

# TLV3011, TLV3012, TLV3011B and TLV3012B Low-Power Comparators With Integrated 1.24 V Voltage Reference

## 1 Features

- Low quiescent current: 3.1  $\mu\text{A}$  (maximum, "B" version)
- Integrated voltage reference: 1.242 V
- Input common-mode range: 200 mV beyond rails
- Voltage reference initial accuracy: 1%
- Fail-safe inputs ("B" version)
- Power-on-reset ("B" version)
- Integrated hysteresis ("B" version)
- Open drain output option (TLV3011x)
- Push-pull output option (TLV3012x)
- Fast response time: 6  $\mu\text{s}$
- Low supply voltage = 1.65 V to 5.5 V ("B" version)

## 2 Applications

- [Lane departure warning](#)
- [Cluster](#)
- [Toll tag](#)
- [Asset tracking](#)
- [Battery management systems](#)

## 3 Description

The TLV3011 is a low-power, open-drain output comparator; the TLV3012 is a push-pull output comparator. Both devices feature an uncommitted on-chip voltage reference and have a 5  $\mu\text{A}$  (maximum) quiescent current, an input common-mode range 200 mV beyond the supply rails, and single-supply operation from 1.8 V to 5.5 V. The integrated 1.242 V series voltage reference offers low 100 ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$  (maximum) drift, is stable with up to 10 nF capacitive load, and can provide up to 0.5 mA (typical) of output current.

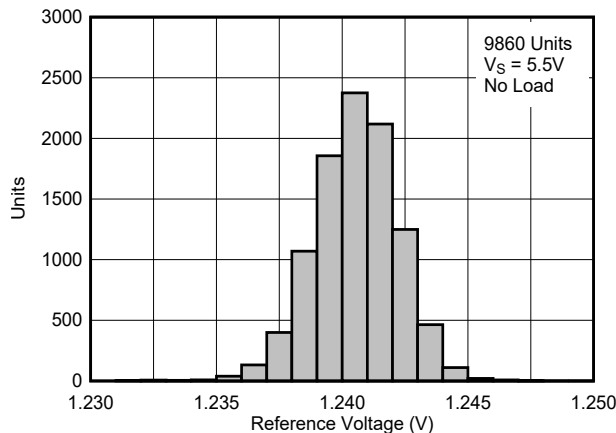
The TLV3011B and TLV3012B "B" versions add power-on-reset (POR), fail-safe inputs, built-in hysteresis, a lower minimum supply voltage of 1.65 V and a 3.1  $\mu\text{A}$  maximum quiescent current.

The family is available in both the tiny SOT23-6 package for space-conservative designs, and in the SC-70 package for even greater board area savings. All versions are specified for the temperature range of  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

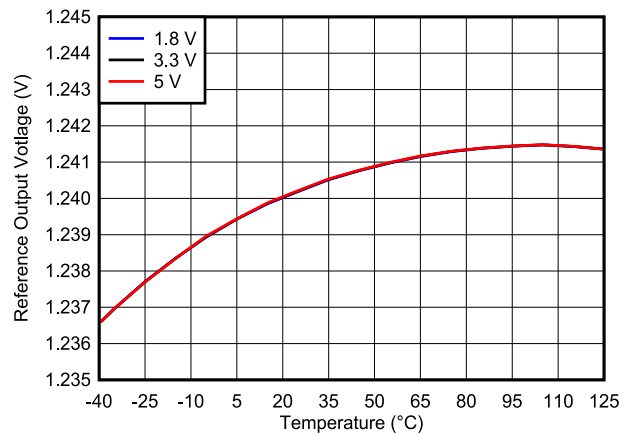
### Device Information

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE (1)	BODY SIZE (NOM)
TLV3011, TLV3012, TLV3011B, TLV3012B	SOT-23 (6)	2.90 mm $\times$ 1.60 mm
	SC-70 (6)	2.00 mm $\times$ 1.25 mm

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



TLV3012B Reference Voltage Distribution



TLV3012B Reference Voltage vs Temperature



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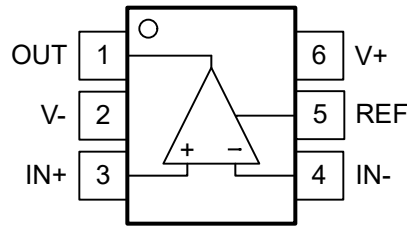
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## 4 Revision History

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

<b>Changes from Revision B (June 2004) to Revision C (April 2023)</b>	<b>Page</b>
• Converted to TI format. Added <i>Pin Configuration and Functions</i> section, <i>ESD Ratings</i> table, <i>Feature Description</i> section, <i>Device Functional Modes</i> , <i>Application and Implementation</i> section, <i>Power Supply Recommendations</i> section, <i>Layout</i> section, <i>Device and Documentation Support</i> section, and <i>Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information</i> section.....	<b>1</b>
• Added "B" version to front page text. Added "B" tables and graphs. Updated Apps Info for "B" devices.....	<b>1</b>
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<b>Changes from Revision A (May 2004) to Revision B (June 2004)</b>	<b>Page</b>
• Removed redundant pinouts on front page.....	<b>1</b>
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<b>Changes from Revision * (February 2004) to Revision A (May 2004)</b>	<b>Page</b>
• Changed the <i>Applications</i> list.....	<b>1</b>
• Added SC-70 package.....	<b>1</b>
• Removed redundant ordering information table - see ordering addendum at end of datasheet.....	<b>1</b>
• Deleted the <i>Package Ordering Information</i> section.....	<b>3</b>

## 5 Pin Configuration and Functions



**Figure 5-1. DCK, DBV Package  
6-Pin SC-70, SOT-23  
Top View**

**Table 5-1. Pin Functions**

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NO.	NAME		
1	OUT	O	Comparator Output
2	V-	-	Negative (lowest) power supply
3	IN+	I	Non-inverting comparator input
4	IN-	I	Inverting comparator input
5	REF	O	Reference Output
6	V+	-	Positive (highest) power supply

## 6 Specifications

### 6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings- TLV3011 and TLV3012

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage			7	V
Signal input pins	Voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	-0.5	(V+) +0.5	V
	Current <sup>(2)</sup>		±10	mA
Output short circuit <sup>(3)</sup>		Continuous		
Operating temperature		-40	125	°C
T <sub>J</sub>	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, 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 are with respect to the network ground pin.
- (3) Short circuit to ground

### 6.2 Absolute Maximum Ratings - TLV3011B and TLV3012B

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage: V <sub>S</sub> = (V+) – (V-)		-0.5	7	V
Input pins (IN+, IN-) from (V-) <sup>(2)</sup>		-0.5	7	V
Output (OUT) (Open-Drain) from (V-) <sup>(3)</sup>		-0.5	7	V
Output (OUT) (Push-Pull) from (V-)		-0.5	(V+) + 0.5	V
Output short circuit current <sup>(4)</sup>			10	mA
Junction temperature, T <sub>J</sub>			150	°C
Storage temperature, T <sub>stg</sub>		-65	150	°C

- (1) Operation outside the Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent device damage. Absolute Maximum Ratings do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those listed under Recommended Operating Conditions. If used outside the Recommended Operating Conditions but within the Absolute Maximum Ratings, the device may not be fully functional, and this may affect device reliability, functionality, performance, and shorten the device lifetime.
- (2) Input pins are diode-clamped to (V-). Inputs (IN+, IN-) can be greater than (V+) as long as within the -0.5 V to 7 V range. Inputs beyond -0.3 V must be current-limited to less than -10 mA, while inputs beyond 7 V must be externally voltage clamped.
- (3) Output (OUT) for open drain can be greater than (V+) and inputs (IN+, IN-) as long as it is within the -0.5 V to 7 V range
- (4) Short-circuit to (V-) or (V+).

### 6.3 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 ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-002 <sup>(2)</sup>	±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.

## 6.4 Thermal Information - TLV3011 and TLV3012

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		TLV3011, TLV3012		UNIT
		DCK (SC-70)	DBV (SOT-23)	
		6 PINS	6 PINS	
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	179.4	191.6	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	141.3	123.9	°C/W
R <sub>θJB</sub>	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	71.2	38.7	°C/W
Ψ <sub>JT</sub>	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	53.6	21.2	°C/W
Ψ <sub>JB</sub>	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	71.0	38.2	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(bot)</sub>	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	-	-	°C/W

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

## 6.5 Thermal Information- TLV3011B and TLV3012B

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		TLV3011B, TLV3012B		UNIT
		DCK (SC-70)	DBV (SOT-23)	
		6 PINS	6 PINS	
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	169.8	162.5	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	120.5	78.8	°C/W
R <sub>θJB</sub>	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	63.2	42.1	°C/W
Ψ <sub>JT</sub>	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	45.9	21.2	°C/W
Ψ <sub>JB</sub>	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	63.0	41.9	°C/W
R <sub>θJC(bot)</sub>	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	-	-	°C/W

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

## 6.6 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage: V <sub>S</sub> = (V+) – (V–)		1.8	5.5	V
Supply voltage: V <sub>S</sub> = (V+) – (V–)	B-Versions	1.65	5.5	V
Input voltage range from (V–)		–0.2	(V+) + 0.2	V
Output voltage range from (V–) for open drain		–0.2	(V+)	V
Output voltage range from (V–) for open drain	B-Versions	–0.2	5.5	V
Ambient temperature, T <sub>A</sub>		–40	125	°C

## 6.7 Electrical Characteristics - TLV3011 and TLV3012

$V_S = 1.8\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ , at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = V_S$ , unless otherwise noted

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>OFFSET VOLTAGE</b>						
$V_{OS}$	Input offset voltage	$V_{CM} = 0\text{ V}$ , $I_O = 0\text{ V}$		0.5	15	mV
$dV_{OS}/dT$	Input offset voltage vs temperature	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }+125^\circ\text{C}$		$\pm 12$		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio	$V_S = 1.8\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$		100	1000	$\mu\text{V}/\text{V}$
<b>INPUT BIAS CURRENT</b>						
$I_B$	Input bias current	$V_{CM} = V_S/2$		$\pm 10$		$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{OS}$	Input offset current	$V_{CM} = V_S/2$		$\pm 10$		$\mu\text{A}$
<b>INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE</b>						
$V_{CM}$	Common-mode voltage range		$(V_-) - 0.2$		$(V_+) + 0.2$	V
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$V_{CM} = -0.2\text{ V to } (V_+) - 1.5\text{ V}$	60	74		dB
		$V_{CM} = -0.2\text{ V to } (V_+) + 0.2\text{ V}$	54	62		
<b>INPUT IMPEDANCE</b>						
	Common mode			$10^{13} \parallel 2$		$\Omega \parallel \text{pF}$
	Differential			$10^{13} \parallel 4$		$\Omega \parallel \text{pF}$
<b>OUTPUT</b>						
$V_{OL}$	Voltage output low from rail	$V_S = 5\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = -5\text{ mA}$		160	200	mV
$V_{OH}$	Voltage output high from rail	$V_S = 5\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = 5\text{ mA}$		90	200	mV
	Short-circuit current				See Typical Characteristics	
<b>VOLTAGE REFERENCE</b>						
$V_{OUT}$	Output voltage		1.208	1.242	1.276	V
	Initial accuracy				$\pm 1\%$	
$dV_{OUT}/dT$	Temperature drift	$-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$		40	100	$\text{ppm}/^\circ\text{C}$
$dV_{OUT}/dI_{LOAD}$	Load regulation, sourcing	$0\text{ mA} < I_{SOURCE} \leq 0.5\text{ mA}$		0.36	1	mV/mA
	Load regulation, sinking	$0\text{ mA} < I_{SINK} \leq 0.5\text{ mA}$		6.6		
$I_{LOAD}$	Output current			0.5		mA
$dV_{OUT}/dV_{IN}$	Line regulation	$1.8\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$		10	100	$\mu\text{V}/\text{V}$
<b>NOISE</b>						
	Reference voltage noise	$f = 0.1\text{ Hz to }10\text{ Hz}$		0.2		$\text{mV}_{PP}$
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>						
$V_S$	Specified voltage		1.8		5.5	V
	Operating voltage range		1.8		5.5	V
$I_Q$	Quiescent current	$V_S = 5\text{ V}$ , $V_O = \text{High}$		2.8	5	$\mu\text{A}$
<b>TEMPERATURE</b>						
	Operating range		-40		125	$^\circ\text{C}$
	Storage range		-65		150	$^\circ\text{C}$

## 6.8 Switching Characteristics - TLV3011 and TLV3012

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

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Propagation delay time, low to high	f = 10 kHz, V <sub>STEP</sub> = 1 V, input overdrive = 10 mV		12		μs
	f = 10 kHz, V <sub>STEP</sub> = 1 V, input overdrive = 100 mV		6		
Propagation delay time, high to low	f = 10 kHz, V <sub>STEP</sub> = 1 V, input overdrive = 10 mV		13.5		μs
	f = 10 kHz, V <sub>STEP</sub> = 1 V, input overdrive = 100 mV		6.5		
t <sub>r</sub> Rise time	C <sub>L</sub> = 10 pF		100		ns
t <sub>f</sub> Fall time	C <sub>L</sub> = 10 pF		100		ns

