TLV2172-Q1 适用于成本敏感型系统的 **36V** 单电源、低功耗运算放大器

1 特性

- 符合汽车应用 标准
- 具有符合 AEC-Q100 标准的下列结果：
  - 器件温度 1 级：-40℃ 至 +125℃ 的环境运行温度范围
  - 器件 HBM ESD 分类等级 3A
  - 器件 CDM ESD 分类等级 C6
- 电源电压范围：4.5V 至 36V，±2.25V 至 ±18V
- 低噪声：9 nV/√Hz
- 低温漂：±1μV/°C（典型值）
- 抗电磁干扰 (EMI)
- 输入范围包括负电源
- 轨到轨输出
- 增益带宽：10MHz
- 转换速率：10V/μs
- 低静态电流：每个放大器 1.6mA
- 高共模抑制：116dB（典型值）
- 低输入偏压电流：10pA

2 应用

- 汽车
- 混合动力汽车 (HEV) 和电动车 (EV) 动力传动
- 高级驾驶员辅助系统 (ADAS)
- 汽车空调
- 航空电子设备和起落架
- 医疗仪器
- 电流感应

3 说明

TLV2172-Q1运算放大器 在频率为 1kHz 时具有 0.0002% 的总谐波失真 + 噪声 (THD+N)，电源电压范围为 4.5V (±2.25V) 至 36V (±18V)。这些 特性和低噪声、超高 PSRR 特性，使 TLV2172-Q1 能够 在 HEV 和 EV 汽车及动力传动系统、医疗仪器等应用中放大毫伏级信号。TLV2172-Q1 器件具有良好的偏移和漂移、10MHz 高带宽和 10V/μs 转换率，过温（最大值）时静态电流仅 2.3mA。

大多数运算放大器仅有一个指定电源电压，而 TLV2172-Q1 器件则可在 4.5V 至 36V 的电压范围内额定运行。超过电源轨的输入信号不会导致相位反转。TLV2172-Q1 器件可在电容负载高达 300pF 时保持稳定。输入可在负电源轨以下 100mV 以及正电源轨 2V 之内正常运行。请注意，此系列器件可在超出正电源轨 100mV 的完整轨至轨输入范围内运行，但是在正电源轨 2V 之内运行时，性能会受到影响。
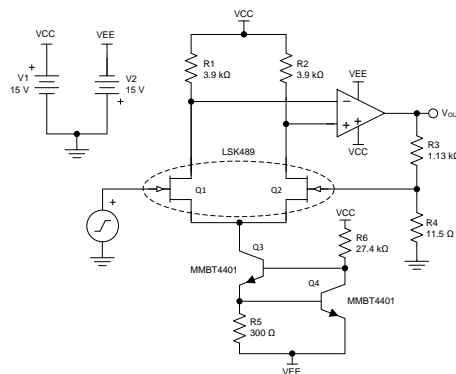
TLV2172-Q1 运算放大器的额定工作温度范围为 –40°C 至 +125°C。

器件信息[1]

器件型号	封装	封装尺寸（标称值）
TLV2172-Q1	VSSOP (8)	3.00mm × 3.00mm

(1) 如需了解所有可用封装，请参阅数据表末尾的可订购产品附录。

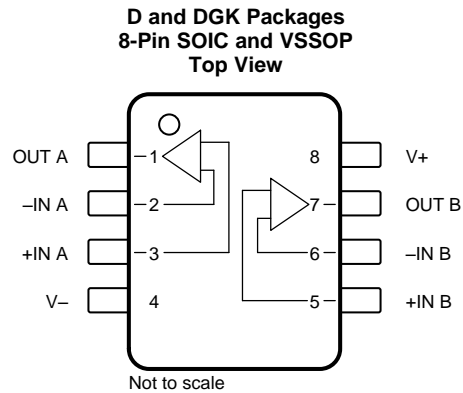### 简化电路原理图

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目录

4 修订历史记录

日期	修订版本	说明
2017 年 12 月	*	初始发行版

5 Pin Configuration and Functions

D and DGK Packages
8-Pin SOIC and VSSOP
Top View

Not to scale

Pin Functions

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
–IN A	2	I	Inverting input, channel A
–IN B	6	I	Inverting input, channel B
+IN A	3	I	Noninverting input, channel A
+IN B	5	I	Noninverting input, channel B
OUT A	1	O	Output, channel A
OUT B	7	O	Output, channel B
V–	4	—	Negative (lowest) power supply
V+	8	—	Positive (highest) power supply

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)[1]

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
Voltage	Supply voltage, V+ to V−		−20	20	V
	Single-supply voltage			40	
	Signal input pin[2]	Common-mode	(V−) – 0.5	(V+) + 0.5	
		Differential[3]	−0.5	0.5	
Current	Signal input pin		−10	10	mA
	Output short-circuit[4]		Continuous		
Operating, T_A			−55	150	°C
Junction, T_J				150	
Storage, T_{stg}			−65	150	

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
(2) Transient conditions that exceed these voltage ratings must be current limited to 10 mA or less.
(3) See the *Electrical Overstress* section for more information.
(4) Short-circuit to ground, one amplifier per package.

6.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per AEC Q100-002[1]	±4000	V
		Charged-device model (CDM), per AEC Q100-011	±1000	

(1) AEC Q100-002 indicates that HBM stressing shall be in accordance with the ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 specification.

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, (V+) – (V−)	Single-supply	4.5		36	V
	Dual-supply	±2.25		±18	
Specified temperature		−40		125	°C

6.4 Thermal Information: TLV2172-Q1

		TLV2172-Q1		UNIT
THERMAL METRIC[1]		**D (SOIC)**	**DGK (VSSOP)**	
		8 PINS	**8 PINS**	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	116.1	158	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	69.8	48.6	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	56.6	78.7	°C/W
ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	22.5	3.9	°C/W
ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	56.1	77.3	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	—	—	°C/W

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

6.5 Electrical Characteristics

at T_A = 25°C, V_S = ±2.25 V to ±18 V, V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = V_S / 2, and R_L = 10 kΩ connected to V_S / 2 (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
OFFSET VOLTAGE							
V_{OS}	Input offset voltage	T_A = 25°C			0.5	1.7	mV
		T_A = −40°C to +125°C				2	
dV_{OS}/dT	Input offset voltage drift	T_A = −40°C to +125°C			1		µV/°C
PSRR	Power-supply rejection ratio	V_S = 4 V to 36 V, T_A = −40°C to +125°C		100	120		dB
	Channel separation, DC				5		µV/V
INPUT BIAS CURRENT							
I_B	Input bias current	T_A = 25°C			±10		pA
I_{OS}	Input offset current	T_A = 25°C			±2		pA
NOISE							
	Input voltage noise	f = 0.1 Hz to 10 Hz			2.5		µV$_{PP}$
e_n	Input voltage noise density	f = 100 Hz			14		nV/√Hz
		f = 1 kHz			9		nV/√Hz
i_n	Input current noise density	f = 1 kHz			1.6		fA/√Hz
INPUT VOLTAGE							
V_{CM}	Common-mode voltage range[1]			(V−) − 0.1		(V+) − 2	V
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	V_S = ±18 V, (V−) − 0.1 V < V_{CM} < (V+) − 2 V T_A = −40°C to +125°C		94	116		dB
INPUT IMPEDANCE							
	Differential				100 || 4		MΩ || pF
	Common-mode				6 || 4		10^{13} Ω || pF
OPEN-LOOP GAIN							
A_{OL}	Open-loop voltage gain	(V−) + 0.35 V < V_O < (V+) − 0.35 V, T_A = −40°C to +125°C		97	115		dB
		(V−) + 0.5 V < V_O < (V+) − 0.5 V, R_L = 2 kΩ, T_A = −40°C to +125°C			107		
FREQUENCY RESPONSE							
GBP	Gain bandwidth product				10		MHz
SR	Slew rate	G = +1			10		V/µs
t_S	Settling time	To 0.1%, V_S = ±18 V, G = 1, 10-V step			2		µs
		To 0.01% (12-bit), V_S = ±18 V, G = +1, 10-V step			3.2		
	Overload recovery time	V_{IN} × gain > V_S			200		ns
THD+N	Total harmonic distortion + noise	V_S = 36 V, G = +1, f = 1 kHz, V_O = 3.5 V$_{RMS}$			0.0002%		
OUTPUT							
V_O	Voltage output swing from rail	V_S = ±18 V, R_L = 10 kΩ	T_A = 25°C		70		mV
			T_A = −40°C to +125°C		95		
		V_S = ±18 V, R_L = 2 kΩ	T_A = 25°C		330	400	
			T_A = −40°C to +125°C		470	530	
I_{SC}	Short-circuit current				±75		mA
C_{LOAD}	Capacitive load drive				See *Typical Characteristics*		pF
R_O	Open-loop output resistance	f = 1 MHz, I_O = 0 A			60		Ω
POWER SUPPLY							
V_S	Specified voltage range			4.5		36	V
I_Q	Quiescent current per amplifier	I_O = 0 A, T_A = −40°C to +125°C			1.6	2.3	mA

