

## 36V, Single-Supply, SOT553, General-Purpose OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

Check for Samples: [OPA171](#), [OPA2171](#), [OPA4171](#)

### FEATURES

- **Supply Range: +2.7V to +36V, ±1.35V to ±18V**
- **Low Noise: 14nV/√Hz**
- **Low Offset Drift: ±0.3μV/°C (typ)**
- **RFI Filtered Inputs**
- **Input Range Includes the Negative Supply**
- **Input Range Operates to Positive Supply**
- **Rail-to-Rail Output**
- **Gain Bandwidth: 3MHz**
- **Low Quiescent Current: 475μA per Amplifier**
- **High Common-Mode Rejection: 120dB (typ)**
- **Low Input Bias Current: 8pA**
- **Industry-Standard Packages:**
  - 8-Pin SOIC
  - 8-Pin MSOP
  - 14-Pin TSSOP
- **microPackages:**
  - Single in SOT553
  - Dual in VSSOP-8

### DESCRIPTION

The OPA171, OPA2171 and OPA4171 (OPAx171) are a family of 36V, single-supply, low-noise operational amplifiers with the ability to operate on supplies ranging from +2.7V (±1.35V) to +36V (±18V). These devices are available in micro-packages and offer low offset, drift, and bandwidth with low quiescent current. The single, dual, and quad versions all have identical specifications for maximum design flexibility.

Unlike most op amps, which are specified at only one supply voltage, the OPAx171 family is specified from +2.7V to +36V. Input signals beyond the supply rails do not cause phase reversal. The OPAx171 family is stable with capacitive loads up to 300pF. The input can operate 100mV below the negative rail and within 2V of the top rail during normal operation. Note that these devices can operate with full rail-to-rail input 100mV beyond the top rail, but with reduced performance within 2V of the top rail.

The OPAx171 series of op amps are specified from –40°C to +125°C.

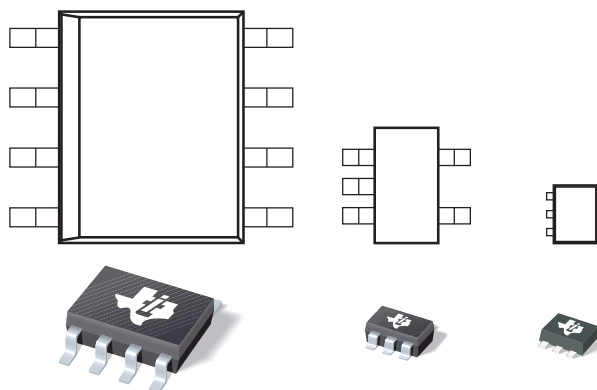
### APPLICATIONS

- Tracking Amplifier in Power Modules
- Merchant Power Supplies
- Transducer Amplifiers
- Bridge Amplifiers
- Temperature Measurements
- Strain Gauge Amplifiers
- Precision Integrators
- Battery-Powered Instruments
- Test Equipment

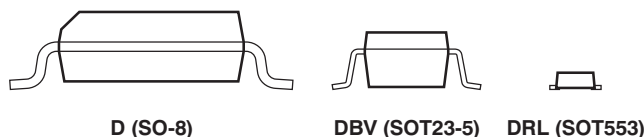
**Product Family**

DEVICE	PACKAGE
OPA171	SOT553, SOT23-5, SO-8
OPA2171 (dual)	VSSOP-8, SO-8, MSOP-8
OPA4171 (quad)	TSSOP-14, SO-14

**Package Footprint Comparison (to Scale)**



**Package Height Comparison (to Scale)**



### Smallest Packaging for 36V Op Amps



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This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

**PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION <sup>(1)</sup>**

PRODUCT	PACKAGE-LEAD	PACKAGE DESIGNATOR	PACKAGE MARKING	ORDERING NUMBER	TRANSPORT MEDIA, QUANTITY
OPA171	SOT553	DRL	DAP	OPA171AIDRLT	Tape and Reel, 250
				OPA171AIDRLR	Tape and Reel, 4000
	SOT23-5	DBV	OSUI	OPA171AIDBVT	Tape and Reel, 250
				OPA171AIDBVR	Tape and Reel, 3000
	SO-8	D	O171A	OPA171AID	Rail, 75
				OPA171AIDR	Tape and Reel, 2500
OPA2171	MSOP-8	DGK	OPMI	OPA2171AIDGK	Rail, 80
				OPA2171AIDGKR	Tape and Reel, 2500
	VSSOP-8	DCU	OPOC	OPA2171AIDCUT	Tape and Reel, 250
				OPA2171AIDCUR	Tape and Reel, 3000
	SO-8	D	2171A	OPA2171AID	Rail, 75
				OPA2171AIDR	Tape and Reel, 2500
OPA4171	SO-14	D	OPA4171	OPA4171AID	Rail, 50
				OPA4171AIDR	Tape and Reel, 2500
	TSSOP-14	PW	OPA4171	OPA4171AIPW	Rail, 90
				OPA4171AIPWR	Tape and Reel, 2000

(1) For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or visit the device product folder at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com).

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS<sup>(1)</sup>**

Over operating free-air temperature range, unless otherwise noted.

		OPAx171	UNIT
Supply voltage		±20	V
Signal input terminals	Voltage	(V <sub>-</sub> ) – 0.5 to (V <sub>+</sub> ) + 0.5	V
	Current	±10	mA
Output short circuit <sup>(2)</sup>		Continuous	
Operating temperature		–55 to +150	°C
Storage temperature		–65 to +150	°C
Junction temperature		+150	°C
ESD ratings:	Human body model (HBM)	4	kV
	Charged device model (CDM)	750	V

(1) Stresses above these ratings may cause permanent damage. Exposure to absolute maximum conditions for extended periods may degrade device reliability. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those specified is not implied.

(2) Short-circuit to ground, one amplifier per package.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

