8-CHANNEL, 12-/10-/8-BIT, 2.7-V TO 5.5-V LOW POWER DIGITAL-TO-ANALOG CONVERTERS WITH POWER DOWN AND INTERNAL REFERENCE

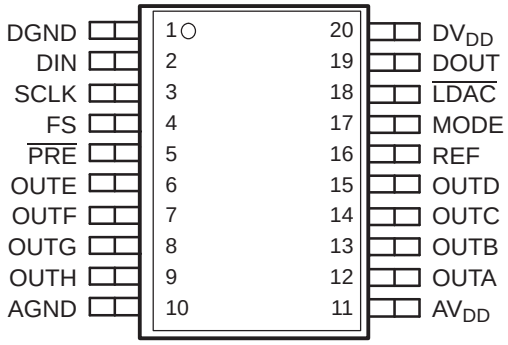
FEATURES

- **Eight Voltage Output DACs in One Package**
  - **TLV5630 . . . 12-Bit**
  - **TLV5631 . . . 10-Bit**
  - **TLV5632 . . . 8-Bit**
  - **1 μs in Fast Mode**
  - **3 μs in Slow Mode**
- **Programmable Settling Time vs Power Consumption**
  - **1 μs in Fast Mode**
  - **3 μs in Slow Mode**
  - **18 mW in Slow Mode at 3 V**
  - **48 mW in Fast Mode at 3 V**
- **Compatible With TMS320 and SPI Serial Ports**
- **Monotonic Over Temperature**
- **Low Power Consumption:**
  - **18 mW in Slow Mode at 3 V**
  - **48 mW in Fast Mode at 3 V**
- **Power-Down Mode**
- **Internal Reference**
- **Data Output for Daisy-Chaining**

APPLICATIONS

- **Digital Servo Control Loops**
- **Digital Offset and Gain Adjustment**
- **Industrial Process Control**
- **Machine and Motion Control Devices**
- **Mass Storage Devices**

DW OR PW PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



DESCRIPTION

The TLV5630, TLV5631, and TLV5632 are pin-compatible, eight-channel, 12-/10-/8-bit voltage output DACs each with a flexible serial interface. The serial interface allows glueless interface to TMS320 and SPI, QSPI, and Microwire serial ports. It is programmed with a 16-bit serial string containing 4 control and 12 data bits.

Additional features are a power-down mode, an $\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ input for simultaneous update of all eight DAC outputs, and a data output which can be used to cascade multiple devices, and an internal programmable band-gap reference.

The resistor string output voltage is buffered by a rail-to-rail output amplifier with a programmable settling time to allow the designer to optimize speed vs power dissipation. The buffered, high-impedance reference input can be connected to the supply voltage.

Implemented with a CMOS process, the DACs are designed for single-supply operation from 2.7 V to 5.5 V, and can operate on two separate analog and digital power supplies. The devices are available in 20-pin SOIC and TSSOP packages.

Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

PRODUCTION DATA information is current as of publication date. Products conform to specifications per the terms of the Texas Instruments standard warranty. Production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters.

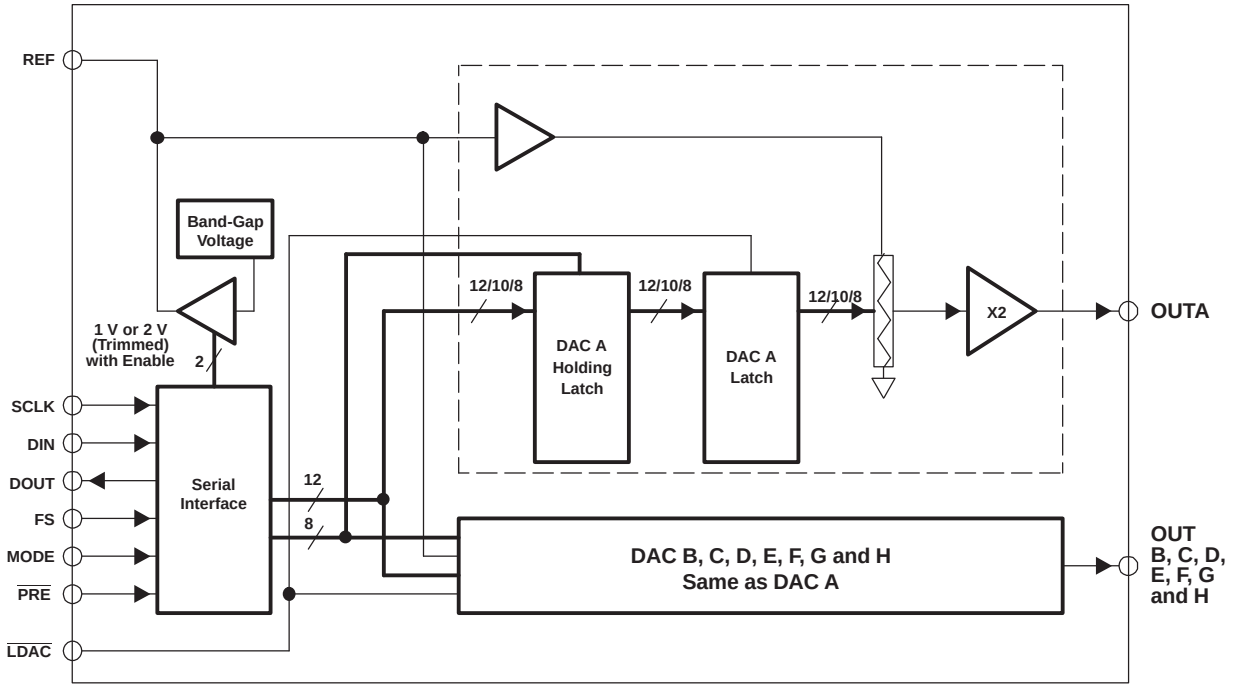
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These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

AVAILABLE OPTIONS

T_A	PACKAGE		
	SOIC (DW)	TSSOP (PW)	RESOLUTION
40°C to 85°C	TLV5630IDW	TLV5630IPW	12
	TLV5631IDW	TLV5631IPW	10
	TLV5632IDW	TLV5632IPW	8

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



Terminal Functions

TERMINAL NAME	TERMINAL NO.	I/O	DESCRIPTION
AGND	10	P	Analog ground
AV_{DD}	11	P	Analog power supply
DGND	1	P	Digital ground
DIN	2	I	Digital serial data input
DOUT	19	O	Digital serial data output
DV_{DD}	20	P	Digital power supply
FS	4	I	Frame sync input
$\overline{LDAC}$	18	I	Load DAC. The DAC outputs are only updated, if this signal is low. It is an asynchronous input.
MODE	17	I	DSP/µC mode pin. High = µC mode, NC = DSP mode.
$\overline{PRE}$	5	I	Preset input
REF	16	I/O	Voltage reference input/output
SCLK	3	I	Serial clock input
OUTA-OUTH	12-15, 6-9	O	DAC outputs A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

	UNIT
Supply voltage, (AV_{DD}, DV_{DD} to GND)	7 V
Reference input voltage range	- 0.3 V to AV_{DD} + 0.3
Digital input voltage range	- 0.3 V to DV_{DD} + 0.3
Operating free-air temperature range, T_A	-40°C to 85°C
Storage temperature range, T_{stg}	-65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	260°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.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, AV_{DD}, DV_{DD}	5-V operation	4.5	5	5.5	V
	3-V operation	2.7	3	3.3	V
High-level digital input, V_{IH}	DV_{DD} = 2.7 V	2			V
	DV_{DD} = 5.5 V	2.4			
Low-level digital input, V_{IL}	DV_{DD} = 2.7 V			0.6	V
	DV_{DD} = 5.5 V			1.0	
Reference voltage, V_{ref}	AV_{DD} = 5 V, See (1)	GND	2.048	AV_{DD}	V
	AV_{DD} = 3 V, See (1)	GND	1.024	AV_{DD}	
Analog output load resistance, R_L		2			kΩ
Analog output load capacitance, C_L				100	pF
Clock frequency, f_{CLK}				30	MHz
Operating free-air temperature, T_A		-40		85	°C

