GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The LMV324 (quad)are general purpose,low offset, high frequency response andlow power operationa l amplifiers. With an excellent bandwidth of 1MHz, a slew rate of1V/μs,and a quiescent current of 28 μA peramplifier at 5V,the LMV324 family can bede signed into a wide range of applications.

The LMV324 opamps are designed to provideoptim al performance in low voltage and lowpower syste ms.The input common-modevoltage range include s ground,and themaximum input offset voltage ar e 3mV.Theseparts provide rail-to-railoutput swing in to heavyloads.
The LMV324 families of operational am plifiersare specified at the full temperature rangeof -40℃ to +125°℃ under single or dual powers upplies of 1.8V to 5.5V.

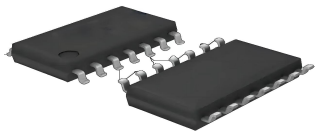
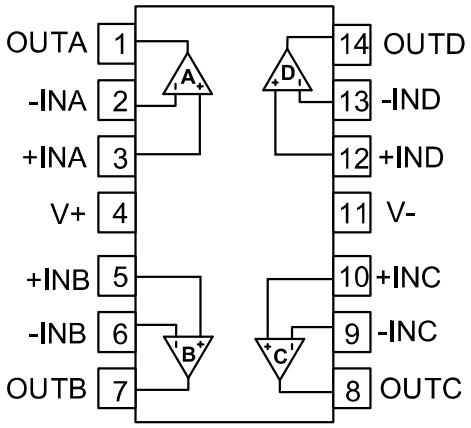
FEATURES

- Input Offset Voltage:1mV (Typical)
- Low Supply Current:28μA(Vs=5V)
- Supply Range:1.8V to 5.5V
- Gain Bandwidth:1MHz(Vs=5V)
- Slew rate:1V/us (Vs=5V)
- Rail-to-Rail Input and Output
- Low Cost
- Micro size Packages:
- LMV324 :SOIC-14 and TSSOP14

APPLICATIONS

- Battery and Power Supply Control
- Audio Outputs
- Smoke/Gas/Environment Sensors
- Portable Equipment and Mobile Devices
- Sensor Interfaces
- Active Filters
- Medical Equipment

Pin Configuration and Functions

PACKAGE OUTLINE	Pin Assignments
	
SOIC-14/TSSOP14	

REEL SPECIFICATION

P/N	PKG	QTY
LMV324IDR	SOIC-14	2500
LMV324IPWR	TSSOP14	3000

Pin Description

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	Number		
+INA	3		Noninverting input,channel A
+INB	5		Noninverting input,channel B
+INC	10		Noninverting input,channel C
+IND	12		Noninverting input,channel D
-INA	2		Inverting input,channel A
-INB	6		Inverting input,channel B
-INC	9		Inverting input,channel C
-IND	13		Inverting input,channel D
OUTA	1	O	Output,channel A
OUTB	7	O	Output,channel B
OUTC	8		Output,channel C
OUTD	14	O	Output,channel D
V-	4	—	Negative (lowest)power supply
V+	11	—	Positive (highest)power supply

