

# LMV721-N/LMV722 10MHz, Low Noise, Low Voltage, and Low Power Operational Amplifier

Check for Samples: [LMV721-N](#), [LMV722-N](#)

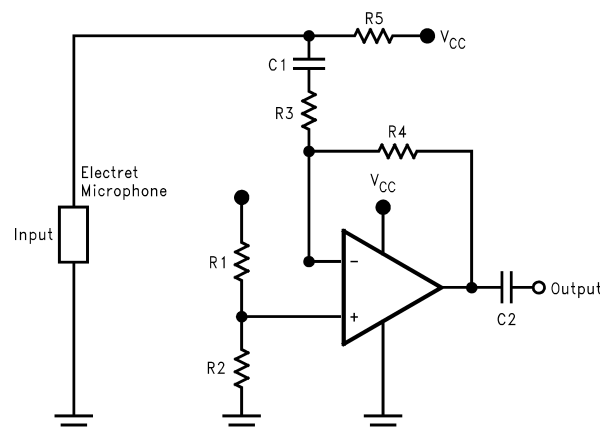
## FEATURES

- (For Typical, 5 V Supply Values; Unless Otherwise Noted)
- Ensured 2.2V and 5.0V Performance
- Low Supply Current LMV721-N/2 930 $\mu$ A/Amplifier at 2.2V
- High Unity-Gain Bandwidth 10MHz
- Rail-to-Rail Output Swing
  - at 600 $\Omega$  Load 120mV from Either Rail at 2.2V
  - at 2k $\Omega$  Load 50mV from Either Rail at 2.2V
- Input Common Mode Voltage Range Includes Ground
- Silicon Dust, SC70-5 Package 2.0x2.0x1.0 mm
- Input Voltage Noise 9 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  at f = 1KHz

## APPLICATIONS

- Cellular an Cordless Phones
- Active Filter and Buffers
- Laptops and PDAs
- Battery Powered Electronics

## Typical Application



**Figure 1. A Battery Powered Microphone Preamplifier**



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.



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**Absolute Maximum Ratings** <sup>(1)(2)</sup>

ESD Tolerance <sup>(3)</sup>	
Human Body Model	2000V
Machine Model	100V
Differential Input Voltage	± Supply Voltage
Supply Voltage ( $V^+ - V^-$ )	6V
Soldering Information	
Infrared or Convection (20 sec.)	235°C
Storage Temp. Range	-65°C to 150°C
Junction Temperature <sup>(4)</sup>	150°C

- (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is intended to be functional, but specific performance is not ensured. For ensured specifications and the test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics.
- (2) If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the Texas Instruments Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.
- (3) Human body model, 1.5 k $\Omega$  in series with 100 pF. Machine model, 200 $\Omega$  in series with 100 pF.
- (4) The maximum power dissipation is a function of  $T_{J(max)}$ ,  $\theta_{JA}$ , and  $T_A$ . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is  $P_D = (T_{J(max)} - T_A) / \theta_{JA}$ . All numbers apply for packages soldered directly into a PC board.

**Operating Ratings** <sup>(1)</sup>

Supply Voltage	2.2V to 5.5V
Temperature Range	-40°C $\leq T_J \leq$ 85°C
Thermal Resistance ( $\theta_{JA}$ )	
Silicon Dust SC70-5 Pkg	440°C/W
Tiny SOT-23 package	265 °C/W
SOIC package, 8-pin Surface Mount	190°C/W
VSSOP package, 8-Pin Mini Surface Mount	235 °C/W
SOIC package, 14-Pin Surface Mount	145°C/W

- (1) Applies to both single-supply and split-supply operation. Continuous short circuit operation at elevated ambient temperature can result in exceeding the maximum allowed junction temperature of 150°C. Output currents in excess of 30 mA over long term may adversely affect reliability.

**2.2V DC Electrical Characteristics**

Unless otherwise specified, all limits specified for  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .  $V^+ = 2.2\text{V}$ ,  $V^- = 0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{CM} = V^+/2$ ,  $V_O = V^+/2$  and  $R_L > 1\text{M}\Omega$ .

**Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

Parameter		Test Conditions	Typ <sup>(1)</sup>	Limit <sup>(2)</sup>	Units
$V_{OS}$	Input Offset Voltage		0.02	3 <b>3.5</b>	mV max
$TCV_{OS}$	Input Offset Voltage Average Drift		0.6		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
$I_B$	Input Bias Current		260		nA
$I_{OS}$	Input Offset Current		25		nA
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$0\text{V} \leq V_{CM} \leq 1.3\text{V}$	88	70 <b>64</b>	dB min
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$2.2\text{V} \leq V^+ \leq 5\text{V}$ , $V_O = 0$ , $V_{CM} = 0$	90	70 <b>64</b>	dB min
$V_{CM}$	Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	For CMRR $\geq$ 50dB	-0.30		V
			1.3		V
$A_V$	Large Signal Voltage Gain	$R_L = 600\Omega$ $V_O = 0.75\text{V}$ to $2.00\text{V}$	81	75 <b>60</b>	dB min
		$R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$ $V_O = 0.50\text{V}$ to $2.10\text{V}$	84	75 <b>60</b>	dB min

(1) Typical Values represent the most likely parametric norm.

(2) All limits are specified by testing or statistical analysis.

## 2.2V DC Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Unless otherwise specified, all limits specified for  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .  $V^+ = 2.2\text{V}$ ,  $V^- = 0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{\text{CM}} = V^+/2$ ,  $V_O = V^+/2$  and  $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$ .

**Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

Parameter		Test Conditions	Typ <sup>(1)</sup>	Limit <sup>(2)</sup>	Units
$V_O$	Output Swing	$R_L = 600\Omega$ to $V^+/2$	2.125	2.090 <b>2.065</b>	V min
			0.071	0.120 <b>0.145</b>	V max
		$R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$ to $V^+/2$	2.177	2.150 <b>2.125</b>	V min
			0.056	0.080 <b>0.105</b>	V max
$I_O$	Output Current	Sourcing, $V_O = 0\text{V}$ $V_{\text{IN}}(\text{diff}) = \pm 0.5\text{V}$	14.9	10.0 <b>5.0</b>	mA min
		Sinking, $V_O = 2.2\text{V}$ $V_{\text{IN}}(\text{diff}) = \pm 0.5\text{V}$	17.6	10.0 <b>5.0</b>	mA min
$I_S$	Supply Current	LMV721-N	0.93	1.2 <b>1.5</b>	mA max
		LMV722	1.81	2.2 <b>2.6</b>	

## 2.2V AC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits specified for  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .  $V^+ = 2.2\text{V}$ ,  $V^- = 0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{\text{CM}} = V^+/2$ ,  $V_O = V^+/2$  and  $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$ .

**Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

Parameter		Test Conditions	Typ <sup>(1)</sup>	Units
SR	Slew Rate	<sup>(2)</sup>	4.9	V/ $\mu\text{s}$
GBW	Gain-Bandwidth Product		10	MHz
$\Phi_m$	Phase Margin		67.4	Deg
$G_m$	Gain Margin		-9.8	dB
$e_n$	Input-Referred Voltage Noise	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$	9	nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
$i_n$	Input-Referred Current Noise	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$	0.3	pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$ $A_V = 1$ $R_L = 600\Omega$ , $V_O = 500\text{ mV}_{\text{PP}}$	0.004	%

(1) Typical Values represent the most likely parametric norm.

(2) Connected as voltage follower with 1V step input. Number specified is the slower of the positive and negative slew rate.

## 5V DC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits specified for  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .  $V^+ = 5\text{V}$ ,  $V^- = 0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{\text{CM}} = V^+/2$ ,  $V_O = V^+/2$  and  $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$ .

**Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

Parameter		Test Conditions	Typ <sup>(1)</sup>	Limit <sup>(2)</sup>	Units
$V_{\text{OS}}$	Input Offset Voltage		-0.08	3 <b>3.5</b>	mV max
$\text{TCV}_{\text{OS}}$	Input Offset Voltage Average Drift		0.6		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
$I_B$	Input Bias Current		260		nA
$I_{\text{OS}}$	Input Offset Current		25		nA
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$0\text{V} \leq V_{\text{CM}} \leq 4.1\text{V}$	89	70 <b>64</b>	dB min
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$2.2\text{V} \leq V^+ \leq 5.0\text{V}$ , $V_O = 0$ $V_{\text{CM}} = 0$	90	70 <b>64</b>	dB min
$V_{\text{CM}}$	Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	For CMRR $\geq 50\text{dB}$	-0.30		V
			4.1		V

(1) Typical Values represent the most likely parametric norm.

(2) All limits are specified by testing or statistical analysis.

## 5V DC Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Unless otherwise specified, all limits specified for  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .  $V^+ = 5\text{V}$ ,  $V^- = 0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{\text{CM}} = V^+/2$ ,  $V_O = V^+/2$  and  $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$ .

**Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

Parameter		Test Conditions	Typ <sup>(1)</sup>	Limit <sup>(2)</sup>	Units
$A_V$	Large Signal Voltage Gain	$R_L = 600\Omega$ $V_O = 0.75\text{V to } 4.80\text{V}$	87	80 <b>70</b>	dB min
		$R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$ , $V_O = 0.70\text{V to } 4.90\text{V}$ ,	94	85 <b>70</b>	dB min
$V_O$	Output Swing	$R_L = 600\Omega$ to $V^+/2$	4.882	4.840 <b>4.815</b>	V min
			0.134	0.190 <b>0.215</b>	V max
		$R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$ to $V^+/2$	4.952	4.930 <b>4.905</b>	V min
			0.076	0.110 <b>0.135</b>	V max
$I_O$	Output Current	Sourcing, $V_O = 0\text{V}$ $V_{\text{IN}}(\text{diff}) = \pm 0.5\text{V}$	52.6	25.0 <b>12.0</b>	mA min
		Sinking, $V_O = 5\text{V}$ $V_{\text{IN}}(\text{diff}) = \pm 0.5\text{V}$	23.7	15.0 <b>8.5</b>	mA min
$I_S$	Supply Current	LMV721-N	1.03	1.4 <b>1.7</b>	mA max
		LMV722	2.01	2.4 <b>2.8</b>	

## 5V AC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits specified for  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .  $V^+ = 5\text{V}$ ,  $V^- = 0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{\text{CM}} = V^+/2$ ,  $V_O = V^+/2$  and  $R_L > 1\text{ M}\Omega$ .

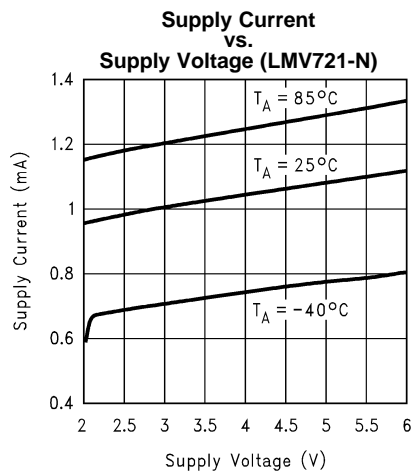
**Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

Parameter		Test Conditions	Typ <sup>(1)</sup>	Units
SR	Slew Rate	(2)	5.25	V/ $\mu\text{s}$
GBW	Gain-Bandwidth Product		10.0	MHz
$\Phi_m$	Phase Margin		72	Deg
$G_m$	Gain Margin		-11	dB
$e_n$	Input-Related Voltage Noise	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$	8.5	nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
$i_n$	Input-Referred Current Noise	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$	0.2	pa/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $A_V = 1$ $R_L = 600\Omega$ , $V_O = 1\text{ V}_{\text{PP}}$	0.001	%

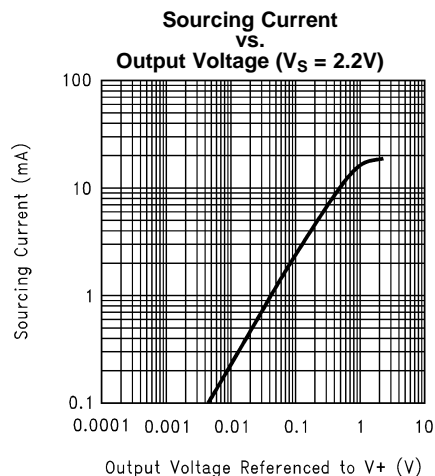
(1) Typical Values represent the most likely parametric norm.

(2) Connected as voltage follower with 1V step input. Number specified is the slower of the positive and negative slew rate.

