

TLV6703 400mV基準電圧搭載マイクロパワー18Vコンパレータ

1 特長

- 広い電源電圧範囲: 1.8V~18V
- スレッシュホールドを変更可能: 最低400mV
- スレッシュホールドの高い精度
 - 25°Cで最大0.5%
 - 温度範囲全体で最大1.0%
- 低い静止電流: 5.5μA (標準値)
- オープン・ドレイン出力
- 内部ヒステリシス: 5.5mV (標準値)
- 温度範囲: -40°C~+125°C
- パッケージ: Thin SOT-23-6

2 アプリケーション

- ノートPCおよびタブレット
- スマートフォン
- デジタル・カメラ
- ビデオゲーム・コントローラ
- リレーおよびサーキット・ブレーカ
- ポータブル医療機器
- ドアまたは窓のセンサ
- 携帯用およびバッテリー駆動の製品

3 概要

TLV6703高電圧コンパレータは、1.8V~18Vの電源電圧範囲で動作します。400mVの基準電圧と定格18Vのオープン・ドレイン出力を内蔵する高精度のコンパレータにより、高精度の電圧検出を実現します。監視対象の電圧は、外付け抵抗を使用して設定することができます。

OUTピンは、SENSEピンの電圧が(V_{IT-})より低くなるとLOWに駆動され、対応するスレッシュホールド(V_{IT+})より高い電圧に戻るとHIGHに復帰します。TLV6703のコンパレータは、短時間のグリッチを除去するためヒステリシスが組み込まれているので、誤ったトリガが発生せず、安定した出力動作が保証されます。

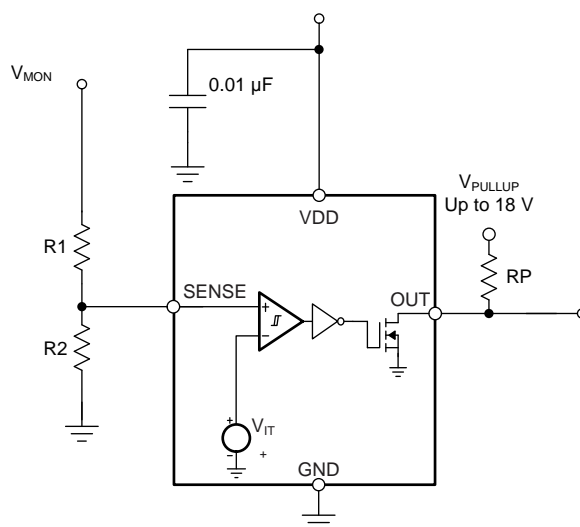
TLV6703はThin SOT-23-6パッケージで供給され、-40°C~+125°Cの接合部温度範囲で動作が規定されています。

製品情報 (1)

型番	パッケージ	本体サイズ(公称)
TLV6703	SOT-23 (6)	2.90mmx1.60mm

(1) 利用可能なすべてのパッケージについては、このデータシートの末尾にあるパッケージ・オプションについての付録を参照してください。

ブロック概略図



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4 改訂履歴

2018年1月発行のものから更新

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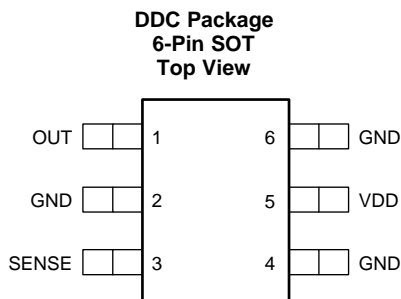
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5 Device Comparison Table

Table 1. TLV67xx Integrated Comparator Family

PART NUMBER	CONFIGURATION	OPERATING VOLTAGE RANGE	THRESHOLD ACCURACY OVER TEMPERATURE
TLV6700	Window	1.8 V to 18 V	1%
TLV6703	Non-Inverting Single Channel	1.8 V to 18 V	1%
TLV6710	Window	1.8 V to 36 V	0.75%
TLV6713	Non-Inverting Single Channel	1.8 V to 36 V	0.75%

6 Pin Configuration and Functions



Pin Functions

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	DDC		
GND	2, 4, 6	—	Connect all three pins to ground.
OUT	1	O	SENSE comparator open-drain output. OUT is driven low when the voltage at this comparator is below (V_{IT-}). The output goes high when the sense voltage returns above the respective threshold (V_{IT+}).
SENSE	3	I	This pin is connected to the voltage to be monitored with the use of an external resistor divider. When the voltage at this pin drops below the threshold voltage (V_{IT-}), OUT is driven low.
VDD	5	I	Supply voltage input. Connect a 1.8-V to 18-V supply to VDD to power the device. Good analog design practice is to place a 0.1- μ F ceramic capacitor close to this pin.

7 Specifications

7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Voltage ⁽²⁾	VDD	-0.3	20	V
	OUT	-0.3	20	
	SENSE	-0.3	7	
Current	OUT (output sink current)		40	mA
Temperature	Operating junction, T _J	-40	125	°C
	Storage, T _{stg}	-65	150	

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
- (2) All voltages are with respect to network ground pin.

7.2 ESD Ratings

		VALUE	UNIT
V _(ESD) Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins ⁽¹⁾	±2500	V
	Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101, all pins ⁽²⁾	±1000	

- (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	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V _{DD}	Supply voltage	1.8		18	V
V _I	Input voltage	0		6.5	V
V _O	Output voltage	0		18	V

7.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾		TLV6703	UNIT
		DDC (SOT)	
		6 PINS	
R _{θJA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	204.6	°C/W
R _{θJC(top)}	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	50.5	°C/W
R _{θJB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	54.3	°C/W
ψ _{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	0.8	°C/W
ψ _{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	52.8	°C/W
R _{θJC(bot)}	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	N/A	°C/W

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

7.5 Electrical Characteristics

Over the operating temperature range of $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$, and $1.8\text{ V} < V_{DD} < 18\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted).

Typical values are at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ and $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{(POR)}$	Power-on reset voltage ⁽¹⁾	$V_{OLmax} = 0.2\text{ V}$, output sink current = $15\ \mu\text{A}$			0.8	V
V_{IT+}	Positive-going input threshold voltage	$V_{DD} = 1.8\text{V}$ and 18 V , $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	398	400	402.5	mV
		$V_{DD} = 1.8\text{V}$ and 18 V , $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C	396		404	
V_{IT-}	Negative-going input threshold voltage	$V_{DD} = 1.8\text{V}$ and 18 V , $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	391.6	394.5	397.5	mV
		$V_{DD} = 1.8\text{V}$ and 18 V , $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C	387		400	
V_{hys}	Hysteresis voltage ($hys = V_{IT+} - V_{IT-}$)			5.5	12	mV
$I_{(SENSE)}$	Input current (at the SENSE pin)	$V_{DD} = 1.8\text{ V}$ and 18 V , $V_I = 6.5\text{ V}$	-25	1	25	nA
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	$V_{DD} = 1.3\text{ V}$, output sink current = 0.4 mA			250	mV
		$V_{DD} = 1.8\text{ V}$, output sink current = 3 mA			250	
		$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$, output sink current = 5 mA			250	
$I_{lk(OD)}$	Open-drain output leakage-current	$V_{DD} = 1.8\text{ V}$ and 18 V , $V_O = V_{DD}$			300	nA
		$V_{DD} = 1.8\text{ V}$, $V_O = 18\text{ V}$			300	
I_{DD}	Supply current	$V_{DD} = 1.8\text{ V}$, no load		5.5	11	μA
		$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$		6	13	
		$V_{DD} = 12\text{ V}$		6	13	
		$V_{DD} = 18\text{ V}$		7	13	
UVLO	Undervoltage lockout ⁽²⁾	V_{DD} falling	1.3		1.7	V

(1) The lowest supply voltage (V_{DD}) at which output is active; $t_{r(VDD)} > 15\ \mu\text{s/V}$. Below $V_{(POR)}$, the output cannot be determined.

