TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

LMV341, LMV342, LMV344

SLOS447I – SEPTEMBER 2004 – REVISED MAY 2016

LMV34x Rail-to-Rail Output CMOS Operational Amplifiers With Shutdown

1 Features

- 2.7-V and 5-V Performance
- Rail-to-Rail Output Swing
- Input Bias Current: 1 pA (Typical)
- Input Offset Voltage: 0.25 mV (Typical)
- Low Supply Current: 100 µA (Typical)
- Low Shutdown Current: 45 pA (Typical)
- Gain Bandwidth of 1 MHz (Typical)
- Slew Rate: 1 V/µs (Typical)
- Turnon Time From Shutdown: 5 µs (Typical)
- Input Referred Voltage Noise (at 10 kHz): 20 nV/$\sqrt{Hz}$
- ESD Protection Exceeds JESD 22
  - 2000-V Human-Body Model (HBM)
  - 750-V Charged-device model (CDM)

2 Applications

- Cordless and Cellular Phones
- Consumer Electronics (Laptops, PDAs)
- Audio Preamplifiers for Voice
- Portable, Battery-Powered Electronic Equipment
- Supply-Current Monitoring
- Battery Monitoring
- Buffers
- Filters
- Drivers

3 Description

The LMV34x devices are single, dual, and quad CMOS operational amplifiers, respectively, with low voltage, low power, and rail-to-rail output swing capabilities. The PMOS input stage offers an ultra-low input bias current of 1 pA (typical) and an offset voltage of 0.25 mV (typical). The single-supply amplifier is designed specifically for low-voltage (2.7 V to 5 V) operation, with a wide common-mode input voltage range that typically extends from –0.2 V to 0.8 V from the positive supply rail. The LMV341 (single) also offers a shutdown ($\overline{SHDN}$) pin that can be used to disable the device. In shutdown mode, the supply current is reduced to 33 nA (typical). Additional features of the family are a 20-nV/$\sqrt{Hz}$ voltage noise at 10 kHz, 1-MHz unity-gain bandwidth, 1-V/µs slew rate, and 100-µA current consumption per channel.

Offered in both the SOT-23 and smaller SC70 packages, the LMV341 is suitable for the most space-constraint applications. The LMV342 dual device is offered in the standard SOIC and VSSOP packages. An extended industrial temperature range from –40°C to 125°C makes these devices suitable in a wide variety of commercial and industrial environments.

Device Information[1]

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
LMV341IDCK	SC70 (6)	2.00 mm × 1.25 mm
LMV341IDBV	SOT-23 (6)	2.90 mm × 1.60 mm
LMV342ID	SOIC (8)	4.90 mm × 3.91 mm
LMV342IDGK	VSSOP (8)	3.00 mm × 3.00 mm
LMV344ID	SOIC (14)	8.65 mm × 3.91 mm
LMV344IPW	TSSOP (14)	5.00 mm × 4.40 mm

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

Sample-and-Hold Circuit
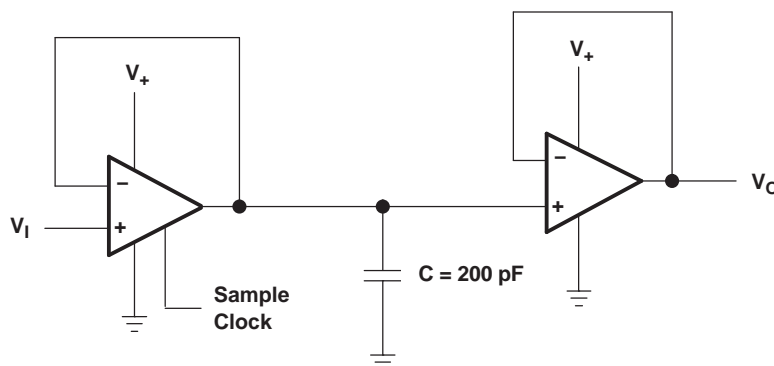
Table of Contents

4 Revision History

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

Changes from Revision H (June 2012) to Revision I　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　**Page**

- Added *ESD Ratings* table, *Feature Description* section, *Device Functional Modes*, *Application and Implementation* section, *Power Supply Recommendations* section, *Layout* section, *Device and Documentation Support* section, and *Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information* section. 1
- Removed *Ordering Information* table 1

5 Pin Configuration and Functions

DBV or DCK Package
6-Pin SOT-23 or SC70
Top View

IN+ — 1   6 — V$_+$
GND — 2   5 — $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$
IN– — 3   4 — OUT
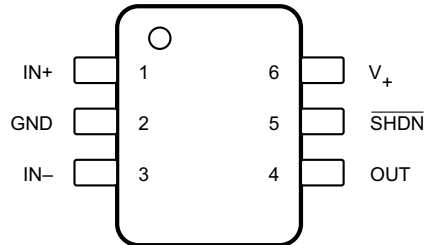
Pin Functions: LMV341

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	SOT-23, SC70		
IN+	1	I	Noninverting input on channel 1
IN–	3	I	Inverting input on channel 1
OUT	4	O	Output on channel 1
GND	2	—	Ground
$\overline{\text{SHDN}}$	5	I	Shutdown active low
V$_+$	6	—	Positive power supply

D or DGK Package
8-Pin SOIC or VSSOP
Top View

1OUT — 1   8 — V$_+$
1IN– — 2   7 — 2OUT
1IN+ — 3   6 — 2IN–
GND — 4   5 — 2IN+
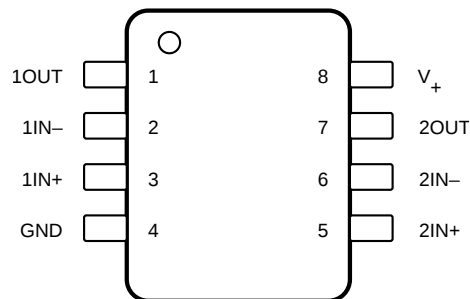
Pin Functions: LMV342

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	SOIC, VSSOP		
1IN+	3	I	Noninverting input on channel 1
1IN–	2	I	Inverting input on channel 1
1OUT	1	O	Output on channel 1
2IN+	5	I	Noninverting input on channel 2
2IN–	6	I	Inverting input on channel 2
2OUT	7	O	Output on channel 2
GND	4	—	Ground
V$_+$	8	—	Positive power supply

Product Folder Links: *LMV341 LMV342 LMV344*

D or PW Package
14-Pin SOIC or TSSOP
Top View

```
          ┌─────────────────┐
1OUT ──│ 1            14 │── 4OUT
1IN− ──│ 2            13 │── 4IN−
1IN+ ──│ 3            12 │── 4IN+
 V+  ──│ 4            11 │── GND
2IN+ ──│ 5            10 │── 3IN+
2IN− ──│ 6             9 │── 3IN−
2OUT ──│ 7             8 │── 3OUT
          └─────────────────┘
```
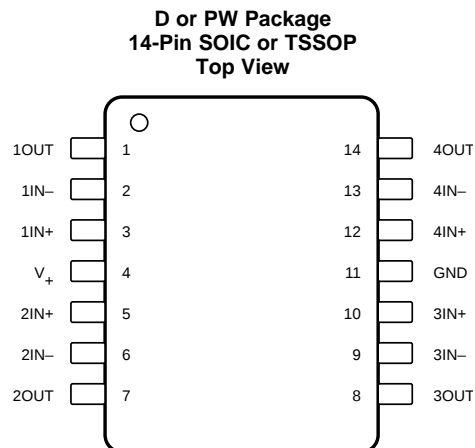
Pin Functions: LMV344

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	SOIC, TSSOP		
1IN+	3	I	Noninverting input on channel 1
1IN−	2	I	Inverting input on channel 1
1OUT	1	O	Output on channel 1
2IN+	5	I	Noninverting input on channel 2
2IN−	6	I	Inverting input on channel 2
2OUT	7	O	Output on channel 2
3IN+	10	I	Noninverting input on channel 3
3IN−	9	I	Inverting input on channel 3
3OUT	8	O	Output on channel 3
4IN+	12	I	Noninverting input on channel 4
4IN−	13	I	Inverting input on channel 4
4OUT	14	O	Output on channel 4
GND	11	—	Ground
V+	4	—	Positive power supply

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_+	Supply voltage[2]	−0.3	5.5	V
V_{ID}	Differential input voltage[3]		±5.5	V
V_I	Input voltage (either input)	−0.3	5.5	V
V_O	Output voltage	−0.3	V_{CC} + 0.3	V
T_J	Operating virtual junction temperature		150	°C
T_{stg}	Storage temperature	−65	150	°C

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
(2) All voltage values (except differential voltages) are with respect to the network GND.
(3) Differential voltages are at IN+ with respect to IN−.

