# MSKSEMI 美森科







TVC



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MOV



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## LMV324DR2G(MS)

**Product specification** 





#### **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The LMV324DR2G(MS) (quad)are general purpos e,low offset,high frequency response andlow pow er operational amplifiers. With an excellent band width of 1MHz,a slew rate of1V/µs,and a quiesce nt current of 28µA peramplifier at 5V,the LMV324 DR2G(MS) family can be designed into a wide range of applications.

The LMV324DR2G(MS) op-amps are designed to provide optimal performance in low voltage and I ownower systems. The input common-modevoltage range includes ground, and the maximum input off set voltage are 3mV. These parts provide rail-to-rail output swing into heavyloads.

The LMV324DR2G(MS) families of operational a mplifiers are specified at the full temperature rang e of -40°C to +125°°C under single or dual powe rsupplies of 1.5V to 5.5V.

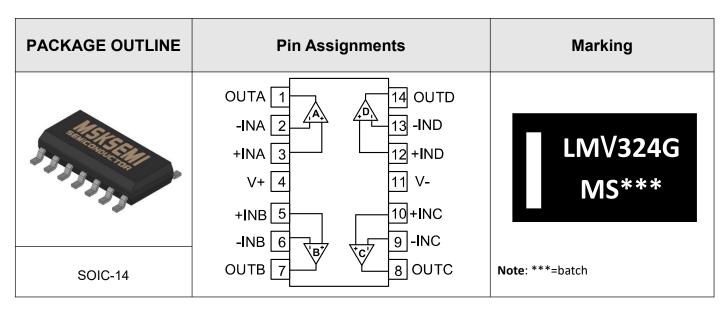
#### **FEATURES**

- 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:
- LMV324DR2G(MS):SOIC-14

#### **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**





## **Pin Description**

PIN		I/0	DECCRIPTION	
NAME	Number	1/0	DESCRIPTION	
+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	0	Output, channel A	
OUTB	7	0	Output, channel B	
OUTC	8		Output, channel C	
OUTD	14	0	Output, channel D	
V-	4	_	Negative (lowest) power supply	
V+	11	_	Positive (highest)power supply	

## **TYPICAL APPLICATION**

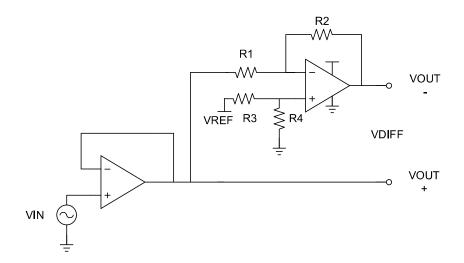


Figure 1. Typical Application



#### **SPECIFICATIONS**

## Absolute Maximum Ratings(1)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
	Supply Voltage		6	V
Voltage	Signal Input Terminals Voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	(V-) - 0.5	(V+) + 0.5	V
	Signal Input Terminals Voltage <sup>(3)</sup>	(V-) - 0.5	(V+) + 0.5	V
	Signal Input Terminals Current <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>-</b> 10	10	mA
Current	Signal output Terminals Current <sup>(3)</sup>	-200	200	mA
	Output Short-Circuit <sup>(4)</sup>	Continuous		
	Operating Temperature Range	-40	125	°C
$\theta_{JA}$	Storage Temperature Range	<b>-</b> 65	150	°C
	Junction Temperature	<b>-</b> 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
		Human-Body Model (HBM)	±2000	٧
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Charged-Device Model (CDM)	±500	V
		Machine Model	100	V

## **Recommended Operating Conditions**

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage,	Single-supply	1.5	5.5	٧
Vs= (V+) - (V-)	Dual-supply	±0.75	±2.75	V