(1) The input range can be extended beyond (V+) − 2 V up to V+. See the *Typical Characteristics* and *Application and Implementation* sections for additional information.

6.6 Typical Characteristics

at V_S = ±18 V, V_{CM} = V_S / 2, R_{LOAD} = 10 kΩ connected to V_S / 2, and C_L = 100 pF (unless otherwise noted)

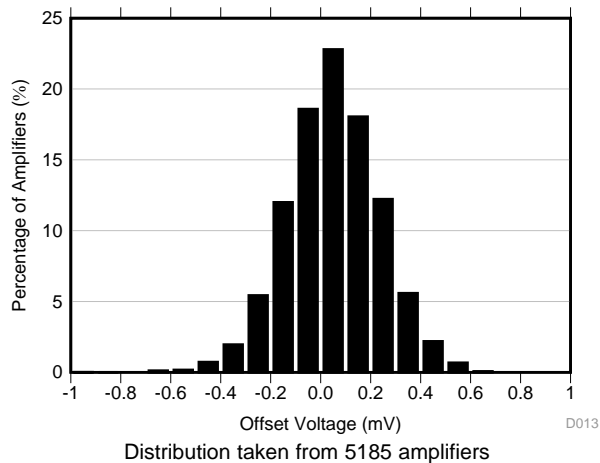### 表 1. Characteristic Performance Measurements

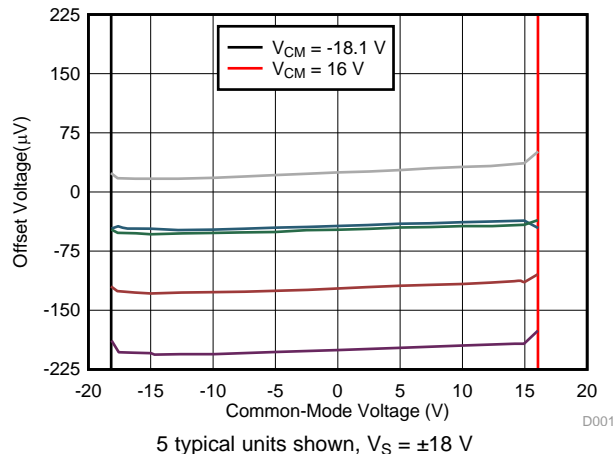| DESCRIPTION	FIGURE
Offset Voltage Production Distribution	图 1
Offset Voltage vs Common-Mode Voltage	图 2
Offset Voltage vs Common-Mode Voltage (Upper Stage)	图 3
Input Bias Current vs Temperature	图 4
Output Voltage Swing vs Output Current (Maximum Supply)	图 5
CMRR and PSRR vs Frequency (Referred-to-Input)	图 6
0.1-Hz to 10-Hz Noise	图 7
Input Voltage Noise Spectral Density vs Frequency	图 8
Quiescent Current vs Supply Voltage	图 9
Open-Loop Gain and Phase vs Frequency	图 10
Closed-Loop Gain vs Frequency	图 11
Open-Loop Output Impedance vs Frequency	图 12
Small-Signal Overshoot vs Capacitive Load	图 13, 图 14
No Phase Reversal	图 15
Small-Signal Step Response (10 mV)	图 16, 图 17
Large-Signal Step Response	图 18, 图 19
Large-Signal Settling Time	图 20, 图 21
Short-Circuit Current vs Temperature	图 22
Maximum Output Voltage vs Frequency	图 23
EMIRR IN+ vs Frequency	图 24

图 1. Offset Voltage Production Distribution Histogram

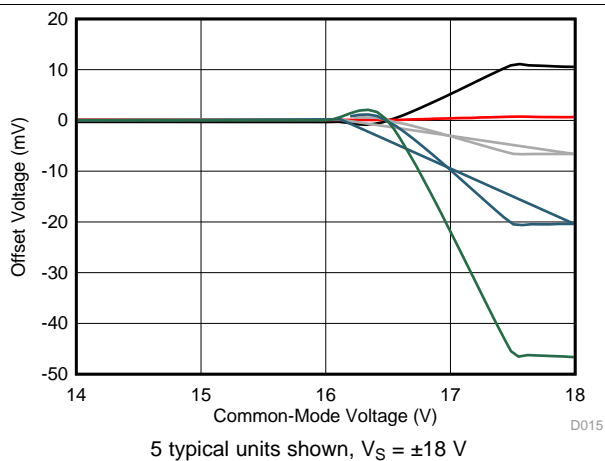图 2. Offset Voltage vs Common-Mode Voltage

图 3. Offset Voltage vs Common-Mode Voltage (Upper Stage)
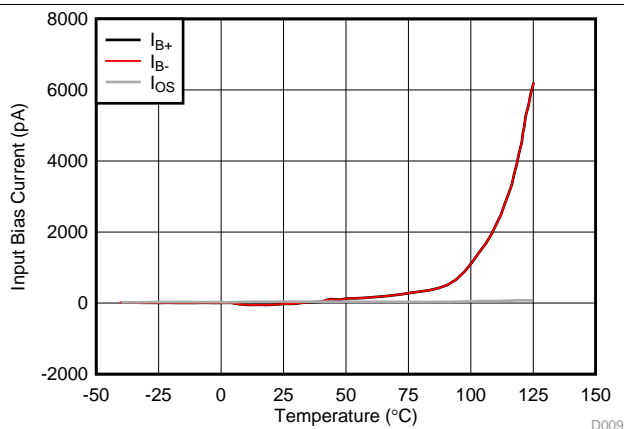

