

LMV981 Single / LMV982 Dual

1.8V, RRIO Operational Amplifiers with Shutdown

General Description

LMV981/LMV982 are low voltage, low power operational amplifiers. LMV981/LMV982 are guaranteed to operate from +1.8V to +5.0V supply voltages and have rail-to-rail input and output. LMV981/LMV982 input common mode voltage extends 200mV beyond the supplies which enables user enhanced functionality beyond the supply voltage range. The output can swing rail-to-rail unloaded and within 105mV from the rail with 600Ω load at 1.8V supply. LMV981/LMV982 are optimized to work at 1.8V which make them ideal for portable two-cell battery powered systems and single cell Li-Ion systems.

LMV981/LMV982 offer a shutdown pin that can be used to disable the device and reduce the supply current. The device is in shutdown when the $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ -pin = low.

LMV981/LMV982 exhibit excellent speed-power ratio, achieving 1.4MHz gain bandwidth product at 1.8V supply voltage with very low supply current. LMV981/LMV982 are capable of driving a 600Ω load and up to 1000pF capacitive load with minimal ringing. LMV981/LMV982 have a high DC gain of 101dB, making them suitable for low frequency applications.

LMV981 is offered in space saving 6-Bump micro SMD, SC70-6 and SOT23-6 packages. The 6-Bump micro SMD package has only a 1.006mm x 1.514mm x 0.945mm footprint. LMV982 is offered in space saving MSOP-10 package. These small packages are ideal solutions for area constrained PC boards and portable electronics such as cellular phones and PDAs.

Features

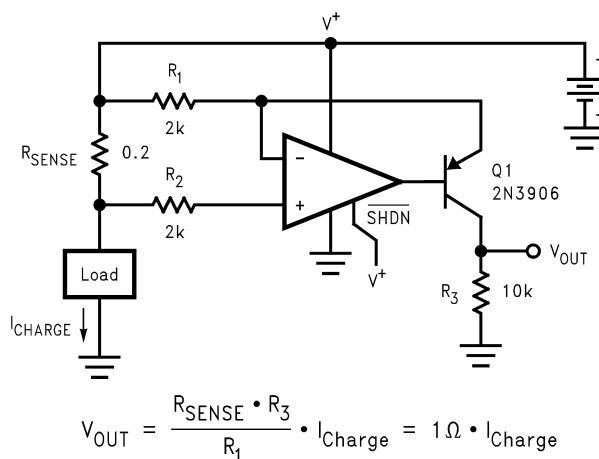
(Typical 1.8V Supply Values; Unless Otherwise Noted)

- Guaranteed 1.8V, 2.7V and 5V specifications
- Output swing
 - w/600Ω load 80mV from rail
 - w/2kΩ load 30mV from rail
- V_{CM} 200mV beyond rails
- Supply current (per channel) 100μA
- Gain bandwidth product 1.4MHz
- Maximum V_{OS} 4.0mV
- Gain w/600Ω load 101dB
- Ultra tiny package micro SMD 1.0mm x 1.5mm
- Turn-on time from shutdown 19μs
- Temperature range -40°C to 125°C

Applications

- Industrial and automotive
- Consumer communication
- Consumer computing
- PDAs
- Portable audio
- Portable/battery-powered electronic equipment
- Supply current monitoring
- Battery monitoring

Typical Application



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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	200V
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 Range	1.8V to 5.0V
Temperature Range	-40°C to 125°C
Thermal Resistance (θ_{JA})	
6-Bump micro SMD	286°C/W
SC70-6	414°C/W
SOT23-6	265°C/W
MSOP-10	235°C/W

1.8V DC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$. $V^+ = 1.8\text{V}$, $V^- = 0\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = V^+/2$, $V_O = V^+/2$, $R_L > 1\text{M}\Omega$ and $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ tied to V^+ . **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes. See (Note 10).

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min (Note 6)	Typ (Note 5)	Max (Note 6)	Units	
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage	LMV981 (Single)		1	4 6	mV	
		LMV982 (Dual)		1	5.5 7.5		
TCV_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage Average Drift			5.5		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$	
I_B	Input Bias Current			15	35 50	nA	
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current			13	25 40	nA	
I_S	Supply Current (per channel)			103	185 205	μA	
		In Shutdown	LMV981 (Single)	0.156	1 2		
			LMV982 (Dual)	0.178	3.5 5		
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	LMV981, $0 \leq V_{CM} \leq 0.6\text{V}$	60	78		dB	
		$1.4\text{V} \leq V_{CM} \leq 1.8\text{V}$ (Note 8)	55				
		LMV982, $0 \leq V_{CM} \leq 0.6\text{V}$	55	76			
		$1.4\text{V} \leq V_{CM} \leq 1.8\text{V}$ (Note 8)	50				
		$-0.2\text{V} \leq V_{CM} \leq 0\text{V}$	50	72			
		$1.8\text{V} \leq V_{CM} \leq 2.0\text{V}$					
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$1.8\text{V} \leq V^+ \leq 5\text{V}$	75 70	100		dB	
CMVR	Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	For CMRR Range $\geq 50\text{dB}$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V^- - 0.2$	-0.2 to 2.1	$V^+ + 0.2$	V
			$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 85°C	V^-		V^+	
			$T_A = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$V^- + 0.2$		$V^+ - 0.2$	

1.8V DC Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$. $V^+ = 1.8\text{V}$, $V^- = 0\text{V}$, $V_{\text{CM}} = V^+/2$, $V_O = V^+/2$, $R_L > 1\text{M}\Omega$ and $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ tied to V^+ . **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes. See (Note 10).

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min (Note 6)	Typ (Note 5)	Max (Note 6)	Units	
A_V	Large Signal Voltage Gain LMV981 (Single)	$R_L = 600\Omega$ to 0.9V , $V_O = 0.2\text{V}$ to 1.6V , $V_{\text{CM}} = 0.5\text{V}$	77 73	101		dB	
		$R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$ to 0.9V , $V_O = 0.2\text{V}$ to 1.6V , $V_{\text{CM}} = 0.5\text{V}$	80 75	105			
	Large Signal Voltage Gain LMV982 (Dual)	$R_L = 600\Omega$ to 0.9V , $V_O = 0.2\text{V}$ to 1.6V , $V_{\text{CM}} = 0.5\text{V}$	75 72	90		dB	
		$R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$ to 0.9V , $V_O = 0.2\text{V}$ to 1.6V , $V_{\text{CM}} = 0.5\text{V}$	78 75	100			
V_O	Output Swing	$R_L = 600\Omega$ to 0.9V $V_{\text{IN}} = \pm 100\text{mV}$	1.65 1.63	1.72		V	
					0.077		0.105 0.120
		$R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$ to 0.9V $V_{\text{IN}} = \pm 100\text{mV}$	1.75 1.74	1.77			
					0.024		0.035 0.04
I_O	Output Short Circuit Current	Sourcing, $V_O = 0\text{V}$ $V_{\text{IN}} = 100\text{mV}$	4 3.3	8		mA	
		Sinking, $V_O = 1.8\text{V}$ $V_{\text{IN}} = -100\text{mV}$	7 5	9			
T_{on}	Turn-on Time from Shutdown			19		μs	
V_{SHDN}	Turn-on Voltage to enable part			1.0		V	
	Turn-off Voltage			0.55			

