

## 1.8-V OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS WITH RAIL-TO-RAIL INPUT AND OUTPUT

Check for Samples: [LMV931-Q1](#), [LMV932-Q1](#), [LMV934-Q1](#)

### FEATURES

- Qualified for Automotive Applications
- 1.8-V, 2.7-V, and 5-V Specifications
- Rail-to-Rail Output Swing
  - 600-Ω Load: 80 mV From Rail
  - 2-kΩ Load: 30 mV From Rail
- $V_{ICR}$ : 200 mV Beyond Rails
- Gain Bandwidth: 1.4 MHz
- Supply Current: 100 μA/Amplifier
- Max  $V_{IO}$ : 4 mV
- Space-Saving Packages
  - LMV931: SOT-23 and SC-70
  - LMV932: SOIC
  - LMV934: SOIC

### APPLICATIONS

- Industrial (Utility/Energy Metering)
- Automotive
- Communications (Optical Telecom, Data/Voice Cable Modems)
- Consumer Electronics (PDAs, PCs, CD-R/W, Portable Audio)
- Supply-Current Monitoring
- Battery Monitoring

### DESCRIPTION

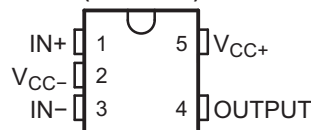
The LMV93x devices are low-voltage low-power operational amplifiers that are well suited for today's low-voltage and/or portable applications. Specified for operation of 1.8 V to 5 V, they can be used in portable applications that are powered from a single-cell Li-ion or two-cell batteries. They have rail-to-rail input and output capability for maximum signal swings in low-voltage applications. The LMV93x input common-mode voltage extends 200 mV beyond the rails for increased flexibility. The output can swing rail-to-rail unloaded and typically can reach 80 mV from the rails, while driving a 600-Ω load (at 1.8-V operation).

During 1.8-V operation, the devices typically consume a quiescent current of 103 μA per channel, and yet they are able to achieve excellent electrical specifications, such as 101-dB open-loop DC gain and 1.4-MHz gain bandwidth. Furthermore, the amplifiers offer good output drive characteristics, with the ability to drive a 600-Ω load and 1000-pF capacitance with minimal ringing.

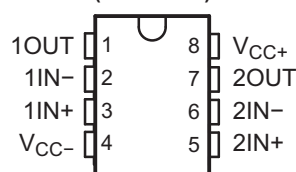
The LMV93x devices are offered in the latest packaging technology to meet the most demanding space-constraint applications. The LMV931 is offered in standard SOT-23 and SC-70 packages. The LMV932 is available in the traditional SOIC package. The LMV934 is available in the traditional SOIC package and the TSSOP package.

The LMV93x devices are characterized for operation from –40°C to 125°C, making the part universally suited for commercial, industrial, and automotive applications.

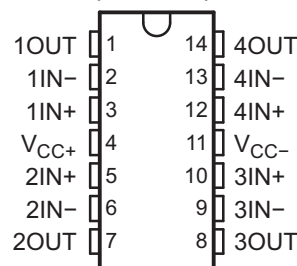
LMV931...DBV (SOT-23-5) OR DCK (SC-70) PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)



LMV932...D (SOIC) PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)



LMV934...D (SOIC) OR PW (TSSOP) PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)



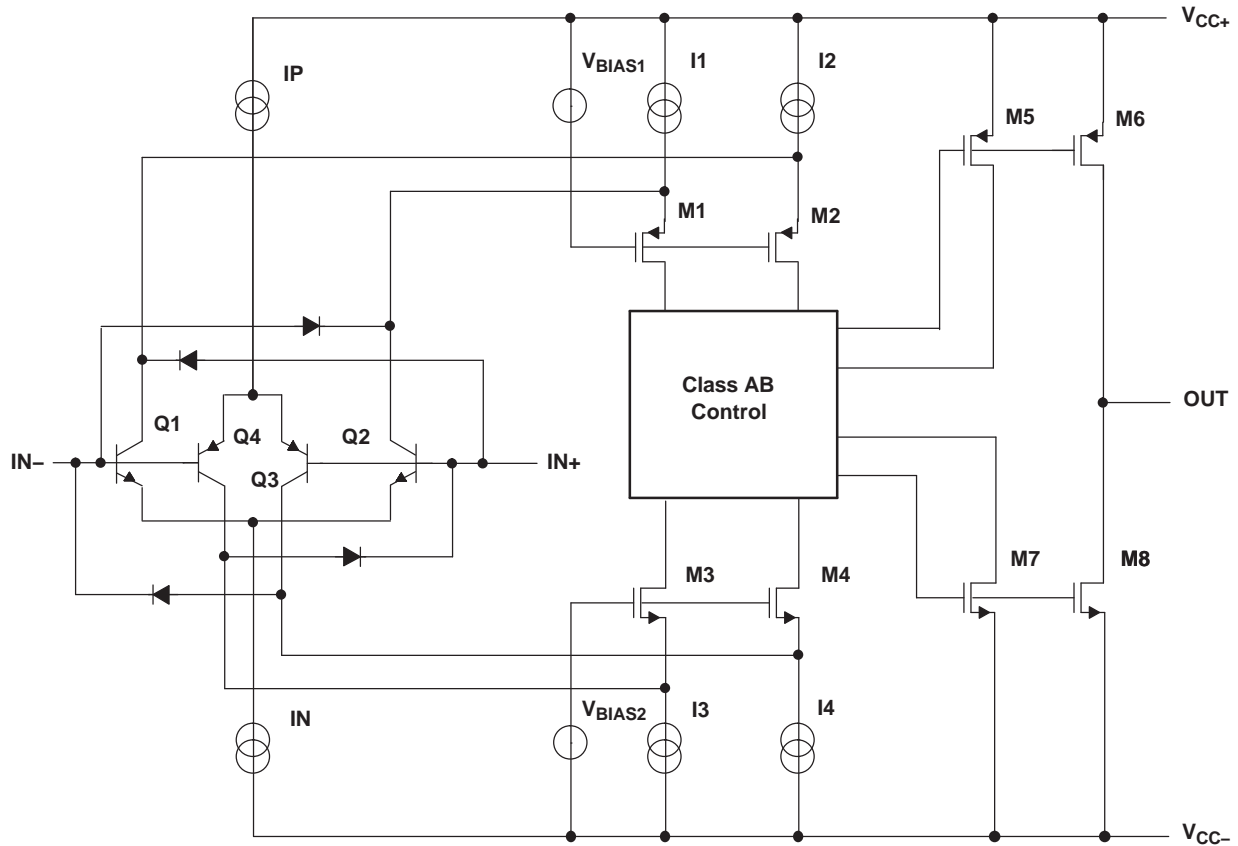
Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

**ORDERING INFORMATION<sup>(1)</sup>**

T <sub>A</sub>	PACKAGE <sup>(2)</sup>		ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	TOP-SIDE MARKING <sup>(3)</sup>	
-40°C to 125°C	Single	SOT-23 – DBV	Reel of 3000	LMV931QDBVRQ1	RBB_
		SC-70 – DCK	Reel of 3000	LMV931QDCKRQ1	RB_
	Quad	SOIC – D	Reel of 2500	LMV932QDRQ1	MV932Q
		SOIC – D	Reel of 2500	LMV934QDRQ1	LMV934Q
		TSSOP – PW	Reel of 2000	LVM934QPWRQ1	LMV934Q

- (1) For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI web site at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com).
- (2) Package drawings, thermal data, and symbolization are available at [www.ti.com/packaging](http://www.ti.com/packaging).
- (3) DBV/DCK: The actual top-side marking has one additional character that designates the wafer fab/assembly site.

**SIMPLIFIED SCHEMATIC**



## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS<sup>(1)</sup>

over free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_{CC+} - V_{CC-}$	Supply voltage <sup>(2)</sup>		5.5	V
$V_{ID}$	Differential input voltage <sup>(3)</sup>	Supply voltage		
$V_I$	Input voltage range, either input	$V_{CC-} - 0.2$	$V_{CC+} + 0.2$	V
	Duration of output short circuit (one amplifier) to $V_{CC\pm}$ <sup>(4) (5)</sup>	Unlimited		
$\theta_{JA}$	Package thermal impedance <sup>(5) (6)</sup>	D package (8 pin)	97	°C/W
		D package (14 pin)	86	
		DBV package	206	
		DCK package	252	
		PW package	112.6	
$T_J$	Operating virtual junction temperature		150	°C
$T_{stg}$	Storage temperature range	-65	150	°C

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions* is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
- (2) All voltage values (except differential voltages and  $V_{CC}$  specified for the measurement of  $I_{OS}$ ) are with respect to the network GND.
- (3) Differential voltages are at IN+ with respect to IN-.
- (4) 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 45 mA over long term may adversely affect reliability.
- (5) Maximum power dissipation is a function of  $T_J(\max)$ ,  $\theta_{JA}$ , and  $T_A$ . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any allowable ambient temperature is  $P_D = (T_J(\max) - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$ . Operating at the absolute maximum  $T_J$  of 150°C can affect reliability.
- (6) The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51-7.

## RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_{CC}$	Supply voltage ( $V_{CC+} - V_{CC-}$ )	1.8	5	V
$T_A$	Operating free-air temperature	-40	125	°C

## ESD PROTECTION

		TYP	UNIT
Human-Body Model		2000	V
Machine Model		200	V
Charged-Device Model	LMV934QPWRQ1	All pins	500
		Corner Pins	750

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{CC+} = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CC-} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IC} = V_{CC+}/2$ ,  $V_O = V_{CC+}/2$ ,  $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		$T_A$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{IO}$	Input offset voltage	LMV931 (single)		25°C		1	4	mV
				Full range			6	
		LMV932 (dual), LMV934 (quad)		25°C		1	5.5	
				Full range			7.5	
$\alpha_{VIO}$	Average temperature coefficient of input offset voltage			25°C		5.5		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{IB}$	Input bias current			$V_{IC} = V_{CC+} - 0.8\text{ V}$	25°C	15	35	nA
				25°C		65		
				Full range		75		
$I_{IO}$	Input offset current			25°C		13	25	nA
				Full range			40	
$I_{CC}$	Supply current (per channel)			25°C		103	185	$\mu\text{A}$
				Full range			205	
$CMRR$	Common-mode rejection ratio			25°C	60	78		dB
				$0 \leq V_{IC} \leq 0.6\text{ V}$ , $1.4\text{ V} \leq V_{IC} \leq 1.8\text{ V}$	-40°C to 85°C	55		
				$0.2 \leq V_{IC} \leq 0.6\text{ V}$ , $1.4\text{ V} \leq V_{IC} \leq 1.6\text{ V}$	-40°C to 125°C	55		
$k_{SVR}$	Supply-voltage rejection ratio			$1.8\text{ V} \leq V_{CC+} \leq 5\text{ V}$ , $V_{IC} = 0.5\text{ V}$	25°C	72	100	dB
				Full range		65		
$V_{ICR}$	Common-mode input voltage range		$CMRR \geq 50\text{ dB}$	25°C	$V_{CC-} - 0.2$	-0.2 to 2.1	$V_{CC+} + 0.2$	V
				-40°C to 85°C	$V_{CC-}$		$V_{CC+}$	
				-40°C to 125°C	$V_{CC-} + 0.2$		$V_{CC+} - 0.2$	
$A_V$	Large-signal voltage gain	LMV931	$V_O = 0.2\text{ V to }1.6\text{ V}$ , $V_{IC} = 0.5\text{ V}$	$R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to 0.9 V	25°C	77	101	dB
					Full range		73	
		LMV932, LMV934		$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to 0.9 V	25°C	80	105	
					Full range		75	
		LMV932, LMV934		$R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to 0.9 V	25°C	75	90	
					Full range		72	
LMV932, LMV934	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to 0.9 V	25°C	78	100				
		Full range		75				
$V_O$	Output swing	$R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to 0.9 V, $V_{ID} = \pm 100\text{ mV}$	High level	25°C	1.65	1.72	V	
				Full range		1.63		
			Low level	25°C		0.077		0.105
				Full range				0.120
		$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to 0.9 V, $V_{ID} = \pm 100\text{ mV}$	High level	25°C	1.75	1.77		
				Full range		1.74		
			Low level	25°C		0.024		0.035
				Full range				0.040
$I_{OS}$	Output short-circuit current	$V_O = 0\text{ V}$ , $V_{ID} = 100\text{ mV}$	Sourcing	25°C	4	8	mA	
				Full range		3.3		
		$V_O = 1.8\text{ V}$ , $V_{ID} = -100\text{ mV}$	Sinking	25°C	7	9		
				Full range		5		
GBW	Gain bandwidth product			25°C		1.4		MHz

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**
 $V_{CC+} = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CC-} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IC} = V_{CC+}/2$ ,  $V_O = V_{CC+}/2$ ,  $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SR	Slew rate <sup>(1)</sup>	25°C		0.35		V/ $\mu$ s
$\Phi_m$	Phase margin	25°C		67		°
	Gain margin	25°C		7		dB
$V_n$	Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $V_{IC} = 0.5\text{ V}$		60		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
$I_n$	Equivalent input noise current	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		0.06		pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
THD	Total harmonic distortion	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $A_V = 1$ , $R_L = 600\ \Omega$ , $V_{ID} = 1\text{ V}_{p-p}$		0.023		%
	Amplifier-to-amplifier isolation <sup>(2)</sup>	25°C		123		dB

(1) Number specified is the slower of the positive and negative slew rates.

(2) Input referred,  $V_{CC+} = 5\text{ V}$  and  $R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$  connected to 2.5 V. Each amplifier is excited, in turn, with a 1-kHz signal to produce  $V_O = 3\text{ V}_{p-p}$ .

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{CC+} = 2.7\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CC-} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IC} = V_{CC+}/2$ ,  $V_O = V_{CC+}/2$ , and  $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		$T_A$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{IO}$	Input offset voltage	LMV931 (single)		25°C		1	4	mV
				Full range			6	
		LMV932 (dual), LMV934 (quad)		25°C		1	5.5	
				Full range			7.5	
$\alpha_{VIO}$	Average temperature coefficient of input offset voltage			25°C		5.5		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{IB}$	Input bias current			25°C		15	35	nA
				25°C			65	
				Full range			75	
$I_{IO}$	Input offset current			25°C		8	25	nA
				Full range			40	
$I_{CC}$	Supply current (per channel)			25°C		105	190	$\mu\text{A}$
				Full range			210	
$CMRR$	Common-mode rejection ratio			25°C	60	81		dB
				-40°C to 85°C	55			
				-40°C to 125°C	55			
$k_{SVR}$	Supply-voltage rejection ratio			25°C	72	100		dB
				Full range	65			
$V_{ICR}$	Common-mode input voltage range		CMRR $\geq 50\text{ dB}$	25°C	$V_{CC-} - 0.2$	$-0.2\text{ to }3$	$V_{CC+} + 0.2$	V
				-40°C to 85°C	$V_{CC-}$		$V_{CC+}$	
				-40°C to 125°C	$V_{CC-} + 0.2$		$V_{CC+} - 0.2$	
$A_V$	Large-signal voltage gain	LMV931	$V_O = 0.2\text{ V to }2.5\text{ V}$	$R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to $1.35\text{ V}$	25°C	87	104	dB
					Full range	86		
				$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to $1.35\text{ V}$	25°C	92	110	
		Full range			91			
		LMV932, LMV934		$R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to $1.35\text{ V}$	25°C	78	90	
					Full range	75		
$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to $1.35\text{ V}$	25°C		81	100				
	Full range	78						
$V_O$	Output swing	$R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to $1.35\text{ V}$ , $V_{ID} = \pm 100\text{ mV}$	High level	25°C	2.55	2.62		V
				Full range	2.53			
			Low level	25°C		0.083	0.11	
				Full range			0.13	
		$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to $1.35\text{ V}$ , $V_{ID} = \pm 100\text{ mV}$	High level	25°C	2.65	2.675		
				Full range	2.64			
			Low level	25°C		0.025	0.04	
				Full range			0.045	
$I_{OS}$	Output short-circuit current	$V_O = 0\text{ V}$ , $V_{ID} = 100\text{ mV}$	Sourcing	25°C	20	30	mA	
				Full range	15			
		$V_O = 2.7\text{ V}$ , $V_{ID} = -100\text{ mV}$	Sinking	25°C	18	25		
				Full range	12			
GBW	Gain bandwidth product			25°C		1.4		MHz

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**
 $V_{CC+} = 2.7\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CC-} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IC} = V_{CC+}/2$ ,  $V_O = V_{CC+}/2$ , and  $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	$T_A$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SR	Slew rate <sup>(1)</sup>	25°C		0.4		V/ $\mu$ s
$\Phi_m$	Phase margin	25°C		70		°
	Gain margin	25°C		7.5		dB
$V_n$	Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $V_{IC} = 0.5\text{ V}$		57		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
$I_n$	Equivalent input noise current	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		0.082		pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
THD	Total harmonic distortion	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $A_V = 1$ , $R_L = 600\ \Omega$ , $V_{ID} = 1\text{ V}_{p-p}$		0.022		%
	Amplifier-to-amplifier isolation <sup>(2)</sup>	25°C		123		dB

(1) Number specified is the slower of the positive and negative slew rates.

(2) Input referred,  $V_{CC+} = 5\text{ V}$  and  $R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$  connected to 2.5 V. Each amplifier is excited, in turn, with a 1-kHz signal to produce  $V_O = 3\text{ V}_{p-p}$ .