(1) Reference input voltages greater than AV_{DD}/2 causes saturation for large DAC codes.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
POWER SUPPLY							
I_{DD}	Power supply current	No load, All inputs = DV_{DD} or GND, V_{ref} = 2.048 V, See (1)	Fast		16	21	mA
			Slow		6	8	
	Power-down supply current				0.1		µA
POR	Power on threshold				2		V
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio	Full scale, See (2)			-50		dB

(1) I_{DD} is measured while continuously writing code 2048 to the DAC. For V_{IH} < DV_{DD} - 0.7 V and V_{IL} > 0.7 V, supply current increases.
(2) Power supply rejection ratio at full scale is measured by varying AV_{DD} and is given by: PSRR = 20 log [(E_G(AV_{DD}max) - E_G(AV_{DD}min))/V_{DD}max]

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
STATIC DAC SPECIFICATIONS								
	Resolution	TLV5630				12		Bits
		TLV5631				10		Bits
		TLV5632				8		Bits
INL	Integral nonlinearity	TLV5630	V_{ref} = 1 V, 2 V	Code 40 to 4095		±2	±6	LSB
		TLV5631		Code 20 to 1023		±0.5	±2	LSB
		TLV5632		Code 6 to 255		±0.3	±1	LSB
DNL	Differential nonlinearity	TLV5630	V_{ref} = 1 V, 2 V	Code 40 to 4095		±0.5	±1	LSB
		TLV5631		Code 20 to 1023		±0.1	±1	LSB
		TLV5632		Code 6 to 255		±0.1	±1	LSB
E_{ZS}	Zero scale error (offset error at zero scale)						±30	mV
E_{ZS} TC	Zero scale error temperature coefficient					30		µV/°C
E_G	Gain error						±0.6	%Full Scale V
EGTC	Gain error temperature coefficient					10		ppm/°C
OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS								
V_O	Voltage output range	R_L = 10 kΩ			0		AV_{DD}-0.4	V
	Output load regulation accuracy	R_L = 2 kΩ vs 10 kΩ					±0.3	%Full Scale V
REFERENCE OUTPUT								
$V_{REFOUTL}$	Low reference voltage	V_{DD} > 4.75 V			1.010	1.024	1.040	V
$V_{REFOUTH}$	High reference voltage				2.020	2.048	2.096	V
$I_{ref(Source)}$	Output source current						1	mA
$I_{ref(Sink)}$	Output sink current				-1			mA
	Load capacitance	See (3)			1	10		µF
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio					60		dB
REFERENCE INPUT								
V_I	Input voltage range				0		AV_{DD}	V
R_I	Input resistance					50		kΩ
C_I	Input capacitance					10		pF
	Reference input bandwidth	V_{ref} = 0.4 V_{pp} + 2.048 Vdc, Input code = 0x800		Fast		2.2		MHz
				Slow		1.9		MHz
	Reference feedthrough	V_{ref} = 2 V_{pp} at 1 kHz + 2.048 Vdc, See (4)				84		dB
DIGITAL INPUTS								
I_{IH}	High-level digital input current	$V_I = DV_{DD}$					1	µA
I_{IL}	Low-level digital input current	V_I = 0 V			1			µA
C_I	Input capacitance					8		pF

(3) In parallel with a 100-nF capacitor
(4) Reference feedthrough is measured at the DAC output with an input code = 0x000.

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
DIGITAL OUTPUT							
V_{OH}	High-level digital output voltage	R_L = 10 kΩ		2.6			V
V_{OL}	Low-level digital output voltage	R_L = 10 kΩ				0.4	V
	Output voltage rise time	R_L = 10 kΩ, C_L = 20 pF, Includes propagation delay			5	10	ns
ANALOG OUTPUT DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE							
$t_{s(FS)}$	Output settling time, full scale	R_L = 10 kΩ, C_L = 100 pF, See (5)	Fast		1	3	µs
			Slow		3	7	
$t_{s(CC)}$	Output settling time, code to code	R_L = 10 kΩ, C_L = 100 pF, See (6)	Fast		0.5	1	µs
			Slow		1	2	
SR	Slew rate	R_L = 10 kΩ, C_L = 100 pF, See (7)	Fast	4	10		V/µs
			Slow	1	3		
	Glitch energy	See (8)			4		nV-s
	Channel crosstalk	10 kHz sine, 4 V_{PP}			90		dB

(5) Settling time is the time for the output signal to remain within ±0.5 LSB of the final measured value for a digital input code change of 0x080 to 0xFFF and 0xFFF to 0x080, respectively. Assured by design; not tested.
(6) Settling time is the time for the output signal to remain within ±0.5 LSB of the final measured value for a digital input code change of one count. The max time applies to code changes near zero scale or full scale. Assured by design; not tested.
(7) Slew rate determines the time it takes for a change of the DAC output from 10% to 90% full-scale voltage.
(8) Code transition: TLV5630 - 0x7FF to 0x800, TLV5631 - 0x7FCto 0x800, TLV5632 - 0x7F0 to 0x800.

DIGITAL INPUT TIMING REQUIREMENTS

PARAMETER		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{su(FS-CK)}$	Setup time, FS low before next negative SCLK edge	8			ns
$t_{su(C16-FS)}$	Setup time, 16th negative edge after FS low on which bit D0 is sampled before rising edge of FS. µC mode only	10			ns
$t_{su(FS-C17)}$	µC mode, setup time, FS high before 17th negative edge of SCLK.	10			ns
$t_{su(CK-FS)}$	DSP mode, setup time, SLCK low before FS low.	5			ns
$t_{wL(LDAC)}$	$\overline{\text{LDAC}}$ duration low	10			ns
t_{wH}	SCLK pulse duration high	16			ns
t_{wL}	SCLK pulse duration low	16			ns
$t_{su(FS-CK)}$	Setup time, FS low before first negative SCLK edge	8			ns
$t_{su(D)}$	Setup time, data ready before SCLK falling edge	8			ns
$t_{h(D)}$	Hold time, data held valid after SCLK falling edge	5			ns
$t_{wH(FS)}$	FS duration high	10			ns
$t_{wL(FS)}$	FS duration low	10			ns
t_s	Settling time	See AC specs			

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

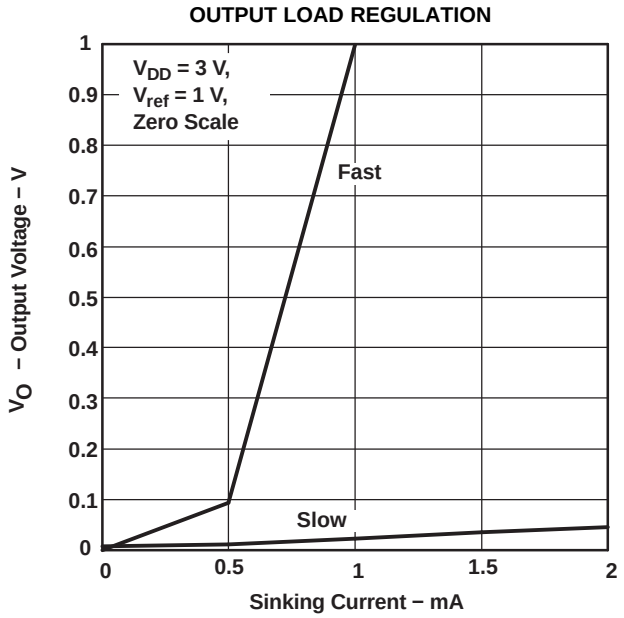


Figure 1.