TYPICAL APPLICATION

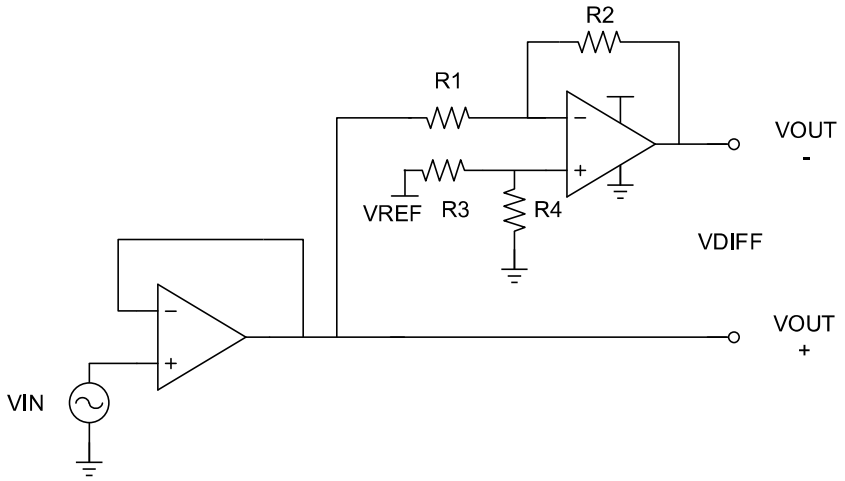


Figure 1. Typical Application

Detailed Description

Overview

The LMV324 devices are a low power,unity-gain stable,rail-to-rail operational amplifier that operate in a single-supply voltage range of 1.8V to 5.5V (±0.9V to ±2.75V).A high supply voltage of 6V(absolute maximum)can permanently damage the amplfier.Rail-to-rail input and output wobbles significantly increase the dynamic range,especially in low-supply applications.Good layout practices require that a 0.1uF capacitor be used where it is tightly threaded through the power supply pin.

Phase Reversal Protection

The LMV324 devices have internal phase-reversal protection. Many op amps exhibit phase reversal when the input is driven beyond the linear common-mode range.This condition is most often encountered in noninverting circuits when the input is driven beyond the specified common- mode voltage range,causing the output to reverse into the opposite rail.The input of the LMV324 prevents phase reversal with excessive commonmode voltage. Instead,the appropriate rail limits the output voltage

Typical Applications

1 Voltage Follower

As shown in Figure 12,the voltage gain is 1.With this circuit,the output voltage Vour is configured to be equal to the input voltage Vin.Due to the high input impedance and low output impedance,the circuit can also stabilize the output voltage,the output voltage expression is Detailed Descriptio

SPECIFICATIONS

Absolute Maximum Ratings(1)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Voltage	Supply Voltage		6	V
	Signal Input Terminals Voltage(2)	(V-) - 0.5	(V+) + 0.5	V
	Signal Input Terminals Voltage(3)	(V-) - 0.5	(V+) + 0.5	V
Current	Signal Input Terminals Current(2)	-10	10	mA
	Signal output Terminals Current(3)	-200	200	mA
	Output Short-Circuit(4)	Continuous		
θ_{JA}	Operating Temperature Range	-55	125	°C
	Storage Temperature Range	-65	150	°C
	Junction Temperature	-40	150	°C

(1) Stresses above these ratings may cause permanent damage. Exposure to absolute maximum conditions for extended periods may degrade device reliability. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those specified is not implied.

(2) Input terminals are diode clamped to the power-supply rails. Input signals that can swing more than 0.5V beyond the supply rails should be current limited to 10mA or less.

(3) Output terminals are diode-clamped to the power-supply rails. Output signals that can swing more than 0.5V beyond the supply rails should be current-limited to ±200mA or less.

(4) Short-circuit to ground, one amplifier per package.

ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human-Body Model (HBM)	±2000	V
		Charged-Device Model (CDM)	±500	V
		Machine Model	100	V

Recommended Operating Conditions

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage， Vs= (V+) - (V-）	Single-supply	1.8	5.5	V
	Dual-supply	±0.9	±2.75	V

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_S = +5V)

At T_A = 25°C, V_{CM}=V_{OUT}= V_S /2, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
OFFSET VOLTAGE						
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage		-3	±1	3	mV
dV_{OS}/dT	Input Offset Voltage Average Drift	T_A = -55°C to 125°C		1.8		μV/°C
INPUT CURRENT						
I_B	Input Bias Current			5		pA
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current			1		pA
NOISE						
V_N	Input Voltage Noise	f=0.1Hz to 10Hz		20		μV_{PP}
e_n	Input Voltage Noise Density	f=1kHz		65		nV/√Hz
INPUT VOLTAGE						
V_{CM}	Common-Mode Voltage Range		V_S-0.1		V_S+0.1	V
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	V_{CM}=0.1V to 4V	70	80		dB
FREQUENCY RESPONSE						
GBW	Gain-Bandwidth Product			1		MHz
SR	Slew Rate	G = +1, V_{IN}=2V Step		1		V/us
t_S	Settling Time to 0.1%	G = +1, V_{IN}=2V Step		2.5		us
OUTPUT						
A_V	Open-Loop Voltage Gain	V_{OUT}=0.1V to 4.9V R_L=100kΩ	80	100		dB
$V_{OUT-SWING}$	Output Swing from Rail	R_L=100kΩ			5	mV
I_{SC}	Output Short-Circuit Current	Source current		45		mA
		Sink current		70		mA
C_L(1)	Capacitive Load Drive	G = +1, V_{IN}=0.2V Step			1000	pF

