

LMV921/LMV922/LMV924

Single, Dual and Quad 1.8V, 1MHz, Low Power Operational Amplifiers with Rail-To-Rail Input and Output

General Description

The LMV921 Single/LMV922 Dual/LMV924 Quad are guaranteed to operate from +1.8V to +5.0V supply voltages and have rail-to-rail input and output. This rail-to-rail operation enables the user to make full use of the entire supply voltage range. The input common mode voltage range extends 300mV beyond the supplies and the output can swing rail-to-rail unloaded and within 100mV from the rail with 600Ω load at 1.8V supply. The LMV921/LMV922/LMV924 are optimized to work at 1.8V which make them ideal for portable two-cell battery-powered systems and single cell Li-Ion systems.

The LMV921/LMV922/LMV924 exhibit excellent speed-power ratio, achieving 1MHz gain bandwidth product at 1.8V supply voltage with very low supply current. The LMV921/LMV922/LMV924 are capable of driving 600Ω load and up to 1000pF capacitive load with minimal ringing. The LMV921/LMV922/LMV924's high DC gain of 100dB makes them suitable for low frequency applications.

The LMV921 (Single) is offered in a space saving SC70-5 and SOT23-5 packages. The SC70-5 package is only 2.0X2.1X1.0mm. These small packages are ideal solutions for area constrained PC boards and portable electronics such as cellphones and PDAs.

Features

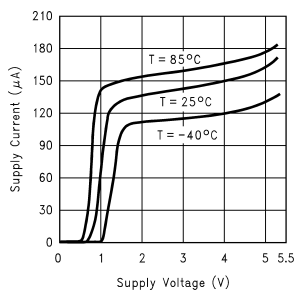
(Typical 1.8V Supply Values; Unless Otherwise Noted)

- Guaranteed 1.8V, 2.7V and 5V specifications
- Rail-to-Rail input & output swing
 - w/600Ω load 100 mV from rail
 - w/2kΩ load 30 mV from rail
- V_{CM} 300mV beyond rails
- Supply current 145μA/amplifier
- Gain bandwidth product 1MHz
- LMV921 Maximum V_{OS} 6mV
- 90dB gain w/600Ω load
- LMV921 available in Ultra Tiny, SC70-5 package
- LMV922 available in MSOP-8 package
- LMV924 available in TSSOP-14 package

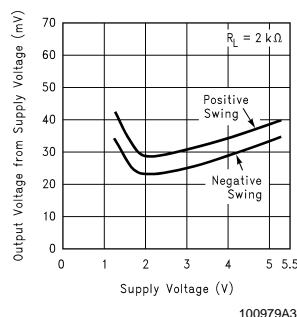
Applications

- Cordless/cellular phones
- Laptops
- PDAs
- PCMCIA
- Portable/battery-powered electronic Equipment
- Supply current Monitoring
- Battery monitoring

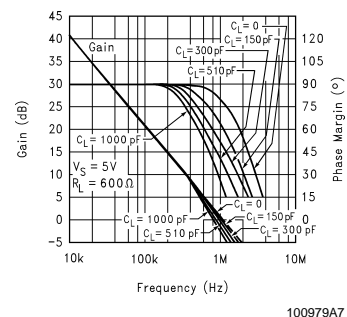
Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage (LMV921)



Output Voltage Swing vs. Supply Voltage



Gain and Phase Margin vs. Frequency


LMV921/LMV922/LMV924 Single, Dual and Quad 1.8V, 1MHz, Low Power Operational Amplifiers with Rail-To-Rail Input and Output

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| ESD Tolerance (Note 2) | |
| Machine Model | 100V |
| Human Body Model | 2000V |
| Differential Input Voltage | ± Supply Voltage |
| Supply Voltage ($V^+ - V^-$) | 5.5V |
| Output Short Circuit to V^+ (Note 3) | |
| Output Short Circuit to V^- (Note 3) | |
| Storage Temperature Range | -65°C to 150°C |
| Junction Temperature (Note 4) | 150°C |
| Mounting Temp. | |
| Infrared or Convection (20 sec) | 235°C |

Operating Ratings (Note 1)

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Supply Voltage | 1.5V to 5.0V |
| Temperature Range | -40°C ≤ T_J ≤ 85°C |
| Thermal Resistance (θ_{JA}) | |
| Ultra Tiny SC70-5 Package | |
| 5-Pin Surface Mount | 440 °C/W |
| Tiny SOT23-5 Package | |
| 5-Pin Surface Mount | 265 °C/W |
| MSOP Package | |
| 8-Pin Surface Mount | 235°C/W |
| TSSOP Package | |
| 14-Pin Surface Mount | 155°C/W |
| SOIC Package | |
| 8-Pin Surface Mount | 175°C/W |
| 14-Pin Surface Mount | 127°C/W |

1.8V DC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$. $V^+ = 1.8\text{V}$, $V^- = 0\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = V^+/2$, $V_O = V^+/2$ and $R_L > 1\text{M}\Omega$. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

| Symbol | Parameter | Condition | Typ (Note 5) | Limits (Note 6) | Units |
|------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| V_{OS} | Input Offset Voltage | LMV921 (Single) | -1.8 | 6 8 | mV max |
| | | LMV922 (Dual) LMV924 (Quad) | -1.8 | 8 9.5 | mV max |
| TCV_{OS} | Input Offset Voltage Average Drift | | 1 | | $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ |
| I_B | Input Bias Current | | 12 | 35 50 | nA max |
| I_{OS} | Input Offset Current | | 2 | 25 40 | nA max |
| I_S | Supply Current | LMV921 (Single) | 145 | 185 205 | μA max |
| | | LMV922 (Dual) | 330 | 400 550 | |
| | | LMV924 (Quad) | 560 | 700 850 | |
| CMRR | Common Mode Rejection Ratio | $0 \leq V_{CM} \leq 0.6\text{V}$ | 82 | 62 60 | dB min |
| | | $-0.2\text{V} \leq V_{CM} \leq 0\text{V}$ $1.8\text{V} \leq V_{CM} \leq 2.0\text{V}$ | 74 | 50 | |
| PSRR | Power Supply Rejection Ratio | $1.8\text{V} \leq V^+ \leq 5\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = 0.5\text{V}$ | 78 | 67 62 | dB min |
| V_{CM} | Input Common-Mode Voltage Range | For CMRR ≥ 50dB | -0.3 | -0.2 0 | V min |
| | | | 2.15 | 2.0 1.8 | V max |

1.8V DC Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$. $V^+ = 1.8\text{V}$, $V^- = 0\text{V}$, $V_{\text{CM}} = V^+/2$, $V_O = V^+/2$ and $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

| Symbol | Parameter | Condition | Typ (Note 5) | Limits (Note 6) | Units |
|--------|---|--|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| A_V | Large Signal Voltage Gain LMV921 (Single) | $R_L = 600\Omega$ to 0.9V , $V_O = 0.2\text{V}$ to 1.6V , $V_{\text{CM}} = 0.5\text{V}$ | 91 | 77 73 | dB min |
| | | $R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$ to 0.9V , $V_O = 0.2\text{V}$ to 1.6V , $V_{\text{CM}} = 0.5\text{V}$ | 95 | 80 75 | |
| | Large Signal Voltage Gain LMV922 (Dual) LMV924 (Quad) | $R_L = 600\Omega$ to 0.9V , $V_O = 0.2\text{V}$ to 1.6V , $V_{\text{CM}} = 0.5\text{V}$ | 79 | 65 61 | dB min |
| | | $R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$ to 0.9V , $V_O = 0.2\text{V}$ to 1.6V , $V_{\text{CM}} = 0.5\text{V}$ | 83 | 68 63 | |
| V_O | Output Swing | $R_L = 600\Omega$ to 0.9V $V_{\text{IN}} = \pm 100\text{mV}$ | 1.7 | 1.65 1.63 | V min |
| | | | 0.075 | 0.090 0.105 | V max |
| | | $R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$ to 0.9V $V_{\text{IN}} = \pm 100\text{mV}$ | 1.77 | 1.75 1.74 | V min |
| | | | 0.025 | 0.035 0.040 | V max |
| I_O | Output Short Circuit Current | Sourcing, $V_O = 0\text{V}$ $V_{\text{IN}} = 100\text{mV}$ | 6 | 4 3.3 | mA min |
| | | Sinking, $V_O = 1.8\text{V}$ $V_{\text{IN}} = -100\text{mV}$ | 10 | 7 5 | mA min |

1.8V AC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$. $V^+ = 1.8\text{V}$, $V^- = 0\text{V}$, $V_{\text{CM}} = V^+/2$, $V_O = V^+/2$ and $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Typ (Note 5) | Units |
|----------|------------------------------|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| SR | Slew Rate | (Note 7) | 0.39 | V/ μs |
| GBW | Gain-Bandwidth Product | | 1 | MHz |
| Φ_m | Phase Margin | | 60 | Deg |
| G_m | Gain Margin | | 10 | dB |
| e_n | Input-Referred Voltage Noise | $f = 1\text{ kHz}$, $V_{\text{CM}} = 0.5\text{V}$ | 45 | $\frac{\text{nV}}{\sqrt{\text{Hz}}}$ |
| i_n | Input-Referred Current Noise | $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ | 0.1 | $\frac{\text{pA}}{\sqrt{\text{Hz}}}$ |
| THD | Total Harmonic Distortion | $f = 1\text{kHz}$, $A_V = +1$ $R_L = 600\text{k}\Omega$, $V_{\text{IN}} = 1\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$ | 0.089 | % |
| | Amp-to-Amp Isolation | (Note 8) | 140 | dB |

2.7V DC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$. $V^+ = 2.7\text{V}$, $V^- = 0\text{V}$, $V_{\text{CM}} = V^+/2$, $V_O = V^+/2$ and $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

| Symbol | Parameter | Condition | Typ (Note 5) | Limits (Note 6) | Units |
|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------|
| V_{OS} | Input Offset Voltage | LMV921 (Single) | -1.6 | 6 8 | mV max |
| | | LMV922 (Dual) | -1.6 | 8 | mV |
| | | LMV924 (Quad) | | 9.5 | max |

2.7V DC Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$. $V^+ = 2.7\text{V}$, $V^- = 0\text{V}$, $V_{\text{CM}} = V^+/2$, $V_O = V^+/2$ and $R_L > 1\text{M}\Omega$. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

| Symbol | Parameter | Condition | Typ (Note 5) | Limits (Note 6) | Units |
|--------------------------|---|--|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| TCV_{OS} | Input Offset Voltage Average Drift | | 1 | | $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ |
| I_{B} | Input Bias Current | | 12 | 35 50 | nA max |
| I_{OS} | Input Offset Current | | 2 | 25 40 | nA max |
| I_{S} | Supply Current | LMV921 (Single) | 147 | 190 210 | uA max |
| | | LMV922 (Dual) | 380 | 450 600 | |
| | | LMV924 (Quad) | 580 | 750 900 | |
| CMRR | Common Mode Rejection Ratio | $0\text{V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 1.5\text{V}$ | 84 | 62 60 | dB min |
| | | $-0.2\text{V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 0\text{V}$ $2.7\text{V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} < 2.9\text{V}$ | 73 | 50 | |
| PSRR | Power Supply Rejection Ratio | $1.8\text{V} \leq V^+ \leq 5\text{V}$, $V_{\text{CM}} = 0.5\text{V}$ | 78 | 67 62 | dB min |
| V_{CM} | Input Common-Mode Voltage Range | For CMRR $\geq 50\text{dB}$ | -0.3 | -0.2 0 | V min |
| | | | 3.050 | 2.9 2.7 | V max |
| A_{V} | Large Signal Voltage Gain LMV921 (Single) | $R_L = 600\Omega$ to 1.35V , $V_O = 0.2\text{V}$ to 2.5V | 98 | 80 75 | dB min |
| | | $R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$ to 1.35V , $V_O = 0.2\text{V}$ to 2.5V | 103 | 83 77 | |
| | Large Signal Voltage Gain LMV922 (Dual) LMV924 (Quad) | $R_L = 600\Omega$ to 1.35V , $V_O = 0.2\text{V}$ to 2.5V | 86 | 68 63 | dB min |
| | | $R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$ to 1.35V , $V_O = 0.2\text{V}$ to 2.5V | 91 | 71 65 | |
| V_{O} | Output Swing | $R_L = 600\Omega$ to 1.35V $V_{\text{IN}} = \pm 100\text{mV}$ | 2.62 | 2.550 2.530 | V min |
| | | | 0.075 | 0.095 0.115 | V max |
| | | $R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$ to 1.35V $V_{\text{IN}} = \pm 100\text{mV}$ | 2.675 | 2.650 2.640 | V min |
| | | | 0.025 | 0.040 0.045 | V max |
| I_{O} | Output Short Circuit Current | Sourcing, $V_O = 0\text{V}$ $V_{\text{IN}} = 100\text{mV}$ | 27 | 20 15 | mA min |
| | | Sinking, $V_O = 2.7\text{V}$ $V_{\text{IN}} = -100\text{mV}$ | 28 | 22 16 | mA min |