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{CC+} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CC-} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IC} = V_{CC+}/2$ ,  $V_O = V_{CC+}/2$ , and  $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		$T_A$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{IO}$	Input offset voltage	LMV931 (single)		25°C		1	4	mV
				Full range			6	
		LMV932 (dual), LMV934 (quad)		25°C		1	5.5	
				Full range			7.5	
$\alpha_{VIO}$	Average temperature coefficient of input offset voltage			25°C		5.5		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
$I_{IB}$	Input bias current	$V_{IC} = V_{CC+} - 0.8\text{ V}$		25°C		15	35	nA
				25°C			65	
				Full range			75	
$I_{IO}$	Input offset current			25°C		9	25	nA
				Full range			40	
$I_{CC}$	Supply current (per channel)	LMV931		25°C		116	210	$\mu\text{A}$
				Full range			230	
		LMV932, LMV934		25°C		116	225	
				Full range			275	
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio			25°C	60	86		dB
				-40°C to 85°C	55			
				-40°C to 125°C	55			
$k_{SVR}$	Supply-voltage rejection ratio	$1.8\text{ V} \leq V_{CC+} \leq 5\text{ V}$ , $V_{IC} = 0.5\text{ V}$		25°C	72	100		dB
				Full range	65			
$V_{ICR}$	Common-mode input voltage range	CMRR $\geq 50\text{ dB}$		25°C	$V_{CC-} - 0.2$	-0.2 to 5.3	$V_{CC+} + 0.2$	V
				-40°C to 85°C	$V_{CC-}$		$V_{CC+}$	
				-40°C to 125°C	$V_{CC-} + 0.3$		$V_{CC+} - 0.3$	
$A_V$	Large-signal voltage gain	$V_O = 0.2\text{ V to } 4.8\text{ V}$		$R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to 2.5 V	25°C	88	102	dB
					Full range	87		
				$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to 2.5 V	25°C	94	113	
					Full range	93		
				$R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to 2.5 V	25°C	81	90	
					Full range	78		
$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to 2.5 V	25°C	85	100					
	Full range	82						
$V_O$	Output swing	$R_L = 600\ \Omega$ to 2.5 V, $V_{ID} = \pm 100\text{ mV}$	High level	25°C	4.855	4.89		V
				Full range	4.835			
			Low level	25°C		0.12	0.16	
				Full range			0.18	
		$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ to 2.5 V, $V_{ID} = \pm 100\text{ mV}$	High level	25°C	4.945	4.967		
				Full range	4.935			
			Low level	25°C		0.037	0.065	
				Full range			0.075	



**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**
 $V_{CC+} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CC-} = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{IC} = V_{CC+}/2$ ,  $V_O = V_{CC+}/2$ , and  $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		$T_A$	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
$I_{OS}$	Output short-circuit current	LMV931	$V_O = 0\text{ V}$ , $V_{ID} = 100\text{ mV}$	Sourcing	25°C	80	100	mA	
					Full range	68			
		LMV932, LMV934	$V_O = 5\text{ V}$ , $V_{ID} = -100\text{ mV}$	Sinking	25°C	58	65		
					Full range	45			
				Sourcing	25°C	75	100		
					Full range	68			
		Sinking	25°C	50	65				
			Full range		60				
GBW	Gain bandwidth product			25°C		1.5		MHz	
SR	Slew rate <sup>(1)</sup>			25°C		0.42		V/ $\mu$ s	
$\Phi_m$	Phase margin			25°C		71		°	
	Gain margin			25°C		8		dB	
$V_n$	Equivalent input noise voltage	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $V_{IC} = 0.5\text{ V}$		25°C		50		nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
$I_n$	Equivalent input noise current	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$		25°C		0.07		pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	
THD	Total harmonic distortion	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $A_V = 1$ , $R_L = 600\ \Omega$ , $V_{ID} = 1\text{ V}_{p-p}$		25°C		0.022		%	
	Amplifier-to-amplifier isolation <sup>(2)</sup>			25°C		123		dB	

(1) Number specified is the slower of the positive and negative slew rates.

(2) Input referred,  $V_{CC+} = 5\text{ V}$  and  $R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$  connected to 2.5 V. Each amplifier is excited, in turn, with a 1-kHz signal to produce  $V_O = 3\text{ V}_{p-p}$ .

### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{CC+} = 5\text{ V}$ , Single Supply,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified)

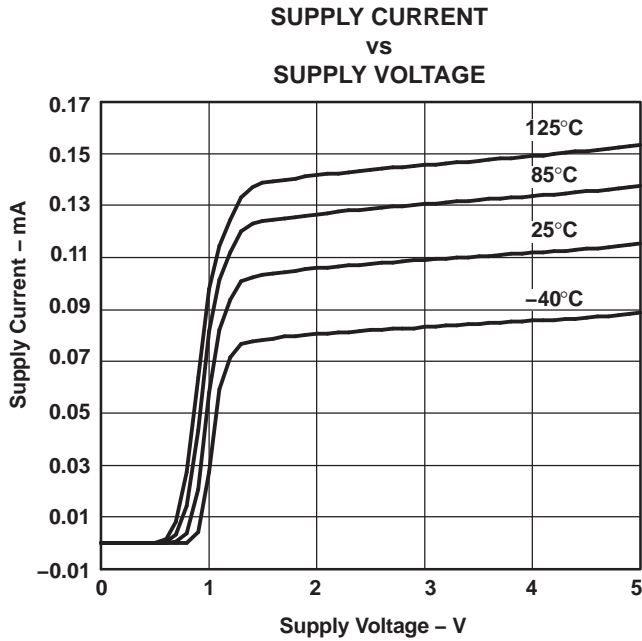


Figure 1.

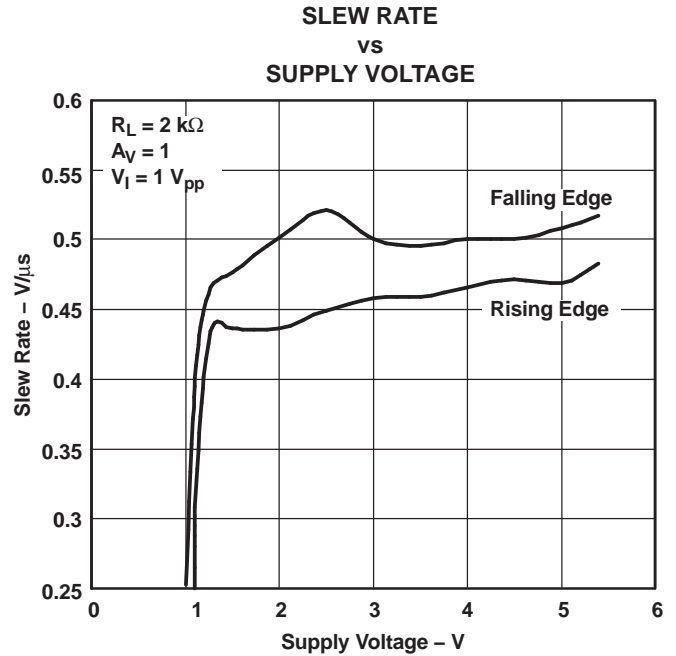


Figure 2.

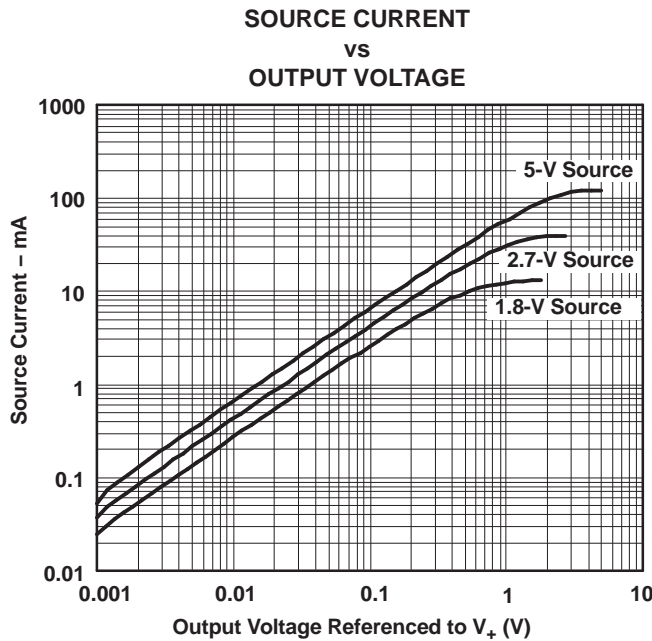


Figure 3.

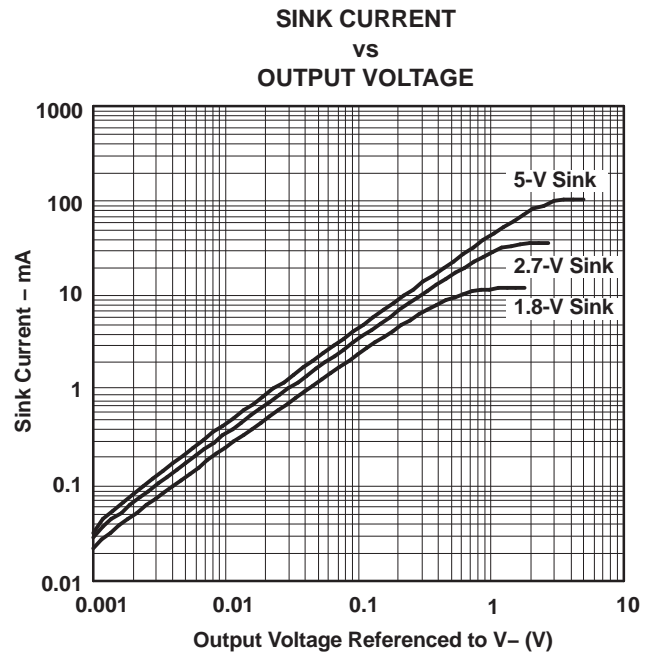


Figure 4.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

V<sub>CC+</sub> = 5 V, Single Supply, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C (unless otherwise specified)

**OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING**

vs  
**SUPPLY VOLTAGE**

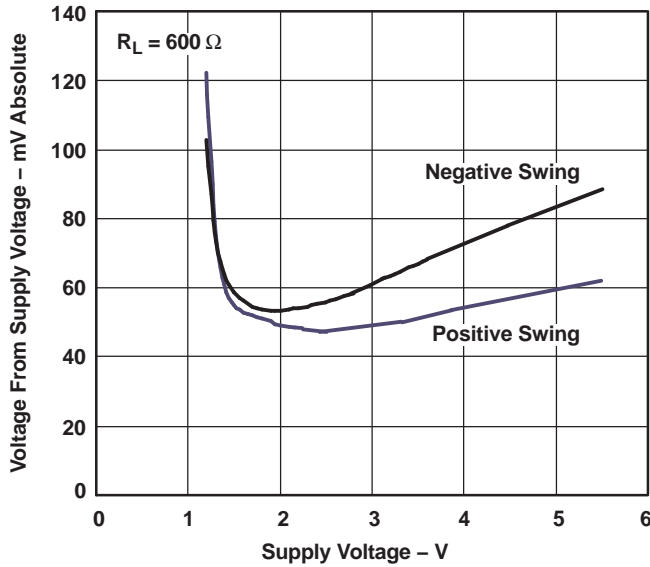


Figure 5.

**OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING**

vs  
**SUPPLY VOLTAGE**

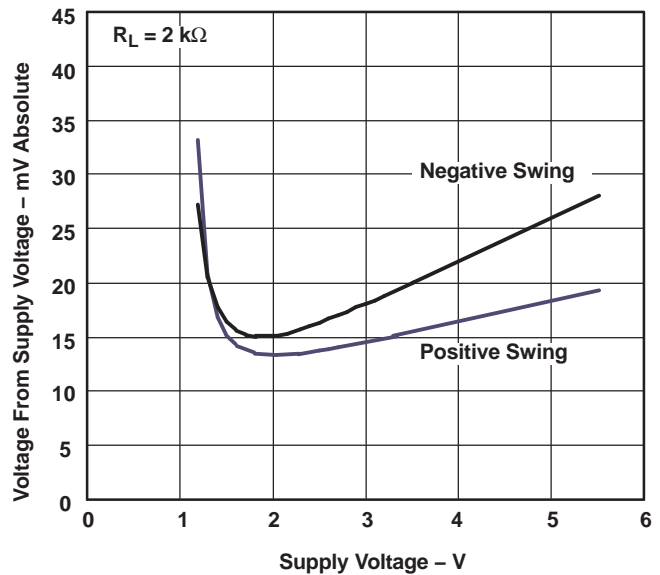


Figure 6.

**SHORT-CIRCUIT CURRENT (SINK)**

vs  
**TEMPERATURE**

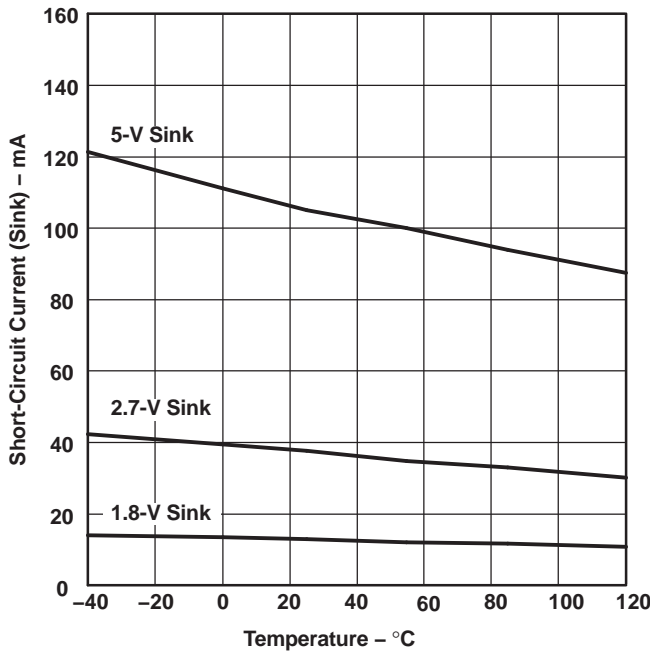


Figure 7.

**SHORT-CIRCUIT CURRENT (SOURCE)**

vs  
**TEMPERATURE**

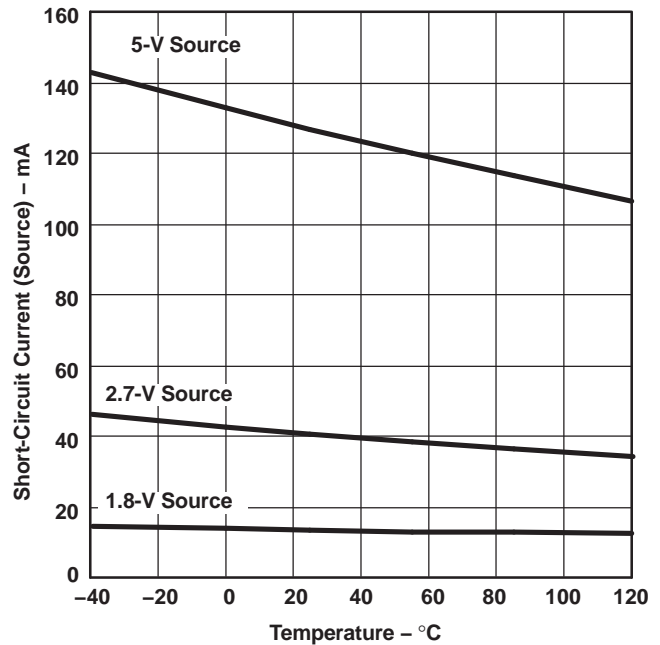


Figure 8.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

$V_{CC+} = 5\text{ V}$ , Single Supply,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified)

**1.8-V FREQUENCY RESPONSE**

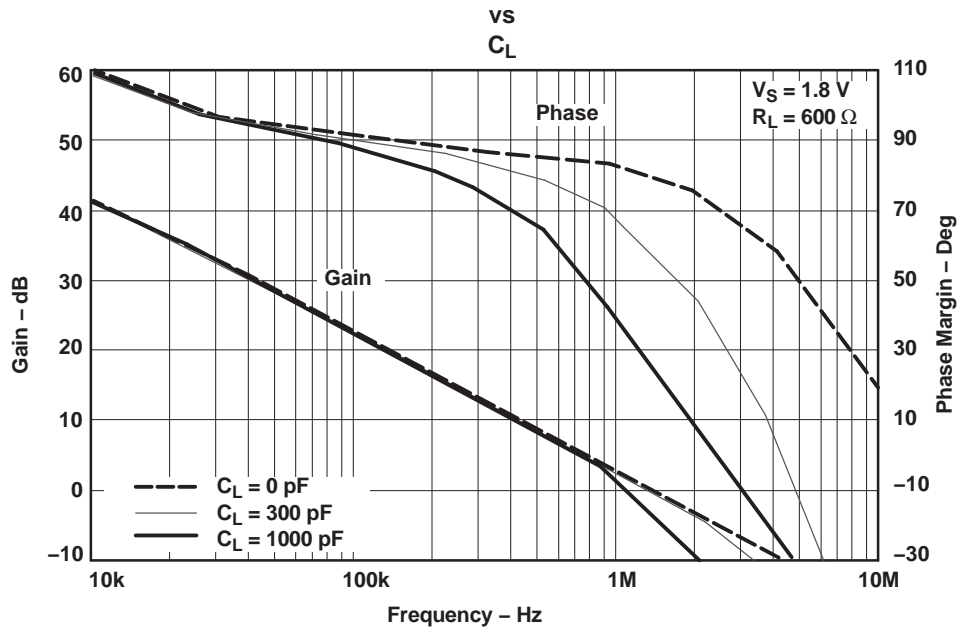


Figure 9.

**5-V FREQUENCY RESPONSE**

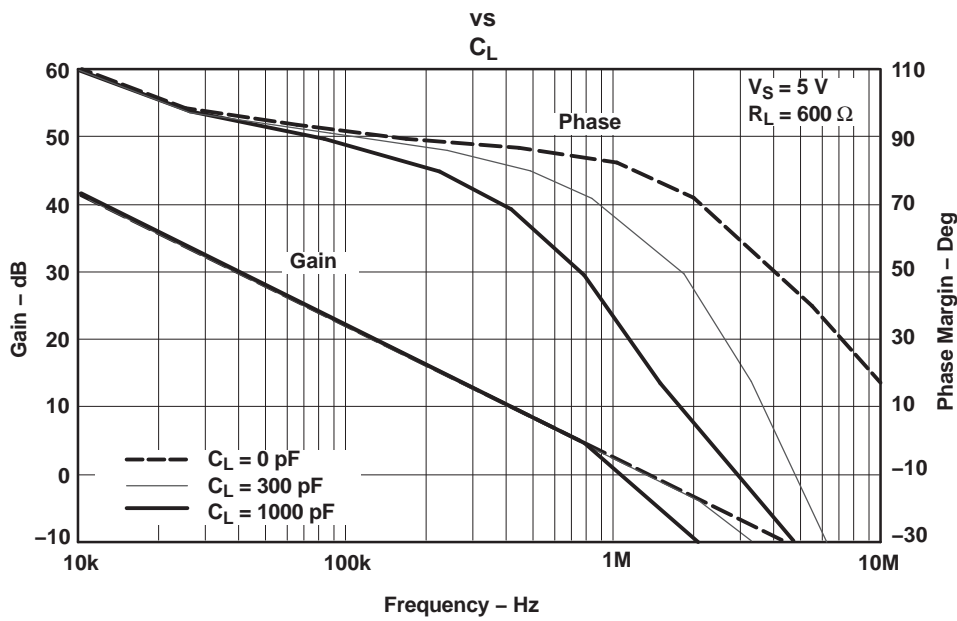


Figure 10.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

$V_{CC+} = 5\text{ V}$ , Single Supply,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified)

