

# LMC7215/LMC7215-Q1/LMC7225 Micro-Power, Rail-to-Rail CMOS Comparators with Push-Pull/Open-Drain Outputs

Check for Samples: [LMC7215](#), [LMC7225](#)

## FEATURES

(Typical Unless Otherwise Noted)

- **Ultra Low Power Consumption 0.7  $\mu$ A**
- **Wide Range of Supply Voltages 2V to 8V**
- **Input Common-Mode Range Beyond  $V^+$  and  $V^-$**
- **Open Collector and Push-Pull Output**
- **High Output Current Drive: (@  $V_S = 5V$ ) 45 mA**
- **Propagation Delay (@  $V_S = 5V$ , 10 mV Overdrive) 25  $\mu$ s**
- **Tiny 5-Pin SOT-23 Package**
- **Latch-up Resistance >300 mA**
- **LMC7215-Q1 is an Automotive Grade Product that is AEC-Q100 Grade 3 Qualified.**

## APPLICATIONS

- **Laptop Computers**
- **Mobile Phones**
- **Metering Systems**
- **Hand-held Electronics**
- **RC Timers**
- **Alarm and Monitoring Circuits**
- **Window Comparators, Multivibrators**
- **Automotive**

## Connection Diagrams

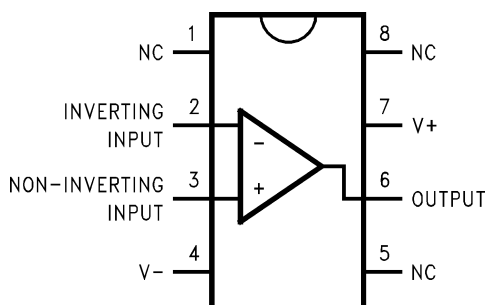


Figure 1. 8-Pin SOIC (Top View)

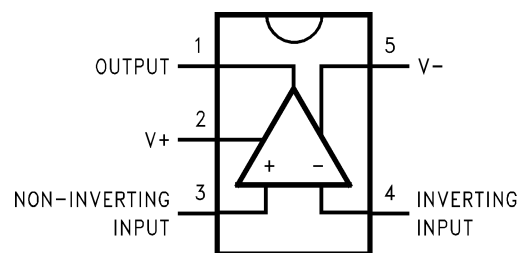


Figure 2. 5-Pin SOT-23 (Top View)



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These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings <sup>(1)(2)</sup>

ESD Tolerance <sup>(3)</sup>		2 kV
Differential Input Voltage		$V^+ +0.3V, V^- -0.3V$
Voltage at Input/Output Pin		$V^+ +0.3V, V^- -0.3V$
Supply Voltage ( $V^+ - V^-$ )		10V
Current at Input Pin		$\pm 5$ mA
Current at Output Pin <sup>(4)</sup>		$\pm 30$ mA
Current at Power Supply Pin		40 mA
Lead Temperature	(soldering, 10 sec)	260°C
Storage Temperature Range		-65°C to +150°C
Junction Temperature <sup>(5)</sup>		150°C

- (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is intended to be functional, but specific performance is not ensured. For ensured specifications and the test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics.
- (2) If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the Texas Instruments Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.
- (3) Human Body Model, applicable std. MIL-STD-883, Method 3015.7. Machine Model, applicable std. JESD22-A115-A (ESD MM std. of JEDEC) Field-Induced Charge-Device Model, applicable std. JESD22-C101-C (ESD FICDM std. of JEDEC).
- (4) Applies to both single-supply and split-supply operation. Continuous short circuit operation at elevated ambient temperature can result in exceeding the maximum allowed junction temperature of 150°C.
- (5) The maximum power dissipation is a function of  $T_{J(MAX)}$ ,  $\theta_{JA}$ , and  $T_A$ . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is  $P_D = (T_{J(MAX)} - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$ . All numbers apply for packages soldered directly into a PC board.

## Operating Ratings <sup>(1)</sup>

Supply Voltage		$2V \leq V_{CC} \leq 8V$
Temperature Range <sup>(2)</sup>		-40°C to +85°C
Package Thermal Resistance ( $\theta_{JA}$ )	8-Pin SOIC	165°C/W
	5-Pin SOT-23	325°C/W

- (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is intended to be functional, but specific performance is not ensured. For ensured specifications and the test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics.
- (2) The maximum power dissipation is a function of  $T_{J(MAX)}$ ,  $\theta_{JA}$ , and  $T_A$ . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is  $P_D = (T_{J(MAX)} - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$ . All numbers apply for packages soldered directly into a PC board.

