



TLV6003 980-nA, 16-V, Precision, Rail-to-Rail Input and Output, Operational Amplifier

1 Features

- Micro-power operation: 1.2 μA (maximum)
- Low input offset voltage: 550 μV (maximum)
- Reverse battery protection up to 18 V
- Rail-to-rail input/output
- Gain bandwidth product: 5.5 kHz
- Specified temperature range:
 $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$
- Operating temperature range:
 $T_A = -55^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$
- Input common-mode range exceeds the rails:
 -0.1 V to $V_{CC} + 5\text{ V}$
- Supply voltage range: 2.5 V to 16 V
- Small package:
 - 5-pin SOT-23

2 Applications

- [Flow transmitter](#)
- [Pressure transmitter](#)
- [Motion detector \(PIR, uWave, and more\)](#)
- [Blood glucose monitor](#)
- [Gas detector](#)

3 Description

The TLV6003 is a nanopower operational amplifier consuming only 980 nA per channel, while offering very low maximum offset. Reverse battery protection guards the amplifier from an overcurrent condition due to improper battery installation. For harsh environments, the inputs can be taken 5 V greater than the positive supply rail without damage to the device.

The low supply current is coupled with a low input bias current, enabling the device to be used with high series resistance input sources, such as PIR motion detectors and carbon monoxide sensors. DC accuracy is maintained with a low max offset voltage of 550 μV (25°C), a typical CMRR of 120 dB, and a minimum open-loop gain of 112 dB at 2.7 V.

The maximum operating supply voltage is specified from 2.5 V to 16 V, with electrical characteristics specified at 2.7 V, 5 V, and 15 V. The 2.5-V operation makes this device compatible with Li-Ion battery-powered systems, making the TLV6003 a good choice for input signal gain and buffering into low-power microcontrollers, such as TI's [MSP430](#).

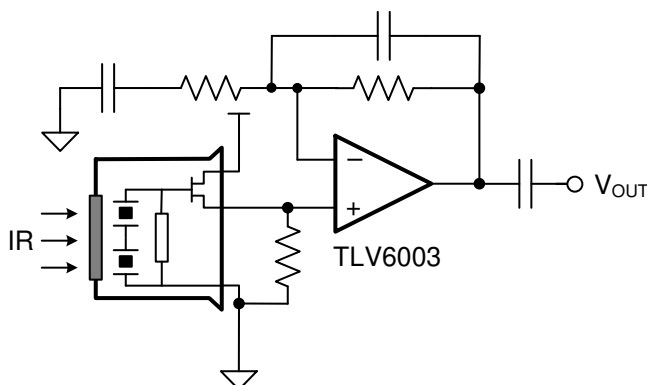
The TLV6003 is available in a small SOT-23 package.

Device Information⁽¹⁾

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
TLV6003	SOT-23 (5)	2.90 mm x 1.60 mm

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

PIR Motion Detector Buffer



Offset Voltage vs Temperature

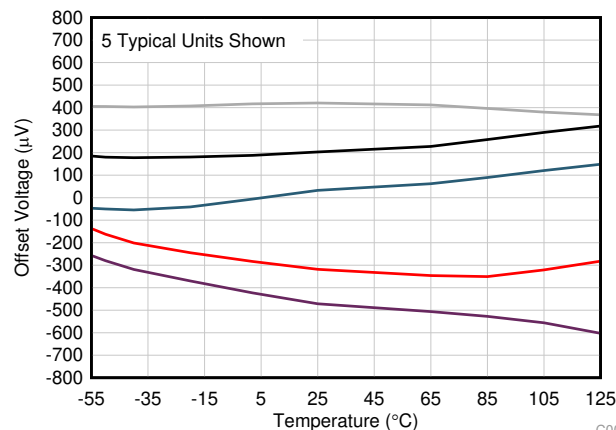


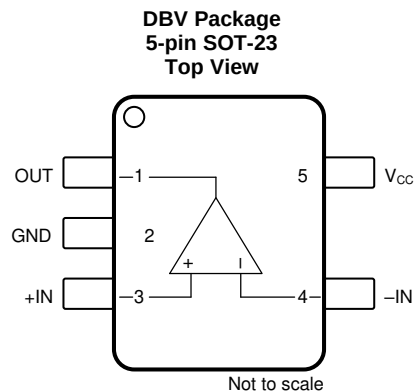
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4 Revision History

DATE	REVISION	NOTES
October 2019	*	Initial release.

5 Pin Configuration and Functions



Pin Functions

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	DBV		
OUT	1	O	Output
GND	2	–	Negative (lowest) power supply
+IN	3	I	Noninverting input
–IN	4	I	Inverting input
VCC	5	–	Positive (highest) power supply

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)⁽¹⁾

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V _{CC}	Supply voltage ⁽²⁾		–18	17	V
V _{IN+} , V _{IN–}	Input voltage	Singe-ended and common-mode input voltage, V _{ICR}	–0.3	V _{CC} + 5	V
		Differential, V _{ID}		±20	
	Input current (any input)			±10	mA
I _O	Output current			±10	mA
	Continuous total power dissipation		See <i>Dissipation Rating</i>		
T _J	Maximum junction temperature		–55	150	°C
T _{stg}	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, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
- (2) All voltage values, except differential voltages, are with respect to GND

6.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
V _(ESD)	Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 ⁽¹⁾	±450	V
		Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 ⁽²⁾	±1000	

- (1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
- (2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

			MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V _{CC}	Supply Voltage	Single Supply	2.5		16	V
		Split Supply	±1.25		±8	
T _A	Operating free-air temperature		–55		125	°C

6.4 Thermal Information – TLV6003

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾		TLV6003	UNIT
		DBV	
		5 PINS	
R _{θJA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	166.0	°C/W
R _{θJC(top)}	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	89.9	°C/W
R _{θJB}	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	36.5	°C/W
ψ _{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	14.0	°C/W
ψ _{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	36.3	°C/W
R _{θJC(bot)}	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	N/A	°C/W

