

LMV931, LMV932

Single and Dual Low Voltage, Rail-to-Rail Input and Output, Operational Amplifiers

The LMV931 Single and LMV932 Dual are CMOS low-voltage operational amplifiers which can operate on single-sided power supplies (1.8 V to 5.0 V) with rail-to-rail input and output swing. Both devices come in small state-of-the-art packages and require very low quiescent current making them ideal for battery-operated, portable applications such as notebook computers and hand-held instruments. Rail-to-Rail operation provides improved signal-to-noise performance plus the small packages allow for closer placement to signal sources thereby reducing noise pickup.

The single LMV931 is offered in space saving SC70-5 package. The dual LMV932 is in a Micro8. These small packages are very beneficial for crowded PCB's.

Features

- Performance Specified on Single-Sided Power Supply: 1.8 V, 2.7 V, and 5 V
- Small Packages:
 - LMV931 in a SC-70
 - LMV932 in a Micro8
- No Output Crossover Distortion
- Extended Industrial Temperature Range: -40°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Low Quiescent Current 210 μA , Max Per Channel
- No Output Phase-Reversal from Overdriven Input
- These are Pb-Free Devices

Typical Applications

- Notebook Computers, Portable Battery-Operated Instruments, PDA's
- Active Filters, Low-Side Current Monitoring

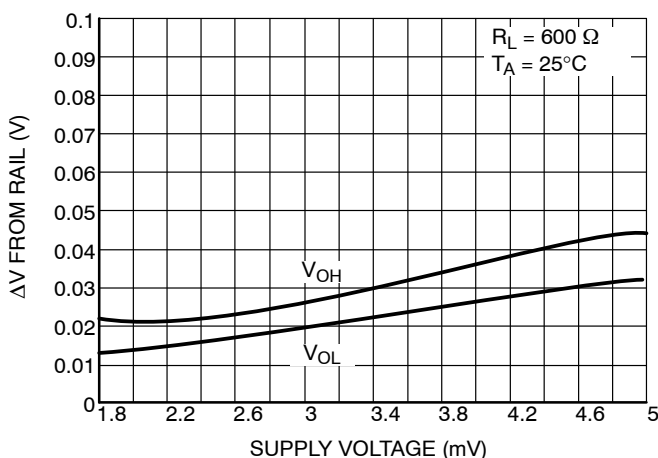


Figure 1. Output Voltage Swing vs. Supply Voltage

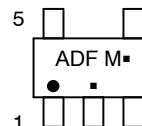
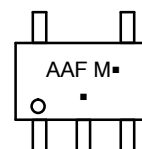


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MARKING DIAGRAMS

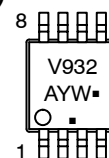
LMV931 (Single)



M = Date Code
▪ = Pb-Free Package

(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

LMV932 (Dual)



A = Assembly Location
Y = Year
W = Work Week
▪ = Pb-Free Package

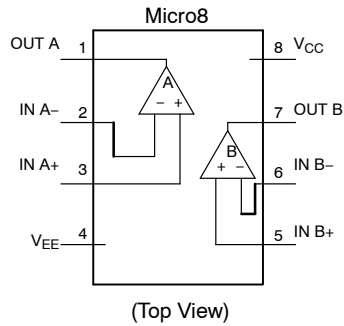
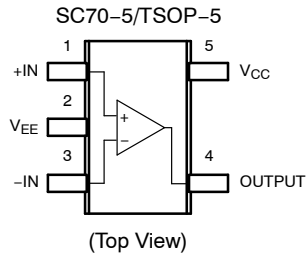
(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 17 of this data sheet.

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PIN CONNECTIONS



MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Rating	Value	Unit
V_S	Supply Voltage (Operating Range $V_S = 1.8\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$)	5.5	V
V_{IDR}	Input Differential Voltage	\pm Supply Voltage	V
V_{ICR}	Input Common Mode Voltage Range	$-0.5\text{ to }(V_+) + 0.5$	V
	Maximum Input Current	10	mA
t_{SO}	Output Short Circuit (Note 1)	Continuous	
T_J	Maximum Junction Temperature (Operating Range $-40^\circ\text{C to }85^\circ\text{C}$)	150	$^\circ\text{C}$
θ_{JA}	Thermal Resistance:		$^\circ\text{C/W}$
	SC-70	280	
	TSOP-5	333	
	Micro8	238	
T_{stg}	Storage Temperature	$-65\text{ to }150$	$^\circ\text{C}$
	Mounting Temperature (Infrared or Convection $\leq 30\text{ sec}$)	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

ESD data available upon request.

1. Continuous short-circuit operation to ground at elevated ambient temperature can result in exceeding the maximum allowed junction temperature of 150°C . Output currents in excess of 45 mA over long term may adversely affect reliability. Shorting output to either V_+ or V_- will adversely affect reliability.

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1.8 V DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS Unless otherwise noted, all min/max limits are guaranteed for $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V^+ = 1.8\text{ V}$, $V^- = 0\text{ V}$, $V_{CM} = V^+/2$, $V_O = V^+/2$ and $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$. Typical specifications represent the most likely parametric norm.

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input Offset Voltage	V_{IO}	LMV931 (Single) (-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$)		1	6	mV
		LMV932 (Dual) (-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$)		1	7.5	
Input Offset Voltage Average Drift	TCV_{IO}			5.5		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Input Bias Current (Note 2)	I_B	-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$		< 1		nA
Input Offset Current (Note 2)	I_{IO}	-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$		< 1		nA
Supply Current (per Channel)	I_{CC}	In Active Mode		75	185	μA
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$			205	
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$0\text{ V} \leq V_{CM} \leq 0.6\text{ V}$, $1.4\text{ V} \leq V_{CM} \leq 1.8\text{ V}$	50	70		dB
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	50			
		$-0.2\text{ V} \leq V_{CM} \leq 0\text{ V}$, $1.8\text{ V} \leq V_{CM} \leq 2\text{ V}$	50	70		
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$1.8\text{ V} \leq V^+ \leq 5\text{ V}$, $V_{CM} = 0.5\text{ V}$	50	70		dB
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	50			
Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	VCM	For CMRR $\geq 50\text{ dB}$ and $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V^- - 0.2$	-0.2 to 2.1	$V^+ + 0.2$	V
		For CMRR $\geq 50\text{ dB}$ and $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$	V^-		V^+	
		For CMRR $\geq 50\text{ dB}$ and $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	$V^- + 0.2$		$V^+ - 0.2$	
Large Signal Voltage Gain LMV931 (Single) (Note 2)	A_V	$R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to 0.9 V , $V_O = 0.2\text{ V}$ to 1.6 V , $V_{CM} = 0.5\text{ V}$	77	101		dB
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	73			
		$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to 0.9 V , $V_O = 0.2\text{ V}$ to 1.6 V , $V_{CM} = 0.5\text{ V}$	80	105		
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	75			
Large Signal Voltage Gain LMV932 (Dual) (Note 2)	A_V	$R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to 0.9 V , $V_O = 0.2\text{ V}$ to 1.6 V , $V_{CM} = 0.5\text{ V}$	75	90		dB
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	72			
		$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to 0.9 V , $V_O = 0.2\text{ V}$ to 1.6 V , $V_{CM} = 0.5\text{ V}$	78	100		
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	75			
Output Swing	V_{OH}	$R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to 0.9 V , $V_{IN} = \pm 100\text{ mV}$	1.65	1.72		V
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	1.63			
	V_{OL}	$R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to 0.9 V , $V_{IN} = \pm 100\text{ mV}$		0.077	0.105	
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$			0.12	
	V_{OH}	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to 0.9 V , $V_{IN} = \pm 100\text{ mV}$	1.75	1.77		
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	1.74			
	V_{OL}	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to 0.9 V , $V_{IN} = \pm 100\text{ mV}$		0.24	0.035	
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$			0.04	
Output Short Circuit Current	I_O	Sourcing, $V_O = 0\text{ V}$, $V_{IN} = +100\text{ mV}$	4.0	30		mA
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	3.3			
		Sinking, $V_O = 1.8\text{ V}$, $V_{IN} = -100\text{ mV}$	7.0	60		
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	5.0			

