## : ©hipsmall

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## LMV331, NCV331, LMV393, LMV339

## Single, Dual, Quad General Purpose, Low Voltage Comparators

The LMV331 is a CMOS single channel, general purpose, low voltage comparator. The LMV393 and LMV339 are dual and quad channel versions, respectively. The LMV331/393/339 are specified for 2.7 V to 5 V performance, have excellent input common-mode range, low quiescent current, and are available in several space saving packages.

The LMV331 is available in 5-pin SC-70 and TSOP-5 packages. The LMV393 is available in a 8 -pin Micro ${ }^{\text {™ }}$, SOIC-8, and a UDFN8 package, and the LMV339 is available in a SOIC-14 and a TSSOP-14 package.

The LMV331/393/339 are cost effective solutions for applications where space saving, low voltage operation, and low power are the primary specifications in circuit design for portable applications.

## Features

- Guaranteed 2.7 V and 5 V Performance
- Input Common-mode Voltage Range Extends to Ground
- Open Drain Output for Wired-OR Applications
- Low Quiescent Current: $60 \mu \mathrm{~A} /$ channel TYP @ 5 V
- Low Saturation Voltage 200 mV TYP @ 5 V
- Propagation Delay 200 ns TYP @ 5 V
- NCV Prefix for Automotive and Other Applications Requiring Unique Site and Control Change Requirements; AEC-Q100 Qualified and PPAP Capable
- These Devices are $\mathrm{Pb}-$ Free, Halogen Free/BFR Free and are RoHS Compliant
Typical Applications
- Battery Monitors
- Notebooks and PDA's
- General Purpose Portable Devices
- General Purpose Low Voltage Applications



ORDERING INFORMATION
See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 13 of this data sheet.


Figure 2. Hysteresis Curve

# LMV331, NCV331, LMV393, LMV339 

MARKING DIAGRAMS

## SC-70 CASE 419A


$C C A=$ Specific Device Code
M = Date Code

- = Pb-Free Package
(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

TSOP-5 CASE 483


A = Assembly Location
Y = Year
W = Work Week

- = Pb-Free Package
(Note: Microdot may be in either location)
Micro8
CASE 846A


| A | $=$ Assembly Location |
| :--- | :--- |
| Y | $=$ Year |
| W | $=$ Work Week |
| - | $=$ Pb-Free Package |
| (Note: Microdot may be in either location) |  |

SOIC-14
CASE 751A


| A | $=$ Assembly Location |
| :--- | :--- |
| WL | $=$ Wafer Lot |
| Y | $=$ Year |
| WW | $=$ Work Week |
| G | $=$ Pb-Free Package |

UDFN8 CASE 517AJ


CA = Specific Device Code
M = Date Code

- = Pb-Free Package
(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

SOIC-8 CASE 751


A = Assembly Location
L = Wafer Lot
Y $\quad=$ Year
W = Work Week

- $\quad=$ Pb-Free Package

TSSOP-14
CASE 948G
14 月Н
LMV
339
ALYW.
1 \#\#\#\#\#\#

| A | $=$ Assembly Location |
| :--- | :--- |
| L | $=$ Wafer Lot |
| Y | $=$ Year |
| W | $=$ Work Week |
| - | $=$ Pb-Free Package |

(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

PACKAGE PINOUTS


MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Symbol | Rating | Value | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}$ | Voltage on any Pin (referred to $\mathrm{V}^{-}$pin) | 5.5 | V |
| $V_{\text {IDR }}$ | Input Differential Voltage Range | $\pm$ Supply Voltage | V |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$ | Maximum Junction Temperature | 150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {A }}$ | Operating Ambient Temperature Range <br> LMV331, LMV393, LMV339 NCV331 (Note 3) | $\begin{aligned} & -40 \text { to } 85 \\ & -40 \text { to } 125 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {stg }}$ | Storage Temperature Range | -65 to 150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| TL | Mounting Temperature (Infrared or Convection (1/16" From Case for 30 Seconds)) | 260 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ESD }}$ | ESD Tolerance (Note 1) Machine Model Human Body Model | $\begin{gathered} 100 \\ 1000 \end{gathered}$ | V |