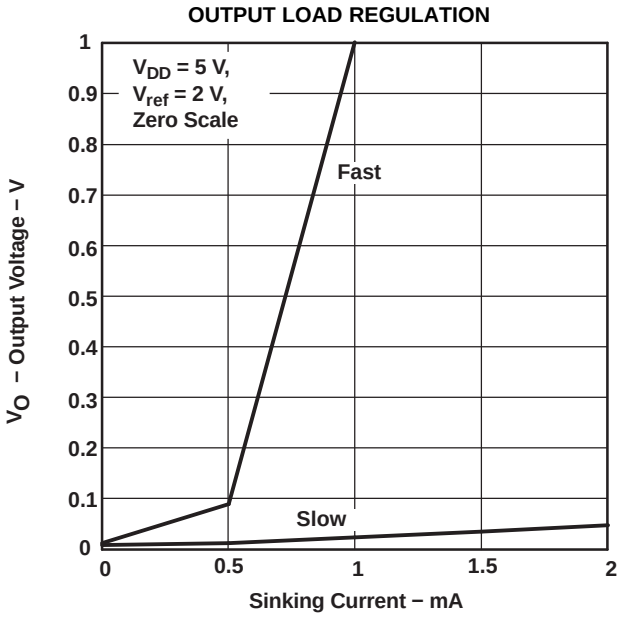


Figure 2.

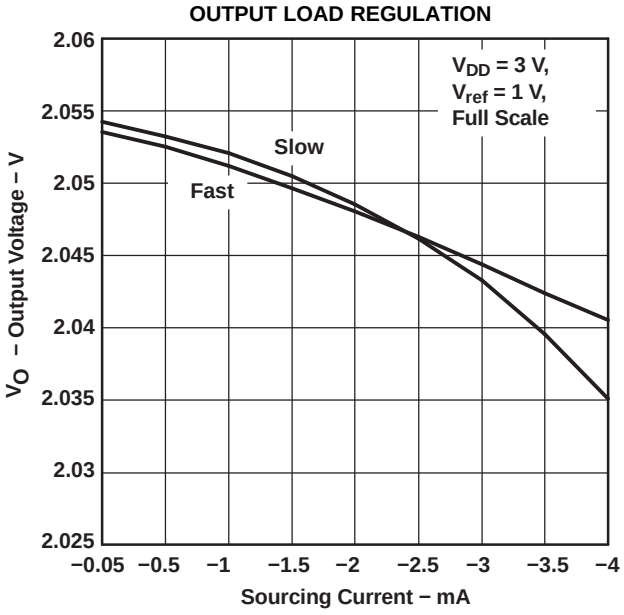


Figure 3.

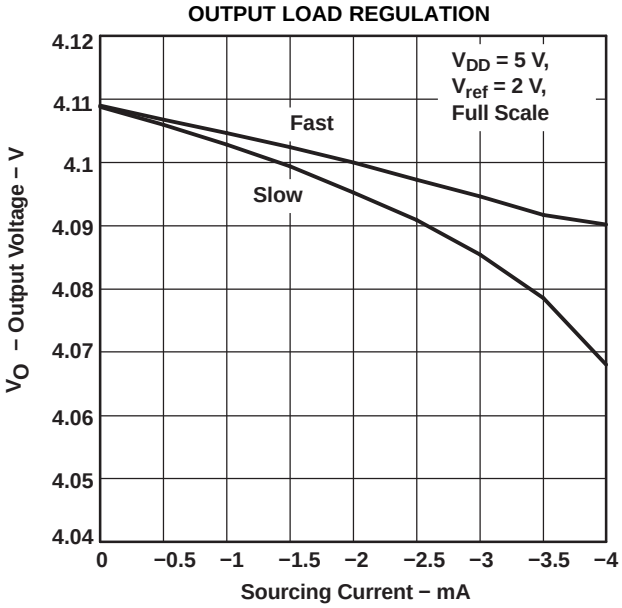


Figure 4.

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

TLV5630 INTEGRAL NONLINEARITY vs CODE

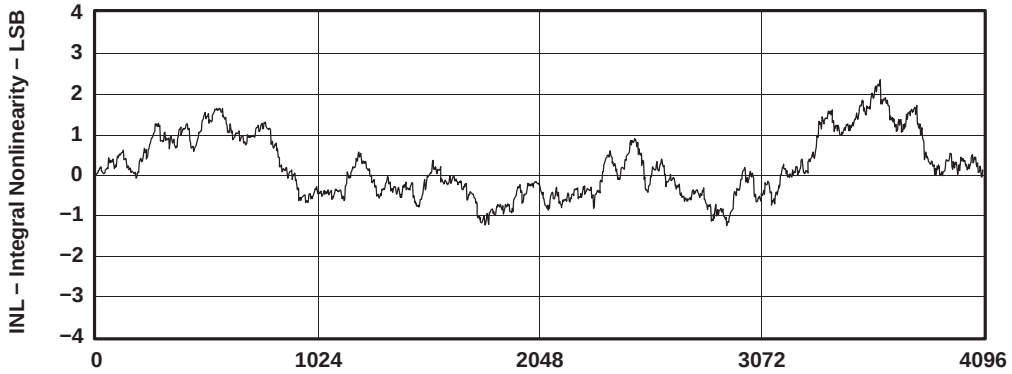


Figure 5.

TLV5630 DIFFERENTIAL NONLINEARITY vs CODE

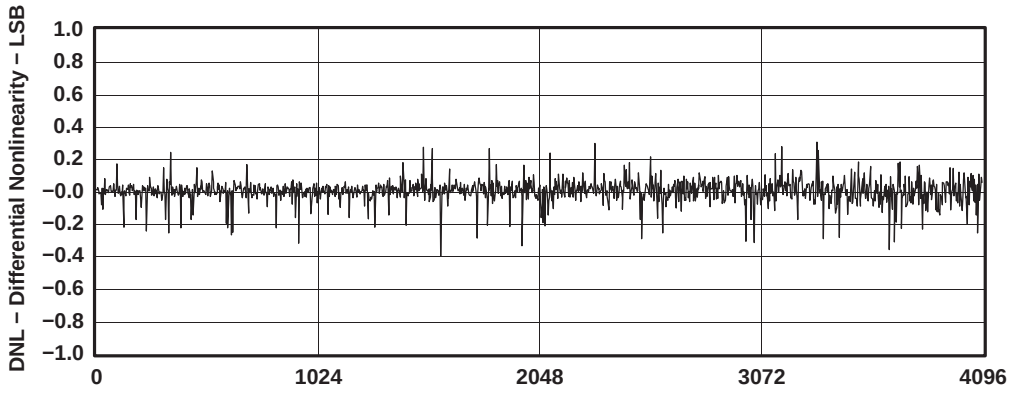


Figure 6.

