

## Features

- **Single-Supply Operation from +2.1V ~ +5.5V**
- **Rail-to-Rail Input / Output**
- **Gain-Bandwidth Product: 1MHz (Typ)**
- **Low Input Bias Current: 1pA (Typ)**
- **Low Offset Voltage: 3.5mV (Max)**
- **Quiescent Current: 40µA per Amplifier (Typ)**
- **Operating Temperature: -40°C ~ +125°C**
- **Embedded RF Anti-EMI Filter**

## Applications

- ASIC Input or Output Amplifier
- Sensor Interface
- Medical Communication
- Smoke Detectors
- Audio Output
- Piezoelectric Transducer Amplifier
- Medical Instrumentation
- Portable Systems

## Pin Configuration

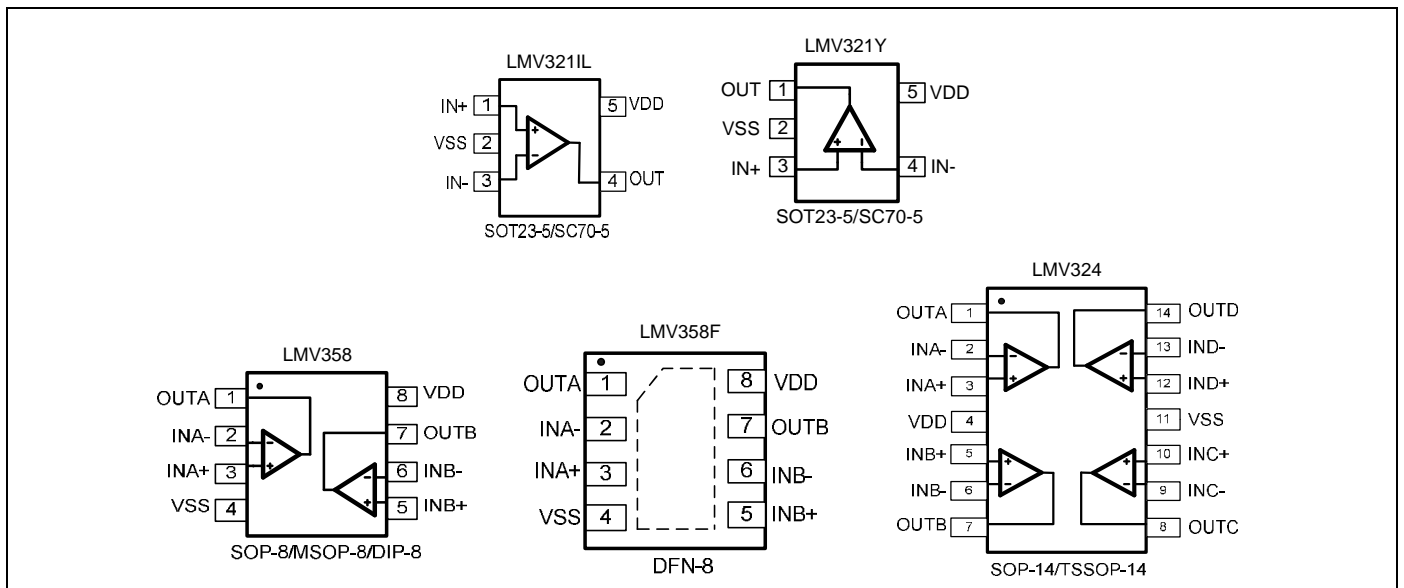


Figure 1. Pin Assignment Diagram



## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Condition	Min	Max
Power Supply Voltage ( $V_{DD}$ to $V_{SS}$ )	-0.5V	+7.5V
Analog Input Voltage ( $IN+$ or $IN-$ )	$V_{SS}-0.5V$	$V_{DD}+0.5V$
PDB Input Voltage	$V_{SS}-0.5V$	+7V
Operating Temperature Range	-40°C	+125°C
Junction Temperature	+160°C	
Storage Temperature Range	-55°C	+150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec)	+260°C	
<b>Package Thermal Resistance (<math>T_A=+25^\circ\text{C}</math>)</b>		
SOP-8, $\theta_{JA}$	125°C/W	
MSOP-8, $\theta_{JA}$	216°C/W	
SOT23-5, $\theta_{JA}$	190°C/W	
SC70-5, $\theta_{JA}$	333°C/W	
<b>ESD Susceptibility</b>		
HBM	6KV	
MM	300V	

## Package/Ordering Information

MODEL	CHANNEL	ORDER NUMBER	PACKAGE DESCRIPTION	PACKAGE OPTION	MARKING INFORMATION
LMV321	Single	LMV321IL	SC70-5	Tape and Reel,3000	321
		LMV321IL	SOT23-5	Tape and Reel,3000	321
		LMV321Y	SC70-5	Tape and Reel,3000	321Y
		LMV321Y	SOT23-5	Tape and Reel,3000	321Y
LMV358	Dual	LMV358B	SOP-8	Tape and Reel,4000	LMV358
		LMV358C	MSOP-8	Tape and Reel,3000	LMV358
		LMV358D	DIP-8	20Tube(1000pcs)	LMV358
		LMV358F	DFN-8	Tape and Reel,3000	LMV358
LMV324	Quad	LMV324T	TSSOP-14	Tape and Reel,3000	LMV324
		LMV324S	SOP-14	Tape and Reel,2500	LMV324



