LM193,LM2903,LM293,LM393

LM193/LM293/LM393/LM2903 Low Power Low Offset Voltage Dual Comparators

Datasheet.Directory



Literature Number: SNOSBJ6D



LM193/LM293/LM393/LM2903 Low Power Low Offset Voltage Dual Comparators

General Description

The LM193 series consists of two independent precision voltage comparators with an offset voltage specification as low as 2.0 mV max for two comparators which were designed specifically to operate from a single power supply over a wide range of voltages. Operation from split power supplies is also possible and the low power supply current drain is independent of the magnitude of the power supply voltage. These comparators also have a unique characteristic in that the input common-mode voltage range includes ground, even though operated from a single power supply voltage.

Application areas include limit comparators, simple analog to digital converters; pulse, squarewave and time delay generators; wide range VCO; MOS clock timers; multivibrators and high voltage digital logic gates. The LM193 series was designed to directly interface with TTL and CMOS. When operated from both plus and minus power supplies, the LM193 series will directly interface with MOS logic where their low power drain is a distinct advantage over standard comparators.

The LM393 and LM2903 parts are available in National's innovative thin micro SMD package with 8 (12 mil) large bumps.

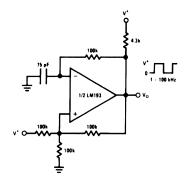
Advantages

- High precision comparators
- Reduced V_{OS} drift over temperature
- Eliminates need for dual supplies
- Allows sensing near ground
- Compatible with all forms of logic
- Power drain suitable for battery operation

Features

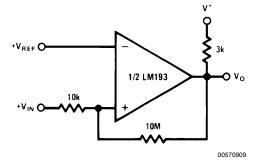
- Wide supply
 - Voltage range:Single or dual supplies:2.0V to 36V±1.0V to ±18V
- Very low supply current drain (0.4 mA) independent of supply voltage
- Low input biasing current: 25 nA
- Low input offset current: ±5 nA
- Maximum offset voltage: ±3 mV
- Input common-mode voltage range includes ground
- Differential input voltage range equal to the power supply voltage
- Low output saturation voltage,: 250 mV at 4 mA
- Output voltage compatible with TTL, DTL, ECL, MOS and CMOS logic systems
- Available in the 8-Bump (12 mil) micro SMD package
- See AN-1112 for micro SMD considerations

Squarewave Oscillator

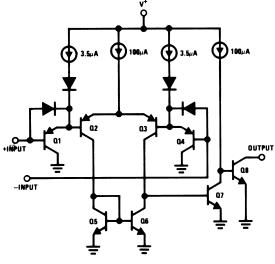


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Non-Inverting Comparator with Hysteresis

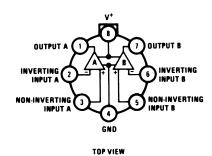


Schematic and Connection Diagrams



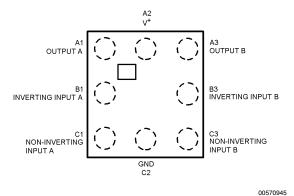
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Metal Can Package



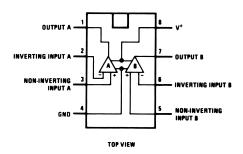
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micro SMD



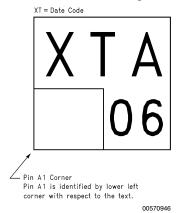
Top View

Dual-In-Line/SOIC Package



00570901

micro SMD Marking



Top View

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 10)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.

Supply Voltage, V $^+$ 36V Differential Input Voltage (Note 8) 36V Input Voltage -0.3V to +36V Input Current (V $_{IN}$ <-0.3V) (Note 3) 50 mA Power Dissipation (Note 1)

Molded DIP 780 mW

Metal Can 660 mW

Small Outline Package 510 mW

micro SMD Pacakge 568mW

Output Short-Circuit to Ground

(Note 2) Continuous

Operating Temperature Range

LM393 0°C to +70°C LM293 -25°C to +85°C Storage Temperature Range -65°C to -

Lead Temperature

(Soldering, 10 seconds) +260°C

Soldering Information

Dual-In-Line Package

Soldering (10 seconds) 260°C Small Outline Package 215°C

Vapor Phase (60 seconds)

Infrared (15 seconds) 220°C

See AN-450 "Surface Mounting Methods and Their Effect on Product Reliability" for other methods of soldering surface mount devices.

