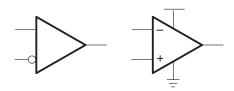
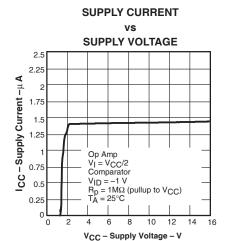
- Micro-Power Operation . . . 1.4 μA
- Input Common-Mode Range Exceeds the Rails . . . -0.1 V to V_{CC} + 5 V
- Supply Voltage Range . . . 2.5 V to 16 V
- Rail-to-Rail Input/Output (Amplifier)
- Reverse Battery Protection Up to 18 V
- Gain Bandwidth Product . . . 5.5 kHz (Amplifier)
- Open-Drain CMOS Output Stage (Comparator)
- Specified Temperature Range
 T_∆ = -40°C to 125°C . . . Industrial Grade
- Ultrasmall Packaging8-Pin MSOP (TLV2302)
- Universal Op-Amp EVM (See the SLOU060 for More Information)





The TLV230x combines sub-micropower operational amplifier and comparator into a single package that produces excellent micropower signal conditioning with only $1.4~\mu A$ of supply current. This combination gives the designer more board space and reduces part counts in systems that require an operational amplifier and comparator. The low supply current makes it an ideal choice for battery-powered portable applications where quiescent current is the primary concern. Reverse battery protection guards the amplifier from an over-current condition due to improper battery installation. For harsh environments, the inputs can be taken 5 V above the positive supply rail without damage to the device.

The TLV230x's low supply current is coupled with extremely low input bias currents enabling them to be used with mega-ohm resistors making them ideal for portable, long active life, applications. DC accuracy is ensured with a low typical offset voltage as low as 390 μ V, CMRR of 90 dB and minimum open loop gain of 130 V/mV at 2.7 V.

The maximum recommended supply voltage is as high as 16 V and ensured operation down to 2.5 V, with electrical characteristics specified at 2.7 V, 5 V, and 15 V. The 2.5-V operation makes it compatible with Li-Ion battery-powered systems and many micropower microcontrollers available today including TI's MSP430.

All members are available in PDIP and SOIC with the duals (one op-amp and one comparator) in the small MSOP package, and the quads (two operational amplifiers and two comparators) in the TSSOP package.

A SELECTION OF OUTPUT COMPARATORS[†]

DEVICE	V _{CC}	V _{IO} (μV)	I _{CC} /Ch (μA)	GBW (kHz)	SR (V/μs)	tpLH (μs)	tpHL (μs)	t f (μ s)	RAIL-TO- RAIL	OUTPUT STAGE
TLV230x	2.5 – 16	390	1.4‡	5.5	0.0025	55	30	5	I/O	OD
TLV270x	2.5 – 16	390	1.4‡	5.5	0.0025	55	30	5	I/O	PP
TLV240x	2.5 – 16	390	880	5.5	0.0025	_	_	_	I/O	_
TLV224x	2.5 – 12	600	1	5.5	0.002	_	_	_	I/O	_
TLV340x	2.5 – 16	250	0.47	_	_	55	30	5	I	OD
TLV370x	2.5 – 16	250	0.47	_	_	55	30	5	I	PP

[†] All specifications are typical values measured at 5 V.

[‡]ICC is specified as one op-amp and one comparator.



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.



TLV2302 AVAILABLE OPTIONS

		PACKAGED DEVICES					
Τ.	V _{IO} max	SMALL OUTLINET	MSC	PLASTIC DIP			
I 'A	AT 25°C	(D)	MSOP† (DGK)	SYMBOLS	(P)		
-40°C to 125°C	4000 μV	TLV2302ID	TLV2302IDGK	xxTIAQG	TLV2302IP		

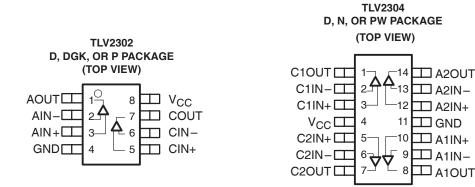
[†] This package is available taped and reeled. To order this packaging option, add an R suffix to the part number (e.g., TLV2302IDR).

TLV2304 AVAILABLE OPTIONS

	V	PA	CKAGED DEVICES	
TA	V _{IO} max AT 25°C	SMALL OUTLINE [†] (D)	TSSOP (PW)	PLASTIC DIP (N)
-40°C to 125°C	4000 μV	TLV2304ID	TLV2304IPW	TLV2304IN

[†] This package is available taped and reeled. To order this packaging option, add an R suffix to the part number (e.g., TLV2304IDR).