## **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Vs = +5V)**

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

	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
OFFSET	VOLTAGE					
Vos	Input Offset Voltage		-3	±1	3	mV
dV <sub>OS</sub> /dT	Input Offset Voltage Average Drift	T <sub>A</sub> = -55°C to 125°C		1.8		μV/°C
INPUT C	URRENT					
<b>I</b> B	Input Bias Current			5		рА
los	Input Offset Current			1		рА
NOISE						
V <sub>N</sub>	Input Voltage Noise	f=0.1Hz to 10Hz		20		μV <sub>PP</sub>
en	Input Voltage Noise Density	f=1kHz		65		nV/√Hz
INPUT V	OLTAGE					
$V_{CM}$	Common <b>-</b> Mode Voltage Range		V <sub>S</sub> 0.1		V <sub>S+</sub> +0.1	V
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	V <sub>CM</sub> =0.1V to 4V	70	80		dB
FREQUE	ENCY RESPONSE					
GBW	Gain-Bandwidth Product			1		MHz
SR	Slew Rate	G = +1, V <sub>IN</sub> =2V Step		1		V/us
<b>t</b> s	Settling Time to 0.1%	G = +1, V <sub>IN</sub> =2V Step		2.5		us
OUTPUT	Ţ					
A <sub>V</sub>	Open <b>-</b> Loop Voltage Gain	$V_{OUT}$ =0.1V to 4.9V $R_L$ =100k $\Omega$	80	100		dB
V <sub>OUT</sub> -	Output Swing from Rail	R <sub>L</sub> =100kΩ			5	mV
1	Output Short Circuit Current	Source current		45		mA
I <sub>SC</sub>	Output Short-Circuit Current	Sink current		70		mA
C <sub>L</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	Capacitive Load Drive	G = +1, V <sub>IN</sub> =0.2V Step			1000	pF



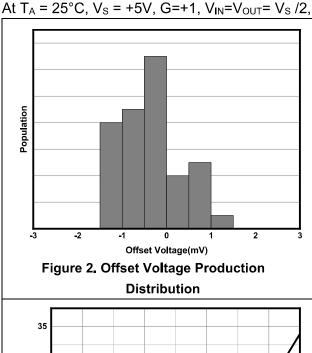
POWER SUPPLY						
PSRR	Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	V <sub>S</sub> =1.5V to 5.5V	80	90		dB
Vs	Operating Voltage Range		1.5		5.5	٧
IQ	Quiescent Current/Amplifier	I <sub>O</sub> =0A		28	40	uA

<sup>(1)</sup> 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.



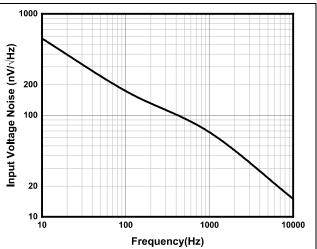
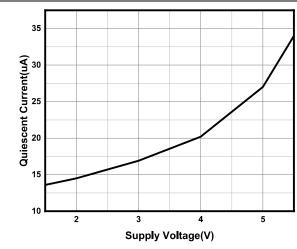


Figure 3. Input Voltage Noise Spectral Density



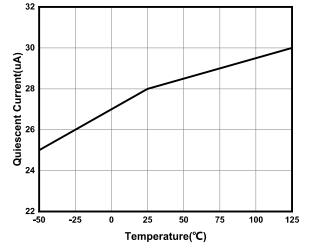
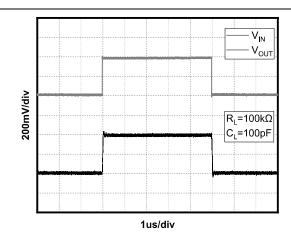