6.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 [1]	±2000	V
		Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 [2]	±750	

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

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_+	Supply voltage (single-supply operation)	2.5	5.5	V
T_A	Operating free-air temperature	−40	125	°C

6.4 Thermal Information

	THERMAL METRIC[1]	LMV342	LMV344	LMV341		LMV342	LMV344	UNIT
		D (SOIC)		DBV (SOT-23)	DCK (SC70)	DGK (VSSOP)	PW (TSSOP)	
		8 PINS	14 PINS	6 PINS	6 PINS	8 PINS	14 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance [2] [3]	123.9	88.7	193.4	196.8	192.3	118	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	70.2	49	145.6	82.4	78.2	46.9	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	64.1	43	44.1	95.2	112.6	59.7	°C/W
ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	25	16.9	34.1	1.8	15.2	5.1	°C/W
ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	63.6	42.7	43.4	93.2	111.2	59.1	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, SPRA953.
(2) Maximum power dissipation is a function of T_J(max), $R_{\theta JA}$, and T_A. The maximum allowable power dissipation at any allowable ambient temperature is $P_D = (T_J(max) – T_A)/R_{\theta JA}$. Operating at the absolute maximum T_J of 150°C can affect reliability.
(3) The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51-7.

6.5 Electrical Characteristics: V_+ = 2.7 V

V_+ = 2.7 V, GND = 0 V, V_{IC} = V_O = V_+/2, R_L > 1 MΩ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	MIN	TYP[1]	MAX	UNIT
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage		25°C		0.25	4	mV
			Full range			4.5	
α_{VIO}	Average temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range		1.7		µV/°C
I_{IB}	Input bias current		25°C		1	120	pA
			−40°C to 85°C			250	
			−40°C to 125°C			3	nA
I_{IO}	Input offset current		25°C		6.6		fA
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	0 ≤ V_{ICR} ≤ 1.7 V	25°C	56	80		dB
		0 ≤ V_{ICR} ≤ 1.6 V	Full range	50			
k_{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio	2.7 ≤ V_+ ≤ 5 V	25°C	65	82		dB
			Full range	60			
V_{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range	Lower range, CMRR ≥ 50 dB	25°C		−0.2	0	V
		Upper range, CMRR ≥ 50 dB	25°C	1.7	1.9		
A_V	Large-signal voltage gain[2]	R_L = 10 kΩ to 1.35 V	25°C	78	113		dB
			Full range	70			
		R_L = 2 kΩ to 1.35 V	25°C	72	103		
			Full range	64			

(1) Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm.
(2) GND + 0.2 V ≤ V_O ≤ V_+ − 0.2 V

Electrical Characteristics: V_+ = 2.7 V (continued)

V_+ = 2.7 V, GND = 0 V, V_{IC} = V_O = V_+/2, R_L > 1 MΩ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T_A	MIN	TYP[1]	MAX	UNIT
V_O	Output swing (delta from supply rails)	R_L = 2 kΩ to 1.35 V	Low level	25°C		24	60	mV
				Full range			95	
			High level	25°C		26	60	
				Full range			95	
		R_L = 10 kΩ to 1.35 V	Low level	25°C		5	30	
				Full range			40	
			High level	25°C		5.3	30	
				Full range			40	
I_{CC}	Supply current (per channel)			25°C		100	170	µA
				Full range			230	
I_{OS}	Output short-circuit current	Sourcing	LMV341, LMV342	25°C	20	32		mA
			LMV344		18	24		
		Sinking			15	24		
SR	Slew rate	R_L = 10 kΩ[3]		25°C		1		V/µs
GBM	Unity-gain bandwidth	R_L = 10 kΩ, C_L = 200 pF		25°C		1		MHz
$Φ_m$	Phase margin	R_L = 100 kΩ		25°C		72		°
G_m	Gain margin	R_L = 100 kΩ		25°C		20		dB
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 1 kHz		25°C		40		nV/√Hz
I_n	Equivalent input noise current	f = 1 kHz		25°C		0.001		pA/√Hz
THD	Total harmonic distortion	f = 1 kHz, A_V = 1, R_L = 600 Ω, V_I = 1 V_{PP}		25°C		0.017%		

(3) Connected as voltage follower with 2-V_{PP} step input. Number specified is the slower of the positive and negative slew rates.

6.6 Electrical Characteristics: V_+ = 5 V

V_+ = 5 V, GND = 0 V, V_{IC} = V_O = V_+/2, R_L > 1 MΩ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	MIN	TYP[1]	MAX	UNIT
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage		25°C		0.25	4	mV
			Full range			4.5	
$α_{VIO}$	Average temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range		1.9		µV/°C
I_{IB}	Input bias current		25°C		1	200	pA
			−40°C to 85°C			375	
			−40°C to 125°C			5	nA
I_{IO}	Input offset current		25°C		6.6		fA
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	0 ≤ V_{ICR} ≤ 4 V	25°C	56	86		dB
		0 ≤ V_{ICR} ≤ 3.9 V	Full range	50			
k_{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio	2.7 V ≤ V_+ ≤ 5 V	25°C	65	82		dB
			Full range	60			
V_{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range	Lower range, CMRR ≥ 50 dB	25°C		−0.2	0	V
		Upper range, CMRR ≥ 50 dB	25°C	4	4.2		
A_V	Large-signal voltage gain[2]	R_L = 10 kΩ to 2.5 V	25°C	78	116		dB
			Full range	70			
		R_L = 2 kΩ to 2.5 V	25°C	72	107		
			Full range	64			

(1) Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm.
(2) GND + 0.2 V ≤ V_O ≤ V_+ − 0.2 V

Electrical Characteristics: V_+ = 5 V (continued)

V_+ = 5 V, GND = 0 V, V_{IC} = V_O = V_+/2, R_L > 1 MΩ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T_A	MIN	TYP[1]	MAX	UNIT
V_O	Output swing (delta from supply rails)	R_L = 2 kΩ to 2.5 V	Low level	25°C		32	60	mV
				Full range			95	
			High level	25°C		34	60	
				Full range			95	
		R_L = 10 kΩ to 2.5 V	Low level	25°C		7	30	
				Full range			40	
			High level	25°C		7	30	
				Full range			40	
I_{CC}	Supply current (per channel)			25°C		107	200	µA
				Full range			260	
I_{OS}	Output short-circuit current	Sourcing	LMV341, LMV342	25°C	85	113		mA
			LMV344		85	113		
		Sinking			50	75		
SR	Slew rate	R_L = 10 kΩ[3]		25°C		1		V/µs
GBM	Unity-gain bandwidth	R_L = 10 kΩ, C_L = 200 pF		25°C		1		MHz
$Φ_m$	Phase margin	R_L = 100 kΩ		25°C		70		°
G_m	Gain margin	R_L = 100 kΩ		25°C		20		dB
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 1 kHz		25°C		39		nV/√Hz
I_n	Equivalent input noise current	f = 1 kHz		25°C		0.001		pA/√Hz
THD	Total harmonic distortion	f = 1 kHz, A_V = 1, R_L = 600 Ω, V_I = 1 V_{PP}		25°C		0.012%		

(3)   Connected as voltage follower with 2-V_{PP} step input. Number specified is the slower of the positive and negative slew rates.

6.7   Shutdown Characteristics: V_+ = 2.7 V

V_+ = 2.7 V, GND = 0 V, V_{IC} = V_O = V_+/2, R_L > 1 MΩ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$I_{CC(SHDN)}$	Supply current in shutdown mode	V_{SD} = 0 V	25°C		0.045	1000	nA
			Full range			1.5	µA
$t_{(on)}$	Amplifier turnon time		25°C		5		µs
V_{SD}	Recommended shutdown pin voltage range	ON mode	25°C	2.4		2.7	V
		Shutdown mode		0		0.8	

6.8   Shutdown Characteristics: V_+ = 5 V

V_+ = 5 V, GND = 0 V, V_{IC} = V_O = V_+/2, R_L > 1 MΩ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$I_{CC(SHDN)}$	Supply current in shutdown mode	V_{SD} = 0 V	25°C		0.033	1	µA
			Full range			1.5	
$t_{(on)}$	Amplifier turnon time		25°C		5		µs
V_{SD}	Recommended shutdown pin voltage range	ON mode	25°C	4.5		5	V
		Shutdown mode		0		0.8	

