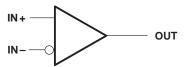
- Wide Range of Supply Voltages
   2 V to 8 V
- Fully Characterized at 3 V and 5 V
- Very-Low Supply-Current Drain
   120 μA Typ at 3 V
- Output Compatible With TTL, MOS, and CMOS
- Fast Response Time . . . 200 ns Typ for TTL-Level Input Step

- High Input Impedance . . . 10<sup>12</sup> Ω Typ
- Extremely Low Input Bias Current 5 pA Typ
- Common-Mode Input Voltage Range Includes Ground
- Built-In ESD Protection

## description

The TLV2352 consists of two independent, low-power comparators specifically designed for single power-supply applications and operates with power-supply rails as low as 2 V. When powered from a 3-V supply, the typical supply current is only 120  $\mu$ A.

### symbol (each comparator)



The TLV2352 is designed using the Texas Instruments LinCMOS<sup>TM</sup> 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 TLV2352I is fully characterized at 3 V and 5 V for operation from – 40°C to 85°C. The TLV2352M is fully characterized at 3 V and 5 V for operation from – 55°C to 125°C.

The TLV2352 has internal electrostatic-discharge (ESD)-protection circuits and has been classified with a 1000-V ESD rating using Human Body Model testing. However, care should be exercised in handling this device as exposure to ESD may result in degradation of the device parametric performance.

#### **AVAILABLE OPTIONS**

		PACKAGED DEVICES							
TA	V <sub>IO</sub> max at 25°C	SMALL OUTLINE (D) <sup>†</sup>	CHIP CARRIER (FK)	CERAMIC DIP (JG)	PLASTIC DIP (P)	TSSOP (PW)‡	PLASTIC DIP (U)	CHIP FORM (Y)	
-40°C to 85°C	5 mV	TLV2352ID		_	TLV2352IP	TLV2352IPWLE		TLV2352Y	
−55°C to 125°C	5 mV	_	TLV2352MFK	TLV2352MJG	_	_	TLV2352MU	1LV2352Y	

<sup>†</sup> The D package is available taped and reeled. Add the suffix R to the device type (e.g., TLV2352IDR).



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.

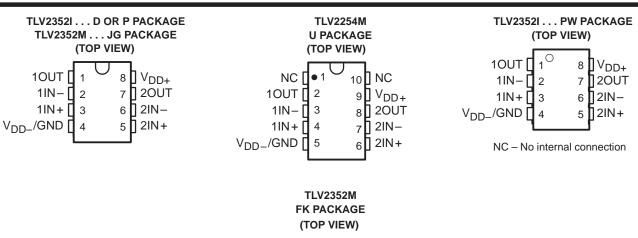
LinCMOS is a trademark of Texas Instruments Incorporated.



<sup>‡</sup>The PW packages are only available left-ended taped and reeled (e.g., TLV2352IPWLE)

