SLCS012A - MAY 1992 - REVISED SEPTEMBER 1996

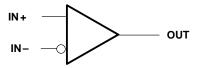
- Wide Range of Supply Voltages2 V to 8 V
- Fully Characterized at 3 V and 5 V
- Very-Low Supply-Current Drain 240 μA Typ at 3 V
- Common-Mode Input Voltage Range Includes Ground
- High Input Impedance . . . $10^{12} \Omega$ Typ

description

The TLV2354 consists of four independent, low-power comparators specifically designed for single power-supply applications and to operate with power-supply rails as low as 2 V. When powered from a 3-V supply, the typical supply current is only 240 μ A.

- Fast Response Time . . . 200 ns Typ for TTL-Level Input Step
- Extremely Low Input Bias Current 5 pA Typ
- Output Compatible With TTL, MOS, and CMOS
- Built-In ESD Protection

symbol (each comparator)



The TLV2354 is designed using the Texas Instruments LinCMOSTM technology and, therefore, features an extremely high input impedance (typically greater than $10^{12}\,\Omega$), which allows direct interfacing with high-impedance sources. The outputs are N-channel open-drain configurations that require an external pullup resistor to provide a positive output voltage swing, and they can be connected to achieve positive-logic wired-AND relationships. The TLV2354I is fully characterized for operation from – 40°C to 85°C. The TLV2354M is fully characterized for operation from – 55°C to 125°C.

The TLV2354 has internal electrostatic-discharge (ESD)-protection circuits and has been classified with a 2000-V ESD rating tested under MIL-PRF-38535. However, care should be exercised in handling this device as exposure to ESD may result in degradation of the device parametric performance.

AVAILABLE OPTIONS

				D DEVICES			OLUB	
TA	V _{IO} max at 25°C	SMALL OUTLINE (D) [†]	CHIP CARRIER (FK)	CERAMIC DIP (J)	PLASTIC DIP (N)	TSSOP (PW)‡	CERAMIC FLATPACK (W)	CHIP FORM (Y)
-40°C to 85°C	5 mV	TLV2354ID	_		TLV2354IN	TLV2354IPWLE	1	TLV2354Y
−55°C to 125°C	5 mV	_	TLV2354MFK	TLV2354MJ	_	_	TLV2354MW	12723341

[†] The D package is available taped and reeled. Add the suffix R to the device type (e.g., TLV2352IDR).

[‡] The PW packages are only available left-ended taped and reeled (e.g., TLV2354IPWLE).



These devices have limited built-in protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

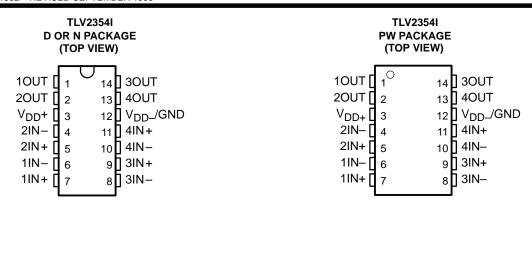


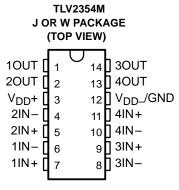
Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

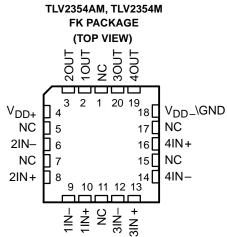
LINCMOS is a trademark of Texas Instruments Incorporated



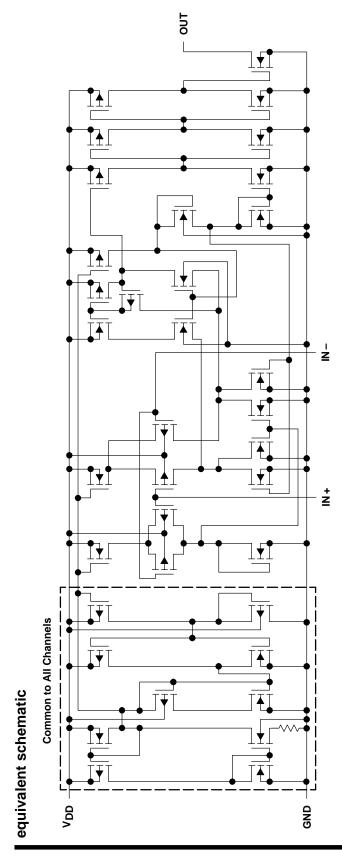
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NC - No internal connection