## Electrical Characteristics

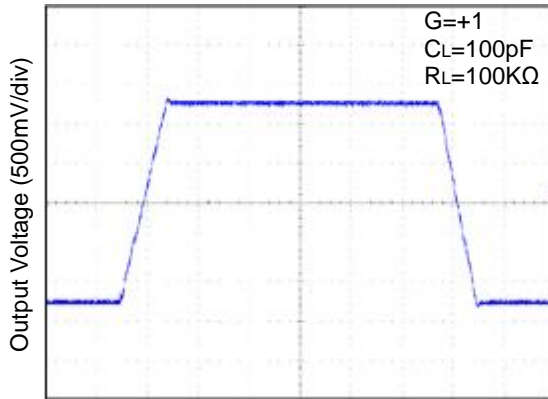
(At  $V_S = +5V$ ,  $R_L = 100k\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$ , and  $V_{OUT} = V_S/2$ , unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	LMV321/324/358				
			TYP	MIN/MAX OVER TEMPERATURE			
			+25°C	+25°C	-40°C to +85°C	UNITS	MIN/MAX
<b>INPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Input Offset Voltage	$V_{OS}$	$V_{CM} = V_S/2$	0.4	3.5	5.6	mV	MAX
Input Bias Current	$I_B$		1			pA	TYP
Input Offset Current	$I_{OS}$		1			pA	TYP
Common-Mode Voltage Range	$V_{CM}$	$V_S = 5.5V$	-0.1 to +5.6			V	TYP
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$V_S = 5.5V, V_{CM} = -0.1V$ to 4V	70	62	62	dB	MIN
		$V_S = 5.5V, V_{CM} = -0.1V$ to 5.6V	68	56	55		
Open-Loop Voltage Gain	$A_{OL}$	$R_L = 5k\Omega, V_O = +0.1V$ to +4.9V	80	70	70	dB	MIN
		$R_L = 10k\Omega, V_O = +0.1V$ to +4.9V	100	94	85		
Input Offset Voltage Drift	$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$		2.7			$\mu V/^\circ C$	TYP
<b>OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Output Voltage Swing from Rail	$V_{OH}$	$R_L = 100k\Omega$	4.997	4.990	4.980	V	MIN
	$V_{OL}$	$R_L = 100k\Omega$	3	10	20	mV	MAX
	$V_{OH}$	$R_L = 10k\Omega$	4.992	4.970	4.960	V	MIN
	$V_{OL}$	$R_L = 10k\Omega$	8	30	40	mV	MAX
Output Current	$I_{SOURCE}$	$R_L = 10\Omega$ to $V_S/2$	84	60	45	mA	MIN
	$I_{SINK}$		75	60	45		
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>							
Operating Voltage Range				2.1	2.5	V	MIN
				5.5	5.5	V	MAX
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_S = +2.5V$ to +5.5V, $V_{CM} = +0.5V$	82	60	58	dB	MIN
Quiescent Current / Amplifier	$I_Q$		40			$\mu A$	TYP
<b>DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE (CL = 100pF)</b>							
Gain-Bandwidth Product	GBP		1			MHz	TYP
Slew Rate	SR	$G = +1, 2V$ Output Step	0.6			V/ $\mu s$	TYP
Settling Time to 0.1%	$t_S$	$G = +1, 2V$ Output Step	5			$\mu s$	TYP
Overload Recovery Time		$V_{IN} \cdot Gain = V_S$	2.6			$\mu s$	TYP
<b>NOISE PERFORMANCE</b>							
Voltage Noise Density	$e_n$	$f = 1kHz$	27			$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$	TYP
		$f = 10kHz$	20			$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$	TYP

## Typical Performance characteristics

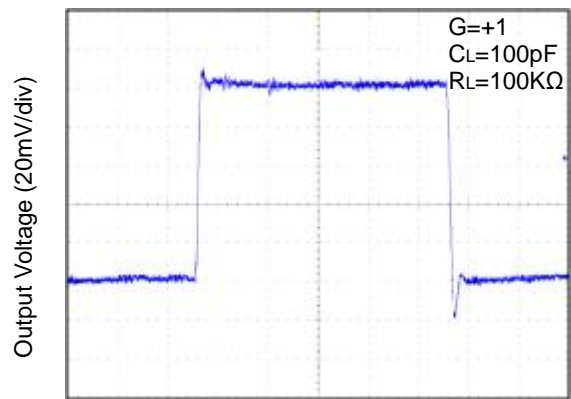
At  $T_A=+25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S=+5\text{V}$ , and  $R_L=100\text{K}\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$ , unless otherwise noted.

Large-Signal Step Response



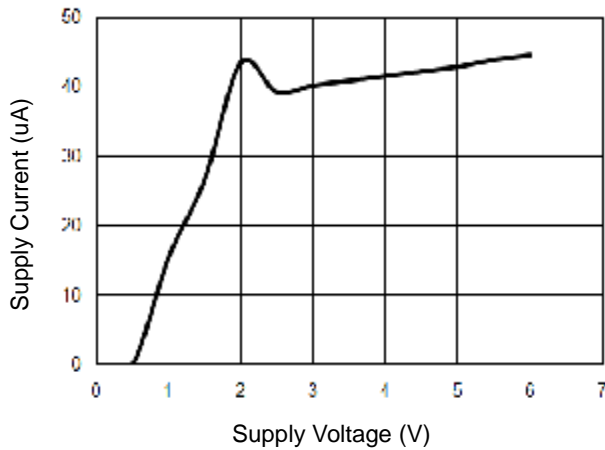
Time (4µs/div)