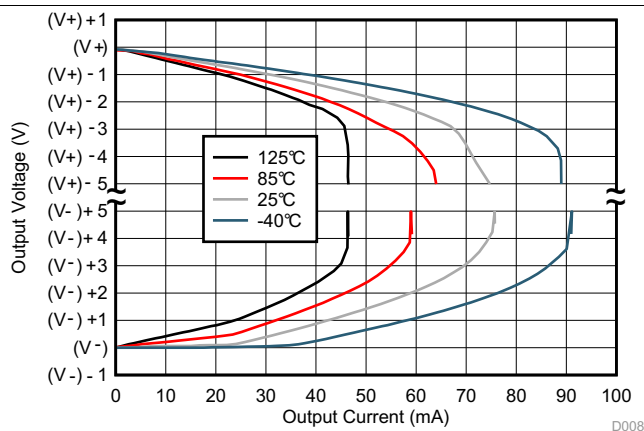图 4. Input Bias Current vs Temperature

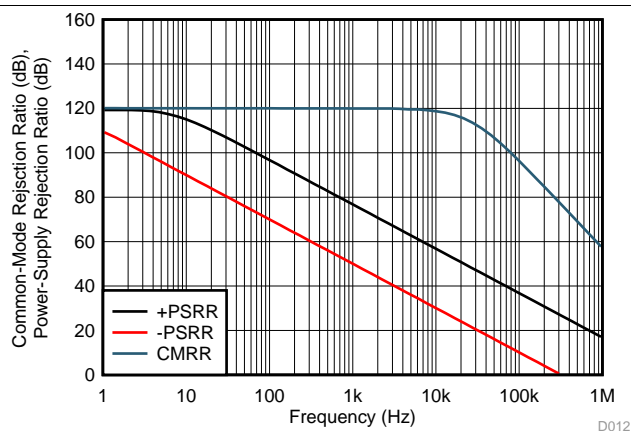图 5. Output Voltage Swing vs Output Current (Maximum Supply)

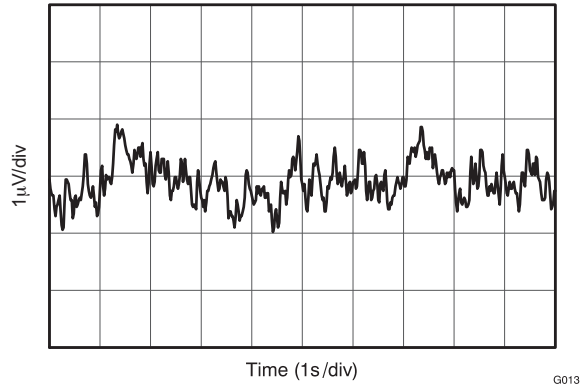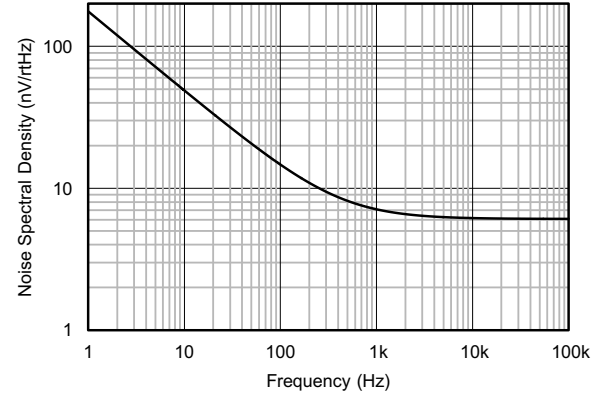图 6. CMRR and PSRR vs Frequency (Referred-to-Input)

图 7. 0.1-Hz to 10-Hz Noise
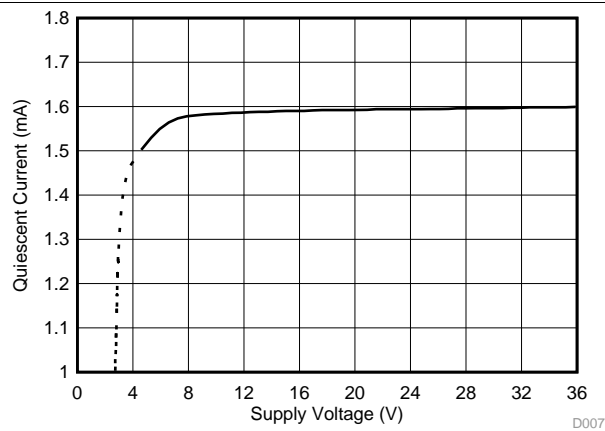

图 8. Input Voltage Noise Spectral Density vs Frequency

图 9. Quiescent Current vs Supply Voltage
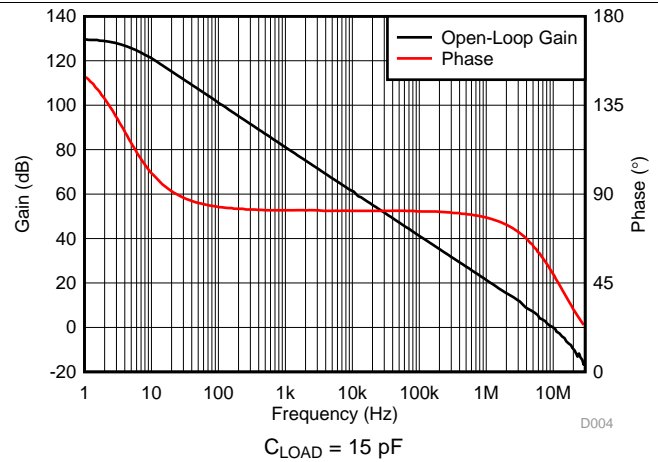

C_{LOAD} = 15 pF

图 10. Open-Loop Gain and Phase vs Frequency
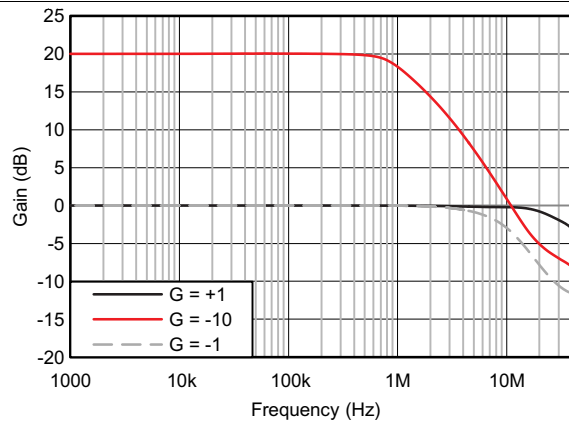
图 11. Closed-Loop Gain vs Frequency
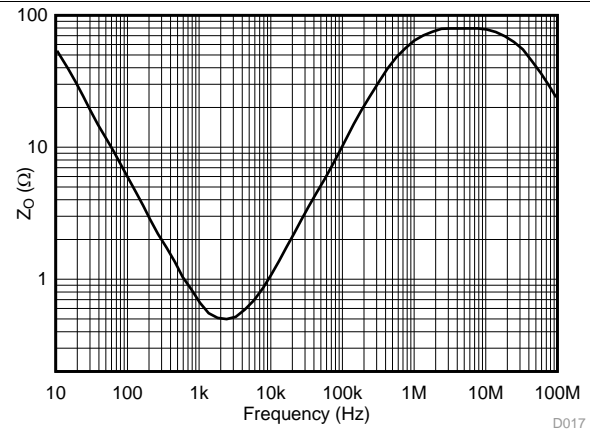
图 12. Open-Loop Output Impedance vs Frequency

