TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

LMV341, LMV342, LMV344

SLOS447I – SEPTEMBER 2004 – REVISED MAY 2016

LMV34x Rail-to-Rail Output CMOS Operational Amplifiers With Shutdown

1 Features

- 2.7-V and 5-V Performance
- Rail-to-Rail Output Swing
- Input Bias Current:1 pA (Typical)
- Input Offset Voltage: 0.25 mV (Typical)
- Low Supply Current: 100 µA (Typical)
- Low Shutdown Current: 45 pA (Typical)
- Gain Bandwidth of 1 MHz (Typical)
- Slew Rate: 1 V/µs (Typical)
- Turnon Time From Shutdown: 5 µs (Typical)
- Input Referred Voltage Noise (at 10 kHz): 20 nV/√Hz
- ESD Protection Exceeds JESD 22
  - 2000-V Human-Body Model (HBM)
  - 750-V Charged-device model (CDM)

2 Applications

- Cordless and Cellular Phones
- Consumer Electronics (Laptops, PDAs)
- Audio Preamplifiers for Voice
- Portable, Battery-Powered Electronic Equipment
- Supply-Current Monitoring
- Battery Monitoring
- Buffers
- Filters
- Drivers

3 Description

The LMV34x devices are single, dual, and quad CMOS operational amplifiers, respectively, with low voltage, low power, and rail-to-rail output swing capabilities. The PMOS input stage offers an ultra-low input bias current of 1 pA (typical) and an offset voltage of 0.25 mV (typical). The single-supply amplifier is designed specifically for low-voltage (2.7 V to 5 V) operation, with a wide common-mode input voltage range that typically extends from –0.2 V to 0.8 V from the positive supply rail. The LMV341 (single) also offers a shutdown ($\overline{SHDN}$) pin that can be used to disable the device. In shutdown mode, the supply current is reduced to 33 nA (typical). Additional features of the family are a 20-nV/√Hz voltage noise at 10 kHz, 1-MHz unity-gain bandwidth, 1-V/µs slew rate, and 100-µA current consumption per channel.

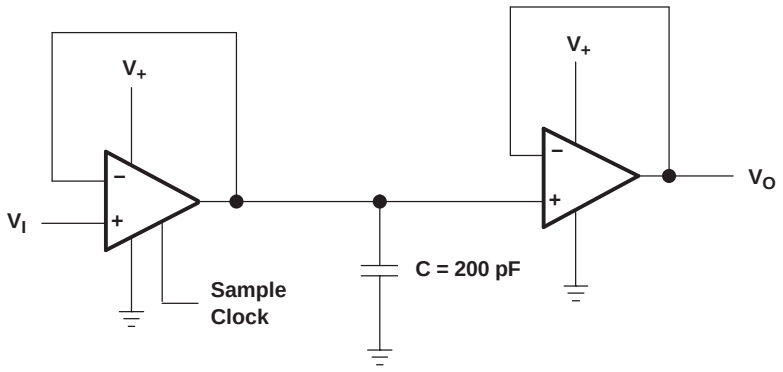
Offered in both the SOT-23 and smaller SC70 packages, the LMV341 is suitable for the most space-constraint applications. The LMV342 dual device is offered in the standard SOIC and VSSOP packages. An extended industrial temperature range from –40°C to 125°C makes these devices suitable in a wide variety of commercial and industrial environments.

Device Information(1)

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
LMV341IDCK	SC70 (6)	2.00 mm × 1.25 mm
LMV341IDBV	SOT-23 (6)	2.90 mm ×1.60 mm
LMV342ID	SOIC (8)	4.90 mm × 3.91 mm
LMV342IDGK	VSSOP (8)	3.00 mm × 3.00 mm
LMV344ID	SOIC (14)	8.65 mm × 3.91 mm
LMV344IPW	TSSOP (14)	5.00 mm × 4.40 mm

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.

Sample-and-Hold Circuit



An IMPORTANT NOTICE at the end of this data sheet addresses availability, warranty, changes, use in safety-critical applications, intellectual property matters and other important disclaimers. PRODUCTION DATA.

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4 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

Changes from Revision H (June 2012) to Revision I **Page**

- Added *ESD Ratings* table, *Feature Description* section, *Device Functional Modes*, *Application and Implementation* section, *Power Supply Recommendations* section, *Layout* section, *Device and Documentation Support* section, and *Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information* section. ... 1
- Removed *Ordering Information* table ... 1

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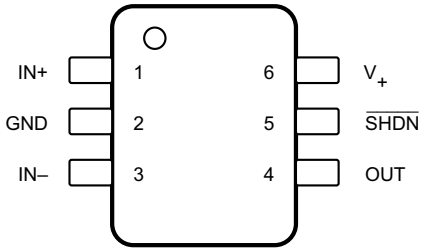
5 Pin Configuration and Functions

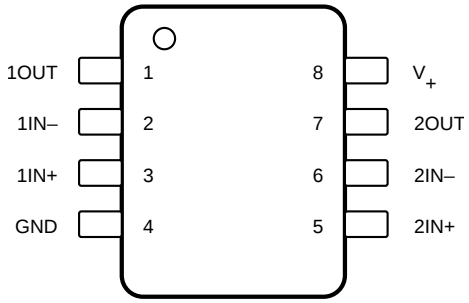
DBV or DCK Package
6-Pin SOT-23 or SC70
Top View



Pin Functions: LMV341

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	SOT-23, SC70		
IN+	1	I	Noninverting input on channel 1
IN–	3	I	Inverting input on channel 1
OUT	4	O	Output on channel 1
GND	2	—	Ground
$\overline{SHDN}$	5	I	Shutdown active low
V_+	6	—	Positive power supply

D or DGK Package
8-Pin SOIC or VSSOP
Top View



Pin Functions: LMV342

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	SOIC, VSSOP		
1IN+	3	I	Noninverting input on channel 1
1IN–	2	I	Inverting input on channel 1
1OUT	1	O	Output on channel 1
2IN+	5	I	Noninverting input on channel 2
2IN–	6	I	Inverting input on channel 2
2OUT	7	O	Output on channel 2
GND	4	—	Ground
V_+	8	—	Positive power supply

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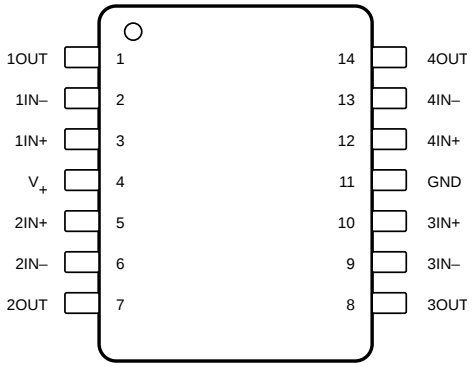
D or PW Package
14-Pin SOIC or TSSOP
Top View



Pin Functions: LMV344

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	SOIC, TSSOP		
1IN+	3	I	Noninverting input on channel 1
1IN–	2	I	Inverting input on channel 1
1OUT	1	O	Output on channel 1
2IN+	5	I	Noninverting input on channel 2
2IN–	6	I	Inverting input on channel 2
2OUT	7	O	Output on channel 2
3IN+	10	I	Noninverting input on channel 3
3IN–	9	I	Inverting input on channel 3
3OUT	8	O	Output on channel 3
4IN+	12	I	Noninverting input on channel 4
4IN–	13	I	Inverting input on channel 4
4OUT	14	O	Output on channel 4
GND	11	—	Ground
V_+	4	—	Positive power supply

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)(1)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_+	Supply voltage(2)	–0.3	5.5	V
V_{ID}	Differential input voltage(3)		±5.5	V
V_I	Input voltage (either input)	–0.3	5.5	V
V_O	Output voltage	–0.3	V_{CC} + 0.3	V
T_J	Operating virtual junction temperature		150	°C
T_{stg}	Storage temperature	–65	150	°C

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
(2) All voltage values (except differential voltages) are with respect to the network GND.
(3) Differential voltages are at IN+ with respect to IN−.

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6.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 (1)	±2000	V
		Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101 (2)	±750	

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_+	Supply voltage (single-supply operation)	2.5	5.5	V
T_A	Operating free-air temperature	–40	125	°C

6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC (1)		LMV342	LMV344	LMV341		LMV342	LMV344	UNIT
		D (SOIC)		DBV (SOT-23)	DCK (SC70)	DGK (VSSOP)	PW (TSSOP)	
		8 PINS	14 PINS	6 PINS	6 PINS	8 PINS	14 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance (2) (3)	123.9	88.7	193.4	196.8	192.3	118	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	70.2	49	145.6	82.4	78.2	46.9	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	64.1	43	44.1	95.2	112.6	59.7	°C/W
ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	25	16.9	34.1	1.8	15.2	5.1	°C/W
ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	63.6	42.7	43.4	93.2	111.2	59.1	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, SPRA953.
(2) Maximum power dissipation is a function of $T_J(max)$, $R_{\theta JA}$, and T_A. The maximum allowable power dissipation at any allowable ambient temperature is $P_D = (T_J(max) – T_A)/R_{\theta JA}$. Operating at the absolute maximum T_J of 150°C can affect reliability.
(3) The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51-7.

6.5 Electrical Characteristics: $V_+ = 2.7$ V

$V_+ = 2.7$ V, GND = 0 V, $V_{IC} = V_O = V_+/2$, $R_L > 1$ MΩ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	MIN	TYP (1)	MAX	UNIT
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage		25°C		0.25	4	mV
			Full range			4.5	
α_{VIO}	Average temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range		1.7		µV/°C
I_{IB}	Input bias current		25°C		1	120	pA
			–40°C to 85°C			250	
			–40°C to 125°C			3	nA
I_{IO}	Input offset current		25°C		6.6		fA
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	$0 \le V_{ICR} \le 1.7$ V	25°C	56	80		dB
		$0 \le V_{ICR} \le 1.6$ V	Full range	50			
k_{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio	2.7 V ≤ V_+ ≤ 5 V	25°C	65	82		dB
			Full range	60			
V_{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range	Lower range, CMRR ≥ 50 dB	25°C		–0.2	0	V
		Upper range, CMRR ≥ 50 dB	25°C	1.7	1.9		
A_V	Large-signal voltage gain (2)	R_L = 10 kΩ to 1.35 V	25°C	78	113		dB
			Full range	70			
		R_L = 2 kΩ to 1.35 V	25°C	72	103		
			Full range	64			

(1) Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm.
(2) GND + 0.2 V ≤ V_O ≤ V_+ – 0.2 V

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Electrical Characteristics: V_+ = 2.7 V (continued)

V_+ = 2.7 V, GND = 0 V, V_{IC} = V_O = V_+/2, R_L > 1 MΩ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T_A	MIN	TYP(1)	MAX	UNIT
V_O	Output swing (delta from supply rails)	R_L = 2 kΩ to 1.35 V	Low level	25°C		24	60	mV
				Full range			95	
			High level	25°C		26	60	
				Full range			95	
		R_L = 10 kΩ to 1.35 V	Low level	25°C		5	30	
				Full range			40	
			High level	25°C		5.3	30	
				Full range			40	
I_{CC}	Supply current (per channel)			25°C		100	170	µA
				Full range			230	
I_{OS}	Output short-circuit current	Sourcing	LMV341, LMV342	25°C	20	32		mA
			LMV344		18	24		
		Sinking			15	24		
SR	Slew rate	R_L = 10 kΩ(3)		25°C		1		V/µs
GBM	Unity-gain bandwidth	R_L = 10 kΩ, C_L = 200 pF		25°C		1		MHz
Φ_m	Phase margin	R_L = 100 kΩ		25°C		72		°
G_m	Gain margin	R_L = 100 kΩ		25°C		20		dB
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 1 kHz		25°C		40		nV/√Hz
I_n	Equivalent input noise current	f = 1 kHz		25°C		0.001		pA/√Hz
THD	Total harmonic distortion	f = 1 kHz, A_V = 1, R_L = 600 Ω, V_I = 1 V_{PP}		25°C		0.017%		

(3) Connected as voltage follower with 2-V_{PP} step input. Number specified is the slower of the positive and negative slew rates.

