LPV321-N Single, LPV358-N Dual, and LPV324-N Quad General-Purpose, Low Voltage, Low Power, Rail-to-Rail Output Operational Amplifiers

1 Features
- Specified 2.7-V and 5-V Performance
- No Crossover Distortion
- Space-Saving Package
  - 5-Pin SC70 2 x 2.1 x 1 mm
- Industrial Temperature Range: −40°C to 85°C
- Gain-Bandwidth Product: 152 kHz
- Low Supply Current
  - LPV321-N: 9 µA
  - LPV358-N: 15 µA
  - LPV324-N: 28 µA
- Rail-to-Rail Output Swing at 100 kΩ Load:
  - $V^+$ = 3.5 mV
  - $V^-$ = 90 mV
  - $V_{CM}$ = −0.2 V to $V^+$ = 0.8 V

2 Applications
- Active Filters
- General-Purpose Low Voltage Applications
- General-Purpose Portable Devices

3 Description
The LPV3xx-N are low power (9-µA per channel at 5 V) versions of the LMV3xx op amps. This is another addition to the LMV family of commodity op amps.

The LPV3xx-N are the most cost effective solutions for the applications where low voltage, low power operation, space saving and low price are needed. The LPV3xx-N have rail-to-rail output swing capability and the input common-mode voltage range includes ground. They all exhibit excellent speed-power ratio, achieving 152 kHz of bandwidth with a supply current of only 9 µA.

The LPV321-N is available in space saving 5-Pin SC70, which is approximately half the size of 5-Pin SOT-23. The small package saves space on PC boards, and enables the design of small portable electronic devices. It also allows the designer to place the device closer to the signal source to reduce noise pickup and increase signal integrity.

The chips are built with Texas Instruments's advanced submicron silicon-gate BiCMOS process. The LPV3xx-N have bipolar input and output stages for improved noise performance and higher output current drive.

Device Information (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART NUMBER</th>
<th>PACKAGE</th>
<th>BODY SIZE (NOM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LPV321-N</td>
<td>SC70 (5)</td>
<td>2.00 mm x 1.25 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SOT-23 (5)</td>
<td>2.90 mm x 1.60 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPV358-N</td>
<td>SOIC (8)</td>
<td>4.90 mm x 3.91 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VSSOP (8)</td>
<td>3.00 mm x 3.00 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPV324-N</td>
<td>SOIC (14)</td>
<td>8.65 mm x 3.91 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TSSOP (14)</td>
<td>5.00 mm x 4.40 mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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 D (March 2013) to Revision E

- 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

- Deleted Soldering temperature (235°C maximum) .................................................. 4

- Changed Thermal Resistance, $R_{\theta JA}$ values From: 478 To: 296.7 (SC70), From: 265 To: 206.6 (SOT-23), From: 190 To: 130.1 (8-Pin SOIC), From: 235 To: 187.5 (VSSOP), From: 145 To: 103.9 (14-Pin SOIC), From: 155 To: 132.7 (TSSOP) .................................................. 4

Changes from Revision C (March 2013) to Revision D

- Changed layout of National Semiconductor Data Sheet to TI format ........................................... 1
### Pin Configuration and Functions

#### Pin Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>TYPE(1)</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+IN</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Noninverting input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN A+</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Noninverting input, channel A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN B+</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Noninverting input, channel B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN C+</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Noninverting input, channel C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN D+</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Noninverting input, channel D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>−IN</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Inverting input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN A−</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Inverting input, channel A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN B−</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Inverting input, channel B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN C−</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Inverting input, channel C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN D−</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Inverting input, channel D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUTPUT</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUT A</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Output, channel A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUT B</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Output, channel B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUT C</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Output, channel C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUT D</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Output, channel D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V+</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Positive (highest) power supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V−</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Negative (lowest) power supply</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) I = Input, O = Output, P = Power
6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Differential input voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply voltage (V⁺–V⁻)</td>
<td>±Supply voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output short circuit to V⁺</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output short circuit to V⁻</td>
<td>See(2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction temperature, T_J(MAX)(4)</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage temperature, T_stg</td>
<td>–65</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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) Shorting output to V⁺ will adversely affect reliability.

