

# TSV630, TSV630A, TSV631, TSV631A

# Rail-to-rail input/output 60 µA 880 kHz CMOS operational amplifiers

#### **Features**

Low offset voltage: 500 µV max (A version)
 Low power consumption: 60 µA typ at 5 V

Low supply voltage: 1.5 V - 5.5 VGain bandwidth product: 880 kHz typ

Unity gain stability

Low power shutdown mode: 5 nA typ
 High output current: 63 mA at V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V

Low input bias current: 1 pA typRail-to-rail input and output

■ Extended temperature range: -40°C to +125°C

### **Applications**

■ Battery-powered applications

■ Portable devices

Signal conditioning

Active filtering

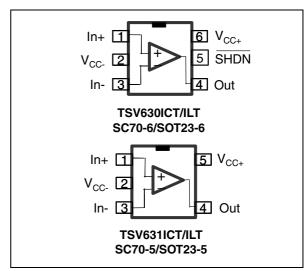
Medical instrumentation

### Description

The TSV630 and TSV631 devices are single operational amplifiers offering low voltage, low power operation and rail-to-rail input and output.

With a very low input bias current and low offset voltage (500  $\mu$ V maximum for the A version), the TSV630 and TSV631 are ideal for applications that require precision. The devices can operate at power supplies ranging from 1.5 to 5.5 V, and are therefore ideal for battery-powered devices, extending battery life.

These products feature an excellent speed/power consumption ratio, offering a 880 kHz gain bandwidth while consuming only 60  $\mu$ A at a 5-V supply voltage. These op-amps are unity gain stable for capacitive loads up to 100 pF.



The devices are internally adjusted to provide very narrow dispersion of AC and DC parameters, especially power consumption, product gain bandwidth and slew rate.

The TSV630 provides a shutdown function.

Both the TSV630 and TSV631 have a high tolerance to ESD, sustaining 4 kV for the human body model.

Additionally, they are offered in micropackages, SC70-6 and SOT23-6 for the TSV630 and SC70-5 and SOT23-5 for the TSV631. They are guaranteed for industrial temperature ranges from -40° C to +125° C.

All these features combined make the TSV630 and TSV631 ideal for sensor interfaces, battery-supplied and portable applications, as well as active filtering.

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# 1 Absolute maximum ratings and operating conditions

Table 1. Absolute maximum ratings (AMR)

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage <sup>(1)</sup>	6	V
V <sub>id</sub>	Differential input voltage (2)	±V <sub>CC</sub>	٧
V <sub>in</sub>	Input voltage (3)	V <sub>CC-</sub> -0.2 to V <sub>CC+</sub> +0.2	V
I <sub>in</sub>	Input current (4)	10	mA
SHDN	Shutdown voltage <sup>(3)</sup>	6	٧
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature	-65 to +150	°C
R <sub>thja</sub>	Thermal resistance junction to ambient <sup>(5)(6)</sup> SC70-5 SOT23-5 SOT23-6 SC70-6	205 250 240 232	°C/W
T <sub>j</sub>	Maximum junction temperature	150	°C
	HBM: human body model <sup>(7)</sup>	4	kV
ESD	MM: machine model <sup>(8)</sup>	300	V
	CDM: charged device model <sup>(9)</sup>	1.5	kV
	Latch-up immunity	200	mA

- 1. All voltage values, except differential voltages, are with respect to network ground terminal.
- 2. Differential voltages are the non-inverting input terminal with respect to the inverting input terminal.
- 3.  $V_{CC}$ - $V_{in}$  must not exceed 6 V.
- 4. Input current must be limited by a resistor in series with the inputs.
- 5. Short-circuits can cause excessive heating and destructive dissipation.
- 6. R<sub>th</sub> are typical values.
- 7. Human body model: 100 pF discharged through a 1.5  $k\Omega$  resistor between two pins of the device, done for all couples of pin combinations with other pins floating.
- 8. Machine model: a 200 pF capacitor is charged to the specified voltage, then discharged directly between two pins of the device with no external series resistor (internal resistor < 5  $\Omega$ ), done for all couples of pin combinations with other pins floating.
- Charged device model: all pins plus package are charged together to the specified voltage and then discharged directly to the ground.