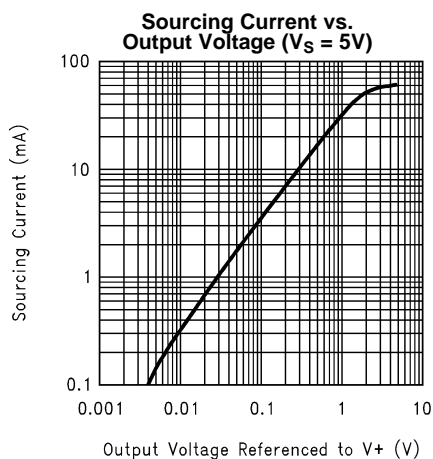
## Typical Performance Characteristics



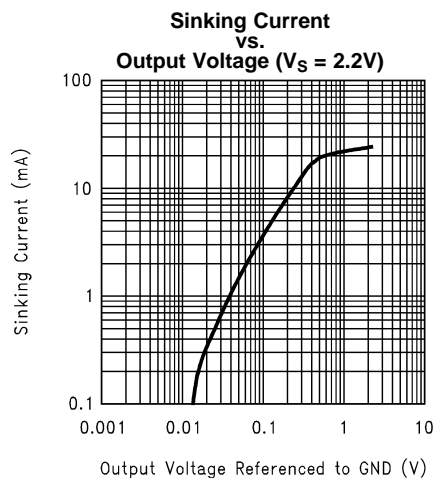
**Figure 2.**



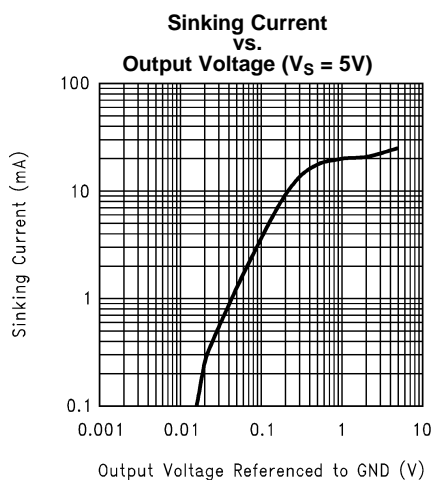
**Figure 3.**



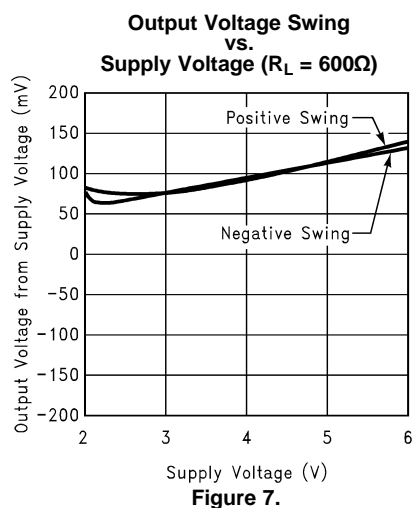
**Figure 4.**



**Figure 5.**

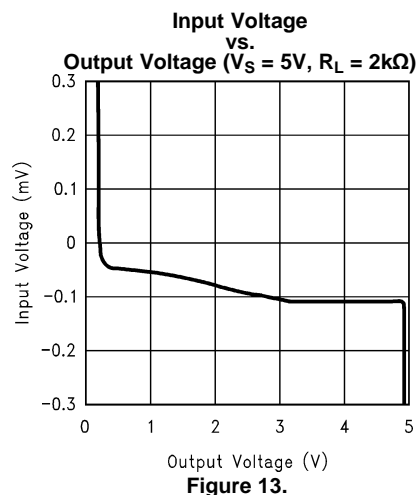
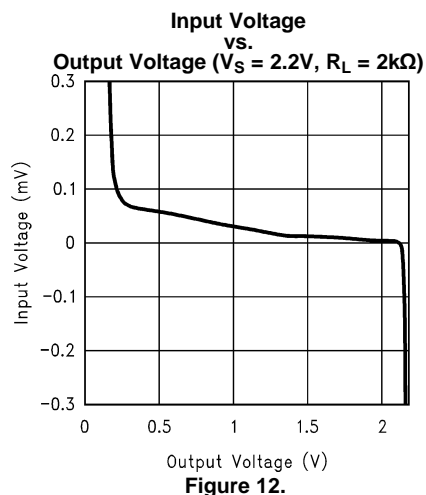
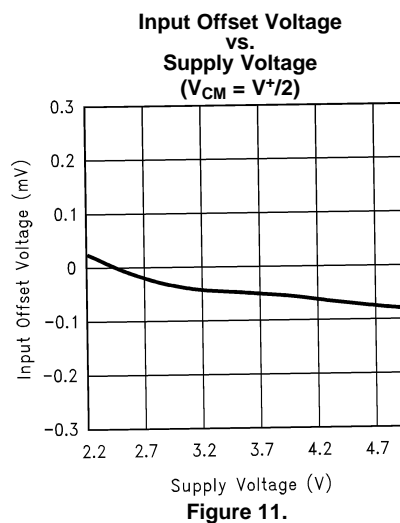
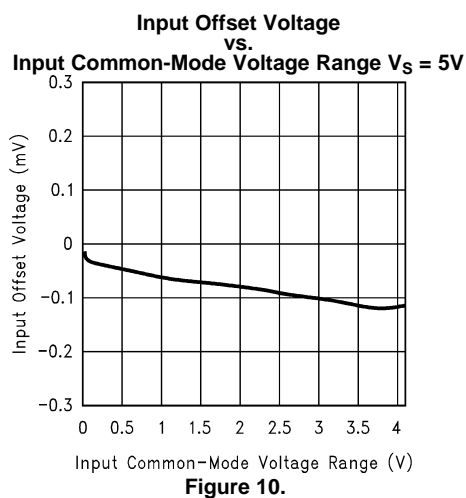
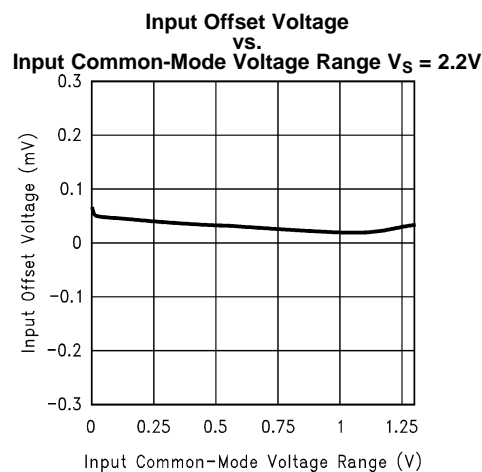
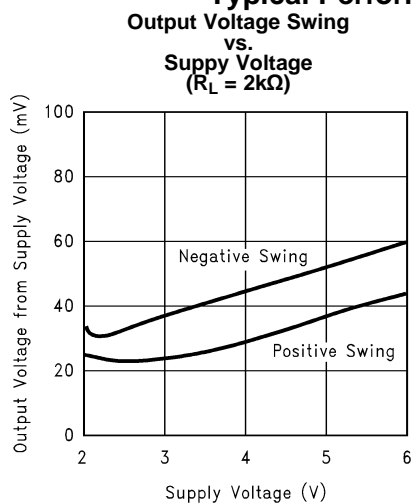


