

TLV1702-Q1 2.2-V to 36-V, microPower Comparator

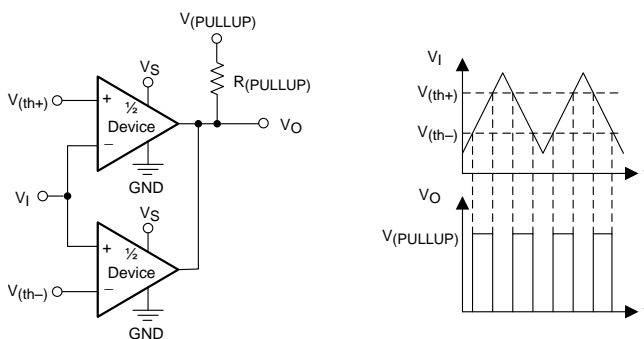
1 Features

- Qualified for Automotive Applications
- AEC-Q100 Qualified With the Following Results:
 - Device Temperature Grade 1: -40°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ Ambient Operating Temperature Range
 - Device HBM Classification Level 1C
 - Device CDM Classification Level C6
- Supply Range: 2.2 V to 36 V or ± 1.1 V to ± 18 V
- Low Quiescent Current: 55 μA per Comparator
- Input Common-Mode Range Includes Both Rails
- Low Propagation Delay: 560 ns
- Low Input Offset Voltage: 300 μV
- Open Collector Outputs:
 - Up to 36 V Above Negative Supply Regardless of Supply Voltage
- Industrial Temperature Range: -40°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Small Packages:
 - Dual: VSSOP-8

2 Applications

- Overvoltage and Undervoltage Detectors
- Window Comparators
- Overcurrent Detectors
- Zero-Crossing Detectors
- System Monitoring for:
 - Power Supplies
 - White Goods
 - Industrial Sensors
 - Automotive
 - Medical

TLV1702-Q1 as a Window Comparator



3 Description

The TLV1702-Q1 device offers a wide supply range, rail-to-rail inputs, low quiescent current, and low propagation delay. All these features come in industry-standard, extremely-small packages, making these devices the best general-purpose comparators available.

The open collector output offers the advantage of allowing the output to be pulled to any voltage rail up to 36 V above the negative power supply, regardless of the TLV1702-Q1 supply voltage.

The device is a dual channel microPower comparator. Low input offset voltage, low input bias currents, low supply current, and open-collector configuration make the TLV1702-Q1 device flexible enough to handle almost any application, from simple voltage detection to driving a single relay.

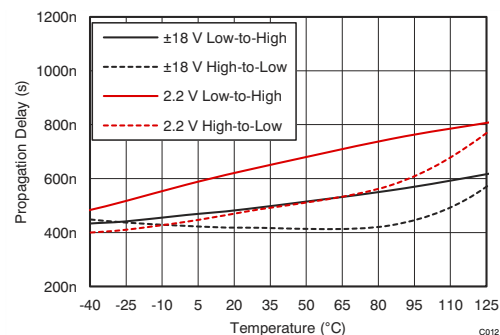
The device is specified for operation across the expanded industrial temperature range of -40°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Device Information⁽¹⁾

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
TLV1702-Q1	VSSOP (8)	3.00 mm x 3.00 mm

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

Stable Propagation Delay vs Temperature



c012



Table of Contents

1 Features 1 2 Applications 1 3 Description 1 4 Revision History 2 5 Related Products 3 6 Pin Configuration and Functions 4 7 Specifications 5 7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings 5 7.2 ESD Ratings..... 5 7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions 5 7.4 Thermal Information 5 7.5 Electrical Characteristics..... 6 7.6 Switching Characteristics 6 7.7 Typical Characteristics 7 8 Detailed Description 10 8.1 Overview 10 8.2 Functional Block Diagram 10	8.3 Feature Description..... 11 8.4 Device Functional Modes..... 11 9 Application and Implementation 12 9.1 Application Information..... 12 9.2 Typical Application 12 10 Power Supply Recommendations 13 11 Layout 14 11.1 Layout Guidelines 14 11.2 Layout Example 14 12 Device and Documentation Support 15 12.1 Documentation Support 15 12.2 Community Resources..... 15 12.3 Trademarks 15 12.4 Electrostatic Discharge Caution..... 15 12.5 Glossary 15 13 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information 15
---	---

4 Revision History

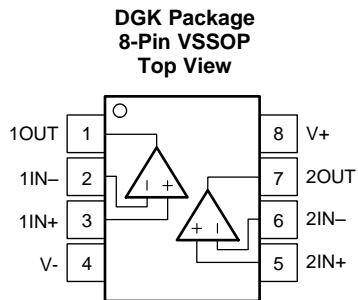
NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

DATE	REVISION	NOTES
November 2015	*	Initial release.

5 Related Products

DEVICE	FEATURES
TLC3702-Q1	Push-Pull, 20 μ A, 20 mA drive
TLC3704-Q1	
TLV3012-Q1	Push-Pull, 5 μ A, Integrated 1.242-V Reference
TLV3501-Q1	Push-Pull, 3.2 mA, 4.5-ns Propagation Delay
TLV3502-Q1	
TLV3701-Q1	Push-Pull, 560 nA, Reverse Battery to 16 V
TLV3702-Q1	
REF50xx-Q1	Series Reference, 0.1% Tolerance, 8 ppm/ $^{\circ}$ C
TL4050xx-Q1	Shunt Reference, 0.1% Tolerance, 50 ppm/ $^{\circ}$ C
TLVH431-Q1	Adjustable Shunt Reference 1.24 to 18 V

6 Pin Configuration and Functions



Pin Functions

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
1IN+	3	I	Noninverting input, channel 1
2IN+	5	I	Noninverting input, channel 2
1IN-	2	I	Inverting input, channel 1
2IN-	6	I	Inverting input, channel 2
1OUT	1	O	Output, channel 1
2OUT	7	O	Output, channel 2
V+	8	—	Positive (highest) power supply
V-	4	—	Negative (lowest) power supply

7 Specifications

7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage		40 (±20)		V
Signal input pins	Voltage ⁽²⁾	$(V_{S-}) - 0.5$	$(V_{S+}) + 0.5$	V
	Current ⁽²⁾	±10		mA
Output short-circuit ⁽³⁾		Continuous		mA
Operating temperature		-55	150	°C
Junction temperature, T_J		150		°C
Storage temperature, T_{stg}		-65	150	°C

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions* is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
- (2) Input pins are diode-clamped to the power-supply rails. Input signals that can swing more than 0.5 V beyond the supply rails must be current limited to 10 mA or less.
- (3) Short-circuit to ground; one comparator per package.