# TLV2352, TLV2352Y LinCMOS™ DUAL LOW-VOLTAGE DIFFERENTIAL COMPARATORS

SLCS011B - MAY 1992 - REVISED MARCH 1999



NC VDD+

3 2 1 20 19

9 10 11 12 13

NC

17 ∏

16 NC

15

2OUT

2IN-

NC

NC

5

NC 6

7

**∏** 8

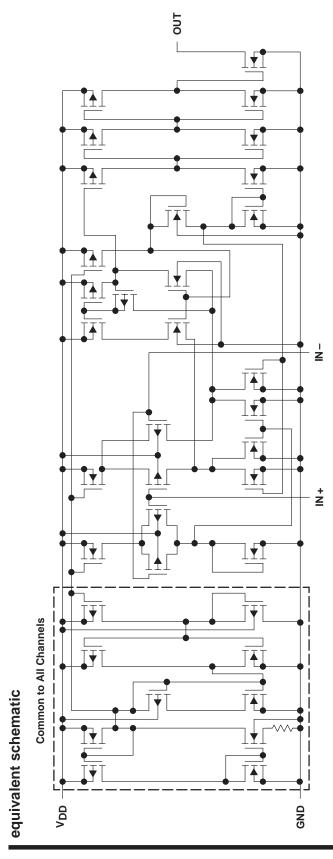
1IN-

1IN+

NC

INSTRUMENTS

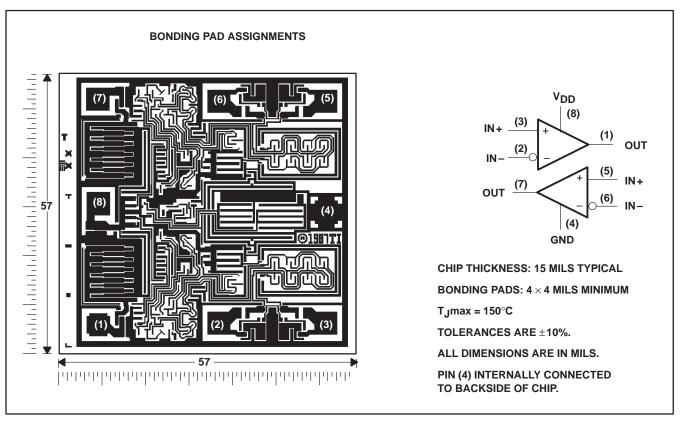
POST OFFICE BOX 655303 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75265





## **TLV2352Y chip information**

These chips, when properly assembled, display characteristics similar to the TLV2352. Thermal compression or ultrasonic bonding may be used on the doped-aluminum bonding pads. This chip can be mounted with conductive epoxy or a gold-silicon preform.



# TLV2352, TLV2352Y LinCMOS™ DUAL LOW-VOLTAGE DIFFERENTIAL COMPARATORS

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

Supply voltage, V <sub>DD</sub> (see Note 1)	
Differential input voltage, V <sub>ID</sub> (see Note 2)	
Input voltage range, V <sub>I</sub>	0.3 to 8 V
Output voltage, VO	
Input current, I <sub>1</sub>	
Output current, I <sub>O</sub>	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 <sub>A</sub> : TLV2352I	40°C to 85°C
TLV2352M	55°C to 125°C
Storage temperature range, T <sub>sta</sub>	65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds: D, P, and PV	
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds: FK, JG, and	U Packages 300°C

<sup>†</sup> Stress 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 IN+ with respect to IN-.
  - 3. Short circuits from outputs to  $V_{\mbox{DD}}$  can cause excessive heating and eventual device destruction.

#### **DISSIPATION RATING TABLE**

PACKAGE	$T_{\mbox{\scriptsize A}} \le 25^{\circ}\mbox{\scriptsize C}$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR	T <sub>A</sub> = 85°C POWER RATING	T <sub>A</sub> = 125°C POWER RATING
D	725 mW	5.8 mW/°C	377 mW	_
FK	1375 mW	11.0 mW/°C	715 mW	275 mW
JG	1050 mW	8.4 mW/°C	546 mW	210 mW
Р	1000 mW	8.0 mW/°C	520 mW	_
PW	525 mW	4.2 mW/°C	273 mW	_
U	700 mW	5.5 mW/°C	370 mW	150 mW

## recommended operating conditions

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, V <sub>DD</sub>		2	8	V
Common mode input voltage V	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3 V	0	1.75	V
Common-mode input voltage, V <sub>IC</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5 V	0	3.75	V
Operating free-air temperature, T <sub>A</sub>	TLV2352I	-40	85	°C
Operating free-air temperature, 14	TLV2352M	-55	125	)

## electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature

							TLV2	.352I			
	PARAMETER	TEST CON	IDITIONS	T <sub>A</sub> ‡	V	<sub>DD</sub> = 3 V	'	VI	<sub>DD</sub> = 5 V	'	UNIT
					MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V. 0	Input offeet voltage	\/.a - \/.a=min	Soo Noto 4	25°C		1	5		1	5	mV
VIO	Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = V_{ICRmin}$	See Note 4	Full range			7			7	IIIV
lio.	Input offset current			25°C		1			1		pА
110	input onset current			85°C			1			1	nA
lin	Input bias current			25°C		5			5		pA
ΙΒ	input bias current			85°C			2			2	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
1	High-level output	V:= - 1 V		25°C		0.1			0.1		nA
ЮН	current	V <sub>ID</sub> = 1 V		Full range			1			1	μΑ
VOL	Low-level output	V <sub>ID</sub> = −1 V,	I <sub>OL</sub> = 2 mA	25°C		115	300		150	400	mV
VOL	voltage	ν <sub>1</sub> D = - τ ν,	IOL = 2 IIIA	Full range			600			700	IIIV
l <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output current	V <sub>ID</sub> = -1 V,	V <sub>OL</sub> = 1.5 V	25°C	6	16		6	16		mA
Inn	Supply current	V <sub>ID</sub> = 1 V,	No load	25°C		120	250		140	300	]
ססי	очрріу сипепі	ν <sub>ID</sub> = τ ν,	INO IOAU	Full range			350			400	μΑ

