

General-Purpose Low-Voltage Open-Drain Output Comparator

1 FEATURES

- Qualified for Automotive Applications
- Supply Range: +1.8V to +5.5V
- Low Supply Current 50 μ A (TYP) per channel at $V_S = 5V$
- Input Common-Mode Voltage Range Includes Ground
- Low Output Saturation Voltage 150mV Typical
- Open-Drain Output for Maximum Flexibility
- SPECIFIED UP TO +125°C
- Micro SIZE PACKAGES: SOIC8

2 APPLICATIONS

- Hysteresis Comparators
- Oscillators
- Window Comparators
- Industrial Equipment
- Test and Measurement

3 DESCRIPTIONS

The LM393 is the single and dual comparator version, the LMV393 is quad comparator version, and both are open-drain output comparators for maximum flexibility. It can operate from 1.8V to 5.5V, and have low power consuming 50 μ A (TYP) per channel.

The LM393 and LMV393 are the most cost-effective solutions for applications where low voltage operation, low power and space saving are the primary specifications in circuit design for portable consumer products.

The LM393 and LMV393 are available in Green SOIC8 packages. It operates over an ambient temperature range of -40°C to +125°C.

Device Information ⁽¹⁾

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
LMV393IDR	SOIC-8	4.90mm×3.90mm
LM393CDR	SOIC-8	4.90mm×3.90mm

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

5 PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION ⁽¹⁾

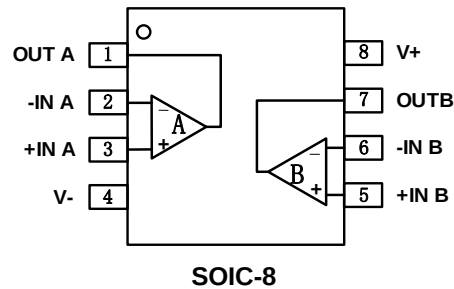
Orderable Device	Package Type	Pin	Channel	Lead finish/Ball material ⁽²⁾	MSL Peak Temp ⁽³⁾	Op Temp(°C)	Device Marking ⁽⁴⁾	Package Qty
LMV393IDR	SOIC-8	8	2	NIPDAUAG	MSL1-260°-Unlimited	-40°C ~+125°C	LMV393IDR	Tape and Reel,4000
LM393CDR	SOIC-8	8	2	NIPDAUAG	MSL1-260°-Unlimited	-40°C ~+125°C	LM393CDR	Tape and Reel,4000

NOTE:

- (1) This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the right-hand navigation.
- (2) Lead finish/Ball material. Orderable Devices 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.
- (3) MSL Peak Temp. The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.
- (4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the lot trace code information (data code and vendor code), the logo or the environmental category on the device.

6 Pin Configuration and Functions (Top View)

LM393CDR,LMV393IDR



Pin Description

NAME	PIN	I/O ⁽¹⁾	DESCRIPTION
	SOIC-8		
OUTA	1	O	Output, channel A
-INA	2	I	Inverting input, channel A
+INA	3	I	Noninverting input, channel A
V-	4	P	Negative (lowest) power supply
+INB	5	I	Noninverting input, channel B
-INB	6	I	Inverting input, channel B
OUTB	7	O	Output, channel B
V+	8	P	Positive (highest) power supply

(1) I=Input, O=Output, P=Power.

7 SPECIFICATIONS

7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
Voltage	Supply, $V_S=(V+) - (V-)$			7	V
	Input pin (IN+, IN-) ⁽²⁾		(V-)-0.3	(V+) +0.3	
	Signal output pin ⁽³⁾		(V-)-0.3	(V+) +0.3	
Current	Signal input pin (IN+, IN-) ⁽²⁾		-10	10	mA
	Output short-circuit duration ⁽⁴⁾			10	s
θ_{JA}	Package thermal impedance ⁽⁵⁾				°C/W
		SOIC-8		110	
Temperature	Operating range, T_A		-40	125	°C
	Junction, T_J ⁽⁶⁾		-40	150	
	Storage, T_{stg}		-65	150	

(1) Stresses above these ratings may cause permanent damage. Exposure to absolute maximum conditions for extended periods may degrade device reliability. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those specified is not implied.

(2) Input signals that can swing more than 0.3V beyond the supply rails should be current-limited to $\pm 10\text{mA}$ or less.

(3) Output signals that can swing more than 0.3V beyond the supply rails should be current-limited to $\pm 55\text{mA}$ or less.

(4) Short-circuit to V- or V+. Short circuits from outputs can cause excessive heating and eventual destruction.

(5) The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JEDEC-51.

(6) The maximum power dissipation is a function of $T_{J(MAX)}$, $R_{\theta JA}$, and T_A . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is $P_D = (T_{J(MAX)} - T_A) / R_{\theta JA}$. All numbers apply for packages soldered directly onto a PCB.

7.2 ESD Ratings

The following ESD information is provided for handling of ESD-sensitive devices in an ESD protected area only.

			VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human-Body Model (HBM), per AEC Q100-002 ⁽¹⁾	± 2000	V
		Charged-Device Model (CDM), per AEC Q100-011	± 500	
		Latch-Up (LU), per AEC Q100-004	± 100	mA

(1) AEC Q100-002 indicates that HBM stressing shall be in accordance with the ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 specification.



ESD SENSITIVITY CAUTION

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

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

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, $V_S=(V+) - (V-)$	Single-supply	1.8		5.5	V
	Dual-supply	± 0.9		± 2.75	

7.4 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS(V_S=5.0V)

(At T_A = +25°C, V_{CM}=V_S/2, Full=-40°C to +125°C, unless otherwise noted.) ⁽¹⁾

PARAMETER		CONDITIONS	T _J	LM393CDR,LMV393IDR			
				MIN ⁽²⁾	TYP ⁽³⁾	MAX ⁽²⁾	UINT
POWER SUPPLY							
V _S	Operating Voltage Range		25°C	1.8		5.5	V
I _Q	Quiescent Current/per channel	RS331-Q1	25°C		60	190	μA
			Full			240	
		RS393_339-Q1	25°C		50	150	μA
			Full			200	
PSRR	Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	V _S =1.8V to 5.5V	25°C		75		dB
INPUT							
V _{OS}	Input offset voltage	V _{CM} =Vs/2	25°C	-4.5	±0.6	4.5	mV
			Full	-5		5	
ΔVos/ΔT	Input Offset Voltage Drift	V _{CM} =Vs/2	Full		±0.5		μV/°C
I _B	Input Bias Current ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁵⁾		25°C		±10		pA
I _{OS}	Input Offset Current ⁽⁴⁾		25°C		±10		pA
V _{CM}	Common-Mode Voltage Range		Full	(V-)-0.1		(V+)+0.1	V
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	V _{CM} =-0.1 to 5.6V	25°C		65		dB
OUTPUT							
V _{SAT}	Saturation Voltage	I _O =4mA	25°C		150	350	mV
			Full			400	
V _{OH}	Output Pull-up Voltage Range		25°C			5.5	V
I _O	Output Current(sinking)	V _O =2.5V	25°C	30	35		mA
			Full	20			
I _{LEAK}	Output Leakage Current		25°C		0.01	80	nA
			Full			100	
SWITCHING							
T _{PHL}	Propagation Delay H To L ⁽⁶⁾	R _{PU} =5.1KΩ, Overdrive =10mV	25°C		220		ns
		R _{PU} =5.1KΩ, Overdrive =100mV	25°C		120		
T _{PLH}	Propagation Delay L To H ⁽⁶⁾	R _{PU} =5.1KΩ, Overdrive =10mV	25°C		550		
		R _{PU} =5.1KΩ, Overdrive =100mV	25°C		320		
T _F	Fall Time	R _{PU} =5.1KΩ, Overdrive =100mV 10% to 90%	25°C		20		ns