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

6.5 Electrical Characteristics

at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$, 5 V , and 15 V , $V_{ICR} = V_O = V_{CC}/2$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
DC PERFORMANCE							
V _{IO}	Input offset voltage ⁽¹⁾				390	±550	μV
		T _A = −55°C to +125°C				1500	
dV _{IO} /dT	Offset voltage drift	T _A = −55°C to +125°C			2		μV/°C
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	V _{ICR} = 0 V to V _{CC}	V _{CC} = 2.7 V	63	120		dB
			V _{CC} = 2.7 V, T _A = −40°C to +125°C	60			
			V _{CC} = 5 V	66	120		
			V _{CC} = 5 V, T _A = −40°C to +125°C	63			
			V _{CC} = 15 V	76	120		
			V _{CC} = 15 V, T _A = −40°C to +125°C	75			
A _{OL}	Open-loop gain	V _{CC} = 2.7 V, 0.2 V < V _O < V _{CC} − 0.2 V, R _L = 500 kΩ			112		dB
		V _{CC} = 15 V, 0.2 V < V _O < V _{CC} − 0.2 V, R _L = 500 kΩ			123		dB
INPUT							
I _{IO}	Input offset current				25	250	pA
		T _A = −40°C to +125°C				1200	
I _{IB}	Input bias current				100	250	pA
		T _A = −40°C to +125°C				2000	
r _{i(d)}	Differential input resistance				300		MΩ
C _{i(c)}	Common-mode input capacitance	f = 100 kHz			3		pF
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE							
UGBW	Unity gain bandwidth	R _L = 500 kΩ, C _L = 100 pF			5.5		kHz
SR	Slew rate at unity gain	V _{O(pp)} = 0.8 V, R _L = 500 kΩ, C _L = 100 pF			2.5		V/ms
PM	Phase margin	R _L = 500 kΩ, C _L = 100 pF			60		°
	Gain margin	R _L = 500 kΩ, C _L = 100 pF			15		dB
t _s	Settling time	V _{CC} = 2.7 or 5 V, V _{(STEP)PP} = 1 V, A _V = −1, C _L = 100 pF, R _L = 100 kΩ	0.1%		1.84		ms
		V _{CC} = 15 V, V _{(STEP)PP} = 1 V, A _V = −1, C _L = 100 pF, R _L = 100 kΩ	0.1%		6.1		
			0.01%		32		
NOISE PERFORMANCE							
V _n	Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 10 Hz			800		nV/√Hz
		f = 100 Hz			500		
I _n	Equivalent input noise current	f = 100 Hz			8		fA/√Hz
OUTPUT							
V _{OL}	Voltage output swing from the positive rail	I _{OL} = 2 μA (sourcing)		V _{CC} − 0.05	V _{CC} − 0.02		V
			T _A = −40°C to +125°C	V _{CC} − 0.07			
		I _{OL} = 50 μA (sourcing)		V _{CC} − 0.08	V _{CC} − 0.05		
			T _A = −40°C to +125°C	V _{CC} − 0.1			
V _{OH}	Voltage output swing from the negative rail	I _{OH} = 2 μA (sinking)			0.090	0.150	
			T _A = −40°C to +125°C			0.180	
		I _{OH} = 50 μA (sinking)			0.180	0.230	
			T _A = −40°C to +125°C			0.260	
I _O	Output current	V _O = 0.5 V from rail			±200		μA

(1) Input offset voltage and offset voltage drift are specified by characterization from $T_A = -55^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$. All other temperature specifications cover the range of $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$, as listed in the test conditions column.

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$, 5 V , and 15 V , $V_{ICR} = V_O = V_{CC}/2$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
POWER SUPPLY							
I _{CC}	Supply current	V _{CC} = 2.7 V and 5 V		980	1200	nA	
			T _A = −40°C to +125°C	1350			
		V _{CC} = 15 V		1000	1250		
			T _A = −40°C to +125°C	1400			
	Reverse supply current	V _{CC} = −18 V, V _{IN} = 0 V, V _O = open current			50	nA	
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio (ΔV _{CC} /ΔV _{OS})	V _{CC} = 2.7 to 5 V, no load		90	100	dB	
			T _A = −40°C to 125°C	85			
		V _{CC} = 5 to 15 V, no load		100	110		
			T _A = −40°C to 125°C	95			

6.6 Typical Characteristics

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

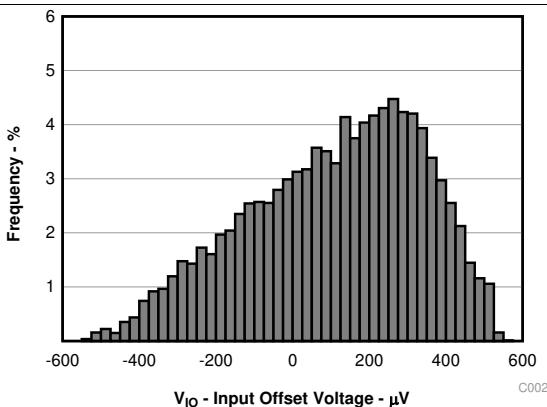


Figure 1. Input Offset Voltage Histogram

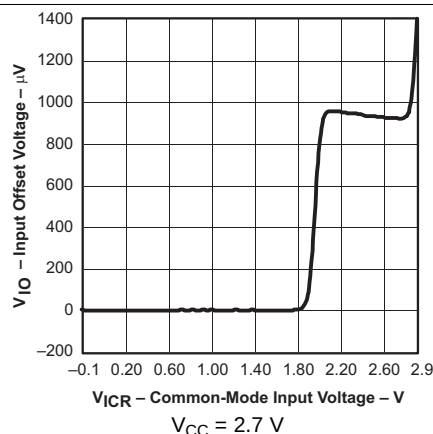


Figure 2. Input Offset Voltage vs Common-Mode Input Voltage

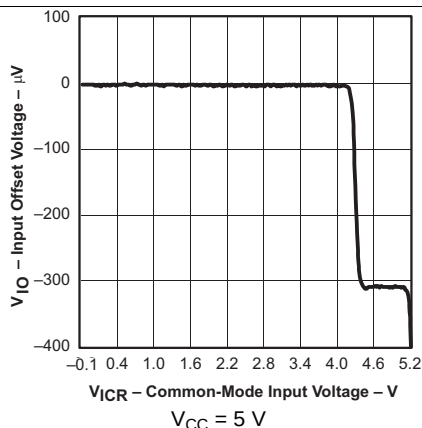


Figure 3. Input Offset Voltage vs Common-Mode Input Voltage

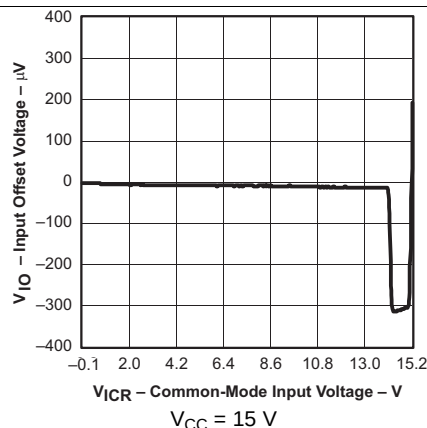


Figure 4. Input Offset Voltage vs Common-Mode Input Voltage

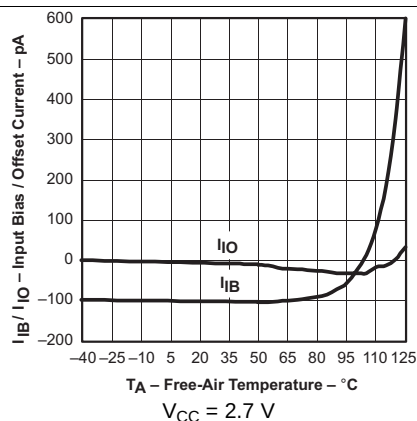


Figure 5. Input Bias Current and Offset Current vs Free-Air Temperature

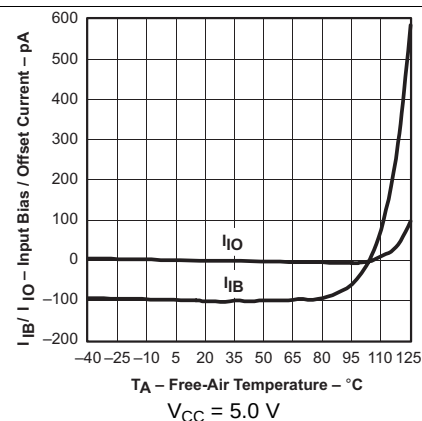


Figure 6. Input Bias Current and Offset Current vs Common-Mode Input Voltage

Typical Characteristics (continued)

