







SLOS378B - SEPTEMBER 2001 - REVISED MARCH 2012

## FAMILY OF MICROPOWER RAIL-TO-RAIL OUTPUT OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

#### **FEATURES**

- BiMOS Rail-to-Rail Output
- Input Bias Current . . . 1 pA
- High Wide Bandwidth . . . 160 kHz
- High Slew Rate . . . 0.1 V/μs
- Supply Current . . . 7 μA (per channel)
- Input Noise Voltage . . . 89 nV/√Hz
- Supply Voltage Range . . . 2.7 V to 16 V
- Specified Temperature Range
  - -40°C to 125°C . . . Industrial Grade
  - 0°C to 70°C . . . Commercial Grade
- Ultra-Small Packaging
  - 5 Pin SOT-23 (TLV27L1)

#### **APPLICATIONS**

- Portable Medical
- Power Monitoring
- Low Power Security Detection Systems
- Smoke Detectors

#### DESCRIPTION

The TLV27Lx single supply operational amplifiers provide rail-to-rail output capability. The TLV27Lx takes the minimum operating supply voltage down to 2.7 V over the extended industrial temperature range, while adding the rail-to-rail output swing feature. The TLV27Lx also provides 160-kHz bandwidth from only 7  $\mu A$ . The maximum recommended supply voltage is 16 V, which allows the devices to be operated from (±8-V supplies down to ±1.35 V) two rechargeable cells.

The rail-to-rail outputs make the TLV27Lx good upgrades for the TLC27Lx family—offering more bandwidth at a lower quiescent current. The TLV27Lx offset voltage is equal to that of the TLC27LxA variant. Their cost effectiveness makes them a good alternative to the TLC/V225x, where offset and noise are not of premium importance.

The TLV27L1/2 are available in the commercial temperature range to enable easy migration from the equivalent TLC27Lx. The TLV27L1 is not available with the power saving/performance boosting programmable pin 8.

The TLV27L1 is available in the small SOT-23 package—something the TLC27(L)1 was not—enabling performance boosting in a smaller package. The TLV27L2 is available in the 3mm x 5mm MSOP, providing PCB area savings over the 8-pin SOIC and 8-pin TSSOP.

#### **SELECTION GUIDE**

DEVICE	V <sub>S</sub> [V]	l <sub>Q</sub> /ch [μΑ]	V <sub>ICR</sub> [V]	V <sub>IO</sub> [mV]	I <sub>IB</sub> [pA]	GBW [MHz]	SLEW RATE [V/μs]	V <sub>n</sub> , 1 kHz [nV/√ <del>Hz</del> ]
TLV27Lx	2.7 to 16	11	-0.2 to V <sub>S</sub> +1.2	5	60	0.18	0.06	89
TLV238x	2.7 to 16	10	-0.2 to V <sub>S</sub> -0.2	4.5	60	0.18	0.06	90
TLC27Lx	4 to 16	17	-0.2 to V <sub>S</sub> -1.5	10/5/2	60	0.085	0.03	68
OPAx349	1.8 to 5.5	2	-0.2 to V <sub>S</sub> +0.2	10	10	0.070	0.02	300
OPAx347	2.3 to 5.5	34	-0.2 to V <sub>S</sub> +0.2	6	10	0.35	0.01	60
TLC225x	2.7 to 16	62.5	0 to V <sub>S</sub> -1.5	1.5/0.85	60	0.200	0.02	19

NOTE: All dc specs are maximums while ac specs are typicals.



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.



#### PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION

	·								
PRODUCT	PACKAGE	PACKAGE CODE	SYMBOL	SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE	ORDER NUMBER	TRANSPORT MEDIA			
TI \ /071 4 OD	0010.0	5	07)/40		TLV27L1CD	Tube			
TLV27L1CD	SOIC-8	D	27V1C	000 1 7000	TLV27L1CDR	Tape and Reel			
TI \ (071 4 0 D D \ )	007.00	DDV.	\/DIO	0°C to 70°C	TLV27L1CDBVR	To a cont Doot			
TLV27L1CDBV	SOT-23	DBV	VBIC		TLV27L1CDBVT	Tape and Reel			
TI \ (071 41D	0010.0		07/41		TLV27L1ID	Tube			
TLV27L1ID	SOIC-8	D	27V1I	4000 1- 40500	TLV27L1IDR	Tape and Reel			
TI VOTI AIDDV	007.00	DDV.	\ /D!!	–40°C to 125°C	TLV27L1IDBVR	To a cont Doot			
TLV27L1IDBV	SOT-23	DBV	VBII		TLV27L1IDBVT	Tape and Reel			
TI \ /071 00D	SOIC-8	D	27V2C	0°C to 70°C	TLV27L2CD	Tube			
TLV27L2CD	D 3010-8 D 27 V2C 0 C 10 70 C		TLV27L2CDR	Tape and Reel					
TI VOZI OID	212 222		071/01	4000 1- 40500	TLV27L2ID	Tube			
TLV27L2ID	SOIC-8	D	27V2I	–40°C to 125°C	TLV27L2IDR	Tape and Reel			

## absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)<sup>†</sup>

Supply voltage, V <sub>S</sub>	
Input voltage, V <sub>I</sub> (see Note 1)	V <sub>S</sub>
Output current, I <sub>O</sub>	100 mA
Differential input voltage, V <sub>ID</sub>	V <sub>S</sub>
Continuous total power dissipation	. See Dissipation Rating Table
Maximum junction temperature, T <sub>J</sub>	150°C
Operating free-air temperature range, T <sub>A</sub> : C suffix	0°C to 70°C
I suffix	–40°C to 125°C
Storage temperature range, T <sub>stq</sub>	–65°C to 125°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	300°C

<sup>&</sup>lt;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: Relative to GND pin.

#### **DISSIPATION RATING TABLE**

PACKAGE	θ <sub>JC</sub> (°C/W)	θ <sub>JA</sub> (°C/W)	$T_A \le 25^{\circ}C$ POWER RATING	T <sub>A</sub> = 85°C POWER RATING
D (8)	38.3	176	710 mW	370 mW
DBV (5)	55	324.1	385 mW	201 mW
DBV (6)	55	294.3	425 mW	221 mW

## recommended operating conditions

		MIN	MAX	UNIT	
Constructions (A)	Dual supply	±1.35	±8	V	
Supply voltage, (V <sub>S</sub> )	Single supply	2.7	16	V	
Input common-mode voltage range		-0.2	V <sub>S</sub> -1.2	V	
Operating free six temperature T	C-suffix	0	70	°C	
Operating free-air temperature, T <sub>A</sub>	I-suffix	-40	125	<u> </u>	



# electrical characteristics at recommended operating conditions, $V_S = 2.7 \text{ V}$ , 5 V, and 10 V (unless otherwise noted)

## dc performance

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDI	TIONS	T <sub>A</sub> †	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
.,	las taffaat allas			25°C		0.5	5	
V <sub>IO</sub>	Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = V_S/2,$ $V_O$ $R_I = 100 \text{ k}\Omega,$ $R_S$	$_{\rm S} = V_{\rm S}/2,$ $_{\rm S} = 50 \ \Omega$	Full range			7	mV
$\alpha_{\text{VIO}}$	Offset voltage drift	nL = 100 ksz, ng	_ 30 32	25°C		1.1		μV/°C
OMBB	0	$V_{IC}$ = 0 V to $V_{S}$ -1.2 V, $R_{S}$ = 50 $\Omega$		25°C	71	86		ī
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio		Full range	70			dB	
			V <sub>S</sub> = 2.7 V,	25°C	80	100		
١,	Large-signal differential voltage V <sub>O</sub> (	V <sub>O(PP)</sub> =V <sub>S</sub> /2,	5 V	Full range	77			-10
A <sub>VD</sub>	amplification	$V_{O(PP)}=V_{S}/2$ , $R_{L}=100 \text{ k}\Omega$		25°C	77	82		dB
			$V_S = \pm 5 \text{ V}$	Full range	74			

<sup>†</sup> Full range is –40°C to 125°C for I suffix.