Table 2. Operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage	1.5 to 5.5	V
V <sub>icm</sub>	Common mode input voltage range	V <sub>CC-</sub> -0.1 to V <sub>CC+</sub> +0.1	٧
T <sub>oper</sub>	Operating free air temperature range	-40 to +125	°C

### 2 Electrical characteristics

Table 3. Electrical characteristics at  $V_{CC+}$  = +1.8 V with  $V_{CC-}$  = 0 V,  $V_{icm}$  =  $V_{CC}$ /2,  $V_{amb}$  = 25° C and  $V_{CC}$  (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	
DC perfo	rmance			•	•		
		TSV630-TSV631 TSV630A-TSV631A			3 0.5	mV	
V <sub>io</sub>	V <sub>io</sub> Offset voltage	$T_{min} < T_{op} < T_{max}$ TSV630-TSV631 TSV630A-TSV631A			4.5 2	mV	
DV <sub>io</sub>	Input offset voltage drift			2		μV/°C	
I.	Input offset current			1	10 <sup>(1)</sup>	pA	
l <sub>io</sub>	$(V_{out} = V_{CC}/2)$	$T_{min} < T_{op} < T_{max}$		1	100	pΑ	
I.	Input bias current			1	10 <sup>(1)</sup>	pА	
l <sub>ib</sub>	$(V_{out} = V_{CC}/2)$	$T_{min} < T_{op} < T_{max}$		1	100	pΑ	
CMR	Common mode rejection ratio	0 V to 1.8 V, V <sub>out</sub> = 0.9 V	53	74		dB	
OWIT	$20 \log (\Delta V_{ic}/\Delta V_{io})$	$T_{min} < T_{op} < T_{max}$	51			db	
$A_{vd}$	Large signal voltage gain	$R_L$ = 10 kΩ, $V_{out}$ = 0.5 V to 1.3 V	85	95		dB	
, va	Large signal voltage gain	$T_{min} < T_{op} < T_{max}$	80			GB.	
$V_{OH}$	High level output voltage	$R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	35	5		dB mV mV	
▼OH	Thigh lover output voltage	$T_{min} < T_{op} < T_{max}$	50			1114	
$V_{OL}$	Low level output voltage	$R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$		4	35	mV	
· OL	2011 Total Guipat Totago	$T_{min} < T_{op} < T_{max}$			50	•	
	Isink	V <sub>o</sub> = 1.8 V	6	12		mA	
I <sub>out</sub>	Sirik	$T_{min} < T_{op} < T_{max}$	4				
out	I <sub>source</sub>	$V_0 = 0 V$	6	10		mA	
	Source	$T_{min} < T_{op} < T_{max}$	4				
I <sub>CC</sub>	Supply current	No load, V <sub>out</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> /2	40	50	60	μA	
.00	SHDN = V <sub>CC+</sub>	$T_{min} < T_{op} < T_{max}$			62	μ	
AC perfor	rmance						
GBP	Gain bandwidth product	$R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100 \text{ pF}$ , $f = 100 \text{ kHz}$	700	790		kHz	
φm	Phase margin	$R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega, \ C_L = 100 \text{ pF}$		48		Degrees	
G <sub>m</sub>	Gain margin	$R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega, \ C_L = 100 \text{ pF}$		11		dB	
SR	Slew rate	$R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100 \text{ pF}$ , $Av = 1$	0.2	0.27		V/μs	
e <sub>n</sub>	Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 1 kHz f = 10 kHz		65 35		<u>nV</u> √Hz	

<sup>1.</sup> Guaranteed by design.



Table 4. Shutdown characteristics V<sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 V

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit		
DC performance								
	Supply current in shutdown	SHDN = V <sub>CC</sub> -		2.5	50	nA		
I <sub>CC</sub>	mode	T <sub>min</sub> < T <sub>op</sub> < 85° C			200	nA		
	(all operators)	T <sub>min</sub> < T <sub>op</sub> < 125° C			1.5	μΑ		
t <sub>on</sub>	Amplifier turn-on time	$R_L = 2 \text{ k, Vout} = V_{CC} + 0.2 \text{ to}$ $V_{CC} - 0.2$		300		ns		
t <sub>off</sub>	Amplifier turn-off time	$R_L = 2 \text{ k, Vout} = V_{CC-} + 0.2 \text{ to}$ $V_{CC+} - 0.2$		20		ns		
V <sub>IH</sub>	SHDN logic high		1.3			V		
V <sub>IL</sub>	SHDN logic low				0.5	V		
I <sub>IH</sub>	SHDN current high	SHDN = V <sub>CC+</sub>		10		рА		
I <sub>IL</sub>	SHDN current low	SHDN = V <sub>CC</sub> -		10		рА		
1	Output leakage in shutdown	SHDN = V <sub>CC</sub> -		50		рА		
l <sub>OLeak</sub>	mode	T <sub>min</sub> < T <sub>op</sub> < 125° C		1		nA		