7.2 ESD Ratings

		VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per AEC Q100-002 ⁽¹⁾	±1000
		Charged-device model (CDM), per AEC Q100-011	±1000

- (1) AEC Q100-002 indicates that HBM stressing shall be in accordance with the ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 specification.

7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage $V_S = (V_{S+}) - (V_{S-})$	2.2 (±1.1)		36 (±18)	V
Specified temperature	-40		125	°C

7.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾		TLV1702-Q1	UNIT
		DGK (VSSOP)	
		8 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	199	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	89.5	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	120.4	°C/W
Ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	22	°C/W
Ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	118.7	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	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, [SPRA953](#).

7.5 Electrical Characteristics

 at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 2.2\text{ V to }36\text{ V}$, $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$, $R_{PULLUP} = 5.1\text{ k}\Omega$, $V_{CM} = V_S / 2$, and $V_S = V_{PULLUP}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
OFFSET VOLTAGE						
V_{OS}	Input offset voltage	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 2.2\text{ V}$		± 0.5	± 3.5	mV
		$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 36\text{ V}$		± 0.3	± 2.5	mV
		$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }+125^\circ\text{C}$			± 5.5	mV
dV_{OS}/dT	Input offset voltage drift	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }+125^\circ\text{C}$		± 4	± 20	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
PSRR	Power-supply rejection ratio	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		15	100	$\mu\text{V}/\text{V}$
		$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }+125^\circ\text{C}$		20		$\mu\text{V}/\text{V}$
INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE						
V_{CM}	Common-mode voltage range	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }+125^\circ\text{C}$	(V-)		(V+)	V
INPUT BIAS CURRENT						
I_B	Input bias current	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		5	15	nA
		$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }+125^\circ\text{C}$			20	nA
I_{OS}	Input offset current			0.5		nA
C_{LOAD}	Capacitive load drive		See Typical Characteristics			
OUTPUT						
V_O	Voltage output swing from rail	$I_O \leq 4\text{ mA}$, input overdrive = 100 mV, $V_S = 36\text{ V}$			900	mV
		$I_O = 0\text{ mA}$, input overdrive = 100 mV, $V_S = 36\text{ V}$			600	mV
I_{SC}	Short circuit sink current			20		mA
	Output leakage current	$V_{IN+} > V_{IN-}$		70		nA
POWER SUPPLY						
V_S	Specified voltage range		2.2		36	V
I_Q	Quiescent current (per channel)	$I_O = 0\text{ A}$		55	75	μA
		$I_O = 0\text{ A}$, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }+125^\circ\text{C}$			100	μA

7.6 Switching Characteristics

 at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = +2.2\text{ V to }+36\text{ V}$, $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$, $R_{PULLUP} = 5.1\text{ k}\Omega$, $V_{CM} = V_S / 2$, and $V_S = V_{PULLUP}$ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t_{pHL}	Propagation delay time, high-to-low	Input overdrive = 100 mV		460		ns
t_{pLH}	Propagation delay time, low-to-high	Input overdrive = 100 mV		560		ns
t_R	Rise time	Input overdrive = 100 mV		365		ns
t_F	Fall time	Input overdrive = 100 mV		240		ns

7.7 Typical Characteristics

at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 5\text{ V}$, $R_{\text{PULLUP}} = 5.1\text{ k}\Omega$, and input overdrive = 100 mV (unless otherwise noted)