## 6.9 Electrical Characteristics - TLV3011B and TLV3012B

For  $V_S$  (TOTAL SUPPLY VOLTAGE) =  $(V+) - (V-) = 1.8V$  and  $5.5V$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_S/2$  at  $T_A = 25^\circ C$  (Unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>OFFSET VOLTAGE</b>						
$V_{OS}$	Input offset voltage	$V_{CM} = (V-)$	-6	±0.3	6	mV
$V_{OS}$	Input offset voltage	$V_{CM} = (V-)$ $T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $+125^\circ C$	-9		9	mV
$dV_{IO}/dT$	Input offset voltage drift	$V_{CM} = (V-)$ $T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $+125^\circ C$		±12		$\mu V/^\circ C$
PSRR	power supply rejection ratio	$V_{CM} = (V-)$ $V_S = 1.65 V$ to $5.5 V$ $T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $+125^\circ C$		100	1000	$\mu V/V$
$V_{HYS}$	Input hysteresis voltage	$T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $+125^\circ C$	2	6	8	mV
<b>INPUT BIAS CURRENT</b>						
$I_B$	Input bias current	$V_{CM} = V_S/2$	-10 <sup>(1)</sup>	±4.5	10 <sup>(1)</sup>	pA
$I_{OS}$	Input offset current	$V_{CM} = V_S/2$	-10 <sup>(1)</sup>	±1	10 <sup>(1)</sup>	pA
<b>INPUT COMMON MODE RANGE</b>						
$V_{CM-Range}$	Common-mode voltage range	$V_S = 1.8 V$ to $5.5 V$	$(V-) - 0.2$		$(V+) + 0.2$	V
CMRR	Common mode rejection ratio	$V_{CM} = (V-) + 1.5V$ to $(V+) + 0.2V$ $V_S = 5.5 V$	60	74		dB
CMRR	Common mode rejection ratio	$V_{CM} = (V-) - 0.2V$ to $(V+) + 0.2V$ $V_S = 5.5 V$	54	62		dB
$R_{CM}$	Input Common Mode Resistance			$10^{13}$		$\Omega$
$C_{IC}$	Input Common Mode Capacitance			2		pF
<b>INPUT IMPEDANCE</b>						
$R_{DM}$	Input Differential Mode Resistance			$10^{13}$		$\Omega$
$C_{ID}$	Input Differential Mode Capacitance			4		pF
<b>OUTPUT</b>						
$V_{OL}$	Voltage swing from $(V-)$	$V_S = 5 V$ $I_{SINK} = 5 mA$ $T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $+125^\circ C$		160	200	mV
$V_{OH}$	Voltage swing from $(V+)$ (for Push-Pull only)	$V_S = 5 V$ $I_{SOURCE} = 5 mA$ $T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $+125^\circ C$		90	200	mV
<b>VOLTAGE REFERENCE</b>						
$V_{OUT}$	Reference Voltage		1.223	1.242	1.260	V
	Accuracy			±0.25%	±1.5%	
$dV_{OUT}/dT$	Temperature Drift	$T_A = -40^\circ C$ to $+125^\circ C$		40	100	ppm/ $^\circ C$
$dV_{OUT}/dI_{LOAD}$	Load Regulation, Sourcing	$0 mA < I_{SOURCE} \leq 0.5 mA$		0.36	1 <sup>(1)</sup>	mV/mA
	Load Regulation, Sinking	$0 mA < I_{SINK} \leq 0.5 mA$		6.6		mV/mA
$I_{LOAD}$	Output Current			0.5		mA
$dV_{OUT}/dV_S$	Line Regulation	$1.65 V \leq V_S \leq 5.5 V$		10	100 <sup>(1)</sup>	$\mu V/V$
$V_{noise}$	Noise	$f = 0.1 Hz$ to $10 Hz$		0.2		mV <sub>PP</sub>



## 6.9 Electrical Characteristics - TLV3011B and TLV3012B (continued)

For  $V_S$  (TOTAL SUPPLY VOLTAGE) = (V+) – (V-) = 1.8V and 5.5V,  $V_{CM} = V_S/2$  at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (Unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>						
$I_Q$	Quiescent current per comparator	Output is logic high		2.4	3.1	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_Q$	Quiescent current per comparator	Output is logic high $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$			3.6	$\mu\text{A}$

(1) Ensured by characterization

## 6.10 Switching Characteristics - TLV3011B and TLV3012B

For  $V_S$  (TOTAL SUPPLY VOLTAGE) =  $(V+) - (V-) = 1.8\text{ V}$  and  $5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_S / 2$  at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (Unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>OUTPUT</b>						
$T_{PD-LH}$	Propagation delay time, low-to-high (push-pull output)	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$ , $V_{STEP} = 200\text{mV}$ , $V_{OD} = 100\text{ mV}$ , $C_L = 10\text{ pF}$		2	4	$\mu\text{s}$
$T_{PD-HL}$	Propagation delay time, high-to-low	$f = 10\text{ kHz}$ , $V_{STEP} = 200\text{mV}$ , $V_{OD} = 100\text{ mV}$ , $C_L = 10\text{ pF}$		2	4	$\mu\text{s}$
$T_{RISE}$	Output Rise Time, 20% to 80%, push-pull output	$C_L = 10\text{ pF}$		10		ns
$T_{FALL}$	Output Fall Time, 80% to 20%	$C_L = 10\text{ pF}$		10		ns
$T_{FALL}$	Output Fall Time, 80% to 20%, open-drain output	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 10\text{ pF}$		10		ns
$t_{ON}$	Power on-time			1.9		ms

## 7 Typical Characteristics - TLV3011 and TLV3012

At  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = 1.8\text{ V}$  to  $5.5\text{ V}$ , and Input Overdrive =  $100\text{ mV}$ , unless otherwise noted.

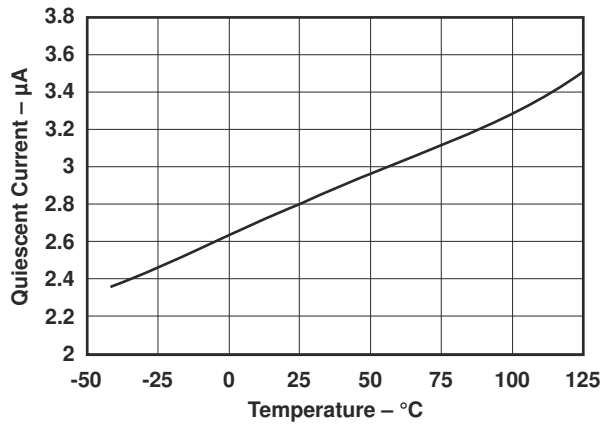


Figure 7-1. Quiescent Current vs Temperature

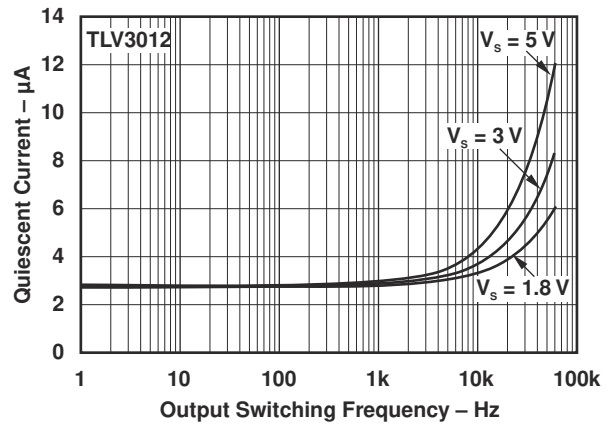


Figure 7-2. Quiescent Current vs Output Switching Frequency

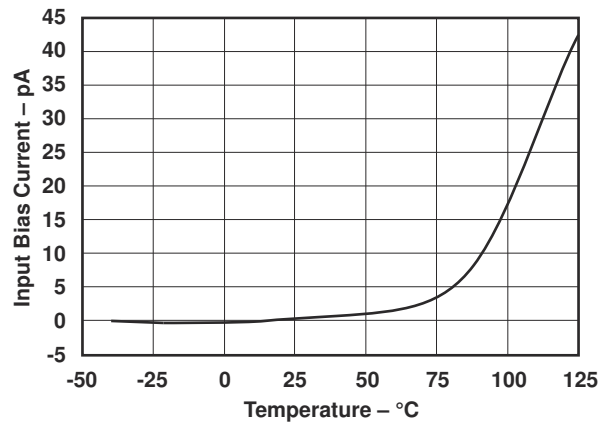


Figure 7-3. Input Bias Current vs Temperature

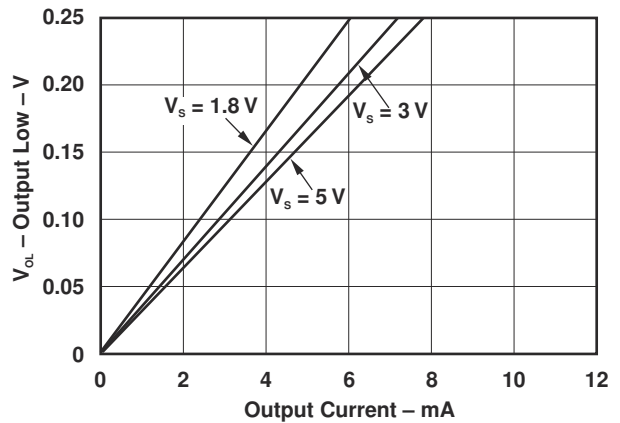


Figure 7-4. Output Low vs Output Current

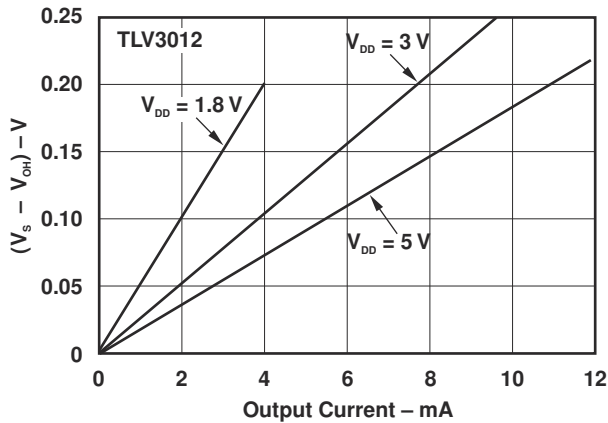


Figure 7-5. Output High vs Output Current

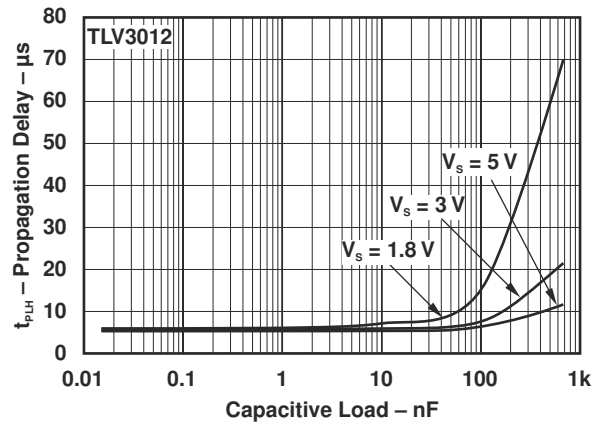


Figure 7-6. Propagation Delay ( $t_{PLH}$ ) vs Capacitive Load

## 7 Typical Characteristics - TLV3011 and TLV3012 (continued)

At  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = 1.8\text{ V}$  to  $5.5\text{ V}$ , and Input Overdrive =  $100\text{ mV}$ , unless otherwise noted.