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

## RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

| Symbol | Parameter | Value | Unit |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | Supply Voltage Temperature Range (Note 2) | 2.7 to 5.0 | V |
| $\theta_{\mathrm{JA}}$ | Thermal Resistance |  |  |
|  | SC-70 | 280 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
|  | TSOP-5 | 333 |  |
|  | Micro8 | 238 |  |
|  | SOIC-8 | 212 |  |
|  | UDFN8 | 350 |  |
|  | SOIC-14 | 156 |  |
|  | TSSOP-14 | 190 |  |

1. Human Body Model, applicable std. MIL-STD-883, Method 3015.7. Machine Model, applicable std. JESD22-A115-A (ESD MM std. of JEDEC) Field-Induced Charge-Device Model, applicable std. JESD22-C101-C (ESD FICDM std. of JEDEC).
2. The maximum power dissipation is a function of $T_{J(M A X)}, \theta_{\mathrm{JA}}$. The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is $P_{D}=\left(T_{J(M A X)}-T_{A}\right) /{ }_{\text {日JA }}$. All numbers apply for packages soldered directly onto a PC board.
3. NCV prefix is qualified for automotive usage.

## LMV331, NCV331, LMV393, LMV339

2.7 V DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (All limits are guaranteed for $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{V}^{+}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}^{-}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CM}}=1.35 \mathrm{~V}$ unless otherwise noted.)

| Parameter | Symbol | Condition | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input Offset Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IO}}$ |  |  | 1.7 | 9 | mV |
| Input Offset Voltage Average Drift | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IO}}$ |  |  | 5 |  | $\mu \mathrm{~V} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Input Bias Current (Note 4) | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ |  |  | $<1$ |  | nA |
| Input Offset Current (Note 4) | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{IO}}$ |  |  | $<1$ |  | nA |
| Input Voltage Range | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CM}}$ |  |  | 0 to 2 |  | V |
| Saturation Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SAT}}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SINK}} \leq 1 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | 120 |  | mV |
| Output Sink Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{O}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}} \leq 1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | 5 | 23 |  | mA |
| Supply Current | I |  |  | 40 | 100 | $\mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 70 | 100 | 140 |
|  |  |  |  | 140 | 200 |  |

2.7 V AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS $\left(\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{V}^{+}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=5.1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{V}^{-}=0 \mathrm{~V}\right.$ unless otherwise noted.)

| Parameter | Symbol | Condition | Min | Typ | Max |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Propagation Delay - High to Low | tPHL | Input Overdrive $=10 \mathrm{mV}$ <br> Input Overdrive $=100 \mathrm{mV}$ |  | 1000 |  |
| Propagation Delay - Low to High | tpLH | Input Overdrive $=10 \mathrm{mV}$ <br> Input Overdrive $=100 \mathrm{mV}$ |  | ns |  |

4. Guaranteed by design and/or characterization.
5.0 V DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (All limits are guaranteed for $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{V}^{+}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}^{-}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CM}}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ unless otherwise noted. Limits over temperature are guaranteed by design and/or characterization.)