**Boldface** limits apply over the specified temperature range,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$ .

At  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = +2.7\text{V}$  to  $+36\text{V}$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = V_S/2$ , and  $R_{LOAD} = 10\text{k}\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$ , unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	OPA171, OPA2171, OPA4171			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
<b>OFFSET VOLTAGE</b>					
Input offset voltage	$V_{OS}$		0.25	$\pm 1.8$	mV
<b>Over temperature</b>			<b>0.3</b>	<b><math>\pm 2</math></b>	<b>mV</b>
Drift	$dV_{OS}/dT$		<b>0.3</b>	<b><math>\pm 2</math></b>	<b><math>\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}</math></b>
<b>vs power supply</b>	<b>PSRR</b>	<b><math>V_S = +4\text{V}</math> to <math>+36\text{V}</math></b>	<b>1</b>	<b><math>\pm 3</math></b>	<b><math>\mu\text{V}/\text{V}</math></b>
Channel separation, dc	dc		5		$\mu\text{V}/\text{V}$
<b>INPUT BIAS CURRENT</b>					
Input bias current	$I_B$		$\pm 8$	$\pm 15$	pA
<b>Over temperature</b>				<b><math>\pm 3.5</math></b>	<b>nA</b>
Input offset current	$I_{OS}$		$\pm 4$		pA
<b>Over temperature</b>				<b><math>\pm 3.5</math></b>	<b>nA</b>
<b>NOISE</b>					
Input voltage noise		$f = 0.1\text{Hz}$ to $10\text{Hz}$	3		$\mu\text{V}_{PP}$
Input voltage noise density	$e_n$	$f = 100\text{Hz}$	25		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
		$f = 1\text{kHz}$	14		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
<b>INPUT VOLTAGE</b>					
Common-mode voltage range <sup>(1)</sup>	$V_{CM}$		$(V-) - 0.1\text{V}$	$(V+) - 2\text{V}$	V
Common-mode rejection ratio	CMRR	$V_S = \pm 2\text{V}$ , $(V-) - 0.1\text{V} < V_{CM} < (V+) - 2\text{V}$	<b>90</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>dB</b>
		$V_S = \pm 18\text{V}$ , $(V-) - 0.1\text{V} < V_{CM} < (V+) - 2\text{V}$	<b>104</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>dB</b>
<b>INPUT IMPEDANCE</b>					
Differential			$100 \parallel 3$		$\text{M}\Omega \parallel \text{pF}$
Common-mode			$6 \parallel 3$		$10^{12}\Omega \parallel \text{pF}$
<b>OPEN-LOOP GAIN</b>					
Open-loop voltage gain	$A_{OL}$	$V_S = +4\text{V}$ to $+36\text{V}$ , $(V-) + 0.35\text{V} < V_O < (V+) - 0.35\text{V}$	<b>110</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>dB</b>
<b>FREQUENCY RESPONSE</b>					
Gain bandwidth product	GBP		3.0		MHz
Slew rate	SR	$G = +1$	1.5		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
Settling time	$t_s$	To 0.1%, $V_S = \pm 18\text{V}$ , $G = +1$ , 10V step	6		$\mu\text{s}$
		To 0.01% (12 bit), $V_S = \pm 18\text{V}$ , $G = +1$ , 10V step	10		$\mu\text{s}$
Overload recovery time		$V_{IN} \times \text{Gain} > V_S$	2		$\mu\text{s}$
Total harmonic distortion + noise	THD+N	$G = +1$ , $f = 1\text{kHz}$ , $V_O = 3V_{RMS}$	0.0002		%
<b>OUTPUT</b>					
Voltage output swing from rail	$V_O$	$V_S = 5\text{V}$ , $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$	30		mV
<b>Over temperature</b>		<b><math>R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega</math>, <math>A_{OL} \geq 110\text{dB}</math></b>	<b><math>(V-) + 0.35</math></b>	<b><math>(V+) - 0.35</math></b>	<b>V</b>
Short-circuit current	$I_{SC}$		$+25/-35$		mA
Capacitive load drive	$C_{LOAD}$		See <a href="#">Typical Characteristics</a>		pF
Open-loop output resistance	$R_O$	$f = 1\text{MHz}$ , $I_O = 0\text{A}$	150		$\Omega$
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>					
Specified voltage range	$V_S$		+2.7	+36	V
Quiescent current per amplifier	$I_Q$	$I_O = 0\text{A}$	475	595	$\mu\text{A}$
<b>Over temperature</b>		<b><math>I_O = 0\text{A}</math></b>		<b>650</b>	<b><math>\mu\text{A}</math></b>
<b>TEMPERATURE</b>					
Specified range			-40	+125	$^\circ\text{C}$
Operating range			-55	+150	$^\circ\text{C}$

(1) The input range can be extended beyond  $(V+) - 2\text{V}$  up to  $V+$ . See the [Typical Characteristics](#) and [Application Information](#) sections for additional information.

**THERMAL INFORMATION: OPA171**

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		OPA171			UNITS
		D (SO)	DBV (SOT23)	DRL (SOT553)	
		8 PINS	5 PINS	5 PINS	
$\theta_{JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	149.5	245.8	208.1	°C/W
$\theta_{JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case(top) thermal resistance	97.9	133.9	0.1	
$\theta_{JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	87.7	83.6	42.4	
$\Psi_{JT}$	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	35.5	18.2	0.5	
$\Psi_{JB}$	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	89.5	83.1	42.2	
$\theta_{JC(bottom)}$	Junction-to-case(bottom) thermal resistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, [SPRA953](#).

**THERMAL INFORMATION: OPA2171**

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		OPA2171			UNITS
		D (SO)	DCU (VSSOP)	DGK (MSOP)	
		8 PINS	8 PINS	8 PINS	
$\theta_{JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	134.3	175.2	195.3	°C/W
$\theta_{JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case(top) thermal resistance	72.1	74.9	59.4	
$\theta_{JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	60.6	22.2	115.1	
$\Psi_{JT}$	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	18.2	1.6	4.7	
$\Psi_{JB}$	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	53.8	22.8	114.4	
$\theta_{JC(bottom)}$	Junction-to-case(bottom) thermal resistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, [SPRA953](#).

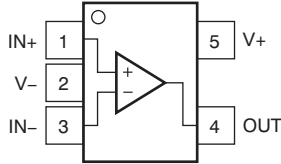
**THERMAL INFORMATION: OPA4171**

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		OPA4171		UNITS
		D (SO)	PW (TSSOP)	
		14 PINS	14 PINS	
$\theta_{JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	93.2	106.9	°C/W
$\theta_{JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case(top) thermal resistance	51.8	24.4	
$\theta_{JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	49.4	59.3	
$\Psi_{JT}$	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	13.5	0.6	
$\Psi_{JB}$	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	42.2	54.3	
$\theta_{JC(bottom)}$	Junction-to-case(bottom) thermal resistance	N/A	N/A	

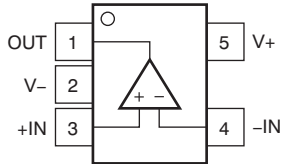
(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, [SPRA953](#).

**PIN CONFIGURATIONS**

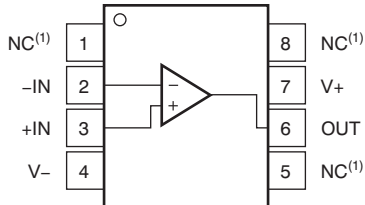
**DRL PACKAGE: OPA171  
SOT-553  
(TOP VIEW)**



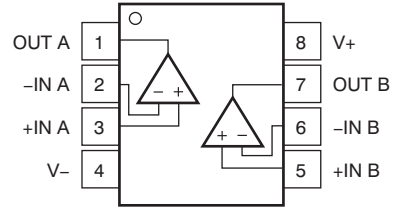
**DBV PACKAGE: OPA171  
SOT23-5  
(TOP VIEW)**



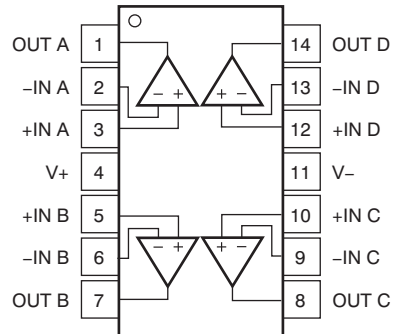
**D PACKAGE: OPA171  
SO-8  
(TOP VIEW)**



**D, DCU, AND DGK PACKAGES: OPA2171  
SO-8, VSSOP-8, AND MSOP-8  
(TOP VIEW)**



**D AND PW PACKAGES: OPA4171  
SO-14 AND TSSOP-14  
(TOP VIEW)**



(1) No internal connection.

