SM72375

SM72375 SolarMagic Dual Micropower Rail-To-Rail Input CMOS Comparator with Open Drain Output

Literature Number: SNIS155C

National Semiconductor

PRELIMINARY
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SolarMagic Dual Micropower Rail-To-Rail Input CMOS Comparator with Open Drain Output

General Description

The SM72375 is an ultra low power dual comparator with a maximum 10 μA/comparator power supply current. It is designed to operate over a wide range of supply voltages, with a minimum supply voltage of 2.7V.

The common mode voltage range of the SM72375 exceeds both the positive and negative supply rails, a significant advantage in single supply applications. The open drain output of the SM72375 allows for wired-OR configurations. The open drain output also offers the advantage of allowing the output to be pulled to any voltage rail up to 15V, regardless of the supply voltage of the SM72375.

The SM72375 is targeted for systems where low power consumption is the critical parameter. Guaranteed operation at supply voltages of 2.7V and rail-to-rail performance makes this comparator ideal for battery-powered applications.

Features

- Renewable Energy Grade

(Typical unless otherwise noted)

- Low power consumption (max): I_S = 10 μA/comp
- Wide range of supply voltages: 2.7V to 15V
- Rail-to-Rail Input Common Mode Voltage Range
- Open drain output
- Short circuit protection: 40 mA
- Propagation delay (@V_S = 5V, 100 mV overdrive): 5 μs
- −40°C to 125°C temperature range

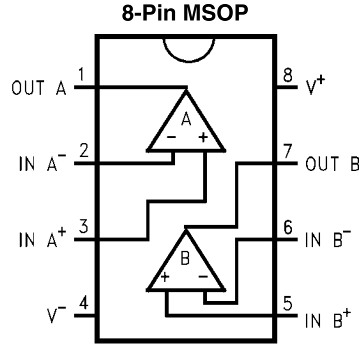
Applications

- Metering systems
- RC timers
- Alarm and monitoring circuits
- Window comparators, multivibrators

SolarMagic™ by National Semiconductor

Connection Diagram

8-Pin MSOP



Top View

Ordering Information

Package	Part Number	Package Marking	Transport Media	NSC Drawing
8-Pin MSOP	SM72375MMX	S375	3500 Units in Tape and Reel	MUA08A
	SM72375MM	S375	1000 Units in Tape and Reel	
	SM72375MME	S375	250 Units in Tape and Reel	

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.

ESD Tolerance (Note 2)	1.5 kV
Differential Input Voltage	(V+)+0.3V to (V−)−0.3V
Voltage at Input/Output Pin	(V+)+0.3V to (V−)−0.3V
Supply Voltage (V+–V−)	16V
Current at Input Pin (Note 8)	±5 mA
Current at Output Pin (Note 3, Note 7)	±30 mA
Current at Power Supply Pin, SM72375	40 mA
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 seconds)	260°C
Storage Temperature Range	−65°C to +150°C
Junction Temperature (Note 4)	150°C

Operating Ratings (Note 1)

Supply Voltage	$2.7 \leq V_S \leq 15V$
Temperature Range	$-40°C \leq T_A \leq +125°C$
Thermal Resistance (θ_{JA})	
8-Pin MSOP	172°C/W

2.7V Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for T_A = 25°C, V+ = 2.7V, V− = 0V, V_{CM} = V+/2. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min (Note 6)	Tpy (Note 5)	Ma x (Note 6)	Units
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage			3	10 **13**	mV
TCV_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage Temperature Drift			2.0		μV/Month
	Input Offset Voltage Average Drift	(Note 10)		3.3		
I_B	Input Current			0.02		pA
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current			0.01		pA
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio			75		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$\pm1.35V < V_S < \pm7.5V$		80		dB
A_V	Voltage Gain	(By Design)		100		dB
V_{CM}	Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	CMRR > 55 dB	2.9 **2.7**	3.0		V
				−0.3	−0.2 **0.0**	
V_{OL}	Output Voltage Low	I_{LOAD} = 2.5 mA		0.2	0.3 **0.45**	V
I_S	Supply Current	For Both Comparators		12	20 **25**	μA
$I_{Leakage}$	Output Leakage Current	$V_{IN}(+)$ = 0.5V, $V_{IN}(-)$ = 0V, V_O = 15V	500	0.1		nA

5.0V and 15.0V Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for T_A = 25°C, V+ = 5.0V and 15.0V, V− = 0V, V_{CM} = V+/2. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min (Note 6)	Typ (Note 5)	Max (Note 6)	Units
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage			3	10 **13**	mV
TCV_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage Temperature Drift	V+ = 5V		2.0		μV/°C
		V+ = 15V		0.4		
	Input Offset Voltage Average Drift	V+ = 5V (Note 10)		3.3		μV/Month
		V+ = 15V (Note 10)		4.0		
I_B	Input Current	V = 5V		0.04		pA
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current	V+ = 5V		0.02		pA
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio	V+ = 5V		75		dB
		V+ = 15V		82		dB