POWER SUPPLY						
PSRR	Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	V_S=1.8V to 5.5V	80	90		dB
V_S	Operating Voltage Range		1.8		5.5	V
I_Q	Quiescent Current/Amplifier	I_O=0A		28	40	uA

(1) Capacitive load drive means that above a given maximum value, the output waveform will oscillate under the step response.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

At T_A = 25°C, V_S = +5V, G=+1, V_{IN}=V_{OUT}= V_S /2, unless otherwise noted.

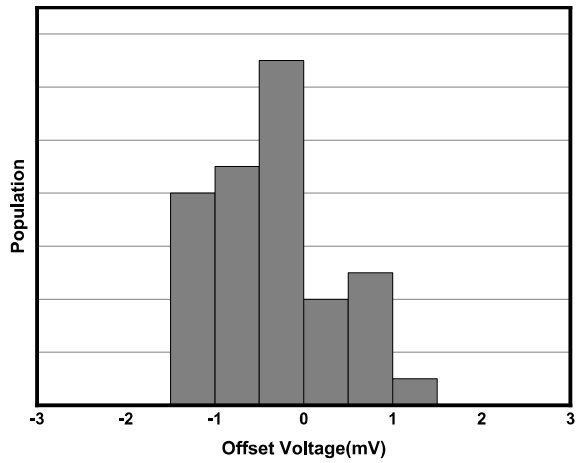


Figure 2. Offset Voltage Production Distribution

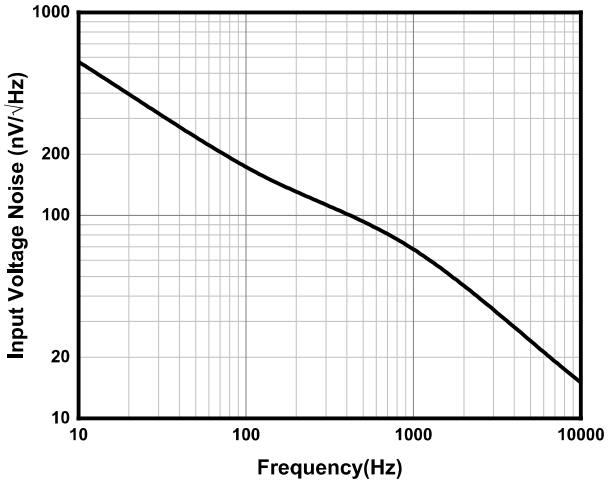


Figure 3. Input Voltage Noise Spectral Density