TLV230x PACKAGE PINOUTS





TLV2302, TLV2304 FAMILY OF NANOPOWER OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS AND OPEN DRAIN COMPARATORS

SLOS343 - DECEMBER 2000

absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)†

Supply voltage, V _{CC} (see Note 1)	17 V
Differential input voltage, V _{ID}	
Input voltage range, V _I (see Notes 1 and 2)	
Input current range, I _I (any input)	±10 mA
Output current range, IO	±10 mA
Continuous total power dissipation	See Dissipation Rating Table
Operating free-air temperature range, TA: I suffix	–40°C to 125°C
Maximum junction temperature, T _J	150°C
Storage temperature range, T _{stq}	–65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	3 260°C

[†] Stresses beyond those listed under "absolute maximum ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

NOTES: 1. All voltage values, except differential voltages, are with respect to GND

2. Input voltage range is limited to 20 V max or V_{CC} + 5 V, whichever is smaller.

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

PACKAGE	(∘C/W) ⊝JC	[⊝] JA (°C/W)	$T_{\mbox{A}} \le 25^{\circ}\mbox{C}$ POWER RATING	T _A = 125°C POWER RATING
D (8)	38.3	176	710 mW	142 mW
D (14)	26.9	122.3	1022 mW	204.4 mW
DGK (8)	54.2	259.9	481 mW	96.2 mW
N (14)	32	78	1600 mW	320.5 mW
P (8)	41	104	1200 mW	240.4 mW
PW (14)	29.3	173.6	720 mW	144 mW

recommended operating conditions

Supply voltage Vee	Single supply	2.5	16	V	
Supply voltage, V _{CC}	Split supply	±1.25	±8]	
Common-mode input voltage range, VICR	Amplifier and comparator	-0.1	V _{CC} +5	V	
Operating free-air temperature, TA		-40	125	°C	



TLV2302, TLV2304 FAMILY OF NANOPOWER OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS AND OPEN DRAIN COMPARATORS

SLOS343 - DECEMBER 2000

electrical characteristics at recommended operating conditions, V_{CC} = 2.7, 5 V, and 15 V (unless otherwise noted)

amplifier dc performance

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDIT	T _A †	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
V _{IO}	Input offset voltage	$V_O = V_{CC}/2 V$,		25°C		390	4000	μV
۷۱٥	input onset voltage	$V_{IC} = V_{CC}/2 V$		Full range			6000	μν
ανιο	Offset voltage draft	$R_S = 50 \Omega$		25°C		3		μV/°C
			Vaa - 2.7.V	25°C	55	73		
			V _{CC} = 2.7 V	Full range	52			
CMDD	Comment and described assistant	$V_{IC} = 0$ to V_{CC} ,	V 5 V	25°C	60	80		40
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$R_S = 50 \Omega$	V _{CC} = 5 V	Full range	55			dB
			Voc - 15 V	25°C	66	90		
			V _{CC} = 15 V	Full range	60			
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V}, V_{O(pp)} = 1.5 \text{ V}, R_L = 500 \text{ k}\Omega$		25°C	130	400		
				Full range	30			
	Large-signal differential voltage	V 5V V 0V	D 50010	25°C	300	1000		
AVD	amplification	$V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}, V_{O(pp)} = 3 \text{ V}, R_{L} = 500 \text{ k}\Omega$		Full range	100			V/mV
		V 45.V V 0.V	D 50010	25°C	400	1400		
		$V_{CC} = 15 \text{ V}, V_{O(pp)} = 8 \text{ V}$, HL = 500 K22	Full range	120			
				25°C	90	120		
DODE	Power supply rejection ratio	V _{IC} = V _{CC} /2 V, No load	$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ to } 5 \text{ V}$	Full range	85			40
	(ΔVCC/ΔVIO)	1,0 1,00,2 4, 110,1000	V 5. 45.4	25°C	94	120		dB
			V _{CC} = 5 to 15 V	Full range	90			

[†] Full range is -40°C to 125°C.

amplifier and comparator input characteristics

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T _A †	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
			25°C		25	250	
I _{IO} Inpu	Input offset current	Vo = Voo/2 V	0 to 70°C			300	pА
		$V_O = V_{CC}/2 V,$ $V_{IC} = V_{CC}/2 V,$	Full range			500	
		$R_p = 1 M\Omega$ (pullup to V_{CC}),	25°C		100	500	
I _{IB}	Input bias current	$R_S = 50 \Omega$	0 to 70°C			550	pА
			Full range			1000	
r _{i(d)}	Differential input resistance		25°C		300		МΩ
C _{i(c)}	Common-mode input capacitance	f = 100 kHz	25°C		3		pF