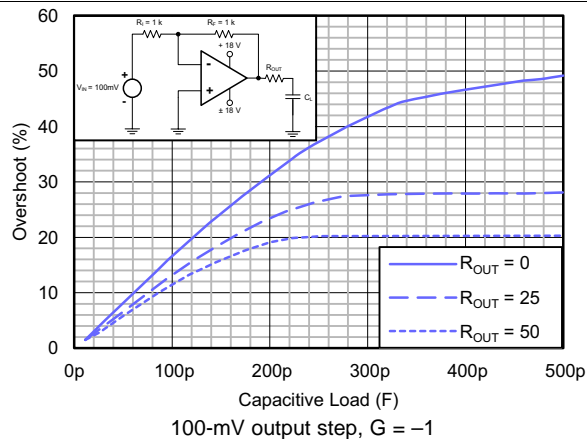100-mV output step, G = −1

图 13. Small-Signal Overshoot vs Capacitive Load
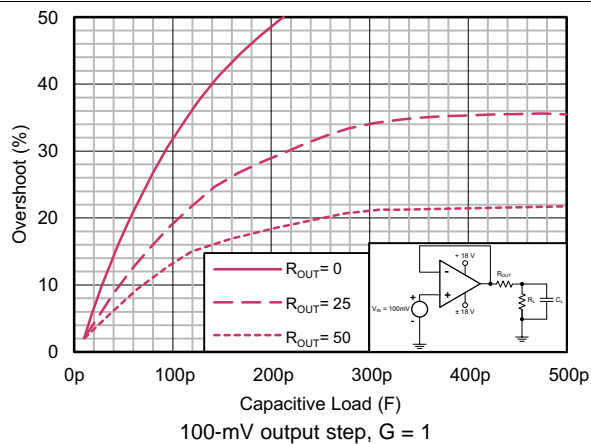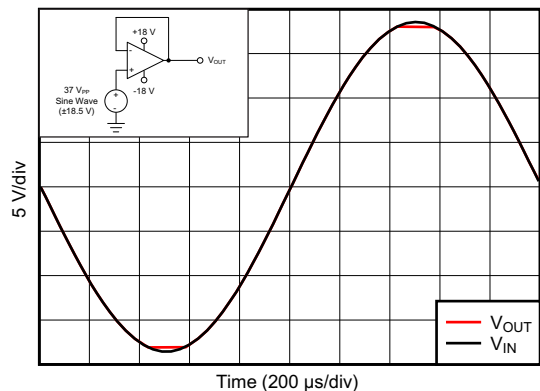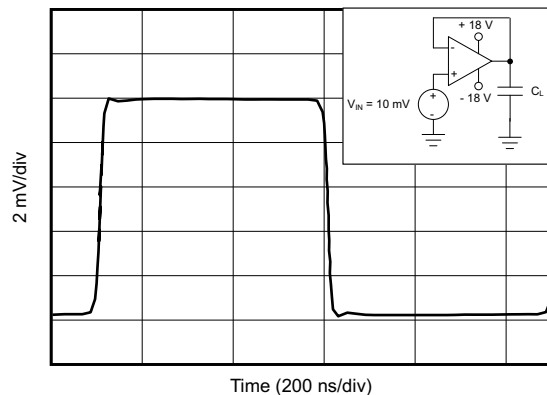

100-mV output step, G = 1

图 14. Small-Signal Overshoot vs Capacitive Load

图 15. No Phase Reversal

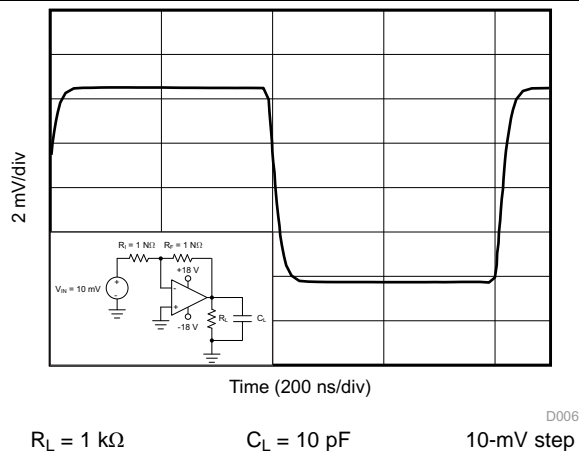

C_L = 10 pF   10-mV step

图 16. Small-Signal Step Response

R_L = 1 kΩ   C_L = 10 pF   10-mV step

图 17. Small-Signal Step Response
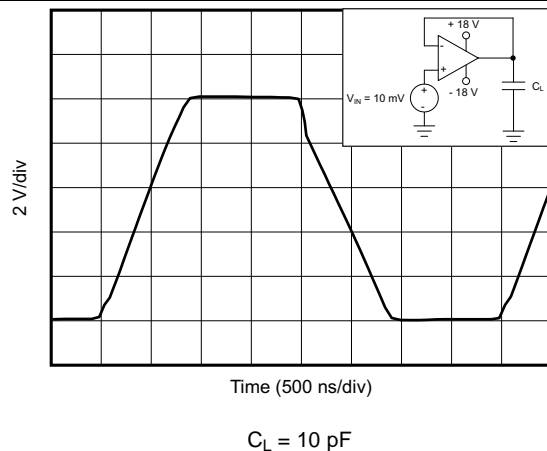
C_L = 10 pF

图 18. Large-Signal Step Response

R_L = 1 kΩ   C_L = 10 pF
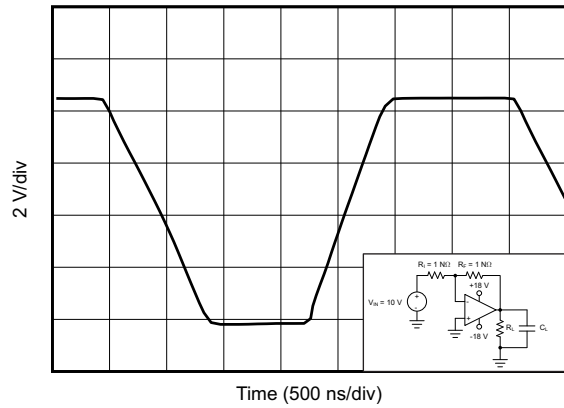
图 19. Large-Signal Step Response
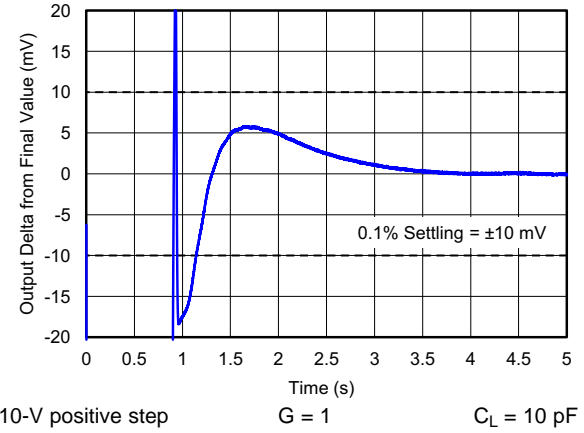
10-V positive step   G = 1   C_L = 10 pF

图 20. Large-Signal Settling Time
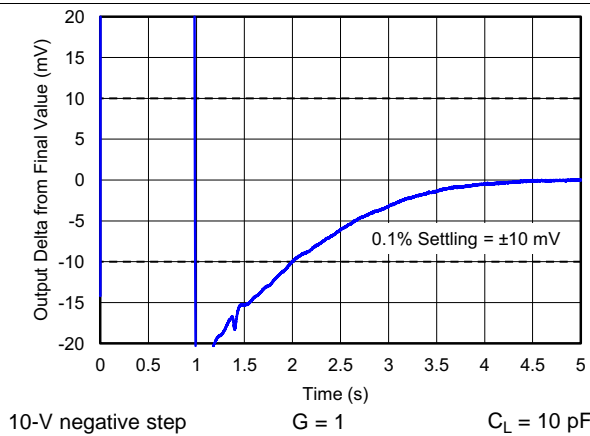
10-V negative step   G = 1   C_L = 10 pF

