







TLV9001, TLV9002, TLV9004 SBOS833R - OCTOBER 2017 - REVISED NOVEMBER 2021

# TLV900x Low-Power, RRIO, 1-MHz Operational Amplifier for Cost-Sensitive Systems

#### 1 Features

Scalable CMOS amplifier for low-cost applications

Rail-to-rail input and output

Low input offset voltage: ±0.4 mV

Unity-gain bandwidth: 1 MHz

Low broadband noise: 27 nV/√Hz

Low input bias current: 5 pA

Low quiescent current: 60 µA/Ch

Unity-gain stable

Internal RFI and EMI filter

Operational at supply voltages as low as 1.8 V

Easier to stabilize with higher capacitive load due to resistive open-loop output impedance

Extended temperature range: -40°C to 125°C

# 2 Applications

- Sensor signal conditioning
- Power modules
- Active filters
- Low-side current sensing
- Smoke detectors
- Motion detectors
- Wearable devices
- Large and small appliances
- **EPOS**
- Barcode scanners
- Personal electronics
- HVAC: heating, ventilating, and air conditioning
- Motor control: AC induction

# 3 Description

The TLV900x family includes single (TLV9001), dual (TLV9002), and quad-channel (TLV9004) low-voltage (1.8 V to 5.5 V) operational amplifiers (op amps) with rail-to-rail input and output swing capabilities. These op amps provide a cost-effective solution for space-constrained applications such as smoke detectors, wearable electronics, and small appliances where low-voltage operation and high capacitive-load drive are required. The capacitive-load drive of the TLV900x family is 500 pF, and the resistive openloop output impedance makes stabilization easier with much higher capacitive loads. These op amps are designed specifically for low-voltage operation (1.8 V to 5.5 V) with performance specifications similar to the TLV600x devices.

The robust design of the TLV900x family simplifies circuit design. The op amps feature unity-gain stability, an integrated RFI and EMI rejection filter, and no-phase reversal in overdrive conditions.

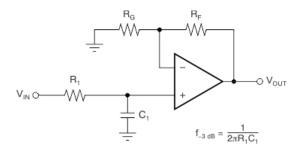
The TLV900x devices include a shutdown mode (TLV9001S, TLV9002S, and TLV9004S) that allow the amplifiers to switch off into standby mode with typical current consumption less than 1 µA.

Micro-size packages, such as SOT-553 and WSON, are offered for all channel variants (single, dual, and quad), along with industry-standard packages such as SOIC, MSOP, SOT-23, and TSSOP packages.

#### **Device Information**

PART NUMBER <sup>(1)</sup>	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)		
	SOT-23 (5)	1.60 mm × 2.90 mm		
TLV9001	SC70 (5)	1.25 mm × 2.00 mm		
1209001	SOT-553 (5) <sup>(2)</sup>	1.65 mm × 1.20 mm		
	X2SON (5)	0.80 mm × 0.80 mm		
TLV9001S	SOT-23 (6)	1.60 mm × 2.90 mm		
12090013	SC70 (6)	1.25 mm × 2.00 mm		
	SOIC (8)	3.91 mm × 4.90 mm		
	WSON (8)	2.00 mm × 2.00 mm		
TLV9002	VSSOP (8)	3.00 mm × 3.00 mm		
	SOT-23 (8)	1.60 mm × 2.90 mm		
	TSSOP (8)	3.00 mm × 4.40 mm		
	VSSOP (10)	3.00 mm × 3.00 mm		
TLV9002S	X2QFN (10)	1.50 mm × 2.00 mm		
	DSBGA (9)	1.00 mm × 1.00 mm		
	SOIC (14)	8.65 mm × 3.91 mm		
	SOT-23 (14)	4.20 mm × 2.00 mm		
TLV9004	TSSOP (14)	4.40 mm × 5.00 mm		
	WQFN (16)	3.00 mm × 3.00 mm		
	X2QFN (14)	2.00 mm × 2.00 mm		
TLV9004S	WQFN (16)	3.00 mm × 3.00 mm		

- For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.
- (2) Package is for preview only.



$$\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} = \left(1 + \frac{R_F}{R_G}\right) \left(\frac{1}{1 + sR_1C_1}\right)$$

Single-Pole, Low-Pass Filter



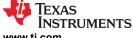
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Deleted PREVIEW designation on TLV9001S ......1 



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•	Added DCK (SC70) data to the Thermal Information: TLV9001S table	15
	hanges from Pavisian M (Santambar 2040) to Pavisian N / January 2020)	Domo
C	hanges from Revision M (September 2019) to Revision N (January 2020)	
•	Added 6-pin SC70 package to <i>Device Information</i> table	
	Added TLV9001SIDCK (6-Pin SC70) package pinout	
•	Added TLV9001S 6-pin SC70 package to Pin Configuration and Functions section	
•	Added 6-pin SC70 pinout to <i>Pin Functions: TLV9001S</i>	
•	Added TLV9001S 6-pin SC70 package to Thermal Information: TLV9001S table	
CI	hanges from Revision L (May 2019) to Revision M (September 2019)	Page
•	Deleted preview notations for SOT-23-8 (DDF) package	
•	Added link to <i>Shutdown</i> section in all SHDN pin function rows	
•	Added EMI Rejection section to the Feature Description section	
<u>.</u>	Changed the Shutdown section to add more clarity regarding internal pull-up resistor	
CI	hanges from Revision K (March 2019) to Revision L (May 2019)	Page
•	Added SOT-23 (8) information to <i>Device Information</i> table	1
•	Added SOT-23 DDF package to Device Comparison Table	
•	Added SOT-23 (DDF) to Pin Configuration and Functions section	7
•	Added DDF (SOT-23) Thermal Information: TLV9002 table	
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-	Changed TLV9002S ESD Ratings heading to include all TLV9002S packages	
•	Deleted preview notation from TLV9002SIRUG in <i>Thermal Information</i> table	
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•	Deleted preview notation for TLV9002SIRUGR	
	Changed TLV9004 WQFN(14) package designator to X2QFN(14) package designator	
•	Added RUG package to Device Comparison Table	
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•	Added TLV9004IRUC Thermal Information	
• 	Changed legend of Closed-Loop Gain vs Frequency plot	19
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•	Added TLV9002SIDGS to ESD Ratings table	14



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•	Added Device Comparison Table	6					
•	Changed pin names for all devices and all packages	<mark>7</mark>					
•	Changed pin names and I/O designation on some TLV9001 pins	<mark>7</mark>					
•	Changed the pin number for V+ in the SOIC, TSSOP column of the Pin Functions: TLV9004 table						
C	hanges from Revision E (July 2018) to Revision F (August 2018)	Page					
•	Added Scalabe CMOS Amplifier for Low-Cost Applications feature	<u>_</u> 1					
•	Deleted PREVIEW designation on TLV9002 and TLV9004 devices with the TSSOP package						
•	Added TLV9001U DBV (SOT-23) pinout drawing to Pin Configuration and Functions section						
•	Added SOT-23 U Pinout to Pin Functions section						
<u></u>	hanges from Baylaian D. / June 2049) to Baylaian E. / July 2049)	Dogo					
	hanges from Revision D (June 2018) to Revision E (July 2018)	Page					
•	Corrected typo in <i>Description</i> section						
•	Added TLV9001 5-pin X2SON package to Device Information table						
•	Added TLV9001S 6-pin SOT-23 package to <i>Device Information</i> table						
•	Added TLV9004 14-pin and 16-pin WQFN packages to <i>Device Information</i> table						
•	Added TLV9001 DPW (X2SON) pinout drawing to <i>Pin Configuration and Functions</i> section						
•	Added TLV9001S 6-pin SOT-23 package to <i>Pin Configuration and Functions</i> section						
•	Added TLV9004 RTE pinout information to <i>Pin Configuration and Functions</i> section						
•	Added Thermal Information: TLV9001S table to Specifications section						
	Added RUG (X2QFN) package to Thermal Information: TLV9002 table						
•	Added RTE (WQFN) and RUC (WQFN) packages to <i>Thermal Information: TLV9004</i> table						
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•	Added shutdown text to <i>Description</i> section	1					
•	Added TLV9002S and TLV9004S devices to Device Information table	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••					
•	Added TLV9002S 10-pin X2QFN package to Device Information table						
•	Added TLV9002S DGS package pinout information to Pin Configurations and Functions section						
•	Added Thermal Information: TLV9001 table to Specifications section						
•	Added Thermal Information: TLV9004 table to Specifications section						
•	Added shutdown section to Electrical Characteristics: $V_S$ (Total Supply Voltage) = $(V+) - (V-) = 1.8 \text{ V}$						
	table						
•	Added Shutdown section	27 ———					
C	hanges from Revision B (March 2018) to Revision C (May 2018)	Page					
•	Added TLV9002 16-pin TSSOP package to Device Information table						
•	Added TLV9002 10-pin X2QFN package to Device Information table						
•	Added TLV9002S DGS package pinout drawing in Pin Configurations and Functions section						
•	Added TLV9004 pinout diagram and pin configuration table to Pin Configuration and Functions section						
	Added TLV9004S pinout diagram and pin configuration table to Pin Configuration and Functions sections.						

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•	Added D (SOIC) package thermal information to the <i>Thermal Information: TLV9004</i> table	16
•	Deleted package preview note from DSG (WSON) package in Thermal Information: TLV9002 table	15
•	Added DSG (WSON) package thermal information to the Thermal Information: TLV9002 table	15
	Functions section	7
	Deleted package preview note from TLV9002 RUG (X2QFN) pinout drawing in Pin Configurations and	
	Functions section.	<mark>7</mark>
	Deleted package preview note from TLV9002 DSG (WSON) pinout drawing in Pin Configurations and	
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	package in <i>Device Information</i> table	 Pin
	Added package preview notes to TLV9001 packages, TLV9004 packages, and TLV9002 8-pin VSSOP	4
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۵.	6 D : : A (D	_
	7.4454 T. (1.6561 ) 4.61114 M. (1.6114 M. (1	
	Added PW (TSSOP) thermal information to <i>Thermal Information: TLV9002</i> table	
	Added TLV9002 PW (TSSOP) thermal information to <i>Thermal Information: TLV9002</i> table	
	Changed TLV9002 D (SOIC) junction-to-board characterization parameter from 89°C/W to 127.9°C/W Added DGK (VSSOP) thermal information to <i>Thermal Information: TLV9002</i> table	
	Changed TLV9002 D (SOIC) junction-to-top characterization parameter from 47.3°C/W to 26°C/W	
	Changed TLV9002 D (SOIC) junction-to-board thermal resistance from 89.5°C/W to 129.7°C/W	
	Changed TLV9002 D (SOIC) junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance from 94.3°C/W to 92.8°C/W	15

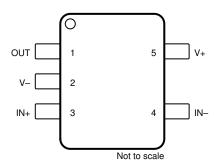


# **5 Device Comparison Table**

	NO.		PACKAGE LEADS													
DEVICE OF CH.	OF CH.	SC70 DCK	SOIC D	SOT-23 DBV	SOT-23 DYY	SOT-553 DRL	TSSOP PW	VSSOP DGK	SOT-23 DDF	WQFN RTE	WSON DSG	X2QFN RUC	X2SON DPW	X2QFN RUG	VSSOP DGS	DSBGA YCK
TLV9001	1	5	_	5	_	5	_	_	_	_	_	_	5	_	_	_
TLV9001S	'	6	_	6	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
TLV9002	2	_	8	_	_	_	8	8	8	_	8	_	_	_	_	_
TLV9002S	2	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	10	10	9
TLV9004	_	_	14	_	14	_	14	_	_	16	_	14	_	_	_	_
TLV9004S	4	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	16	_	_	_	_	_	_



# **6 Pin Configuration and Functions**



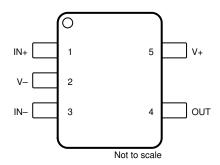


Figure 6-1. TLV9001 DBV, TLV9001T DCK Package 5-Pin SOT-23, SC70 Top View

Figure 6-2. TLV9001 DCK Package, TLV9001 DRL Package, TLV9001U DBV Package 5-Pin SC70, SOT-553, SOT-23 Top View

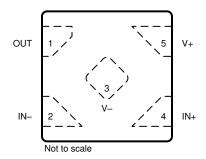


Figure 6-3. TLV9001 DPW Package 5-Pin X2SON Top View

Table 6-1. Pin Functions: TLV9001

	P	PIN			
NAME	SOT-23, SC70(T)	SC70, SOT-23(U), SOT-553	X2SON	I/O	DESCRIPTION
IN-	4	3	2	ı	Inverting input
IN+	3	1	4	ı	Noninverting input
OUT	1	4	1	0	Output
V-	2	2	3	I or —	Negative (low) supply or ground (for single-supply operation)
V+	5	5	5	I	Positive (high) supply

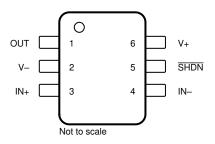


Figure 6-4. TLV9001S DBV Package 6-Pin SOT-23 Top View

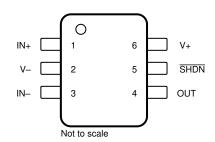


Figure 6-5. TLV9001S DCK Package 6-Pin SC70 Top View

Table 6-2. Pin Functions: TLV9001S

	PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION	
NAME	SOT-23	SC70	1/0	DESCRIPTION	
IN-	4	3	I	Inverting input	
IN+	3	1	I	Noninverting input	
OUT	1	4	0	Output	
SHDN	5	5	I	Shutdown: low = amp disabled, high = amp enabled. See Section 8.5 for more information.	
V-	2	2	l or —	Negative (low) supply or ground (for single-supply operation)	
V+	6	6	I	Positive (high) supply	

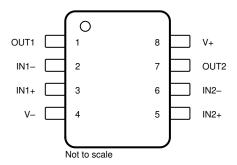
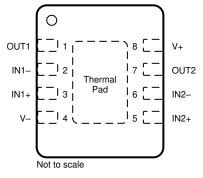


