LM393, LM293, LM2903, LM2903V, NCV2903

Low Offset Voltage Dual Comparators

The LM393 series are dual independent precision voltage comparators capable of single or split supply operation. These devices are designed to permit a common mode range–to–ground level with single supply operation. Input offset voltage specifications as low as 2.0 mV make this device an excellent selection for many applications in consumer, automotive, and industrial electronics.

- Wide Single–Supply Range: 2.0 Vdc to 36 Vdc
- Split–Supply Range: ±1.0 Vdc to ±18 Vdc
- Very Low Current Drain Independent of Supply Voltage: 0.4 mA
- Low Input Bias Current: 25 nA
- Low Input Offset Current: 5.0 nA
- Low Input Offset Voltage: 5.0 mV (max) LM293/393
- Input Common Mode Range to Ground Level
- Differential Input Voltage Range Equal to Power Supply Voltage
- Output Voltage Compatible with DTL, ECL, TTL, MOS, and CMOS Logic Levels
- ESD Clamps on the Inputs Increase the Ruggedness of the Device without Affecting Performance

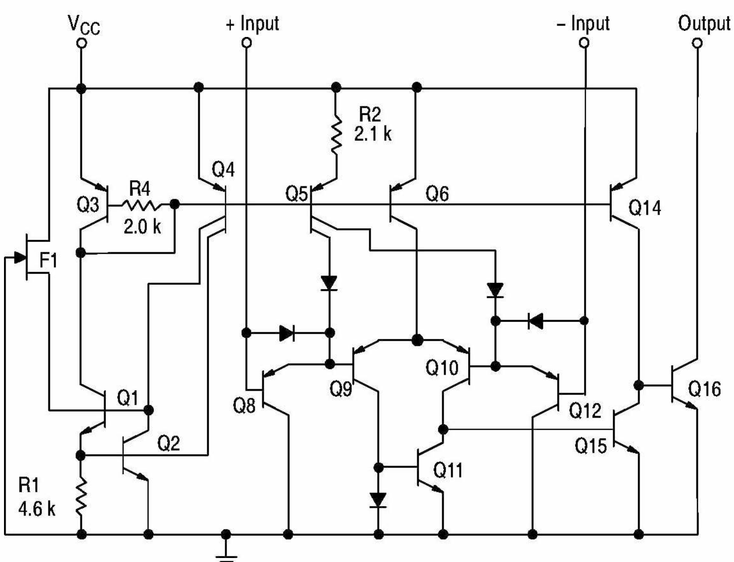

Figure 1. Representative Schematic Diagram
(Diagram shown for 1 comparator)

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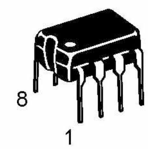
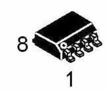
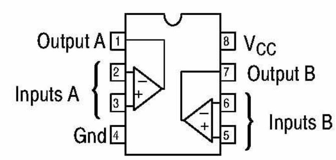


PDIP–8
N SUFFIX
CASE 626



SO–8
D SUFFIX
CASE 751

PIN CONNECTIONS



(Top View)

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping
LM293D	SO–8	98 Units/Rail
LM293DR2	SO–8	2500 Tape & Reel
LM393D	SO–8	98 Units/Rail
LM393DR2	SO–8	2500 Tape & Reel
LM393N	PDIP–8	50 Units/Rail
LM2903D	SO–8	98 Units/Rail
LM2903DR2	SO–8	2500 Tape & Reel
LM2903N	PDIP–8	50 Units/Rail
LM2903VD	SO–8	98 Units/Rail
LM2903VDR2	SO–8	2500 Tape & Reel
LM2903VN	PDIP–8	50 Units/Rail
NCV2903DR2	SO–8	2500 Tape & Reel

DEVICE MARKING INFORMATION

See general marking information in the device marking section on page 2683 of this data sheet.