**1.8-V FREQUENCY RESPONSE**

vs

**TEMPERATURE**

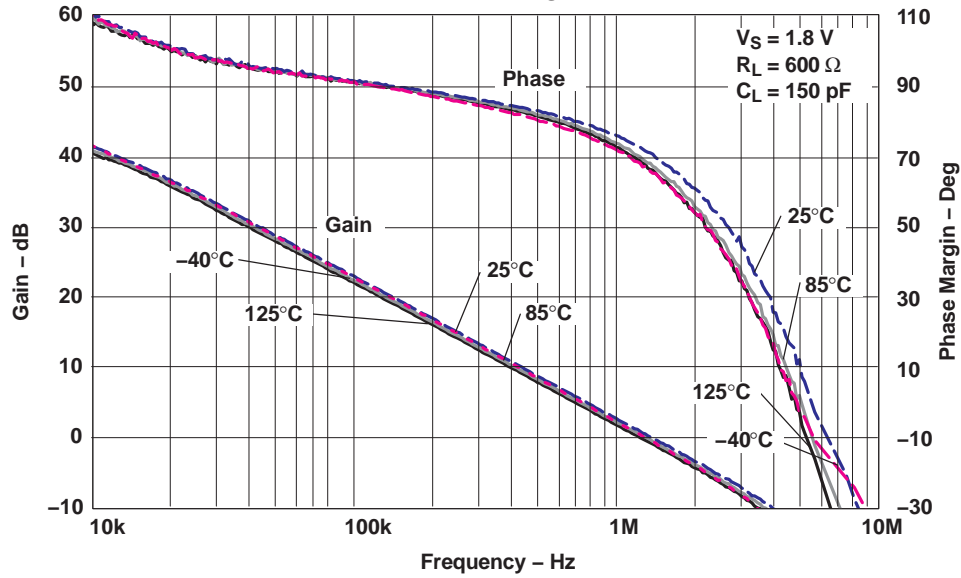


Figure 11.

**5-V FREQUENCY RESPONSE**

vs

**TEMPERATURE**

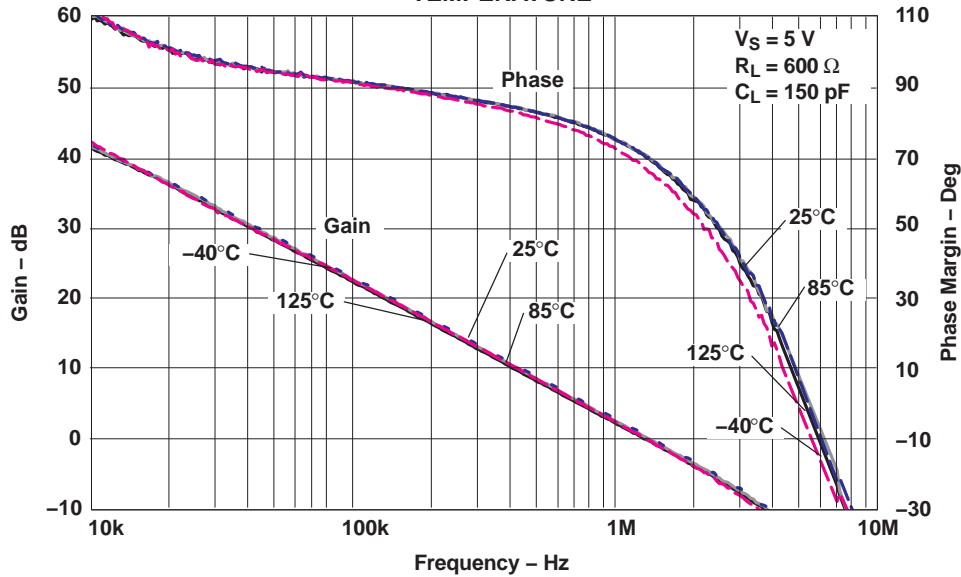


Figure 12.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

$V_{CC+} = 5\text{ V}$ , Single Supply,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified)

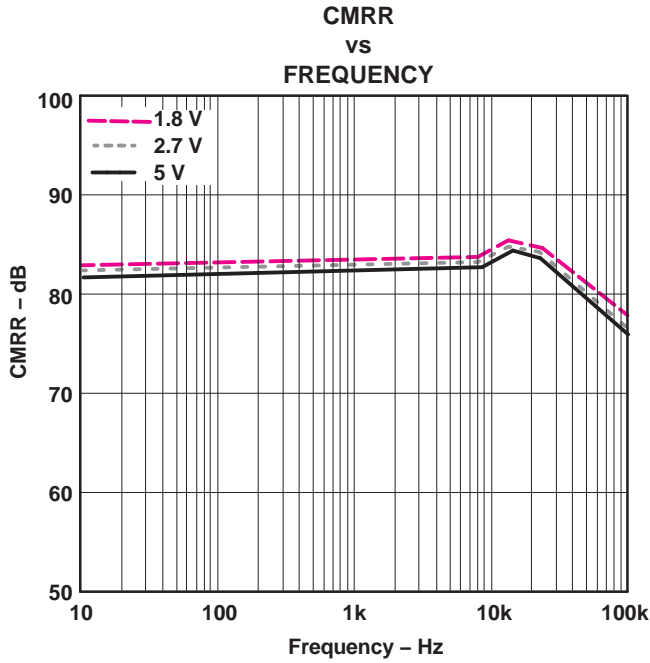


Figure 13.

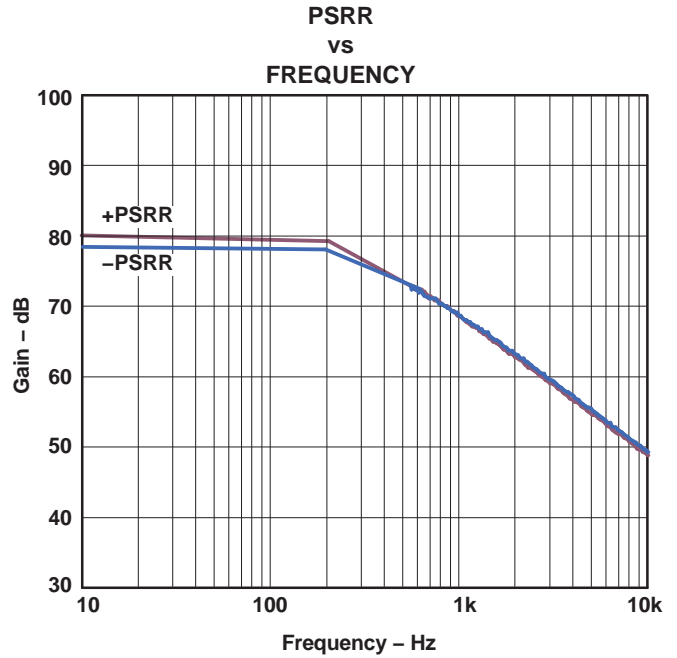


Figure 14.

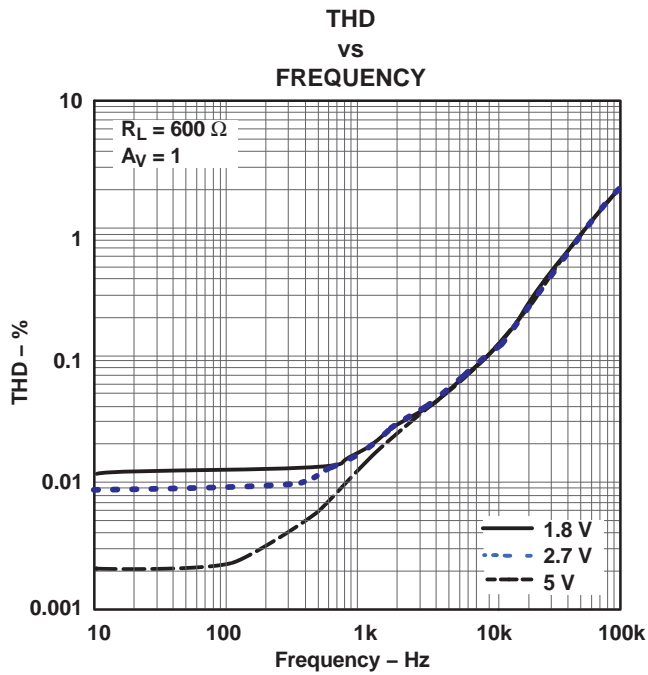


Figure 15.