6.9 Typical Characteristics
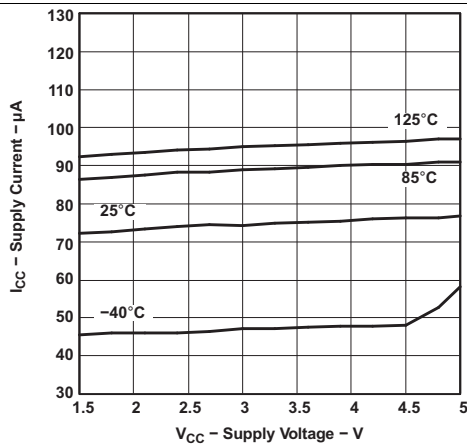
Figure 1. Supply Current vs Supply Voltage
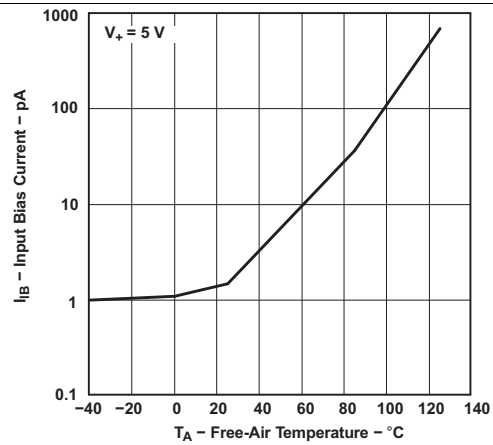
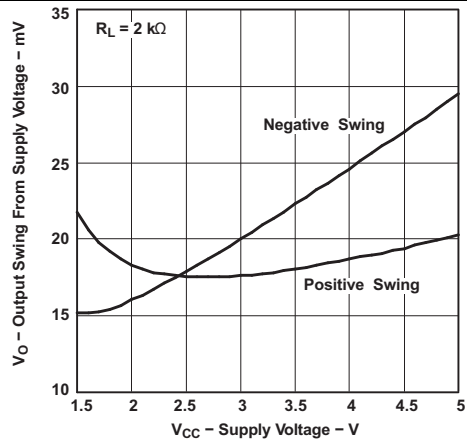**Figure 2. Input Bias Current vs Temperature**

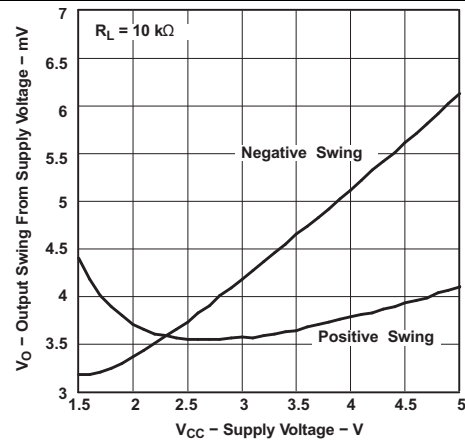**Figure 3. Output Voltage Swing vs Supply Voltage**
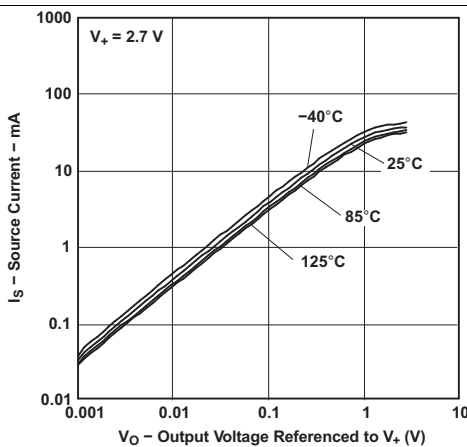

Figure 4. Output Voltage Swing vs Supply Voltage
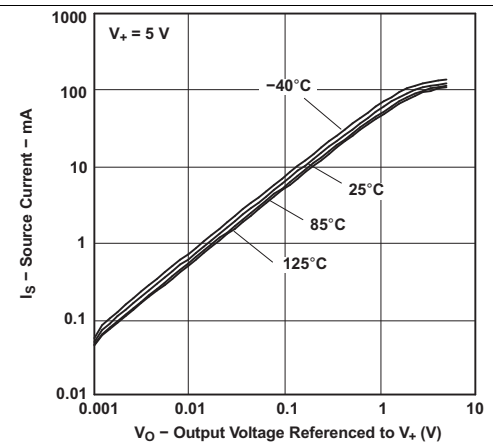

Figure 5. Source Current vs Output Voltage

Figure 6. Source Current vs Output Voltage

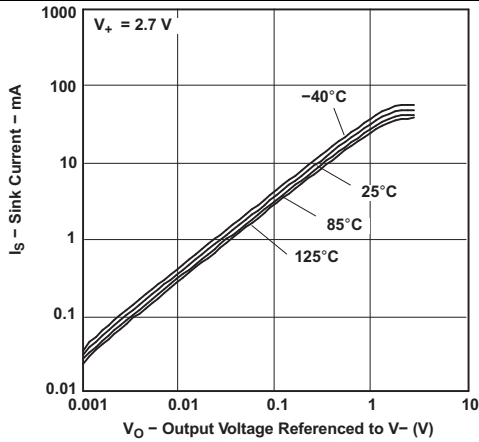Product Folder Links: *LMV341 LMV342 LMV344*

Typical Characteristics (continued)

Figure 7. Sink Current vs Output Voltage
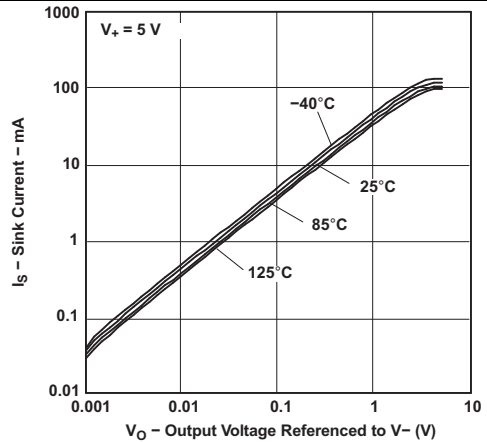
Figure 8. Sink Current vs Output Voltage
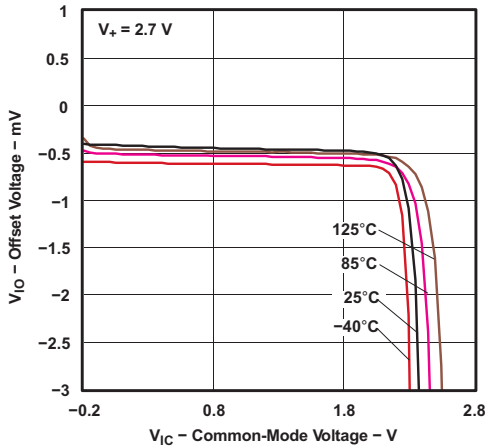
Figure 9. Offset Voltage vs Common-Mode Voltage
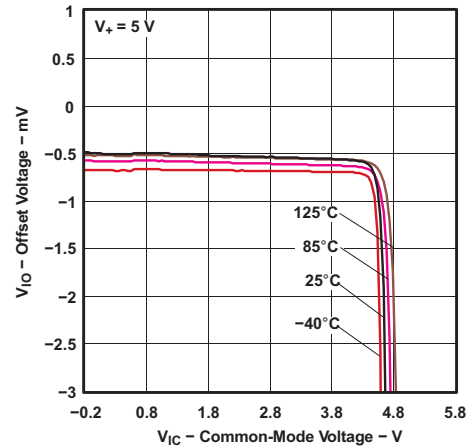
Figure 10. Offset Voltage vs Common-Mode Voltage
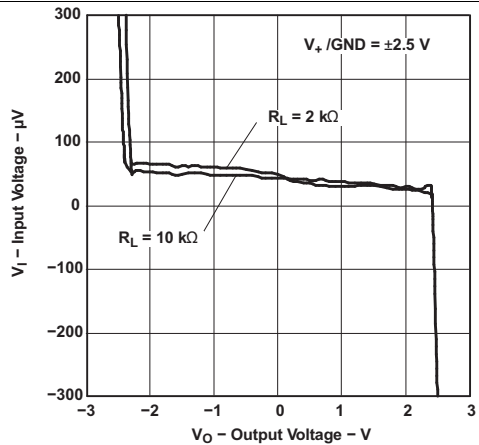
Figure 11. Input Voltage vs Output Voltage
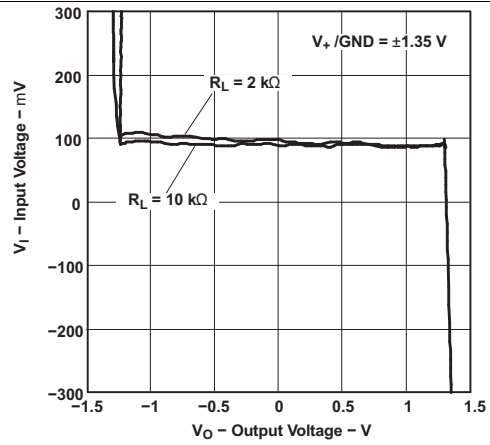
Figure 12. Input Voltage vs Output Voltage