Small-Signal Step Response

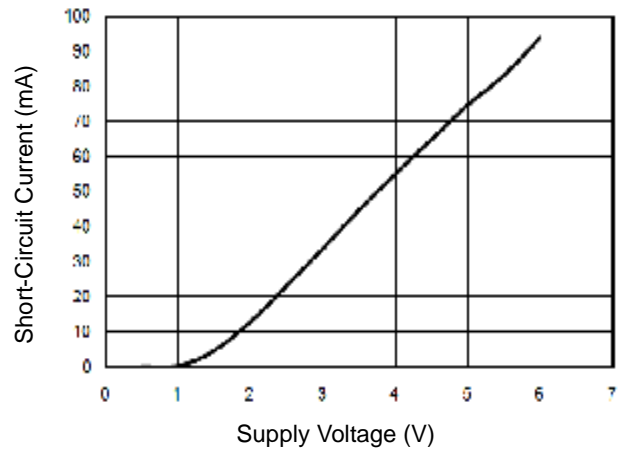


Time (2µs/div)

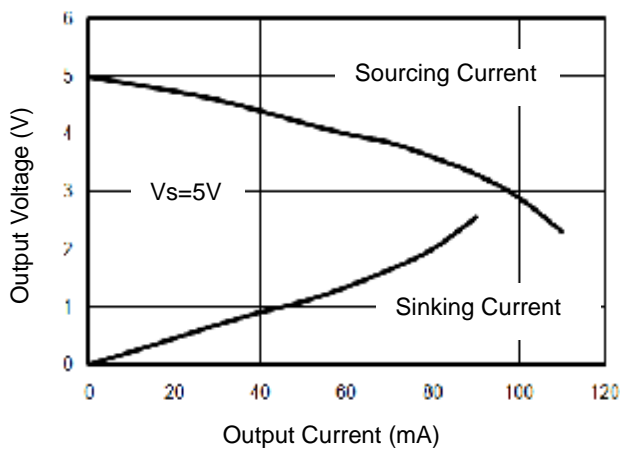
Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage



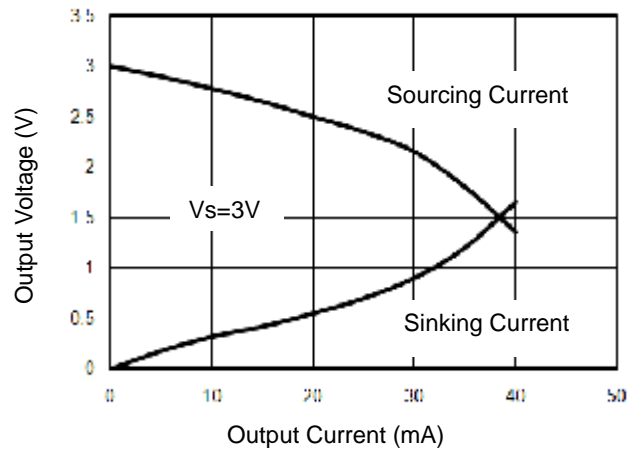
Short-Circuit Current vs. Supply Voltage



Output Voltage vs. Output Current



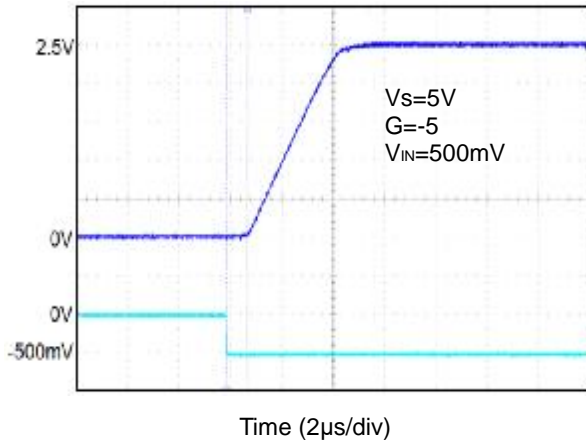
Output Voltage vs. Output Current



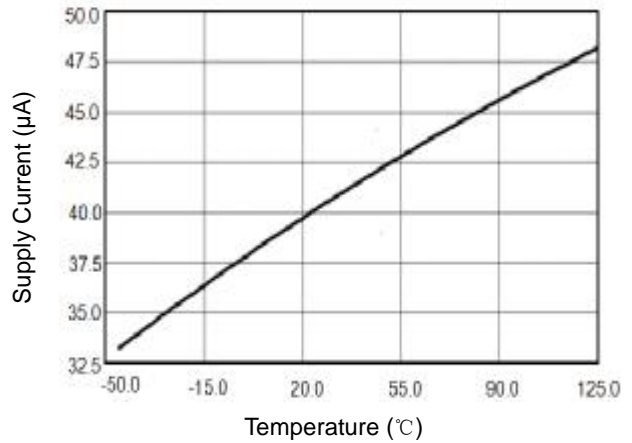
## Typical Performance characteristics

At  $T_A=+25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_S=+5\text{V}$ , and  $R_L=100\text{K}\Omega$  connected to  $V_S/2$ , unless otherwise noted.