Table 5.  $V_{CC+}$  = +3.3 V,  $V_{CC-}$  = 0 V,  $V_{icm}$  =  $V_{CC}/2$ ,  $T_{amb}$  = 25° C,  $R_L$  connected to  $V_{CC}/2$  (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
DC perfor	mance					
		TSV630-TSV631 TSV630A-TSV631A			3 0.5	mV
V <sub>io</sub>	Offset voltage	$T_{min} < T_{op} < T_{max}$ TSV630-TSV631 TSV630A-TSV631A			4.5 2	mV
DV <sub>io</sub>	Input offset voltage drift			2		μV/°C
I.	Input offset current			1	10 <sup>(1)</sup>	рA
l <sub>io</sub>	input onset current	$T_{min} < T_{op} < T_{max}$		1	100	PA
l	Input bias current			1	10 <sup>(1)</sup>	рA
l <sub>ib</sub>	input bias current	$T_{min} < T_{op} < T_{max}$		1	100	PΑ
CMR	Common mode rejection	0 V to 3.3 V, $V_{out} = 1.75 \text{ V}$	57	79		dB
Civil 1	ratio 20 log ( $\Delta V_{ic}/\Delta V_{io}$ )	$T_{min} < T_{op} < T_{max}$	53			uБ
Δ.	Large signal voltage gain	$R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ V}_{out} = 0.5 \text{ V to } 2.8 \text{ V}$	88	98		dB
$A_{vd}$	Large signal voltage gain	$T_{min} < T_{op} < T_{max}$	83			ub
Vou	V <sub>OH</sub> High level output voltage	$R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	35	6		mV
VOH		$T_{min.} < T_{op} < T_{max}$	50			111 V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low level output voltage	$R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$		7	35	mV
V OL	Low level output voltage	$T_{min} < T_{op} < T_{max}$			50	111 V
	L	$V_0 = 3.3 \text{ V}$	30	45		mA
1.	<sup>I</sup> sink	$T_{min} < T_{op} < T_{max}$	25	42		1117 (
I <sub>out</sub>		$V_0 = 0 V$	30	38		mA
	<sup>I</sup> source	$T_{min} < T_{op} < T_{max}$	25			1117 (
I <sub>CC</sub>	Supply current	No load, V <sub>out</sub> = 1.75 V	43	55	64	μΑ
icc	SHDN = V <sub>CC+</sub>	$T_{min} < T_{op} < T_{max}$			66	μΑ
AC perfor	mance					
GBP	Gain bandwidth product	$R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100 \text{ pF}$ , $f = 100 \text{ kHz}$	710	860		kHz
φm	Phase margin	$R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega, \ C_L = 100 \text{ pF}$		50		Degrees
G <sub>m</sub>	Gain margin	$R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100 \text{ pF}$		11		dB
SR	Slew rate	$R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100 \text{ pF}$ , $Av = 1$	0.22	0.29		V/μs
e <sub>n</sub>	Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 1 kHz		65		<u>nV</u> √Hz

<sup>1.</sup> Guaranteed by design.

