

# TLV34xx Low-Voltage Rail-to-Rail Output CMOS Operational Amplifiers With Shutdown

## 1 Features

- 1.8-V and 5-V Performance
- Low Offset (A Grade)
  - 1.25 mV Maximum (25°C)
  - 1.7 mV Maximum (–40°C to 125°C)
- Rail-to-Rail Output Swing
- Wide Common-Mode Input Voltage Range: –0.2 V to ( $V_+$  – 0.5 V)
- Input Bias Current: 1 pA (Typical)
- Input Offset Voltage: 0.3 mV (Typical)
- Low Supply Current: 70  $\mu$ A/Channel
- Low Shutdown Current: 10 pA (Typical) Per Channel
- Gain Bandwidth: 2.3 MHz (Typical)
- Slew Rate: 0.9 V/ $\mu$ s (Typical)
- Turnon Time From Shutdown: 5  $\mu$ s (Typical)
- Input Referred Voltage Noise (at 10 kHz): 20 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
- ESD Protection Exceeds JESD 22
  - 2000-V Human-Body Model (HBM)
  - 750-V Charged-device model (CDM)

## 2 Applications

- Cellular Phones
- Consumer Electronics (Laptops)
- Audio Preamplifier for Voice
- Portable and Battery-Powered Electronic Equipment
- Supply Current Monitoring
- Battery Monitoring
- Buffers
- Filters

## 3 Description

The TLV34xx devices are single and dual CMOS operational amplifiers, respectively, with low-voltage, low-power, and rail-to-rail output swing capabilities. The PMOS input stage offers an ultra-low input bias current of 1 pA (typical) and an offset voltage of 0.3 mV (typical). For applications requiring excellent dc precision, the A grade (TLV34xA) has a low offset voltage of 1.25 mV (maximum) at 25°C.

These single-supply amplifiers are designed specifically for ultra-low-voltage (1.5 V to 5 V) operation, with a common-mode input voltage range that typically extends from –0.2 V to 0.5 V from the positive supply rail.

The TLV341 (single) and TLV342 (dual) in the RUG package also offer a shutdown (SHDN) pin that can be used to disable the device. In shutdown mode, the supply current is reduced to 45 pA (typical). Offered in both the SOT-23 and smaller SC70 packages, the TLV341 is suitable for the most space-constrained applications. The dual TLV342 is offered in the standard SOIC, VSSOP, and X2QFN packages.

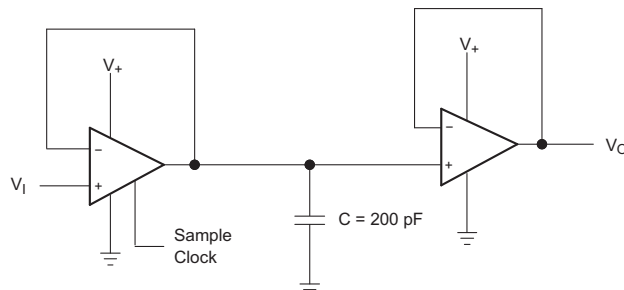
An extended industrial temperature range from –40°C to 125°C makes the TLV34xx suitable in a wide variety of commercial and industrial applications.

### Device Information<sup>(1)</sup>

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
TLV341	SOT-23 (6)	2.90 mm x 1.60 mm
	SC70 (6)	2.00 mm x 1.25 mm
	SOT (6)	1.60 mm x 1.20 mm
TLV342	SOIC (8)	4.90 mm x 3.91 mm
	VSSOP (8)	3.00 mm x 3.00 mm
	X2QFN (10)	1.50 mm x 2.00 mm
TLV342S	X2QFN (10)	1.50 mm x 2.00 mm

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.

### Sample and Hold Circuit Using Two TLV341



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## 4 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

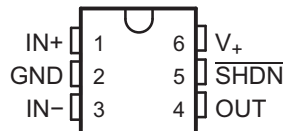
### Changes from Revision C (November 2007) to Revision D

Page

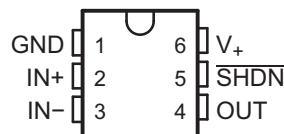
- Added *ESD Ratings* table, *Feature Description* section, *Device Functional Modes*, *Application and Implementation* section, *Power Supply Recommendations* section, *Layout* section, *Device and Documentation Support* section, and *Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information* section .....
- Removed DPK package and TLV344 part from the *Pin Configuration and Functions* table .....

## 5 Pin Configuration and Functions

**TLV341 DBV or DCK Package  
6-Pin SOT-23 or SC70  
Top View**



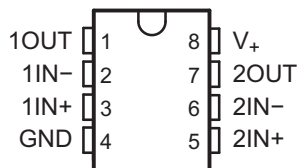
**TLV341 DRL Package  
6-Pin SOT  
Top View**



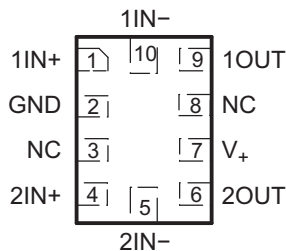
### Pin Functions: TLV341

NAME	PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
	SOT-23, SC70	SOT		
1IN+	1	2	I	Noninverting input on channel 1
1IN-	3	3	I	Inverting input on channel 1
1OUT	4	4	O	Output on channel 1
GND	2	1	—	Ground
SHDN	5	5	I	Shutdown active low
V+	6	6	—	Positive power supply

**TLV342 D or DGK Package  
10-Pin SOIC or VSSOP  
Top View**



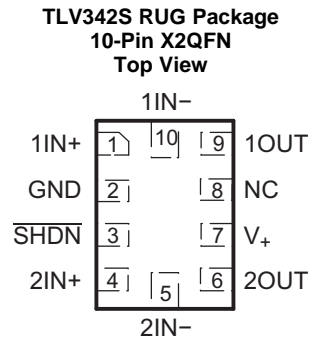
**TLV342 RUG Package  
10-Pin X2QFN  
Top View**



### Pin Functions: TLV342

NAME	PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
	SOIC, VSSOP	X2QFN		
1IN+	3	1	I	Noninverting input on channel 1
1IN-	2	10	I	Inverting input on channel 1
1OUT	1	9	O	Output on channel 1
2IN+	5	4	I	Noninverting input on channel 2
2IN-	6	5	I	Inverting input on channel 2
2OUT	7	6	O	Output on channel 2
GND	4	2	—	Ground
NC <sup>(1)</sup>	—	3, 8	—	Not connected
V+	8	7	—	Positive power supply

(1) NC – No internal connection


**Pin Functions: TLV342S**

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
1IN+	1	I	Noninverting input on channel 1
1IN–	10	I	Inverting input on channel 1
1OUT	9	O	Output on channel 1
2IN+	4	I	Noninverting input on channel 2
2IN–	5	I	Inverting input on channel 2
2OUT	6	O	Output on channel 2
GND	2	—	Ground
NC <sup>(1)</sup>	8	—	Not connected
$\overline{\text{SHDN}}$	3	I	Shutdown active low
V <sub>+</sub>	7	—	Positive power supply

(1) NC – No internal connection

## 6 Specifications

### 6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>+</sub>	Supply voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	–0.3	5.5	V
V <sub>ID</sub>	Differential input voltage <sup>(3)</sup>		±5.5	V
V <sub>I</sub>	Input voltage (either input or $\overline{\text{shutdown}}$ )	–0.3	5.5	V
V <sub>O</sub>	Output voltage	–0.3	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3	V
T <sub>J</sub>	Operating virtual-junction temperature		150	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature	–65	150	°C

- (1) 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.
- (2) All voltage values (except differential voltages) are with respect to the network GND.
- (3) Differential voltages are at IN+ with respect to IN–.

### 6.2 ESD Ratings

		VALUE	UNIT
V <sub>(ESD)</sub>	Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 <sup>(1)</sup>	±2000
		Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 <sup>(2)</sup>	±750

- (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.

### 6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_+$	Supply voltage (single-supply operation)	1.5	5.5	V
$T_A$	Operating free-air temperature	-40	125	°C

### 6.4 Thermal Information: TLV341

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		TLV341			UNIT
		DBV (SOT-23)	DCK (SC70)	DRL (SOT)	
		6 PINS	6 PINS	6 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	193.4	196.8	221.1	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	145.6	82.4	109.1	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	44.1	95.2	111.4	°C/W
$\Psi_{JT}$	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	34.1	1.8	6.2	°C/W
$\Psi_{JB}$	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	43.4	93.2	109.8	°C/W

- (1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, [SPRA953](#).

### 6.5 Thermal Information: TLV342

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		TLV342			UNIT
		D (SOIC)	DGK (MSOP)	RUG (X2QFN)	
		8 PINS	8 PINS	10 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	123.6	192.3	167	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	69.8	78.2	56.5	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	63.9	112.6	94.3	°C/W
$\Psi_{JT}$	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	24.4	15.2	4.1	°C/W
$\Psi_{JB}$	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	63.4	111.2	94	°C/W

- (1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, [SPRA953](#).

### 6.6 Thermal Information: TLV342S

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		TLV342S	UNIT
		RUG (X2QFN)	
		10 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	158.3	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	52.6	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	87.9	°C/W
$\Psi_{JT}$	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	1	°C/W
$\Psi_{JB}$	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	87	°C/W

- (1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, [SPRA953](#).

## 6.7 Electrical Characteristics: $V_+ = 1.8\text{ V}$

$V_+ = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{GND} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{\text{IC}} = V_{\text{O}} = V_+/2$ ,  $R_{\text{L}} > 1\text{ M}\Omega$  (unless otherwise noted). See [Shutdown Characteristics:  \$V\_+ = 1.8\text{ V}\$](#) .