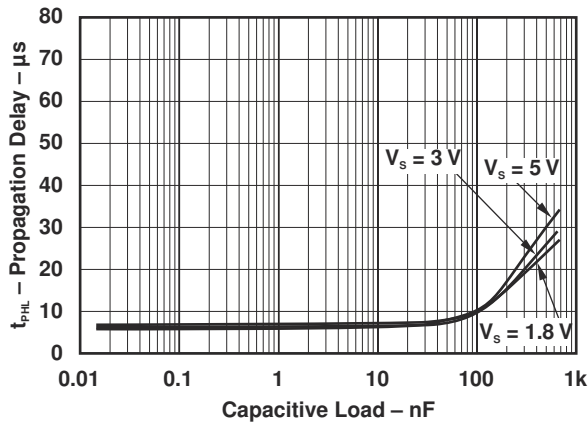


Figure 7-7. Propagation Delay ( $t_{pHL}$ ) vs Capacitive Load

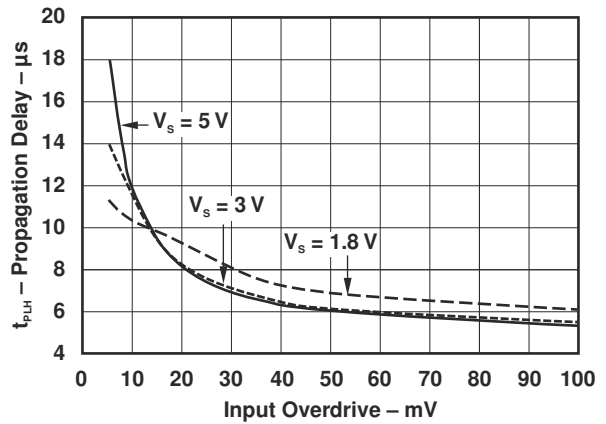


Figure 7-8. Propagation Delay ( $t_{pLH}$ ) vs Input Overdrive

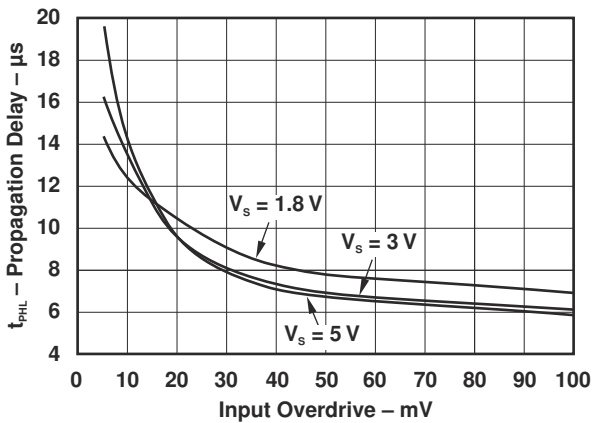


Figure 7-9. Propagation Delay ( $t_{pHL}$ ) vs Input Overdrive

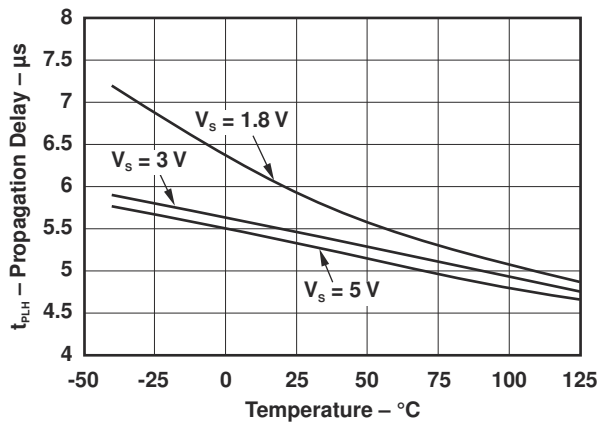


Figure 7-10. Propagation Delay ( $t_{pLH}$ ) vs Temperature

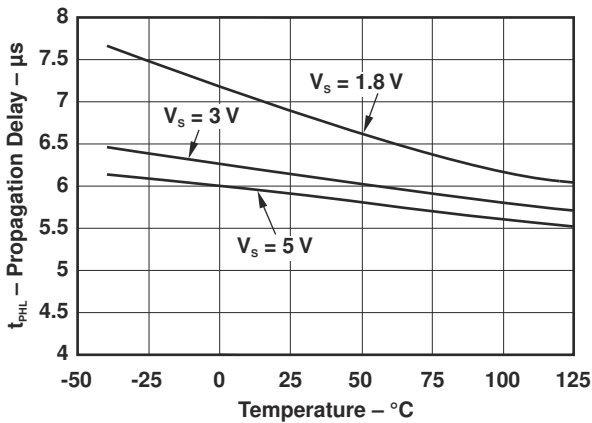


Figure 7-11. Propagation Delay ( $t_{pHL}$ ) vs Temperature

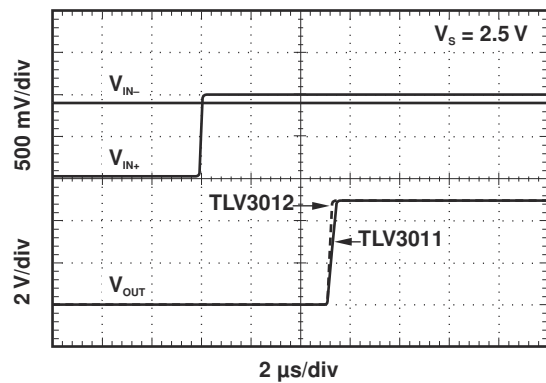


Figure 7-12. Propagation Delay ( $t_{pLH}$ )

## 7 Typical Characteristics - TLV3011 and TLV3012 (continued)

At  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = 1.8\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ , and Input Overdrive = 100 mV, unless otherwise noted.

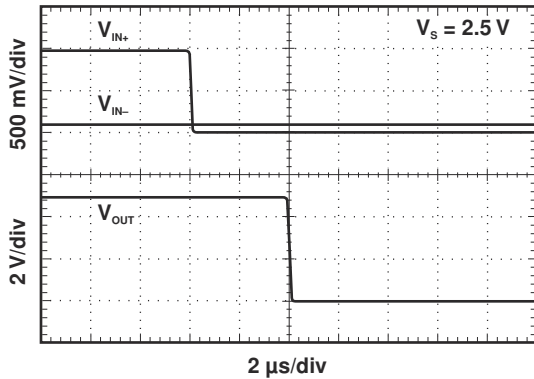


Figure 7-13. Propagation Delay ( $t_{PHL}$ )

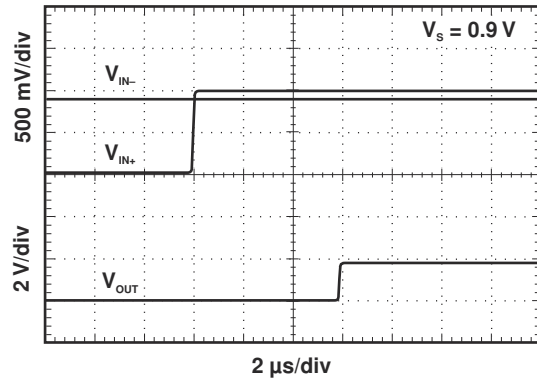


Figure 7-14. Propagation Delay ( $t_{PLH}$ )

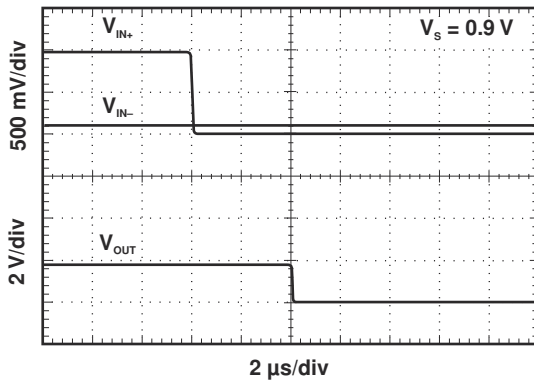


Figure 7-15. Propagation Delay ( $t_{PHL}$ )

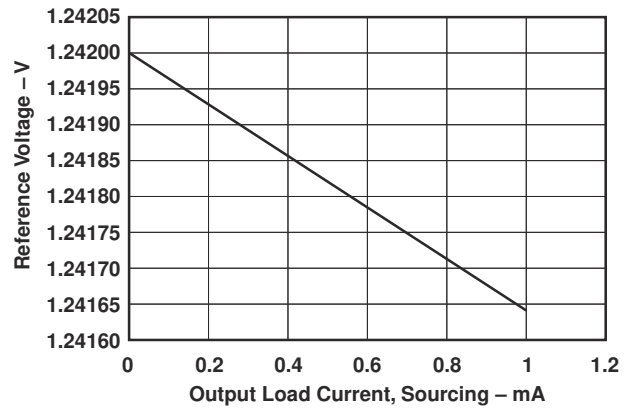


Figure 7-16. Reference Voltage vs Output Load Current (Sourcing)

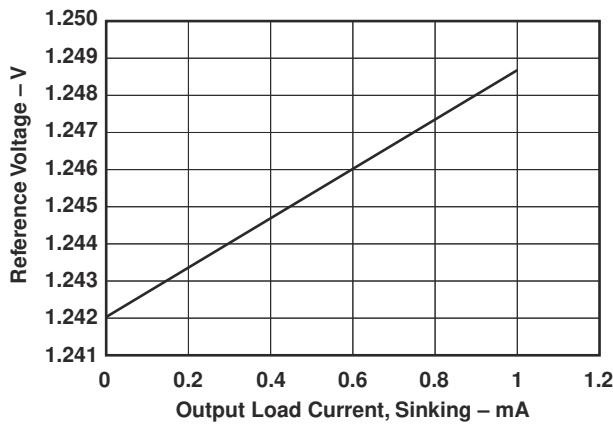


Figure 7-17. Reference Voltage vs Output Load Current (Sinking)

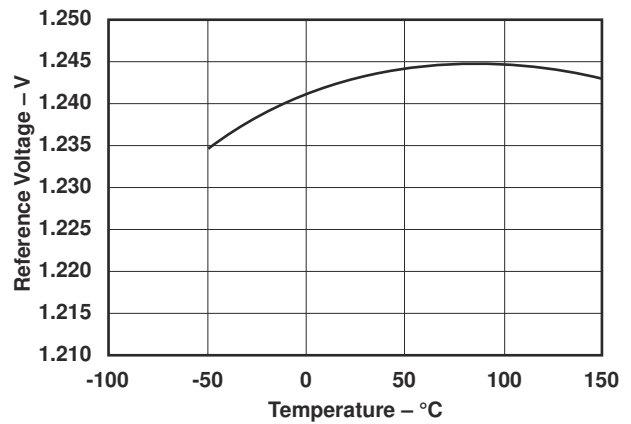


Figure 7-18. Reference Voltage vs Temperature

## 7 Typical Characteristics - TLV3011 and TLV3012 (continued)

At  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = 1.8\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ , and Input Overdrive = 100 mV, unless otherwise noted.

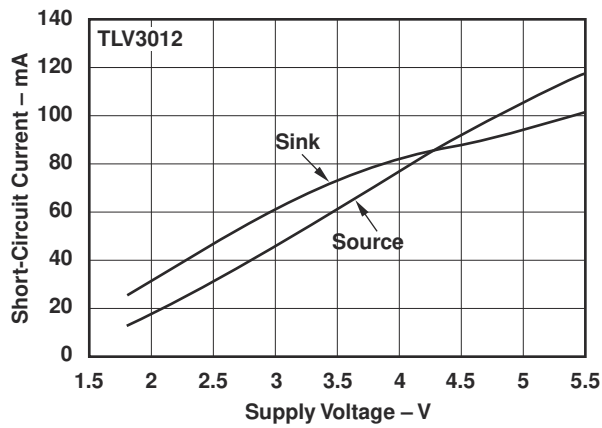


Figure 7-19. Short-Circuit Current vs Supply Voltage

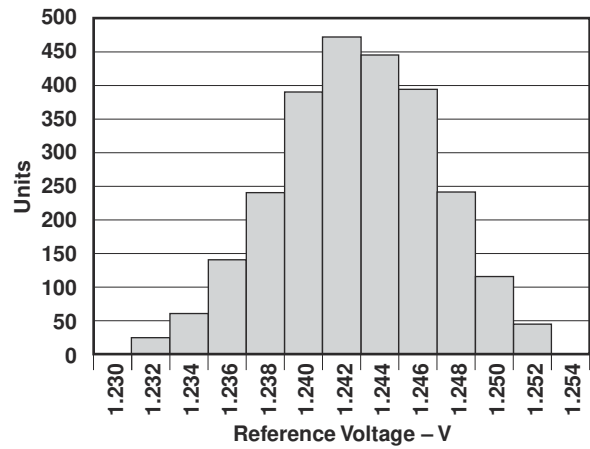
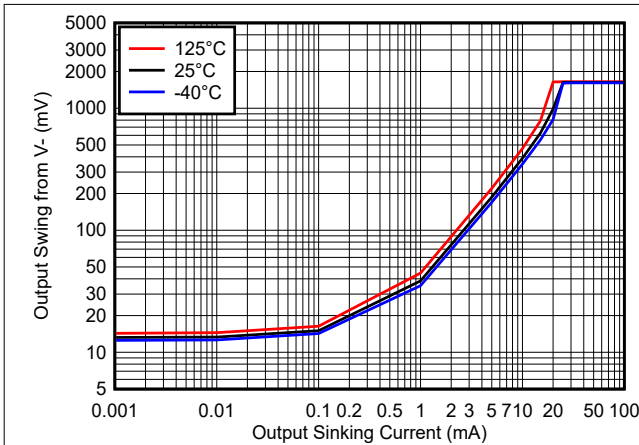