(3) Shorting output to V⁻ will adversely affect reliability.

(4) The maximum power dissipation is a function of T_J(MAX) and R_θJA. The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is P_D = (T_J(MAX) – T_A) / R_θJA. All numbers apply for packages soldered directly onto a PCB.

6.2 ESD Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device and Package</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LPV321-N in DBV and DCK Packages</td>
<td>±1500</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPV358-N in D and DGK Packages</td>
<td>±1500</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPV324-N in D and PW Packages</td>
<td>±2000</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supply voltage</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating temperature</td>
<td>–40</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.4 Thermal Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THERMAL METRIC(1)</th>
<th>LPV321-N</th>
<th>LPV324-N</th>
<th>LPV358-N</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DBV (SOT-23)</td>
<td>DCK (SC70)</td>
<td>DGK (VSSOP)</td>
<td>D (SOIC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 PINS</td>
<td>5 PINS</td>
<td>8 PINS</td>
<td>8 PINS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R_θUA Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance</td>
<td>206.6</td>
<td>296.7</td>
<td>187.5</td>
<td>130.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R_θUC(top) Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance</td>
<td>167.2</td>
<td>128.1</td>
<td>77.7</td>
<td>74.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R_UB Junction-to-board thermal resistance</td>
<td>65.5</td>
<td>74.3</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>70.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ψJT Junction-to-top characterization parameter</td>
<td>50.2</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ψJB Junction-to-board characterization parameter</td>
<td>65.1</td>
<td>73.6</td>
<td>106.5</td>
<td>70.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R_θUC(bot) Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics application report.
6.5 DC Electrical Characteristics – 2.7 V

\( T_J = 25^\circ C, V^+ = 2.7 \text{ V}, V^- = 0 \text{ V}, V_{CM} = 1 \text{ V}, V_O = V^+\div2, \) and \( R_L > 1 \text{ M}\Omega \) (unless otherwise noted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN(1)</th>
<th>TYP(2)</th>
<th>MAX(1)</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( V_{OS} )</td>
<td>Input offset voltage</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( TCV_{OS} )</td>
<td>Input offset voltage average drift</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>( \mu \text{V/}^\circ \text{C} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_B )</td>
<td>Input bias current</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>nA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{OS} )</td>
<td>Input offset current</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>nA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMRR</td>
<td>Common mode rejection ratio</td>
<td>0 V \leq V_{CM} \leq 1.7 V</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSRR</td>
<td>Power supply rejection ratio</td>
<td>2.7 V \leq V^+ \leq 5 V, V_O = 1 V, V_{CM} = 1 V</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{CM} )</td>
<td>Input common-mode voltage</td>
<td>For CMRR \geq 50 dB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>–0.2</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_O )</td>
<td>Output swing</td>
<td>( R_L = 100 \text{ k}\Omega ) to 1.35 V</td>
<td>( V^+ \div 100 )</td>
<td>1.35 V</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_S )</td>
<td>Supply current</td>
<td>LPV321-N</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>\mu\text{A}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LPV358-N, both amplifiers</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>\mu\text{A}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LPV324-N, all four amplifiers</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>\mu\text{A}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) All limits are specified by testing or statistical analysis.
(2) Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm as determined at the time of characterization. Actual typical values may vary over time and will also depend on the application and configuration. The typical values are not tested and are not ensured on shipped production material.

6.6 AC Electrical Characteristics – 2.7 V

\( T_J = 25^\circ C, V^+ = 2.7 \text{ V}, V^- = 0 \text{ V}, V_{CM} = 1 \text{ V}, V_O = V^+\div2, \) and \( R_L > 1 \text{ M}\Omega \) (unless otherwise noted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN(1)</th>
<th>TYP(2)</th>
<th>MAX(1)</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GBWP</td>
<td>Gain-bandwidth product</td>
<td>( C_L = 22 \text{ pF} )</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>kHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \Phi_m )</td>
<td>Phase margin</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>°</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( G_m )</td>
<td>Gain margin</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>dB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( e_n )</td>
<td>Input-referred voltage noise</td>
<td>( f = 1 \text{ kHz} )</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>nV/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( i_n )</td>
<td>Input-referred current noise</td>
<td>( f = 1 \text{ kHz} )</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>pA/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) All limits are specified by testing or statistical analysis.
(2) Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm as determined at the time of characterization. Actual typical values may vary over time and will also depend on the application and configuration. The typical values are not tested and are not ensured on shipped production material.