图 21. Large-Signal Settling Time
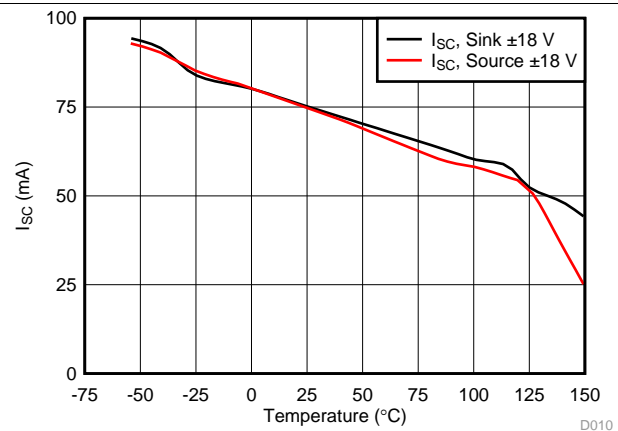
图 22. Short-Circuit Current vs Temperature
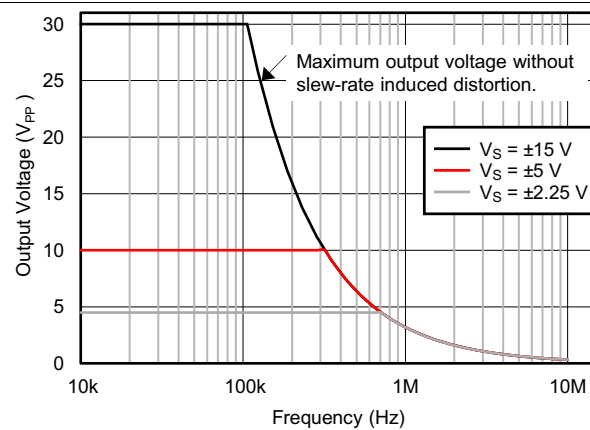
图 23. Maximum Output Voltage vs Frequency

P_{RF} = −10 dBm   V_{SUPPLY} = ±18 V   V_{CM} = 0 V
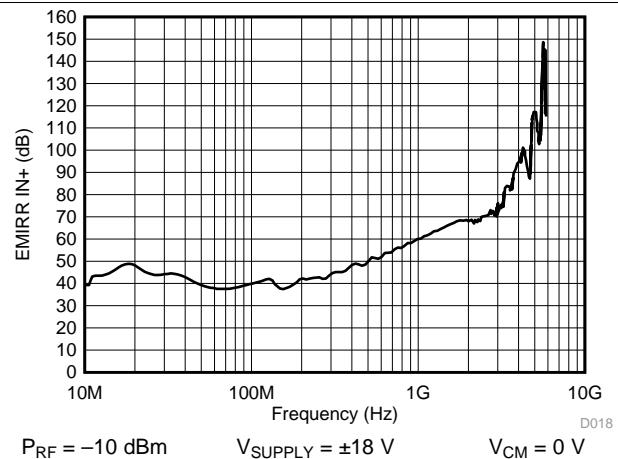
图 24. EMIRR IN+ vs Frequency

7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

The TLV2172-Q1 operational amplifier provides high overall performance, making these devices designed for many general-purpose applications. The excellent offset drift of only 1 μV/°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}.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram
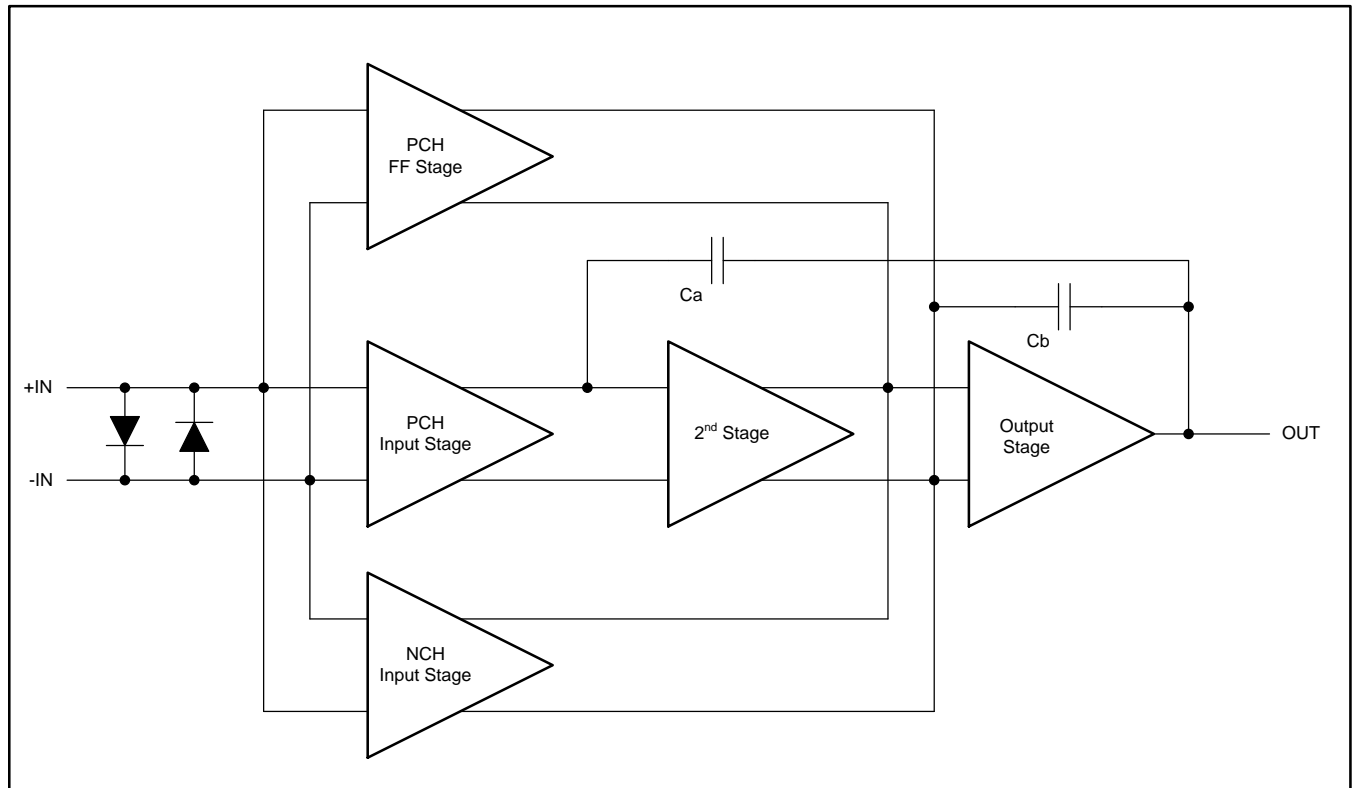
Copyright © 2017, Texas Instruments Incorporated

7.3 Feature Description

7.3.1 Operating Characteristics

The TLV2172-Q1 amplifier is specified for operation from 4.5 V to 36 V (±2.25 V to ±18 V). Many of the specifications apply from –40°C to +125°C. Parameters that can exhibit significant variance with regard to operating voltage or temperature are shown in the *Typical Characteristics* section.

7.3.2 Phase-Reversal Protection

The TLV2172-Q1 device has an internal phase-reversal protection. Many operational amplifiers exhibit a phase reversal when the input is driven beyond the 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 TLV2172-Q1 prevents phase reversal with excessive common-mode voltage. Instead, the output limits into the appropriate rail. This performance is shown in 图 25.
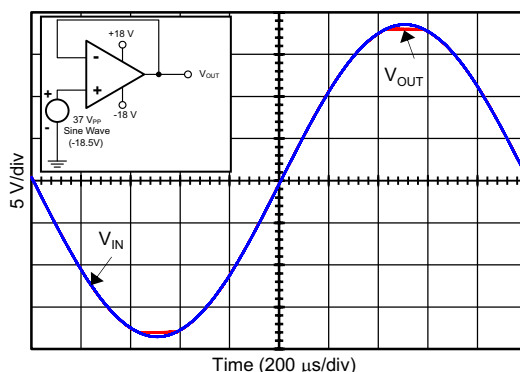
图 25. No Phase Reversal

7.3.3 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 can 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 for protection from accidental ESD events both before and during product assembly.