6.6 Electrical Characteristics: V_+ = 5 V

V_+ = 5 V, GND = 0 V, V_{IC} = V_O = V_+/2, R_L > 1 MΩ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	MIN	TYP(1)	MAX	UNIT
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage		25°C		0.25	4	mV
			Full range			4.5	
α_{VIO}	Average temperature coefficient of input offset voltage		Full range		1.9		µV/°C
I_{IB}	Input bias current		25°C		1	200	pA
			–40°C to 85°C			375	
			–40°C to 125°C			5	nA
I_{IO}	Input offset current		25°C		6.6		fA
CMRR	Common-mode rejection ratio	0 ≤ V_{ICR} ≤ 4 V	25°C	56	86		dB
		0 ≤ V_{ICR} ≤ 3.9 V	Full range	50			
k_{SVR}	Supply-voltage rejection ratio	2.7 V ≤ V_+ ≤ 5 V	25°C	65	82		dB
			Full range	60			
V_{ICR}	Common-mode input voltage range	Lower range, CMRR ≥ 50 dB	25°C		–0.2	0	V
		Upper range, CMRR ≥ 50 dB	25°C	4	4.2		
A_V	Large-signal voltage gain(2)	R_L = 10 kΩ to 2.5 V	25°C	78	116		dB
			Full range	70			
		R_L = 2 kΩ to 2.5 V	25°C	72	107		
			Full range	64			

(1) Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm.
(2) GND + 0.2 V ≤ V_O ≤ V_+ – 0.2 V

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Electrical Characteristics: V_+ = 5 V (continued)

V_+ = 5 V, GND = 0 V, V_{IC} = V_O = V_+/2, R_L > 1 MΩ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		T_A	MIN	TYP(1)	MAX	UNIT
V_O	Output swing (delta from supply rails)	R_L = 2 kΩ to 2.5 V	Low level	25°C		32	60	mV
				Full range			95	
			High level	25°C		34	60	
				Full range			95	
		R_L = 10 kΩ to 2.5 V	Low level	25°C		7	30	
				Full range			40	
			High level	25°C		7	30	
				Full range			40	
I_{CC}	Supply current (per channel)			25°C		107	200	µA
				Full range			260	
I_{OS}	Output short-circuit current	Sourcing	LMV341, LMV342	25°C	85	113		mA
			LMV344		85	113		
		Sinking			50	75		
SR	Slew rate	R_L = 10 kΩ(3)		25°C		1		V/µs
GBM	Unity-gain bandwidth	R_L = 10 kΩ, C_L = 200 pF		25°C		1		MHz
Φ_m	Phase margin	R_L = 100 kΩ		25°C		70		°
G_m	Gain margin	R_L = 100 kΩ		25°C		20		dB
V_n	Equivalent input noise voltage	f = 1 kHz		25°C		39		nV/√Hz
I_n	Equivalent input noise current	f = 1 kHz		25°C		0.001		pA/√Hz
THD	Total harmonic distortion	f = 1 kHz, A_V = 1, R_L = 600 Ω, V_I = 1 V_{PP}		25°C		0.012%		

(3) Connected as voltage follower with 2-V_{PP} step input. Number specified is the slower of the positive and negative slew rates.

6.7 Shutdown Characteristics: V_+ = 2.7 V

V_+ = 2.7 V, GND = 0 V, V_{IC} = V_O = V_+/2, R_L > 1 MΩ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$I_{CC(SHDN)}$	Supply current in shutdown mode	V_{SD} = 0 V	25°C		0.045	1000	nA
			Full range			1.5	µA
$t_{(on)}$	Amplifier turnon time		25°C		5		µs
V_{SD}	Recommended shutdown pin voltage range	ON mode	25°C	2.4		2.7	V
		Shutdown mode		0		0.8	

6.8 Shutdown Characteristics: V_+ = 5 V

V_+ = 5 V, GND = 0 V, V_{IC} = V_O = V_+/2, R_L > 1 MΩ (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$I_{CC(SHDN)}$	Supply current in shutdown mode	V_{SD} = 0 V	25°C		0.033	1	µA
			Full range			1.5	
$t_{(on)}$	Amplifier turnon time		25°C		5		µs
V_{SD}	Recommended shutdown pin voltage range	ON mode	25°C	4.5		5	V
		Shutdown mode		0		0.8	

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6.9 Typical Characteristics

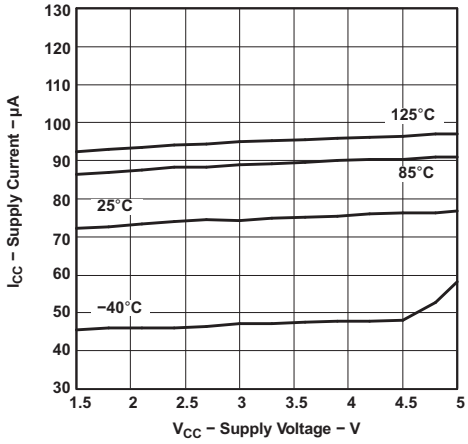

Figure 1. Supply Current vs Supply Voltage

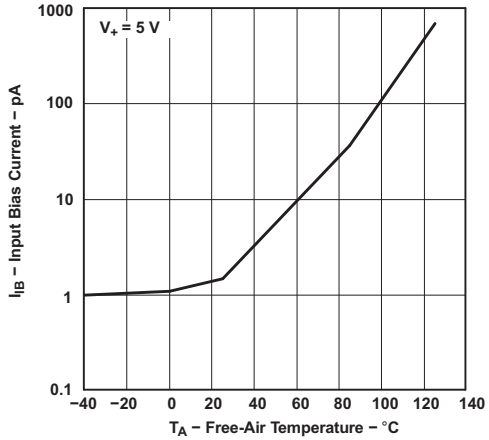

Figure 2. Input Bias Current vs Temperature

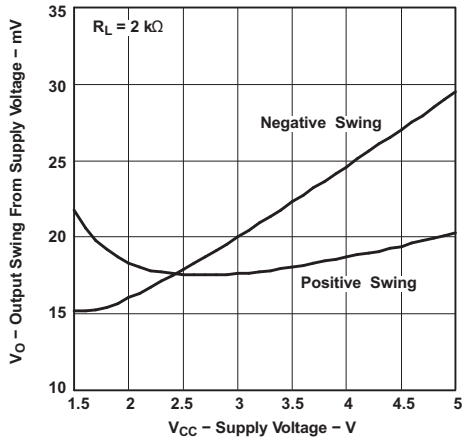

Figure 3. Output Voltage Swing vs Supply Voltage

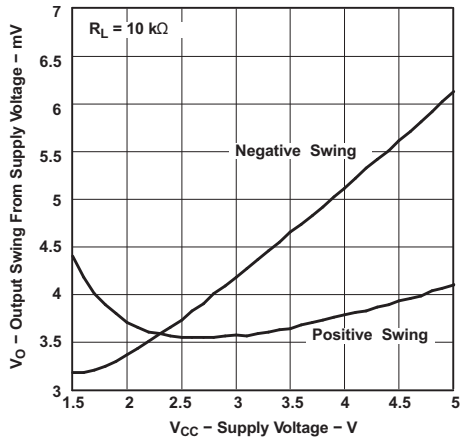

Figure 4. Output Voltage Swing vs Supply Voltage

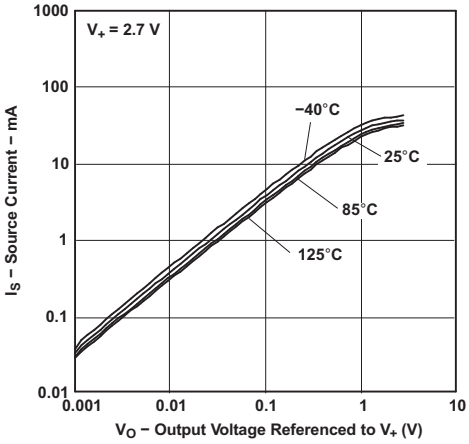

Figure 5. Source Current vs Output Voltage

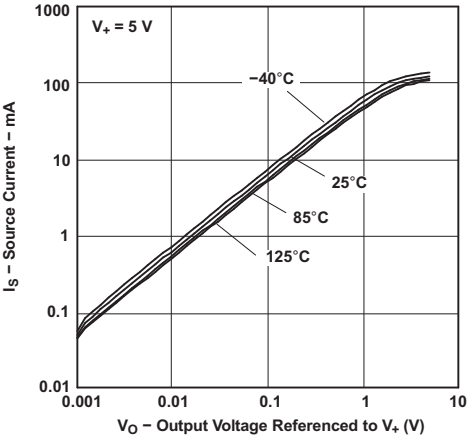

Figure 6. Source Current vs Output Voltage

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Typical Characteristics (continued)

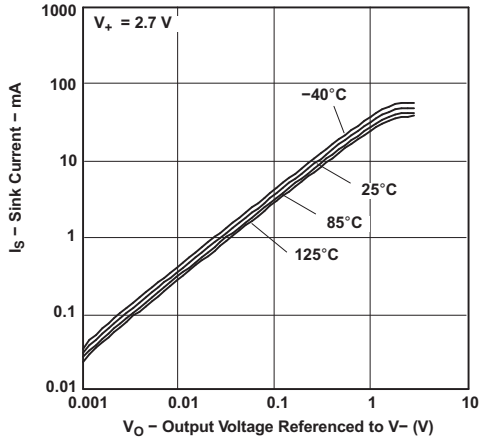

Figure 7. Sink Current vs Output Voltage

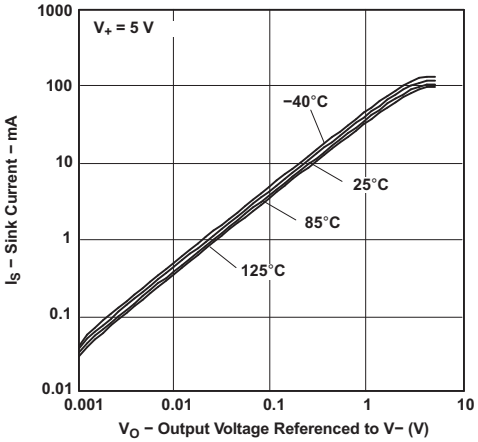

Figure 8. Sink Current vs Output Voltage

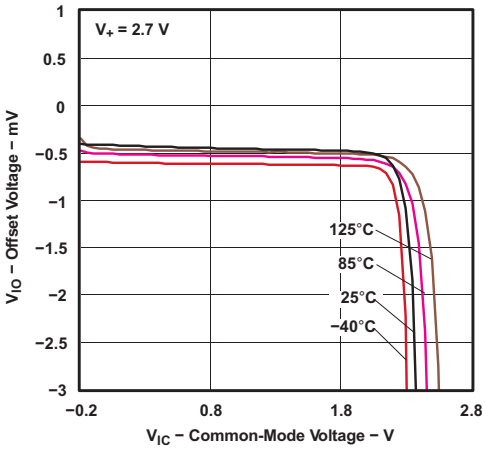

Figure 9. Offset Voltage vs Common-Mode Voltage

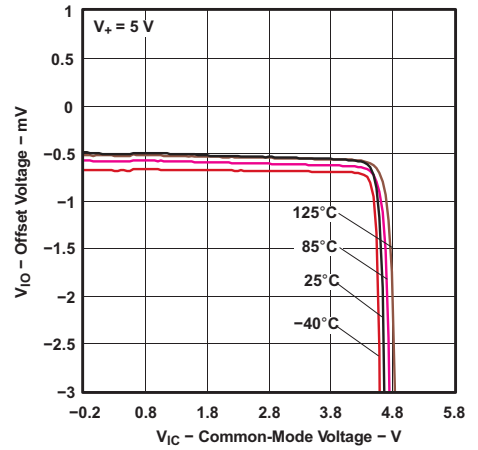

Figure 10. Offset Voltage vs Common-Mode Voltage

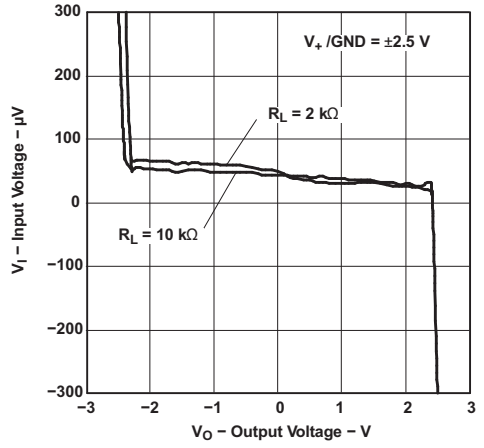

Figure 11. Input Voltage vs Output Voltage

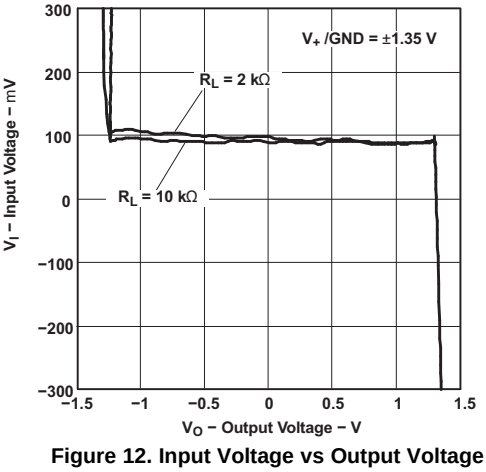

Figure 12. Input Voltage vs Output Voltage

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Typical Characteristics (continued)