Typical Characteristics (continued)
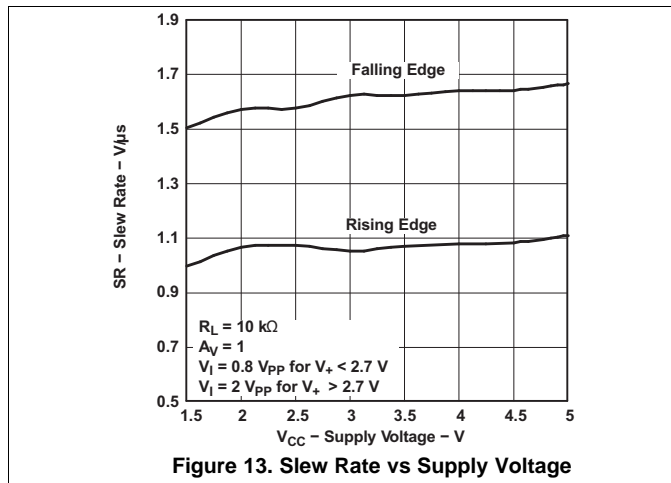
Figure 13. Slew Rate vs Supply Voltage
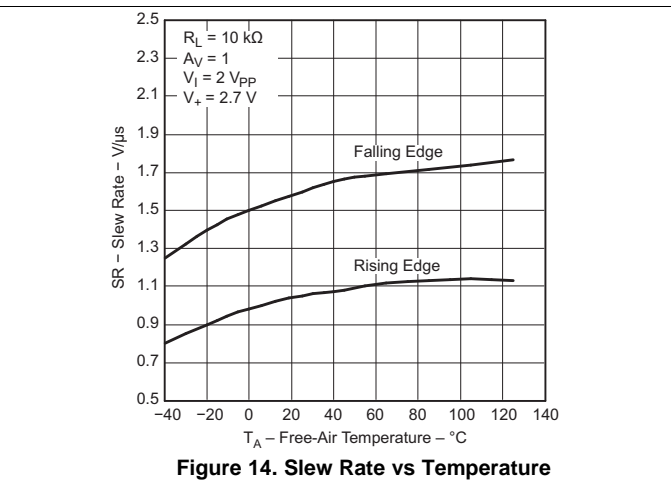
Figure 14. Slew Rate vs Temperature
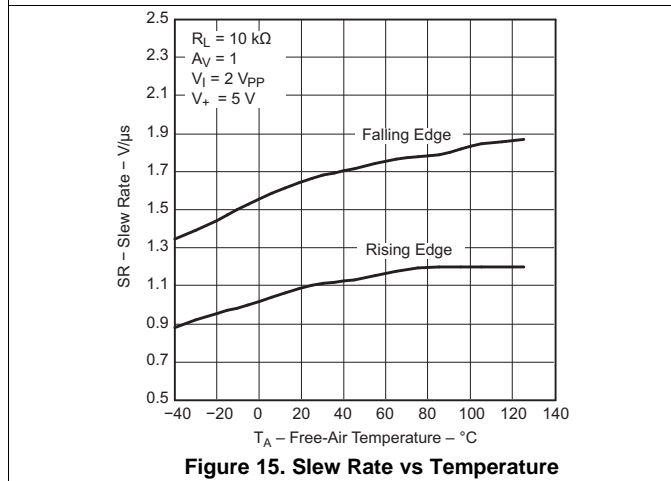
Figure 15. Slew Rate vs Temperature
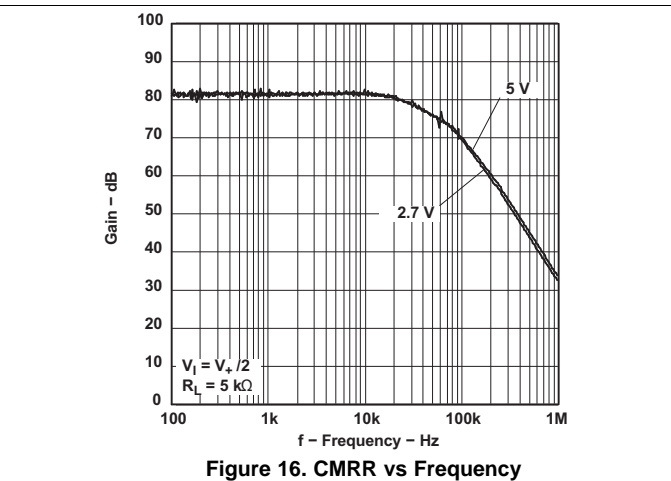
Figure 16. CMRR vs Frequency
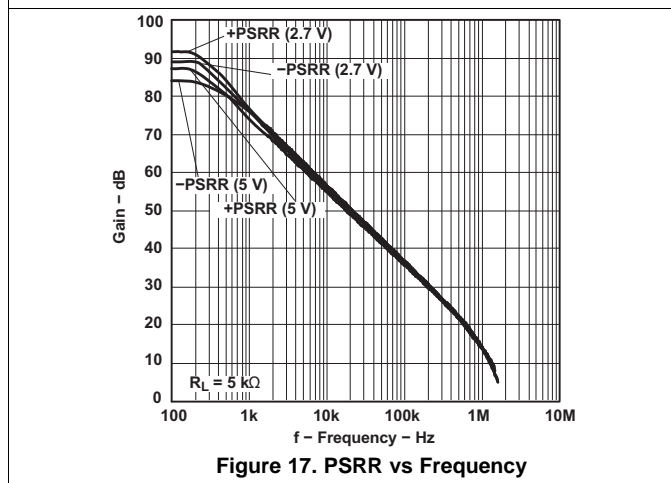
Figure 17. PSRR vs Frequency
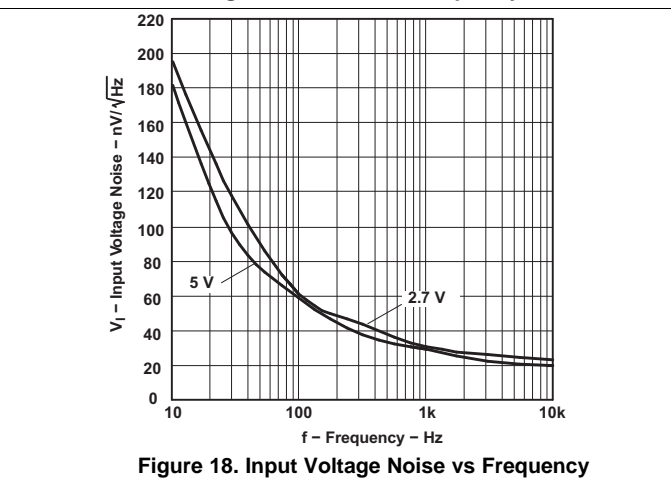
Figure 18. Input Voltage Noise vs Frequency

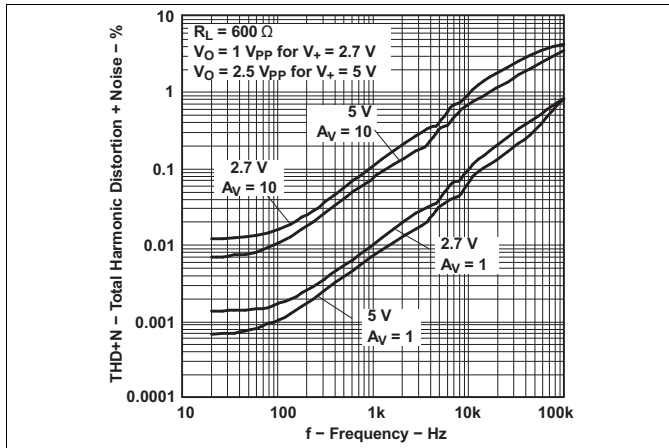Product Folder Links: *LMV341 LMV342 LMV344*