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

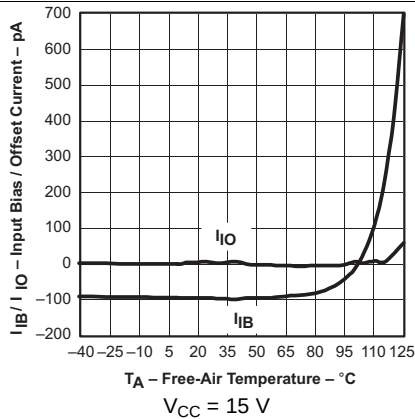


Figure 7. Input Bias Current and Offset Current vs Free-Air Temperature

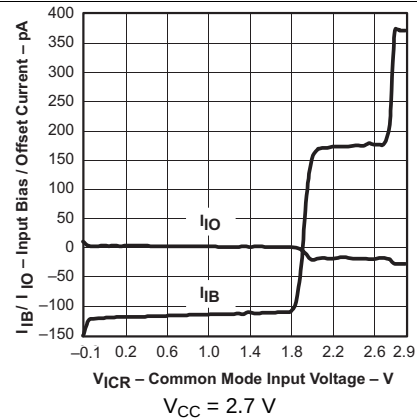


Figure 8. Input Bias Current and Offset Current vs Common-Mode Input Voltage

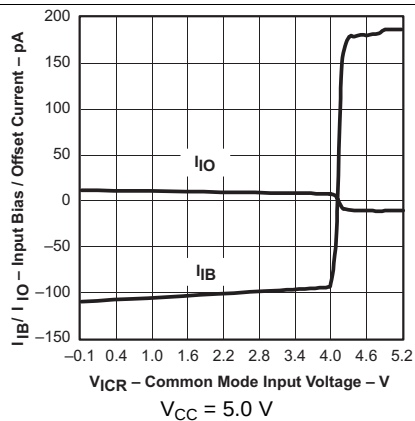


Figure 9. Input Bias Current and Offset Current vs Common-Mode Input Voltage

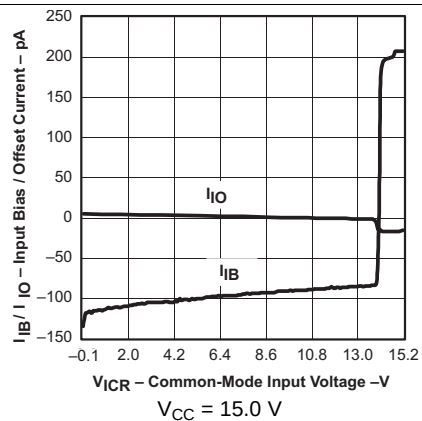


Figure 10. Input Bias Current and Offset Current vs Common-Mode Input Voltage

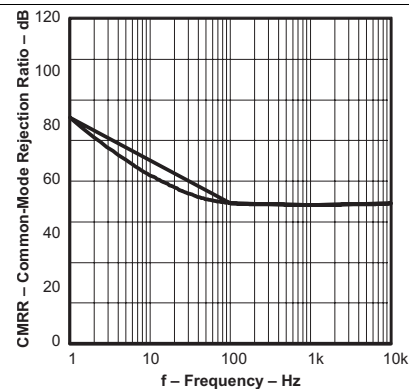


Figure 11. Common-Mode Rejection Ratio vs Frequency

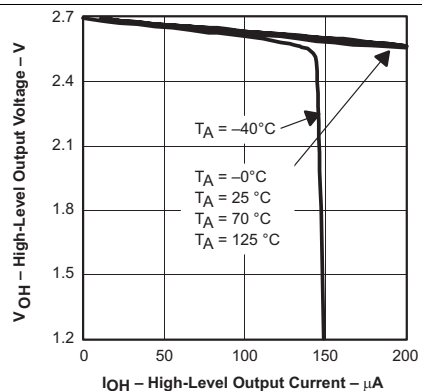


Figure 12. High-Level Output Voltage vs High-Level Output Current

Typical Characteristics (continued)