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_S = \pm 18V$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_S/2$ ,  $R_{LOAD} = 10k\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$ , and  $C_L = 100pF$ , unless otherwise noted.

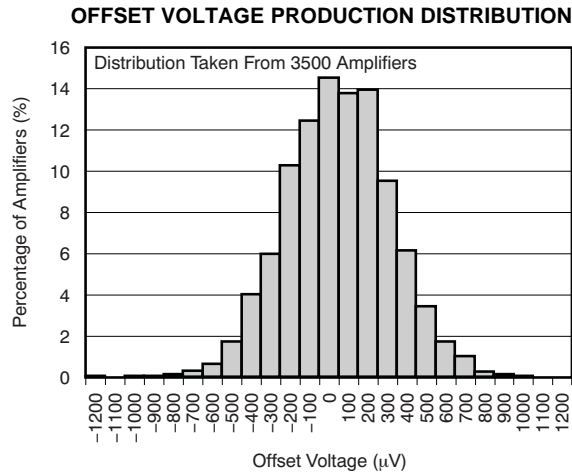


Figure 1.

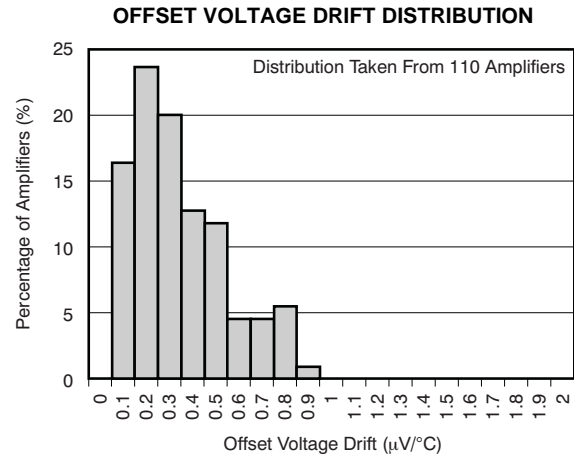


Figure 2.

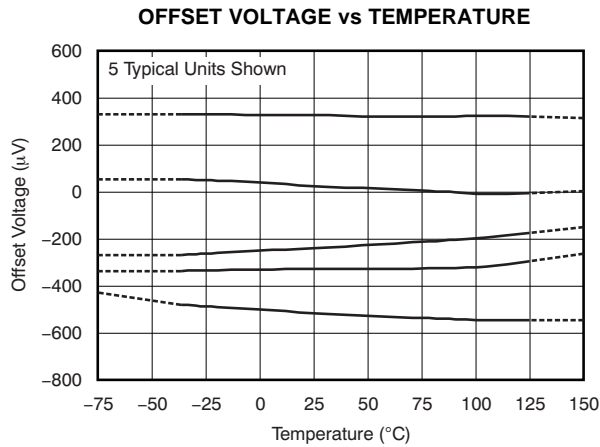


Figure 3.

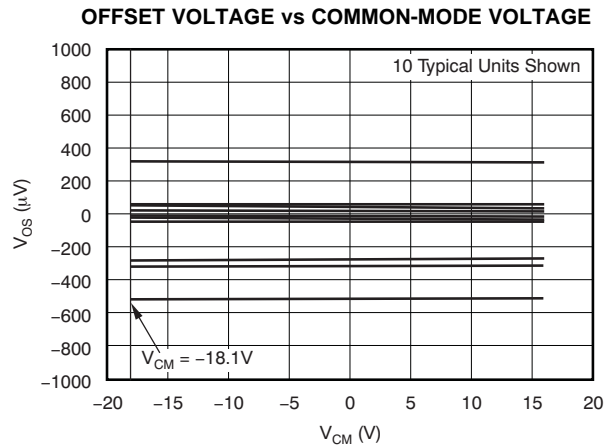


Figure 4.

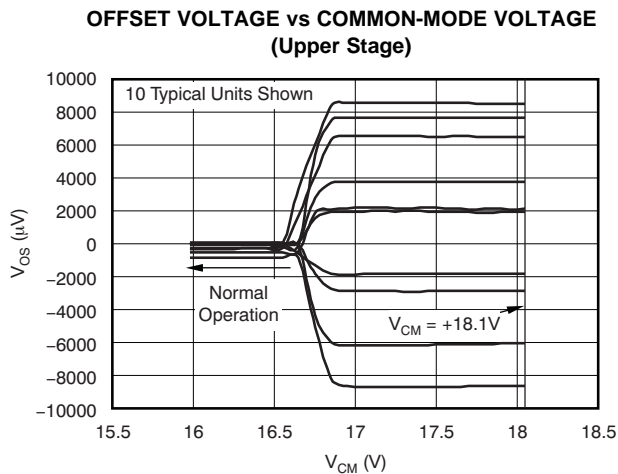


Figure 5.

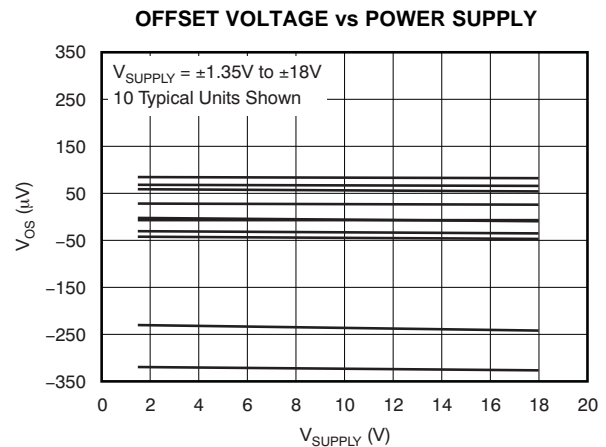


Figure 6.

### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

$V_S = \pm 18V$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_S/2$ ,  $R_{LOAD} = 10k\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$ , and  $C_L = 100pF$ , unless otherwise noted.

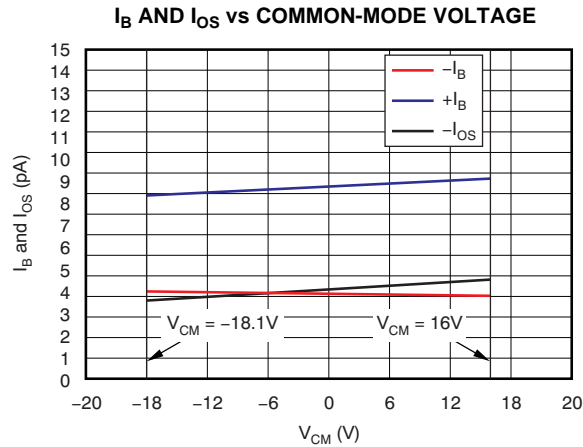


Figure 7.