<sup>†</sup> All characteristics are measured with zero common-mode input voltages unless otherwise noted.

NOTE 4: The offset voltage limits given are the maximum values required to drive the output above 4 V with VDD = 5 V, 2 V with VDD = 3 V, or below 400 mV with a 10-k $\Omega$  resistor between the output and V<sub>DD</sub>. 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			
		TEST CONDITIONS					
Response time	$R_L = 5.1 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,	C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF§,	See Note 5	100-mV input step with 5-mV overdrive		ns	

<sup>§</sup> C<sub>L</sub> 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  $V_{DD} = 3 \text{ V or } V_O = 1.4 \text{ V with } V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}.$ 

## switching characteristics, V<sub>DD</sub> = 5 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS						UNIT	
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS					MAX	UNIT	
Bosponos timo	D 5.1 kO	C: 45 pF8	Coo Noto E	100-mV input step with 5-mV overdrive		650		no	
Response time	$R_L = 5.1 \text{ k}\Omega,  C_L = 15 \text{ pF}\$,$	See Note 5	TTL-level input step		200		ns		

<sup>§</sup> C<sub>L</sub> 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  $V_{DD} = 3 \text{ V or } V_O = 1.4 \text{ V with } V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}.$ 



<sup>‡</sup> Full range is -40°C to 85°C. IMPORTANT: See Parameter Measurement Information.

## electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature†

							TLV2	352M			
	PARAMETER	TEST COM	IDITIONS	T <sub>A</sub> ‡	V	<sub>DD</sub> = 3 \	/	V	<sub>DD</sub> = 5 V	'	UNIT
					MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V10	Input offset voltage	Via – Vianmin	See Note 4	25°C		1	5		1	5	mV
VIO	input onset voltage	V <sub>IC</sub> = V <sub>ICR</sub> min,	See Note 4	Full range			10			10	IIIV
lio.	Input offset current			25°C		1			1		pА
lio	input onset current			125°C			10			10	nA
l.s	Input bias current			25°C		5			5		pА
IB	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
1	High-level output	V 4 V		25°C		0.1			0.1		nA
ЮН	current	V <sub>ID</sub> = 1 V		Full range			1			1	μΑ
V	Low-level output	V 1 V	la: -2 mΛ	25°C		115	300		150	400	mV
VOL	voltage	$V_{ID} = -1 V$ ,	$I_{OL} = 2 \text{ mA}$	Full range			600			700	IIIV
lOL	Low-level output current	V <sub>ID</sub> = −1 V,	V <sub>OL</sub> = 1.5 V	25°C	6	16		6	16		mA
la a	Cupply ourrent	V:= -1 V	No load	25°C		120	250		140	300	)
טטין	I <sub>DD</sub> Supply current	$V_{ID} = 1 V$ ,	INU IUAU	Full range			350			400	μΑ

<sup>†</sup> All characteristics are measured with zero common-mode input voltages unless otherwise noted.

## switching characteristics, V<sub>DD</sub> = 3 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C

PARAMETER	т.	SHOUTE	TL	UNIT			
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS					
Response time	$R_L = 5.1 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 100 \text{ pF}$ , Se	ee Note 5	100-mV input step with 5-mV overdrive			1400	ns

<sup>§</sup> C<sub>L</sub> 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  $V_O = 1.4 \text{ V}$  with  $V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$ .