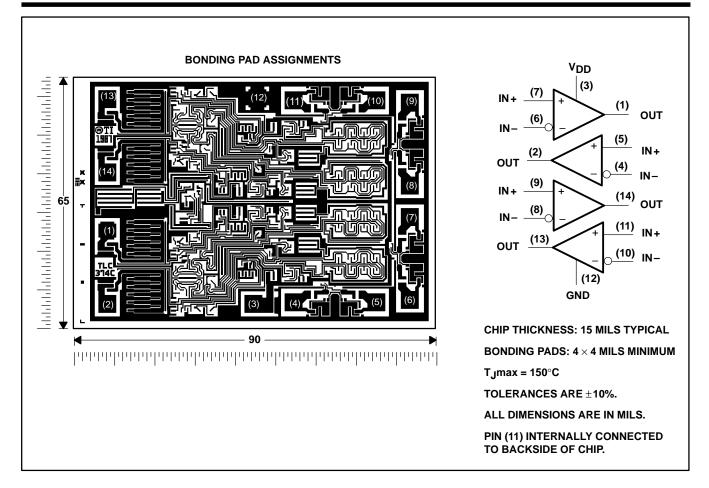


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TLV2354Y chip information

This chip, when properly assembled, displays characteristics similar to the TLV2354. Thermal compression or ultrasonic bonding may be used on the doped-aluminum bonding pads. This chip may be mounted with conductive epoxy or a gold-silicon preform.





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

Supply voltage, V _{DD} (see Note 1)	8 V
Differential input voltage, V _{ID} (see Note 2)	±8 V
Input voltage range, V _I	0.3 to 8 V
Output voltage, V _O	8 V
Input current, I _I	±5 mA
Output current, I _O	20 mA
Duration of output short-circuit current to GND (see Note 3)	unlimited
Continuous total power dissipation	. See Dissipation Rating Table
Operating free-air temperature range, T _A : TLV2354I	–40°C to 85°C
TLV2354M	–55°C to 125°C
Storage temperature range	–65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds: D, N, or PW	package 260°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds: FK, J, or W p	backage 300°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, are with respect to network ground.

- 2. Differential voltages are at the noninverting input terminal with respect to the inverting input terminal.
- 3. Short circuits from outputs to $V_{\mbox{DD}}$ can cause excessive heating and eventual device destruction.



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DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

PACKAGE	T _A ≤ 25°C POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR	T _A = 85°C POWER RATING	T _A = 125°C POWER RATING
D	950 mW	7.6 mW/°C	494 mW	_
FK	1375 mW	11.0 mW/°C	715 mW	275 mW
J	1375 mW	11.0 mW/°C	715 mW	275 mW
N	1150 mW	9.2 mW/°C	598 mW	_
PW	700 mW	5.6 mW/°C	364 mW	_
W	700 mW	5.5 mW/°C	370 mW	150 mW

recommended operating conditions

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, V _{DD}		2	8	V
Common-mode input voltage, V _{IC}	V _{DD} = 3 V	0	1.75	V
Common-mode input voltage, vIC	V _{DD} = 5 V	0	3.75	V
Operating free-air temperature, T _A	TLV2354I	-40	85	°C
Operating nee-air temperature, 14	TLV2354M	-55	125	

electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature†

							TLV2	:354I			
	PARAMETER	TEST CON	IDITIONS	T _A ‡	V	DD = 3 \	1	V	_{DD} = 5 V	7	UNIT
					MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
VIO	Input offset voltage	V _{IC} = V _{ICR} min,	See Note 4	25°C		1	5		1	5	mV
V10	input onset voltage	VIC - VICRIIIII,	Occ Noic 4	Full range			7			7	111.4
1.0	Input offset current			25°C		1			1		pА
10	input onset current			85°C			1			1	nA
	Input bias current			25°C		5			5		pА
IВ	input bias current			85°C			2			2	nA
	Common mode input			25°C	0 to 2			0 to 4			
VICR	Common-mode input voltage range			Full range	0 to 1.75			0 to 3.75			V
1	High-level output	V 4 V		25°C		0.1			0.1		nA
ЮН	current	V _{ID} = 1 V		Full range			1			1	μΑ
V	Low-level output	V:= - 1 V	la 2 mΔ	25°C		115	300		150	400	mA
VOL	voltage	$V_{ID} = -1 V$,	$I_{OL} = 2 \text{ mA}$	Full range			600			700	IIIA
lOL	Low-level output current	V _{ID} = −1 V,	V _{OL} = 1.5 V	25°C	6	16		6	16		mA
Inn	Supply current	V:D = 1 V	Noteed	25°C		240	500		290	600	
IDD	Supply current	V _{ID} = 1 V,	No load	Full range			700			800	μΑ