| Parameter | Symbol | Condition (Note 6) | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input Offset Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{10}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {A }}=\mathrm{T}_{\text {LO }}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\text {HIGH }}$ |  | 1.7 | 9 | mV |
| Input Offset Voltage Average Drift |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {A }}=\mathrm{T}_{\text {LO }}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\text {HIGH }}$ |  | 5 |  | $\mu \mathrm{V} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Input Bias Current (Note 5) | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {A }}=\mathrm{T}_{\text {LO }}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\text {HIGH }}$ |  | <1 |  | nA |
| Input Offset Current (Note 5) | $\mathrm{I}_{10}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {A }}=\mathrm{T}_{\text {LO }}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\text {HIGH }}$ |  | <1 |  | nA |
| Input Voltage Range | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CM}}$ |  |  | 0 to 4.2 |  | V |
| Voltage Gain (Note 5) | $A_{V}$ |  | 20 | 50 |  | V/mV |
| Saturation Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SAT }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{SINK}}=10 \mathrm{~mA} \\ \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{T}_{\text {LO }} \text { to } \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{HIGH}} \end{gathered}$ |  | 200 | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \\ & 700 \end{aligned}$ | mV |
| Output Sink Current | Io | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}} \leq 1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | 10 | 84 |  | mA |
| Supply Current LMV331 | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{T}_{\text {LO }}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\text {HIGH }}$ |  | 60 | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Supply Current LMV393 | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {A }}=\mathrm{T}_{\text {LO }}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\text {HIGH }}$ |  | 100 | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 250 \end{aligned}$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Supply Current LMV339 | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{T}_{\text {LO }}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\text {HIGH }}$ |  | 170 | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \\ & 350 \end{aligned}$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Output Leakage Current (Note 5) |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {A }}=\mathrm{T}_{\text {LO }}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\text {HIGH }}$ |  | 0.003 | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |

5.0 V AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS $\left(T_{A}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{V}^{+}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=5.1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{V}^{-}=0 \mathrm{~V}\right.$ unless otherwise noted.)

| Parameter | Symbol | Condition | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Propagation Delay - High to Low | tPHL | Input Overdrive $=10 \mathrm{mV}$ <br> Input Overdrive $=100 \mathrm{mV}$ |  | 1500 |  | ns |
|  |  |  | 900 |  | 800 |  |
| Propagation Delay - Low to High | tPLH | Input Overdrive $=10 \mathrm{mV}$ <br> Input Overdrive $=100 \mathrm{mV}$ |  | 200 |  | ns |

5. Guaranteed by design and/or characterization.
6. For LMV331, LMV393, LMV339: $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

For NCV331: $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

# LMV331, NCV331, LMV393, LMV339 

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS
$\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=5 \mathrm{k} \Omega\right.$ unless otherwise specified)


Figure 3. Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage (Output High)


Figure 5. $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SAT }}$ vs. Output Current at

$$
\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}
$$



Figure 4. Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage (Output Low)


Figure 6. $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SAT }}$ vs. Output Current at

$$
\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}
$$

## LMV331, NCV331, LMV393, LMV339

NEGATIVE TRANSITION INPUT - $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 7. 10 mV Overdrive


Figure 8. $\mathbf{2 0}$ mV Overdrive


Figure 9. 100 mV Overdrive

# LMV331, NCV331, LMV393, LMV339 

POSITIVE TRANSITION INPUT - $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 10. 10 mV Overdrive


Figure 11.20 mV Overdrive


Figure 12. 100 mV Overdrive

# LMV331, NCV331, LMV393, LMV339 

NEGATIVE TRANSITION INPUT $-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}$


Figure 13.10 mV Overdrive


Figure 14. 20 mV Overdrive


Figure 15. 100 mV Overdrive

# LMV331, NCV331, LMV393, LMV339 

## POSITIVE TRANSITION INPUT - $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.0 \mathrm{~V}$



Figure 16. 10 mV Overdrive


Figure 17. 20 mV Overdrive


Figure 18. 100 mV Overdrive

## APPLICATION CIRCUITS

## Basic Comparator Operation

The basic operation of a comparator is to compare two input voltage signals, and produce a digital output signal by determining which input signal is higher. If the voltage on the non-inverting input is higher, then the internal output transistor is off and the output will be high. If the voltage on the inverting input is higher, then the output transistor will be on and the output will be low. The LMV331/393/339 has an open-drain output stage, so a pull-up resistor to a positive supply voltage is required for the output to switch properly.

The size of the pull-up resistor is recommended to be between $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ and $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. This range of values will balance two key factors; i.e., power dissipation and drive capability for interface circuitry.

