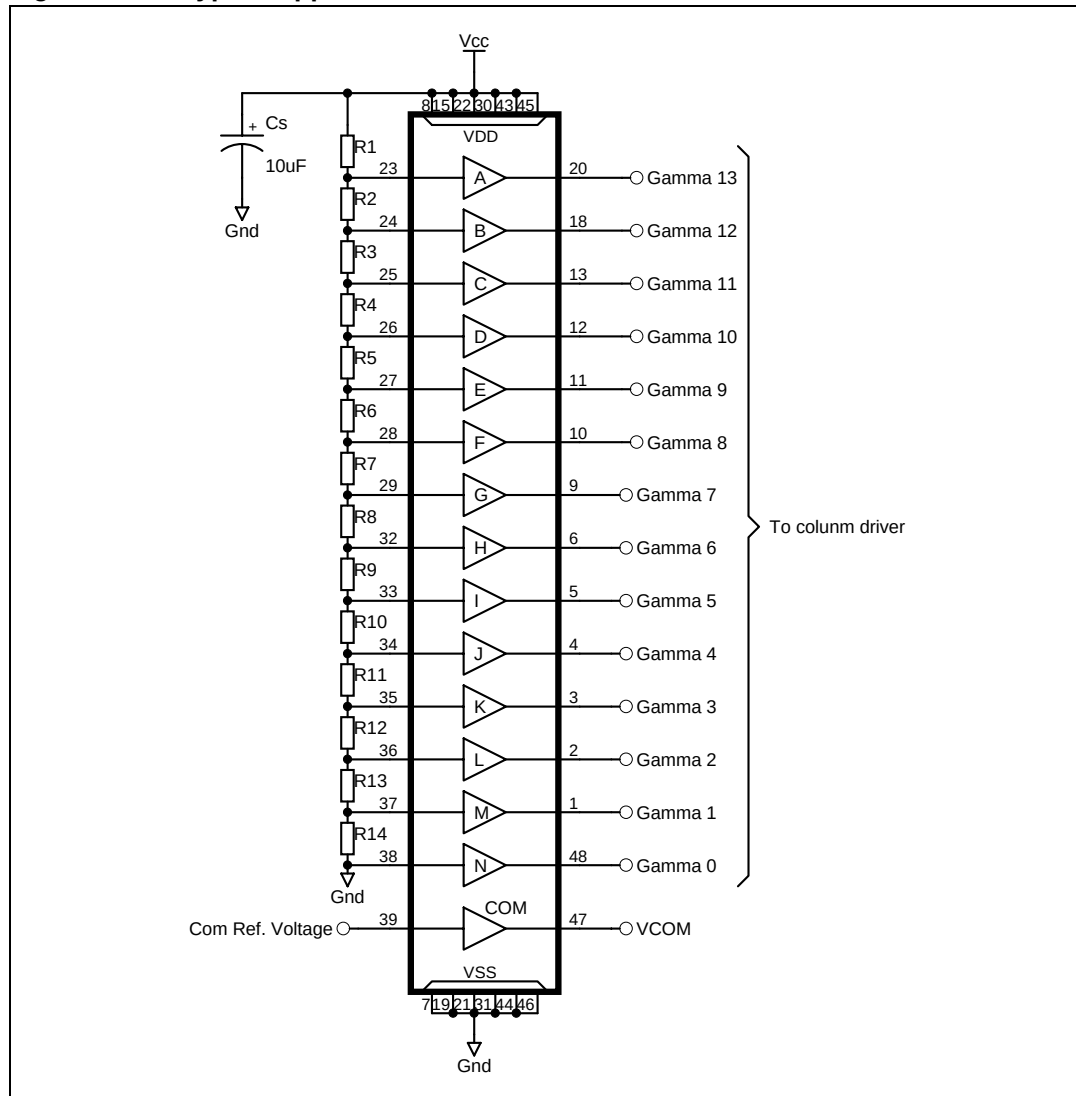
1. P_D is calculated with $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ and $R_{THJA} = 85^\circ\text{C/W}$ for the TQFP48 package.
2. Human body model: A 100pF capacitor is charged to the specified voltage, then discharged through a 1.5k Ω resistor between two pins of the device. This is done for all couples of connected pin combinations while the other pins are floating.
3. Machine model: A 200pF capacitor is charged to the specified voltage, then discharged directly between two pins of the device with no external series resistor (internal resistor < 5 Ω). This is done for all couples of connected pin combinations while the other pins are floating.

Table 2. Operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply voltage (V_{DD} - V_{SS})	5.5 to 16.8	V
T_{amb}	Ambient temperature	-40 to +85	°C
V_{IN}	Input voltage (Buffers A & B)	$V_{SS} + 1.5V$ to V_{DD}	V
	Input voltage (Buffers C to N + COM)	V_{SS} to $V_{DD} - 1.5V$	

2 Typical application schematics

Figure 1. A typical application schematic for the TSL1014



Note that:

- Amplifiers **A** & **B** have their input voltage in the range $V_{SS}+1.5V$ to V_{DD} . This is why they must be used for high level gamma correction voltages.
- Amplifiers **C to N** have their input voltage in the range V_{SS} to $V_{DD}-1.5V$. This is why they must be used for medium-to-low level gamma correction voltages.
- Amplifier **COM** has its input voltage range from V_{SS} to $V_{DD}-1.5V$.

3 Electrical characteristics

Table 3. Electrical characteristics for $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = +5\text{V}$, $V_{SS} = -5\text{V}$, $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$, $C_L = 10\text{pF}$ (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	$V_{ICM} = 0\text{V}$			12	mV
ΔV_{IO}	Input offset voltage drift	$-40^{\circ}\text{C} < T_{amb} < +85^{\circ}\text{C}$		5		$\mu\text{V}/^{\circ}\text{C}$
I_{IB}	Input bias current	$V_{ICM} = 0\text{V}$, buffers A & B $V_{ICM} = 0\text{V}$, buffers C to N & COM			140 70	nA
R_{IN}	Input impedance			1		$\text{G}\Omega$
C_{IN}	Input capacitance			1.35		pF
V_{OL}	Output voltage low	$I_{OUT} = -5\text{mA}$ Buffers C to L Buffers M, N & COM		-4.85 -4.92	-4.80 -4.85	V
V_{OH}	Output voltage high	$I_{OUT} = 5\text{mA}$ for positive single-supply buffers (A & B)	4.82	4.87		V
I_{OUT}	Output current	(A to N buffers)		± 30		mA
		Com buffer		± 100		
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio	$V_{CC} = 6.5$ to 15.5V	80	100		dB
I_{CC}	Supply current	No load		4.5	8	mA
SR	Slew rate (rising & falling edge)	$-4\text{V} < V_{OUT} < +4\text{V}$ 20% to 80%		1		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
t_s	Settling time	Settling to 0.1%, $V_{OUT} = 2\text{V}$ step		5		μs
BW	Bandwidth at -3dB	$R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$, $C_L = 10\text{pF}$		2		MHz
G_m	Phase margin	$R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$, $C_L = 10\text{pF}$		60		degrees
C_s	Channel separation	$f = 1\text{MHz}$		75		dB

Note: Limits are 100% production tested at 25°C . Behavior at the temperature range limits is guaranteed through correlation and by design.