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	$T_{\text{A}}$	MIN	TYP <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
$V_{\text{IO}}$	Input offset voltage	Standard grade	25°C		0.3	4	mV
			Full range			4.5	
		A grade	25°C		0.3	1.25	
			0°C to 125°C		0.3	1.5	
			-40°C to 125°C		0.3	1.7	
$\alpha_{\text{VIO}}$	Average temperature coefficient of input offset voltage	Full range		1.9		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$	
$I_{\text{IB}}$	Input bias current		25°C		1	100	pA
			-40°C to 85°C			375	
			-40°C to 125°C			3000	
$I_{\text{IO}}$	Input offset current		25°C		6.6		fA
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$0 \leq V_{\text{ICR}} \leq 1.2\text{ V}$	25°C	60	85		dB
			Full range	50			
$k_{\text{SVR}}$	Supply-voltage rejection ratio	$1.8\text{ V} \leq V_+ \leq 5\text{ V}$	25°C	75	95		dB
			Full range	65			
$V_{\text{ICR}}$	Common-mode input voltage range	$\text{CMRR} \geq 60\text{ dB}$	25°C	0		1.2	V
$A_{\text{V}}$	Large-signal voltage gain <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_{\text{L}} = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ to 1.35 V	25°C	70	110		dB
			Full range	60			
		$R_{\text{L}} = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to 1.35 V	25°C	65	100		
			Full range	55			
$V_{\text{O}}$	Output swing (delta from supply rails)	$R_{\text{L}} = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to 1.35 V	Low level	25°C	22	50	mV
				Full range			
			High level	25°C	25	50	
				Full range			
		$R_{\text{L}} = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ to 1.35 V	Low level	25°C	14	20	
				Full range			
			High level	25°C	7	20	
				Full range			
$I_{\text{CC}}$	Supply current (per channel)		25°C		70	150	$\mu\text{A}$
			Full range			200	
$I_{\text{OS}}$	Output short-circuit current	Sourcing	25°C	6	12	mA	
		Sinking		10	20		
SR	Slew rate	$R_{\text{L}} = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ <sup>(3)</sup>	25°C		0.9		V/ $\mu\text{s}$
GBW	Unity-gain bandwidth	$R_{\text{L}} = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_{\text{L}} = 200\text{ pF}$	25°C		2.2		MHz
$\phi_{\text{m}}$	Phase margin	$R_{\text{L}} = 100\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_{\text{L}} = 200\text{ pF}$	25°C		55		°
$G_{\text{m}}$	Gain margin	$R_{\text{L}} = 100\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_{\text{L}} = 200\text{ pF}$	25°C		15		dB
$V_{\text{n}}$	Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$	25°C		33		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
$I_{\text{n}}$	Equivalent input noise current	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$	25°C		0.001		$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
THD	Total harmonic distortion	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $A_{\text{V}} = 1$ , $R_{\text{L}} = 600\ \Omega$ , $V_{\text{I}} = 1\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$	25°C		0.015%		

(1) Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm.

(2)  $\text{GND} + 0.2\text{ V} \leq V_{\text{O}} \leq V_+ - 0.2\text{ V}$

(3) Connected as voltage follower with  $2\text{-}V_{\text{PP}}$  step input. Number specified is the slower of the positive and negative slew rates.

## 6.8 Electrical Characteristics: $V_+ = 5\text{ V}$

$V_+ = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{GND} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IC} = V_O = V_+/2$ ,  $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$  (unless otherwise noted). See [Shutdown Characteristics:  \$V\_+ = 5\text{ V}\$](#) .

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		$T_A$	MIN	TYP <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
$V_{IO}$	Input offset voltage	Standard grade		25°C		0.3	4	mV
				Full range			4.5	
		A grade		25°C		0.3	1.25	
				0°C to 125°C		0.3	1.5	
				–40°C to 125°C		0.3	1.7	
$\alpha_{VIO}$	Average temperature coefficient of input offset voltage			Full range		1.9		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{IB}$	Input bias current			25°C		1	200	pA
				–40°C to 85°C			375	
				–40°C to 125°C			3000	
$I_{IO}$	Input offset current			25°C		6.6		fA
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$0 \leq V_{ICR} \leq 4.4\text{ V}$		25°C	75	90		dB
				Full range	70			
$k_{SVR}$	Supply-voltage rejection ratio	$1.8\text{ V} \leq V_+ \leq 5\text{ V}$		25°C	75	95		dB
				Full range	65			
$V_{ICR}$	Common-mode input voltage range	$\text{CMRR} \geq 70\text{ dB}$		25°C	0		4.4	V
$A_V$	Large-signal voltage gain <sup>(2)</sup>	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ to 2.5 V		25°C	80	110		dB
				Full range	70			
		$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to 2.5 V		25°C	75	105		
				Full range	60			
$V_O$	Output swing (delta from supply rails)	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to 2.5 V	Low level	25°C		40	60	mV
				Full range			85	
			High level	25°C		25	60	
				Full range			85	
		$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ to 2.5 V	Low level	25°C		18	30	
				Full range			40	
			High level	25°C		7	15	
				Full range			20	
$I_{CC}$	Supply current (per channel)			25°C		75	150	$\mu\text{A}$
				Full range			200	
$I_{OS}$	Output short-circuit current			25°C	Sourcing	60	113	mA
					Sinking	80	115	
SR	Slew rate	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ <sup>(3)</sup>		25°C		1		V/ $\mu\text{s}$
GBW	Unity-gain bandwidth	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 200\text{ pF}$		25°C		2.3		MHz
$\phi_m$	Phase margin	$R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 200\text{ pF}$		25°C		55		°
$G_m$	Gain margin	$R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 200\text{ pF}$		25°C		15		dB
$V_n$	Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		25°C		33		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
$I_n$	Equivalent input noise current	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		25°C		0.001		$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
THD	Total harmonic distortion	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $A_V = 1$ , $R_L = 600\ \Omega$ , $V_I = 1\text{ V}_{PP}$		25°C		0.012%		

(1) Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm.

(2)  $\text{GND} + 0.2\text{ V} \leq V_O \leq V_+ - 0.2\text{ V}$

(3) Connected as voltage follower with 2- $V_{PP}$  step input. Number specified is the slower of the positive and negative slew rates.

### 6.9 Shutdown Characteristics: $V_+ = 1.8\text{ V}$

 $V_+ = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{GND} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IC} = V_O = V_+/2$ ,  $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$I_{CC(\text{SHDN})}$	Supply current in shutdown mode	$V_{SD} = 0\text{ V}$	25°C		0.01	1	$\mu\text{A}$
			Full range			1.5	
$t_{(\text{on})}$	Amplifier turnon time		25°C		5		$\mu\text{s}$
$V_{SD}$	Recommended shutdown pin voltage range	On mode	25°C	1.5		1.8	V
		Shutdown mode		0		0.5	

### 6.10 Shutdown Characteristics: $V_+ = 5\text{ V}$

 $V_+ = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $\text{GND} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IC} = V_O = V_+/2$ ,  $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$I_{CC(\text{SHDN})}$	Supply current in shutdown mode	$V_{SD} = 0\text{ V}$	25°C		0.01	1	$\mu\text{A}$
			Full range			1.5	
$t_{(\text{on})}$	Amplifier turnon time		25°C		5		$\mu\text{s}$
$V_{SD}$	Recommended shutdown pin voltage range	On mode	25°C	4.5		5	V
		Shutdown mode		0		0.8	