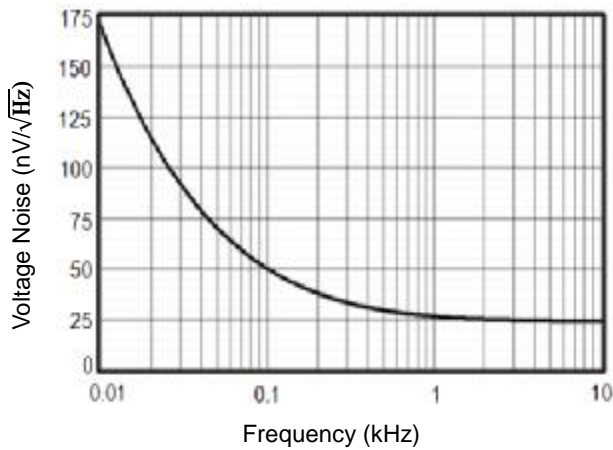
Overload Recovery Time



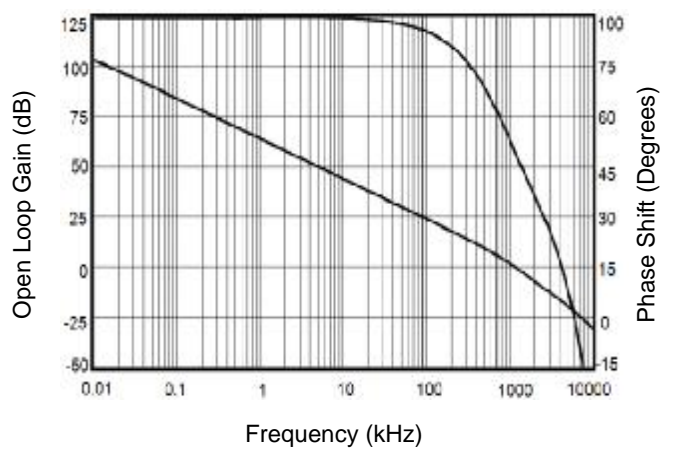
Supply Current vs. Temperature



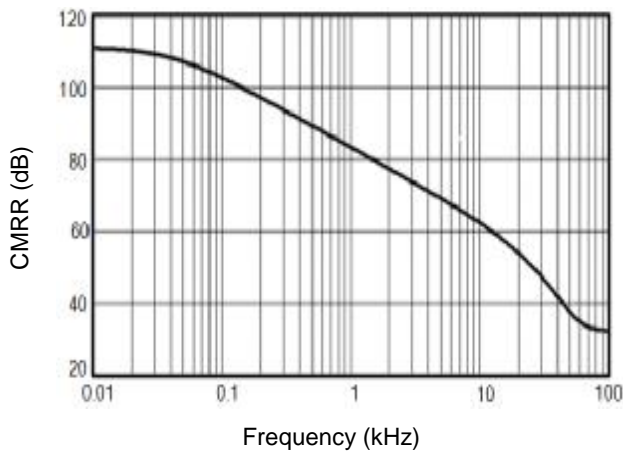
Input Voltage Noise Spectral Density vs. Frequency



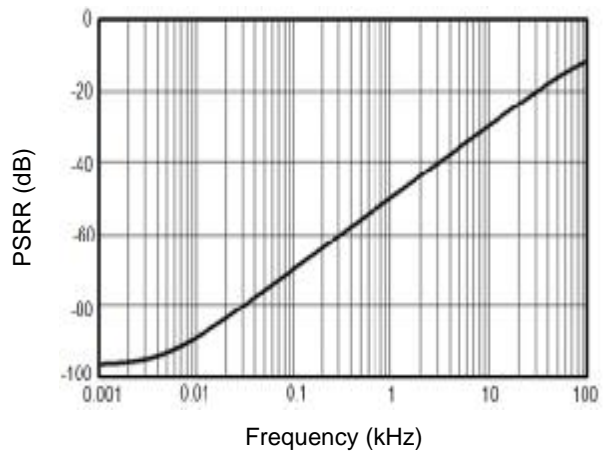
Open Loop Gain, Phase Shift vs. Frequency at +5V



CMRR vs. Frequency



PSRR vs. Frequency



The bigger the  $R_{ISO}$  resistor value, the more stable  $V_{OUT}$  will be. However, if there is a resistive load  $R_L$  in parallel with the capacitive load, a voltage divider (proportional to  $R_{ISO}/R_L$ ) is formed, this will result in a gain error.

The circuit in Figure 3 is an improvement to the one in Figure 2.  $R_F$  provides the DC accuracy by feed-forward the  $V_{IN}$  to  $R_L$ .  $C_F$  and  $R_{ISO}$  serve to counteract the loss of phase margin by feeding the high frequency component of the output signal back to the amplifier's inverting input, thereby preserving the phase margin in the overall feedback loop. Capacitive drive can be increased by increasing the value of  $C_F$ . This in turn will slow down the pulse response.

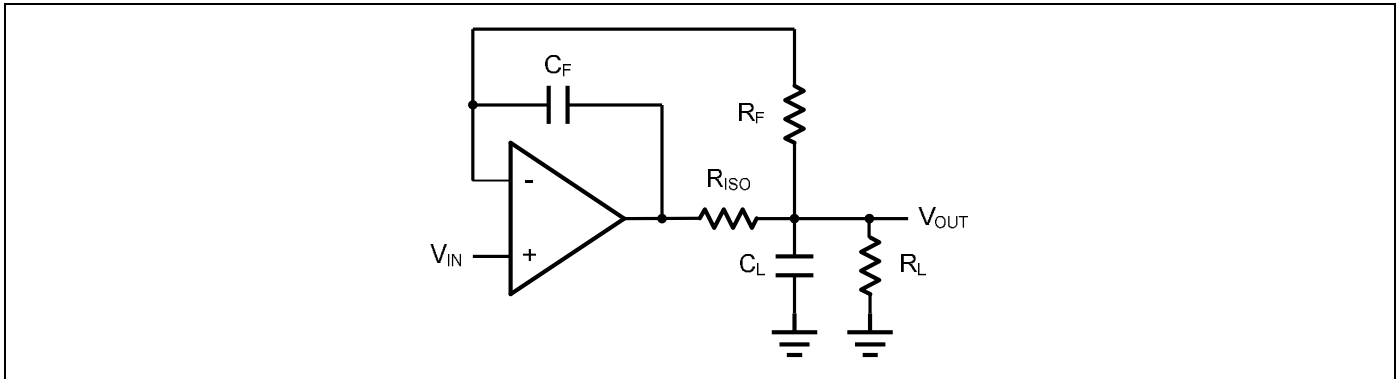


Figure 3. Indirectly Driving a Capacitive Load with DC Accuracy

## Typical Application Circuits

### Differential amplifier

The differential amplifier allows the subtraction of two input voltages or cancellation of a signal common to the two inputs. It is useful as a computational amplifier in making a differential to single-end conversion or in rejecting a common mode signal. Figure 4. shows the differential amplifier using LMV321/324/358 family.