**Figure 6.**



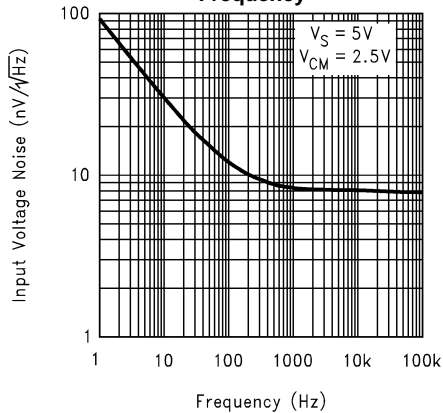
**Figure 7.**

## Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)



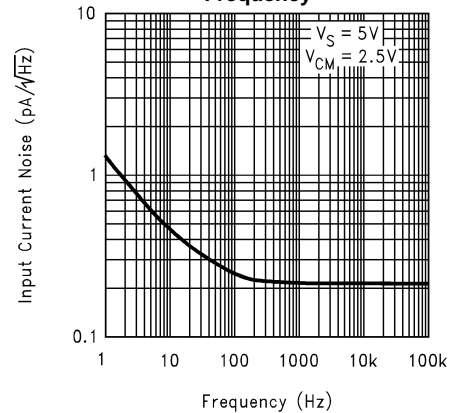
## Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

**Input Voltage Noise  
vs.  
Frequency**



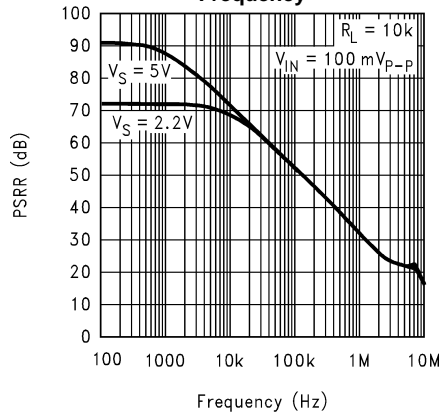
**Figure 14.**

**Input Current Noise  
vs.  
Frequency**



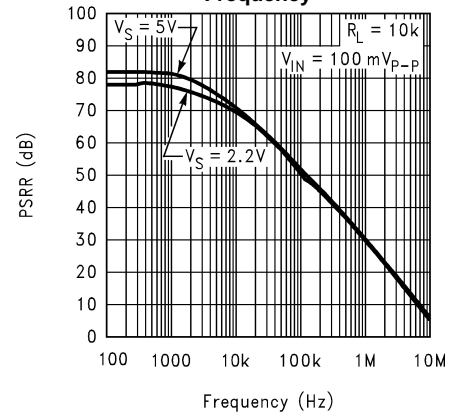
**Figure 15.**

**+PSRR  
vs.  
Frequency**



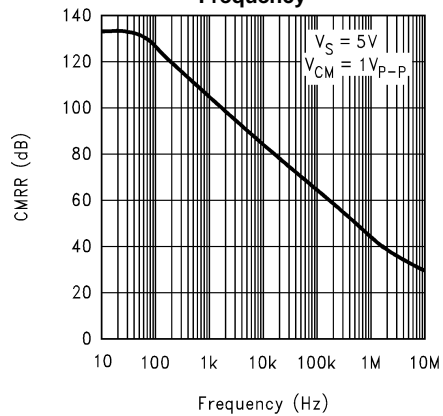
**Figure 16.**

**-PSRR  
vs.  
Frequency**



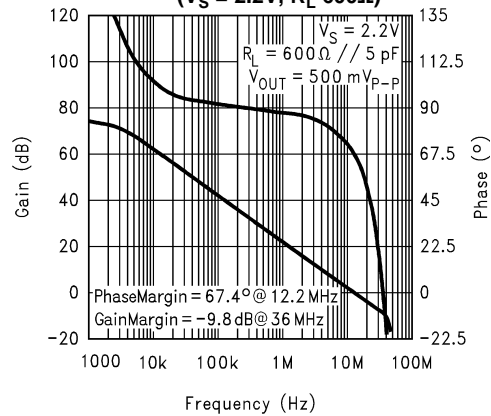
**Figure 17.**

**CMRR  
vs.  
Frequency**



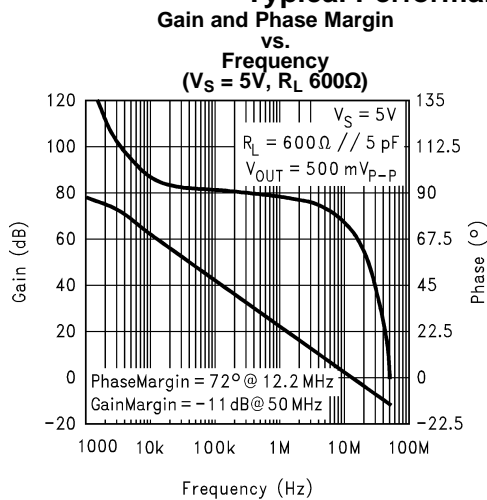
**Figure 18.**

**Gain and Phase Margin  
vs.  
Frequency  
( $V_S = 2.2V$ ,  $R_L = 600\Omega$ )**

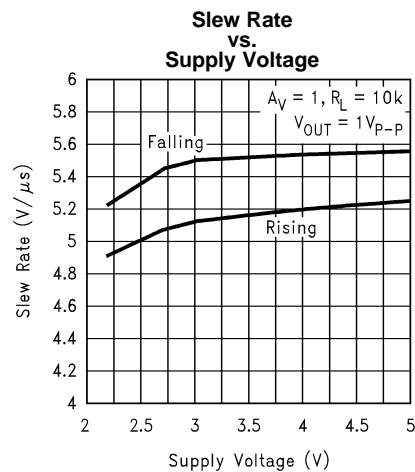


**Figure 19.**

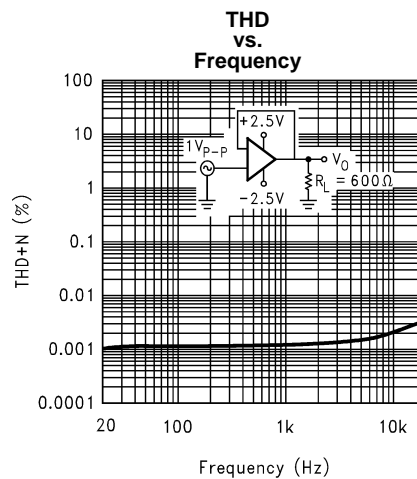
## Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)



**Figure 20.**



**Figure 21.**



**Figure 22.**



## APPLICATION NOTES

### BENEFITS OF THE LMV721-N/722 SIZE

The small footprints of the LMV721-N/722 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 LMV721-N/722 make them possible to use in PCMCIA type III cards.