### 6.11 Typical Characteristics

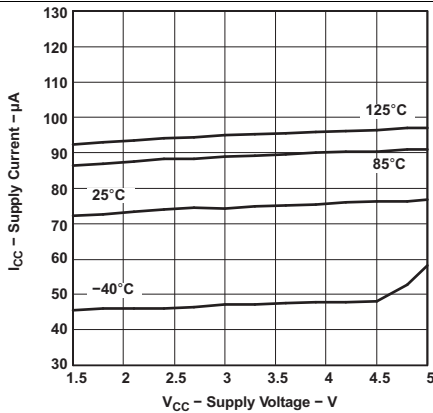


Figure 1. Supply Current vs Supply Voltage

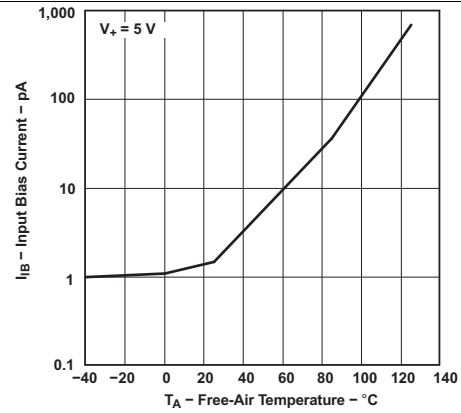


Figure 2. Input Bias Current vs Temperature

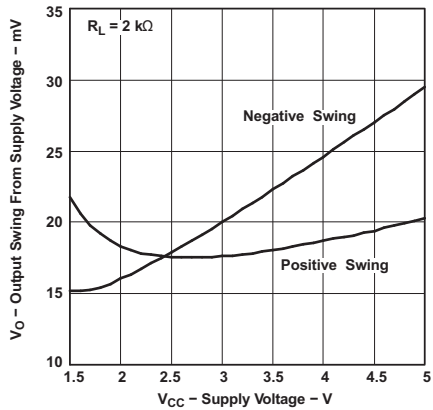


Figure 3. Output Voltage Swing vs Supply Voltage

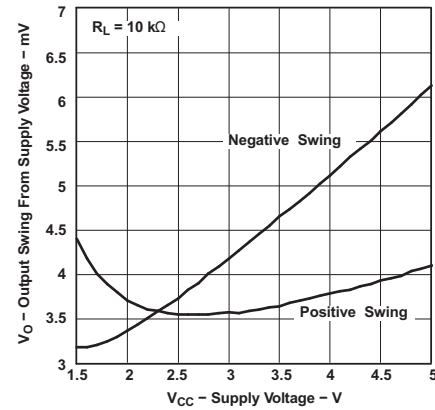


Figure 4. Output Voltage Swing vs Supply Voltage

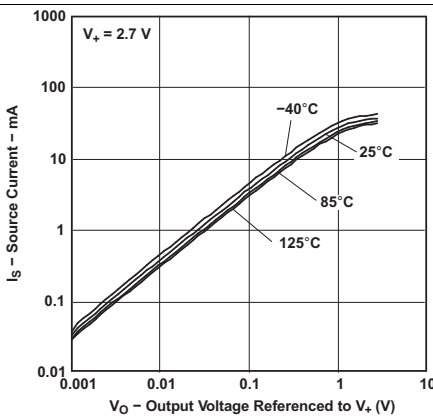


Figure 5. Source Current vs Output Voltage

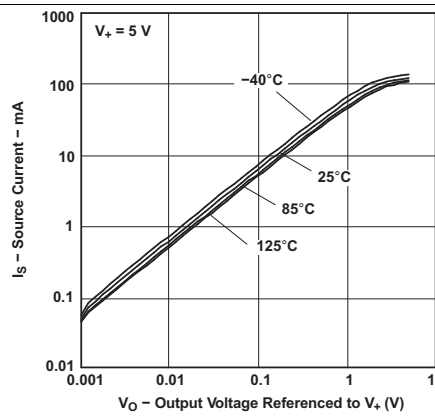
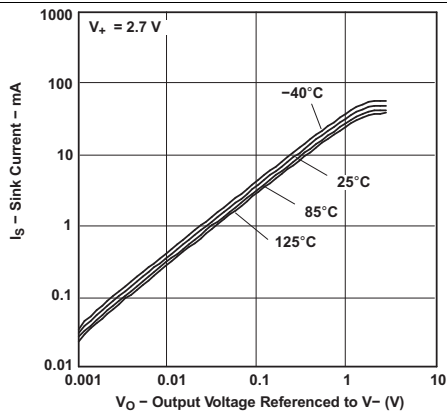
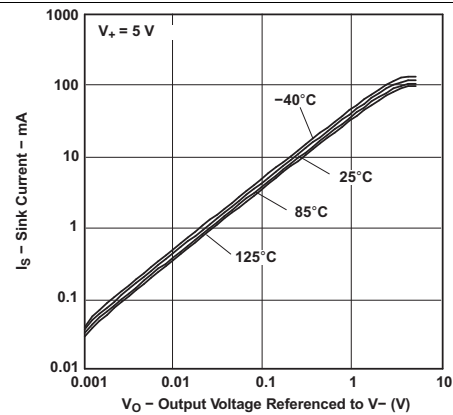
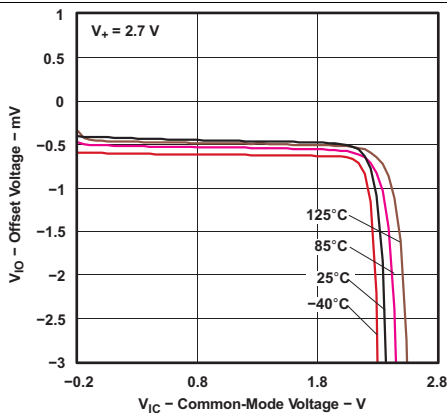
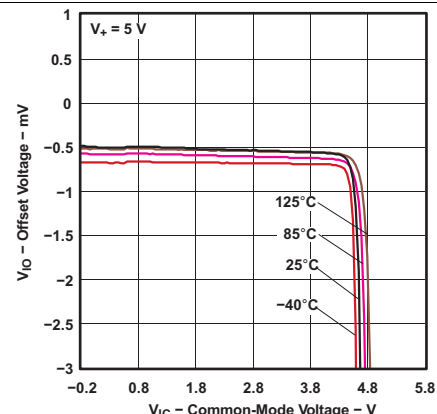
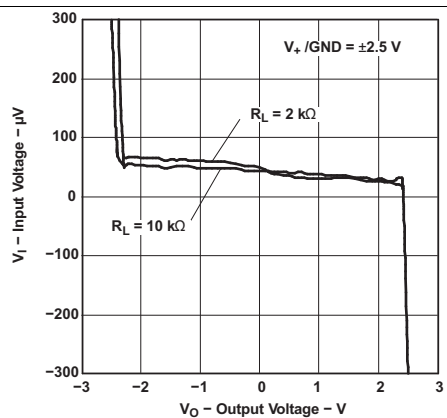
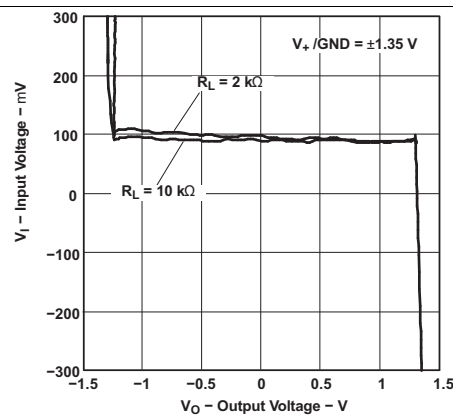


Figure 6. Source Current vs Output Voltage

**Typical Characteristics (continued)**

**Figure 7. Sink Current vs Output Voltage**

**Figure 8. Sink Current vs Output Voltage**

**Figure 9. Offset Voltage vs Common-Mode Voltage**

**Figure 10. Offset Voltage vs Common-Mode Voltage**

**Figure 11. Input Voltage vs Output Voltage**

**Figure 12. Input Voltage vs Output Voltage**

Typical Characteristics (continued)