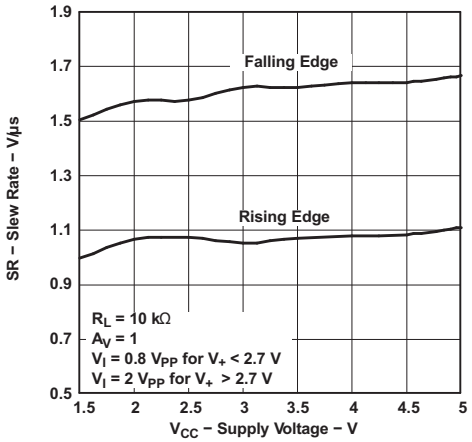

Figure 13. Slew Rate vs Supply Voltage

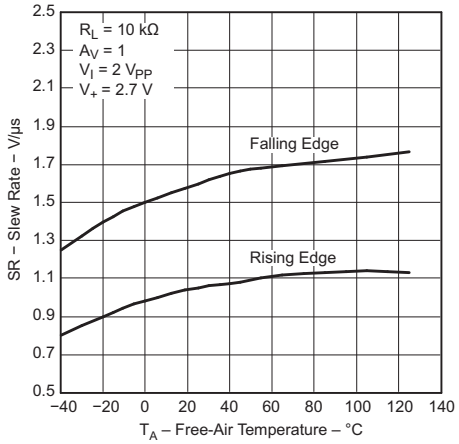

Figure 14. Slew Rate vs Temperature

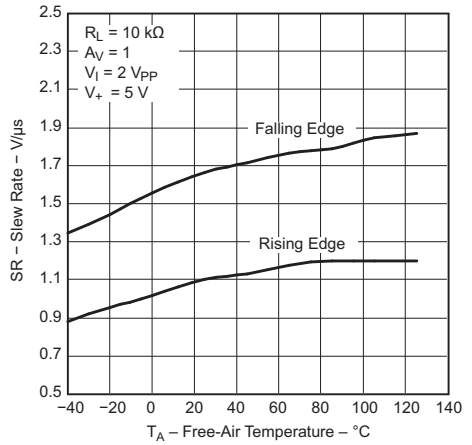

Figure 15. Slew Rate vs Temperature

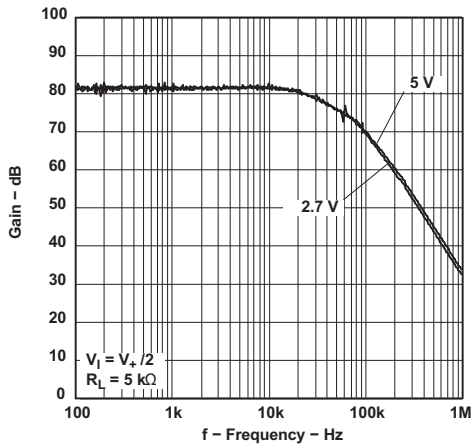

Figure 16. CMRR vs Frequency

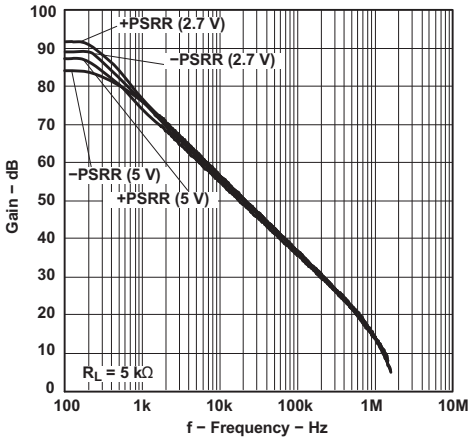

Figure 17. PSRR vs Frequency

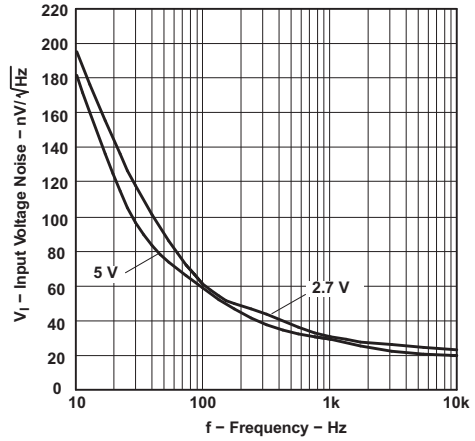

Figure 18. Input Voltage Noise vs Frequency

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Typical Characteristics (continued)

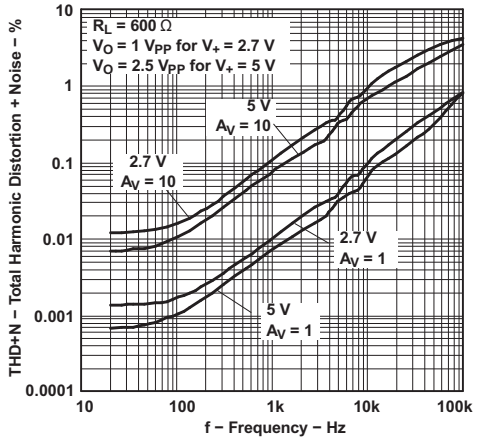


Figure 19. Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise vs Frequency

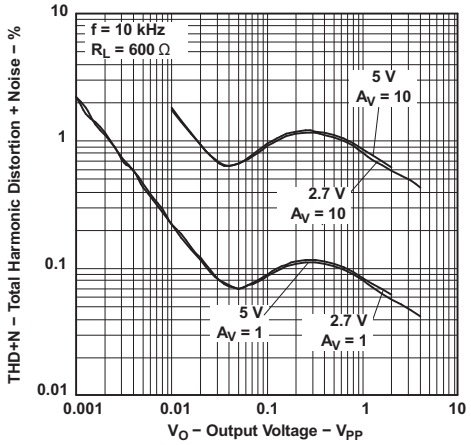
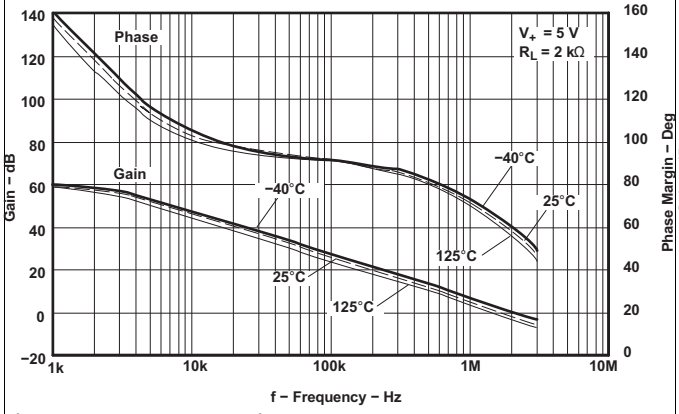
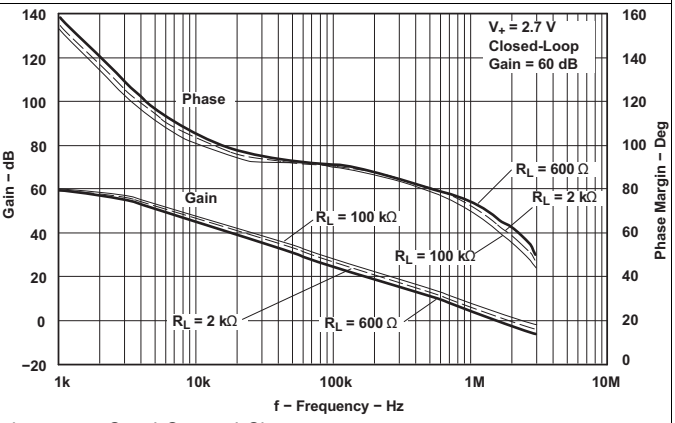


Figure 20. Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise vs Output Voltage



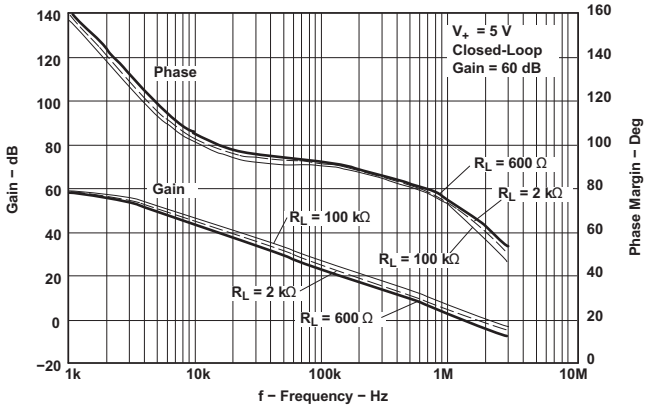
(T_A = –40°C, 25°C, 125°C)

Figure 21. Gain and Phase Margin vs Frequency



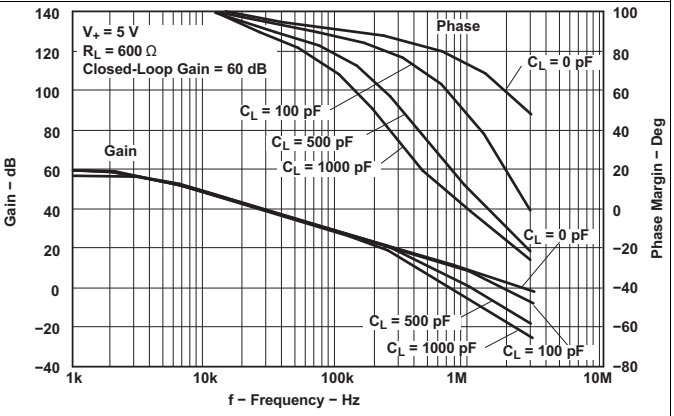
(R_L = 600 Ω, 2 kΩ, 100 kΩ)

Figure 22. Gain and Phase Margin vs Frequency



(R_L = 600 Ω, 2 kΩ, 100 kΩ)

Figure 23. Gain and Phase Margin vs Frequency



(C_L = 0 pF, 100 pF, 500 pF, 1000 pF)

Figure 24. Gain and Phase Margin vs Frequency

Typical Characteristics (continued)

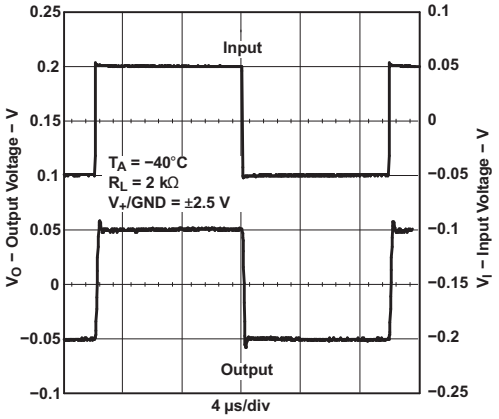


Figure 25. Small-Signal Noninverting Response

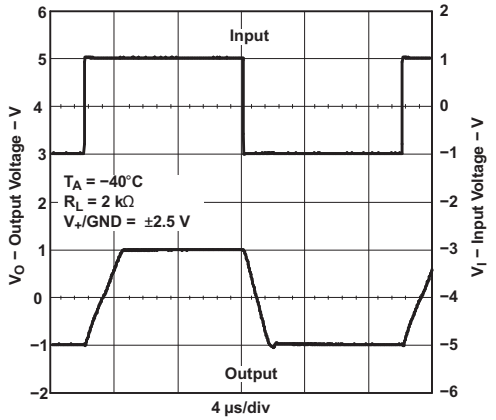


Figure 26. Large-Signal Noninverting Response

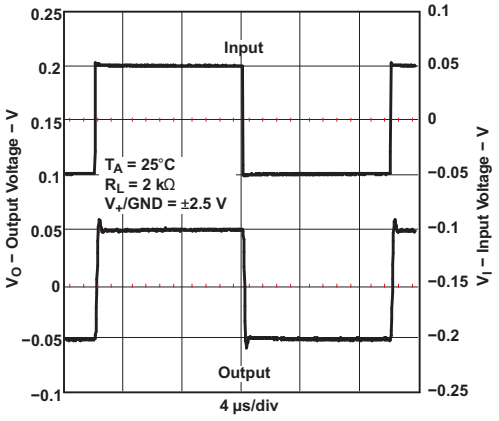


Figure 27. Small-Signal Noninverting Response

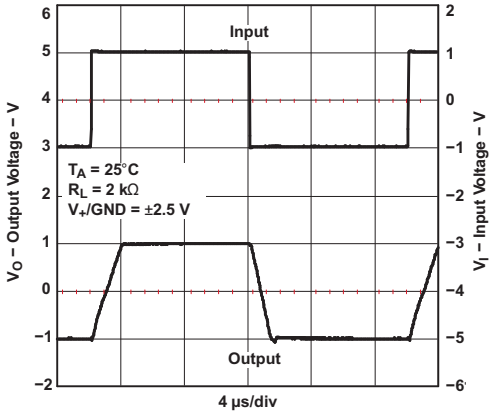


Figure 28. Large-Signal Noninverting Response

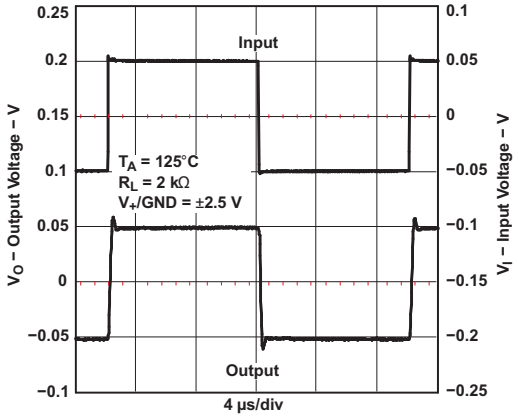


Figure 29. Small-Signal Noninverting Response

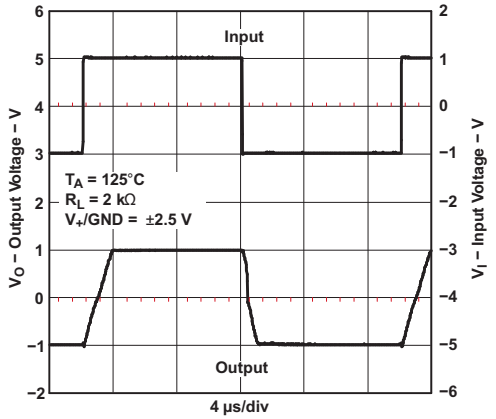


Figure 30. Large-Signal Noninverting Response

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Typical Characteristics (continued)