2.7V AC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$. $V^+ = 2.7\text{V}$, $V^- = 0\text{V}$, $V_{\text{CM}} = 1.0\text{V}$, $V_O = 1.35\text{V}$ and $R_L > 1\text{M}\Omega$. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Typ (Note 5) | Units |
|--------|-----------|------------|-----------------|------------------|
| SR | Slew Rate | (Note 7) | 0.41 | V/ μs |

2.7V AC Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$. $V^+ = 2.7\text{V}$, $V^- = 0\text{V}$, $V_{\text{CM}} = 1.0\text{V}$, $V_O = 1.35\text{V}$ and $R_L > 1\text{M}\Omega$. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Typ (Note 5) | Units |
|----------|------------------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| GBW | Gain-Bandwidth Product | | 1 | MHz |
| Φ_m | Phase Margin | | 65 | Deg. |
| G_m | Gain Margin | | 10 | dB |
| e_n | Input-Referred Voltage Noise | $f = 1\text{ kHz}$, $V_{\text{CM}} = 0.5\text{V}$ | 45 | $\frac{\text{nV}}{\sqrt{\text{Hz}}}$ |
| i_n | Input-Referred Current Noise | $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ | 0.1 | $\frac{\text{pA}}{\sqrt{\text{Hz}}}$ |
| THD | Total Harmonic Distortion | $f = 1\text{ kHz}$, $A_V = +1$ $R_L = 600\text{k}\Omega$, $V_{\text{IN}} = 1\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$ | 0.077 | % |
| | Amp-to-Amp Isolation | (Note 8) | 140 | dB |

5V DC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$. $V^+ = 5\text{V}$, $V^- = 0\text{V}$, $V_{\text{CM}} = V^+/2$, $V_O = V^+/2$ and $R_L > 1\text{M}\Omega$. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

| Symbol | Parameter | Condition | Typ (Note 5) | Limits (Note 6) | Units |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| V_{OS} | Input Offset Voltage | LMV921 (Single) | -1.5 | 6 8 | mV max |
| | | LMV922 (Dual) LMV924 (Quad) | -1.5 | 8 9.5 | mV max |
| TCV_{OS} | Input Offset Voltage Average Drift | | 1 | | $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ |
| I_B | Input Bias Current | | 12 | 35 50 | nA max |
| I_{OS} | Input Offset Current | | 2 | 25 40 | nA max |
| I_S | Supply Current | LMV921 (Single) | 160 | 210 230 | μA max |
| | | LMV922 (Dual) | 400 | 500 700 | |
| | | LMV924 (Quad) | 750 | 850 980 | |
| CMRR | Common Mode Rejection Ratio | $0\text{V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 3.8\text{V}$ | 86 | 62 61 | dB min |
| | | $-0.2\text{V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 0\text{V}$ | 72 | 50 | |
| | | $5.0\text{V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 5.2\text{V}$ | | | |
| PSRR | Power Supply Rejection Ratio | $1.8\text{V} \leq V^+ \leq 5\text{V}$ $V_{\text{CM}} = 0.5\text{V}$ | 78 | 67 62 | dB min |
| | | | | | |
| V_{CM} | Input Common-Mode Voltage Range | For CMRR $\geq 50\text{dB}$ | -0.3 | -0.2 0 | V min |
| | | | 5.350 | 5.2 5.0 | V max |

5V DC Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$. $V^+ = 5\text{V}$, $V^- = 0\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = V^+/2$, $V_O = V^+/2$ and $R_L > 1\text{M}\Omega$. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

| Symbol | Parameter | Condition | Typ (Note 5) | Limits (Note 6) | Units |
|--------|--|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| A_V | Voltage Gain LMV921 (Single) | $R_L = 600\Omega$ to 2.5V $V_O = 0.2\text{V}$ to 4.8V | 104 | 86 82 | dB min |
| | | $R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$ to 2.5V $V_O = 0.2\text{V}$ to 4.8V | 108 | 89 85 | |
| | Voltage Gain LMV922 (Dual) LMV924 (Quad) | $R_L = 600\Omega$ to 2.5V $V_O = 0.2\text{V}$ to 4.8V | 90 | 72 68 | dB min |
| | | $R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$ to 2.5V $V_O = 0.2\text{V}$ to 4.8V | 96 | 77 73 | |
| V_O | Output Swing | $R_L = 600\Omega$ to 2.5V $V_{IN} = \pm 100\text{mV}$ | 4.895 | 4.865 4.840 | V min |
| | | | 0.1 | 0.135 0.160 | V max |
| | $R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$ to 2.5V $V_{IN} = \pm 100\text{mV}$ | 4.965 | 4.945 4.935 | V min | |
| | | 0.035 | 0.065 0.075 | V max | |
| I_O | Output Short Circuit Current | LMV921 Sourcing, $V_O = 0\text{V}$ $V_{IN} = 100\text{mV}$ | 98 | 85 68 | mA min |
| | | LMV922, LMV924 Sourcing, $V_O = 0\text{V}$ $V_{IN} = 100\text{mV}$ | 60 | 35 | |
| | | Sinking, $V_O = 5\text{V}$ $V_{IN} = -100\text{mV}$ | 75 | 65 45 | mA min |

5V AC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$. $V^+ = 5\text{V}$, $V^- = 0\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = V^+/2$, $V_O = 2.5\text{V}$ and $R_L > 1\text{M}\Omega$. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Typ (Note 5) | Units |
|----------|------------------------------|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| SR | Slew Rate | (Note 7) | 0.45 | V/ μs |
| GBW | Gain-Bandwidth Product | | 1 | MHz |
| Φ_m | Phase Margin | | 70 | Deg |
| G_m | Gain Margin | | 15 | dB |
| e_n | Input-Referred Voltage Noise | $f = 1\text{kHz}$, $V_{CM} = 1\text{V}$ | 45 | $\frac{\text{nV}}{\sqrt{\text{Hz}}}$ |
| i_n | Input-Referred Current Noise | $f = 1\text{kHz}$ | 0.1 | $\frac{\text{pA}}{\sqrt{\text{Hz}}}$ |
| THD | Total Harmonic Distortion | $f = 1\text{kHz}$, $A_V = +1$ $R_L = 600\Omega$, $V_O = 1\text{V}_{PP}$ | 0.069 | % |
| | Amp-to-Amp Isolation | (Note 8) | 140 | dB |

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is intended to be functional, but specific performance is not guaranteed. For guaranteed specifications and the test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics.

Note 2: Human body model, 1.5 k Ω in series with 100pF. Machine model, 200 Ω in series with 100 pF.

Note 3: Applies to both single-supply and split-supply operation. Continuous short circuit operation at elevated ambient temperature can result in exceeding the maximum allowed junction temperature of 150°C. Output currents in excess of 45mA over long term may adversely affect reliability.

Note 4: The maximum power dissipation is a function of $T_{J(max)}$, θ_{JA} , and T_A . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is $P_D = (T_{J(max)} - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$. All numbers apply for packages soldered directly into a PC board.

Note 5: Typical Values represent the most likely parametric norm.

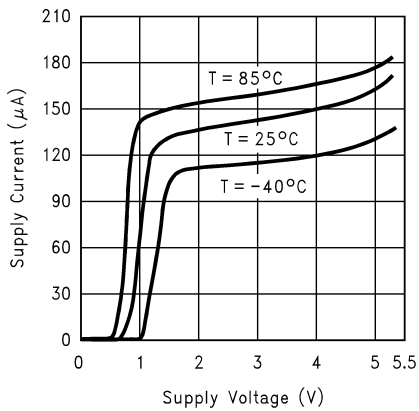
Note 6: All limits are guaranteed by testing or statistical analysis.

Note 7: $V^+ = 5\text{V}$. Connected as voltage follower with 5V step input. Number specified is the slower of the positive and negative slew rates.

Note 8: Input referred, $V^+ = 5\text{V}$ and $R_L = 100\text{k}\Omega$ connected to 2.5V. Each amp excited in turn with 1kHz to produce $V_O = 3V_{PP}$.

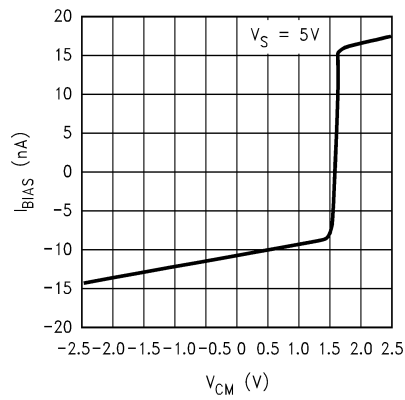
Typical Performance Characteristics Unless otherwise specified, $V_S = +5V$, single supply, $T_A = 25^\circ C$.

Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage (LMV921)



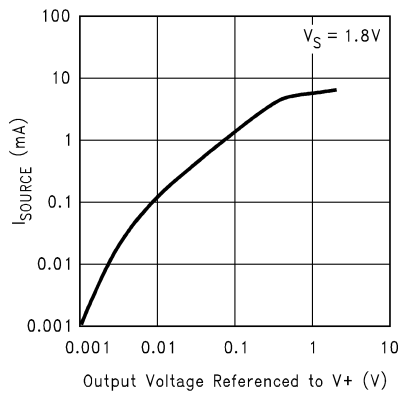
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Input Bias Current vs. V_{CM}



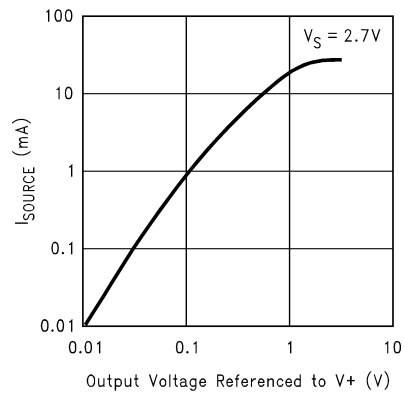
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Sourcing Current vs. Output Voltage



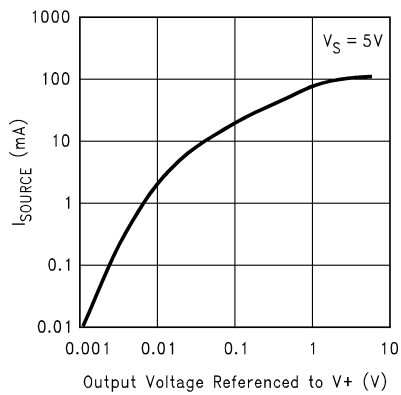
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Sourcing Current vs. Output Voltage



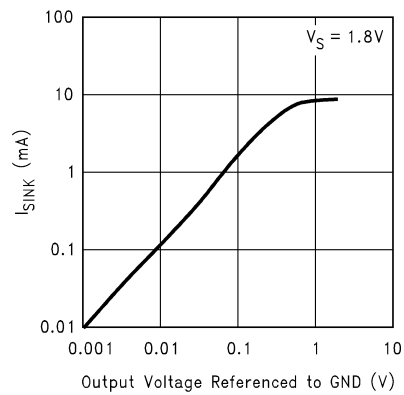
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Sourcing Current vs. Output Voltage



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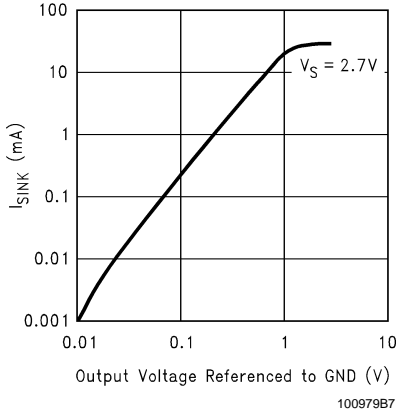
Sinking Current vs. Output Voltage



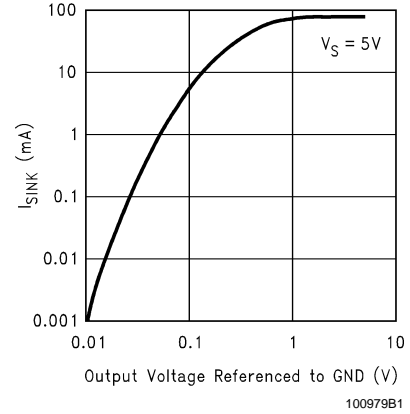
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Typical Performance Characteristics Unless otherwise specified, $V_S = +5V$, single supply, $T_A = 25^\circ C$. (Continued)

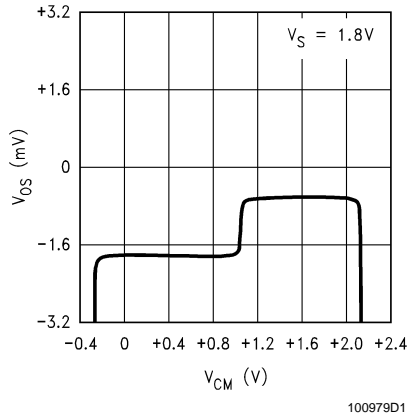
Sinking Current vs. Output Voltage



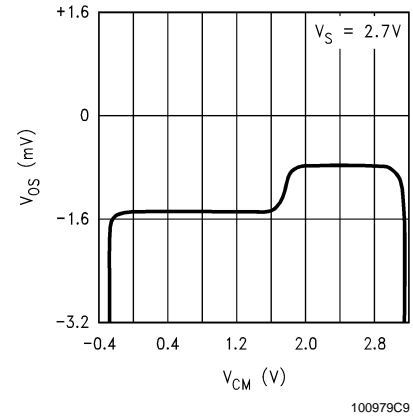
Sinking Current vs. Output Voltage



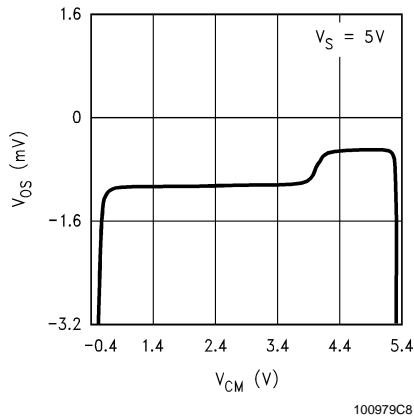
Offset Voltage vs. Common Mode Voltage



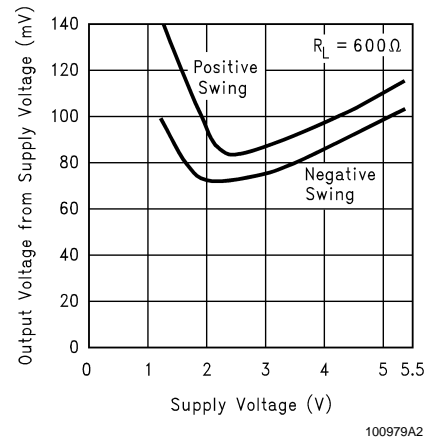
Offset Voltage vs. Common Mode Voltage



Offset Voltage vs. Common Mode Voltage

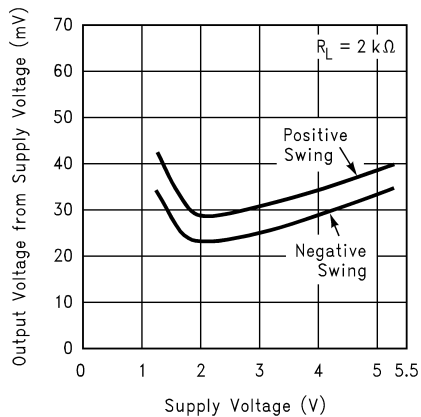


Output Voltage Swing vs. Supply Voltage



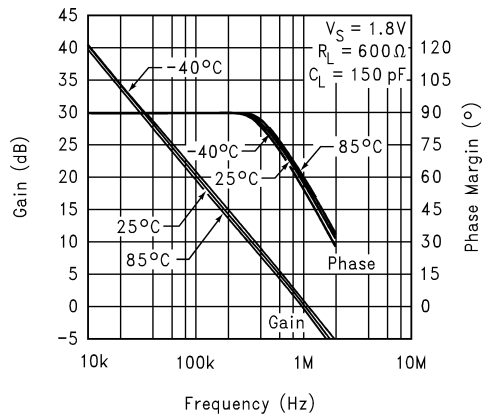
Typical Performance Characteristics Unless otherwise specified, $V_S = +5V$, single supply, $T_A = 25^\circ C$. (Continued)

Output Voltage Swing vs. Supply Voltage



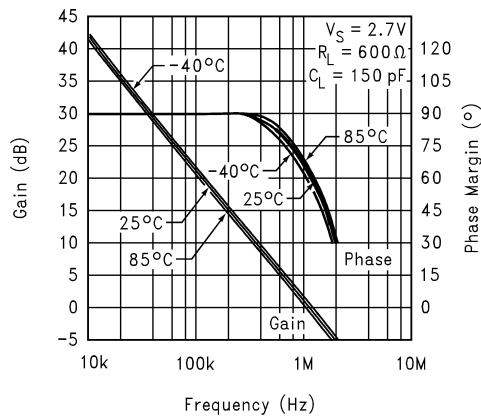
100979A3

Gain and Phase Margin vs. Frequency



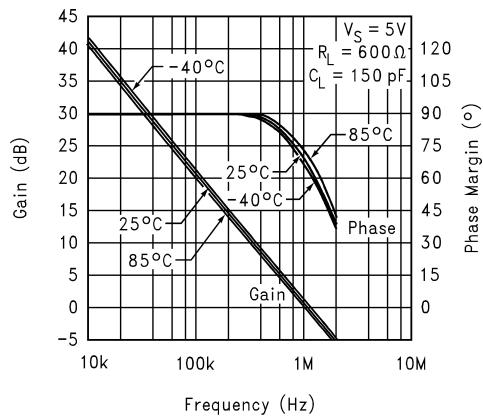
100979A6

Gain and Phase Margin vs. Frequency



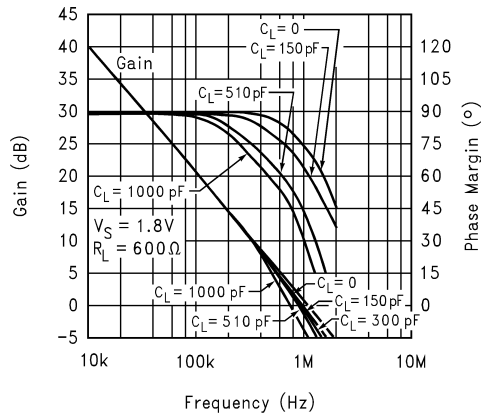
100979A5

Gain and Phase Margin vs. Frequency



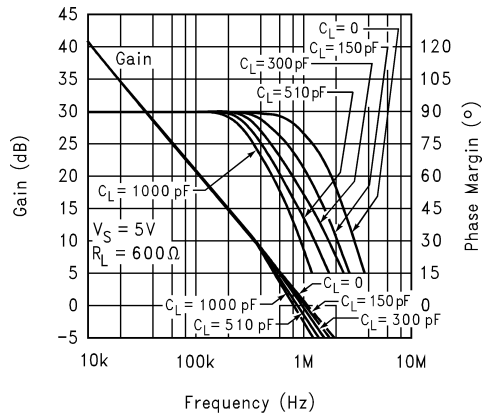
100979A4

Gain and Phase Margin vs. Frequency



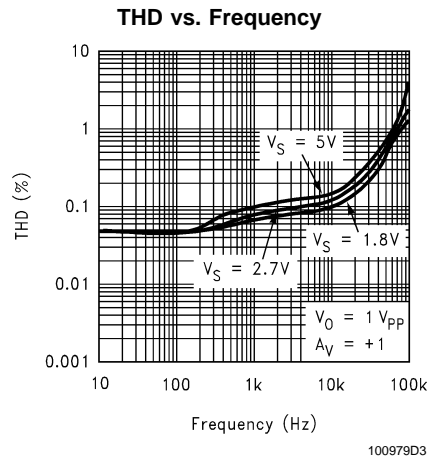
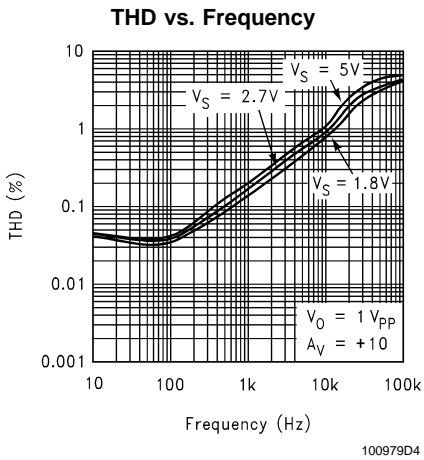
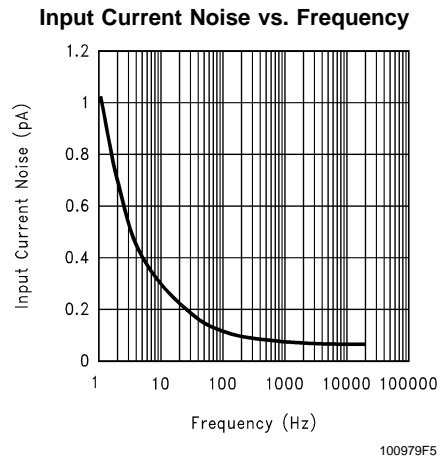
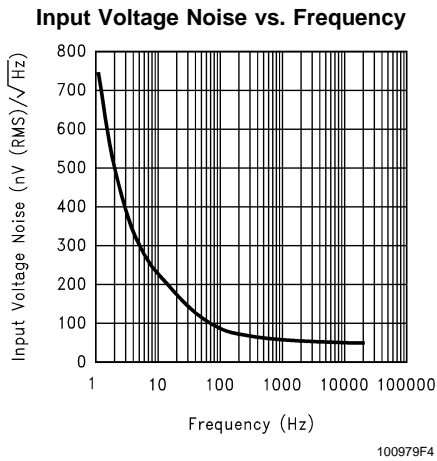
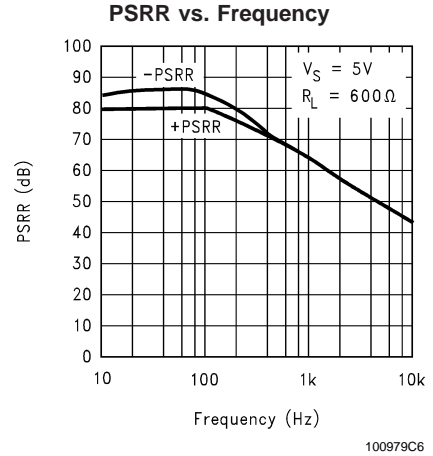
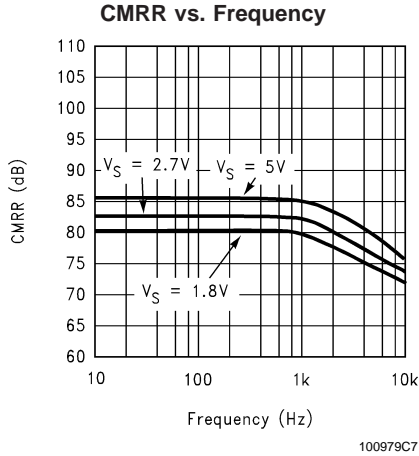
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Gain and Phase Margin vs. Frequency