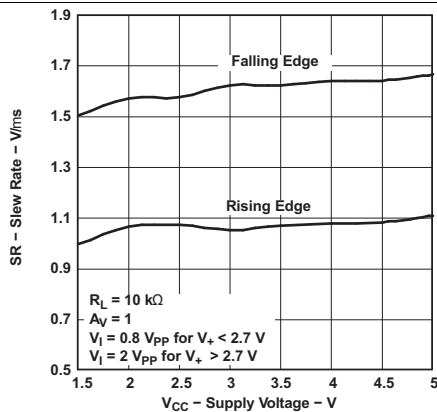


Figure 13. Slew Rate vs Supply Voltage

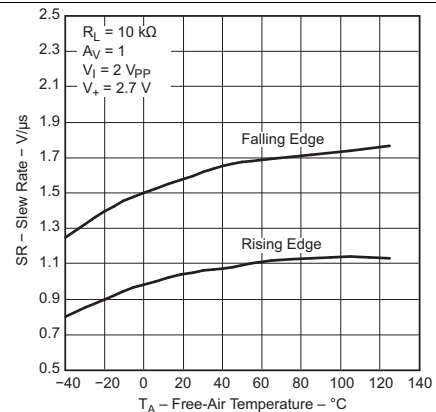


Figure 14. Slew Rate vs Temperature

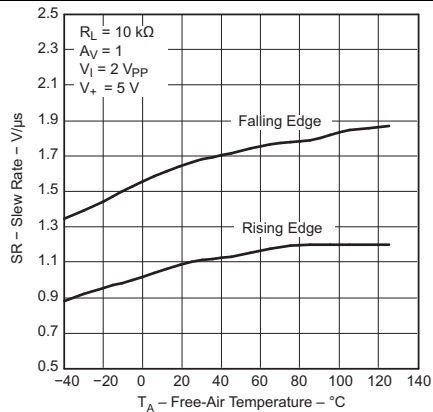


Figure 15. Slew Rate vs Temperature

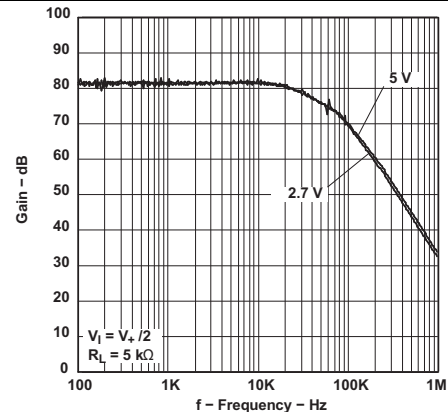


Figure 16. CMRR vs Frequency

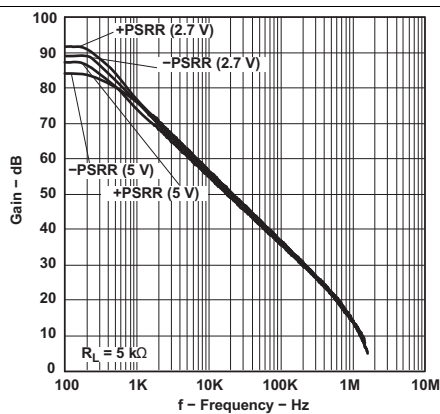


Figure 17. PSRR vs Frequency

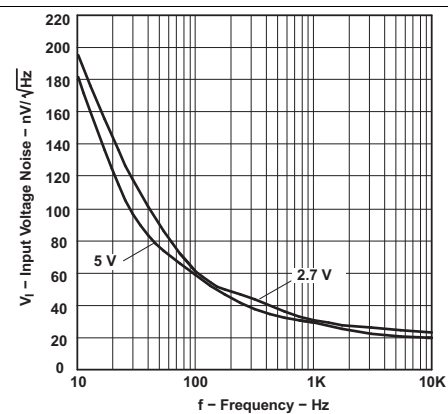
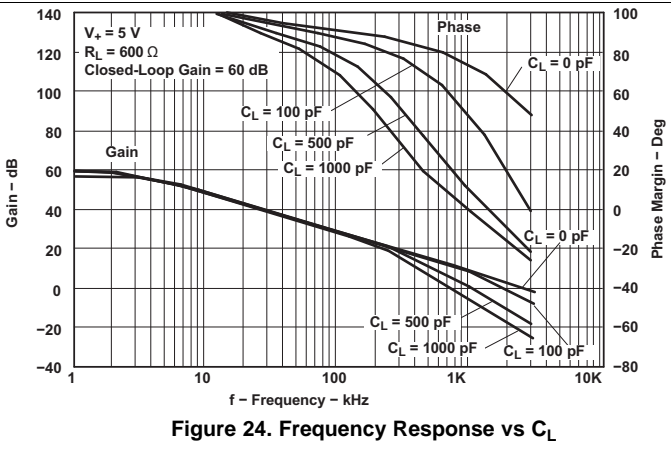
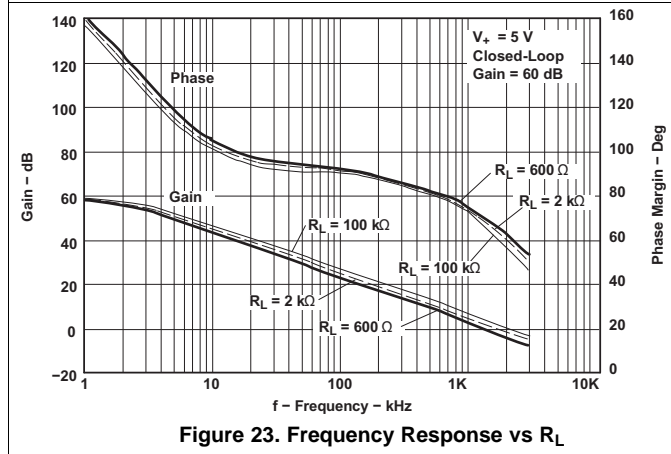
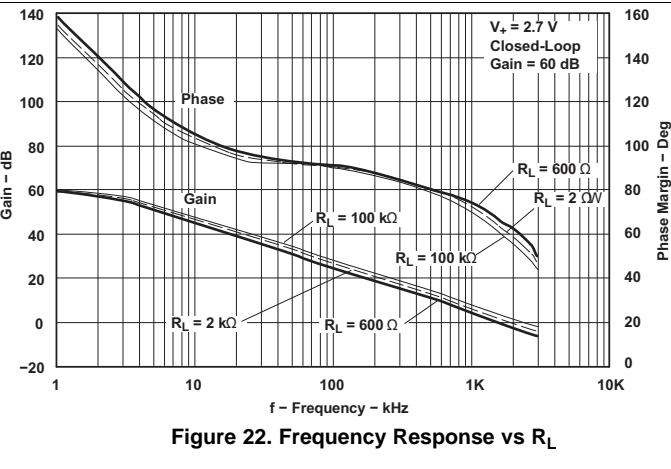
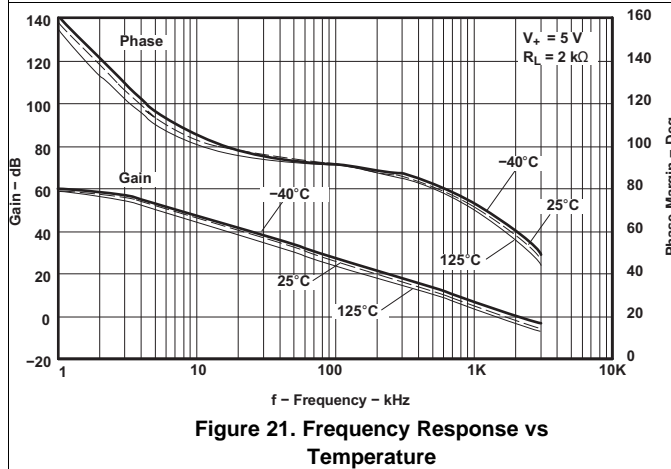
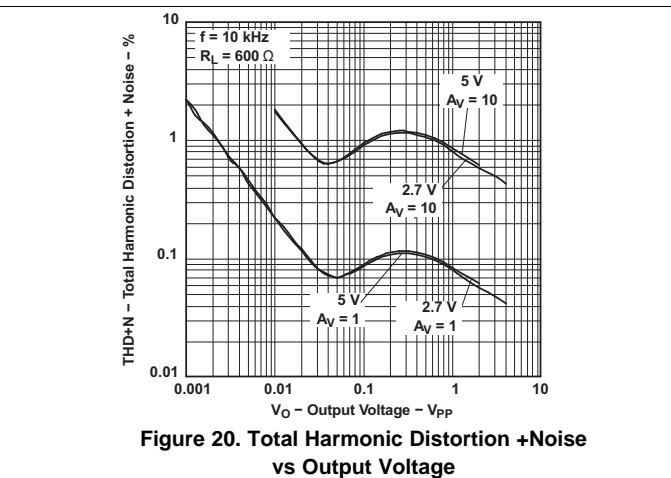
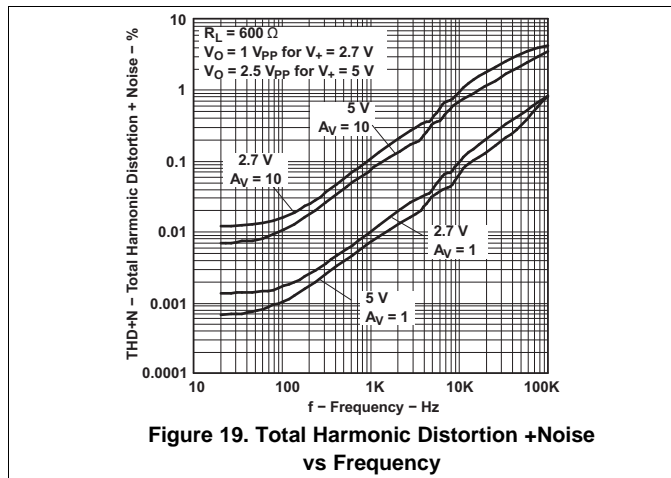
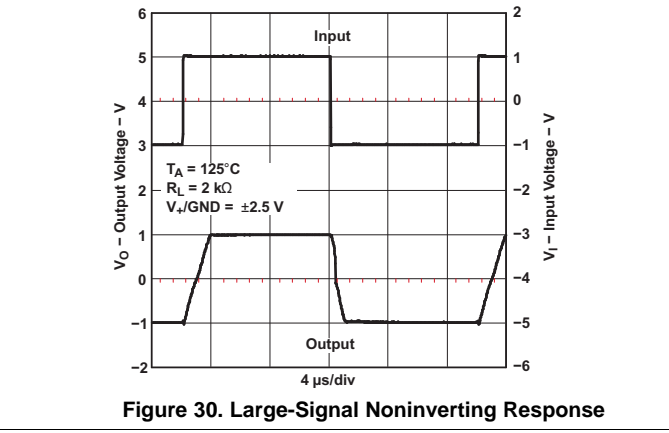
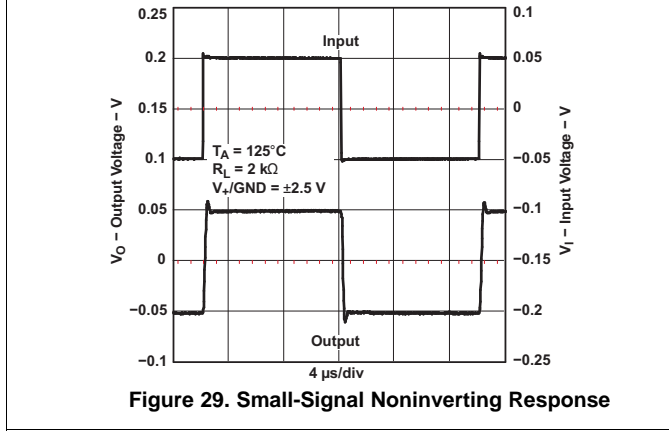
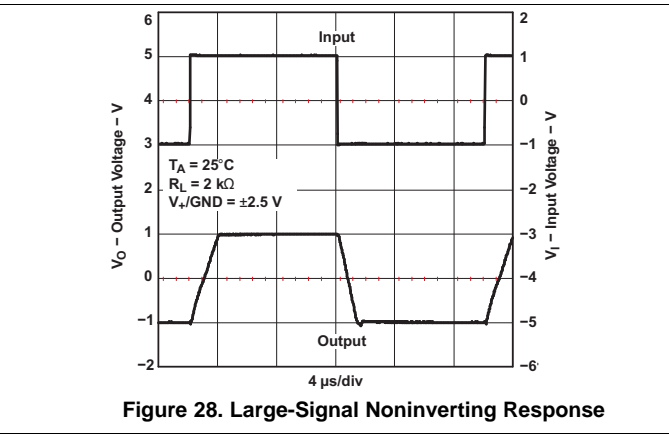
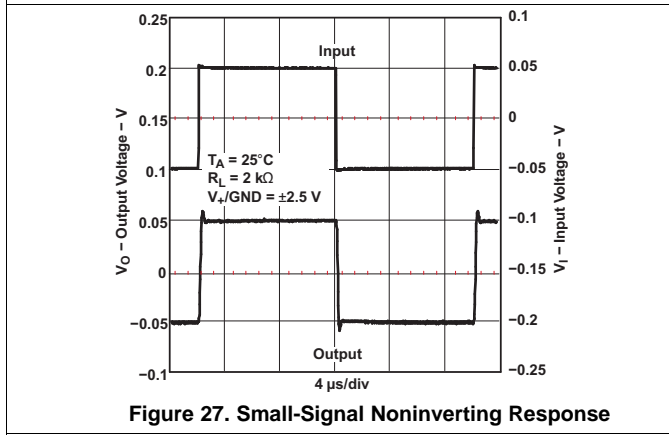
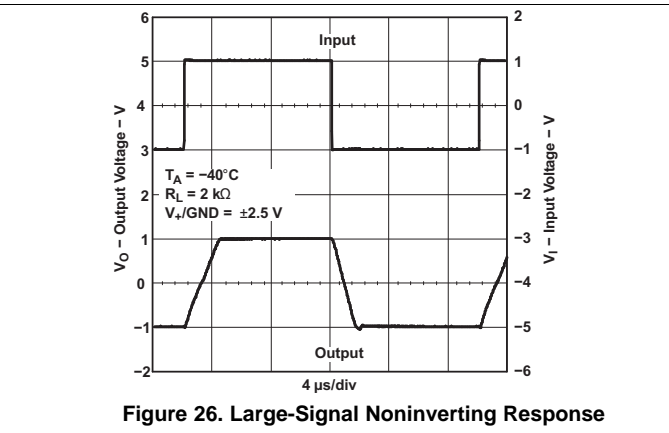
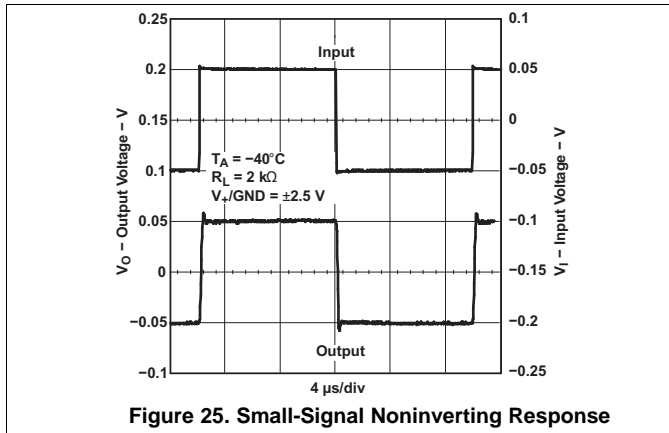