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Table 6. Electrical characteristics at  $V_{CC+} = +5$  V with  $V_{CC-} = 0$  V,  $V_{icm} = V_{CC}/2$ ,  $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}$  C and  $R_L$  connected to  $V_{CC}/2$  (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
DC perfor	mance		•			•
		TSV630-TSV631 TSV630A-TSV631A			3 0.5	mV
V <sub>io</sub>	Offset voltage	$T_{min} < T_{op} < T_{max}$ TSV630-TSV631 TSV630A-TSV631A			4.5 2	mV
DV <sub>io</sub>	Input offset voltage drift			2		μV/°C
I <sub>io</sub>	Input offset current (V <sub>out</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> /2)	T . T . T		1	10 <sup>(1)</sup>	рA
	(Vout - VCC/2)	$T_{min} < T_{op} < T_{max}$		1	100	
$I_{ib}$	Input bias current $(V_{out} = V_{CC}/2)$	$T_{min} < T_{op} < T_{max}$		1	10 <sup>(1)</sup>	pА
0145	Common mode rejection ratio	0 V to 5 V, V <sub>out</sub> = 2.5 V	60	80		
CMR	20 log ( $\Delta V_{ic}/\Delta V_{io}$ )	$T_{min} < T_{op} < T_{max}$	55			dB
0)/D	Supply voltage rejection ratio	V <sub>CC</sub> = 1.8 to 5 V	75	102		ID.
SVR	20 log ( $\Delta V_{CC}/\Delta V_{io}$ )	$T_{min} < T_{op} < T_{max}$				dB
^	A <sub>vd</sub> Large signal voltage gain	$R_L$ = 10 kΩ, $V_{out}$ = 0.5 V to 4.5 V	89	98		dB
∼vd		$T_{min} < T_{op} < T_{max}$	84			ub
V		$R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	35	7		mV
V <sub>OH</sub>	riigirievei output voitage	$T_{min} < T_{op} < T_{max}$	50			IIIV
V.	Low level output voltage	$R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$		6	35	mV
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low level output voltage	$T_{min} < T_{op} < T_{max}$			50	IIIV
		V <sub>o</sub> = 5 V	40	69		mA
	I <sub>sink</sub>	$T_{min} < T_{op} < T_{max}$	35	65		IIIA
l <sub>out</sub>	1	$V_0 = 0 V$	40	74		mA
	Isource	$T_{min} < T_{op} < T_{max}$	36	68		
1	Supply current	No load, V <sub>out</sub> =V <sub>CC</sub> /2	50	60	69	^
I <sub>CC</sub>	SHDN = V <sub>CC+</sub>	$T_{min} < T_{op} < T_{max}$			72	μA
AC perfor	mance					
GBP	Gain bandwidth product	$R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100 \text{ pF}$ , $f = 100 \text{ kHz}$	730	880		kHz
Fu	Unity gain frequency	$R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega, C_L = 100 \text{ pF},$		830		kHz
φm	Phase margin	$R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega, \ C_L = 100 \text{ pF}$		50		Degrees
G <sub>m</sub>	Gain margin	$R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega, \ C_L = 100 \text{ pF}$		12		dB
SR	Slew rate	$R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100 \text{ pF}$ , $Av = 1$	0.25	0.34		V/μs

Table 6. Electrical characteristics at  $V_{CC+}$  = +5 V with  $V_{CC-}$  = 0 V,  $V_{icm}$  =  $V_{CC}/2$ ,  $V_{amb}$  = 25° C and  $V_{CC}/2$  (unless otherwise specified) (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
e <sub>n</sub>	Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 1 kHz f = 10 kHz		65 35		$\frac{\text{nV}}{\sqrt{\text{Hz}}}$
THD+e <sub>n</sub>	I lotal harmonic dictortion	$f = 1 \text{ kHz}$ , $A_V = 1$ , $R_L = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $V_{icm} = V_{CC}/2$ , $V_{out} = 2 V_{PP}$		0.0017		%

<sup>1.</sup> Guaranteed by design.

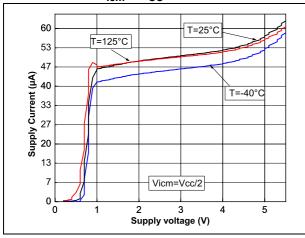
Table 7. Shutdown characteristics  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$ 

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit			
DC perform	DC performance								
		SHDN = V <sub>CC</sub> -		5	50	nA			
I <sub>CC</sub>	Thode (an operators)	T <sub>min</sub> < T <sub>op</sub> < 85° C			200	nA			
		$T_{min} < T_{op} < 125^{\circ} C$			1.5	μΑ			
t <sub>on</sub>	Amplifier turn-on time	$R_L = 2 \text{ k, Vout} = V_{CC-} + 0.2 \text{ to}$ $V_{CC+} - 0.2$		300		ns			
t <sub>off</sub>	Amplifier turn-off time	$R_L = 2 \text{ k, Vout} = V_{CC-} + 0.2 \text{ to}$ $V_{CC+} - 0.2$		30		ns			
V <sub>IH</sub>	SHDN logic high		4.5			V			
V <sub>IL</sub>	SHDN logic low				0.5	V			
I <sub>IH</sub>	SHDN current high	SHDN = V <sub>CC+</sub>		10		рА			
I <sub>IL</sub>	SHDN current low	SHDN = V <sub>CC</sub> -		10		рА			
la.	Output leakage in shutdown	SHDN = V <sub>CC</sub> -		50		рА			
l <sub>OLeak</sub>	mode	$T_{min} < T_{op} < 125^{\circ} C$		1		nA			