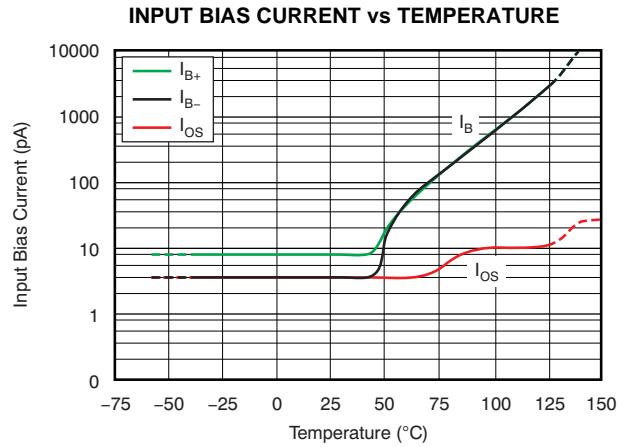


Figure 8.

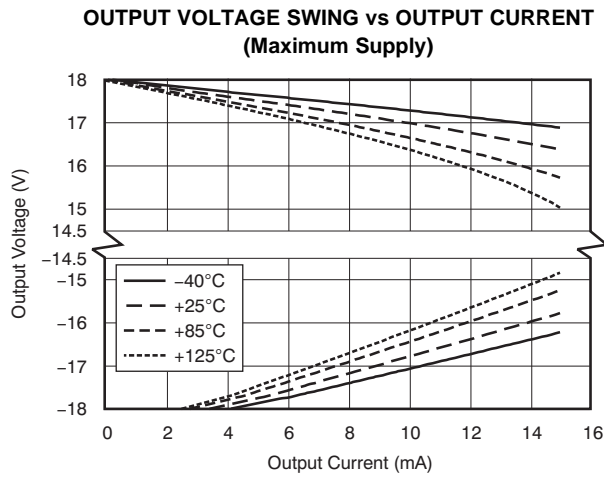


Figure 9.

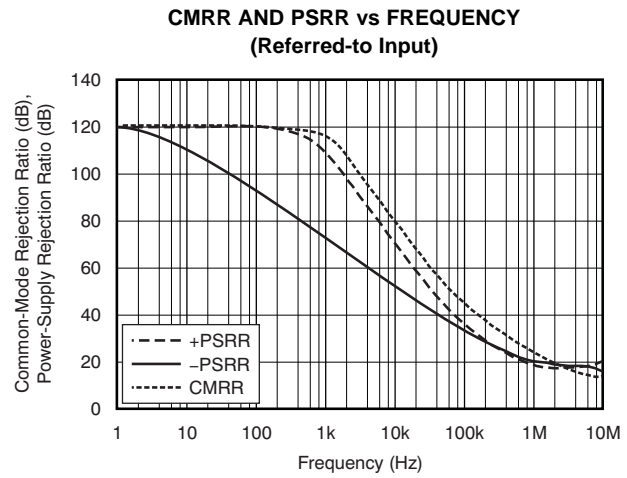


Figure 10.

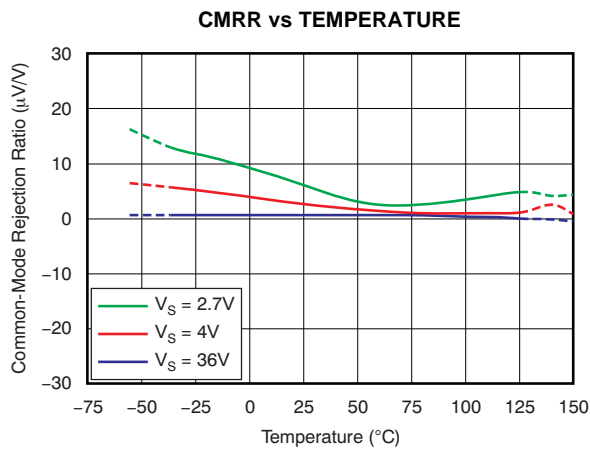


Figure 11.

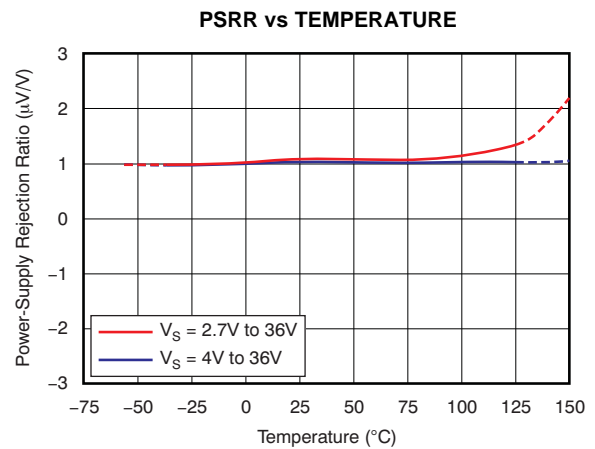
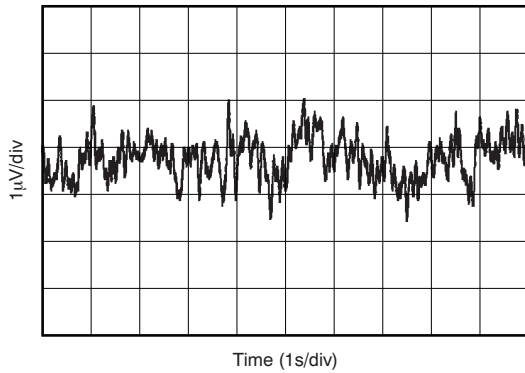


Figure 12.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

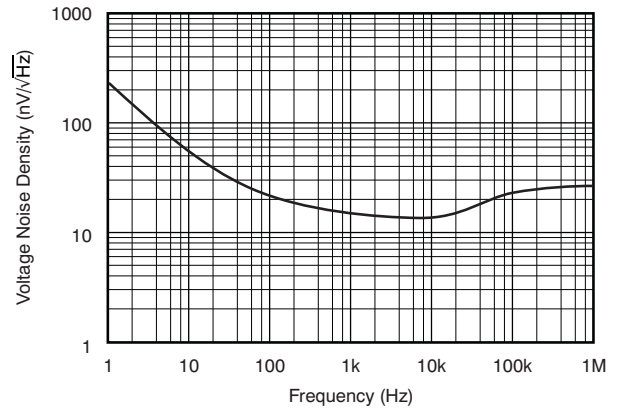
$V_S = \pm 18V$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_S/2$ ,  $R_{LOAD} = 10k\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$ , and  $C_L = 100pF$ , unless otherwise noted.