Figure 18. Input Voltage Noise vs Frequency

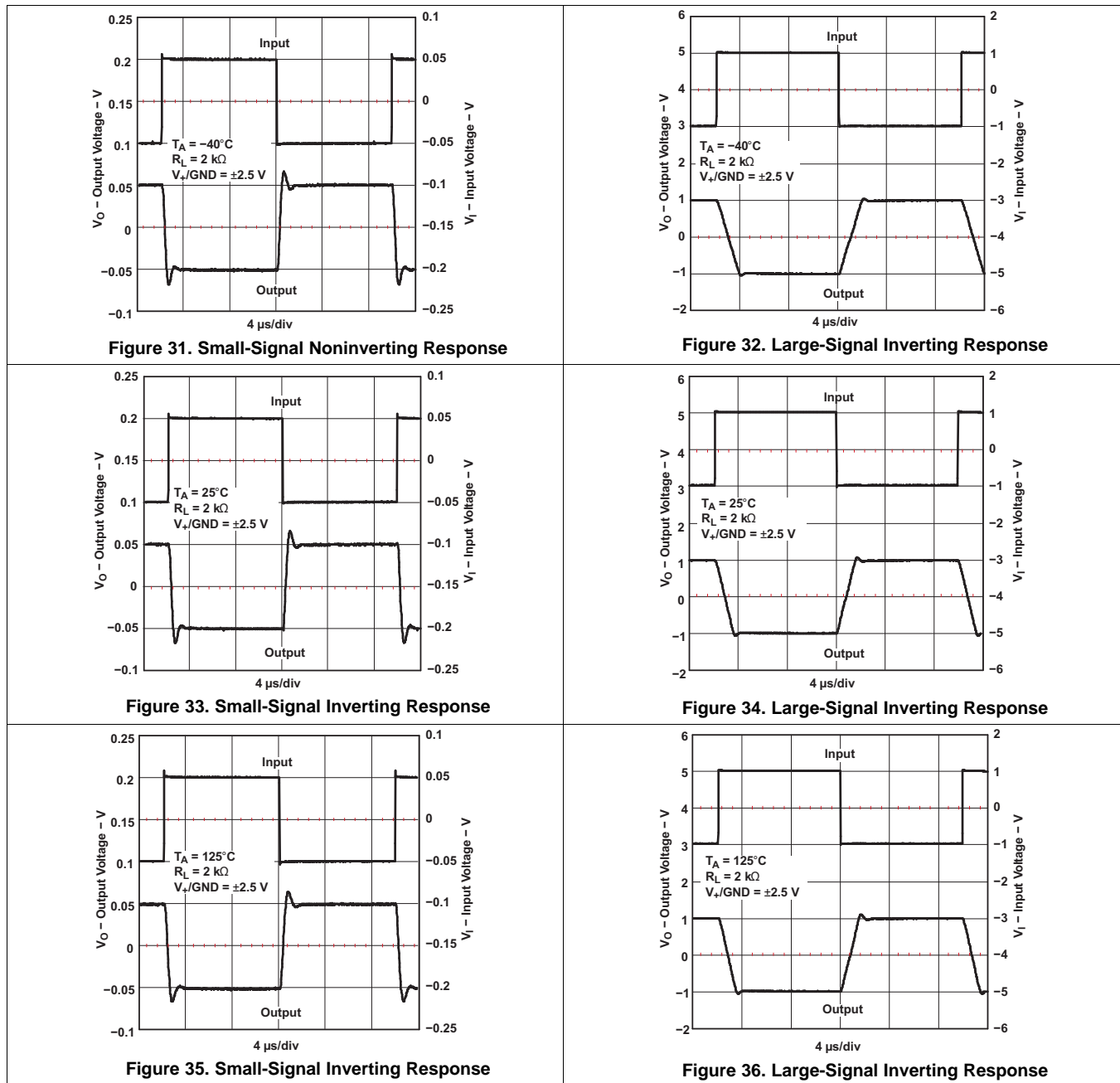
Typical Characteristics (continued)



Typical Characteristics (continued)



Typical Characteristics (continued)

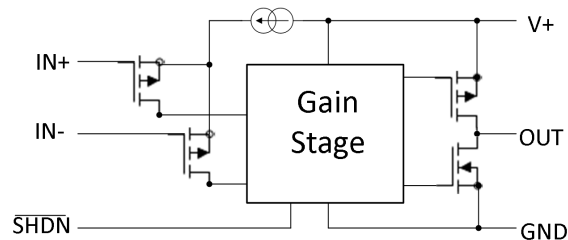


## 7 Detailed Description

### 7.1 Overview

The TLV34xx devices are precision operational amplifiers with CMOS inputs for very low input bias current. Grade A devices offer lower  $V_{IO}$  for high accuracy in direct-coupled applications. Output is rail to rail and input common mode includes ground. TLV341 and TLV342S have shutdown mode for very low supply current.

### 7.2 Functional Block Diagram



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### 7.3 Feature Description

#### 7.3.1 PMOS Input Stage

PMOS Input Stage supports a lower input range that includes ground. Upper range limit is  $V_{CC} - 0.6\text{ V}$ .

#### 7.3.2 CMOS Output Stage

The CMOS drain output topology allows rail-to-rail output swing.

#### 7.3.3 Shutdown

TLV341 and TLV342S include a shutdown pin. During shutdown,  $I_{CC}$  is nearly zero and the output becomes high impedance. The typical turnon time coming out of shutdown is 5  $\mu\text{s}$ .

### 7.4 Device Functional Modes

The TLV34xx devices have two operation modes:

- Normal operation when  $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$  pin is at  $V_+$  level or the  $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$  pin is not present
- Shutdown mode when  $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$  is at GND level;  $I_{CC}$  is very low and output is high impedance.

## 8 Application and Implementation

### NOTE

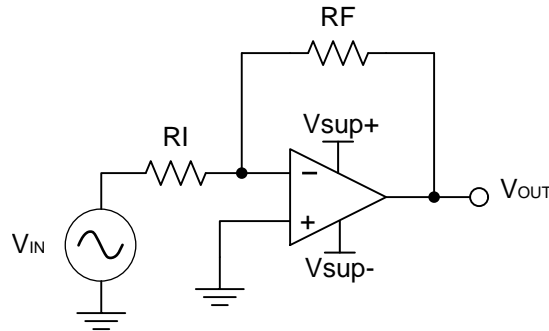
Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

### 8.1 Application Information

The TLV34xx devices have rail-to-rail output and input range from ground to  $V_{CC} - 0.6\text{ V}$ . CMOS inputs provide very low input current. Shutdown capability is an option in dual amplifier version. Operation from 1.5 V to 5.5 V is possible.

### 8.2 Typical Application

A typical application for an operational amplifier in an inverting amplifier. This amplifier takes a positive voltage on the input, and makes it a negative voltage of the same magnitude. In the same manner, it also makes negative voltages positive.



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**Figure 37. Application Schematic**

#### 8.2.1 Design Requirements

The supply voltage must be chosen such that it is larger than the input voltage range and output voltage range. For instance, this application scales a signal of  $\pm 0.5\text{ V}$  to  $\pm 1.8\text{ V}$ . Setting the supply at  $\pm 2\text{ V}$  is sufficient to accommodate this application. The supplies can power up in any order; however, neither supply can be of opposite polarity relative to ground at any time; otherwise, a large current can flow through the input ESD diodes. TI highly recommends adding a series resistor to the grounded input to limit current in such an occurrence.  $V_{sup+}$  must be more positive than  $V_{sup-}$  at all times; otherwise, a large reverse supply current may flow.