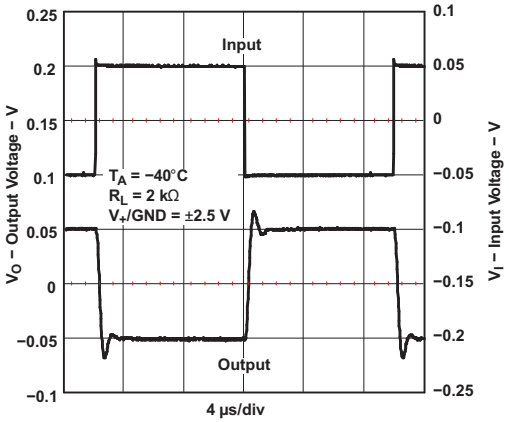

Figure 31. Small-Signal Inverting Response

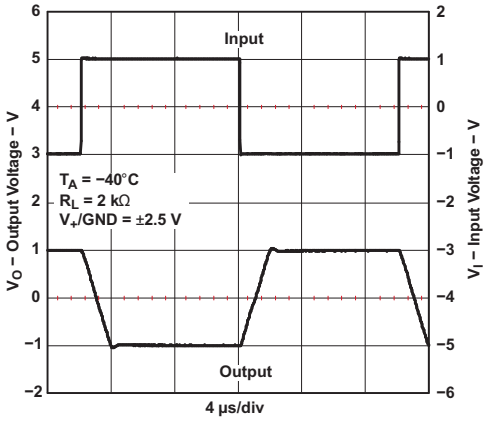

Figure 32. Large-Signal Inverting Response

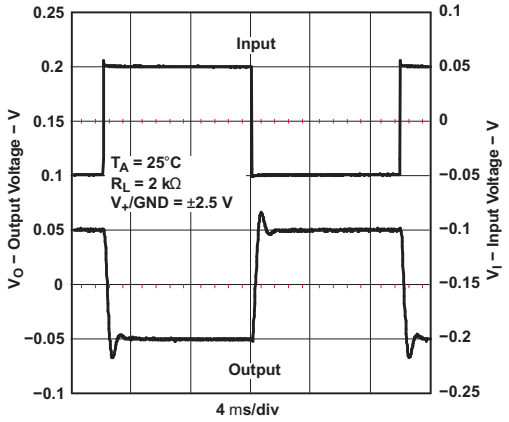

Figure 33. Small-Signal Inverting Response

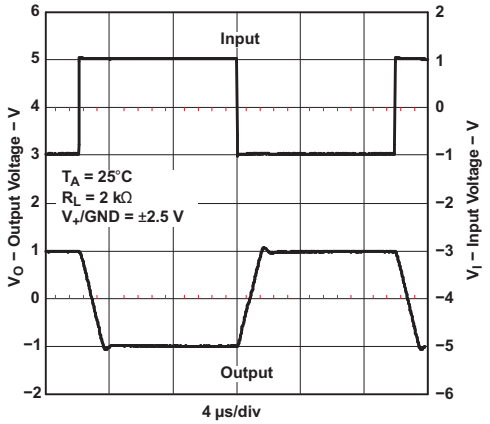

Figure 34. Large-Signal Inverting Response

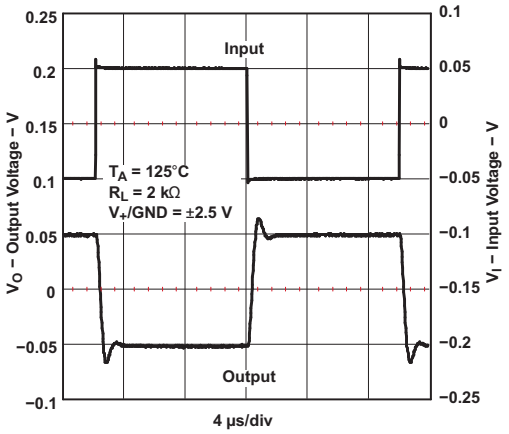

Figure 35. Small-Signal Inverting Response

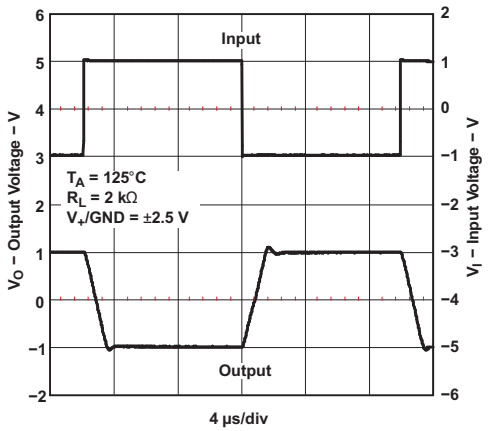

Figure 36. Large-Signal Inverting Response

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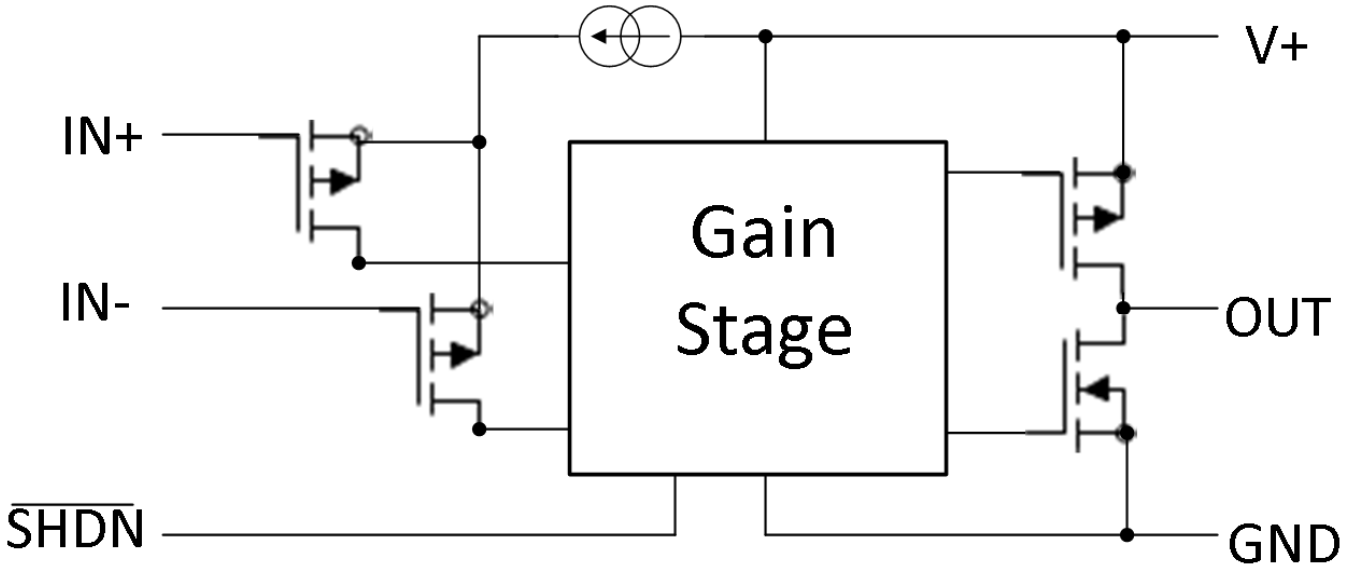
7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

The LMV34x devices are precision operational amplifiers with CMOS inputs for very low input bias current. Output is rail-to-rail and input common-mode includes ground. LMV341 has a shutdown mode for very low supply current.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram



7.3 Feature Description

7.3.1 PMOS Input Stage

PMOS Input Stage supports a lower input range that includes ground. Upper range limit is V_+ – 1 V.

7.3.2 CMOS Output Stage

The CMOS drain output topology allows rail-to-rail output swing.

7.3.3 Shutdown

LMV341 includes a shutdown pin. During shutdown, I_{CC} is nearly zero and the output becomes high impedance. The typical turnon time coming out of shutdown is 5 µs.

7.4 Device Functional Modes

The LMV34x devices have two modes of operation:

- Normal operation when $\overline{SHDN}$ pin is at V_+ level or the $\overline{SHDN}$ pin is not present
- Shutdown mode when $\overline{SHDN}$ is at GND level; I_{CC} is very low and output is high impedance.

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8 Application and Implementation

NOTE

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

8.1 Application Information

LMV34x devices have rail-to-rail output and input range from ground to VCC – 1 V. CMOS inputs provide very low input current. Shutdown capability is an option in dual amplifier version. Operation from 2.5-V to 5.5-V is possible.

8.2 Typical Application

A typical application for an operational amplifier in an inverting amplifier. This amplifier takes a positive voltage on the input, and makes it a negative voltage of the same magnitude. In the same manner, it also makes negative voltages positive.

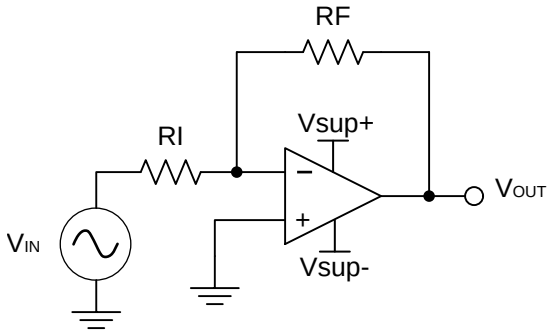

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Figure 37. Application Schematic

8.2.1 Design Requirements

The supply voltage must be chosen such that it is larger than the input voltage range and output range. For instance, this application scales a signal of ±0.5 V to ±1.8 V. Setting the supply at ± 2 V is sufficient to accommodate this application. The supplies can power up in any order; however, neither supply can be of opposite polarity relative to ground at any time; otherwise, a large current can flow though the input ESD diodes. To limit current in such an occurrence, TI highly recommends adding a series resistor to the grounded input. Vsup+ must be more positive than Vsup– at all times; otherwise, a large reverse supply current may flow.

8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

Determine the gain required by the inverting amplifier using Equation 1 and Equation 2.

$$A_v = \frac{VOUT}{VIN} \tag{1}$$

$$A_v = \frac{1.8}{-0.5} = -3.6 \tag{2}$$

Once the desired gain is determined, choose a value for RI or RF. Choosing a value in the kΩ range is desirable because the amplifier circuit uses currents in the mA range. This ensures the part does not draw too much current. For this example, choose 10 kΩ for RI, which means 36 kΩ is used for RF. This was determined by Equation 3.

$$A_v = -\frac{RF}{RI} \tag{3}$$

Typical Application (continued)

8.2.3 Application Curve

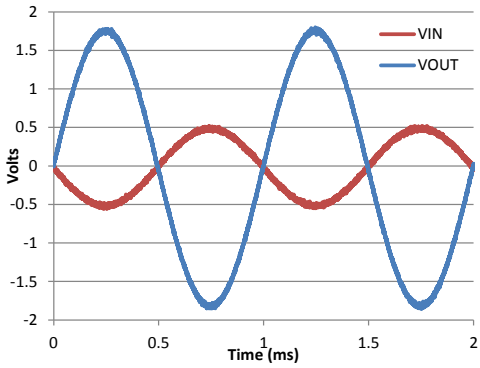

Figure 38. Input and Output Voltages of the Inverting Amplifier

9 Power Supply Recommendations

CAUTION

Supply voltages larger than 5.5 V for a single supply can permanently damage the device (see the *Absolute Maximum Ratings*).

Place 0.1-µF bypass capacitors close to the power-supply pins to reduce errors coupling in from noisy or high-impedance power supplies.