**0.1Hz TO 10Hz NOISE**



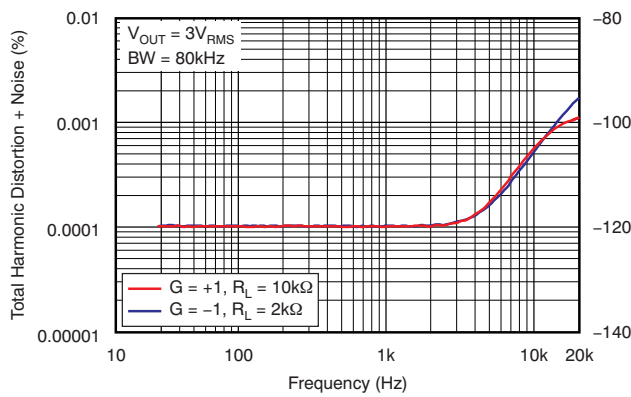
**Figure 13.**

**INPUT VOLTAGE NOISE SPECTRAL DENSITY vs FREQUENCY**



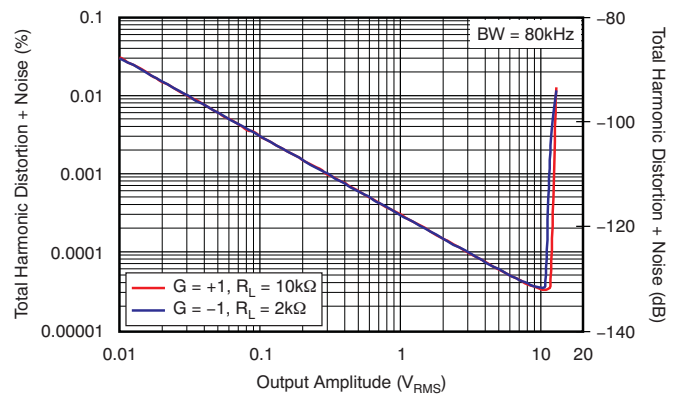
**Figure 14.**

**THD+N RATIO vs FREQUENCY**



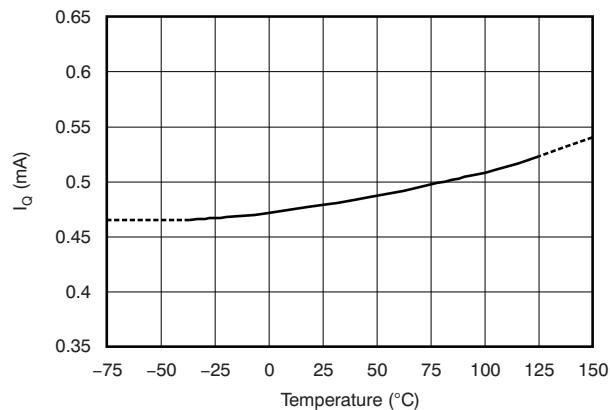
**Figure 15.**

**THD+N vs OUTPUT AMPLITUDE**



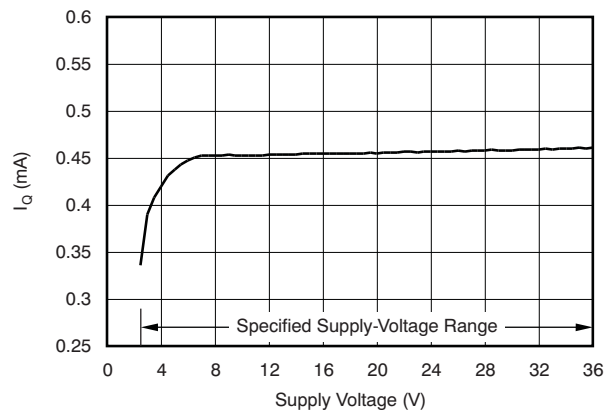
**Figure 16.**

**QUIESCENT CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE**



**Figure 17.**

**QUIESCENT CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE**



**Figure 18.**

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

$V_S = \pm 18V$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_S/2$ ,  $R_{LOAD} = 10k\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$ , and  $C_L = 100pF$ , unless otherwise noted.

**OPEN-LOOP GAIN AND PHASE vs FREQUENCY**

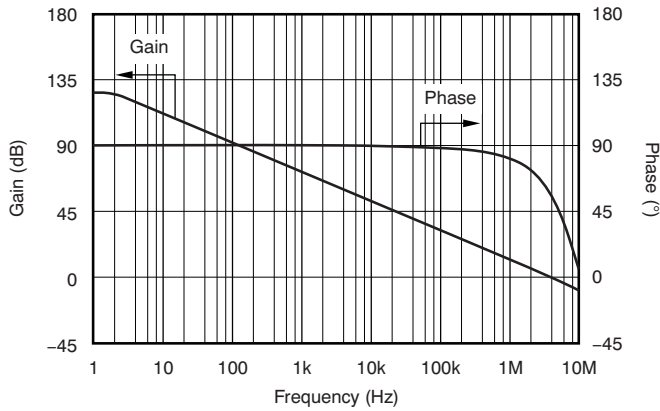


Figure 19.

**CLOSED-LOOP GAIN vs FREQUENCY**

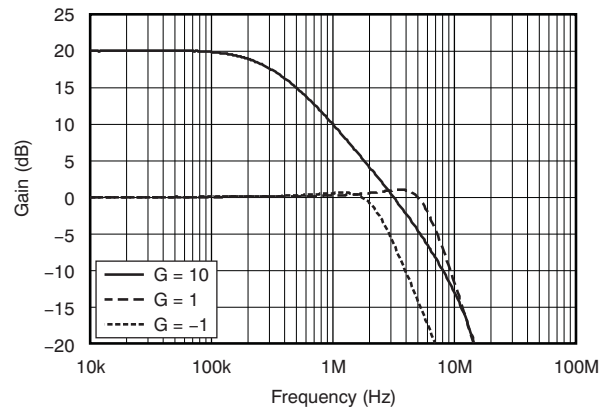


Figure 20.

**OPEN-LOOP GAIN vs TEMPERATURE**

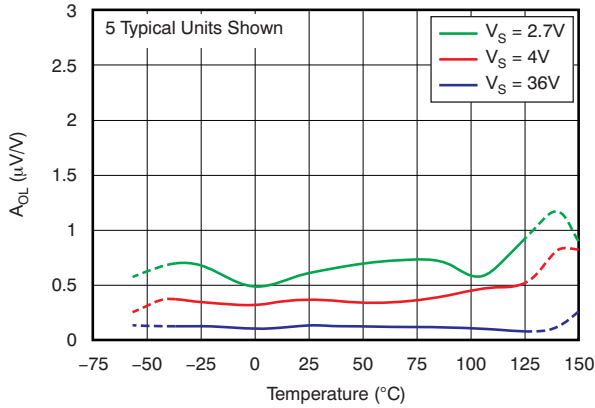


Figure 21.