**Signal Integrity** Signals can pick up noise between the signal source and the amplifier. By using a physically smaller amplifier package, the LMV721-N/722 can be placed closer to the signal source, reducing noise pickup and increasing signal integrity.

**Simplified Board Layout** These products help you to avoid using long pc traces in your pc board layout. This means that no additional components, such as capacitors and resistors, are needed to filter out the unwanted signals due to the interference between the long pc traces.

**Low Supply Current** These devices will help you to maximize battery life. They are ideal for battery powered systems.

**Low Supply Voltage** TI provides ensured performance at 2.2V and 5V. These specifications ensure operation throughout the battery lifetime.

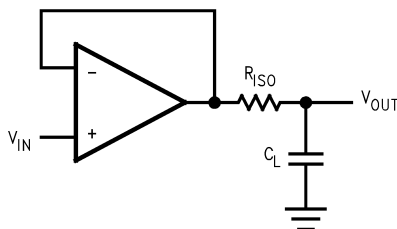
**Rail-to-Rail Output** Rail-to-rail output swing provides maximum possible dynamic range at the output. This is particularly important when operating on low supply voltages.

**Input Includes Ground** Allows direct sensing near GND in single supply operation.

Protection should be provided to prevent the input voltages from going negative more than  $-0.3\text{V}$  (at  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). An input clamp diode with a resistor to the IC input terminal can be used.

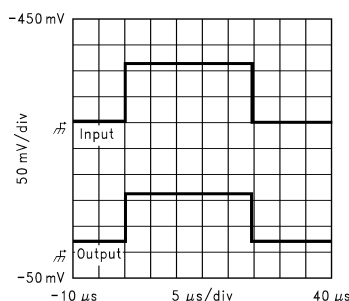
### CAPACITIVE LOAD TOLERANCE

The LMV721-N/722 can directly drive  $4700\text{pF}$  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 23](#) can be used.



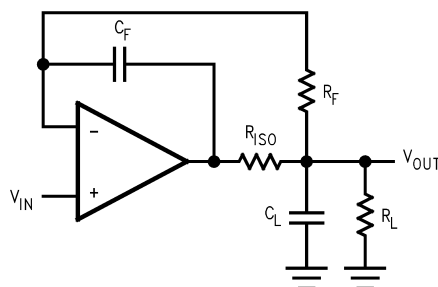
**Figure 23. Indirectly Driving A capacitive Load Using Resistive Isolation**

In [Figure 23](#), 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  $V_{OUT}$  will be. [Figure 24](#) is an output waveform of [Figure 23](#) using  $100\text{k}\Omega$  for  $R_{ISO}$  and  $2000\mu\text{F}$  for  $C_L$ .



**Figure 24. Pulse Response of the LMV721-N Circuit in Figure 23**

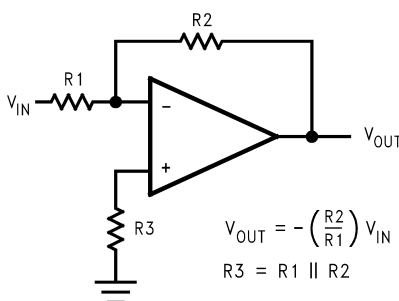
The circuit in Figure 25 is an improvement to the one in Figure 23 because it provides DC accuracy as well as AC stability. If there were a load resistor in Figure 23, the output would be voltage divided by  $R_{ISO}$  and the load resistor. Instead, in Figure 25,  $R_F$  provides the DC accuracy by 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 LMV721-N/722.  $C_F$  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 will slow down the pulse response.



**Figure 25. Indirectly Driving A Capacitive Load with DC Accuracy**

## INPUT BIAS CURRENT CANCELLATION

The LMV721-N/722 family has a bipolar input stage. The typical input bias current of LMV721-N/722 is 260nA with 5V supply. Thus a 100kΩ input resistor will cause 26mV of error voltage. By balancing the resistor values at both inverting and non-inverting inputs, the error caused by the amplifier's input bias current will be reduced. The circuit in Figure 26 shows how to cancel the error caused by input bias current.

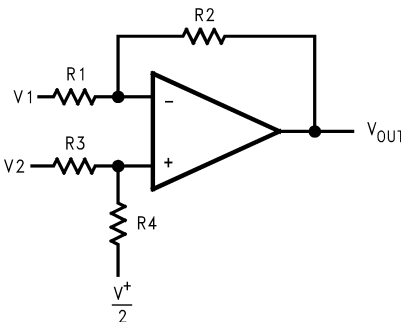


**Figure 26. Cancelling the Error Caused by Input Bias Current**

## TYPICAL SINGLE-SUPPLY APPLICATION CIRCUITS

### 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.



**Figure 27. Difference Application**

(1)

$$V_{OUT} = \left( \frac{R1+R2}{R3+R4} \right) \frac{R4}{R1} V_2 - \frac{R2}{R1} V_1 + \left( \frac{R1+R2}{R3+R4} \right) \frac{R3}{R1} \cdot \frac{V^+}{2}$$

for  $R1 = R3$  and  $R2 = R4$

$$V_{OUT} = \frac{R2}{R1} (V_2 - V_1) + \frac{V^+}{2}$$

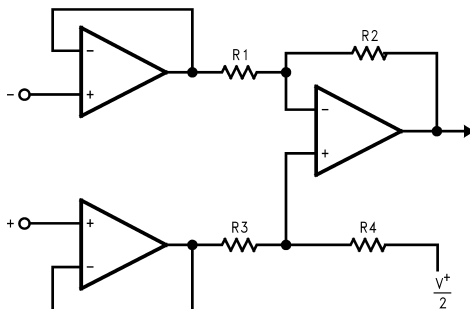
(2)

### 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.

#### Three-op-amp Instrumentation Amplifier

The LMV721-N/722 can be used to build a three-op-amp instrumentation amplifier as shown in [Figure 28](#)

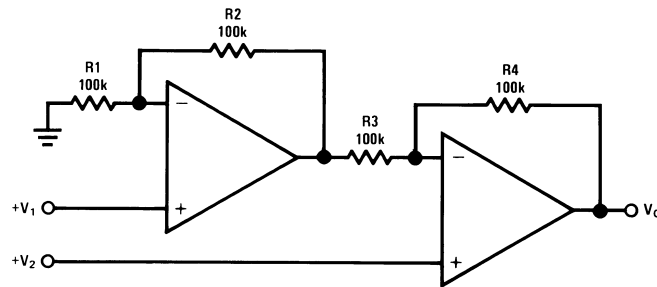


**Figure 28. Three-op-amp Instrumentation Amplifier**

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 100MΩ. The gain of this instrumentation amplifier is set by the ratio of  $R_2/R_1$ .  $R_3$  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.