Figure 19 illustrates the basic operation of a comparator and assumes dual supplies. The comparator compares the input voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ ) on the non-inverting input to the reference voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{REF}}$ ) on the inverting input. If $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ is less than $\mathrm{V}_{\text {REF }}$, the output voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}$ ) will be low. If $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ is greater than $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{REF}}$, then $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}$ will be high.


## Comparators and Stability

A common problem with comparators is oscillation due to their high gain. The basic comparator configuration in Figure 19 may oscillate if the differential voltage between the input pins is close to the device's offset voltage. This can happen if the input signal is moving slowly through the comparator's switching threshold or if unused channels are connected to the same potential for termination of unused channels. One way to eliminate output oscillations or 'chatter' is to include external hysteresis in the circuit design.

## Inverting Configuration with Hysteresis

An inverting comparator with hysteresis is shown in Figure 20.


When $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ is less than the voltage at the non-inverting node, $\mathrm{V}_{+}$, the output voltage will be high. When $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ is greater than the voltage at $\mathrm{V}_{+}$, then the output will be low. The hysteresis band (Figure 21) created from the resistor network is defined as:

$$
\Delta \mathrm{V}_{+}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{T} 1}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{T} 2}
$$

where $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{T} 1}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{T} 2}$ are the lower and upper trip points, respectively.


Figure 21.
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{T} 1}$ is calculated by assuming that the output of the comparator is pulled up to supply when high. The resistances $R_{1}$ and $R_{3}$ can be viewed as being in parallel which is in series with $\mathrm{R}_{2}$ (Figure 22). Therefore $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{T} 1}$ is:

$$
\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{T} 1}=\frac{\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} \mathrm{R}_{2}}{\left(\mathrm{R}_{1} \| \mathrm{R}_{3}\right)+\mathrm{R}_{2}}
$$

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{T} 2}$ is calculated by assuming that the output of the comparator is at ground potential when low. The resistances $R_{2}$ and $R_{3}$ can be viewed as being in parallel which is in series with $\mathrm{R}_{1}$ (Figure 23). Therefore $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{T} 2}$ is:

$$
\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{T} 2}=\frac{\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}\left(\mathrm{R}_{2} \| \mathrm{R}_{3}\right)}{\mathrm{R}_{1}+\left(\mathrm{R}_{2} \| \mathrm{R}_{3}\right)}
$$



Figure 22.


Figure 23.

## Non-inverting Configuration with Hysteresis

A non-inverting comparator is shown in Figure 24.


Figure 24.
The hysteresis band (Figure 25) of the non-inverting configuration is defined as follows:

$$
\Delta V_{\text {in }}=V_{C C} R_{1} / R_{2}
$$



Figure 25.

When $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ is much less than the voltage at the inverting input ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{REF}}$ ), then the output is low. $\mathrm{R}_{2}$ can then be viewed as being connected to ground (Figure 26). To calculate the voltage required at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ to trip the comparator high, the following equation is used:

$$
V_{\mathrm{in} 1}=\frac{\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ref}}\left(\mathrm{R}_{1}+\mathrm{R}_{2}\right)}{R_{2}}
$$

When the output is high, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ must less than or equal to $\mathrm{V}_{\text {REF }}\left(\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }} \leq \mathrm{V}_{\text {REF }}\right)$ before the output will be low again (Figure 27). The following equation is used to calculate the voltage at $V_{\text {IN }}$ to switch the output back to the low state:

$$
V_{\mathrm{in} 2}=\frac{\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ref}}\left(\mathrm{R}_{1}+\mathrm{R}_{2}\right)-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} R_{1}}{R_{2}}
$$



Figure 26.


Figure 27.

## Termination of Unused Inputs

Proper termination of unused inputs is a good practice to keep the output from 'chattering.' For example, if one channel of a dual or quad package is not being used, then the inputs must be connected to a defined state. The recommended connections would be to tie one input to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ and the other input to ground.