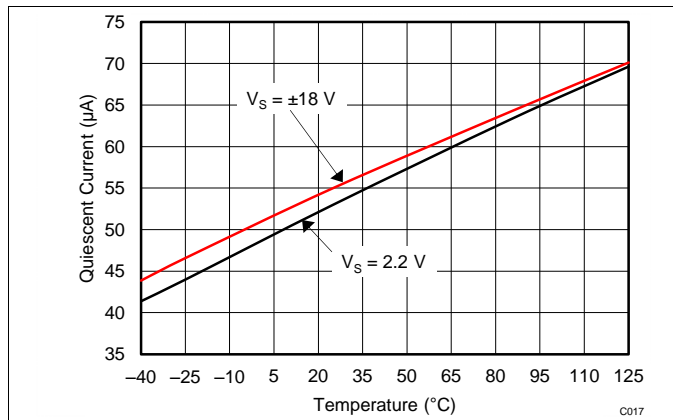


Figure 1. Quiescent Current vs Temperature

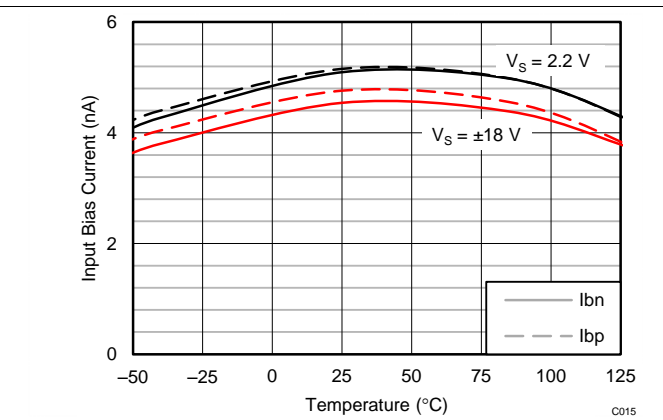


Figure 2. Input Bias Current vs Temperature

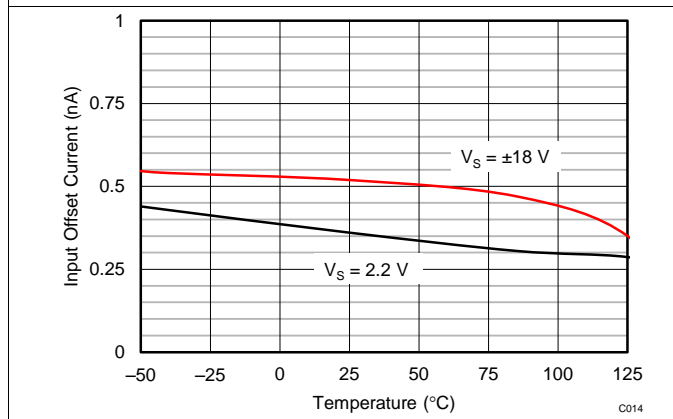


Figure 3. Input Offset Current vs Temperature

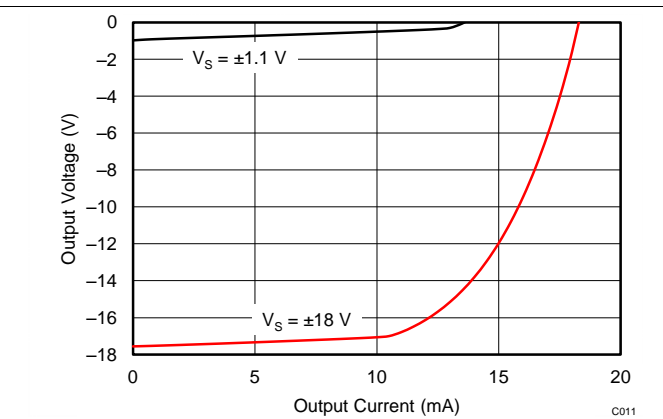


Figure 4. Output Voltage vs Output Current

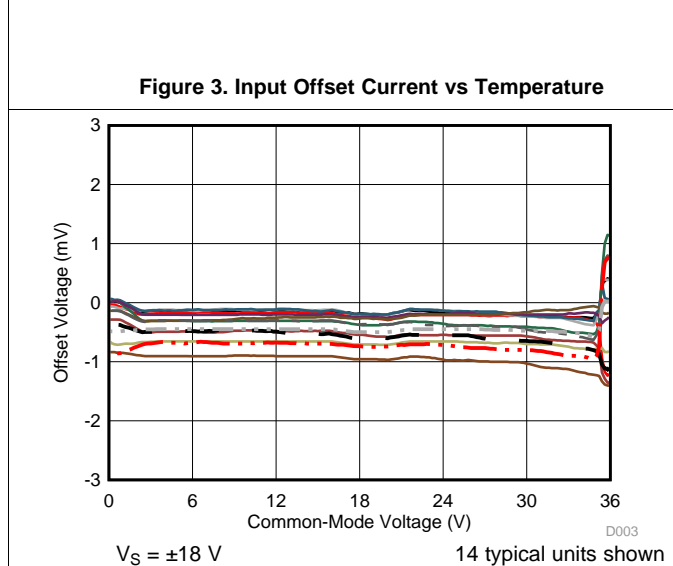


Figure 5. Offset Voltage vs Common-Mode Voltage

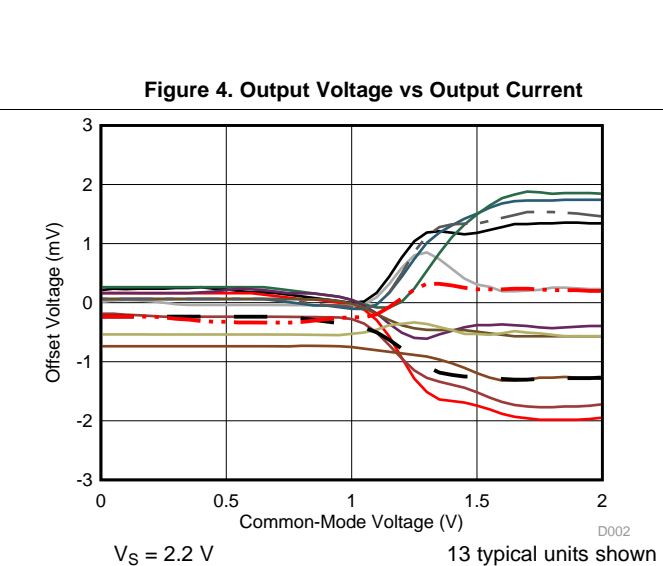


Figure 6. Offset Voltage vs Common-Mode Voltage

Typical Characteristics (continued)

at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 5\text{ V}$, $R_{\text{PULLUP}} = 5.1\text{ k}\Omega$, and input overdrive = 100 mV (unless otherwise noted)