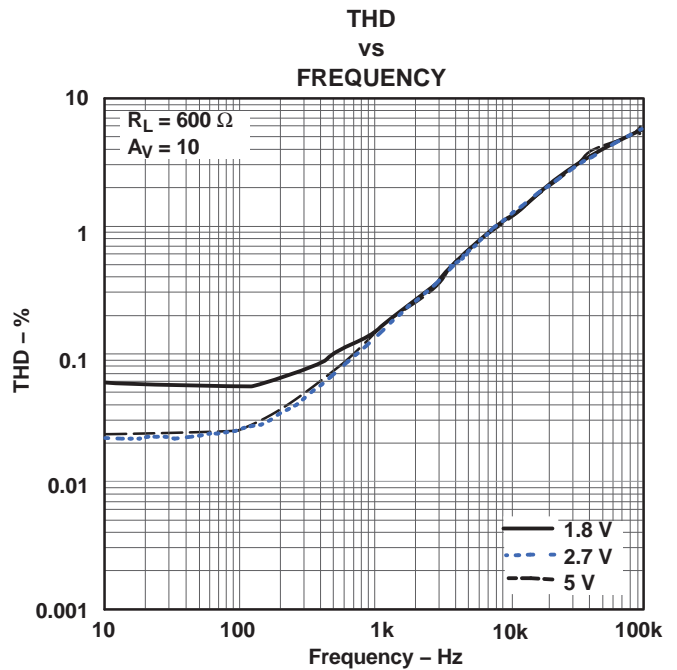


Figure 16.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

$V_{CC+} = 5\text{ V}$ , Single Supply,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified)

SMALL-SIGNAL NONINVERTING RESPONSE

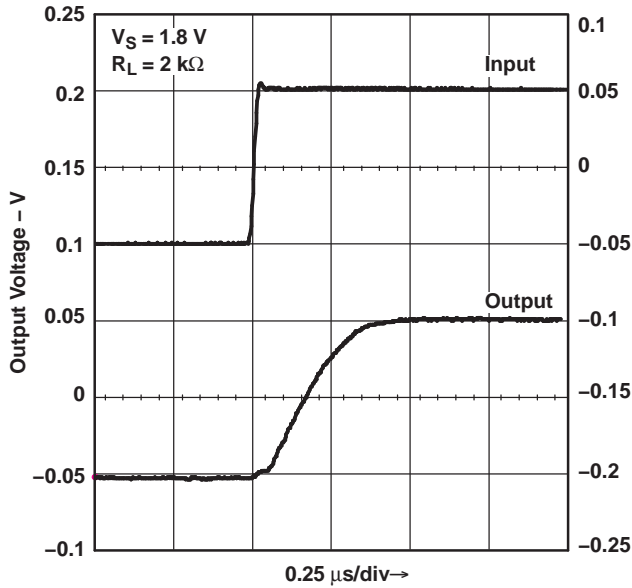


Figure 17.

SMALL-SIGNAL NONINVERTING RESPONSE

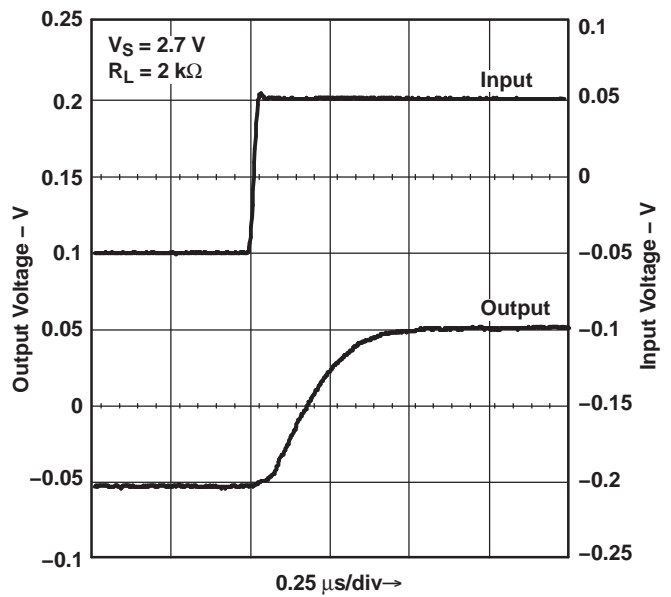


Figure 18.

SMALL-SIGNAL NONINVERTING RESPONSE

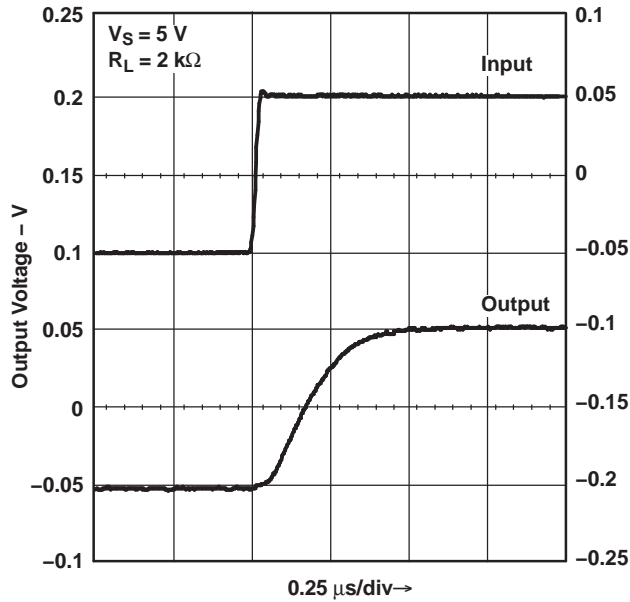


Figure 19.

LARGE-SIGNAL NONINVERTING RESPONSE

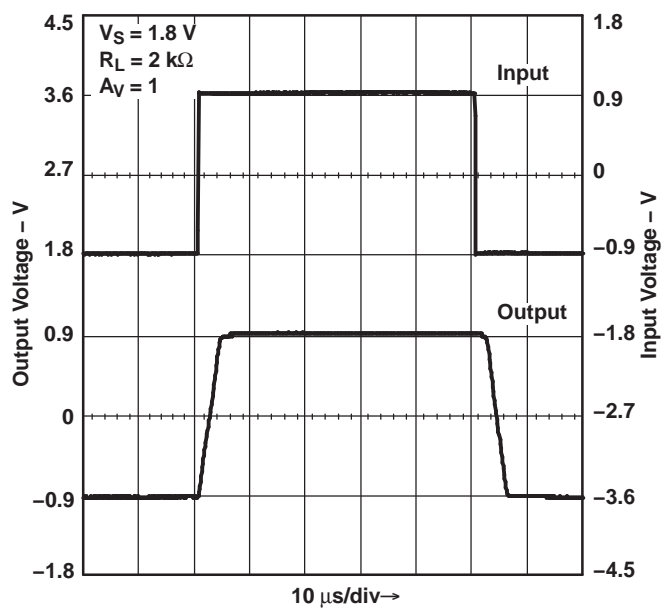


Figure 20.

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

$V_{CC+} = 5\text{ V}$ , Single Supply,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified)

**LARGE-SIGNAL NONINVERTING RESPONSE**

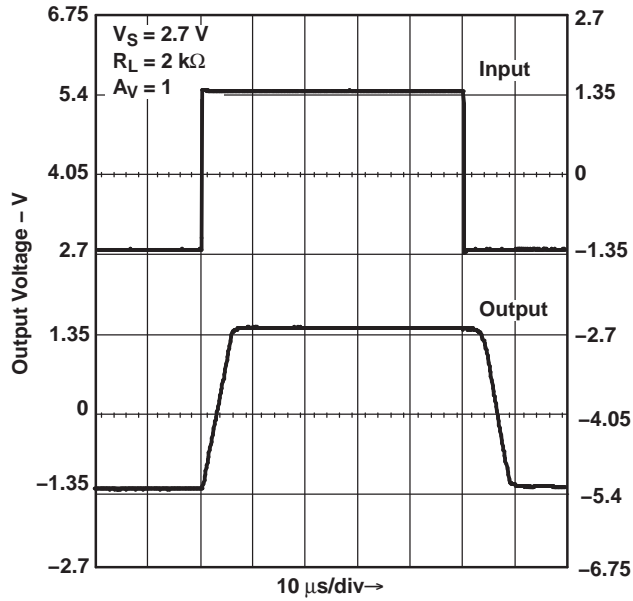


Figure 21.

**LARGE-SIGNAL NONINVERTING RESPONSE**

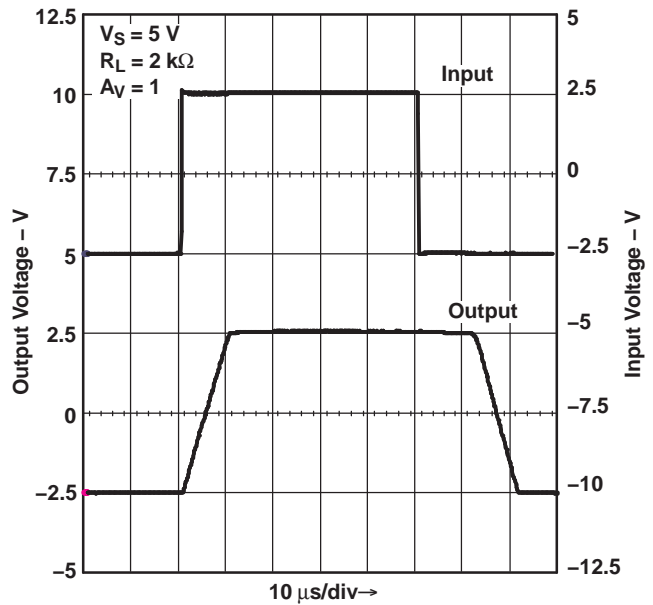


Figure 22.

**OFFSET VOLTAGE  
 VS  
 COMMON-MODE RANGE**

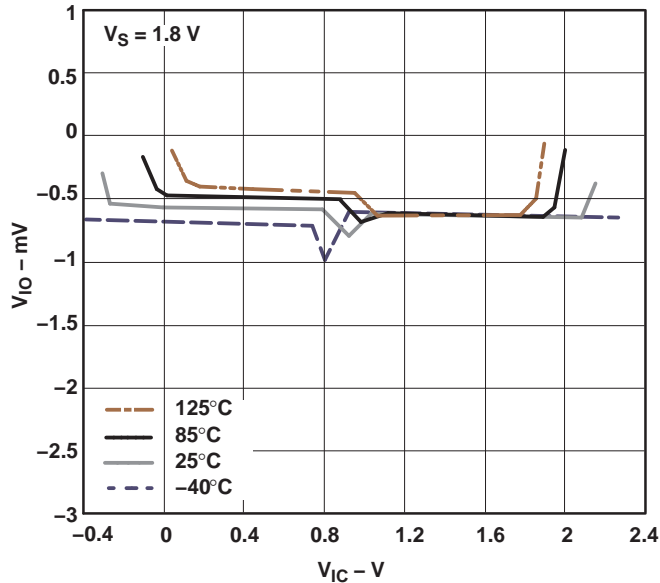


Figure 23.