(2) When V_{DD} falls below UVLO, OUT is driven low. The output cannot be determined below $V_{(POR)}$.

7.6 Timing Requirements

over operating temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
$t_{pd(HL)}$	High-to-low propagation delay ⁽¹⁾		18		μs
$t_{pd(LH)}$	Low-to-high propagation delay ⁽¹⁾		29		μs
$t_{d(start)}$	Start-up delay ⁽²⁾		150		μs

- (1) High-to-low and low-to-high refers to the transition at the input pin (SENSE).
- (2) During power on, V_{DD} must exceed 1.8 V for at least 150 μs before the output is in a correct state.

7.7 Switching Characteristics

over operating temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t_r	Output rise time $V_{DD} = 5 V, 10\text{-mV input overdrive}, R_P = 10 k\Omega, V_O = (0.1 \text{ to } 0.9) \times V_{DD}$		2.2		μs
t_f	Output fall time $V_{DD} = 5 V, 10\text{-mV input overdrive}, R_P = 10 k\Omega, V_O = (0.1 \text{ to } 0.9) \times V_{DD}$		0.22		μs

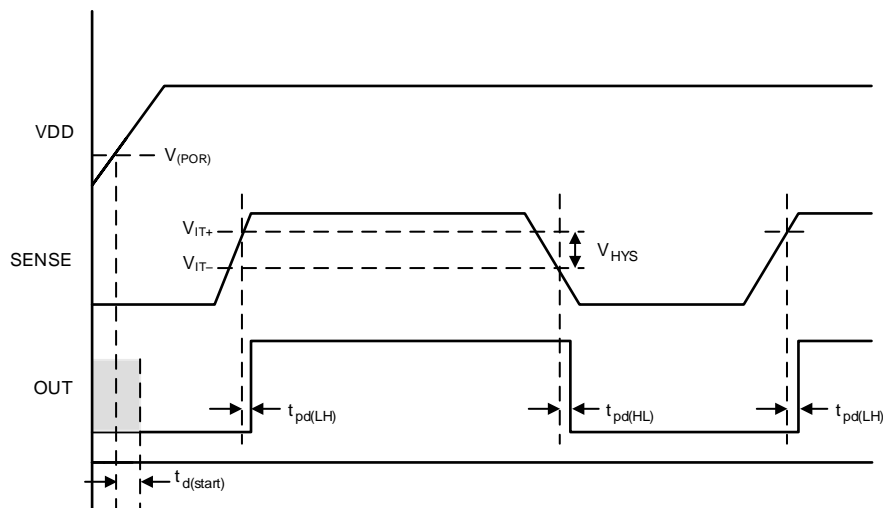


Figure 1. Timing Diagram

7.8 Typical Characteristics

at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ and $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

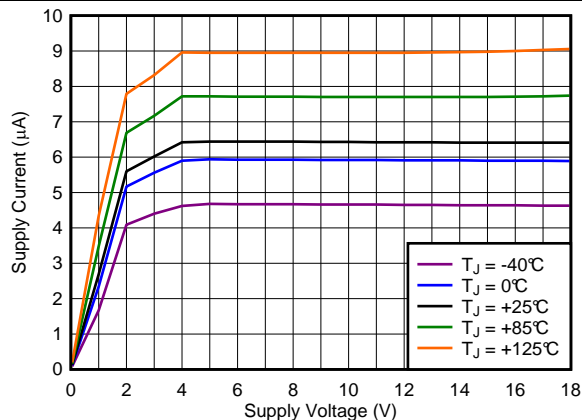


Figure 2. Supply Current (I_{DD}) vs Supply Voltage (V_{DD})

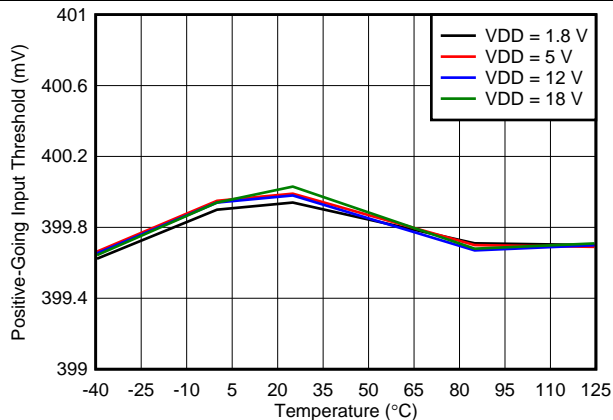


Figure 3. Rising Input Threshold Voltage (V_{IT+}) vs Temperature

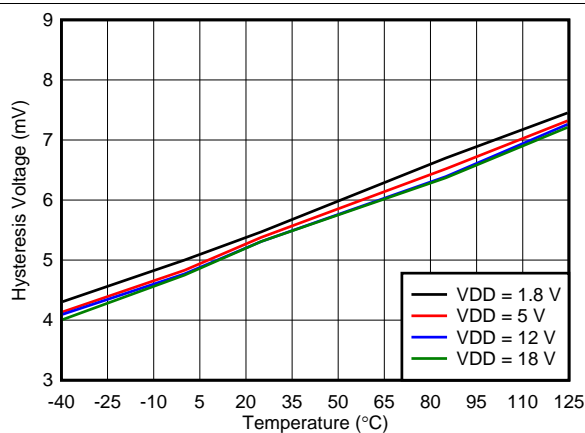


Figure 4. Hysteresis (V_{hys}) vs Temperature

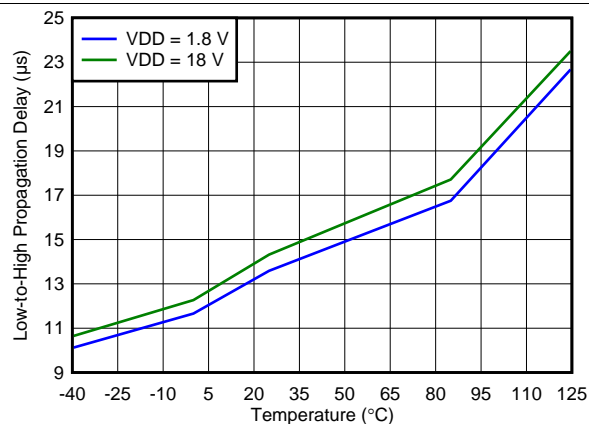


Figure 5. Propagation Delay vs Temperature (High-to-Low Transition at Sense)

