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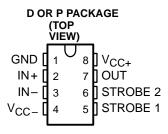
- Fast Response Times
- Improved Gain and Accuracy
- Fanout to 10 Series 54/74 TTL Loads
- Strobe Capability
- Short-Circuit and Surge Protection
- Designed to Be Interchangeable With National Semiconductor LM306

description

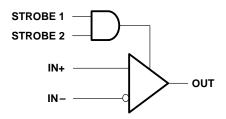
The LM306 is a high-speed voltage comparator with differential inputs, a low-impedance high-sink-current (100 mA) output, and two strobe inputs. This device detects low-level analog or digital signals and can drive digital logic or lamps and relays directly. Short-circuit protection and surge-current limiting is provided.

A low-level input at either strobe causes the output to remain high regardless of the differential input. When both strobe inputs are either open or at a high logic level, the output voltage is controlled by the differential input voltage. The circuit will operate with any negative supply voltage between -3 V and -12 V with little difference in performance.

The LM306 is characterized for operation from 0°C to 70°C.



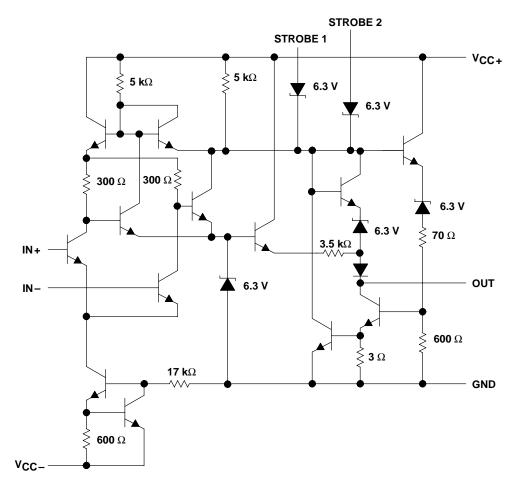
functional block diagram



AVAILABLE OPTIONS

	Viemov	PACKAGE		
TA	V _{IO} max at 25°C	SMALL OUTLINE (D)	PLASTIC DIP (P)	
0°C to 70°C	5 mV	LM306D	LM306P	

schematic



Resistor values are nominal.

LM306 DIFFERENTIAL COMPARATOR WITH STROBES

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absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)†

Supply voltage, V _{CC+} (see Note 1)	
Supply voltage, V _{CC} (see Note 1)	
Differential input voltage, V _{ID} (see Note 2)	±5 V
Input voltage, V _I (either input, see Notes 1 and 3)	
Strobe voltage range (see Note 1)	0 V to V _{CC+}
Output voltage, V _O (see Note 1)	
Voltage from output to V _{CC}	30 V
Duration of output short circuit to ground (see Note 4)	10 s
Continuous total dissipation	See Dissipation Rating Table
Operating free-air temperature range, T _A	0°C to 70°C
Storage temperature range	65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1.6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	260°C

[†] Stresses beyond those listed under "absolute maximum ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

NOTES: 1. All voltage values, except differential voltages and the voltage from the output to V_{CC}, are with respect to the network ground.

- 2. Differential voltages are at IN+ with respect to IN-.
- 3. The magnitude of the input voltage must never exceed the magnitude of the supply voltage or 7 V, whichever is less.
- 4. The output may be shorted to ground or either power supply.

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

PACKAGE	$T_{\mbox{\scriptsize A}} \le 25^{\circ}\mbox{\scriptsize C}$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR	DERATE ABOVE T _A	T _A = 70°C POWER RATING
D	600 mW	5.8 mW/°C	46°C	464 mW
P	600 mW	8.0 mW/°C	75°C	600 mW



