# TLV2241, TLV2242, TLV2244 FAMILY OF 1-μA/Ch RAIL-TO-RAIL INPUT/OUTPUT OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

SLOS329C - JULY 2000 REVISED - NOVEMBER 2000

- Micropower Operation . . . 1 μA/Channel
- Rail-to-Rail Input/Output
- Gain Bandwidth Product . . . 5.5 kHz
- Supply Voltage Range . . . 2.5 V to 12 V
- Specified Temperature Range
  - $-T_A = 0$ °C to 70°C . . . Commercial Grade
  - T<sub>A</sub> = −40°C to 125°C . . . Industrial Grade
- Ultrasmall Packaging
  - 5-Pin SOT-23 (TLV2241)
  - 8-Pin MSOP (TLV2242)
- Universal OpAmp EVM

#### description

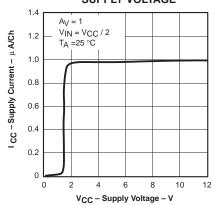
The TLV224x family of single-supply operational amplifiers offers very low supply current of only 1  $\mu$ A per channel.

The low supply current is coupled with extremely low input bias currents enabling them to be used with mega- $\Omega$  resistors making them ideal for portable, long active life, applications. DC accuracy is ensured with a low typical offset voltage as low as 600  $\mu$ V, CMRR of 100 dB, and minimum open loop gain of 100 V/mV at 2.7 V.





SUPPLY CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE



The maximum recommended supply voltage is as high as 12 V and ensured operation down to 2.5 V, with electrical characteristics specified at 2.7 V, 5 V and 12 V. The 2.5-V operation makes it compatible with Li-Ion battery-powered systems and many micropower microcontrollers available today including Tl's MSP430.

#### **FAMILY PACKAGE TABLE**

DEVICE	NO. OF Ch	PACKAGE TYPES					UNIVERSAL
DEVICE	NO. OF CII	PDIP	SOIC	SOT-23	TSSOP	MSOP	EVM
TLV2241	1	8	8	5	_	_	Refer to the EVM
TLV2242	2	8	8	_	_	8	Selection Guide
TLV2244	4	14	14	_	14	_	(Lit# SLOU060)

#### SELECTION OF SINGLE SUPPLY OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER PRODUCTST

DEVICE	V <sub>DD</sub> (V)	V <sub>IO</sub> (mV)	BW (MHz)	SLEW RATE (V/μs)	I <sub>DD</sub> (PER CHANNEL) (μΑ)	RAIL-TO-RAIL
TLV240x <sup>‡</sup>	2.5–16	0.390	0.005	0.002 0.880		I/O
TLV224x	2.5–12	0.600	0.005	0.002	1	I/O
TLV2211	2.7–10	0.450	0.065	0.025	13	0
TLV245x	2.7–6	0.020	0.22	0.110	23	I/O
TLV225x	2.7–8	0.200	0.2	0.12	35	0

<sup>†</sup> All specifications are typical values measured at 5 V.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>‡</sup> This device also offers 18-V reverse battery protection and 5-V over-the-rail operation on the inputs.



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.



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#### **TLV2241 AVAILABLE OPTIONS**

			PACKAGED D	EVICES	
TA	V <sub>IO</sub> max AT 25°C	SMALL OUTLINE <sup>†</sup> (D)	SOT-23 <sup>‡</sup> (DBV)	SYMBOLS	PLASTIC DIP (P)
0°C to 70°C	3000 μV	TLV2241CD	_	_	_
-40°C to 125°C	3000 μν	TLV2241ID	TLV2241IDBV	VBEI	TLV2241IP

<sup>†</sup> This package is available taped and reeled. To order this packaging option, add an R suffix to the part number (e.g., TLV2241CDR).