2. Guaranteed by design and/or characterization.

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1.8V AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS Unless otherwise specified, all limits are guaranteed for $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_+ = 1.8\text{ V}$, $V_- = 0\text{ V}$, $V_{CM} = 2.0\text{ V}$, $V_O = V_+/2$ and $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$. Typical specifications represent the most likely parametric norm. Min/Max specifications are guaranteed by testing, characterization, or statistical analysis.

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Slew Rate	SR	(Note 3)		0.35		V/ μS
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBWP			1.4		MHz
Phase Margin	Θ_m			67		$^\circ$
Gain Margin	Gm			7		dB
Input-Referred Voltage Noise	e_n	$f = 50\text{ kHz}$, $V_{CM} = 0.5\text{ V}$		60		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$, $A_V = +1$, $R_L = 600\ \Omega$, $V_O = 1\text{ V}_{PP}$		0.023		%
Amplifier-to-Amplifier Isolation		(Note 4)		123		dB

3. Connected as voltage follower with input step from V_- to V_+ . Number specified is the slower of the positive and negative slew rates.
4. Input referred, $R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$ connected to $V_+/2$. Each amp excited in turn with 1 kHz to produce $V_O = 3\text{ V}_{PP}$. (For Supply Voltages $< 3\text{ V}$, $V_O = V_+$).

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2.7V DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS Unless otherwise noted, all min/max limits are guaranteed for $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V^+ = 2.7\text{ V}$, $V^- = 0\text{ V}$, $V_{\text{CM}} = V^+/2$, $V_O = V^+/2$ and $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$. Typical specifications represent the most likely parametric norm.

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input Offset Voltage	V_{IO}	LMV931 (Single) (-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$)		1	6	mV
		LMV932 (Dual) (-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$)		1	7.5	
Input Offset Voltage Average Drift	TCV_{IO}			5.5		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Input Bias Current (Note 5)	I_B	-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$		< 1		nA
Input Offset Current (Note 5)	I_{IO}	-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$		< 1		nA
Supply Current (per Channel)	I_{CC}	In Active Mode		80	190	μA
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$			210	
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$0\text{ V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 1.5\text{ V}$, $2.3\text{ V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 2.7\text{ V}$	50	70		dB
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	50			
		$-0.2\text{ V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 0\text{ V}$, $2.7\text{ V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 2.9\text{ V}$	50	70		
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$1.8\text{ V} \leq V^+ \leq 5\text{ V}$, $V_{\text{CM}} = 0.5\text{ V}$	50	70		dB
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	50			
Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	VCM	For CMRR $\geq 50\text{ dB}$ and $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	V^- -0.2	-0.2 to 3.0	V^+ $+0.2$	V
		For CMRR $\geq 50\text{ dB}$ and $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$	V^-		V^+	
		For CMRR $\geq 50\text{ dB}$ and $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	V^- $+0.2$		V^+ -0.2	
Large Signal Voltage Gain LMV931 (Single) (Note 5)	A_V	$R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to 1.35 V , $V_O = 0.2\text{ V}$ to 2.5 V	87	104		dB
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	86			
		$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to 1.35 V , $V_O = 0.2\text{ V}$ to 2.5 V	92	110		
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	91			
Large Signal Voltage Gain LMV932 (Dual) (Note 5)	A_V	$R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to 1.35 V , $V_O = 0.2\text{ V}$ to 2.5 V	78	90		dB
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	75			
		$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to 1.35 V , $V_O = 0.2\text{ V}$ to 2.5 V	81	100		
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	78			
Output Swing	V_{OH}	$R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to 1.35 V , $V_{\text{IN}} = \pm 100\text{ mV}$	2.55	2.62		V
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	2.53			
	V_{OL}	$R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to 1.35 V , $V_{\text{IN}} = \pm 100\text{ mV}$		0.083	0.11	
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$			0.13	
	V_{OH}	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to 1.35 V , $V_{\text{IN}} = \pm 100\text{ mV}$	2.65	2.675		
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	2.64			
	V_{OL}	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to 1.35 V , $V_{\text{IN}} = \pm 100\text{ mV}$		0.025	0.04	
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$			0.045	
Output Short Circuit Current	I_O	Sourcing, $V_O = 0\text{ V}$, $V_{\text{IN}} = \pm 100\text{ mV}$	20	65		mA
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	15			
		Sinking, $V_O = 0\text{ V}$, $V_{\text{IN}} = -100\text{ mV}$	18	75		
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	12			

5. Guaranteed by design and/or characterization.

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2.7V AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS Unless otherwise specified, all limits are guaranteed for $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_+ = 2.7\text{ V}$, $V_- = 0\text{ V}$, $V_{CM} = 2.0\text{ V}$, $V_O = V_+/2$ and $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$. Typical specifications represent the most likely parametric norm. Min/Max specifications are guaranteed by testing, characterization, or statistical analysis.

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Slew Rate	SR	(Note 6)		0.4		V/ μS
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBWP			1.4		MHz
Phase Margin	ϕ_m			70		$^\circ$
Gain Margin	Gm			7.5		dB
Input-Referred Voltage Noise	e_n	$f = 50\text{ kHz}$, $V_{CM} = 1.0\text{ V}$		57		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$, $A_V = +1$, $R_L = 600\ \Omega$, $V_O = 1\text{ V}_{PP}$		0.022		%
Amplifier-to-Amplifier Isolation		(Note 7)		123		dB

6. Connected as voltage follower with input step from V_- to V_+ . Number specified is the slower of the positive and negative slew rates.
 7. Input referred, $R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$ connected to $V_+/2$. Each amp excited in turn with 1 kHz to produce $V_O = 3\text{ V}_{PP}$. (For Supply Voltages $< 3\text{ V}$, $V_O = V_+$).

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5V DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS Unless otherwise noted, all min/max limits are guaranteed for $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V^+ = 5\text{ V}$, $V^- = 0\text{ V}$, $V_{CM} = V^+/2$, $V_O = V^+/2$ and $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$. Typical specifications represent the most likely parametric norm.