A good understanding of this basic ESD circuitry and the relevance to an electrical overstress event is helpful. 图 26 shows the ESD circuits contained in the TLV2172-Q1 (indicated by the dashed box). The ESD protection circuitry involves several current-steering diodes connected from the input and output pins and routed back to the internal power-supply lines, where the diodes meet at an absorption device internal to the operational amplifier. This protection circuitry is intended to remain inactive during normal circuit operation.

Feature Description (接下页)
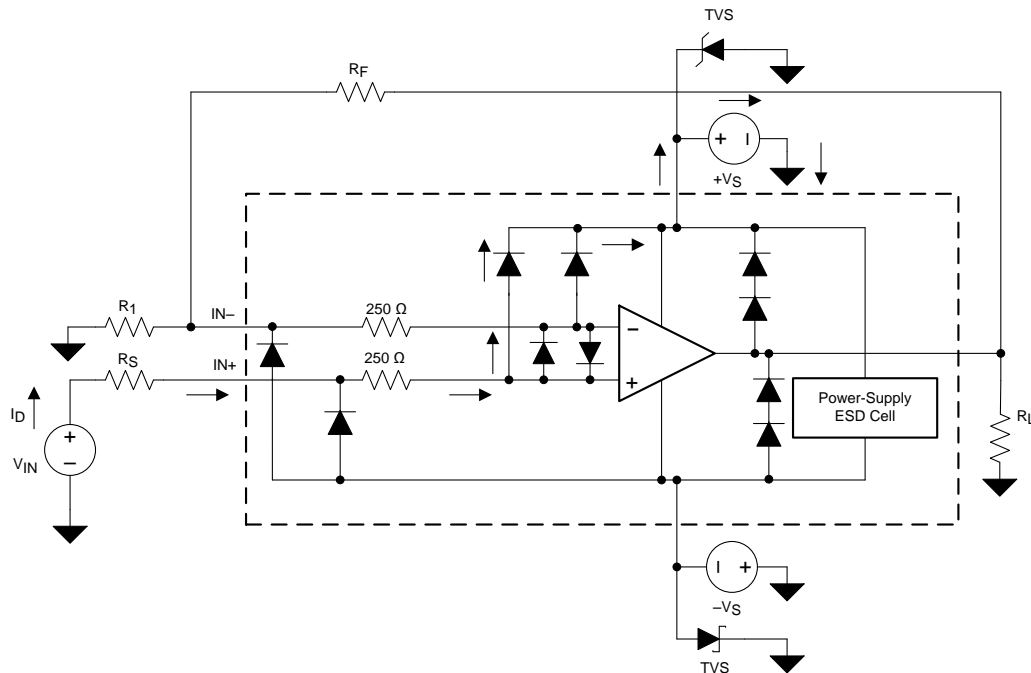
图 **26. Equivalent Internal ESD Circuitry Relative to a Typical Circuit Application**

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

When an ESD voltage develops across two or more amplifier device pins, current flows through one or more steering diodes. Depending on the path that the current takes, the absorption device can activate. The absorption device has a trigger, or threshold voltage, that is above the normal operating voltage of the TLV2172-Q1 but below the device breakdown voltage level. When this threshold is exceeded, the absorption device quickly activates and clamps the voltage across the supply rails to a safe level.

When the operational amplifier connects into a circuit, as shown in 图 26, the ESD protection components are intended to remain inactive and do not become involved in the application circuit operation. However, circumstances can arise where an applied voltage exceeds the operating voltage range of a given pin. If this condition occurs, there is a risk that some internal ESD protection circuits can turn on and conduct current. Any such current flow occurs through steering-diode paths and rarely involves the absorption device.

图 26 shows a specific example where the input voltage (V_{IN}) exceeds the positive supply voltage (V+) by 500 mV or more. Much of what happens in the circuit depends on the supply characteristics. If V+ can sink the current, then one of the upper input steering diodes conducts and directs current to V+. Excessively high current levels can flow with increasingly higher V_{IN}. As a result, the data sheet specifications recommend that applications limit the input current to 10 mA.

If the supply is not capable of sinking the current, V_{IN} can begin sourcing current to the operational amplifier and then take over as the source of positive supply voltage. The danger in this case is that the voltage can rise to levels that exceed the operational amplifier absolute maximum ratings.

Feature Description (接下页)

Another common question involves what happens to the amplifier if an input signal is applied to the input when the power supplies (V+ or V–) are at 0 V. Again, this question depends on the supply characteristic when at 0 V, or at a level below the input signal amplitude. If the supplies appear as high impedance, then the input source supplies the operational amplifier current through the current-steering diodes. This state is not a normal bias condition; most likely, the amplifier does not operate normally. If the supplies are low impedance, then the current through the steering diodes can become quite high. The current level depends on the ability of the input source to deliver current and any resistance in the input path.

If there is any uncertainty about the ability of the supply to absorb this current, add external Zener diodes to the supply pins; see 图 26. Select the Zener voltage so that the diode does not turn on during normal operation. However, the Zener voltage must be low enough so that the Zener diode conducts if the supply pin begins to rise above the safe-operating, supply-voltage level.

The input pins of the TLV2172-Q1 are protected from excessive differential voltage with back-to-back diodes; see 图 26. In most circuit applications, the input protection circuitry has no effect. However, in low-gain or G = 1 circuits, fast-ramping input signals can forward-bias these diodes because the output of the amplifier cannot respond rapidly enough to the input ramp. If the input signal is fast enough to create this forward-bias condition, then limit the input signal current to 10 mA or less. If the input signal current is not inherently limited, an input series resistor can limit the input signal current. This input series resistor degrades the low-noise performance of the TLV2172-Q1. 图 26 shows an example configuration that implements a current-limiting feedback resistor.

7.3.4 Capacitive Load and Stability

The dynamic characteristics of the TLV2172-Q1 are optimized for common 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 Ω) in series with the output. 图 27 and 图 28 show graphs of small-signal overshoot versus capacitive load for several values of R_{OUT}. See the *Feedback Plots Define Op Amp AC Performance* application note for details of analysis techniques and application circuits.

图 27. Small-Signal Overshoot vs Capacitive Load

图 28. Small-Signal Overshoot vs Capacitive Load
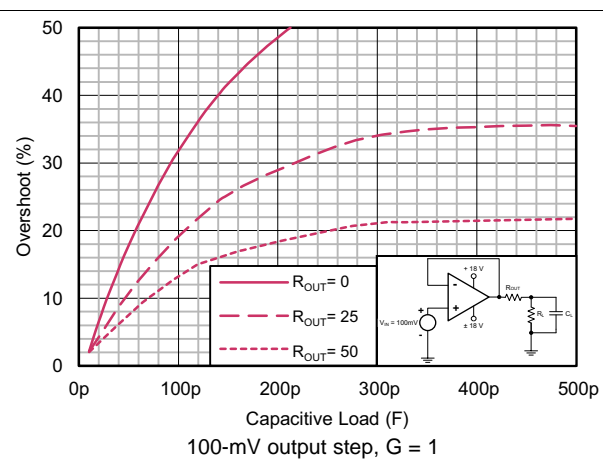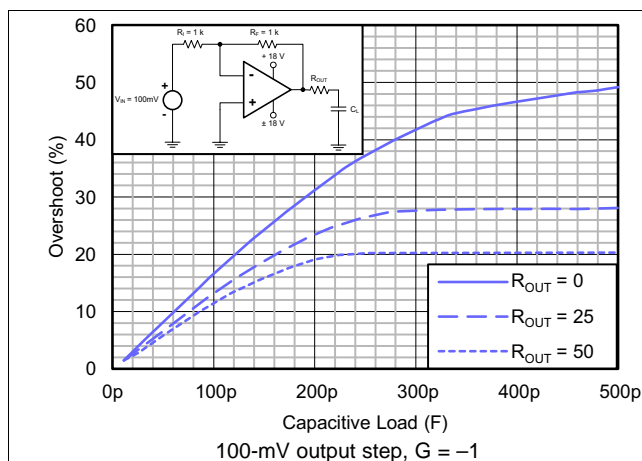
7.4 Device Functional Modes

7.4.1 Common-Mode Voltage Range

The input common-mode voltage range of the TLV2172-Q1 device extends 100 mV below the negative rail and within 2 V of the top rail for normal operation.