ESD rating

(1.5 k Ω in series with 100 pF) 1300V

Electrical Characteristics

 $(V^+=5V, T_A = 25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise stated)$

Parameter	Conditions			LM193/	A	Units
			Min	Тур	Max]
Input Offset Voltage	(Note 9)		1.0	2.0	mV	
Input Bias Current	I _{IN} (+) or I _{IN}	(-) with Output In Linear		25	100	nA
	Range, V _C	_M = 0V (Note 5)				
Input Offset Current	I _{IN} (+)-I _{IN} (-) V _{CM} = 0V		3.0	25	nA
Input Common Mode	V+ = 30V	(Note 6)	0		V+-1.5	V
Voltage Range						
Supply Current	R _L =∞	V+=5V		0.4	1	mA
		V+=36V		1	2.5	mA
Voltage Gain	R _L ≥15 kΩ,	V ⁺ =15V	50	200		V/mV
	$V_O = 1V \text{ to}$	11V				
Large Signal Response	V _{IN} =TTL L	ogic Swing, V _{REF} =1.4V		300		ns
Time	V _{RL} =5V, R	V_{RL} =5V, R_L =5.1 k Ω				
Response Time	V_{RL} =5V, R_L =5.1 k Ω (Note 7)			1.3		μs
Output Sink Current	$V_{IN}(-)=1V, V_{IN}(+)=0, V_{O}\approx 1.5V$		6.0	16		mA
Saturation Voltage	V _{IN} (-)=1V, V _{IN} (+)=0, I _{SINK} ≤4 mA			250	400	mV
Output Leakage Current	V _{IN} (-)=0, \	$V_{IN}(+)=1V, V_{O}=5V$		0.1		nA

Electrical Characteristics

(V⁺=5V, $T_A = 25$ °C, unless otherwise stated)

Parameter	Conditions	LM193		LM293, LM393			LM2903			Units	
		Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	
Input Offset Voltage	(Note 9)		1.0	5.0		1.0	5.0		2.0	7.0	mV
Input Bias Current	$I_{IN}(+)$ or $I_{IN}(-)$ with Output In		25	100		25	250		25	250	nA
	Linear Range, V _{CM} = 0V (Note 5)										
Input Offset Current	$I_{IN}(+)-I_{IN}(-) V_{CM} = 0V$		3.0	25		5.0	50		5.0	50	nA
Input Common Mode	V+ = 30V (Note 6)	0		V+-1.5	0		V+-1.5	0		V+-1.5	V
Voltage Range											

Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

(V⁺=5V, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise stated)

Parameter	Conditions		LM193		LM293, LM393			LM2903			Units	
			Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max]
Supply Current	R _L =∞	V+=5V		0.4	1		0.4	1		0.4	1.0	mA
		V+=36V		1	2.5		1	2.5		1	2.5	mA
Voltage Gain	R _L ≥15 kΩ, \	V ⁺ =15V	50	200		50	200		25	100		V/mV
	$V_O = 1V$ to	11V										
Large Signal Response	V _{IN} =TTL Lo	gic Swing, V _{REF} =1.4V		300			300			300		ns
Time	$V_{RL}=5V, R_{L}$	=5.1 kΩ										
Response Time	V_{RL} =5V, R_{L}	=5.1 kΩ (Note 7)		1.3			1.3			1.5		μs
Output Sink Current	$V_{IN}(-)=1V,$	$V_{IN}(+)=0, V_O \le 1.5V$	6.0	16		6.0	16		6.0	16		mA
Saturation Voltage	$V_{IN}(-)=1V,$	V _{IN} (+)=0, I _{SINK} ≤4 mA		250	400		250	400		250	400	mV
Output Leakage Current	$V_{IN}(-)=0, V$	$_{IN}(+)=1V, V_{O}=5V$		0.1			0.1			0.1		nA

Electrical Characteristics

(V+ = 5V) (Note 4)