Typical Characteristics (continued)
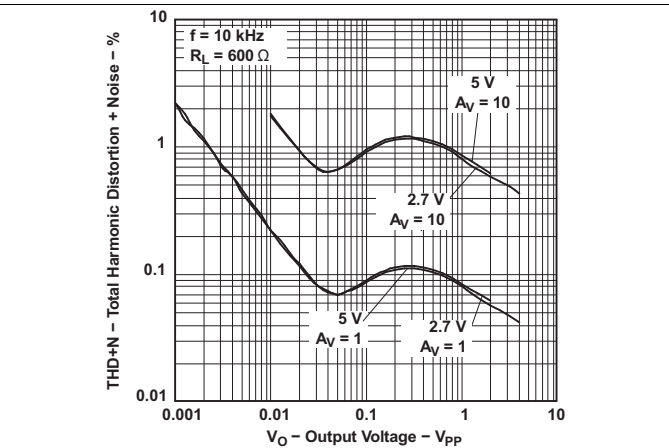

Figure 19. Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise vs Frequency
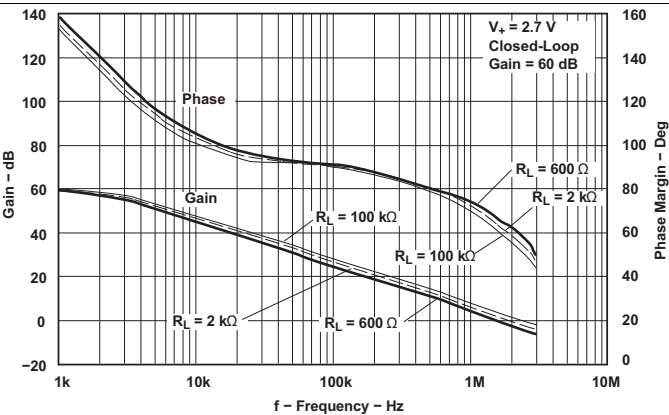

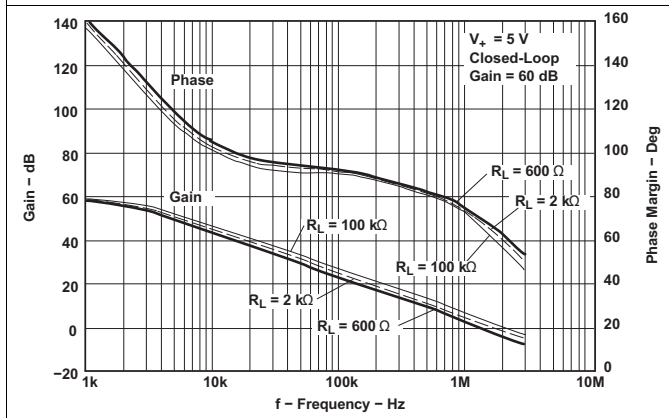Figure 20. Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise vs Output Voltage
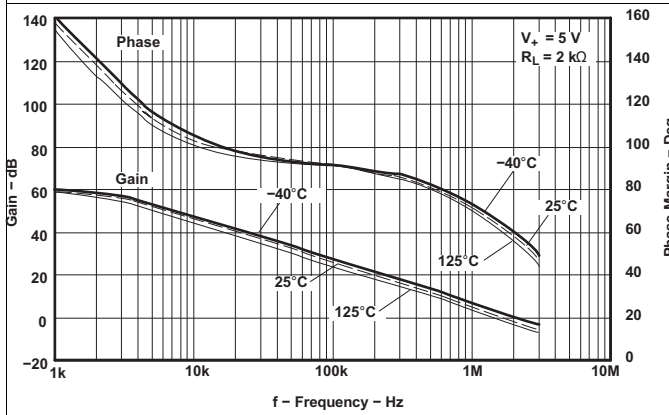
(T_A = −40°C, 25°C, 125°C)

Figure 21. Gain and Phase Margin vs Frequency

(R_L = 600 Ω, 2 kΩ, 100 kΩ)

Figure 22. Gain and Phase Margin vs Frequency

(R_L = 600 Ω, 2 kΩ, 100 kΩ)

Figure 23. Gain and Phase Margin vs Frequency
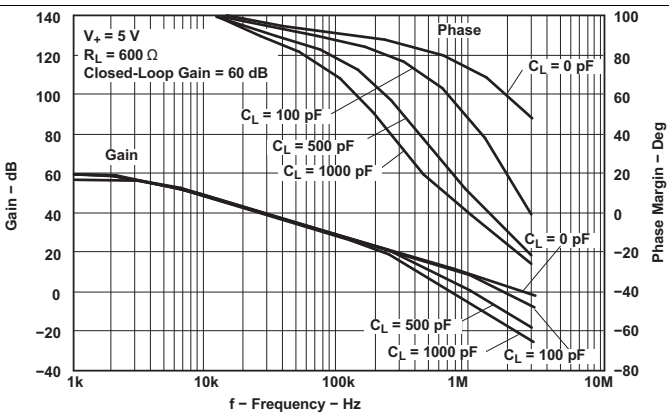
(C_L = 0 pF, 100 pF, 500 pF, 1000 pF)

Figure 24. Gain and Phase Margin vs Frequency

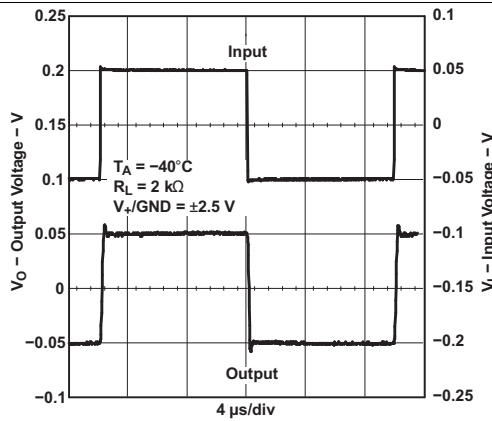## Typical Characteristics (continued)

Figure 25. Small-Signal Noninverting Response

Figure 26. Large-Signal Noninverting Response

Figure 27. Small-Signal Noninverting Response

Figure 28. Large-Signal Noninverting Response

Figure 29. Small-Signal Noninverting Response

Figure 30. Large-Signal Noninverting Response

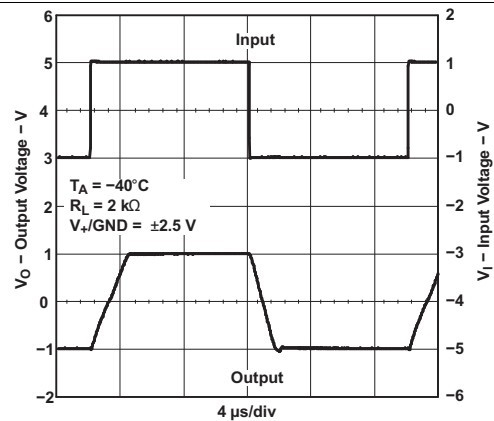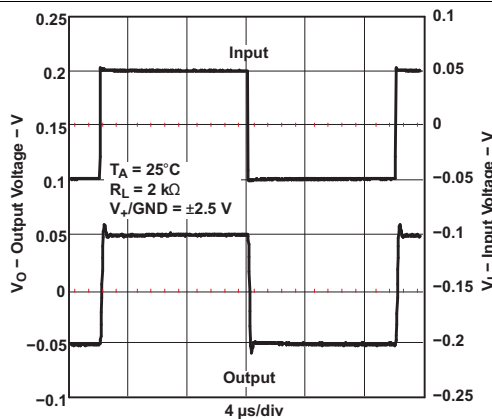## Typical Characteristics (continued)

Figure 31. Small-Signal Inverting Response
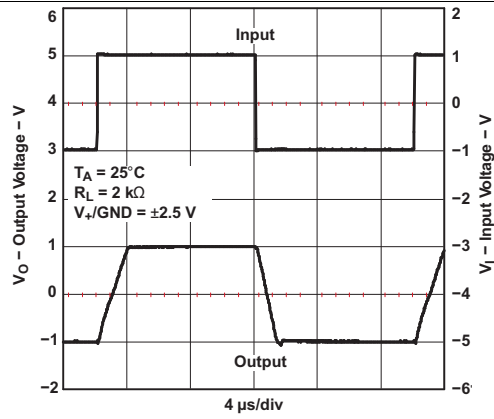
Figure 32. Large-Signal Inverting Response
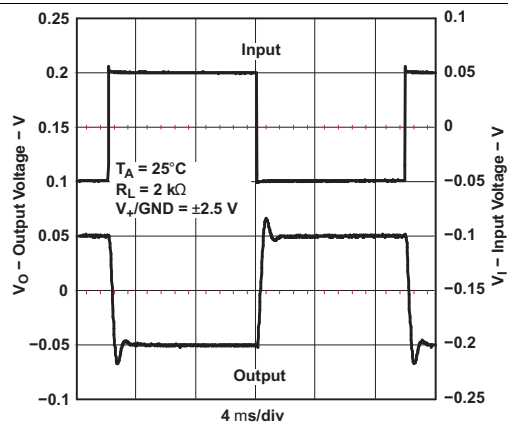
Figure 33. Small-Signal Inverting Response
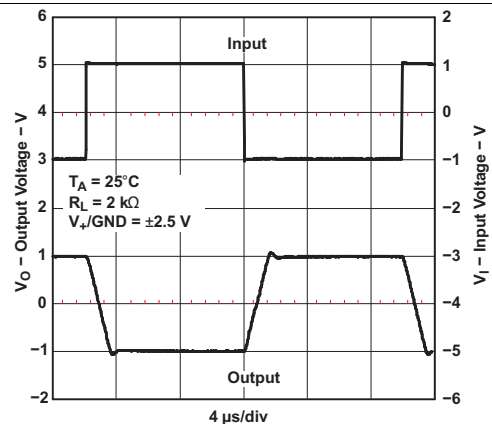
Figure 34. Large-Signal Inverting Response