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

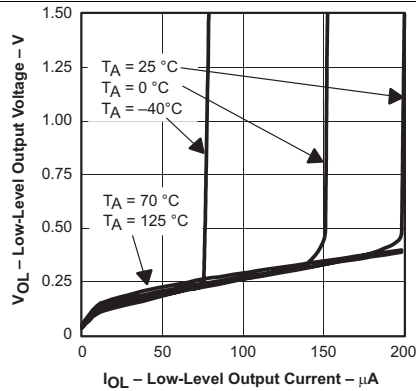


Figure 13. Low-Level Output Voltage vs Low-Level Output Current

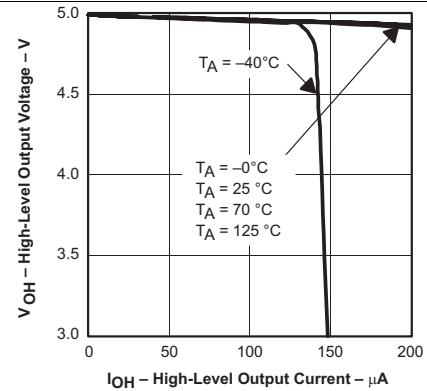


Figure 14. High-Level Output Voltage vs High-Level Output Current

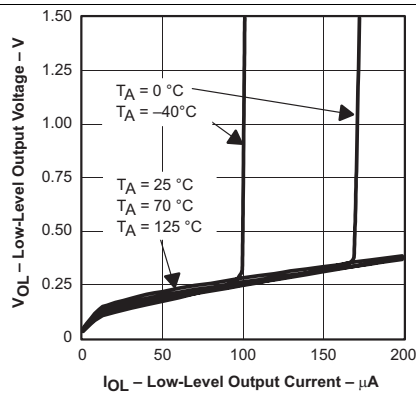


Figure 15. Low-Level Output Voltage vs Low-Level Output Current

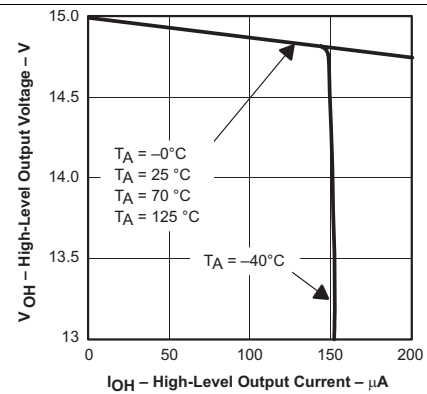


Figure 16. High-Level Output Voltage vs High-Level Output Current

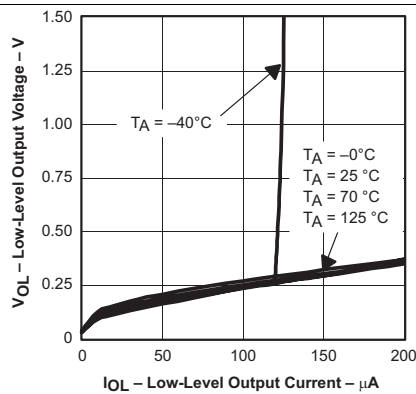


Figure 17. Low-Level Output Voltage vs Low-Level Output Current

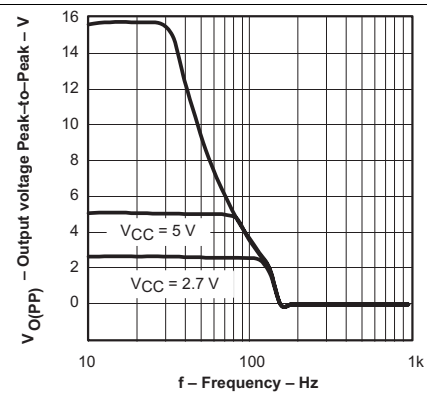


Figure 18. Output Voltage Peak-to-Peak vs Frequency

Typical Characteristics (continued)

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

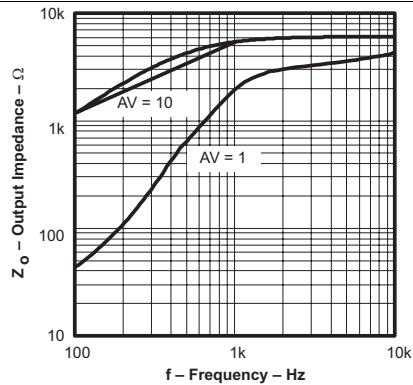


Figure 19. Output Impedance vs Frequency

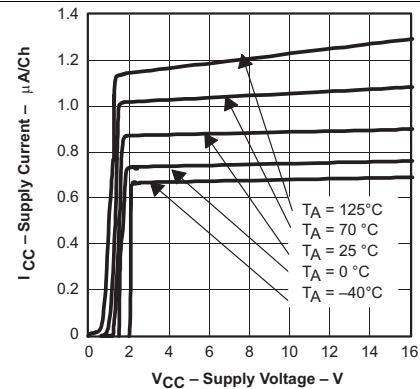


Figure 20. Supply Current vs Supply Voltage

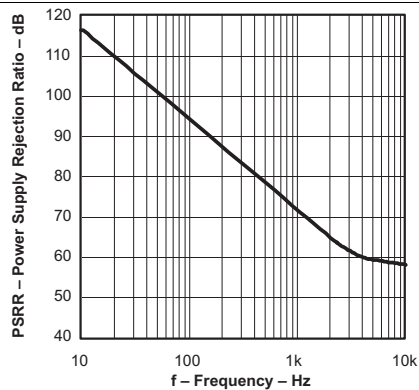


Figure 21. Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Frequency

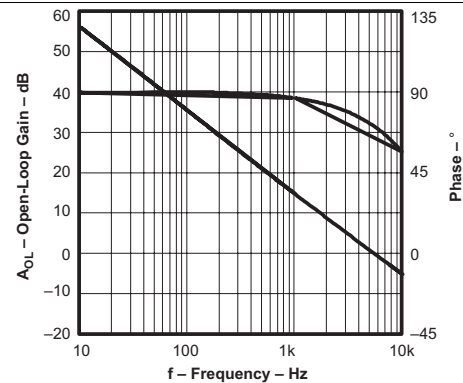


Figure 22. Open-Loop Gain and Phase vs Frequency

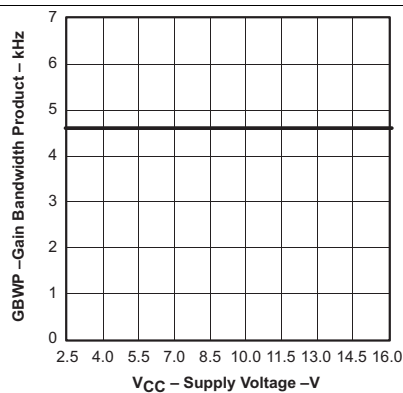


Figure 23. Gain Bandwidth Product vs Supply Voltage

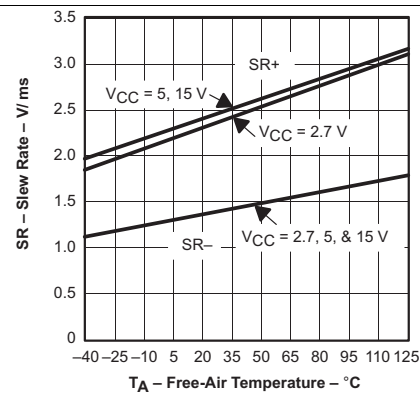


Figure 24. Slew Rate vs Free-Air Temperature

Typical Characteristics (continued)