[†]Full range is -40°C to 125°C.



electrical characteristics at recommended operating conditions, V_{CC} = 2.7, 5 V, and 15 V (unless otherwise noted) (continued)

amplifier output characteristics

	PARAMETER	TEST CON	IDITIONS	T _A †	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
		$V_{IC} = V_{CC}/2,$ $I_{OH} = -50 \mu\text{A}$	V _{CC} = 2.7 V	25°C	2.55	2.65		
Vон			vCC = 2.7 v	Full range	2.5			v
	High-level output voltage		V _{CC} = 5 V	25°C	4.85	4.95		
	High-level output voltage			Full range	4.8			
1			V _{CC} = 15 V	25°C	14.85	14.95		
				Full range	14.8			
\/o:	Low-level output voltage	V10 - V00/2 10	V _{IC} = V _{CC} /2, I _{OL} = 50 μA			180	260	mV
VOL	Low-level output voltage	AIC = ACC/5' IC)[= 50 μΑ	Full range			300	111 V
lo	Output current	$V_O = 0.5 \text{ V from}$	rail	25°C		±200		μΑ

[†]Full range is -40°C to 125°C.

amplifier dynamic performance

	PARAMETER	TE	ST CONDITION	IS	TA	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
UGBW	Unity gain bandwidth	$R_L = 500 \text{ k}\Omega$,		C _L = 100 pF	25°C		5.5		kHz
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	$V_{O(pp)} = 0.8 \text{ V},$	$R_L = 500 \text{ k}\Omega$,	C _L = 100 pF	25°C		2.5		V/ms
φМ	Phase margin	B 500 kO	$R_{I} = 500 \text{ k}\Omega, \qquad C_{I} = 100 \text{ pF}$		25°C		60°		
	Gain margin	HL = 500 K22,	CL = 100 pr		25 C		15		dB
	Settling time	$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ or } 5 \text{ V},$ $V_{(STEP)PP} = 1 \text{ V},$ $A_{V} = -1,$	$C_L = 100 \text{ pF},$ $R_L = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$	0.1%	25°C		1.84		
t _S		V _{CC} = 15 V,	0 100 5	0.1%	25 C		6.1		ms
		V(STEP)PP = 1 V, $A_V = -1,$	$C_L = 100 \text{ pF},$ $R_L = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$	0.01%			32		
V	Equivalent input noise	f = 0.1 to 10 Hz	f = 0.1 to 10 Hz				5.3		μV _{pp}
V _n	voltage	f = 100 Hz			25°C		500		nV/√ Hz
In	Equivalent input noise current	f = 100 Hz			25°C		8		fA/√Hz

supply current

	PARAMETER	TEST CO	T _A †	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
lcc			V _{CC} = 2.7 V or 5 V	25°C		1.4		
	Supply current (one op-amp and one comparator)	R _p = No pullup, Output state high	Vaa. 15 V	25°C		1.4	1.7	μΑ
	oomparator)	Output state riigii	V _{CC} = 15 V	Full range			2.3	
	Reverse supply current	$V_{CC} = -18 \text{ V}, V_{I} = 0$	V, V _O = open	25°C		50		nA

[†]Full range is -40°C to 125°C.



TLV2302, TLV2304 FAMILY OF NANOPOWER OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS AND OPEN DRAIN COMPARATORS

SLOS343 - DECEMBER 2000

electrical characteristics at recommended operating conditions, V_{CC} = 2.7, 5 V, and 15 V (unless otherwise noted) (continued)

comparator dc performance

	PARAMETER	TEST COND	ITIONS†	T _A †	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V	Input offset voltage			25°C		250	5000	\/
VIO	input onset voltage	$V_{IC} = V_{CC}/2$, $R_S = 50$ $R_D = 1 M\Omega$ (pullup to V_C	Ω,	Full range			7000	μV
ανιο	Offset voltage drift	1.b = 1.14125 (barrab to AC	25°C		3		μV/°C	
		HS = 50 12	Vac - 27 V	25°C	55	72		
			V _{CC} = 2.7 V	Full range	50			dB
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio		V _{CC} = 5 V V _{CC} = 15 V	25°C	60	76		
				Full range	55			
				25°C	65	88		
			ACC = 12 A	Full range	60			
AVD	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	$R_p = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$ (pullup to V_C	C)	25°C		1000		V/mV
			Vaa 07ta 5 V	25°C	75	100		
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio	$V_{IC} = V_{CC}/2 V$	V _{CC} = 2.7 to 5 V	Full range	70			dB
FORR	$(\Delta V_{CC}/\Delta V_{IO})$	No load	V 5+ 45 V	25°C	85	105		ub
			V _{CC} = 5 to 15 V	Full range	80			