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December, 2001 – Rev. 6

Publication Order Number:
LM393/D

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Power Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	+36 or ±18	Vdc
Input Differential Voltage Range	V_{IDR}	36	Vdc
Input Common Mode Voltage Range	V_{ICR}	–0.3 to +36	Vdc
Output Short Circuit–to–Ground Output Sink Current (Note 1)	I_{SC} I_{Sink}	Continuous 20	mA
Power Dissipation @ T_A = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_D $1/R_{\theta JA}$	570 5.7	mW mW/°C
Operating Ambient Temperature Range LM293 LM393 LM2903 LM2903V, NCV2903	T_A	 –25 to +85 0 to +70 –40 to +105 –40 to +125	°C
Maximum Operating Junction Temperature LM393, 2903, LM2903V LM293, NCV2903	$T_{J(max)}$	 150 150	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	–65 to +150	°C

1. The maximum output current may be as high as 20 mA, independent of the magnitude of V_{CC}, output short circuits to V_{CC} can cause excessive heating and eventual destruction.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_{CC} = 5.0 Vdc, $T_{low} \le T_A \le T_{high}$, unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	LM293, LM393			LM2903, LM2903V			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Input Offset Voltage (Note 3)	V_{IO}							mV
T_A = 25°C		–	±1.0	±5.0	–	±2.0	±7.0	
$T_{low} \le T_A \le T_{high}$		–	–	9.0	–	9.0	15	
Input Offset Current	I_{IO}							nA
T_A = 25°C		–	±5.0	±50	–	±5.0	±50	
$T_{low} \le T_A \le T_{high}$		–	–	±150	–	±50	±200	
Input Bias Current (Note 4)	I_{IB}							nA
T_A = 25°C		–	25	250	–	25	250	
$T_{low} \le T_A \le T_{high}$		–	–	400	–	200	500	
Input Common Mode Voltage Range (Note 4)	V_{ICR}							V
T_A = 25°C		0	–	V_{CC} –1.5	0	–	V_{CC} –1.5	
$T_{low} \le T_A \le T_{high}$		0	–	V_{CC} –2.0	0	–	V_{CC} –2.0	
Voltage Gain $R_L \ge$ 15 kΩ, V_{CC} = 15 Vdc, T_A = 25°C	A_{VOL}	50	200	–	25	200	–	V/mV
Large Signal Response Time V_{in} = TTL Logic Swing, V_{ref} = 1.4 Vdc V_{RL} = 5.0 Vdc, R_L = 5.1 kΩ, T_A = 25°C	–	–	300	–	–	300	–	ns
Response Time (Note 6) V_{RL} = 5.0 Vdc, R_L = 5.1 kΩ, T_A = 25°C	t_{TLH}	–	1.3	–	–	1.5	–	μs
Input Differential Voltage (Note 7) All $V_{in} \ge$ Gnd or V– Supply (if used)	V_{ID}	–	–	V_{CC}	–	–	V_{CC}	V
Output Sink Current $V_{in} \ge$ 1.0 Vdc, V_{in+} = 0 Vdc, $V_O \le$ 1.5 Vdc T_A = 25°C	I_{Sink}	6.0	16	–	6.0	16	–	mA
Output Saturation Voltage	V_{OL}							mV
$V_{in} \ge$ 1.0 Vdc, V_{in+} = 0, $I_{Sink} \le$ 4.0 mA, T_A = 25°C		–	150	400	–	–	400	
$T_{low} \le T_A \le T_{high}$		–	–	700	–	200	700	
Output Leakage Current	I_{OL}							nA
V_{in-} = 0 V, $V_{in+} \ge$ 1.0 Vdc, V_O = 5.0 Vdc, T_A = 25°C		–	0.1	–	–	0.1	–	
V_{in-} = 0 V, $V_{in+} \ge$ 1.0 Vdc, V_O = 30 Vdc, $T_{low} \le T_A \le T_{high}$		–	–	1000	–	–	1000	
Supply Current	I_{CC}							mA
R_L = ∞ Both Comparators, T_A = 25°C		–	0.4	1.0	–	0.4	1.0	
R_L = ∞ Both Comparators, V_{CC} = 30 V		–	–	2.5	–	–	2.5	

LM293 T_{low} = –25°C, T_{high} = +85°C
LM393 T_{low} = 0°C, T_{high} = +70°C
LM2903 T_{low} = –40°C, T_{high} = +105°C
LM2903V T_{low} = –40°C, T_{high} = +125°C
NCV2903 T_{low} = –40°C, T_{high} = +125°C. Guaranteed by design. NCV prefix is for automotive and other applications requiring site and change control.