## 2.7V to 5V Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits specified for  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V^+ = 2.7V$  to  $5V$ ,  $V^- = 0V$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_O = V^+/2$ . **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ <sup>(1)</sup>	LMC7215 Limit <sup>(2)</sup>	LMC7225 Limit <sup>(2)</sup>	Units
$V_{OS}$	Input Offset Voltage		1	6 <b>8</b>	6 <b>8</b>	mV max
$TCV_{OS}$	Input Offset Voltage Average Drift		2			$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
$I_B$	Input Current		5			fA
$I_{OS}$	Input Offset Current		1			fA
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	See <sup>(3)</sup>	80	60	60	dB min

- (1) Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm as determined at the time of characterization. Actual typical values may vary over time and will also depend on the application and configuration. The typical values are not tested and are not specified on shipped production material.
- (2) All limits are specified by testing or statistical analysis.
- (3) CMRR measured at  $V_{CM} = 0V$  to  $2.5V$  and  $2.5V$  to  $5V$  when  $V_S = 5V$ ,  $V_{CM} = 0.2V$  to  $1.35V$  and  $1.35V$  to  $2.7V$  when  $V_S = 2.7V$ . This eliminates units that have large  $V_{OS}$  at the  $V_{CM}$  extremes and low or opposite  $V_{OS}$  at  $V_{CM} = V_S/2$ .

## 2.7V to 5V Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Unless otherwise specified, all limits specified for  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V^+ = 2.7\text{V}$  to  $5\text{V}$ ,  $V^- = 0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_O = V^+/2$ . **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ <sup>(1)</sup>	LMC7215 Limit <sup>(2)</sup>	LMC7225 Limit <sup>(2)</sup>	Units
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V^+ = 2.2\text{V}$ to $8\text{V}$	90	60	60	dB min
$A_V$	Voltage Gain		140			dB
CMVR	Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	$V^+ = 2.7\text{V}$ CMRR > 50 dB	3.0	2.9 <b>2.7</b>	2.9 <b>2.7</b>	V min
		$V^+ = 2.7\text{V}$ CMRR > 50 dB	-0.2	0.0 <b>0.2</b>	0.0 <b>0.2</b>	V max
		$V^+ = 5.0\text{V}$ CMRR > 50 dB	5.3	5.2 <b>5.0</b>	5.2 <b>5.0</b>	V min
		$V^+ = 5.0\text{V}$ CMRR > 50 dB	-0.3	-0.2 <b>0.0</b>	-0.2 <b>0.0</b>	V max
		$V^+ = 2.2\text{V}$ $I_{OH} = 1.5\text{ mA}$	2.05	1.8 <b>1.7</b>	NA	V min
		$V^+ = 2.7\text{V}$ $I_{OH} = 2.0\text{ mA}$	2.05	2.3 <b>2.2</b>	NA	V min
$V_{OH}$	Output Voltage High	$V^+ = 5.0\text{V}$ $I_{OH} = 4.0\text{ mA}$	4.8	4.6 <b>4.5</b>	NA	V min
		$V^+ = 2.2\text{V}$ $I_{OH} = 1.5\text{ mA}$	0.17	0.4 <b>0.5</b>	0.4 <b>0.5</b>	V max
		$V^+ = 2.7\text{V}$ $I_{OH} = 2.0\text{ mA}$	0.17	0.4 <b>0.5</b>	0.4 <b>0.5</b>	V max
$V_{OL}$	Output Voltage Low	$V^+ = 5.0\text{V}$ $I_{OH} = 4.0\text{ mA}$	0.2	0.4 <b>0.5</b>	0.4 <b>0.5</b>	V max
		$V^+ = 2.7\text{V}$ , Sourcing	15		NA	mA
		$V^+ = 5.0\text{V}$ , Sourcing	50		NA	mA
$I_{SC-}$	Output Short Circuit Current <sup>(4)</sup>	$V^+ = 2.7\text{V}$ , Sinking	12			mA
		$V^+ = 5.0\text{V}$ , Sinking	30			mA
$I_{Leakage}$	Output Leakage Current	$V^+ = 2.2\text{V}$ $V_{IN+} = 0.1\text{V}$ , $V_{IN-} = 0\text{V}$ , $V_{OUT} = 15\text{V}$	0.01	NA	500	nA max
$I_S$	Supply Current	$V^+ = 5.0\text{V}$	0.7	1 <b>1.2</b>	1 <b>1.2</b>	$\mu\text{A}$ max
		$V_{IN+} = 5\text{V}$ , $V_{IN-} = 0\text{V}$				

(4) Do not short the output of the LMC7225 to voltages greater than 10V or damage may occur.