Figure 1. Supply current vs. supply voltage at  $V_{icm} = V_{CC}/2$ 

Figure 2. Output current vs. output voltage at  $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$ 



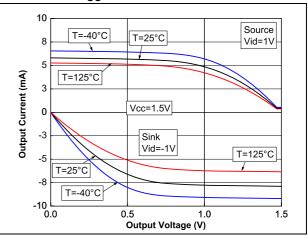
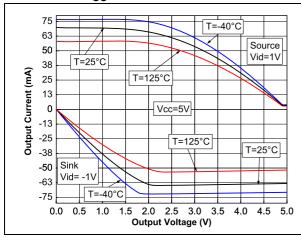


Figure 3. Output current vs. output voltage at Figure 4. Voltage  $V_{CC} = 5 V$ 

Voltage gain and phase vs. frequency at  $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$ 



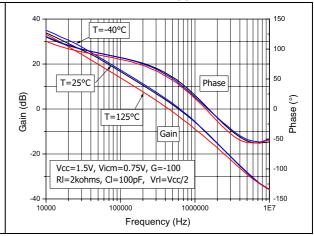
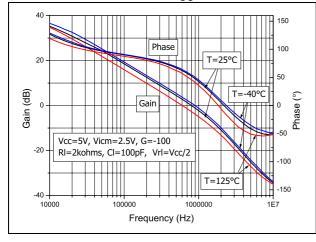


Figure 5. Voltage gain and phase vs. frequency at  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$ 

Figure 6. Phase margin vs. output current at  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$ 



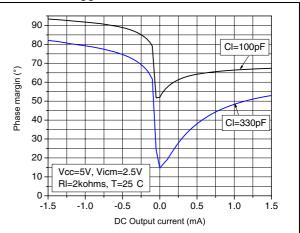


Figure 7. Positive slew rate vs. time

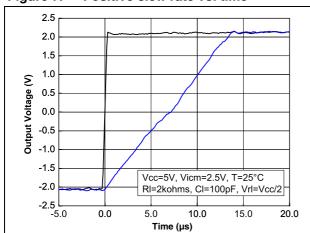


Figure 8. Negative slew rate vs. time

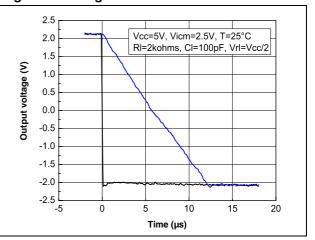


Figure 9. Positive slew rate vs. supply voltage

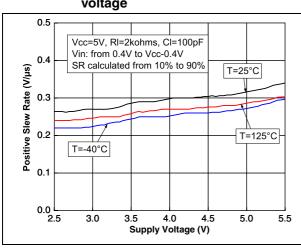


Figure 10. Negative slew rate vs. supply voltage

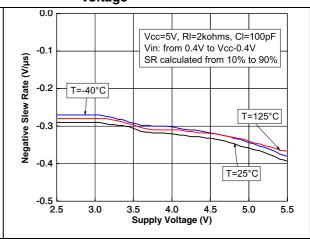


Figure 11. Distortion + noise vs. output voltage ( $R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$ )

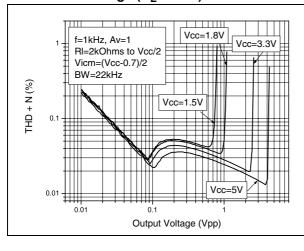
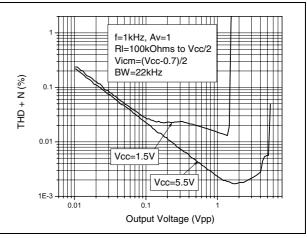


Figure 12. Distortion + noise vs. output voltage ( $R_L = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$ )



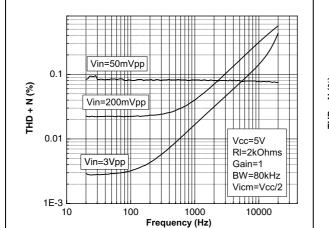
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Figure 13. Distortion + noise vs. frequency

Figure 14. Distortion + noise vs. frequency



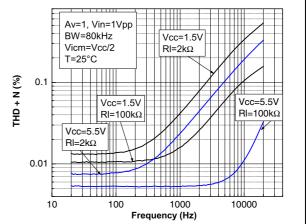
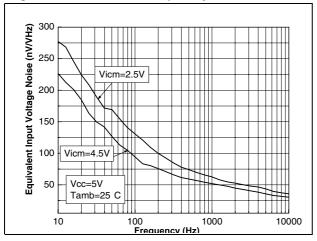