6.7 DC Electrical Characteristics – 5 V

\( T_J = 25^\circ C, V^+ = 5 \text{ V}, V^- = 0 \text{ V}, V_{CM} = 2 \text{ V}, V_O = V^+\div2, \) and \( R_L > 1 \text{ M}\Omega \) (unless otherwise noted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN(1)</th>
<th>TYP(2)</th>
<th>MAX(1)</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( V_{OS} )</td>
<td>Input offset voltage</td>
<td>( T_J = 25^\circ C )</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( T_J = –40^\circ C ) to 85°C</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( TCV_{OS} )</td>
<td>Input offset voltage average drift</td>
<td>( T_J = 25^\circ C )</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>( \mu \text{V/}^\circ \text{C} )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( T_J = –40^\circ C ) to 85°C</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>nA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_B )</td>
<td>Input bias current</td>
<td>( T_J = 25^\circ C )</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>nA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( T_J = –40^\circ C ) to 85°C</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>nA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMRR</td>
<td>Common mode rejection ratio</td>
<td>0 V \leq V_{CM} \leq 4 V</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSRR</td>
<td>Power supply rejection ratio</td>
<td>2.7 V \leq V^+ \leq 5 V, V_O = 1 V, V_{CM} = 1 V</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) All limits are specified by testing or statistical analysis.
(2) Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm as determined at the time of characterization. Actual typical values may vary over time and will also depend on the application and configuration. The typical values are not tested and are not ensured on shipped production material.
DC Electrical Characteristics – 5 V (continued)

\( T_J = 25^\circ C, V^+ = 5 \text{ V}, V^- = 0 \text{ V}, V_{CM} = 2 \text{ V}, V_O = V^+/2, \) and \( R_L > 1 \text{ M} \Omega \) (unless otherwise noted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN(^{(1)})</th>
<th>TYP(^{(2)})</th>
<th>MAX(^{(1)})</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( V_{CM} )</td>
<td>Input common-mode voltage</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>–0.2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For CMRR ( \geq 50 \text{ dB} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( A_V )</td>
<td>Large signal voltage gain(^{(3)}) ( R_L = 100 \text{ k} \Omega )</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>V/mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( T_J = 25^\circ C )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V/mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( T_J = -40^\circ C ) to 85^\circ C )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V/mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_O )</td>
<td>Output swing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>90</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sourcing ( R_L = 100 \text{ k} \Omega ) to 2.5 \text{ V} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>90</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( T_J = 25^\circ C )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( T_J = -40^\circ C ) to 85^\circ C )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>220</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( V^+ = 0 \text{ V}, V^- = 0 \text{ V} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( R_L = 100 \text{ k} \Omega ) to 2.5 \text{ V} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( T_J = 25^\circ C )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( T_J = -40^\circ C ) to 85^\circ C )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_O )</td>
<td>Output short circuit current sourcing ( V_O = 0 \text{ V} )</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LPV3xx-N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_O )</td>
<td>Output short circuit current sinking ( V_O = 0 \text{ V} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LPV321-N, ( V_O = 5 \text{ V} )</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LPV324-N, ( V_O = 5 \text{ V} )</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_S )</td>
<td>Supply current</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>( \mu \text{A} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LPV321-N</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>( \mu \text{A} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( T_J = 25^\circ C )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>( \mu \text{A} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( T_J = -40^\circ C ) to 85^\circ C )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( \mu \text{A} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LPV358-N, Both amplifiers</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>( \mu \text{A} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( T_J = 25^\circ C )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>( \mu \text{A} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( T_J = -40^\circ C ) to 85^\circ C )</td>
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<td></td>
<td>( \mu \text{A} )</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LPV324-N, All four amplifiers</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td>( \mu \text{A} )</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( T_J = 25^\circ C )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>46</td>
<td>( \mu \text{A} )</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( T_J = -40^\circ C ) to 85^\circ C )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( \mu \text{A} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(3)}\) \( R_L \) is connected to \( V^- \). The output voltage is \( 0.5 \text{ V} \leq V_O \leq 4.5 \text{ V} \).