## AC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified,  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V^+ = 5\text{V}$ ,  $V^- = 0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{CM} = V^+/2$

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LMC7215 Typ <sup>(1)</sup>	LMC7225 Typ <sup>(1) (2)</sup>	Units
$t_{rise}$	Rise Time	Overdrive = 10 mV <sup>(2)</sup>	1	12.2	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{fall}$	Fall Time	Overdrive = 10 mV <sup>(2)</sup>	0.4	0.35	$\mu\text{s}$

- (1) Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm as determined at the time of characterization. Actual typical values may vary over time and will also depend on the application and configuration. The typical values are not tested and are not specified on shipped production material.
- (2) All measurements made at 10 kHz. A 100 k $\Omega$  pull-up resistor was used when measuring the LMC7225.  $C_{LOAD} = 50\text{ pF}$  including the test jig and scope probe. The rise times of the LMC7225 are a function of the R-C time constant.

**AC Electrical Characteristics (continued)**

Unless otherwise specified,  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V^+ = 5\text{V}$ ,  $V^- = 0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{CM} = V^+/2$

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		LMC7215 Typ <sup>(1)</sup>	LMC7225 Typ <sup>(1) (2)</sup>	Units
$t_{PHL}$	Propagation Delay (High to Low)	See <sup>(2) (3)</sup>	Overdrive = 10 mV	24	24	$\mu\text{s}$
			Overdrive = 100 mV	12	12	
		$V^+ = 2.7\text{V}^{(2) (3)}$	Overdrive = 10 mV	17	17	$\mu\text{s}$
			Overdrive = 100 mV	11	11	
$t_{PLH}$	Propagation Delay (Low to High)	See <sup>(2) (3)</sup>	Overdrive = 10 mV	24	29	$\mu\text{s}$
			Overdrive = 100 mV	12	17	
		$V^+ = 2.7\text{V}^{(2) (3)}$	Overdrive = 10 mV	17	22	$\mu\text{s}$
			Overdrive = 100 mV	11	16	

(3) Input step voltage for the propagation measurements is 100 mV.

## Typical Performance Characteristics

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified

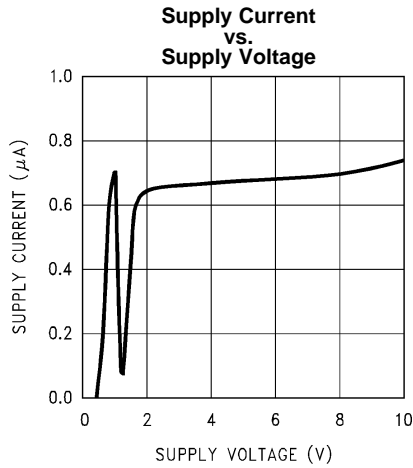


Figure 3.

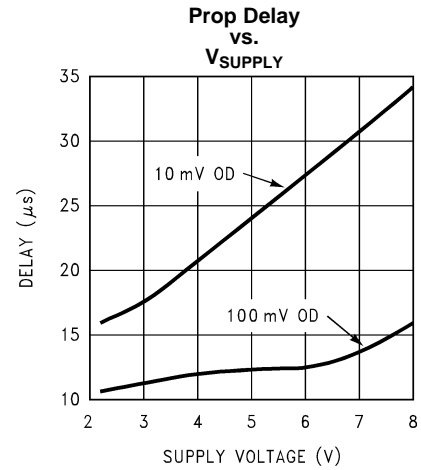


Figure 4.

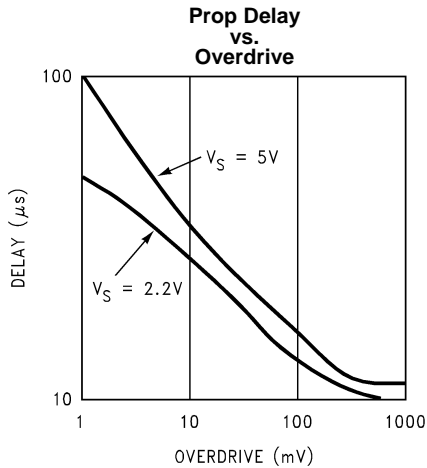


Figure 5.