## input characteristics

	PARAMETER	TEST	CONDITIONS	T <sub>A</sub>	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
				≤25°C	1 6		60	
I <sub>IO</sub>	Input offset current			≤70°C			100	pА
		$V_{IC} = V_S/2$ ,	$V_{O} = V_{S}/2,$	≤125°C			1000	
		$R_L = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,	$V_O = V_S/2$ , $R_S = 50 \Omega$	≤25°C		1	60	
$I_{IB}$	Input bias current			≤70°C			200	pА
				≤125°C			1000	
r <sub>i(d)</sub>	Differential input resistance			25°C		1000		GΩ
C <sub>IC</sub>	Common-mode input capacitance	f = 1 kHz		25°C		8		pF

## power supply

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A^{\dagger}$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Ī	O income to a second for a second	V V 6	25°C		7	11	•
IQ	Quiescent current (per channel)	$V_O = V_S/2$	Full range			16	μΑ
DODD	De la constitución de la constit	V <sub>S</sub> = 2.7 V to 16 V, No load,	25°C	74	82		-ID
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio $(\Delta V_S/\Delta V_{IO})$	$V_{IC} = V_{S}/2 V$	Full range	70			dB

<sup>†</sup> Full range is -40°C to 125°C for I suffix.



## electrical characteristics at recommended operating conditions, V $_{S}$ = 2.7 V, 5 V, and $\pm 5$ V (unless otherwise noted) (continued)

## output characteristics

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDI	TIONS	T <sub>A</sub> †	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
			V 07V	25°C		160	200	
			$V_{S} = 2.7 \text{ V}$	Full range			220	
ΙΟΣ = 100 μΑ	$V_{IC} = V_S/2$ ,	$V_{IC} = V_S/2,$ $V_S = 5 V$	25°C		85	120		
	V <sub>S</sub> = 5 V	Full range			200			
	0.15.1.5115.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.	V <sub>S</sub> = ±5 V	V 15.V	25°C		50	120	mV
V <sub>O</sub>	Output voltage swing from rail		V <sub>S</sub> = ±5 V	Full range			150	
			V 5V	25°C		420	800	
		$V_{IC} = V_S/2$ ,	V <sub>S</sub> = 5 V	Full range			900	
		$V_{IC} = V_{S}/2,$ $I_{OL} = 500 \mu A$	V 15.V	25°C		200	400	
			$V_S = \pm 5 V$	Full range			500	
I <sub>O</sub>	Output current	V <sub>O</sub> = 0.5 V from rail	V <sub>S</sub> = 2.7 V	25°C		400		μΑ

<sup>†</sup> Full range is -40°C to 125°C for I suffix.

#### dynamic performance

<b>,</b>								
	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		TA	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
GBP	Gain bandwidth product	$R_L = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 10 \text{ pF}$ , $f = 10 \text{ pF}$	kHz	25°C		160		kHz
				25°C		0.06		
SR Slew rate at unity gain	Slew rate at unity gain	$V_{O(pp)} = 1 \text{ V},  R_L = 100 \text{ k}\Omega,$ $C_1 = 50 \text{ pF}$		-40°C		0.05		V/μs
		ος = 30 βι	125°C		0.8			
φм	Phase margin	$R_L = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$		25°C		62		0
	0.400	$V_{(STEP)pp} = 1 \text{ V}, A_V = -1,$	Rise	0500		62		_
t <sub>s</sub>	Settling time (0.1%)	$V_{(STEP)pp} = 1 \text{ V},  A_V = -1, \\ C_L = 50 \text{ pF}, \qquad R_L = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$	Fall	25°C		44		μs