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input Offset Voltage	V_{IO}	LMV931 (Single) (-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$)		1	6	mV
		LMV932 (Dual) (-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$)		1	7.5	
Input Offset Voltage Average Drift	TCV_{IO}			5.5		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Input Bias Current (Note 8)	I_B	-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$		< 1		nA
Input Offset Current (Note 8)	I_{IO}	-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$		< 1		nA
Supply Current (per Channel)	I_{CC}	In Active Mode		95	210	μA
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$			230	
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$0\text{ V} \leq V_{CM} \leq 3.8\text{ V}$, $4.6\text{ V} \leq V_{CM} \leq 5.0\text{ V}$	50	70		dB
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	50			
		$-0.2\text{ V} \leq V_{CM} \leq 0\text{ V}$, $5.0\text{ V} \leq V_{CM} \leq 5.2\text{ V}$	50	70		
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$1.8\text{ V} \leq V^+ \leq 5\text{ V}$, $V_{CM} = 0.5\text{ V}$	50	70		dB
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	50			
Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	VCM	For CMRR $\geq 50\text{ dB}$ and $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	V^- -0.2	-0.2 to 5.3	V^+ $+0.2$	V
		For CMRR $\geq 50\text{ dB}$ and $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$	V^-		V^+	
		For CMRR $\geq 50\text{ dB}$ and $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	V^- $+0.3$		V^+ -0.3	
Large Signal Voltage Gain LMV931 (Single) (Note 8)	A_V	$R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to 2.5 V , $V_O = 0.2\text{ V}$ to 4.8 V	88	102		dB
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	87			
		$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to 2.5 V , $V_O = 0.2\text{ V}$ to 4.8 V	94	113		
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	93			
Large Signal Voltage Gain LMV932 (Dual) (Note 8)	A_V	$R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to 2.5 V , $V_O = 0.2\text{ V}$ to 4.8 V	81	90		dB
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	78			
		$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to 2.5 V , $V_O = 0.2\text{ V}$ to 4.8 V	85	100		
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	82			
Output Swing	V_{OH}	$R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to 2.5 V , $V_{IN} = \pm 100\text{ mV}$	4.855	4.89		V
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	4.835			
	V_{OL}	$R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to 2.5 V , $V_{IN} = \pm 100\text{ mV}$		0.12	0.16	
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$			0.18	
	V_{OH}	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to 2.5 V , $V_{IN} = \pm 100\text{ mV}$	4.945	4.967		
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	4.935			
	V_{OL}	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to 2.5 V , $V_{IN} = \pm 100\text{ mV}$		0.037	0.065	
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$			0.075	
Output Short-Circuit Current	I_O	Sourcing, $V_O = 0\text{ V}$, $V_{IN} = +100\text{ mV}$	55	65		mA
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	45			
		Sinking, $V_O = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{IN} = -100\text{ mV}$	58	80		
		-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	45			

8. Guaranteed by design and/or characterization.

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5V AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS Unless otherwise specified, all limits are guaranteed for $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_+ = 5\text{ V}$, $V_- = 0\text{ V}$, $V_{CM} = 2.0\text{ V}$, $V_O = V_+/2$ and $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$. Typical specifications represent the most likely parametric norm.

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Slew Rate	SR	(Note 9)		0.48		V/ μS
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBWP			1.5		MHz
Phase Margin	Θ_m			65		$^\circ$
Gain Margin	Gm			8		dB
Input-Referred Voltage Noise	e_n	$f = 50\text{ kHz}$, $V_{CM} = 2\text{ V}$		50		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$, $A_V = +1$, $R_L = 600\ \Omega$, $V_O = 1\text{ V}_{PP}$		0.022		%
Amplifier-to-Amplifier Isolation		(Note 10)		123		dB

9. Connected as voltage follower with input step from V_- to V_+ . Number specified is the slower of the positive and negative slew rates.

10. Input referred, $R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$ connected to $V_+/2$. Each amp excited in turn with 1 kHz to produce $V_O = 3\text{ V}_{PP}$. (For Supply Voltages $< 3\text{ V}$, $V_O = V_+$).

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ and $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ unless otherwise specified)

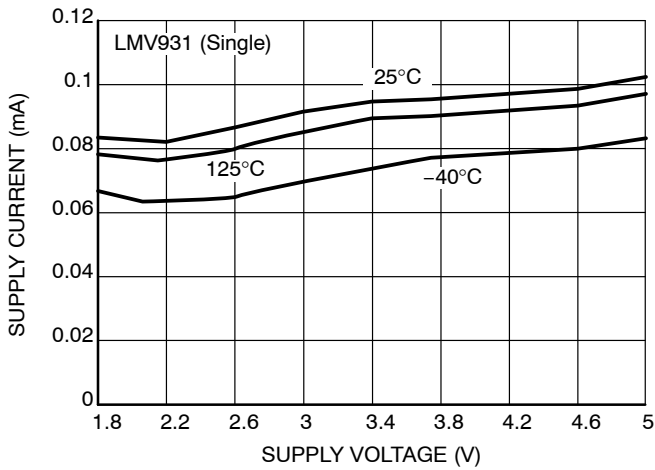


Figure 2. Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage

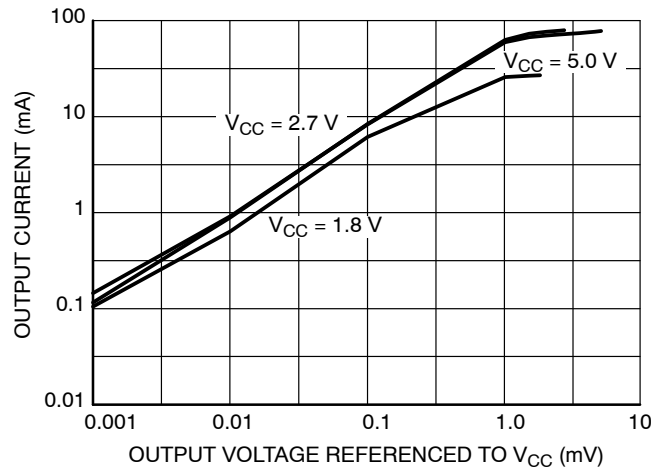


Figure 3. Sourcing Current vs. Output Voltage ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

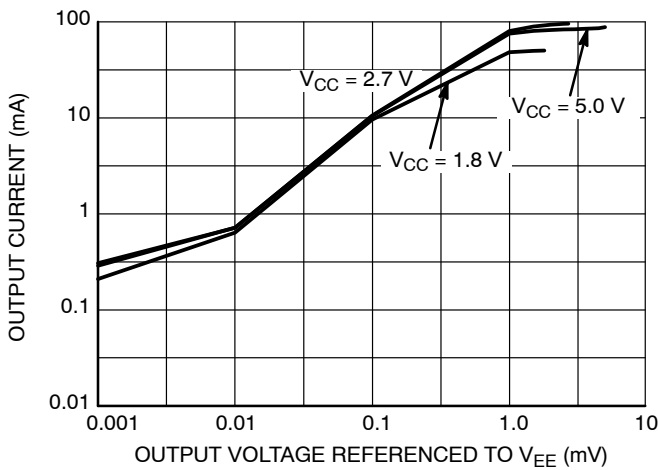


Figure 4. Sinking Current vs. Output Voltage ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