Figure 15. Noise vs. frequency



## 3 Application information

#### 3.1 Operating voltages

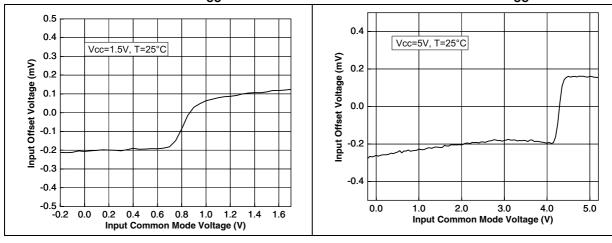
The TSV630 and TSV631 can operate from 1.5 to 5.5 V. Their parameters are fully specified for 1.8-, 3.3- and 5-V power supplies. However, the parameters are very stable in the full  $V_{CC}$  range and several characterization curves show the TSV63x characteristics at 1.5 V. Additionally, the main specifications are guaranteed in extended temperature ranges from -  $40^{\circ}$  C to  $+125^{\circ}$  C.

# 3.2 Rail-to-rail input

The TSV630 and TSV631 are built with two complementary PMOS and NMOS input differential pairs. The devices have a rail-to-rail input, and the input common mode range is extended from  $V_{CC_-}$  -0.1 V to  $V_{CC_+}$  +0.1 V. The transition between the two pairs appears at  $V_{CC_+}$  -0.7 V. In the transition region, the performance of CMRR, PSRR,  $V_{io}$  and THD is slightly degraded (as shown in *Figure 16* and *Figure 17* for  $V_{io}$  vs.  $V_{icm}$ ).

Figure 16. Input offset voltage vs input common mode at  $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ V}$ 

Figure 17. Input offset voltage vs input common mode at  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$ 



The device is guaranteed without phase reversal.

## 3.3 Rail-to-rail output

The operational amplifiers' output levels can go close to the rails: 35 mV maximum above and below the rail when connected to a 10 k $\Omega$  resistive load to  $V_{CC}/2$ .

### 3.4 Shutdown function (TSV630)

The operational amplifier is enabled when the  $\overline{SHDN}$  pin is pulled high. To disable the amplifier, the  $\overline{SHDN}$  must be pulled down to  $V_{CC_-}$ . When in shutdown mode, the amplifier output is in a high impedance state. The  $\overline{SHDN}$  pin must never be left floating, but tied to  $V_{CC_+}$  or  $V_{CC_-}$ .

The turn-on and turn-off time are calculated for an output variation of ±200 mV (*Figure 18* and *Figure 19* show the test configurations).

Figure 18. Test configuration for turn-on time Figure 19. Test configuration for turn-off time (Vout pulled down) (Vout pulled down)

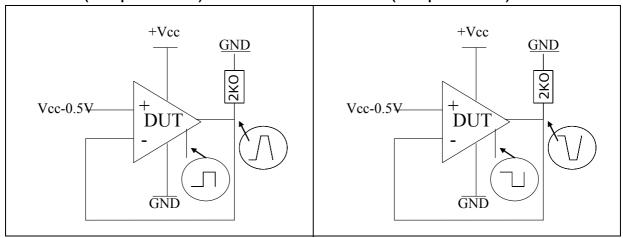
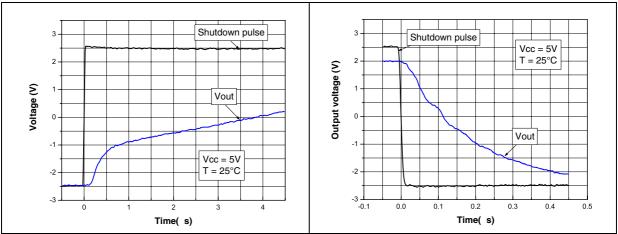


Figure 20. Turn-on time,  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$ , Vout pulled down,  $T = 25^{\circ} \text{ C}$ 

Figure 21. Turn-off time,  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$ , Vout pulled down,  $T = 25^{\circ} \text{ C}$ 



#### 3.5 Optimization of DC and AC parameters

These devices use an innovative approach to reduce the spread of the main DC and AC parameters. An internal adjustment achieves a very narrow spread of the current consumption (60  $\mu$ A typical, min/max at ±17 %). Parameters linked to the current consumption value, such as GBP, SR and AVd, benefit from this narrow dispersion. All parts present a similar speed and the same behavior in terms of stability. In addition, the minimum values of GBP and SR are guaranteed (GBP = 730 kHz minimum and SR = 0.25 V/ $\mu$ s minimum).