6.8 AC Electrical Characteristics – 5 V

\( T_J = 25^\circ C, V^+ = 5 \text{ V}, V^- = 0 \text{ V}, V_{CM} = 2 \text{ V}, V_O = V^+/2, \) and \( R_L > 1 \text{ M} \Omega \) (unless otherwise noted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN(^{(1)})</th>
<th>TYP(^{(2)})</th>
<th>MAX(^{(1)})</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
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<tr>
<td>( SR )</td>
<td>Slew rate(^{(3)})</td>
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<td>V/\mu s</td>
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<tr>
<td>( GBWP )</td>
<td>Gain-bandwidth product</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kHz</td>
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<tr>
<td>( \Phi_m )</td>
<td>Phase margin</td>
<td>87</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( G_m )</td>
<td>Gain margin</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( e_n )</td>
<td>Input-referred voltage noise</td>
<td>f = 1 kHz</td>
<td>146</td>
<td></td>
<td>nV/\sqrt{Hz}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( i_n )</td>
<td>Input-referred current noise</td>
<td>f = 1 kHz</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>pA/\sqrt{Hz}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(1)}\) All limits are specified by testing or statistical analysis.
\(^{(2)}\) Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm as determined at the time of characterization. Actual typical values may vary over time and will also depend on the application and configuration. The typical values are not tested and are not ensured on shipped production material.
\(^{(3)}\) Connected as voltage follower with 3V step input. Number specified is the slower of the positive and negative slew rates.
6.9 Typical Characteristics

$V_S = 5\, \text{V}$, single supply, and $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

### Figure 1. Supply Current vs Supply Voltage (LPV321-N)

### Figure 2. Input Current vs Temperature

### Figure 3. Sourcing Current vs Output Voltage

### Figure 4. Sourcing Current vs Output Voltage

### Figure 5. Sinking Current vs Output Voltage

### Figure 6. Sinking Current vs Output Voltage
Typical Characteristics (continued)

$V_S = 5\, \text{V}$, single supply, and $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

**Figure 7. Output Voltage Swing vs Supply Voltage**

**Figure 8. Input Voltage Noise vs Frequency**

**Figure 9. Input Current Noise vs Frequency**

**Figure 10. Input Current Noise vs Frequency**

**Figure 11. Crosstalk Rejection vs Frequency**

**Figure 12. PSRR vs Frequency**
Typical Characteristics (continued)

$V_S = 5 \text{ V}$, single supply, and $T_A = 25^\circ \text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

Figure 13. CMRR vs Frequency

Figure 14. CMRR vs Input Common Mode Voltage

Figure 15. CMRR vs Input Common Mode Voltage

Figure 16. $\Delta V_{OS}$ vs $V_{CM}$

Figure 17. $\Delta V_{OS}$ vs $V_{CM}$

Figure 18. Input Voltage vs Output Voltage
Typical Characteristics (continued)

$V_S = 5\, \text{V}$, single supply, and $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

![Input Voltage vs Output Voltage](image1)

![Open-Loop Frequency Response](image2)

![Open-Loop Frequency Response](image3)

![Gain and Phase vs Capacitive Load](image4)

![Slew Rate vs Supply Voltage](image5)
Typical Characteristics (continued)

$V_S = 5\, \text{V, single supply, and } T_A = 25^\circ\text{C (unless otherwise noted)}$
Typical Characteristics (continued)

$V_S = 5\, \text{V}$, single supply, and $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise noted)