Figure 6-6. TLV9002 D, DGK, PW, DDF Package 8-Pin SOIC, VSSOP, TSSOP, SOT-23 Top View



A. Connect thermal pad to V-.

Figure 6-7. TLV9002 DSG Package 8-Pin WSON With Exposed Thermal Pad Top View

Table 6-3. Pin Functions: TLV9002

PIN		1/0	DESCRIPTION				
NAME	NO.		DESCRIPTION				
IN1-	2	I	Inverting input, channel 1				
IN1+	3	I	Noninverting input, channel 1				
IN2-	6	I	Inverting input, channel 2				
IN2+	5	I	Noninverting input, channel 2				
OUT1	1	0	Output, channel 1				
OUT2	7	0	Output, channel 2				
V-	4	l or —	Negative (low) supply or ground (for single-supply operation)				
V+	8	I	Positive (high) supply				



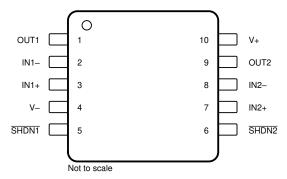


Figure 6-8. TLV9002S DGS Package 10-Pin VSSOP Top View

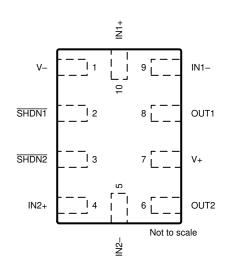


Figure 6-9. TLV9002S RUG Package 10-Pin X2QFN Top View

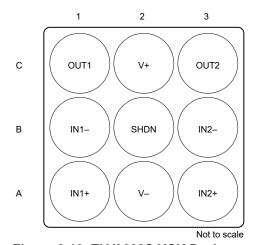


Figure 6-10. TLV9002S YCK Package 9-Pin DSBGA (WCSP) Bottom View

Table 6-4. Pin Functions: TLV9002S

PIN						
NAME	VSSOP	X2QFN	DSBGA (WCSP)	I/O	DESCRIPTION	
IN1-	2	9	B1	I	Inverting input, channel 1	
IN1+	3	10	A1	I	Noninverting input, channel 1	
IN2-	8	5	В3	I	Inverting input, channel 2	
IN2+	7	4	А3	I	Noninverting input, channel 2	
OUT1	1	8	C1	0	Output, channel 1	
OUT2	9	6	C3	0	Output, channel 2	
SHDN1	5	2	_	I	Shutdown: low = amp disabled, high = amp enabled, channel 1. See Section 8.5 for more information.	

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## Table 6-4. Pin Functions: TLV9002S (continued)

	PIN				
NAME	VSSOP	X2QFN	DSBGA (WCSP)	I/O	DESCRIPTION
SHDN2	6	3	_	I	Shutdown: low = amp disabled, high = amp enabled, channel 1. See Section 8.5 for more information.
SHDN	_	_	B2		Shutdown: low = both amplifiers disabled, high = both amplifiers enabled
V-	4	1	A2	I or —	Negative (low) supply or ground (for single-supply operation)
V+	10	7	C2	I	Positive (high) supply

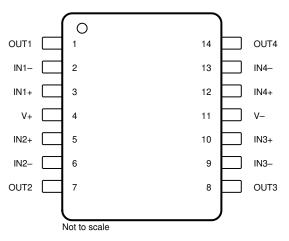


Figure 6-11. TLV9004 D, DYY, PW Package 14-Pin SOIC, SOT-23 (14), TSSOP Top View

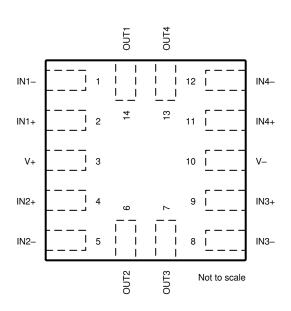
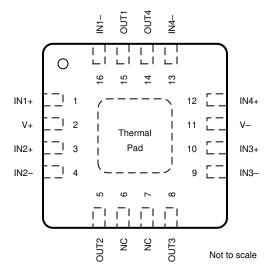


Figure 6-12. TLV9004 RUC Package 14-Pin X2QFN Top View



# A. Connect thermal pad to V-.

Figure 6-13. TLV9004 RTE Package 16-Pin WQFN With Exposed Thermal Pad Top View

Table 6-5. Pin Functions: TLV9004

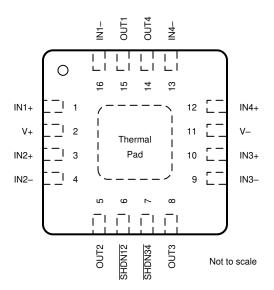
	PI	N			
NAME	SOIC, SOT-23 (14), TSSOP	WQFN	X2QFN	I/O	DESCRIPTION
IN1-	2	16	1	I	Inverting input, channel 1
IN1+	3	1	2	I	Noninverting input, channel 1
IN2-	6	4	5	I	Inverting input, channel 2
IN2+	5	3	4	I	Noninverting input, channel 2



# Table 6-5. Pin Functions: TLV9004 (continued)

	PI	N			
NAME	SOIC, SOT-23 (14), TSSOP	WQFN	X2QFN	I/O	DESCRIPTION
IN3-	9	9	8	I	Inverting input, channel 3
IN3+	10	10	9	I	Noninverting input, channel 3
IN4-	13	13	12	I	Inverting input, channel 4
IN4+	12	12	11	I	Noninverting input, channel 4
NC	_	6, 7	_	_	No internal connection
OUT1	1	15	14	0	Output, channel 1
OUT2	7	5	6	0	Output, channel 2
OUT3	8	8	7	0	Output, channel 3
OUT4	14	14	13	0	Output, channel 4
V-	11	11	10	I or —	Negative (low) supply or ground (for single-supply operation)
V+	4	2	3	I	Positive (high) supply





#### A. Connect thermal pad to V-.

## Figure 6-14. TLV9004S RTE Package 16-Pin WQFN With Exposed Thermal Pad Top View

Table 6-6. Pin Functions: TLV9004S

PIN		1/0	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.	1/0	DESCRIPTION
IN1+	1	I	Noninverting input
IN1-	16	I	Inverting input
IN2+	3	I	Noninverting input
IN2-	4	I	Inverting input
IN3+	10	I	Noninverting input
IN3-	9	I	Inverting input
IN4+	12	I	Noninverting input
IN4-	13	I	Inverting input
SHDN12	6	I	Shutdown: low = amp disabled, high = amp enabled, channel 1 and 2. See Section 8.5 for more information.
SHDN34	7	ı	Shutdown: low = amp disabled, high = amp enabled, channel 3 and 4. See Section 8.5 for more information.
OUT1	15	0	Output
OUT2	5	0	Output
OUT3	8	0	Output
OUT4	14	0	Output
V-	11	l or —	Negative (low) supply or ground (for single-supply operation)
V+	2	I	Positive (high) supply



# 7 Specifications

## 7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating temperature range (unless otherwise noted)(1)

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage (V+) -	(V-)			7	V
	Voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	Common-mode	(V-) - 0.5	(V+) + 0.5	V
Signal input pins	voitage(=/	Differential		(V+) - (V-) + 0.2	
	Current <sup>(2)</sup>		-10	10	mA
Output short-circuit(3)			Co	ontinuous	
Operating, T <sub>A</sub>			-55	150	°C
Junction, T <sub>J</sub>			150	°C	
Storage, T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage, T <sub>stg</sub>			150	°C

- (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) Input pins are diode-clamped to the power-supply rails. Input signals that may swing more than 0.5 V beyond the supply rails must be current limited to 10 mA or less.
- (3) Short-circuit to ground, one amplifier per package.

## 7.2 ESD Ratings

TLV9002	TLV9002S PACKAGE			UNIT
	Electrostatio discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 <sup>(1)</sup>	±1500	V
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 <sup>(2)</sup>	±1500	V
ALL OTH	HER PACKAGES			
V	Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 <sup>(1)</sup>	±2000	V
V <sub>(ESD)</sub>	Electrostatic discharge	Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 <sup>(2)</sup>	±1000	V

- (1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
- (2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

#### 7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Vs	Supply voltage	1.8	5.5	V
T <sub>A</sub>	Specified temperature	-40	125	°C

Product Folder Links: TLV9001 TLV9002 TLV9004



## 7.4 Thermal Information: TLV9001

			TLV9001					
THERMAL METRIC(1)		THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup> DBV (SOT-23)		DCK (SC70) DPW (X2SON)		UNIT		
		5 PINS	5 PINS	5 PINS	5 PINS			
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	232.9	239.6	470.0	TBD	°C/W		
R <sub>0JC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	153.8	148.5	211.9	TBD	°C/W		
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	100.9	82.3	334.8	TBD	°C/W		
ΨЈТ	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	77.2	54.5	29.8	TBD	°C/W		
$\Psi_{JB}$	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	100.4	81.8	333.2	TBD	°C/W		

<sup>(1)</sup> For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics.

#### 7.5 Thermal Information: TLV9001S

		TLV9	TLV9001S			
	THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>	DBV (SOT-23)	DCK (SC70)	UNIT		
		6 PINS	6 PINS			
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	232.9	215.6	°C/W		
R <sub>θJC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	153.8	146.4	°C/W		
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	100.9	72.0	°C/W		
ΨЈТ	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	77.2	55.0	°C/W		
ΨЈВ	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	100.4	71.7	°C/W		

<sup>(1)</sup> For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics.

#### 7.6 Thermal Information: TLV9002

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		TLV9002						
		D (SOIC)	DGK (VSSOP)	DGS (VSSOP)	DSG (WSON)	PW (TSSOP)	DDF (SOT-23)	UNIT
		8 PINS	8 PINS	10 PINS	8 PINS	8 PINS	8 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	207.9	201.2	169.5	103.2	200.7	183.7	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	92.8	85.7	84.1	120.1	95.4	112.5	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	129.7	122.9	113	68.8	128.6	98.2	°C/W
ΨЈТ	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	26	21.2	15.8	14.7	27.2	18.8	°C/W
ΨЈВ	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	127.9	121.4	111.6	68.5	127.2	97.6	°C/W

<sup>(1)</sup> For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics .

<sup>(2)</sup> This package option for TLV9001 is preview only.



## 7.7 Thermal Information: TLV9002S

			TLV9002S			
	THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>	DGS (VSSOP)	RUG (X2QFN)	YCK (DSBGA)	UNIT	
		10 PINS	10 PINS	9 PINS		
R <sub>0JA</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	169.5	194.2	101.2	°C/W	
R <sub>0JC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	84.1	90.3	0.9	°C/W	
R <sub>0JB</sub>	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	113	122.2	33.8	°C/W	
ΨЈТ	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	15.8	3.5	0.5	°C/W	
ΨЈВ	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	111.6	118.8	33.8	°C/W	

<sup>(1)</sup> For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics.

#### 7.8 Thermal Information: TLV9004

		TLV9004						
	THERMAL METRIC(1)	D (SOIC)	DYY (SOT-23)	PW (TSSOP)	RTE (WQFN)	RUC (X2QFN)	UNIT	
		14 PINS	14 PINS	14 PINS	16 PINS	14 PINS		
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	102.1	154.3	148.3	66.4	205.5	°C/W	
R <sub>θJC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	56.8	86.8	68.1	69.3	72.5	°C/W	
R <sub>θJB</sub>	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	58.5	67.9	92.7	41.7	150.2	°C/W	
ΨЈТ	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	20.5	10.1	16.9	5.7	3.0	°C/W	
ΨЈВ	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	58.1	67.5	91.8	41.5	149.6	°C/W	

<sup>(1)</sup> For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics.

## 7.9 Thermal Information: TLV9004S

		TLV9004S		
	THERMAL METRIC(1)	RTE (WQFN)	UNIT	
		16 PINS		
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	66.4	°C/W	
R <sub>0JC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	69.3	°C/W	
R <sub>0JB</sub>	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	41.7	°C/W	
ΨЈТ	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	5.7	°C/W	
ΨЈВ	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	41.5	°C/W	

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

Product Folder Links: TLV9001 TLV9002 TLV9004



#### 7.10 Electrical Characteristics

For  $V_S = (V+) - (V-) = 1.8 \text{ V}$  to 5.5 V (±0.9 V to ±2.75 V),  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$  connected to  $V_S / 2$ , and  $V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = V_S / 2$  (unless otherwise noted)