NOTE:

- (1) Electrical table values apply only for factory testing conditions at the temperature indicated. Factory testing conditions result in very limited self-heating of the device.
- (2) Limits are 100% production tested at 25°C. Limits over the operating temperature range are ensured through correlations using statistical quality control (SQC) method.
- (3) Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm as determined at the time of characterization. Actual typical values may vary over time and will also depend on the application and configuration.
- (4) This parameter is ensured by design and/or characterization and is not tested in production.
- (5) Positive current corresponds to current flowing into the device.
- (6) High-to-low and low-to-high refers to the transition at the input.

7.5 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS(V_S=1.8V)

(At T_A = +25°C, V_{CM}=V_S/2, Full=-40°C to +125°C, unless otherwise noted.) ⁽¹⁾

PARAMETER		CONDITIONS	T _J	LM393CDRLMV393IDR			
				MIN ⁽²⁾	TYP ⁽³⁾	MAX ⁽²⁾	UINT
POWER SUPPLY							
V _S	Operating Voltage Range		25°C	1.8		5.5	V
I _Q	Quiescent Current/per channel	RS331-Q1	25°C		45	150	μA
			Full			180	
		RS393_339-Q1	25°C		40	135	μA
			Full			165	
PSRR	Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	V _S =1.8V to 5.5V	25°C		75		dB
INPUT							
V _{OS}	Input offset voltage	V _{CM} =Vs/2	25°C	-4.5	±0.6	4.5	mV
			Full	-5		5	
ΔVos/ΔT	Input Offset Voltage Drift	V _{CM} =Vs/2	Full		±0.5		μV/°C
I _B	Input Bias Current ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁵⁾		25°C		±10		pA
I _{OS}	Input Offset Current ⁽⁴⁾		25°C		±10		pA
V _{CM}	Common-Mode Voltage Range		Full	(V-)-0.1		(V+)+0.1	V
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	V _{CM} =-0.1 to 1.9V	25°C		60		dB
OUTPUT							
V _{SAT}	Saturation Voltage	I _O =2mA	25°C		150	450	mV
			Full			500	
V _{OH}	Output Pull-up Voltage Range		25°C			5.5	V
I _O	Output Current(sinking)	V _O =0.9V	25°C	4	5		mA
			Full	3			
I _{LEAK}	Output Leakage Current		25°C		0.01	80	nA
			Full			100	
SWITCHING							
T _{PHL}	Propagation Delay H To L ⁽⁶⁾	R _{PU} =5.1KΩ, Overdrive =10mV	25°C		300		ns
		R _{PU} =5.1KΩ, Overdrive=100mV	25°C		200		
T _{PLH}	Propagation Delay L To H ⁽⁶⁾	R _{PU} =5.1KΩ, Overdrive =10mV	25°C		500		
		R _{PU} =5.1KΩ, Overdrive=100mV	25°C		280		
T _F	Fall Time	R _{PU} =5.1KΩ, Overdrive=100mV 10% to 90%	25°C		60		ns

NOTE:

- (1) Electrical table values apply only for factory testing conditions at the temperature indicated. Factory testing conditions result in very limited self-heating of the device.
- (2) Limits are 100% production tested at 25°C. Limits over the operating temperature range are ensured through correlations using statistical quality control (SQC) method.
- (3) Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm as determined at the time of characterization. Actual typical values may vary over time and will also depend on the application and configuration.
- (4) This parameter is ensured by design and/or characterization and is not tested in production.
- (5) Positive current corresponds to current flowing into the device.
- (6) High-to-low and low-to-high refers to the transition at the input.

7.6 TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

NOTE: The graphs and tables provided following this note are a statistical summary based on a limited number of samples and are provided for informational purposes only.

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = V_S/2$, $C_L = 15\text{pF}$ unless otherwise noted.