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min (Note 6)	Typ (Note 5)	Max (Note 6)	Units
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	±2.5V < V_S < ±5V		80		dB
A_V	Voltage Gain	(By Design)		100		dB
V_{CM}	Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	V+ = 5.0V CMRR > 55 dB	5.2 **5.0**	5.3		V
				−0.3	−0.2 **0.0**	
		V+ = 15.0V CMRR > 55 dB	15.2 **15.0**	15.3		
				−0.3	−0.2 **0.0**	
V_{OL}	Output Voltage Low	V+ = 5V I_{LOAD} = 5 mA		0.2	0.4 **0.55**	V
		V+ = 15V I_{LOAD} = 5 mA		02	0.4 **0.55**	
I_S	Supply Current	For Both Comparators (Output Low)		12	20 **25**	µA
I_{SC}	Short Circuit Current	V+ = 15V, Sinking, V_O = 12V (Note 7)	45			mA

AC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for T_A = 25°C, V+ = 5V, V− = 0V, V_{CM} = V_O = V+/2. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extreme.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min (Note 6)	Typ (Note 5)	Max (Note 6)	Units
t_{RISE}	Rise Time	f = 10 kHz, C_L = 50 pF, Overdrive = 10 mV (Note 9)			0.3		µs
t_{FALL}	Fall Time	f = 10 kHz, C_L = 50 pF, (Note 9)			0.3		µs
t_{PHL}	Propagation Delay (High to Low)	f = 10 kHz, C_L = 50 pF (Note 9)	10 mV		10		µs
			100 mV		4		
		V+ = 2.7V, f = 10 kHz, C_L = 50 pF (Note 9)	10 mV		10		µs
			100 mV		4		
t_{PLH}	Propagation Delay (Low to High)	f = 10 kHz, C_L = 50 pF (Note 9)	10 mV		10		µs
			100 mV		4		
		V+ = 2.7V, f = 10 kHz, C_L = 50 pF (Note 9)	10 mV		8		µs
			100 mV		4		

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is intended to be functional, but specific performance is not guaranteed. For guaranteed specifications and the test conditions, see the electrical characteristics.

Note 2: Human body model, 1.5 kΩ in series with 100 pF. The output pins of the two comparators (pin 1 and pin 7) have an ESD tolerance of 1.5 kV. All other pins have an ESD tolerance of 2 kV.

Note 3: Applies to both single-supply and split-supply operation. Continuous short circuit operation at elevated ambient temperature can result in exceeding the maximum allowed junction temperature of 150°C. Output currents in excess of ±30 mA over long term may adversely affect reliability.

Note 4: The maximum power dissipation is a function of $T_{J(max)}$, θ_{JA}, and T_A. The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is $P_D = (T_{J(max)} - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$. All numbers apply for packages soldered directly into a PC board.

Note 5: Typical Values represent the most likely parametric norm.

Note 6: All limits are guaranteed by testing or statistical analysis.

Note 7: Do not short circuit output to V+, when V+ is > 12V or reliability will be adversely affected.

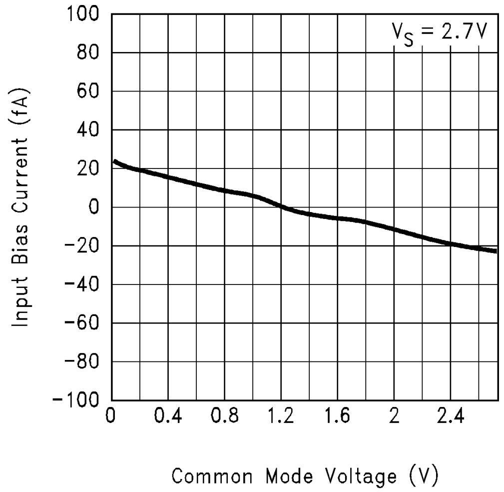
Note 8: Limiting input pin current is only necessary for input voltages that exceed absolute maximum input voltage ratings.

Note 9: C_L inlcudes the probe and jig capacitance. The rise time, fall time and propagation delays are measured with a 2V input step.

Note 10: Input offset voltage Average Drift is calculated by dividing the accelerated operating life drift average by the equivalent operational time. The input offset voltage average drift represents the input offset voltage change at worst-case input conditions.

Typical Performance Characteristics $V^+ = 5V$, Single Supply, $T_A = 25°C$ unless otherwise specified

Input Current vs. Common-Mode Voltage



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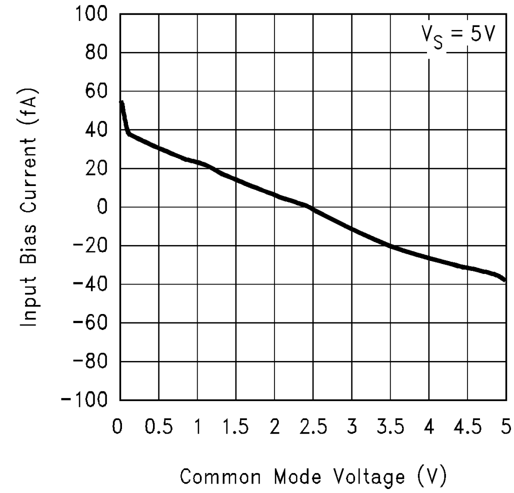
Input Current vs. Common-Mode Voltage