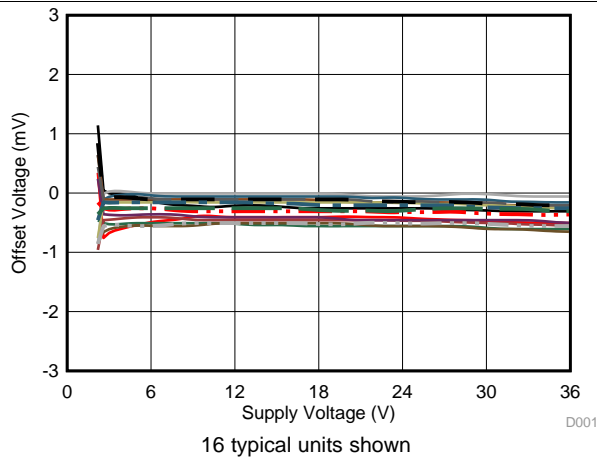


Figure 7. Offset Voltage vs Supply Voltage

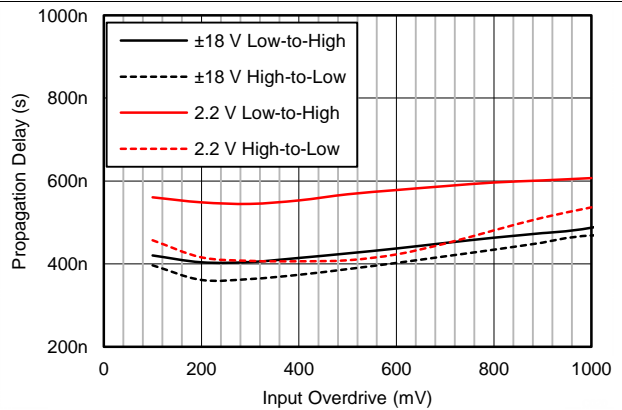


Figure 8. Propagation Delay vs Input Overdrive

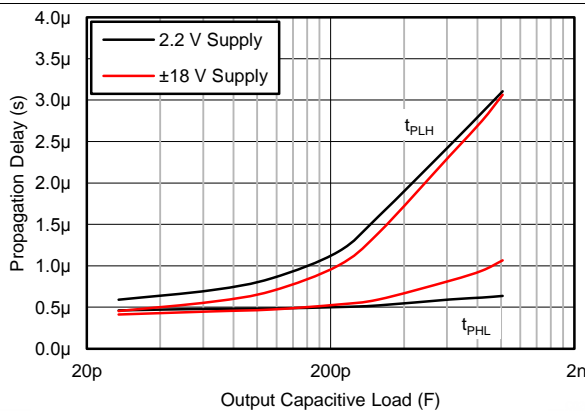


Figure 9. Propagation Delay vs Capacitive Load

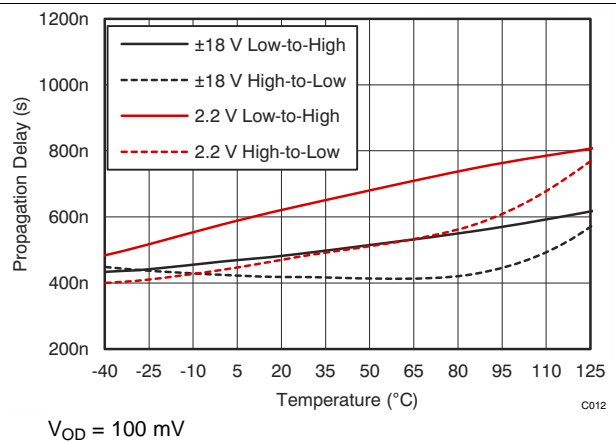


Figure 10. Propagation Delay vs Temperature

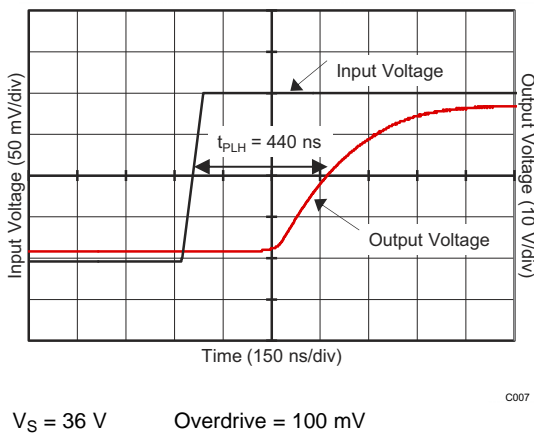


Figure 11. Propagation Delay (T_{PLH})

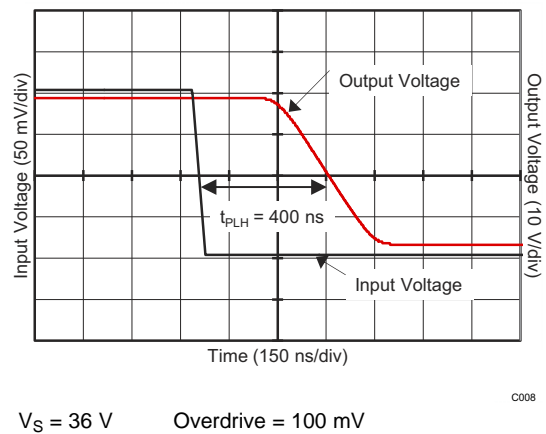
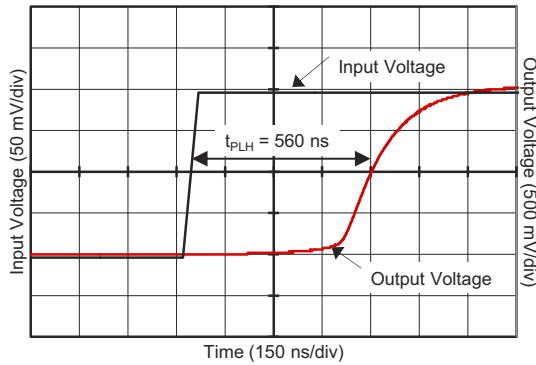


Figure 12. Propagation Delay (T_{PHL})

Typical Characteristics (continued)

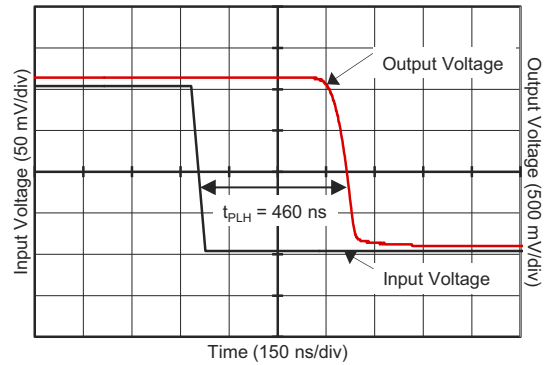
at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 5\text{ V}$, $R_{\text{PULLUP}} = 5.1\text{ k}\Omega$, and input overdrive = 100 mV (unless otherwise noted)