[†]Full range is -40°C to 125°C.

comparator output characteristics

	PARAMETER	TES	r conditions†	T _A †	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
loz	High-impedance output leakage current	$V_{IC} = V_{CC}/2,$	$V_O = V_{CC}$, $V_{ID} = 1 V$	25°C		50		pA
Val	Low lovel output veltage	V:0 - V00/2	lo 50 u.A. V 1 V	25°C		80	200	mV
VOL	Low-level output voltage	$V_{IC} = V_{CC}/2$,	$I_{OL} = 50 \mu\text{A}, \ \ V_{ID} = -1 \text{V}$	Full range			300	1110

[†] Full range is -40°C to 125°C.

switching characteristics at recommended operating conditions, V_{CC} = 2.7 V, 5 V, 15 V (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDI	TA	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT			
^t (PLH)	Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output		Overdrive = 2 mV			175				
		f = 10 kHz,	Overdrive = 10 mV	25°C		55		- μs		
		V _{STEP} = 1 V,	Overdrive = 50 mV			25				
		C _L = 10 pF,	Overdrive = 2 mV			300				
t(PHL)		$R_p = 1 M\Omega$ (pullup to V_{CC})	Overdrive = 10 mV	25°C		60				
`			Overdrive = 50 mV			30				
tf	Fall time	C _L = 10 pF	25°C		5		μs			

NOTE: The response time specified is the interval between the input step function and the instant when the output crosses 1.4 V.



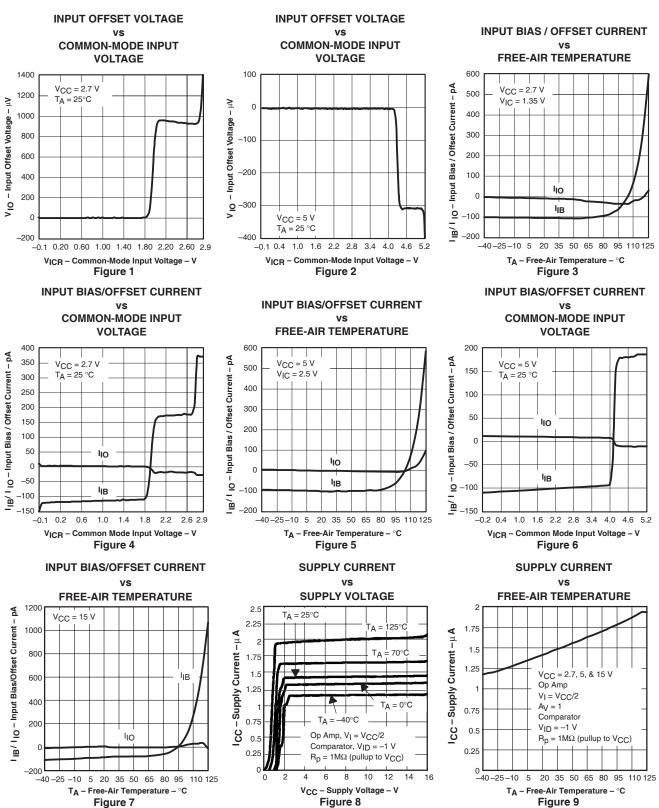
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Table of Graphs

			FIGURE
V _{IO}	Input offset voltage	vs Common-mode input voltage	1, 2
1	land the high accordance	vs Free-air temperature	3, 5, 7
IB	Input bias current	vs Common-mode input voltage	4, 6
1	land the office to compare	vs Free-air temperature	3, 5, 7
10	Input offset current	vs Common-mode input voltage	4, 6
laa	Cumply accurant	vs Supply voltage	8
Icc	Supply current	vs Free-air temperature	9
Amplifier			
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	vs Frequency	10
Voн	High-level output voltage	vs High-level output current	11, 13
V _{OL}	Low-level output voltage	vs Low-level output current	12, 14
V _{O(PP)}	Output voltage, peak-to-peak	vs Frequency	15
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio	vs Frequency	16
	Voltage noise over a 10 Second Period		17
φm	Phase margin	vs Capacitive load	18
A _{VD}	Differential voltage gain	vs Frequency	19
	Phase	vs Frequency	19
	Gain bandwidth product	vs Supply voltage	20
SR	Slew rate	vs Free-air temperature	21
	Large signal follower pulse response		22
	Small signal follower pulse response		23
	Large signal inverting pulse response		24
	Small signal inverting pulse response		25
Comparator		-	
V _{OL}	Low-level output voltage	vs Low-level output current	26, 27
	Open collector leakage current	vs Free-air temperature	28
	Output fall time	vs Supply voltage	29
	Low-to-high level output response for various input overdrives		30, 31
	High-to-low level output response for various input overdrives		32, 33