#### 8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

Determine the gain required by the inverting amplifier using [Equation 1](#) and [Equation 2](#):

$$A_v = \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \quad (1)$$

$$A_v = \frac{1.8}{-0.5} = -3.6 \quad (2)$$

Once the desired gain is determined, choose a value for  $R_I$  or  $R_F$ . Choosing a value in the  $k\Omega$  range is desirable because the amplifier circuit uses currents in the mA range. This ensures the part does not draw too much current. For this example, choose  $10\text{ k}\Omega$  for  $R_I$ , which means  $36\text{ k}\Omega$  is used for  $R_F$ . This was determined by [Equation 3](#).

$$A_v = -\frac{R_F}{R_I} \quad (3)$$



## Typical Application (continued)

### 8.2.3 Application Curve

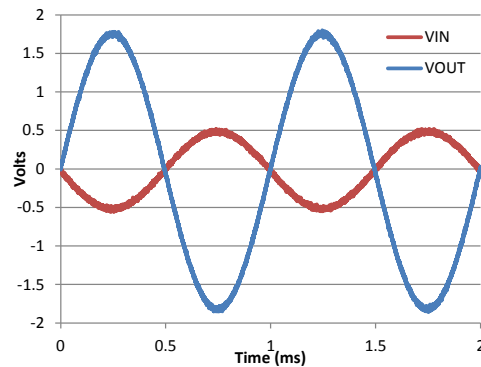


Figure 38. Input and Output Voltages of the Inverting Amplifier

## 9 Power Supply Recommendations

### CAUTION

Supply voltages larger than 5.5 V for a single supply can permanently damage the device (see the [Absolute Maximum Ratings](#)).

Place 0.1- $\mu$ F bypass capacitors close to the power-supply pins to reduce errors coupling in from noisy or high-impedance power supplies.

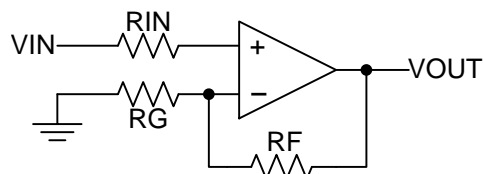
## 10 Layout

### 10.1 Layout Guidelines

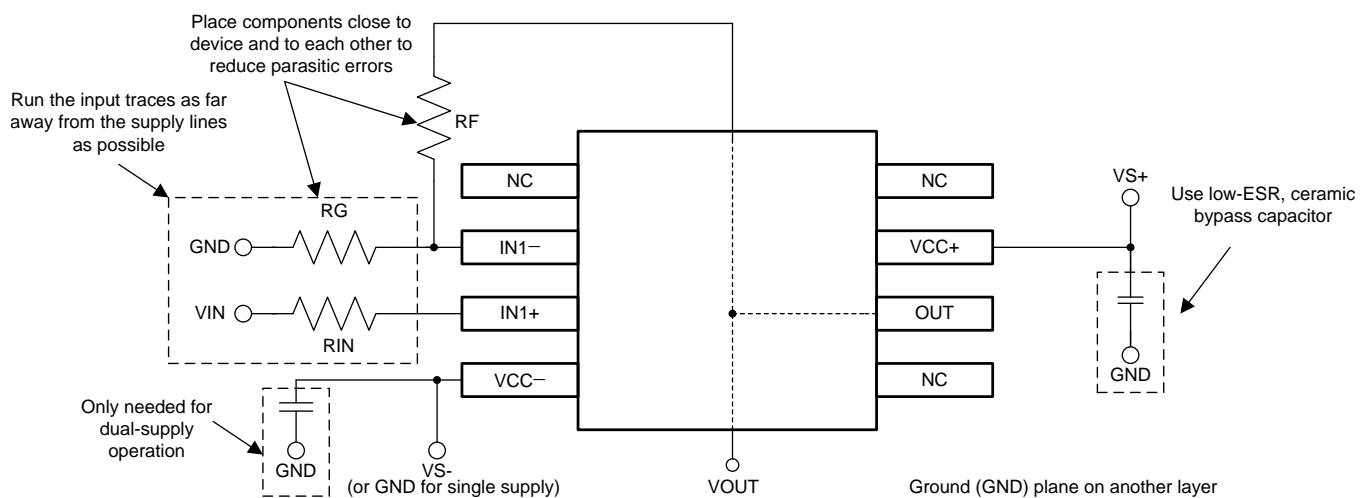
For best operational performance of the device, use good PCB layout practices, including:

- Noise can propagate into analog circuitry through the power pins of the circuit as a whole, as well as the operational amplifier. Bypass capacitors are used to reduce the coupled noise by providing low-impedance power sources local to the analog circuitry.
  - Connect low-ESR, 0.1- $\mu\text{F}$  ceramic bypass capacitors between each supply pin and ground, placed as close to the device as possible. A single bypass capacitor from  $V_+$  to ground is applicable for single-supply applications.
- Separate grounding for analog and digital portions of circuitry is one of the simplest and most effective methods of noise suppression. One or more layers on multilayer PCBs are usually devoted to ground planes. A ground plane helps distribute heat and reduces EMI noise pickup. Make sure to physically separate digital and analog grounds while paying attention to the flow of the ground current.
- To reduce parasitic coupling, run the input traces as far away from the supply or output traces as possible. If it is not possible to keep them separate, it is much better to cross the sensitive trace perpendicular as opposed to in parallel with the noisy trace.
- Place the external components as close to the device as possible. Keeping  $R_F$  and  $R_G$  close to the inverting input minimizes parasitic capacitance, as shown in [Layout Guidelines](#).
- Keep the length of input traces as short as possible. Always remember that the input traces are the most sensitive part of the circuit.
- Consider a driven, low-impedance guard ring around the critical traces. A guard ring can significantly reduce leakage currents from nearby traces that are at different potentials.

### 10.2 Layout Example



**Figure 39. Layout Schematic**



**Figure 40. Operational Amplifier Schematic for Noninverting Configuration**

## 11 Device and Documentation Support

### 11.1 Related Links

The table below lists quick access links. Categories include technical documents, support and community resources, tools and software, and quick access to sample or buy.

**Table 1. Related Links**

PARTS	PRODUCT FOLDER	SAMPLE & BUY	TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS	TOOLS & SOFTWARE	SUPPORT & COMMUNITY
TLV341	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>
TLV341A	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>
TLV342	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>
TLV342S	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>	<a href="#">Click here</a>

### 11.2 Community Resource

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™ Online Community** *TI's Engineer-to-Engineer (E2E) Community*. Created to foster collaboration among engineers. At [e2e.ti.com](http://e2e.ti.com), you can ask questions, share knowledge, explore ideas and help solve problems with fellow engineers.

**Design Support** *TI's Design Support* Quickly find helpful E2E forums along with design support tools and contact information for technical support.

### 11.3 Trademarks

E2E is a trademark of Texas Instruments.  
All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

### 11.4 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

### 11.5 Glossary

[SLYZ022](#) — *TI Glossary*.

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

## 12 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

**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
TLV341AIDBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	YCGE	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV341AIDBVT	OBSOLETE	SOT-23	DBV	6		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125	YCGE	
TLV341AIDCKR	ACTIVE	SC70	DCK	6	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	Y5E	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV341AIDCKT	OBSOLETE	SC70	DCK	6		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125	Y5E	
TLV341IDBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	YC9E	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV341IDCKR	ACTIVE	SC70	DCK	6	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	Y4E	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV341IDCKRG4	ACTIVE	SC70	DCK	6	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	Y4E	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV341IDCKT	OBSOLETE	SC70	DCK	6		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125	Y4E	
TLV341IDRLR	ACTIVE	SOT-5X3	DRL	6	4000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAUAG	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	(Y4A, Y4W)	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV342AID	OBSOLETE	SOIC	D	8		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125	TY342A	
TLV342AIDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	TY342A	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV342ID	OBSOLETE	SOIC	D	8		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125	TY342	
TLV342IDGKR	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU   SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	Y6A	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV342IDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	TY342	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV342IRUGR	ACTIVE	X2QFN	RUG	10	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	(1S8, Y6E)	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV342SIRUGR	ACTIVE	X2QFN	RUG	10	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	(10A, 2YE)	<a href="#">Samples</a>

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

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

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

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

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

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) **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  $\leq 1000$ ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the  $\leq 1000$ ppm 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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In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

**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
TLV341AIDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	180.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV341AIDCKR	SC70	DCK	6	3000	179.0	8.4	2.2	2.5	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV341IDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	179.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV341IDCKR	SC70	DCK	6	3000	179.0	8.4	2.2	2.5	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV341IDCKRG4	SC70	DCK	6	3000	179.0	8.4	2.2	2.5	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV341IDRLR	SOT-5X3	DRL	6	4000	180.0	8.4	1.98	1.78	0.69	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV342AIDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLV342IDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	330.0	12.4	5.25	3.35	1.25	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLV342IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLV342IRUGR	X2QFN	RUG	10	3000	180.0	8.4	1.75	2.25	0.55	4.0	8.0	Q1
TLV342SIRUGR	X2QFN	RUG	10	3000	180.0	8.4	1.75	2.25	0.55	4.0	8.0	Q1