### Two-op-amp Instrumentation Amplifier

A two-op-amp instrumentation amplifier can also be used to make a high-input impedance DC differential amplifier (Figure 29). As in the two-op-amp circuit, this instrumentation amplifier requires precise resistor matching for good CMRR.  $R_4$  should equal to  $R_1$  and  $R_3$  should equal  $R_2$ .



**Figure 29. Two-op-amp Instrumentation Amplifier**

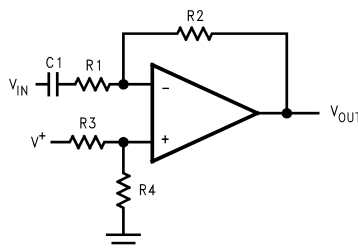
$$V_O = \left(1 + \frac{R_4}{R_3}\right)(V_2 - V_1), \text{ where } R_1 = R_4 \text{ and } R_2 = R_3$$

$$\text{As shown: } V_O = 2(V_2 - V_1) \quad (3)$$

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

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.



**Figure 30. Single-Supply Inverting Amplifier**

$$V_{OUT} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} V_{IN} \quad (4)$$

### Active Filter

#### Simple Low-Pass Active Filter

The simple low-pass filter is shown in Figure 31. Its low-pass 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  $-20\text{dB/decade}$  roll-off after its corner frequency  $f_c$ .  $R_2$  should be chosen equal to the parallel combination of  $R_1$  and  $R_3$  to minimize error due to bias current. The frequency response of the filter is shown in Figure 32.

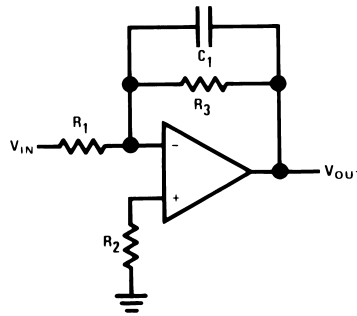


Figure 31. Simple Low-Pass Active Filter

$$A_L = -\frac{R_3}{R_1}$$

$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi R_3 C_1}$$

$$R_2 = R_1 \parallel R_3$$

(5)

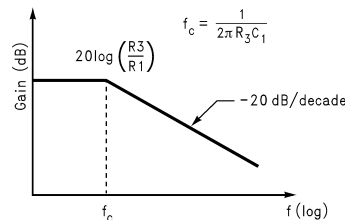


Figure 32. Frequency Response of Simple Low-pass Active Filter in Figure 31

Note that the single-op-amp active filters are used in to the applications that require low quality factor,  $Q(\leq 10)$ , low frequency ( $\leq 5\text{KHz}$ ), and low gain ( $\leq 10$ ), or a small value for the product of gain times  $Q(\leq 100)$ . The op amp should 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 should have a slew rate that meets the following requirement:

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

where

- $\omega_H$  is the highest frequency of interest
- $V_{OPP}$  is the output peak-to-peak voltage

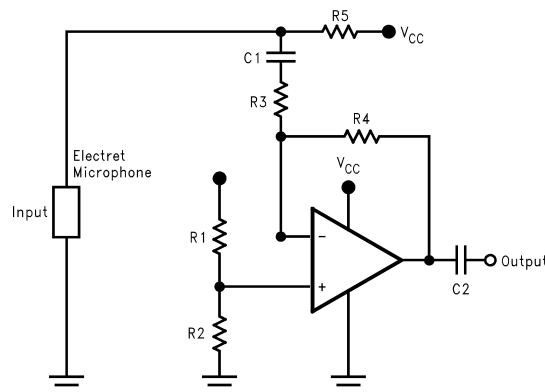
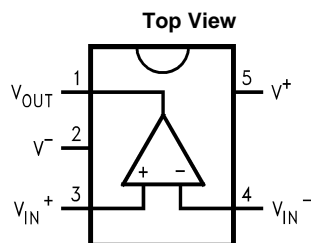


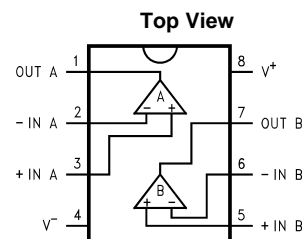
Figure 33. A Battery Powered Microphone Preamplifier

Here is a LMV721-N used as a microphone preamplifier. Since the LMV721-N is a low noise and low power op amp, it makes it an ideal candidate as a battery powered microphone preamplifier. The LMV721-N is connected in an inverting configuration. Resistors,  $R_1 = R_2 = 4.7\text{k}\Omega$ , sets the reference half way between  $V_{CC} = 3\text{V}$  and ground. Thus, this configures the op amp for single supply use. The gain of the preamplifier, which is 50 (34dB), is set by resistors  $R_3 = 10\text{k}\Omega$  and  $R_4 = 500\text{k}\Omega$ . The gain bandwidth product for the LMV721-N is 10 MHz. This is sufficient for most audio application since the audio range is typically from 20 Hz to 20kHz. A resistor  $R_5 = 5\text{k}\Omega$  is used to bias the electret microphone. Capacitors  $C_1 = C_2 = 4.7\mu\text{F}$  placed at the input and output of the op amp to block out the DC voltage offset.