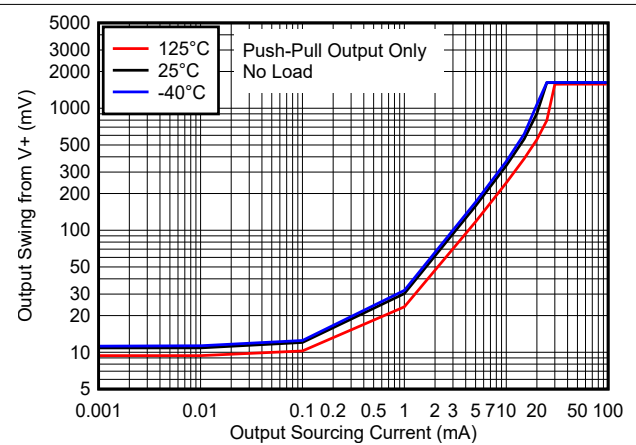
Figure 7-20. Reference Voltage Distribution

## 8 Typical Characteristics - TLV3011B and TLV3012B

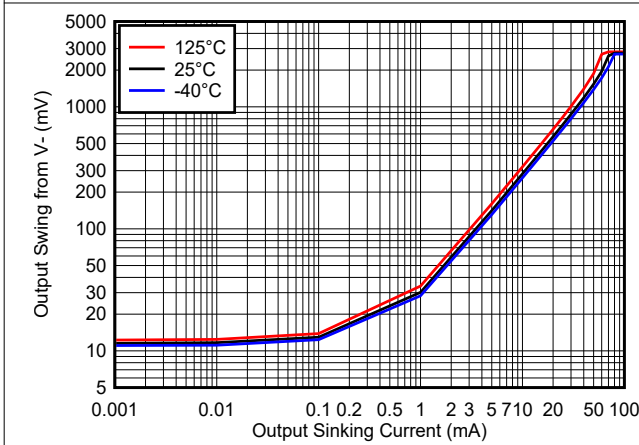
For  $V_S$  (Total Supply Voltage) =  $(V+) - (V-) = +5V$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_S / 2$  at  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ ,  $R_{PULLUP} = 1M\Omega$  to  $V+$ ,  $C_L = 15pF$ ,  $V_{OD} = 100mV$  unless otherwise noted.



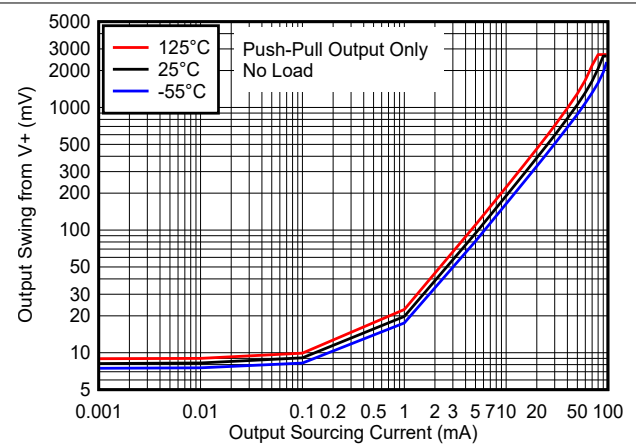
**Figure 8-1. Output Swing vs. Output Sinking Current - 1.8V**



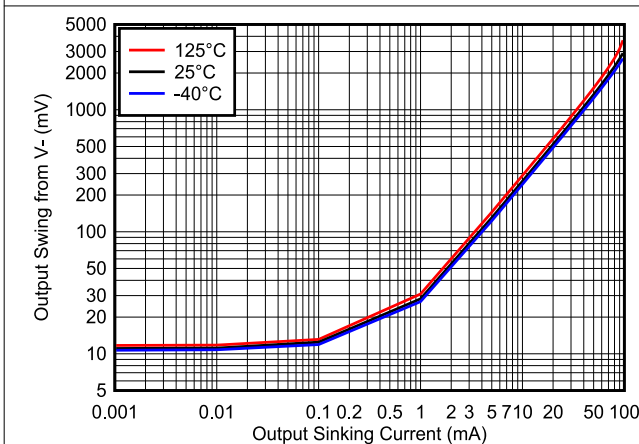
**Figure 8-2. Output Swing vs. Output Sourcing Current - 1.8V**



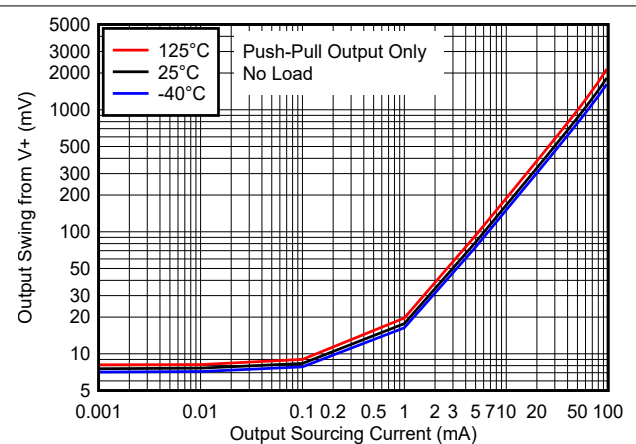
**Figure 8-3. Output Swing vs. Output Sinking Current - 3.3V**



**Figure 8-4. Output Swing vs. Output Sourcing Current - 3.3V**



**Figure 8-5. Output Swing vs. Output Sinking Current - 5V**



**Figure 8-6. Output Swing vs. Output Sourcing Current - 5V**

## 8 Typical Characteristics - TLV3011B and TLV3012B (continued)

For  $V_S$  (Total Supply Voltage) =  $(V+) - (V-) = +5V$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_S / 2$  at  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ ,  $R_{PULLUP} = 1M\Omega$  to  $V+$ ,  $C_L = 15pF$ ,  $V_{OD} = 100mV$  unless otherwise noted.

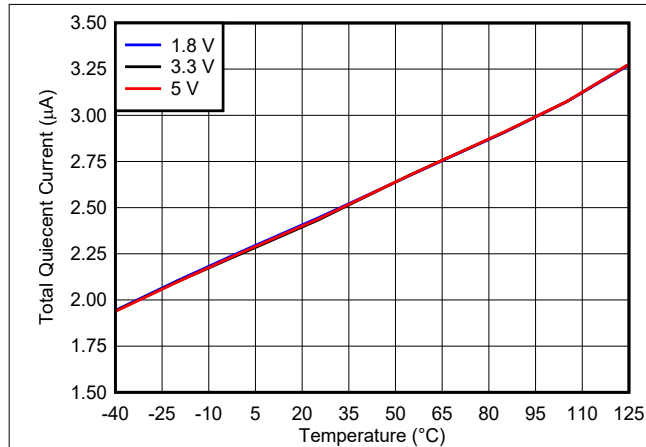


Figure 8-7. Supply Current vs. Temperature

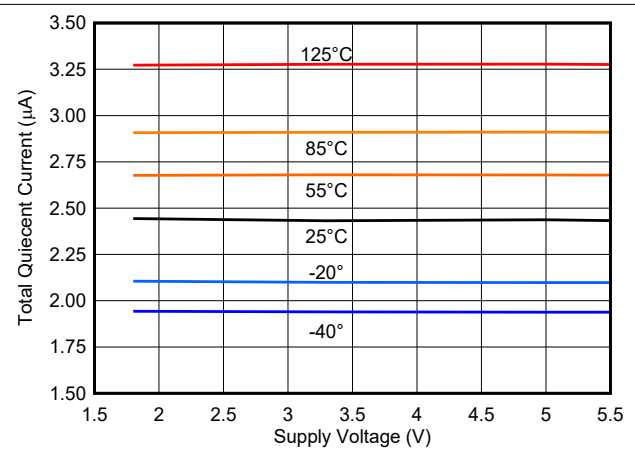


Figure 8-8. Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage

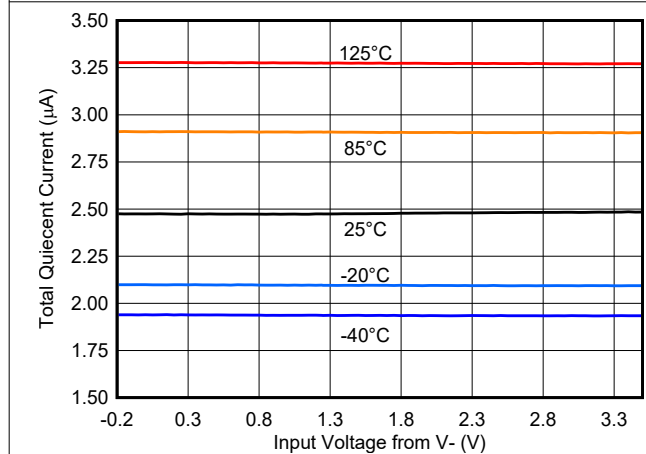


Figure 8-9. Supply Current vs. Common Mode - 3.3V

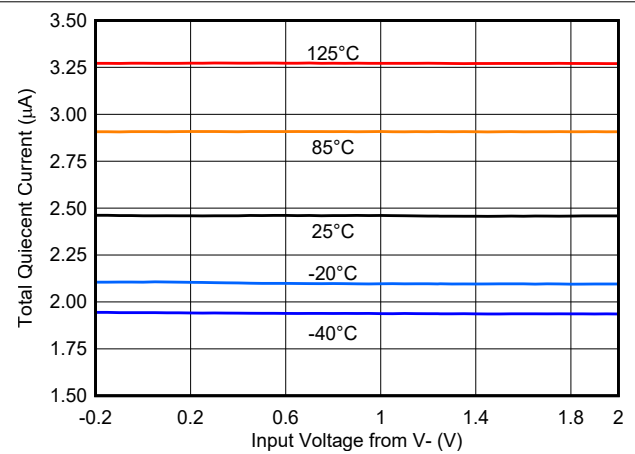


Figure 8-10. Supply Current vs. Common Mode - 1.8V

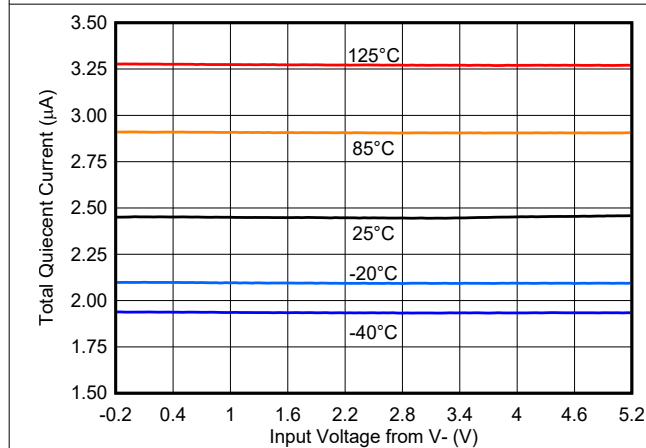


Figure 8-11. Supply Current vs. Common Mode - 5V

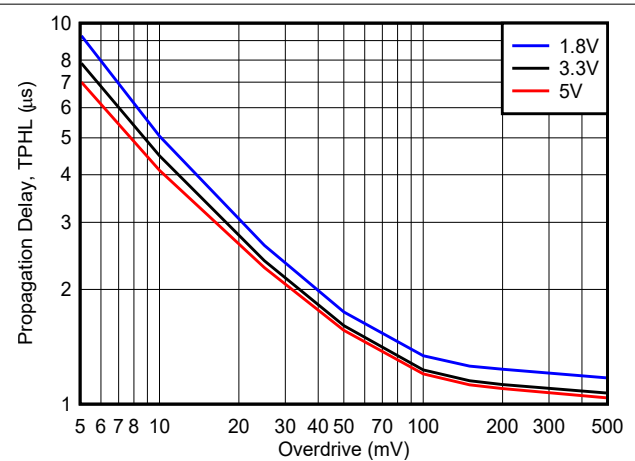
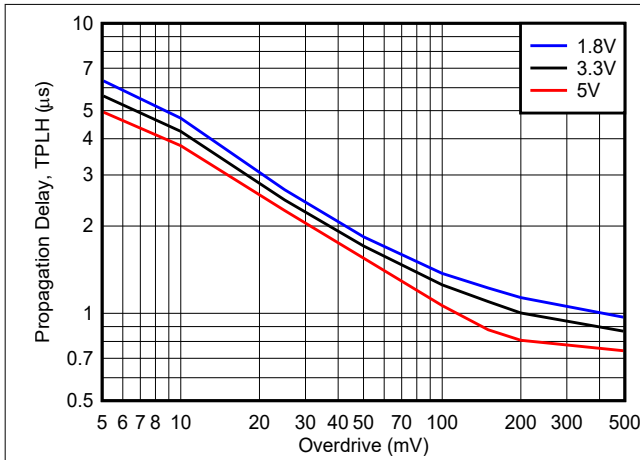