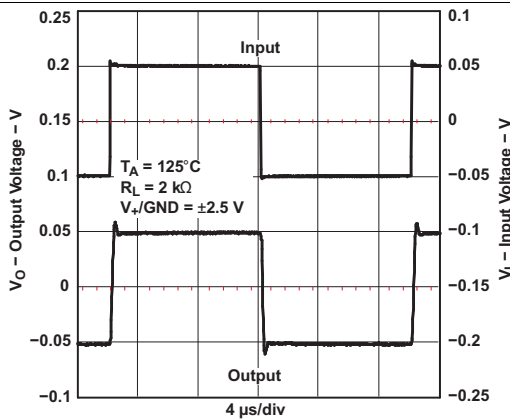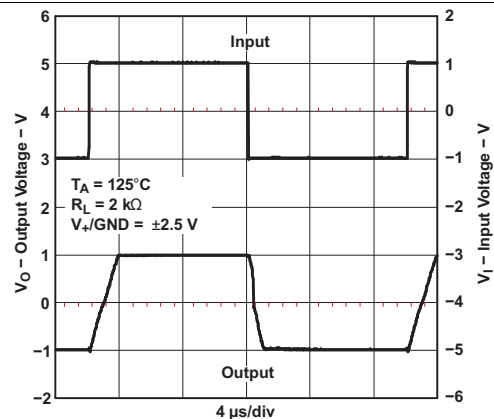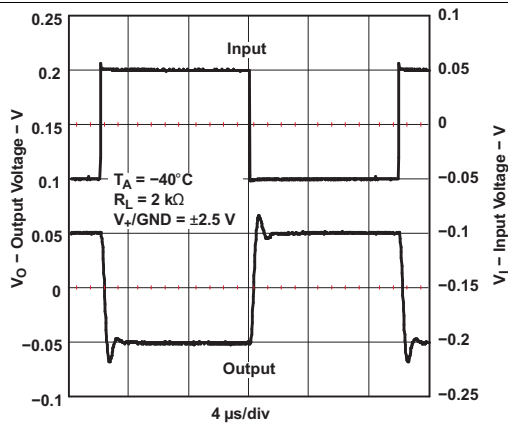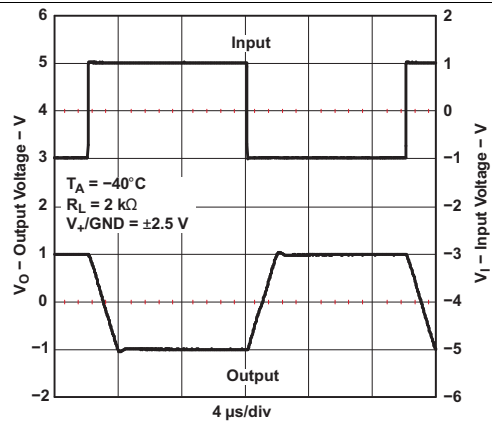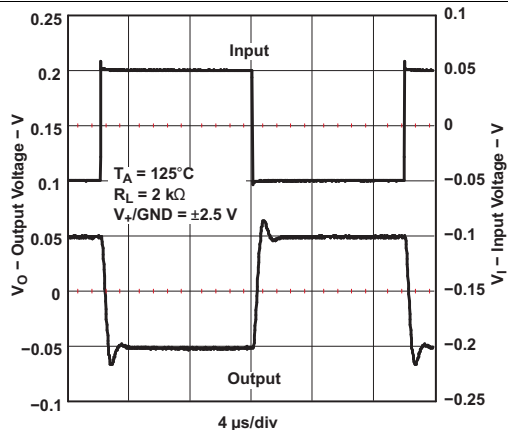Figure 35. Small-Signal Inverting Response
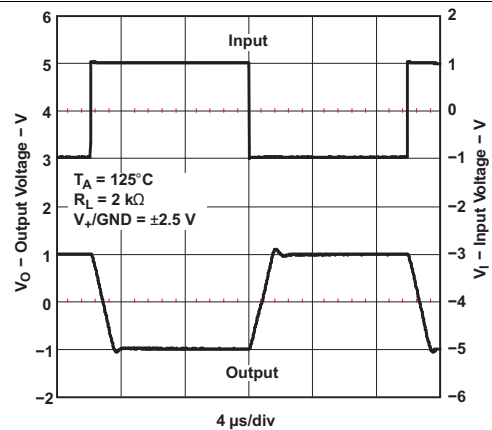
Figure 36. Large-Signal Inverting Response

Submit Documentation Feedback   13

Product Folder Links: *LMV341 LMV342 LMV344*

7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

The LMV34x devices are precision operational amplifiers with CMOS inputs for very low input bias current. Output is rail-to-rail and input common-mode includes ground. LMV341 has a shutdown mode for very low supply current.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram
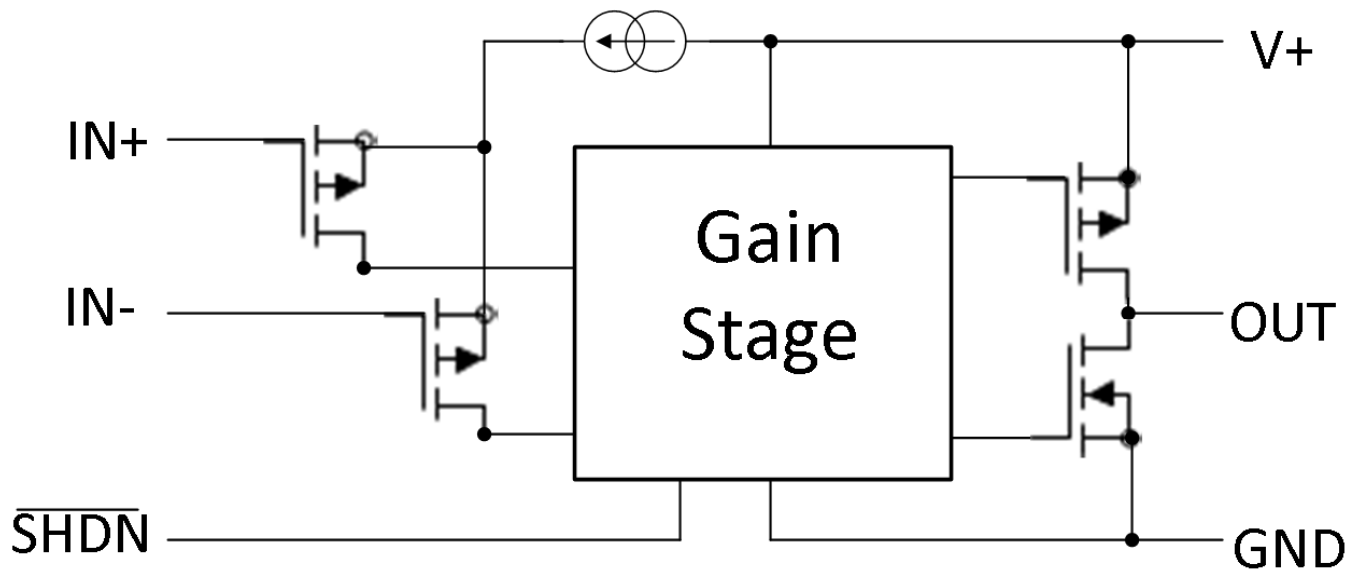
7.3 Feature Description

7.3.1 PMOS Input Stage

PMOS Input Stage supports a lower input range that includes ground. Upper range limit is $V_+ - 1$ V.

7.3.2 CMOS Output Stage

The CMOS drain output topology allows rail-to-rail output swing.

7.3.3 Shutdown

LMV341 includes a shutdown pin. During shutdown, I_{CC} is nearly zero and the output becomes high impedance. The typical turnon time coming out of shutdown is 5 µs.