#### **TLV2242 AVAILABLE OPTIONS**

			PACKAGED DEVICES					
TA	V <sub>IO</sub> max AT 25°C	SMALL OUTLINE <sup>†</sup> (D)	MSOP <sup>†</sup> (DGK)	SYMBOLS	PLASTIC DIP (P)			
0°C to 70°C	3000 μV	TLV2242CD	_	_	_			
-40°C to 125°C	3000 μν	TLV2242ID	TLV2242IDGK	xxTIALE	TLV2242IP			

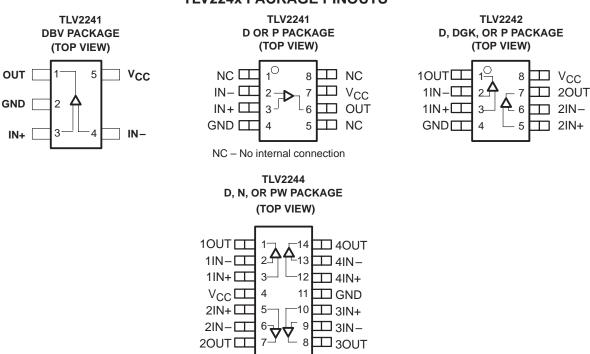
<sup>†</sup> This package is available taped and reeled. To order this packaging option, add an R suffix to the part number (e.g., TLV2242CDR).

#### **TLV2244 AVAILABLE OPTIONS**

		PA	CKAGED DEVICES	
TA	V <sub>IO</sub> max AT 25°C	SMALL OUTLINE† (D)	PLASTIC DIP (N)	TSSOP (PW)
0°C to 70°C	3000 μV	TLV2244CD	_	_
-40°C to 125°C	3000 μν	TLV2244ID	TLV2244IN	TLV2244IPW

<sup>†</sup> This package is available taped and reeled. To order this packaging option, add an R suffix to the part number (e.g., TLV2244CDR).

#### **TLV224x PACKAGE PINOUTS**





<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>‡</sup> This package is available in a 250 piece mini-reel. To order this package, add a T suffix to the part number (e.g., TLV2241DBVT). This package is also available in a 3000 piece reel, add a R suffix to the part number (e.g., TLV2241DBVR).

# TLV2241, TLV2242, TLV2244 FAMILY OF 1-μA/Ch RAIL-TO-RAIL INPUT/OUTPUT OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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

Supply voltage, V <sub>CC</sub> (see Note 1)		3.5 V
	±	
	±1(	~~
,	±10	
	See Dissipation Rating 1	
	C suffix 0°C to	
	suffix40°C to 12	25°C
Maximum junction temperature, T <sub>J</sub>		50°C
	65°C to 19	
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from c	ase for 10 seconds	60°C

<sup>†</sup> 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.

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

#### **DISSIPATION RATING TABLE**

PACKAGE	(∘C/W) ⊝JC	<sup>⊝</sup> JA (°C/W)	$T_{\mbox{$\Delta$}} \leq 25^{\circ}\mbox{$C$}$ POWER RATING	T <sub>A</sub> = 125°C POWER RATING
D (8)	38.3	176	710 mW	142 mW
D (14)	26.9	122.6	1022 mW	204.4 mW
DBV (5)	55	324.1	385 mW	77.1 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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage Ve e	Single supply	2.5	12	V
Supply voltage, VCC	Split supply		V	
Common-mode input voltage range, V <sub>ICR</sub>		0	VCC	V
Operation from air temperature. To	C-suffix	0	70	°C
Operating free-air temperature, T <sub>A</sub>	I-suffix	-40	125	C

# TLV2241, TLV2242, TLV2244 FAMILY OF 1- $\mu$ A/Ch RAIL-TO-RAIL INPUT/OUTPUT OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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## electrical characteristics at recommended operating conditions, $V_{CC}$ = 2.7, 5 V, and 12 V (unless otherwise noted)<sup>‡</sup>