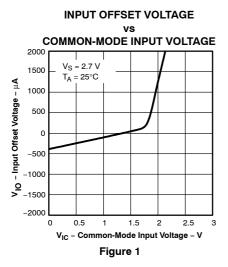
## noise/distortion performance

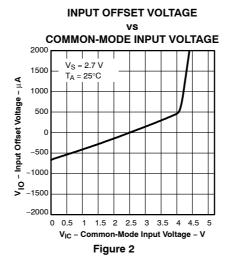
	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	T <sub>A</sub>	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_n$	Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 1 kHz	25°C		89		nV/√ <del>Hz</del>
In	Equivalent input noise current	f = 1 kHz	25°C		0.6		fA/√ <del>Hz</del>

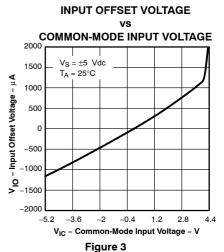


## **Table of Graphs**

			FIGURE
V <sub>IO</sub>	Input offset voltage	vs Common-mode input voltage	1, 2, 3
I <sub>IB</sub> /I <sub>IO</sub>	Input bias and offset current	vs Free-air temperature	4
V <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output voltage	vs High-level output current	5, 7, 9
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output voltage	vs Low-level output current	6, 8, 10
	0:	vs Supply voltage	11
IQ	Quiescent current	vs Free-air temperature	12
	Supply voltage and supply current ramp up		13
A <sub>VD</sub>	Differential voltage gain and phase shift	vs Frequency	14
GBP	Gain-bandwidth product	vs Free-air temperature	15
φ <sub>m</sub>	Phase margin	vs Load capacitance	16
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	vs Frequency	17
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio	vs Frequency	18
	Input referred noise voltage	vs Frequency	19
SR	Slew rate	vs Free-air temperature	20
V <sub>O(PP)</sub>	Peak-to-peak output voltage	vs Frequency	21
	Inverting small-signal response		22
	Inverting large-signal response		23
	Crosstalk	vs Frequency	24







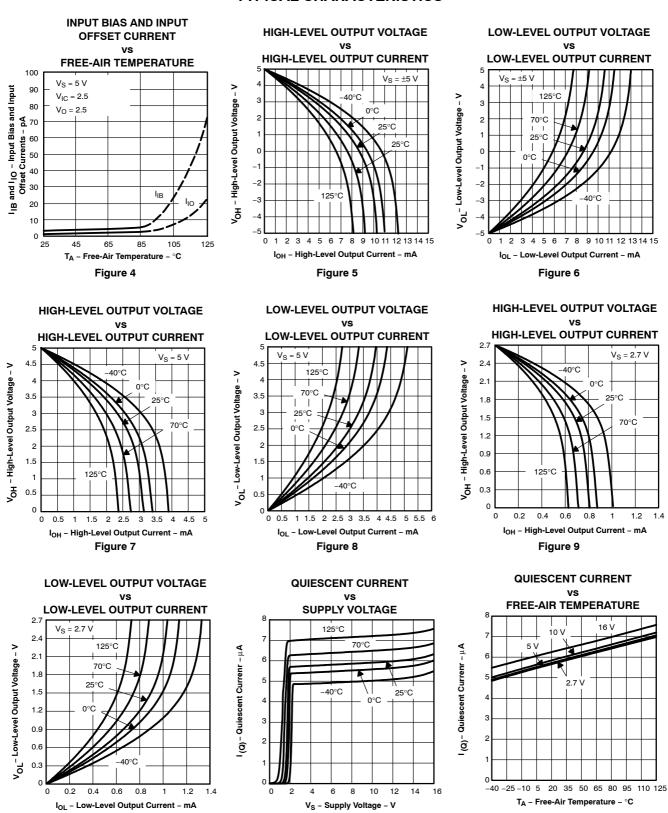
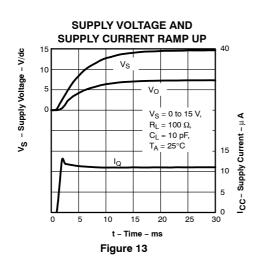