Parameter	Conditions	LM193A			Units	
		Min	Тур	Max		
Input Offset Voltage	(Note 9)			4.0	mV	
Input Offset Current	$I_{IN(+)} - I_{IN(-)}, V_{CM} = 0V$			100	nA	
Input Bias Current	I _{IN} (+) or I _{IN} (-) with Output in Linear Range,			300	nA	
	V _{CM} =0V (Note 5)					
Input Common Mode	V+=30V (Note 6)	0		V ⁺ -2.0	V	
Voltage Range						
Saturation Voltage	$V_{IN}(-)=1V, V_{IN}(+)=0, I_{SINK} \le 4 \text{ mA}$			700	mV	
Output Leakage Current	$V_{IN}(-)=0, V_{IN(+)}=1V, V_{O}=30V$			1.0	μA	
Differential Input Voltage	Voltage Keep All V _{IN} 's≥0V (or V ⁻ , if Used), (Note 8)			36	V	

Electrical Characteristics

(V+ = 5V) (Note 4)

Parameter	Conditions	LM193		LM293, LM393			LM2903			Units	
		Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	
Input Offset Voltage	(Note 9)			9			9		9	15	mV
Input Offset Current	$I_{IN(+)}-I_{IN(-)}, V_{CM}=0V$			100			150		50	200	nA
Input Bias Current	I _{IN} (+) or I _{IN} (-) with Output in Linear Range, V _{CM} =0V (Note 5)			300			400		200	500	nA
Input Common Mode Voltage Range	V+=30V (Note 6)	0		V ⁺ –2.0	0		V+-2.0	0		V ⁺ –2.0	V
Saturation Voltage	$V_{IN}(-)=1V, V_{IN}(+)=0,$ $I_{SINK} \le 4 \text{ mA}$			700			700		400	700	mV
Output Leakage Current	$V_{IN}(-)=0, V_{IN(+)}=1V, V_{O}=30V$			1.0			1.0			1.0	μA
Differential Input Voltage	Keep All V _{IN} 's≥0V (or V ⁻ , if Used), (Note 8)			36			36			36	V

Note 1: For operating at high temperatures, the LM393 and LM2903 must be derated based on a 125°C maximum junction temperature and a thermal resistance of 170°C/W which applies for the device soldered in a printed circuit board, operating in a still air ambient. The LM193/LM193A/LM293 must be derated based on a 150°C maximum junction temperature. The low bias dissipation and the "ON-OFF" characteristic of the outputs keeps the chip dissipation very small ($P_D \le 100 \text{ mW}$), provided the output transistors are allowed to saturate.

Note 2: Short circuits from the output to V⁺ can cause excessive heating and eventual destruction. When considering short circuits to ground, the maximum output current is approximately 20 mA independent of the magnitude of V⁺.

Note 3: This input current will only exist when the voltage at any of the input leads is driven negative. It is due to the collector-base junction of the input PNP transistors becoming forward biased and thereby acting as input diode clamps. In addition to this diode action, there is also lateral NPN parasitic transistor action

Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

on the IC chip. This transistor action can cause the output voltages of the comparators to go to the V^+ voltage level (or to ground for a large overdrive) for the time duration that an input is driven negative. This is not destructive and normal output states will re-establish when the input voltage, which was negative, again returns to a value greater than -0.3V.

Note 4: These specifications are limited to $-55^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +125^{\circ}C$, for the LM193/LM193A. With the LM293 all temperature specifications are limited to $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$ and the LM393 temperature specifications are limited to $0^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +70^{\circ}C$. The LM2903 is limited to $-40^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$.

Note 5: The direction of the input current is out of the IC due to the PNP input stage. This current is essentially constant, independent of the state of the output so no loading change exists on the reference or input lines.

Note 6: The input common-mode voltage or either input signal voltage should not be allowed to go negative by more than 0.3V. The upper end of the common-mode voltage range is V^+ -1.5V at 25°C, but either or both inputs can go to 36V without damage, independent of the magnitude of V^+ .

Note 7: The response time specified is for a 100 mV input step with 5 mV overdrive. For larger overdrive signals 300 ns can be obtained, see typical performance characteristics section.

Note 8: Positive excursions of input voltage may exceed the power supply level. As long as the other voltage remains within the common-mode range, the comparator will provide a proper output state. The low input voltage state must not be less than -0.3V (or 0.3V below the magnitude of the negative power supply, if used).