#### dc performance

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIO	NS	T <sub>A</sub> †	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V	Input offeet voltege	., ., .,		25°C		600	3000	\/
VIO	Input offset voltage	$V_O = V_{CC}/2 V$ , $V_{IC} = V_{CC}/2 V$ , $R_S = 50 \Omega$		Full range			4500	μV
ανιο	Offset voltage drift	VIC - VCC/2 V, NS - 30 12	25°C		3		μV/°C	
			V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V	25°C	55	100		
				Full range	50			dB
CMDD	Common mode rejection retio	$V_{IC} = 0$ to $V_{CC}$ , $R_S = 50 \Omega$	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5 V	25°C	60	100		
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio			Full range	53			
			V 42.V	25°C	60	100		
			V <sub>CC</sub> = 12 V	Full range	55			
		Vac 27V Vac > 4V	D. 500 kO	25°C	100	400		
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ V},  V_{O(pp)} = 1 \text{ V},$	KC = 200 K22	Full range	30			
	Large-signal differential voltage	V 5V V 2V	D. 500 kg	25°C	250	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 40V V 6V	D 5001-0	25°C	700	1500		
		$V_{CC} = 12 \text{ V},  V_{O(pp)} = 6 \text{ V},$	∠ = 200 K73	Full range	120			

<sup>†</sup> Full range is 0°C to 70°C for the C suffix and –40°C to 125°C for the I suffix. If not specified, full range is –40°C to 125°C.

#### input characteristics

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIO	NS	T <sub>A</sub> †	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
I <sub>IO</sub> Input offset current				25°C		25	250	
	Input offset current		TLV224xC	Full rongs			300	рА
		$V_O = V_{CC}/2 V$	TLV224xI	Full range			400	
		$V_O = V_{CC}/2 V$ , $V_{IC} = V_{CC}/2 V$ , $R_S = 50 \Omega$		25°C		100	500	
$I_{IB}$	Input bias current		TLV224xC	F			550	pА
			TLV224xI	Full range			250 300 400 500	
r <sub>i(d)</sub>	Differential input resistance			25°C		300		МΩ
C <sub>i(c)</sub>	Common-mode input capacitance	f = 100 kHz		25°C		3		pF

<sup>†</sup> Full range is 0°C to 70°C for the C suffix and –40°C to 125°C for the I suffix. If not specified, full range is –40°C to 125°C.



<sup>‡</sup> Specifications at 5 V are ensured by design and device testing at 2.7 V and 12 V.

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## electrical characteristics at recommended operating conditions, $V_{CC}$ = 2.7, 5 V, and 12 V (unless otherwise noted)<sup>‡</sup> (continued)

#### output characteristics

	PARAMETER	TEST CON	IDITIONS	T <sub>A</sub> †	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
			V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V	25°C	2.65	2.68		
		$V_{IC} = V_{CC}/2$ , $I_{OH} = -2 \mu A$	VCC = 2.7 V	Full range	2.63			
			V <sub>CC</sub> = 5 V	25°C	4.95	4.98		
			ACC = 2 A	Full range	4.93			
			Voc - 12 V	25°C	11.95	11.98		
\ <sub>\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\</sub>	High lovel output voltage		V <sub>CC</sub> = 12 V	Full range	11.93			V
VOH	High-level output voltage	$V_{IC} = V_{CC}/2$	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V	25°C	2.62	2.65		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
				Full range	2.6			
			$IC = V_{CC}/2,$ $OH = -50 \mu A$ $V_{CC} = 5 V$	25°C	4.92	4.95		
		$I_{OH} = -50  \mu A$		Full range	4.9			
			V <sub>CC</sub> = 12 V	25°C	11.92	11.95		
			ACC = 15 A	Full range	11.9			
		V10 - V00/2 16	- 2 u A	25°C		90	150	
\/a.	Low lovel output voltage	$V_{IC} = V_{CC}/2$ , Ic	)[ = 2 μΑ	Full range			180	m\/
I VOL	VOL Low-level output voltage	V <sub>IC</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> /2, I <sub>OL</sub> = 50 μA		25°C		180	230	m∨
				Full range			260	
IO	Output current	$V_O = 0.5 \text{ V from}$	rail	25°C		±200	·	μΑ

<sup>†</sup> Full range is  $0^{\circ}$ C to  $70^{\circ}$ C for the C suffix and  $-40^{\circ}$ C to  $125^{\circ}$ C for the I suffix. If not specified, full range is  $-40^{\circ}$ C to  $125^{\circ}$ C.