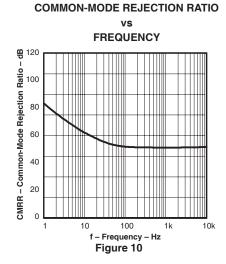


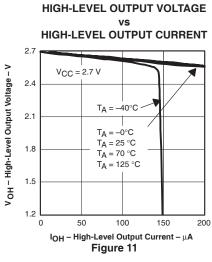
AMPLIFIER AND COMPARATOR TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

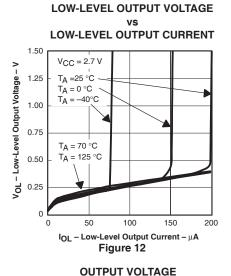




AMPLIFIER TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



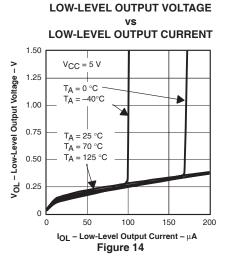


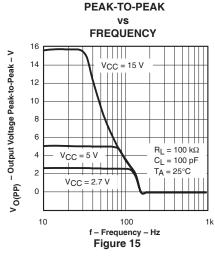


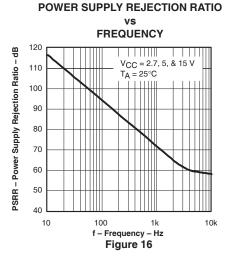
vs **HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT** 5.0 VOH - High-Level Output Voltage - V V_{CC} = 5 V $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ 4.5 $T_A = -0^{\circ}C$ 4.0 $T_A = 25 \, ^{\circ}C$ $T_A = 70 \, ^{\circ}C$ $T_A = 125$ °C 3.5 3.0 100 200 IOH - High-Level Output Current - µA

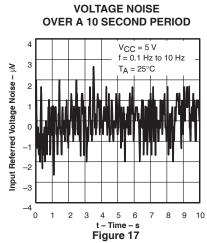
Figure 13

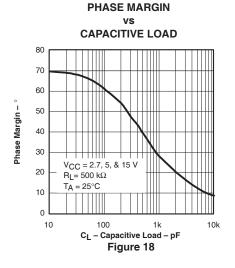
HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE









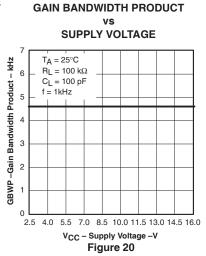


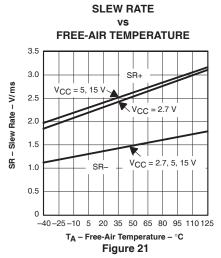
AMPLIFIER TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE GAIN AND PHASE FREQUENCY 60 135 50 쁑 A_{VD} – Differential Voltage Gain – 40 90 30 Phase 20 10 0 V_{CC}=2.7, 5, 15 V R_L=500 kΩ C_L=100 pF T_A=25°C -10 10 10k 1k