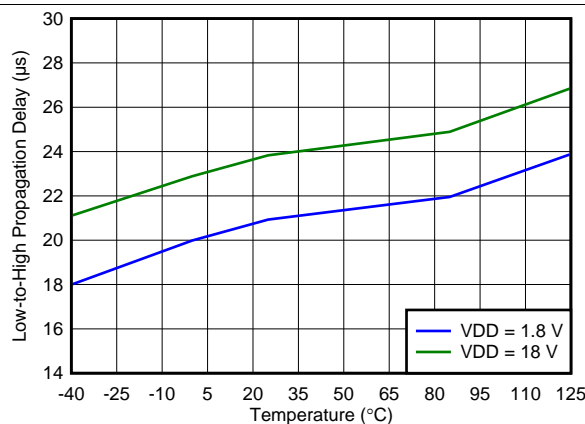


Figure 6. Propagation Delay vs Temperature (Low-to-High Transition at Sense)

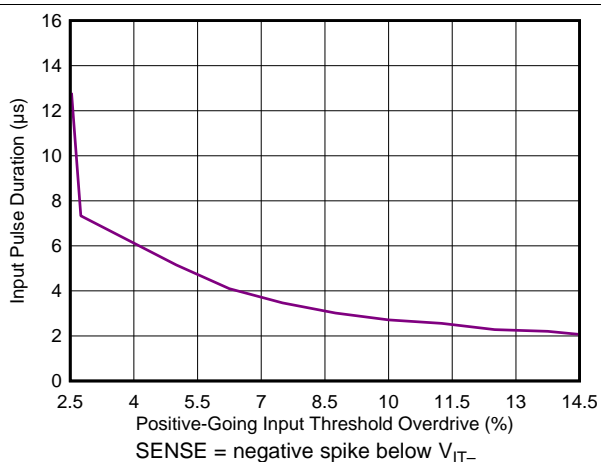


Figure 7. Minimum Pulse Width vs Threshold Overdrive Voltage

Typical Characteristics (continued)

at $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ and $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ (unless otherwise noted)

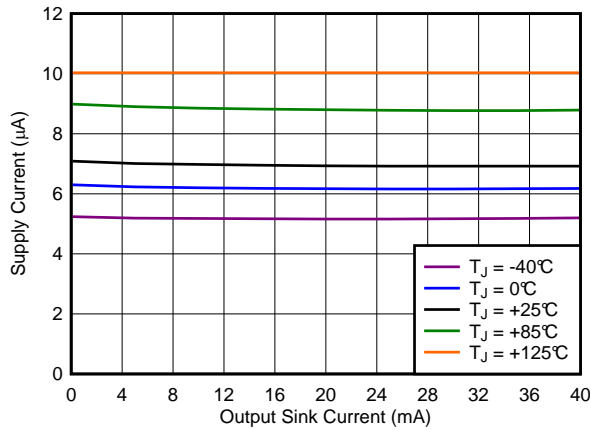


Figure 8. Supply Current (I_{DD}) vs Output Sink Current

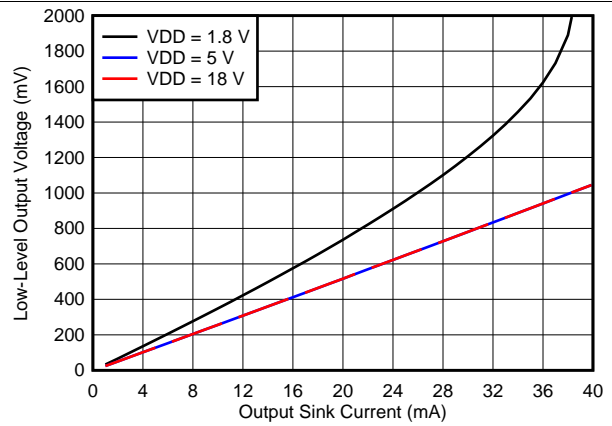


Figure 9. Output Voltage Low (V_{OL}) vs Output Sink Current (-40°C)

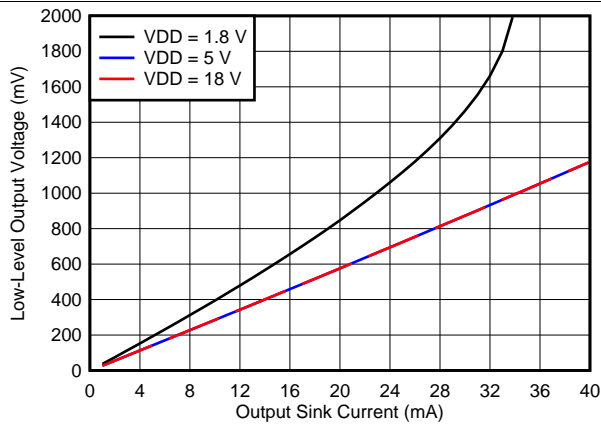


Figure 10. Output Voltage Low (V_{OL}) vs Output Sink Current (0°C)

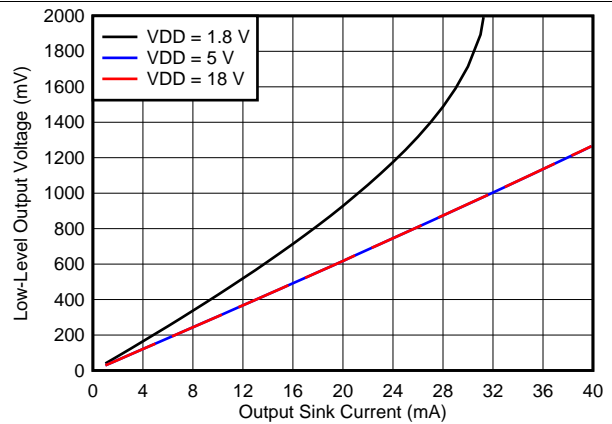


Figure 11. Output Voltage Low (V_{OL}) vs Output Sink Current (25°C)

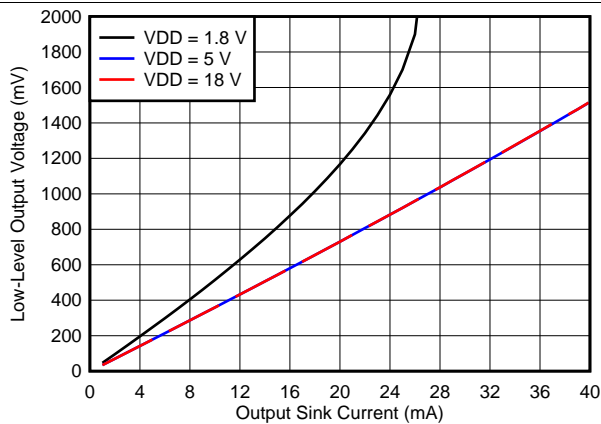


Figure 12. Output Voltage Low (V_{OL}) vs Output Sink Current (85°C)