Figure 8-12. High to Low Propagation Delay vs. Overdrive

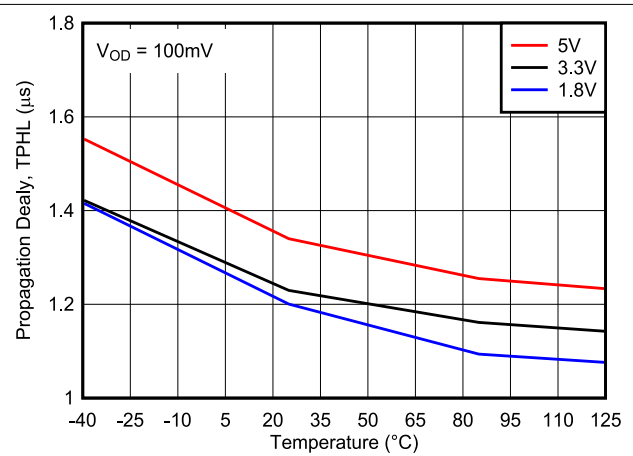


## 8 Typical Characteristics - TLV3011B and TLV3012B (continued)

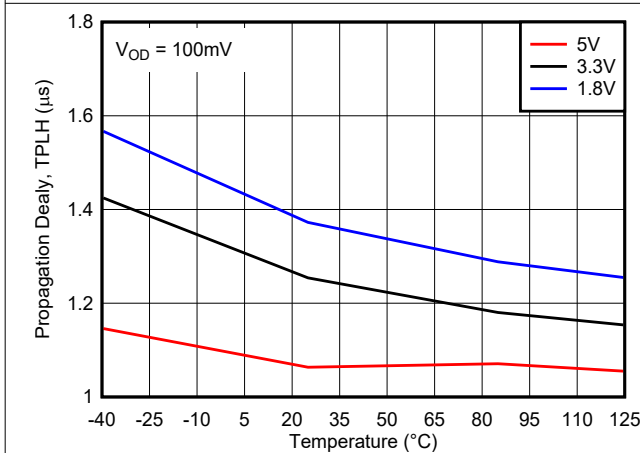
For  $V_S$  (Total Supply Voltage) =  $(V+) - (V-) = +5V$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_S / 2$  at  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ ,  $R_{PULLUP} = 1M\Omega$  to  $V+$ ,  $C_L = 15pF$ ,  $V_{OD} = 100mV$  unless otherwise noted.



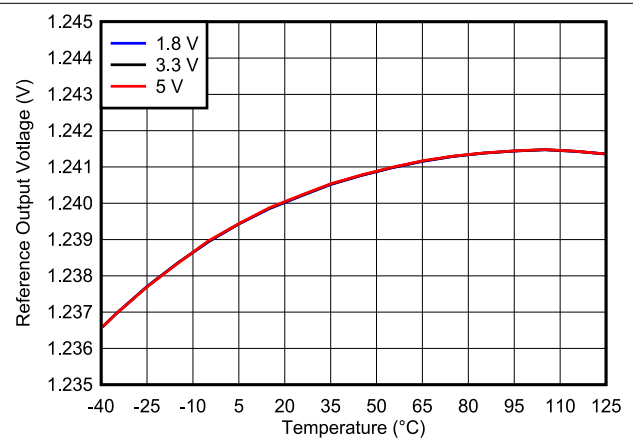
**Figure 8-13. Low to High Propagation Delay vs. Overdrive**



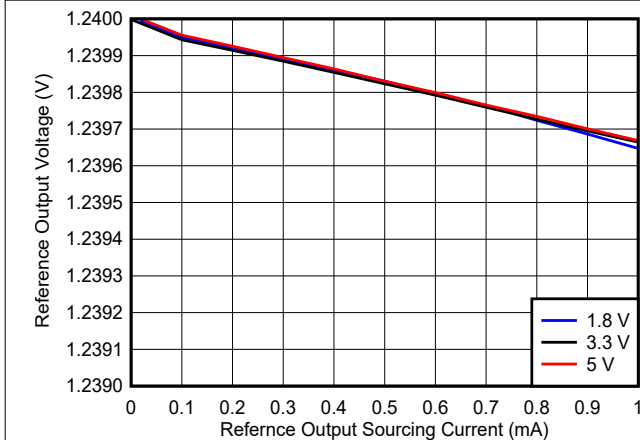
**Figure 8-14. High to Low Propagation Delay vs. Temperature**



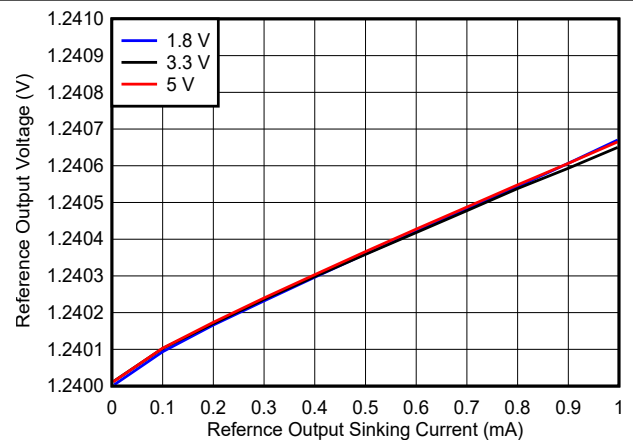
**Figure 8-15. Low to High Propagation Delay vs. Temperature**



**Figure 8-16. Reference Voltage vs. Temperature**



**Figure 8-17. Reference Voltage vs. Reference Output Sourcing Current**



**Figure 8-18. Reference Voltage vs. Reference Output Sinking Current**

## 8 Typical Characteristics - TLV3011B and TLV3012B (continued)

For  $V_S$  (Total Supply Voltage) =  $(V+) - (V-) = +5V$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_S / 2$  at  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ ,  $R_{PULLUP} = 1M\Omega$  to  $V+$ ,  $C_L = 15pF$ ,  $V_{OD} = 100mV$  unless otherwise noted.

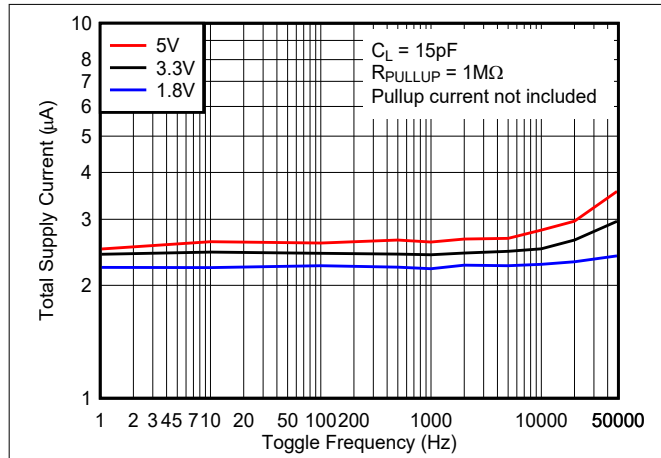


Figure 8-19. Supply Current vs. Toggle Frequency - Open Drain Output

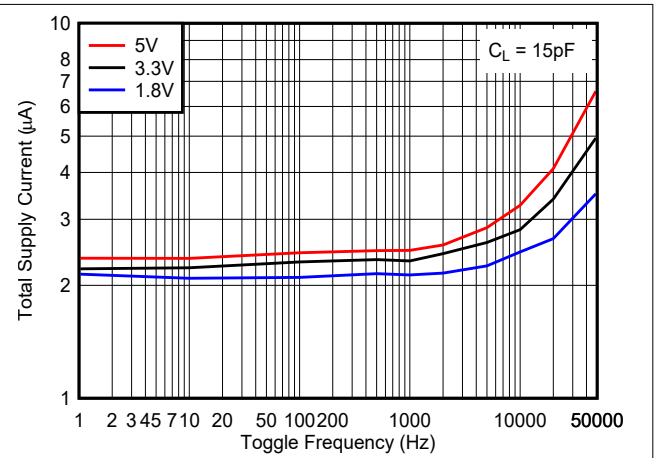


Figure 8-20. Supply Current vs. Toggle Frequency - Push-Pull Output

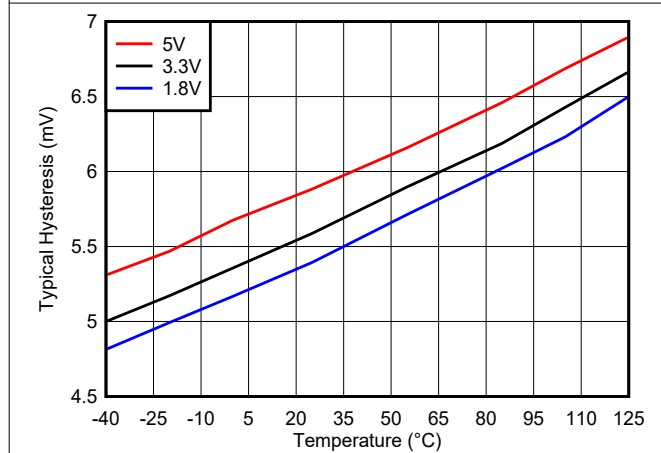


Figure 8-21. Hysteresis Voltage vs. Temperature

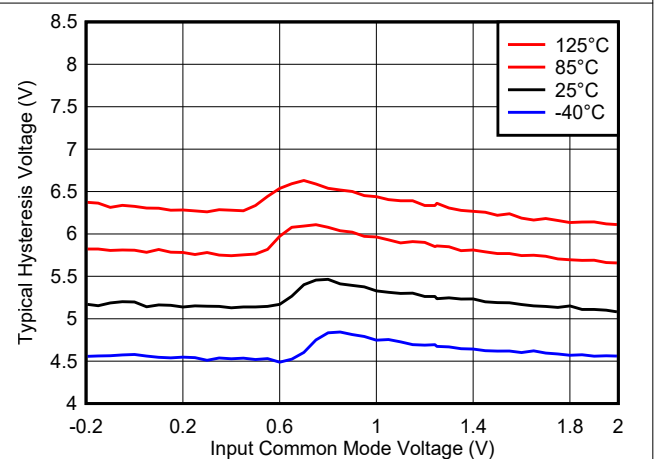


Figure 8-22. Hysteresis Voltage vs. Common Mode, 1.8V

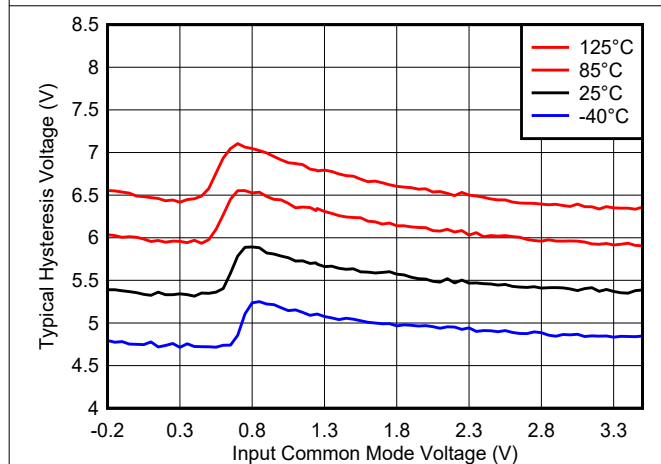


Figure 8-23. Hysteresis Voltage vs. Common Mode, 3.3V

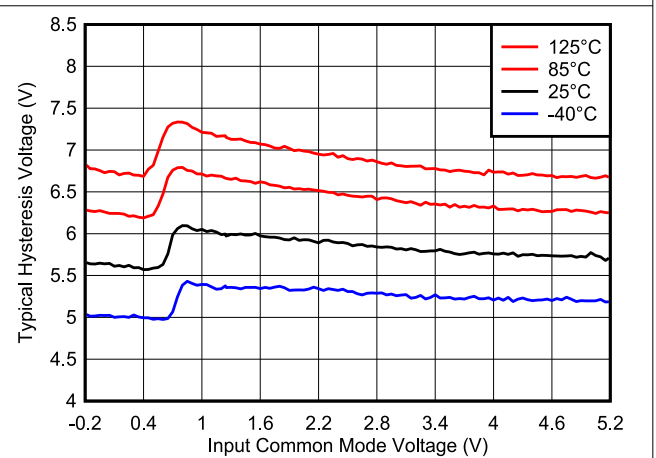
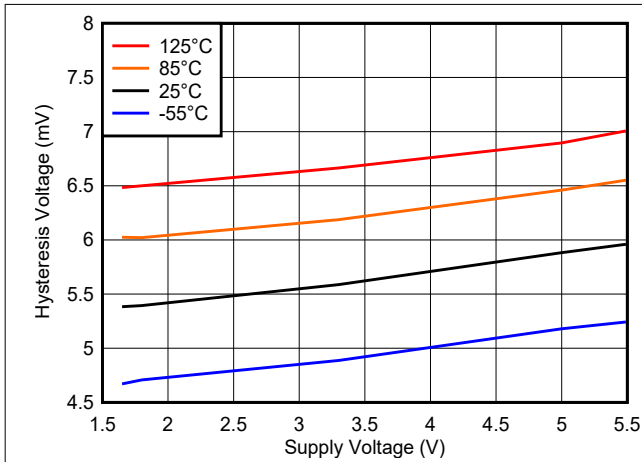