$V_S = 2.2\text{ V}$ Overdrive = 100 mV

C009

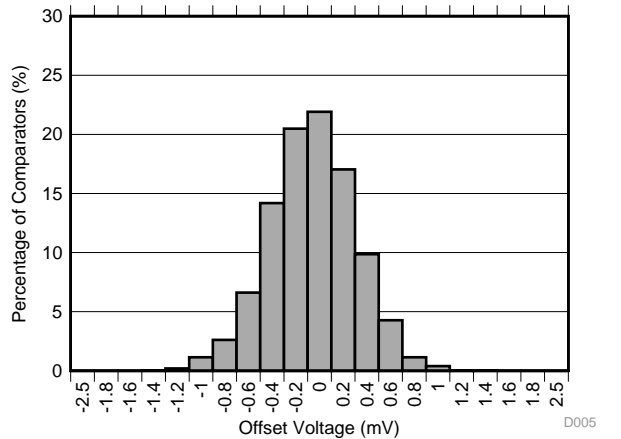
Figure 13. Propagation Delay (T_{pLH})



$V_S = 2.2\text{ V}$ Overdrive = 100 mV

C010

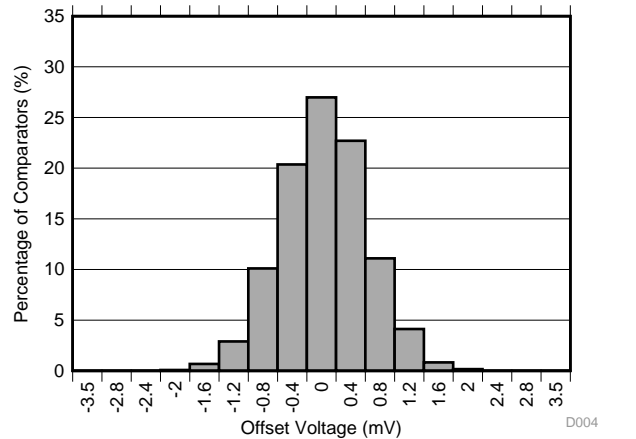
Figure 14. Propagation Delay (T_{pHL})



$V_S = \pm 18\text{ V}$ Distribution taken from 2524 comparators

D005

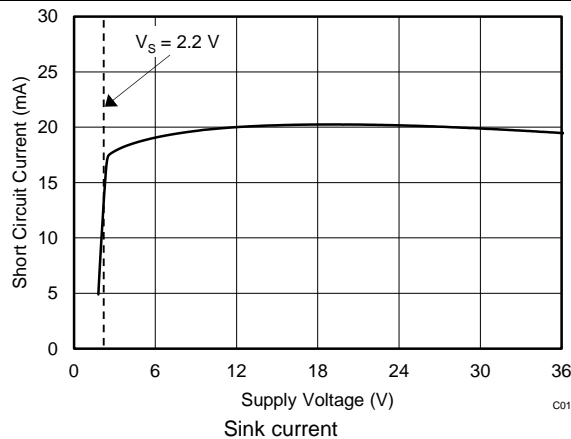
Figure 15. Offset Voltage Production Distribution



$V_S = 2.2\text{ V}$ Distribution taken from 2524 comparators

D004

Figure 16. Offset Voltage Production Distribution



C016

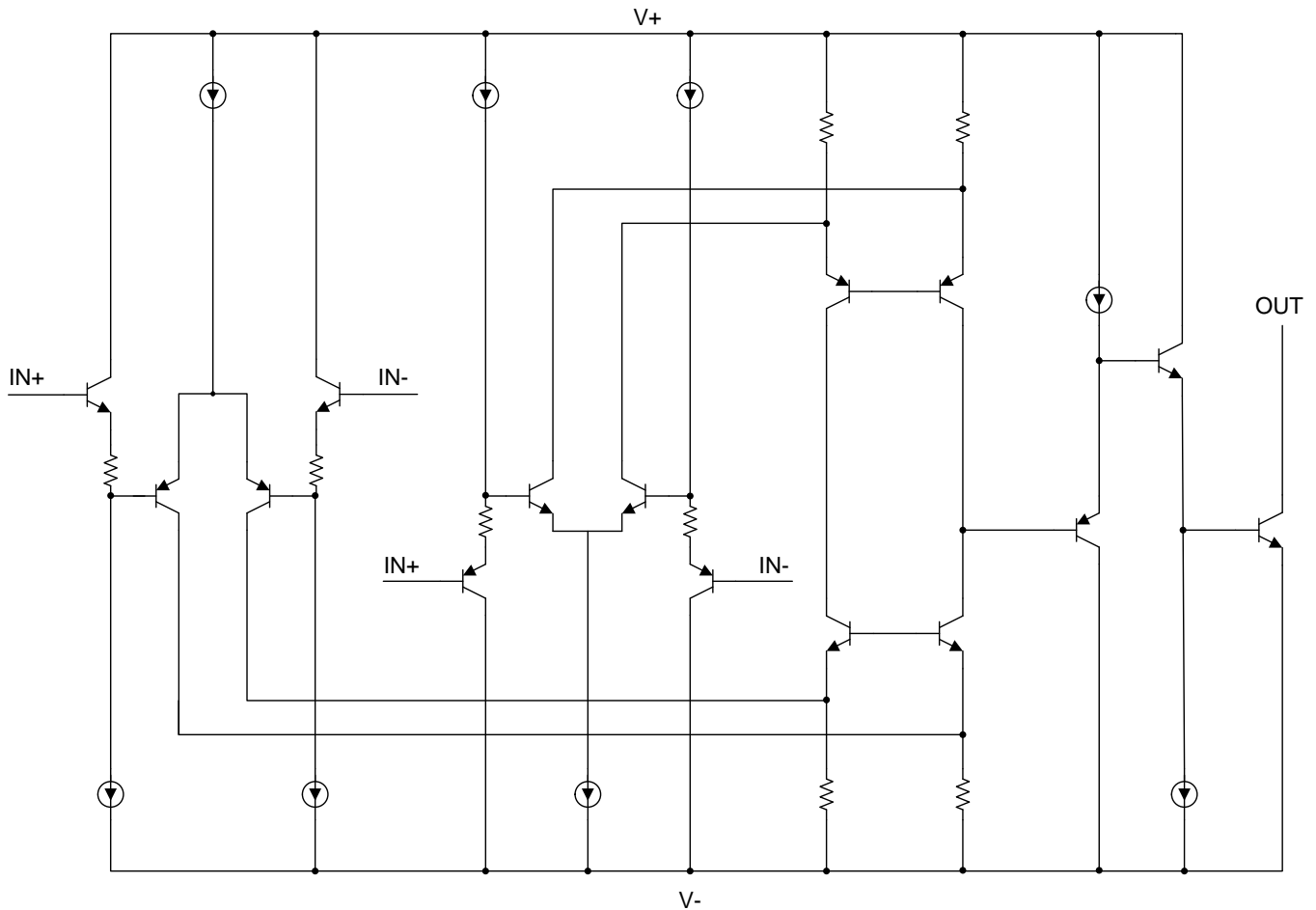
Figure 17. Short-Circuit Current vs Supply Voltage