Figure 31. Stability vs Capacitive Load

Figure 32. Stability vs Capacitive Load

Figure 33. THD vs Frequency

Figure 34. Open-Loop Output Impedance vs Frequency

Figure 35. Short Circuit Current vs Temperature (Sinking)

Figure 36. Short Circuit Current vs Temperature (Sourcing)
7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview
The LPV321-N, LPV358-N, and LPV324-N devices are micropower (10-µA) versions of the popular LMV3xx-N. The LPV321-N is the single-channel version. The LPV358-N is the dual, and the LPV324-N is the quad. The LPV32x-N are the most cost effective solution for applications where low power and low voltage operation, space efficiency, and low-price are important. The LPV3x-N have rail-to-rail output swing capability and the input common-mode voltage range includes ground. They all exhibit excellent speed to power ratio, achieving 152 kHz of bandwidth and 0.1-V/µs slew rate with 10 mA of supply current.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram

7.3 Feature Description

7.3.1 Size
The small footprints of the LPV3xx-N packages save space on printed circuit boards, and enable the design of smaller electronic products (such as cellular phones, pagers, or other portable systems). The low profile of the LPV3xx-N make them possible to use in PCMCIA type III cards.

7.3.2 Signal Integrity
Signals can pick up noise between the signal source and the amplifier. By using a physically smaller amplifier package, the LPV3xx-N can be placed closer to the signal source, reducing noise pickup and increasing signal integrity.

7.3.3 Simplified Board Layout
These products help avoid using long printed-circuit traces in the PCB. This means no additional components, such as capacitors and resistors, are needed to filter out unwanted signals due to the interference between the long printed-circuit traces.

7.3.4 Low Supply Current
These devices help maximize battery life. They are ideal for battery powered systems.

7.3.5 Low Supply Voltage
TI provides ensured performance at 2.7 V and 5 V. These specifications ensure operation throughout the battery lifetime.

7.3.6 Rail-to-Rail Output
Rail-to-rail output swing provides maximum possible dynamic range at the output. This is particularly important when operating on low-supply voltages.
Feature Description (continued)

7.3.7 Input Includes Ground

Allows direct sensing near GND in single supply operation.

The differential input voltage may be larger than $V^+$ without damaging the device. Protection should be provided to prevent the input voltages from going negative more than $-0.3 \text{ V}$ (at 25°C). An input clamp diode with a resistor to the IC input terminal can be used.

7.4 Device Functional Modes

The LPV3xx-N can be operated as a single-supply or a dual-supply operational amplifier depending on the application.

7.4.1 Capacitive Load Tolerance

The LPV3xx-N can directly drive 200 pF in unity-gain without oscillation. The unity-gain follower is the most sensitive configuration to capacitive loading. Direct capacitive loading reduces the phase margin of amplifiers. The combination of the amplifier’s output impedance and the capacitive load induces phase lag. This results in either an underdamped pulse response or oscillation. To drive a heavier capacitive load, circuit in Figure 37 can be used.

Figure 37. Indirectly Driving A Capacitive Load Using Resistive Isolation

In Figure 37, the isolation resistor ($R_{ISO}$) and the load capacitor ($C_L$) form a pole to increase stability by adding more phase margin to the overall system. The desired performance depends on the value of $R_{ISO}$. The bigger the $R_{ISO}$ resistor value, the more stable $V_{OUT}$ is. Figure 38 is an output waveform of Figure 37 using 100 kΩ for $R_{ISO}$ and 1000 pF for $C_L$.

Figure 38. Pulse Response of the LPV324 Circuit in Figure 37
Device Functional Modes (continued)

The circuit in Figure 39 is an improvement to the one in Figure 37 because it provides DC accuracy as well as AC stability. If there were a load resistor in Figure 37, the output would be voltage divided by $R_{ISO}$ and the load resistor. Instead, in Figure 39, $R_F$ provides the DC accuracy by using feed-forward techniques to connect $V_{IN}$ to $R_L$. Caution is needed in choosing the value of $R_F$ due to the input bias current of the LPV3xx-N. $C_F$ and $R_{ISO}$ serve to counteract the loss of phase margin by feeding the high frequency component of the output signal back to the amplifier's inverting input, thereby preserving phase margin in the overall feedback loop. Increased capacitive drive is possible by increasing the value of $C_F$. This in turn slows down the pulse response.