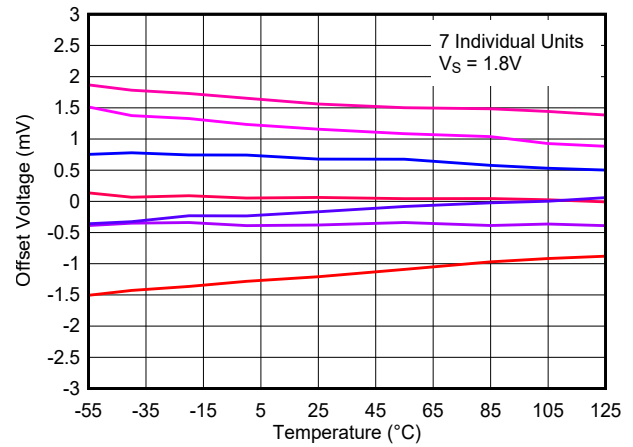
Figure 8-24. Hysteresis Voltage vs. Common Mode, 5V

## 8 Typical Characteristics - TLV3011B and TLV3012B (continued)

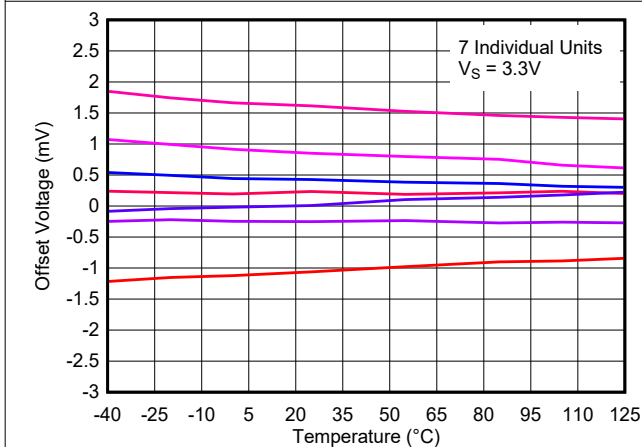
For  $V_S$  (Total Supply Voltage) =  $(V+) - (V-) = +5V$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_S / 2$  at  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ ,  $R_{PULLUP} = 1M\Omega$  to  $V+$ ,  $C_L = 15pF$ ,  $V_{OD} = 100mV$  unless otherwise noted.



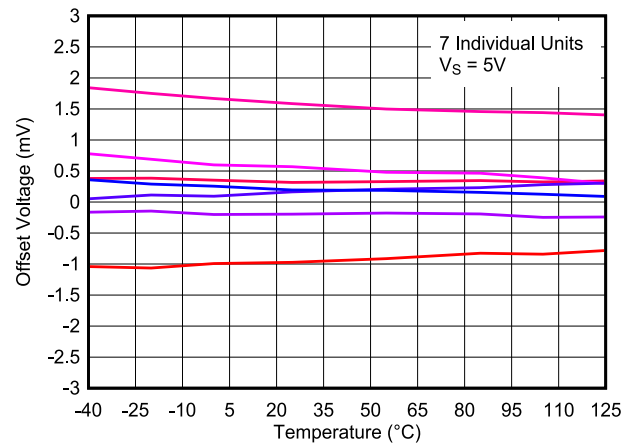
**Figure 8-25. Hysteresis Voltage vs. Supply Voltage**



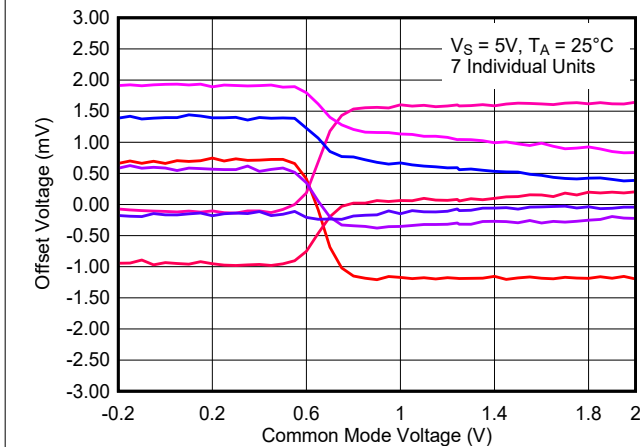
**Figure 8-26. Offset Voltage vs. Temperature, 1.8 V**



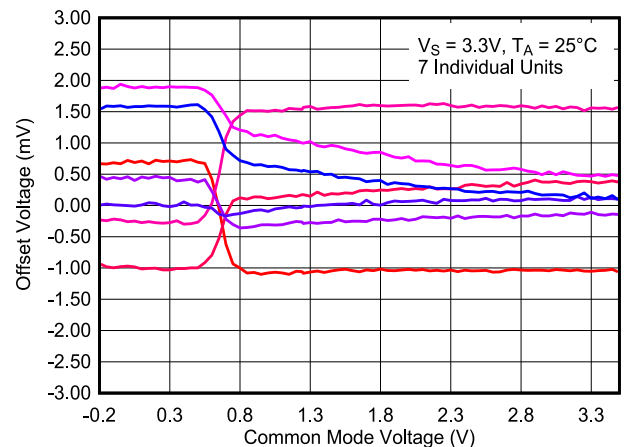
**Figure 8-27. Offset Voltage vs. Temperature, 3.3 V**



**Figure 8-28. Offset Voltage vs. Temperature, 5 V**



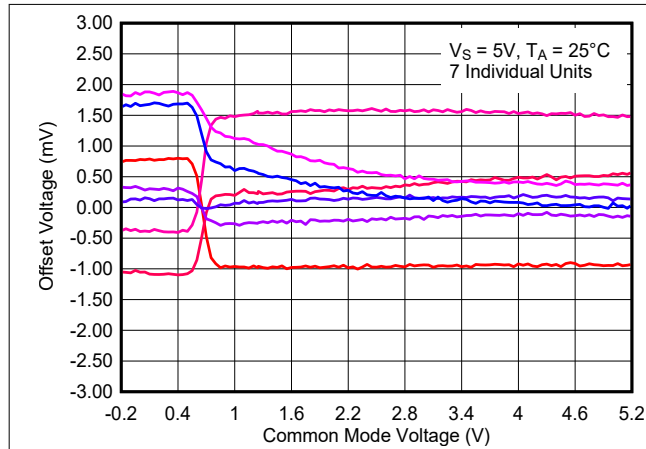
**Figure 8-29. Offset Voltage vs. Common Mode Voltage, 1.8 V**



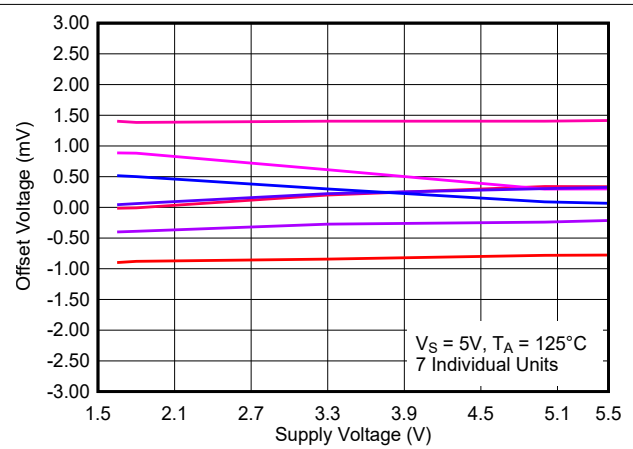
**Figure 8-30. Offset Voltage vs. Common Mode Voltage, 3.3 V**

## 8 Typical Characteristics - TLV3011B and TLV3012B (continued)

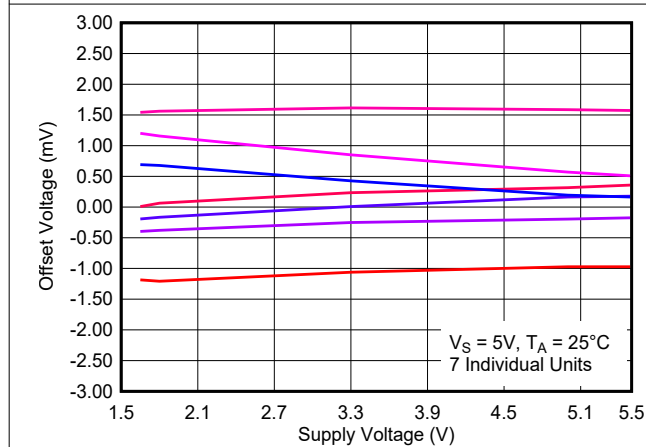
For  $V_S$  (Total Supply Voltage) =  $(V+) - (V-) = +5V$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_S / 2$  at  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ ,  $R_{PULLUP} = 1M\Omega$  to  $V+$ ,  $C_L = 15pF$ ,  $V_{OD} = 100mV$  unless otherwise noted.



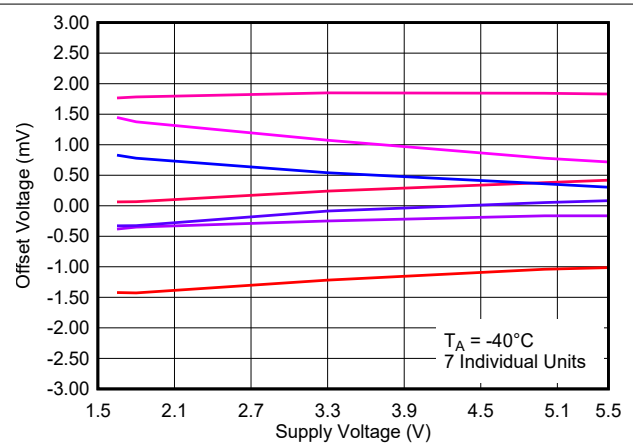
**Figure 8-31. Offset Voltage vs. Common Mode Voltage, 5 V**



**Figure 8-32. Offset Voltage vs. Supply Voltage, 125°C**



**Figure 8-33. Offset Voltage vs. Supply Voltage, 25°C**



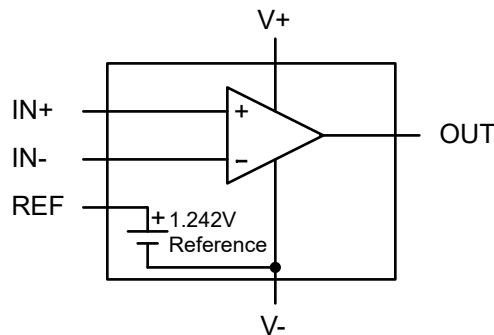
**Figure 8-34. Offset Voltage vs. Supply Voltage, -40°C**

## 9 Detailed Description

### 9.1 Overview

The TLV301xB is a MicroPower comparator with an integrated reference that is well suited for compact, low-current, precision voltage detection applications. With a high-accuracy, internal reference of 1.242 V and 3.1  $\mu$ A of quiescent current, the TLV301xB enables power conscious systems to monitor and respond quickly to fault conditions.

### 9.2 Functional Block Diagram



### 9.3 Feature Description

The TLV301x is comprised of a rail-to-rail input comparator with open-drain or push-pull output options and a voltage reference that is externally available.

#### 9.4 Device Functional Modes

The TLV301x requires an operating voltage between 1.8 V and 5.5 V for the comparator output to reflect the voltage applied to the inputs. Similarly, the reference output (REF) will also be valid over the same operating voltage range. The "B" versions add hysteresis, power on reset, fail-safe inputs and a 1.65 V minimum supply voltage.

##### 9.4.1 Open Drain Output (TLV3011 and TLV3011B)

The TLV3011 features an Open-Drain (sinking only) output that allows multiple devices to be driven by a single pull-up resistor to accomplish an OR function, making the TLV3011 useful for logic applications. The value of the pull-up resistor and supply voltage used will affect current consumption due to additional current drawn when the output is in a low state. This effect can be seen in the typical curve Quiescent Current vs Output Switching Frequency.

For the TLV3011, the pull-up voltage must be less than, or equal to, the V+ supply voltage ( $V_{PULLUP} \leq V+$ ).

The TLV3011B may be pulled-up to any voltage up to 5.5V, regardless of the supply voltage.

##### 9.4.2 Push-Pull Output (TLV3012 and TLV3012B)

The TLV3012 has a "Push-Pull" output capable of both sinking and sourcing current. The push-pull output stage is optimal for reduced power budget applications by eliminating the need for a pull-up resistor and features no shoot-through current. Do not tie push-pull outputs together.

##### 9.4.3 Voltage Reference

The integrated 1.242-V voltage reference offers low 100-ppm/ $^{\circ}$ C (maximum) drift provided on a separate output pin that allows use of external dividers or to provide a reference voltage for other external circuitry. The reference is stable with up to a 10-nF capacitive load and can sink or source up to 500 $\mu$ A (typical) of output current.