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

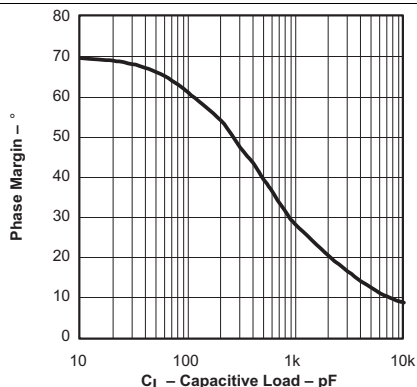


Figure 25. Phase Margin vs Capacitive Load

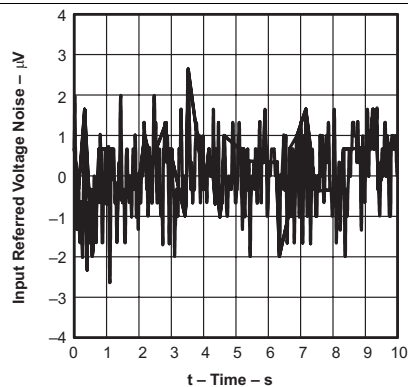


Figure 26. Voltage Noise Over a 10-Second Period

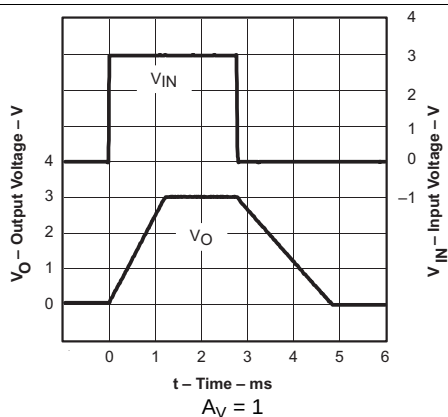


Figure 27. Large-Signal Step Response

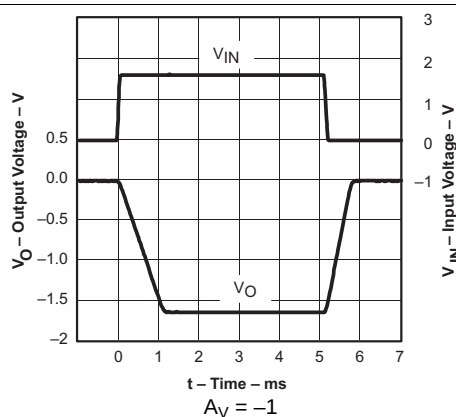


Figure 28. Large-Signal Step Response

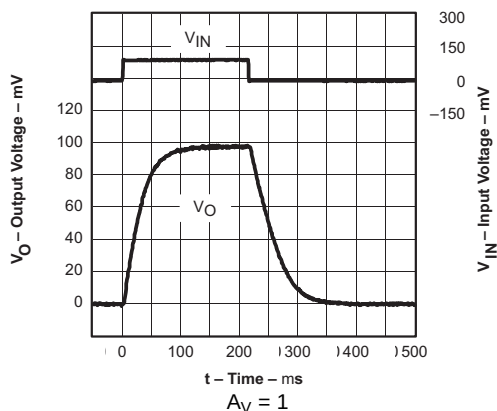


Figure 29. Small-Signal Step Response

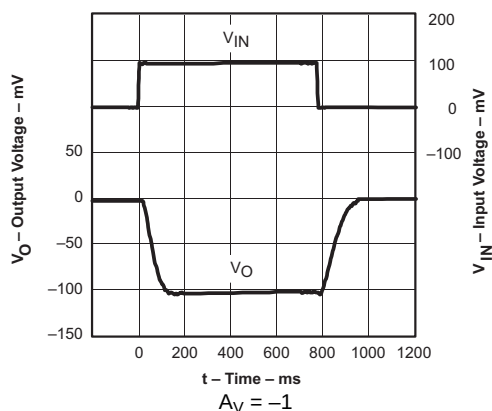


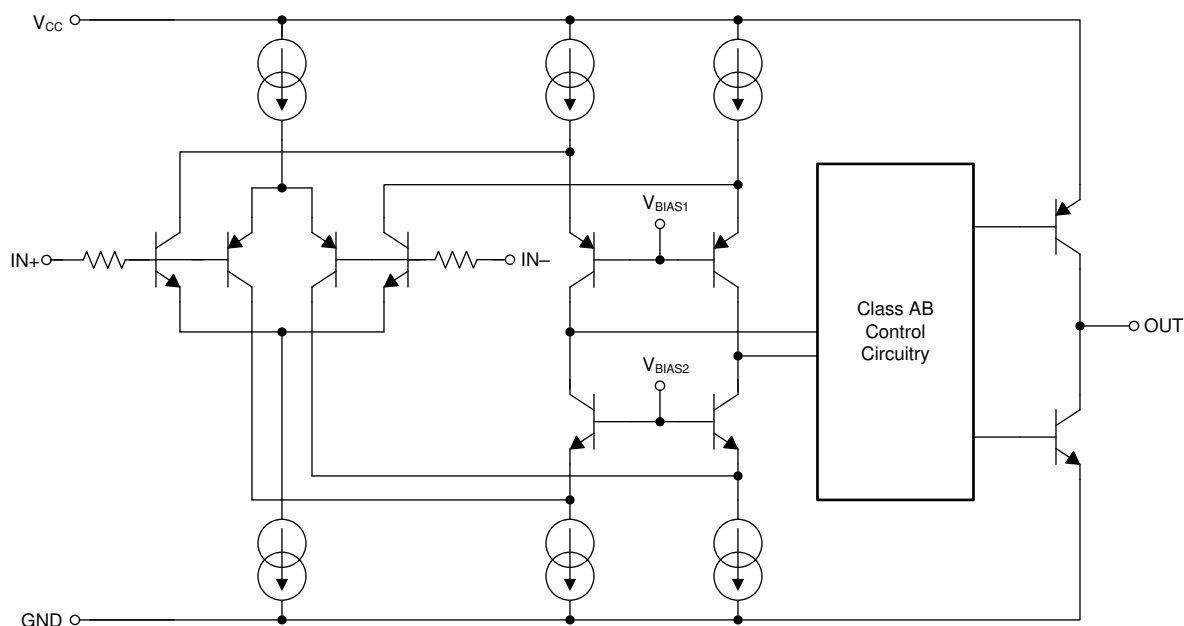
Figure 30. Small-Signal Step Response

7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

The TLV6003 is a nanopower operational amplifier consuming only 980 nA per channel, while offering very low maximum offset. Reverse battery protection guards the amplifier from overcurrent conditions due to improper battery installation. The TLV6003 is based on a rail-to-rail bipolar technology that is specifically designed to allow high common-mode-range functionality. For harsh environments, the inputs can be taken 5 V greater than the positive supply rail without damage to the device. Offset is specified by characterization to an ambient temperature of -55°C , making the TLV6003 a good choice for low-temperature industrial automation.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram



7.3 Feature Description

7.3.1 Reverse-Battery Protection

The TLV6003 is protected against reverse-battery voltage up to 18 V. When subjected to reverse-battery conditions, the supply current is typically 50 nA at 25°C (inputs grounded and outputs open). This current is determined by the leakage of internal Schottky diodes, and therefore increases as the ambient temperature increases.

When subjected to reverse-battery conditions, and negative voltages are applied to the inputs or outputs, the input ESD structure conducts current; limit this current to less than 10 mA. If the inputs or outputs are referred to ground rather than midrail, no extra precautions are required.

7.3.2 Common-Mode Input Range

The TLV6003 has rail-to-rail inputs and outputs. For common-mode inputs from -0.1 V to $V_{CC} - 0.8\text{ V}$, a PNP differential pair provides the gain.

For inputs between $V_{CC} - 0.8\text{ V}$ and V_{CC} , two NPN emitter followers buffering a second PNP differential pair provide the gain.

This special combination of a NPN and PNP differential pair enables the inputs to be taken 5 V greater than V_{CC} . As the inputs rise to greater than V_{CC} , the NPNs change from functioning as transistors to functioning as diodes. This change leads to an increase in input bias current. The second PNP differential pair continues to function normally as the inputs exceed V_{CC} .

The TLV6003 has a negative common-mode input voltage range that can fall to less than V_{GND} by 100 mV. If the inputs are taken to less than $V_{GND} - 0.1$, reduced open-loop gain will be observed.

7.4 Device Functional Modes

The TLV6003 has a single functional mode and is operational when the power-supply voltage is greater than 2.5 V. The maximum specified power-supply voltage for the TLV6003 is 16 V.

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

8.1.1 Drive a Capacitive Load

The TLV6003 is internally compensated for stable unity-gain operation, with a 5.5-kHz typical gain bandwidth. However, the unity gain follower is the most sensitive configuration to capacitive load. The combination of a capacitive load placed directly on the output of an amplifier along with the amplifier output impedance creates a phase lag, which reduces the phase margin of the amplifier. If the phase margin is significantly reduced, the response will be underdamped, which causes peaking in the transfer function. This condition creates very low phase margin, and leads to excessive ringing or oscillations.

In order to drive heavy (> 50 pF) capacitive loads, an isolation resistor (R_{ISO}) must be used, as shown in [Figure 31](#). By using this isolation resistor, the capacitive load is isolated from the amplifier output. The higher the value of R_{ISO} , the more stable the amplifier. If the value of R_{ISO} is sufficiently high, the feedback loop is stable, independent of the value of C_L . However, larger values of R_{ISO} result in reduced output swing and reduced output current drive. The recommended value for R_{ISO} is 30 k Ω to 50 k Ω .