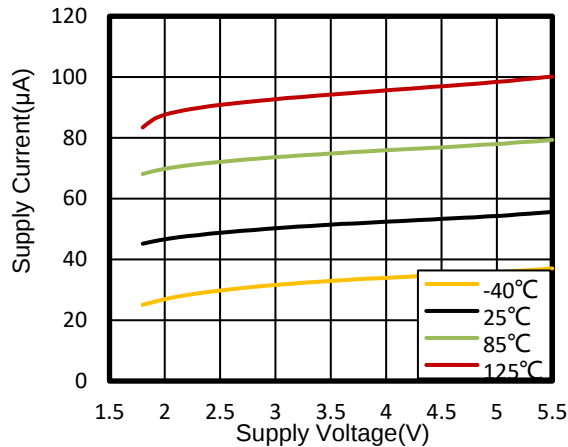


Figure 1. Supply Current vs Supply Voltage

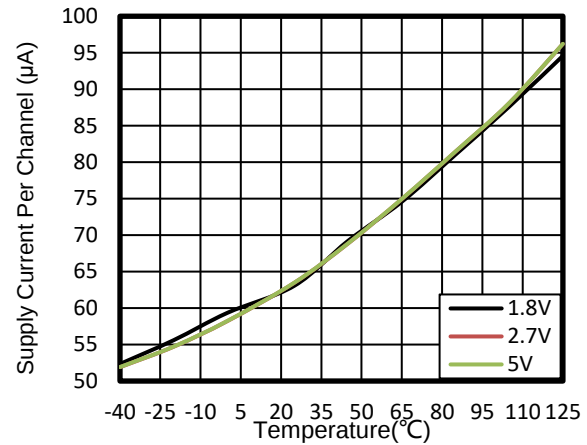


Figure 2. Supply Current vs Temperature

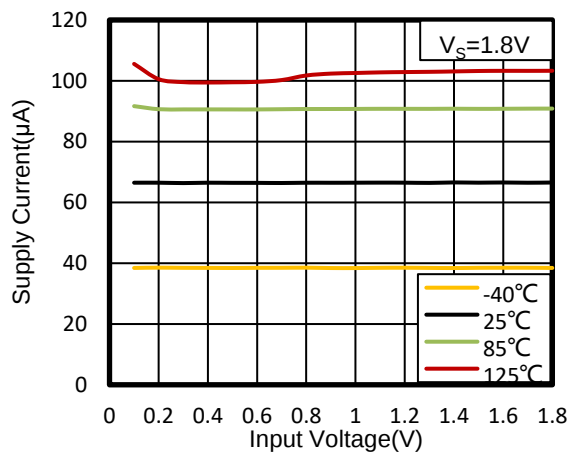


Figure 3. Supply Current vs Input Voltage

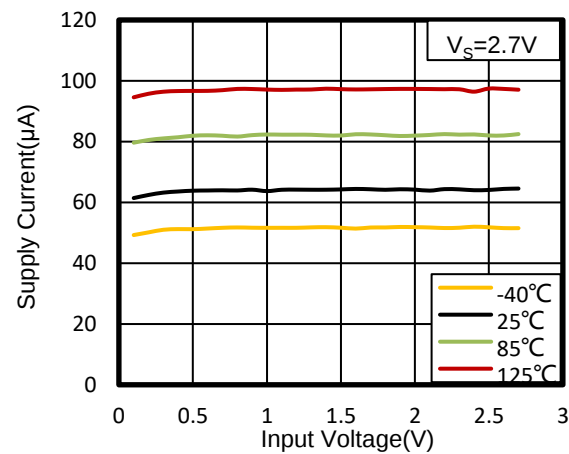


Figure 4. Supply Current vs Input Voltage

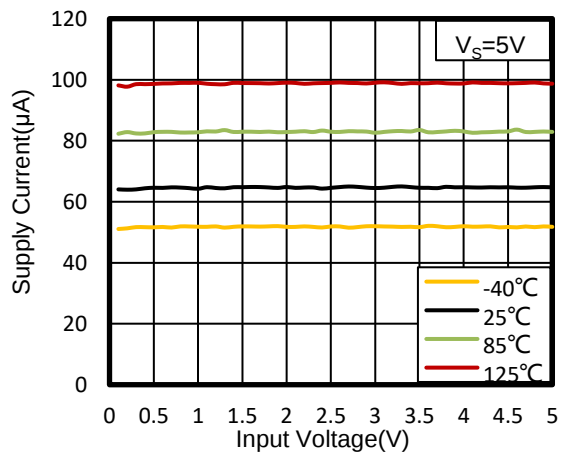


Figure 5. Supply Current vs Input Voltage

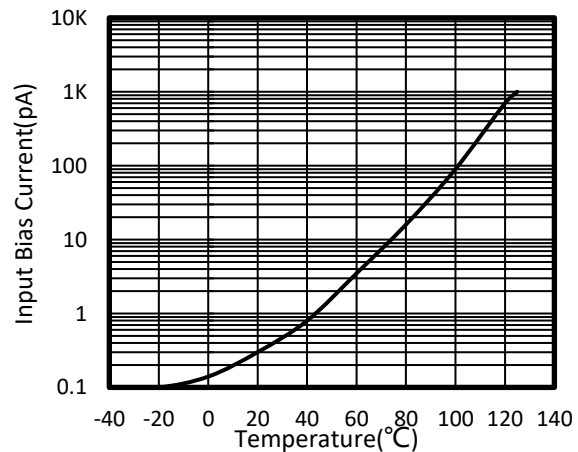


Figure 6. INPUT BIAS CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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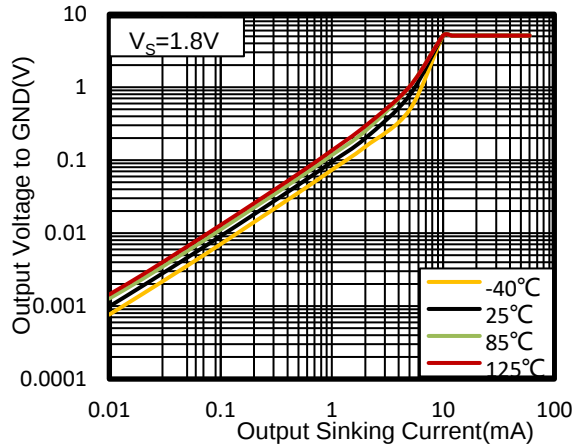