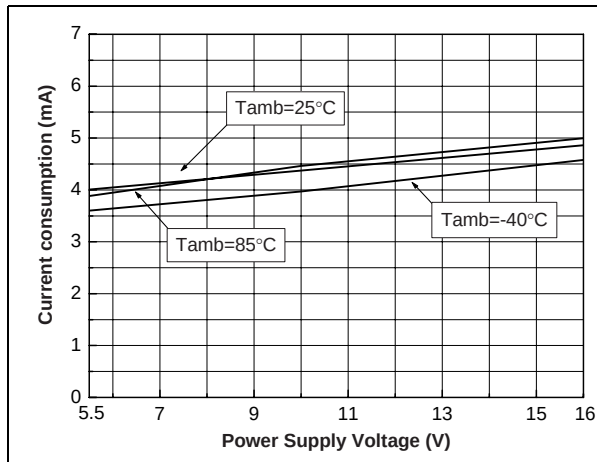
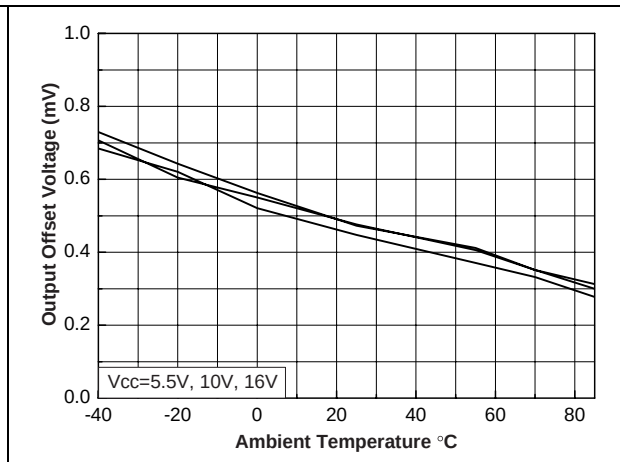
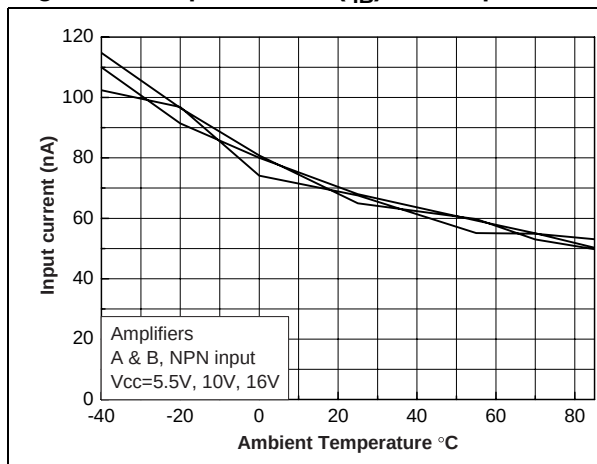
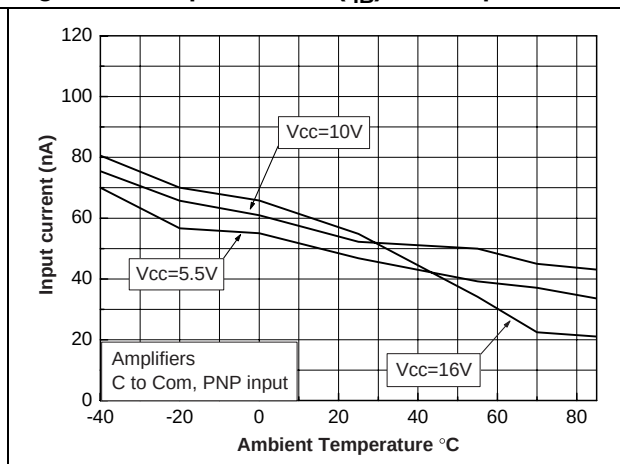
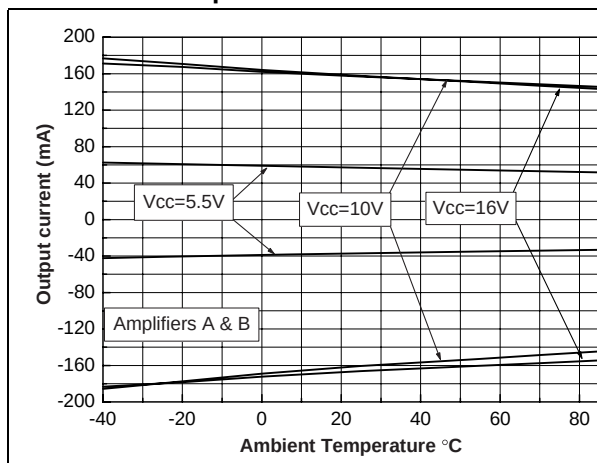
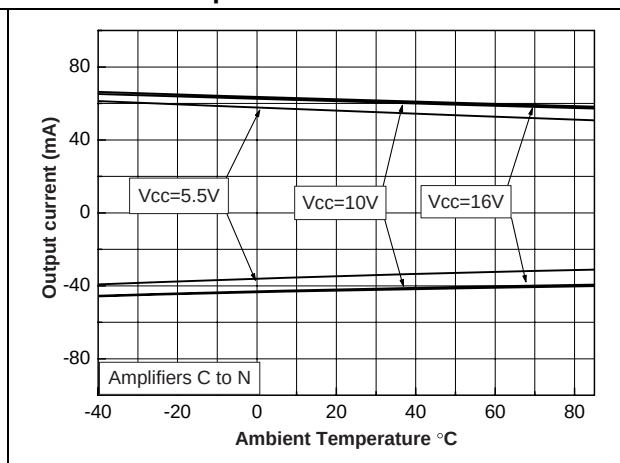
Figure 2. Supply current vs. supply voltage for various temperatures**Figure 3. Output offset voltage (eq. V_{IO}) vs. temperature****Figure 4. Input current (I_{IB}) vs. temperature****Figure 5. Input current (I_{IB}) vs. temperature****Figure 6. Output current capability vs. temperature****Figure 7. Output current capability vs. temperature**