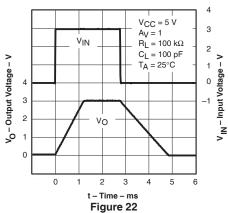
f - Frequency - Hz

Figure 19

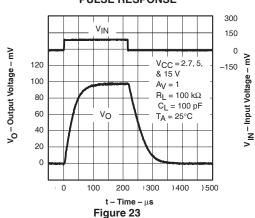




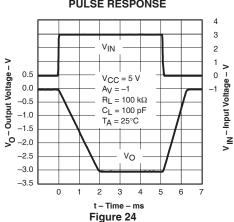
LARGE SIGNAL FOLLOWER PULSE RESPONSE



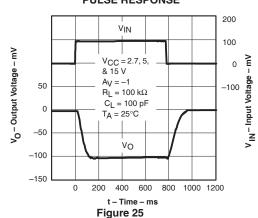
SMALL SIGNAL FOLLOWER PULSE RESPONSE



LARGE SIGNAL INVERTING PULSE RESPONSE



SMALL SIGNAL INVERTING PULSE RESPONSE



COMPARATOR TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

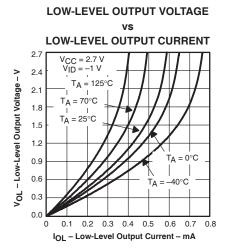


Figure 26

OPEN COLLECTOR LEAKAGE CURRENT

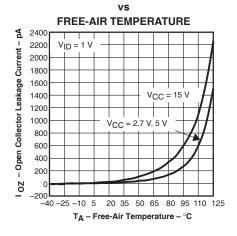
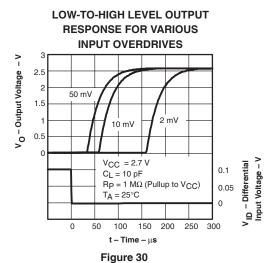


Figure 28



LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE

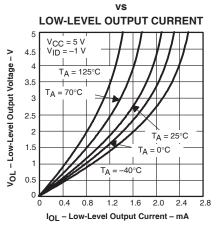


Figure 27

OUTPUT FALL TIME

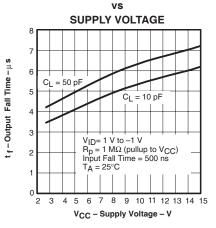


Figure 29

LOW-TO-HIGH LEVEL OUTPUT RESPONSE FOR VARIOUS INPUT OVERDRIVES

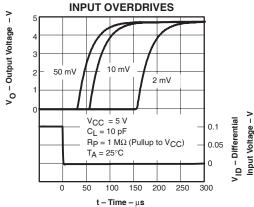
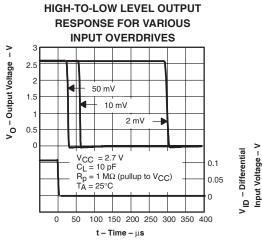


Figure 31



COMPARATOR TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



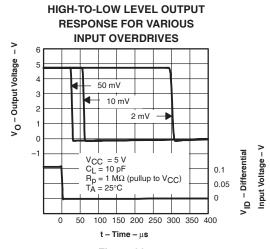


Figure 32

Figure 33

APPLICATION INFORMATION

reverse battery protection

The TLV2302/4 is protected against reverse battery voltage up to 18 V. When subjected to reverse battery condition, the supply current is typically less than 100 nA at 25°C (inputs grounded and outputs open). This current is determined by the leakage of six Schottky diodes and will therefore increase as the ambient temperature increases.

When subjected to reverse battery conditions and negative voltages applied to the inputs or outputs, the input ESD structure will turn on—this current should be limited to less than 10 mA. If the inputs or outputs are referred to ground, rather than midrail, no extra precautions need be taken.

common-mode input range

The TLV2302/4 has rail-rail input and outputs. For common-mode inputs from -0.1 V to $V_{CC} - 0.8 \text{ V}$ a PNP differential pair will provide the gain.

For inputs between V_{CC} – 0.8 V and V_{CC} , two NPN emitter followers buffering a second PNP differential pair provide the gain. This special combination of NPN/PNP differential pair enables the inputs to be taken 5 V above the rails; because as the inputs go above V_{CC}, the NPNs switch from functioning as transistors to functioning as diodes. This will lead to an increase in input bias current. The second PNP differential pair continues to function normally as the inputs exceed V_{CC}.

The TLV2302/4 has a negative common-input range that exceeds ground by 100 mV. If the inputs are taken much below this, reduced open loop gain will be observed with the ultimate possibility of phase inversion.



APPLICATION INFORMATION

offset voltage

The output offset voltage, (V_{OO}) is the sum of the input offset voltage (V_{IO}) and both input bias currents (I_{IB}) times the corresponding gains. The following schematic and formula can be used to calculate the output offset voltage.

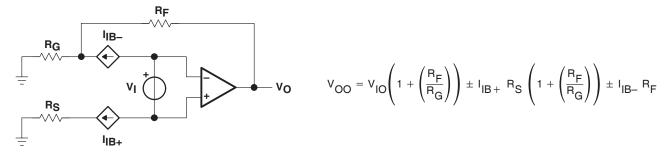


Figure 34. Output Offset Voltage Model

general configurations

When receiving low-level signals, limiting the bandwidth of the incoming signals into the system is often required. The simplest way to accomplish this is to place an RC filter at the noninverting terminal of the amplifier (see Figure 35).