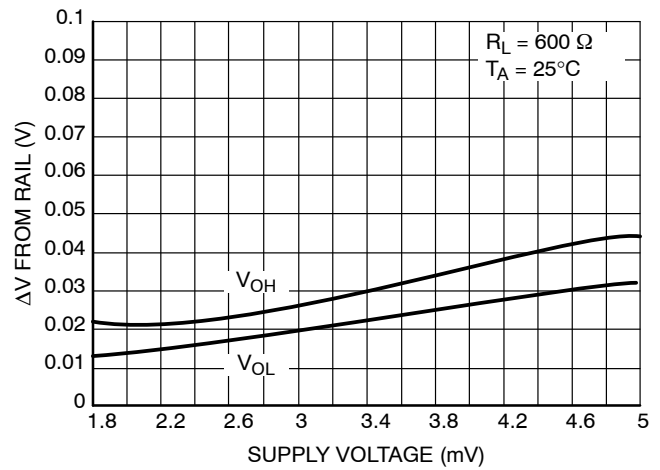


Figure 5. Output Voltage Swing vs. Supply Voltage

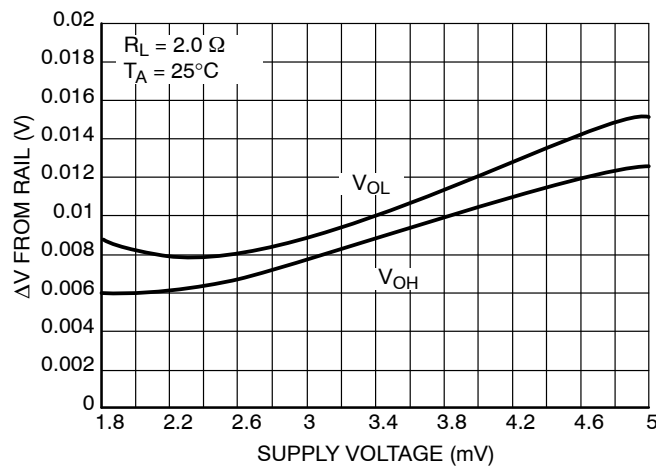


Figure 6. Output Voltage vs. Supply Voltage

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ and $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ unless otherwise specified)

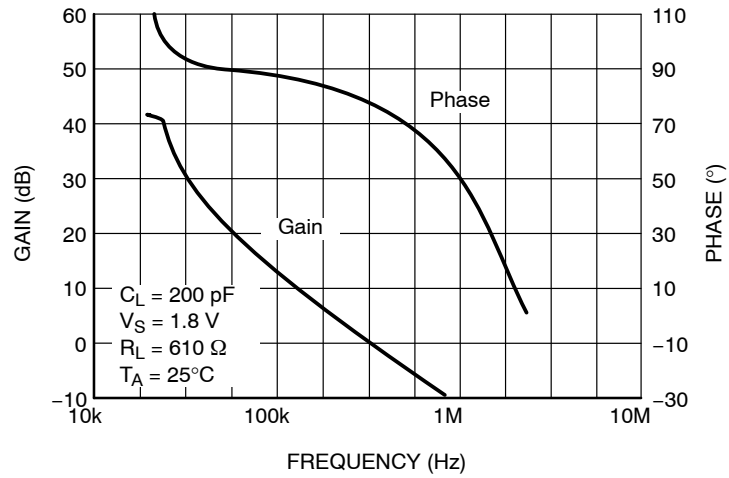


Figure 7. Gain and Phase vs. Frequency

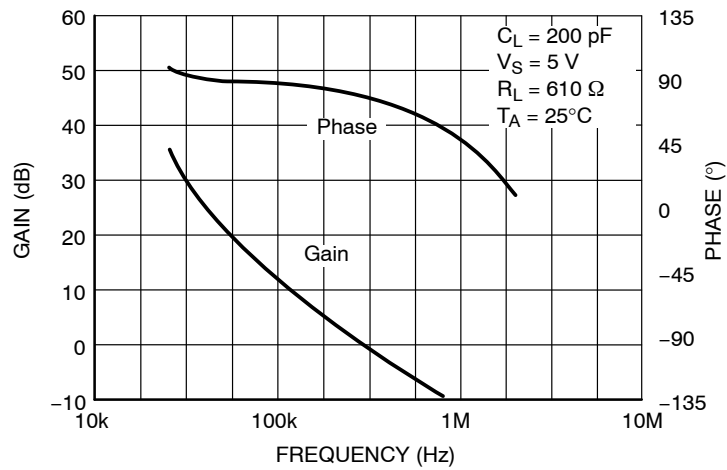


Figure 8. Gain and Phase vs. Frequency

LMV931, LMV932

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ and $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ unless otherwise specified)

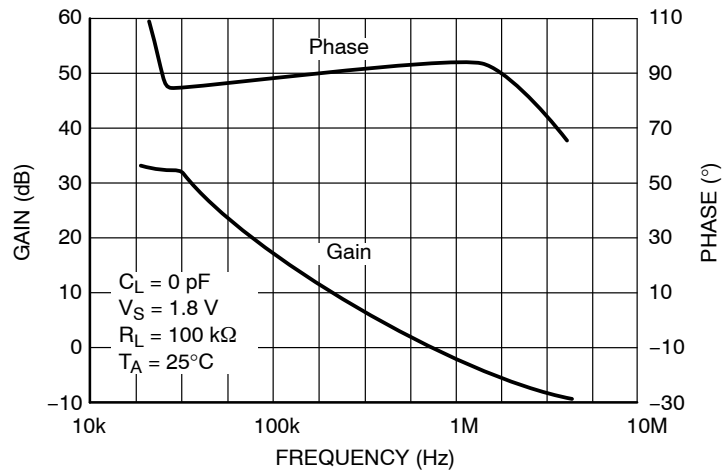


Figure 9. Gain and Phase vs. Frequency

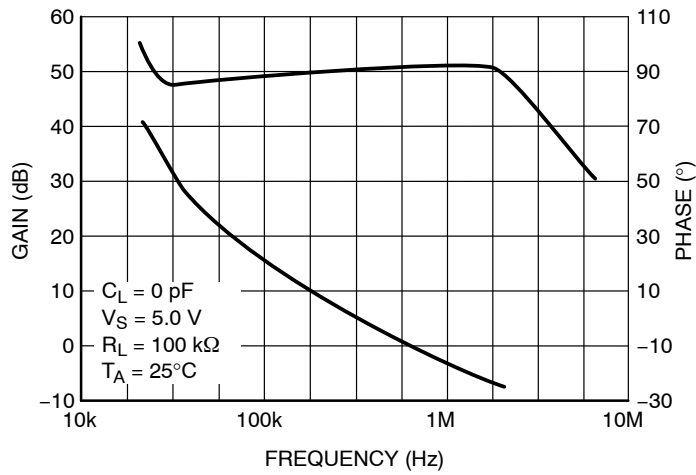


Figure 10. Gain and Phase vs. Frequency

LMV931, LMV932

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ and $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ unless otherwise specified)