2. The maximum output current may be as high as 20 mA, independent of the magnitude of V_{CC}, output short circuits to V_{CC} can cause excessive heating and eventual destruction.
3. At output switch point, $V_O \simeq$ 1.4 Vdc, R_S = 0 Ω with V_{CC} from 5.0 Vdc to 30 Vdc, and over the full input common mode range (0 V to V_{CC} = –1.5 V).
4. Due to the PNP transistor inputs, bias current will flow out of the inputs. This current is essentially constant, independent of the output state, therefore, no loading changes will exist on the input lines.
5. Input common mode of either input should not be permitted to go more than 0.3 V negative of ground or minus supply. The upper limit of common mode range is V_{CC} –1.5 V.
6. Response time is specified with a 100 mV step and 5.0 mV of overdrive. With larger magnitudes of overdrive faster response times are obtainable.
7. The comparator will exhibit proper output state if one of the inputs becomes greater than V_{CC}, the other input must remain within the common mode range. The low input state must not be less than –0.3 V of ground or minus supply.

LM293/393

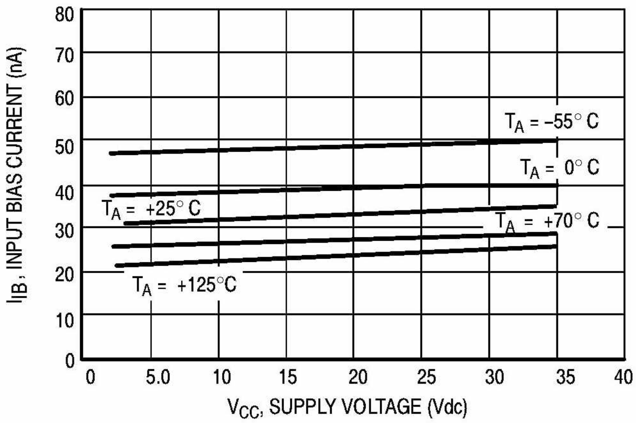


Figure 2. Input Bias Current versus Power Supply Voltage

LM2903