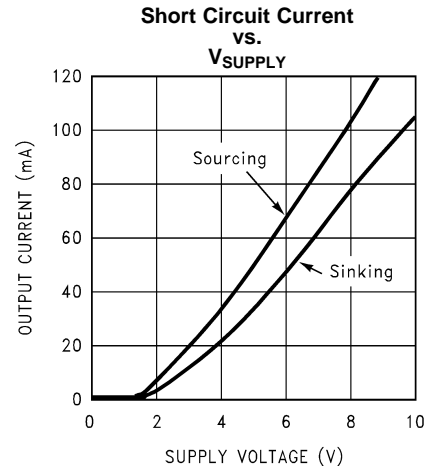


Figure 6.

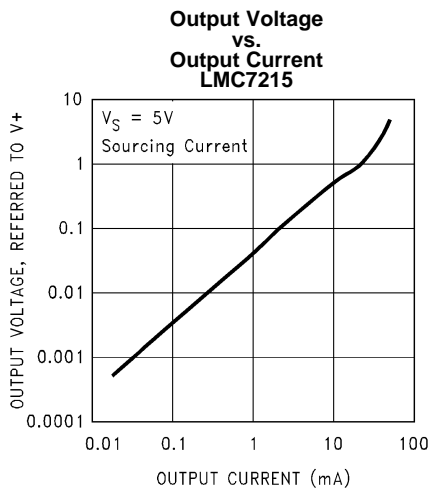


Figure 7.

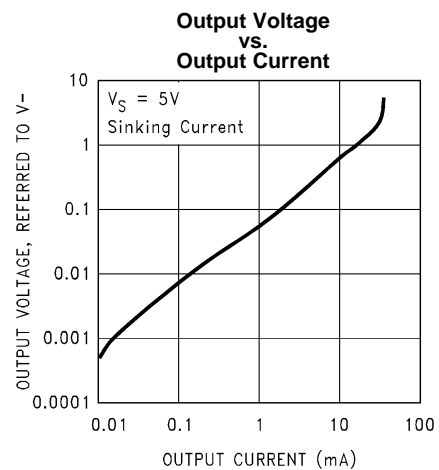
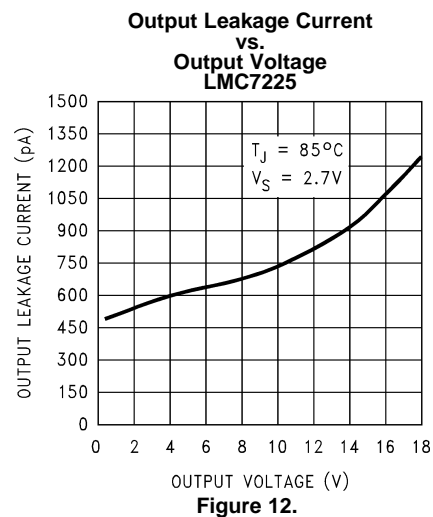
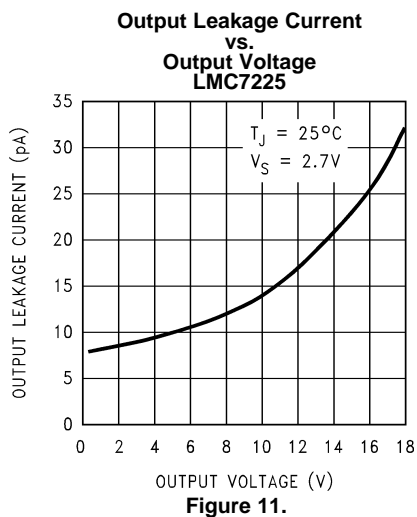
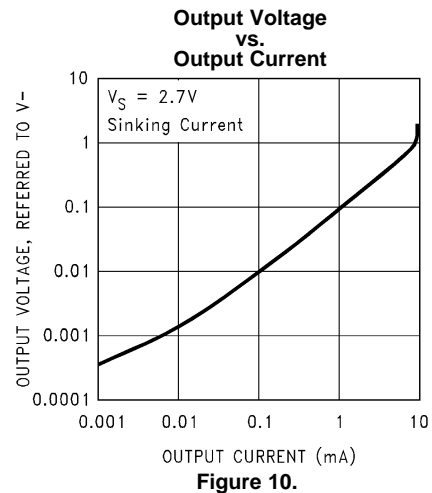
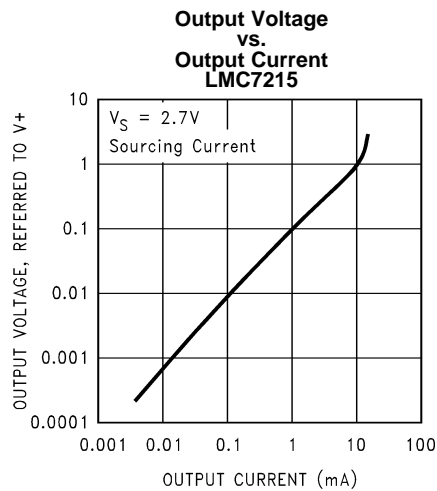