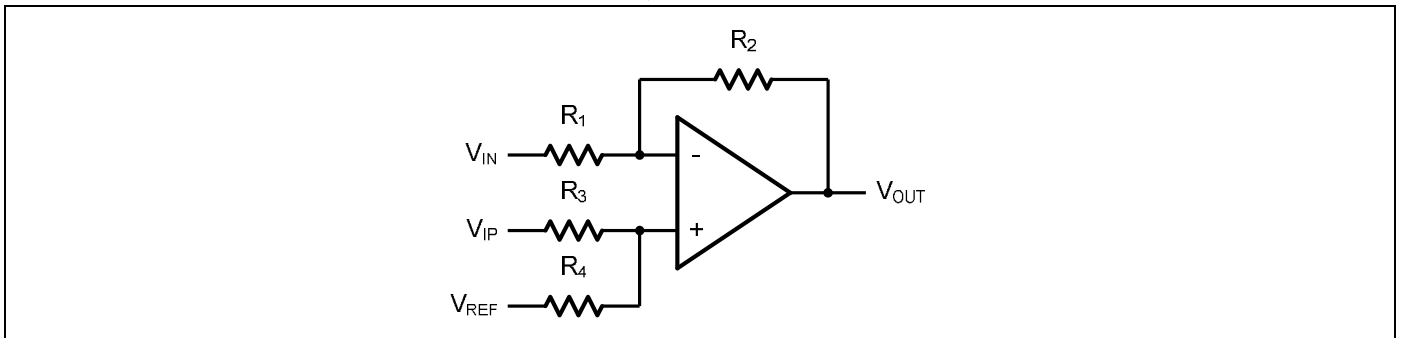


Figure 4. Differential Amplifier

$$V_{OUT} = \left(\frac{R_1+R_2}{R_3+R_4}\right) \frac{R_4}{R_1} V_{IN} - \frac{R_2}{R_1} V_{IP} + \left(\frac{R_1+R_2}{R_3+R_4}\right) \frac{R_3}{R_1} V_{REF}$$

If the resistor ratios are equal (i.e.  $R_1=R_3$  and  $R_2=R_4$ ), then

$$V_{OUT} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} (V_{IP} - V_{IN}) + V_{REF}$$

### Low Pass Active Filter

The low pass active filter is shown in Figure 5. The DC gain is defined by  $-R_2/R_1$ . The filter has a -20dB/decade roll-off after its corner frequency  $f_c=1/(2\pi R_3 C_1)$ .

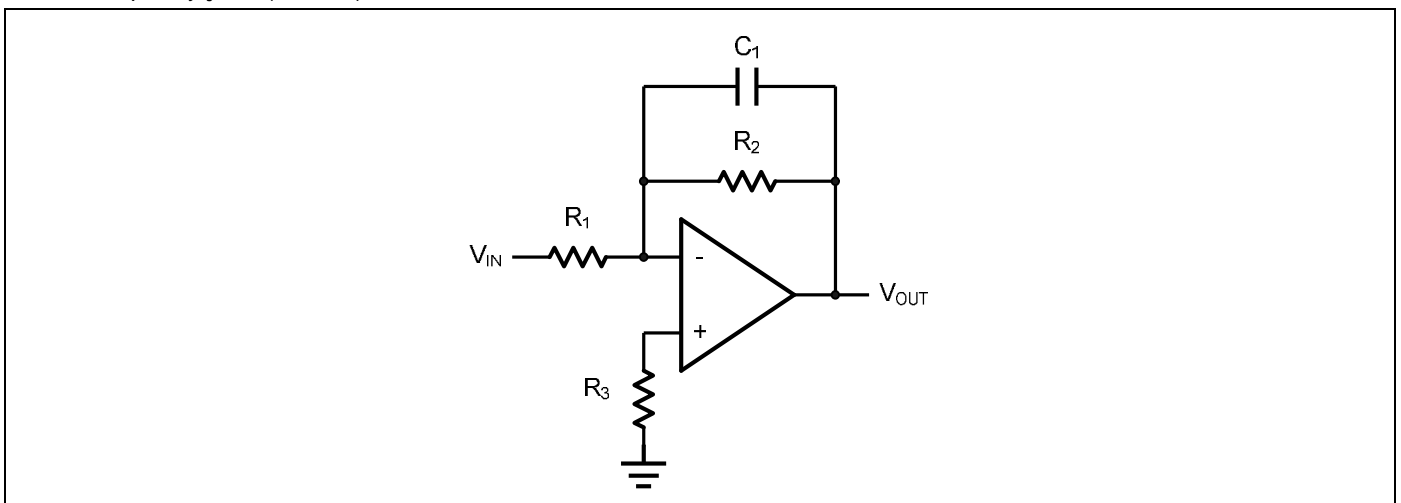


Figure 5. Low Pass Active Filter

### Instrumentation Amplifier

The triple LMV321/324/358 family can be used to build a three-op-amp instrumentation amplifier as shown in Figure 6. The amplifier in Figure 6 is a high input impedance differential amplifier with gain of  $R_2/R_1$ . The two differential voltage followers assure the high input impedance of the amplifier.