#### power supply

	PARAMETER	TEST CO	T <sub>A</sub> †	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
			V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.7 V or 5 V	25°C		980	1200	
	Supply current (per channel)	$V_O = V_{CC}/2$	VCC = 2.7 V 01 3 V	Full range			1500	20
l'cc	ice Supply current (per channel)		V <sub>C</sub> C = 12 V	25°C		1000	1250	nA
				Full range			1550	
		$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ to 5 V},$		25°C	70	100		dB
	Device comply rejection retire	$V_{IC} = V_{CC}/2 V$	TLV224xC	Eull rongo	65			иБ
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio (ΔV <sub>CC</sub> /ΔV <sub>IO</sub> )	No load,	TLV224xI	Full range	60			dB
	(2,00,2,10)		100		dB			
		No load		Full range	70			uБ

Full range is 0°C to 70°C for the C suffix and -40°C to 125°C for the I suffix. If not specified, full range is -40°C to 125°C.



<sup>‡</sup> Specifications at 5 V are ensured by design and device testing at 2.7 V and 12 V.

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## electrical characteristics at recommended operating conditions, $V_{CC}$ = 2.7, 5 V, and 12 V (unless otherwise noted)<sup>‡</sup> (continued)

#### dynamic performance

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	IS	TA	MIN TYF	MAX	UNIT	
UGBW	Unity gain bandwidth	$R_L = 500 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,	C <sub>L</sub> = 100 pF	25°C	5.5		kHz	
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	$V_{O(pp)} = 0.8 \text{ V}, \qquad R_{L} = 500 \text{ k}\Omega,$	C <sub>L</sub> = 100 pF	25°C	2		V/ms	
φМ	Phase margin	$R_{I} = 500 \text{ k}\Omega, \qquad C_{I} = 100 \text{ pF}$		25°C	60			
	Gain margin	KL = 500 K22, CL = 100 pr		25 C	15		dB	
	Sattling time	$V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{ or } 5 \text{ V},$ $V_{(STEP)PP} = 1 \text{ V},  C_L = 100 \text{ pF},$ $A_V = -1,  R_L = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$	0.1%	25°C	1.84		ms	
t <sub>S</sub>	Settling time	V <sub>CC</sub> = 12 V,	0.1%	25°C	6.1			
		$V(STEP)PP = 1 V$ , $C_L = 100 pF$ , $A_V = -1$ , $R_L = 100 k\Omega$	0.01%		32			

#### noise/distortion performance

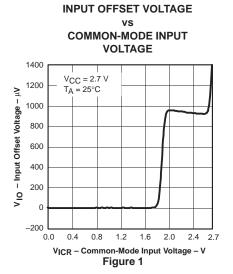
	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TA	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
Vn	Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 10 Hz			800		nV/√ <del>Hz</del>	
	Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 100 Hz	25°C		500			
In	Equivalent input noise current	f = 100 Hz			8		fA/√Hz	

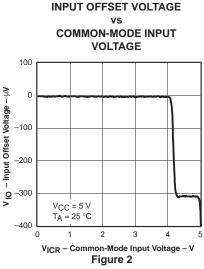
<sup>‡</sup> Specifications at 5 V are ensured by design and device testing at 2.7 V and 12 V.