Figure 7. Output Voltage vs Output Sinking Current

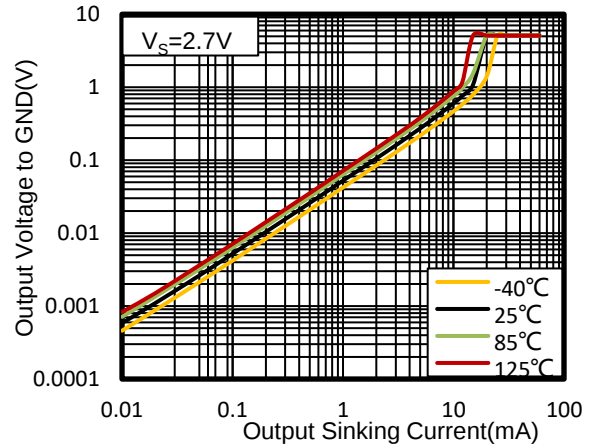


Figure 8. Output Voltage vs Output Sinking Current

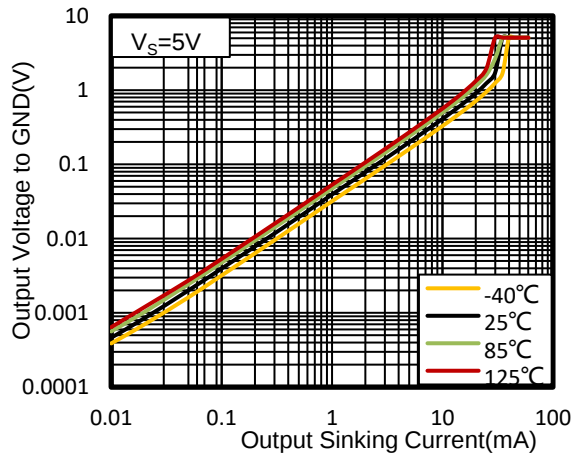


Figure 9. Output Voltage vs Output Sinking Current

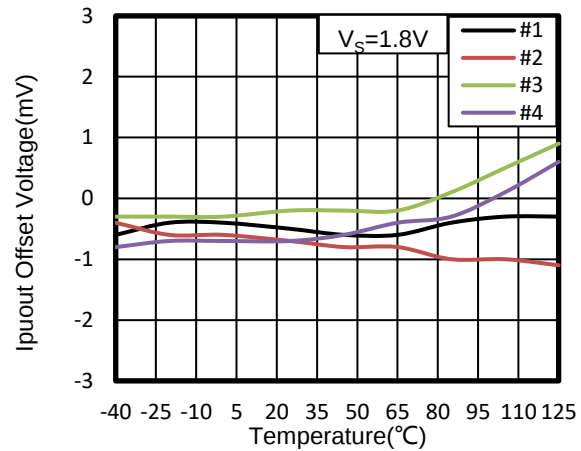


Figure 10. Input Offset Voltage vs Temperature

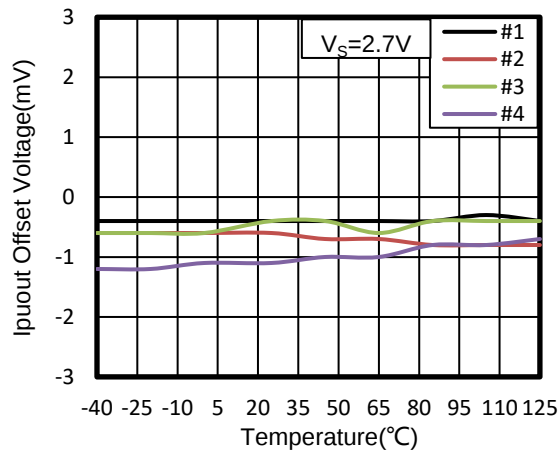


Figure 11. Input Offset Voltage vs Temperature

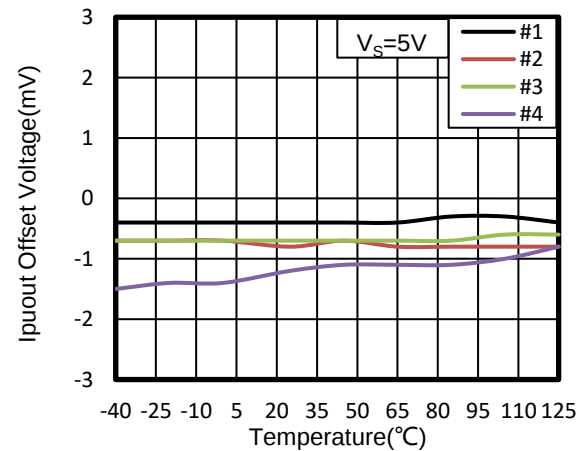


Figure 12. Input Offset Voltage vs Temperature

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

NOTE: The graphs and tables provided following this note are a statistical summary based on a limited number of samples and are provided for informational purposes only.

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = V_S/2$, $C_L = 15\text{pF}$ unless otherwise noted.

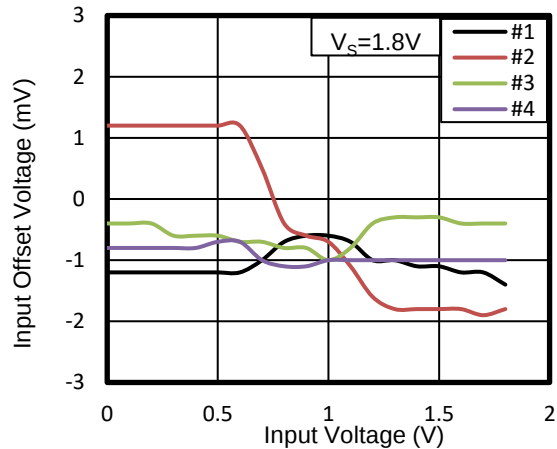


Figure 13. Offset Voltage vs Input Voltage at -40°C

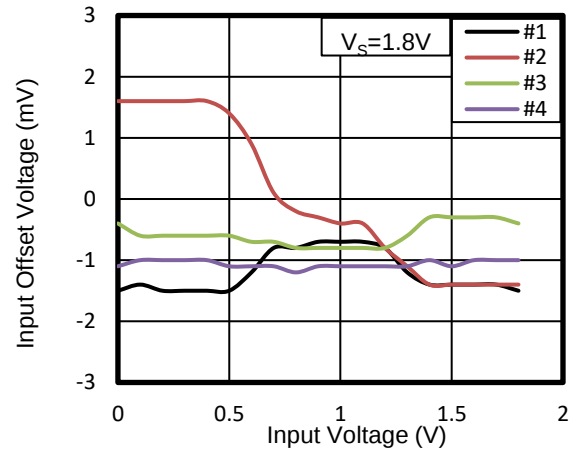


Figure 14. Offset Voltage vs Input Voltage at 25°C

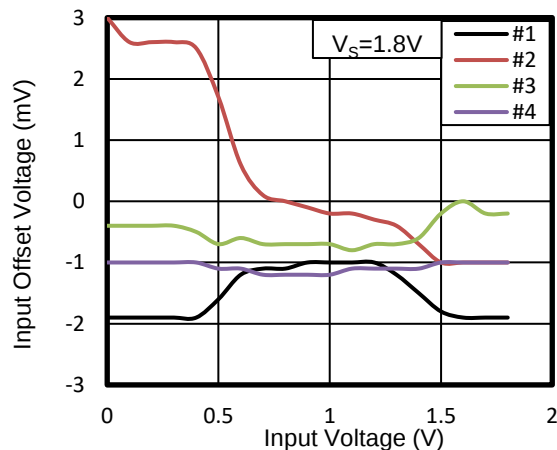


Figure 15. Offset Voltage vs Input Voltage at 85°C

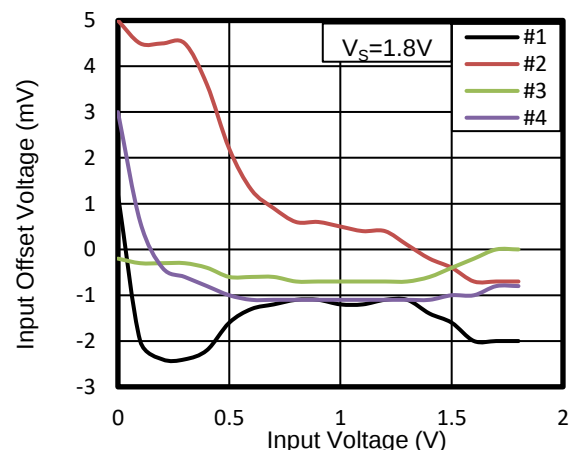


Figure 16. Offset Voltage vs Input Voltage at 125°C

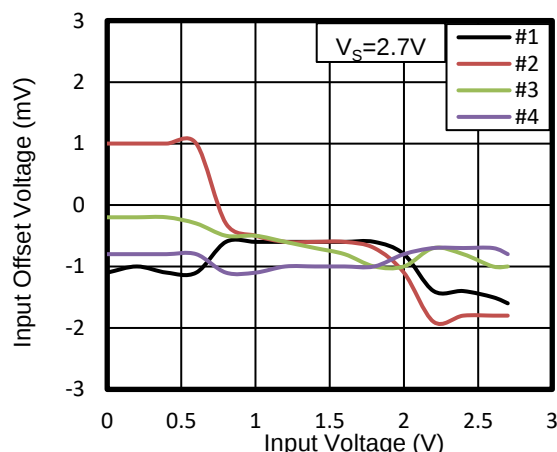


Figure 17. Offset Voltage vs Input Voltage at -40°C

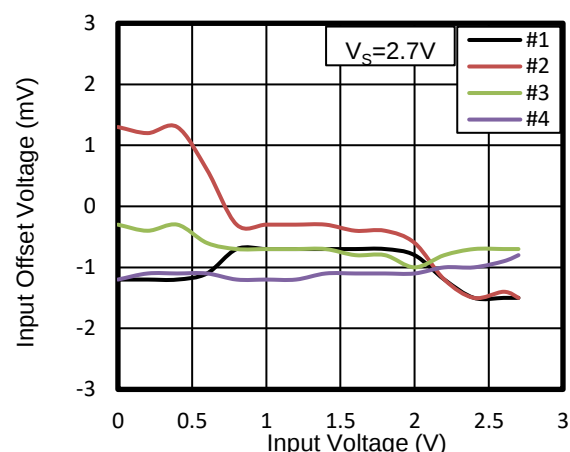


Figure 18. Offset Voltage vs Input Voltage at 25°C

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

NOTE: The graphs and tables provided following this note are a statistical summary based on a limited number of samples and are provided for informational purposes only.