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

PARAMETER		TL	UNIT						
PARAMETER TEST CONDITIONS		OTTONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT			
Bosponso timo	B 51kO (	C: 100 pF8	Can Nata F	100-mV input step with 5-mV overdrive			1300	20	
Response time	$R_L = 5.1 \text{ k}\Omega$ , (	CL = 100 prs,	See Note 5	TTL-level input step			900	ns	

<sup>§</sup> C<sub>L</sub> 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  $V_O = 1.4 \text{ V}$  with  $V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$ .



<sup>‡</sup> Full range is -55°C to 125°C. IMPORTANT: See Parameter Measurement Information.

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

# TLV2352, TLV2352Y LinCMOS™ DUAL LOW-VOLTAGE DIFFERENTIAL COMPARATORS

SLCS011B - MAY 1992 - REVISED MARCH 1999

# electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C^{\dagger}$

						TLV2	352Y			
	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		V	DD = 3 \	/	V	<sub>DD</sub> = 5 V	1	UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
V <sub>IO</sub>	Input offset voltage	$V_{IC} = V_{ICR}min,$	See Note 4		1	5		1	5	mV
I <sub>IO</sub>	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
loh	High-level output current	V <sub>ID</sub> = 1 V			0.1			0.1		nA
VOL	Low-level output voltage	$V_{ID} = -1 V$ ,	$I_{OL} = 2 \text{ mA}$		115	300		150	400	mV
loL	Low-level output current	$V_{ID} = -1 V$ ,	V <sub>OL</sub> = 1.5 V	6	16		6	16		mA
$I_{DD}$	Supply current	V <sub>ID</sub> = 1 V	No load		120	250		140	300	μΑ

<sup>†</sup> All characteristics are measured with zero common-mode input voltages unless otherwise noted.

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

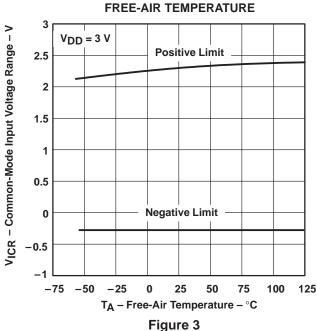


**SUPPLY CURRENT** 

#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

## LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE **LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT** 1100 $V_{DD} = 3 V$ 990 T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C VOL - Low-Level Output Voltage - mV 880 770 660 550 440 330 220 110 0 0 8 10 12 14 16 I<sub>OL</sub> – Low-Level Output Current – mA Figure 1

# COMMON-MODE INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE vs

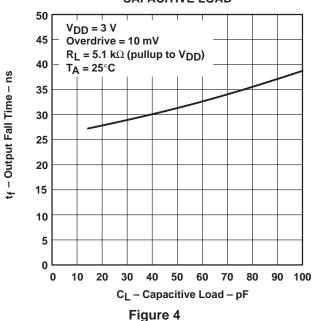


#### FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE 190 No Load 180 170 I<sub>DD</sub> - Supply Current - μA 160 $V_{DD} = 5 V$ 150 140 $V_{DD} = 3 V$ 130 120 110 100 90 \_75 - 50 - 25 25 50 75 100 125

Figure 2

# OUTPUT FALL TIME vs CAPACITIVE LOAD

T<sub>A</sub> - Free-Air Temperature - °C



#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

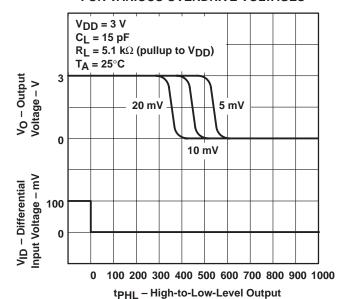


Figure 5

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

Propagation Delay Time - ns

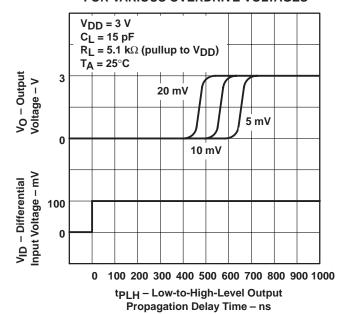


Figure 7

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

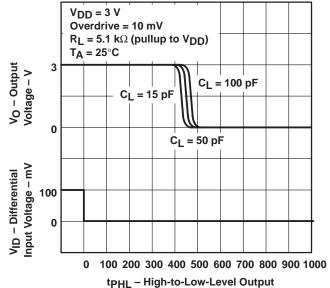
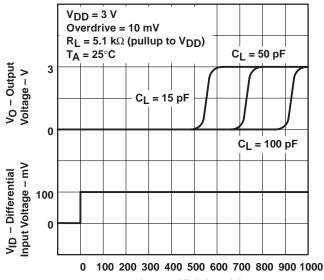