TLV5631 INTEGRAL NONLINEARITY vs CODE

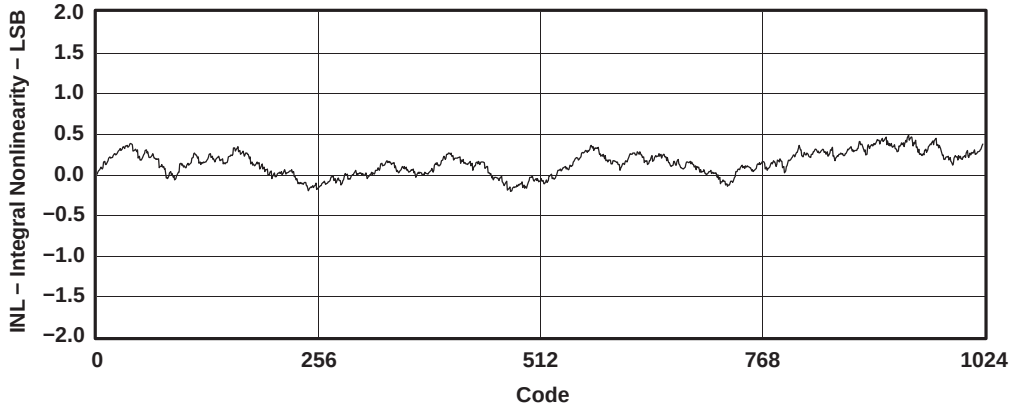


Figure 7.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

TLV5631 DIFFERENTIAL NONLINEARITY vs CODE

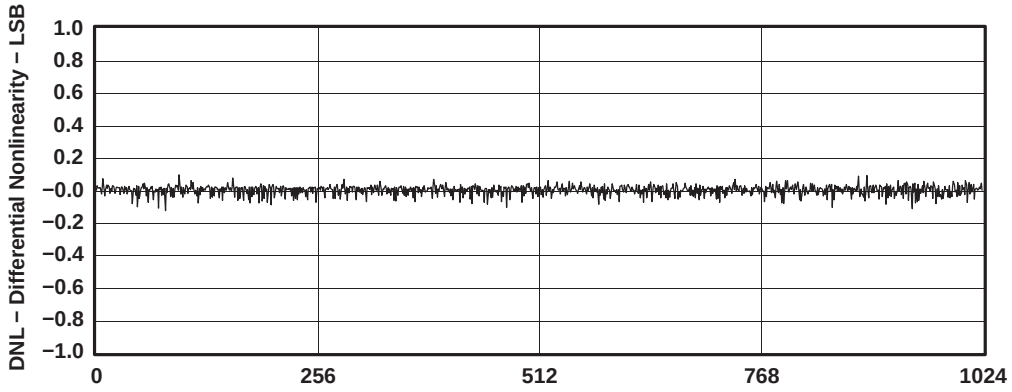


Figure 8.

TLV5632 INTEGRAL NONLINEARITY vs CODE

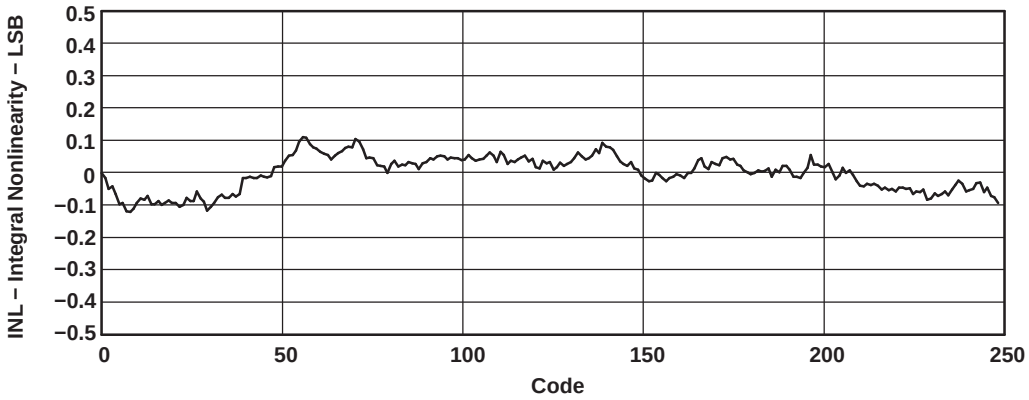


Figure 9.

TLV5632 DIFFERENTIAL NONLINEARITY vs CODE

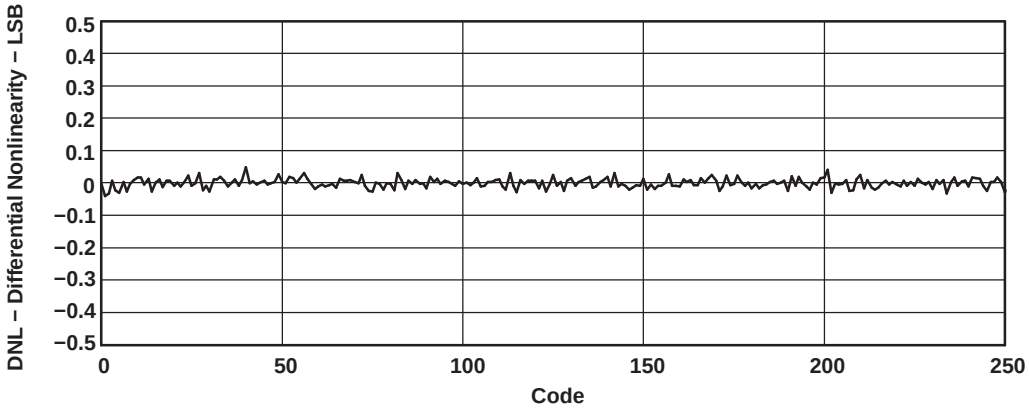
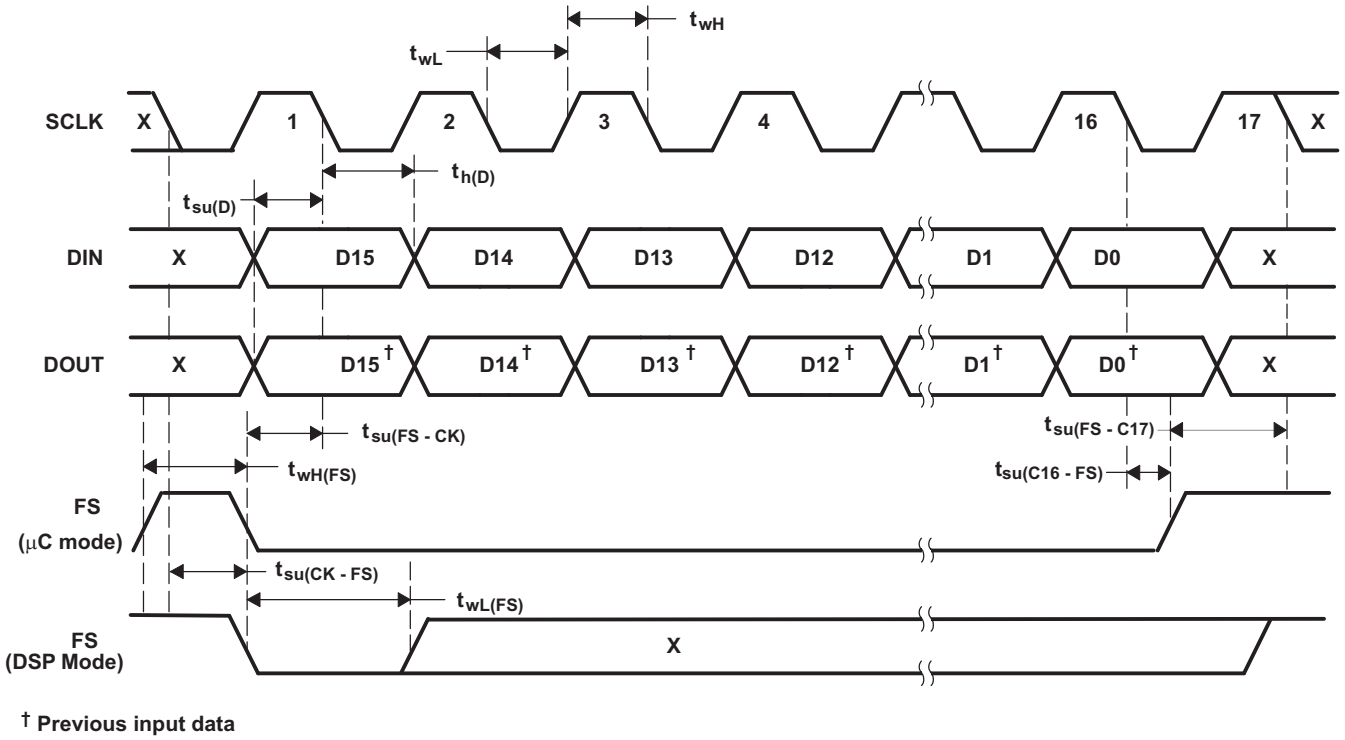


Figure 10.