[†] All characteristics are measured with zero common-mode input voltage unless otherwise noted.

NOTE 4: The offset voltage limits given are the maximum values required to drive the output above 4 V with V_{DD} = 5 V, 2 V with V_{DD} = 3 V, or below 400 mV with a 10-kΩ resistor between the output and V_{DD}. They can be verified by applying the limit value to the input and checking for the appropriate output state.

switching characteristics, $V_{DD} = 3 \text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

PARAMETER		Т	UNIT				
PARAMETER	PARAMETER TEST CONDITIONS MIN TYP	MAX	UNII				
Response time	$R_L = 5.1 \text{ k}\Omega$, See Note 5	$C_L = 15 pF$,	100-mV input step with 5-mV overdrive		640		ns

[§] C_L includes probe and jig capacitance.

NOTE 5: The response time specified is the interval between the input step function and the instant when the output crosses $V_O = 1 \text{ V}$ with $V_{DD} = 3 \text{ V}$ or when the output crosses $V_O = 1.4$ with $V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$.

switching characteristics, $V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

PARAMETER		Т	UNIT				
	TYP	MAX	UNIT				
Poononoo timo	$R_L = 5.1 \text{ k}\Omega$,	$C_L = 15 pF$ §,	100-mV input step with 5-mV overdrive		650		no
Response time	See Note 5	_	TTL-level input step		200		ns

[§] C_L includes probe and jig capacitance.

NOTE 5: The response time specified is the interval between the input step function and the instant when the output crosses $V_0 = 1 \text{ V}$ with $V_{DD} = 3 \text{ V}$ or when the output crosses $V_0 = 1.4$ with $V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$.



[‡] Full range is -40°C to 85°C. IMPORTANT: See Parameter Measurement Information.

electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature

							TLV2	354M				
	PARAMETER	TEST CON	DITIONS	T _A ‡	V	_{DD} = 3 V	1	VI	_{DD} = 5 V	1	UNIT	
					MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX		
\/10	Input offset voltage	VIC = VICRMin,	See Note 4	25°C		1	5		1	5	mV	
VIO	input onset voltage	VIC = VICRIIIIII,	See Note 4	Full range			10			10	1111	
lio.	Input offset current			25°C		1			1		pА	
lio	input onset current			125°C			10			10	nA	
	Input bias current			25°C		5			5		pА	
IВ	input bias current			125°C			20			20	nA	
	Common-mode input			25°C	0 to 2			0 to 4				
VICR	voltage range			Full range	0 to 1.75			0 to 3.75			V	
lau	High-level output	V:= - 1 V		25°C		0.1			0.1		nA	
ЮН	current	V _{ID} = 1 V		Full range			1			1	μΑ	
Val	Low-level output	V _{ID} = -1 V,	I _{OL} = 2 mA	25°C		115	300		150	400	mA	
VOL	voltage	VID = -1 V,	IOL – Z IIIA	Full range			600			700	ША	
I _{OL}	Low-level output current	V _{ID} = −1 V,	V _{OL} = 1.5 V	25°C	6	16		6	16		mA	
Inn	Supply current	V:p = 1 V	Natard	25°C		240	500		290	600		
lDD	Supply current	V _{ID} = 1 V,	No load	Full range			700			800	μΑ	

[†] All characteristics are measured with zero common-mode input voltage unless otherwise noted.

NOTE 4: The offset voltage limits given are the maximum values required to drive the output above 4 V with V_{DD} = 5 V, 2 V with V_{DD} = 3 V, or below 400 mV with a 10-k Ω resistor between the output and V_{DD}. They can be verified by applying the limit value to the input and checking for the appropriate output state.

switching characteristics, $V_{DD} = 3 \text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

PARAMETER		TL	UNIT				
PARAMETER		MAX	UNIT				
Response time	R _L = 5.1 kΩ, See Note 5	$C_L = 100 pF$,	100-mV input step with 5-mV overdrive			1400	ns

[§] C_L includes probe and jig capacitance.