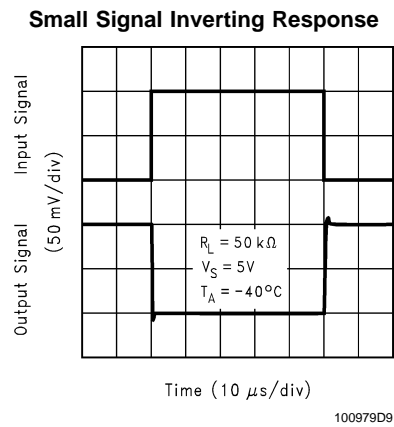
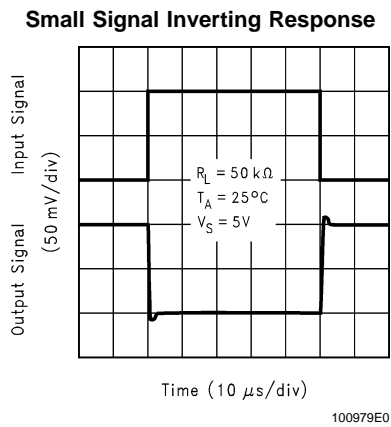
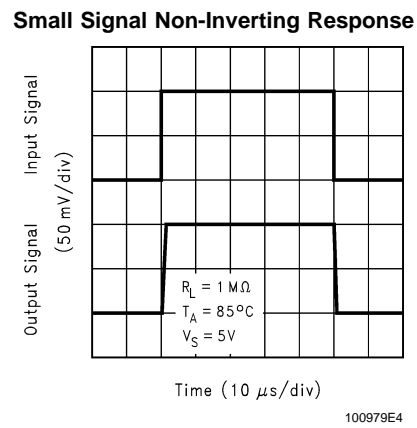
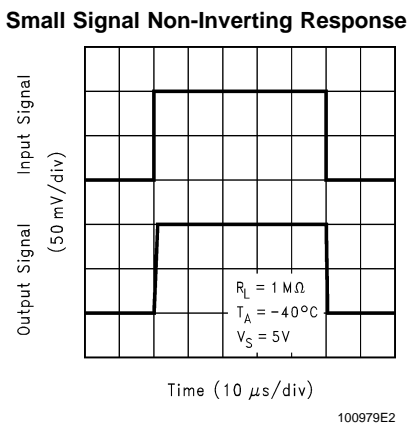
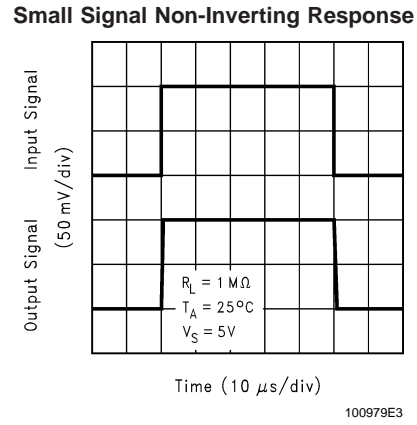
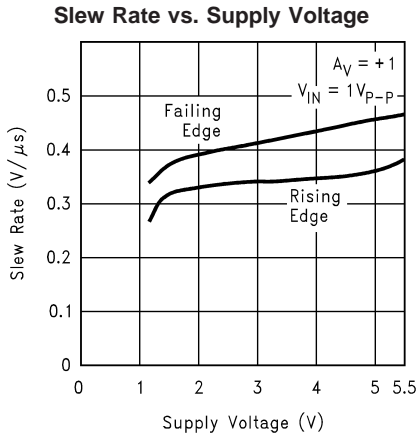


100979A7

Typical Performance Characteristics Unless otherwise specified, $V_S = +5V$, single supply, $T_A = 25^\circ C$. (Continued)

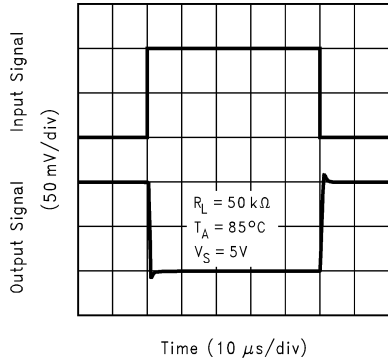


Typical Performance Characteristics Unless otherwise specified, $V_S = +5V$, single supply, $T_A = 25^\circ C$. (Continued)



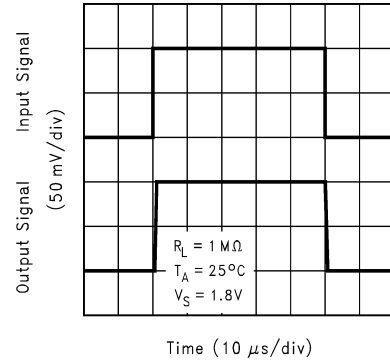
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Small Signal Inverting Response



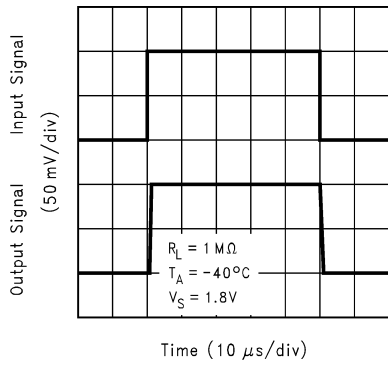
100979D8

Small Signal Non-Inverting Response



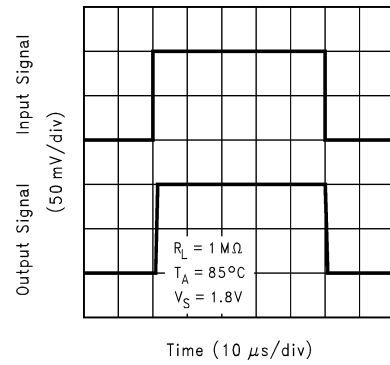
100979E6

Small Signal Non-Inverting Response



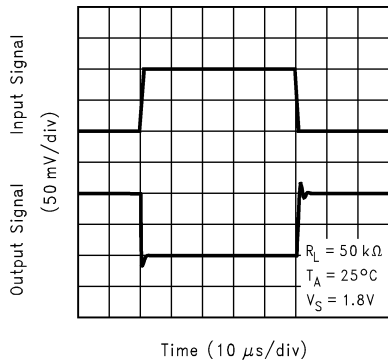
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Small Signal Non-Inverting Response



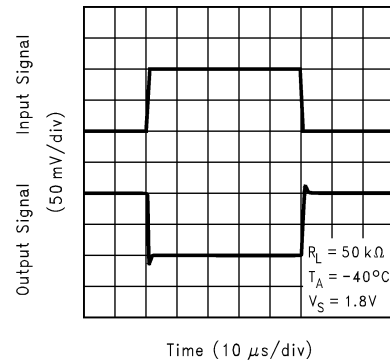
100979E5

Small Signal Inverting Response



100979G3

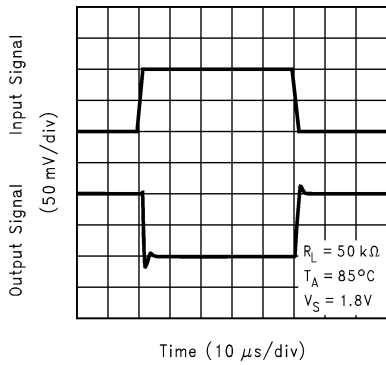
Small Signal Inverting Response



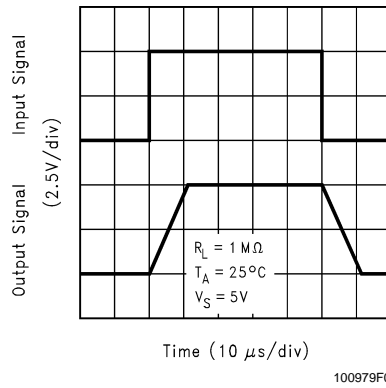
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Typical Performance Characteristics Unless otherwise specified, $V_S = +5V$, single supply, $T_A = 25^\circ C$. (Continued)

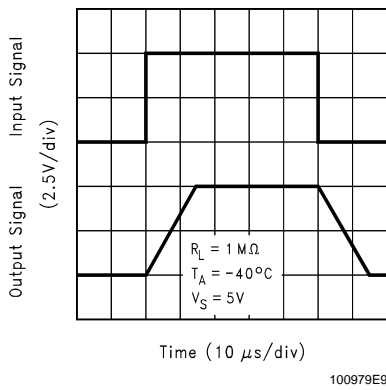
Small Signal Inverting Response



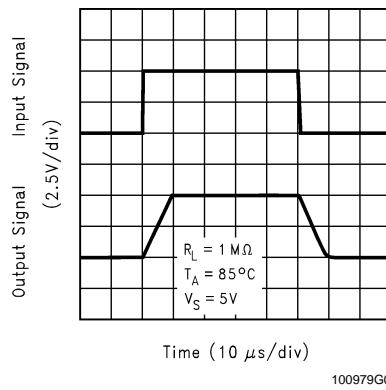
***Large Signal Non-Inverting Response**



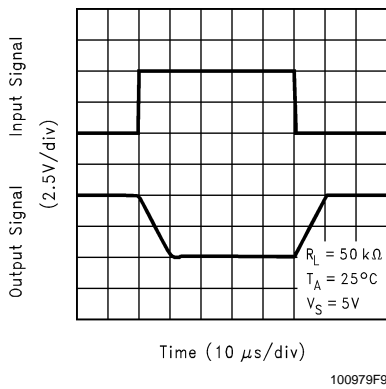
***Large Signal Non-Inverting Response**



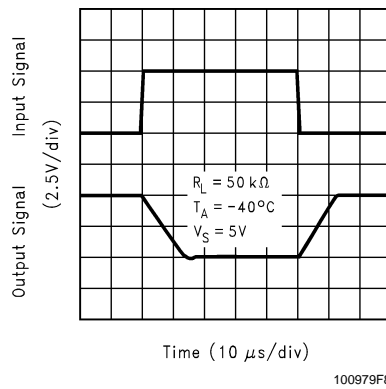
***Large Signal Non-Inverting Response**