1.8V AC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$. $V^+ = 1.8\text{V}$, $V^- = 0\text{V}$, $V_{\text{CM}} = V^+/2$, $V_O = V^+/2$, $R_L > 1\text{M}\Omega$ and $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ tied to V^+ . **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes. See (Note 10).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min (Note 6)	Typ (Note 5)	Max (Note 6)	Units
SR	Slew Rate	(Note 7)		0.35		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
GBW	Gain-Bandwidth Product			1.4		MHz
Φ_m	Phase Margin			67		deg
G_m	Gain Margin			7		dB
e_n	Input-Referred Voltage Noise	$f = 1\text{kHz}$, $V_{\text{CM}} = 0.5\text{V}$		60		$\frac{\text{nV}}{\sqrt{\text{Hz}}}$
i_n	Input-Referred Current Noise	$f = 1\text{kHz}$		0.06		$\frac{\text{pA}}{\sqrt{\text{Hz}}}$
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	$f = 1\text{kHz}$, $A_V = +1$ $R_L = 600\Omega$, $V_{\text{IN}} = 1\text{V}_{\text{PP}}$		0.023		%
	Amp-to-Amp Isolation	(Note 9)		123		dB

2.7V DC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$. $V^+ = 2.7\text{V}$, $V^- = 0\text{V}$, $V_{\text{CM}} = V^+/2$, $V_O = V^+/2$, $R_L > 1\text{M}\Omega$ and SHDN tied to V^+ . **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes. See (Note 10).

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min (Note 6)	Typ (Note 5)	Max (Note 6)	Units	
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage	LMV981 (Single)		1	4 6	mV	
		LMV982 (Dual)		1	6 7.5	mV	
TCV_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage Average Drift			5.5		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$	
I_B	Input Bias Current			15	35 50	nA	
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current			8	25 40	nA	
I_S	Supply Current (per channel)			105	190 210	μA	
		In Shutdown	LMV981 (Single)	0.061	1 2		
			LMV982 (Dual)	0.101	3.5 5		
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	LMV981, $0 \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 1.5\text{V}$	60	81		dB	
		$2.3\text{V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 2.7\text{V}$ (Note 8)	55				
		LMV982, $0 \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 1.5\text{V}$	55	80			
		$2.3\text{V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 2.7\text{V}$ (Note 8)	50				
		$-0.2\text{V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 0\text{V}$	50	74			
		$2.7\text{V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 2.9\text{V}$					
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$1.8\text{V} \leq V^+ \leq 5\text{V}$ $V_{\text{CM}} = 0.5\text{V}$	75 70	100		dB	
CMVR	Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	For CMRR Range $\geq 50\text{dB}$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V^- -0.2$	-0.2 to 3.0	$V^+ +0.2$	V
			$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 85°C	V^-		V^+	
			$T_A = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$V^- +0.2$		$V^- -0.2$	
A_V	Large Signal Voltage Gain LMV981(Single)	$R_L = 600\Omega$ to 1.35V , $V_O = 0.2\text{V}$ to 2.5V	87 86	104		dB	
		$R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$ to 1.35V , $V_O = 0.2\text{V}$ to 2.5V	92 91	110			
	Large Signal Voltage Gain LMV982 (Dual)	$R_L = 600\Omega$ to 1.35V , $V_O = 0.2\text{V}$ to 2.5V	78 75	90			
		$R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$ to 1.35V , $V_O = 0.2\text{V}$ to 2.5V	81 78	100			
V_O	Output Swing	$R_L = 600\Omega$ to 1.35V $V_{\text{IN}} = \pm 100\text{mV}$	2.55 2.53	2.62		V	
					0.083		0.110 0.130
		$R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$ to 1.35V $V_{\text{IN}} = \pm 100\text{mV}$	2.65 2.64	2.675			
					0.025		0.04 0.045
I_O	Output Short Circuit Current	Sourcing, $V_O = 0\text{V}$ $V_{\text{IN}} = 100\text{mV}$	20 15	30		mA	
		Sinking, $V_O = 0\text{V}$ $V_{\text{IN}} = -100\text{mV}$	18 12	25			
T_{on}	Turn-on Time from Shutdown			12.5		μs	

2.7V DC Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$. $V^+ = 2.7\text{V}$, $V^- = 0\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = V^+/2$, $V_O = V^+/2$, $R_L > 1\text{M}\Omega$ and $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ tied to V^+ . **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes. See (Note 10).

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min (Note 6)	Typ (Note 5)	Max (Note 6)	Units
V_{SHDN}	Turn-on Voltage to enable part			1.9		V
	Turn-off Voltage			0.8		

2.7V AC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$. $V^+ = 2.7\text{V}$, $V^- = 0\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = 1.0\text{V}$, $V_O = 1.35\text{V}$, $R_L > 1\text{M}\Omega$ and $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ tied to V^+ . **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes. See (Note 10).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min (Note 6)	Typ (Note 5)	Max (Note 6)	Units
SR	Slew Rate	(Note 7)		0.4		V/ μs
GBW	Gain-Bandwidth Product			1.4		MHz
Φ_m	Phase Margin			70		deg
G_m	Gain Margin			7.5		dB
e_n	Input-Referred Voltage Noise	$f = 1\text{kHz}$, $V_{CM} = 0.5\text{V}$		57		$\frac{\text{nV}}{\sqrt{\text{Hz}}}$
i_n	Input-Referred Current Noise	$f = 1\text{kHz}$		0.082		$\frac{\text{pA}}{\sqrt{\text{Hz}}}$
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	$f = 1\text{kHz}$, $A_V = +1$ $R_L = 600\text{k}\Omega$, $V_{IN} = 1V_{PP}$		0.022		%
	Amp-to-Amp Isolation	(Note 9)		123		dB

5V DC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$. $V^+ = 5\text{V}$, $V^- = 0\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = V^+/2$, $V_O = V^+/2$, $R_L > 1\text{M}\Omega$ and $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ tied to V^+ . **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes. See (Note 10).

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min (Note 6)	Typ (Note 5)	Max (Note 6)	Units
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage	LMV981 (Single)		1	4 6	mV
		LMV982 (Dual)		1	5.5 7.5	
TCV_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage Average Drift			5.5		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
I_B	Input Bias Current			14	35 50	nA
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current			9	25 40	nA
I_S	Supply Current (per Channel)			116	210 230	μA
		In Shutdown	LMV981 (Single)		0.201	
			LMV982 (Dual)		0.302	3.5 5
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$0 \leq V_{CM} \leq 3.8\text{V}$	60	86		dB
		$4.6\text{V} \leq V_{CM} \leq 5.0\text{V}$ (Note 8)	55			
		$-0.2\text{V} \leq V_{CM} \leq 0\text{V}$	50	78		
		$5.0\text{V} \leq V_{CM} \leq 5.2\text{V}$				
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$1.8\text{V} \leq V^+ \leq 5\text{V}$ $V_{CM} = 0.5\text{V}$	75 70	100		dB

5V DC Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$. $V^+ = 5\text{V}$, $V^- = 0\text{V}$, $V_{\text{CM}} = V^+/2$, $V_O = V^+/2$, $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$ and $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ tied to V^+ . **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes. See (Note 10).