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PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



† Previous input data

Figure 11. Serial Interface Timing

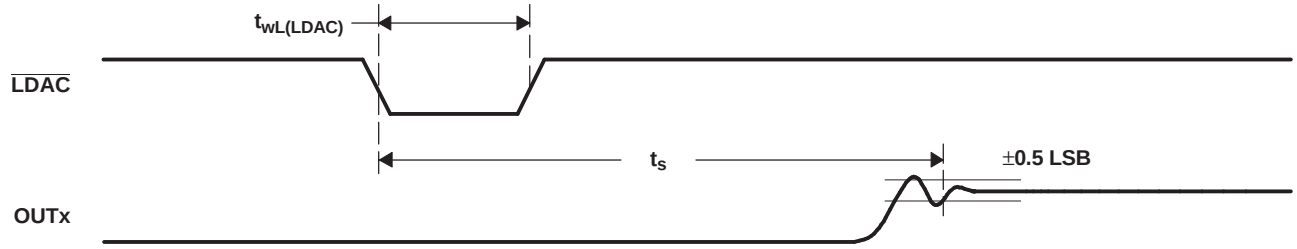


Figure 12. Output Timing

APPLICATION INFORMATION

GENERAL FUNCTION

The TLV5630/31/32 are 8-channel, single-supply DACs, based on a resistor string architecture. They consist of a serial interface, a speed and power-down control logic, an internal reference, a resistor string, and a rail-to-rail output buffer.

The output voltage (full scale determined by reference) for each channel is given by:

$$2REF \frac{CODE}{0x1000}[V]$$

where REF is the reference voltage and CODE is the digital input value. The input range is 0x000 to 0xFFF for the TLV5630, 0x000 to 0xFFC for the TLV5631, and 0x000 to 0xFF0 for the TLV5632.

POWER ON RESET (POR)

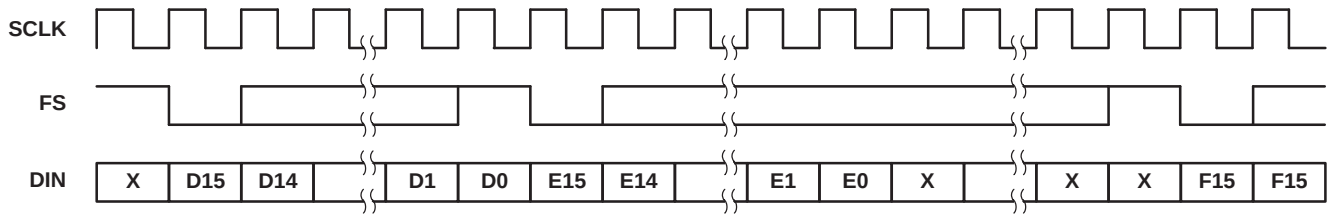
The built-in power-on-reset circuit controls the output voltage after power up. On power up, all latches including the preset register are set to zero, but the DAC outputs are only set to zero if the $\overline{LDAC}$ is low. The DAC outputs may have a small offset error produced by the output buffer. The registers remains at zero until a valid write sequence is made to the DAC, changing the DAC register data. This is useful in applications where it is important to know the state of the outputs of the DAC after power up. All digital inputs must be logic low until the digital and analog supplies are applied. Any logic high voltages applied to the logic input pins when power is not applied to AV_{DD} and DV_{DD}, may power the device logic circuit through the overvoltage protection diode causing an undesired operation. When separate analog (AV_{DD}) and digital (DV_{DD}) supplies are used, AV_{DD} must come up first before DV_{DD}, to ensure that the power-on-reset circuit operates correctly.

SERIAL INTERFACE

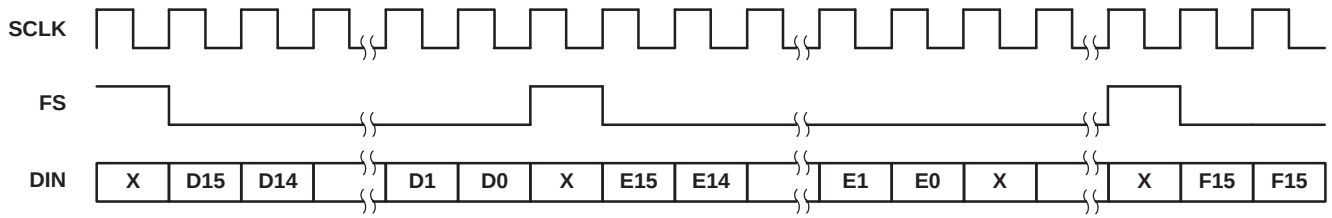
A falling edge of FS starts shifting the data on DIN starting with the MSB to the internal register on the falling edges of SCLK. After 16 bits have been transferred, the content of the shift register is moved to one of the DAC holding registers, depending on the address bits within the data word. A logic 0 on the $\overline{LDAC}$ pin is required to transfer the content of the DAC holding register to the DAC latch and to update the DAC outputs. $\overline{LDAC}$ is an asynchronous input. It can be held low if a simultaneous update of all eight channels is not needed.

For daisy-chaining, DOUT provides the data sampled on DIN with a delay of 16 clock cycles.

DSP Mode:



µC Mode:



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Difference between DSP mode (MODE = N.C. or 0) and µC (MODE = 1) mode:

- In µC mode, FS needs to be held low until all 16 data bits have been transferred. If FS is driven high before the 16th falling clock edge, the data transfer is cancelled. The DAC is updated after a rising edge on FS.
- In DSP mode, FS needs to stay low for 20 ns and can go high before the 16th falling clock edge.
- In DSP mode there needs to be one falling SCLK edge before FS goes low to start the write (DIN) cycle. This extra falling SCLK edge has to happen at least 5 ns before FS goes low, $t_{su(CK-FS)} \geq 5$ ns.
- In µC mode, the extra falling SCLK edge is not necessary. However, if it does happen, the extra negative SCLK edge is not allowed to occur within 10 ns after FS goes HIGH to finish the WRITE cycle ($t_{su(FS-C17)}$).

SERIAL CLOCK FREQUENCY AND UPDATE RATE

The maximum serial clock frequency is given by:

$$f_{sclkmax} = \frac{1}{t_{whmin} + t_{wlmin}} = 30 \text{ MHz}$$

The maximum update rate is:

$$f_{updatemax} = \frac{1}{16\left(t_{whmin} + t_{wlmin}\right)} = 1.95 \text{ MHz}$$

Note, that the maximum update rate is just a theoretical value for the serial interface, as the settling time of the DAC has to be considered also.

DATA FORMAT

The 16-bit data word consists of two parts:

- Address bits (D15…D12)
- Data bits (D11…D0)

D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
A3	A2	A1	A0	Data											

Ax: Address bits. See table.

REGISTER MAP

A3	A2	A1	A0	FUNCTION
0	0	0	0	DAC A
0	0	0	1	DAC B
0	0	1	0	DAC C
0	0	1	1	DAC D
0	1	0	0	DAC E
0	1	0	1	DAC F
0	1	1	0	DAC G
0	1	1	1	DAC H
1	0	0	0	CTRL0
1	0	0	1	CTRL1
1	0	1	0	Preset
1	0	1	1	Reserved
1	1	0	0	DAC A and $\overline{B}$
1	1	0	1	DAC C and $\overline{D}$
1	1	1	0	DAC E and $\overline{F}$
1	1	1	1	DAC G and $\overline{H}$

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DAC A-H AND TWO-CHANNEL REGISTERS

Writing to DAC A-H sets the output voltage of channel A-H. It is possible to automatically generate the complement of one channel by writing to one of the four two-channel registers (DAC A and $\overline{B}$ etc.).

The TLV5630 decodes all 12 data bits. The TLV5631 decodes D11 to D2 (D1 and D0 are ignored). The TLV5632 decodes D11 to D4 (D3 to D0 are ignored).

PRESET

The outputs of the DAC channels can be driven simultaneously to a predefined value stored in the preset register by driving the $\overline{PRE}$ input pin low and asserting the $\overline{LDAC}$ input pin. The preset register is cleared (set to zero) by the POR circuit after power up. Therefore, it must be written with a predefined value before asserting the $\overline{PRE}$ pin low, unless zero is the desired preset value. The $\overline{PRE}$ input is asynchronous to the clock.