J - (	unless otherwise noted) PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
OFFSET	VOLTAGE	TEST SCRETTIONS		• • • •	INIAX	Oitii
OFFSET	VOLIAGE	V <sub>S</sub> = 5 V		±0.4	±1.6	
V <sub>os</sub>	Input offset voltage	9		10.4	±1.0	mV
JV /JT	\/ t	$V_S = 5 \text{ V}, T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		.0.0	±Ζ	
	V <sub>OS</sub> vs temperature	$T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to 125°C		±0.6		μV/°C
PSRR	Power-supply rejection ratio	V <sub>S</sub> = 1.8 to 5.5 V, V <sub>CM</sub> = (V–)	80	105		dB
	OLTAGE RANGE	T.,				
V <sub>CM</sub>	Common-mode voltage range	No phase reversal, rail-to-rail input	(V-) - 0.1		(V+) + 0.1	V
		$V_S = 1.8 \text{ V}, (V-) - 0.1 \text{ V} < V_{CM} < (V+) - 1.4 \text{ V},$ $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		86		
CMRR	Common mode rejection ratio	$V_S = 5.5 \text{ V}, (V-) - 0.1 \text{ V} < V_{CM} < (V+) - 1.4 \text{ V}, \\ T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } 125^{\circ}\text{C}$		95		dB
CIVIKK	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_S = 5.5 \text{ V, } (V-) - 0.1 \text{ V} < V_{CM} < (V+) + 0.1 \text{ V,} $ $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	63	77		uБ
		$V_S = 1.8 \text{ V}, (V-) - 0.1 \text{ V} < V_{CM} < (V+) + 0.1 \text{ V},$ $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 125°C		68		
INPUT B	SIAS CURRENT				l.	
I <sub>B</sub>	Input bias current	V <sub>S</sub> = 5 V		±5		pA
I <sub>os</sub>	Input offset current			±2		pA
NOISE						
	Input voltage noise (peak-to-	f = 0.4 Ll= to 40 Ll= \/ = 5 \/		4.7		\/
En	peak)	$f = 0.1 \text{ Hz to } 10 \text{ Hz}, \text{ V}_{\text{S}} = 5 \text{ V}$		4.7		μV <sub>PP</sub>
۵	Input voltage noise density	$f = 1 \text{ kHz}, V_S = 5 \text{ V}$		30		nV/√ <del>Hz</del>
e <sub>n</sub>	input voltage noise density	$f = 10 \text{ kHz}, V_S = 5 \text{ V}$		27		110/1112
i <sub>n</sub>	Input current noise density	$f = 1 \text{ kHz}, V_S = 5 \text{ V}$		23		fA/√ <del>Hz</del>
INPUT C	APACITANCE					
C <sub>ID</sub>	Differential			1.5		pF
C <sub>IC</sub>	Common-mode			5		pF
OPEN-L	OOP GAIN					
		$V_S = 5.5 \text{ V}, (V-) + 0.05 \text{ V} < V_O < (V+) - 0.05 \text{ V},$ $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	104	117		
		$V_S = 1.8 \text{ V}, (V-) + 0.04 \text{ V} < V_O < (V+) - 0.04 \text{ V},$ $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$		100		
A <sub>OL</sub>	Open-loop voltage gain	$V_S = 1.8 \text{ V}, (V-) + 0.1 \text{ V} < V_O < (V+) - 0.1 \text{ V},$ $R_I = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$		115		dB
		$V_S = 5.5 \text{ V}, (V-) + 0.15 \text{ V} < V_O < (V+) - 0.15 \text{ V},$ $R_I = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$		130		
FREQUE	ENCY RESPONSE					
GBW	Gain-bandwidth product	V <sub>S</sub> = 5 V		1		MHz
φ <sub>m</sub>	Phase margin	V <sub>S</sub> = 5.5 V, G = 1		78		0
SR	Slew rate	V <sub>S</sub> = 5 V		2		V/µs
		To 0.1%, $V_S = 5 \text{ V}$ , 2-V step, $G = +1$ , $C_L = 100 \text{ pF}$		2.5		
t <sub>S</sub>	Settling time	To 0.01%, $V_S = 5 \text{ V}$ , 2-V step, $G = +1$ , $C_L = 100 \text{ pF}$		3		μs
t <sub>OR</sub>	Overload recovery time	$V_S = 5 \text{ V}, V_{IN} \times \text{gain} > V_S$		0.85		μs
THD+N	Total harmonic distortion +	$V_S = 5.5 \text{ V}, V_{IN} \cdot \text{ gain} = V_S$ $V_S = 5.5 \text{ V}, V_{CM} = 2.5 \text{ V}, V_O = 1 \text{ V}_{RMS}, G = +1,$ $f = 1 \text{ kHz}, 80 \text{-kHz}$ measurement BW		0.004%		μυ
	noise	ן – ו גרוב, סט-גרוב measurement DVV				
OUTPUT		V 55V D 4010			25	
Vo	Voltage output swing from	$V_S = 5.5 \text{ V}, R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$		10	20	mV
	supply rails	$V_S = 5.5 \text{ V}, R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$		35	55	
I <sub>SC</sub>	Short-circuit current	V <sub>S</sub> = 5.5 V		±40		mA
Z <sub>O</sub>	Open-loop output impedance	$V_S = 5 \text{ V}, f = 1 \text{ MHz}$		1200		Ω



## 7.10 Electrical Characteristics (continued)

For  $V_S$  = (V+) – (V–) = 1.8 V to 5.5 V (±0.9 V to ±2.75 V),  $T_A$  = 25°C,  $R_L$  = 10 k $\Omega$  connected to  $V_S$  / 2, and  $V_{CM}$  =  $V_{OUT}$  =  $V_S$  / 2 (unless otherwise noted)

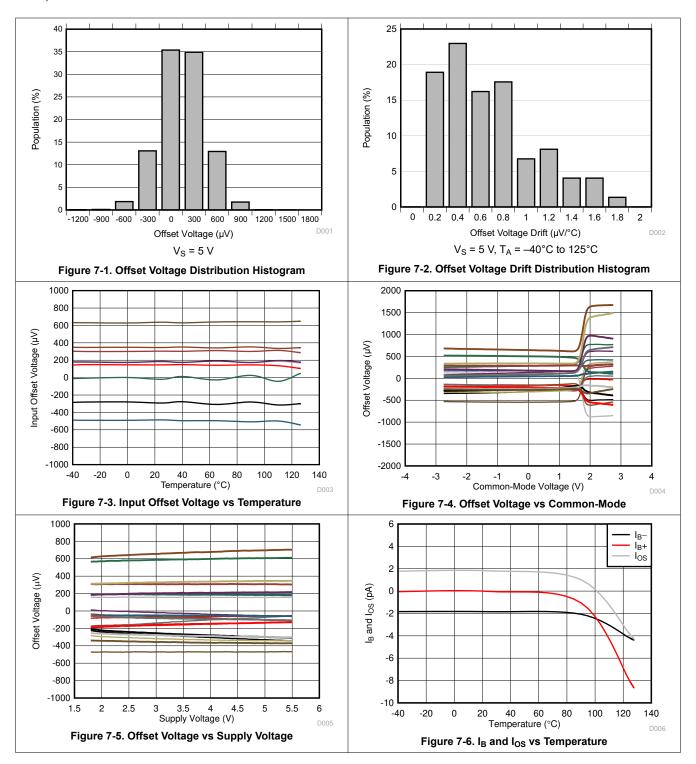
v <sub>S</sub> / 2 (unless otherwise noted)									
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT		
POWER	SUPPLY								
Vs	Specified voltage range			1.8 (±0.9)		5.5 (±2.75)	V		
ΙQ	Quiescent current per amplifier	TLV9002, TLV9002S TLV9004, TLV9004S	I <sub>O</sub> = 0 mA, V <sub>S</sub> = 5.5 V		60	75	μА		
		TLV9001, TLV9001S	I <sub>O</sub> = 0 mA, V <sub>S</sub> = 5.5 V		60	77			
		$I_{O}$ = 0 mA, $V_{S}$ = 5.5 V, $T_{A}$ = -40°C to 125°C				85			
SHUTD	OWN <sup>(1)</sup>								
I <sub>QSD</sub>	Quiescent current per amplifier	$V_S$ = 1.8 V to 5.5 V, all amplifiers disabled, $\overline{SHDN}$ = $V_{S}$ -			0.5	1.5	μA		
Z <sub>SHDN</sub>	Output impedance during shutdown	V <sub>S</sub> = 1.8 V to 5.5 V, amplifier disabled			10    2		GΩ    pF		
	High level voltage shutdown threshold (amplifier enabled)	V <sub>S</sub> = 1.8 V to 5.5 V			(V-) + 0.9	(V-) + 1.1	V		
	Low level voltage shutdown threshold (amplifier disabled)	V <sub>S</sub> = 1.8 V to 5.5 V		(V-) + 0.2 V	(V–) + 0.7 V		V		
t <sub>ON</sub>	Amplifier enable time (full shutdown)	$V_S$ = 1.8 V to 5.5 V, full shutdown; G = 1, $V_{OUT}$ = 0.9 × $V_S$ / 2, $R_L$ connected to $V$			70				
	Amplifier enable time (partial shutdown)	$V_S$ = 1.8 V to 5.5 V, partial shutdown; G = 1, $V_{OUT}$ = 0.9 × $V_S$ / 2, $R_L$ connected to $V$			50		μs		
t <sub>OFF</sub>	Amplifier disable time	$V_S$ = 1.8 V to 5.5 V, G = 1, $V_{OUT}$ = 0.1 × $V_S$ / 2, $R_L$ connected to V–			4		μs		
	SHDN pin input bias current (per pin)	$V_S = 1.8 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}, \text{ V+} \ge \overline{\text{SHDN}} \ge (\text{V+}) - 0.8 \text{ V}$		40			4		
		V <sub>S</sub> = 1.8 V to 5.5 V, V− ≤ SHDN ≤	≤ V– + 0.8 V	150		nA			

<sup>(1)</sup> Specified by design and characterization; not production tested.

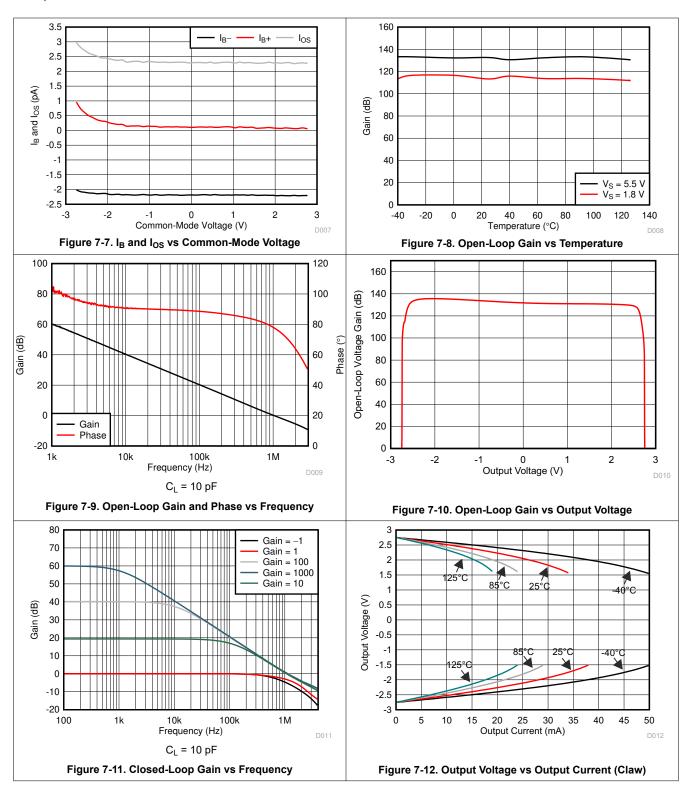
Product Folder Links: TLV9001 TLV9002 TLV9004