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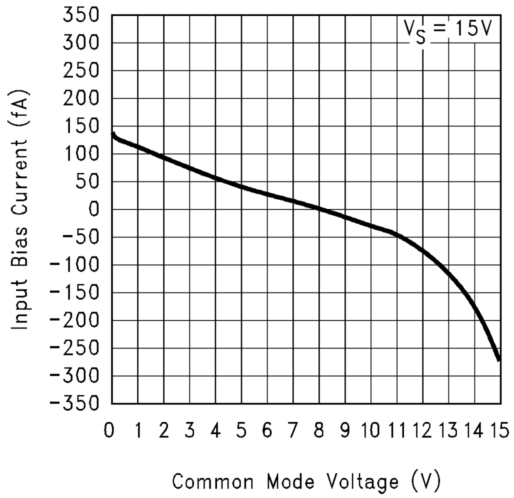
Input Current vs. Common-Mode Voltage



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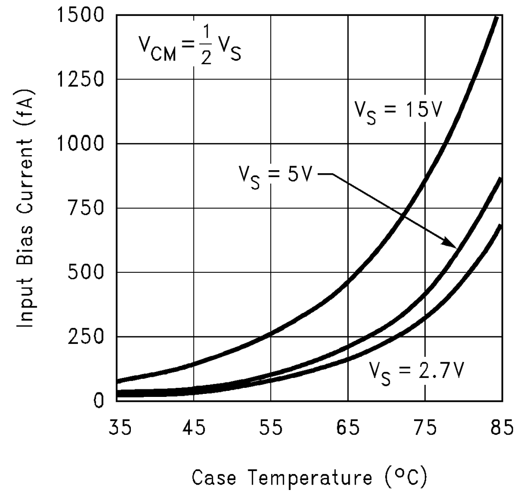
Input Current vs. Temperature



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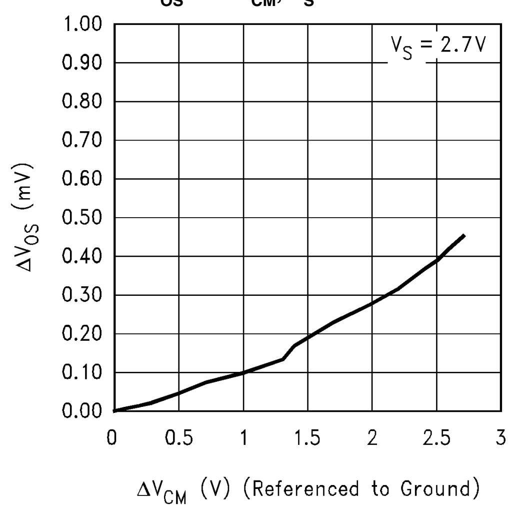
ΔV_{OS} vs ΔV_{CM}, $V_S = 2.7V$



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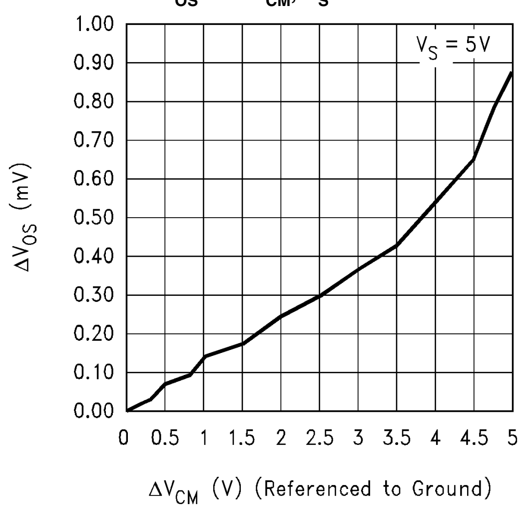
ΔV_{OS} vs ΔV_{CM}, $V_S = 5V$



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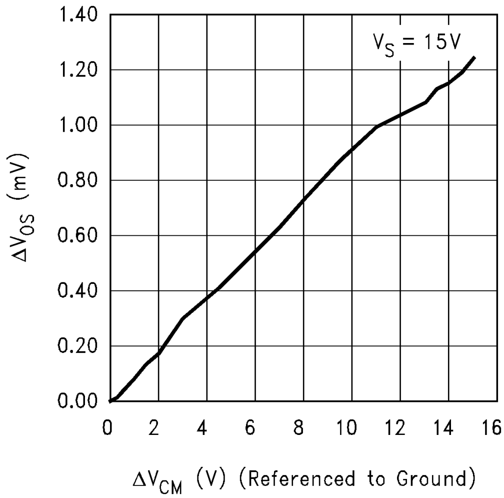
ΔV_{OS} vs ΔV_{CM}, V_S = 15V



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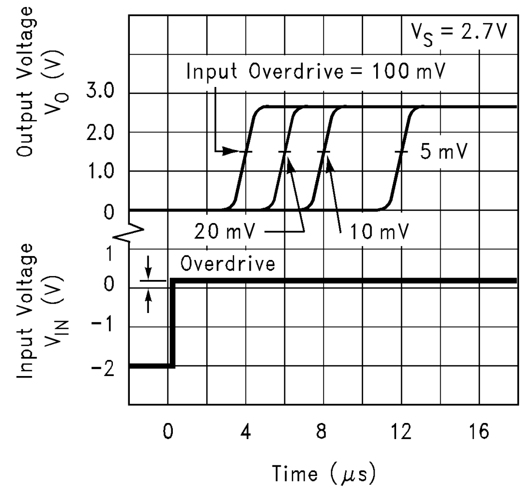
Response Time for Overdrive (t_{PLH})