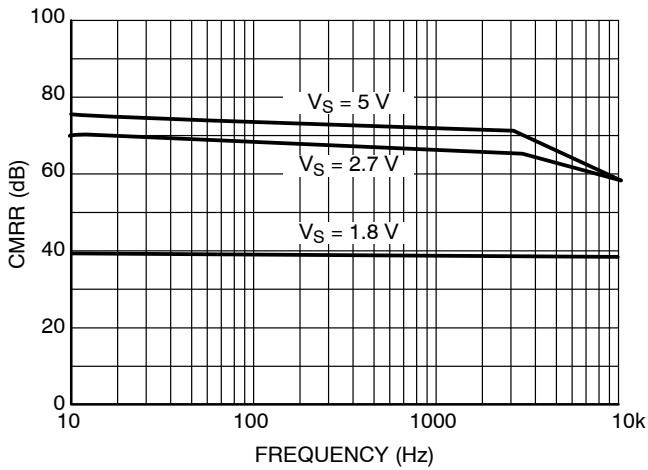


Figure 11. CMRR vs. Frequency

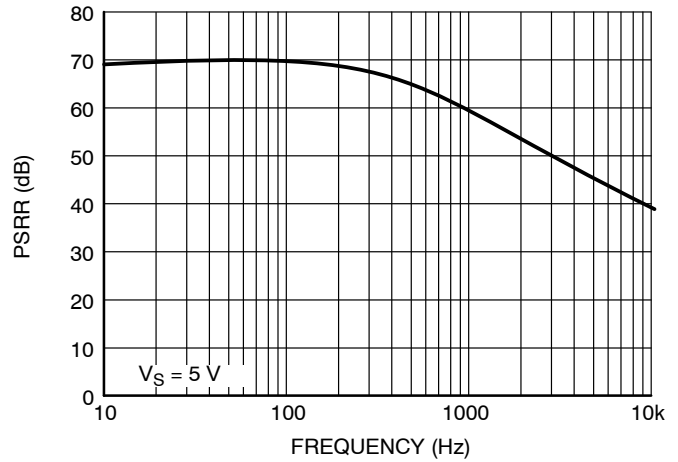


Figure 12. PSRR vs. Frequency

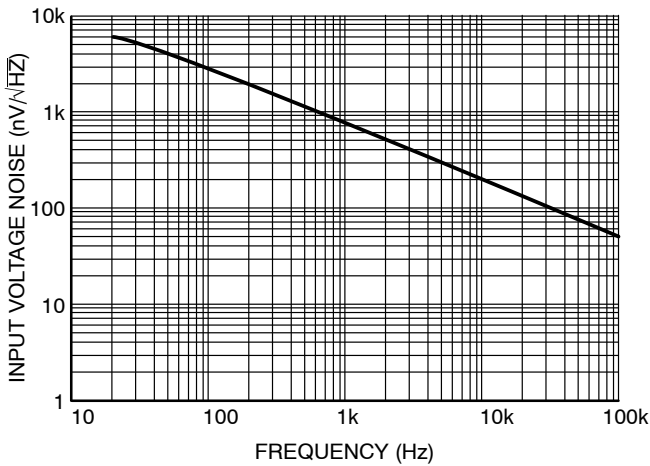


Figure 13. Input Voltage Noise vs. Frequency

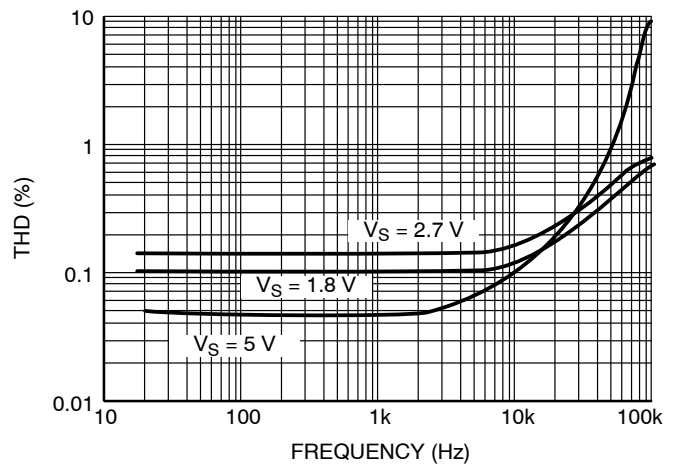


Figure 14. THD vs. Frequency

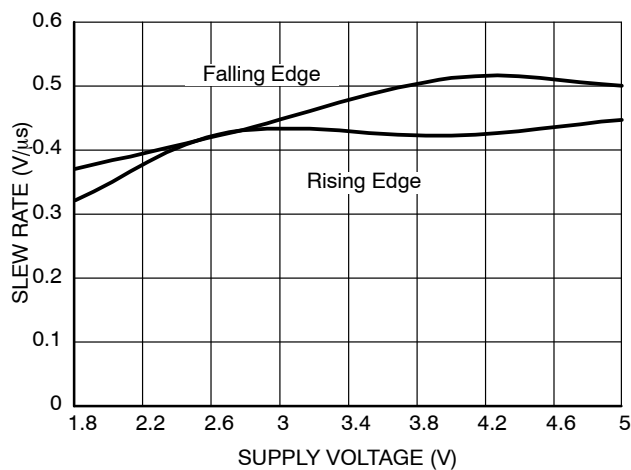


Figure 15. Slew Rate vs. Supply Voltage

LMV931, LMV932

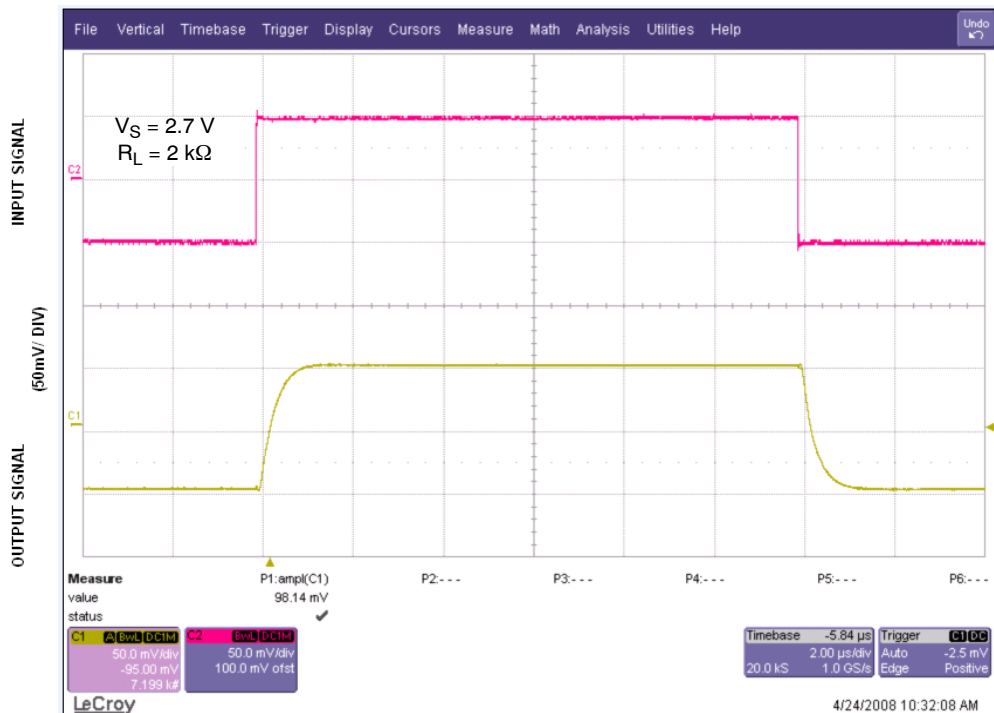
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ and $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ unless otherwise specified)



TIME (2 $\mu\text{s}/\text{div}$)

Figure 16. Small Signal Noninverting Response



TIME (2 $\mu\text{s}/\text{div}$)