![Figure 39. Indirectly Driving A Capacitive Load With DC Accuracy](image)

7.4.2 Input Bias Current Cancellation

The LPV3xx-N family has a bipolar input stage. The typical input bias current of LPV3xx-N is 1.5 nA with 5-V supply. Thus a 100-kΩ input resistor causes 0.15 mV of error voltage. By balancing the resistor values at both inverting and noninverting inputs, the error caused by the amplifier's input bias current is reduced. The circuit in Figure 40 shows how to cancel the error caused by input bias current.

![Figure 40. Cancelling the Error Caused by Input Bias Current](image)
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

The LPV3xx-N family of amplifiers is specified for operation from 2.7 V to 5 V (±1.35 V to ±2.5 V). Many of the specifications apply from –40°C to 125°C. They provide ground-sensing inputs as well as rail-to-rail output swing. Parameters that can exhibit significant variance with regard to operating voltage or temperature are presented in the *Typical Characteristics*.

8.2 Typical Applications

8.2.1 Simple Low-Pass Active Filter

A simple low-pass filter is shown in Figure 41.

![Figure 41. Simple Low-Pass Active Filter Schematic](image)

8.2.1.1 Design Requirements

The low-pass filter is shown in Figure 41 passes low frequencies and attenuate frequencies above corner frequency (fc) at a roll-off rate of 20 dB/Decade.

8.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

The low-frequency gain \( \omega \rightarrow 0 \) is defined by \(-R_3/R_1\). This allows low-frequency gains other than unity to be obtained. The filter has a –20 dB/decade roll-off after its corner frequency \( f_c \). \( R_2 \) must be chosen equal to the parallel combination of \( R_1 \) and \( R_3 \) to minimize errors due to bias current. The frequency response of the filter is shown in Figure 42.

\[
A_C = -\frac{R_3}{R_1}
\]

\[
f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi R_3 C_1}
\]

\[
R_2 = R_1 || R_3
\]

Equation (1)
Typical Applications (continued)

Note that the single op amp active filters are used in to the applications that require low quality factor, \( Q \leq 10 \), low frequency \( \leq 5 \) kHz, and low gain \( \leq 10 \), or a small value for the product of gain times \( Q \leq 100 \). The op amp must have an open loop voltage gain at the highest frequency of interest at least 50 times larger than the gain of the filter at this frequency. In addition, the selected op amp must have a slew rate that meets the requirements in Equation 2.

\[
\text{Slew Rate} \geq 0.5 \times (\omega_h V_{\text{OPP}}) \times 10^{-6} \text{V/\mu sec}
\]

where

- \( \omega_h \) is the highest frequency of interest
- \( V_{\text{OPP}} \) is the output peak-to-peak voltage

\[ f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi R_3 C_1} \]

\[ 20 \log \left( \frac{R_3}{R_1} \right) \]

\[ -20 \text{ dB/ decade} \]

\[ \text{Gain (dB)} \]

\[ f (\log) \]

\[ f_c \]

**Figure 42. Frequency Response of Simple Low-pass Active Filter**

8.2.1.3 Application Curve

8.2.2 Difference Amplifier

The difference amplifier allows the subtraction of two voltages or, as a special case, the cancellation of a signal common to two inputs. It is useful as a computational amplifier in making a differential to single-ended conversion or in rejecting a common mode signal.

\[ V_{\text{OUT}} = \left( \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_3 + R_4} \right) \frac{R_4}{R_1} V_2 - \frac{R_2}{R_1} V_1 + \left( \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_3 + R_4} \right) \frac{R_3}{R_1} \times \frac{V^+}{2} \]

for \( R_1 = R_3 \) and \( R_2 = R_4 \)

\[ V_{\text{OUT}} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} (V_2 - V_1) + \frac{V^+}{2} \]

\[ (3) \]