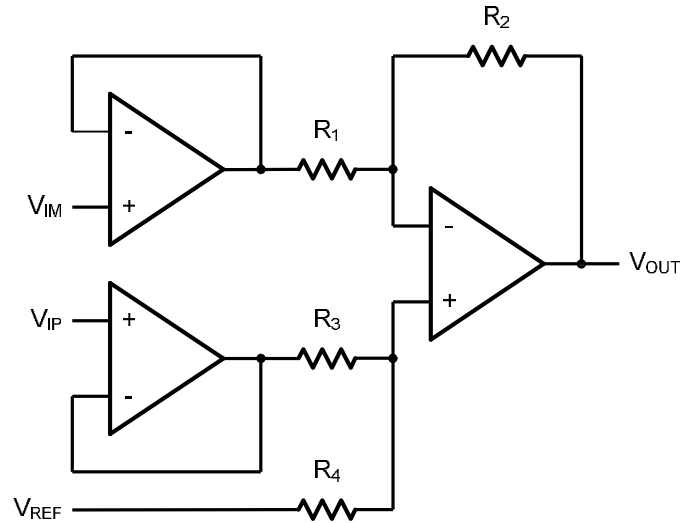
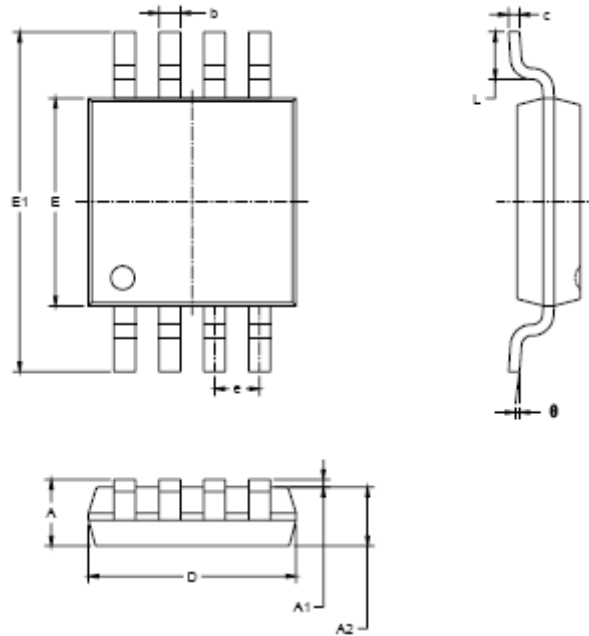


Figure 6. Instrument Amplifier



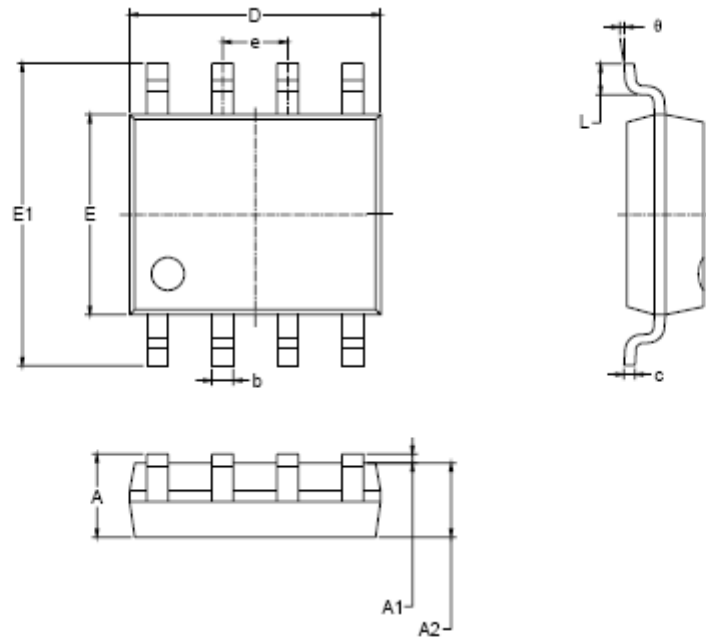
## Package Information

### MSOP-8



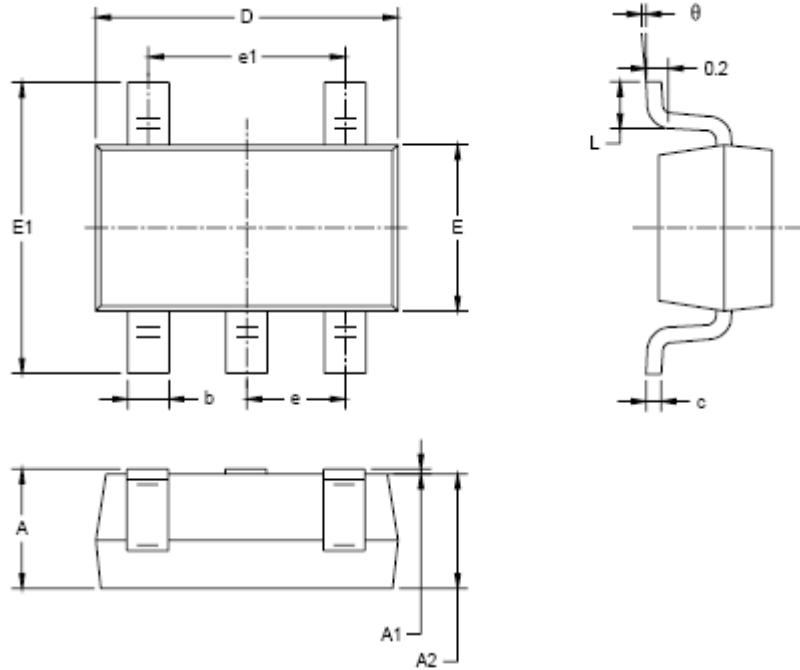
Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.820	1.100	0.032	0.043
A1	0.020	0.150	0.001	0.006
A2	0.760	0.950	0.030	0.037
b	0.250	0.380	0.010	0.015
c	0.090	0.230	0.004	0.009
D	2.900	3.100	0.114	0.122
E	2.900	3.100	0.114	0.122
E1	4.750	5.050	0.187	0.199
e	0.650 BSC		0.026 BSC	
L	0.400	0.800	0.016	0.031
θ	0°	6°	0°	6°