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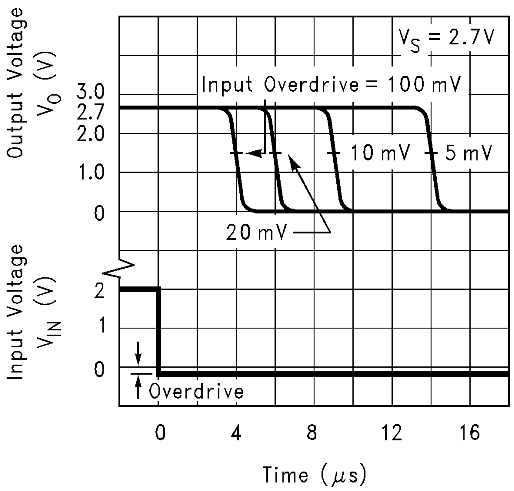
Response Time for Overdrive (t_{PHL})



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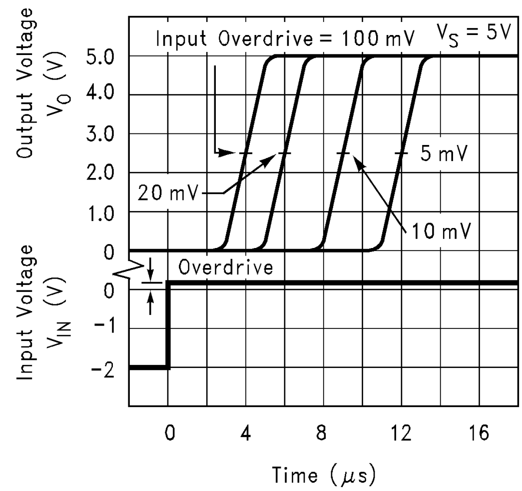
Response Time for Overdrive (t_{PLH})



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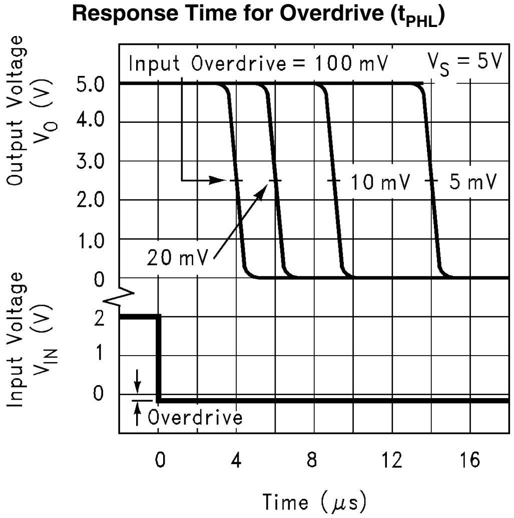
Response Time for Overdrive (t_{PHL})



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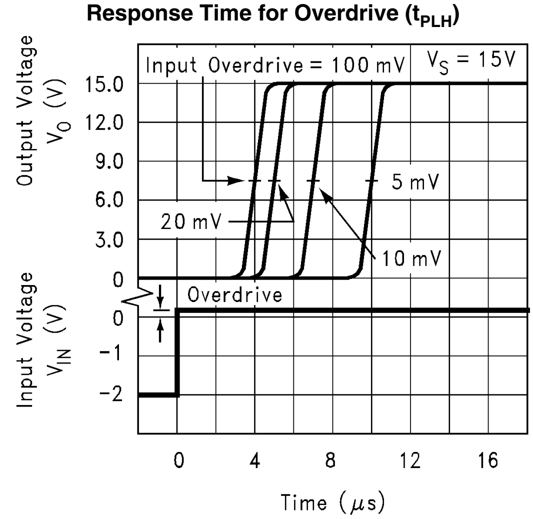
Response Time for Overdrive (t_{PLH})



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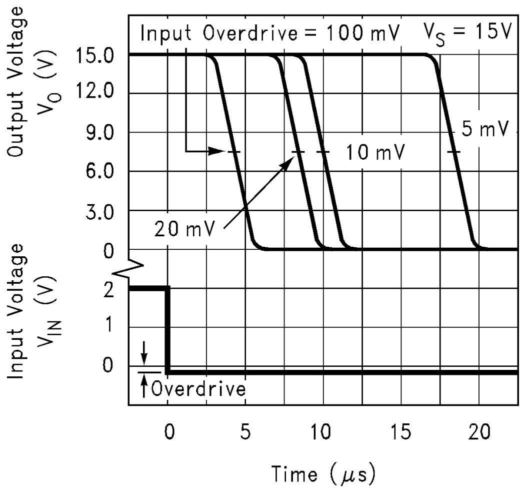
Response Time for Overdrive (t_{PHL})