Figure 8. Output current capability vs. temperature

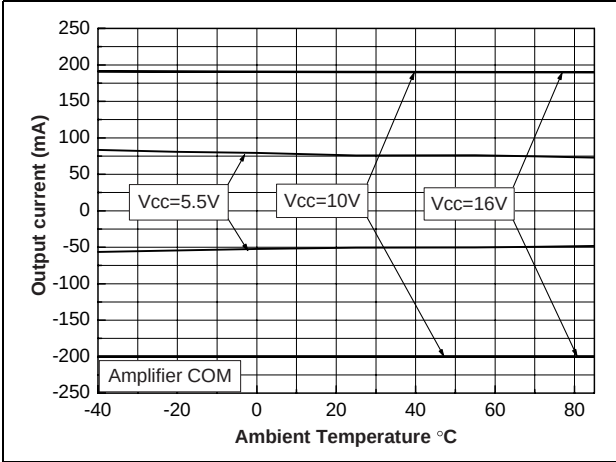


Figure 9. High level voltage drop vs. temperature

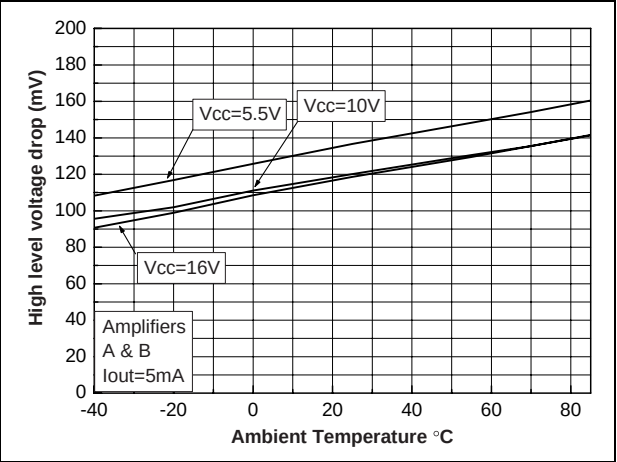


Figure 10. Low level voltage drop vs. temperature

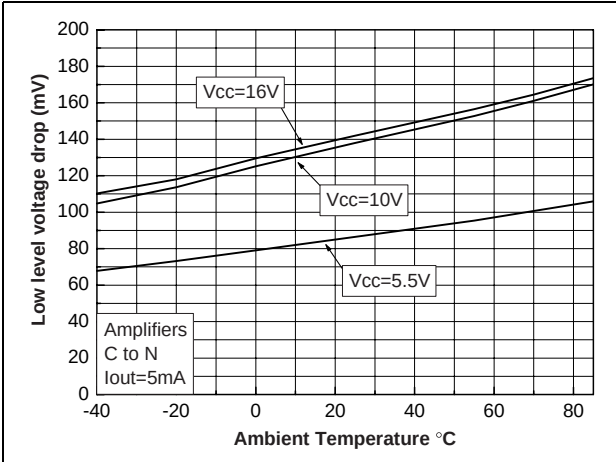


Figure 11. Low level voltage drop vs. temperature

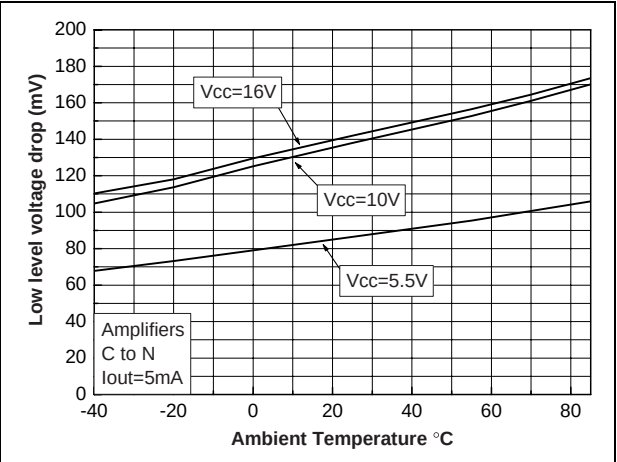


Figure 12. Voltage output high (VOH) vs. output current - Amplifiers A & B

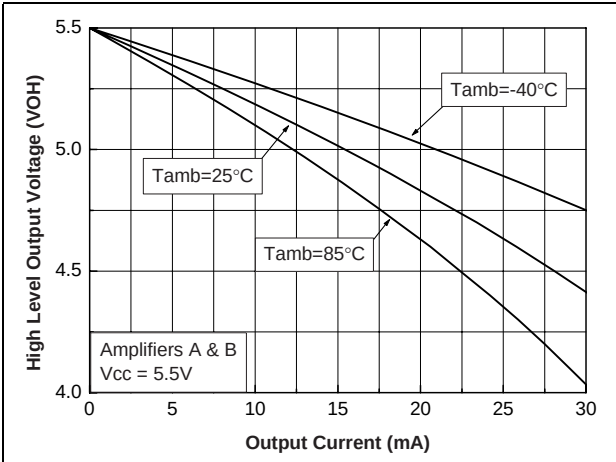


Figure 13. Voltage output high (VOH) vs. output current - Amplifiers A & B

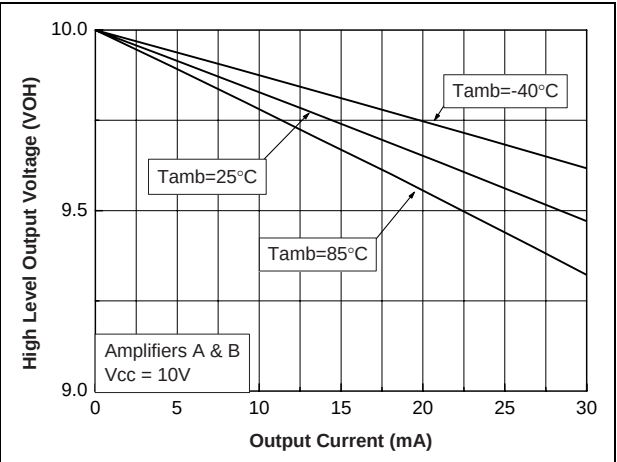


Figure 14. Voltage output high (V_{OH}) vs. output current - Amplifiers A & B

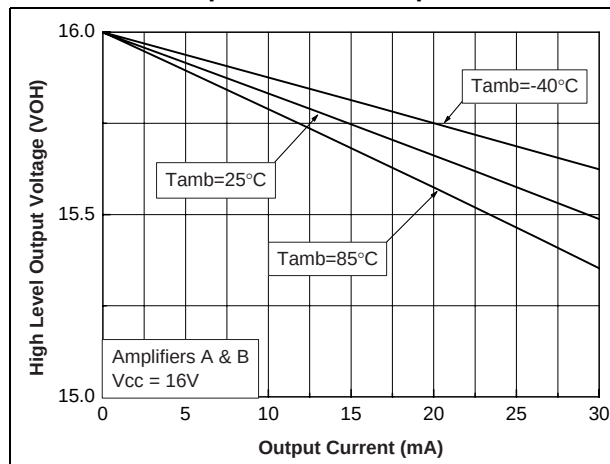


Figure 15. Voltage output low (V_{OL}) vs. output current - Amplifiers C to N

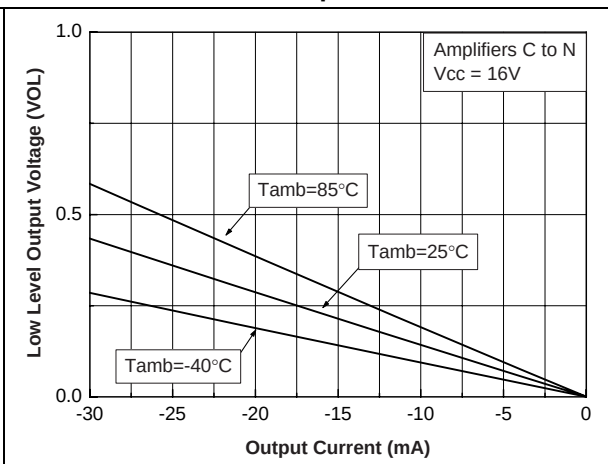


Figure 16. Voltage output low (V_{OL}) vs. output current - Amplifiers C to N

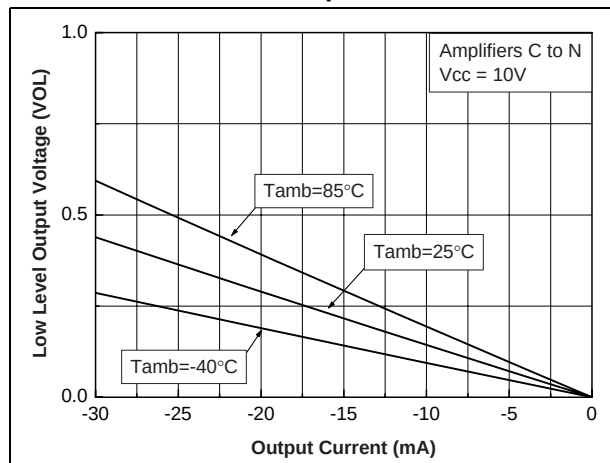