8 Detailed Description

8.1 Overview

The TLV1702-Q1 comparator features rail-to-rail input and output on supply voltages as high as 36 V. The rail-to-rail input stage enables detection of signals close to the supply and ground. The open collector configuration allows the device to be used in wired-OR configurations, such as a window comparator. A low supply current of 55 μA per channel with small, space-saving packages, makes these comparators versatile for use in a wide range of applications, from portable to industrial.

8.2 Functional Block Diagram



8.3 Feature Description

8.3.1 Comparator Inputs

The TLV1702-Q1 device is a rail-to-rail input comparator, with an input common-mode range that includes the supply rails. The TLV1702-Q1 device is designed to prevent phase inversion when the input pins exceed the supply voltage. Figure 18 shows the TLV1702-Q1 device response when input voltages exceed the supply, resulting in no phase inversion.

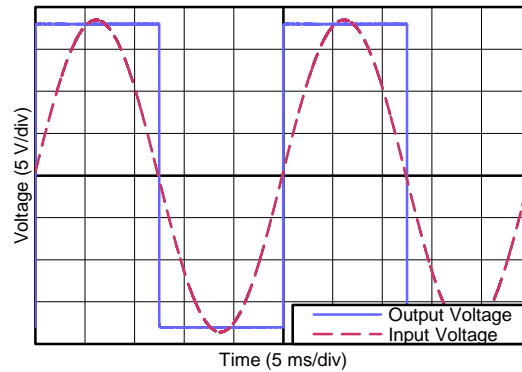


Figure 18. No Phase Inversion: Comparator Response to Input Voltage (Propagation Delay Included)

8.4 Device Functional Modes

8.4.1 Setting Reference Voltage

Using a stable reference is important when setting the transition point for the TLV1702-Q1 device. The REF3333, as shown in Figure 19, provides a 3.3-V reference voltage with low drift and only 3.9 μ A of quiescent current.

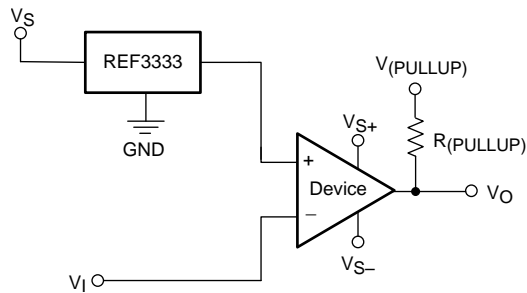


Figure 19. Reference Voltage for the TLV1702-Q1

9 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.

9.1 Application Information

The TLV1702-Q1 device can be used in a wide variety of applications, such as zero crossing detectors, window comparators, over and undervoltage detectors, and high-side voltage sense circuits.

9.2 Typical Application

Comparators are used to differentiate between two different signal levels. For example, a comparator differentiates between an overtemperature and normal-temperature condition. However, noise or signal variation at the comparison threshold causes multiple transitions. This application example sets upper and lower hysteresis thresholds to eliminate the multiple transitions caused by noise.

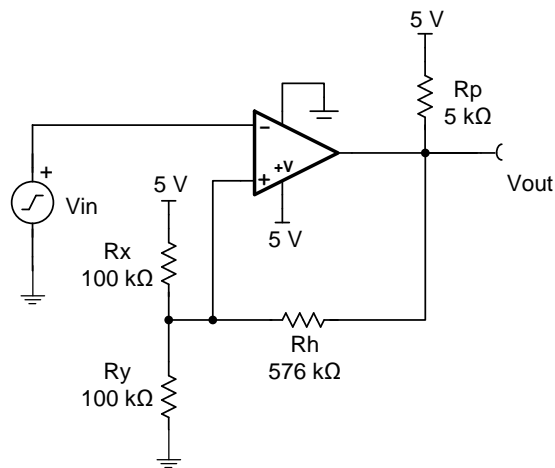


Figure 20. Comparator Schematic with Hysteresis

9.2.1 Design Requirements

The design requirements are as follows:

- Supply voltage: 5 V
- Input: 0 V to 5 V
- Lower threshold (V_L) = 2.3 V \pm 0.1 V
- Upper threshold (V_H) = 2.7 V \pm 0.1 V
- $V_H - V_L = 2.4$ V \pm 0.1 V
- Low-power consumption

Typical Application (continued)

9.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

Make a small change to the comparator circuit to add hysteresis. Hysteresis uses two different threshold voltages to avoid the multiple transitions introduced in the previous circuit. The input signal must exceed the upper threshold (VH) to transition low, or below the lower threshold (VL) to transition high.

Figure 20 illustrates hysteresis on a comparator. Resistor Rh sets the hysteresis level. An open-collector output stage requires a pullup resistor (Rp). The pullup resistor creates a voltage divider at the comparator output that introduces an error when the output is at logic high. This error can be minimized if $R_h > 100 R_p$.