ORDERING INFORMATION

| Order Number | Number of Channels | Specific Device Marking | Package Type | Shipping $^{\dagger}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LMV331SQ3T2G | Single | CCA | SC-70 <br> (Pb-Free) | $3000 /$ Tape \& Reel |
| LMV331SN3T1G | Single | 3CA | TSOP-5 <br> (Pb-Free) | $3000 /$ Tape \& Reel |
| NCV331SN3T1G | Single | TSOP-5 <br> (Pb-Free) | $3000 /$ Tape \& Reel |  |
| LMV393DMR2G | Dual | V393 | Micro8 <br> (Pb-Free) | $4000 /$ Tape \& Reel |
| LMV393DR2G | Dual | V393 | SOIC-8 <br> (Pb-Free) | $2500 /$ Tape \& Reel |
| LMV393MUTAG | Dual | CA | UDFN8 <br> (Pb-Free) | $3000 /$ Tape \& Reel |
| LMV339DR2G | Quad | SMVIC-14 <br> (Pb-Free) | $2500 /$ Tape \& Reel |  |
| LMV339DTBR2G | Quad | TSSOP-14 <br> (Pb-Free) | $2500 /$ Tape \& Reel |  |

$\dagger$ For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.
*Contact factory.

## LMV331, NCV331, LMV393, LMV339

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

SC-88A (SC-70-5/SOT-353)
CASE 419A-02
ISSUE L


NOTES:
DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.
3. 419A-01 OBSOLETE. NEW STANDARD

419A-02.
4. DIMENSIONS A AND B DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS, OR GATE BURRS.

| DIM | INCHES |  | MILLIMETERS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX |  |  |
|  | 0.071 | 0.087 | 1.80 | 2.20 |  |  |
| B | 0.045 | 0.053 | 1.15 | 1.35 |  |  |
| C | 0.031 | 0.043 | 0.80 | 1.10 |  |  |
| D | 0.004 | 0.012 | 0.10 |  |  |  |
| G | 0.026 |  | BSC | 0.65 |  | BSC |
| H | --- | 0.004 | --- | 0.10 |  |  |
| J | 0.004 | 0.010 | 0.10 | 0.25 |  |  |
| K | 0.004 | 0.012 | 0.10 |  |  |  |
| N | 0.008 |  | REF | 0.30 |  |  |
| S | 0.079 | 0.087 | 2.00 |  |  |  |



## SOLDER FOOTPRINT



## LMV331, NCV331, LMV393, LMV339

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

TSOP-5
CASE 483-02
ISSUE M


SOLDERING FOOTPRINT*

*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

## LMV331, NCV331, LMV393, LMV339

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

UDFN8 1.8x1.2, 0.4P
CASE 517AJ
ISSUE O


BOTTOM VIEW

NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.
. DIMENSION b APPLIES TO PLATED
TERMINAL AND IS MEASURED BETWEEN
TERMINAL AND IS MEASURED BETWEEN
4 MOID FLASH ALIOWED ON TERMINALS
3. MOLD FLASH ALLOWED ON TERMINALS
ALONG EDGE OF PACKAGE. FLASH MAY

ALONG EDGE OF PACKAGE. FLASH
NOT EXCEED 0.03 ONTO BOTTOM
NOT EXCEED 0.03 ONTO B
SURFACE OF TERMINALS.
SURFACE OF TERMINALS.
5. DETAIL A SHOWS OPTIONAL
5. DETAIL A SHOWS OPTIONAL
CONSTRUCTION FOR TERMINALS.

|  | MILLIMETERS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DIM | MIN | MAX |  |  |
| A | 0.45 | 0.55 |  |  |
| A1 | 0.00 | 0.05 |  |  |
| A3 | 0.127 | REF |  |  |
| b | 0.15 | 0.25 |  |  |
| b2 | 0.30 |  |  |  |
| REF |  |  |  |  |
| D | 1.80 |  |  |  |
| BSC |  |  |  |  |
| E | 1.20 |  |  |  |
| BSC |  |  |  |  |
| e | 0.40 |  |  |  |
| BSC |  |  |  |  |
| L | 0.45 | 0.55 |  |  |
| L1 | 0.00 | 0.03 |  |  |
| L2 | 0.40 |  |  | REF |