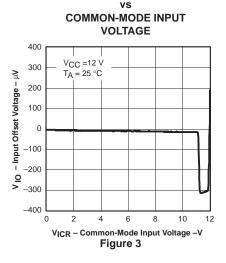


#### **Table of Graphs**

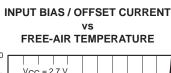
			FIGURE
VIO	Input offset voltage	vs Common-mode input voltage	1, 2, 3
l.=	lanut biog gurrant	vs Free-air temperature	4, 6, 8
IB	Input bias current	vs Common-mode input voltage	5, 7, 9
lia	Input offset current	vs Free-air temperature	4, 6, 8
IO	input onset current	vs Common-mode input voltage	5, 7, 9
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	vs Frequency	10
VOH	High-level output voltage	vs High-level output current	11, 13, 15
VOL	Low-level output voltage	vs Low-level output current	12, 14, 16
VO(PP)	Output voltage peak-to-peak	vs Frequency	17
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Icc	Supply current	vs Supply voltage	19
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio	vs Frequency	20
AVD	Differential voltage gain	vs Frequency	21
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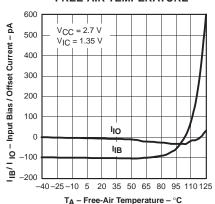


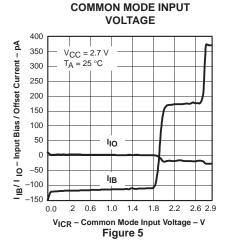




INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE

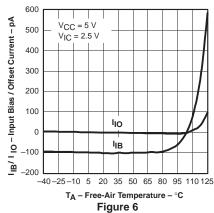






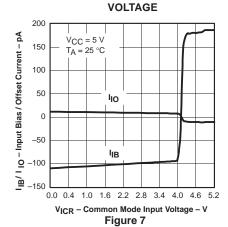
**INPUT BIAS / OFFSET CURRENT** 

INPUT BIAS / OFFSET CURRENT vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