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = V_S/2$, $C_L = 15\text{pF}$ unless otherwise noted.

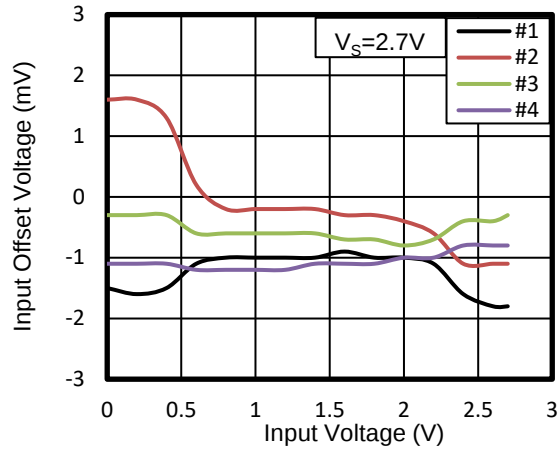


Figure 19. Offset Voltage vs Input Voltage at 85°C

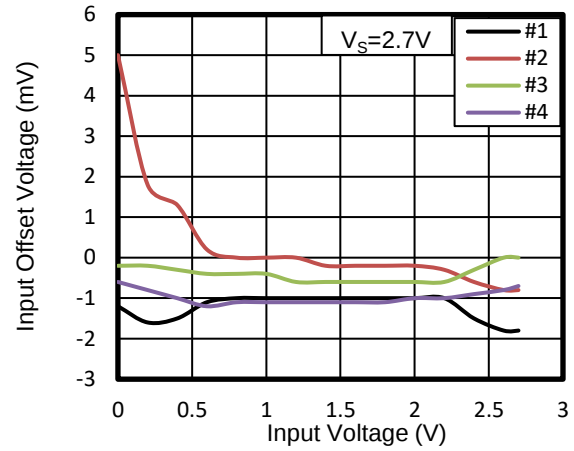


Figure 20. Offset Voltage vs Input Voltage at 125°C

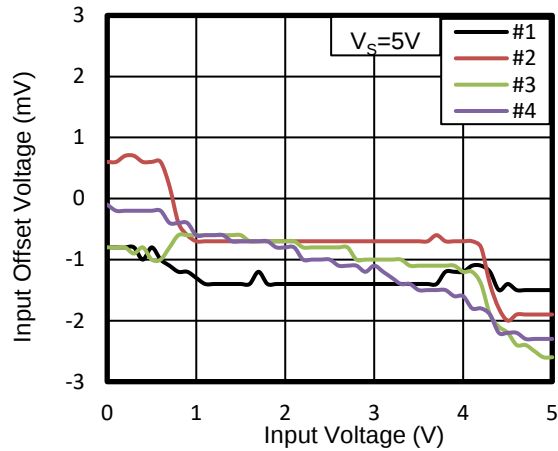


Figure 21. Offset Voltage vs Input Voltage at -40°C

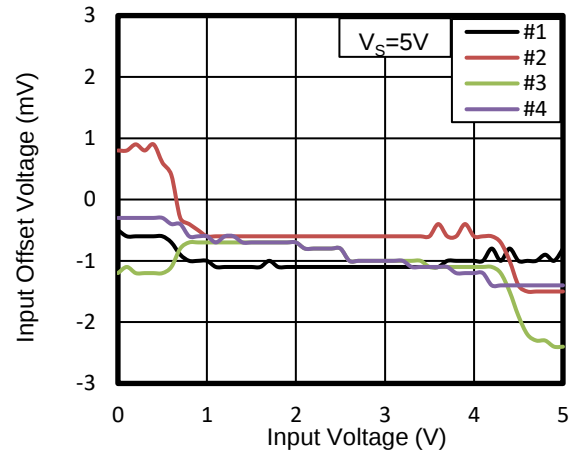


Figure 22. Offset Voltage vs Input Voltage at 25°C

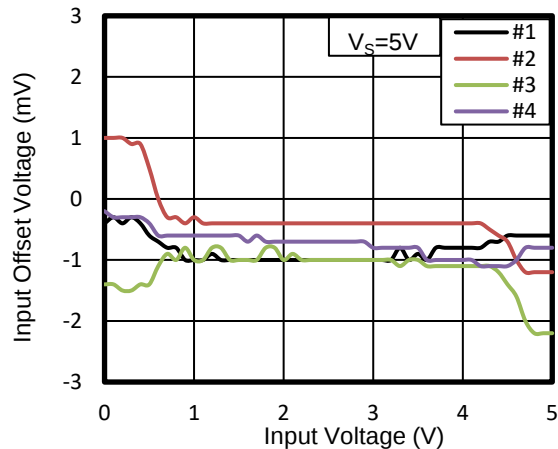


Figure 23. Offset Voltage vs Input Voltage at 85°C

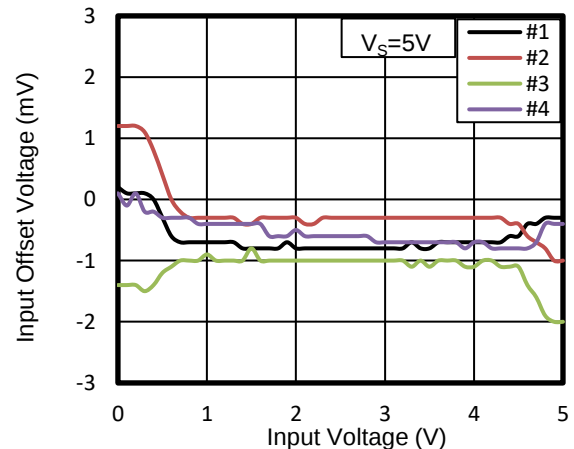


Figure 24. Offset Voltage vs Input Voltage at 125°C

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

NOTE: The graphs and tables provided following this note are a statistical summary based on a limited number of samples and are provided for informational purposes only.

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = V_S/2$, $C_L = 15\text{pF}$ unless otherwise noted.