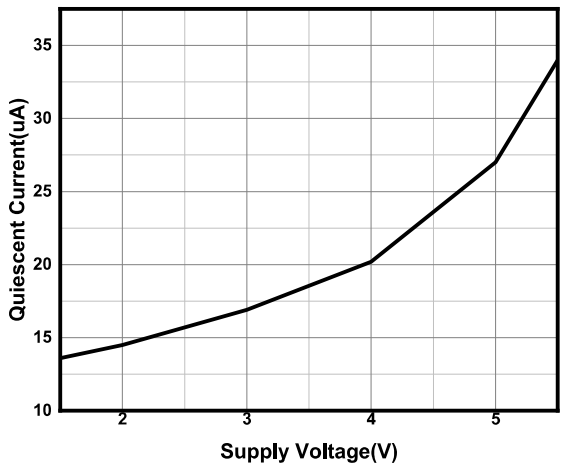


Figure 4. Quiescent Current vs Supply Voltage

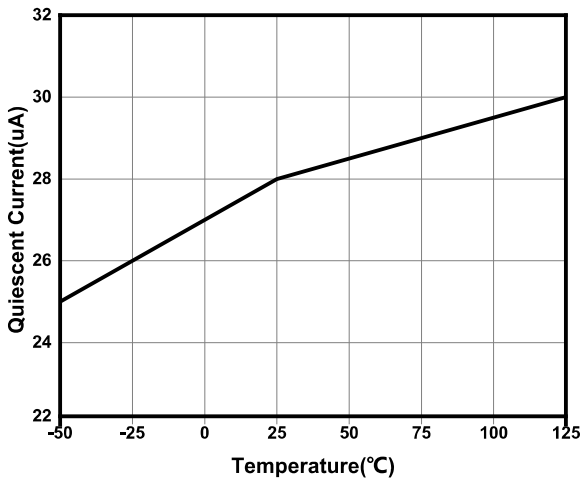


Figure 5. Quiescent Current vs Temperature

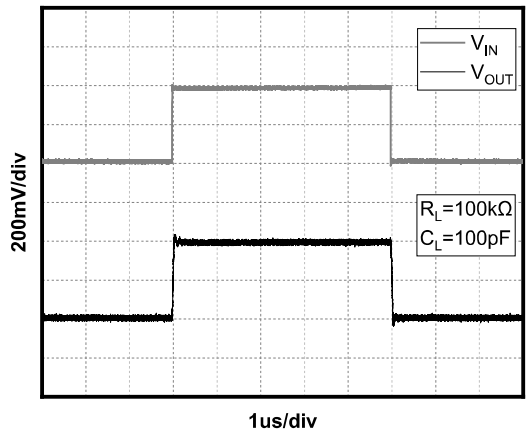


Figure 6. Small-Signal Step Response(V_S=5)

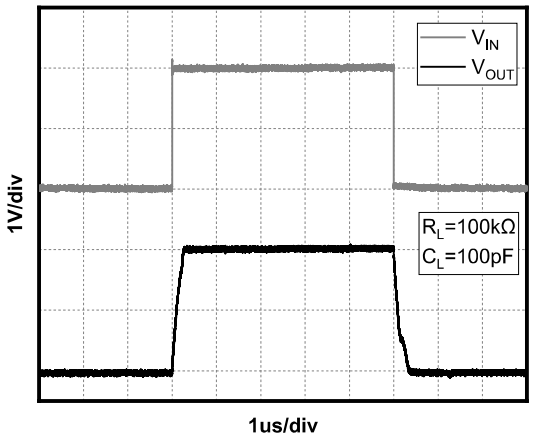


Figure 7. Large-Signal Step Response(V_S=5V)

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

At T_A = 25°C, V_S = +5V, G=+1, V_{IN}=V_{OUT}= V_S /2, unless otherwise noted.

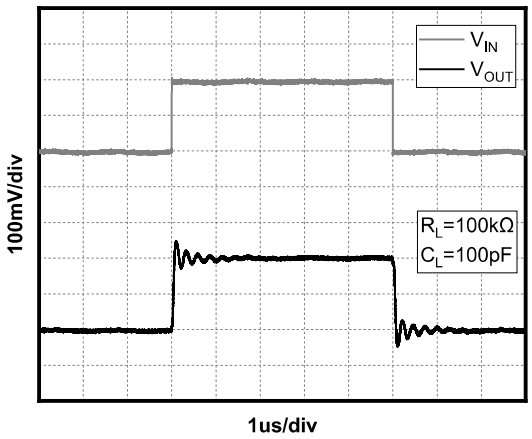


Figure 8. Small-Signal Step Response(V_S=1.5V)

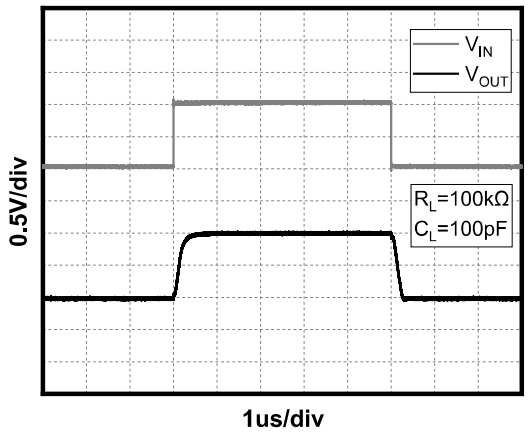


Figure 9.Large-Signal Step Response(V_S=1.5V)