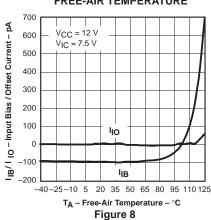


INPUT BIAS / OFFSET CURRENT
vs
COMMON-MODE INPUT

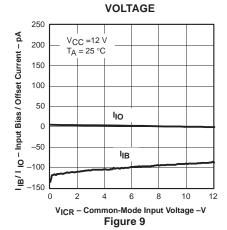
Figure 4

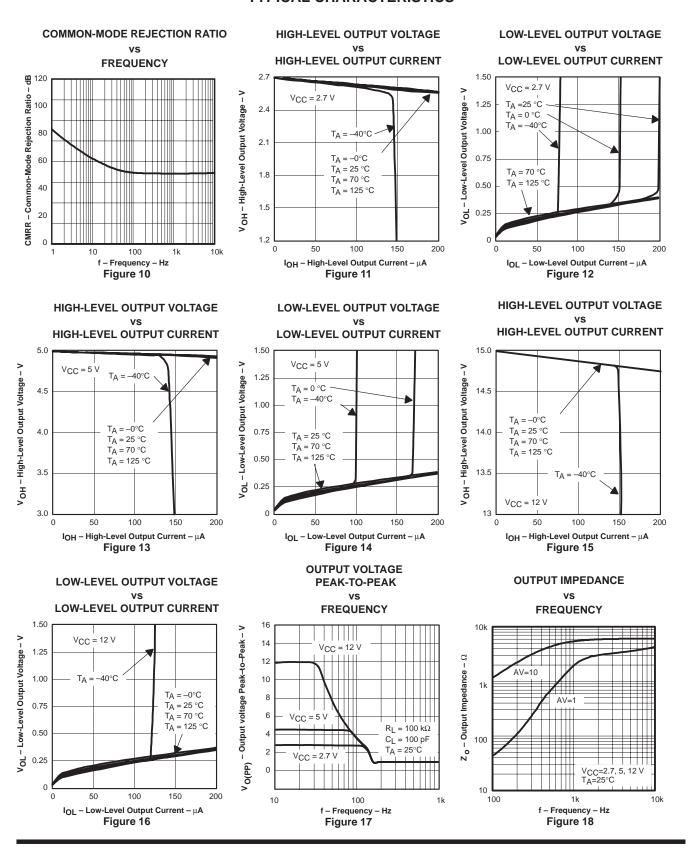




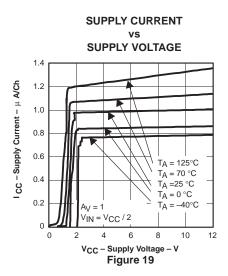


INPUT BIAS / OFFSET CURRENT vs COMMON-MODE INPUT

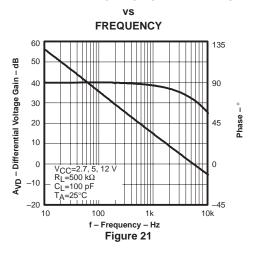




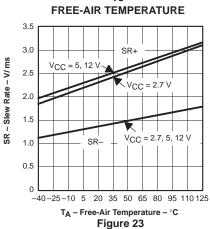




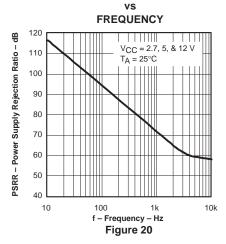
#### **DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE GAIN AND PHASE**



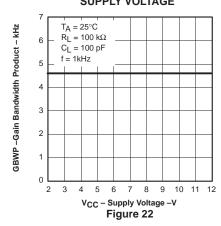
## SLEW RATE



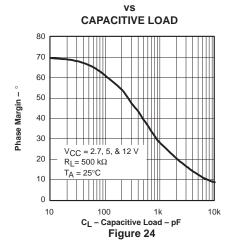
#### POWER SUPPLY REJECTION RATIO



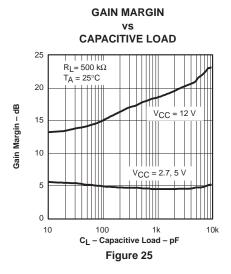
#### GAIN BANDWIDTH PRODUCT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE



#### PHASE MARGIN







## LARGE SIGNAL FOLLOWER PULSE RESPONSE

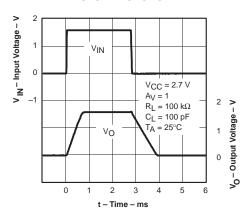
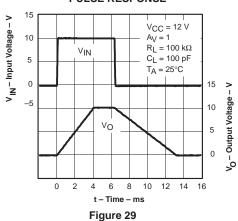
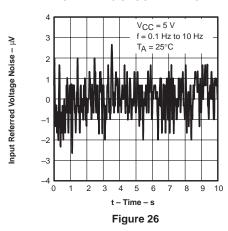


Figure 27

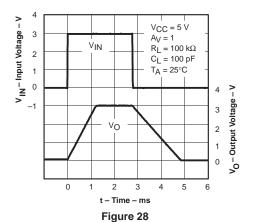
## LARGE SIGNAL FOLLOWER PULSE RESPONSE



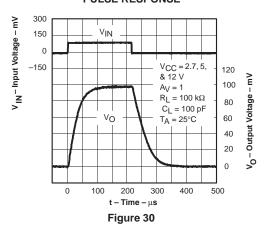
## VOLTAGE NOISE OVER A 10 SECOND PERIOD



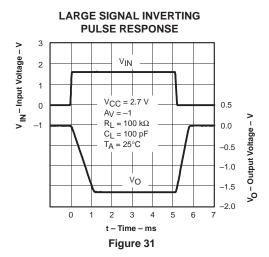
## LARGE SIGNAL FOLLOWER PULSE RESPONSE



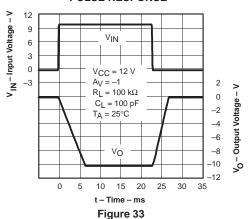
## SMALL SIGNAL FOLLOWER PULSE RESPONSE



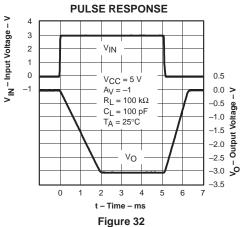




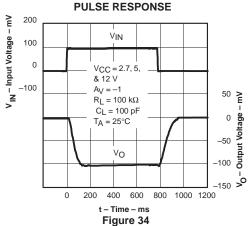
#### LARGE SIGNAL INVERTING **PULSE RESPONSE**