**OFFSET VOLTAGE  
 VS  
 COMMON-MODE RANGE**

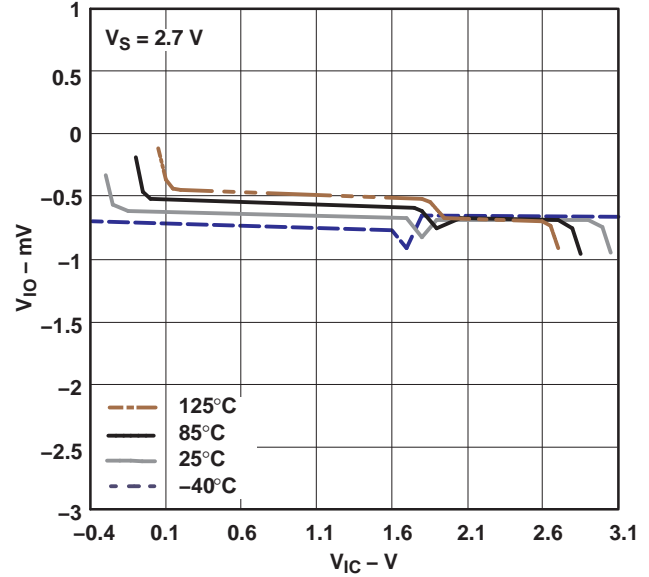


Figure 24.



**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

$V_{CC+} = 5\text{ V}$ , Single Supply,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified)

**OFFSET VOLTAGE  
vs  
COMMON-MODE RANGE**

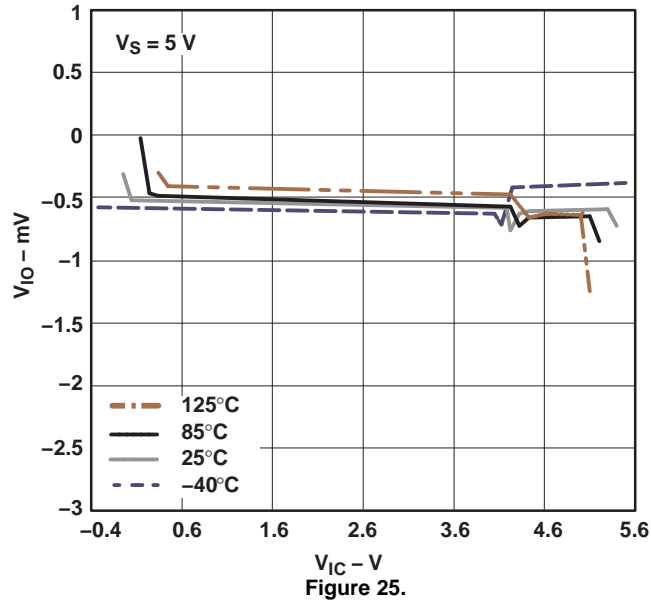


Figure 25.

**PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/ Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>	Samples (Requires Login)
LMV931QDBVRQ1	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LMV931QDCKRQ1	ACTIVE	SC70	DCK	5	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LMV932QDRQ1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LMV934QDRQ1	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	
LMV934QPWRQ1	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	

<sup>(1)</sup> The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

**LIFEBUY:** TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND:** Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

**PREVIEW:** Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSELETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

<sup>(2)</sup> Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

**TBD:** The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

**Pb-Free (RoHS):** TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

**Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt):** This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

**Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br):** TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

<sup>(3)</sup> MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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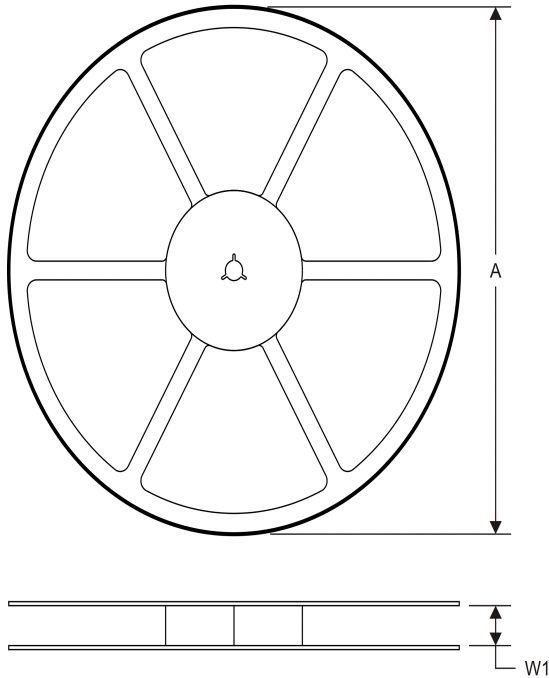
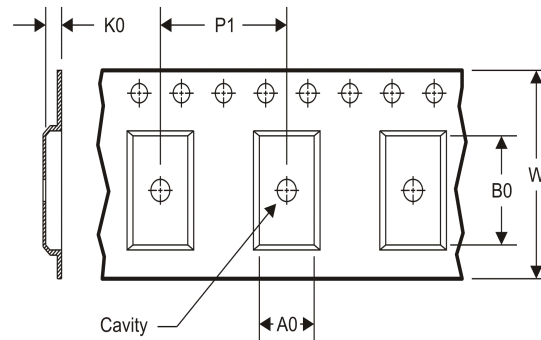
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**OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF LMV931-Q1, LMV932-Q1, LMV934-Q1 :**

- Catalog: [LMV931](#), [LMV932](#), [LMV934](#)

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Catalog - TI's standard catalog product

**TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION**
**REEL DIMENSIONS**

**TAPE DIMENSIONS**


A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

**TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION**

\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
LMV932QDRQ1	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
LMV934QDRQ1	SOIC	D	14	2500	330.0	16.4	6.5	9.0	2.1	8.0	16.0	Q1
LMV934QPWRQ1	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1

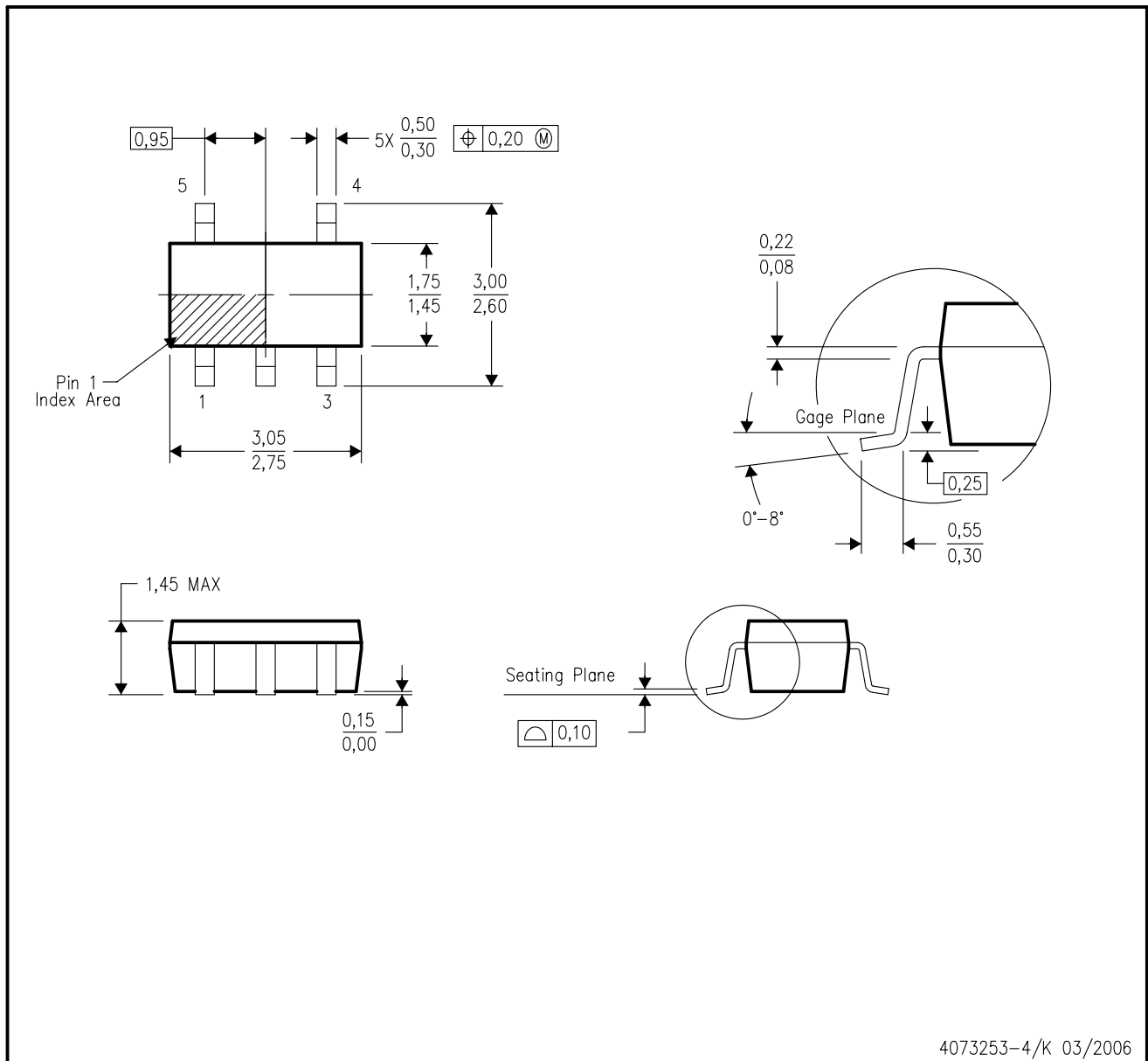
**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LMV932QDRQ1	SOIC	D	8	2500	340.5	338.1	20.6
LMV934QDRQ1	SOIC	D	14	2500	367.0	367.0	38.0
LMV934QPWRQ1	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	367.0	367.0	35.0

DBV (R-PDSO-G5)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.15 per side.
  - D. Falls within JEDEC MO-178 Variation AA.