8.2.3 Instrumentation Circuits

The input impedance of the previous difference amplifier is set by the resistor \( R_1, R_2, R_3, \) and \( R_4 \). To eliminate the problems of low input impedance, one way is to use a voltage follower ahead of each input as shown in the following two instrumentation amplifiers.
Typical Applications (continued)

8.2.3.1 Three Operating Amplifier Instrumentation

The quad LPV324 can be used to build a three-op-amp instrumentation amplifier as shown in Figure 44

![Figure 44. Three-op-amp Instrumentation Amplifier Schematic](image)

The first stage of this instrumentation amplifier is a differential-input, differential-output amplifier, with two voltage followers. These two voltage followers assure that the input impedance is over 100 MΩ. The gain of this instrumentation amplifier is set by the ratio of $R_3/R_1$. $R_3$ should equal $R_1$ and $R_4$ equal $R_2$. Matching of $R_3$ to $R_1$ and $R_4$ to $R_2$ affects the CMRR. For good CMRR over temperature, low drift resistors should be used. Making $R_4$ slightly smaller than $R_2$ and adding a trim pot equal to twice the difference between $R_2$ and $R_4$ will allow the CMRR to be adjusted for optimum.

8.2.3.2 Two Operating Amplifier Instrumentation

A two-op-amp instrumentation amplifier can also be used to make a high-input-impedance DC differential amplifier (Figure 45). As in the three-op-amp circuit, this instrumentation amplifier requires precise resistor matching for good CMRR. $R_4$ should equal to $R_1$ and $R_3$ must equal $R_2$.

![Figure 45. Two-op-amp Instrumentation Amplifier Schematic](image)

$$V_O = \left(1 + \frac{R_4}{R_3}\right)(V_2 - V_1), \text{ where } R_1 = R_4 \text{ and } R_2 = R_3$$

As shown: $V_O = 2(V_2 - V_1)$

(4)

8.2.3.3 Single-Supply Inverting Amplifier

There may be cases where the input signal going into the amplifier is negative. Because the amplifier is operating in single supply voltage, a voltage divider using $R_3$ and $R_4$ is implemented to bias the amplifier so the input signal is within the input common-common voltage range of the amplifier. The capacitor $C_1$ is placed between the inverting input and resistor $R_1$ to block the DC signal going into the AC signal source, $V_{IN}$. The values of $R_1$ and $C_1$ affect the cutoff frequency in Equation 5.

$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi R_1 C_1}$$

(5)
Typical Applications (continued)

As a result, the output signal is centered around mid-supply (if the voltage divider provides $V^+/2$ at the non-inverting input). The output can swing to both rails, maximizing the signal-to-noise ratio in a low voltage system.

![Single-Supply Inverting Amplifier](image)

$$V_{\text{OUT}} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} V_{\text{IN}}$$ (6)

9 Power Supply Recommendations

The LPV3xx-N is specified for operation from 2.7 V to 5.5 V; many specifications apply from –40°C to 125°C. Parameters that can exhibit significant variance with regard to operating voltage or temperature are presented in the Typical Characteristics.

Place 0.1-µF bypass capacitors close to the power-supply pins to reduce errors coupling in from noisy or high impedance power supplies. For more detailed information on bypass capacitor placement, see Layout Guidelines section.
10 Layout

10.1 Layout Guidelines

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

- Noise can propagate into analog circuitry through the power pins of the circuit as a whole and 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, paying attention to the flow of the ground current. For more detailed information, see Circuit Board Layout Techniques (SLOA089).

- 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 Figure 47.