**OPEN-LOOP OUTPUT IMPEDANCE vs FREQUENCY**

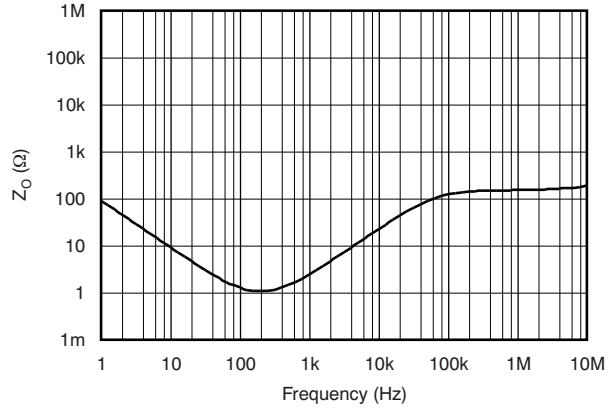


Figure 22.

**SMALL-SIGNAL OVERSHOOT vs CAPACITIVE LOAD (100mV Output Step)**

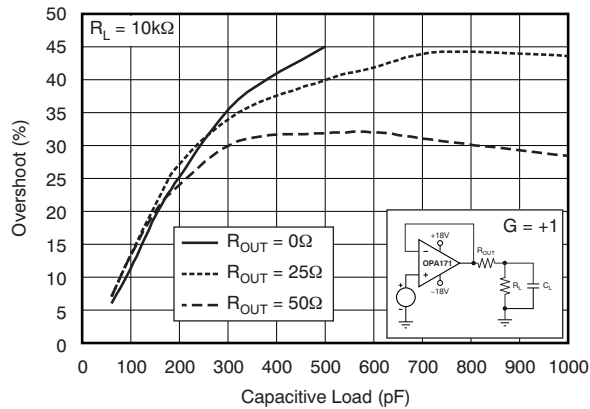


Figure 23.

**SMALL-SIGNAL OVERSHOOT vs CAPACITIVE LOAD (100mV Output Step)**

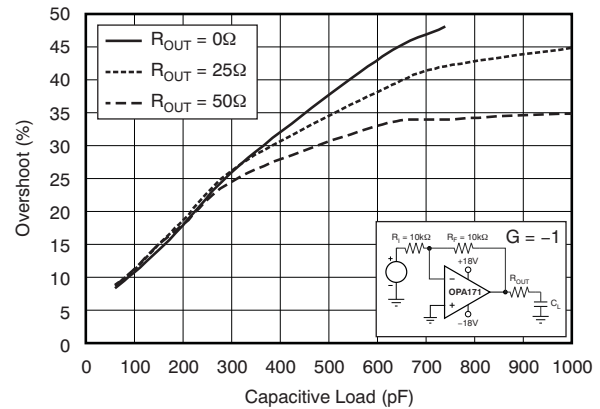


Figure 24.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

$V_S = \pm 18V$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_S/2$ ,  $R_{LOAD} = 10k\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$ , and  $C_L = 100pF$ , unless otherwise noted.

**NO PHASE REVERSAL**

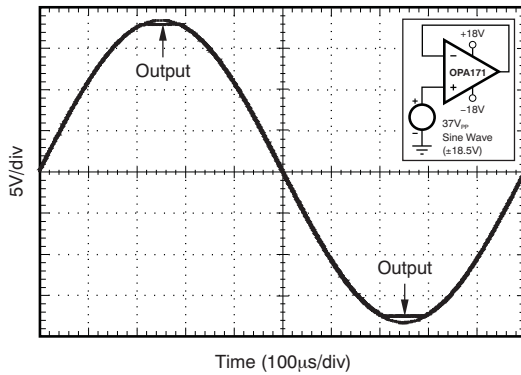


Figure 25.

**POSITIVE OVERLOAD RECOVERY**

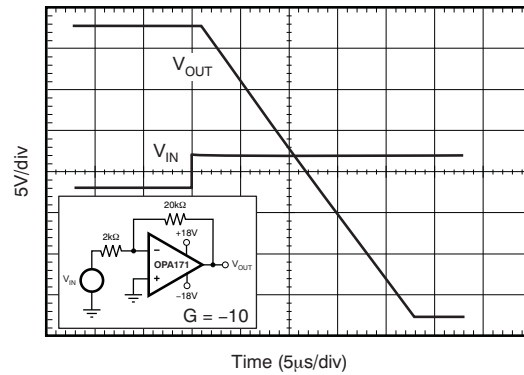


Figure 26.

**NEGATIVE OVERLOAD RECOVERY**

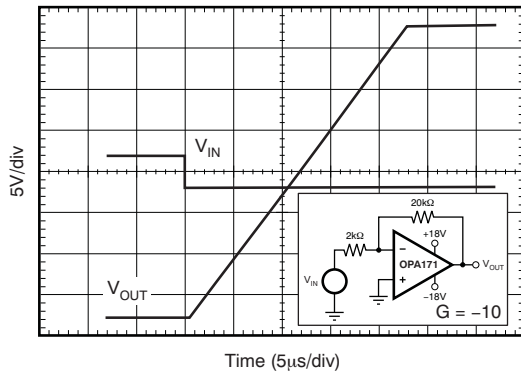


Figure 27.

**SMALL-SIGNAL STEP RESPONSE (100mV)**

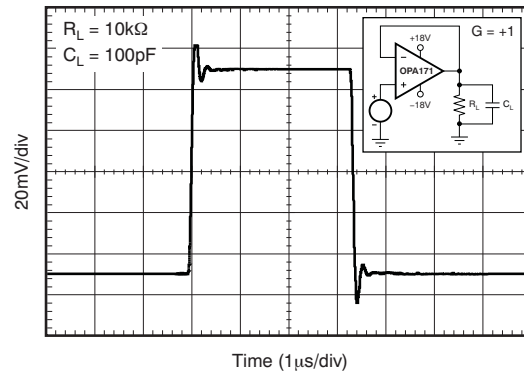


Figure 28.

**SMALL-SIGNAL STEP RESPONSE (100mV)**

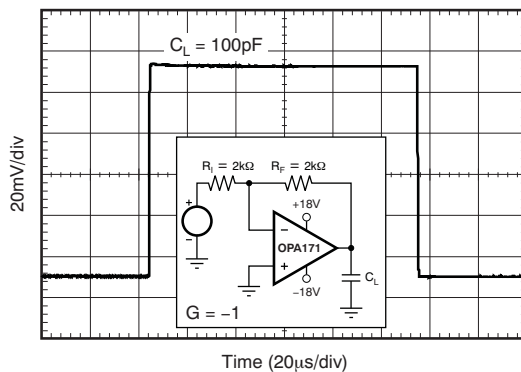


Figure 29.

**LARGE-SIGNAL STEP RESPONSE**

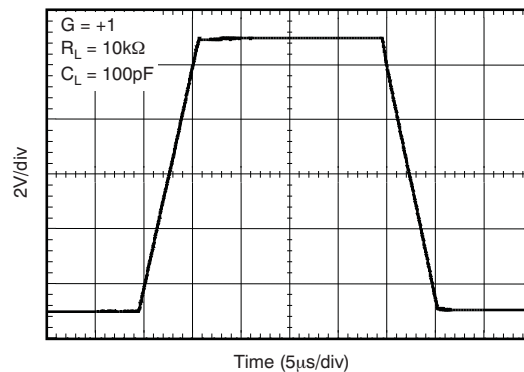


Figure 30.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

$V_S = \pm 18V$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_S/2$ ,  $R_{LOAD} = 10k\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$ , and  $C_L = 100pF$ , unless otherwise noted.