## Connection Diagrams



**Figure 34. 5-Pin SC70 and SOT-23 Packages**  
See Package Numbers DCK0005A AND DBV0005A



**Figure 35. 8-Pin SOIC and VSSOP Packages**  
See Package Numbers D0008A and DGK0008A

## REVISION HISTORY

### Changes from Revision G (March 2013) to Revision H

### Page

- Changed layout of National Data Sheet to TI format ..... 14

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package   Pins	Package qty   Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
<a href="#">LMV721M5/NOPB</a>	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   5	1000   SMALL T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	A30A
LMV721M5/NOPB.A	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   5	1000   SMALL T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	A30A
<a href="#">LMV721M5X/NOPB</a>	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   5	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	A30A
LMV721M5X/NOPB.A	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBV)   5	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	A30A
<a href="#">LMV721M7/NOPB</a>	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK)   5	1000   SMALL T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	A20
LMV721M7/NOPB.A	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK)   5	1000   SMALL T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	A20
<a href="#">LMV721M7X/NOPB</a>	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK)   5	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	A20
LMV721M7X/NOPB.A	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK)   5	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	A20
<a href="#">LMV722M/NOPB</a>	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	95   TUBE	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LMV 722M
LMV722M/NOPB.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	95   TUBE	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LMV 722M
<a href="#">LMV722MM/NOPB</a>	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGK)   8	1000   SMALL T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	V722
LMV722MM/NOPB.A	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGK)   8	1000   SMALL T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	V722
<a href="#">LMV722MMX/NOPB</a>	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGK)   8	3500   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	V722
LMV722MMX/NOPB.A	Active	Production	VSSOP (DGK)   8	3500   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	V722
<a href="#">LMV722MX/NOPB</a>	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LMV 722M
LMV722MX/NOPB.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LMV 722M

<sup>(1)</sup> **Status:** For more details on status, see our [product life cycle](#).

<sup>(2)</sup> **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

<sup>(3)</sup> **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the [TI RoHS Statement](#) for additional information and value definition.

<sup>(4)</sup> **Lead finish/Ball material:** Parts 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.



<sup>(5)</sup> **MSL rating/Peak reflow:** The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

<sup>(6)</sup> **Part marking:** There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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**OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF LMV722-N :**

- Automotive : [LMV722-Q1](#)

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

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

## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
LMV721M5/NOPB	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	178.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
LMV721M5X/NOPB	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	178.0	8.4	3.2	3.2	1.4	4.0	8.0	Q3
LMV721M7/NOPB	SC70	DCK	5	1000	178.0	8.4	2.25	2.45	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q3
LMV721M7X/NOPB	SC70	DCK	5	3000	178.0	8.4	2.25	2.45	1.2	4.0	8.0	Q3
LMV722MM/NOPB	VSSOP	DGK	8	1000	178.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
LMV722MMX/NOPB	VSSOP	DGK	8	3500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
LMV722MX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.5	5.4	2.0	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)
LMV721M5/NOPB	SOT-23	DBV	5	1000	208.0	191.0	35.0
LMV721M5X/NOPB	SOT-23	DBV	5	3000	208.0	191.0	35.0
LMV721M7/NOPB	SC70	DCK	5	1000	208.0	191.0	35.0
LMV721M7X/NOPB	SC70	DCK	5	3000	208.0	191.0	35.0
LMV722MM/NOPB	VSSOP	DGK	8	1000	208.0	191.0	35.0
LMV722MMX/NOPB	VSSOP	DGK	8	3500	367.0	367.0	35.0
LMV722MX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	367.0	367.0	35.0

## TUBE



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (μm)	B (mm)
LMV722M/NOPB	D	SOIC	8	95	495	8	4064	3.05
LMV722M/NOPB.A	D	SOIC	8	95	495	8	4064	3.05



## 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. Reference JEDEC MO-178.
4. Body dimensions do not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
5. Support pin may differ or may not be present.

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

DBV0005A

SOT-23 - 1.45 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE:15X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214839/K 08/2024

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.

## EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DBV0005A

SOT-23 - 1.45 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



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

4214839/K 08/2024

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.

**DGK0008A****PACKAGE OUTLINE****VSSOP - 1.1 mm max height**

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



4214862/A 04/2023

**NOTES:**

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

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.



# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

DGK0008A

™ VSSOP - 1.1 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



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.

## EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DGK0008A

™ VSSOP - 1.1 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
SCALE: 15X

4214862/A 04/2023

NOTES: (continued)

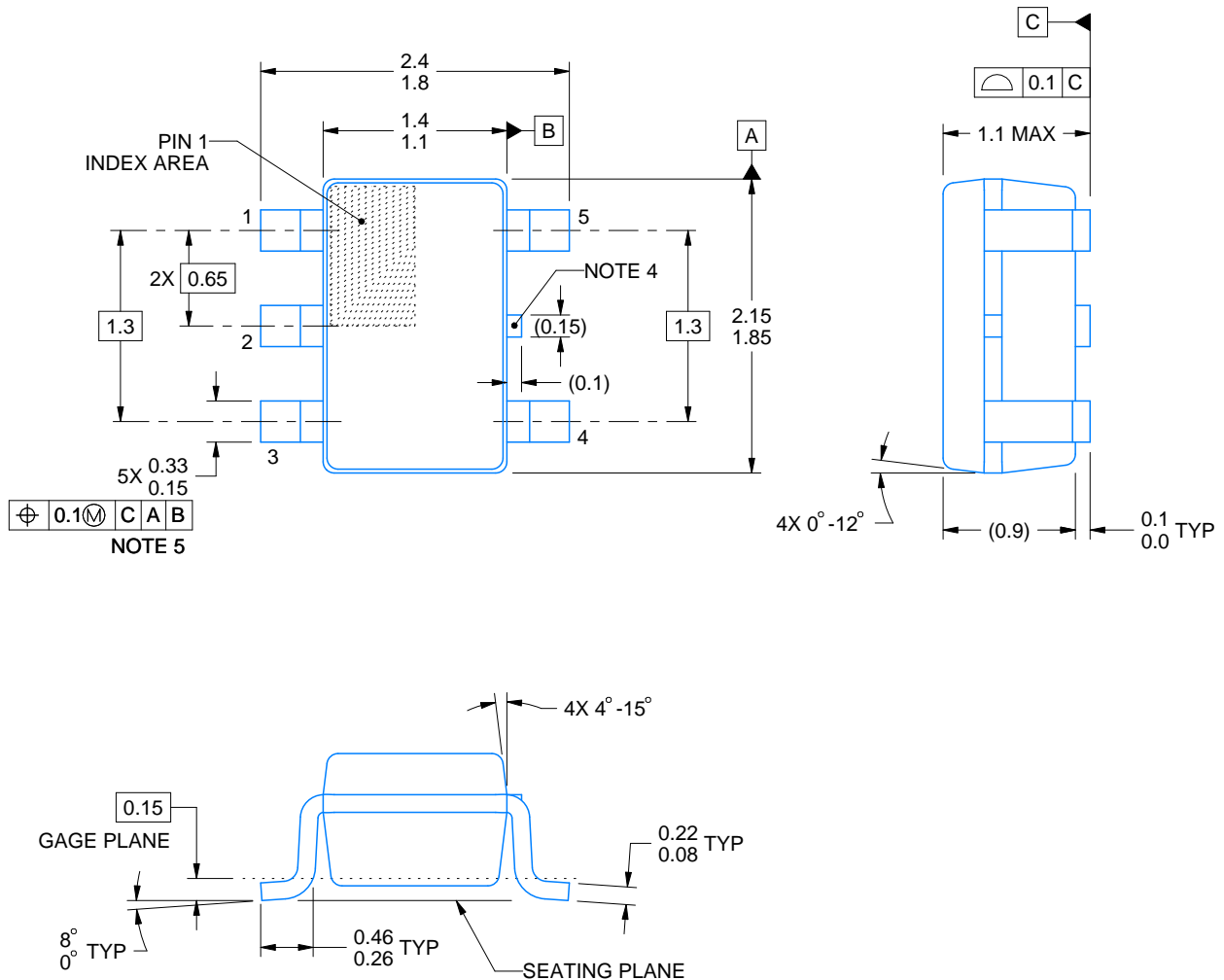
11. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
12. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