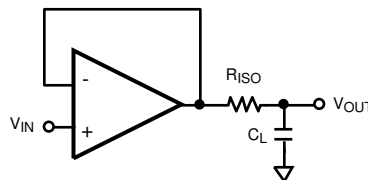


Figure 31. Resistive Isolation of Capacitive Load

8.2 Typical Application

Figure 32 shows a simple micropower potentiostat circuit for use with three-terminal unbiased CO sensors; although, the design is applicable to many other type of three-terminal gas sensors or electrochemical cells.

The basic sensor has three electrodes: the sense or working electrode (WE), counter electrode (CE) and reference electrode (RE). A current flows between the CE and WE proportional to the detected concentration.

The RE monitors the potential of the internal reference point. For an unbiased sensor, the WE and RE electrodes must be maintained at the same potential by adjusting the bias on CE. Through the potentiostat circuit formed by U1, the servo feedback action maintains the RE pin at a potential set by V_{REF} .

R1 maintains stability due to the large capacitance of the sensor.

C1 and R2 form the potentiostat integrator and set the feedback time constant.

U2 forms a transimpedance amplifier (TIA) to convert the resulting sensor current into a proportional voltage. The transimpedance gain, and resulting sensitivity, is set by R_F according to Equation 1.

$$V_{TIA} = (-I * R_F) + V_{REF} \quad (1)$$

R_L is a load resistor with a value that is normally specified by the sensor manufacturer (typically, 10 Ω). The potential at WE is set by the applied V_{REF} .

Riso provides capacitive isolation and, combined with C2, form the output filter and ADC reservoir capacitor to drive the ADC.

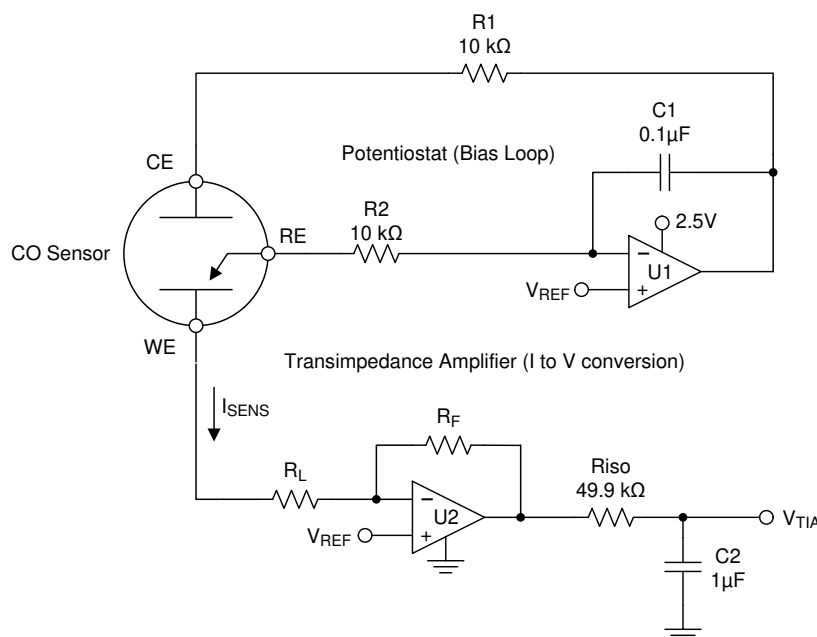


Figure 32. Three Terminal CO Gas Sensor

Typical Application (continued)

8.2.1 Design Requirements

For this example, an electrical model of a CO sensor is used to simulate the sensor performance, as shown in Figure 33. The simulation is designed to model a CO sensor with a sensitivity of 69 nA/ppm. The supply voltage and maximum ADC input voltage is 2.5 V, and the maximum concentration is 300 ppm.

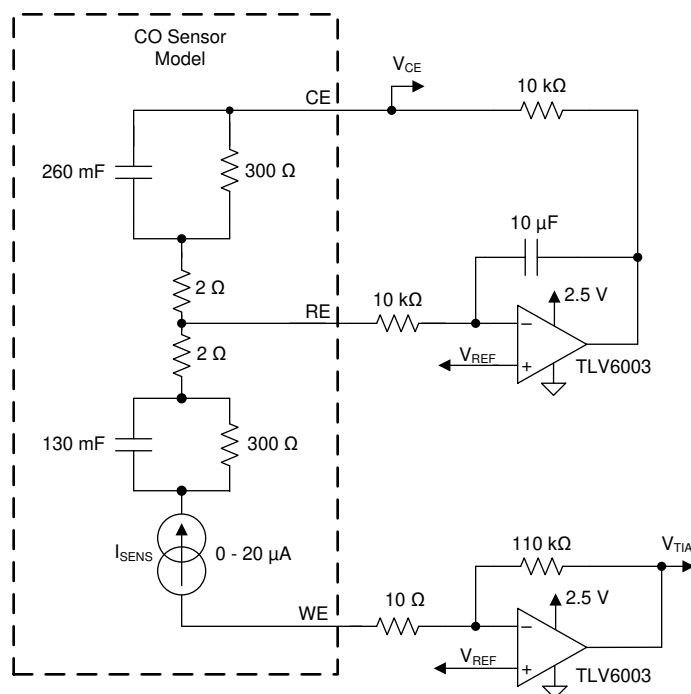


Figure 33. CO Sensor Simulation Schematic

Table 1. Design Parameters

DESIGN PARAMETER	EXAMPLE VALUE
Supply voltage	2.5 V
Amplifier quiescent current	< 2 μ A
Transimpedance amplifier sensitivity	110 mV/ μ A

8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

First, determine the V_{REF} voltage. This voltage is a compromise between maximum headroom and resolution, as well as allowance for the minimum swing on the CE terminal because the CE terminal generally goes negative in relation to the RE potential as the concentration (sensor current) increases. Bench measurements found the difference between CE and RE to be 180 mV at 300 ppm for this particular sensor.

To allow for negative CE swing, *footroom*, and voltage drop across the 10-k Ω resistor, 300 mV is chosen for V_{REF} .

Therefore, 300 mV is used as the minimum V_{ZERO} to add some headroom.

$$V_{ZERO} = V_{REF} = 300 \text{ mV}$$

where

- V_{ZERO} is the zero concentration voltage.
- V_{REF} is the reference voltage (300 mV).

Next, calculate the maximum sensor current at highest expected concentration:

$$I_{SENSMAX} = I_{PERPPM} * \text{ppmMAX} = 69 \text{ nA} * 300 \text{ ppm} = 20.7 \text{ }\mu\text{A}$$

where

- $I_{SENSMAX}$ is the maximum expected sensor current.
- I_{PERPPM} is the manufacturer specified sensor current in Amps per ppm.
- ppmMAX is the maximum required ppm reading.