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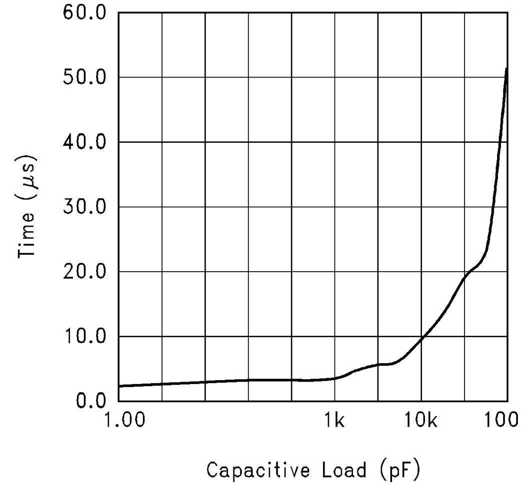
Response Time vs. Capacitive Load



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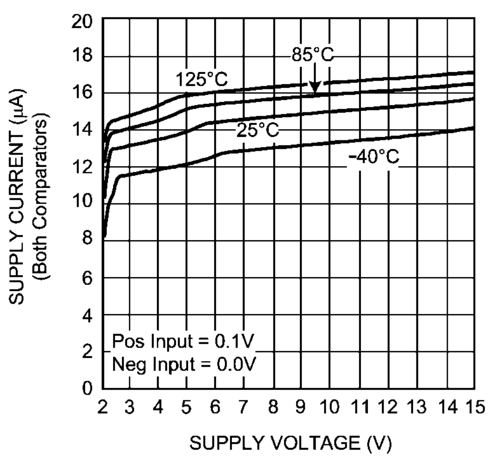
Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage (Output High)



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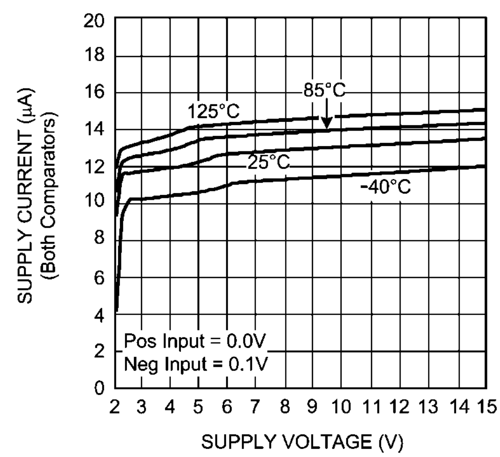
Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage (Output Low)



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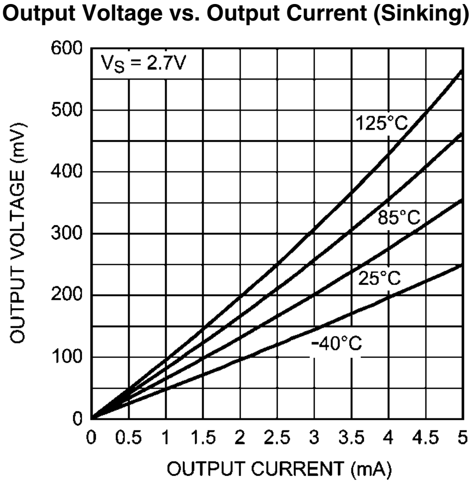
Output Voltage vs. Output Current (Sinking)



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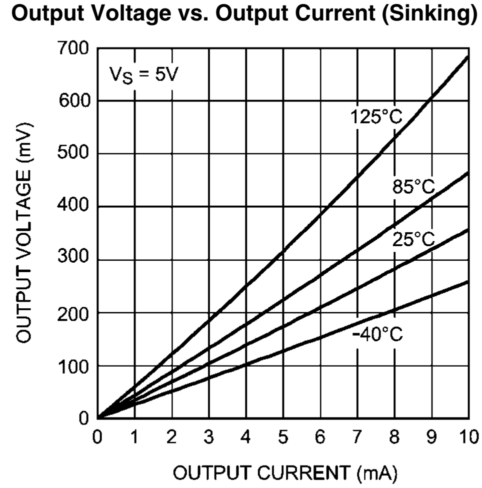
Output Voltage vs. Output Current (Sinking)



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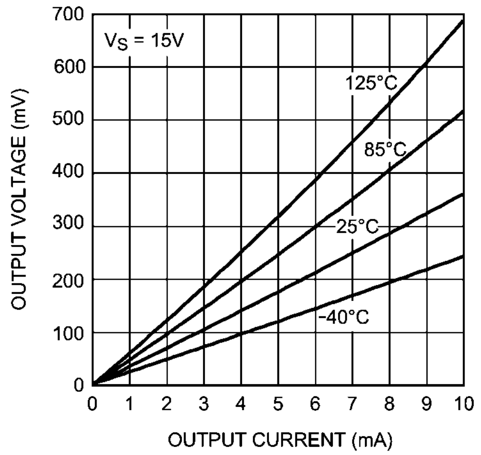
Output Voltage vs. Output Current (Sinking)