Note 9: At output switch point, $V_0 \approx 1.4V$, $R_S = 0\Omega$ with V^+ from 5V to 30V; and over the full input common-mode range (0V to $V^+ = 1.5V$), at 25°C.

Note 10: Refer to RETS193AX for LM193AH military specifications and to RETS193X for LM193H military specifications.

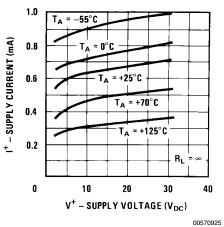
Ordering Information

Package	Temperature Range	Part Number	NSC Drawing
		LM193H*	
		LM193H/883	
		LM193H-MLS	
	-55°C to 125°C	LM193AH-MLS	
8-Pin Metal Can		LM193AH-QMLV**	H08C
		LM193AH	
		LM193AH/883	
	–25°C to 85°C	LM293H	
	0°C to 70°C	LM393H	
		LM193J/883*	
8-Pin Ceramic DIP	eramic DIP _55°C to 125°C	LM193AJ/883	100 A
8-Pin Ceramic DIP	-55 C to 125 C	LM193AJ-QMLV**	J08A
		LM193AJ-MLS	
8-Pin Molded DIP	0°C to 70°C	LM393N	N08E
o-Pin Wolded DIP	–40°C to 85°C	LM2903N	NOOE
	0°C to 70°C	LM393M	
8-Pin SOIC	0 0 10 70 0	LM393MX	M08A
0-1111 3010	-40°C to 85°C	LM2903M	WOOA
	-40 C to 65 C	LM2903MX	
	0°C to 70°C	LM393TL	
8-Bump (12 mils)	0 0 10 70 0	LM393TLX	TLA08AAA
micro SMD	-40°C to 85°C	LM2903ITL	ILAUOAAA
	-40 C 10 65 C	LM2903ITLX	

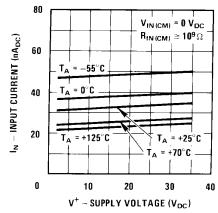
Note: * Also available per LM38510/11202 **Note:** ** See STD Mil DWG 5962-94526

Typical Performance Characteristics LM193/LM293/LM393, LM193A



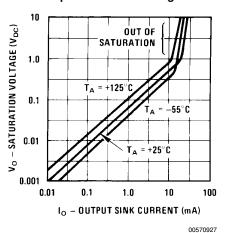


Input Current

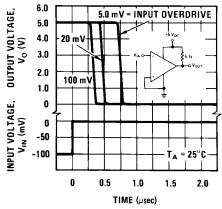


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Output Saturation Voltage

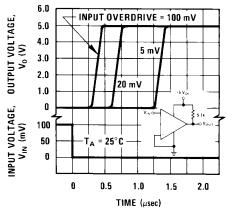


Response Time for Various Input Overdrives — Negative Transition



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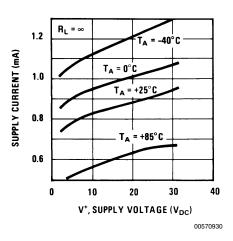
Response Time for Various Input Overdrives — Positive Transition



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Typical Performance Characteristics LM2903

Supply Current



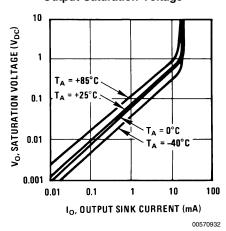
T_A = -40° C T_A = -40° C T_A = 0° C T_A = +25° C T_A = +85° C

Input Current

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40

Output Saturation Voltage



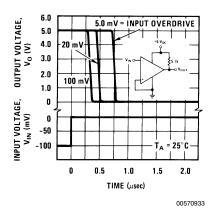
Response Time for Various Input Overdrives — Negative Transition

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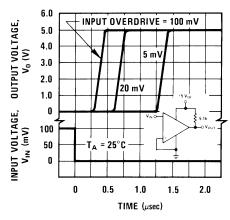
 V^+ , SUPPLY VOLTAGE (V_{DC})

10

o L



Response Time for Various Input Overdrives — Positive Transition



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Application Hints

The LM193 series are high gain, wide bandwidth devices which, like most comparators, can easily oscillate if the output lead is inadvertently allowed to capacitively couple to the inputs via stray capacitance. This shows up only during the output voltage transition intervals as the comparator change states. Power supply bypassing is not required to solve this problem. Standard PC board layout is helpful as it reduces stray input-output coupling. Reducing the input resistors to < 10 k Ω reduces the feedback signal levels and finally, adding even a small amount (1.0 to 10 mV) of positive feedback (hysteresis) causes such a rapid transition that oscillations due to stray feedback are not possible. Simply socketing the IC and attaching resistors to the pins will cause input-output oscillations during the small transition intervals unless hysteresis is used. If the input signal is a pulse waveform, with relatively fast rise and fall times, hysteresis is not required.