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min (Note 6)	Typ (Note 5)	Max (Note 6)	Units	
CMVR	Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	For CMRR Range $\geq 50\text{dB}$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V^- - 0.2$	-0.2 to 5.3	$V^+ + 0.2$	V
			$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 85°C	V^-		V^+	
			$T_A = 125^\circ\text{C}$	$V^- + 0.3$		$V^+ - 0.3$	
A_V	Large Signal Voltage Gain (LMV981 Single)	$R_L = 600\Omega$ to 2.5V , $V_O = 0.2\text{V}$ to 4.8V	88	102		dB	
		$R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$ to 2.5V , $V_O = 0.2\text{V}$ to 4.8V	94	113			
	Large Signal Voltage Gain LMV982 (Dual)	$R_L = 600\Omega$ to 2.5V , $V_O = 0.2\text{V}$ to 4.8V	81	90		dB	
		$R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$ to 2.5V , $V_O = 0.2\text{V}$ to 4.8V	85	100			
V_O	Output Swing	$R_L = 600\Omega$ to 2.5V $V_{\text{IN}} = \pm 100\text{mV}$ (Note 8)	4.855	4.890		V	
			4.835	0.120	0.160		
		$R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$ to 2.5V $V_{\text{IN}} = \pm 100\text{mV}$	4.945	4.967			
			4.935	0.037	0.065		
I_O	Output Short Circuit Current	LMV981, Sourcing, $V_O = 0\text{V}$ $V_{\text{IN}} = 100\text{mV}$	80	100		mA	
		Sinking, $V_O = 5\text{V}$ $V_{\text{IN}} = -100\text{mV}$	68	65			
			58	65			
			45				
T_{on}	Turn-on Time from Shutdown			8.4		μs	
V_{SHDN}	Turn-on Voltage to enable part			4.2		V	
	Turn-off Voltage			0.8			

5V AC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$. $V^+ = 5\text{V}$, $V^- = 0\text{V}$, $V_{\text{CM}} = V^+/2$, $V_O = 2.5\text{V}$, $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$ and $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ tied to V^+ . **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes. See (Note 10).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min (Note 6)	Typ (Note 5)	Max (Note 6)	Units
SR	Slew Rate	(Note 7)		0.42		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
GBW	Gain-Bandwidth Product			1.5		MHz
Φ_m	Phase Margin			71		deg
G_m	Gain Margin			8		dB
e_n	Input-Referred Voltage Noise	$f = 1\text{kHz}$, $V_{\text{CM}} = 1\text{V}$		50		$\frac{\text{nV}}{\sqrt{\text{Hz}}}$
i_n	Input-Referred Current Noise	$f = 1\text{kHz}$		0.07		$\frac{\text{pA}}{\sqrt{\text{Hz}}}$
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	$f = 1\text{kHz}$, $A_V = +1$ $R_L = 600\Omega$, $V_O = 1\text{V}_{\text{PP}}$		0.022		%
	Amp-to-Amp Isolation	(Note 9)		123		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, 1.5kΩ in series with 100pF. Machine model, 200Ω in series with 100pF.

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.

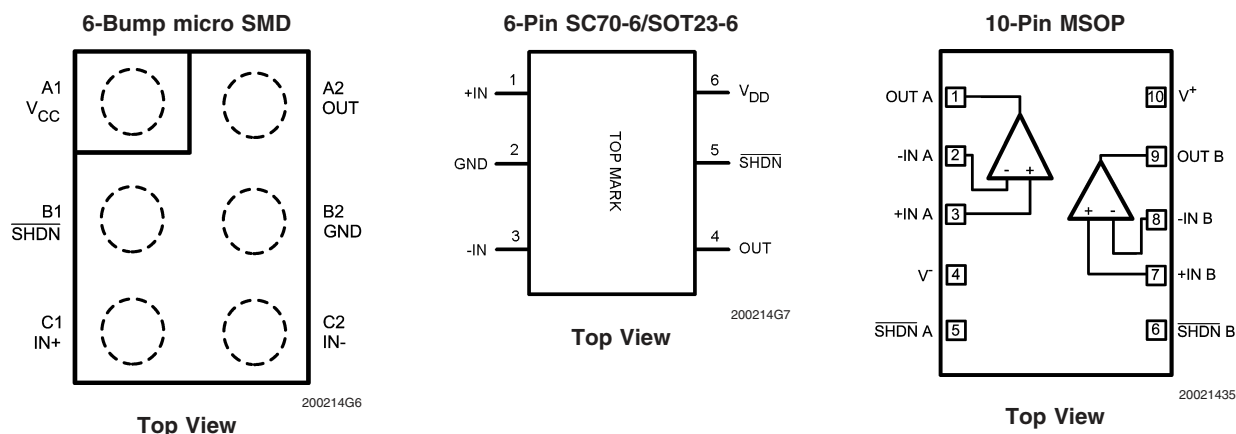
Note 7: $V^+ = 5V$. Connected as voltage follower with 5V step input. Number specified is the slower of the positive and negative slew rates.

Note 8: For guaranteed temperature ranges, see Input Common-Mode Voltage Range specifications.

Note 9: Input referred, $V^+ = 5V$ and $R_L = 100k\Omega$ connected to 2.5V. Each amp excited in turn with 1kHz to produce $V_O = 3V_{PP}$.

Note 10: Electrical Table values apply only for factory testing conditions at the temperature indicated. Factory testing conditions result in very limited self-heating of the device such that $T_J = T_A$. No guarantee of parametric performance is indicated in the electrical tables under conditions of internal self heating where $T_J > T_A$. See Applications section for information on temperature derating of this device. Absolute Maximum Ratings indicated junction temperature limits beyond which the device may be permanently degraded, either mechanically or electrically.

Connection Diagrams



Ordering Information

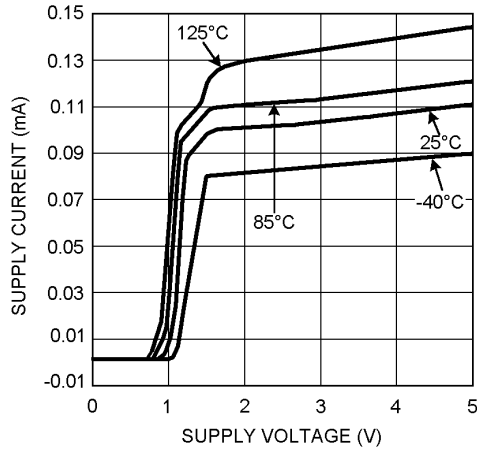
Package	Part Number	Packaging Marking	Transport Media	NSC Drawing
6-Bump micro SMD	LMV981BL	A	250 Units Tape and Reel	BLA006AAB
	LMV981BLX		3k Units Tape and Reel	
6-Pin SC70	LMV981MG	A77	1k Units Tape and Reel	MAA06A
	LMV981MGX		3k Units Tape and Reel	
6-Pin SOT23	LMV981MF	A78A	1k Units Tape and Reel	MF06A
	LMV981MFX		3.5k Units Tape and Reel	
10-Pin MSOP	LMV982MM	A87A	1k Unit Tape and Reel	MUB10A
	LMV982MMX		3.5k Unit Tape and Reel	

Typical Performance Characteristics

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

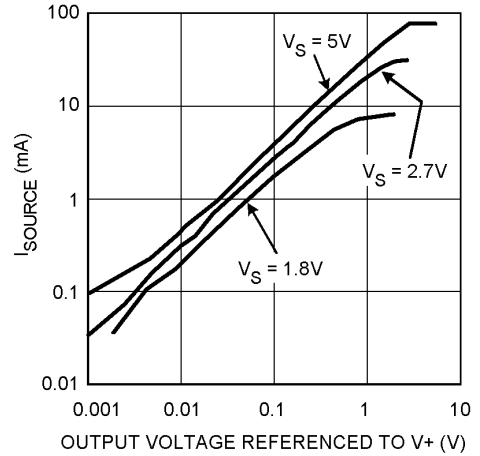
Unless otherwise specified, $V_S = +5\text{V}$, single supply,

Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage (LMV981)