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10 Layout

10.1 Layout Guidelines

For best operational performance of the device, use good PCB layout practices, including:

- Noise can propagate into analog circuitry through the power pins of the circuit as a whole, as well as the operational amplifier. Bypass capacitors are used to reduce the coupled noise by providing low-impedance power sources local to the analog circuitry.
  - Connect low-ESR, 0.1-µF ceramic bypass capacitors between each supply pin and ground, placed as close to the device as possible. A single bypass capacitor from V_+ to ground is applicable for single-supply applications.
- Separate grounding for analog and digital portions of circuitry is one of the simplest and most effective methods of noise suppression. One or more layers on multilayer PCBs are usually devoted to ground planes. A ground plane helps distribute heat and reduces EMI noise pickup. Make sure to physically separate digital and analog grounds, and pay attention to the flow of the ground current.
- To reduce parasitic coupling, run the input traces as far away from the supply or output traces as possible. If it is not possible to keep them separate, it is much better to cross the sensitive trace perpendicular as opposed to in parallel with the noisy trace.
- Place the external components as close to the device as possible. Keeping RF and RG close to the inverting input minimizes parasitic capacitance, as shown in *Layout Examples*.
- Keep the length of input traces as short as possible. Always remember that the input traces are the most sensitive part of the circuit.
- Consider a driven, low-impedance guard ring around the critical traces. A guard ring can significantly reduce leakage currents from nearby traces that are at different potentials.

10.2 Layout Examples

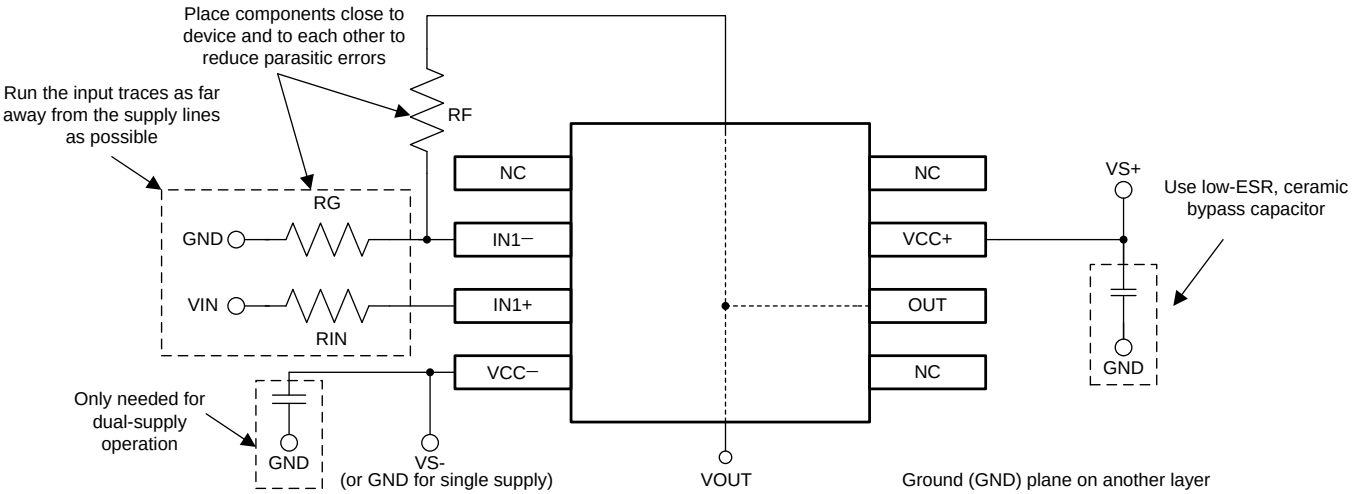

Figure 39. Operational Amplifier Layout for Noninverting Configuration

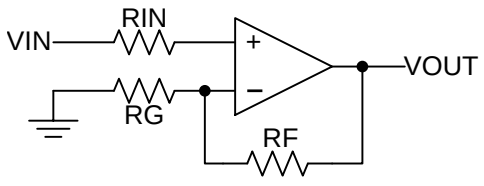

Figure 40. Operational Amplifier Schematic for Noninverting Configuration

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11 Device and Documentation Support

11.1 Related Links

The table below lists quick access links. Categories include technical documents, support and community resources, tools and software, and quick access to sample or buy.

Table 1. Related Links

PARTS	PRODUCT FOLDER	SAMPLE & BUY	TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS	TOOLS & SOFTWARE	SUPPORT & COMMUNITY
LMV341	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here
LMV342	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here
LMV344	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here	Click here

11.2 Community Resources

The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's Terms of Use.

TI E2E™ Online Community ***TI's Engineer-to-Engineer (E2E) Community.*** Created to foster collaboration among engineers. At e2e.ti.com, you can ask questions, share knowledge, explore ideas and help solve problems with fellow engineers.

Design Support ***TI's Design Support*** Quickly find helpful E2E forums along with design support tools and contact information for technical support.

11.3 Trademarks

E2E is a trademark of Texas Instruments.
All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

11.4 Electrostatic Discharge Caution

This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

11.5 Glossary

SLYZ022 — *TI Glossary*.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

12 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

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PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
LMV341IDBVR	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	(RC9A, RC9E, RC9S)	Samples
LMV341IDBVRE4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125		Samples
LMV341IDBVRG4	ACTIVE	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125		Samples
LMV341IDCKR	ACTIVE	SC70	DCK	6	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	(R4A, R4E)	Samples
LMV342IDGKR	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU | SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	RPA	Samples
LMV342IDGKRG4	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125		Samples
LMV342IDGKT	PREVIEW	VSSOP	DGK	8	250	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125		
LMV342IDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	MV342I	Samples
LMV342IDRG4	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125		Samples
LMV344IDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	LMV344I	Samples
LMV344IPWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	MV344I	Samples
LMV344IPWRG4	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 125		Samples

(1) 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.
OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".
RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.
Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

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

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF LMV341, LMV344 :

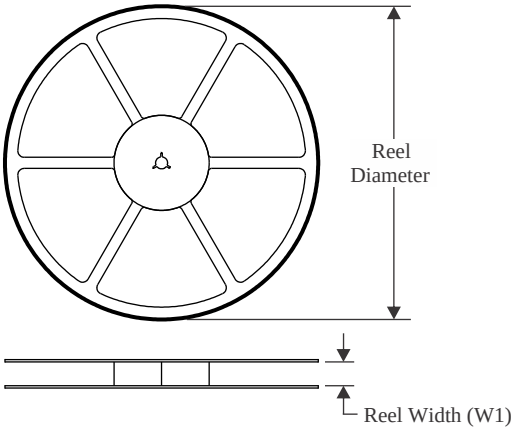
- Automotive : LMV341-Q1, LMV344-Q1

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

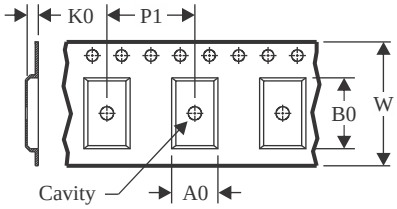
- Automotive - Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

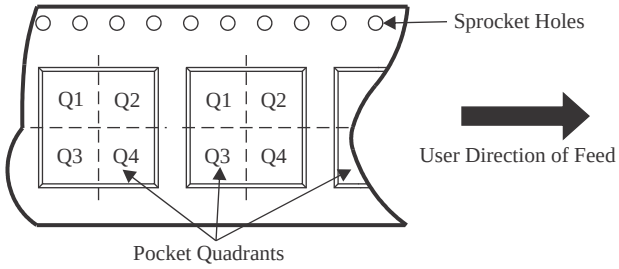


TAPE DIMENSIONS



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

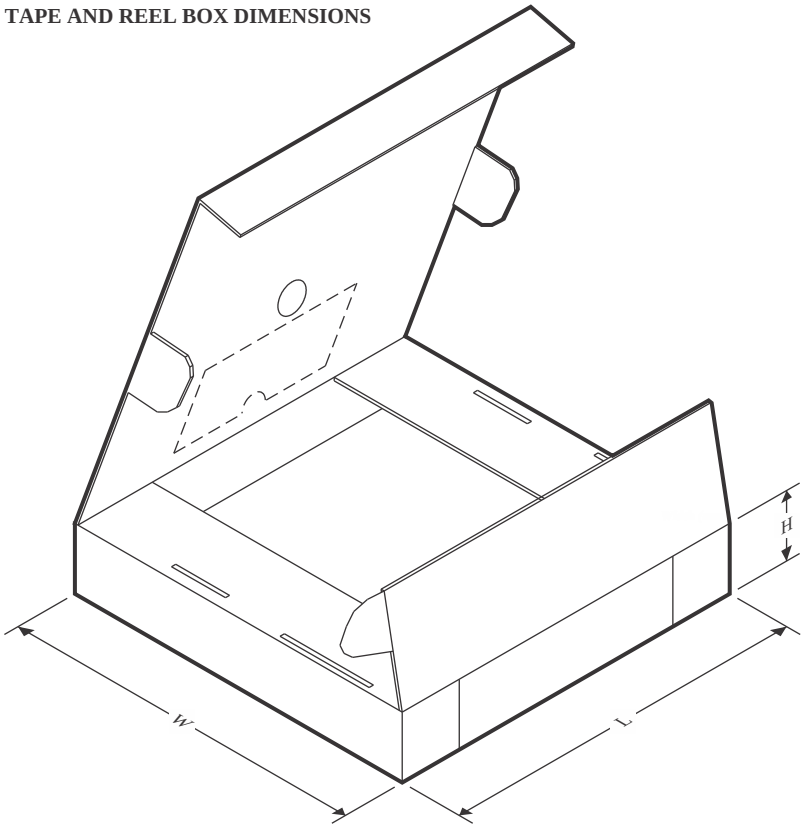
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*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
LMV341IDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	180.0	8.4	3.23	3.17	1.37	4.0	8.0	Q3
LMV341IDCKR	SC70	DCK	6	3000	180.0	8.4	2.41	2.41	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q3
LMV342IDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
LMV342IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
LMV344IDR	SOIC	D	14	2500	330.0	16.4	6.5	9.0	2.1	8.0	16.0	Q1
LMV344IPWR	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
LMV344IPWR	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

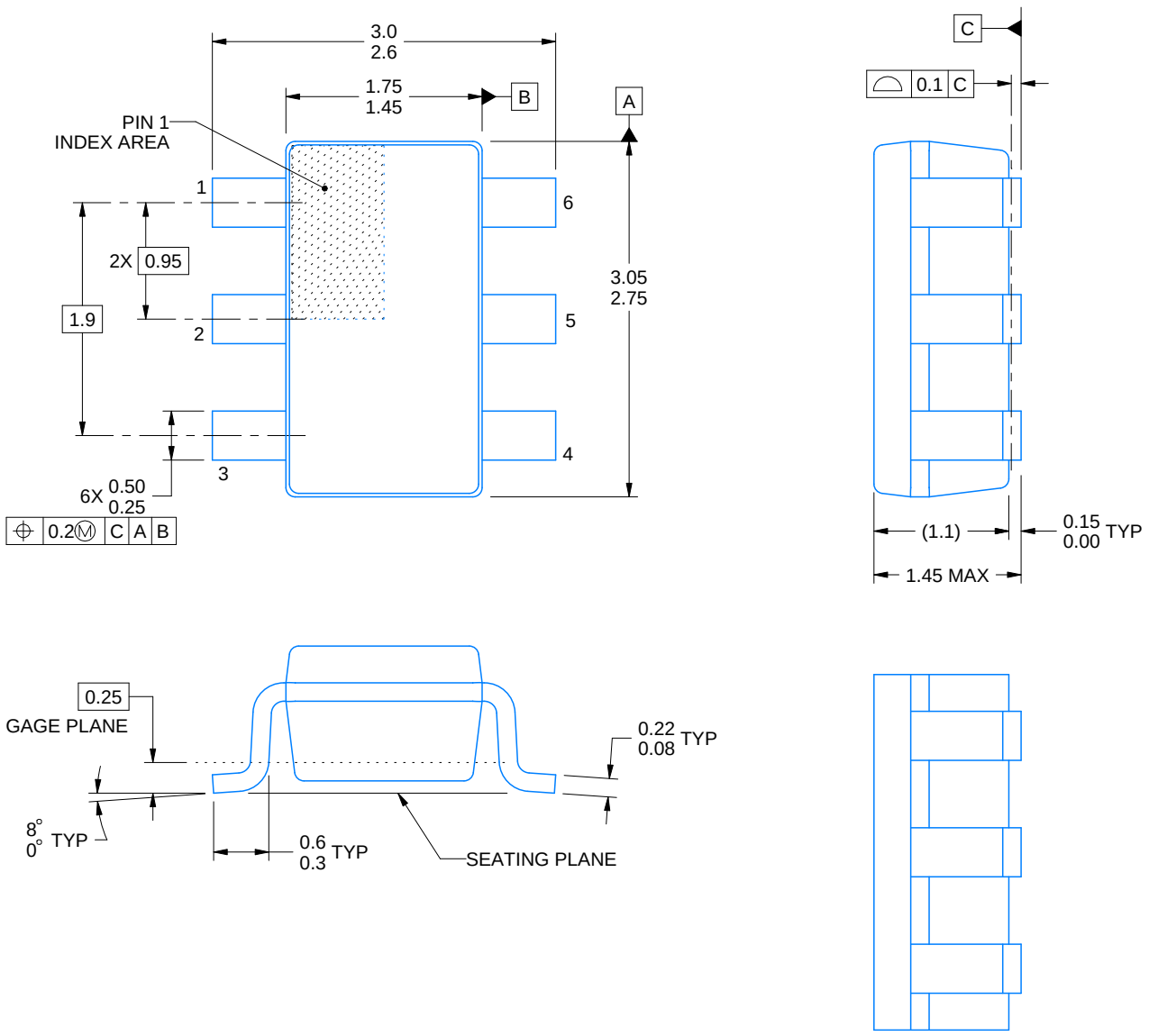
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LMV341IDBVR	SOT-23	DBV	6	3000	202.0	201.0	28.0
LMV341IDCKR	SC70	DCK	6	3000	202.0	201.0	28.0
LMV342IDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	358.0	335.0	35.0
LMV342IDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	340.5	338.1	20.6
LMV344IDR	SOIC	D	14	2500	356.0	356.0	35.0
LMV344IPWR	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	353.0	353.0	32.0
LMV344IPWR	TSSOP	PW	14	2000	356.0	356.0	35.0