All input pins of any unused comparators should be tied to the negative supply.

The bias network of the LM193 series establishes a drain current which is independent of the magnitude of the power supply voltage over the range of from 2.0 V_{DC} to 30 V_{DC} .

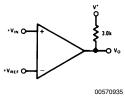
It is usually unnecessary to use a bypass capacitor across the power supply line.

The differential input voltage may be larger than V+ without damaging the device (Note 8). Protection should be provided to prevent the input voltages from going negative more than -0.3 V_{DC} (at 25°C). An input clamp diode can be used as shown in the applications section.

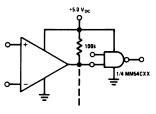
The output of the LM193 series is the uncommitted collector of a grounded-emitter NPN output transistor. Many collectors can be tied together to provide an output OR'ing function. An output pull-up resistor can be connected to any available power supply voltage within the permitted supply voltage range and there is no restriction on this voltage due to the magnitude of the voltage which is applied to the V⁺ terminal of the LM193 package. The output can also be used as a simple SPST switch to ground (when a pull-up resistor is not used). The amount of current which the output device can sink is limited by the drive available (which is independent of V^+) and the β of this device. When the maximum current limit is reached (approximately 16mA), the output transistor will come out of saturation and the output voltage will rise very rapidly. The output saturation voltage is limited by the approximately $60\Omega \ r_{SAT}$ of the output transistor. The low offset voltage of the output transistor (1.0mV) allows the output to clamp essentially to ground level for small load currents.

Typical Applications (V+=5.0 V_{DC})

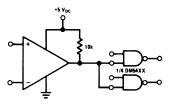
Basic Comparator



Driving CMOS

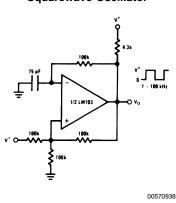


Driving TTL

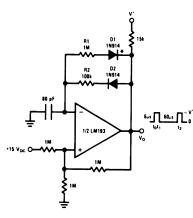


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Squarewave Oscillator



Pulse Generator

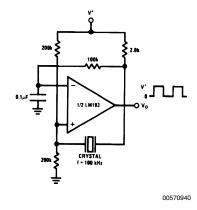


* For large ratios of R1/R2, D1 can be omitted.

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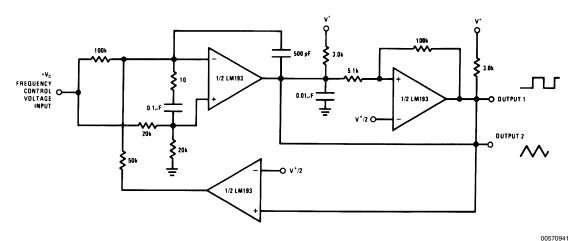
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Crystal Controlled Oscillator



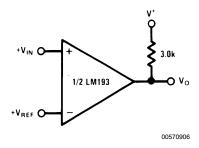
Typical Applications (V+=5.0 V_{DC}) (Continued)

Two-Decade High Frequency VCO

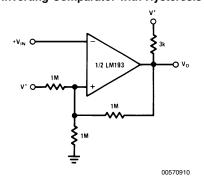


 $V^* = +30 \ V_{DC}$ $+250 \ mV_{DC} \le V_C \le +50 \ V_{DC}$ $700Hz \le f_0 \le 100kHz$