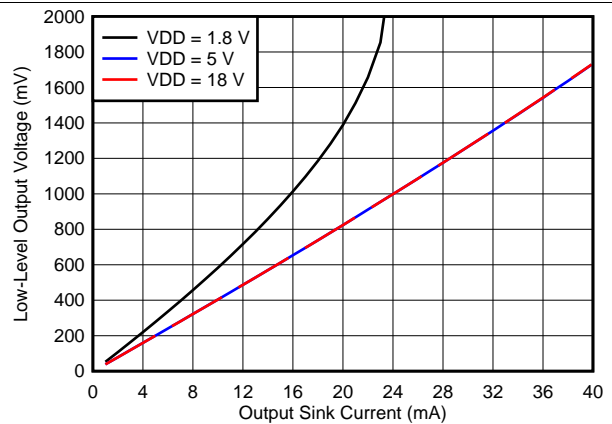


Figure 13. Output Voltage Low (V_{OL}) vs Output Sink Current (125°C)

8 Detailed Description

8.1 Overview

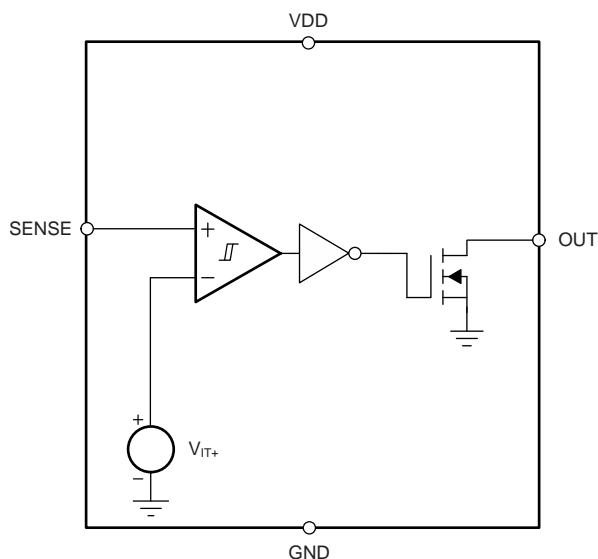
The TLV6703 provides precision voltage detection. The TLV6703 is a wide-supply voltage range (1.8 V to 18 V) comparator with a high-accuracy rising input threshold of 400 mV (1% over temperature) and built-in hysteresis. The output is also rated to 18 V, independent of supply voltage, and can sink up to 40 mA.

The TLV6703 asserts the output signal, as shown in [Table 2](#). To monitor any voltage above 0.4 V, set the input using an external resistor divider network. Each input pin has very low input leakage current, allowing the use of large resistor dividers without sacrificing system accuracy. Broad voltage thresholds are supported that enable the device for use in a wide array of applications.

Table 2. TLV6703 Truth Table

CONDITION	OUTPUT	OUTPUT STATE
$\text{SENSE} > V_{IT+}$	OUT high	Output high impedance
$\text{SENSE} < V_{IT-}$	OUT low	Output sinking

8.2 Functional Block Diagram



8.3 Feature Description

8.3.1 Input Pin (SENSE)

The TLV6703 comparator has two inputs: one external input, and one input internally connected to the internal 400mV reference. The comparator rising threshold is trimmed to be equal to the reference voltage (400 mV). The comparator also has a built-in falling hysteresis that makes the device less sensitive to supply-rail noise and provides stable operation.

The comparator input (SENSE) is able to swing from ground to 6.5 V, regardless of the device supply voltage. Although not required in most cases, to reduce sensitivity to transients and layout parasitics for extremely noisy applications, place a 1-nF to 10-nF bypass capacitor at the comparator input.

OUT is driven to logic low when the input SENSE voltage drops below (V_{IT-}). When the voltage exceeds V_{IT+} , the output (OUT) goes to a high-impedance state; see [Figure 1](#).

8.3.2 Output Pin (OUT)

In a typical TLV6703 application, the output is connected to a GPIO input of the processor (such as a digital signal processor [DSP], central processing unit [CPU], field-programmable gate array [FPGA], or application-specific integrated circuit [ASIC]).

The TLV6703 device provides an open-drain output (OUT). Use a pullup resistor to hold this line high when the output goes to high impedance (not asserted). To connect the output to another device at the correct interface-voltage level, connect a pullup resistor to the proper voltage rail. The TLV6703 output can be pulled up to 18 V, independent of the device supply voltage.

[Table 2](#) and the *Input Pin (SENSE)* section describe how the output is asserted or deasserted. See [Figure 1](#) for a timing diagram that describes the relationship between threshold voltage and the respective output.

8.3.3 Immunity to Input-Pin Voltage Transients

The TLV6703 is relatively immune to short voltage transient spikes on the sense pin. Sensitivity to transients depends on both transient duration and amplitude; see [Figure 7](#), *Minimum Pulse Width vs Threshold Overdrive Voltage*.

8.4 Device Functional Modes

8.4.1 Normal Operation ($V_{DD} > UVLO$)

When the voltage on V_{DD} is greater than 1.8 V for at least 150 μ s, the OUT signal correspond to the voltage on SENSE as listed in [Table 2](#).

8.4.2 Undervoltage Lockout ($V_{(POR)} < V_{DD} < UVLO$)

When the voltage on V_{DD} is less than the device UVLO voltage, and greater than the power-on reset voltage, $V_{(POR)}$, the OUT signal is asserted regardless of the voltage on SENSE.

8.4.3 Power-On Reset ($V_{DD} < V_{(POR)}$)

When the voltage on V_{DD} is lower than the required voltage to internally pull the asserted output to GND ($V_{(POR)}$), SENSE is in a high-impedance state.

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 TLV6703 device is a wide-supply voltage comparator that operates over a V_{DD} range of 1.8 V to 18 V. The device has a high-accuracy comparator with an internal 400-mV reference and an open-drain output rated to 18 V for precision voltage detection. The device can be used as a voltage monitor. The monitored voltage are set with the use of external resistors.

9.1.1 V_{PULLUP} to a Voltage Other Than V_{DD}

The output is often tied to V_{DD} through a resistor. However, some applications may require the output to be pulled up to a higher or lower voltage than V_{DD} to correctly interface with the reset and enable pins of other devices.

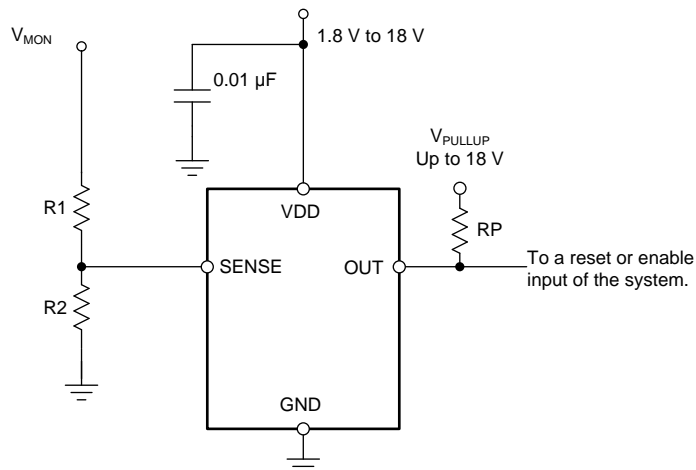


Figure 14. Interfacing to a Voltage Other Than V_{DD}

Application Information (continued)

9.1.2 Monitoring V_{DD}

Many applications monitor the same rail that is powering V_{DD} . In these applications the resistor divider is simply connected to the V_{DD} rail.