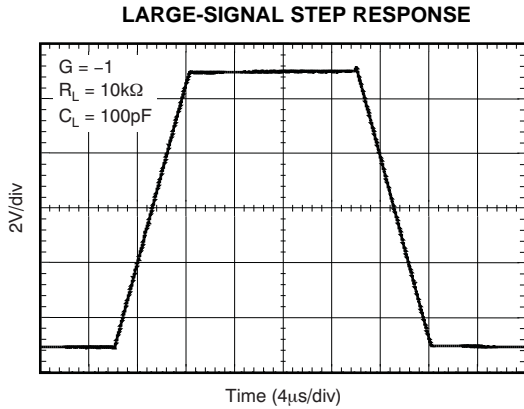


Figure 31.

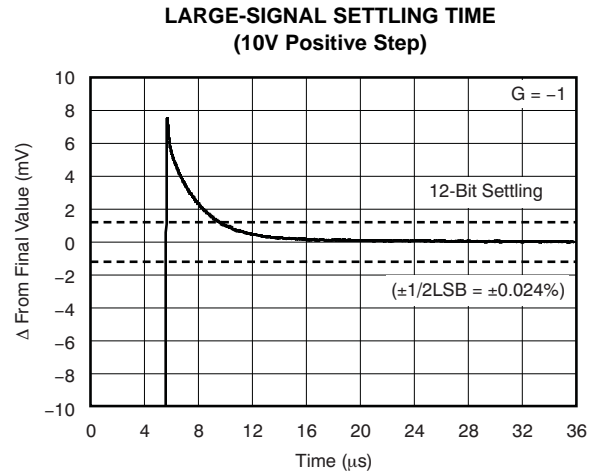


Figure 32.

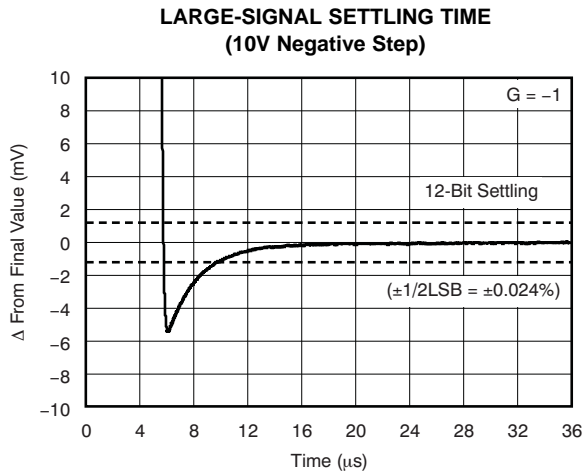


Figure 33.

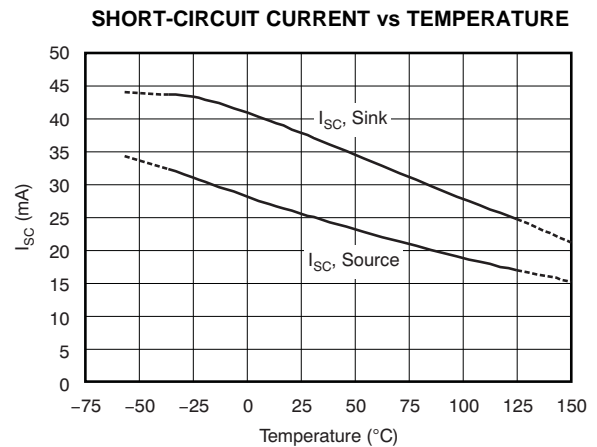


Figure 34.

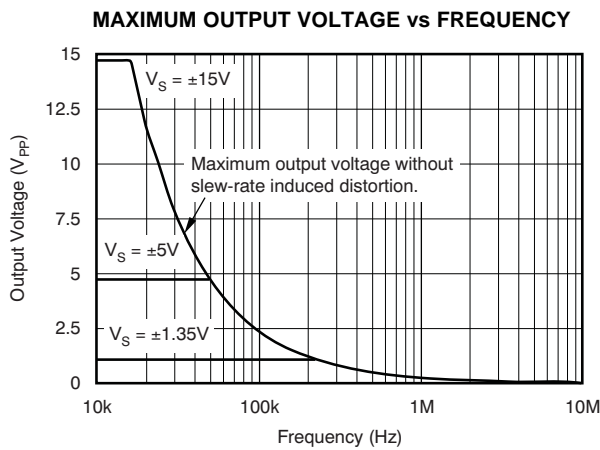


Figure 35.

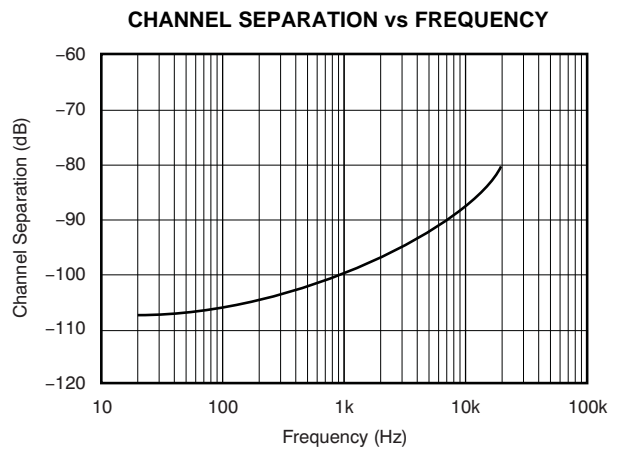


Figure 36.

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

The OPAx171 family of operational amplifiers provide high overall performance, making them ideal for many general-purpose applications. The excellent offset drift of only  $2\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$  provides excellent stability over the entire temperature range. In addition, the device offers very good overall performance with high CMRR, PSRR, and  $A_{OL}$ . As with all amplifiers, applications with noisy or high-impedance power supplies require decoupling capacitors close to the device pins. In most cases,  $0.1\mu\text{F}$  capacitors are adequate.

### OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

The OPAx171 family of amplifiers is specified for operation from 2.7V to 36V ( $\pm 1.35\text{V}$  to  $\pm 18\text{V}$ ). Many of the specifications apply from  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$ . Parameters that can exhibit significant variance with regard to operating voltage or temperature are presented in the [Typical Characteristics](#).

### GENERAL LAYOUT GUIDELINES

For best operational performance of the device, good printed circuit board (PCB) layout practices are recommended. Low-loss,  $0.1\mu\text{F}$  bypass capacitors should be connected between each supply pin and ground, placed as close to the device as possible. A single bypass capacitor from  $V+$  to ground is applicable to single-supply applications.

### COMMON-MODE VOLTAGE RANGE

The input common-mode voltage range of the OPAx171 series extends 100mV below the negative rail and within 2V of the top rail for normal operation.