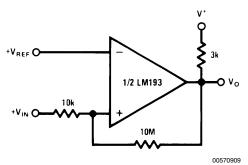
Basic Comparator



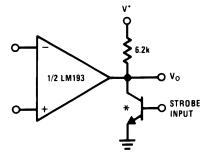
Inverting Comparator with Hysteresis



Non-Inverting Comparator with Hysteresis



Output Strobing



* OR LOGIC GATE
WITHOUT PULL-UP RESISTOR

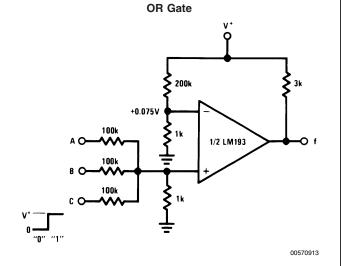
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Typical Applications (V⁺=5.0 V_{DC}) (Continued)

AND Gate

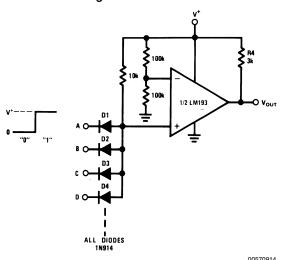
V

100k

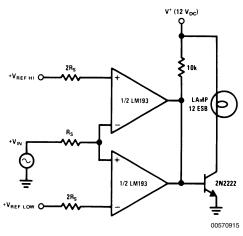


Large Fan-in AND Gate

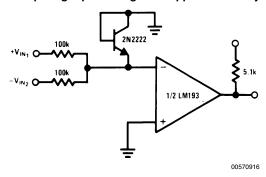
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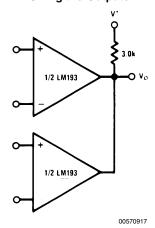
Limit Comparator



Comparing Input Voltages of Opposite Polarity

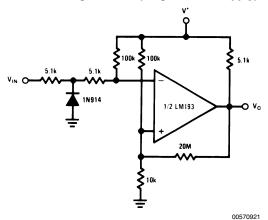


ORing the Outputs

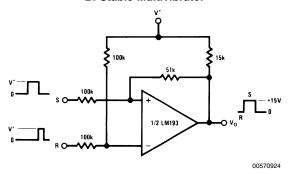


Typical Applications (V^+ =5.0 $V_{\rm DC}$) (Continued)

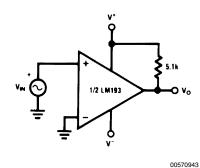
Zero Crossing Detector (Single Power Supply)



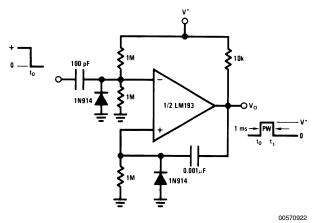
Bi-Stable Multivibrator



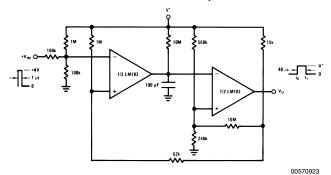
Zero Crossing Detector



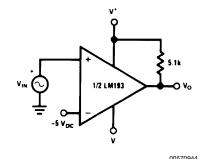
One-Shot Multivibrator



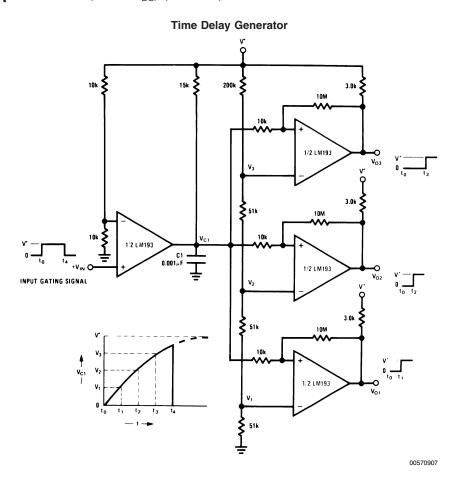
One-Shot Multivibrator with Input Lock Out



Comparator With a Negative Reference

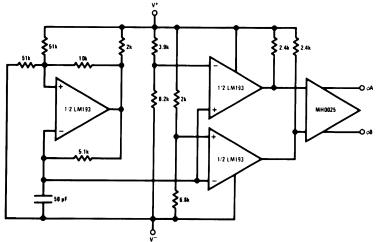


Typical Applications (V+=5.0 V_{DC}) (Continued)