SOP-8



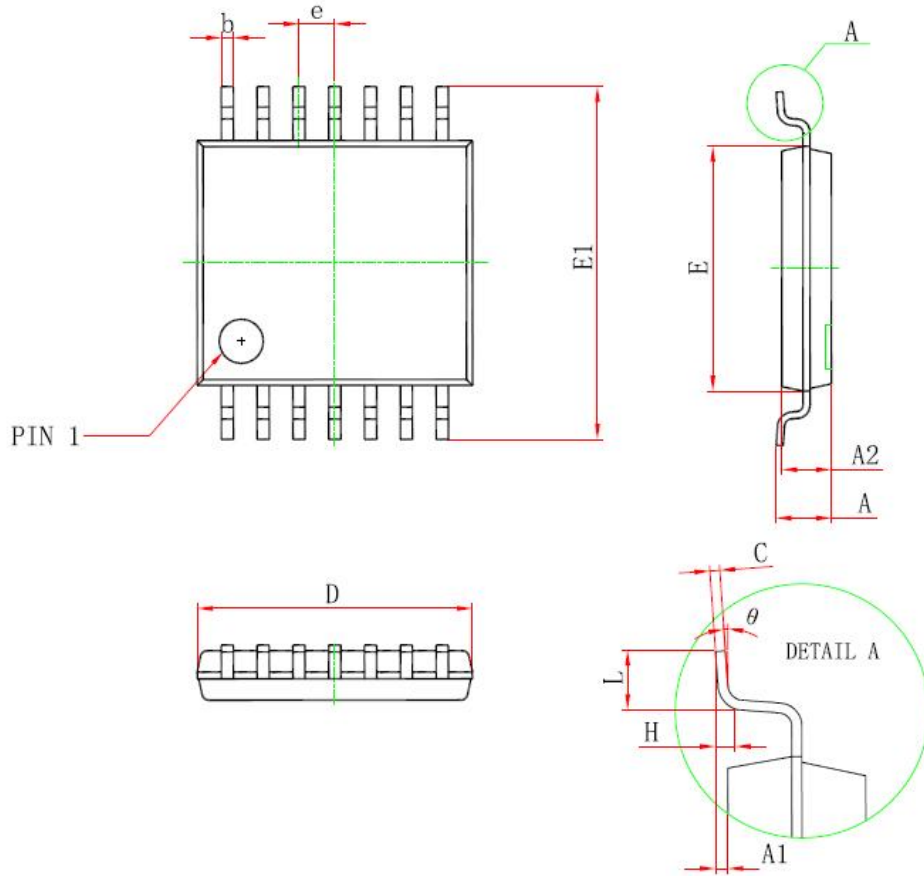
Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	1.350	1.750	0.053	0.069
A1	0.100	0.250	0.004	0.010
A2	1.350	1.550	0.053	0.061
b	0.330	0.510	0.013	0.020
c	0.170	0.250	0.006	0.010
D	4.700	5.100	0.185	0.200
E	3.800	4.000	0.150	0.157
E1	5.800	6.200	0.228	0.244
e	1.27 BSC		0.050 BSC	
L	0.400	1.270	0.016	0.050
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°

SOT23-5



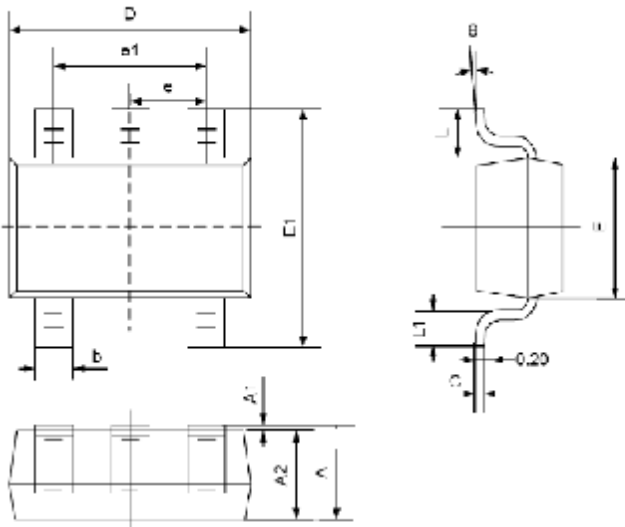
Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	1.050	1.250	0.041	0.049
A1	0.000	0.100	0.000	0.004
A2	1.050	1.150	0.041	0.045
b	0.300	0.500	0.012	0.020
c	0.100	0.200	0.004	0.008
D	2.820	3.020	0.111	0.119
E	1.500	1.700	0.059	0.067
E1	2.650	2.950	0.104	0.118
e	0.950 BSC		0.037 BSC	
e1	1.900 BSC		0.075 BSC	
L	0.300	0.600	0.012	0.024
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°