7.4 Device Functional Modes

The LMV34x devices have two modes of operation:
*   Normal operation when $\overline{SHDN}$ pin is at V_+ level or the $\overline{SHDN}$ pin is not present
*   Shutdown mode when $\overline{SHDN}$ is at GND level; I_{CC} is very low and output is high impedance.

Product Folder Links: *LMV341 LMV342 LMV344*

8 Application and Implementation

> **NOTE**
>
> Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

8.1 Application Information

LMV34x devices have rail-to-rail output and input range from ground to VCC – 1 V. CMOS inputs provide very low input current. Shutdown capability is an option in dual amplifier version. Operation from 2.5-V to 5.5-V is possible.

8.2 Typical Application

A typical application for an operational amplifier in an inverting amplifier. This amplifier takes a positive voltage on the input, and makes it a negative voltage of the same magnitude. In the same manner, it also makes negative voltages positive.
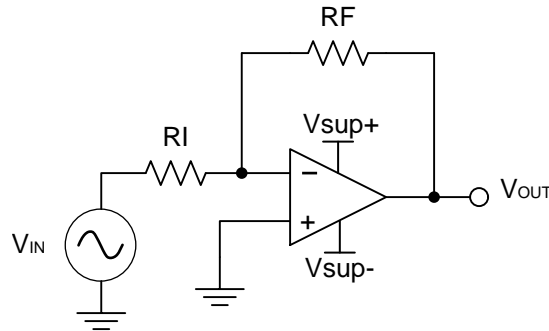

Copyright © 2016, Texas Instruments Incorporated

Figure 37. Application Schematic

8.2.1 Design Requirements

The supply voltage must be chosen such that it is larger than the input voltage range and output range. For instance, this application scales a signal of ±0.5 V to ±1.8 V. Setting the supply at ± 2 V is sufficient to accommodate this application. The supplies can power up in any order; however, neither supply can be of opposite polarity relative to ground at any time; otherwise, a large current can flow though the input ESD diodes. To limit current in such an occurrence, TI highly recommends adding a series resistor to the grounded input. Vsup+ must be more positive than Vsup– at all times; otherwise, a large reverse supply current may flow.

8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

Determine the gain required by the inverting amplifier using Equation 1 and Equation 2.

$$A_v = \frac{VOUT}{VIN} \tag{1}$$

$$A_v = \frac{1.8}{-0.5} = -3.6 \tag{2}$$

Once the desired gain is determined, choose a value for RI or RF. Choosing a value in the kΩ range is desirable because the amplifier circuit uses currents in the mA range. This ensures the part does not draw too much current. For this example, choose 10 kΩ for RI, which means 36 kΩ is used for RF. This was determined by Equation 3.

$$A_v = -\frac{RF}{RI} \tag{3}$$

Product Folder Links: *LMV341 LMV342 LMV344*

Typical Application (continued)

8.2.3 Application Curve
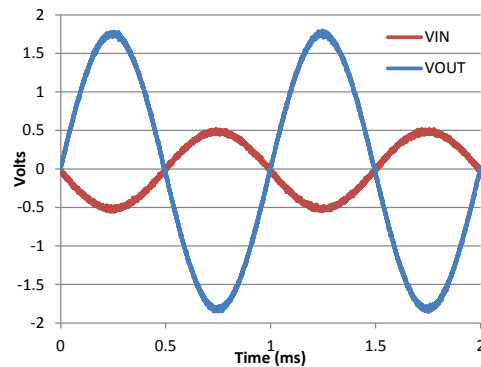

Figure 38. Input and Output Voltages of the Inverting Amplifier

9 Power Supply Recommendations

CAUTION

Supply voltages larger than 5.5 V for a single supply 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.

10 Layout

10.1 Layout Guidelines

For best operational performance of the device, use good PCB layout practices, including:

- Noise can propagate into analog circuitry through the power pins of the circuit as a whole, as well as the operational amplifier. Bypass capacitors are used to reduce the coupled noise by providing low-impedance power sources local to the analog circuitry.
  - Connect low-ESR, 0.1-µF ceramic bypass capacitors between each supply pin and ground, placed as close to the device as possible. A single bypass capacitor from V_+ to ground is applicable for single-supply applications.
- Separate grounding for analog and digital portions of circuitry is one of the simplest and most effective methods of noise suppression. One or more layers on multilayer PCBs are usually devoted to ground planes. A ground plane helps distribute heat and reduces EMI noise pickup. Make sure to physically separate digital and analog grounds, and pay attention to the flow of the ground current.
- To reduce parasitic coupling, run the input traces as far away from the supply or output traces as possible. If it is not possible to keep them separate, it is much better to cross the sensitive trace perpendicular as opposed to in parallel with the noisy trace.
- Place the external components as close to the device as possible. Keeping RF and RG close to the inverting input minimizes parasitic capacitance, as shown in *Layout Examples*.
- Keep the length of input traces as short as possible. Always remember that the input traces are the most sensitive part of the circuit.
- Consider a driven, low-impedance guard ring around the critical traces. A guard ring can significantly reduce leakage currents from nearby traces that are at different potentials.
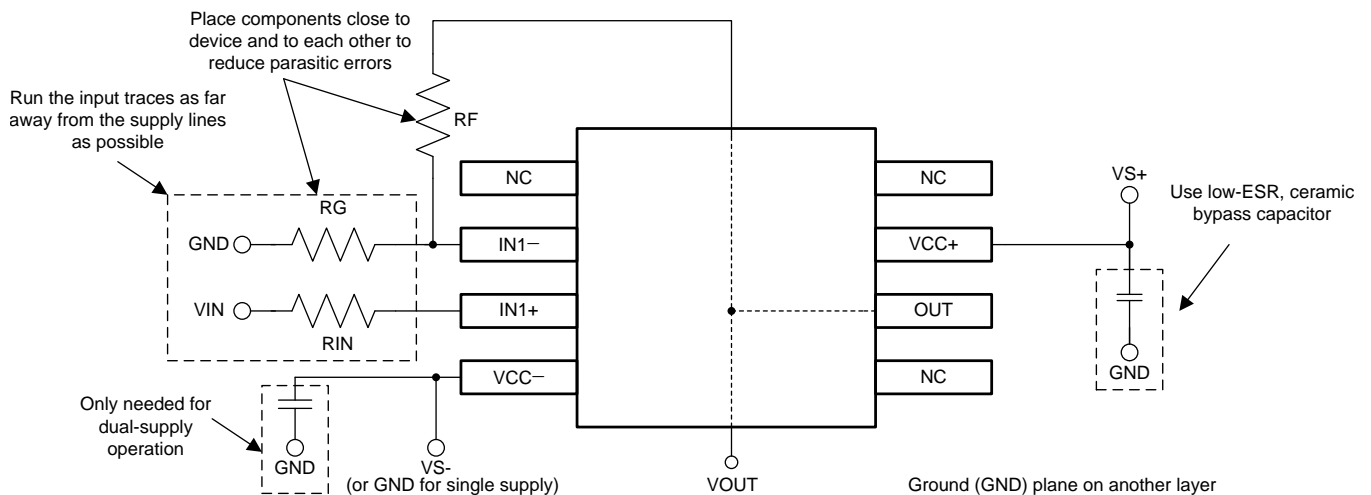
10.2 Layout Examples

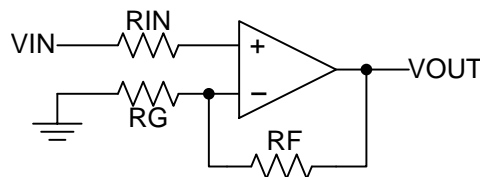**Figure 39. Operational Amplifier Layout for Noninverting Configuration**

Figure 40. Operational Amplifier Schematic for Noninverting Configuration

Product Folder Links: *LMV341 LMV342 LMV344*

11 Device and Documentation Support

11.1 Related Links

The table below lists quick access links. Categories include technical documents, support and community resources, tools and software, and quick access to sample or buy.

Table 1. Related Links

PARTS	PRODUCT FOLDER	SAMPLE & BUY	TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS	TOOLS & SOFTWARE	SUPPORT & COMMUNITY
LMV341	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here
LMV342	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here
LMV344	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here

11.2 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.