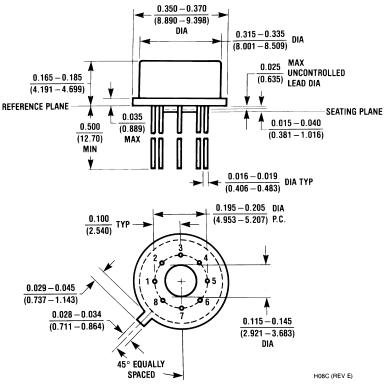
Split-Supply Applications $(V^+=+15\ V_{DC}\ and\ V^-=-15\ V_{DC})$

MOS Clock Driver

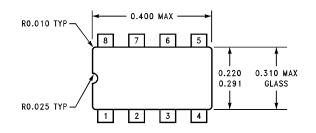


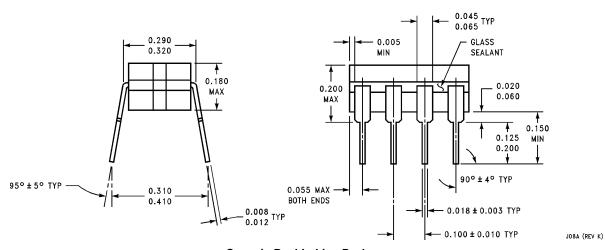
00570942

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



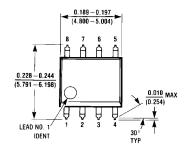
Metal Can Package (H) NS Package Number H08C

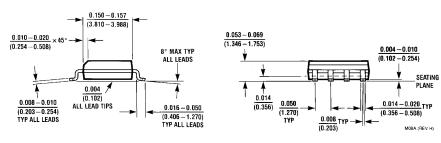




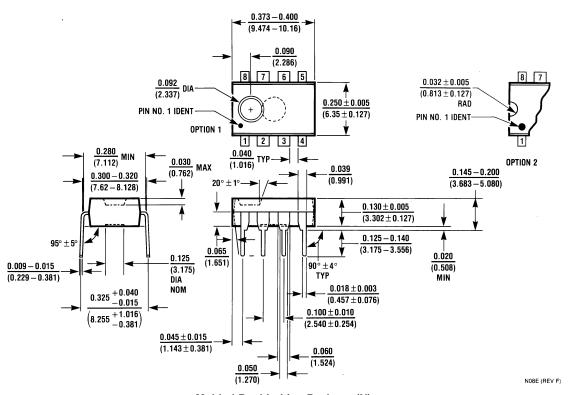
Ceramic Dual-In-Line Package NS Package Number J08A

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



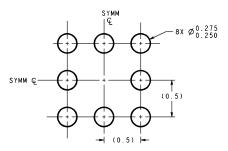


SOIC Package NS Package Number M08A

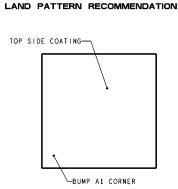


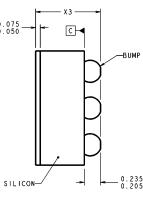
Molded Dual-In-Line Package (N) NS Package N08E

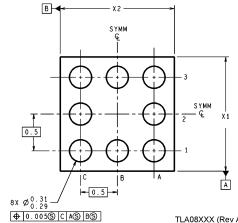
Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted (Continued)



DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS







TLA08XXX (Rev A)

NOTE: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

- 1. EPOXY COATING
- 2. 63Sn/37Pb EUTECTIC BUMP
- 3. RECOMMEND NON-SOLDER MASK DEFINED LANDING PAD.
- 4. PIN A1 IS ESTABLISHED BY LOWER LEFT CORNER WITH RESPECT TO TEXT ORIENTATION REMAINING PINS ARE NUMBERED COUNTERCLOCKWISE.
- 5. XXX IN DRAWING NUMBER REPRESENTS PACKAGE SIZE VARIATION WHERE X1 IS PACKAGE WIDTH, X2 IS PACKAGE LENGTH AND X3 IS PACKAGE HEIGHT.
- 6. REFERENCE JEDEC REGISTRATION MO-211, VARIATION BC.

8-Bump (12 mil) micro SMD Package NS Package TLA08AAA $X_1 = 1.514$ mm $X_2 = 1.514$ mm $X_3 = 0.600$ mm

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