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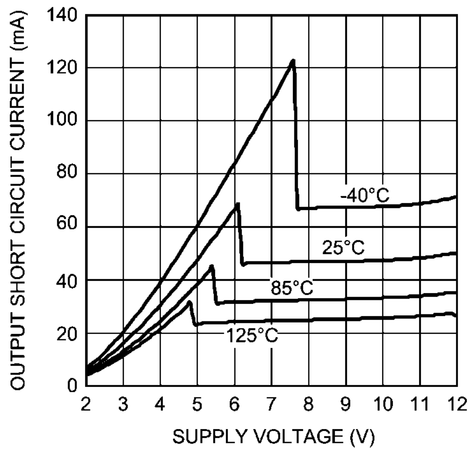
Output Short Circuit Current vs. Supply



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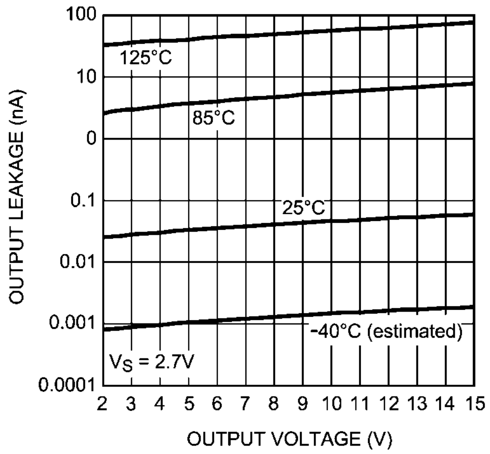
Output Leakage vs. Output Voltage



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Application Information

1.0 INPUT COMMON-MODE VOLTAGE RANGE

At supply voltages of 2.7V, 5V and 15V, the SM72375 has an input common-mode voltage range (CMVR) which exceeds both supplies. As in the case of operational amplifiers, CMVR is defined by the V_{OS} shift of the comparator over the common-mode range of the device. A common-mode rejection ratio (CMRR, defined as $\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta V_{CM}$) of 75 dB (typical) implies a shift of < 1 mV over the entire common-mode range of the device. The absolute maximum input voltage at V^+ = 5V is 200 mV beyond either supply rail at room temperature.

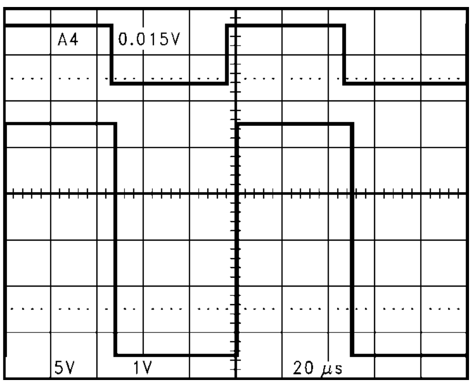


FIGURE 1. An Input Signal Exceeds the SM72375 Power Supply Voltages with No Output Phase Inversion

A wide input voltage range means that the comparator can be used to sense signals close to ground and also to the power supplies. This is an extremely useful feature in power supply monitoring circuits.

An input common-mode voltage range that exceeds the supplies, 20 fA input currents (typical), and a high input impedance makes the SM72375 ideal for sensor applications. The SM72375 can directly interface to sensors without the use of amplifiers or bias circuits. In circuits with sensors which produce outputs in the tens to hundreds of millivolts, the SM72375 can compare the sensor signal with an appropriately small reference voltage. This reference voltage can be close to ground or the positive supply rail.

2.0 LOW VOLTAGE OPERATION

Comparators are the common devices by which analog signals interface with digital circuits. The SM72375 has been designed to operate at supply voltages of 2.7V, without sacrificing performance, to meet the demands of 3V digital systems.

At supply voltages of 2.7V, the common-mode voltage range extends 200 mV (guaranteed) below the negative supply. This feature, in addition to the comparator being able to sense signals near the positive rail, is extremely useful in low voltage applications.

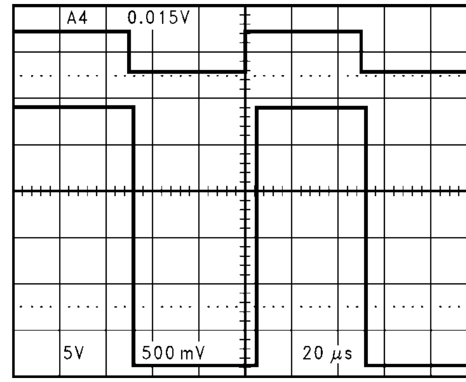


FIGURE 2. Even at Low-Supply Voltage of 2.7V, an Input Signal which Exceeds the Supply Voltages Produces No Phase Inversion at the Output

At V^+ = 2.7V, propagation delays are t_{PLH} = 4 μs and t_{PHL} = 4 μs with overdrives of 100 mV. Please refer to the performance curves for more extensive characterization.

3.0 OUTPUT SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENT

The SM72375 has short circuit protection of 40 mA. However, it is not designed to withstand continuous short circuits, transient voltage or current spikes, or shorts to any voltage beyond the supplies. A resistor is series with the output should reduce the effect of shorts. For outputs which send signals off PC boards additional protection devices, such as diodes to the supply rails, and varistors may be used.