Figure 6

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

Propagation Delay Time - ns



tpLH - Low-to-High-Level Output Propagation Delay Time - ns

Figure 8



#### PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

The digital output stage of the TLV2352 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.

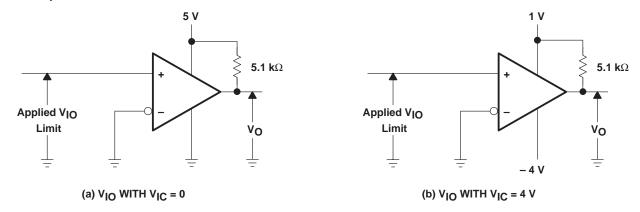


Figure 9. Method for Verifying That Input Offset Voltage Is Within Specified Limits

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.

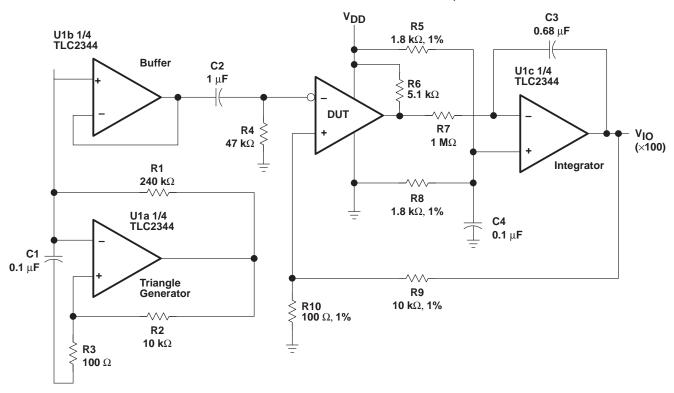
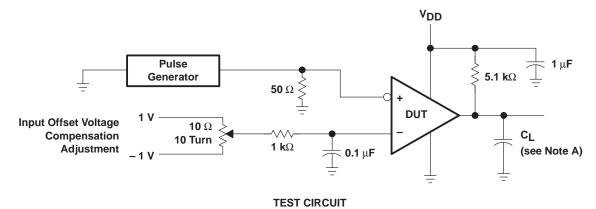


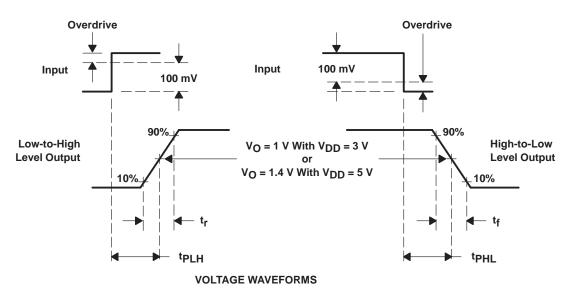
Figure 10. Circuit for Input Offset Voltage Measurement



#### 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 11) so that the circuit is just at the transition point. Then a low signal, for example 105-mV or 5-mV overdrive, causes the output to change states.





NOTE A: C<sub>L</sub> includes probe and jig capacitance.

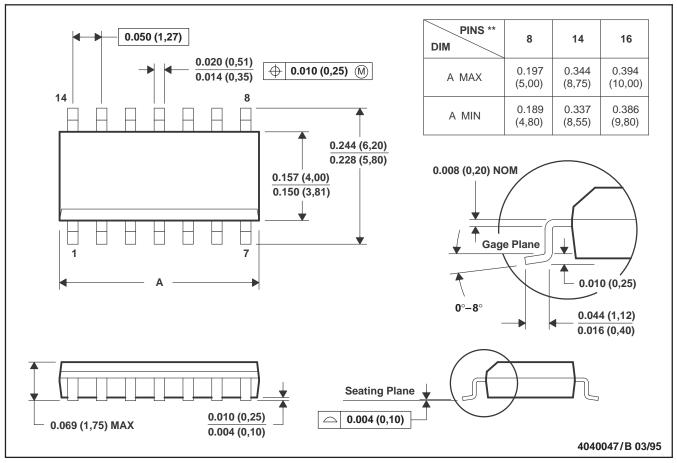
Figure 11. Propagation Delay, Rise, and Fall Times Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