## MOUNTING FOOTPRINT* SOLDERMASK DEFINED


*For additional information on our $\mathrm{Pb}-F r e e$ strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

# LMV331, NCV331, LMV393, LMV339 

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS


*For additional information on our $\mathrm{Pb}-$ Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

## LMV331, NCV331, LMV393, LMV339

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

SOIC-8 NB
CASE 751-07
ISSUE AK


NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER.
3. DIMENSION A AND B DO NOT INCLUDE DIMENSION A AND B
4. MAXIMUM MOLD PROTRUSION 0.15 (0.006) MAXIMUM
PER SIDE
5. DIMENSION D DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE DAMBAR
PROTRUSION SHALL BE 0.127 (0.005) TOTAL IN EXCESS OF THE D DIMENSION AT MAXIMUM MATERIAL CONDITION.
6. 751-01 THRU 751-06 ARE OBSOLETE. NEW STANDARD IS 751-07.

|  | MILLIMETERS |  | INCHES |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DIM | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX |  |  |
| A | 4.80 | 5.00 | 0.189 | 0.197 |  |  |
| B | 3.80 | 4.00 | 0.150 | 0.157 |  |  |
| C | 1.35 | 1.75 | 0.053 | 0.069 |  |  |
| D | 0.33 | 0.51 | 0.013 | 0.020 |  |  |
| G | 1.27 |  | BSC | 0.050 |  | BSC |
| $\mathbf{H}$ | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.004 | 0.010 |  |  |
| $\mathbf{J}$ | 0.19 | 0.25 | 0.007 | 0.010 |  |  |
| $\mathbf{K}$ | 0.40 | 1.27 | 0.016 | 0.050 |  |  |
| $\mathbf{M}$ | 0 | $8^{\circ}$ | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| $\mathbf{N}$ | 0.25 | 0.50 | 0.010 | 0.020 |  |  |
| $\mathbf{S}$ | 5.80 | 6.20 | 0.228 | 0.244 |  |  |

SOLDERING FOOTPRINT*

*For additional information on our $\mathrm{Pb}-$ Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

# LMV331, NCV331, LMV393, LMV339 

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

SOIC-14
CASE 751A-03
ISSUE L


NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS
3. DIMENSION b DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE PROTRUSION PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE PROTRUSIO
SHALL BE 0.13 TOTAL IN EXCESS OF AT SHALL BE 0.13 TOTAL IN EXCESS O
MAXIMUM MATERIAL CONDITION.
MAXIMUM MATERIAL CONDITION.
4. DIMENSIONS D AND E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSIONS.
5. MAXIMUM MOLD PROTRUSION 0.15 PER
DETAIL A SIDE.

|  | MILLIMETERS |  | INCHES |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DIM | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX |
| A | 1.35 | 1.75 | 0.054 | 0.068 |
| A1 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.004 | 0.010 |
| A3 | 0.19 | 0.25 | 0.008 | 0.010 |
| b | 0.35 | 0.49 | 0.014 | 0.019 |
| D | 8.55 | 8.75 | 0.337 | 0.344 |
| E | 3.80 | 4.00 | 0.150 | 0.157 |
| e | 1.27 | BSC | 0.050 |  |
| HSCC |  |  |  |  |
| h | 5.80 | 6.20 | 0.228 | 0.244 |
| L | 0.25 | 0.50 | 0.010 | 0.019 |
| M | 0.40 | 1.25 | 0.016 | 0.049 |

 PLANE

## SOLDERING FOOTPRINT*


*For additional information on our $\mathrm{Pb}-$ Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

## LMV331, NCV331, LMV393, LMV339

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

TSSOP-14
CASE 948G
ISSUE C



#### Abstract

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