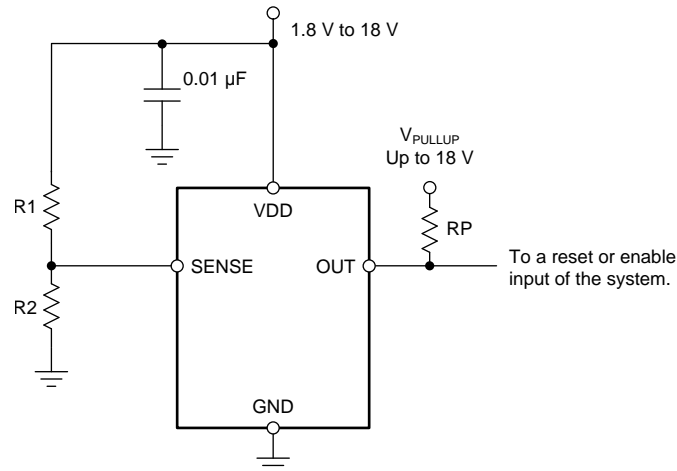
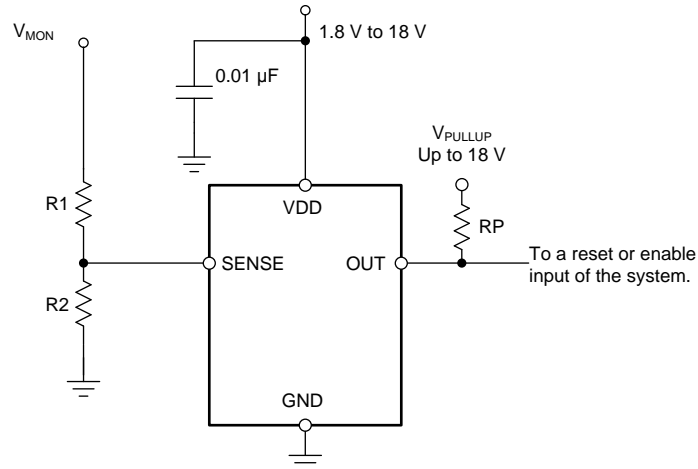


Figure 15. Monitoring the Same Voltage as V_{DD}

9.1.3 Monitoring a Voltage Other Than V_{DD}

Some applications monitor rails other than the one that is powering V_{DD} . In these types of applications the resistor divider used to set the desired threshold is connected to the rail that is being monitored.



NOTE: The input can monitor a voltage greater than maximum V_{DD} with the use of an external resistor divider network.

Figure 16. Monitoring a Voltage Other Than V_{DD}

9.2 Typical Application

The TLV6703 device is a wide-supply voltage comparator that operates over a V_{DD} range of 1.8 to 18 V. The monitored voltage is set with the use of external resistors, so the device can be used either as a precision voltage monitor.

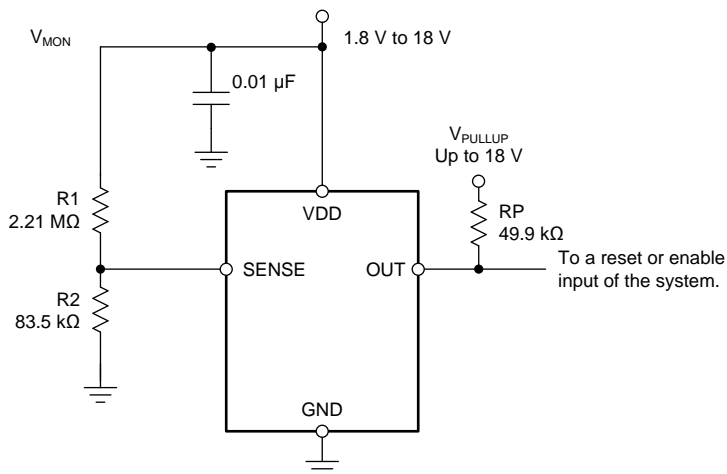


Figure 17. Wide VIN Voltage Monitor

9.2.1 Design Requirements

For this design example, use the values summarized in Table 3 as the input parameters.

Table 3. Design Parameters

PARAMETER	DESIGN REQUIREMENT	DESIGN RESULT
Monitored voltage	12-V nominal rail with maximum falling threshold of 10%	$V_{MON(UV)} = 10.99 \text{ V (8.33\%)}$

9.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

9.2.2.1 Resistor Divider Selection

The resistor divider values and target threshold voltage can be calculated by using Equation 1 to determine $V_{MON(UV)}$.

$$V_{MON(UV)} = \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2} \right) \times V_{IT-} \quad (1)$$

where

- R1 and R2 are the resistor values for the resistor divider on the SENSEx pins
- $V_{MON(UV)}$ is the target voltage at which an undervoltage condition is detected

Choose R_{TOTAL} ($= R1 + R2$) so that the current through the divider is approximately 100 times higher than the input current at the SENSE pin. The resistors can have high values to minimize current consumption as a result of low input bias current without adding significant error to the resistive divider. For details on sizing input resistors, refer to application report [SLVA450, Optimizing Resistor Dividers at a Comparator Input](#), available for download from www.ti.com.

9.2.2.2 Pullup Resistor Selection

To ensure the proper voltage level, the pullup resistor value is selected by ensuring that the pullup voltage divided by the resistor does not exceed the sink-current capability of the device. This confirmation is calculated by verifying that the pullup voltage minus the output-leakage current ($I_{lkg(OD)}$) multiplied by the resistor is greater than the desired logic-high voltage. These values are specified in the [Electrical Characteristics](#).

Use [Equation 2](#) to calculate the value of the pullup resistor.

$$\frac{(V_{HI} - V_{PU})}{I_{lkg(OD)}} \geq R_{PU} \geq \frac{V_{PU}}{I_O} \quad (2)$$

9.2.2.3 Input Supply Capacitor

Although an input capacitor is not required for stability, for good analog design practice, connect a 0.1- μ F low equivalent series resistance (ESR) capacitor across the VDD and GND pins. A higher-value capacitor may be necessary if large, fast rise-time load transients are anticipated, or if the device is not located close to the power source.

9.2.2.4 Sense Capacitor

Although not required in most cases, for extremely noisy applications, place a 1-nF to 10-nF bypass capacitor from the comparator input (SENSE) to the GND pin for good analog design practice. This capacitor placement reduces device sensitivity to transients.