#### **MECHANICAL INFORMATION**

## D (R-PDSO-G\*\*)

#### PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

#### 14 PIN SHOWN



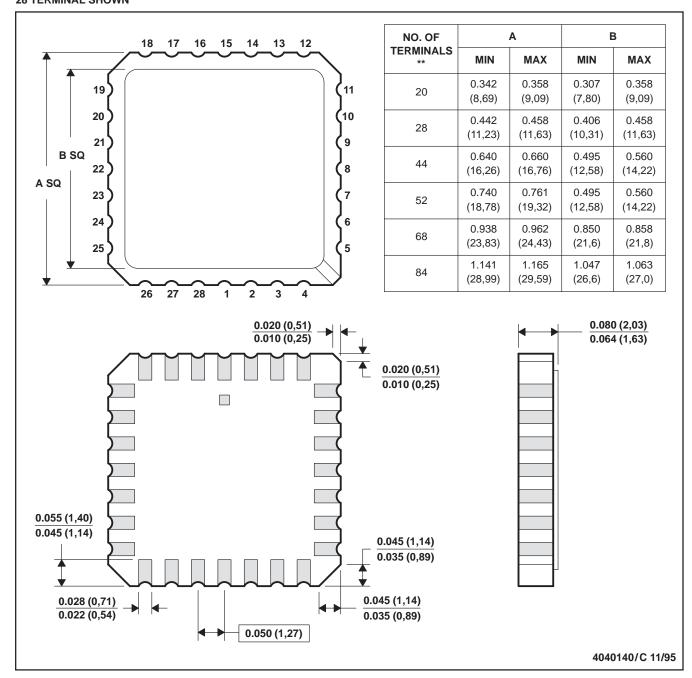
- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion, not to exceed 0.006 (0,15).
  - D. Four center pins are connected to die mount pad.
  - E. Falls within JEDEC MS-012

### **MECHANICAL INFORMATION**

## FK (S-CQCC-N\*\*)

## 28 TERMINAL SHOWN

#### LEADLESS CERAMIC CHIP CARRIER



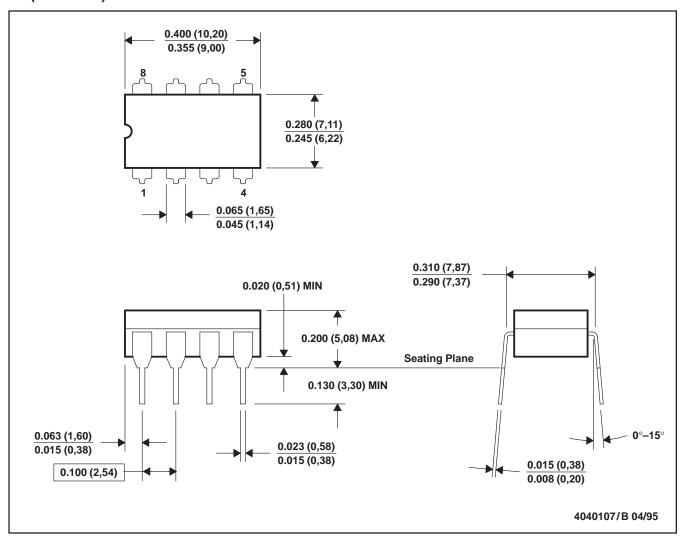
- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
  - This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. This package can be hermetically sealed with a metal lid.
  - D. The terminals are gold plated.
  - E. Falls within JEDEC MS-004



#### **MECHANICAL INFORMATION**

## JG (R-GDIP-T8)

#### **CERAMIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE**



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).