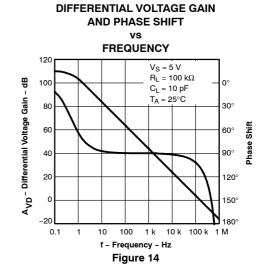


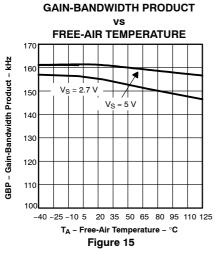
Figure 11

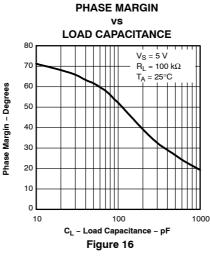
Figure 12

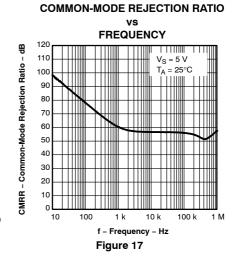
Figure 10

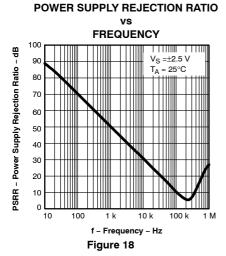


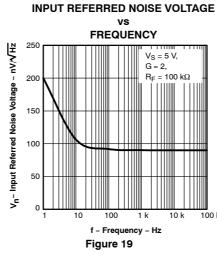


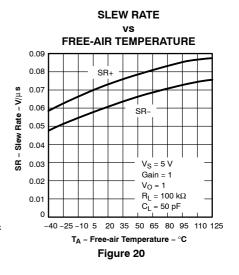












#### PEAK-TO-PEAK OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs **FREQUENCY** 16 V<sub>OPP</sub> - Output Voltage Peak-to-Peak - V V<sub>S</sub> = 15 V 14 12 $R_L = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 10 \text{ pF}$ , 10 THD+N <= 5% V<sub>S</sub> = 2.7 V Ì 10 100 1000 10 k

f - Frequency - Hz Figure 21

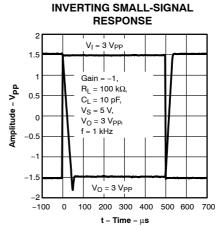


Figure 22

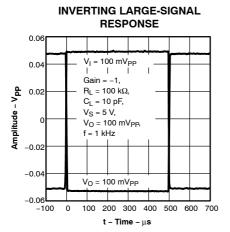


Figure 23

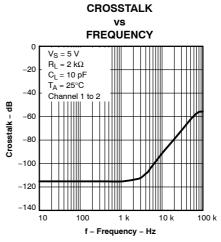


Figure 24



#### **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:

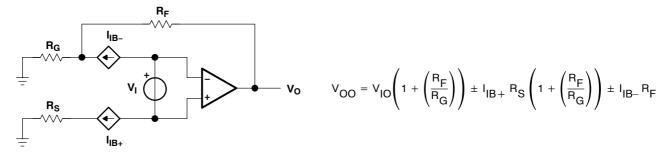


Figure 25. Output Offset Voltage Model

## 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 26).

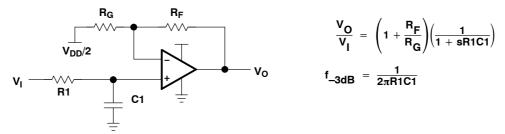


Figure 26. Single-Pole Low-Pass Filter

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.

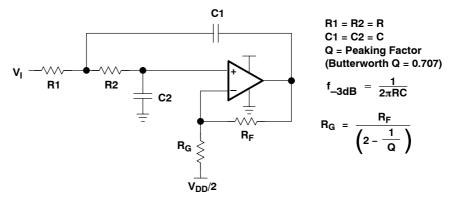


Figure 27. 2-Pole Low-Pass Sallen-Key Filter





#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

#### circuit layout considerations

To achieve the levels of high performance of the TLV27Lx, follow proper printed-circuit board design techniques. A general set of guidelines is given in the following.