#### 3.6 Driving resistive and capacitive loads

These products are micro-power, low-voltage operational amplifiers optimized to drive rather large resistive loads, above 2 k $\Omega$  For lower resistive loads, the THD level may significantly increase.

In a *follower* configuration, these operational amplifiers can drive capacitive loads up to 100 pF with no oscillations. When driving larger capacitive loads, adding an in-series resistor at the output can improve the stability of the devices (see *Figure 22* for recommended in-series resistor values). Once the in-series resistor value has been selected, the stability of the circuit should be tested on bench and simulated with the simulation model.

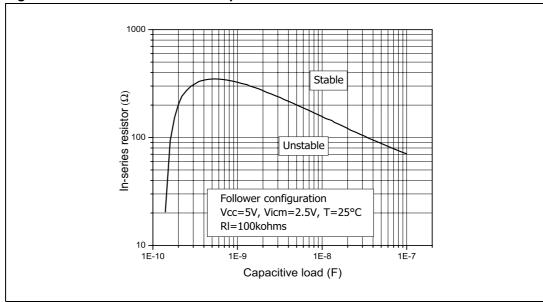


Figure 22. In-series resistor vs. capacitive load

## 3.7 PCB layouts

For correct operation, it is advised to add 10 nF decoupling capacitors as close as possible to the power supply pins.

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#### 3.8 Macromodel

An accurate macromodel of the TSV630 and TSV631 is available on STMicroelectronics' web site at <a href="https://www.st.com">www.st.com</a>. This model is a trade-off between accuracy and complexity (that is, time simulation) of the TSV63x operational amplifiers. It emulates the nominal performances of a typical device within the specified operating conditions mentioned in the datasheet. It also helps to validate a design approach and to select the right operational amplifier, but it does not replace on-board measurements.

# 4 Package information

In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in different grades of ECOPACK® packages, depending on their level of environmental compliance. ECOPACK® specifications, grade definitions and product status are available at: www.st.com. ECOPACK® is an ST trademark.

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# 4.1 SOT23-5 package mechanical data

Figure 23. SOT23-5L package mechanical drawing

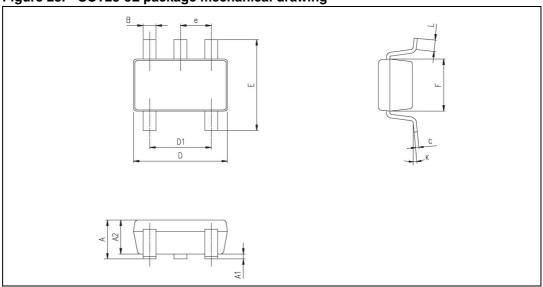


Table 8. SOT23-5L package mechanical data

	Dimensions						
Ref.		Millimeters			Inches		
	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	
Α	0.90	1.20	1.45	0.035	0.047	0.057	
A1			0.15			0.006	
A2	0.90	1.05	1.30	0.035	0.041	0.051	
В	0.35	0.40	0.50	0.013	0.015	0.019	
С	0.09	0.15	0.20	0.003	0.006	0.008	
D	2.80	2.90	3.00	0.110	0.114	0.118	
D1		1.90			0.075		
е		0.95			0.037		
E	2.60	2.80	3.00	0.102	0.110	0.118	
F	1.50	1.60	1.75	0.059	0.063	0.069	
L	0.10	0.35	0.60	0.004	0.013	0.023	
K	0 degrees		10 degrees				

# 4.2 SOT23-6 package mechanical data

Figure 24. SOT23-6L package mechanical drawing

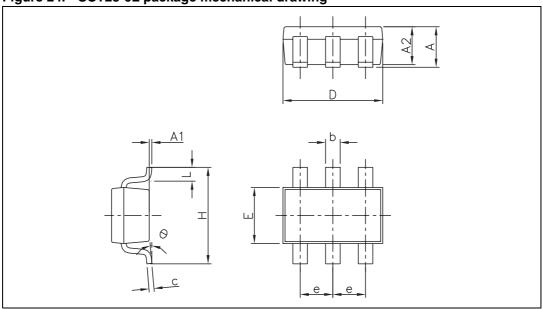


Table 9. SOT23-6L package mechanical data

			Dimer	nsions		
Ref.		Millimeters			Inches	
	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.
Α	0.90		1.45	0.035		0.057
A1			0.10			0.004
A2	0.90		1.30	0.035		0.051
b	0.35		0.50	0.013		0.019
С	0.09		0.20	0.003		0.008
D	2.80		3.05	0.110		0.120
E	1.50		1.75	0.060		0.069
е		0.95			0.037	
Н	2.60		3.00	0.102		0.118
L	0.10		0.60	0.004		0.024
0	0		10°			