9.2.3 Application Curves

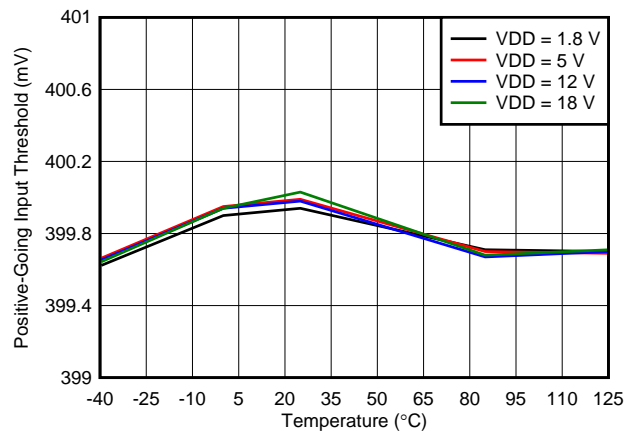


Figure 18. Rising Input Threshold Voltage (V_{IT+}) vs Temperature

9.3 Dos and Don'ts

Do connect a 0.1- μ F decoupling capacitor from V_{DD} to GND for best system performance.

If the monitored rail is noisy, do connect a decoupling capacitor from the comparator input (sense) to GND.

Don't use resistors for the voltage divider that cause the current through them to be less than 100 times the input current of the comparator without also accounting for the effect to the accuracy.

Don't use a pullup resistor that is too small, because the larger current sunk by the output then exceeds the desired low-level output voltage (V_{OL}).

10 Power-Supply Recommendations

These devices operate from an input voltage supply range between 1.8 V and 18 V.

11 Layout

11.1 Layout Guidelines

Placing a 0.1- μF capacitor close to the VDD pin to reduce the input impedance to the device is good analog design practice.

11.2 Layout Example

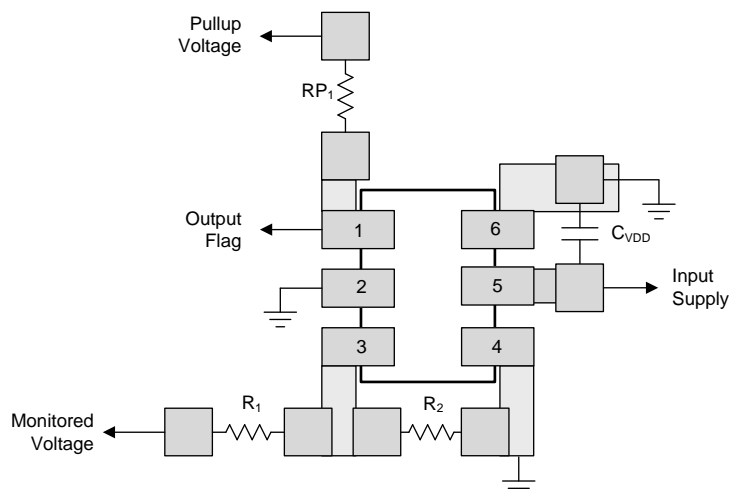


Figure 19. Layout Example

12 デバイスおよびドキュメントのサポート

12.1 デバイス・サポート

12.1.1 開発サポート

[DIPアダプタ評価モジュール](#)を使用すれば、SOT-23-6パッケージを標準のDIP-6ピン配置に変換して、プロトタイプ製作およびベンチ評価を簡単に行うことができます。

12.2 ドキュメントの更新通知を受け取る方法

ドキュメントの更新についての通知を受け取るには、ti.comのデバイス製品フォルダを開いてください。右上の隅にある「通知を受け取る」をクリックして登録すると、変更されたすべての製品情報に関するダイジェストを毎週受け取れます。変更の詳細については、修正されたドキュメントに含まれている改訂履歴をご覧ください。

12.3 コミュニティ・リソース

The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are 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](#).

TI E2E™オンライン・コミュニティ *TIのE2E (Engineer-to-Engineer)* コミュニティ。エンジニア間の共同作業を促進するために開設されたものです。e2e.ti.comでは、他のエンジニアに質問し、知識を共有し、アイデアを検討して、問題解決に役立てることができます。

設計サポート *TIの設計サポート* 役に立つE2Eフォーラムや、設計サポート・ツールをすばやく見つけることができます。技術サポート用の連絡先情報も参照できます。

12.4 商標

E2E is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

12.5 静電気放電に関する注意事項



すべての集積回路は、適切なESD保護方法を用いて、取扱いと保存を行うようにして下さい。

静電気放電はわずかな性能の低下から完全なデバイスの故障に至るまで、様々な損傷を与えます。高精度の集積回路は、損傷に対して敏感であり、極めてわずかなパラメータの変化により、デバイスに規定された仕様に適合しなくなる場合があります。

12.6 Glossary

[SLYZ022](#) — *TI Glossary*.

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

13 メカニカル、パッケージ、および注文情報

以降のページには、メカニカル、パッケージ、および注文に関する情報が記載されています。この情報は、そのデバイスについて利用可能な最新のデータです。このデータは予告なく変更されることがあり、ドキュメントが改訂される場合もあります。本データシートのブラウザ版を使用されている場合は、画面左側の説明をご覧ください。

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
TLV6703DDCR	ACTIVE	SOT-23-THIN	DDC	6	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	1MR1	Samples
TLV6703DDCT	ACTIVE	SOT-23-THIN	DDC	6	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	1MR1	Samples
TLV6703DSER	ACTIVE	WSO	DSE	6	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	HE	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) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

(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 finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices 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.

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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE

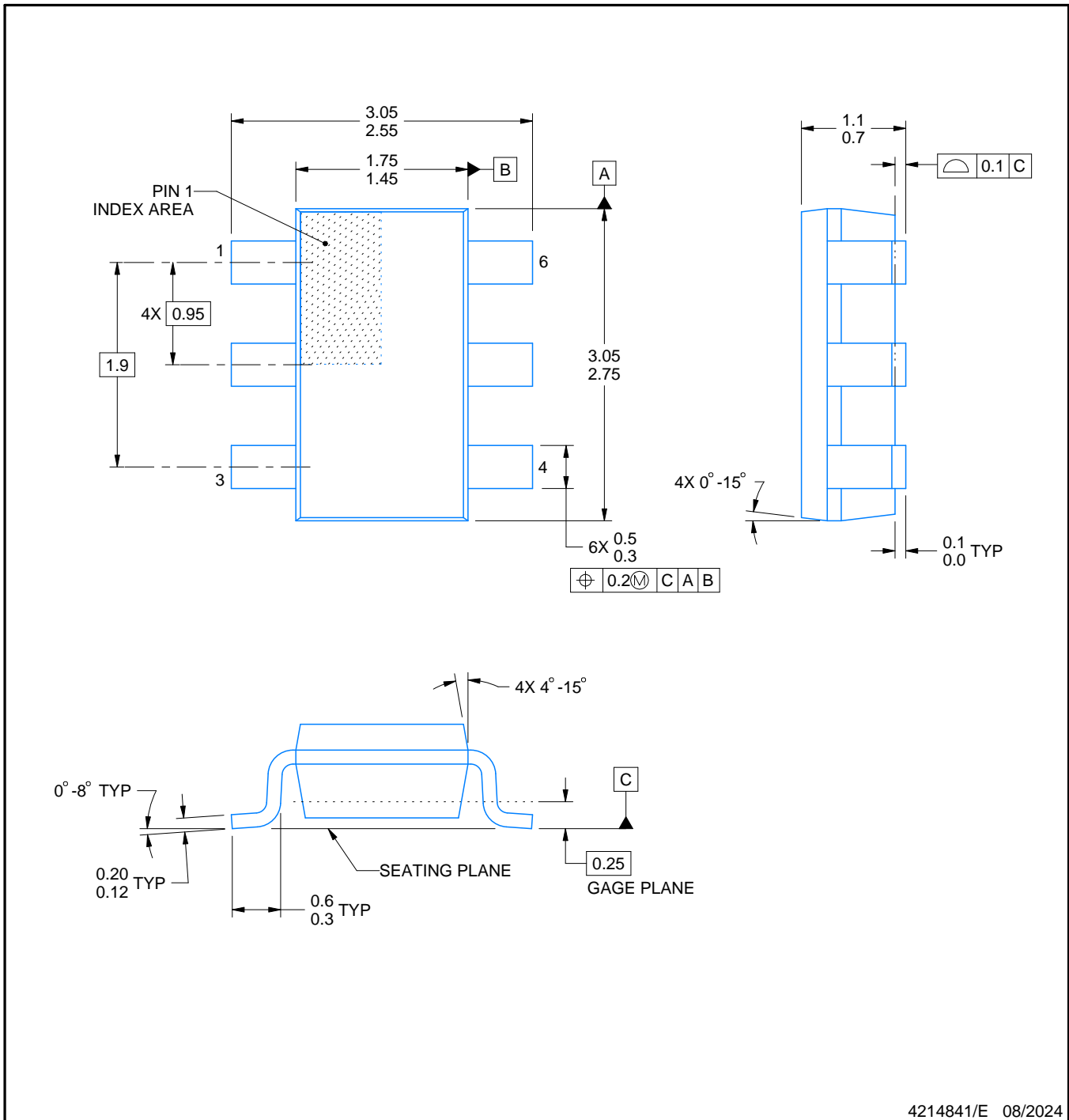

*All dimensions are nominal

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
TLV6703DDCR	SOT-23-THIN	DDC	6	3000	180.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV6703DDCT	SOT-23-THIN	DDC	6	250	180.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV6703DSER	WSO	DSE	6	3000	178.0	8.4	1.7	1.7	0.95	4.0	8.0	Q2

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS


*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TLV6703DDCR	SOT-23-THIN	DDC	6	3000	213.0	191.0	35.0
TLV6703DDCT	SOT-23-THIN	DDC	6	250	213.0	191.0	35.0
TLV6703DSER	WSON	DSE	6	3000	205.0	200.0	33.0



4214841/E 08/2024

NOTES:

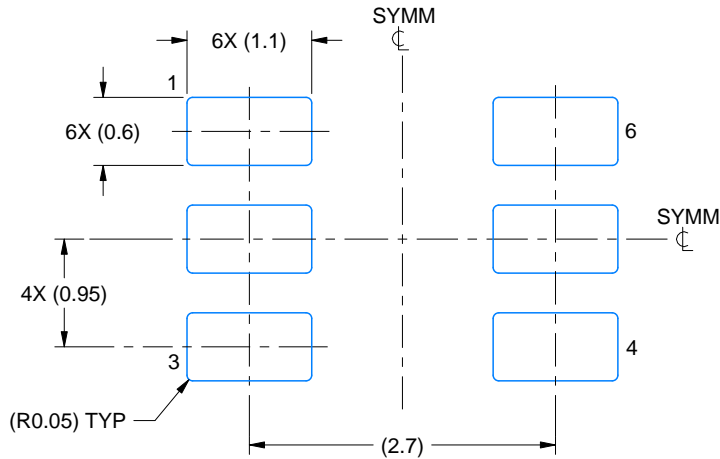
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. Reference JEDEC MO-193.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

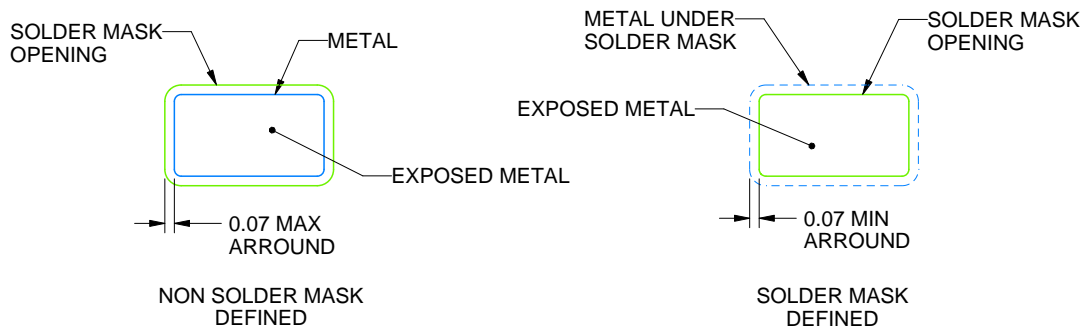
DDC0006A

SOT-23 - 1.1 max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPLODED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:15X



SOLDEMASK DETAILS

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NOTES: (continued)

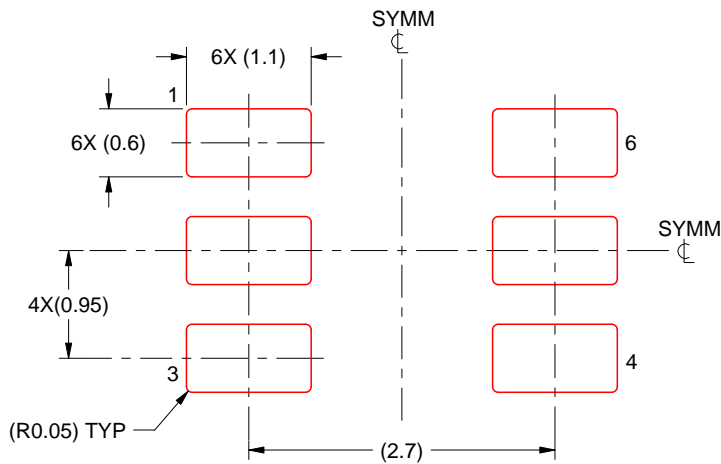
- 4. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
- 5. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DDC0006A