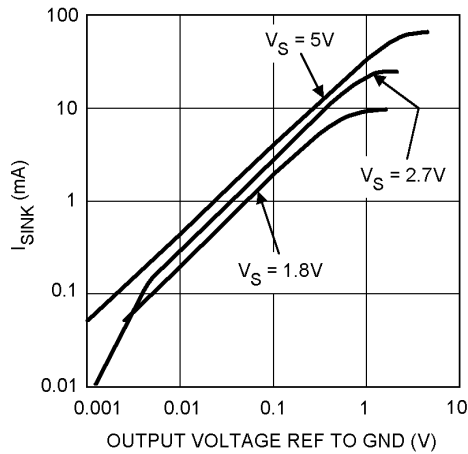
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Sourcing Current vs. Output Voltage



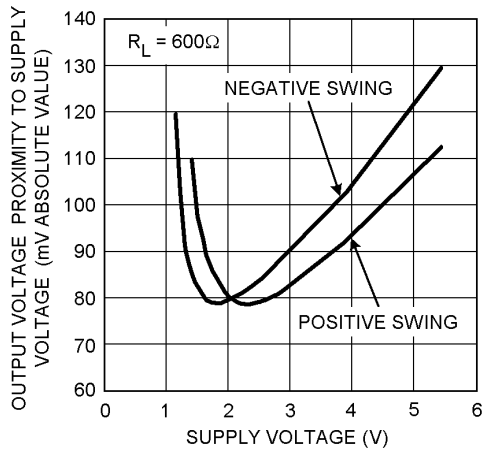
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Sinking Current vs. Output Voltage



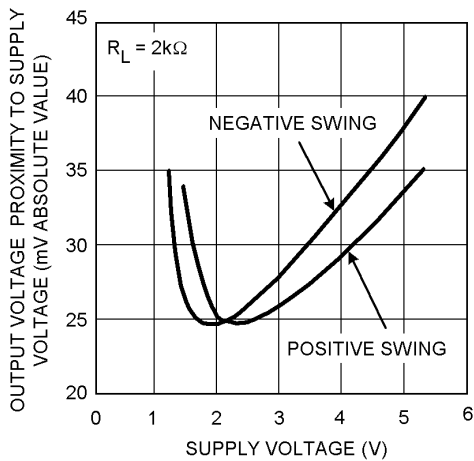
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Output Voltage Swing vs. Supply Voltage



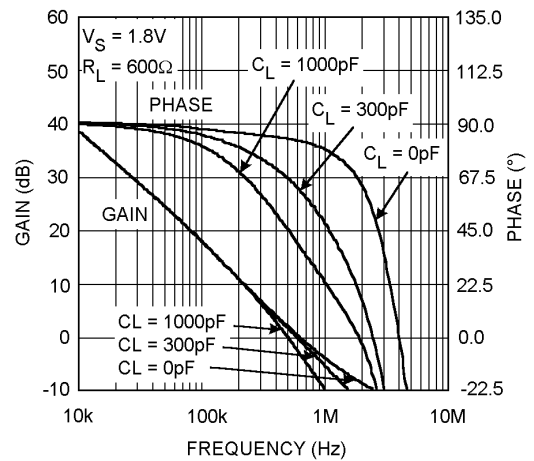
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Output Voltage Swing vs. Supply Voltage



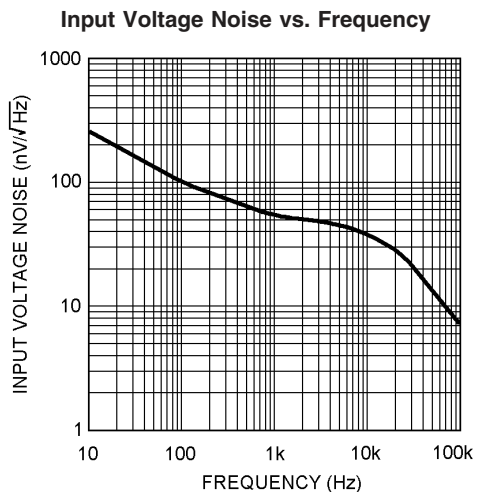
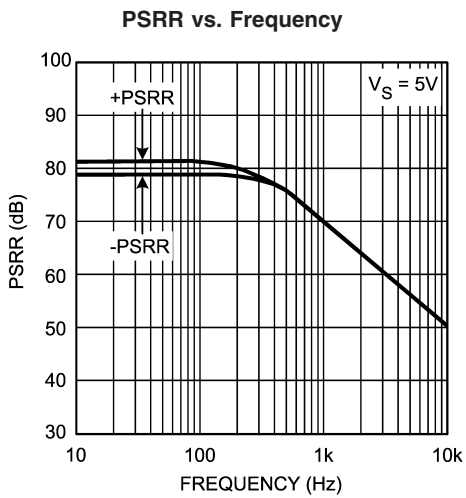
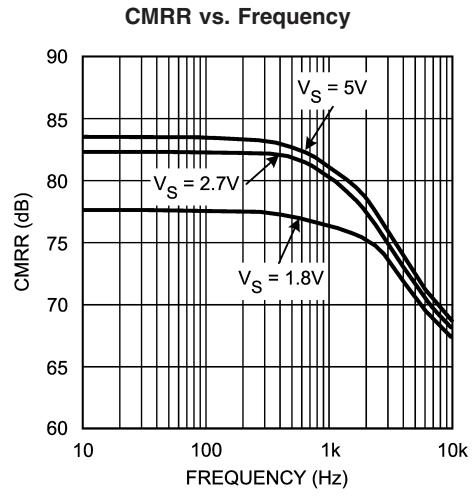
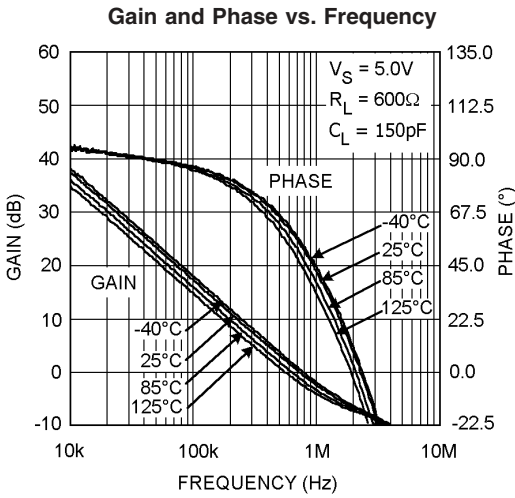
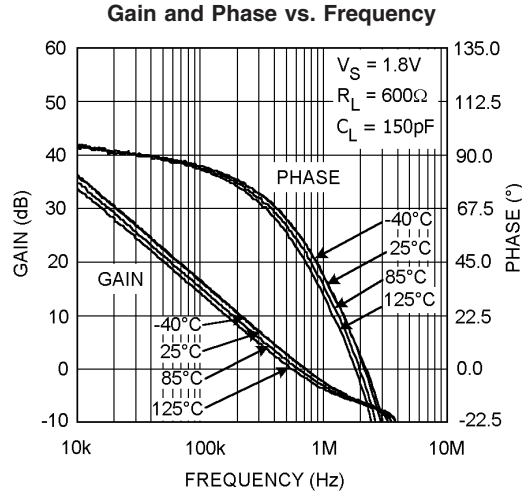
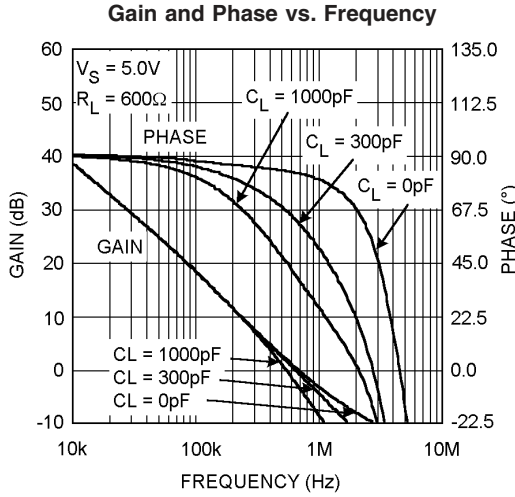
20021450