Figure 8.

## Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified



## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### RESPONSE TIME

Depending upon the amount of overdrive, the delay will typically be between 10  $\mu$ s to 200  $\mu$ s. The curve showing delay vs. overdrive in the "Typical Characteristics" section shows the delay time when the input is preset with 100 mV across the inputs and then is driven the other way by 1 mV to 500 mV.

The transition from high to low or low to high is fast. Typically 1  $\mu$ s rise and 400 ns fall.

With a small signal input, the comparators will provide a square wave output from sine wave inputs at frequencies as high as 25 kHz. Figure 13 shows a worst case example where a  $\pm 5$  mV sine wave is applied to the input. Note that the output is delayed by almost 180°.

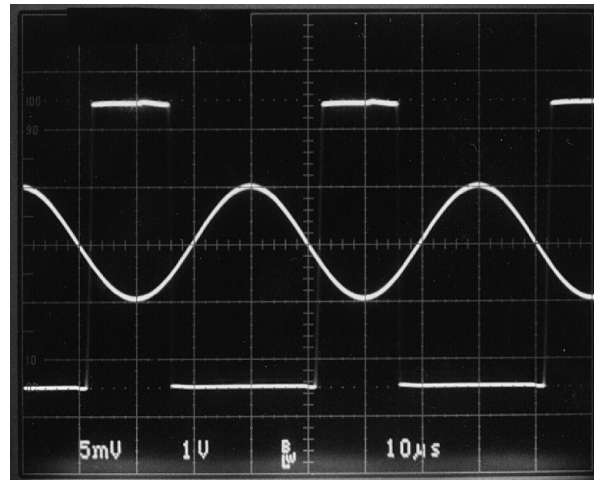


Figure 13.

### NOISE

Most comparators have rather low gain. This allows the output to spend time between high and low when the input signal changes slowly. The result is the output may oscillate between high and low when the differential input is near zero.

The exceptionally high gain of these comparators, 10,000 V/mV, eliminates this problem. Less than 1  $\mu$ V of change on the input will drive the output from one rail to the other rail.

If the input signal is noisy, the output cannot ignore the noise unless some hysteresis is provided by positive feedback.

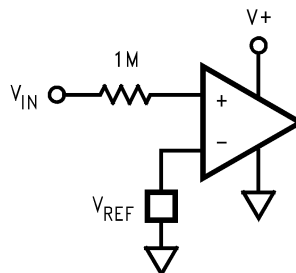


Figure 14.

## INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE

The LMC7215/25 have input voltage ranges that are larger than the supply voltage ensures that signals from other parts of the system cannot overdrive the inputs. This allows sensing supply current by connecting one input directly to the  $V^+$  line and the other to the other side of a current sense resistor. The same is true if the sense resistor is in the ground return line.

Sensing supply voltage is also easy by connecting one input directly to the supply.

The inputs of these comparators are protected by diodes to both supplies. This protects the inputs from both ESD as well as signals that greatly exceed the supply voltages. As a result, current will flow through these forward biased diodes whenever the input voltage is more than a few hundred millivolts larger than the supplies. Until this occurs, there is essentially no input current. As a result, placing a large resistor in series with any input that may be exposed to large voltages, will limit the input current but have no other noticeable effect.

If the input current is limited to less than 5 mA by a series resistor, (see [Figure 14](#)), a threshold or zero crossing detector, that works with inputs from as low as a few millivolts to as high as 5,000V, is made with only one resistor and the comparator.

## INPUTS

As mentioned above, these comparators have near zero input current. This allows very high resistance circuits to be used without any concern for matching input resistances. This also allows the use of very small capacitors in R-C type timing circuits. This reduces the cost of the capacitors and amount of board space used.