CTRL0

BIT	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Function	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	PD	DO	R1	R0	IM
Default	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0

PD	: Full device power down	0 = normal	1 = power down
DO	: DOUT enable	0 = disabled	1 = enabled
R1:0	: Reference select bits	0 = external	1 = external, 2 = internal 1 V, 3 = internal 2 V
IM	: Input mode	0 = straight binary	1 = twos complement
X	: Reserved		

If DOUT is enabled, the data input on DIN is output on DOUT with a 16-cycle delay. That makes it possible to daisy-chain multiple DACs on one serial bus.

CTRL1

BIT	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Function	X	X	X	X	P_{GH}	P_{EF}	P_{CD}	P_{AB}	S_{GH}	S_{EF}	S_{CD}	S_{AB}
Default	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

P_{XY}	: Power Down DAC_{XY}	0 = normal	1 = power down
S_{XY}	: Speed DAC_{XY}	0 = slow	1 = fast
XY	: DAC pair AB, CD, EF or GH		

In power-down mode, the amplifiers of the selected DAC pair are disabled and the total power consumption of the device is significantly reduced. Power-down mode of a specific DAC pair can be selected by setting the P_{XY} bit within the data word to 1.

There are two settling time modes: fast and slow. Fast mode of a DAC pair is selected by setting S_{XY} to 1 and slow mode is selected by setting S_{XY} to 0.

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REFERENCE

The DAC reference can be sourced internally or externally by programming bits D2 (R1) and D1 (R0) of the CTRL0 register (address = 08h). If an external source of reference is applied to the REF pin, the device must be configured to accept the external reference source by setting R1 and R0 to 00 or 01. If R1 and R0 is set to select for internal reference, a voltage of 1.024 V (if R1 and R0 = 10) or 2.048 V (if R1 and R0 = 11) is available. The internal reference can source up to 1 mA, therefore. it can be used as an external system reference. A decoupling capacitor must be connected to the REF pin if internal reference is selected to ensure output stability. A 1 μF to 10 μF capacitor in parallel to a 100 pF capacitor should be sufficient, see Figure 13.

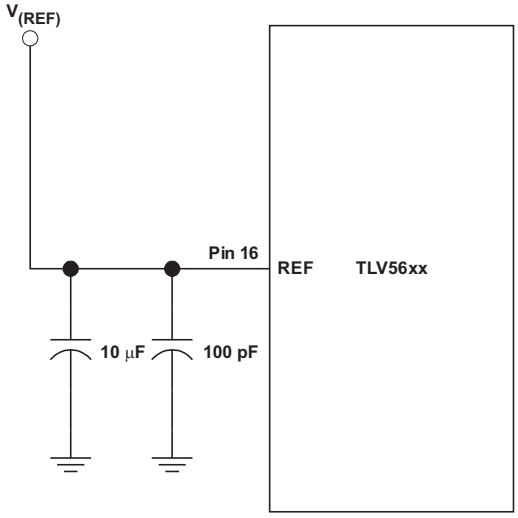


Figure 13. Reference Pin Decoupling Connection

BUFFERED AMPLIFIER

The DAC outputs are buffered by an amplifier with a gain of two, which are configurable as Class A (fast mode) or Class AB (slow or low-power mode). The output buffers have near rail-to-rail output with short-circuit protection, and can reliably drive a 2-kΩ load with a 100-pF load capacitance.

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PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/ Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Samples (Requires Login)
TLV5630IDW	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	25	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Add to cart
TLV5630IDWG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	25	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Add to cart
TLV5630IPW	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	20	70	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Add to cart
TLV5630IPWG4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	20	70	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Add to cart
TLV5630IPWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Add to cart
TLV5630IPWRG4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Add to cart
TLV5631IDW	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	25	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Add to cart
TLV5631IDWG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	25	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Add to cart
TLV5631IDWR	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Add to cart
TLV5631IDWRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Add to cart
TLV5631IPW	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	20	70	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Add to cart
TLV5631IPWG4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	20	70	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Add to cart
TLV5631IPWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Add to cart
TLV5631IPWRG4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Add to cart
TLV5632IDW	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	25	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Add to cart
TLV5632IDWG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	25	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Add to cart
TLV5632IDWR	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Add to cart

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/ Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Samples (Requires Login)
TLV5632IDWRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Add to cart
TLV5632IPW	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	20	70	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Add to cart
TLV5632IPWG4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	20	70	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Add to cart
TLV5632IPWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Add to cart
TLV5632IPWRG4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	20	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Add to cart

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:
ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.
LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.
NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.
PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.
OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) 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.
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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)

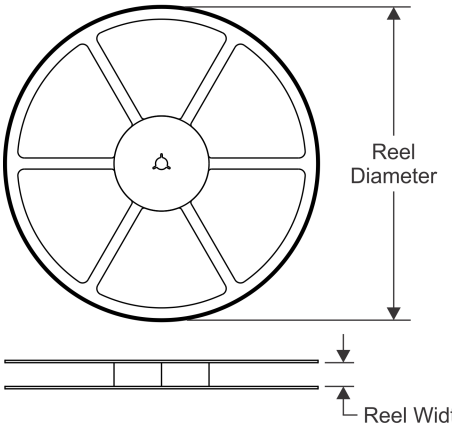
(3) MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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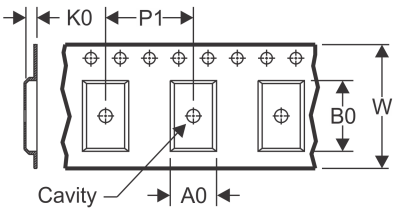
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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

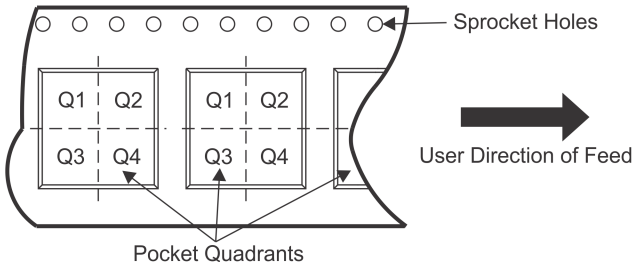


TAPE DIMENSIONS



A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

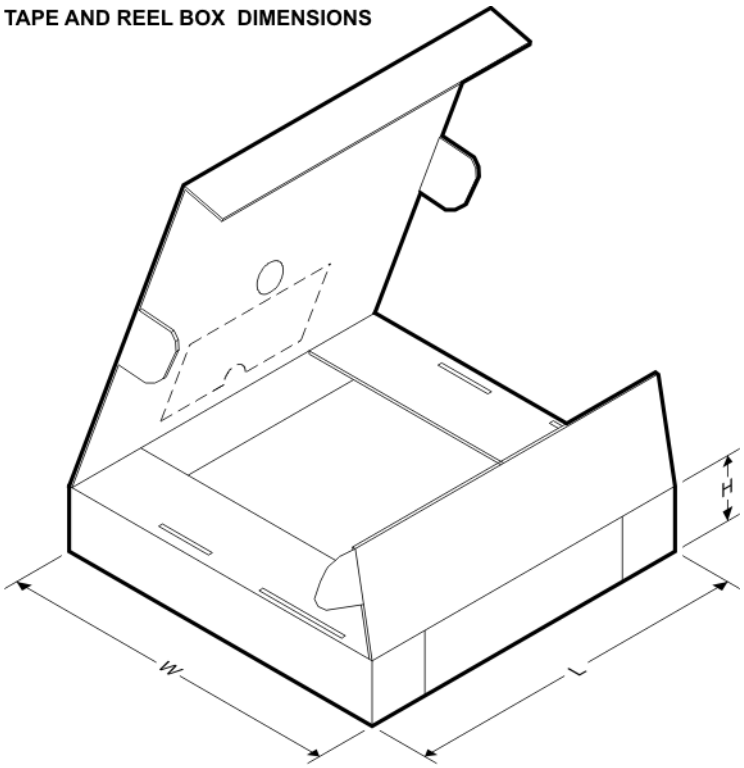
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*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
TLV5630IPWR	TSSOP	PW	20	2000	330.0	16.4	6.95	7.1	1.6	8.0	16.0	Q1
TLV5631IDWR	SOIC	DW	20	2000	330.0	24.4	10.8	13.3	2.7	12.0	24.0	Q1
TLV5631IPWR	TSSOP	PW	20	2000	330.0	16.4	6.95	7.1	1.6	8.0	16.0	Q1
TLV5632IDWR	SOIC	DW	20	2000	330.0	24.4	10.8	13.3	2.7	12.0	24.0	Q1
TLV5632IPWR	TSSOP	PW	20	2000	330.0	16.4	6.95	7.1	1.6	8.0	16.0	Q1