Gain and Phase vs. Frequency

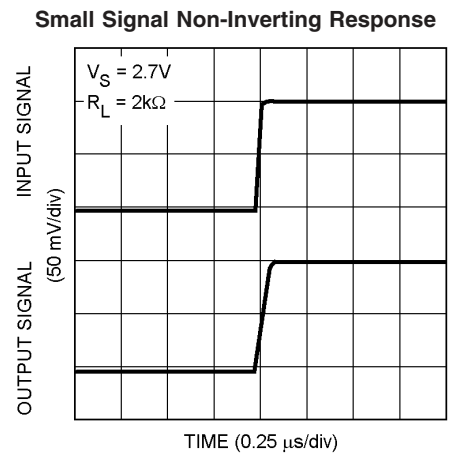
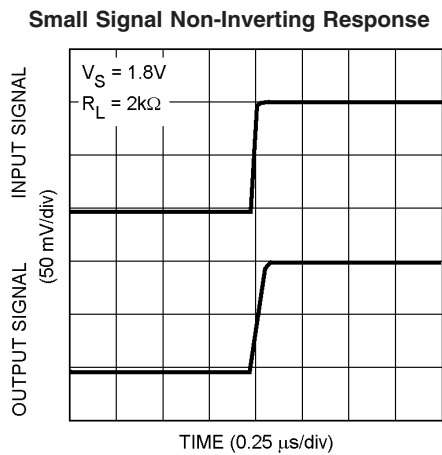
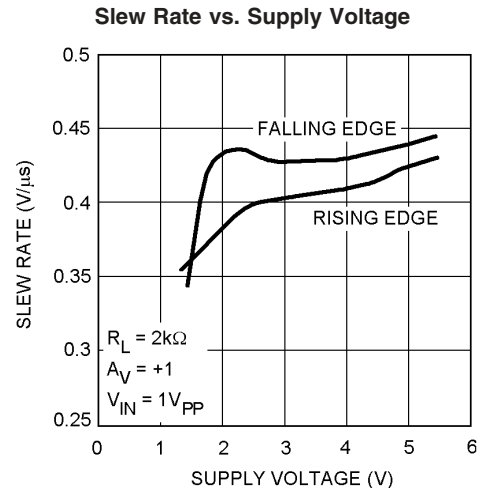
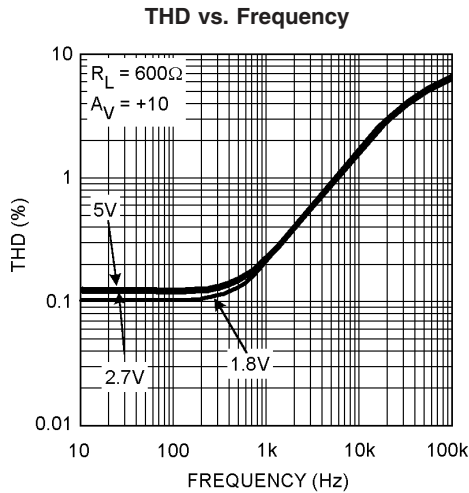
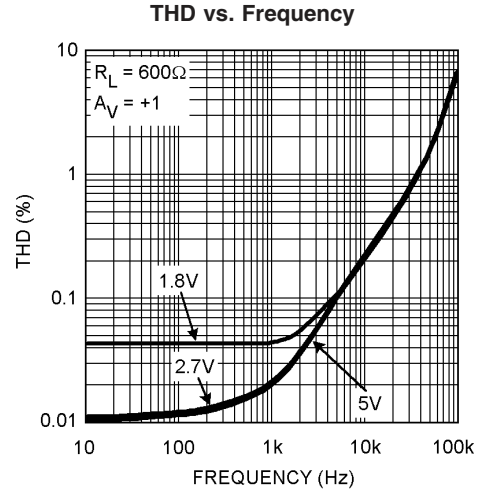
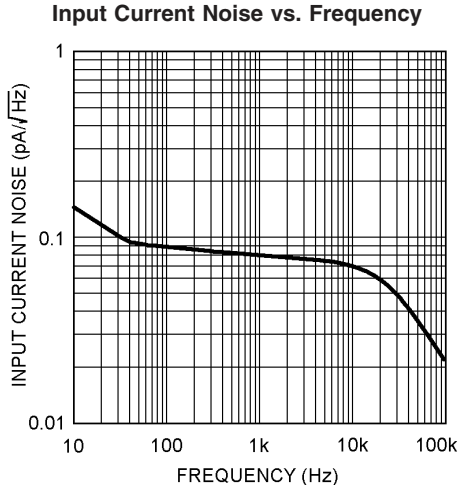


20021468

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

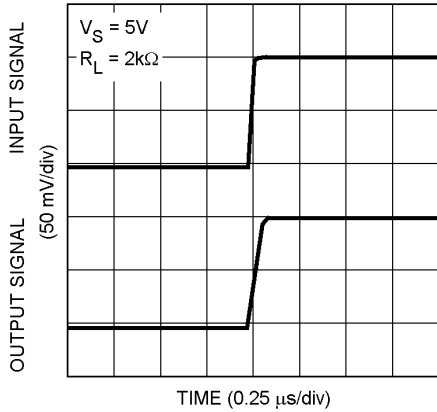


Typical Performance Characteristics Unless otherwise specified, $V_S = +5V$, single supply, $T_A = 25^\circ C$. (Continued)



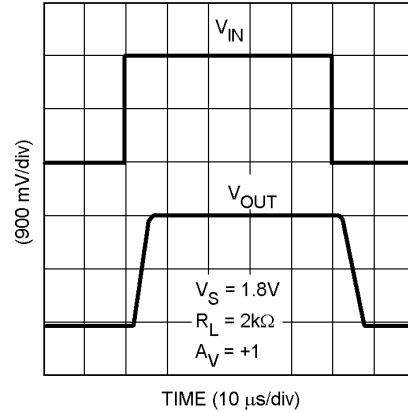
Typical Performance Characteristics Unless otherwise specified, $V_S = +5V$, single supply, $T_A = 25^\circ C$. (Continued)