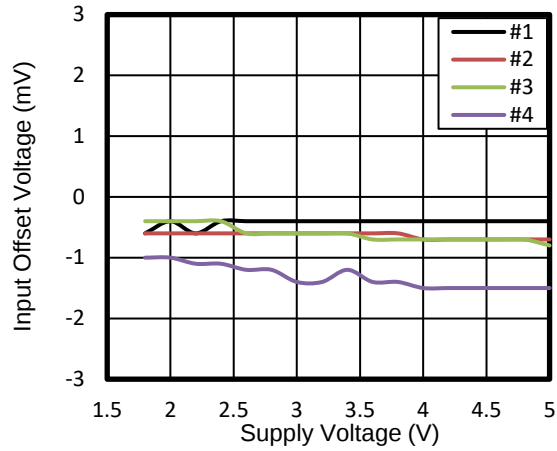


Figure 25. Input Offset Voltage vs Supply Voltage at -40°C

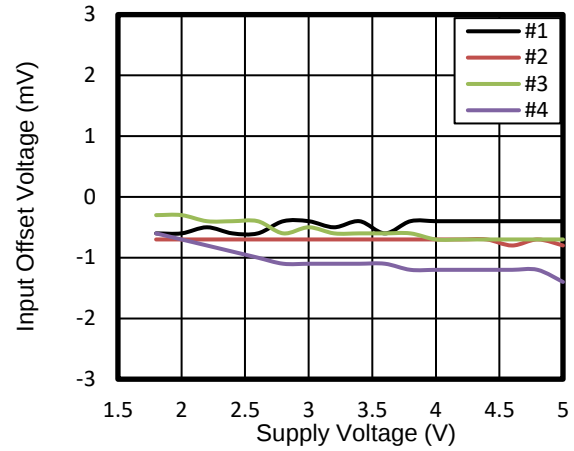


Figure 26. Input Offset Voltage vs Supply Voltage at 25°C

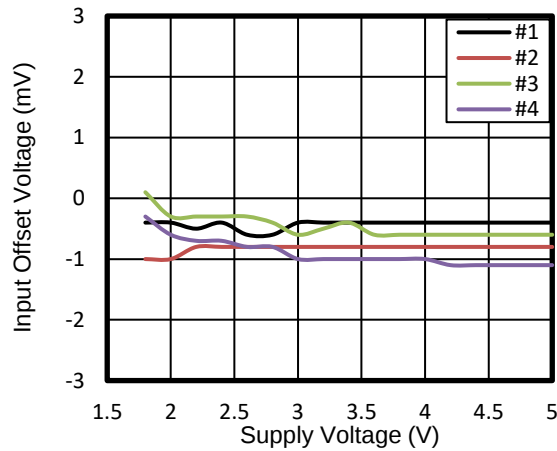


Figure 27. Input Offset Voltage vs Supply Voltage at 85°C

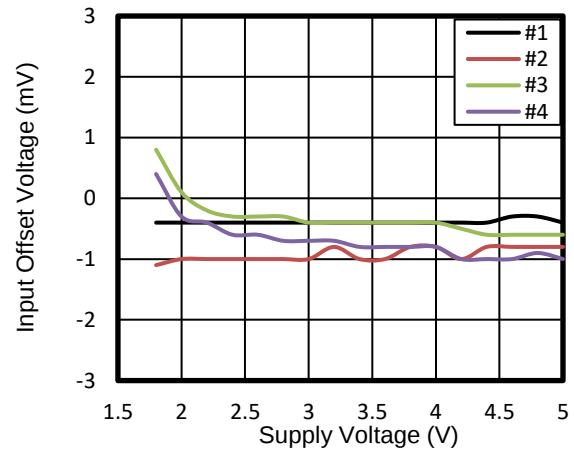


Figure 28. Input Offset Voltage vs Supply Voltage at 125°C

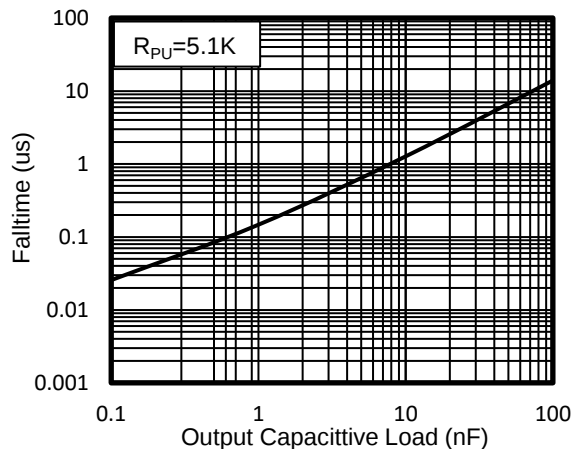


Figure 29. Falltime vs Capacitive Load

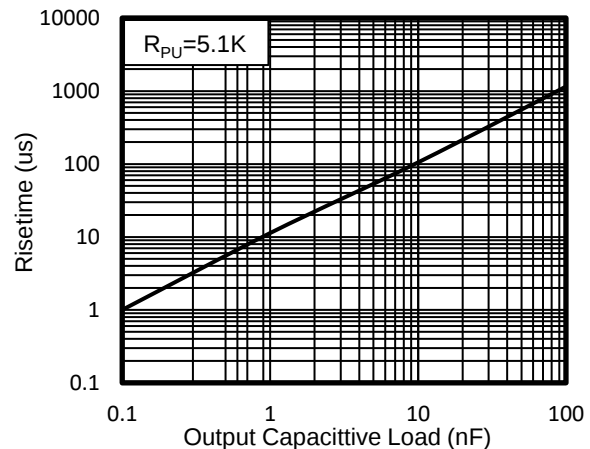


Figure 30. Risettime vs Capacitive Load

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

NOTE: The graphs and tables provided following this note are a statistical summary based on a limited number of samples and are provided for informational purposes only.

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = V_S/2$, $C_L = 15\text{pF}$ unless otherwise noted.