Figure 4. Quiescent Current vs Supply Voltage

Figure 5. Quiescent Current vs Temperature



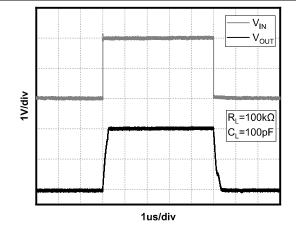


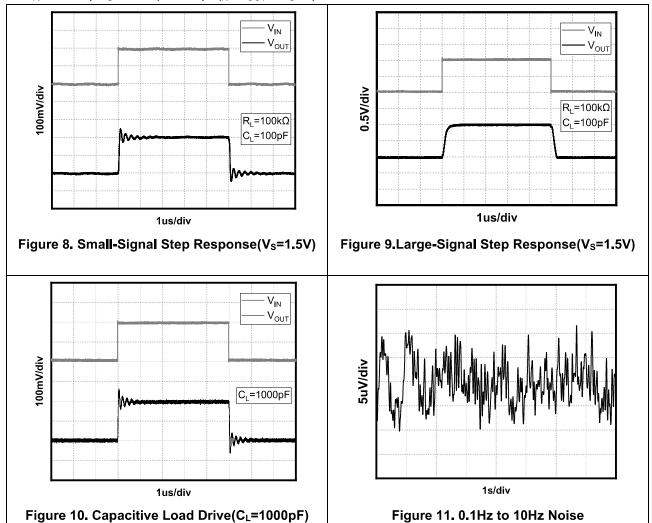
Figure 6. Small-Signal Step Response(V<sub>S</sub>=5)

Figure 7. Large-Signal Step Response(V<sub>S</sub>=5V)



#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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





#### **Detailed Description**

#### Oyerview

The LMV324DR2G(MS) 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 amplifier. 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**

TheLMV324DR2G(MS) 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 LMV324DR2G(MS) 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

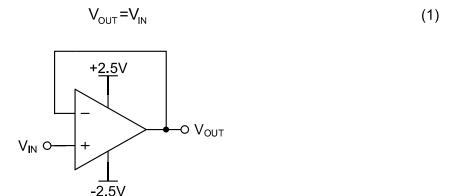


Figure 12. Voltage Follower

#### 2 Inverting Proportional Amplifier

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

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



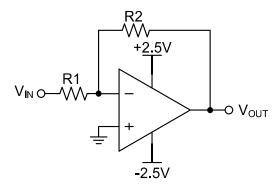


Figure 13. Inverting Proportional Amplifier

#### 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

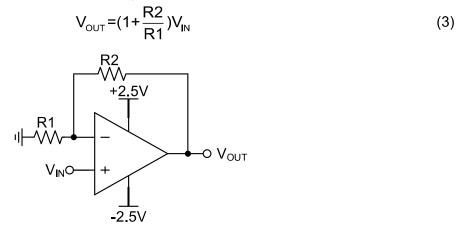


Figure 14. Noninverting Proportional Amplifier

## **Layout Guidelines**

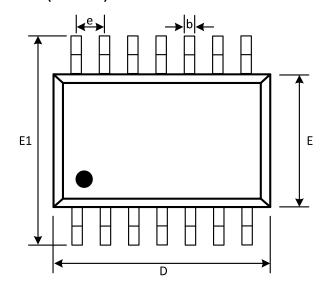
Attention to good layout practices is always recommended. Keep traces short. When possible, use a PCB ground plane with surface-mount components placed as close to the device pins as possible. Place a 0.1uF capacitor closely across the supply pins.

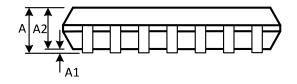
These guidelines should be applied throughout the analog circuit to improve performance and provide benefits such as reducing the EMI susceptibility.



### **PACKAGE DESCRIPTION**

**SOIC-14(SOP-14)** 







(Unit: mm)

Symbol	Min	Max
А	1.350	1.750
A1	0.100	0.250
A2	1.350	1.550
b	0.310 0.51	
С	0.100	0.250
D	8.450	8.850
е	1.270(BSC)	
E	5.800	6.200
E1	3.800	4.000
L	0.400	1.270
θ	0°	8°

## **REEL SPECIFICATION**

P/N	PKG	QTY		
LMV324DR2G(MS)	SOIC-14	2500		



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