Figure 17. Small Signal Noninverting Response

LMV931, LMV932

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ and $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ unless otherwise specified)



TIME (2 $\mu\text{s}/\text{div}$)

Figure 18. Small Signal Noninverting Response



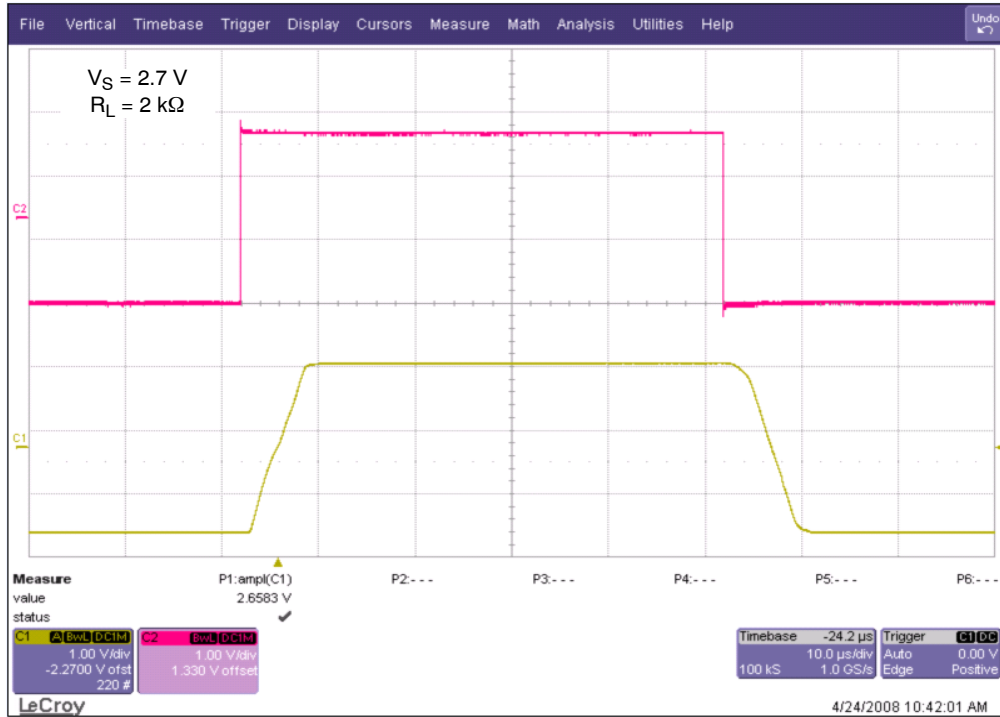
TIME (2 $\mu\text{s}/\text{div}$)

Figure 19. Large Signal Noninverting Response

LMV931, LMV932

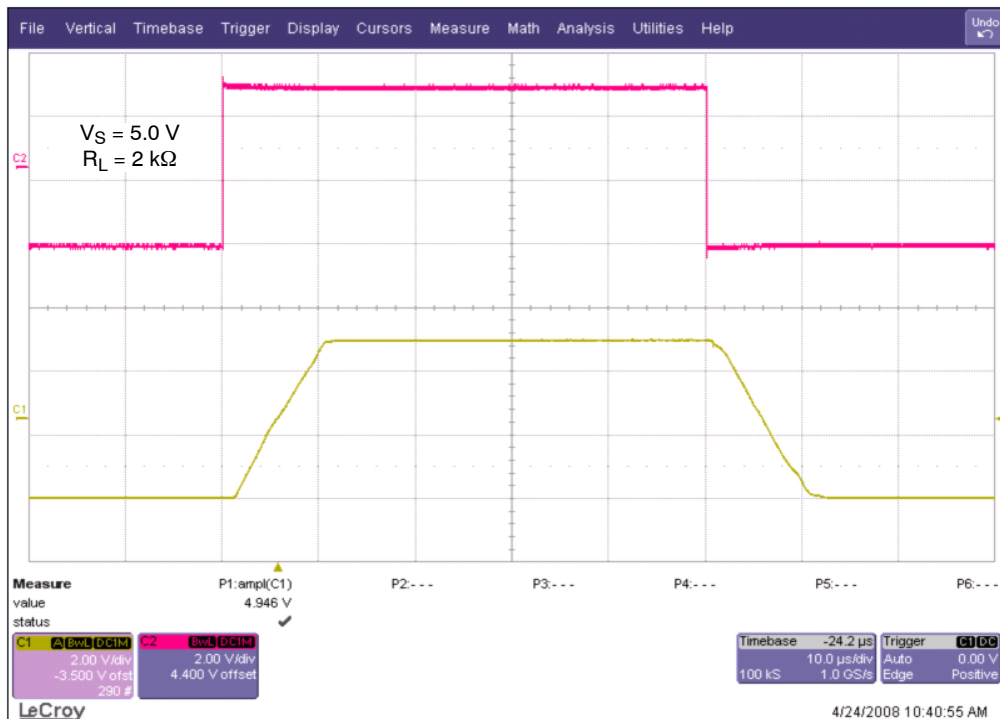
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ and $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ unless otherwise specified)



TIME ($2\mu\text{s}/\text{div}$)

Figure 20. Large Signal Noninverting Response



TIME ($2\mu\text{s}/\text{div}$)

Figure 21. Large Signal Noninverting Response

LMV931, LMV932

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ and $V_S = 5\text{ V}$ unless otherwise specified)

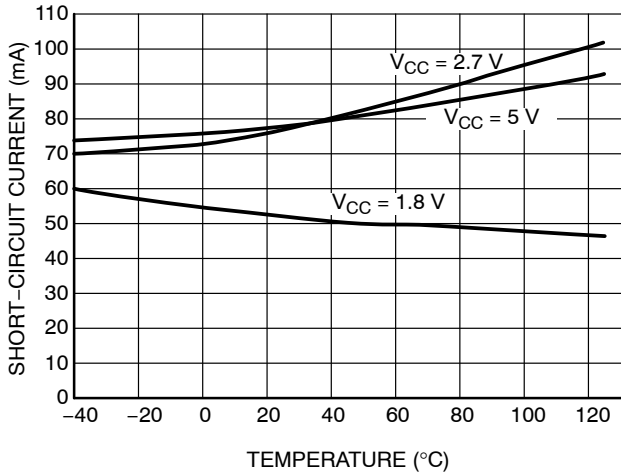


Figure 22. Short-Circuit vs. Temperature (Sinking)

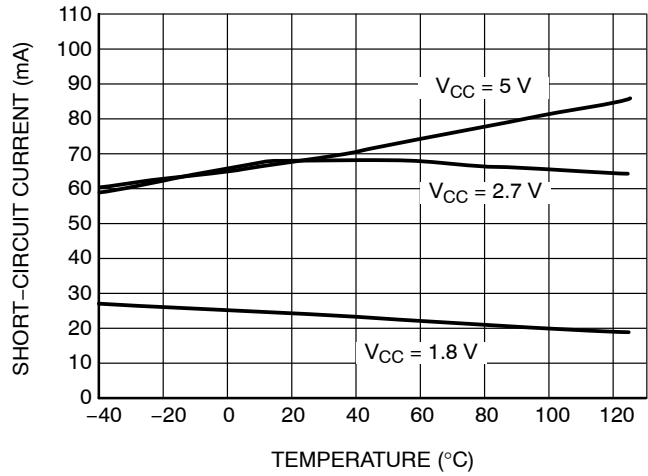


Figure 23. Short-Circuit vs. Temperature (Sourcing)