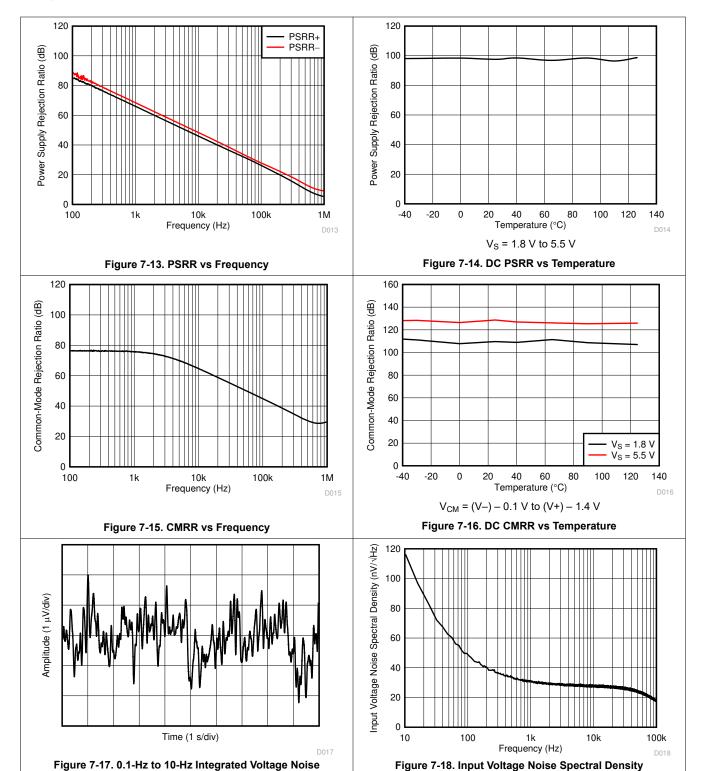
## 7.11 Typical Characteristics



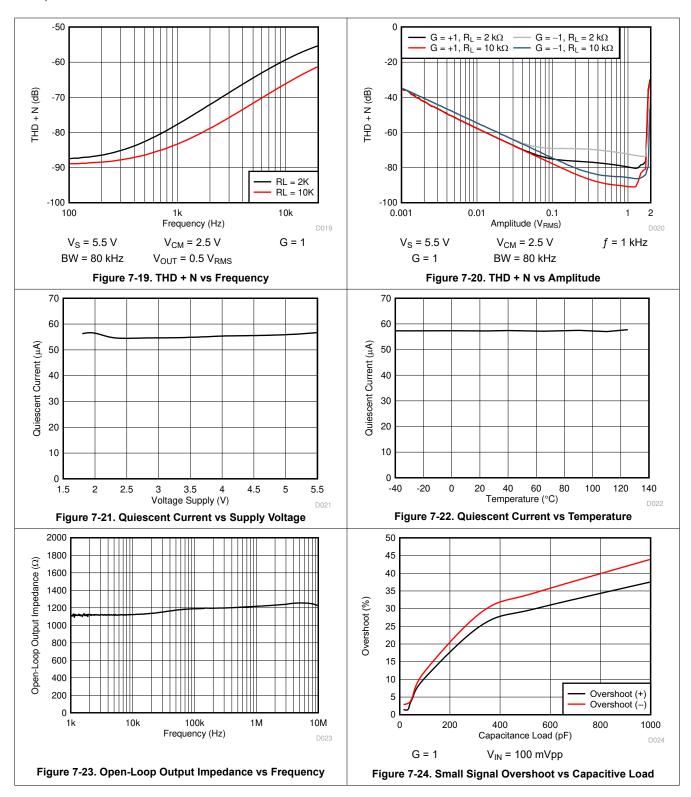




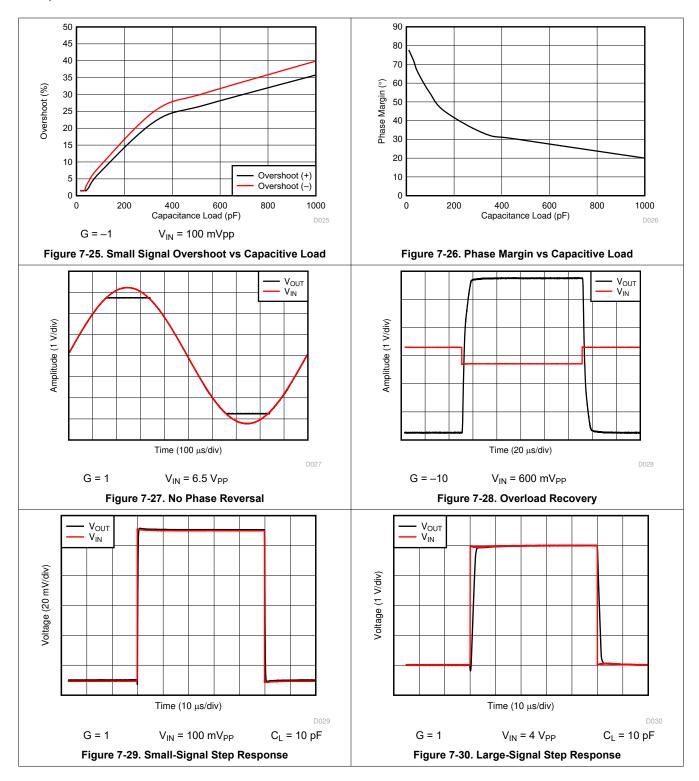






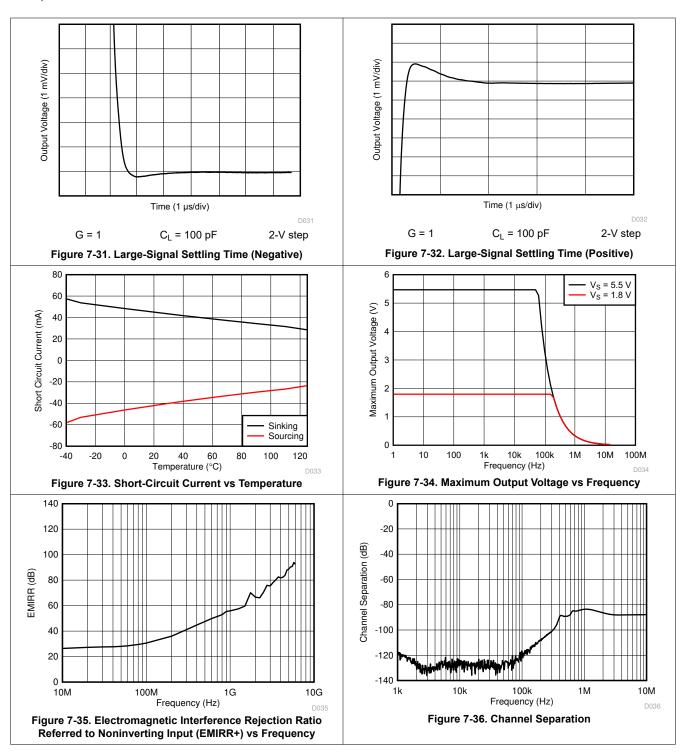








at  $T_A$  = 25°C, V+ = 2.75 V, V- = -2.75 V,  $R_L$  = 10 k $\Omega$  connected to  $V_S$  / 2,  $V_{CM}$  =  $V_S$  / 2, and  $V_{OUT}$  =  $V_S$  / 2 (unless otherwise noted)



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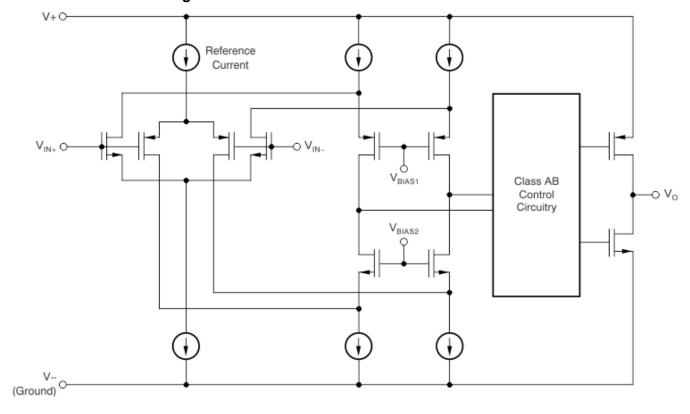


## **8 Detailed Description**

#### 8.1 Overview

The TLV900x is a family of low-power, rail-to-rail input and output op amps. These devices operate from 1.8 V to 5.5 V, are unity-gain stable, and are designed for a wide range of general-purpose applications. The input common-mode voltage range includes both rails and allows the TLV900x family to be used in virtually any single-supply application. Rail-to-rail input and output swing significantly increases dynamic range, especially in low-supply applications, and makes them suitable for driving sampling analog-to-digital converters (ADCs).

## 8.2 Functional Block Diagram



## 8.3 Feature Description

#### 8.3.1 Operating Voltage

The TLV900x family of op amps are for operation from 1.8 V to 5.5 V. In addition, many specifications such as input offset voltage, quiescent current, offset current, and short circuit current apply from –40°C to 125°C. Parameters that vary significantly with operating voltages or temperature are shown in Section 7.11.

#### 8.3.2 Rail-to-Rail Input

The input common-mode voltage range of the TLV900x family extends 100 mV beyond the supply rails for the full supply voltage range of 1.8 V to 5.5 V. This performance is achieved with a complementary input stage: an N-channel input differential pair in parallel with a P-channel differential pair, as shown in Section 8.2. The N-channel pair is active for input voltages close to the positive rail, typically (V+) - 1.4 V to 100 mV above the positive supply, whereas the P-channel pair is active for inputs from 100 mV below the negative supply to approximately (V+) - 1.4 V. There is a small transition region, typically (V+) - 1.2 V to (V+) - 1 V, in which both pairs are on. This 100-mV transition region can vary up to 100 mV with process variation. Thus, the transition region (with both stages on) can range from (V+) - 1.4 V to (V+) - 1.2 V on the low end, and up to (V+) - 1 V to (V+) - 0.8 V on the high end. Within this transition region, PSRR, CMRR, offset voltage, offset drift, and THD can degrade compared to device operation outside this region.

#### 8.3.3 Rail-to-Rail Output

Designed as a low-power, low-voltage operational amplifier, the TLV900x family delivers a robust output drive capability. A class-AB output stage with common-source transistors achieves full rail-to-rail output swing capability. For resistive loads of 10 k $\Omega$ , the output swings to within 20 mV of either supply rail, regardless of the applied power-supply voltage. Different load conditions change the ability of the amplifier to swing close to the rails.

#### 8.3.4 EMI Rejection

The TLV900x uses integrated electromagnetic interference (EMI) filtering to reduce the effects of EMI from sources such as wireless communications and densely-populated boards with a mix of analog signal chain and digital components. EMI immunity can be improved with circuit design techniques; the TLV900x benefits from these design improvements. Texas Instruments has developed the ability to accurately measure and quantify the immunity of an operational amplifier over a broad frequency spectrum extending from 10 MHz to 6 GHz. Figure 8-1 shows the results of this testing on the TLV900x. Table 8-1 shows the EMIRR IN+ values for the TLV900x at particular frequencies commonly encountered in real-world applications. The *EMI Rejection Ratio of Operational Amplifiers* application report contains detailed information on the topic of EMIRR performance as it relates to op amps and is available for download from www.ti.com.

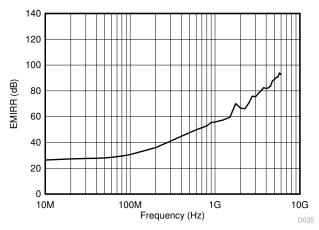


Figure 8-1. EMIRR Testing

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Table 8-1. TLV900x EMIRR IN+ For Frequencies of Interest

Table of the latest and the first to the latest and								
FREQUENCY	QUENCY APPLICATION OR ALLOCATION							
400 MHz	Mobile radio, mobile satellite, space operation, weather, radar, ultra-high frequency (UHF) applications	59.5 dB						
900 MHz	Global system for mobile communications (GSM) applications, radio communication, navigation, GPS (to 1.6 GHz), GSM, aeronautical mobile, UHF applications	68.9 dB						
1.8 GHz	GSM applications, mobile personal communications, broadband, satellite, L-band (1 GHz to 2 GHz)	77.8 dB						
2.4 GHz	802.11b, 802.11g, 802.11n, Bluetooth®, mobile personal communications, industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) radio band, amateur radio and satellite, S-band (2 GHz to 4 GHz)	78.0 dB						
3.6 GHz	Radiolocation, aero communication and navigation, satellite, mobile, S-band	88.8 dB						

## 8.4 Overload Recovery

Overload recovery is defined as the time required for the operational amplifier output to recover from a saturated state to a linear state. The output devices of the operational amplifier enter a saturation region when the output voltage exceeds the rated operating voltage, because of 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 to the linear state. After the charge carriers return to the linear state, the device begins to slew at the specified slew rate. Therefore, 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 TLV900x family is approximately 850 ns.

#### 8.5 Shutdown

The TLV9001S, TLV9002S, and TLV9004S devices feature  $\overline{SHDN}$  pins that disable the op amp, placing it into a low-power standby mode. In this mode, the op amp typically consumes less than 1  $\mu$ A. The  $\overline{SHDN}$  pins are active low, meaning that shutdown mode is enabled when the input to the  $\overline{SHDN}$  pin is a valid logic low.

The  $\overline{SHDN}$  pins are referenced to the negative supply voltage of the op amp. The threshold of the shutdown feature lies around 620 mV (typical) and does not change with respect to the supply voltage. Hysteresis has been included in the switching threshold to ensure smooth switching characteristics. To ensure optimal shutdown behavior, the  $\overline{SHDN}$  pins should be driven with valid logic signals. A valid logic low is defined as a voltage between V– and V– + 0.2 V. A valid logic high is defined as a voltage between V– + 1.2 V and V+. The shutdown pin circuitry includes a pull-up resistor, which will inherently pull the voltage of the pin to the positive supply rail if not driven. Thus, to enable the amplifier, the  $\overline{SHDN}$  pins should either be left floating or driven to a valid logic high. To disable the amplifier, the  $\overline{SHDN}$  pins must be driven to a valid logic low. While we highly recommend that the shutdown pin be connected to a valid high or a low voltage or driven, we have included a pull-up resistor connected to VCC. The maximum voltage allowed at the  $\overline{SHDN}$  pins is (V+) + 0.5 V. Exceeding this voltage level will damage the device.

The  $\overline{SHDN}$  pins are high-impedance CMOS inputs. Dual op amp versions are independently controlled and quad op amp versions are controlled in pairs with logic inputs. For battery-operated applications, this feature may be used to greatly reduce the average current and extend battery life. The enable time is 70 µs for full shutdown of all channels; disable time is 4 µs. When disabled, the output assumes a high-impedance state. This architecture allows the TLV9002S and TLV9004S to operate as a gated amplifier (or to have the device output multiplexed onto a common analog output bus). Shutdown time ( $t_{OFF}$ ) depends on loading conditions and increases as load resistance increases. To ensure shutdown (disable) within a specific shutdown time, the specified 10-k $\Omega$  load to midsupply ( $V_S$  / 2) is required. If using the TLV9001S, TLV9002S, or TLV9004S without a load, the resulting turnoff time significantly increases.

#### 8.6 Device Functional Modes

The TLV900x family has a single functional mode. The devices are powered on as long as the power-supply voltage is between 1.8 V ( $\pm 0.9$  V) and 5.5 V ( $\pm 2.75$  V).

## 9 Application and Implementation

#### **Note**

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

## 9.1 Application Information

The TLV900x family of low-power, rail-to-rail input and output operational amplifiers is specifically designed for portable applications. The devices operate from 1.8 V to 5.5 V, are unity-gain stable, and are suitable for a wide range of general-purpose applications. The class AB output stage is capable of driving less than or equal to  $10-k\Omega$  loads connected to any point between V+ and V-. The input common-mode voltage range includes both rails, and allows the TLV900x devices to be used in any single-supply application.

## 9.2 Typical Application

### 9.2.1 TLV900x Low-Side, Current Sensing Application

Figure 9-1 shows the TLV900x configured in a low-side current sensing application.

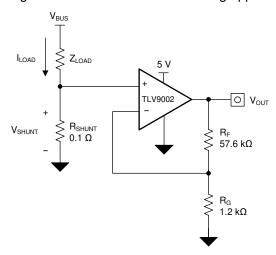


Figure 9-1. TLV900x in a Low-Side, Current-Sensing Application

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#### 9.2.1.1 Design Requirements

The design requirements for this design are:

Load current: 0 A to 1 AOutput voltage: 4.9 V

Maximum shunt voltage: 100 mV

#### 9.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

The transfer function of the circuit in Figure 9-1 is given in Equation 1.

$$V_{OUT} = I_{LOAD} \times R_{SHUNT} \times Gain$$
 (1)

The load current (I<sub>LOAD</sub>) produces a voltage drop across the shunt resistor (R<sub>SHUNT</sub>). The load current is set from 0 A to 1 A. To keep the shunt voltage below 100 mV at maximum load current, the largest shunt resistor is shown using Equation 2.

$$R_{SHUNT} = \frac{V_{SHUNT\_MAX}}{I_{LOAD\_MAX}} = \frac{100mV}{1A} = 100m\Omega$$
 (2)

Using Equation 2,  $R_{SHUNT}$  is calculated to be 100 m $\Omega$ . The voltage drop produced by  $I_{LOAD}$  and  $R_{SHUNT}$  is amplified by the TLV900x to produce an output voltage of approximately 0 V to 4.9 V. The gain needed by the TLV900x to produce the necessary output voltage is calculated using Equation 3.

$$Gain = \frac{\left(V_{OUT\_MAX} - V_{OUT\_MIN}\right)}{\left(V_{IN\_MAX} - V_{IN\_MIN}\right)}$$
(3)

Using Equation 3, the required gain is calculated to be 49 V/V, which is set with resistors  $R_F$  and  $R_G$ . Equation 4 sizes the resistors  $R_F$  and  $R_G$ , to set the gain of the TLV900x to 49 V/V.

$$Gain = 1 + \frac{(R_F)}{(R_G)}$$
(4)

Selecting  $R_F$  as 57.6 k $\Omega$  and  $R_G$  as 1.2 k $\Omega$  provides a combination that equals 49 V/V. Figure 9-2 shows the measured transfer function of the circuit shown in Figure 9-1. Notice that the gain is only a function of the feedback and gain resistors. This gain is adjusted by varying the ratio of the resistors and the actual resistors values are determined by the impedance levels that the designer wants to establish. The impedance level determines the current drain, the effect that stray capacitance has, and a few other behaviors. There is no optimal impedance selection that works for every system, you must choose an impedance that is ideal for your system parameters.