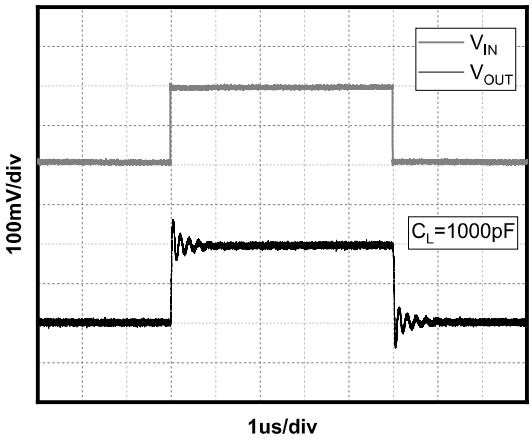


Figure 10. Capacitive Load Drive(C_L=1000pF)

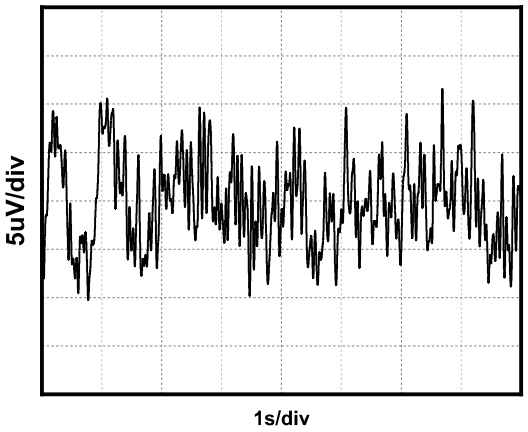


Figure 11. 0.1Hz to 10Hz Noise

Detailed Description

Overview

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Typical Applications

1 Voltage Follower

As shown in Figure 12,the voltage gain is 1.With this circuit,the output voltage Vour is configured to be equal to the input voltage Vin.Due to the high input impedance and low output impedance,the circuit can also stabilize the output voltage,the output voltage expression is Detailed Descriptio

$$V_{OUT}=V_{IN} \quad (1)$$

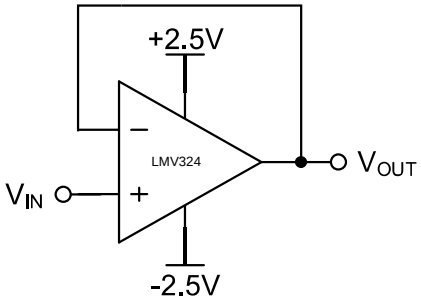


Figure 12. Voltage Follower

2 Inverting Proportional Amplifier

As shown in Figure 13, for a reverse-phase proportional amplifier, the input voltage V_{IN} is amplified by a voltage gain that depends on the ratio of R1 to R2. The output voltage V_{OUT} is inversely with the input voltage V_{IN}. The input impedance of the circuit is equal to R1, and the output voltage expression is

$$V_{OUT}=-\frac{R2}{R1}V_{IN} \quad (2)$$

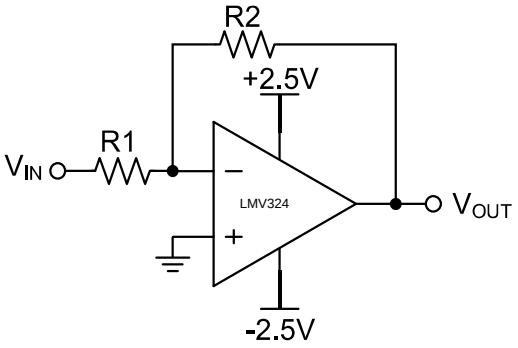


Figure 13. Inverting Proportional Amplifier

3 Noninverting Proportional Amplifier

As shown in Figure 14, for a noninverting amplifier, the input voltage V_{IN} is amplified by a voltage gain that depends on the ratio of R1 to R2. The output voltage V_{OUT} is in phase with the input voltage V_{IN}. In fact, this circuit has a high input impedance because its input side is the same as the input side of the operational amplifier. The output voltage expression is