PACKAGE OUTLINE

DBV0006A

SOT-23 - 1.45 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR

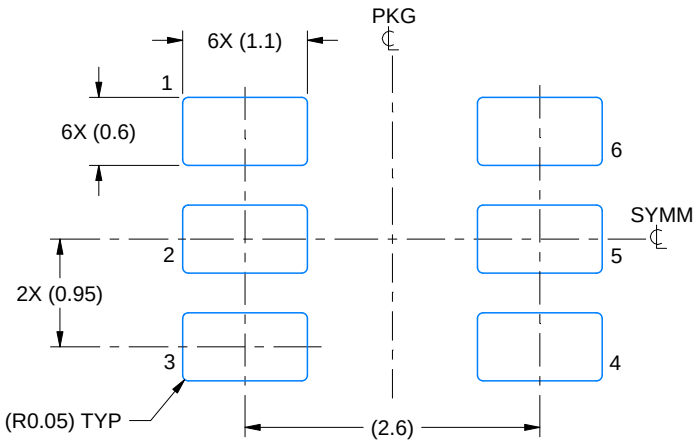


ALTERNATIVE PACKAGE SINGULATION VIEW

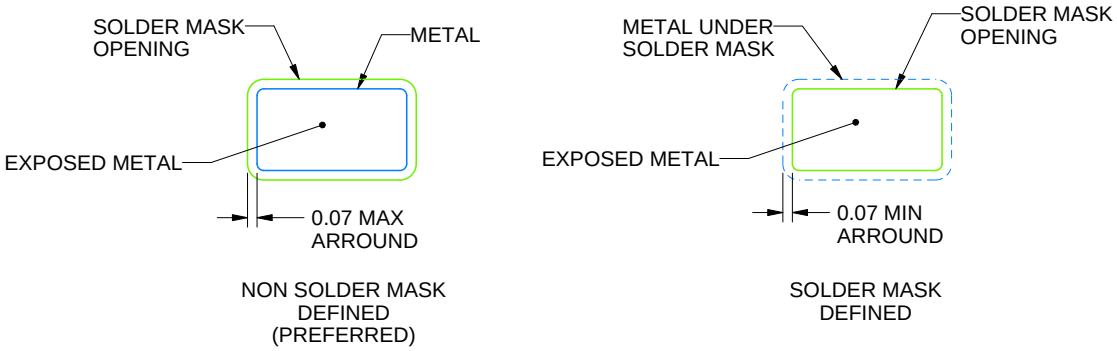
4214840/E 02/2024

NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.25 per side.
4. Leads 1,2,3 may be wider than leads 4,5,6 for package orientation.
5. Refernce JEDEC MO-178.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:15X

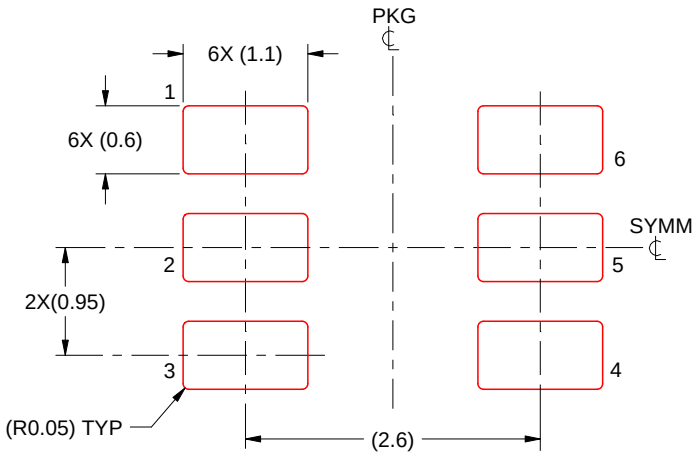


SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214840/E 02/2024

NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.



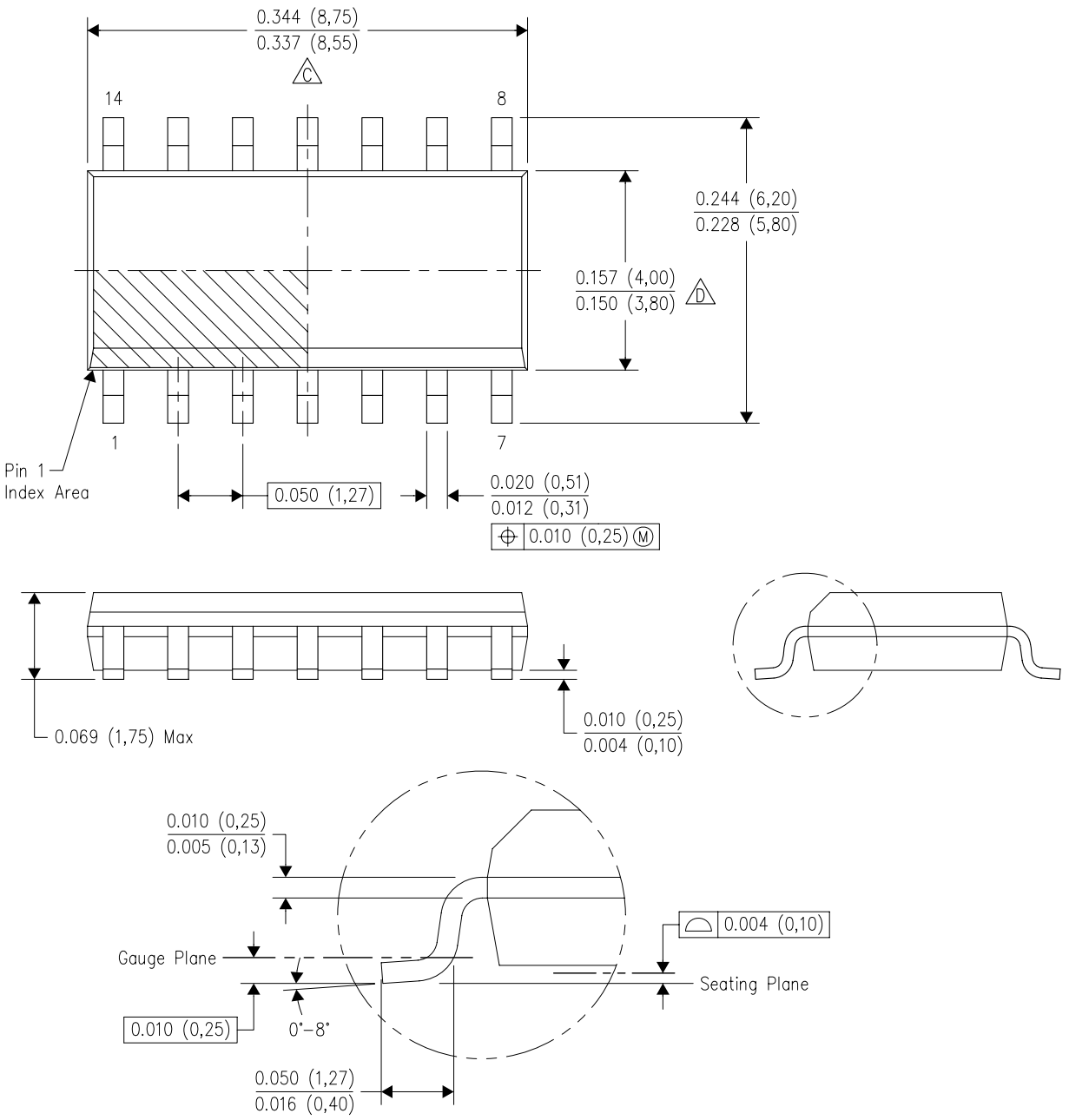
SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL
SCALE:15X

4214840/E 02/2024

NOTES: (continued)

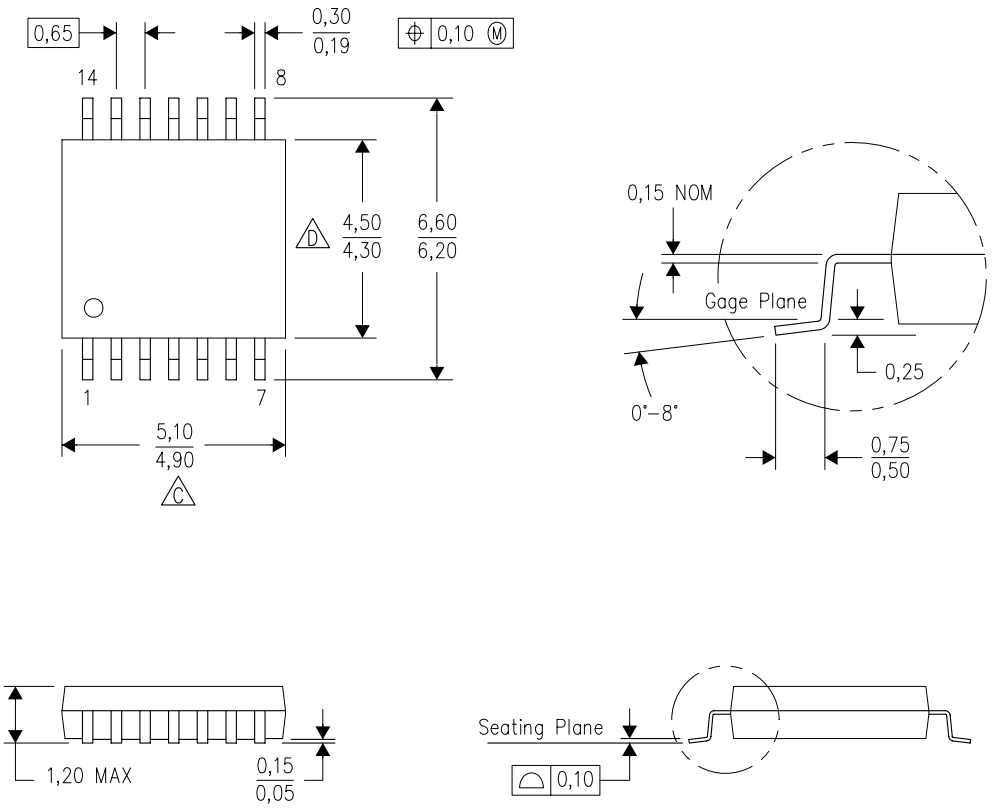
8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

D (R–PDSO–G14) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
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 0.006 (0,15) each side.
D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.
E. Reference JEDEC MS–012 variation AB.