#### 9.4.4 TLV3011B and TLV3012B Fail-Safe inputs

The TLV3011B and TLV3012B inputs are Fail-Safe up to 5.5V independent of V+ voltage. Fail-Safe is defined as maintaining the same high input impedance when V+ is unpowered or within the recommended operating ranges.

The Fail-Safe inputs can be any value between 0 V and 5.5 V, even while V+ is zero or ramping up or down. This feature avoids power sequencing issues as long as the input voltage range and supply voltage are within the specified ranges. This is possible since the inputs are not clamped to V+ and the input current maintains its value even when a higher voltage is applied to the inputs.

As long as one of the input pins remains within the valid input range, and the supply voltage is valid and not in POR, the output state will be correct.

The following is a summary of the TLV3011B and TLV3012B device input voltage excursions and their outcomes:

1. When both IN- and IN+ are within the specified input voltage range:
  - a. If IN- is higher than IN+ and the offset voltage, the output is low.
  - b. If IN- is lower than IN+ and the offset voltage, the output is high.
2. When IN- is higher than the specified input voltage range and IN+ is within the specified voltage range, the output is low.
3. When IN+ is higher than the specified input voltage range and IN- is within the specified input voltage range, the output is high
4. When IN- and IN+ are both outside the specified input voltage range, the output state is **indeterminate** (random). *Do not* operate in this region.

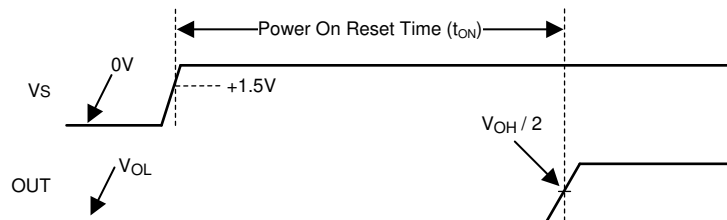
Because the inputs do not have upper ESD diode clamps to V+, input voltages must be externally clamped to below 5.5 V if the source could possibly exceed 5.5 V. A current limiting resistor in series with the input is also recommend in case of input transients.

#### 9.4.5 TLV3011B and TLV3012B Power On Reset

The TLV3011B and TLV3012B have an internal Power-on-Reset (POR) circuit for known start-up or power-down conditions. While the power supply (V+) is ramping up or ramping down, the POR circuitry will be activated for up to 1.9ms after the minimum supply voltage threshold is crossed, or immediately when the supply voltage drops below minimum supply. When the supply voltage is equal to or greater than the minimum supply voltage, and after the delay period, the comparator output reflects the state of the differential input (V<sub>ID</sub>). This delay is long enough to allow the reference output to stabilize with up to a 10nF capacitive load.

During the POR period (t<sub>on</sub>), the outputs will be the following:

- The open drain output TLV3011B will be high (Hi-Z).
- The push-pull output TLV3012B will be low (sinking).



**Figure 9-1. Power-On Reset Example Timing Diagram for Push-Pull Output**

Note that it the nature of an open collector output that the output will rise with the pull-up voltage during the HI-Z POR period.

## 10 Application and Implementation

### Note

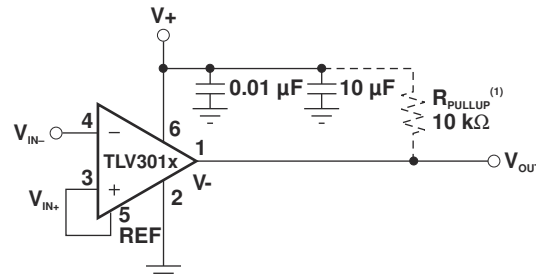
Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes, as well as validating and testing their design implementation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

### 10.1 Application Information

The TLV301x and TLV301xB comparator family with on-chip 1.242-V series reference with the choice of either open-drain or push-pull output stages.

A typical supply current of 2.4  $\mu\text{A}$  and small packaging combine with 1.65-V supply requirements to make the TLV301xB devices optimal for battery and portable designs.

Figure 10-1 shows the typical connections for the TLV3012 device.



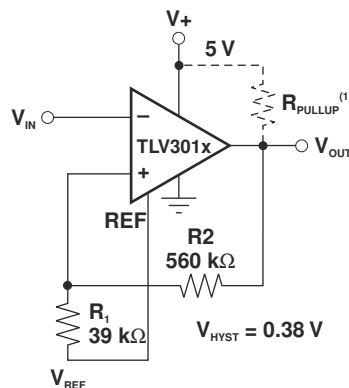
(1) Use  $R_{\text{PULLUP}}$  with the TLV3011 only.

**Figure 10-1. Basic Connections**

#### 10.1.1 External Hysteresis

Comparator inputs have no noise immunity within the range of the specified offset voltage. For noisy input signals, the comparator output may display multiple switching as input signals move through the switching threshold. The typical comparator threshold of the TLV3012 device is  $\pm 0.5$  mV. To prevent multiple switching within the comparator threshold of the TLV3012 device, external hysteresis may be added by connecting a small amount of feedback to the positive input. Figure 10-2 shows a typical topology used to introduce hysteresis, described by Equation 1.

$$V_{\text{HYST}} = \frac{V+ \times R1}{R1 + R2} \quad (1)$$



(1) Use  $R_{\text{PULLUP}}$  with the TLV3011 only.

**Figure 10-2. Adding Hysteresis**

The  $V_{\text{HYST}}$  voltage sets the value of the transition voltage required to switch the comparator output by increasing the threshold region, thereby reducing sensitivity to noise.

### 10.1.2 TLV3011B and TLV3012B Hysteresis

The TLV3011B and TLV3012B have typically 6mV of built-in hysteresis. External hysteresis can still be added as explained in the previous section.

## 10.2 Typical Application

### 10.2.1 Under-Voltage Detection

Under-voltage detection is frequently required to alert the system that a battery voltage has dropped below the usable voltage level. Figure 23 shows a simple under-voltage detection circuit using the TLV3012 which is configured as a non-inverting comparator with the integrated 1.242 V reference is externally connected to the inverting input pin (IN-).

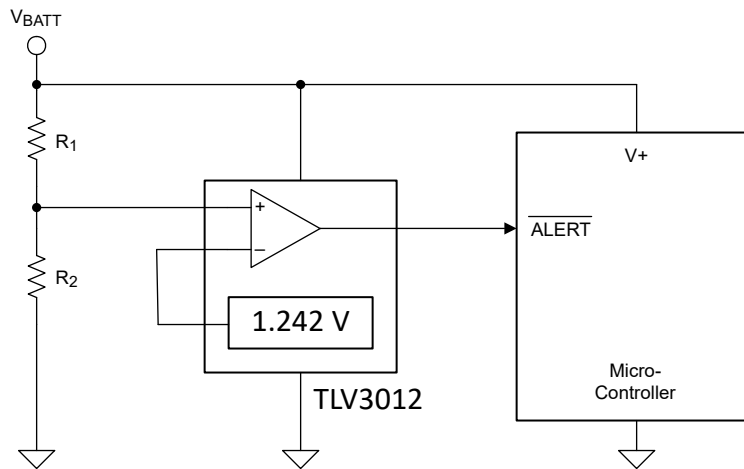


Figure 10-3. Under-Voltage Detection

#### 10.2.1.1 Design Requirements

For this design, follow these design requirements:

- Operate from power supply that powers the microcontroller.
- Under-voltage alert is active low.
- Logic low output when  $V_{\text{BAT}}$  is less than 2.0V.

#### 10.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

Configure the circuit as shown in Figure 10-3. Connect (V+) to  $V_{\text{BAT}}$  which also powers the microcontroller. Resistors  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  create the under-voltage alert level of 2.0 V. When the battery voltage sags down to 2.0 V, the resistor divider voltage crosses  $V_{\text{REF}}$ , the 1.242 V reference threshold of the TLV3012. This causes the comparator output to transition from a logic high to a logic low. The push-pull output of the TLV3012 is selected since the comparator operating voltage is shared with the microcontroller which is receiving the under-voltage alert signal.

Equation 2 is derived from the analysis of Figure 10-3.

$$V_{\text{REF}} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \times V_{\text{BAT}} \quad (2)$$

where



- $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are the resistor values for the resistor divider connected to IN+
- $V_{BAT}$  is the voltage source that is being monitored for an undervoltage condition.
- $V_{REF}$  is the falling edge threshold where the comparator output changes state from high to low

Rearranging [Equation 2](#) and solving for  $R_1$  yields [Equation 3](#).

$$R_1 = \frac{(V_{BAT} - V_{REF})}{V_{REF}} \times R_2 \quad (3)$$

For the specific undervoltage detection of 2.0 V using the TLV3012, the following results are calculated.

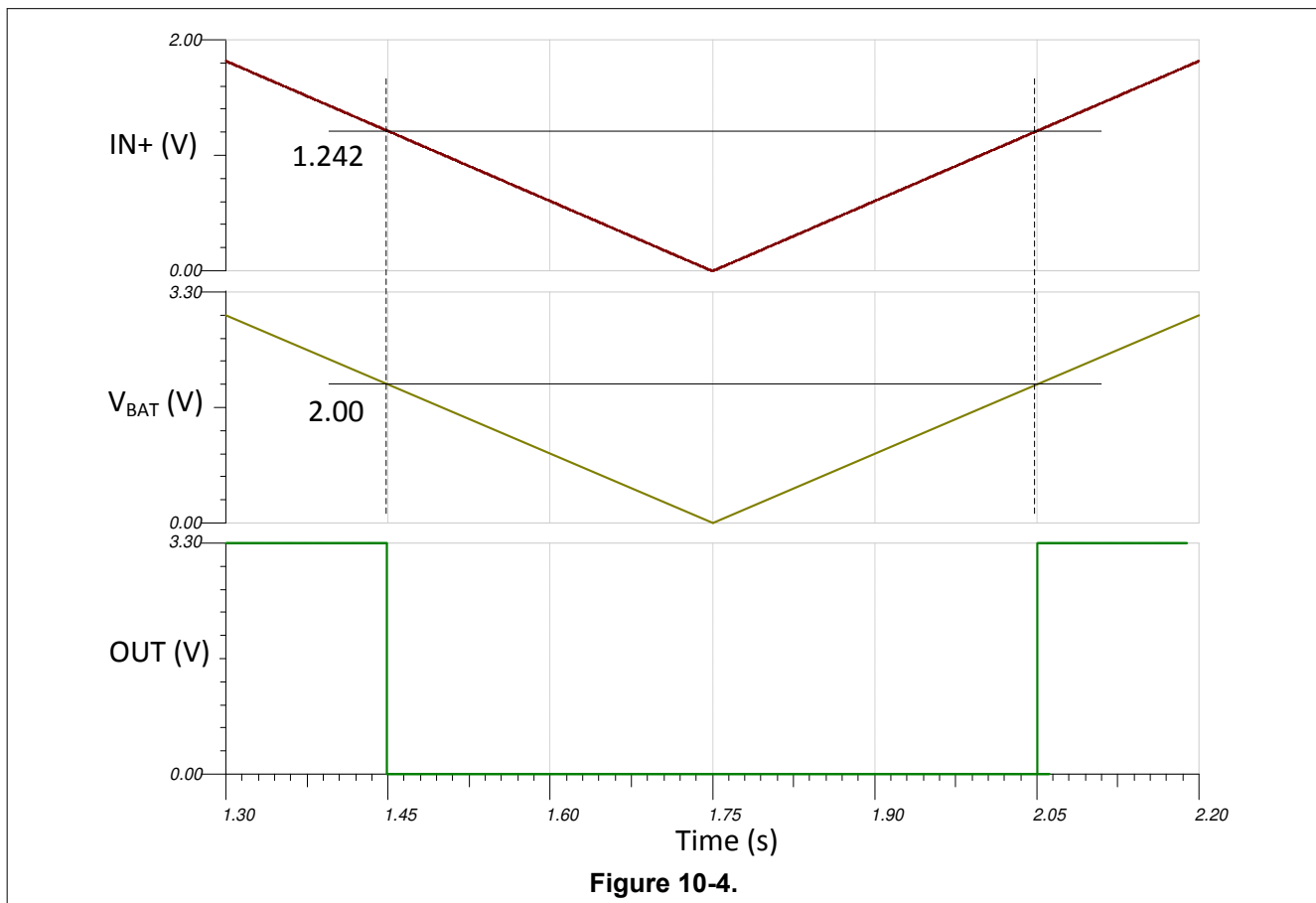
$$R_1 = \frac{(2.0 - 1.242)}{1.242} \times 1M = 610 \text{ k}\Omega \quad (4)$$

where

- $R_2$  is set to 1 M $\Omega$
- $V_{BAT}$  is set to 2.0 V
- $V_{REF}$  is set to 1.242 V

Choose  $R_{TOTAL}$  ( $R_1 + R_2$ ) such that the current through the divider is at least 100 times higher than the input bias current ( $I_{BIAS}$ ). The resistors can have high values to minimize current consumption in the circuit without adding significant error to the resistive divider.