When the output is at a logic high (5 V), Rh is in parallel with Rx (ignoring Rp). This configuration drives more current into Ry, and raises the threshold voltage (VH) to 2.7 V. The input signal must drive above $V_H = 2.7$ V to cause the output to transition to logic low (0 V).

When the output is at logic low (0 V), Rh is in parallel with Ry. This configuration reduces the current into Ry, and reduces the threshold voltage to 2.3 V. The input signal must drive below $V_L = 2.3$ V to cause the output to transition to logic high (5 V).

For more details on this design and other alternative devices that can be used in place of the TLV1702, refer to Precision Design TIPD144, *Comparator with Hysteresis Reference Design*.

9.2.3 Application Curve

Figure 21 shows the upper and lower thresholds for hysteresis. The upper threshold is 2.76 V and the lower threshold is 2.34 V, both of which are close to the design target.

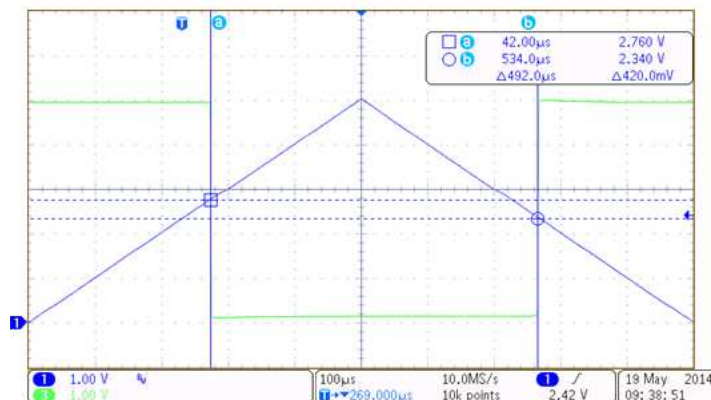


Figure 21. TLV1701 Upper and Lower Threshold with Hysteresis

10 Power Supply Recommendations

The TLV1702-Q1 device is specified for operation from 2.2 V to 36 V (± 1.1 to ± 18 V); many specifications apply from -40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$. Parameters that can exhibit significant variance with regard to operating voltage or temperature are presented in the *Typical Characteristics* section.

CAUTION

Supply voltages larger than 40 V can permanently damage the device; see the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*.

Place 0.1- μF bypass capacitors close to the power-supply pins to reduce errors coupling in from noisy or high-impedance power supplies. For more detailed information on bypass capacitor placement; see the *Layout Guidelines* section.

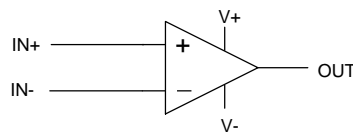
11 Layout

11.1 Layout Guidelines

Comparators are very sensitive to input noise. For best results, maintain the following layout guidelines:

- Use a printed circuit board (PCB) with a good, unbroken low-inductance ground plane. Proper grounding (use of ground plane) helps maintain specified performance of the TLV1702-Q1 device.
- To minimize supply noise, place a decoupling capacitor (0.1- μ F ceramic, surface-mount capacitor) as close as possible to V_S as shown in [Figure 22](#).
- On the inputs and the output, keep lead lengths as short as possible to avoid unwanted parasitic feedback around the comparator. Keep inputs away from the output.
- Solder the device directly to the PCB rather than using a socket.
- For slow-moving input signals, take care to prevent parasitic feedback. A small capacitor (1000 pF or less) placed between the inputs can help eliminate oscillations in the transition region. This capacitor causes some degradation to propagation delay when the impedance is low. Run the topside ground plane between the output and inputs.
- Run the ground pin ground trace under the device up to the bypass capacitor, shielding the inputs from the outputs.

11.2 Layout Example



(Schematic Representation)

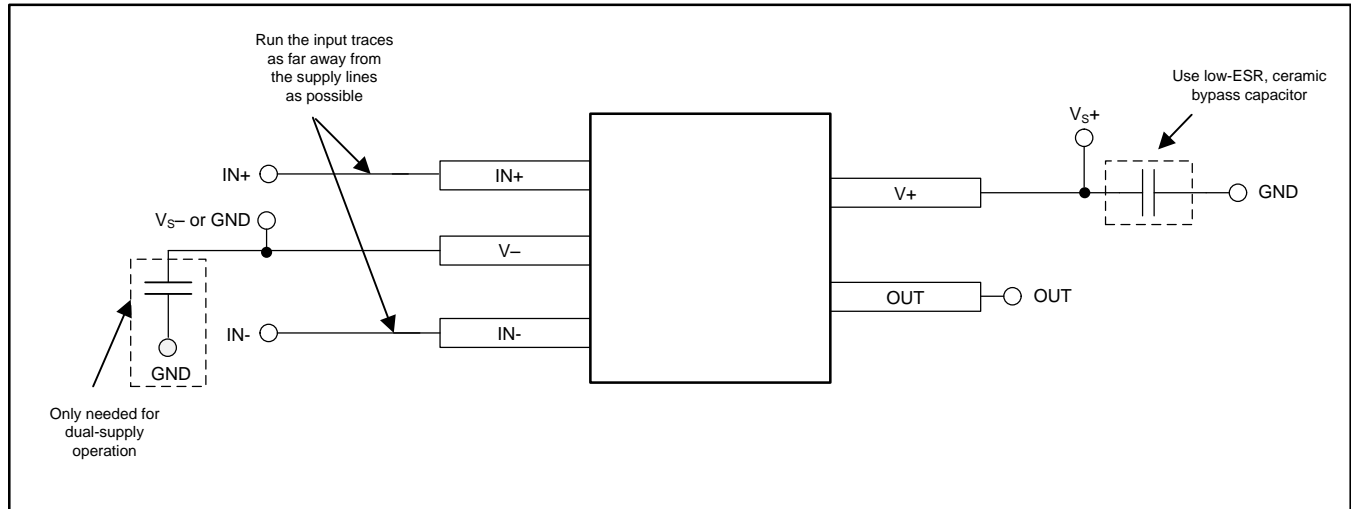


Figure 22. Comparator Board Layout

12 Device and Documentation Support

12.1 Documentation Support

12.1.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation, see the following:

- *Precision Design, Comparator with Hysteresis Reference Design*, [TIDU020](#)
- *REF33xx 3.9- μ A, SC70-3, SOT-23-3, and UQFN-8, 30-ppm/ $^{\circ}$ C Drift Voltage Reference*, [SBOS392](#)

12.2 Community Resources

The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's [Terms of Use](#).