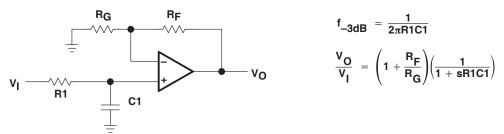


Figure 35. Single-Pole Low-Pass Filter

If even more attenuation is needed, a multiple pole filter is required. The Sallen-Key filter can be used for this task. For best results, the amplifier should have a bandwidth that is 8 to 10 times the filter frequency bandwidth. Failure to do this can result in phase shift of the amplifier.

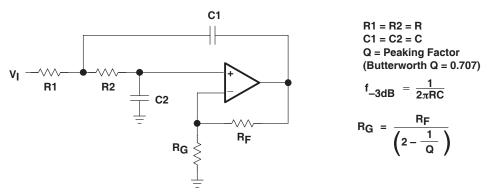


Figure 36. 2-Pole Low-Pass Sallen-Key Filter



APPLICATION INFORMATION

circuit layout considerations

To achieve the levels of high performance of the TLV230x, follow proper printed-circuit board design techniques. A general set of guidelines is given in the following.

- Ground planes—It is highly recommended that a ground plane be used on the board to provide all
 components with a low inductive ground connection. However, in the areas of the amplifier inputs and
 output, the ground plane can be removed to minimize the stray capacitance.
- Proper power supply decoupling—Use a 6.8-μF tantalum capacitor in parallel with a 0.1-μF ceramic capacitor on each supply terminal. It may be possible to share the tantalum among several amplifiers depending on the application, but a 0.1-μF ceramic capacitor should always be used on the supply terminal of every amplifier. In addition, the 0.1-μF capacitor should be placed as close as possible to the supply terminal. As this distance increases, the inductance in the connecting trace makes the capacitor less effective. The designer should strive for distances of less than 0.1 inches between the device power terminals and the ceramic capacitors.
- Sockets—Sockets can be used but are not recommended. The additional lead inductance in the socket pins
 will often lead to stability problems. Surface-mount packages soldered directly to the printed-circuit board
 is the best implementation.
- Short trace runs/compact part placements—Optimum high performance is achieved when stray series inductance has been minimized. To realize this, the circuit layout should be made as compact as possible, thereby minimizing the length of all trace runs. Particular attention should be paid to the inverting input of the amplifier. Its length should be kept as short as possible. This will help to minimize stray capacitance at the input of the amplifier.
- Surface-mount passive components—Using surface-mount passive components is recommended for high
 performance amplifier circuits for several reasons. First, because of the extremely low lead inductance of
 surface-mount components, the problem with stray series inductance is greatly reduced. Second, the small
 size of surface-mount components naturally leads to a more compact layout thereby minimizing both stray
 inductance and capacitance. If leaded components are used, it is recommended that the lead lengths be
 kept as short as possible.



APPLICATION INFORMATION

general power dissipation considerations

For a given θ_{JA} , the maximum power dissipation is shown in Figure 37 and is calculated by the following formula:

$$\mathsf{P}_\mathsf{D} = \left(\frac{\mathsf{T}_\mathsf{MAX}^{-\mathsf{T}}\mathsf{A}}{\theta_\mathsf{JA}}\right)$$

Where:

P_D = Maximum power dissipation of TLV230x IC (watts)

T_{MAX} = Absolute maximum junction temperature (150°C)

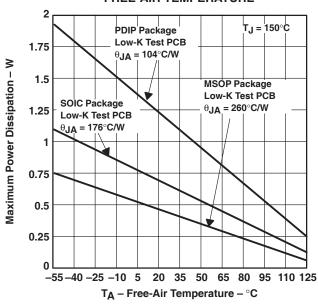
 T_A = Free-ambient air temperature (°C)

 $\theta_{JA} = \theta_{JC} + \theta_{CA}$

 θ_{JC} = Thermal coefficient from junction to case

 θ_{CA} = Thermal coefficient from case to ambient air (°C/W)

MAXIMUM POWER DISSIPATION vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE



NOTE A: Results are with no air flow and using JEDEC Standard Low-K test PCB.

Figure 37. Maximum Power Dissipation vs Free-Air Temperature

APPLICATION INFORMATION

amplifier macromodel information

Macromodel information provided was derived using Microsim $Parts^{TM}$ Release 8, the model generation software used with Microsim $PSpice^{TM}$. The Boyle macromodel (see Note 2) and subcircuit in Figure 38 are generated using the TLV230x typical electrical and operating characteristics at $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$. Using this information, output simulations of the following key parameters can be generated to a tolerance of 20% (in most cases):

- Maximum positive output voltage swing
- Maximum negative output voltage swing
- Slew rate
- Quiescent power dissipation
- Input bias current
- Open-loop voltage amplification

- Unity-gain frequency
- Common-mode rejection ratio
- Phase margin
- DC output resistance
- AC output resistance
- Short-circuit output current limit

NOTE 3: G. R. Boyle, B. M. Cohn, D. O. Pederson, and J. E. Solomon, "Macromodeling of Integrated Circuit Operational Amplifiers", *IEEE Journal of Solid-State Circuits*, SC-9, 353 (1974).