**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TLV341AIDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	200.0	183.0	25.0
TLV341AIDCKR	SC70	DCK	6	3000	200.0	183.0	25.0
TLV341IDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	200.0	183.0	25.0
TLV341IDCKR	SC70	DCK	6	3000	200.0	183.0	25.0
TLV341IDCKRG4	SC70	DCK	6	3000	200.0	183.0	25.0
TLV341IDRLR	SOT-5X3	DRL	6	4000	202.0	201.0	28.0
TLV342AIDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	367.0	367.0	35.0
TLV342IDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	366.0	364.0	50.0
TLV342IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	367.0	367.0	35.0
TLV342IRUGR	X2QFN	RUG	10	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
TLV342SIRUGR	X2QFN	RUG	10	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0

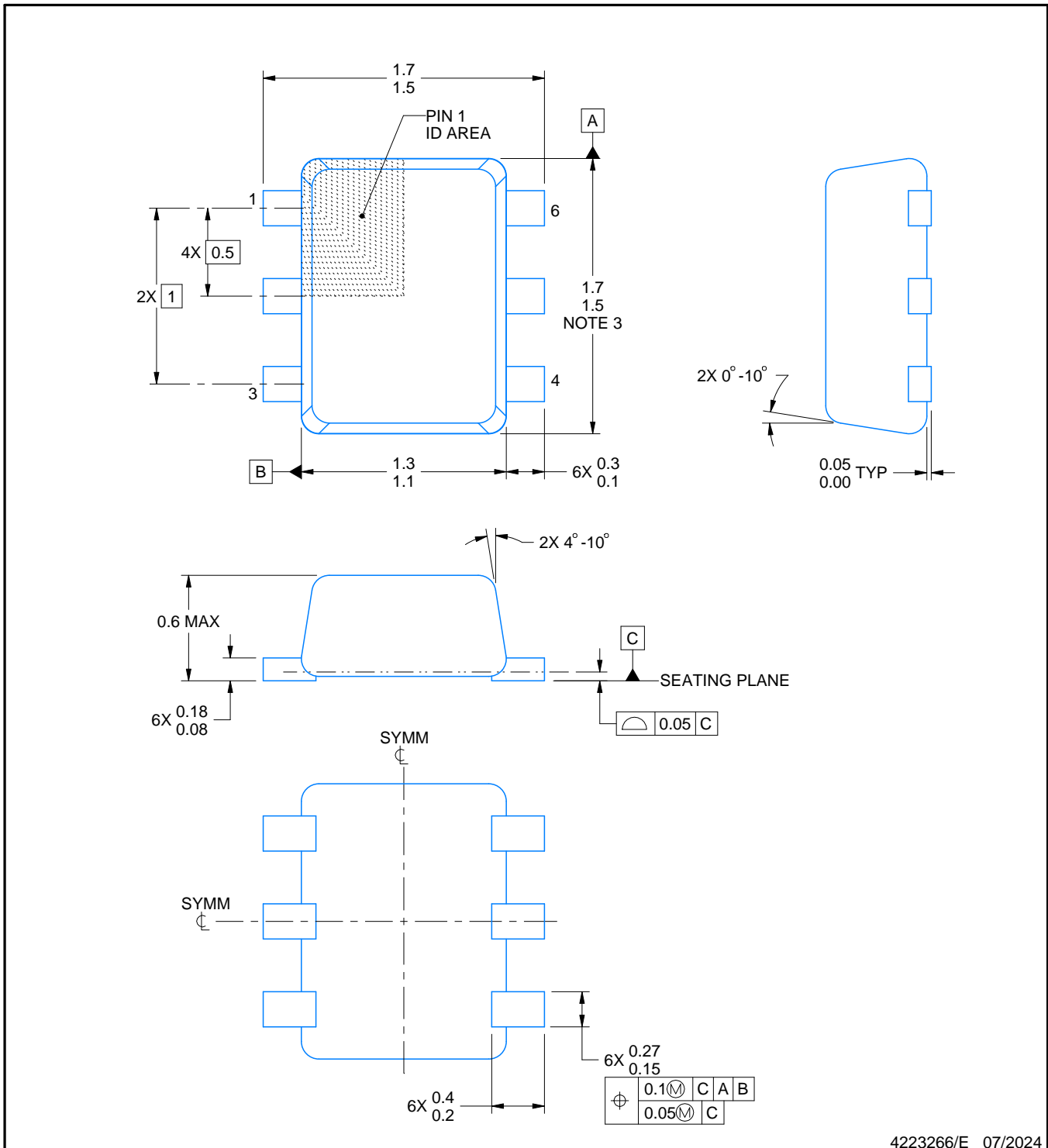
# DRL0006A



# PACKAGE OUTLINE

## SOT - 0.6 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



4223266/E 07/2024

### 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. 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. Reference JEDEC registration MO-293 Variation UAAD

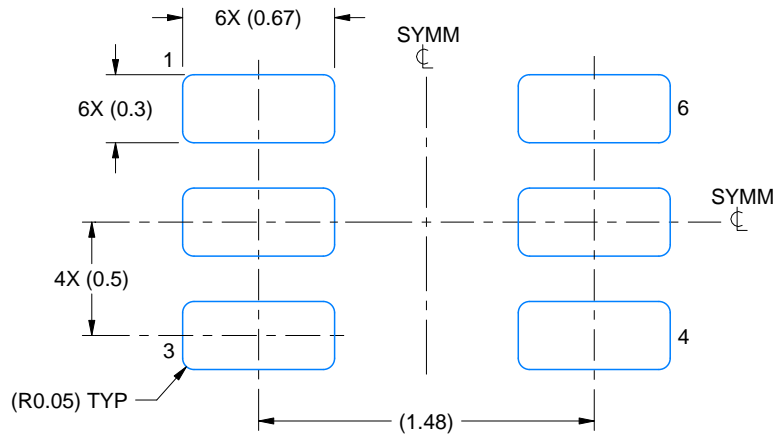


# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

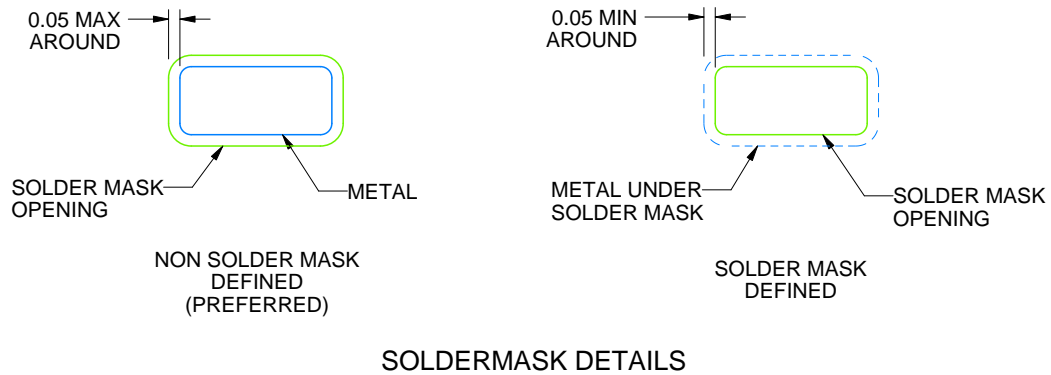
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SOT - 0.6 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
SCALE:30X



SOLDERMASK DETAILS

4223266/E 07/2024

NOTES: (continued)

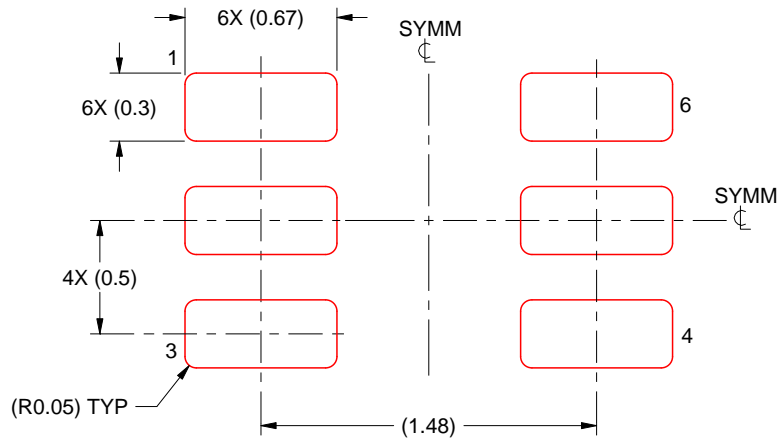
5. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
6. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.
7. Land pattern design aligns to IPC-610, Bottom Termination Component (BTC) solder joint inspection criteria.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DRL0006A

SOT - 0.6 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.1 mm THICK STENCIL  
SCALE:30X