NOTE 5: The response time specified is the interval between the input step function and the instant when the output crosses VO = 1 V with $V_{DD} = 3 \text{ V}$ or when the output crosses $V_{O} = 1.4 \text{ with } V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$.

switching characteristics, $V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

PARAMETER		TL	UNIT				
PARAMETER		TEST C	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
Boononce time	$R_L = 5.1 \text{ k}\Omega$,	$C_L = 100 pF$ §,	100-mV input step with 5-mV overdrive			1300	20
Response time	See Note 5	_	TTL-level input step			900	ns

[§] C_L includes probe and jig capacitance.

NOTE 5: The response time specified is the interval between the input step function and the instant when the output crosses VO = 1 V with V_{DD} = 3 V or when the output crosses V_{O} = 1.4 with V_{DD} = 5 V.



Full range is -55°C to 125°C. IMPORTANT: See Parameter Measurement Information.

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electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, T_A = 25°C †

						TLV2	354Y			
	PARAMETER	TEST CON	TEST CONDITIONS		V _{DD} = 3 V			V _{DD} = 5 V		
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V _{IO}	Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = V_{ICR}min$	See Note 4		1	5		1	5	mV
I _{IO}	Input offset current				1			1		pА
I _{IB}	Input bias current				5			5		pА
VICR	Common-mode input voltage range			0 to 2			0 to 4			V
ІОН	High-level output current	V _{ID} = 1 V			0.1			0.1		nA
VOL	Low-level output voltage	$V_{ID} = -1 V$,	I _{OL} = 2 mA		115	300		150	400	mV
loL	Low-level output current	$V_{ID} = -1 V$,	V _{OL} = 1.5 V	6	16		6	16		mA
I _{DD}	Supply current	V _{ID} = 1 V,	No load		240	500		290	600	μΑ

[†] All characteristics are measured with zero common-mode input voltage unless otherwise noted.

NOTE 4: The offset voltage limits given are the maximum values required to drive the output above 4 V with V_{DD} = 5 V, 2 V with V_{DD} = 3 V, or below 400 mV with a 10-kΩ resistor between the output and V_{DD}. They can be verified by applying the limit value to the input and checking for the appropriate output state.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

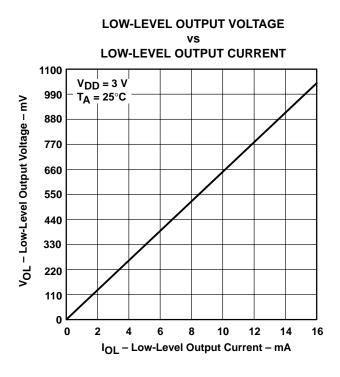


Figure 1

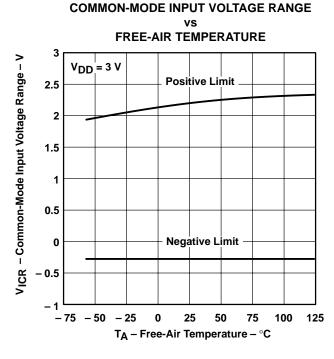


Figure 3

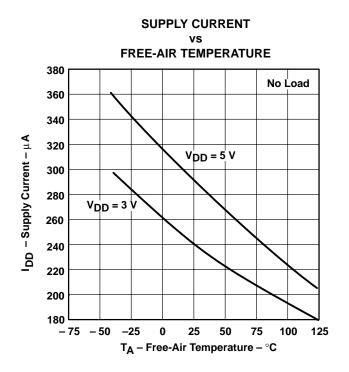


Figure 2

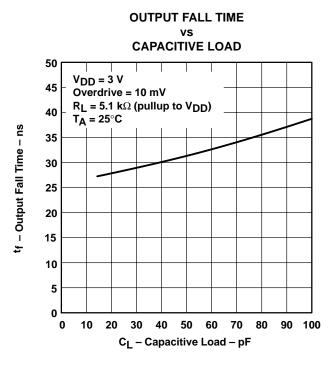


Figure 4



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HIGH-TO-LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT PROPAGATION DELAY FOR VARIOUS OVERDRIVE VOLTAGES