11.3 Trademarks

E2E is a trademark of Texas Instruments.
All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

11.4 Electrostatic Discharge Caution

This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

11.5 Glossary

SLYZ022 — *TI Glossary*.
This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

12 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable 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
LMV341IDBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	(RC9A ~ RC9E)	Samples
LMV341IDBVRE4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	(RC9A ~ RC9E)	Samples
LMV341IDBVRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	(RC9A ~ RC9E)	Samples
LMV341IDCKR	ACTIVE	SC70	DCK	6	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	(R4A ~ R4E)	Samples
LMV341IDCKRG4	ACTIVE	SC70	DCK	6	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	(R4A ~ R4E)	Samples
LMV342ID	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	75	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	MV342I	Samples
LMV342IDGKR	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	RPA	Samples
LMV342IDGKRG4	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	RPA	Samples
LMV342IDGKT	PREVIEW	VSSOP	DGK	8	250	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125		
LMV342IDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	MV342I	Samples
LMV342IDRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	MV342I	Samples
LMV344ID	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMV344I	Samples
LMV344IDG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	50	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMV344I	Samples
LMV344IDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMV344I	Samples
LMV344IDRE4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMV344I	Samples
LMV344IDRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMV344I	Samples
LMV344IPW	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	90	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	MV344I	Samples

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
LMV344IPWG4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	90	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	MV344I	Samples
LMV344IPWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	MV344I	Samples
LMV344IPWRE4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	MV344I	Samples
LMV344IPWRG4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	MV344I	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.

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.

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 LMV341, LMV344 :

● Automotive: LMV341-Q1, LMV344-Q1

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

● Automotive - Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects

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

User Direction of Feed

*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
LMV341IDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	180.0	8.4	3.23	3.17	1.37	4.0	8.0	Q3
LMV341IDCKR	SC70	DCK	6	3000	180.0	8.4	2.41	2.41	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q3
LMV342IDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
LMV342IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
LMV344IDR	SOIC	D	14	2500	330.0	16.4	6.5	9.0	2.1	8.0	16.0	Q1
LMV344IPWR	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	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)
LMV341IDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	202.0	201.0	28.0
LMV341IDCKR	SC70	DCK	6	3000	202.0	201.0	28.0
LMV342IDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	358.0	335.0	35.0
LMV342IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	340.5	338.1	20.6
LMV344IDR	SOIC	D	14	2500	367.0	367.0	38.0
LMV344IPWR	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	367.0	367.0	35.0

DBV (R−PDSO−G6)   PLASTIC SMALL−OUTLINE PACKAGE

6   4

Pin 1
Index Area

DETAIL:
OPTIONAL ORIENTATION
MARKING

0,95   6X 0,50 / 0,25   ⊕ 0,20 Ⓜ   Ⓔ

6   4

1,75 / 1,45   3,00 / 2,60

Pin 1
Index Area
(See Detail)

1   3

3,05 / 2,75

0,22 / 0,08

Gage Plane

0°−8°

0,25

0,60 / 0,30

1,45 MAX

0,15 / 0,00

Seating Plane

⌾ 0,10

4073253−5/N 12/14

NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
          B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
          C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.15 per side.
          D. Leads 1,2,3 may be wider than leads 4,5,6 for package orientation.
          Ⓔ. Falls within JEDEC MO−178 Variation AB, except minimum lead width.

DBV (R−PDSO−G6)   PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

Example Board Layout

Stencil Openings
Based on a stencil thickness
of .127mm (.005inch).

1,00

0,55

2,7

2,7

0,95

0,95

0,6

Solder Mask Opening

1,05

Pad Geometry

0,07
All Around

4209593−4/C 08/11

NOTES: A.   All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
         B.   This drawing is subject to change without notice.
         C.   Customers should place a note on the circuit board fabrication drawing not to alter the center solder mask defined pad.
         D.   Publication IPC−7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
         E.   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. Example stencil design based on a 50% volumetric
              metal load solder paste. Refer to IPC−7525 for other stencil recommendations.

D (R−PDSO−G14)   PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

0.344 (8,75)
0.337 (8,55)
⟨C⟩

14   8

0.244 (6,20)
0.228 (5,80)

0.157 (4,00)   ⟨D⟩
0.150 (3,80)

1   7

Pin 1
Index Area

0.050 (1,27)   0.020 (0,51)
                     0.012 (0,31)

⊕ | 0.010 (0,25) Ⓜ

0.069 (1,75) Max

0.010 (0,25)
0.004 (0,10)

0.010 (0,25)
0.005 (0,13)

0.004 (0,10)

Gauge Plane

Seating Plane

0.010 (0,25)   0°−8°

0.050 (1,27)
0.016 (0,40)

4040047−5/M   06/11

NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
         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 0.006 (0,15) each side.
      ⟨D⟩ Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.
         E. Reference JEDEC MS−012 variation AB.

**TEXAS
INSTRUMENTS**
www.ti.com

D (R−PDSO−G14)   PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

Example Board Layout
(Note C)

12x1,27

5,40

Stencil Openings
(Note D)

14x0,55

14x1,50

12x1,27

5,40

Example
Non Soldermask Defined Pad

Example
Pad Geometry
(See Note C)

0,60

1,55

0.07
All Around

Example
Solder Mask Opening
(See Note E)

4211283−3/E 08/12

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.

TEXAS
INSTRUMENTS
www.ti.com

PW (R−PDSO−G14)   PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

0,65   0,30
            0,19   ⊕ 0,10 Ⓜ

14   8

Ⓓ 4,50   6,60
   4,30   6,20

1   7

5,10
4,90
Ⓒ

0,15 NOM

Gage Plane

0,25

0°−8°

0,75
0,50

1,20 MAX   0,15
                0,05

Seating Plane

△ 0,10

4040064−3/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.
        Ⓒ Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall
             not exceed 0,15 each side.
        Ⓓ Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0,25 each side.
          E.   Falls within JEDEC MO−153

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS
www.ti.com

D (R−PDSO−G8)   PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

0.197 (5,00)
0.189 (4,80)
△C

8   5

0.244 (6,20)
0.228 (5,80)

0.157 (4,00) △D
0.150 (3,80)

Pin 1
Index Area

1   4

0.050 (1,27)

0.020 (0,51)
0.012 (0,31)

⊕ | 0.010 (0,25) Ⓜ

0.069 (1,75) Max

0.010 (0,25)
0.004 (0,10)

0.010 (0,25)
0.005 (0,13)

△ 0.004 (0,10)

Gauge Plane

Seating Plane

0.010 (0,25)

0°−8°

0.050 (1,27)
0.016 (0,40)

4040047−3/M   06/11

NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
          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 0.006 (0,15) each side.
      △D Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.
          E. Reference JEDEC MS−012 variation AA.

**TEXAS
INSTRUMENTS**
www.ti.com

D (R−PDSO−G8)   PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

Example Board Layout
(Note C)

Stencil Openings
(Note D)

6x1,27

8x0,55

8x1,50

6x1,27

5,40

5,40

Example
Non Soldermask Defined Pad

Example
Pad Geometry
(See Note C)

0,60

1,55

Example
Solder Mask Opening
(See Note E)

0,07
All Around

4211283−2/E 08/12

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.

DGK (S−PDSO−G8)   PLASTIC SMALL−OUTLINE PACKAGE

0,65

0,38
0,25   ⊕ 0,13 Ⓜ

8   5

▷D◁ 3,10   5,05
     2,90   4,75

1   4

▷C◁
3,10
2,90

1,10 MAX   0,15
                0,05

0,23
0,13

Gauge Plane

0°−8°   0,25

0,70
0,40

Seating Plane

⌒ 0,10

4073329/E 05/06

NOTES: A.   All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
         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 per end.
         ▷D◁ Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.50 per side.
         E.   Falls within JEDEC MO−187 variation AA, except interlead flash.

DCK (R–PDSO–G6)   PLASTIC SMALL–OUTLINE PACKAGE

2,15 / 1,85

6 5 4

1,40 / 1,10

2,40 / 1,80

Pin 1
Index Area

1 2 3

0,65

6X 0,30 / 0,15

⊕ | 0,10 Ⓜ

1,30

0,22 / 0,08

Gauge Plane
Seating Plane

0,15   0°–8°

0,46 / 0,26

1,10 / 0,80

⌒ | 0,10

0,10 / 0,00

Seating Plane

4093553–4/G 01/2007

NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
         B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
         C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.15 per side.
         D. Falls within JEDEC MO–203 variation AB.

DCK (R−PDSO−G6)   PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

Example Board Layout

Stencil Openings
Based on a stencil thickness
of .127mm (.005inch).

6x0,35

0,85

2,2

2,2

4x0,65

4x0,65

2x1,30

2x1,30

0,4

Solder Mask Opening

1,0   0,9

Pad Geometry

0,05

0,50

4210356−3/C 07/11

NOTES: A.   All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
          B.   This drawing is subject to change without notice.
          C.   Customers should place a note on the circuit board fabrication drawing not to alter the center solder mask defined pad.
          D.   Publication IPC−7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
          E.   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. Example stencil design based on a 50% volumetric
               metal load solder paste. Refer to IPC−7525 for other stencil recommendations.

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS
www.ti.com

IMPORTANT NOTICE