TSSOP-14



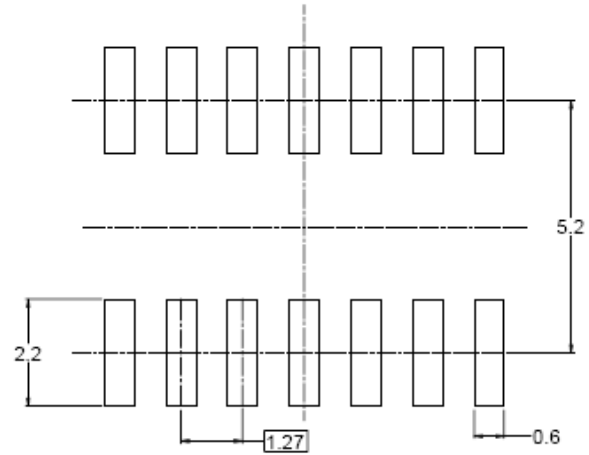
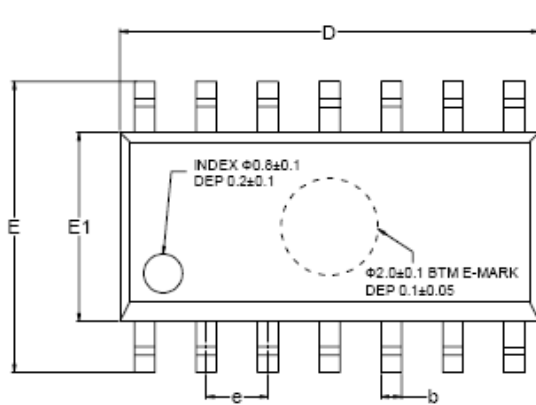
Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
D	4.900	5.100	0.193	0.201
E	4.300	4.500	0.169	0.177
b	0.190	0.300	0.007	0.012
c	0.090	0.200	0.004	0.008
E1	6.250	6.550	0.246	0.258
A		1.200		0.047
A2	0.800	1.000	0.031	0.039
A1	0.050	0.150	0.002	0.006
e	0.65 (BSC)		0.026 (BSC)	
L	0.500	0.700	0.020	0.028
H	0.25(TYP)		0.01(TYP)	
$\theta$	1°	7°	1°	7°

SC70-5

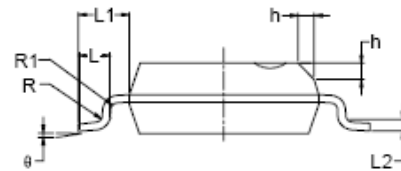
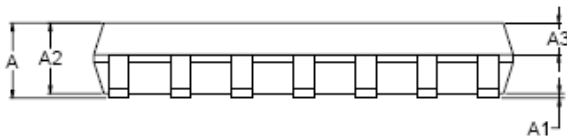


Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	0.900	1.100	0.035	0.043
A1	0.000	0.100	0.000	0.004
A2	0.900	1.000	0.035	0.039
b	0.150	0.350	0.006	0.014
C	0.080	0.150	0.003	0.006
D	2.000	2.200	0.079	0.087
E	1.150	1.350	0.045	0.053
E1	2.150	2.450	0.085	0.096
e	0.650TYP		0.026TYP	
e1	1.200	1.400	0.047	0.055
L	0.525REF		0.021REF	
L1	0.250	0.460	0.010	0.018
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°

SOP-14

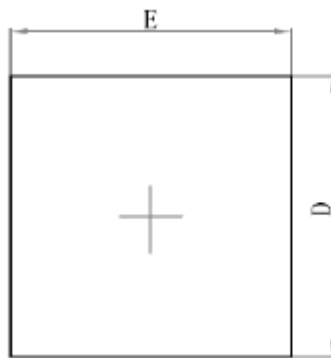


RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN (Unit: mm)

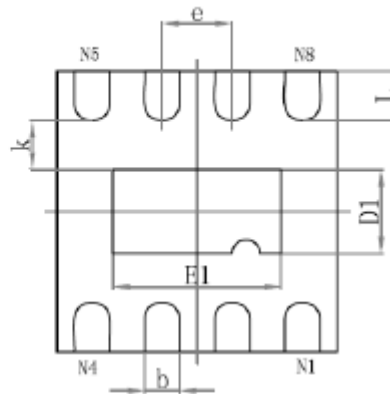


Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters			Dimensions In Inches		
	MIN	MOD	MAX	MIN	MOD	MAX
A	1.35		1.75	0.053		0.069
A1	0.10		0.25	0.004		0.010
A2	1.25		1.65	0.049		0.065
A3	0.55		0.75	0.022		0.030
b	0.36		0.49	0.014		0.019
D	8.53		8.73	0.336		0.344
E	5.80		6.20	0.228		0.244
E1	3.80		4.00	0.150		0.157
e	1.27 BSC			0.050 BSC		
L	0.45		0.80	0.018		0.032
L1	1.04 REF			0.040 REF		
L2	0.25 BSC			0.01 BSC		
R	0.07			0.003		
R1	0.07			0.003		
h	0.30		0.50	0.012		0.020
$\theta$	0°		8°	0°		8°

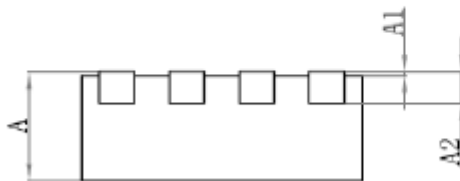
DFN-8



**Top View**



**Bottom View**



**Side View**

Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters			Dimensions In Inches		
	Min	Nom	Max	Min	Nom	Max
A	0.80	0.85	0.9	0.031	0.033	0.035
A1	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.000	0.001	0.002
A2	0.153	0.203	0.253	0.006	0.008	0.010
b	0.18	0.24	0.30	0.007	0.009	0.012
D	1.9	2.0	2.1	0.075	0.079	0.083
E	1.9	2.0	2.1	0.075	0.079	0.083
D1	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.020	0.024	0.028
E1	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.043	0.047	0.051
e		0.50			0.20	
k	0.2			0.008		
L	0.25	0.35	0.45	0.010	0.014	0.018