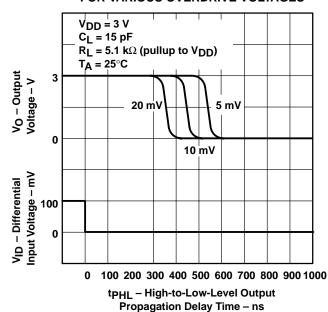


Figure 5

LOW-TO-HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT

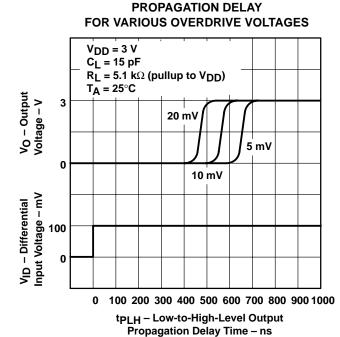


Figure 7

HIGH-TO-LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT PROPAGATION DELAY FOR VARIOUS CAPACITIVE LOADS

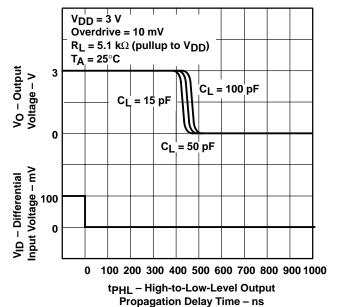


Figure 6

LOW-TO-HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT PROPAGATION DELAY FOR VARIOUS CAPACITIVE LOADS

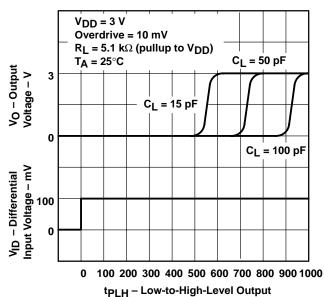


Figure 8

Propagation Delay Time - ns



PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

The digital output stage of the TLV2354 can be damaged if it is held in the linear region of the transfer curve. Conventional operational amplifier/comparator testing incorporates the use of a servo loop that is designed to force the device output to a level within this linear region. Since the servo-loop method of testing cannot be used, the following alternatives for measuring parameters such as input offset voltage, common-mode rejection, etc., are offered.

To verify that the input offset voltage falls within the limits specified, the limit value is applied to the input as shown in Figure 9(a). With the noninverting input positive with respect to the inverting input, the output should be high. With the input polarity reversed, the output should be low.

A similar test can be made to verify the input offset voltage at the common-mode extremes. The supply voltages can be slewed as shown in Figure 9(b) for the V_{ICR} test rather than changing the input voltages to provide greater accuracy.

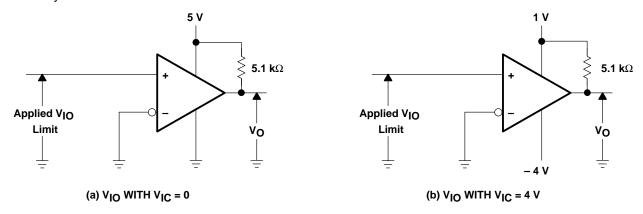


Figure 9. Method for Verifying That Input Offset Voltage Is Within Specified Limits

A close approximation of the input offset voltage can be obtained by using a binary search method to vary the differential input voltage while monitoring the output state. When the applied input voltage differential is equal but opposite in polarity to the input offset voltage, the output changes states.

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

Figure 10 illustrates a practical circuit for direct dc measurement of input offset voltage that does not bias the comparator in the linear region. The circuit consists of a switching-mode servo loop in which U1a generates a triangular waveform of approximately 20-mV amplitude. U1b acts as a buffer, with C2 and R4 removing any residual dc offset. The signal is then applied to the inverting input of the comparator under test while the noninverting input is driven by the output of the integrator formed by U1c through the voltage divider formed by R9 and R10. The loop reaches a stable operating point when the output of the comparator under test has a duty cycle of exactly 50%, which can only occur when the incoming triangle wave is sliced symmetrically or when the voltage at the noninverting input exactly equals the input offset voltage.

Voltage dividers R9 and R10 provide a step up of the input offset voltage by a factor of 100 to make measurement easier. The values of R5, R8, R9, and R10 can significantly influence the accuracy of the reading; therefore, it is suggested that their tolerance level be 1% or lower.