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



#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

### general power dissipation considerations

For a given  $\theta_{JA}$ , the maximum power dissipation is shown in Figure 28 and is calculated by the following formula:

$$P_{D} = \left(\frac{T_{MAX} - T_{A}}{\theta_{JA}}\right)$$

Where:

 $P_D$  = Maximum power dissipation of TLV27Lx IC (watts)

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

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

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

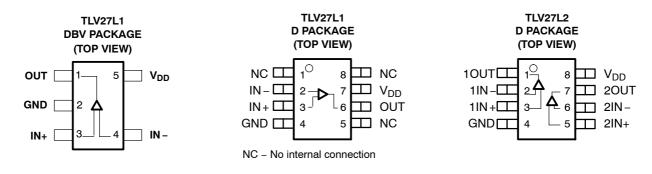
 $\theta_{JC}$  = Thermal coefficient from junction to case

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

#### **MAXIMUM POWER DISSIPATION** FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE 2 T, = 150°C PDIP Package Low-K Test PCB 1.75 θ<sub>JA</sub> = 104°C/W Maximum Power Dissipation - W 1.5 **MSOP Package Low-K Test PCB SOIC Package** θ<sub>JA</sub> = 260°C/W 1.25 Low-K Test PCB θ<sub>JA</sub> = 176°C/W 0.75 0.5 0.25 SOT-23 Package Low-K Test PCB $\theta_{JA} = 324^{\circ}C/W$ -55-40-25-10 5 20 35 50 65 80 95 110 125 $T_A$ – Free-Air Temperature – $^{\circ}C$

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

Figure 28. Maximum Power Dissipation vs Free-Air Temperature





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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
TLV27L1CDBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	VBIC	Samples
TLV27L1CDBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	VBIC	Samples
TLV27L1IDBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	VBII	Samples
TLV27L1IDBVRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125		Samples
TLV27L1IDBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	VBII	Samples
TLV27L1IDBVTG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125		Samples
TLV27L1IDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	27V1I	Samples
TLV27L2CDGK	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	80	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU   NIPDAUAG	Level-1-260C-UNLIM		BAC	Samples
TLV27L2CDGKR	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU   NIPDAUAG	Level-1-260C-UNLIM		BAC	Samples
TLV27L2CDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	0 to 70	27V2C	Samples
TLV27L2ID	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	27V2I	Samples
TLV27L2IDGK	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	80	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU   NIPDAUAG	Level-1-260C-UNLIM		BAD	Samples
TLV27L2IDGKR	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU   NIPDAUAG	Level-1-260C-UNLIM		BAD	Samples
TLV27L2IDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	27V2I	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.

<sup>(2)</sup> 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".

PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

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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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#### OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TLV27L2:

Automotive: TLV27L2-Q1

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

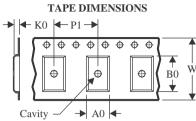
Automotive - Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects



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## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





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

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



#### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing		SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TLV27L1CDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	180.0	9.0	3.15	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV27L1CDBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	180.0	9.0	3.15	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV27L1IDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	180.0	9.0	3.15	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV27L1IDBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	180.0	9.0	3.15	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV27L1IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLV27L2CDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLV27L2CDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLV27L2CDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLV27L2IDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLV27L2IDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLV27L2IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1



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\*All dimensions are nominal

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Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TLV27L1CDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	182.0	182.0	20.0
TLV27L1CDBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	182.0	182.0	20.0
TLV27L1IDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	182.0	182.0	20.0
TLV27L1IDBVT	SOT-23	DBV	5	250	182.0	182.0	20.0
TLV27L1IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	340.5	338.1	20.6
TLV27L2CDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	358.0	335.0	35.0
TLV27L2CDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	364.0	364.0	27.0
TLV27L2CDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	340.5	338.1	20.6
TLV27L2IDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	364.0	364.0	27.0
TLV27L2IDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	358.0	335.0	35.0
TLV27L2IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	340.5	338.1	20.6

## **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)
TLV27L2CDGK	DGK	VSSOP	8	80	330	6.55	500	2.88
TLV27L2ID	D	SOIC	8	75	507	8	3940	4.32
TLV27L2IDGK	DGK	VSSOP	8	80	330	6.55	500	2.88



SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



#### 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.



SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: (continued)

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



SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



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.





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.





SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



## 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.



SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



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 INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



#### 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.



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