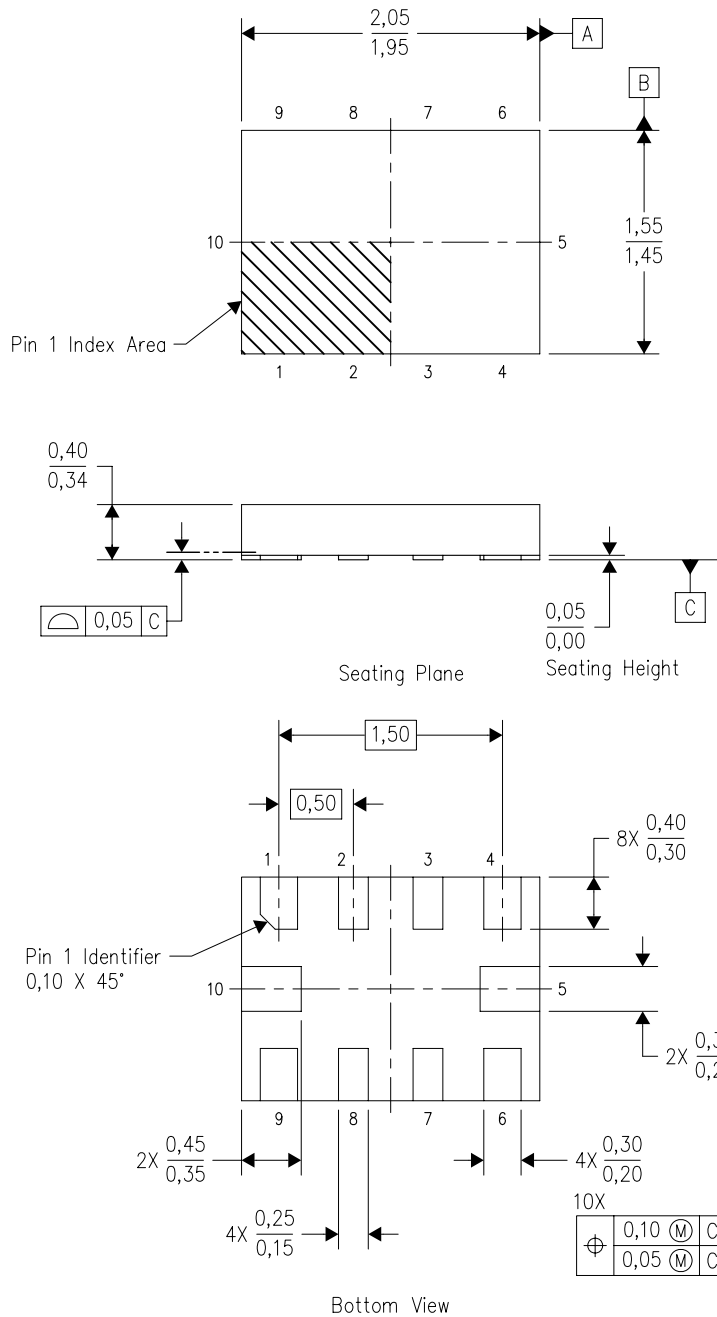
4223266/E 07/2024

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.

RUG (R-PQFP-N10)

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK



4208528-3/B 04/2008

- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. QFN (Quad Flatpack No-Lead) package configuration.
  - D. This package complies to JEDEC MO-288 variation X2EFD.



D0008A

# PACKAGE OUTLINE

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



4214825/C 02/2019

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.

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

D0008A

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
 EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
 SCALE:8X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214825/C 02/2019

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.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

D0008A

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON .005 INCH [0.125 MM] THICK STENCIL  
SCALE:8X

4214825/C 02/2019

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.

# DBV0006A



# PACKAGE OUTLINE

SOT-23 - 1.45 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



4214840/G 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. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.25 per side.
4. Leads 1,2,3 may be wider than leads 4,5,6 for package orientation.
5. Reference JEDEC MO-178.

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

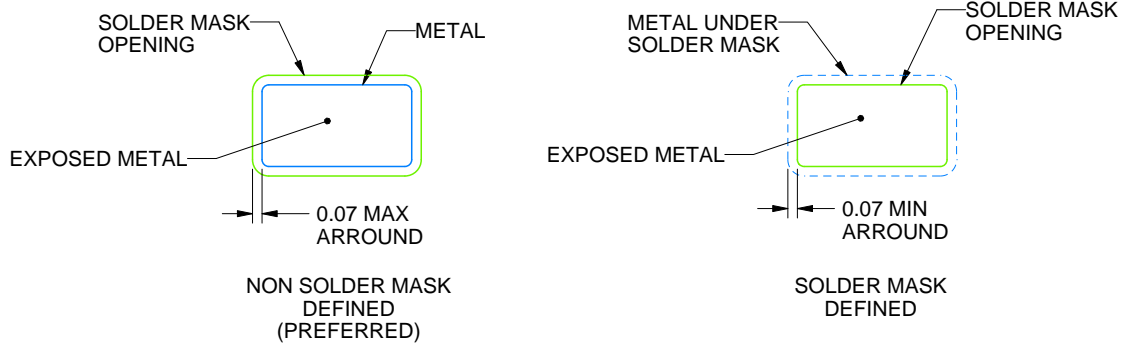
DBV0006A

SOT-23 - 1.45 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE:15X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214840/G 08/2024

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.



# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DBV0006A

SOT-23 - 1.45 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



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

4214840/G 08/2024

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.

# DGK0008A



# PACKAGE OUTLINE

VSSOP - 1.1 mm max height

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.

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

DGK0008A

™ VSSOP - 1.1 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE: 15X



4214862/A 04/2023

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.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DGK0008A

™ VSSOP - 1.1 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
SCALE: 15X

4214862/A 04/2023

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.

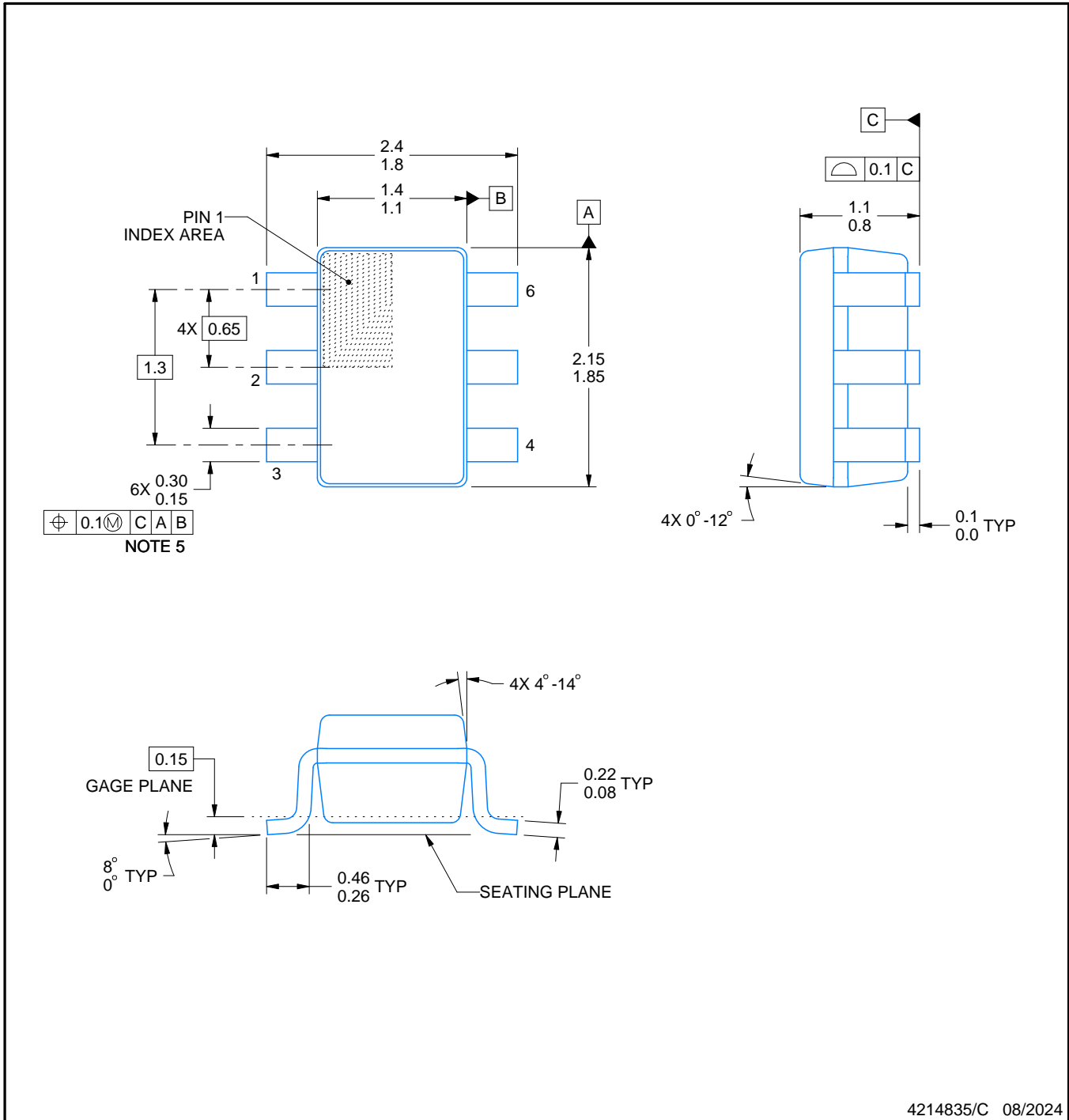
# DCK0006A



# PACKAGE OUTLINE

SOT - 1.1 max height

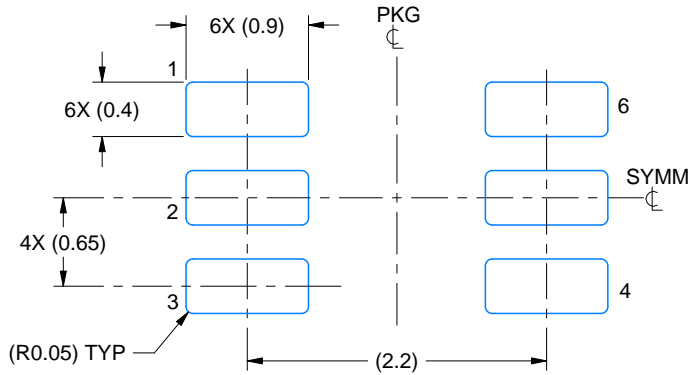
SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



4214835/C 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. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.15 per side.
4. Falls within JEDEC MO-203 variation AB.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE:18X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214835/C 08/2024

NOTES: (continued)

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



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.125 THICK STENCIL  
SCALE:18X

4214835/C 08/2024

NOTES: (continued)

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

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