Small Signal Non-Inverting Response



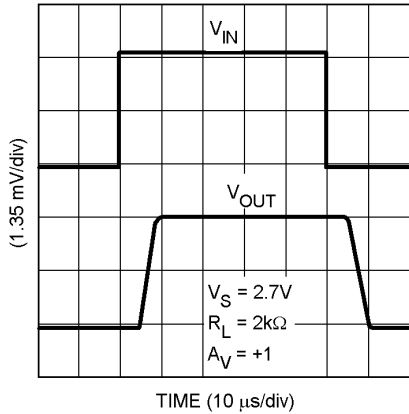
20021472

Large Signal Non-Inverting Response



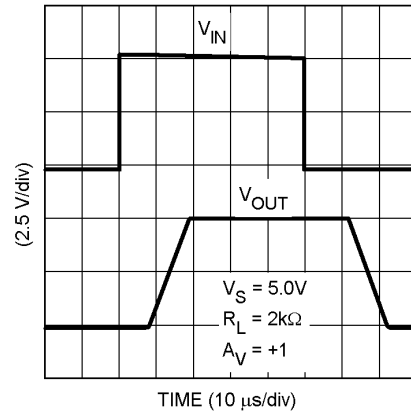
20021473

Large Signal Non-Inverting Response



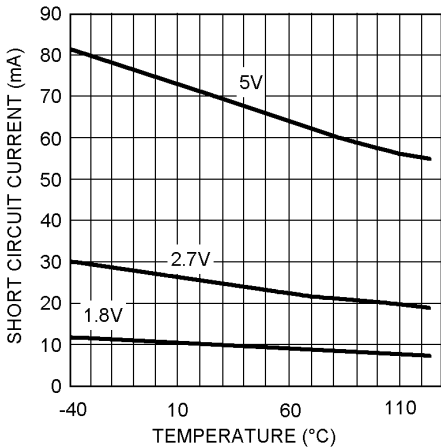
20021474

Large Signal Non-Inverting Response



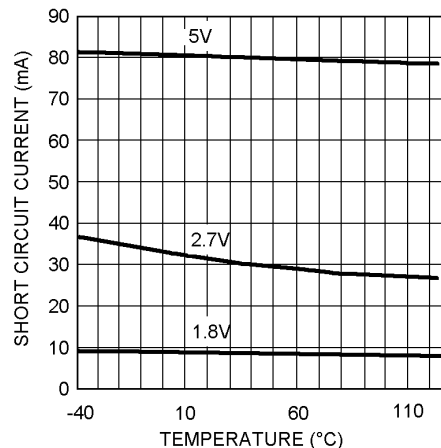
20021475

Short Circuit Current vs. Temperature (Sinking)



20021476

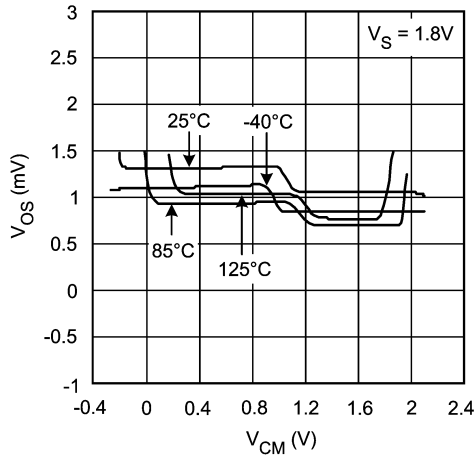
Short Circuit Current vs. Temperature (Sourcing)



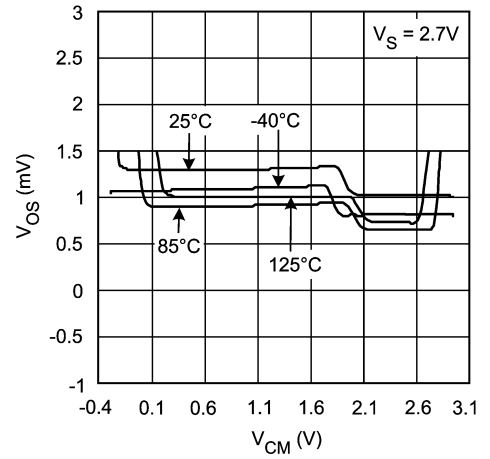
20021477

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

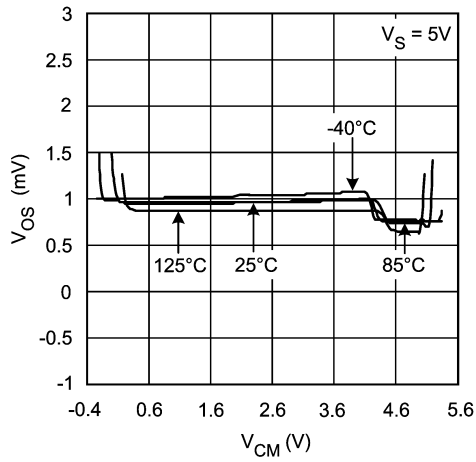
Offset Voltage vs. Common Mode Range



Offset Voltage vs. Common Mode Range



Offset Voltage vs. Common Mode Range



Application Note

1.0 INPUT AND OUTPUT STAGE

The rail-to-rail input stage of this family provides more flexibility for the designer. The LMV981/LMV982 use a complementary 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 the amplifier becomes a function of the input common mode voltage and has a crossover point at 1V below V^+ .

This V_{OS} crossover point can create problems for both DC and AC coupled signals if proper care is not taken. Large input signals that include the V_{OS} crossover point 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} cross-over 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.

2.0 SHUTDOWN MODE

The LMV981/LMV982 have a shutdown pin. To conserve battery life in portable applications, the LMV981/LMV982 can be disabled when the shutdown pin voltage is pulled low. The shutdown pin can't be left unconnected. In case shutdown operation is not needed, the shutdown pin should be connected to V^+ when the LMV981/LMV982 are used. Leaving the shutdown pin floating will result in an undefined operation mode, either shutdown or active, or even oscillating between the two modes.

3.0 INPUT BIAS CURRENT CONSIDERATION

The LMV981/LMV982 family has a complementary bipolar input stage. The typical input bias current (I_B) is 15nA. 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 and R_F is 100kΩ, 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 1, cancels this effect. But the input offset current (I_{OS}) will still contribute to an offset voltage in the same manner.

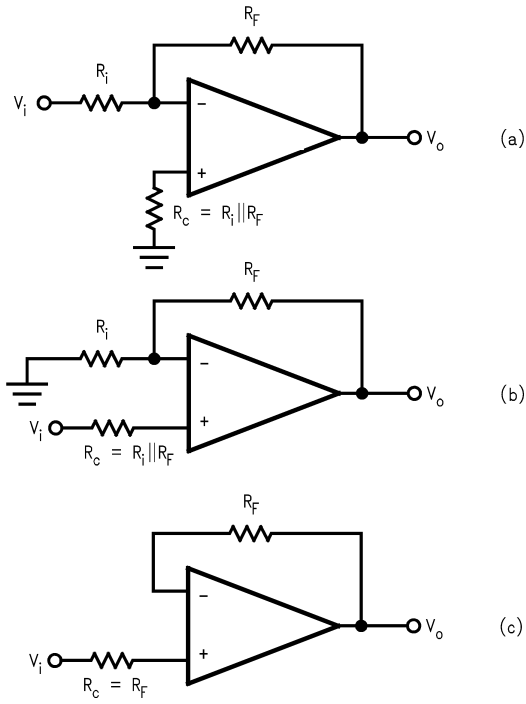
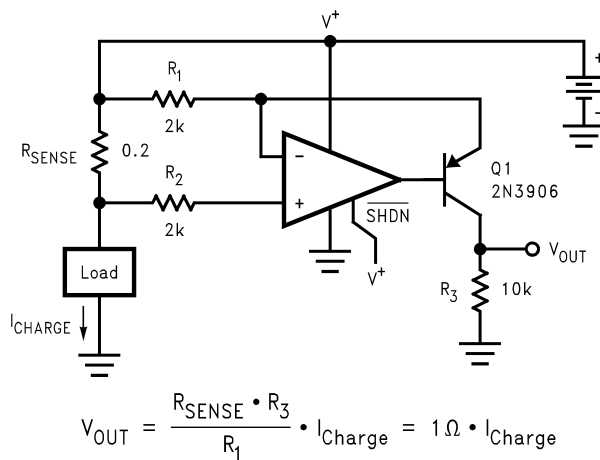


FIGURE 1. Canceling the Offset Voltage due to Input Bias Current

Typical Applications

4.0 HIGH SIDE CURRENT SENSING

The high side current sensing circuit (Figure 2) is commonly used in a battery charger to monitor charging current to prevent over charging. A sense resistor R_{SENSE} is connected to the battery directly. This system requires an op amp with rail-to-rail input. The LMV981/LMV982 are ideal for this application because the common mode input range goes up to the rail.



$$V_{OUT} = \frac{R_{SENSE} \cdot R_3}{R_1} \cdot I_{CHARGE} = 1.0 \cdot I_{CHARGE}$$

FIGURE 2. High Side Current Sensing

Typical Applications (Continued)

5.0 HALF-WAVE RECTIFIER WITH RAIL-TO-GROUND OUTPUT SWING

Since the LMV981/LMV982 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 3* the circuit is referenced to ground, while in *Figure 4* the circuit is biased to the positive supply. These configurations implement the half wave rectifier since the LMV981/LMV982 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 LMV981/LMV982.