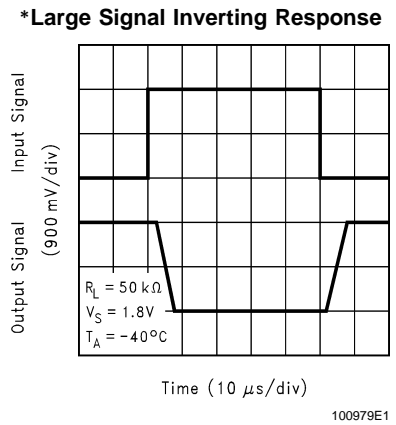
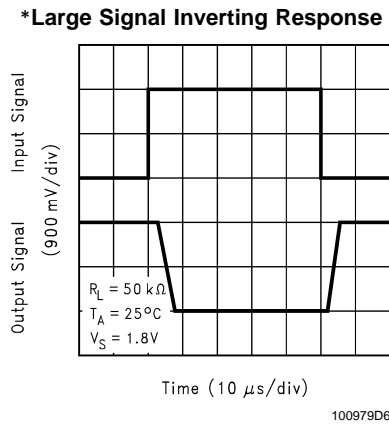
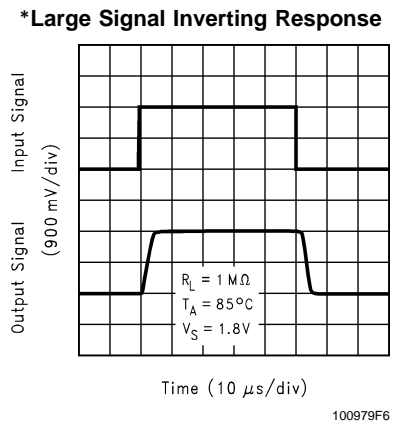
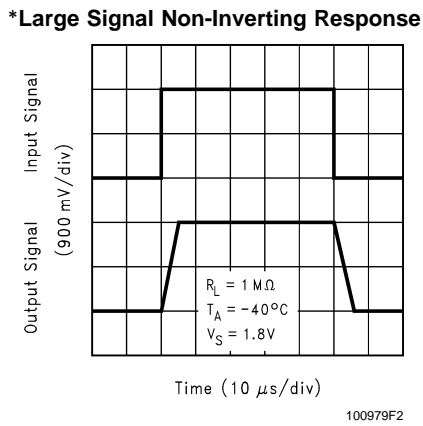
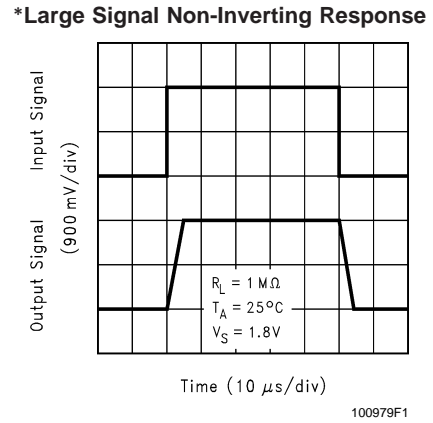
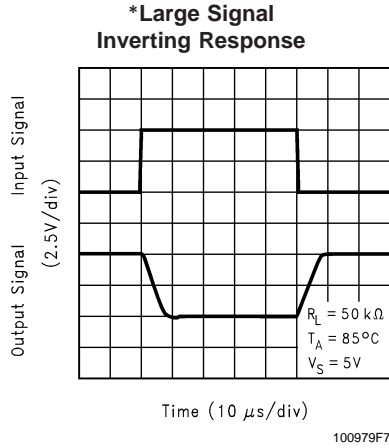
***Large Signal Inverting Response**



***Large Signal Inverting Response**



Typical Performance Characteristics Unless otherwise specified, $V_S = +5V$, single supply, $T_A = 25^\circ C$. (Continued)

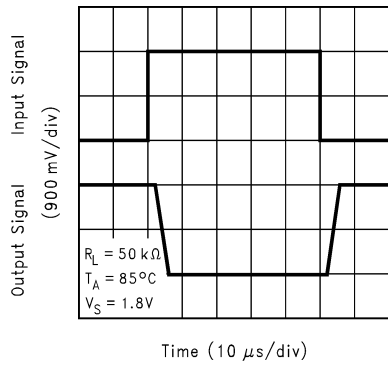


Typical Performance Characteristics

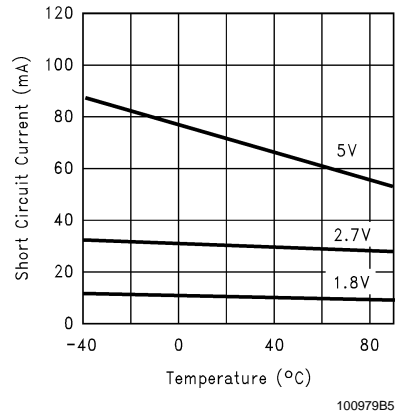
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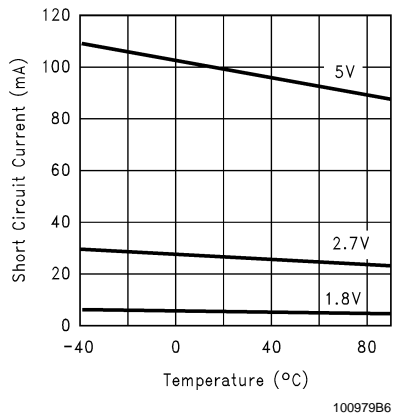
*Large Signal Inverting Response



Short Circuit Current vs. Temperature (sinking)



Short Circuit Current vs. Temperature (sourcing)



*For large signal pulse response in the unity gain follower configuration, the input is 5mV below the positive rail and 5mV above the negative rail at $25^\circ C$ and $85^\circ C$. At $-40^\circ C$, input is 10mV below the positive rail and 10mV above the negative rail.

Application Note

1.0 Unity Gain Pulse Response Considerations

The unity-gain follower is the most sensitive configuration to capacitive loading. The LMV921/LMV922/LMV924 family can directly drive 1nF in a unity-gain with minimal ringing. Direct capacitive loading reduces the phase margin of the amplifier. The combination of the amplifier's output impedance and the capacitive load induces phase lag. This results in either an underdamped pulse response or oscillation. The pulse response can be improved by adding a pull up resistor as shown in *Figure 1*

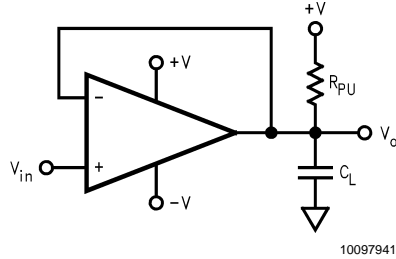


FIGURE 1. Using a Pull-Up Resistor at the Output for Stabilizing Capacitive Loads

Higher capacitances can be driven by decreasing the value of the pull-up resistor, but its value shouldn't be reduced beyond the sinking capability of the part. An alternate approach is to use an isolation resistor as illustrated in *Figure 2*.

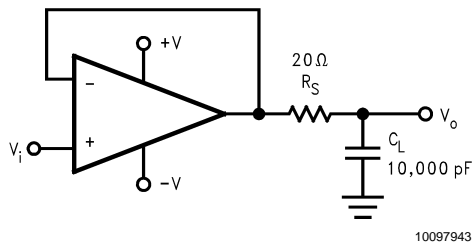


FIGURE 2. Using an Isolation Resistor to Drive Heavy Capacitive Loads

2.0 Input Bias Current Consideration

The LMV921/LMV922/LMV924 family has a bipolar input stage. The typical input bias current (I_B) is 12nA. The input bias current can develop a significant offset voltage. This offset is primarily due to I_B flowing through the negative feedback resistor, R_F . For example, if I_B is 50nA (max room) and R_F is 100k Ω , then an offset voltage of 5mV will develop ($V_{OS} = I_B \times R_F$). Using a compensation resistor (R_C), as shown in *Figure 3*, cancels this affect. But the input offset current (I_{OS}) will still contribute to an offset voltage in the same manner.

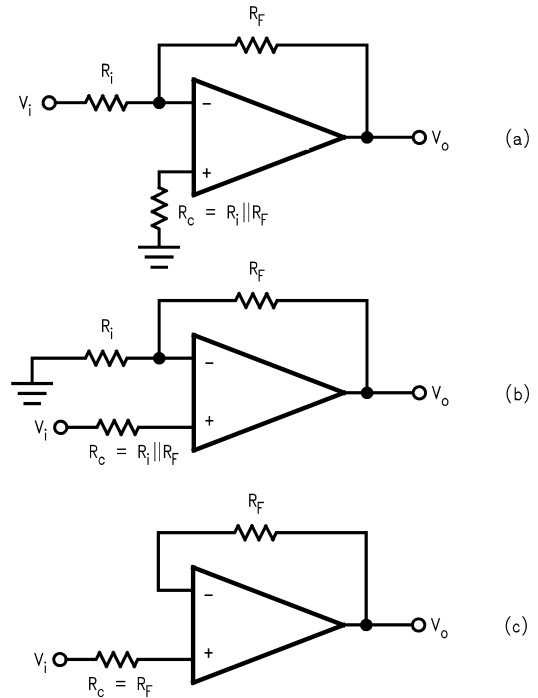


FIGURE 3. Canceling the Voltage Offset Effect of Input Bias Current

3.0 Operating Supply Voltage

The LMV921/LMV922/LMV924 family is guaranteed to operate from 1.8V to 5.0V. They will begin to function at power voltages as low as 1.2V at room temperature when unloaded. Start up voltage increases to 1.5V when the amplifier is fully loaded (600 Ω to mid-supply). Below 1.2V the output voltage is not guaranteed to follow the input. *Figure 4* below shows the output voltage vs. supply voltage with the LMV921/LMV922/LMV924 configured as a voltage follower at room temperature.

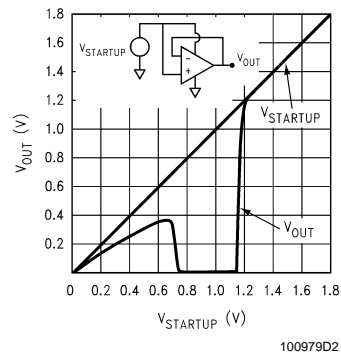


FIGURE 4.

4.0 Input and Output Stage

The rail-to-rail input stage of this family provides more flexibility for the designer. The LMV921/LMV922/LMV924 use a complimentary PNP and NPN input stage in which the PNP stage senses common mode voltage near V^- and the NPN stage senses common mode voltage near V^+ . The transition from the PNP stage to NPN stage occurs 1V below V^+ . Since both input stages have their own offset voltage, the offset of

Application Note (Continued)

the amplifier becomes a function of the input common mode voltage and has a crossover point at 1V below V^+ as shown in the V_{OS} vs. V_{CM} curves.

This V_{OS} crossover point can create problems for both DC and AC coupled signals if proper care is not taken. For large input signals that include the V_{OS} crossover point in their dynamic range, this will cause distortion in the output signal. One way to avoid such distortion is to keep the signal away from the crossover. For example, in a unity gain buffer configuration and with $V_S = 5V$, a 5V peak-to-peak signal will contain input-crossover distortion while a 3V peak-to-peak signal centered at 1.5V will not contain input-crossover distortion as it avoids the crossover point. Another way to avoid large signal distortion is to use a gain of -1 circuit which avoids any voltage excursions at the input terminals of the amplifier. In that circuit, the common mode DC voltage can be set at a level away from the V_{OS} cross-over point.

For small signals, this transition in V_{OS} shows up as a V_{CM} dependent spurious signal in series with the input signal and can effectively degrade small signal parameters such as gain and common mode rejection ratio. To resolve this problem, the small signal should be placed such that it avoids the V_{OS} crossover point.