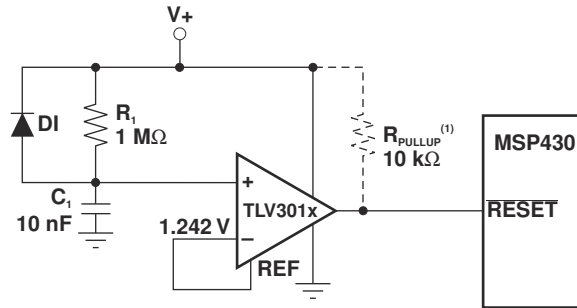
### 10.2.1.3 Application Curve



## 10.3 System Examples

### 10.3.1 Power-On Reset

The reset circuit shown in [Figure 10-5](#) provides a time-delayed release of reset to the [MSP430™](#) microcontroller. Operation of the circuit is based on a stabilization time constant of the supply voltage, rather than on a predetermined voltage value. The negative input is a reference voltage created by the internal voltage reference. The positive input is an RC circuit that provides a power-up delay. When power is applied, the output of the comparator is low, holding the processor in the reset condition. Only after allowing time for the supply voltage to stabilize does the positive input of the comparator become higher than the negative input, resulting in a high output state, releasing the processor for operation. The stabilization time required for the supply voltage is adjustable by the selection of the RC component values. Use of a lower-valued resistor in this portion of the circuit does not increase current consumption, because no current flows through the RC circuit after the supply has stabilized.



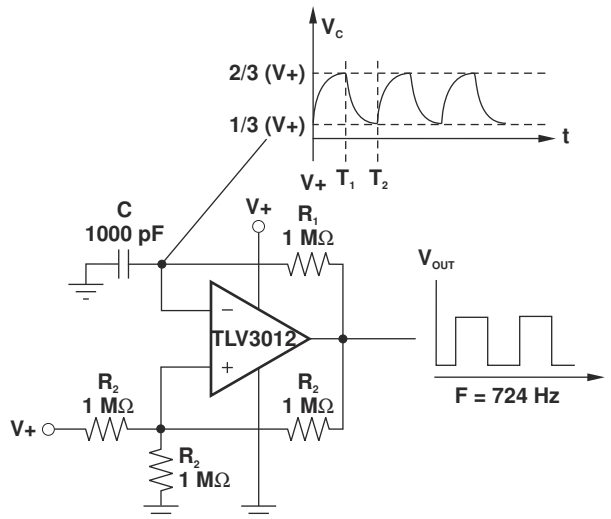
(1) Use  $R_{PULLUP}$  with the TLV3011 only.

**Figure 10-5. TLV3012 Configured as Power-Up Reset Circuit for the MSP430™ Microcontroller**

The reset delay needed depends on the power-up characteristics of the system power supply.  $R_1$  and  $C_1$  are selected to allow enough time for the power supply to stabilize.  $D_1$  provides rapid reset if power is lost. In this example, the  $R_1 \times C_1$  time constant is 10 ms.

### 10.3.2 Relaxation Oscillator

The TLV3012 device can be configured as a relaxation oscillator to provide a simple and inexpensive clock output (see Figure 10-6). The capacitor is charged at a rate of  $T = 0.69RC$  and discharges at a rate of  $0.69RC$ . Therefore, the period is  $T = 1.38RC$ .  $R_1$  may be a different value than  $R_2$ .



**Figure 10-6. TLV3012 Configured as Relaxation Oscillator**

## 10.4 Power Supply Recommendations

The TLV3012 has a recommended operating voltage range ( $V_S$ ) of 1.8 V to 5.5 V.  $V_S$  is defined as  $(V+) - (V-)$ . Therefore, the supply voltages used to create  $V_S$  can be single-ended or bipolar. For example, single-ended supply voltages of 5 V and 0 V and bipolar supply voltages of +2.5 V and -2.5 V create comparable operating voltages for  $V_S$ . However, when bipolar supply voltages are used, it is important to realize that the reference (REF) and logic low level of the comparator output is referenced to  $(V-)$ . Output capacitive loading and output toggle rate will cause the average supply current to rise over the quiescent current in the EC Table.

## 10.5 Layout

### 10.5.1 Layout Guidelines

To minimize supply noise, power supplies should be capacitively decoupled by a 0.1- $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor. Comparators are sensitive to input noise and precautions such as proper grounding (use of ground plane),

supply bypassing, and guarding of high-impedance nodes minimize the effects of noise and help to ensure specified performance.

### 10.5.2 Layout Example

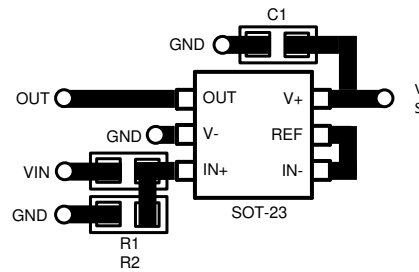


Figure 10-7. Layout Example

## 11 Device and Documentation Support

### 11.1 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on [ti.com](http://ti.com). Click on *Subscribe to updates* 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.

### 11.2 Support 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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### 11.3 Trademarks

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### 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

[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
TLV3011AIDBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	ALR	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV3011AIDBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	6	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	ALR	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV3011AIDBVTG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	6	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	ALR	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV3011AIDCKR	ACTIVE	SC70	DCK	6	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU   SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	AJX	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV3011AIDCKRG4	LIFEBUY	SC70	DCK	6	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	AJX	
TLV3011AIDCKT	ACTIVE	SC70	DCK	6	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU   SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	AJX	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV3011AIDCKTG4	LIFEBUY	SC70	DCK	6	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	AJX	
TLV3011BIDBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	31KF	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV3011BIDCKR	ACTIVE	SC70	DCK	6	3000	RoHS & Green	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1O8	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV3012AIDBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	ALS	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV3012AIDBVRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	ALS	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV3012AIDBVT	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	6	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	ALS	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV3012AIDBVTG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	6	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	ALS	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV3012AIDCKR	ACTIVE	SC70	DCK	6	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU   SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	ALT	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV3012AIDCKRG4	LIFEBUY	SC70	DCK	6	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	ALT	
TLV3012AIDCKT	ACTIVE	SC70	DCK	6	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU   SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	ALT	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV3012BIDBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	31LF	<a href="#">Samples</a>
TLV3012BIDCKR	ACTIVE	SC70	DCK	6	3000	RoHS & Green	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	1O9	<a href="#">Samples</a>

<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.

(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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**OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TLV3011, TLV3011B, TLV3012, TLV3012B :**

● Automotive : [TLV3011-Q1](#), [TLV3011B-Q1](#), [TLV3012-Q1](#), [TLV3012B-Q1](#)

● Enhanced Product : [TLV3011-EP](#), [TLV3012-EP](#)

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Automotive - Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects
- Enhanced Product - Supports Defense, Aerospace and Medical Applications

## 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
TLV3011AIDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	180.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV3011AIDBVT	SOT-23	DBV	6	250	178.0	9.0	3.23	3.17	1.37	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV3011AIDCKR	SC70	DCK	6	3000	178.0	9.0	2.4	2.5	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV3011AIDCKRG4	SC70	DCK	6	3000	178.0	9.0	2.4	2.5	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV3011AIDCKRG4	SC70	DCK	6	3000	179.0	8.4	2.2	2.5	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV3011AIDCKT	SC70	DCK	6	250	178.0	9.0	2.4	2.5	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV3011AIDCKTG4	SC70	DCK	6	250	178.0	9.0	2.4	2.5	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV3011BIDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	180.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV3011BIDCKR	SC70	DCK	6	3000	178.0	9.0	2.4	2.5	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV3012AIDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	180.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV3012AIDCKR	SC70	DCK	6	3000	178.0	9.0	2.4	2.5	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV3012AIDCKR	SC70	DCK	6	3000	178.0	9.0	2.4	2.5	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV3012AIDCKRG4	SC70	DCK	6	3000	178.0	9.0	2.4	2.5	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV3012AIDCKT	SC70	DCK	6	250	178.0	9.0	2.4	2.5	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV3012BIDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	180.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
TLV3012BIDCKR	SC70	DCK	6	3000	178.0	9.0	2.4	2.5	1.2	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)
TLV3011AIDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
TLV3011AIDBVT	SOT-23	DBV	6	250	180.0	180.0	18.0
TLV3011AIDCKR	SC70	DCK	6	3000	180.0	180.0	18.0
TLV3011AIDCKRG4	SC70	DCK	6	3000	180.0	180.0	18.0
TLV3011AIDCKRG4	SC70	DCK	6	3000	203.0	203.0	35.0
TLV3011AIDCKT	SC70	DCK	6	250	180.0	180.0	18.0
TLV3011AIDCKTG4	SC70	DCK	6	250	180.0	180.0	18.0
TLV3011BIDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
TLV3011BIDCKR	SC70	DCK	6	3000	180.0	180.0	18.0
TLV3012AIDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
TLV3012AIDCKR	SC70	DCK	6	3000	180.0	180.0	18.0
TLV3012AIDCKR	SC70	DCK	6	3000	180.0	180.0	18.0
TLV3012AIDCKRG4	SC70	DCK	6	3000	180.0	180.0	18.0
TLV3012AIDCKT	SC70	DCK	6	250	180.0	180.0	18.0
TLV3012BIDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
TLV3012BIDCKR	SC70	DCK	6	3000	180.0	180.0	18.0



# DBV0006A

# PACKAGE OUTLINE

## SOT-23 - 1.45 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



4214840/G 08/2024

### NOTES:

- All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
- This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.25 per side.
- Leads 1,2,3 may be wider than leads 4,5,6 for package orientation.
- 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

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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.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DBV0006A

SOT-23 - 1.45 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



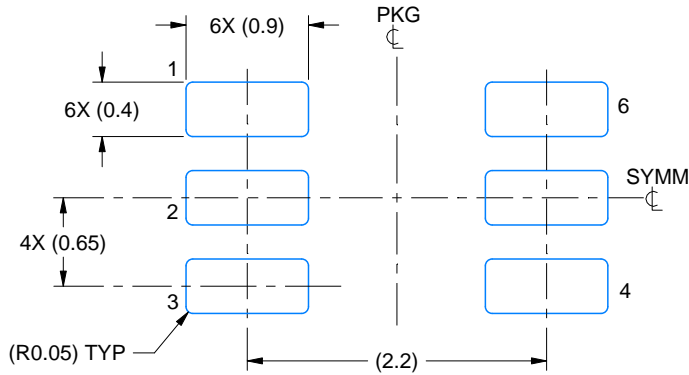
SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL  
SCALE:15X

4214840/G 08/2024

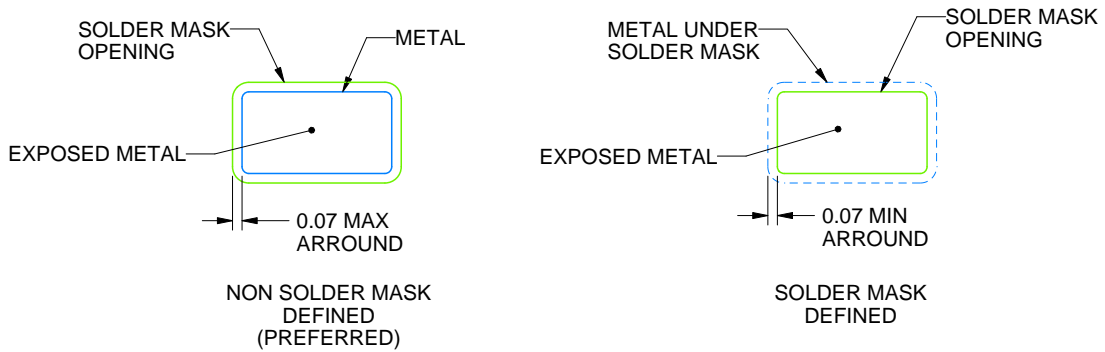
NOTES: (continued)

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.





LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE:18X

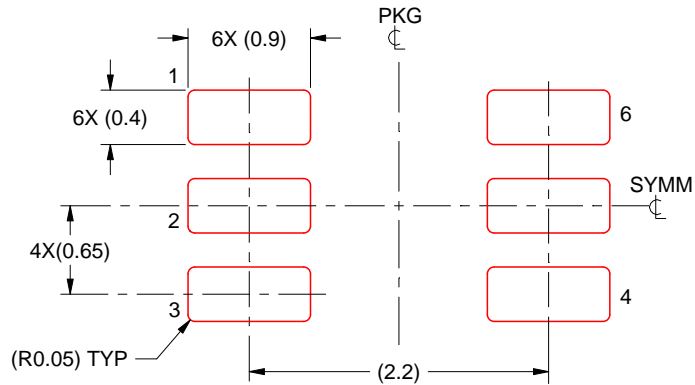


SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214835/D 11/2024

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/D 11/2024

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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