# 4.3 SC70-6 (or SOT323-6) package mechanical data

Figure 25. SC70-6 (or SOT323-6) package mechanical drawing

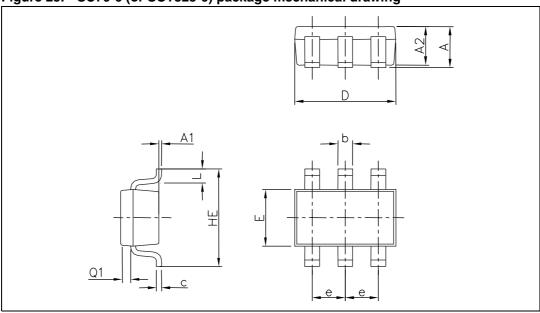


Table 10. SC70-6 (or SOT323-6) package mechanical data

			Dimer	nsions		
Ref		Millimeters				
	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.
Α	0.80		1.10	0.031		0.043
A1			0.10			0.004
A2	0.80		1.00	0.031		0.039
b	0.15		0.30	0.006		0.012
С	0.10		0.18	0.004		0.007
D	1.80		2.20	0.071		0.086
E	1.15		1.35	0.045		0.053
е		0.65			0.026	
HE	1.80		2.40	0.071		0.094
L	0.10		0.40	0.004		0.016
Q1	0.10		0.40	0.004		0.016

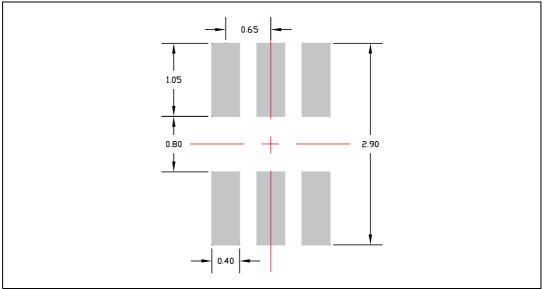


Figure 26. SC70-6 (or SOT323-6) package footprint

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#### 4.4 SC70-5 (or SOT323-5) package mechanical data

O.1 C COPLANAR LEADS SEATING PLANE E1/2 TOP VIEW PROJECTION

Figure 27. SC70-5 (or SOT323-5) package mechanical drawing

Table 11. SC70-5 (or SOT323-5) package mechanical data

				nsions		
Ref		Millimeters			Inches	
	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max
Α	0.80		1.10	0.315		0.043
A1			0.10			0.004
A2	0.80	0.90	1.00	0.315	0.035	0.039
b	0.15		0.30	0.006		0.012
С	0.10		0.22	0.004		0.009
D	1.80	2.00	2.20	0.071	0.079	0.087
E	1.80	2.10	2.40	0.071	0.083	0.094
E1	1.15	1.25	1.35	0.045	0.049	0.053
е		0.65			0.025	
e1		1.30			0.051	
L	0.26	0.36	0.46	0.010	0.014	0.018
<	0°		8°			

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# **5** Ordering information

Table 12. Order codes

Part number	Temperature range	Package	Packing	Marking
TSV630ILT	-40°C to +125°C	SOT23-6	Tape & reel	K108
TSV630ICT	-40°C to +125°C	SC70-6	Tape & reel	K18
TSV631ILT	-40°C to +125°C	SOT23-5	Tape & reel	K109
TSV631ICT	-40°C to +125°C	SC70-5	Tape & reel	K19
TSV630AILT	-40°C to +125°C	SOT23-6	Tape & reel	K141
TSV630AICT	-40°C to +125°C	SC70-6	Tape & reel	K41
TSV631AILT	-40°C to +125°C	SOT23-5	Tape & reel	K142
TSV631AICT	-40°C to +125°C	SC70-5	Tape & reel	K42



# 6 Revision history

Table 13. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes	
19-Dec-2008	1	Initial release.	
17-Aug-2009	2	Added root part numbers TSV630A and TSV631A on cover page.	

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