DBV (R-PDSO-G5)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Customers should place a note on the circuit board fabrication drawing not to alter the center solder mask defined pad.
  - D. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
  - E. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Example stencil design based on a 50% volumetric metal load solder paste. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.





DCK (R-PDSO-G5)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

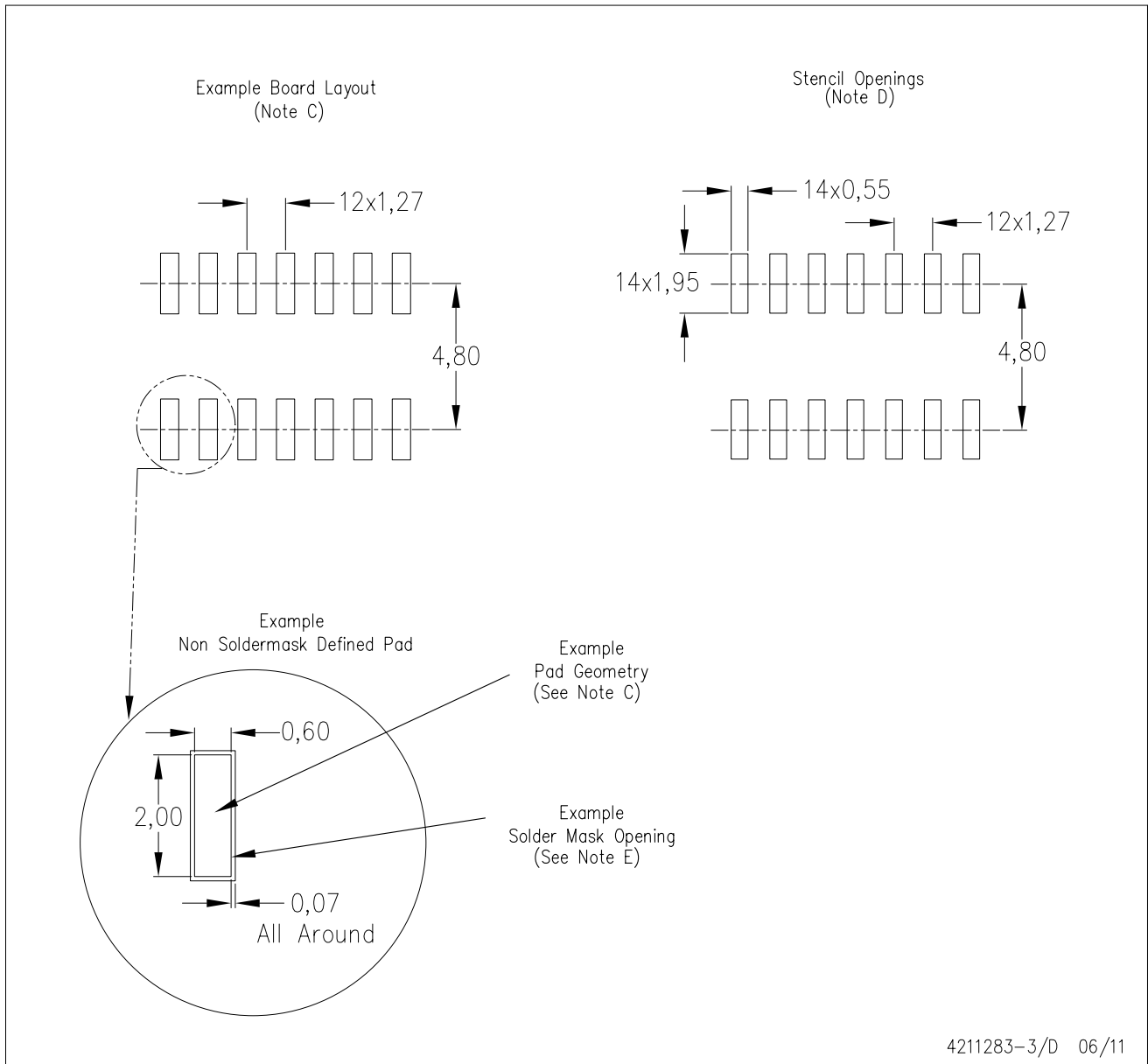


- NOTES:
- All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - Customers should place a note on the circuit board fabrication drawing not to alter the center solder mask defined pad.
  - Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
  - Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Example stencil design based on a 50% volumetric metal load solder paste. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.



D (R-PDSO-G14)

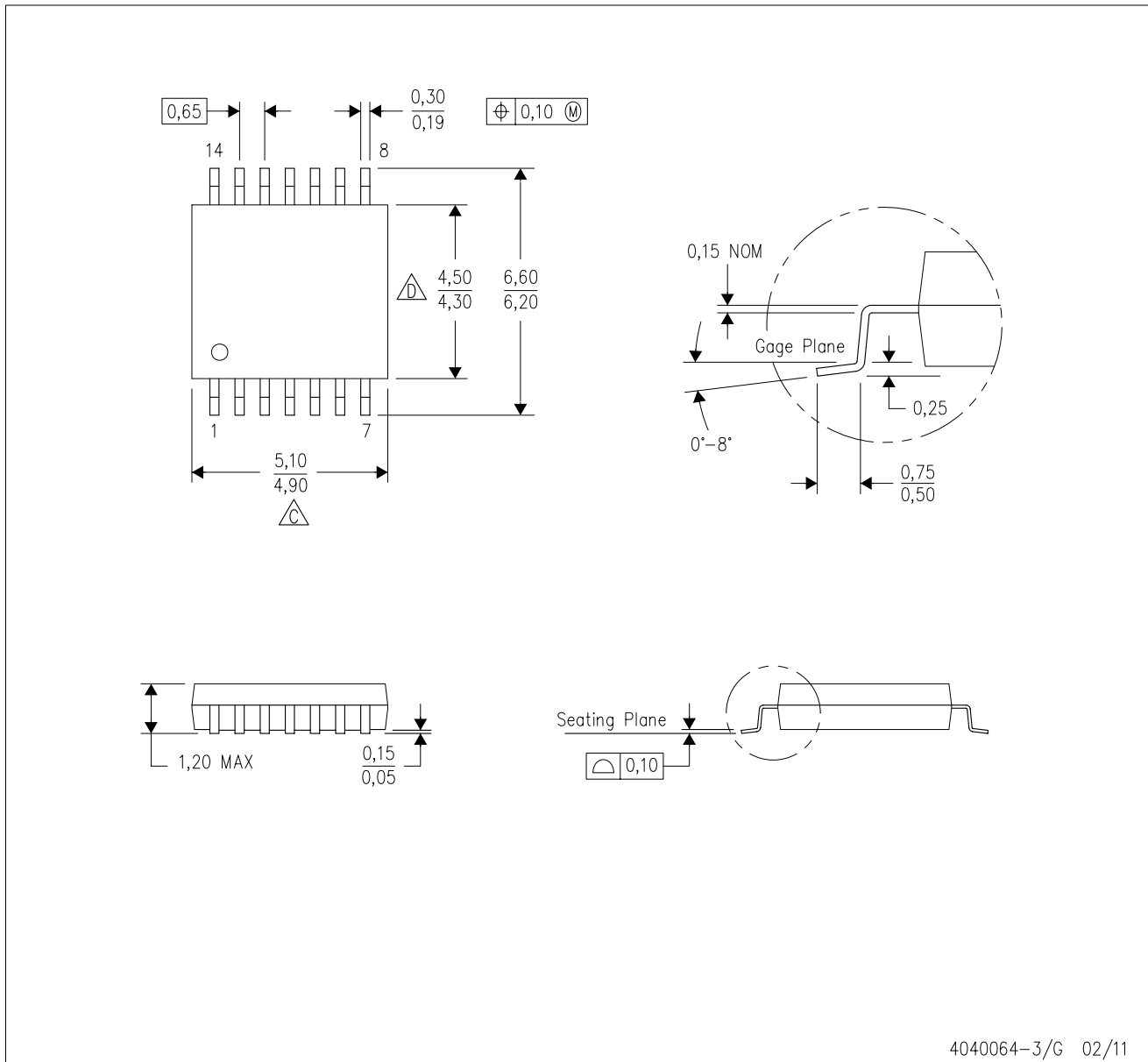
PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
  - D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.
  - E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.

PW (R-PDSO-G14)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



4040064-3/G 02/11

- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  -  C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0,15 each side.
  -  D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0,25 each side.
  - E. Falls within JEDEC MO-153

PW (R-PDSO-G14)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



4211284-2/E 07/12

- NOTES:
- All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
  - Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.
  - Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.

D (R-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.006 (0,15) each side.
  - Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.
  - E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AA.

D (R-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- NOTES:
- All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
  - Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.
  - Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.

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