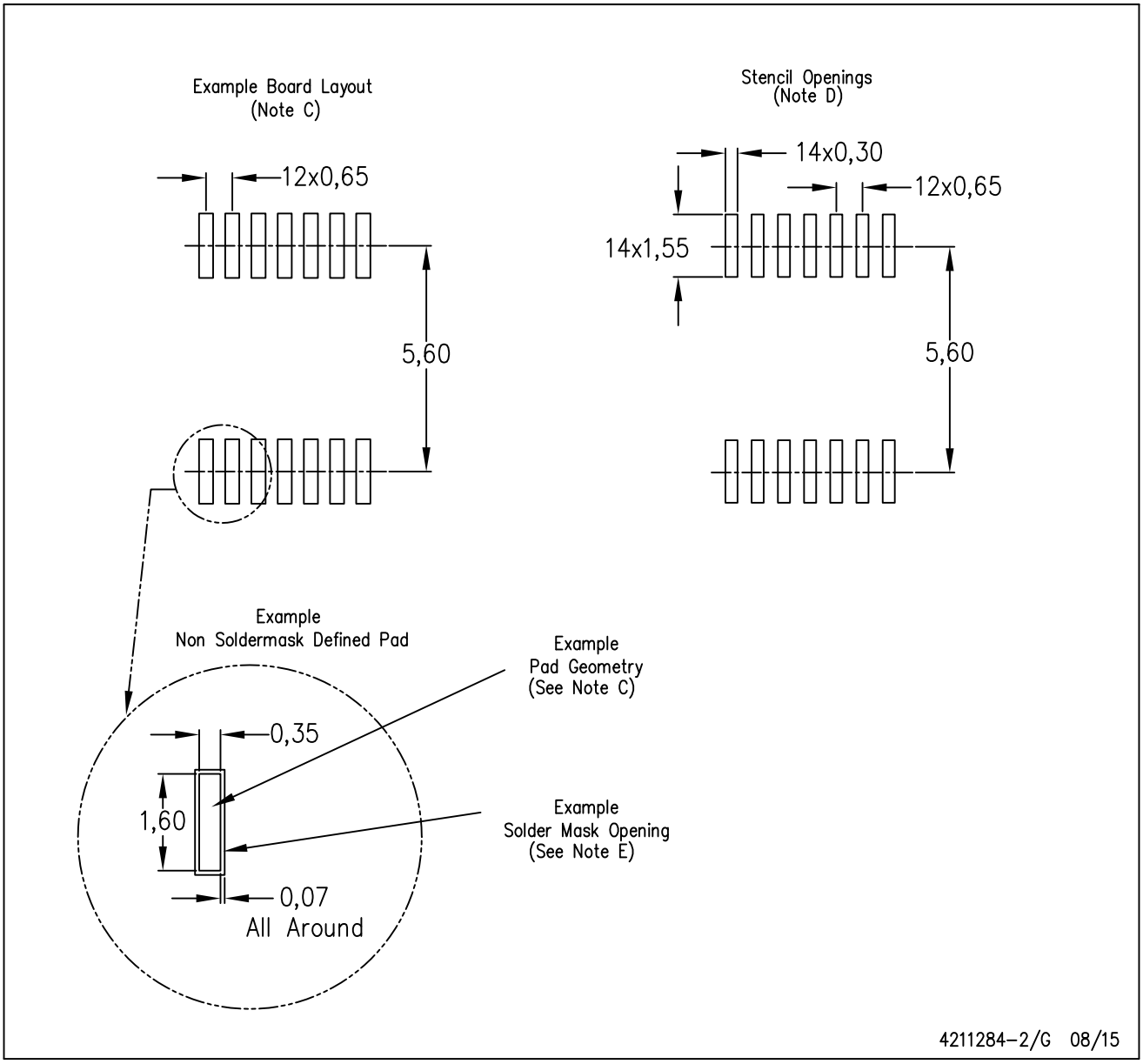
PW (R–PDSO–G14) PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



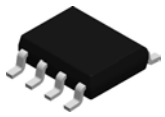
4040064–3/G 02/11

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



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.

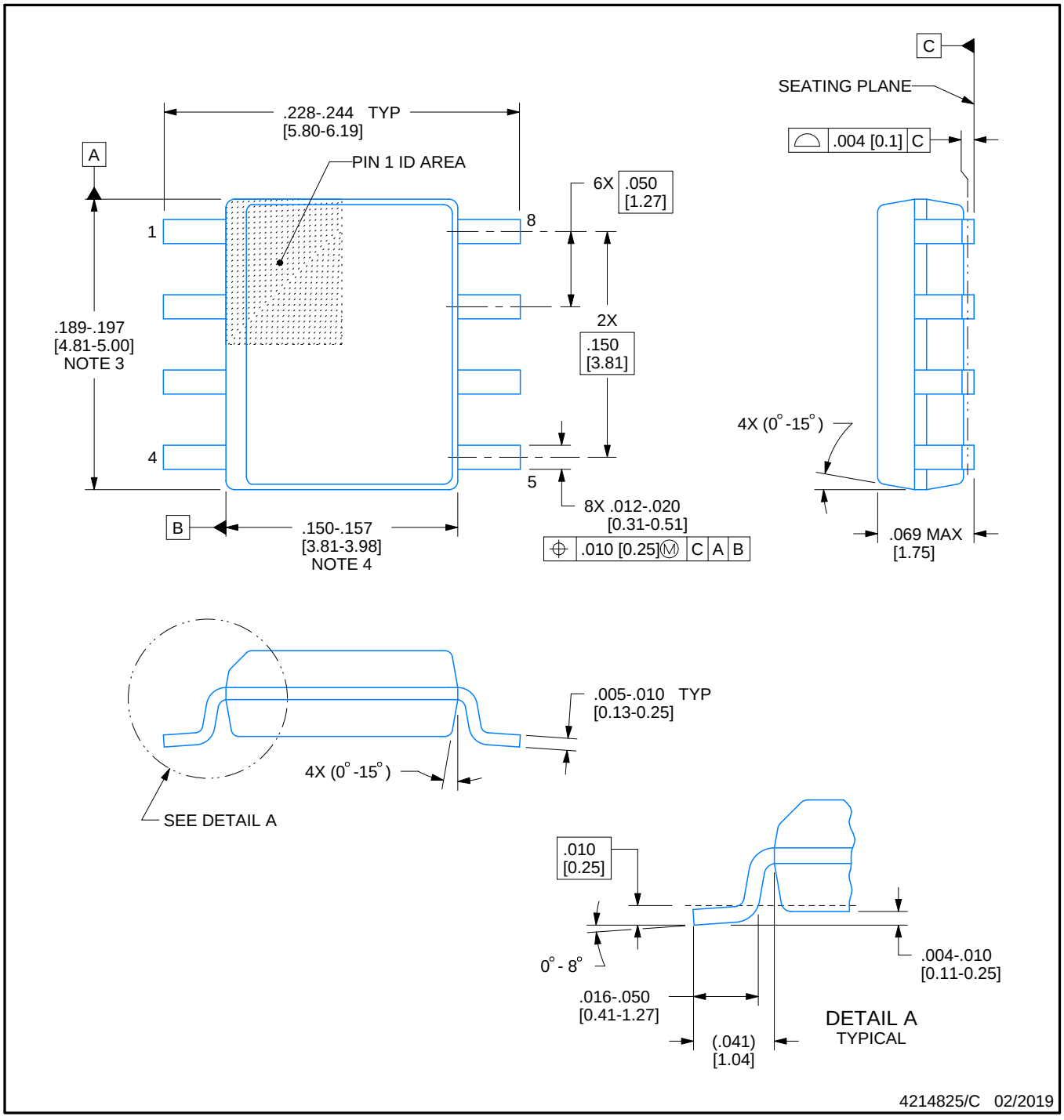


PACKAGE OUTLINE

D0008A

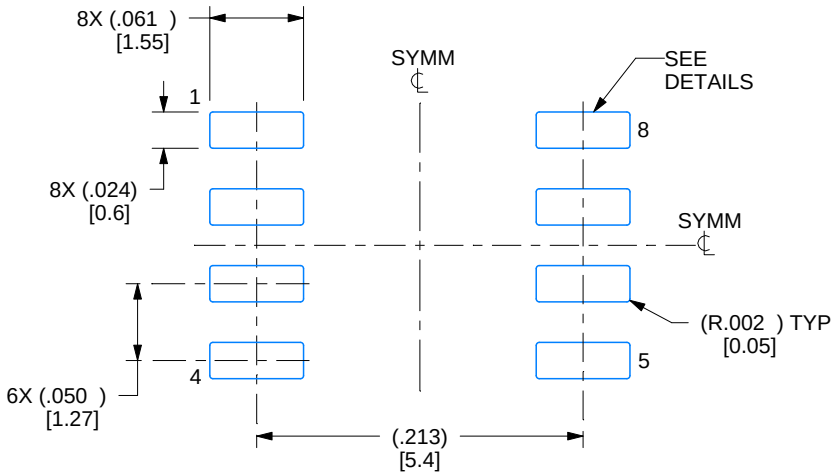
SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

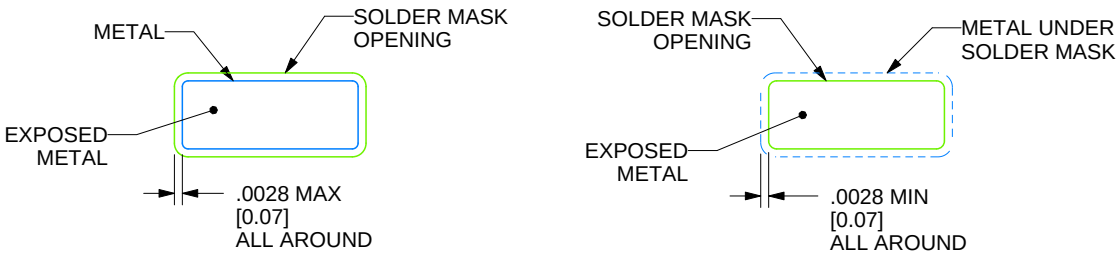


NOTES:

1. Linear dimensions are in inches [millimeters]. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Controlling dimensions are in inches. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed .006 [0.15] per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-012, variation AA.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:8X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214825/C 02/2019

NOTES: (continued)

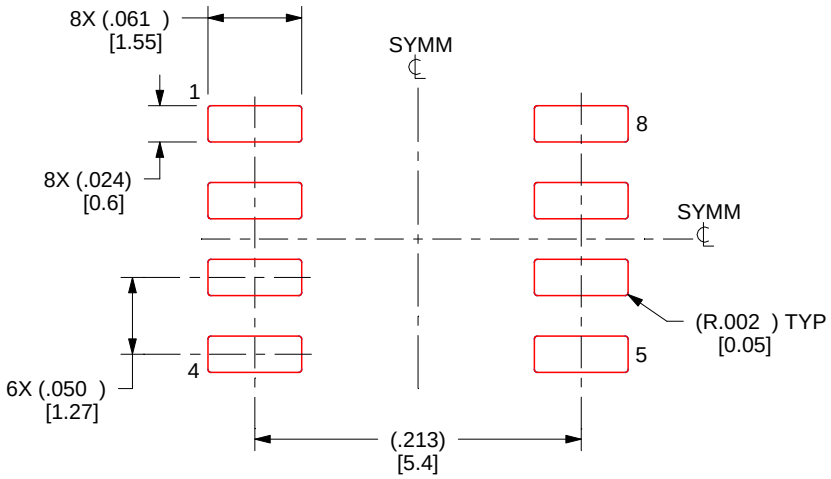
6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

D0008A

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON .005 INCH [0.125 MM] THICK STENCIL
SCALE:8X

4214825/C 02/2019

NOTES: (continued)

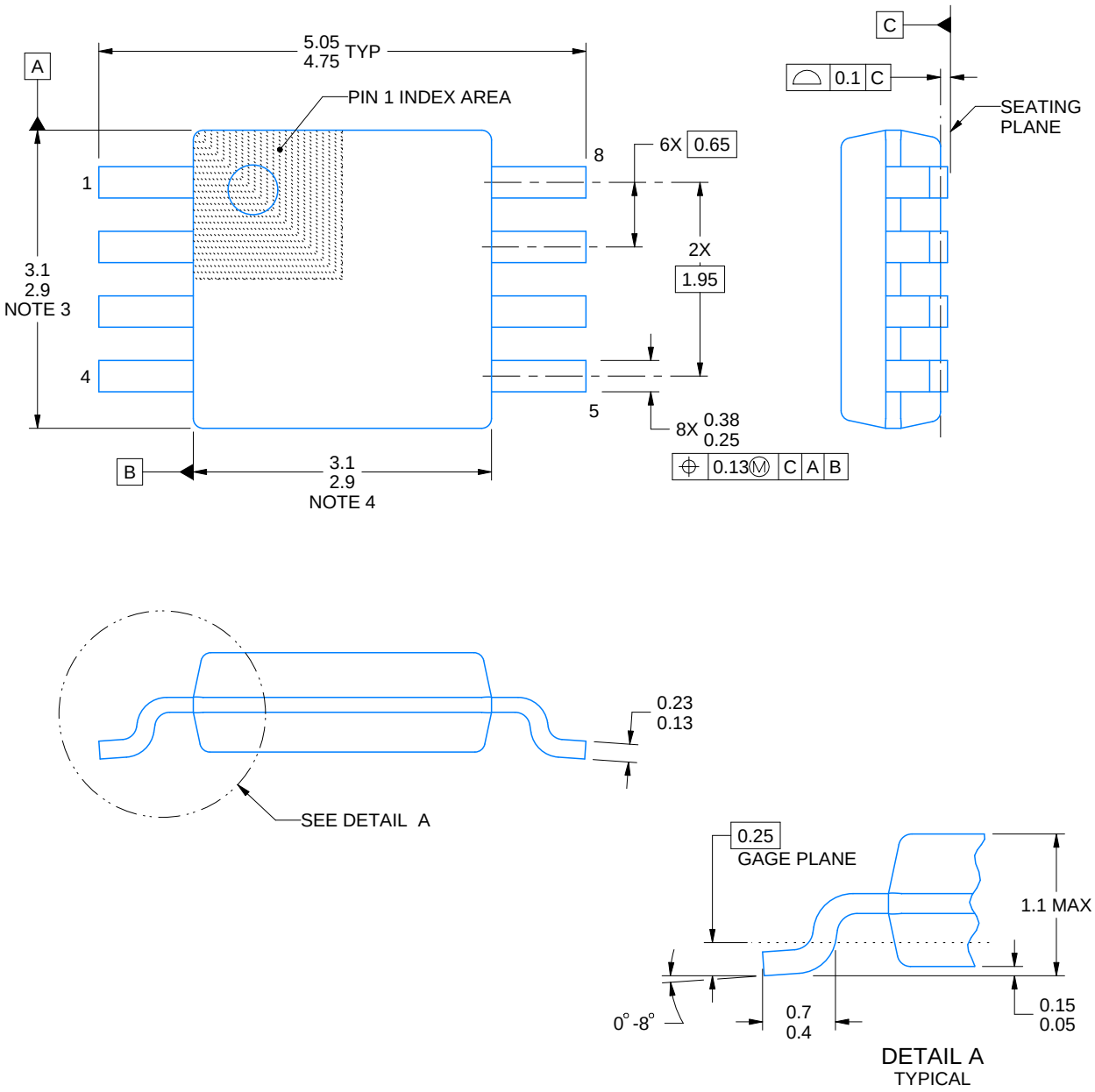
8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