In addition to the rail-to-rail performance, the output stage can provide enough output current to drive 600Ω loads. Because of the high current capability, care should be taken not to exceed the 150°C maximum junction temperature specification.

5.0 Power-Supply Considerations

The LMV921/LMV922/LMV924 are ideally suited for use with most battery-powered systems. The LMV921/LMV922/

LMV924 operate from a single +1.8V to +5.0V supply and consumes about $145\mu\text{A}$ of supply current per Amplifier. A high power supply rejection ratio of 78dB allows the amplifier to be powered directly off a decaying battery voltage extending battery life.

Table 1 lists a variety of typical battery types. Batteries have different voltage ratings; operating voltage is the battery voltage under nominal load. End-of-Life voltage is defined as the voltage at which 100% of the usable power of the battery is consumed. Table 1 also shows the typical operating time of the LMV921.

6.0 Distortion

The two main contributors of distortion in LMV921/LMV922/LMV924 family is:

1. Output crossover distortion occurs as the output transitions from sourcing current to sinking current.
2. Input crossover distortion occurs as the input switches from NPN to PNP transistor at the input stage.

To decrease crossover distortion:

1. Increase the load resistance. This lowers the output crossover distortion but has no effect on the input crossover distortion.
2. Operate from a single supply with the output always sourcing current.
3. Limit the input voltage swing for large signals between ground and one volt below the positive supply.
4. Operate in inverting configuration to eliminate common mode induced distortion.
5. Avoid small input signal around the input crossover region. The discontinuity in the offset voltage will effect the gain, CMRR and PSRR.

TABLE 1. LMV921 Characteristics with Typical Battery Systems.

| Battery Type | Operating Voltage (V) | End-of-Life Voltage (V) | Capacity AA Size (mA - h) | LMV921 Operating time (Hours) |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Alkaline | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1000 | 6802 |
| Lithium | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1000 | 6802 |
| Ni - Cad | 1.2 | 0.9 | 375 | 2551 |
| NMH | 1.2 | 1.0 | 500 | 3401 |

Typical Applications

1.0 Half-wave Rectifier with Rail-To-Ground Output Swing

Since the LMV921 input common mode range includes both positive and negative supply rails and the output can also swing to either supply, achieving half-wave rectifier functions in either direction is an easy task. All that is needed are two external resistors; there is no need for diodes or matched resistors. The half wave rectifier can have either positive or negative going outputs, depending on the way the circuit is arranged.

In *Figure 5* the circuit is referenced to ground, while in *Figure 6* the circuit is biased to the positive supply. These configurations implement the half wave rectifier since the LMV921 can not respond to one-half of the incoming waveform. It can not respond to one-half of the incoming because the amplifier can not swing the output beyond either rail therefore the output disengages during this half cycle. During the other half cycle, however, the amplifier achieves a half wave that can have a peak equal to the total supply voltage. R_1 should be large enough not to load the LMV921.

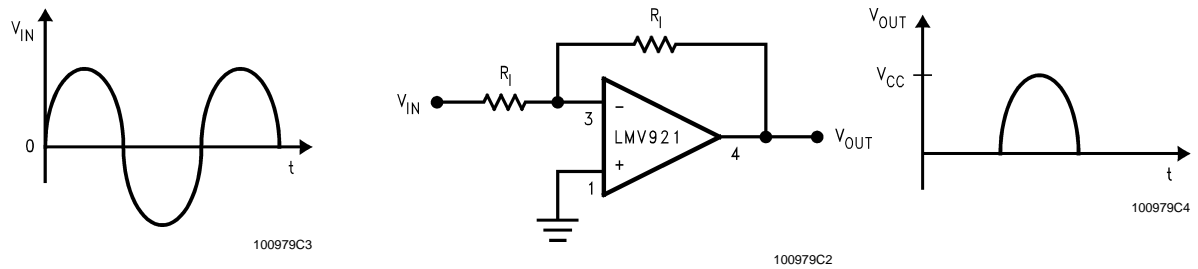


FIGURE 5. Half-Wave Rectifier with Rail-To-Ground Output Swing Referenced to Ground

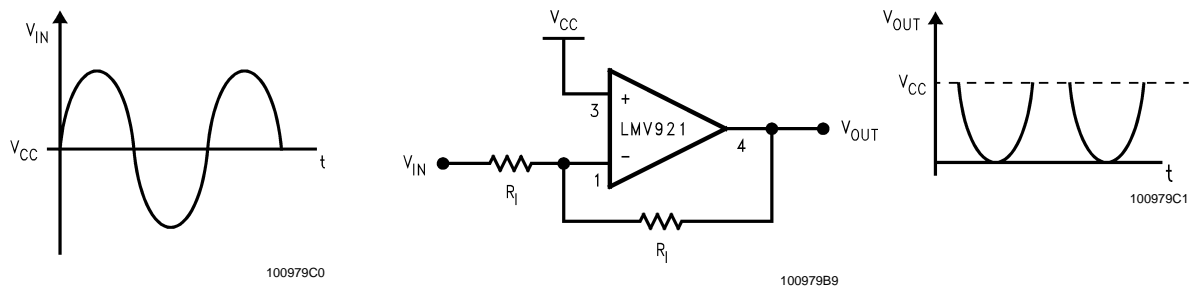


FIGURE 6. Half-Wave Rectifier with Negative-Going Output Referenced to V_{CC}

Typical Applications (Continued)

2.0 Instrumentation Amplifier with Rail-To-Rail Input and Output

Using three of the LMV924 Amplifiers, an instrumentation amplifier with rail-to-rail inputs and outputs can be made.

Some manufacturers use a precision voltage divider array of 5 resistors to divide the common mode voltage to get a rail-to-rail input range. The problem with this method is that it also divides the signal, so in order to get unity gain, the amplifier must be run at high loop gains. This raises the noise and drift by the internal gain factor and lowers the input impedance. Any mismatch in these precision resistors reduces the CMRR as well. Using the LMV924 eliminates all of these problems.

In this example, amplifiers A and B act as buffers to the differential stage. These buffers assure that the input imped-

ance is very high and require no precision matched resistors in the input stage. They also assure that the difference amp is driven from a voltage source. This is necessary to maintain the CMRR set by the matching R_1 - R_2 with R_3 - R_4 .

The gain is set by the ratio of R_2/R_1 and R_3 should equal R_1 and R_4 equal R_2 .

With both rail-to-rail input and output ranges, the input and output are only limited by the supply voltages. Remember that even with rail-to-rail outputs, the output can not swing past the supplies so the combined common mode voltages plus the signal should not be greater than the supplies or limiting will occur. For additional applications, see National Semiconductor application notes AN-29, AN-31, AN-71, and AN-127.

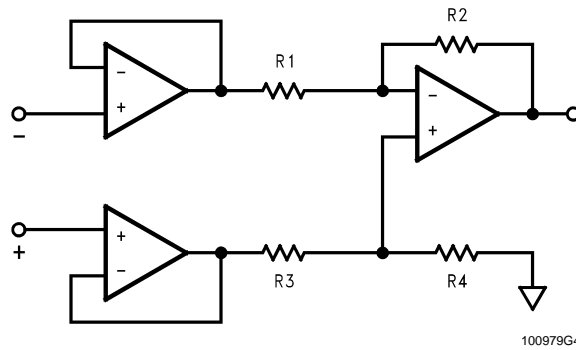
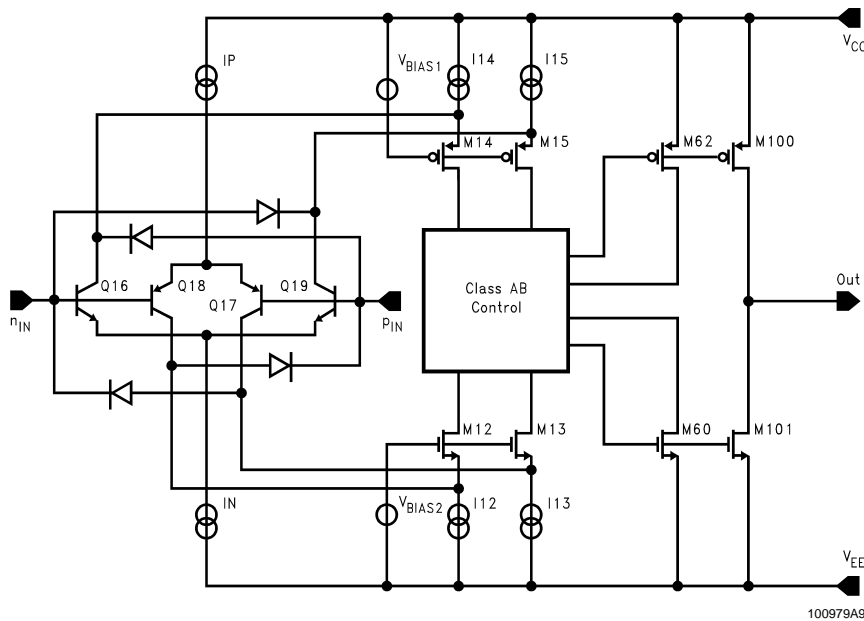


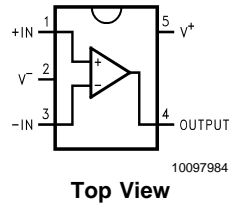
FIGURE 7. Rail-to-rail instrumentation amplifier