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electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $V_{CC+} = 12 \text{ V}$, $V_{CC-} = -3 \text{ V}$ to -12 V (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CON	DITIONS [†]	T _A ‡	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
V	lanut affect voltage	R _S ≤ 200 Ω		25°C		1.6§	5	\/	
VIO	Input offset voltage			Full range			6.5	mV	
ανιο	Average temperature coefficient of input offset voltage	$R_S = 50 \Omega$,	See Note 5	Full range		5	20	μV/°C	
				25°C		1.8	5		
l _{IO}	Input offset current	See Note 5		MIN		1	7.5	μΑ	
						0.5	5		
auo	Average temperature coefficient of	See Note 5		MIN to 25°C		24	100	nA/°C	
αΙΙΟ	input offset current	See Note 3		25°C to MAX		15	50		
1.5	Input bias current	V _O = 0.5 V to 5 V		MIN to 25°C			40		
ΙΒ	input bias current	V() = 0.3 V to 3 V		25°C to MAX		16	25	μΑ	
I _{IL(S)}	Low-level strobe current	$V_{(strobe)} = 0.4 V$		Full range		-1.7	-3.2	mA	
V _{IH} (S)	High-level strobe voltage			Full range	2.2			V	
V _{IL(S)}	Low-level strobe voltage			Full range			0.9	V	
VICR	Common-mode input voltage range	$V_{CC-} = -7 \text{ V to } -1$	12 V	Full range	±5			V	
V_{ID}	Differential input voltage range			Full range	±5			V	
AVD	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	V _O = 0.5 V to 5 V,	No load	25°C		40		V/mV	
Vон	High-level output voltage	I _{OH} = -400 μA	V _{ID} = 8 mV	Full range	2.5		5.5	V	
		I _{OL} = 100 mA	$V_{ID} = -7 \text{ mV}$	25°C		0.8	2		
VOL	Low-level output voltage	$I_{OL} = 50 \text{ mA}$	$V_{ID} = -7 \text{ mV}$	Full range			1	V	
		I _{OL} = 16 mA	$V_{ID} = -8 \text{ mV}$	Full range			0.4		
	High level output voltage	V _{OH} = 8 V to 24 V	$V_D = 7 \text{ mV}$	MIN to 25°C		0.02	2		
ЮН	High-level output voltage	VOH = 0 V 10 24 V	VUH = 0 V 10 24 V	$V_{ID} = 8 \text{ mV}$	25°C to MAX			100	μΑ
ICC+	Supply current from V _{CC+}	$V_{ID} = -5 \text{ mV},$	No load	Full range		6.6	10	mA	
ICC-	Supply current from V _{CC} -	No load		Full range		-1.9	-3.6	mA	

[†] Unless otherwise noted, all characteristics are measured with both strobes open.

NOTE 5: The offset voltages and offset currents given are the maximum values required to drive the output down to the low range (VOL) or up to the high range (VOH). These parameters actually define an error band and take into account the worst-case effects of voltage gain

switching characteristics, V_{CC+} = 12 V, V_{CC-} = -6 V, T_A = 25°C

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS [†]	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Response time, low-to-high-level output	$R_L = 390 \Omega$ to 5 V, $C_L = 15 pF$, See Note 6		28	40	ns

[†] All characteristics are measured with both strobes open.

NOTE 6: The response time specified is for a 100-mV input step with 5-mV overdrive and is the interval between the input step function and the instant when the output crosses 1.4 V.



[‡]Full range is 0°C to 70°C. MIN is 0°C. MAX is 70°C.

[§] This typical value is at $V_{CC+} = 12 \text{ V}$, $V_{CC-} = -6 \text{ V}$.

Table of Graphs

			FIGURE
I _{IB}	Input bias current	vs Free-air temperature	1
I _{IO}	Input offset current	vs Free-air temperature	2
Vон	High-level output voltage	vs Free-air temperature	3
VOL	Low-level output voltage	vs Free-air temperature	4
٧o	Output voltage	vs Differential input voltage	5
lo	Output current	vs Differential input voltage	6
AVD	Large-signal differential voltage amplification	vs Free-air temperature	7
los	Short-circuit output current	vs Free-air temperature	8
	Output response	vs Time	9, 10
ICC+	Positive supply current	vs Positive supply voltage	11
ICC-	Negative supply current	vs Negative supply voltage	12
P_{D}	Total power dissipation	vs Free-air temperature	13

INPUT OFFSET CURRENT vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

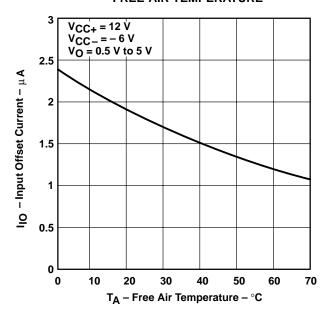


Figure 1

INPUT BIAS CURRENT vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

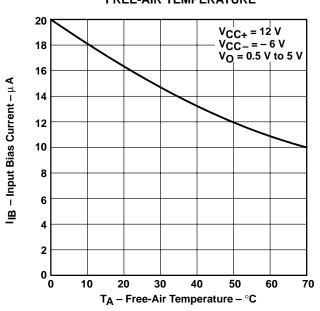


Figure 2

HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

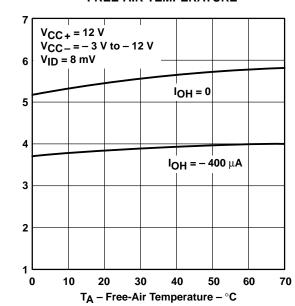


Figure 3

OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs DIFFERENTIAL INPUT VOLTAGE