This device can operate with full rail-to-rail input 100 mV beyond the top rail, but with reduced performance within 2 V of the top rail. 表 2 lists the typical performances in this range.

表 2. Typical Performance for Common-Mode Voltages Within 2 V of the Positive Supply

PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Input common-mode voltage	(V+) – 2		(V+) + 0.1	V
Offset voltage		7		mV
Offset voltage vs temperature		12		µV/°C
Common-mode rejection		65		dB
Open-loop gain		60		dB
Gain-bandwidth product		0.3		MHz
Slew rate		0.3		V/µs

7.4.2 Overload Recovery

Overload recovery is defined as the time required for the operational amplifier output to recover from the saturated state to the linear state. The output devices of the operational amplifier enter the saturation region when the output voltage exceeds the rated operating voltage, which is a result from the high input voltage or the high gain. After the device enters the saturation region, the charge carriers in the output devices require time to return back to the normal state. After the charge carriers return back to the equilibrium state, the device begins to slew at the normal slew rate. As a result, the propagation delay in case of an overload condition is the sum of the overload recovery time and the slew time. The overload recovery time for the TLV2172-Q1 is approximately 2 µs.

8 Application and Implementation

8.1 Application Information

The TLV2172-Q1 operational amplifier provides high overall performance in a large number of general-purpose applications. As with all amplifiers, applications with noisy or high-impedance power supplies require decoupling capacitors placed close to the device pins. In most cases, 0.1-µF capacitors are adequate. Follow the additional recommendations in the *Layout Guidelines* section to achieve the maximum performance from this device. Many applications introduce capacitive loading to the output of the amplifier (which potentially causes instability). To stabilize the amplifier, add an isolation resistor between the amplifier output and the capacitive load. *Typical Application* section shows the process for selecting a resistor.

8.2 Typical Application

This circuit can drive capacitive loads (such as cable shields, reference buffers, MOSFET gates, and diodes). The circuit uses an isolation resistor (R_{ISO}) to stabilize the output of an operational amplifier. R_{ISO} modifies the open-loop gain of the system to ensure that the circuit has sufficient phase margin.
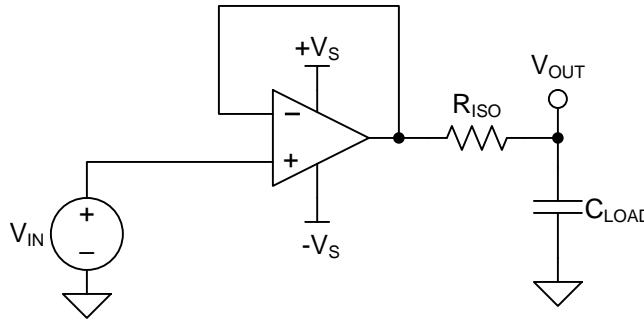
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图 29. Unity-Gain Buffer With R_{ISO} Stability Compensation

8.2.1 Design Requirements

The design requirements are:
- Supply voltage: 30 V (±15 V)
- Capacitive loads: 100 pF, 1000 pF, 0.01 µF, 0.1 µF, and 1 µF
- Phase margin: 45° and 60°

8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

图 29 shows a unity-gain buffer driving a capacitive load. 公式 1 shows the transfer function for the circuit in 图 29. 图 29 does not show the open-loop output resistance of the operational amplifier (R_o).

$$T(s) = \frac{1 + C_{LOAD} \times R_{ISO} \times s}{1 + (R_o + R_{ISO}) \times C_{LOAD} \times s}$$

(1)

The transfer function in 公式 1 has a pole and a zero. The frequency of the pole (f_p) is determined by ($R_o + R_{ISO}$) and C_{LOAD}. The R_{ISO} and C_{LOAD} components determine the frequency of the zero (f_z). A stable system is obtained by selecting R_{ISO} so that the rate of closure (ROC) between the open-loop gain (A_{OL}) and 1/β is 20 dB per decade. 图 30 shows the concept. The 1/β curve for a unity-gain buffer is 0 dB.

Typical Application (接下页)
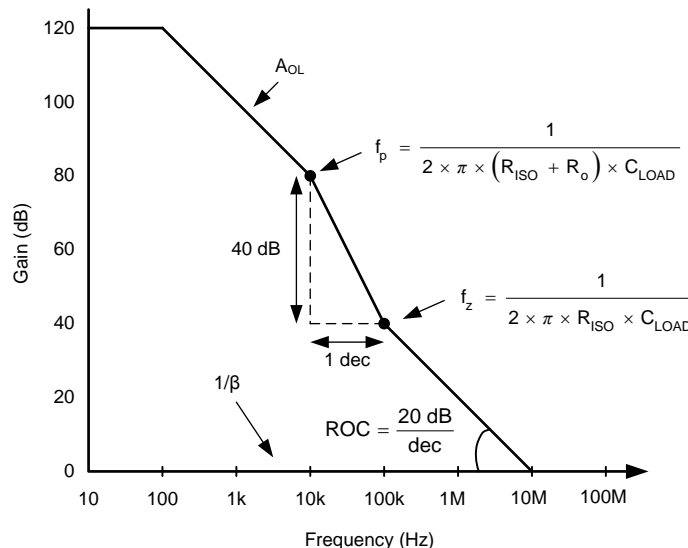
图 30. Unity-Gain Amplifier With R_{ISO} Compensation

Typically, ROC stability analysis is simulated. The validity of the analysis depends on multiple factors, especially the accurate modeling of R_o. In addition to simulating the ROC, a robust stability analysis includes a measurement of overshoot percentage and AC gain peaking of the circuit using a function generator, oscilloscope, and gain and phase analyzer. Phase margin is then calculated from these measurements. 表 3 shows the overshoot percentage and AC gain peaking that correspond to phase margins of 45° and 60°. For more details on this design and other alternative devices that can replace the TLV2172-Q1, see the *Capacitive Load Drive Solution Using an Isolation Resistor* precision design.

表 3. Phase Margin versus Overshoot and AC Gain Peaking

PHASE MARGIN	OVERSHOOT	AC GAIN PEAKING
45°	23.3%	2.35 dB
60°	8.8%	0.28 dB

8.2.3 Application Curve

The values of R_{ISO} that yield phase margins of 45º and 60º for various capacitive loads are determined using the described methodology. 图 31 shows the results.

图 31. Isolation Resistor Required for Various Capacitive Loads to Achieve a Target Phase Margin

9 Power Supply Recommendations

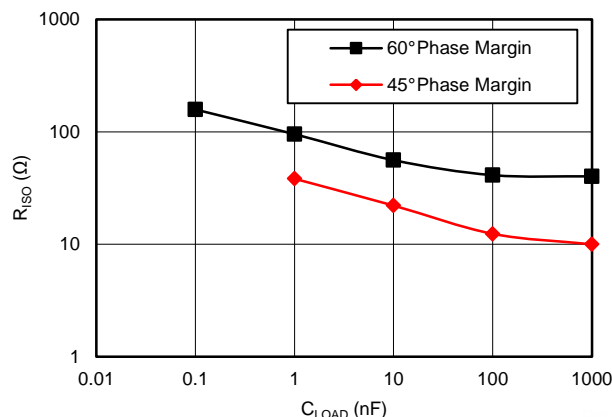The TLV2172-Q1 is specified for operation from 4.5 V to 36 V (±2.25 V to ±18 V); many specifications apply from –40°C to +125°C. Parameters that can exhibit significant variance with regard to operating voltage or temperature are shown in the *Typical Characteristics* section.