Simplified Schematic

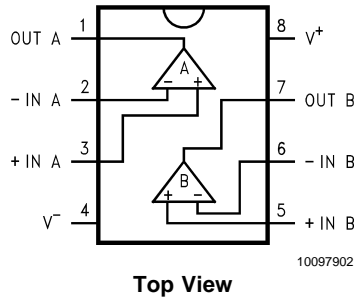


Connection Diagrams

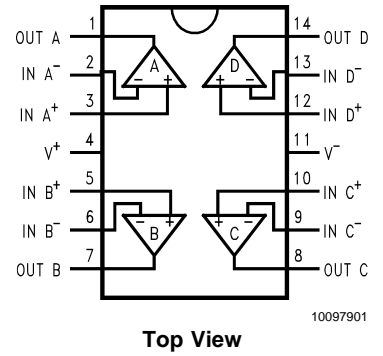
5-Pin SC70-5/SOT23-5



8-Pin MSOP/SOIC



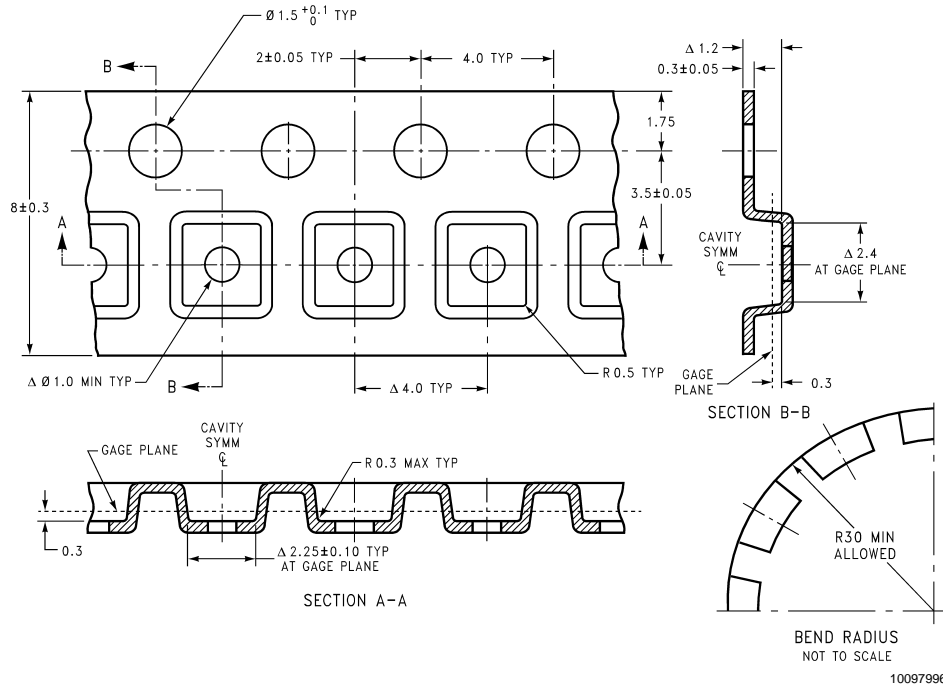
14-Pin TSSOP/SOIC



Ordering Information

| Package | Temperature Range Industrial -40°C to +85°C | Package Marking | Transport Media | NSC Drawing |
|--------------|---|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 5-Pin SC70-5 | LMV921M7 | A21 | 1k Units Tape and Reel | MAA05A |
| | LMV921M7X | A21 | 3k Units Tape and Reel | |
| 5-Pin SOT-23 | LMV921M5 | A29A | 1k Units Tape and Reel | MF05A |
| | LMV921M5X | A29A | 3k Units Tape and Reel | |
| 8-Pin MSOP | LMV922MM | LMV922 | 1k Units Tape and Reel | MUA08A |
| | LMV922MMX | LMV922 | 3.5k Units Tape and Reel | |
| 14-Pin TSSOP | LMV924MT | LMV924 | Rails | MTC14 |
| | LMV924MTX | LMV924 | 2.5k Units Tape and Reel | |
| 8-Pin SOIC | LMV922M | LMV922M | Rails | M08A |
| | LMV922MX | LMV922M | 2.5k Units Tape and Reel | |
| 14-Pin SOIC | LMV924M | LMV924M | Rails | M14A |
| | LMV924MX | LMV924M | 2.5k Units Tape and Reel | |

SC70-5 Tape Dimensions

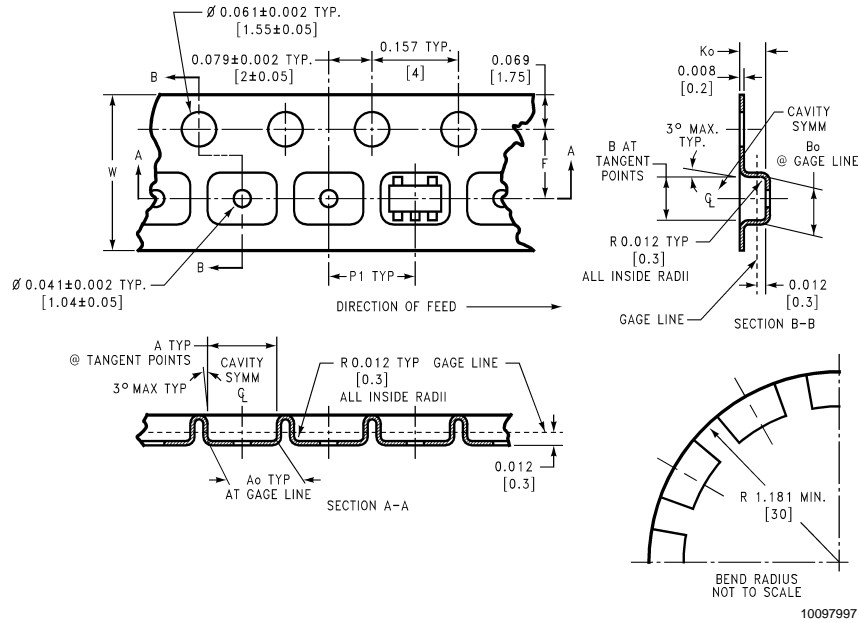


SOT23-5 and SC70-5 Tape Format

Tape Format

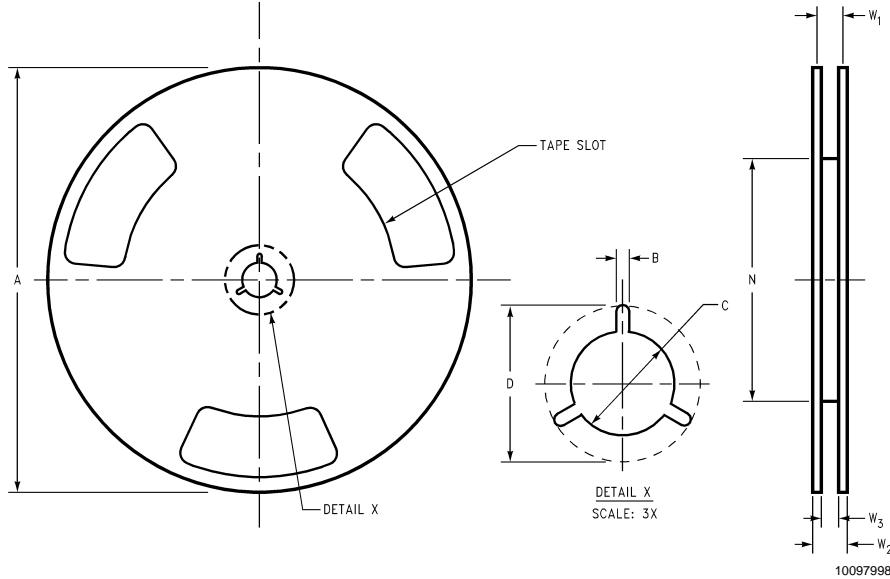
| Tape Section | # Cavities | Cavity Status | Cover Tape Status |
|-----------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Leader (Start End) | 0 (min) | Empty | Sealed |
| | 75 (min) | Empty | Sealed |
| Carrier | 3000 | Filled | Sealed |
| | 250 | Filled | Sealed |
| Trailer (Hub End) | 125 (min) | Empty | Sealed |
| | 0 (min) | Empty | Sealed |

SOT23-5 Tape Dimensions



| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 8 mm | 0.130 (3.3) | 0.124 (3.15) | 0.130 (3.3) | 0.126 (3.2) | 0.138 ±0.002 (3.5 ±0.05) | 0.055 ±0.004 (1.4 ±0.11) | 0.157 (4) | 0.315 ±0.012 (8 ±0.3) |
| Tape Size | DIM A | DIM Ao | DIM B | DIM Bo | DIM F | DIM Ko | DIM P1 | DIM W |

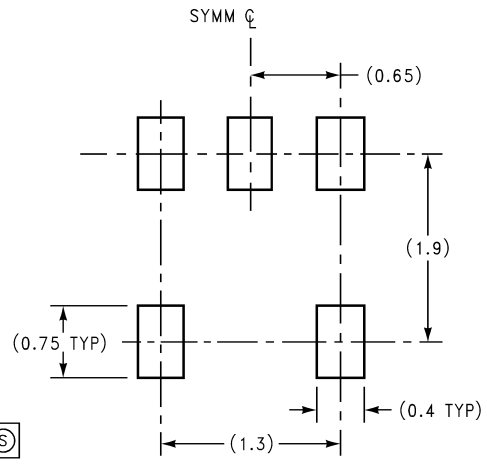
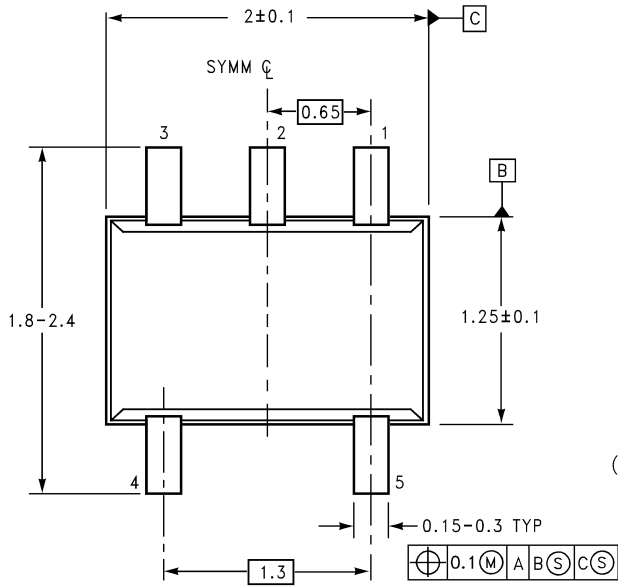
SOT23-5 and SC70-5 Reel Dimensions



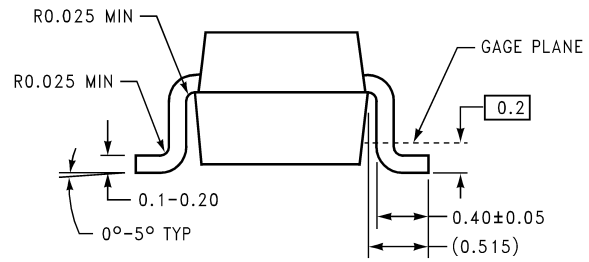
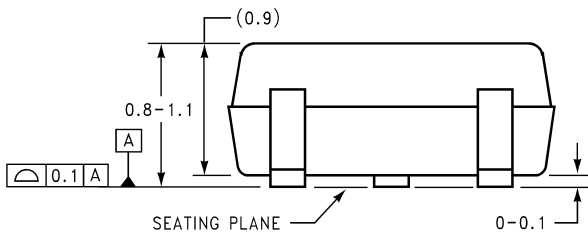
| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 8 mm | 7.00 330.00 | 0.059 1.50 | 0.512 13.00 | 0.795 20.20 | 2.165 55.00 | 0.331 + 0.059/-0.000 8.40 + 1.50/-0.00 | 0.567 14.40 | W1+ 0.078/-0.039 W1 + 2.00/-1.00 |
| Tape Size | A | B | C | D | N | W1 | W2 | W3 |

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters)

unless otherwise noted



LAND PATTERN RECOMMENDATION

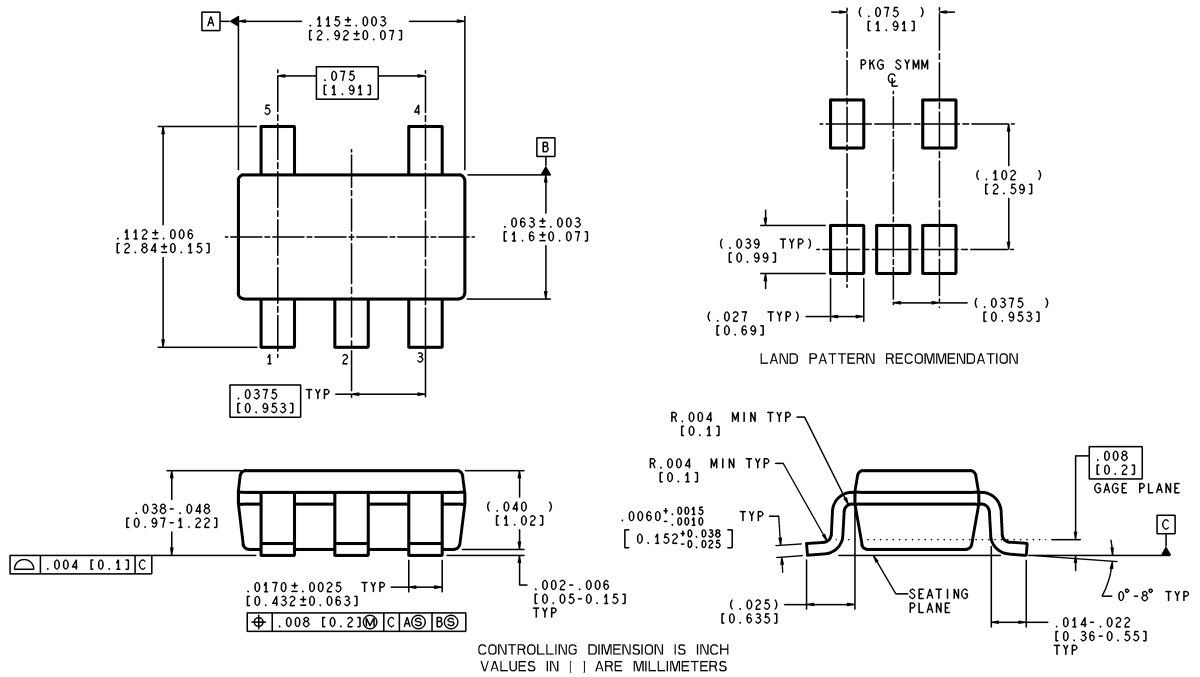


DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS

MAA05A (REV B)