4.0 HYSTERESIS

If the input signal is very noisy, the comparator output might trip several times as the input signal repeatedly passes through the threshold. This problem can be addressed by making use of hysteresis as shown below.

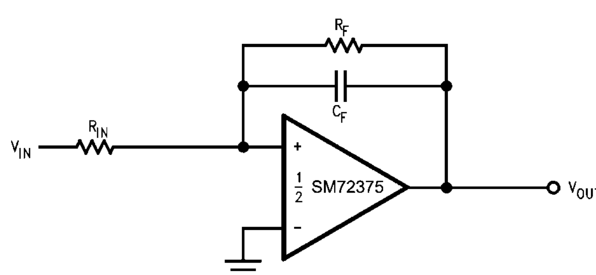


FIGURE 3. Canceling the Effect of Input Capacitance

The capacitor added across the feedback resistor increases the switching speed and provides more short term hysteresis. This can result in greater noise immunity for the circuit.

Typical Applications

UNIVERSAL LOGIC LEVEL SHIFTER

The output of the SM72375 is the uncommitted drain of the output NMOS transistor. Many drains can be tied together to provide an output OR'ing function. An output pullup resistor can be connected to any available power supply voltage within the permitted power supply range.

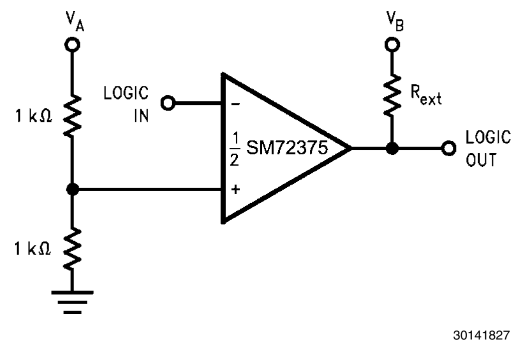


FIGURE 4. Universal Logic Level Shifter

The two 1 kΩ resistors bias the input to half of the power supply voltage. The pull-up resistor should go to the output logic supply. Due to its wide operating range, the SM72375 is ideal for the logic level shifting applications.

ONE-SHOT MULTIVIBRATOR

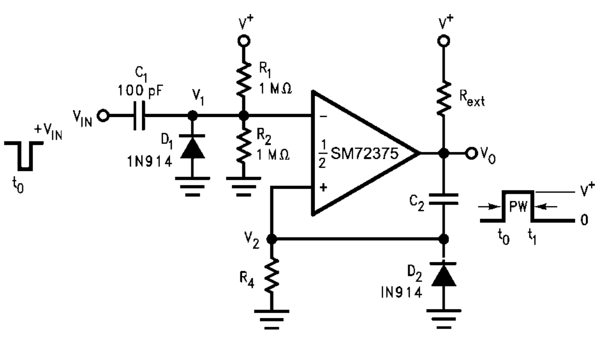


FIGURE 5. One-Shot Multivibrator

A monostable multivibrator has one stable state in which it can remain indefinitely. It can be triggered externally to another quasi-stable state. A monostable multivibrator can thus be used to generate a pulse of desired width.

The desired pulse width is set by adjusting the values of C_2 and R_4. The resistor divider of R_1 and R_2 can be used to determine the magnitude of the input trigger pulse. The SM72375 will change state when $V_1 < V_2$. Diode D_2 provides a rapid discharge path for capacitor C_2 to reset at the end of the pulse. The diode also prevents the non-inverting input from being driven below ground.

BI-STABLE MULTIVIBRATOR

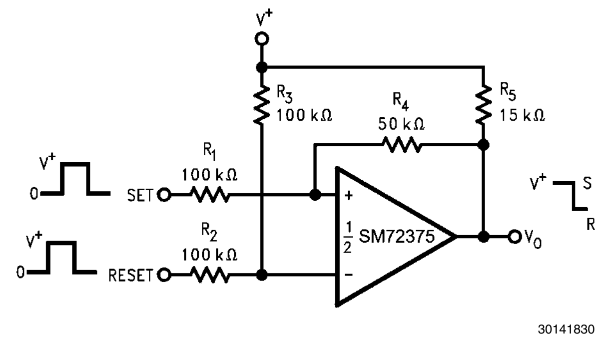


FIGURE 6. Bi-Stable Multivibrator

A bi-stable multivibrator has two stable states. The reference voltage is set up by the voltage divider of R_2 and R_3. A pulse applied to the SET terminal will switch the output of the comparator high. The resistor divider of R_1, R_4, and R_5 now clamps the non-inverting input to a voltage greater than the reference voltage. A pulse applied to RESET will now toggle the output low.