$$V_{OUT}=(1+\frac{R2}{R1})V_{IN} \quad (3)$$

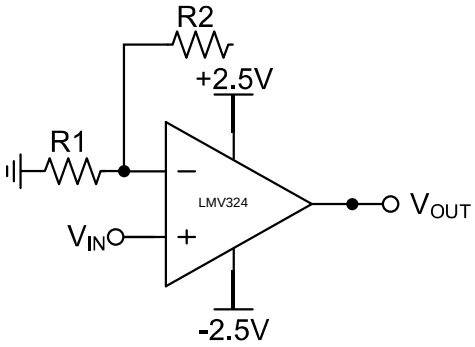


Figure 14. Noninverting Proportional Amplifier

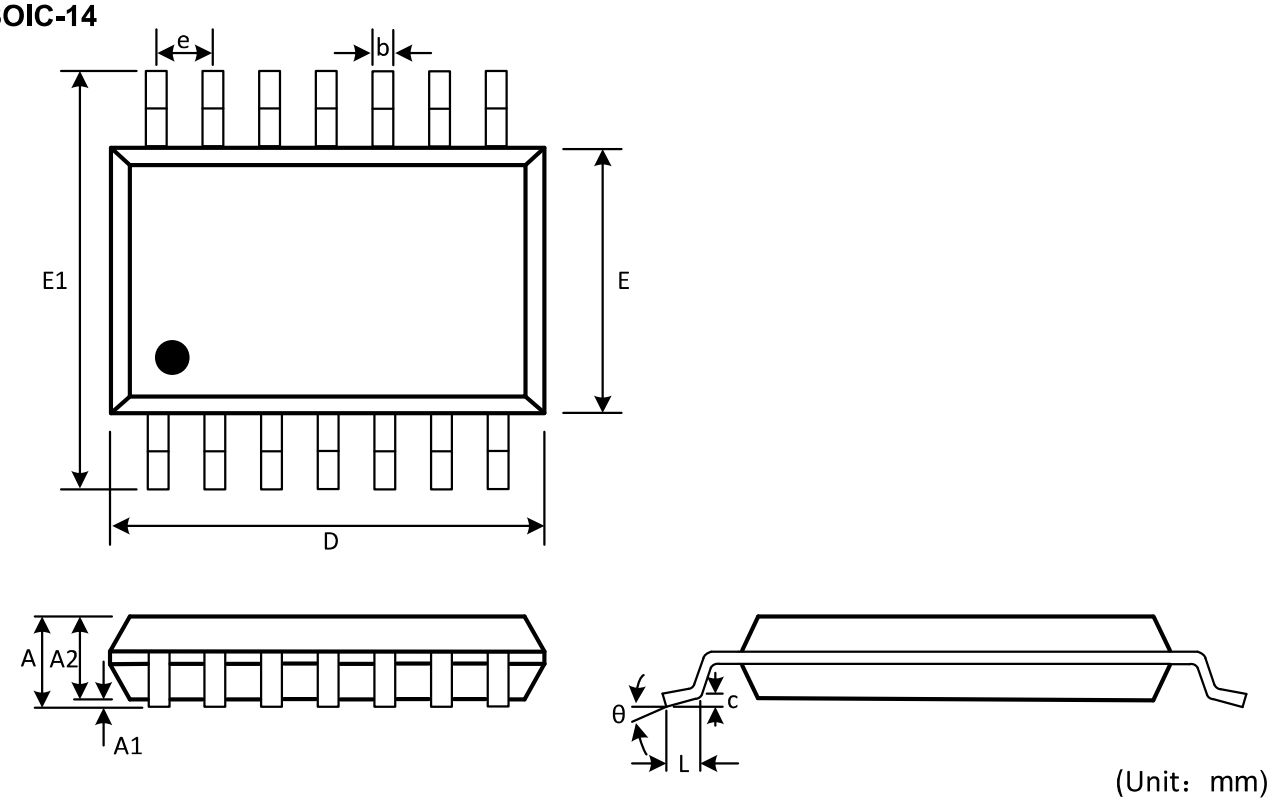
Layout Guidelines

Attention to good layout practices is always recommended. Keep traces short. When possible, use a PCB ground plane with surface-mount components placed as close to the device pins as possible. Place a 0.1uF capacitor closely across the supply pins.