Figure 17. Voltage output low (V_{OL}) vs. output current - Amplifiers C to N

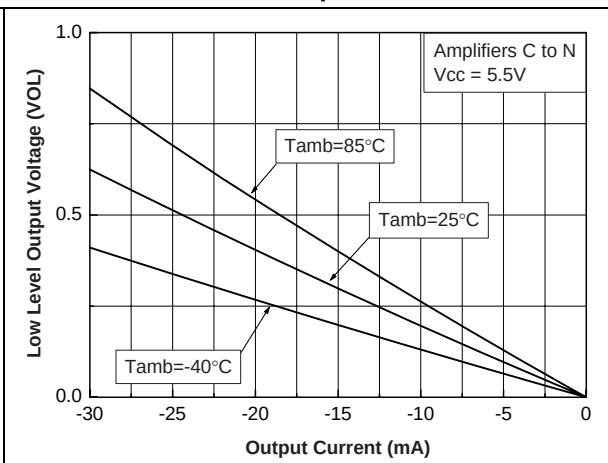


Figure 18. Voltage output low (V_{OL}) vs. output current - Amplifier COM

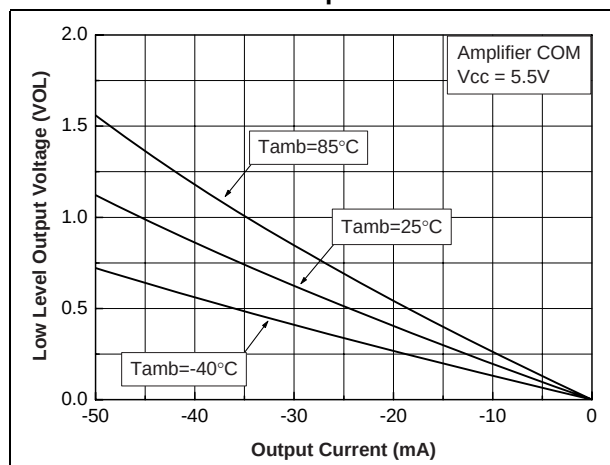


Figure 19. Voltage output low (V_{OL}) vs. output current - Amplifier COM

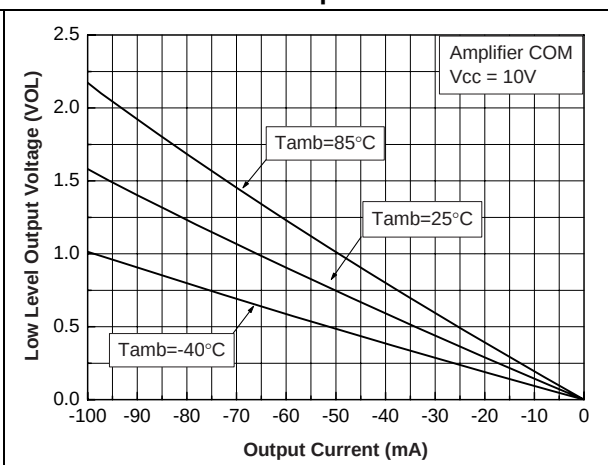


Figure 20. Voltage output low (V_{OL}) vs. output current - Amplifier COM

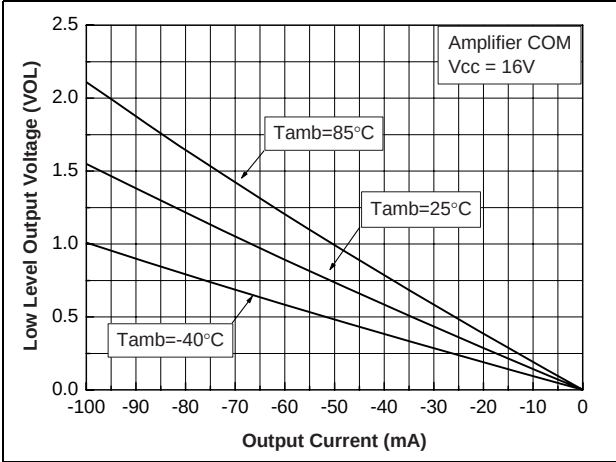


Figure 21. Positive slew rate vs. temperature

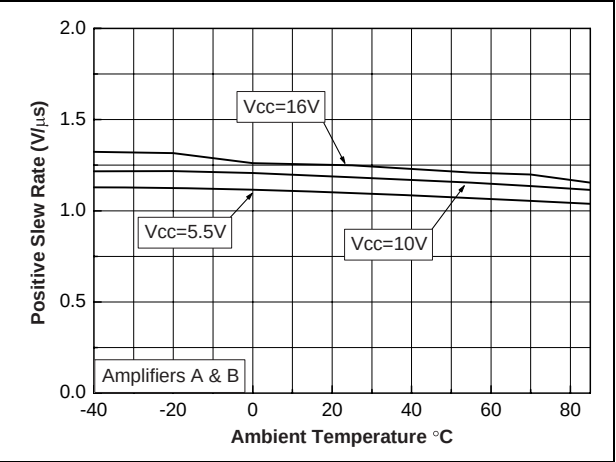


Figure 22. Positive slew rate vs. temperature

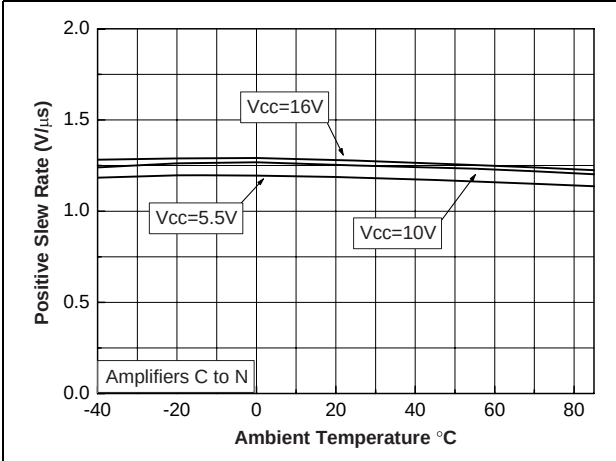


Figure 23. Positive slew rate vs. temperature

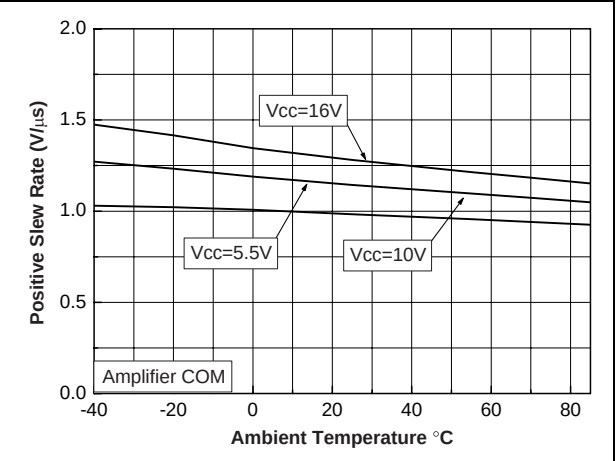


Figure 24. Negative slew rate vs. temperature

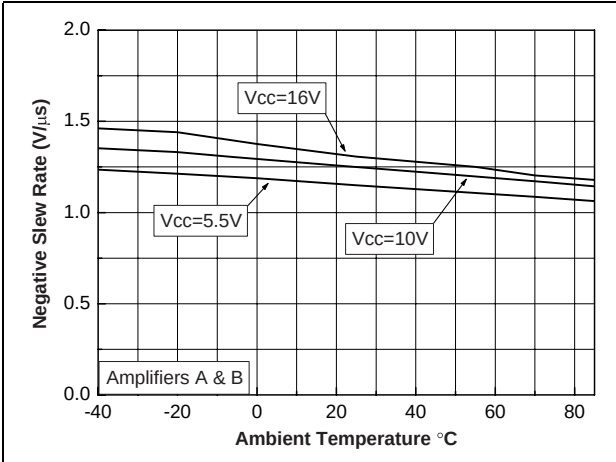


Figure 25. Negative slew rate vs. temperature

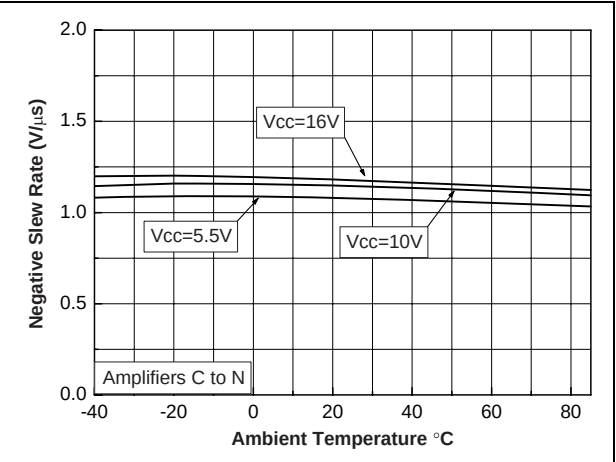


Figure 26. Negative slew rate vs. temperature

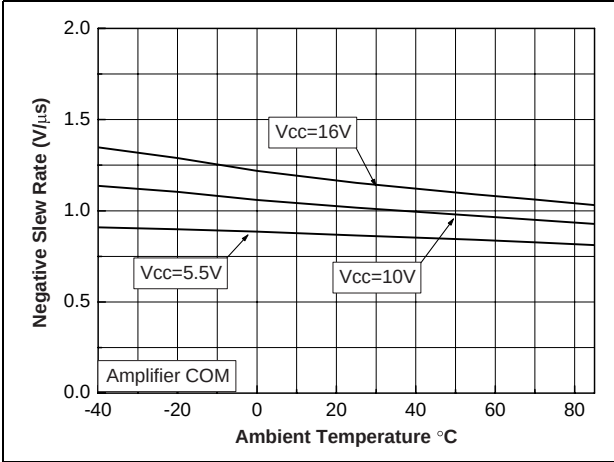


Figure 27. Large signal response - Amplifiers A & B