#### 9.2.1.3 Application Curve

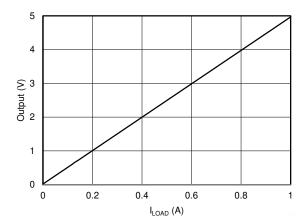


Figure 9-2. Low-Side, Current-Sense Transfer Function



# 9.2.2 Single-Supply Photodiode Amplifier

Photodiodes are used in many applications to convert light signals to electrical signals. The current through the photodiode is proportional to the photon energy absorbed, and is commonly in the range of a few hundred picoamps to a few tens of microamps. An amplifier in a transimpedance configuration is typically used to convert the low-level photodiode current to a voltage signal for processing in an MCU. The circuit shown in Figure 9-3 is an example of a single-supply photodiode amplifier circuit using the TLV9002.

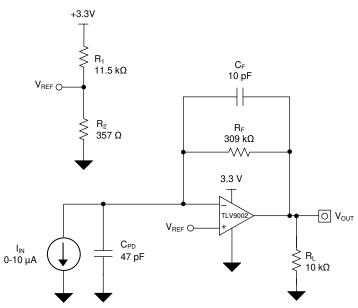


Figure 9-3. Single-Supply Photodiode Amplifier Circuit

#### 9.2.2.1 Design Requirements

The design requirements for this design are:

Supply voltage: 3.3 V Input: 0 µA to 10 µA Output: 0.1 V to 3.2 V Bandwidth: 50 kHz

#### 9.2.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

The transfer function between the output voltage (V<sub>OUT</sub>), the input current, (I<sub>IN</sub>) and the reference voltage (V<sub>REF</sub>) is defined in Equation 5.

$$V_{OUT} = I_{IN} \times R_F + V_{REF}$$
 (5)

Where:

$$V_{REF} = V_{+} \times \left(\frac{R_1 \times R_2}{R_1 + R_2}\right) \tag{6}$$

Set V<sub>REF</sub> to 100 mV to meet the minimum output voltage level by setting R1 and R2 to meet the required ratio calculated in Equation 7.

$$\frac{V_{REF}}{V_{+}} = \frac{0.1 \text{ V}}{3.3 \text{ V}} = 0.0303 \tag{7}$$

The closest resistor ratio to meet this ratio sets R1 to 11.5 k $\Omega$  and R2 to 357  $\Omega$ .

The required feedback resistance can be calculated based on the input current and desired output voltage.

$$R_{F} = \frac{V_{OUT} - V_{REF}}{I_{IN}} = \frac{3.2 \text{ V} - 0.1 \text{ V}}{10 \text{ }\mu\text{A}} = 310 \frac{\text{kV}}{\text{A}} \approx 309 \text{ k}\Omega$$
(8)

Calculate the value for the feedback capacitor based on  $R_F$  and the desired -3-dB bandwidth, ( $f_{-3dB}$ ) using Equation 9.

$$C_{F} = \frac{1}{2 \times \pi \times R_{F} \times f_{-3dB}} = \frac{1}{2 \times \pi \times 309 \text{ k}\Omega \times 50 \text{ kHz}} = 10.3 \text{ pF} \approx 10 \text{ pF}$$
(9)

The minimum op amp bandwidth required for this application is based on the value of R<sub>F</sub>, C<sub>F</sub>, and the capacitance on the INx- pin of the TLV9002 which is equal to the sum of the photodiode shunt capacitance, (CPD) the common-mode input capacitance, (CCM) and the differential input capacitance (CD) as Equation 10 shows.

$$C_{IN} = C_{PD} + C_{CM} + C_D = 47 \text{ pF} + 5 \text{ pF} + 1 \text{ pF} = 53 \text{ pF}$$
 (10)

The minimum op amp bandwidth is calculated in Equation 11.

$$f_{=BGW} \ge \frac{C_{IN} + C_F}{2 \times \pi \times R_F \times {C_F}^2} \ge 324 \text{ kHz}$$
(11)

The 1-MHz bandwidth of the TLV900x meets the minimum bandwidth requirement and remains stable in this application configuration.



#### 9.2.2.3 Application Curves

The measured current-to-voltage transfer function for the photodiode amplifier circuit is shown in Figure 9-4. The measured performance of the photodiode amplifier circuit is shown in Figure 9-5.

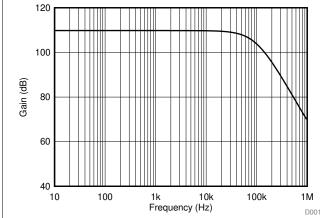


Figure 9-4. Photodiode Amplifier Circuit AC Gain Results

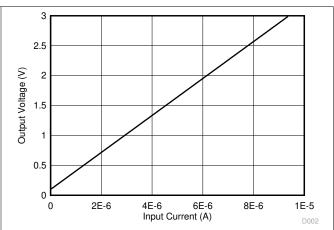


Figure 9-5. Photodiode Amplifier Circuit DC Results

# 10 Power Supply Recommendations

The TLV900x family is specified for operation from 1.8 V to 5.5 V ( $\pm 0.9$  V to  $\pm 2.75$  V); many specifications apply from  $-40^{\circ}$ C to  $125^{\circ}$ C. Section 7.11 presents parameters that may exhibit significant variance with regard to operating voltage or temperature.

#### **CAUTION**

Supply voltages larger than 6 V may permanently damage the device; see Section 7.1.

Place 0.1-µF bypass capacitors close to the power-supply pins to reduce coupling errors from noisy or high-impedance power supplies. For more detailed information on bypass capacitor placement, see Section 11.1.

## 10.1 Input and ESD Protection

The TLV900x family incorporates internal ESD protection circuits on all pins. For input and output pins, this protection primarily consists of current-steering diodes connected between the input and power-supply pins. These ESD protection diodes provide in-circuit, input overdrive protection, as long as the current is limited to 10 mA. Figure 10-1 shows how a series input resistor can be added to the driven input to limit the input current. The added resistor contributes thermal noise at the amplifier input and the value must be kept to a minimum in noise-sensitive applications.

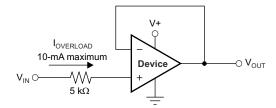


Figure 10-1. Input Current Protection

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## 11 Layout

## 11.1 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 connections of the board and propagate to the
  power pins of the op amp itself. Bypass capacitors are used to reduce the coupled noise by providing a
  low-impedance path to ground.
  - 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 adequate for single-supply
    applications.
- Separate grounding for analog and digital portions of 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. Take care
  to physically separate digital and analog grounds, paying attention to the flow of the ground current.
- 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 at a 90 degree angle is much better as opposed to running the traces in parallel with the noisy trace.
- Place the external components as close to the device as possible, as shown in Figure 11-2. Keeping R<sub>F</sub> and R<sub>G</sub> close to the inverting input minimizes parasitic capacitance.
- Keep the length of input traces as short as possible. 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 may significantly reduce leakage currents from nearby traces that are at different potentials.
- Cleaning the PCB following board assembly is recommended for best performance.
- Any precision integrated circuit can experience performance shifts resulting from moisture ingress into the
  plastic package. Following any aqueous PCB cleaning process, baking the PCB assembly is recommended
  to remove moisture introduced into the device packaging during the cleaning process. A low-temperature,
  post-cleaning bake at 85°C for 30 minutes is sufficient for most circumstances.

#### 11.2 Layout Example

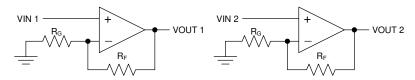


Figure 11-1. Schematic Representation

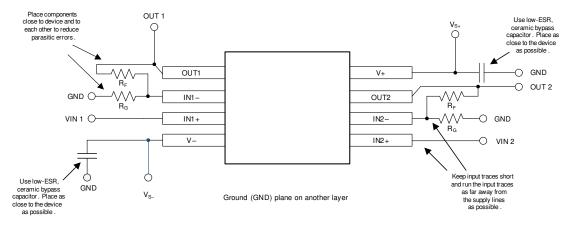


Figure 11-2. Layout Example

# 12 Device and Documentation Support

## **12.1 Documentation Support**

#### 12.1.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation, see the following:

Texas Instruments, EMI Rejection Ratio of Operational Amplifiers

## 12.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. Click on *Subscribe to updates* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

## 12.3 Support Resources

TI E2E<sup>™</sup> support forums are an engineer's go-to source for fast, verified answers and design help — straight from the experts. Search existing answers or ask your own question to get the quick design help you need.

Linked content is provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's Terms of Use.

#### 12.4 Trademarks

TI E2E<sup>™</sup> is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

Bluetooth® is a registered trademark of Bluetooth SIG, Inc.

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## 12.5 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



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.

## 12.6 Glossary

TI Glossary

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

## 13 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most-current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and without revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, see the left-hand navigation pane.

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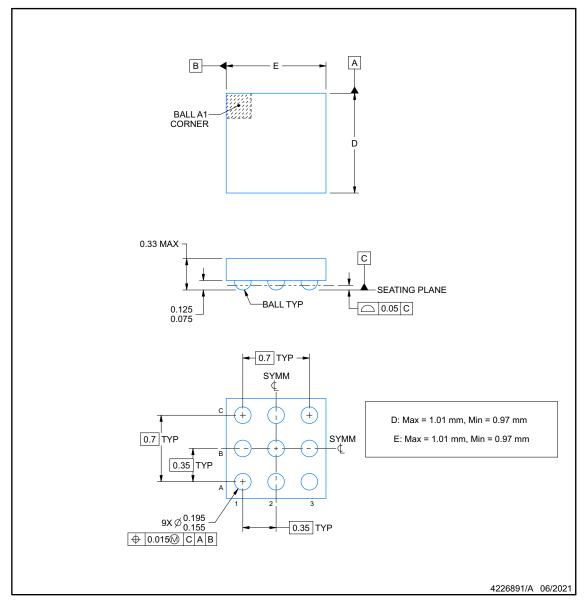
# YCK0009-C01



### **PACKAGE OUTLINE**

### DSBGA - 0.33 mm max height

DIE SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY



- All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
   This drawing is subject to change without notice.



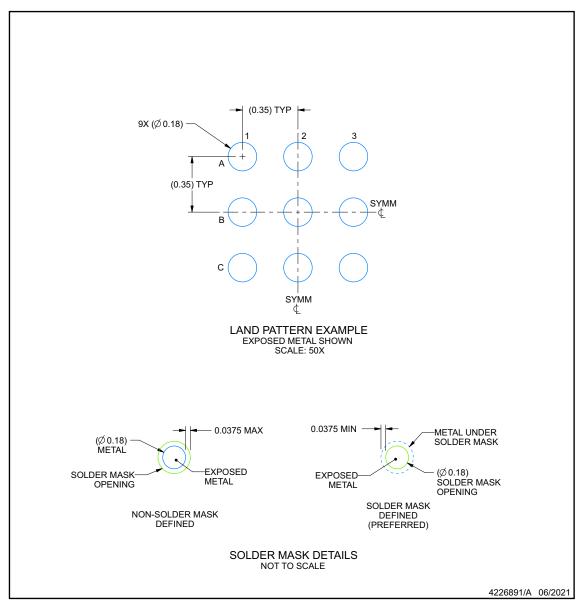


## **EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT**

## YCK0009-C01

## DSBGA - 0.33 mm max height

DIE SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY



NOTES: (continued)

3. Final dimensions may vary due to manufacturing tolerance considerations and also routing constraints. See Texas Instruments Literature No. SNVA009 (www.ti.com/lit/snva009).



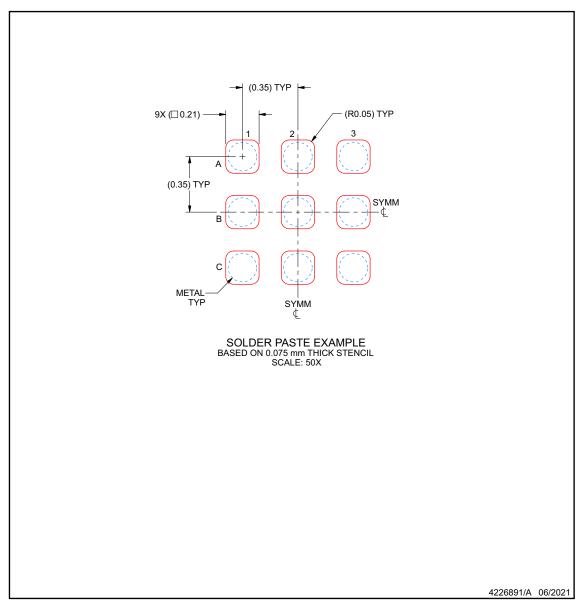


#### **EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN**

# YCK0009-C01

## DSBGA - 0.33 mm max height

DIE SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY



NOTES: (continued)

4. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release.