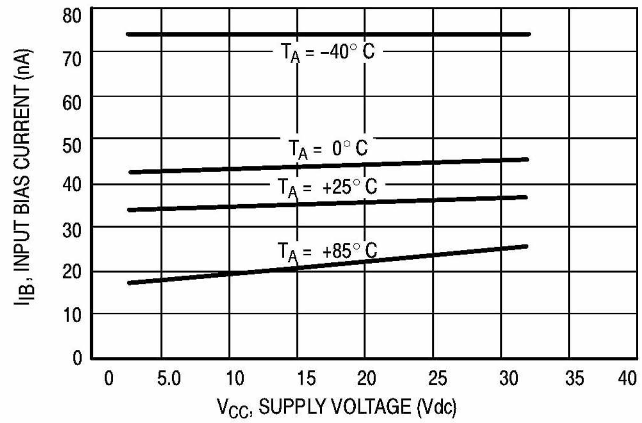


Figure 3. Input Bias Current versus Power Supply Voltage

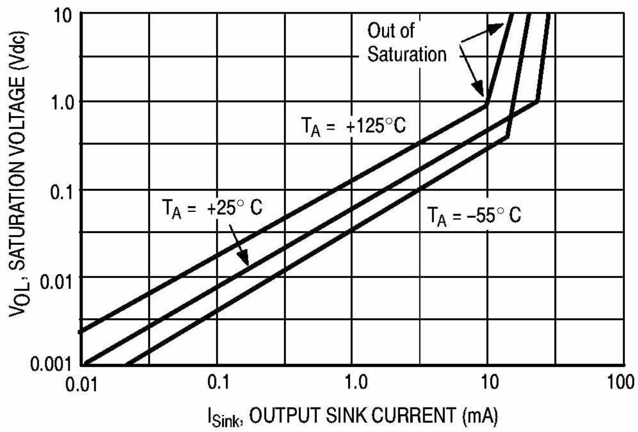


Figure 4. Output Saturation Voltage versus Output Sink Current

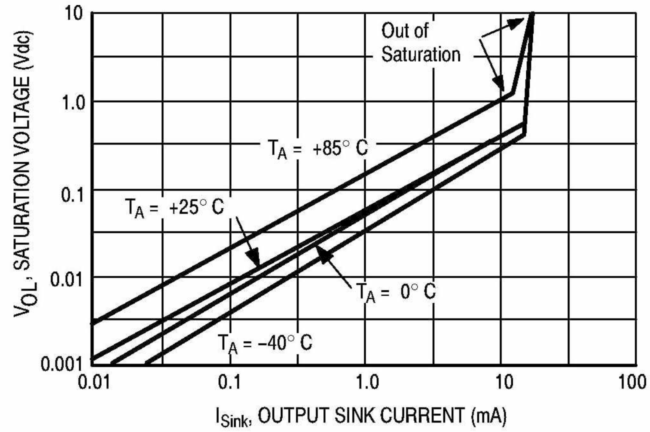


Figure 5. Output Saturation Voltage versus Output Sink Current

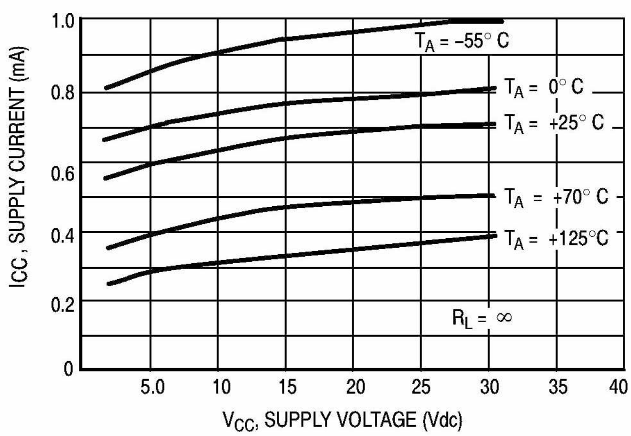


Figure 6. Power Supply Current versus Power Supply Voltage

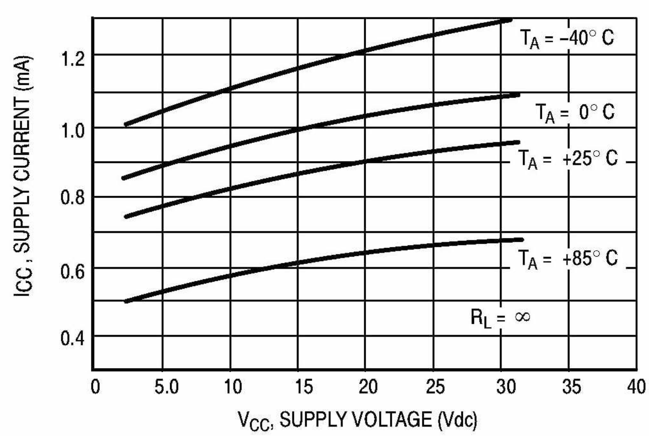


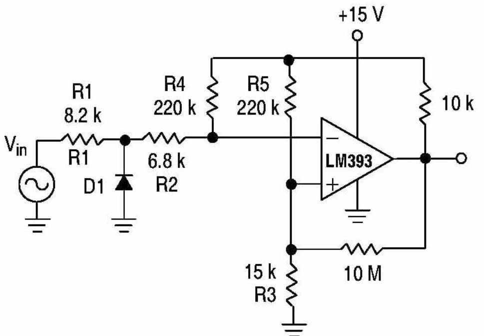
Figure 7. Power Supply Current versus Power Supply Voltage

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

These dual comparators feature high gain, wide bandwidth characteristics. This gives the device oscillation tendencies if the outputs are capacitively coupled to the inputs via stray capacitance. This oscillation manifests itself during output transitions (V_{OL} to V_{OH}). To alleviate this situation, input resistors <10 kΩ should be used.

The addition of positive feedback (<10 mV) is also recommended. It is good design practice to ground all unused pins.

Differential input voltages may be larger than supply voltage without damaging the comparator's inputs. Voltages more negative than –0.3 V should not be used.