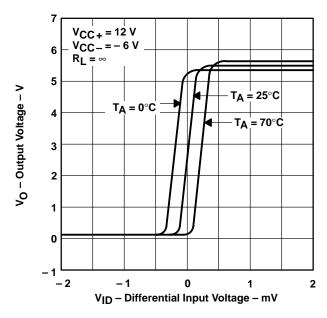


Figure 5

LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

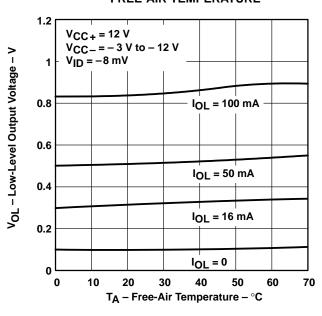


Figure 4

OUTPUT CURRENT vs DIFFERENTIAL INPUT VOLTAGE

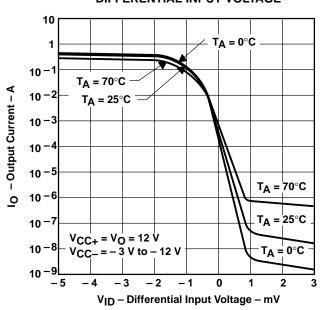


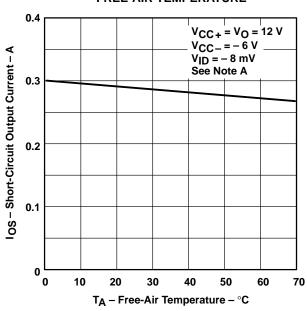
Figure 6



V_{OH} - High-Level Output Voltage - V

LARGE-SIGNAL DIFFERENTIAL **VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION** vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE 80.000 $V_{CC-} = -3 \text{ V to} - 12 \text{ V}$ $V_0 = 1 \text{ to } 2 \text{ V}$ $R_L = \infty$ A_{VD}-Large-Signal Differential Voltage Amplification 60,000 $V_{CC+} = 15 V$ 40,000 V_{CC+} = 10 V V_{CC+} = 15 V 20,000 0 10 70 20 30 40 50 60

SHORT-CIRCUIT OUTPUT CURRENT
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE



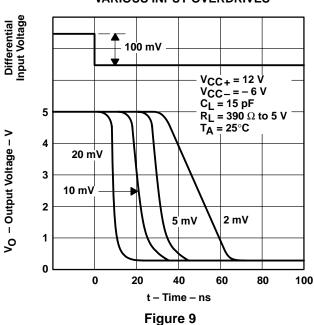
NOTE A: This parameter was measured using a single 5-ms pulse.

Figure 8

Figure 7



T_A - Free-Air Temperature - °C



OUTPUT RESPONSE FOR VARIOUS INPUT OVERDRIVES

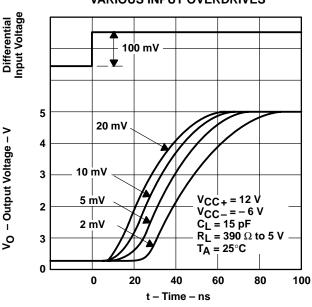


Figure 10

POSITIVE SUPPLY CURRENT POSITIVE SUPPLY VOLTAGE 10 3 V to - 12 V VCC-= 9 R_L = ∞ T_A = 25°C ICC+ - Positive Supply Current - mA 8 $V_{ID} = -5 \text{ mV}$ 7 6 5 $V_{ID} = 5 \text{ mV}$ 3 2 1 0 L 10 11 13 14 16 V_{CC+} - Positive Supply Voltage - V

NEGATIVE SUPPLY CURRENT vs NEGATIVE SUPPLY VOLTAGE

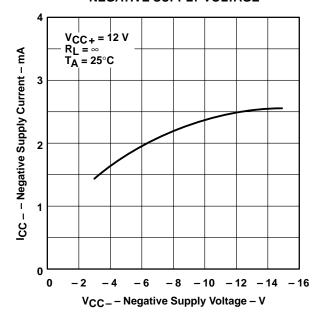


Figure 12

Figure 11

TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

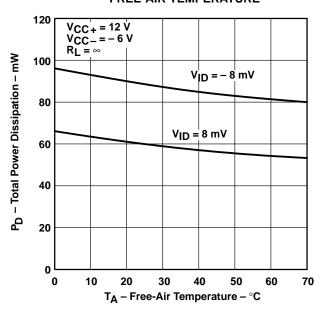


Figure 13



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