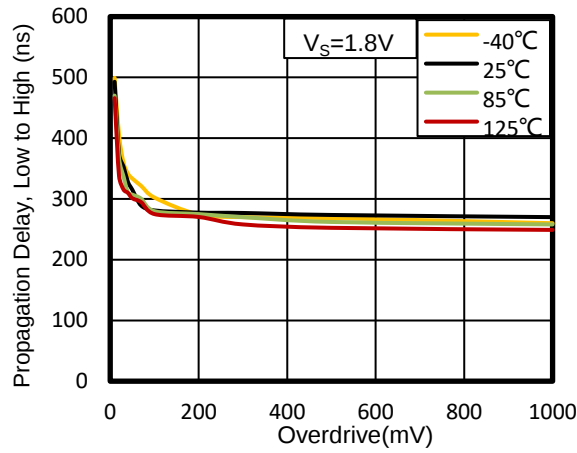


Figure 31. Low to High Propagation Delay vs Input Overdrive Voltage

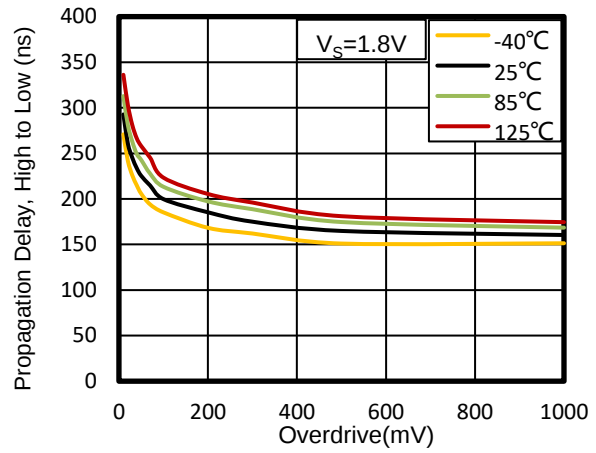


Figure 32. High to Low Propagation Delay vs Input Overdrive Voltage

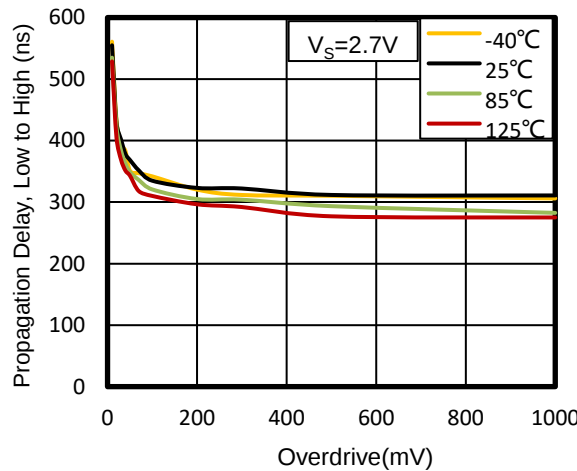


Figure 33. Low to High Propagation Delay vs Input Overdrive Voltage

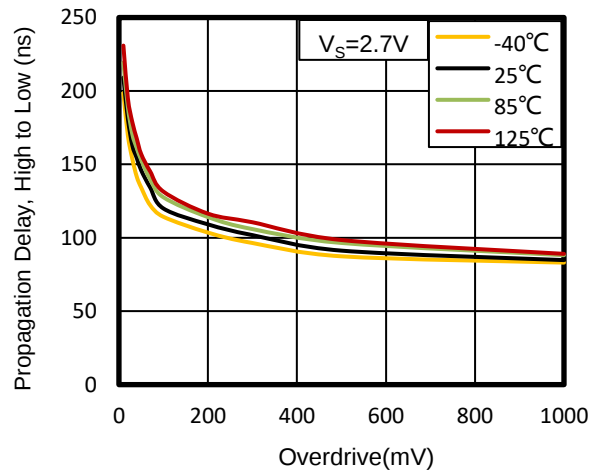


Figure 34. High to Low Propagation Delay vs Input Overdrive Voltage

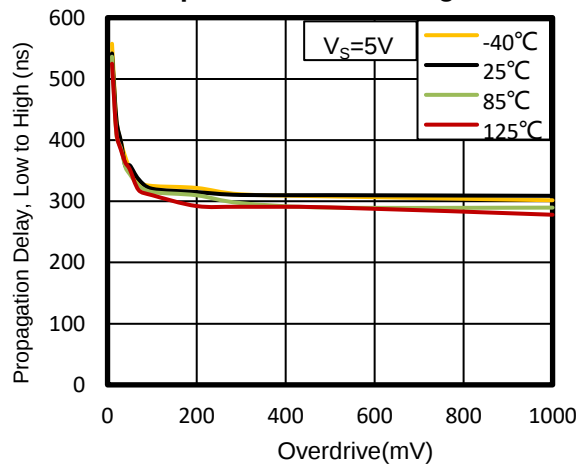


Figure 35. Low to High Propagation Delay vs Input Overdrive Voltage

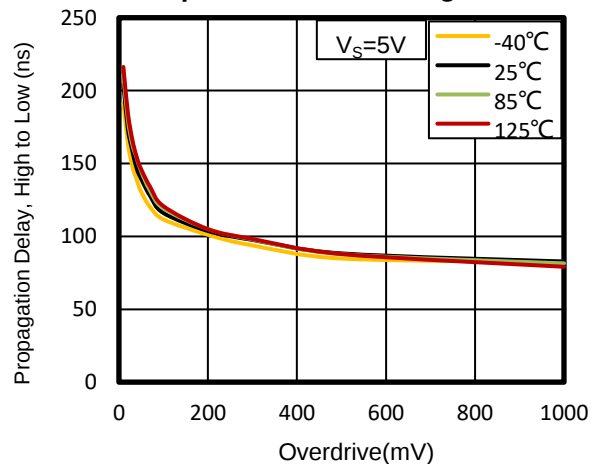


Figure 36. High to Low Propagation Delay vs Input Overdrive Voltage

8 Detailed Description

8.1 Overview

The LM393 and LMV393 family of comparators can operate up to 5.5V on the supply pin. This standard device has proven ubiquity and versatility across a wide range of applications. This is due to its low power and high speed. The open-drain output allows the user to configure the output's logic low voltage (V_{OL}) and can be utilized to enable the comparator to be used in AND functionality.

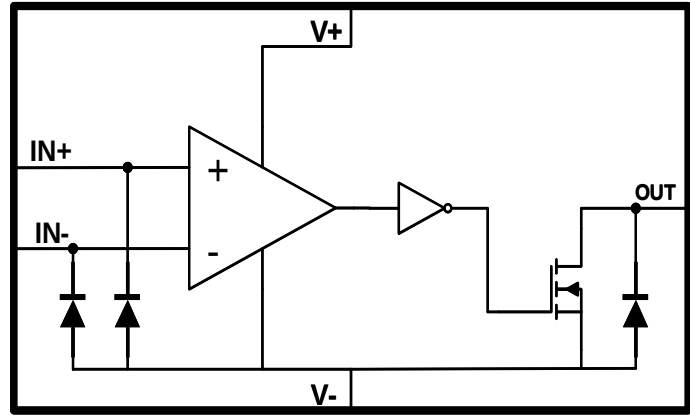


Figure 37. Functional Block Diagram

9 Application and Implementation

9.1 Application Information

LM393CDR and LMV393IDR will typically be used to compare a single signal to a reference or two signals against each other. Many users take advantage of the open drain output (logic high with pull-up) to drive the comparison logic output to a logic voltage level to an MCU or logic device.

9.2 Typical Application

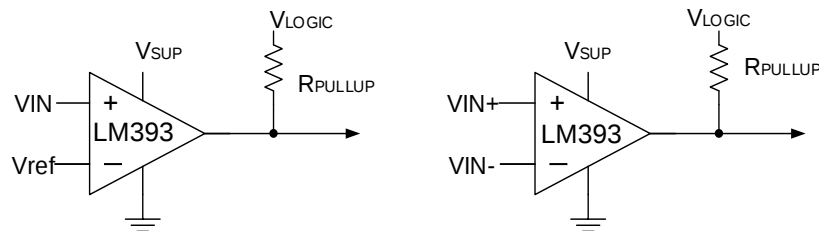


Figure 38. Typical Application Schematic

9.3 Power Supply Recommendations

For fast response and comparison applications with noisy or AC inputs, it is recommended to use a bypass capacitor on the supply pin to reject any variation on the supply voltage. This variation causes temporary fluctuations in the comparator's input common mode range and create an inaccurate comparison.

10 Layout

10.1 Layout Guidelines

For accurate comparator applications without hysteresis it is important maintain a stable power supply with minimized noise and glitches, which can affect the high-level input common mode voltage range. In order to achieve this, it is best to add a bypass capacitor between the supply voltage and ground. This should be implemented on the positive power supply and negative supply (if available). If a negative supply is not being used, do not put a capacitor between the IC's GND pin and system ground.