- 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 Example

Figure 47. Operational Amplifier Board Layout for Noninverting Configuration
11 Device and Documentation Support

11.1 Device Support

11.1.1 Development Support
- LPV321-N PSpice Model (SNOM026)
- LPV358-N PSpice Model (SNOM022)
- LPV324-N PSpice Model (SNOM027)
- TINA-TI SPICE-Based Analog Simulation Program
- DIP Adapter Evaluation Module
- TI Universal Operational Amplifier Evaluation Module
- TI Filterpro Software

11.2 Documentation Support

11.2.1 Related Documentation
For related documentation see the following:
- *Handbook of Operational Amplifier Applications* (SBOA092)
- *Compensate Transimpedance Amplifiers Intuitively* (SBOA055)
- *Circuit Board Layout Techniques* (SLOA089)
- *AN-1803 Design Considerations for a Transimpedance Amplifier* (SNOA515)

11.3 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTS</th>
<th>PRODUCT FOLDER</th>
<th>SAMPLE &amp; BUY</th>
<th>TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS</th>
<th>TOOLS &amp; SOFTWARE</th>
<th>SUPPORT &amp; COMMUNITY</th>
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<td>LPV321-N</td>
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<td>Click here</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPV324-N</td>
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<td>Click here</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.4 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates
To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. In the upper right corner, click on Alert me to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

11.5 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.

11.6 Trademarks
E2E is a trademark of Texas Instruments. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.
11.7 Electrostatic Discharge Caution

These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

11.8 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.
### Packaging Information

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<th>Op Temp (°C)</th>
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<td>LPV358M</td>
<td>Samples</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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.

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Addendum-Page 1
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/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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### TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

#### TAPE DIMENSIONS

**Device**

- **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**

**LPV321M5/NOPB**
- SOT-23
- DBV
- 5
- 1000
- 178.0
- 8.4
- 3.2
- 3.2
- 1.4
- 4.0
- 8.0
- Q3

**LPV321M5X/NOPB**
- SOT-23
- DBV
- 5
- 3000
- 178.0
- 8.4
- 3.2
- 3.2
- 1.4
- 4.0
- 8.0
- Q3

**LPV321M7**
- SC70
- DCK
- 5
- 1000
- 178.0
- 8.4
- 2.25
- 2.45
- 1.2
- 4.0
- 8.0
- Q3

**LPV321M7/NOPB**
- SC70
- DCK
- 5
- 1000
- 178.0
- 8.4
- 2.25
- 2.45
- 1.2
- 4.0
- 8.0
- Q3

**LPV321M7X/NOPB**
- SC70
- DCK
- 5
- 3000
- 178.0
- 8.4
- 2.25
- 2.45
- 1.2
- 4.0
- 8.0
- Q3

**LPV324MTX**
- TSSOP
- PW
- 14
- 2500
- 330.0
- 12.4
- 6.95
- 5.6
- 1.6
- 8.0
- 12.0
- Q1

**LPV324MTX/NOPB**
- TSSOP
- PW
- 14
- 2500
- 330.0
- 12.4
- 6.95
- 5.6
- 1.6
- 8.0
- 12.0
- Q1

**LPV358MM/NOPB**
- VSSOP
- DGK
- 8
- 1000
- 178.0
- 12.4
- 5.3
- 3.4
- 1.4
- 8.0
- 12.0
- Q1

**LPV358MMX/NOPB**
- VSSOP
- DGK
- 8
- 3500
- 330.0
- 12.4
- 5.3
- 3.4
- 1.4
- 8.0
- 12.0
- Q1

**LPV358MX**
- SOIC
- D
- 8
- 2500
- 330.0
- 12.4
- 6.5
- 5.4
- 2.0
- 8.0
- 12.0
- Q1

**LPV358MX/NOPB**
- SOIC
- D
- 8
- 2500
- 330.0
- 12.4
- 6.5
- 5.4
- 2.0
- 8.0
- 12.0
- Q1

---

*All dimensions are nominal.*
TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS

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<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Package Type</th>
<th>Package Drawing</th>
<th>Pins</th>
<th>SPQ</th>
<th>Length (mm)</th>
<th>Width (mm)</th>
<th>Height (mm)</th>
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*All dimensions are nominal
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.
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.
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.
⚠️ Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 each side.
⚠️ Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 each side.
E. Falls within JEDEC MO-153
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
4. Body dimensions do not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
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.
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.
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.
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-203 variation AA.
Example Board Layout

Stencilling Openings
Based on a stencilling thickness of .127mm (.005 inch).

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 stencilling design recommendations. Example stencilling design based on a 50% volumetric metal load solder paste. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencilling recommendations.
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