Measuring the extremely low values of input current requires isolation from all other sources of leakage current and compensation for the leakage of the test socket and board. With a good picoammeter, the socket and board leakage can be measured with no device in the socket. Subsequently, this open-socket leakage value can be subtracted from the measurement obtained with a device in the socket to obtain the actual input current of the device.

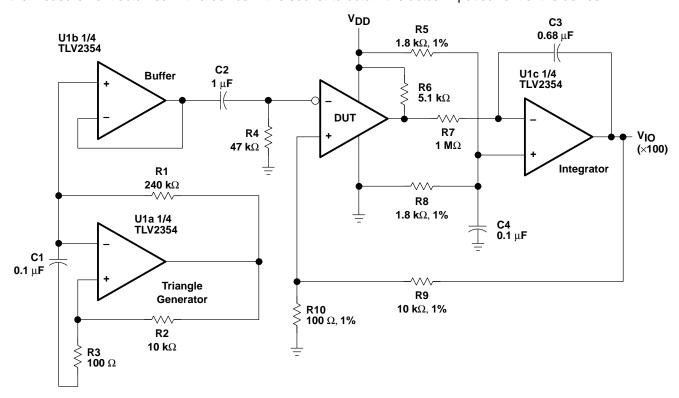
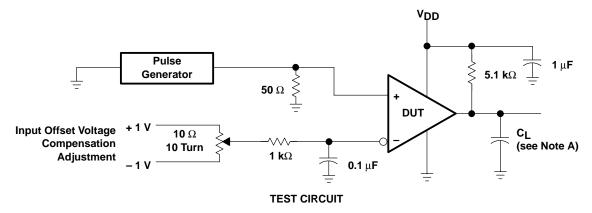
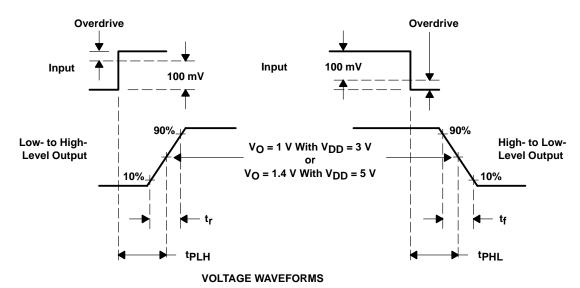


Figure 10. Circuit for Input Offset Voltage Measurement

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

Propagation delay time is defined as the interval between the application of an input step function and the instant when the output crosses $V_O = 1.4 \text{ V}$ with $V_{DD} = 3 \text{ V}$ or when the output crosses $V_O = 1.4 \text{ V}$ with $V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$. Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output, is measured from the leading edge of the input pulse, while propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output, is measured from the trailing edge of the input pulse. Propagation-delay-time measurement at low input signal levels can be greatly affected by the input offset voltage. The offset voltage should be balanced by the adjustment at the inverting input (as shown in Figure 3) so that the circuit is just at the transition point. Then a low signal, for example a 105-mV or 5-mV overdrive, causes the output to change state.





NOTE A: CL includes probe and jig capacitance.

Figure 11. Propagation Delay, Rise, and Fall Times Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