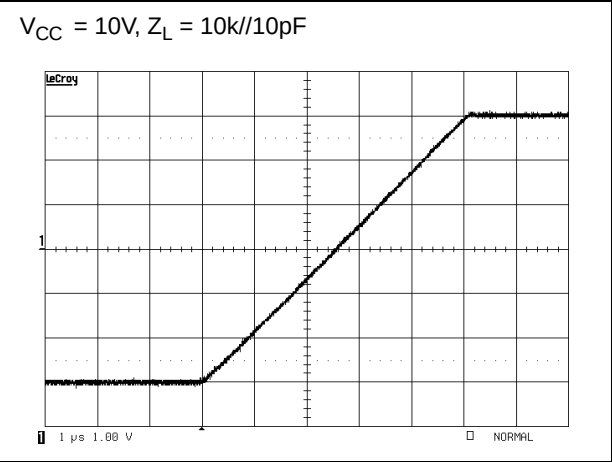


Figure 28. Large signal response - Amplifiers A & B

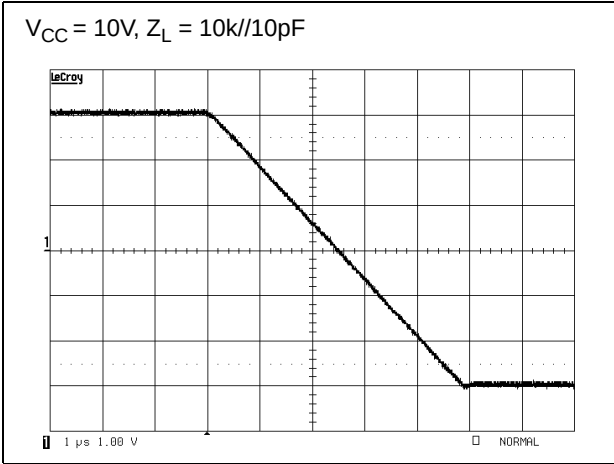


Figure 29. Large signal response - Amplifiers C to N

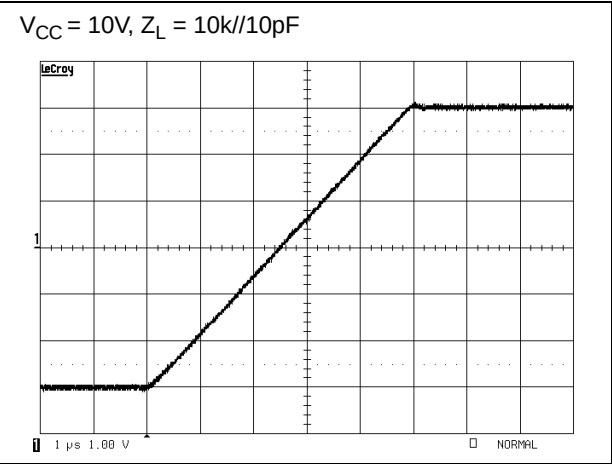


Figure 30. Large signal response - Amplifiers C to N

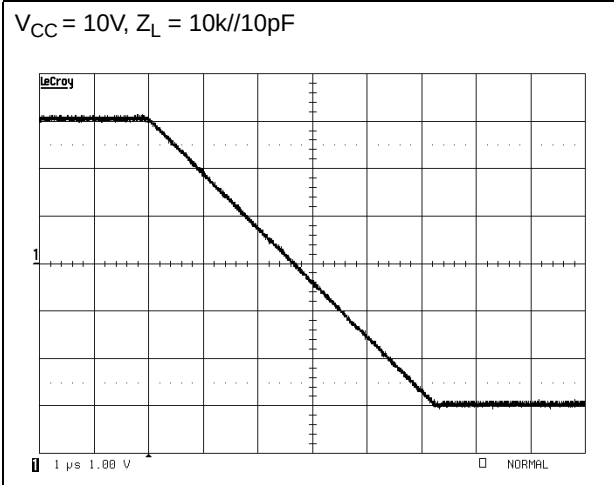


Figure 31. Large signal response - Amplifier COM

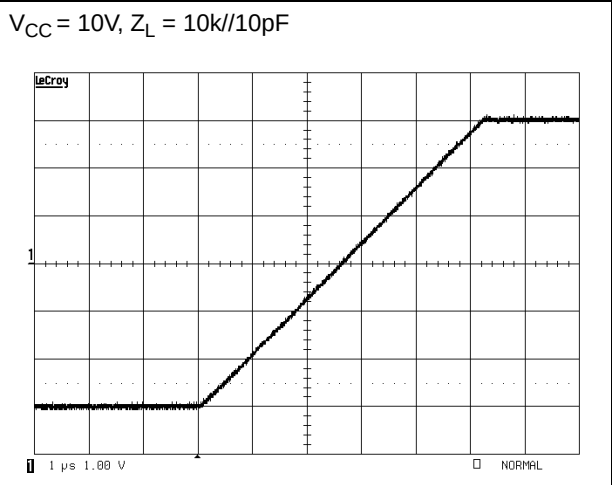


Figure 32. Large signal response - Amplifier COM

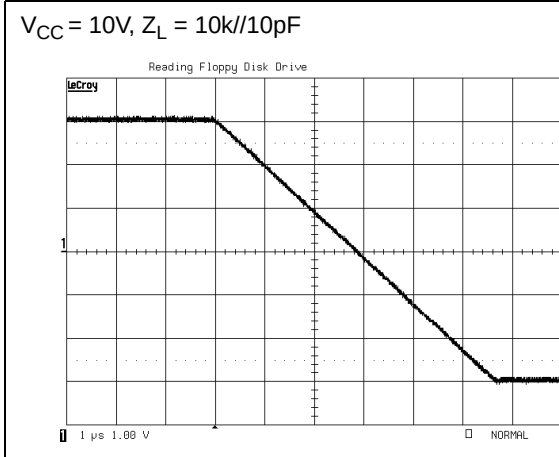


Figure 33. Small signal response - Amplifiers A & B

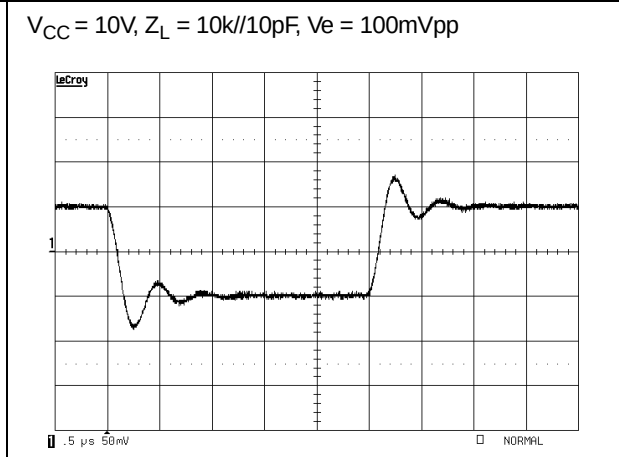


Figure 34. Small signal response - Amplifiers C to N

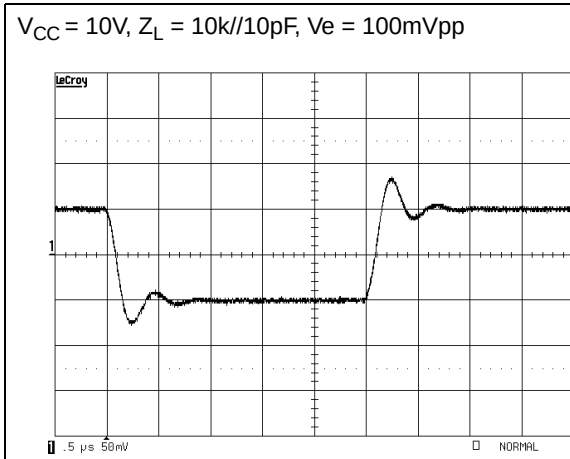


Figure 35. Small signal response - Amplifier COM

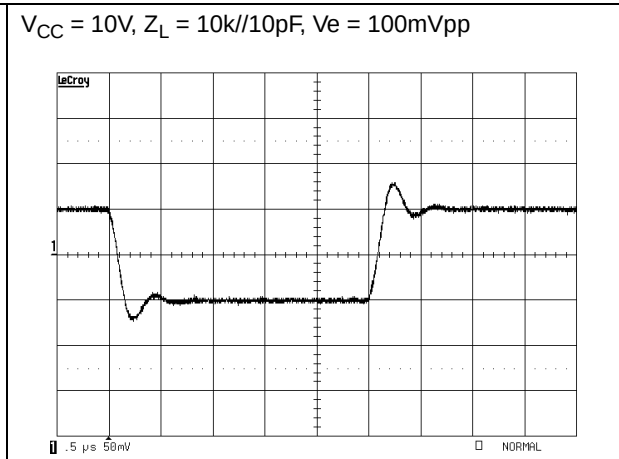


Figure 36. Output voltage response to current transient - Amplifiers A & B

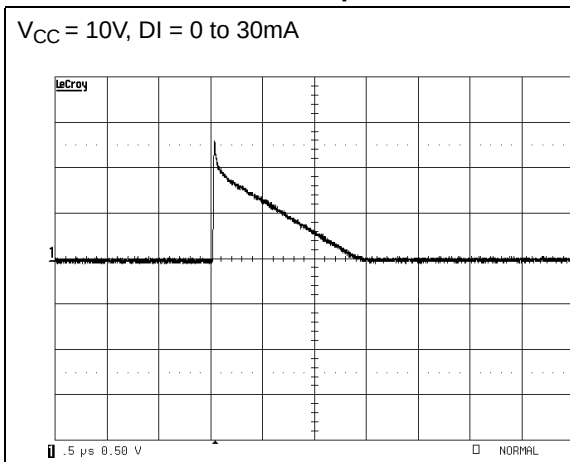


Figure 37. Output voltage response to current transient - Amplifiers A & B