**DCK0005A**

## PACKAGE OUTLINE

### SOT - 1.1 max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



4214834/G 11/2024

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. Reference JEDEC MO-203.
4. Support pin may differ or may not be present.
5. Lead width does not comply with JEDEC.
6. Body dimensions do not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.25mm per side



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE:18X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214834/G 11/2024

NOTES: (continued)

7. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
8. 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

4214834/G 11/2024

NOTES: (continued)

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

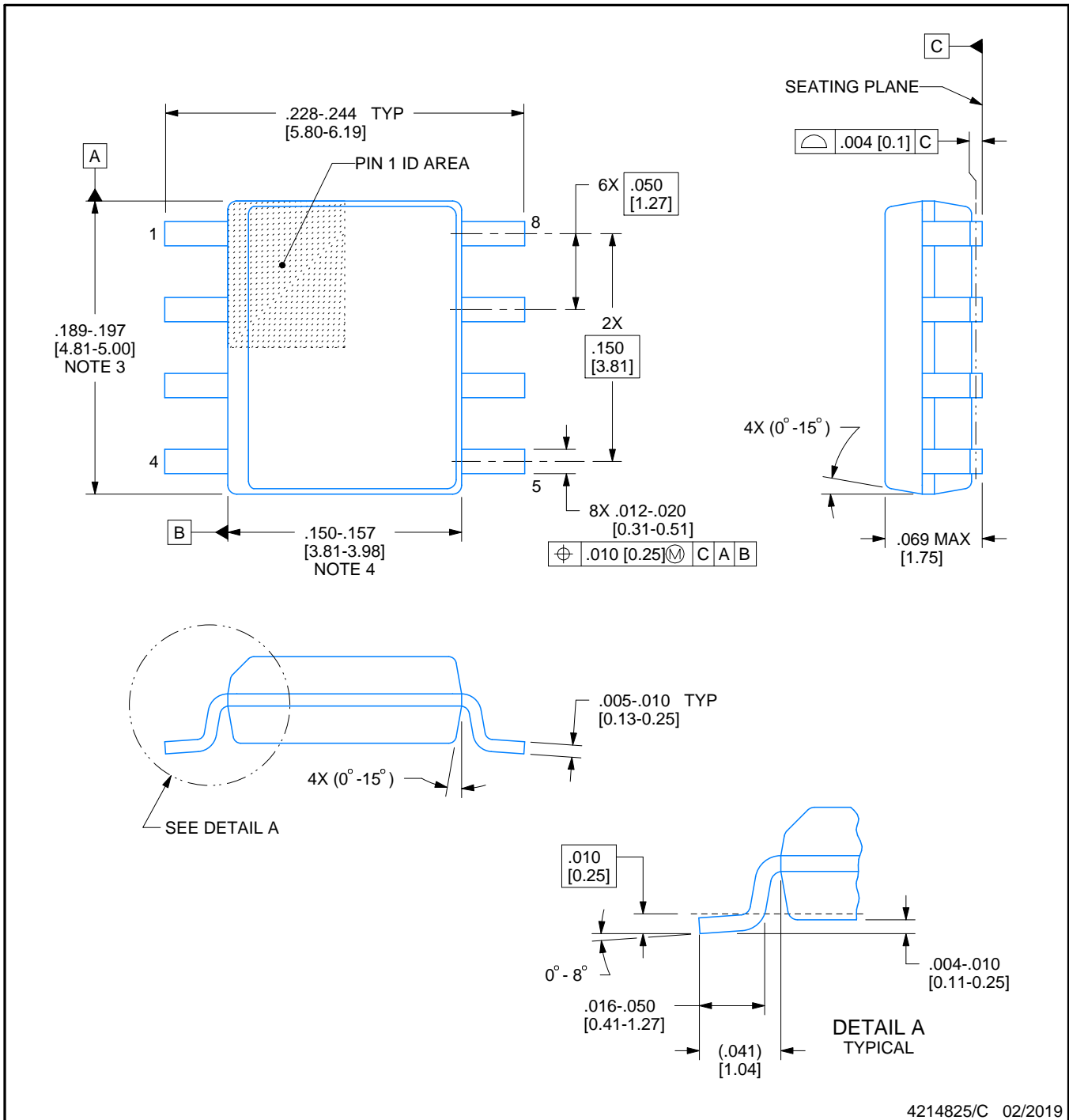


**D0008A**

# PACKAGE OUTLINE

**SOIC - 1.75 mm max height**

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



4214825/C 02/2019

## 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.

**D0008A**

## SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

Technical drawing of a mechanical part showing front and side views with dimensions and tolerances.

**Front View (Left):**

- Top dimension:  $8X (.061)$  [1.55]
- Second dimension from top: 1
- Third dimension from top:  $8X (.024)$  [0.6]
- Bottom dimension from bottom: 4
- Bottom dimension:  $6X (.050)$  [1.27]

**Side View (Right):**

- Top dimension: 8
- Bottom dimension: 5
- Dimension:  $(R.002)$  TYP [0.05]

**Centerlines and Symmetry:**

- Vertical centerline labeled **SYMM** (Symmetry).
- Horizontal centerline labeled **SYMM** (Symmetry).

**Bottom Dimension:**

- Dimension:  $(.213)$  [5.4]

4214825/C 02/2019

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.



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