SC70-5
NS Package Number MAA05A

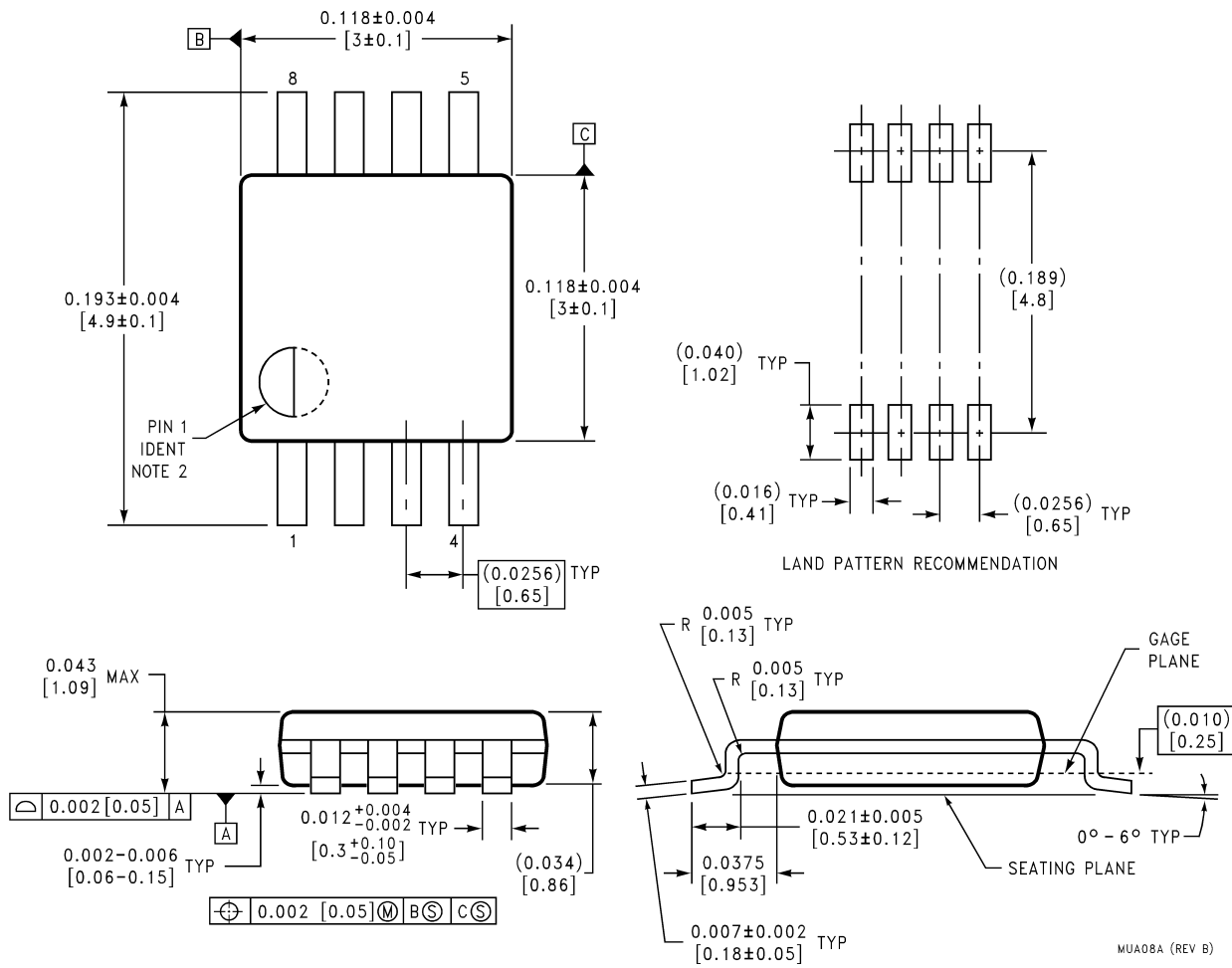
Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted (Continued)



MF05A (Rev A)

5-Pin SOT-23
NS Package Number MF05A

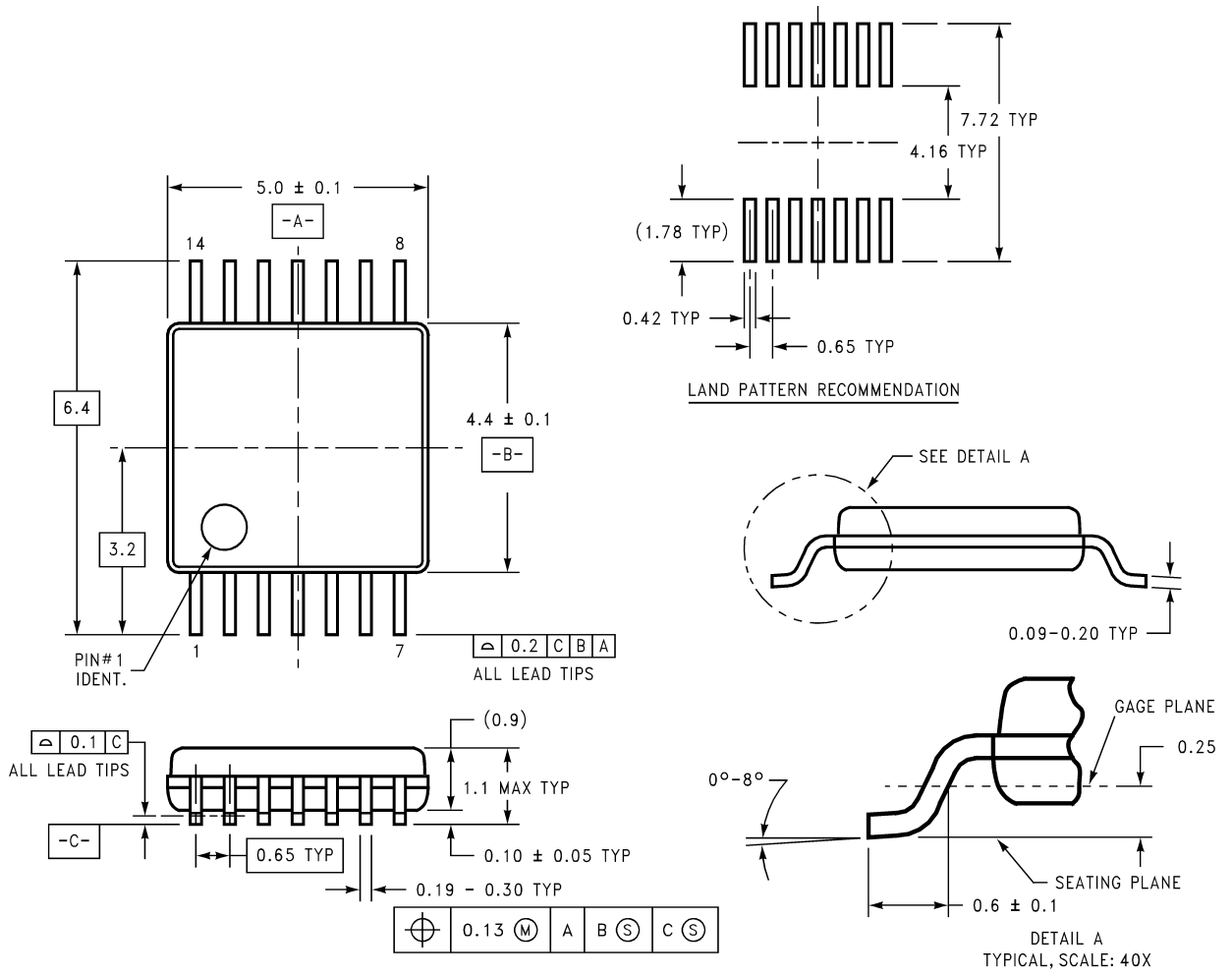
Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted (Continued)



**8-Pin MSOP
NS Package Number MUA08A**

MUA08A (REV B)

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted (Continued)

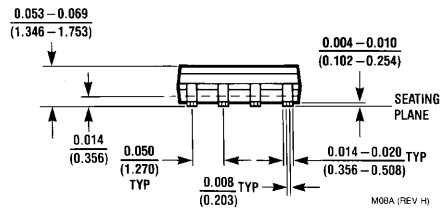
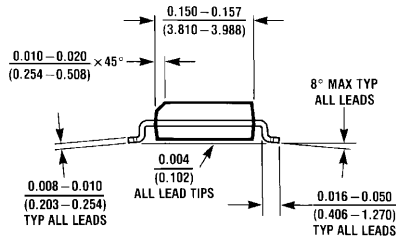
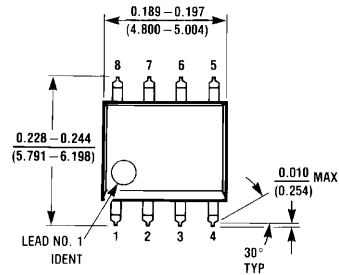


DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS

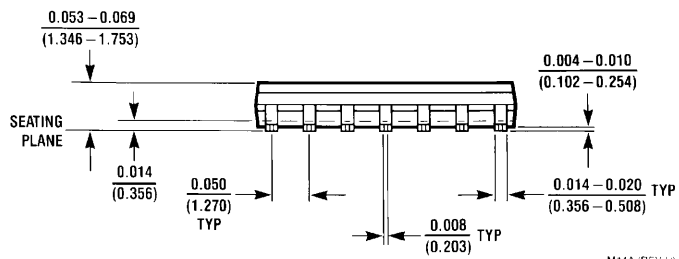
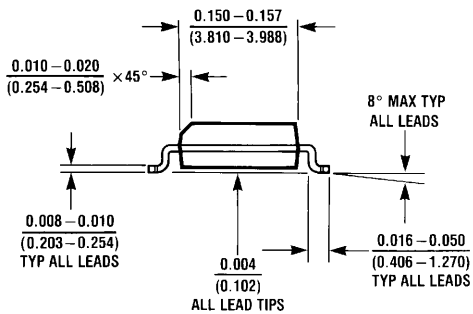
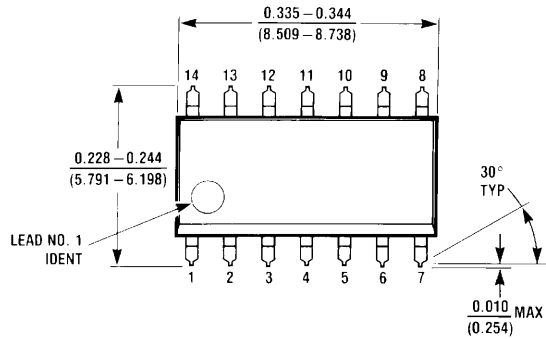
MTC14 (REV C)

14-Pin TSSOP
NS Package Number MTC14

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted (Continued)



8-Pin SOIC
NS Package Number M08A



14-Pin SOIC
NS Package Number MA14

Notes

LIFE SUPPORT POLICY

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2. A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.



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