SOT-23 - 1.1 max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR

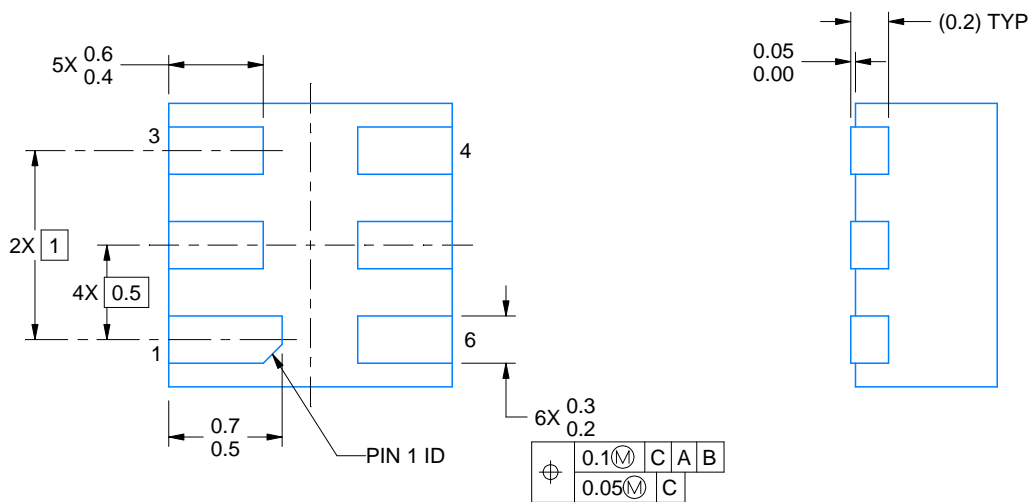
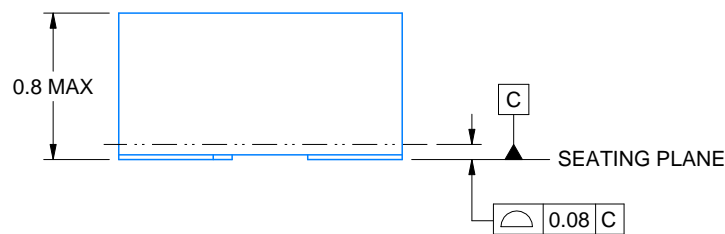
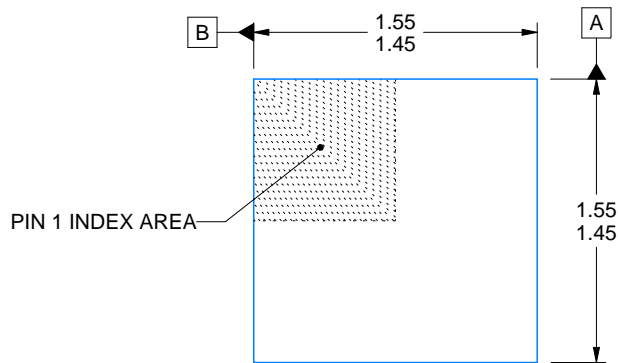


SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 THICK STENCIL
SCALE:15X

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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.



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NOTES:

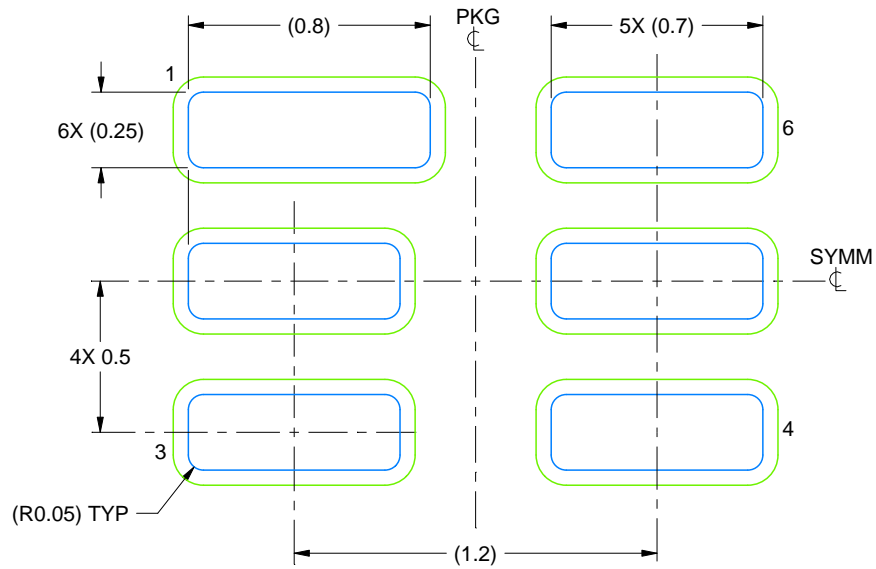
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

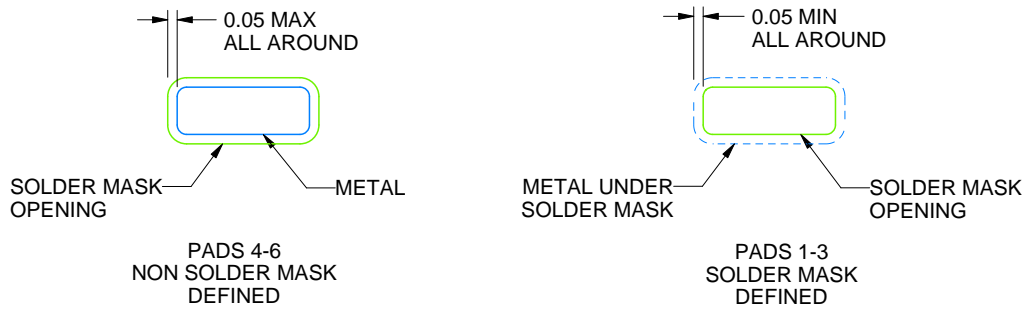
DSE0006A

WSON - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
SCALE:40X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4220552/B 01/2024

NOTES: (continued)

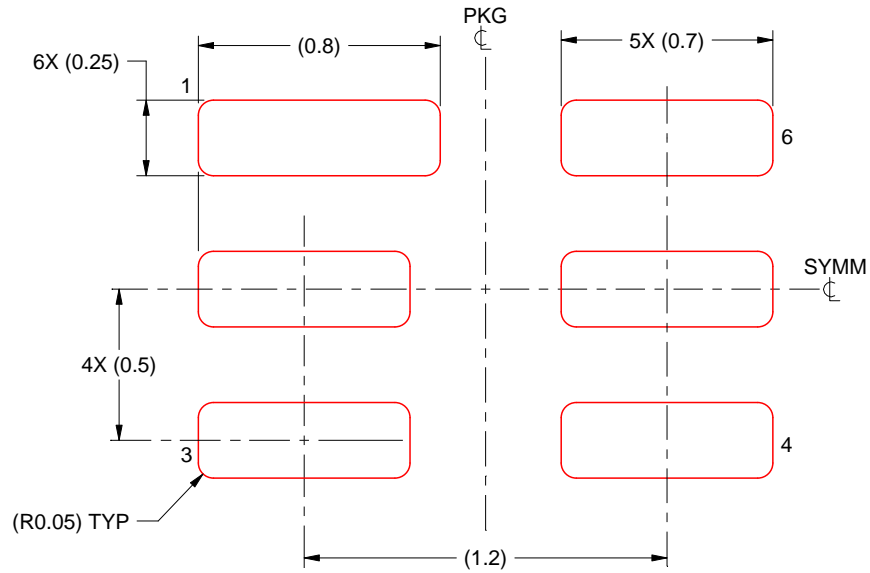
3. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 (www.ti.com/lit/slua271).

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DSE0006A

WSON - 0.8 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE:40X

NOTES: (continued)

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

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