PACKAGE OUTLINE

DGK0008A

VSSOP - 1.1 mm max height

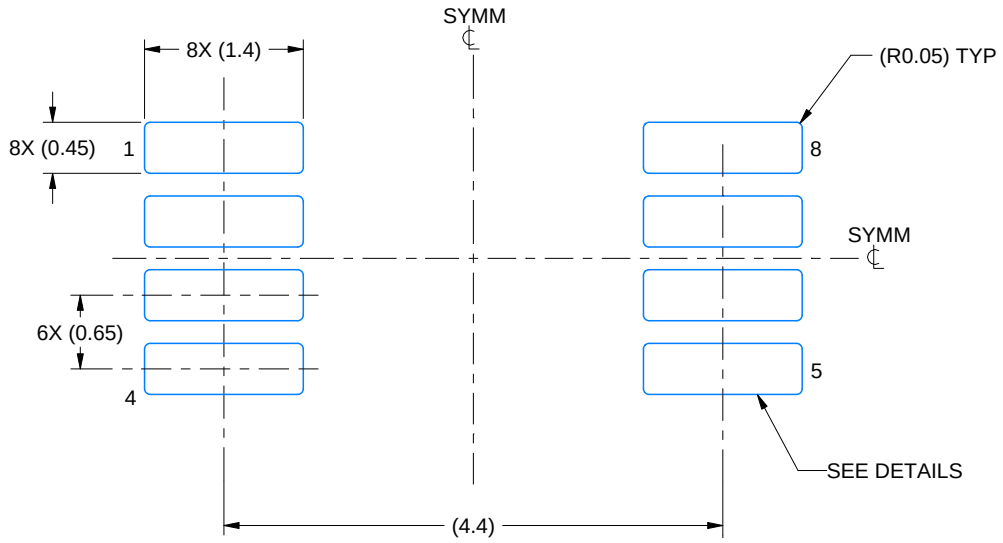
SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



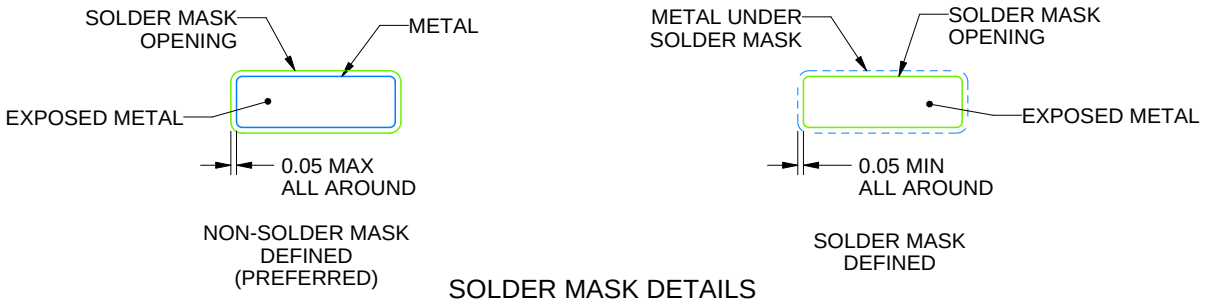
PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-187.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE: 15X

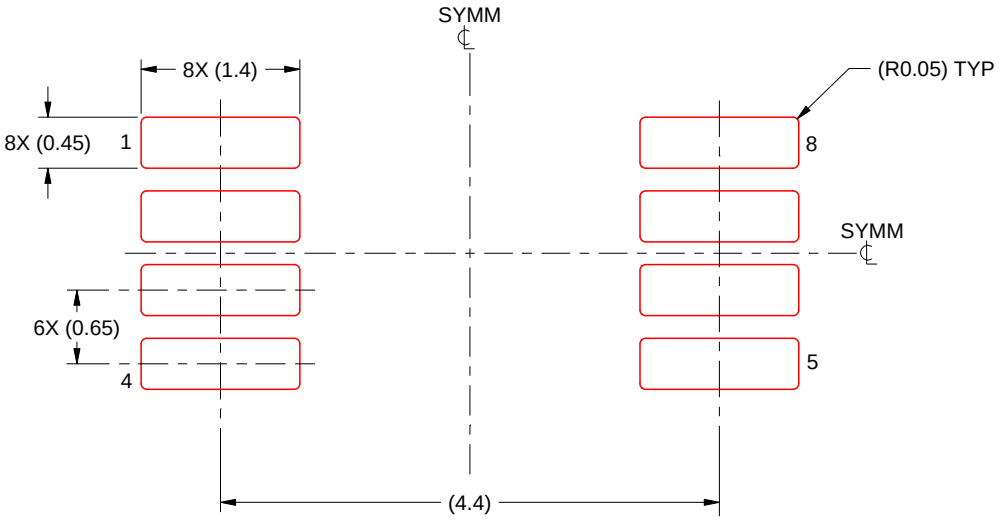


SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214862/A 04/2023

NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.
8. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.
9. Size of metal pad may vary due to creepage requirement.



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
SCALE: 15X

4214862/A 04/2023

NOTES: (continued)

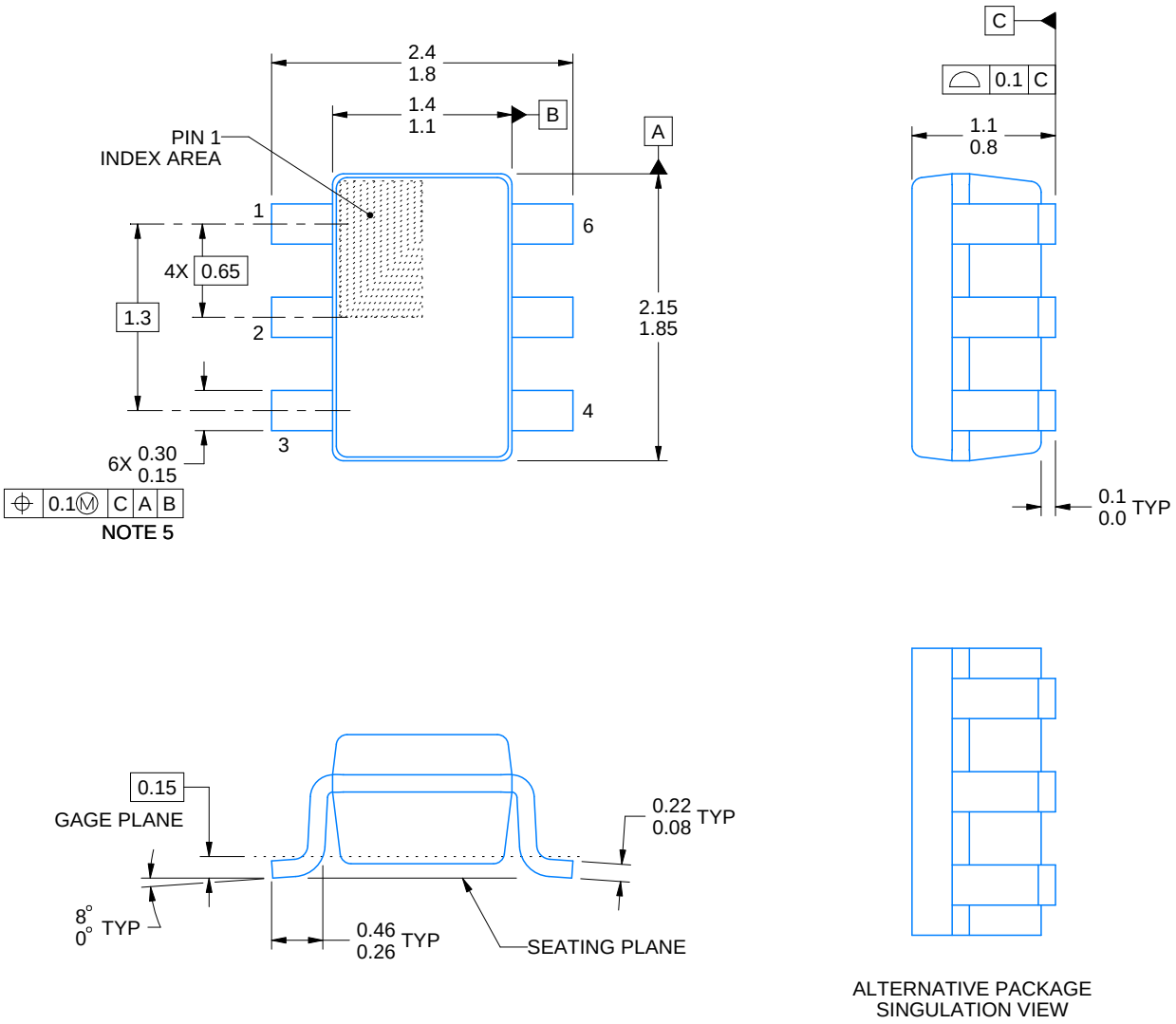
11. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
12. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

PACKAGE OUTLINE

DCK0006A

SOT - 1.1 max height

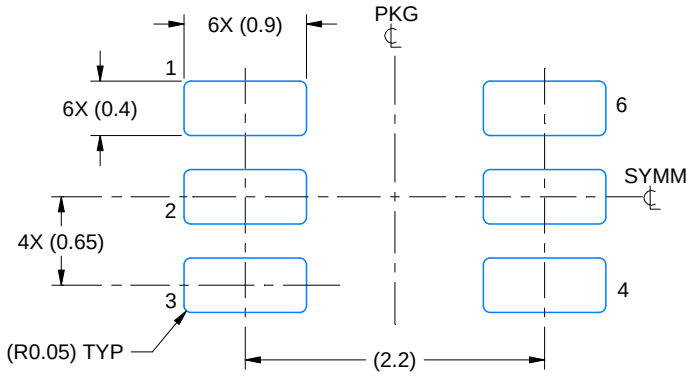
SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



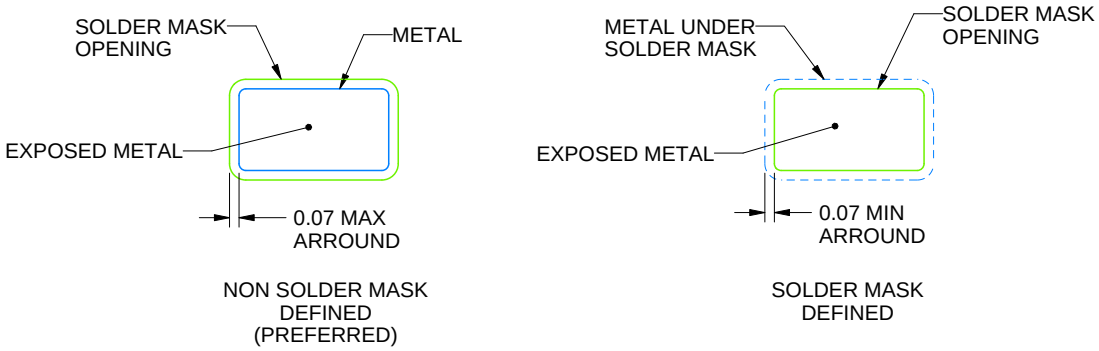
4214835/B 04/2024

NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion. Mold flash and protrusion shall not exceed 0.15 per side.
4. Falls within JEDEC MO-203 variation AB.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:18X

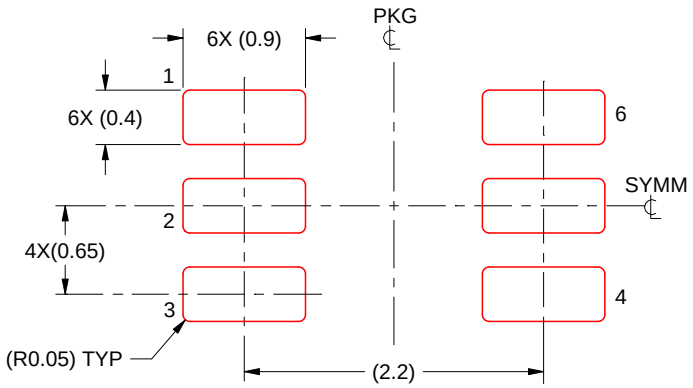


SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214835/B 04/2024

NOTES: (continued)

5. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
6. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 THICK STENCIL
SCALE:18X

4214835/B 04/2024

NOTES: (continued)

7. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
8. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

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