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## **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type	Package   Pins	Package qty   Carrier	<b>RoHS</b> (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material	MSL rating/ Peak reflow	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
TLV9001IDBVR	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   5	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU   SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	10GF
TLV9001IDBVR.A	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   5	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	10GF
TLV9001IDCKR	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK)   5	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	1BZ
TLV9001IDCKR.A	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK)   5	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	1BZ
TLV9001IDPWR	Active	Production	X2SON (DPW)   5	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	DF
TLV9001IDPWR.A	Active	Production	X2SON (DPW)   5	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	DF
TLV9001SIDBVR	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   6	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU   SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	10JF
TLV9001SIDBVR.A	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   6	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	10JF
TLV9001SIDBVRG4	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   6	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	10JF
TLV9001SIDBVRG4.A	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   6	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	10JF
TLV9001SIDCKR	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK)   6	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	1F8
TLV9001SIDCKR.A	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK)   6	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	1F8
TLV9001TIDCKR	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK)   5	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	1D6
TLV9001TIDCKR.A	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK)   5	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	1D6
TLV9001UIDBVR	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   5	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU   SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	10DF
TLV9001UIDBVR.A	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   5	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	10DF
TLV9001ZIDPWR	Active	Production	X2SON (DPW)   5	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU   NIPDAUAG	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	(D, DF)
TLV9001ZIDPWR.A	Active	Production	X2SON (DPW)   5	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	(D, DF)
TLV9002IDDFR	Active	Production	SOT-23-THIN (DDF)   8	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	T902
TLV9002IDDFR.A	Active	Production	SOT-23-THIN (DDF)   8	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	T902
TLV9002IDDFR.B	Active	Production	SOT-23-THIN (DDF)   8	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	T902
TLV9002IDDFRG4	Active	Production	SOT-23-THIN (DDF)   8	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	T902
TLV9002IDDFRG4.A	Active	Production	SOT-23-THIN (DDF)   8	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	T902
TLV9002IDGKR	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGK)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU   SN   NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	(1GNX, OBBI)
TLV9002IDGKR.A	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGK)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	(1GNX, OBBI)
TLV9002IDGKRG4	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGK)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	1GNX
TLV9002IDGKRG4.A	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGK)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	1GNX
TLV9002IDGKT	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGK)   8	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU   SN   NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	(1GNX, OBBI)





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Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type	Package   Pins	Package qty   Carrier	<b>RoHS</b> (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material	MSL rating/ Peak reflow	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
TLV9002IDGKT.A	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGK)   8	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	(1GNX, OBBI)
TLV9002IDR	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	TL9002
TLV9002IDR.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	TL9002
TLV9002IDRG4	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	TL9002
TLV9002IDRG4.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	TL9002
TLV9002IDSGR	Active	Production	WSON (DSG)   8	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1GMH
TLV9002IDSGR.A	Active	Production	WSON (DSG)   8	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1GMH
TLV9002IDSGRG4	Active	Production	WSON (DSG)   8	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1GMH
TLV9002IDSGRG4.A	Active	Production	WSON (DSG)   8	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1GMH
TLV9002IDSGT	Active	Production	WSON (DSG)   8	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1GMH
TLV9002IDSGT.A	Active	Production	WSON (DSG)   8	250   SMALL T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1GMH
TLV9002IPWR	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW)   8	2000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU   SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	9002
TLV9002IPWR.A	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW)   8	2000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	9002
TLV9002SIDGSR	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGS)   10	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	1GDX
TLV9002SIDGSR.A	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGS)   10	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	1GDX
TLV9002SIRUGR	Active	Production	X2QFN (RUG)   10	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	ENF
TLV9002SIRUGR.A	Active	Production	X2QFN (RUG)   10	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	ENF
TLV9002SIYCKR	Active	Production	DSBGA (YCK)   9	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	JK
TLV9002SIYCKR.A	Active	Production	DSBGA (YCK)   9	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SNAGCU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	JK
TLV9004IDR	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   14	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	TLV9004
TLV9004IDR.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   14	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	TLV9004
TLV9004IDRG4	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   14	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	TLV9004
TLV9004IDRG4.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   14	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	TLV9004
TLV9004IDYYR	Active	Production	SOT-23-THIN (DYY)   14	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	TLV9004I
TLV9004IDYYR.A	Active	Production	SOT-23-THIN (DYY)   14	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	TLV9004I
TLV9004IDYYR.B	Active	Production	SOT-23-THIN (DYY)   14	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	TLV9004I
TLV9004IPWR	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW)   14	2000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU   SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	TLV9004
TLV9004IPWR.A	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW)   14	2000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	TLV9004



-40 to 125

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T9004S



TLV9004SIRTER.A

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Orderable part number	Status	Material type	Package   Pins	Package qty   Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material	MSL rating/ Peak reflow	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
						(4)	(5)		
TLV9004IPWR.B	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW)   14	2000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	TLV9004
TLV9004IRTER	Active	Production	WQFN (RTE)   16	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	T9004
TLV9004IRTER.A	Active	Production	WQFN (RTE)   16	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	T9004
TLV9004IRUCR	Active	Production	QFN (RUC)   14	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	1DC
TLV9004IRUCR.A	Active	Production	QFN (RUC)   14	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	1DC
TLV9004IRUCRG4	Active	Production	QFN (RUC)   14	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	1DC
TLV9004IRUCRG4.A	Active	Production	QFN (RUC)   14	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	1DC
TLV9004SIRTER	Active	Production	WQFN (RTE)   16	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	T9004S

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

Active

Yes

NIPDAU

Level-1-260C-UNLIM

3000 | LARGE T&R

Production

WQFN (RTE) | 16

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.

Important Information and Disclaimer: The information provided on this page represents TI's knowledge and belief as of the date that it is provided. TI bases its knowledge and belief on information provided by third parties, and makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such information. Efforts are underway to better integrate information from third parties. TI has taken and continues to take reasonable steps to provide representative and accurate information but may not have conducted destructive testing or chemical analysis on incoming materials and chemicals. TI and TI suppliers consider certain information to be proprietary, and thus CAS numbers and other limited information may not be available for release.

<sup>(2)</sup> 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.

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

<sup>(4)</sup> 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.

<sup>(5)</sup> 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.

<sup>(6)</sup> 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.

# PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

www.ti.com 20-Aug-2025

In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

#### OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TLV9001, TLV9002, TLV9004:

• Automotive : TLV9001-Q1, TLV9002-Q1, TLV9004-Q1

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

• Automotive - Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects



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### TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
В0	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
TLV9001IDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	178.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV9001IDCKR	SC70	DCK	5	3000	180.0	8.4	2.3	2.5	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV9001IDPWR	X2SON	DPW	5	3000	178.0	8.4	0.91	0.91	0.5	2.0	8.0	Q2
TLV9001SIDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	180.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV9001SIDBVRG4	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	180.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV9001SIDCKR	SC70	DCK	6	3000	180.0	8.4	2.3	2.5	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV9001TIDCKR	SC70	DCK	5	3000	180.0	8.4	2.3	2.5	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV9001UIDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	178.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV9001ZIDPWR	X2SON	DPW	5	3000	178.0	8.4	0.91	0.91	0.5	2.0	8.0	Q2
TLV9002IDDFR	SOT-23- THIN	DDF	8	3000	180.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV9002IDDFRG4	SOT-23- THIN	DDF	8	3000	180.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV9002IDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLV9002IDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLV9002IDGKRG4	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLV9002IDGKT	VSSOP	DGK	8	250	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1



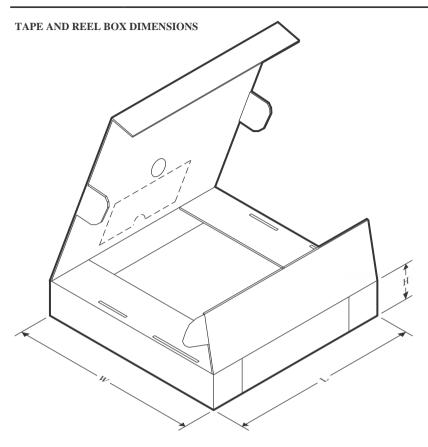
# **PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION**

www.ti.com 30-Jul-2025

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
TLV9002IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLV9002IDRG4	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLV9002IDSGR	WSON	DSG	8	3000	180.0	8.4	2.3	2.3	1.15	4.0	8.0	Q2
TLV9002IDSGRG4	WSON	DSG	8	3000	180.0	8.4	2.3	2.3	1.15	4.0	8.0	Q2
TLV9002IDSGT	WSON	DSG	8	250	180.0	8.4	2.3	2.3	1.15	4.0	8.0	Q2
TLV9002IPWR	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	330.0	12.4	7.0	3.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLV9002SIDGSR	VSSOP	DGS	10	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLV9002SIRUGR	X2QFN	RUG	10	3000	178.0	8.4	1.75	2.25	0.56	4.0	8.0	Q1
TLV9002SIYCKR	DSBGA	YCK	9	3000	180.0	8.4	1.1	1.1	0.4	2.0	8.0	Q1
TLV9004IDR	SOIC	D	14	2500	330.0	16.4	6.5	9.0	2.1	8.0	16.0	Q1
TLV9004IDRG4	SOIC	D	14	2500	330.0	16.4	6.5	9.0	2.1	8.0	16.0	Q1
TLV9004IDYYR	SOT-23- THIN	DYY	14	3000	330.0	12.4	4.8	3.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q3
TLV9004IPWR	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLV9004IRTER	WQFN	RTE	16	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TLV9004IRUCR	QFN	RUC	14	3000	180.0	9.5	2.16	2.16	0.5	4.0	8.0	Q2
TLV9004IRUCRG4	QFN	RUC	14	3000	180.0	9.5	2.16	2.16	0.5	4.0	8.0	Q2
TLV9004SIRTER	WQFN	RTE	16	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2



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\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TLV9001IDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	208.0	191.0	35.0
TLV9001IDCKR	SC70	DCK	5	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
TLV9001IDPWR	X2SON	DPW	5	3000	205.0	200.0	33.0
TLV9001SIDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
TLV9001SIDBVRG4	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
TLV9001SIDCKR	SC70	DCK	6	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
TLV9001TIDCKR	SC70	DCK	5	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
TLV9001UIDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	208.0	191.0	35.0
TLV9001ZIDPWR	X2SON	DPW	5	3000	205.0	200.0	33.0
TLV9002IDDFR	SOT-23-THIN	DDF	8	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
TLV9002IDDFRG4	SOT-23-THIN	DDF	8	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
TLV9002IDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	356.0	356.0	36.0
TLV9002IDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	353.0	353.0	32.0
TLV9002IDGKRG4	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	353.0	353.0	32.0
TLV9002IDGKT	VSSOP	DGK	8	250	353.0	353.0	32.0
TLV9002IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	353.0	353.0	32.0
TLV9002IDRG4	SOIC	D	8	2500	353.0	353.0	32.0
TLV9002IDSGR	WSON	DSG	8	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0



# **PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION**

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Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TLV9002IDSGRG4	WSON	DSG	8	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
TLV9002IDSGT	WSON	DSG	8	250	210.0	185.0	35.0
TLV9002IPWR	TSSOP	PW	8	2000	353.0	353.0	32.0
TLV9002SIDGSR	VSSOP	DGS	10	2500	366.0	364.0	50.0
TLV9002SIRUGR	X2QFN	RUG	10	3000	205.0	200.0	33.0
TLV9002SIYCKR	DSBGA	YCK	9	3000	182.0	182.0	20.0
TLV9004IDR	SOIC	D	14	2500	353.0	353.0	32.0
TLV9004IDRG4	SOIC	D	14	2500	353.0	353.0	32.0
TLV9004IDYYR	SOT-23-THIN	DYY	14	3000	336.6	336.6	31.8
TLV9004IPWR	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	353.0	353.0	32.0
TLV9004IRTER	WQFN	RTE	16	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TLV9004IRUCR	QFN	RUC	14	3000	205.0	200.0	30.0
TLV9004IRUCRG4	QFN	RUC	14	3000	205.0	200.0	30.0
TLV9004SIRTER	WQFN	RTE	16	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0





- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. 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 0.43 mm, per side.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-012, variation AB.





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.





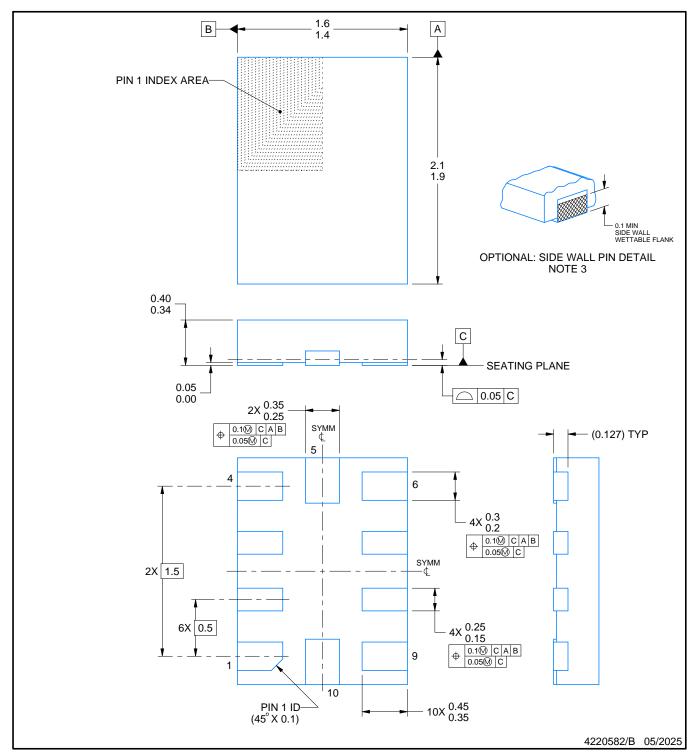
NOTES: (continued)

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





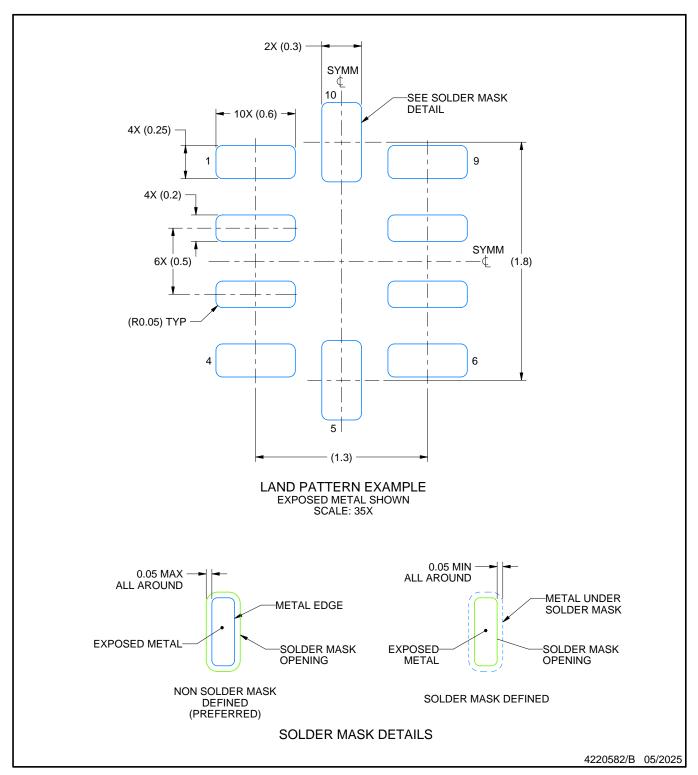
PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



- 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. Minimum 0.1 mm solder wetting on pin side wall. Available for wettable flank version only.



PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD

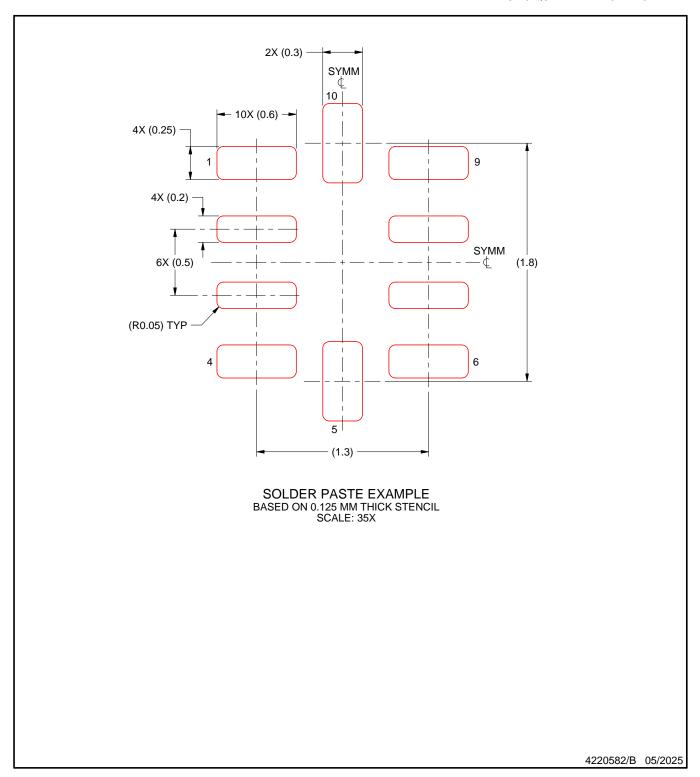


NOTES: (continued)

4. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/slua271).



PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



NOTES: (continued)

5. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.





SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



- 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, variation BA.



SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



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.



SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: (continued)

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





Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary. Refer to the product data sheet for package details.

4211218-3/D







- 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. The size and shape of this feature may vary.





NOTES: (continued)

4. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, refer to QFN/SON PCB application note in literature No. SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/slua271).



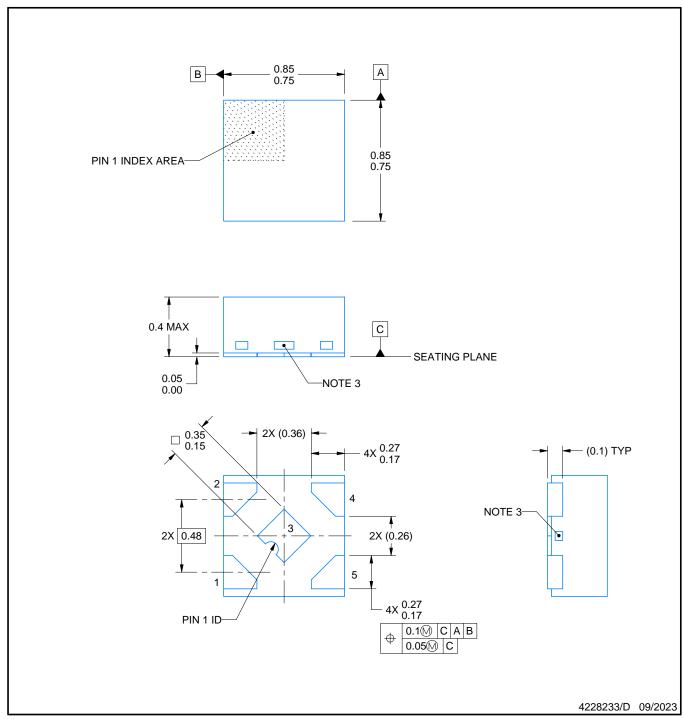


NOTES: (continued)

5. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.



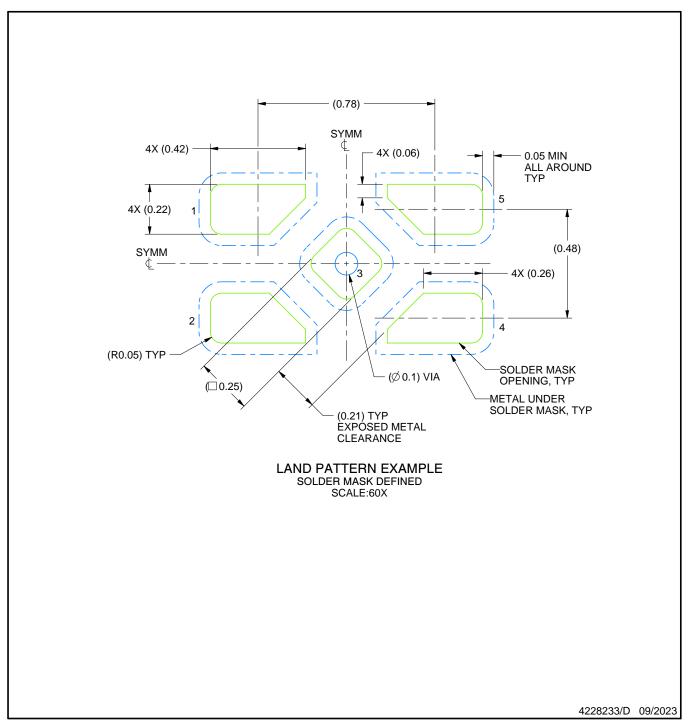




- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

  2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- 3. The size and shape of this feature may vary.

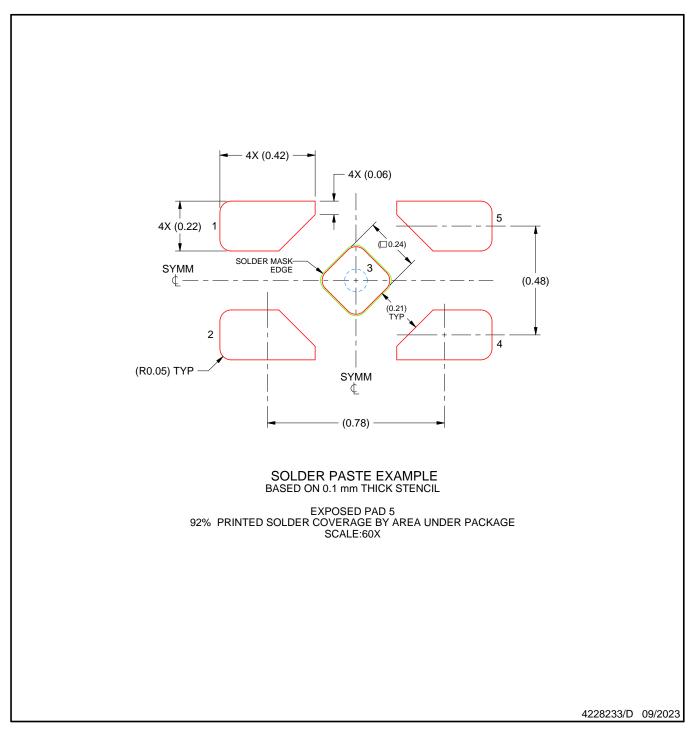




NOTES: (continued)

4. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, refer to QFN/SON PCB application note in literature No. SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/slua271).





NOTES: (continued)

5. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.





SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



- 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. Reference JEDEC MO-203.

- 4. Support pin may differ or may not be present.5. Lead width does not comply with JEDEC.
- 6. Body dimensions do not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.25mm per side



SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



NOTES: (continued)

7. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.8. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.



SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



NOTES: (continued)

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





PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- 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.



PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



NOTES: (continued)

- 4. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
- 5. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.



PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



NOTES: (continued)

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







- 1. Linear dimensions are in inches [millimeters]. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Controlling dimensions are in inches. 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 .006 [0.15] per side.
- 4. This dimension does not include interlead flash.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-012, variation AA.





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.





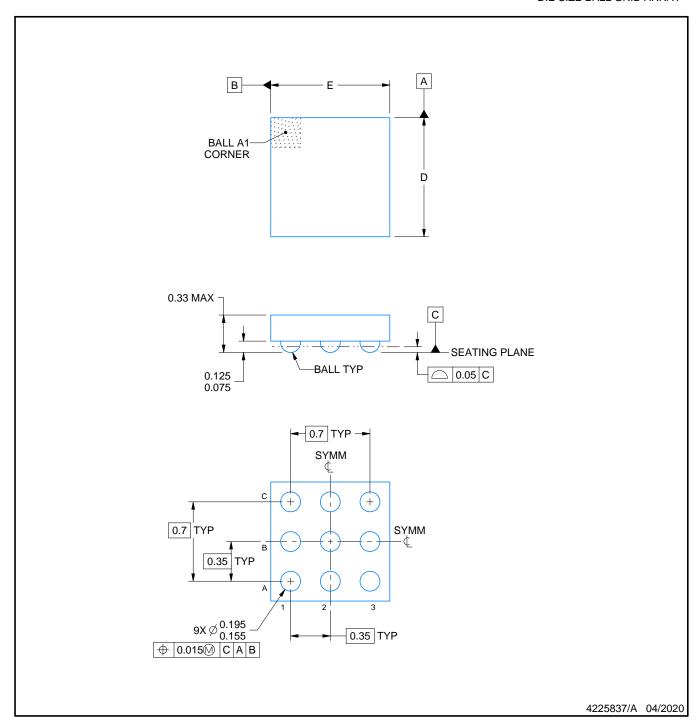
#### NOTES: (continued)

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





DIE SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY

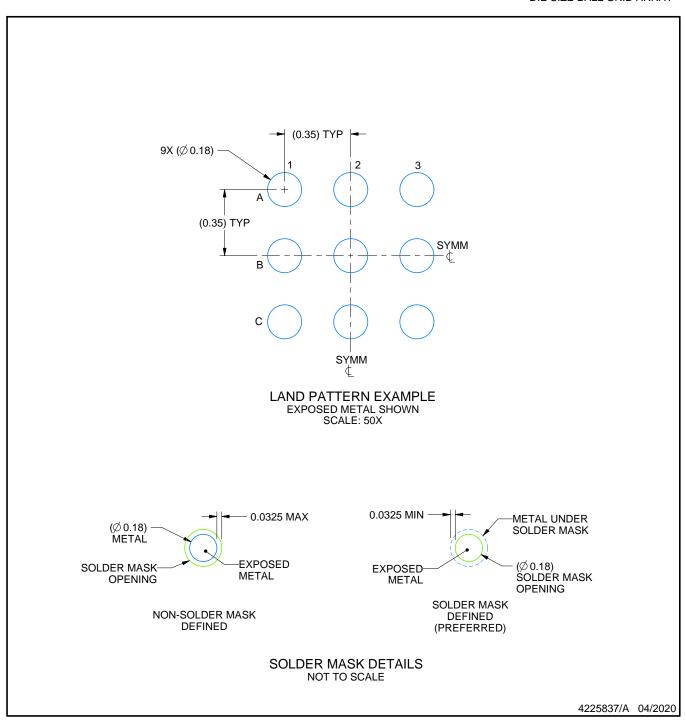


- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

  2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.



DIE SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY

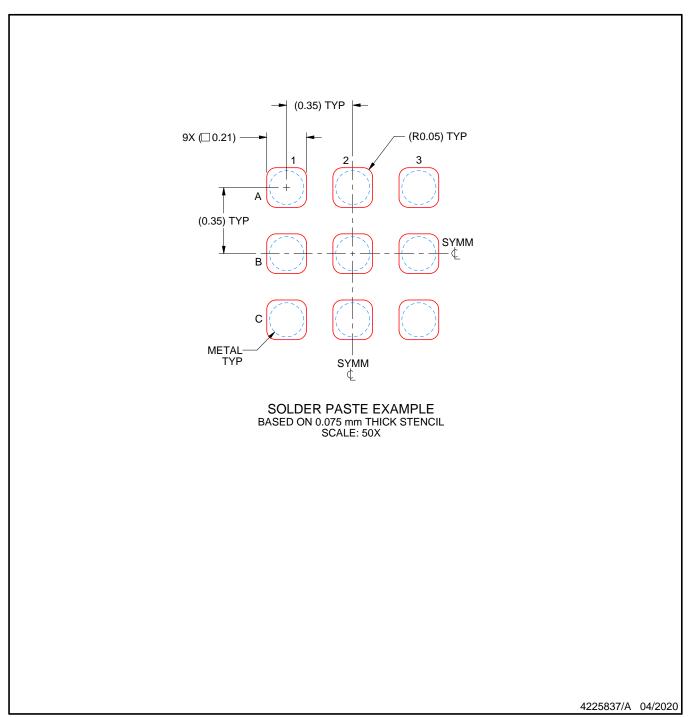


NOTES: (continued)

Final dimensions may vary due to manufacturing tolerance considerations and also routing constraints. See Texas Instruments Literature No. SNVA009 (www.ti.com/lit/snva009).