Then, find the available output swing range greater than the reference voltage available for the measurement:

$$V_{SWING} = V_{OUTMAX} - V_{ZERO} = 2.5 \text{ V} - 0.3 \text{ V} = 2.2 \text{ V}$$

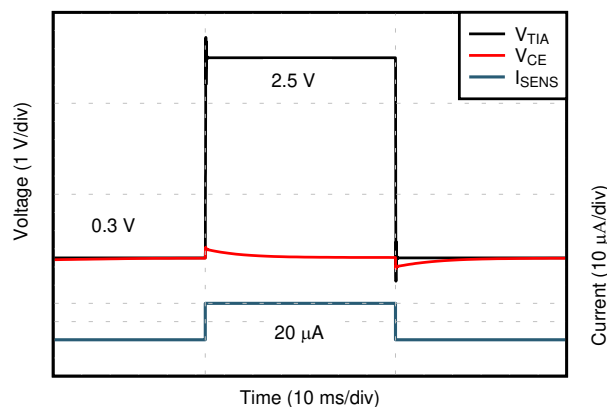
where

- V_{SWING} is the expected change in output voltage
- V_{OUTMAX} is the maximum amplifier output swing (usually near V_{CC})

Finally, calculate the transimpedance resistor (R_F) value using the maximum swing and the maximum sensor current:

$$R_F = V_{SWING} / I_{SENSMAX} = 2.2 \text{ V} / 20.7 \text{ }\mu\text{A} = 106.28 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ (use } 110 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ for a common value)}$$

8.2.3 Application Curve



C012

Figure 34. Sensor Transient Response to Simulated 300-ppm CO Exposure

9 Power Supply Recommendations

The TLV6003 is specified for operation from 2.5 V to 16 V (± 1.25 V to ± 8 V) over a -40°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ temperature range.

CAUTION

Supply voltages larger than 17 V can permanently damage the device.

For proper operation, the power supplies must be properly decoupled. For decoupling the supply lines, place 100 nF capacitors as close as possible to the operational amplifier power supply pins. For single-supply operation, place a capacitor between V_{CC} and GND supply leads. For dual supplies, place one capacitor between V_{CC} and ground, and one capacitor between GND and ground.

Low-bandwidth nanopower devices do not have good high-frequency (> 1 kHz) AC PSRR rejection against high-frequency switching supplies and other 1-kHz and greater noise sources. Therefore, use extra supply filtering if kilohertz or greater noise is expected on the power supply lines.

10 Layout

10.1 Layout Guidelines

- Bypass the V_{CC} pin to ground with a low ESR capacitor.
- The best placement is closest to the V_{CC} and ground pins.
- Take care to minimize the loop area formed by the bypass capacitor connection between V_{CC} and ground.
- Connect the ground pin to the PCB ground plane at the pin of the device.
- Place the feedback components as close as possible to the device to minimize strays.

10.2 Layout Example

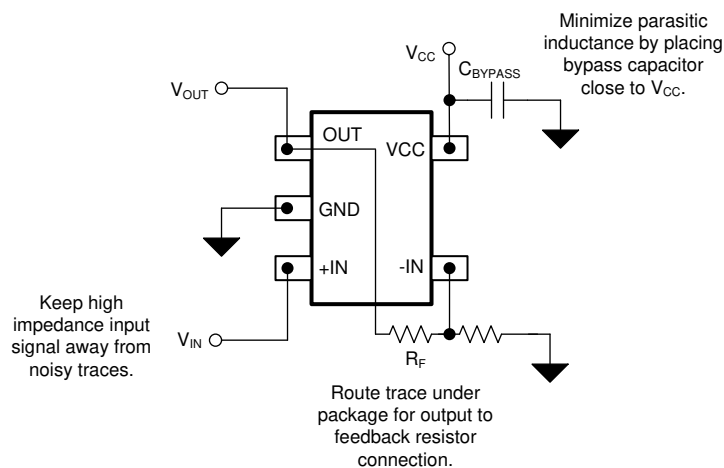


Figure 35. SOT-23 Layout Example (Top View)

11 Device and Documentation Support

11.1 Device Support

11.1.1 Development Support

- [TINA-TI SPICE-Based Analog Simulation Program](#)
- [DIP Adapter Evaluation Module](#)
- [TI Universal Operational Amplifier Evaluation Module](#)
- [TI Filter Design Tool](#)

11.2 Documentation Support

11.2.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation see the following:

- [Single-supply, low-side, unidirectional current-sensing circuit application report](#)
- [Simplifying Environmental Measurements in Power Conscious Factory and Building Automation Systems With Nanopower Op Amps application note](#)
- [GPIO Pins Power Signal Chain in Personal Electronics Running on Li-Ion Batteries application brief](#)

11.3 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. In the upper right corner, click on *Alert me* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

11.4 Community Resources

[TI E2E™ support forums](#) are an engineer's go-to source for fast, verified answers and design help — straight from the experts. Search existing answers or ask your own question to get the quick design help you need.

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11.6 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.

11.7 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 part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package Pins	Package qty Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
TLV6003DBVR	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV) 5	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1NE9
TLV6003DBVR.A	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV) 5	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1NE9

⁽¹⁾ **Status:** For more details on status, see our [product life cycle](#).

⁽²⁾ **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

⁽³⁾ **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the [TI RoHS Statement](#) for additional information and value definition.

⁽⁴⁾ **Lead finish/Ball material:** Parts 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.

⁽⁵⁾ **MSL rating/Peak reflow:** The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