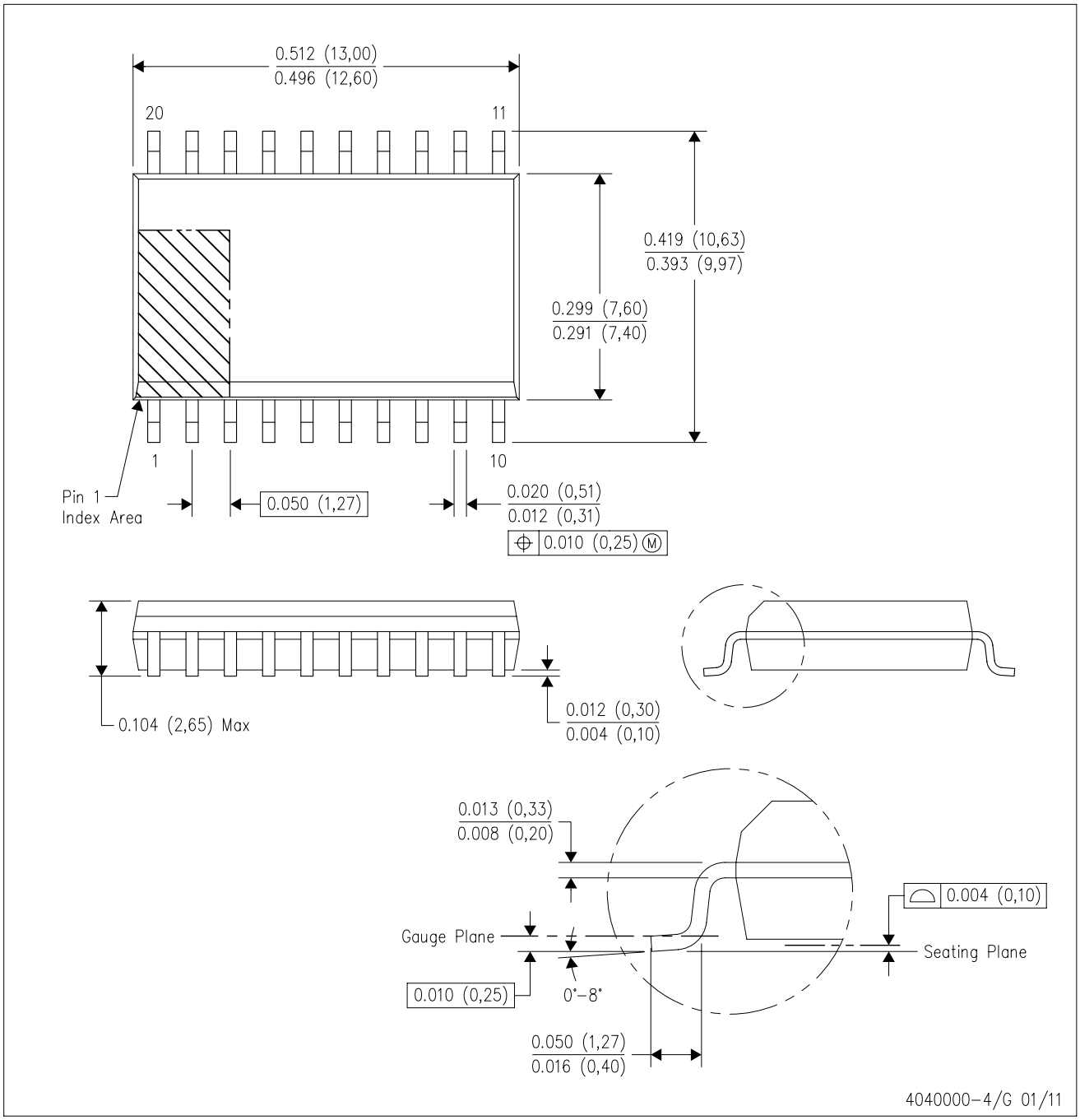
TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

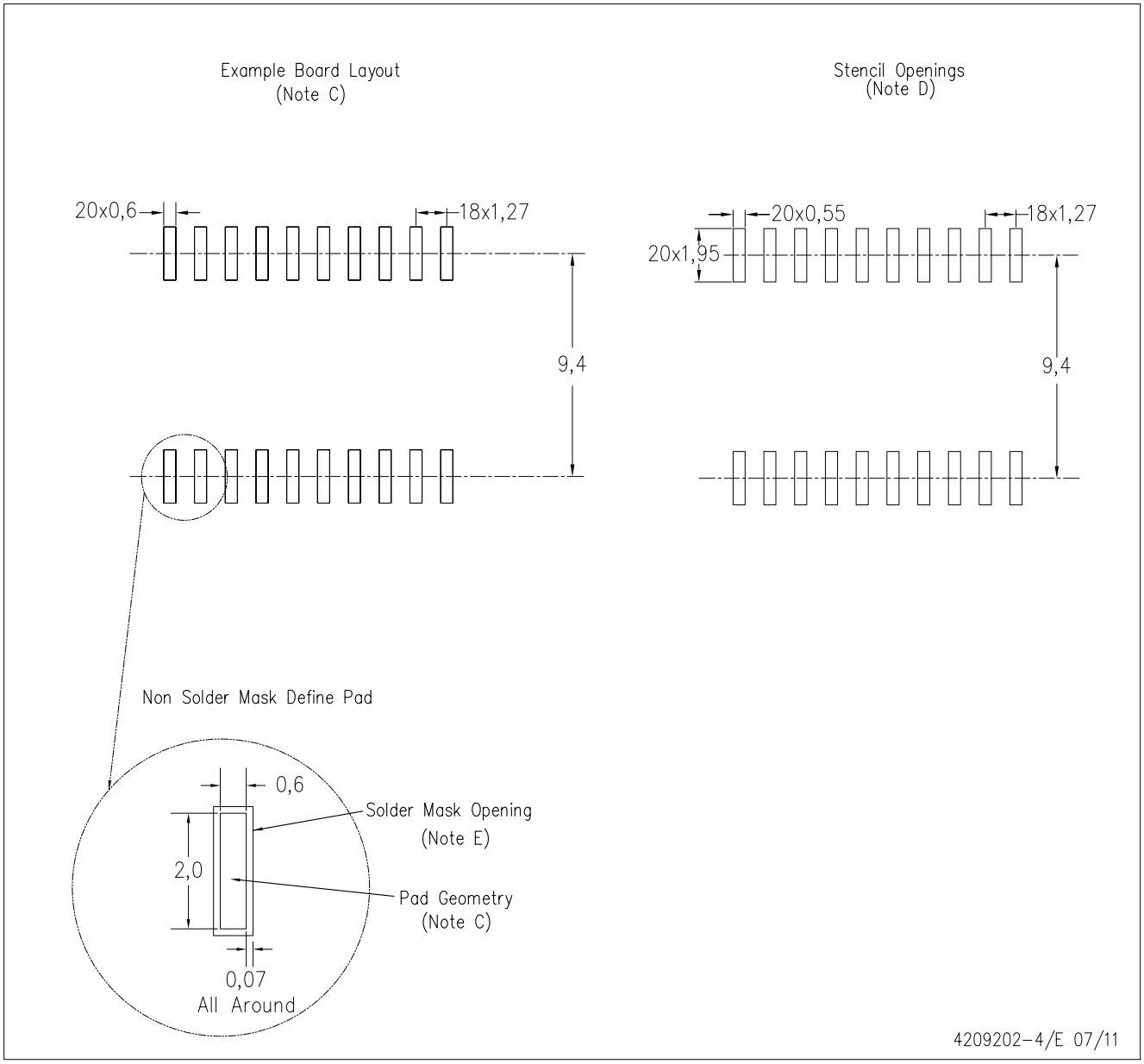
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TLV5630IPWR	TSSOP	PW	20	2000	367.0	367.0	38.0
TLV5631IDWR	SOIC	DW	20	2000	367.0	367.0	45.0
TLV5631IPWR	TSSOP	PW	20	2000	367.0	367.0	38.0
TLV5632IDWR	SOIC	DW	20	2000	367.0	367.0	45.0
TLV5632IPWR	TSSOP	PW	20	2000	367.0	367.0	38.0