DIE SIZE BALL GRID ARRAY



#### NOTES: (continued)

4. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release.







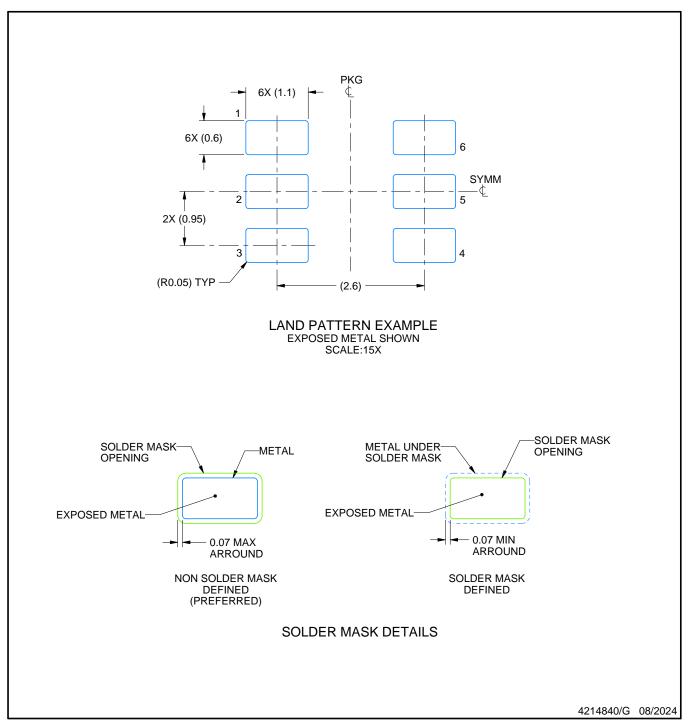
- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

  2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

  3. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.25 per side.

- 4. Leads 1,2,3 may be wider than leads 4,5,6 for package orientation.
- 5. Refernce JEDEC MO-178.





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



2 x 2, 0.5 mm pitch

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD

This image is a representation of the package family, actual package may vary. Refer to the product data sheet for package details.





PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



- 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. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for thermal and mechanical performance.



PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



- 4. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/slua271).
- 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.



PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



NOTES: (continued)

6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.







- 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-153.





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







- 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-153, variation AA.





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.





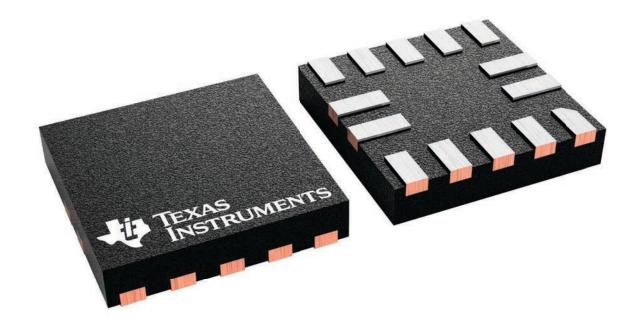
- 8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
- 9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.



2 x 2, 0.4 mm pitch

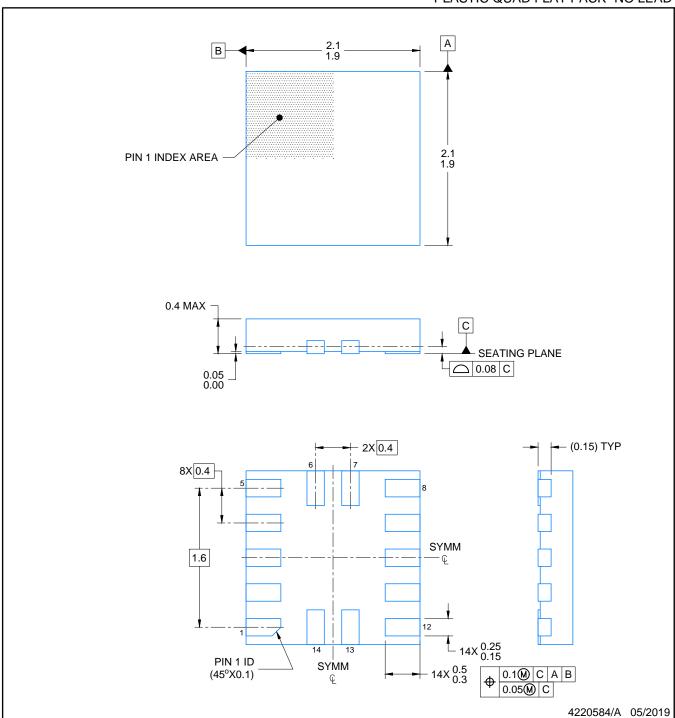
PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD

This image is a representation of the package family, actual package may vary. Refer to the product data sheet for package details.



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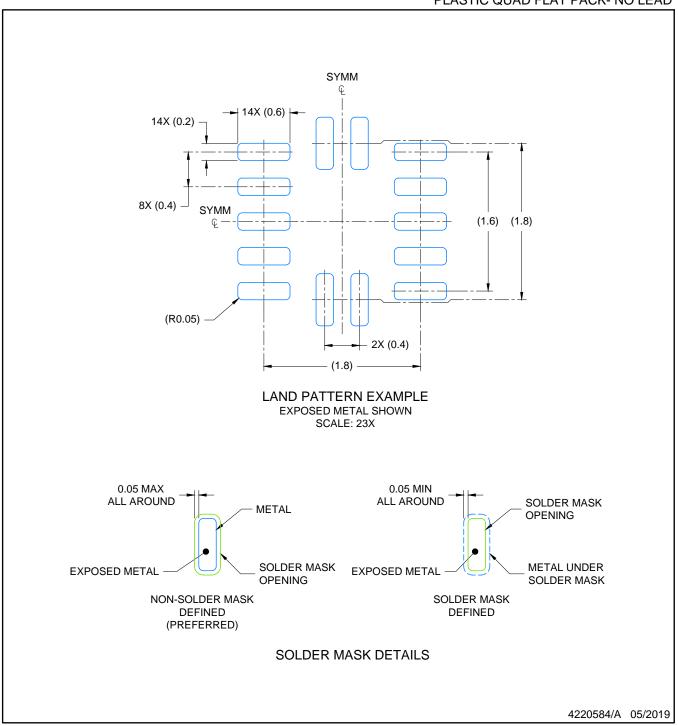
PLASTIC QUAD FLAT PACK- NO LEAD



- 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.



PLASTIC QUAD FLAT PACK- NO LEAD

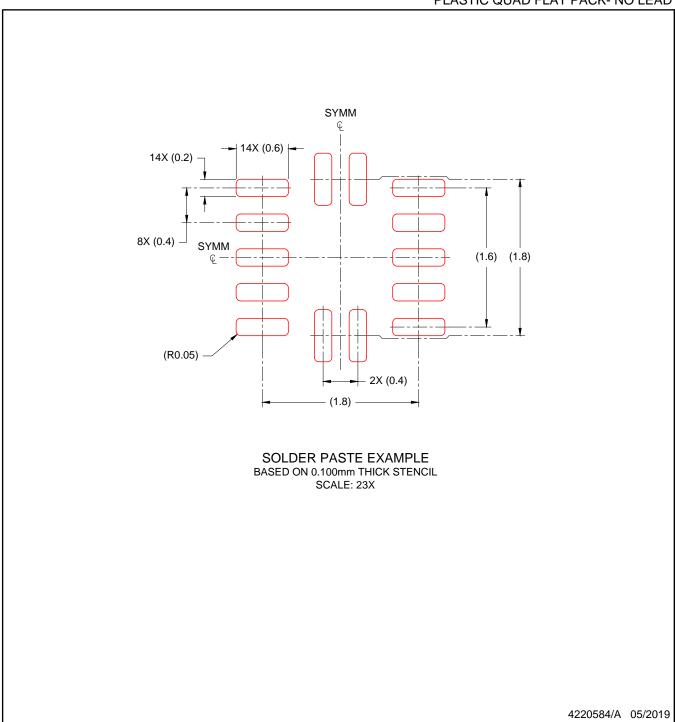


NOTES: (continued)

3. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/slua271).



PLASTIC QUAD FLAT PACK- NO LEAD



NOTES: (continued)

4. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.







- 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. Reference JEDEC MO-178.

- 4. Body dimensions do not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
- 5. Support pin may differ or may not be present.





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







PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

- 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.





- 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.





- 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.







- 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. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.15 per side.

  4. Falls within JEDEC MO-203 variation AB.





NOTES: (continued)

5. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

6. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.





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



3 x 3, 0.5 mm pitch

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD

This image is a representation of the package family, actual package may vary. Refer to the product data sheet for package details.





PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



- 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. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for thermal and mechanical performance.



PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



- 4. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/slua271).
- 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.



PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD

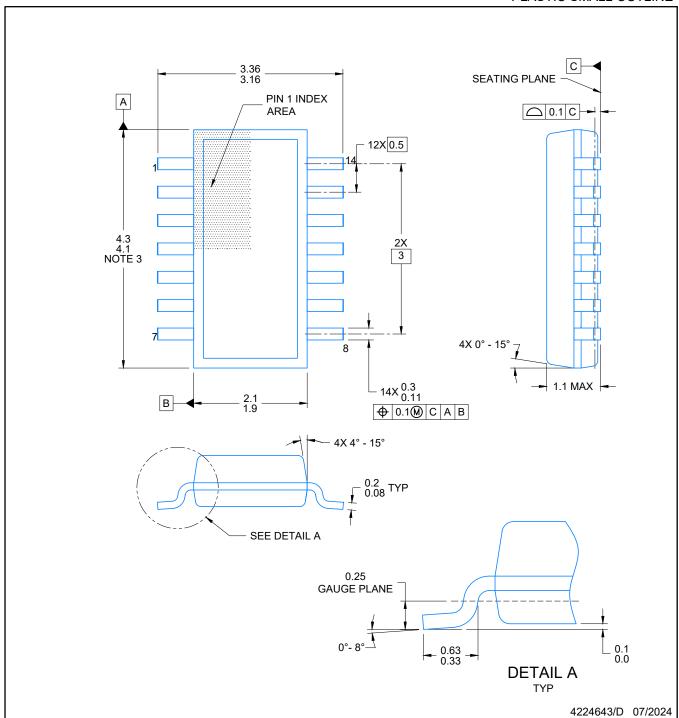


NOTES: (continued)

6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.



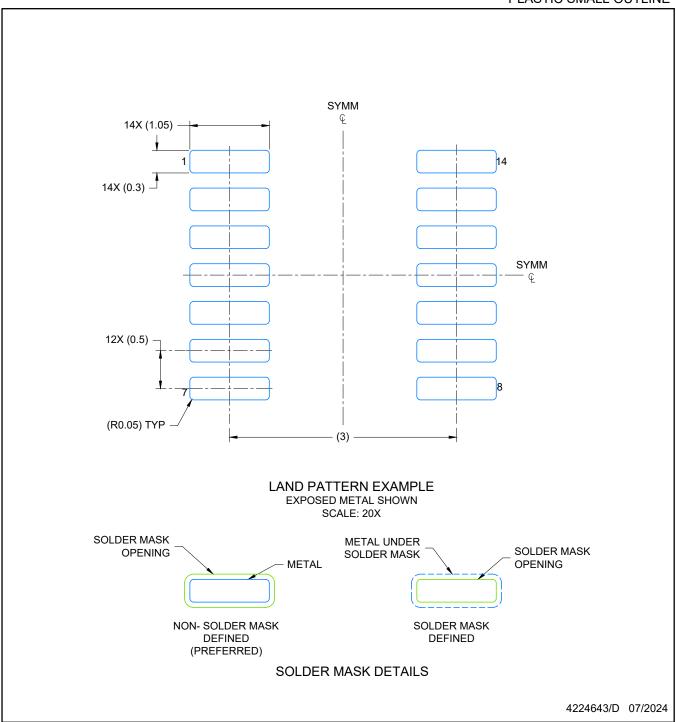
PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- 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 per side
- This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.50 per side.
- 5. Reference JEDEC Registration MO-345, Variation AB



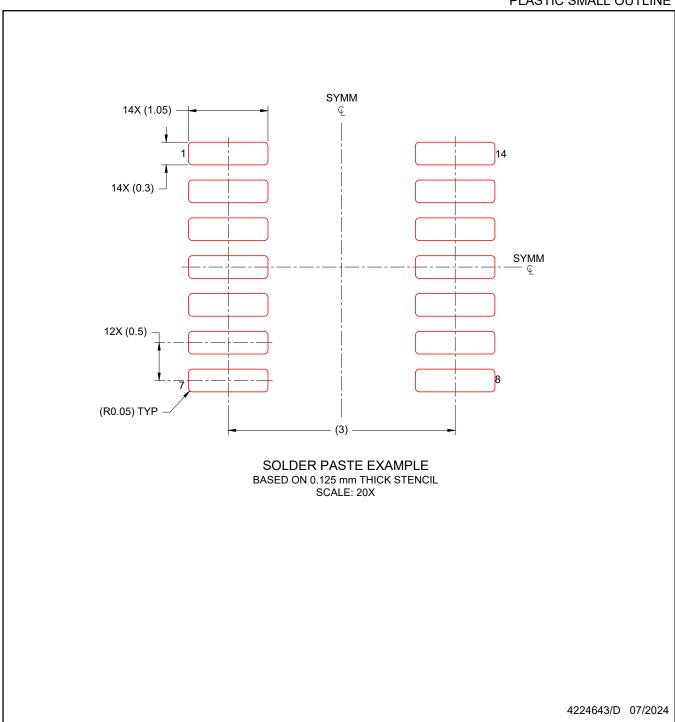
PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- 6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
- 7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.



PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



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



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