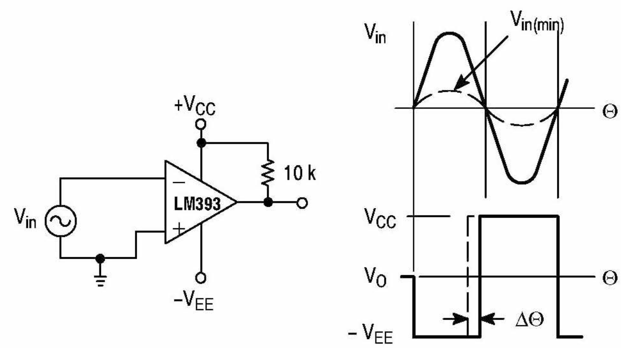


D1 prevents input from going negative by more than 0.6 V.

$R1 + R2 = R3$

$R3 \le \frac{R5}{10}$ for small error in zero crossing.

Figure 8. Zero Crossing Detector (Single Supply)



$V_{in(min)} \approx$ 0.4 V peak for 1% phase distortion (ΔΘ).

Figure 9. Zero Crossing Detector (Split Supply)

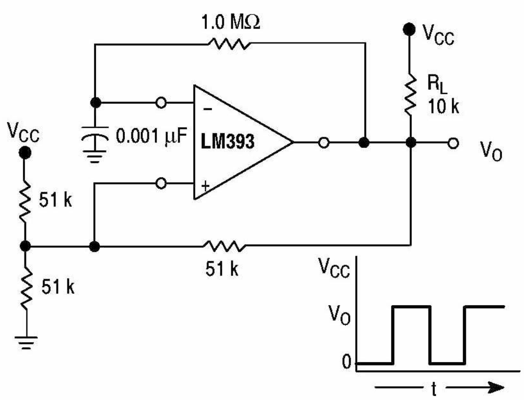


Figure 10. Free–Running Square–Wave Oscillator

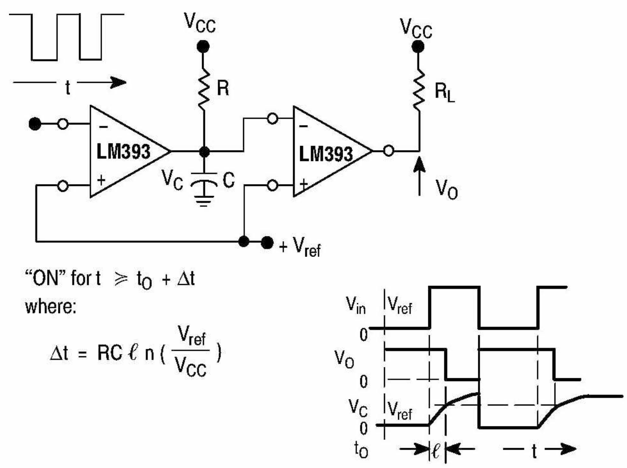
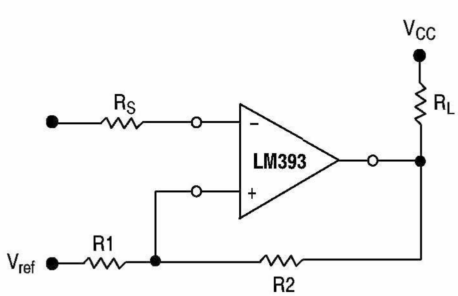


Figure 11. Time Delay Generator



$R_S = R1 \,||\, R2$

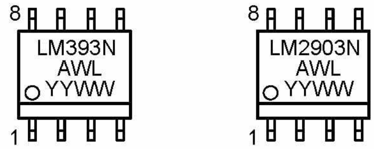
$$V_{th1} = V_{ref} + \frac{(V_{CC} - V_{ref})\,R1}{R1 + R2 + R_L}$$

$$V_{th2} = V_{ref} - \frac{(V_{ref} - V_{O}\,Low)\,R1}{R1 + R2}$$

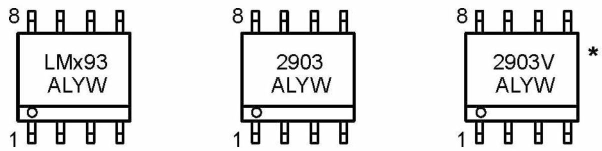
Figure 12. Comparator with Hysteresis

MARKING DIAGRAMS

PDIP–8
N SUFFIX
CASE 626



SO–8
D SUFFIX
CASE 751



x = 2 or 3
A = Assembly Location
WL, L = Wafer Lot
YY, Y = Year
WW, W = Work Week

*This marking diagram also applies to NCV2903.