## CAPACITIVE LOADS

The high output current drive allows large capacitive loads with little effect. Capacitive loads as large as 10,000 pF have no effect upon delay and only slow the transition by about 3  $\mu$ s.

## OUTPUT CURRENT

Even though these comparators use less than 1  $\mu$ A supply current, the outputs are able to drive very large currents.

The LMC7215 can source up to 50 mA when operated on a 5V supply. Both the LMC7215 and LMC7225 can sink over 20 mA. (See the graph of Max  $I_O$  vs.  $V_{SUPPLY}$  in the " [Typical Characteristics](#)" section.)

This large current handling ability allows driving heavy loads directly. LEDs, beepers and other loads can be driven easily.

The push-pull output stage of the LMC7215 is a very important feature. This keeps the total system power consumption to the absolute minimum. The only current consumed is the less than 1  $\mu$ A supply current and the current going directly into the load. No power is wasted in a pull-up resistor when the output is low. The LMC7225 is only recommended where a level shifting function from one logic level to another is desired, where the LMC7225 is being used as a drop-in lower power replacement for an older comparator or in circuits where more than one output will be paralleled.

## POWER DISSIPATION

The large output current ability makes it possible to exceed the maximum operating junction temperature of 85°C and possibly even the absolute maximum junction temperature of 150°C.

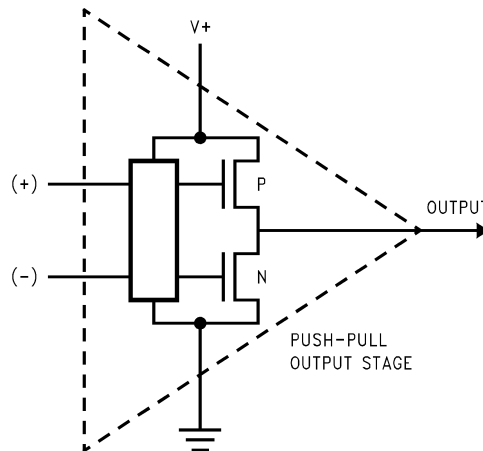
The thermal resistance of the 8-pin SOIC package is 165°C/W. Shorting the output to ground with a 2.7V supply will only result in about 5°C rise above ambient.

The thermal resistance of the much smaller 5-Pin SOT-23 package is 325°C/W. With a 2.7V supply, the raise is only 10.5°C but if the supply is 5V and the short circuit current is 50 mA, this will cause a raise of 41°C in the 8-Pin SOIC and 81°C in the 5-Pin SOT-23. This should be kept in mind if driving very low resistance loads.

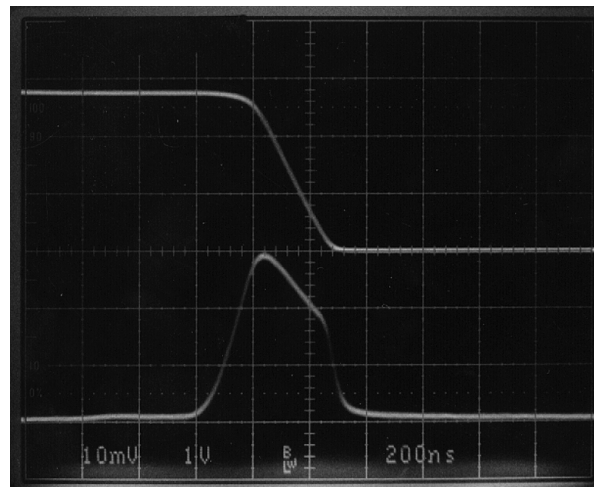


## SHOOT-THROUGH

Shoot-through is a common occurrence on digital circuits and comparators where there is a push-pull output stage. This occurs when a signal is applied at the same time to both the N-channel and P-channel output transistors to turn one off and turn the other on. (See [Figure 15](#).) If one of the output devices responds slightly faster than the other, the fast one can be turned on before the other has turned off. For a very short time, this allows supply current to flow directly through both output transistors. The result is a short spike of current drawn from the supply.



**Figure 15.**



**Figure 16.  $R_S = 100\Omega$**

The LMC7215 produces a small current spike of 300  $\mu\text{A}$  peak for about 400 ns with 2.7V supply and 1.8 mA peak for 400 ns with a 5V supply. This spike only occurs when the output is going from high to low. It does not occur when going from low to high. [Figure 16](#) and [Figure 17](#) show what this current pulse looks like on 2.7V and 5V supplies. The upper trace is the output voltage and the lower trace is the supply current as measured with the circuit in [Figure 18](#).