## LARGE SIGNAL INVERTING



### **SMALL SIGNAL INVERTING**



#### **CROSSTALK** vs

**FREQUENCY**  $V_{CC} = 2.7$ , -20 5, & 12 V All Channels  $R_L = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$ -40  $C_L = 100 pF$  $V_{CC} = 12V$ Crosstalk - dB  $V_{IN} = 1 V_{PP}$ -60 -80 V<sub>CC</sub> = 2.7, 5 V -100 -140 10 100 f - Frequency -Hz

Figure 35



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#### **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:

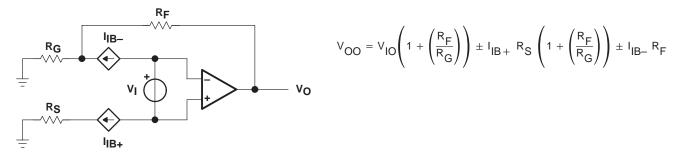


Figure 36. Output Offset Voltage Model

#### 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 37).

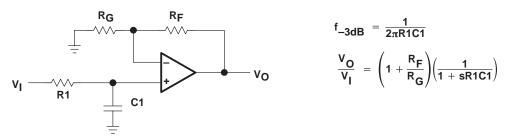


Figure 37. Single-Pole Low-Pass Filter

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.

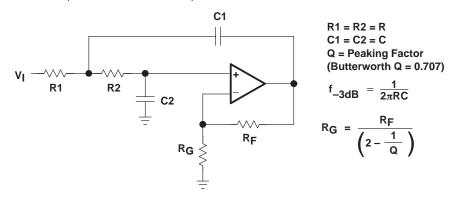


Figure 38. 2-Pole Low-Pass Sallen-Key Filter

# TLV2241, TLV2242, TLV2244 FAMILY OF 1-µA/Ch RAIL-TO-RAIL INPUT/OUTPUT OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

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#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

#### circuit layout considerations

To achieve the levels of high performance of the TLV224x, 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.



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#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

#### general power dissipation considerations

For a given  $\theta_{JA}$ , the maximum power dissipation is shown in Figure 39 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<sub>D</sub> = Maximum power dissipation of THS224x IC (watts)

T<sub>MAX</sub> = Absolute maximum junction temperature (150°C)

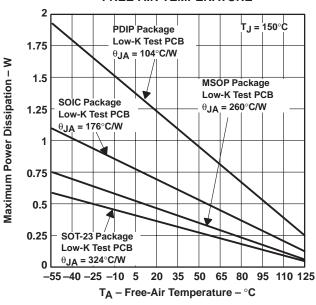
 $T_A$  = Free-ambient air temperature (°C)

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

 $\theta_{JC}$  = Thermal coefficient from junction to case

 $\theta_{CA}$  = 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 39. Maximum Power Dissipation vs Free-Air Temperature

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#### APPLICATION INFORMATION

#### macromodel information

Macromodel information provided was derived using Microsim Parts™ Release 8, the model generation software used with Microsim PSpice™. The Boyle macromodel (see Note 2) and subcircuit in Figure 40 are generated using the TLV224x typical electrical and operating characteristics at TA = 25°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 2: 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).