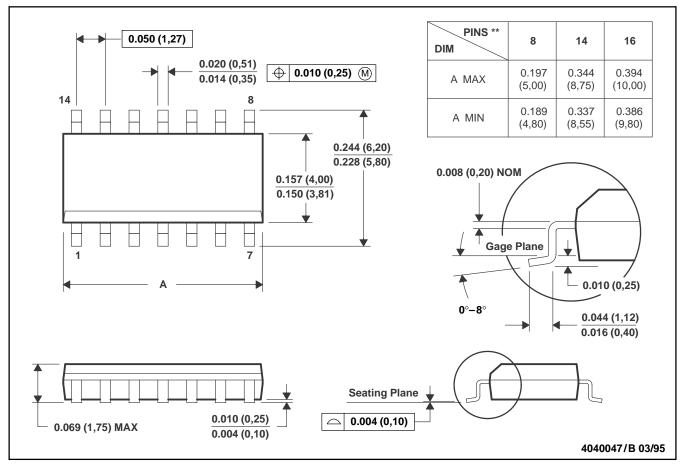


MECHANICAL INFORMATION

D (R-PDSO-G**)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

14 PIN SHOWN



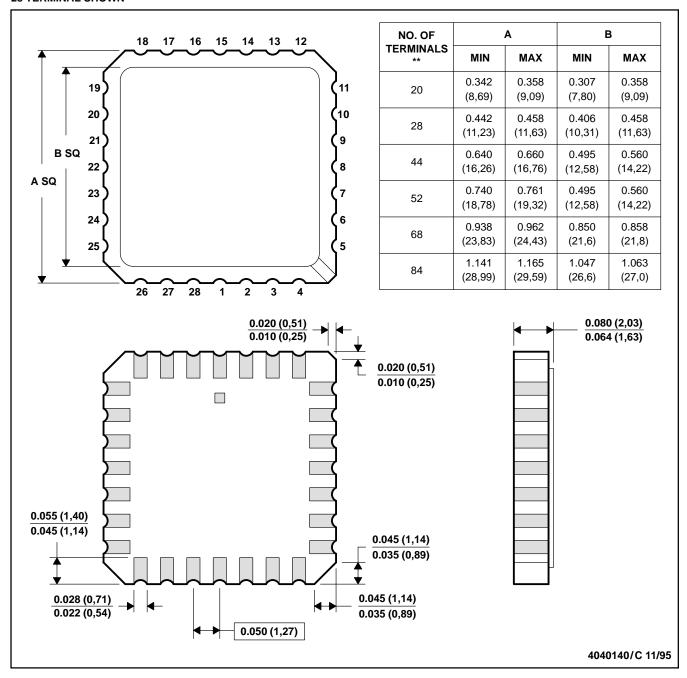
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion, not to exceed 0.006 (0,15).
- D. Four center pins are connected to die mount pad.
- E. Falls within JEDEC MS-012

MECHANICAL INFORMATION

FK (S-CQCC-N**)

28 TERMINAL SHOWN

LEADLESS CERAMIC CHIP CARRIER



- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
 - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - C. This package can be hermetically sealed with a metal lid.
 - D. The terminals are gold plated.
 - E. Falls within JEDEC MS-004

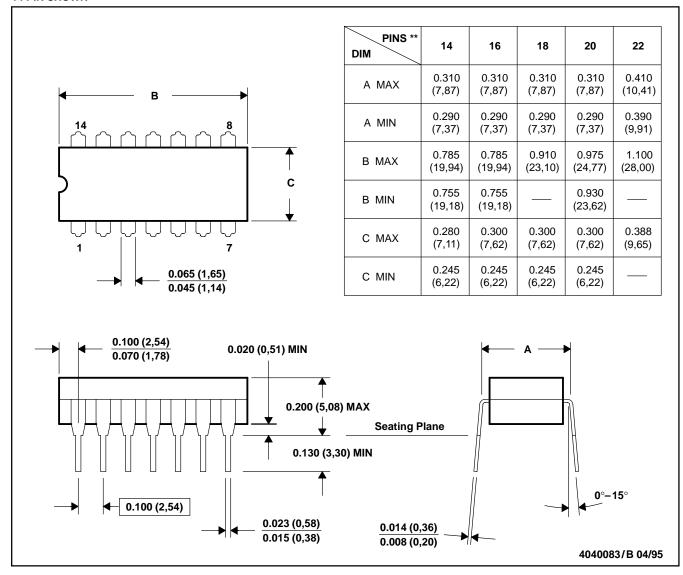


MECHANICAL INFORMATION

J (R-GDIP-T**)

CERAMIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE

14 PIN SHOWN



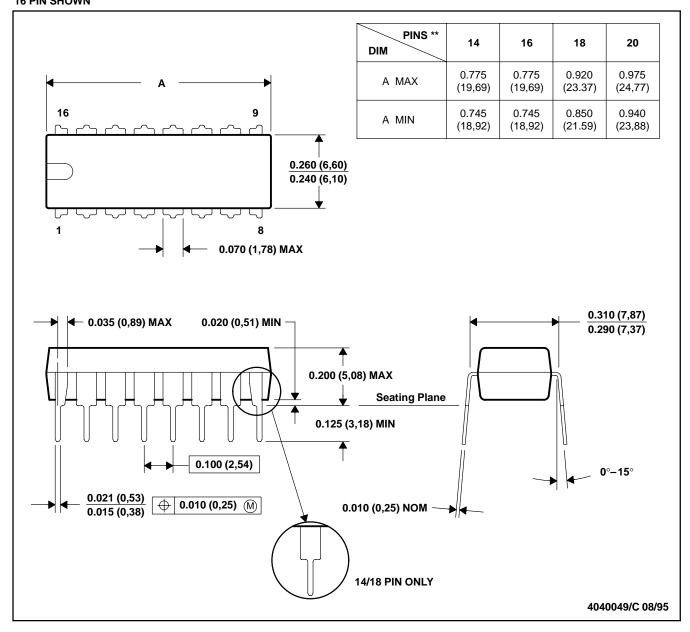
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. This package can be hermetically sealed with a ceramic lid using glass frit.
- D. Index point is provided on cap for terminal identification only on press ceramic glass frit seal only.
- E. Falls within MIL-STD-1835 GDIP1-T14, GDIP1-T16, GDIP1-T18, GDIP1-T20, and GDIP1-T22

MECHANICAL INFORMATION

N (R-PDIP-T**)

16 PIN SHOWN

PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE



- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Falls within JEDEC MS-001 (20 pin package is shorter then MS-001.)

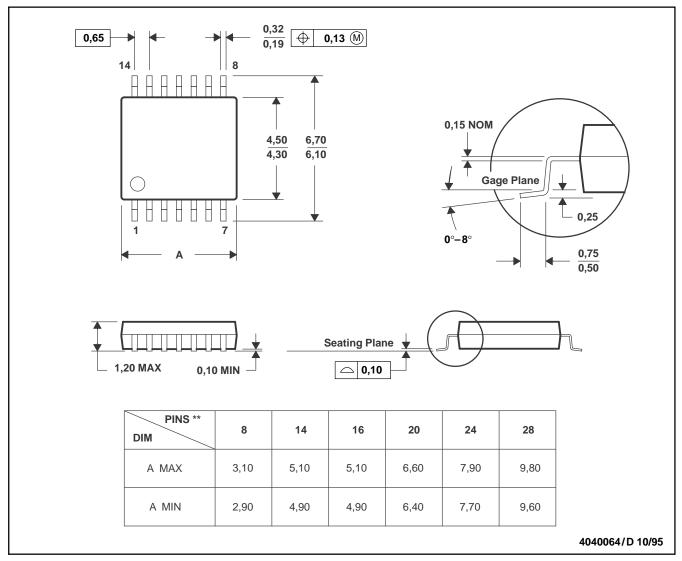


MECHANICAL INFORMATION

PW (R-PDSO-G**)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

14 PIN SHOWN



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.

B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

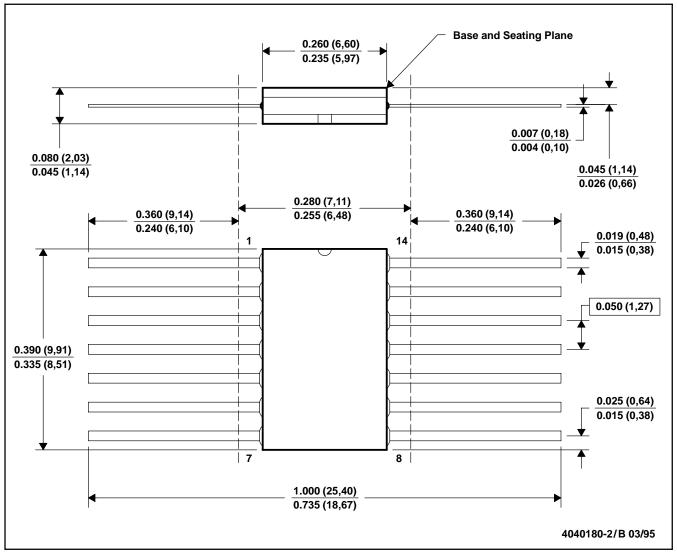
C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0,15.

D. Falls within JEDEC MO-153

MECHANICAL INFORMATION

W (R-GDFP-F14)

CERAMIC DUAL FLATPACK



- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. This package can be hermetically sealed with a ceramic lid using glass frit.
- D. Index point is provided on cap for terminal identification only.
- E. Falls within MIL STD 1835 GDFP1-F14 and JEDEC MO-092AB



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