These guidelines should be applied throughout the analog circuit to improve performance and provide benefits such as reducing the EMI susceptibility.

PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

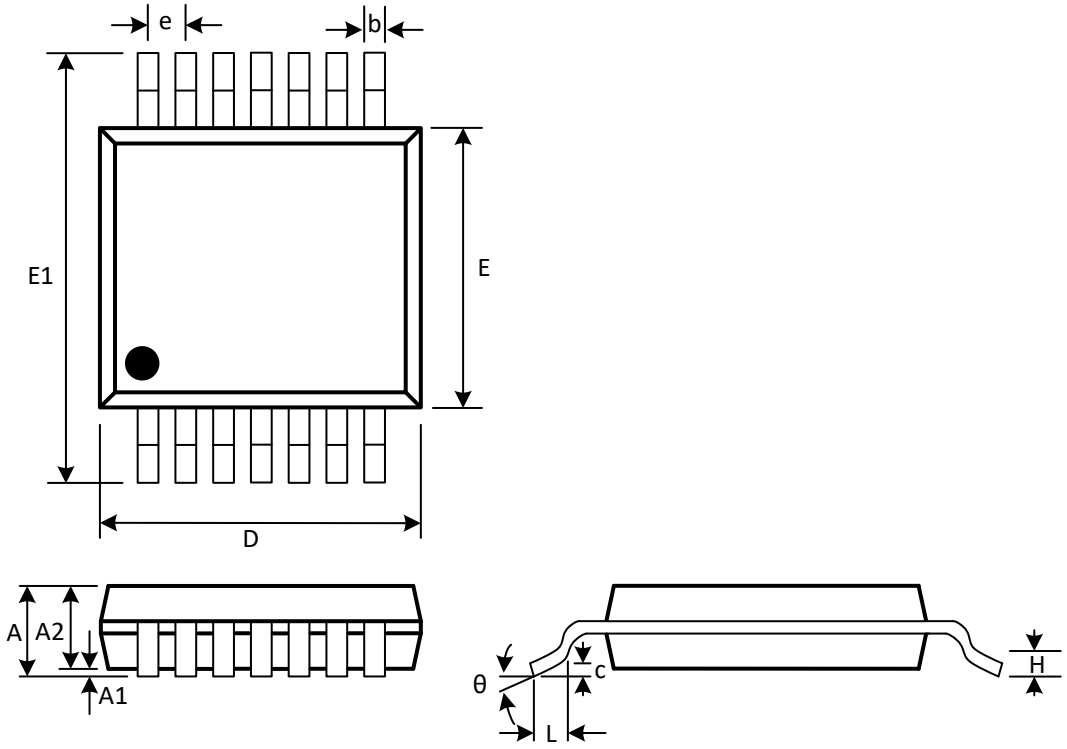
SOIC-14



(Unit：mm)

Symbol	Min	Max
A	1.350	1.750
A1	0.100	0.250
A2	1.350	1.550
b	0.310	0.510
c	0.100	0.250
D	8.450	8.850
e	1.270(BSC)	
E	5.800	6.200
E1	3.800	4.000
L	0.400	1.270
θ	0°	8°

TSSOP-14



(Unit：mm)

Symbol	Min	Max
A		1.200
A1	0.050	0.150
A2	0.800	1.050
b	0.190	0.300
c	0.090	0.200
D	4.860	5.100
e	0.650(BSC)	
E	4.300	4.500
E1	6.250	6.550
L	0.500	0.700
	0.250(TYP)	
θ	1°	7°