CAUTION

Supply voltages larger than 40 V can permanently damage the device; see the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* table.

Place 0.1-μF bypass capacitors close to the power-supply pins to reduce errors coupling in from noisy or high-impedance power supplies. For more detailed information on bypass capacitor placement, see the *Layout* section.
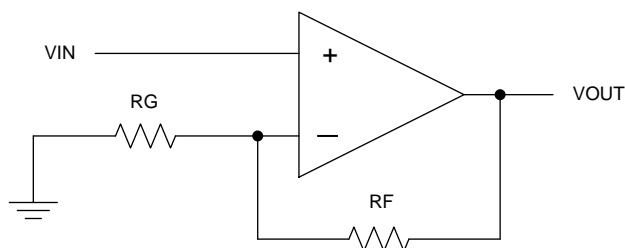
10 Layout

10.1 Layout Guidelines

For best operational performance of the device, use good printed circuit board (PCB) layout practices, including:

- Noise can propagate into analog circuitry through the power pins of the circuit as a whole and the operational amplifier itself. Bypass capacitors are used to reduce the coupled noise by providing low-impedance power sources local to the analog circuitry.
  - Connect low-ESR, 0.1-µF ceramic bypass capacitors between each supply pin and ground, placed as close to the device as possible. A single bypass capacitor from V+ to ground is applicable for single-supply applications.
- Separate grounding for analog and digital portions of the circuitry is one of the simplest and most-effective methods of noise suppression. One or more layers on multilayer PCBs are usually devoted to ground planes. A ground plane helps distribute heat and reduces electromagnetic interference (EMI) noise pickup. Make sure to physically separate digital and analog grounds, paying attention to the flow of the ground current.
- In order to reduce parasitic coupling, run the input traces as far away from the supply or output traces as possible. If these traces cannot be kept separate, crossing the sensitive trace perpendicularly is much better than in parallel with the noisy trace.
- Place the external components as close to the device as possible. As shown in 图 33, keeping R_F and R_G close to the inverting input minimizes parasitic capacitance.
- Keep the length of input traces as short as possible. Always remember that the input traces are the most sensitive part of the circuit.
- Consider a driven, low-impedance guard ring around the critical traces. A guard ring can significantly reduce leakage currents from nearby traces that are at different potentials.

10.2 Layout Example

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图 32. **Schematic Representation**
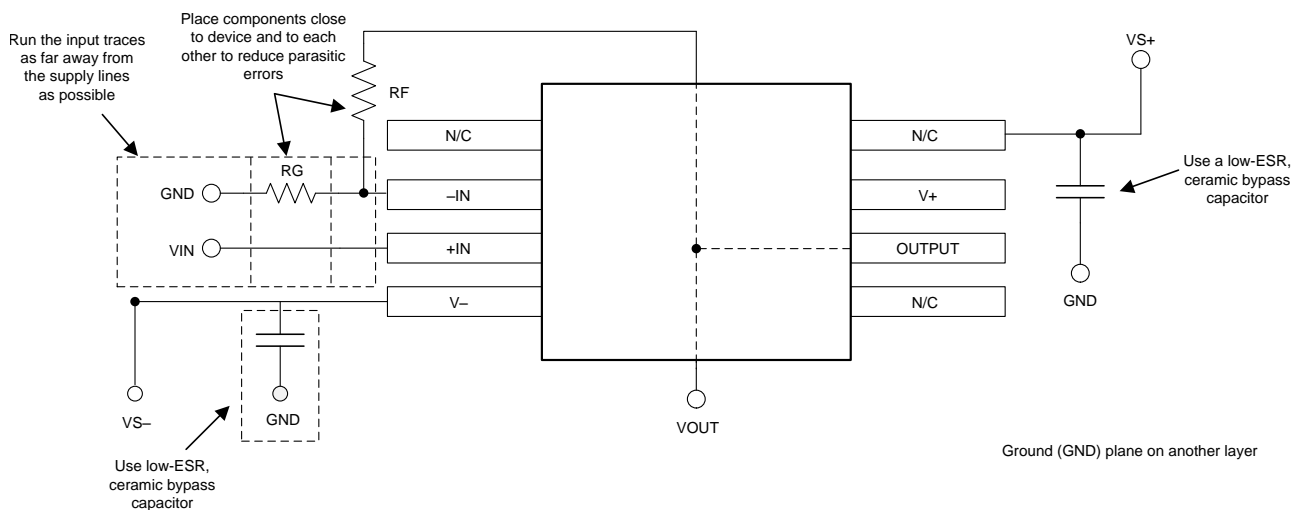
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图 33. **Operational Amplifier Board Layout for a Noninverting Configuration**

11 器件和文档支持

11.1 器件支持

11.1.1 Third-Party Products Disclaimer

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> 注
> 这些电路板均为空白电路板，用户必须自行提供相关器件。TI 建议您在订购通用运算放大器 EVM 时申请几个运算放大器器件样品。

11.1.2.4 *TI 高精度设计*

TI 高精度设计是由 TI 公司高精度模拟 应用 专家创建的模拟解决方案，提供了许多实用电路的工作原理、组件选择、仿真、完整印刷电路板 (PCB) 电路原理图和布局布线、物料清单以及性能测量结果。TI 高精度设计可从 www.ti.com/ww/en/analog/precision-designs/ 在线获取。

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11.2 文档支持

11.2.1 相关文档

请参阅如下相关文档：
- *《反馈曲线图定义运算放大器交流性能》*
- *《运算放大器的 EMI 抑制比》*
- *《用直观方式补偿跨阻放大器》*
- *《高速运算放大器噪声分析》*

11.3 相关链接

下表列出了快速访问链接。类别包括技术文档、支持和社区资源、工具和软件，以及立即购买的快速链接。

11.4 接收文档更新通知

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11.8 Glossary

SLYZ022 — *TI Glossary*.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

12 机械、封装和可订购信息

以下页面包含机械、封装和可订购信息。这些信息是指定器件的最新可用数据。数据如有变更，恕不另行通知和修订此文档。如欲获取此数据表的浏览器版本，请参阅左侧的导航。

PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package | Pins	Package qty | Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
TLV2172QDGKRQ1	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGK) | 8	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	1IQ6
TLV2172QDGKRQ1.B	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGK) | 8	2500 | LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	1IQ6

(1) Status: For more details on status, see our product life cycle.

(2) Material type: When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

(3) RoHS values: Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the TI RoHS Statement for additional information and value definition.

(4) Lead finish/Ball material: Parts may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

(5) MSL rating/Peak reflow: The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

(6) Part marking: There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TLV2172-Q1 :

- Catalog : TLV2172

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Catalog - TI's standard catalog product

PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

TAPE DIMENSIONS

A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE

*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TLV2172QDGKRQ1	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS

*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TLV2172QDGKRQ1	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	366.0	364.0	50.0

4214862/A 04/2023

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-187.

8X (1.4)

8X (0.45)   1

(R0.05) TYP

8

SYMM

6X (0.65)

4

5

SEE DETAILS

(4.4)

SYMM

LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE: 15X

SOLDER MASK
OPENING

METAL

EXPOSED METAL

0.05 MAX
ALL AROUND

NON-SOLDER MASK
DEFINED
(PREFERRED)

METAL UNDER
SOLDER MASK

SOLDER MASK
OPENING

EXPOSED METAL

0.05 MIN
ALL AROUND

SOLDER MASK
DEFINED

SOLDER MASK DETAILS

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NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.
8. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.
9. Size of metal pad may vary due to creepage requirement.

SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
SCALE: 15X

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NOTES: (continued)

11. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
12. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.