10.2 Layout Example

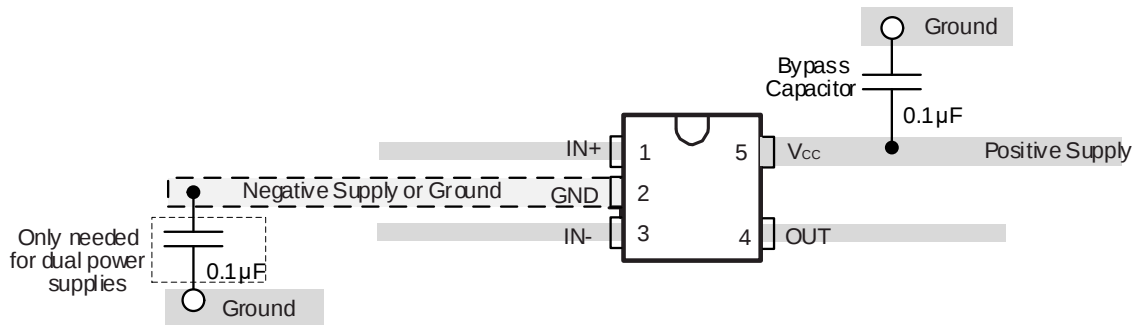
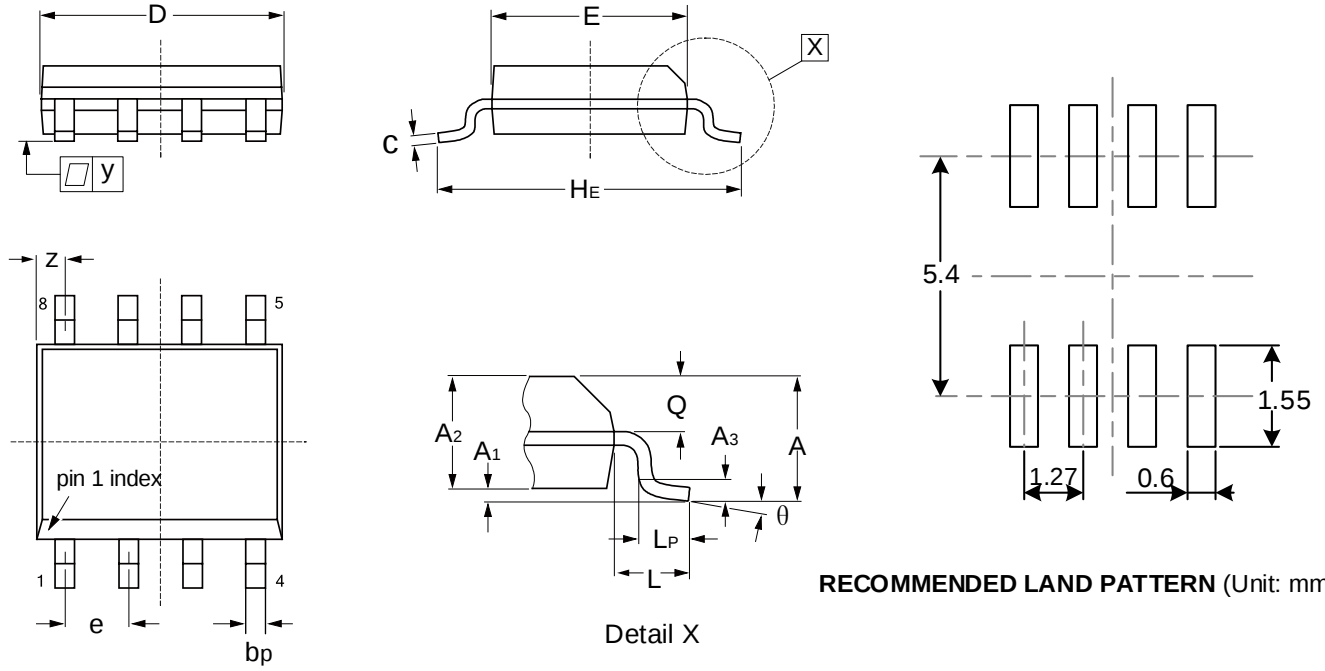


Figure 39. LM393 Layout Example

SOIC-8



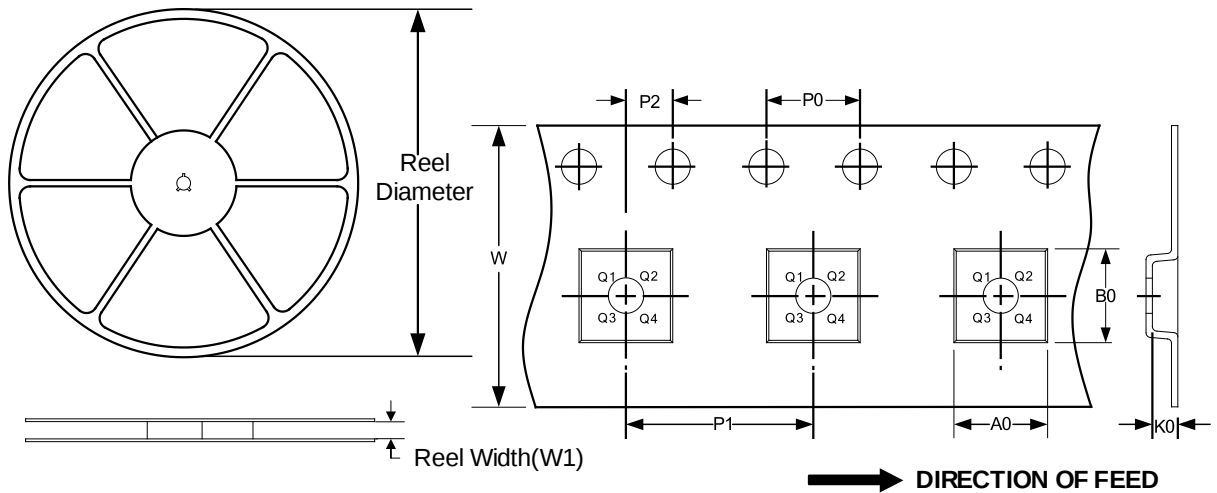
RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN (Unit: mm)

Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A		1.750		0.069
A ₁	0.100	0.250	0.004	0.010
A ₂	1.250	1.450	0.049	0.057
A ₃	0.25		0.010	
b _p	0.360	0.490	0.014	0.019
c	0.190	0.250	0.007	0.010
D ^(A)	4.800	5.000	0.190	0.200
E ^(B)	3.800	4.000	0.150	0.160
H _E	5.800	6.200	0.228	0.244
e	1.270		0.050	
L	1.05		0.041	
L _P	0.400	1.000	0.016	0.039
Q	0.600	0.700	0.024	0.028
Z ^(A)	0.300	0.700	0.012	0.028
y	0.1		0.004	
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°

12 TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

TAPE DIMENSION



NOTE: The picture is only for reference. Please make the object as the standard.

KEY PARAMETER LIST OF TAPE AND REEL

Package Type	Reel Diameter	Reel Width(mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	P2 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
SOIC-8	13"	12.4	6.40	5.40	2.10	4.0	8.0	2.0	12.0	Q1

NOTE:

1. All dimensions are nominal.
2. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15mm maximum per side are not included.