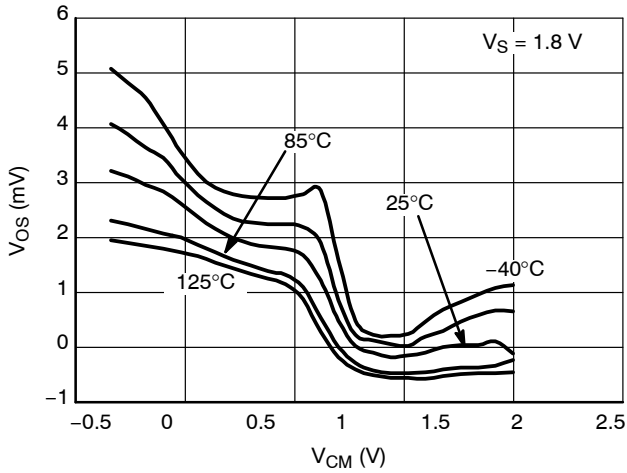


Figure 24. Offset Voltage vs. Common Mode Range $V_{DD} 1.8\text{ V}$

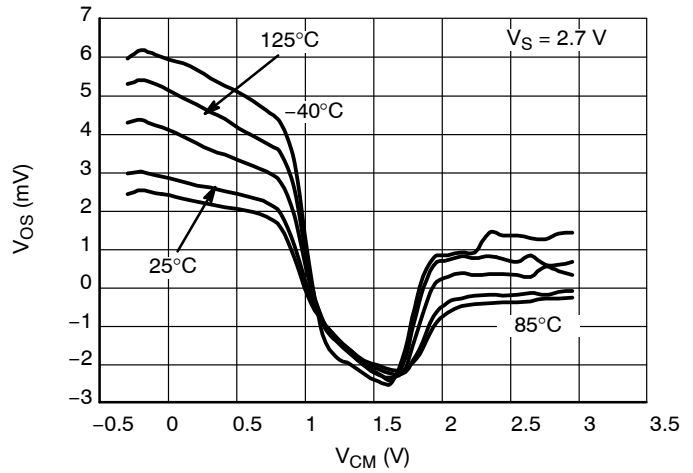


Figure 25. Offset Voltage vs. Common Mode Range $V_{DD} 2.7\text{ V}$

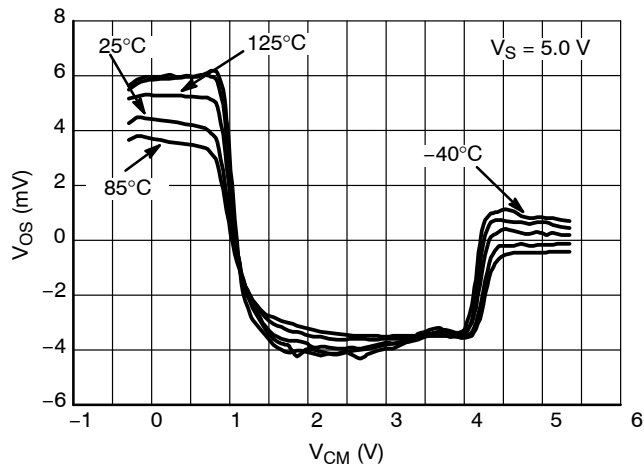


Figure 26. Offset Voltage vs. Common Mode Range $V_{DD} 5.0\text{ V}$

LMV931, LMV932

APPLICATION INFORMATION

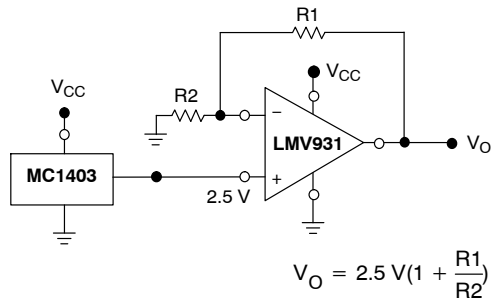


Figure 27. Voltage Reference

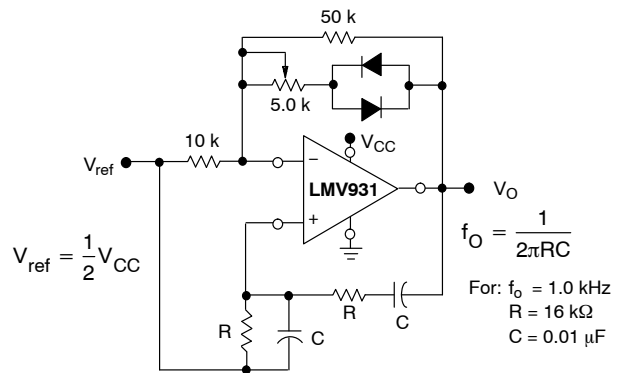


Figure 28. Wien Bridge Oscillator

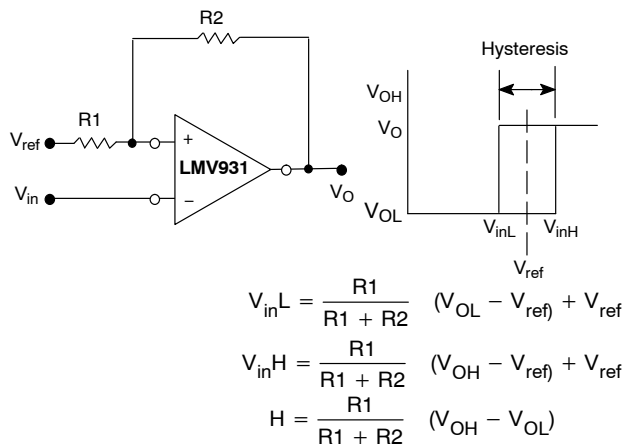
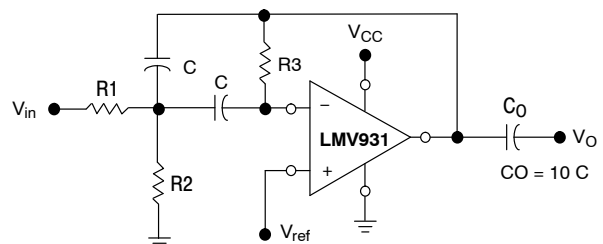


Figure 29. Comparator with Hysteresis



Given: f_o = center frequency
 $A(f_o)$ = gain at center frequency

Choose value f_o, C
 Then: $R3 = \frac{Q}{\pi f_o C}$
 $R1 = \frac{R3}{2 A(f_o)}$
 $R2 = \frac{R1 R3}{4Q^2 R1 - R3}$

For less than 10% error from operational amplifier,
 $((Q_o f_o)/BW) < 0.1$ where f_o and BW are expressed in Hz.
 If source impedance varies, filter may be preceded with
 voltage follower buffer to stabilize filter parameters.