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

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

12.3 Trademarks

E2E is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

12.4 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.

12.5 Glossary

[SLYZ022](#) — *TI Glossary*.

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

13 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/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
TLV1702AQDGKRQ1	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAUAG	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	1702Q	Samples

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

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

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

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

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

OBSELETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

(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/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

Important Information and Disclaimer: The information provided on this page represents TI's knowledge and belief as of the date that it is provided. TI bases its knowledge and belief on information provided by third parties, and makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such information. Efforts are underway to better integrate information from third parties. TI has taken and continues to take reasonable steps to provide representative and accurate information but may not have conducted destructive testing or chemical analysis on incoming materials and chemicals. TI and TI suppliers consider certain information to be proprietary, and thus CAS numbers and other limited information may not be available for release.

In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TLV1702-Q1 :

- Catalog: [TLV1702](#)

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Catalog - TI's standard catalog product

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
TLV1702AQDGKRQ1	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TLV1702AQDGKRQ1	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	366.0	364.0	50.0



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
 - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
 - D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.
 - E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Texas Instruments Incorporated and its subsidiaries (TI) reserve the right to make corrections, enhancements, improvements and other changes to its semiconductor products and services per JESD46, latest issue, and to discontinue any product or service per JESD48, latest issue. Buyers should obtain the latest relevant information before placing orders and should verify that such information is current and complete. All semiconductor products (also referred to herein as "components") are sold subject to TI's terms and conditions of sale supplied at the time of order acknowledgment.

TI warrants performance of its components to the specifications applicable at the time of sale, in accordance with the warranty in TI's terms and conditions of sale of semiconductor products. Testing and other quality control techniques are used to the extent TI deems necessary to support this warranty. Except where mandated by applicable law, testing of all parameters of each component is not necessarily performed.

TI assumes no liability for applications assistance or the design of Buyers' products. Buyers are responsible for their products and applications using TI components. To minimize the risks associated with Buyers' products and applications, Buyers should provide adequate design and operating safeguards.

TI does not warrant or represent that any license, either express or implied, is granted under any patent right, copyright, mask work right, or other intellectual property right relating to any combination, machine, or process in which TI components or services are used. Information published by TI regarding third-party products or services does not constitute a license to use such products or services or a warranty or endorsement thereof. Use of such information may require a license from a third party under the patents or other intellectual property of the third party, or a license from TI under the patents or other intellectual property of TI.

Reproduction of significant portions of TI information in TI data books or data sheets is permissible only if reproduction is without alteration and is accompanied by all associated warranties, conditions, limitations, and notices. TI is not responsible or liable for such altered documentation. Information of third parties may be subject to additional restrictions.

Resale of TI components or services with statements different from or beyond the parameters stated by TI for that component or service voids all express and any implied warranties for the associated TI component or service and is an unfair and deceptive business practice. TI is not responsible or liable for any such statements.

Buyer acknowledges and agrees that it is solely responsible for compliance with all legal, regulatory and safety-related requirements concerning its products, and any use of TI components in its applications, notwithstanding any applications-related information or support that may be provided by TI. Buyer represents and agrees that it has all the necessary expertise to create and implement safeguards which anticipate dangerous consequences of failures, monitor failures and their consequences, lessen the likelihood of failures that might cause harm and take appropriate remedial actions. Buyer will fully indemnify TI and its representatives against any damages arising out of the use of any TI components in safety-critical applications.

In some cases, TI components may be promoted specifically to facilitate safety-related applications. With such components, TI's goal is to help enable customers to design and create their own end-product solutions that meet applicable functional safety standards and requirements. Nonetheless, such components are subject to these terms.

No TI components are authorized for use in FDA Class III (or similar life-critical medical equipment) unless authorized officers of the parties have executed a special agreement specifically governing such use.

Only those TI components which TI has specifically designated as military grade or "enhanced plastic" are designed and intended for use in military/aerospace applications or environments. Buyer acknowledges and agrees that any military or aerospace use of TI components which have **not** been so designated is solely at the Buyer's risk, and that Buyer is solely responsible for compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements in connection with such use.

TI has specifically designated certain components as meeting ISO/TS16949 requirements, mainly for automotive use. In any case of use of non-designated products, TI will not be responsible for any failure to meet ISO/TS16949.

Products

Audio	www.ti.com/audio
Amplifiers	amplifier.ti.com
Data Converters	dataconverter.ti.com
DLP® Products	www.dlp.com
DSP	dsp.ti.com
Clocks and Timers	www.ti.com/clocks
Interface	interface.ti.com
Logic	logic.ti.com
Power Mgmt	power.ti.com
Microcontrollers	microcontroller.ti.com
RFID	www.ti-rfid.com
OMAP Applications Processors	www.ti.com/omap
Wireless Connectivity	www.ti.com/wirelessconnectivity

Applications

Automotive and Transportation	www.ti.com/automotive
Communications and Telecom	www.ti.com/communications
Computers and Peripherals	www.ti.com/computers
Consumer Electronics	www.ti.com/consumer-apps
Energy and Lighting	www.ti.com/energy
Industrial	www.ti.com/industrial
Medical	www.ti.com/medical
Security	www.ti.com/security
Space, Avionics and Defense	www.ti.com/space-avionics-defense
Video and Imaging	www.ti.com/video

TI E2E Community

e2e.ti.com