This device can operate with full rail-to-rail input 100mV beyond the top rail, but with reduced performance within 2V of the top rail. The typical performance in this range is summarized in [Table 2](#).

### PHASE-REVERSAL PROTECTION

The OPAx171 family has an internal phase-reversal protection. Many op amps exhibit a phase reversal when the input is driven beyond its linear common-mode range. This condition is most often encountered in noninverting circuits when the input is driven beyond the specified common-mode voltage range, causing the output to reverse into the opposite rail. The input of the OPAx171 prevents phase reversal with excessive common-mode voltage. Instead, the output limits into the appropriate rail. This performance is shown in [Figure 37](#).

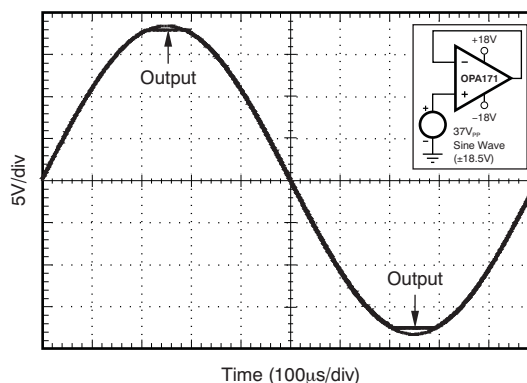


Figure 37. No Phase Reversal

Table 2. Typical Performance Range

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>Input Common-Mode Voltage</b>	<b><math>(V+) - 2</math></b>		<b><math>(V+) + 0.1</math></b>	<b>V</b>
Offset voltage		7		mV
<b>vs Temperature</b>		<b>12</b>		<b><math>\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}</math></b>
Common-mode rejection		65		dB
Open-loop gain		60		dB
GBW		0.7		MHz
Slew rate		0.7		V/ $\mu\text{s}$
Noise at $f = 1\text{kHz}$		30		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$

## CAPACITIVE LOAD AND STABILITY

The dynamic characteristics of the OPAx171 have been optimized for commonly encountered operating conditions. The combination of low closed-loop gain and high capacitive loads decreases the phase margin of the amplifier and can lead to gain peaking or oscillations. As a result, heavier capacitive loads must be isolated from the output. The simplest way to achieve this isolation is to add a small resistor (for example,  $R_{OUT}$  equal to  $50\Omega$ ) in series with the output. Figure 38 and Figure 39 illustrate graphs of small-signal overshoot versus capacitive load for several values of  $R_{OUT}$ . Also, refer to Applications Bulletin AB-028 (SBOA015), available for download from the TI website for details of analysis techniques and application circuits.

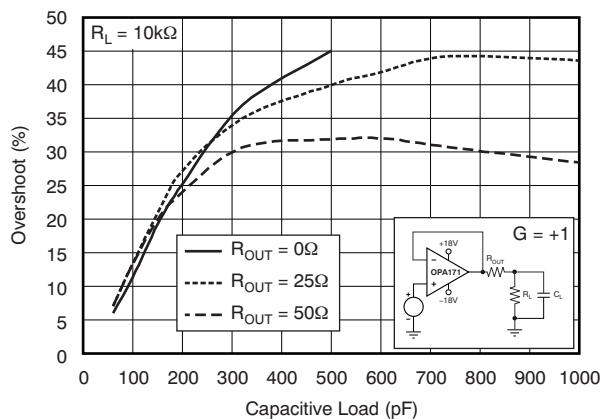


Figure 38. Small-Signal Overshoot versus Capacitive Load (100mV Output Step)



Figure 39. Small-Signal Overshoot versus Capacitive Load (100mV Output Step)

## ELECTRICAL OVERSTRESS

Designers often ask questions about the capability of an operational amplifier to withstand electrical overstress. These questions tend to focus on the device inputs, but may involve the supply voltage pins

or even the output pin. Each of these different pin functions have electrical stress limits determined by the voltage breakdown characteristics of the particular semiconductor fabrication process and specific circuits connected to the pin. Additionally, internal electrostatic discharge (ESD) protection is built into these circuits to protect them from accidental ESD events both before and during product assembly.

These ESD protection diodes also provide in-circuit, input overdrive protection, as long as the current is limited to 10mA as stated in the Absolute Maximum Ratings. Figure 40 shows how a series input resistor may be added to the driven input to limit the input current. The added resistor contributes thermal noise at the amplifier input and its value should be kept to a minimum in noise-sensitive applications.

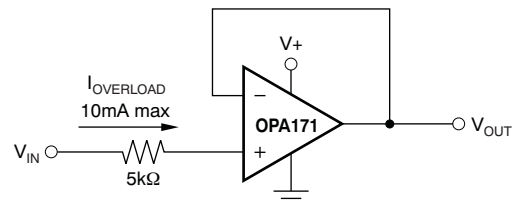


Figure 40. Input Current Protection

An ESD event produces a short duration, high-voltage pulse that is transformed into a short duration, high-current pulse as it discharges through a semiconductor device. The ESD protection circuits are designed to provide a current path around the operational amplifier core to prevent it from being damaged. The energy absorbed by the protection circuitry is then dissipated as heat.

When the operational amplifier connects into a circuit, the ESD protection components are intended to remain inactive and not become involved in the application circuit operation. However, circumstances may arise where an applied voltage exceeds the operating voltage range of a given pin. Should this condition occur, there is a risk that some of the internal ESD protection circuits may be biased on, and conduct current. Any such current flow occurs through ESD cells and rarely involves the absorption device.

If there is an uncertainty about the ability of the supply to absorb this current, external zener diodes may be added to the supply pins. The zener voltage must be selected such that the diode does not turn on during normal operation.

However, its zener voltage should be low enough so that the zener diode conducts if the supply pin begins to rise above the safe operating supply voltage level.

## REVISION HISTORY

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

<b>Changes from Revision B (November 2010) to Revision C</b>	<b>Page</b>
• Added MSOP-8 package to device graphic .....	1
• Added MSOP-8 package to Features bullets .....	1
• Added MSOP-8 package to Product Family table .....	1
• Added MSOP-8 package to Package/Ordering Information table .....	2
• Deleted "A" suffix from OPA4171 package markings in Package/Ordering Information table. ....	2
• Added new row for Voltage Output Swing from Rail parameter to <i>Output</i> subsection of Electrical Characteristics .....	3
• Changed Voltage Output Swing from Rail parameter to over temperature in <i>Output</i> subsection of Electrical Characteristics .....	3
• Updated format of thermal information tables .....	4
• Added MSOP-8 package to OPA2171 Thermal Information table .....	4
• Updated pinout configurations for OPA2171 and OPA4171 .....	5
• Changed <a href="#">Figure 9</a> .....	8
 <b>Changes from Revision A (November, 2010) to Revision B</b>	 <b>Page</b>
• Changed input offset voltage specification .....	3
• Changed input offset voltage, over temperature specification .....	3
• Changed quiescent current per amplifier, over temperature specification .....	3

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