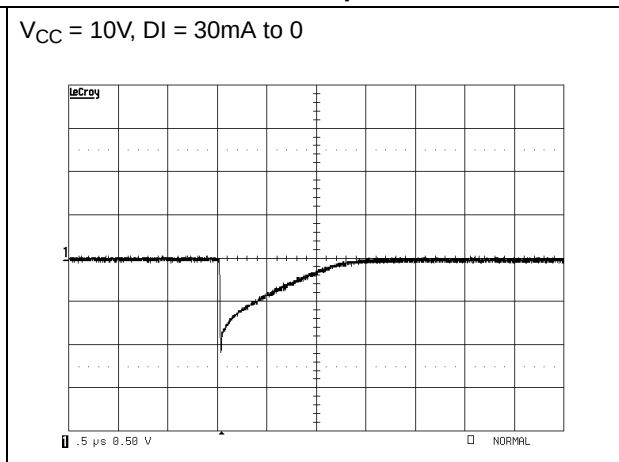
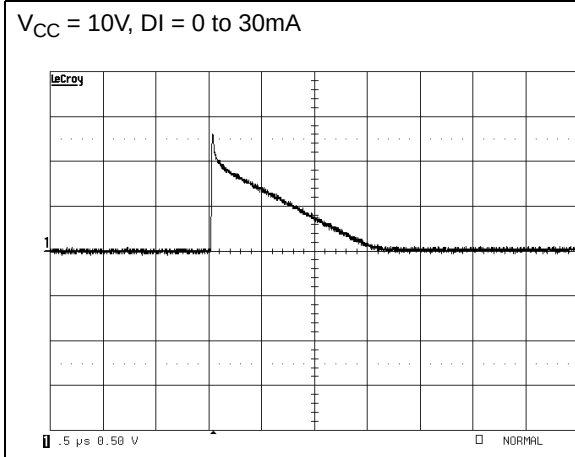
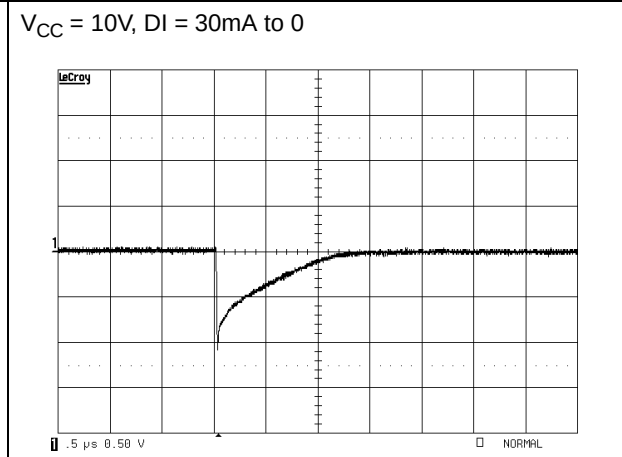
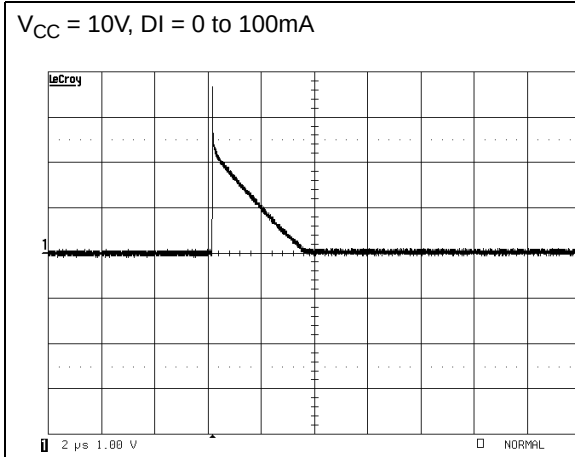
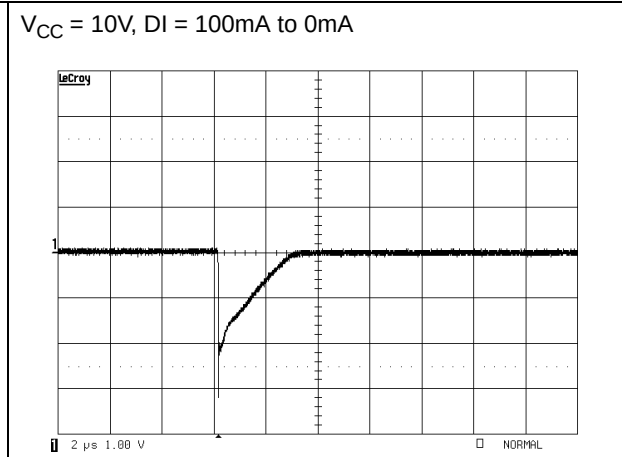
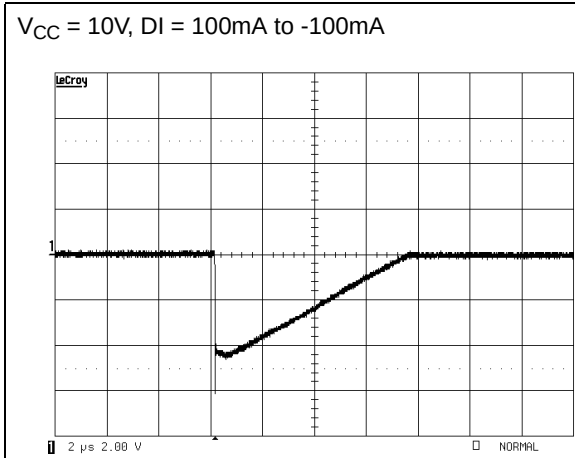
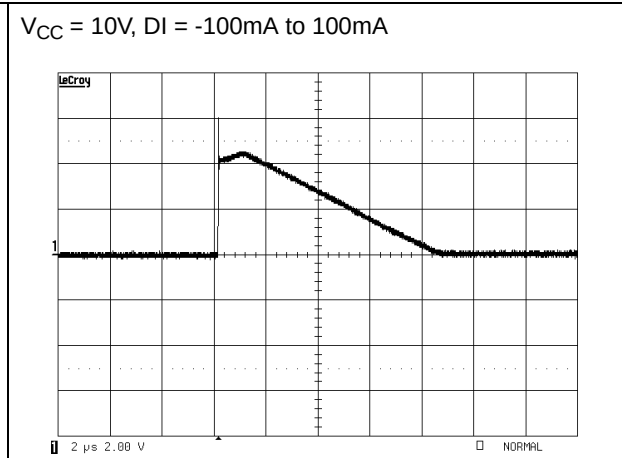


Figure 38. Output voltage response to current transient - Amplifiers C to N**Figure 39. Output voltage response to current transient - Amplifiers C to N****Figure 40. Output voltage response to current transient - Amplifier COM****Figure 41. Output voltage response to current transient - Amplifier COM****Figure 42. Output voltage response to current transient - Amplifier COM****Figure 43. Output voltage response to current transient - Amplifier COM**

4 Package information

In order to meet environmental requirements, STMicroelectronics offers these devices in ECOPACK[®] packages. These packages have a lead-free second level interconnect. The category of second level interconnect is marked on the package and on the inner