Figure 30. Multiple Feedback Bandpass Filter

ORDERING INFORMATION

Order Number	Number of Channels	Number of Pins	Package Type	Shipping†
LMV931SQ3T2G	Single	5	SC70-5 (Pb-Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
LMV931SN3T1G	Single	5	TSOP-5 (Pb-Free)	3000 / Tape & Reel
LMV932DMR2G*	Dual	8	Micro8 (Pb-Free)	4000 / Tape & Reel

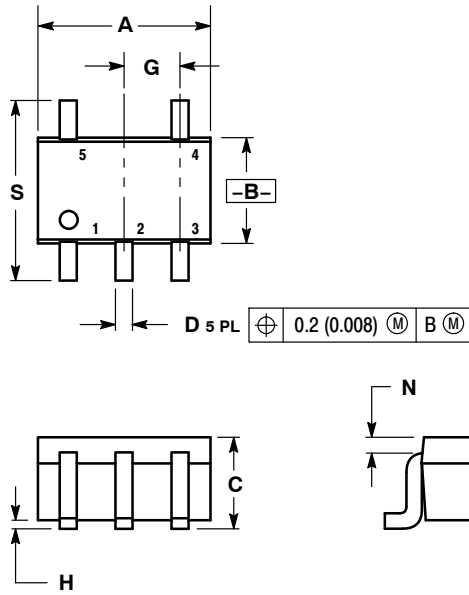
†For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

*Consult Sales.

LMV931, LMV932

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

SC-88A, SOT-353, SC-70
CASE 419A-02
ISSUE J



NOTES:

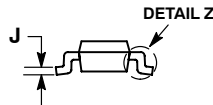
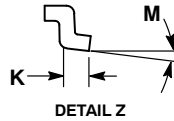
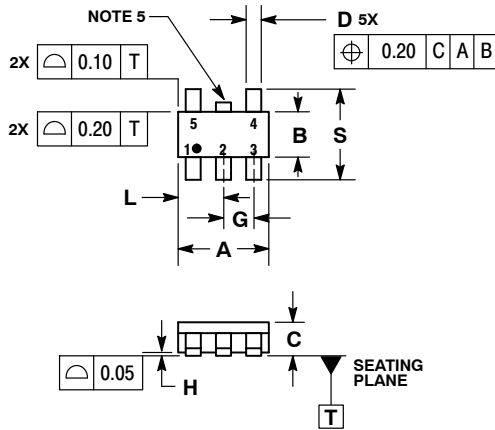
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
3. 419A-01 OBSOLETE. NEW STANDARD 419A-02.
4. DIMENSIONS A AND B DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS, OR GATE BURRS.

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.071	0.087	1.80	2.20
B	0.045	0.053	1.15	1.35
C	0.031	0.043	0.80	1.10
D	0.004	0.012	0.10	0.30
G	0.026 BSC		0.65 BSC	
H	---	0.004	---	0.10
J	0.004	0.010	0.10	0.25
K	0.004	0.012	0.10	0.30
N	0.008 REF		0.20 REF	
S	0.079	0.087	2.00	2.20

LMV931, LMV932

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

TSOP-5
CASE 483-02
ISSUE H

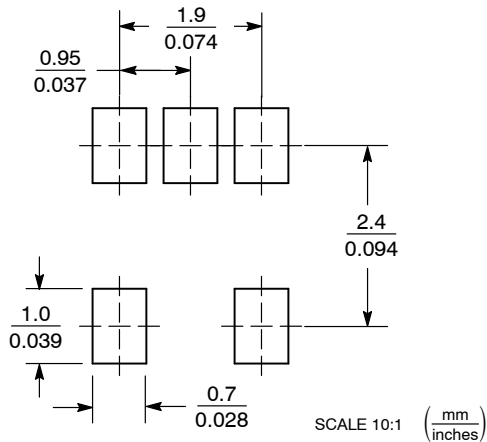


NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.
3. MAXIMUM LEAD THICKNESS INCLUDES LEAD FINISH THICKNESS. MINIMUM LEAD THICKNESS IS THE MINIMUM THICKNESS OF BASE MATERIAL.
4. DIMENSIONS A AND B DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS, OR GATE BURRS.
5. OPTIONAL CONSTRUCTION: AN ADDITIONAL TRIMMED LEAD IS ALLOWED IN THIS LOCATION. TRIMMED LEAD NOT TO EXTEND MORE THAN 0.2 FROM BODY.

DIM	MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX
A	3.00 BSC	
B	1.50 BSC	
C	0.90	1.10
D	0.25	0.50
G	0.95 BSC	
H	0.01	0.10
J	0.10	0.26
K	0.20	0.60
L	1.25	1.55
M	0°	10°
S	2.50	3.00

SOLDERING FOOTPRINT*

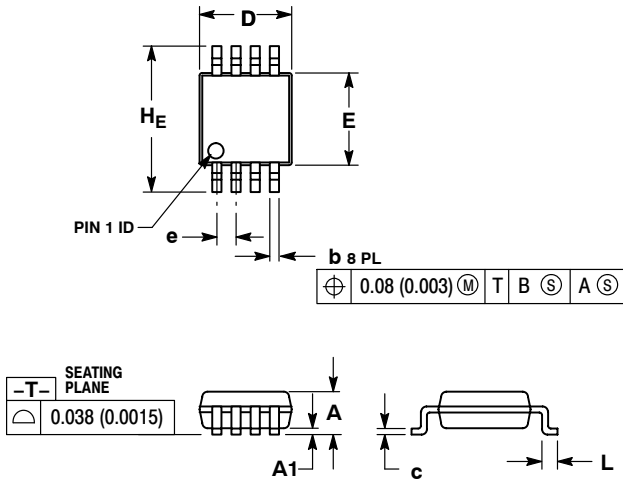


*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

LMV931, LMV932

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

Micro8™
CASE 846A-02
ISSUE H

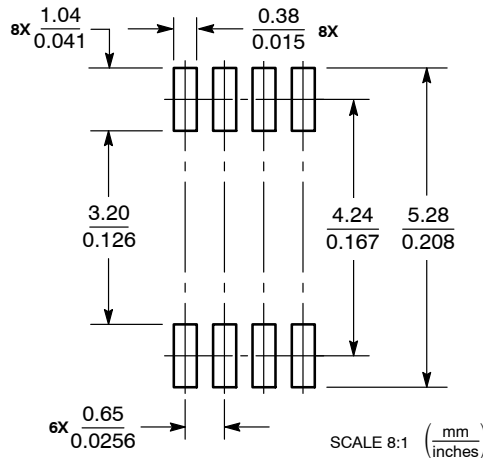


NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER.
3. DIMENSION A DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS. MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.15 (0.006) PER SIDE.
4. DIMENSION B DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSION. INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSION SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.25 (0.010) PER SIDE.
5. 846A-01 OBSOLETE, NEW STANDARD 846A-02.

DIM	MILLIMETERS			INCHES		
	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	--	--	1.10	--	--	0.043
A1	0.05	0.08	0.15	0.002	0.003	0.006
b	0.25	0.33	0.40	0.010	0.013	0.016
c	0.13	0.18	0.23	0.005	0.007	0.009
D	2.90	3.00	3.10	0.114	0.118	0.122
E	2.90	3.00	3.10	0.114	0.118	0.122
e	0.65 BSC			0.026 BSC		
L	0.40	0.55	0.70	0.016	0.021	0.028
HE	4.75	4.90	5.05	0.187	0.193	0.199

SOLDERING FOOTPRINT*



*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

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