If the power supply has a very high impedance, a bypass capacitor of 0.01  $\mu\text{F}$  should be more than enough to minimize the effects of this small current pulse.

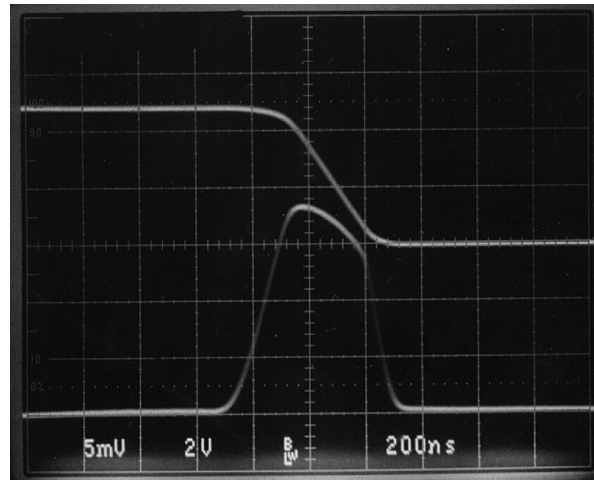
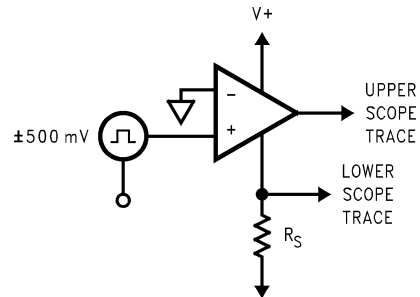
Figure 17.  $R_S = 10\Omega$ 

Figure 18.

## LATCH-UP

In the past, most CMOS IC's were susceptible to a damaging phenomena known as latch-up. This occurred when an ESD current spike or other large signal was applied to any of the pins of an IC. The LMC7215 and LMC7225 both are designed to make them highly resistant to this type of damage. They have passed qualification tests with input currents on any lead up to 300 mA at temperatures up to 125°C.

## SPICE MODELS

For a SPICE model of the LMC7215, LMC7225 and many other op amps and comparators, visit [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com).

## REVISION HISTORY

### Changes from Revision D (March 2013) to Revision E

### Page

- Changed layout of National Data Sheet to TI format ..... [10](#)

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
LMC7215IM/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	95	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LMC72 15IM	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LMC7215IM5	NRND	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 85	C02B	
LMC7215IM5/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	C02B	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LMC7215IM5X	NRND	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 85	C02B	
LMC7215IM5X/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	C02B	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LMC7215IMX/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LMC72 15IM	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LMC7215QIM5/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	C02Q	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LMC7215QIM5X/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	C02Q	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LMC7225IM5	NRND	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 85	C03B	
LMC7225IM5/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	C03B	<a href="#">Samples</a>
LMC7225IM5X	NRND	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 85	C03B	
LMC7225IM5X/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	C03B	<a href="#">Samples</a>

(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.

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**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) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

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

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**OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF LMC7215, LMC7215-Q1 :**

- Catalog: [LMC7215](#)
- Automotive: [LMC7215-Q1](#)

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Catalog - TI's standard catalog product
- Automotive - Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects

**TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION**


\*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
LMC7215IM5	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	178.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
LMC7215IM5/NOPB	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	178.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
LMC7215IM5X	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	178.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
LMC7215IM5X/NOPB	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	178.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
LMC7215IMX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.5	5.4	2.0	8.0	12.0	Q1
LMC7215QIM5/NOPB	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	178.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
LMC7215QIM5X/NOPB	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	178.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
LMC7225IM5	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	178.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
LMC7225IM5/NOPB	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	178.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
LMC7225IM5X	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	178.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
LMC7225IM5X/NOPB	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	178.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3

## TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS

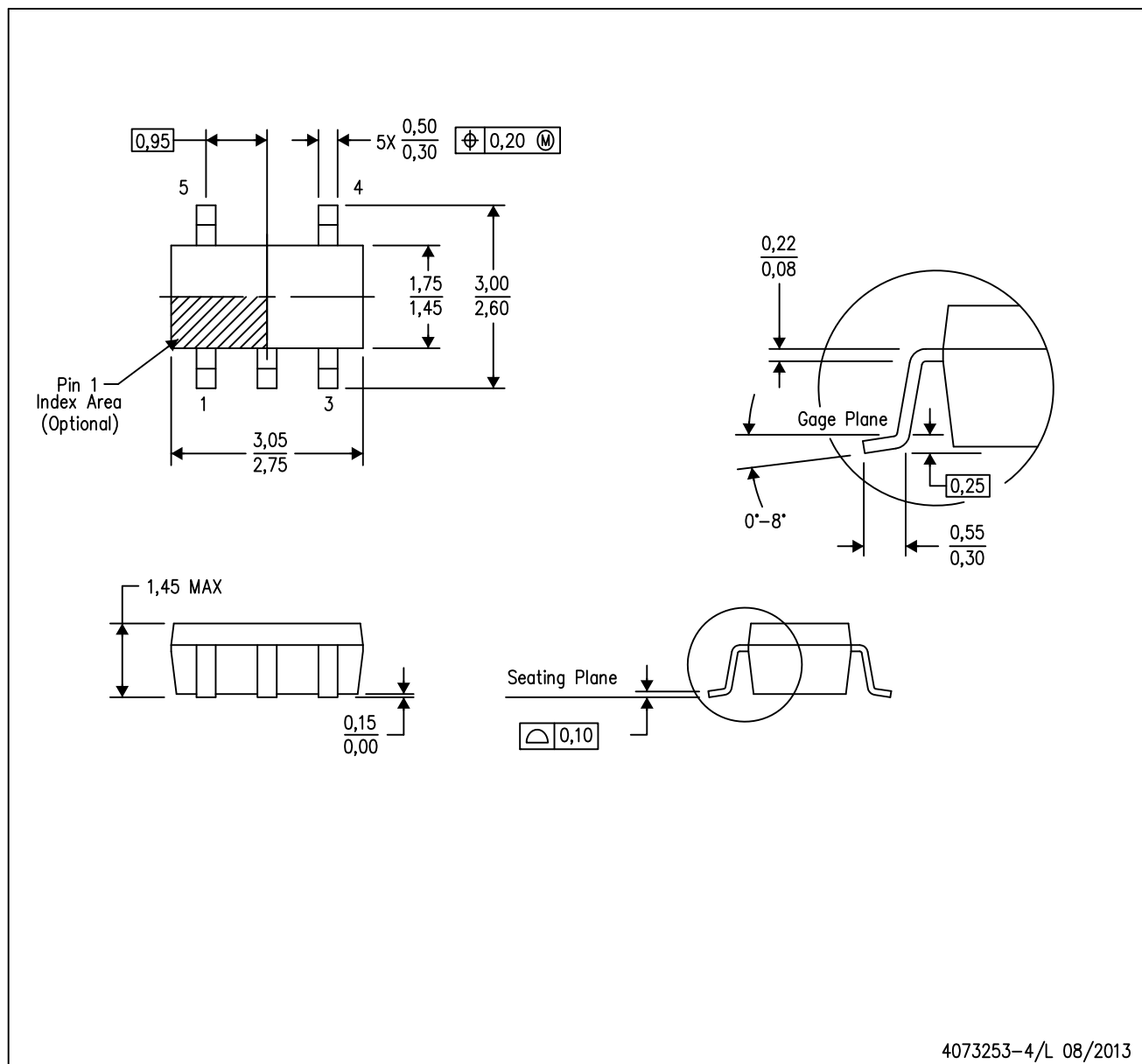


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LMC7215IM5	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	210.0	185.0	35.0
LMC7215IM5/NOPB	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	210.0	185.0	35.0
LMC7215IM5X	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
LMC7215IM5X/NOPB	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
LMC7215IMX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	367.0	367.0	35.0
LMC7215QIM5/NOPB	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	210.0	185.0	35.0
LMC7215QIM5X/NOPB	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
LMC7225IM5	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	210.0	185.0	35.0
LMC7225IM5/NOPB	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	210.0	185.0	35.0
LMC7225IM5X	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
LMC7225IM5X/NOPB	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0

DBV (R-PDSO-G5)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.15 per side.
  - D. Falls within JEDEC MO-178 Variation AA.



DBV (R-PDSO-G5)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Customers should place a note on the circuit board fabrication drawing not to alter the center solder mask defined pad.
  - D. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
  - E. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Example stencil design based on a 50% volumetric metal load solder paste. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.

D (R-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - $\triangle C$  Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.006 (0,15) each side.
  - $\triangle D$  Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.
  - E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AA.

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