DW (R–PDSO–G20) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



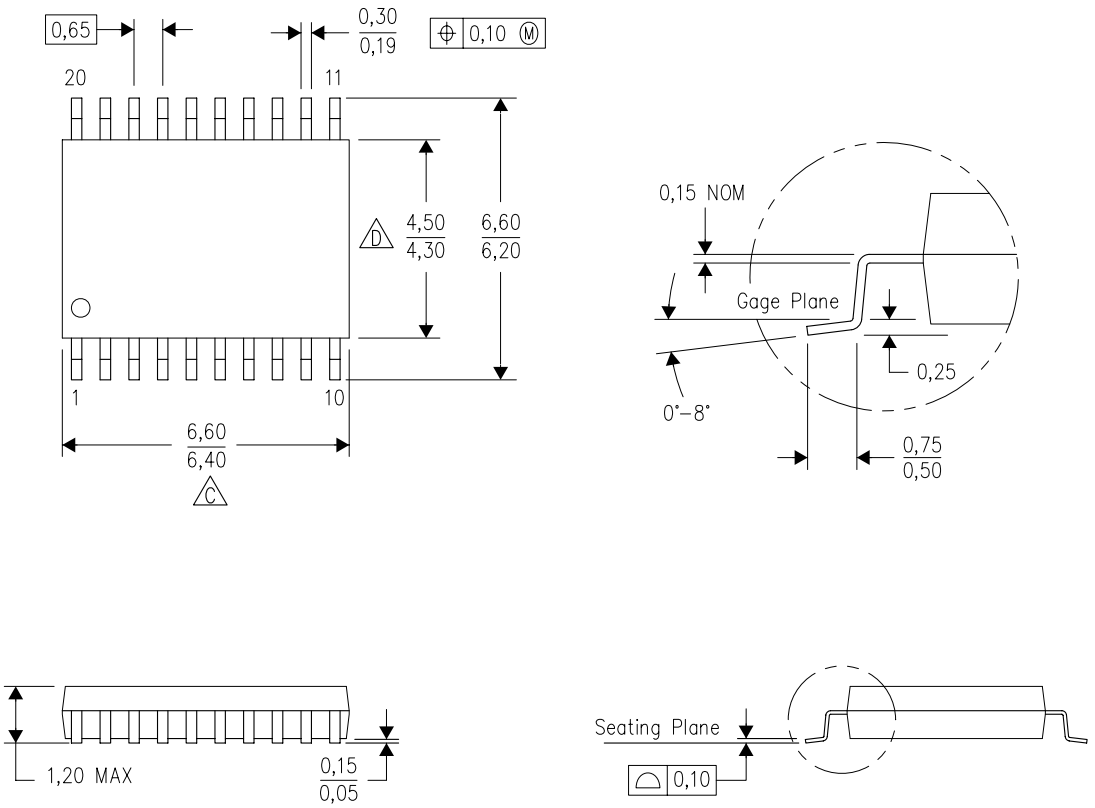
NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters). Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M–1994.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0.006 (0,15).
D. Falls within JEDEC MS–013 variation AC.

DW (R–PDSO–G20) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Refer to IPC7351 for alternate board design.
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
E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.

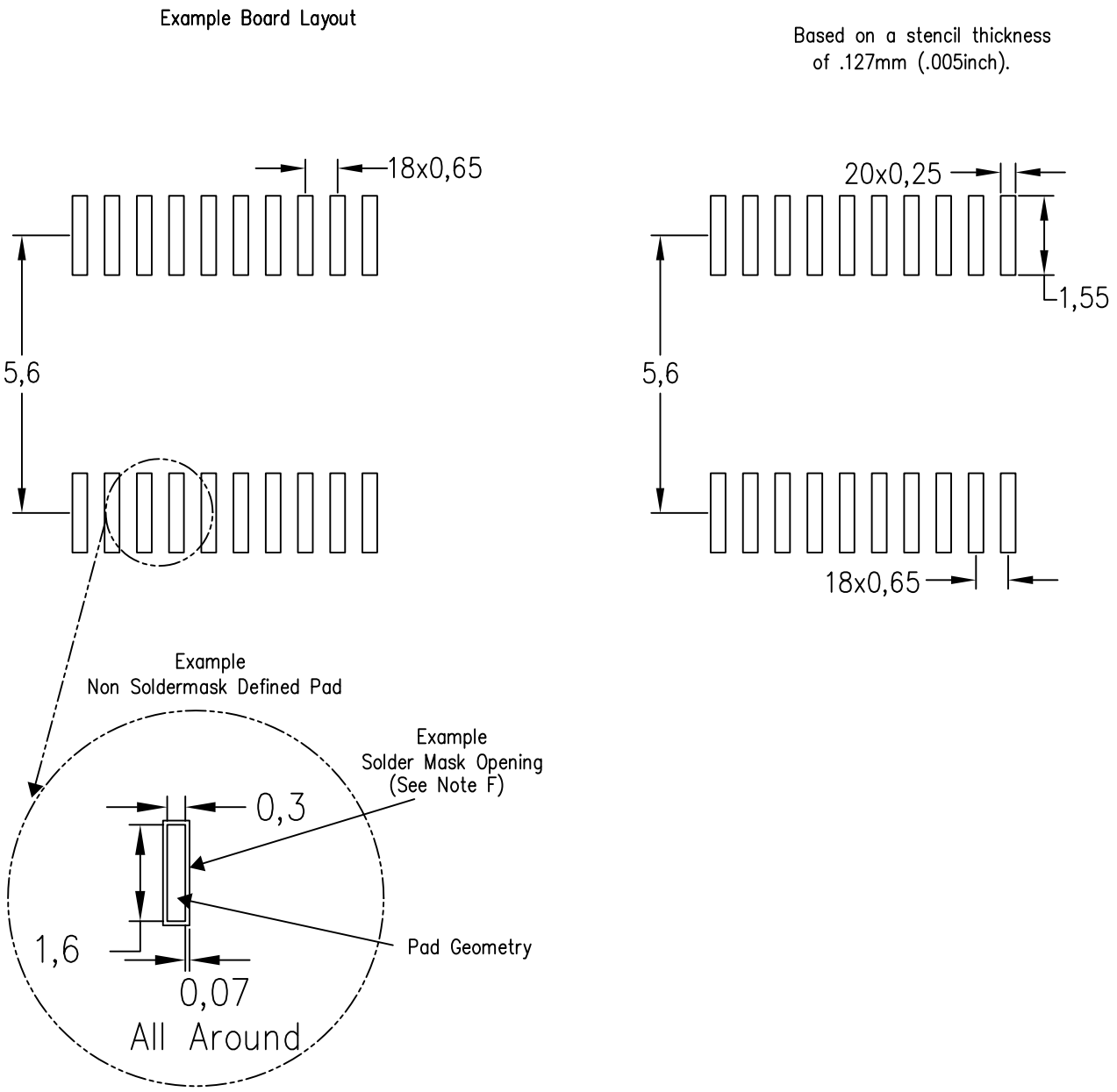
PW (R–PDSO–G20) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



4040064–5/G 02/11

NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M–1994.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0,15 each side.
D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0,25 each side.
E. Falls within JEDEC MO–153

PW (R–PDSO–G20) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



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 design.
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.

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