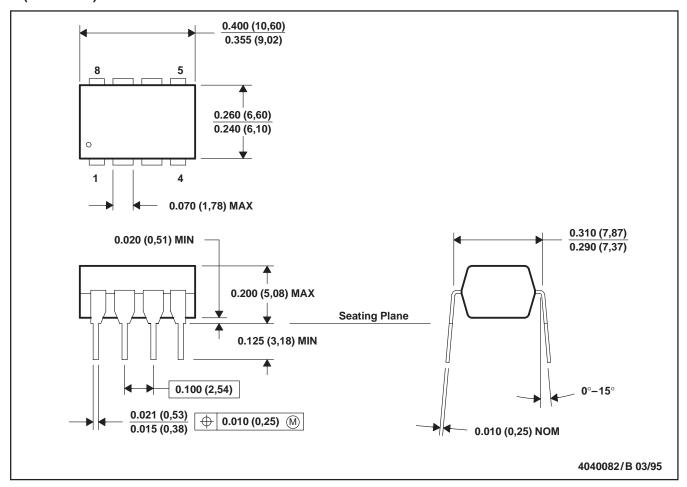
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. This package can be hermetically sealed with a ceramic lid using glass frit.
- D. Index point is provided on cap for terminal identification only on press ceramic glass frit seal only
- E. Falls within MIL-STD-1835 GDIP1-T8



#### **MECHANICAL INFORMATION**

#### P (R-PDIP-T8)

#### PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).

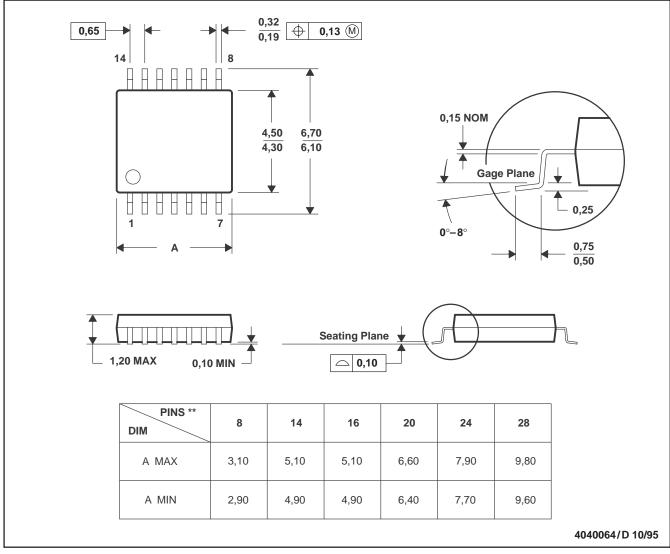
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Falls within JEDEC MS-001

#### **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.

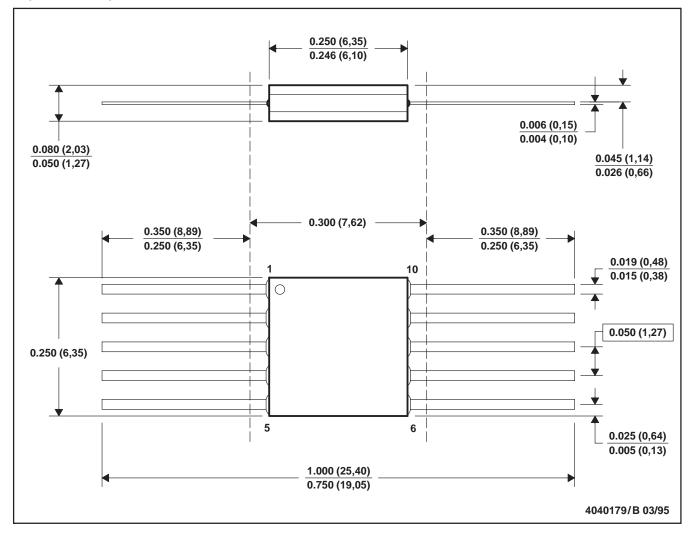
C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0,15.

D. Falls within JEDEC MO-153

#### **MECHANICAL INFORMATION**

## U (S-GDFP-F10)

#### **CERAMIC DUAL FLATPACK**



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 ceramic lid using glass frit.
- D. Index point is provided on cap for terminal identification only.
- E. Falls within MIL STD 1835 GDFP1-F10 and JEDEC MO-092AA

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