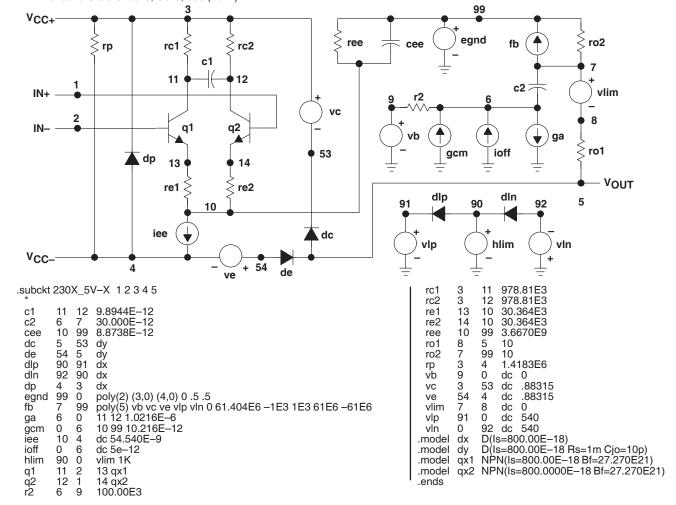


Figure 38. Boyle Macromodels and Subcircuit

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PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp	Op Temp (°C)	Top-Side Markings	Samples
TLV2302ID	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	23021	Samples
TLV2302IDG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	23021	Samples
TLV2302IDGK	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	80	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	AQG	Samples
TLV2302IDGKG4	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	80	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	AQG	Samples
TLV2302IDGKR	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	AQG	Samples
TLV2302IDGKRG4	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	AQG	Samples
TLV2302IDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	23021	Samples
TLV2302IDRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	23021	Samples
TLV2302IP	ACTIVE	PDIP	Р	8	50	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 125	TLV2302I	Samples
TLV2302IPE4	ACTIVE	PDIP	Р	8	50	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 125	TLV2302I	Samples
TLV2304ID	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	23041	Samples
TLV2304IDG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	23041	Samples
TLV2304IDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	23041	Samples
TLV2304IDRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	23041	Samples
TLV2304IN	ACTIVE	PDIP	N	14	25	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 125	TLV2304I	Samples
TLV2304INE4	ACTIVE	PDIP	N	14	25	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 125	TLV2304I	Samples
TLV2304IPWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	23041	Samples



PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

24-Jan-2013

Orderable Device	Status	Package Type	_	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp	Op Temp (°C)	Top-Side Markings	Samples
	(1)		Drawing			(2)		(3)		(4)	
TLV2304IPWRG4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	23041	Samples

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) Only one of markings shown within the brackets will appear on the physical device.

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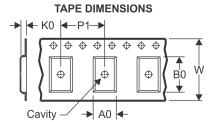
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PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

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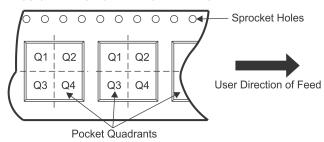
TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
	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

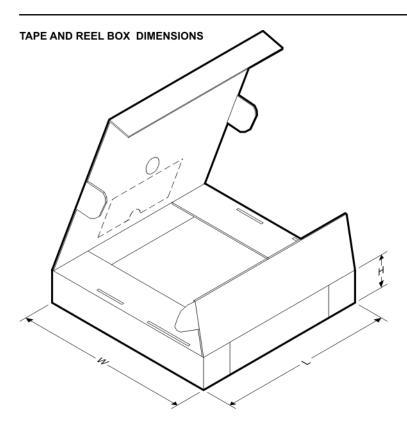
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*All dimensions are nominal

All ulmensions are nominal												
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing		SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TLV2302IDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLV2302IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLV2304IDR	SOIC	D	14	2500	330.0	16.4	6.5	9.0	2.1	8.0	16.0	Q1
TLV2304IPWR	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1

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*All dimensions are nominal

7 III GITTIOTIOTOTIO GITO TIOTITICA							
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TLV2302IDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	358.0	335.0	35.0
TLV2302IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	340.5	338.1	20.6
TLV2304IDR	SOIC	D	14	2500	333.2	345.9	28.6
TLV2304IPWR	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	367.0	367.0	35.0

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