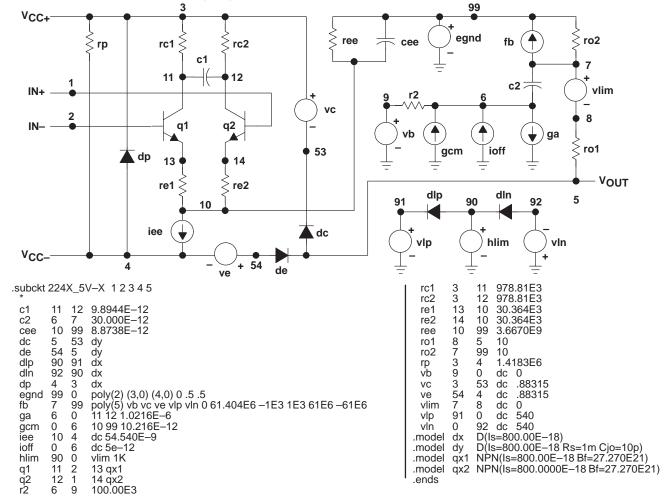


Figure 40. Boyle Macromodels and Subcircuit

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#### **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan	Lead finish/ Ball material	MSL Peak Temp	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
TLV2241ID	OBSOLETE	SOIC	D	8		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125	22411	
TLV2241IDBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU   SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	VBEI	Samples
TLV2241IDBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU   SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	VBEI	Samples
TLV2241IDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	22411	Samples
TLV2241IP	ACTIVE	PDIP	Р	8	50	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 125	TLV2241I	Samples
TLV2242CD	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	2242C	Samples
TLV2242CDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	2242C	Samples
TLV2242ID	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	22421	Samples
TLV2242IDGK	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	80	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	ALE	Samples
TLV2242IDGKR	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	ALE	Samples
TLV2242IDGKRG4	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125		Samples
TLV2242IDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	22421	Samples
TLV2242IP	ACTIVE	PDIP	Р	8	50	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	N / A for Pkg Type	-40 to 125	TLV2242I	Samples
TLV2244ID	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	50	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	TLV2244I	Samples
TLV2244IDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	TLV2244I	Samples
TLV2244IPW	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	90	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	22441	Samples
TLV2244IPWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	22441	Samples

<sup>(1)</sup> 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.



#### PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

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(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 (CI) 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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### **PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION**

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#### TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
В0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

#### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



#### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing		SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TLV2241IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLV2242CDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLV2242IDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLV2242IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLV2244IDR	SOIC	D	14	2500	330.0	16.4	6.5	9.0	2.1	8.0	16.0	Q1
TLV2244IPWR	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

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TLV2241IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	353.0	353.0	32.0
TLV2242CDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	340.5	338.1	20.6
TLV2242IDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	358.0	335.0	35.0
TLV2242IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	353.0	353.0	32.0
TLV2244IDR	SOIC	D	14	2500	350.0	350.0	43.0
TLV2244IPWR	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	356.0	356.0	35.0

## **PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION**

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#### **TUBE**



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (µm)	B (mm)
TLV2241IP	Р	PDIP	8	50	506	13.97	11230	4.32
TLV2242CD	D	SOIC	8	75	505.46	6.76	3810	4
TLV2242CD	D	SOIC	8	75	507	8	3940	4.32
TLV2242ID	D	SOIC	8	75	507	8	3940	4.32
TLV2242ID	D	SOIC	8	75	505.46	6.76	3810	4
TLV2242IP	Р	PDIP	8	50	506	13.97	11230	4.32
TLV2244ID	D	SOIC	14	50	505.46	6.76	3810	4
TLV2244IPW	PW	TSSOP	14	90	530	10.2	3600	3.5





#### NOTES:

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

  2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

  3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not
- exceed 0.15 mm, per side.
- 4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.43 mm, per side.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-012, variation AB.





NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

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





NOTES: (continued)

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







#### NOTES:

- 1. Linear dimensions are in inches [millimeters]. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Controlling dimensions are in inches. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
- 2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- 3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed .006 [0.15] per side.
- 4. This dimension does not include interlead flash.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-012, variation AA.





NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

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





#### NOTES: (continued)

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



## P (R-PDIP-T8)

#### PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE



NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Falls within JEDEC MS-001 variation BA.







#### NOTES:

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

  2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

  3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not
- exceed 0.15 mm per side.
- 4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-153.





NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

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





NOTES: (continued)

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





SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



#### 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-178.

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



SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

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



SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



NOTES: (continued)

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







#### NOTES:

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

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

  2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

  3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not
- exceed 0.15 mm per side.
- 4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-187.





NOTES: (continued)

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





NOTES: (continued)

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



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