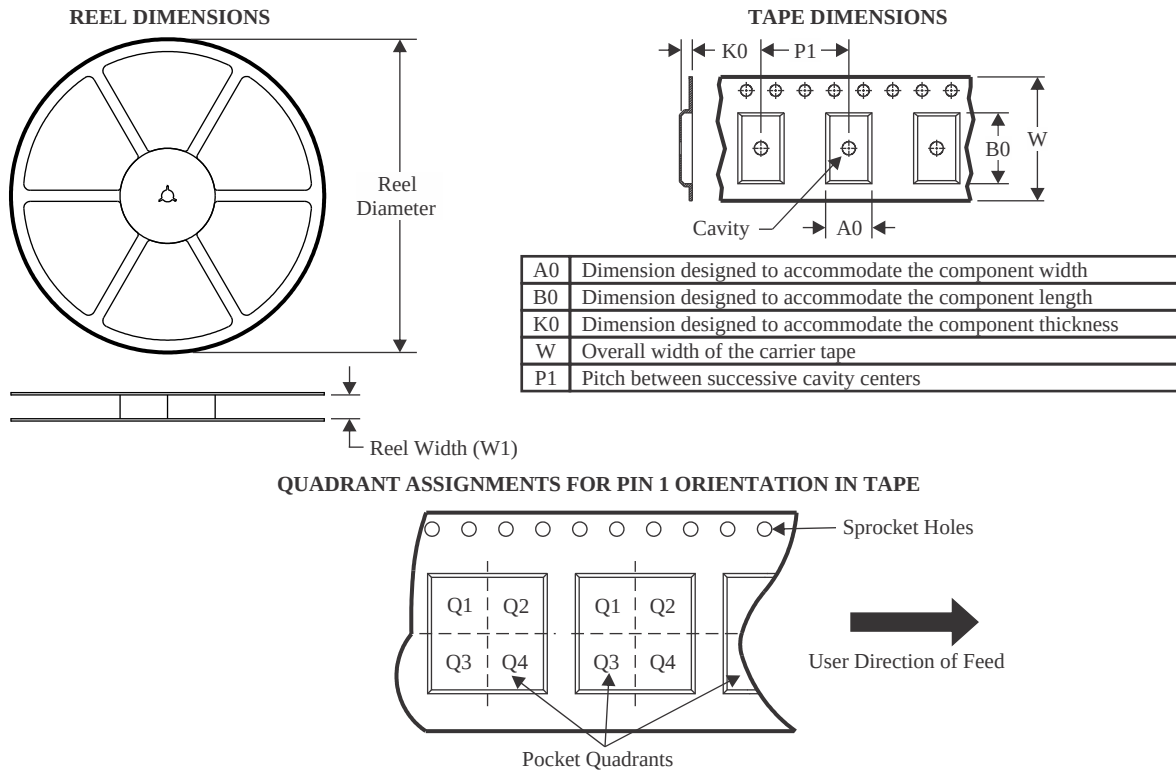
⁽⁶⁾ **Part marking:** There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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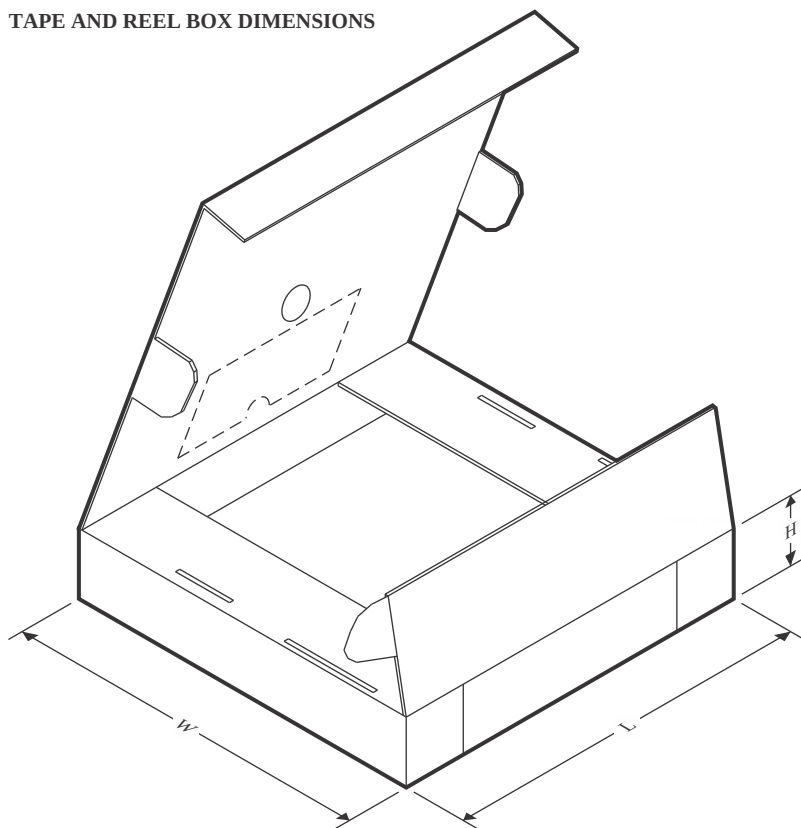
TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TLV6003DBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	180.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV6003DBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	180.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

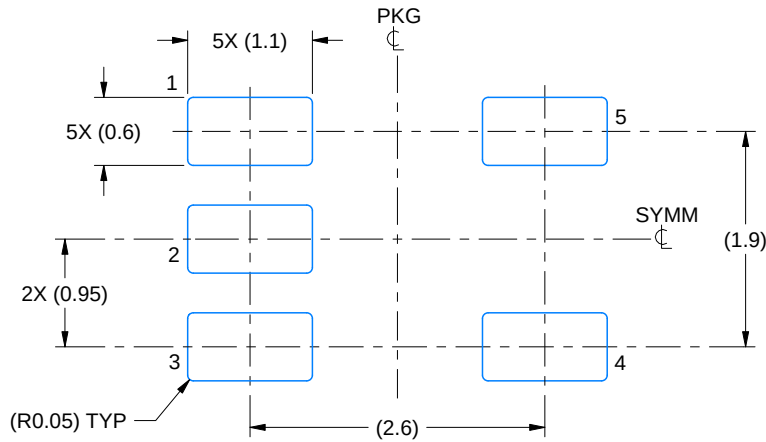
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TLV6003DBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
TLV6003DBVR	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

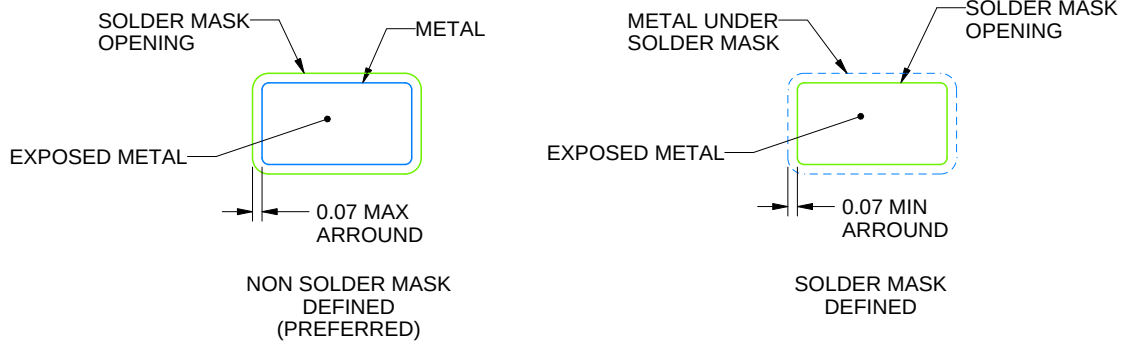
DBV0005A

SOT-23 - 1.45 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:15X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

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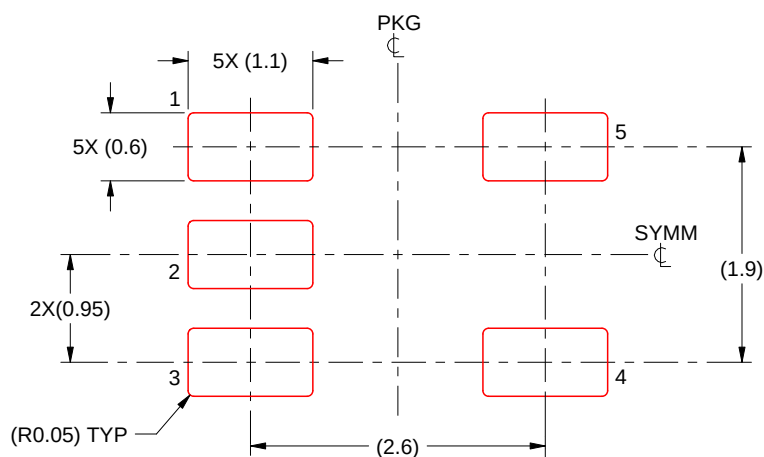
NOTES: (continued)

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

DBV0005A

SOT-23 - 1.45 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



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

4214839/K 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.

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