box label, in compliance with JEDEC Standard JESD97. The maximum ratings related to soldering conditions are also marked on the inner box label. ECOPACK is an STMicroelectronics trademark. ECOPACK specifications are available at: www.st.com.

Table 4. TQFP48 package mechanical data

Ref.	Dimensions					
	Millimeters			Inches		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.
A			1.6			0.063
A1	0.05		0.15	0.002		0.006
A2	1.35	1.40	1.45	0.053	0.055	0.057
B	0.17	0.22	0.27	0.007	0.009	0.011
C	0.09		0.20	0.0035		0.0079
D		9.00			0.354	
D1		7.00			0.276	
D3		5.50			0.216	
e		0.50			0.020	
E		9.00			0.354	
E1		7.00			0.276	
E3		5.50			0.216	
L	0.45	0.60	0.75	0.018	0.024	0.030
L1		1.00			0.039	
K	0°	3.5°	7°	0°	3.5°	7°

The mechanical drawing illustrates the TQFP48 package. The top view shows a square body with dimensions D (total width), D1 (body width), and D3 (inner body width). Pin pitch is denoted by 'e'. Pin 1 is identified with a circle. Lead dimensions include L (total length), L1 (body length), and L2 (lead length). The side view shows the package height 'A' and lead thickness 'A1'. A detail view of the lead shows a thickness of 0.08 mm (0.003 inch) at the seating plane and a gage plane thickness of 0.25 mm (0.010 inch). The lead angle is labeled 'K'.

0110596/C

5 Ordering information

Table 5. Order codes

Part number	Temperature range	Package	Packing	Marking
TSL1014IF	-40°C to +85°C	TQFP48	Tray	SL1014I
TSL1014IFT			Tape & reel	

6 Revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
1-Jul-2005	1	Initial release - Product in full production.
1-Sep-2005	2	Lead temperature corrected in Table 1 on page 2 . Electrical characteristics graphs re-ordered from Figure 2 on page 5 to Figure 43 on page 11 .
7-March- 2007	3	Notes added on ESD in Table 1 on page 2 . Maximum operating supply voltage increased in Table 2 on page 2 . Input voltage parameters added in Table 2 on page 2 . V _{OL} limits changed for Buffers C to L in Table 3 on page 4 .

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