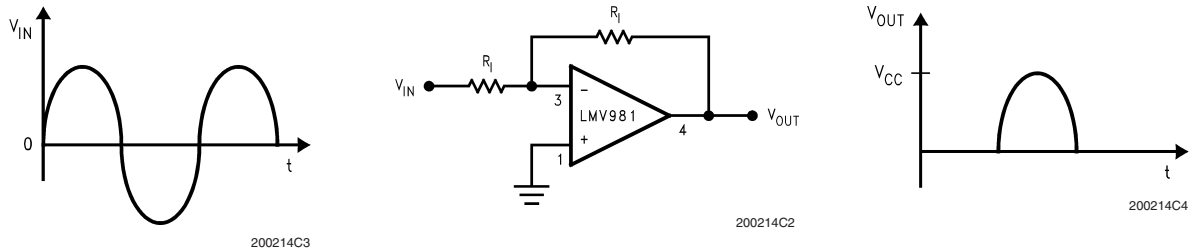


FIGURE 3. Half-Wave Rectifier with Rail-To-Ground Output Swing Referenced to Ground

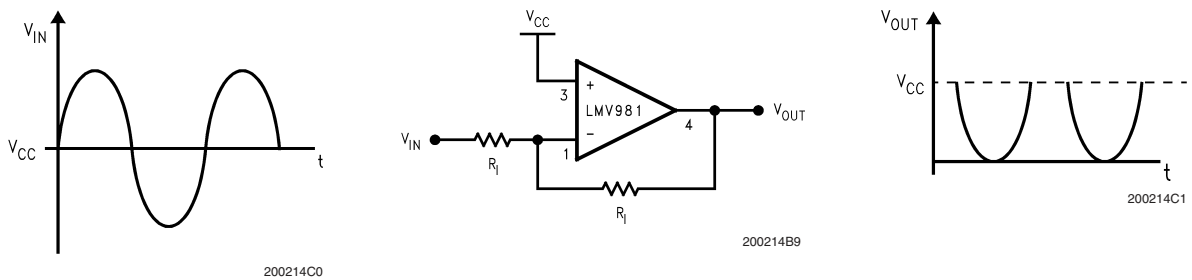


FIGURE 4. Half-Wave Rectifier with Negative-Going Output Referenced to V_{CC}

6.0 INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER WITH RAIL-TO-RAIL INPUT AND OUTPUT

Some manufactures make a non-“rail-to-rail”-op amp rail-to-rail by using a resistive divider on the inputs. The resistors divide the input 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 the obtained gain, the amplifier must have a higher closed loop gain. 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. The LMV981/LMV982 is rail-to-rail and therefore doesn't have these disadvantages.

Using three of the LMV981/LMV982 amplifiers, an instrumentation amplifier with rail-to-rail inputs and outputs can be made as shown in *Figure 5*.

In this example, amplifiers on the left side act as buffers to the differential stage. These buffers assure that the input impedance 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.

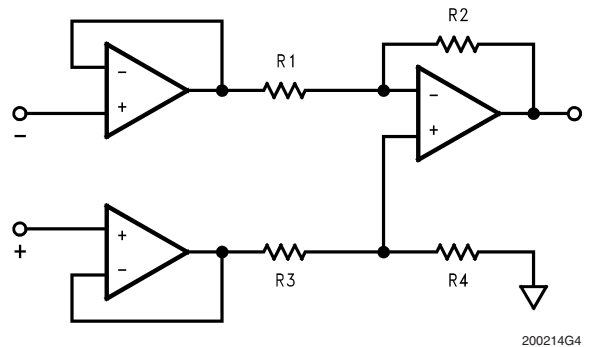
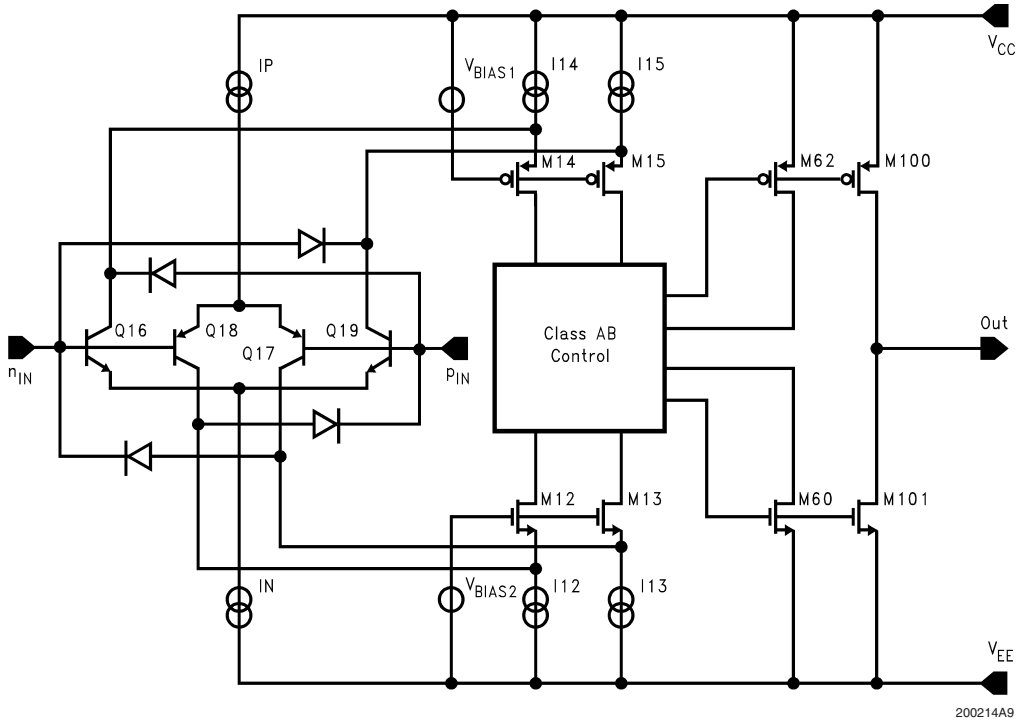


FIGURE 5. Rail-to-rail instrumentation amplifier

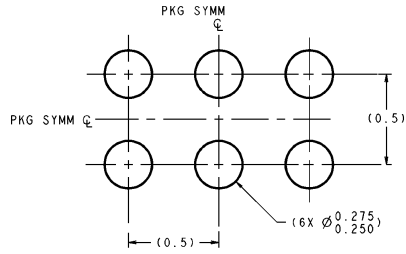
Simplified Schematic



200214A9

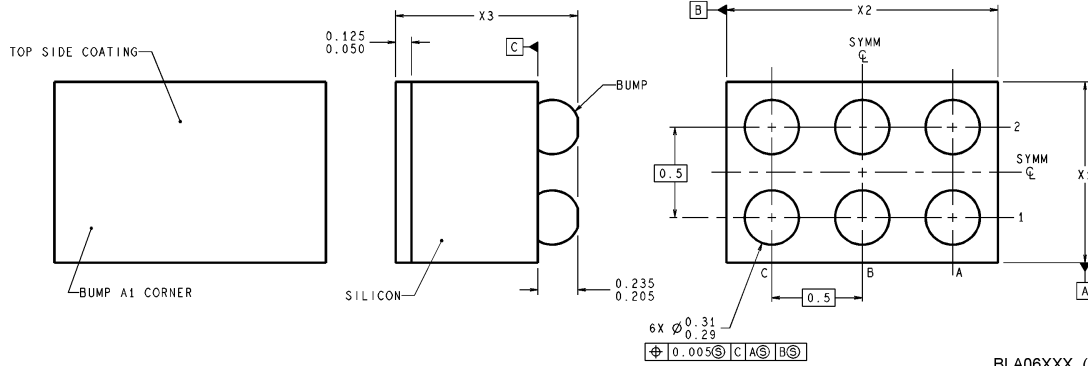
Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters)

unless otherwise noted



LAND PATTERN RECOMMENDATION

DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS



BLA06XXX (Rev B)

NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

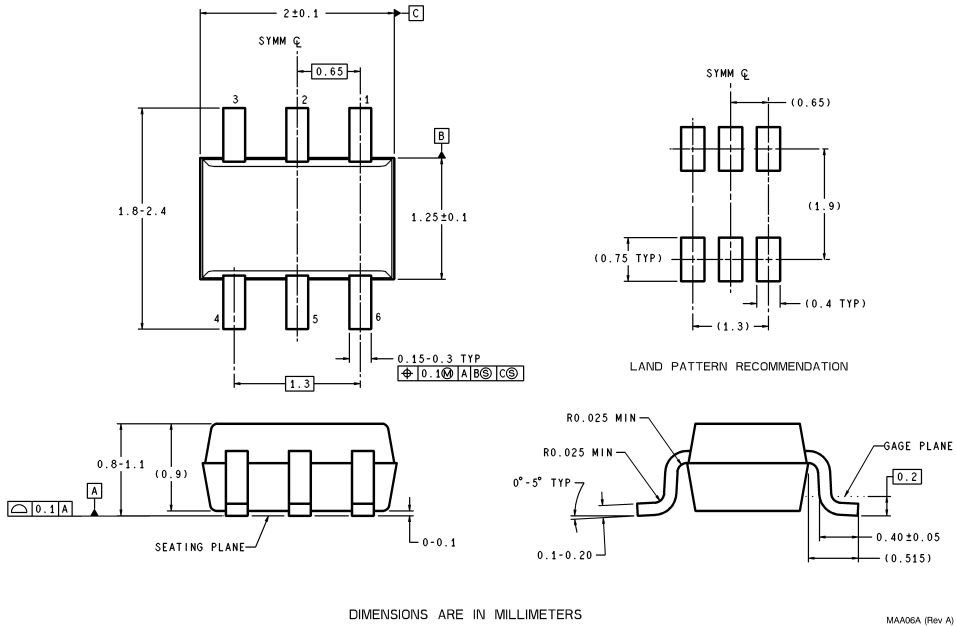
1. EPOXY COATING
2. Sn/37Pb EUTECTIC BUMP
3. RECOMMEND NON-SOLDER MASK DEFINED LANDING PAD.
4. PIN A1 IS ESTABLISHED BY LOWER LEFT CORNER WITH RESPECT TO TEXT ORIENTATION. REMAINING PINS ARE NUMBERED COUNTER CLOCKWISE.
5. XXX IN DRAWING NUMBER REPRESENTS PACKAGE SIZE VARIATION WHERE X1 IS PACKAGE WIDTH, X2 IS PACKAGE LENGTH AND X3 IS PACKAGE HEIGHT.
6. REFERENCE JEDEC REGISTRATION MO-211, VARIATION BC.

6-Bump micro SMD

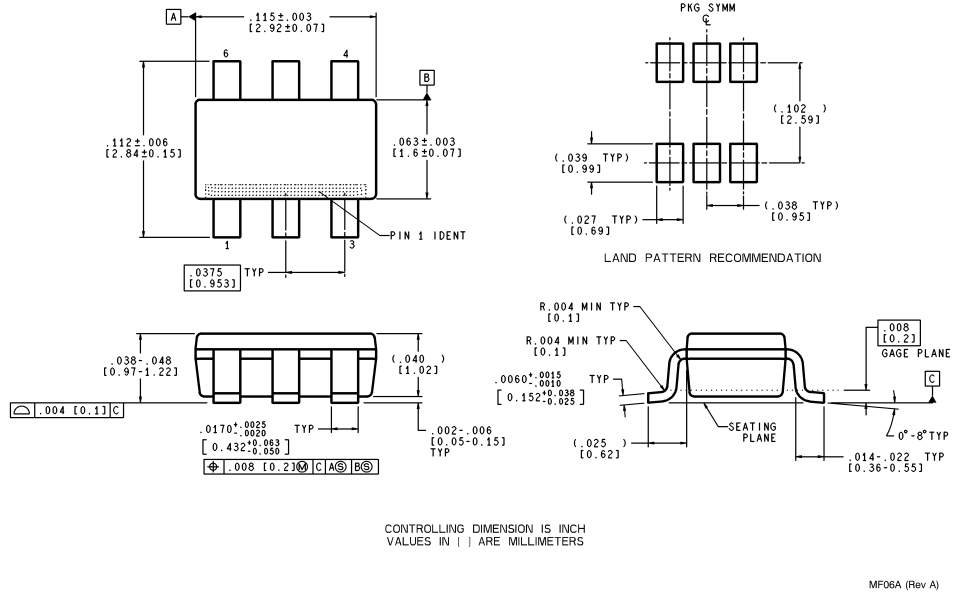
NS Package Number BLA006AAB

X1 = 1.006 ±0.030mm X2 = 1.514 ±0.030mm X3 = 0.945 ±0.100mm

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

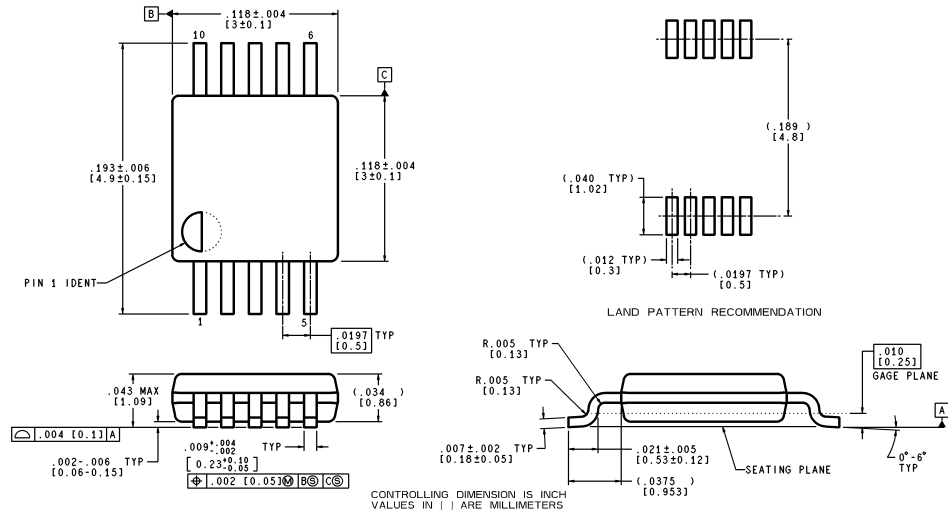


6-Pin SC70
NS Package Number MAA06A



6-Pin SOT23
NS Package Number MF06A

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



**10-Pin MSOP
NS Package Number MUB10A**

MUB10A (Rev A)

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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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