ZERO CROSSING DETECTOR

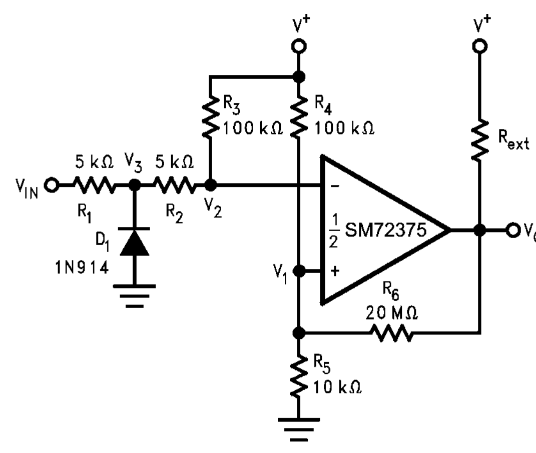


FIGURE 7. Zero Crossing Detector

A voltage divider of R_4 and R_5 establishes a reference voltage V_1 at the non-inverting input. By making the series resistance of R_1 and R_2 equal to R_5, the comparator will switch when $V_{IN} = 0$. Diode D_1 insures that V_3 never drops below −0.7V. The voltage divider of R_2 and R_3 then prevents V_2 from going below ground. A small amount of hysteresis is setup to ensure rapid output voltage transitions.

OSCILLATOR

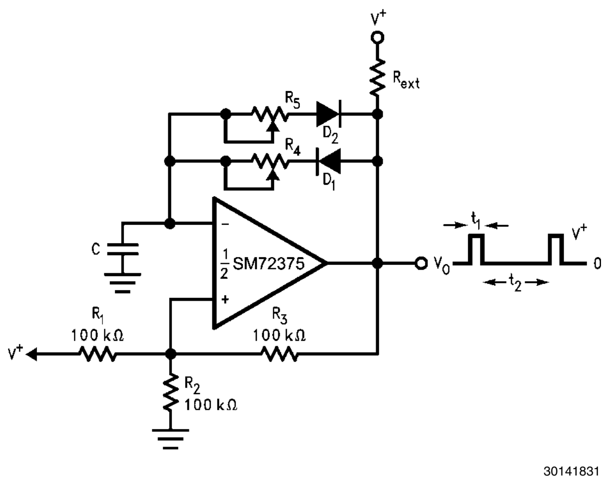


FIGURE 8. Square Wave Generator

Figure 8 shows the application of the SM72375 in a square wave generator circuit. The total hysteresis of the loop is set by R_1, R_2 and R_3. R_4 and R_5 provide separate charge and discharge paths for the capacitor C. The charge path is set through R_4 and D_1. So, the pulse width t_1 is determined by the RC time constant of R_4 and C. Similarly, the discharge path for the capacitor is set by R_5 and D_2. Thus, the time t_2 between the pulses can be changed by varying R_5, and the pulse width can be altered by R_4. The frequency of the output can be changed by varying both R_4 and R_5.

Time Delay Generator

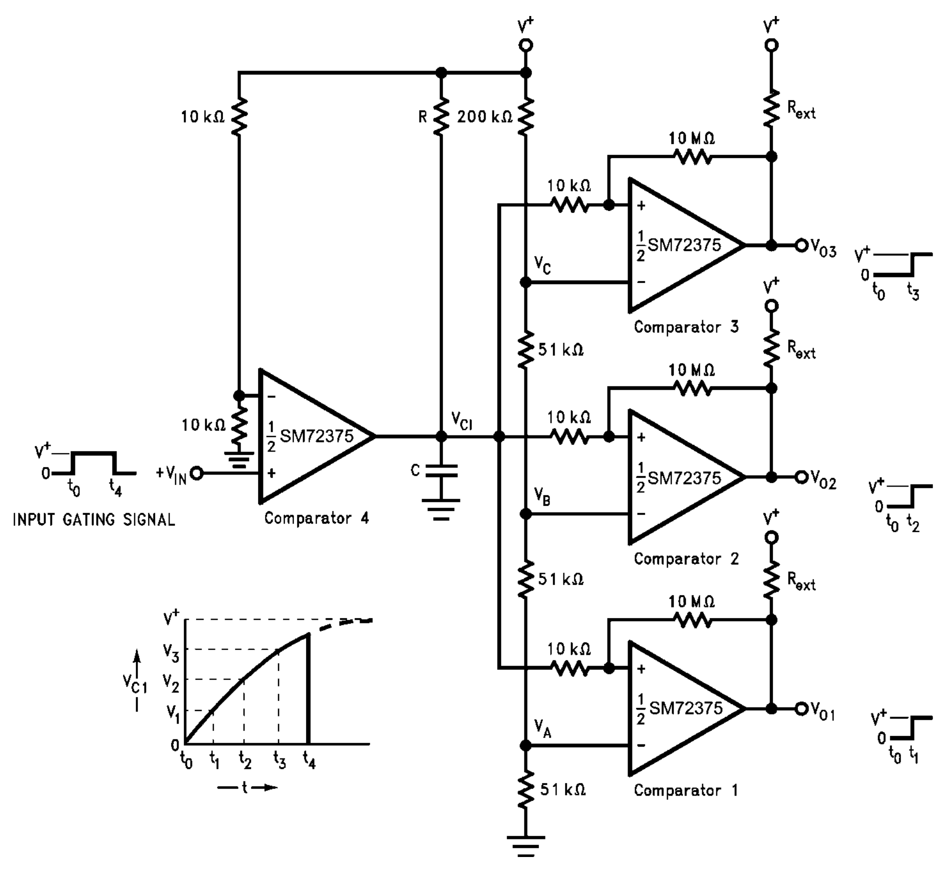
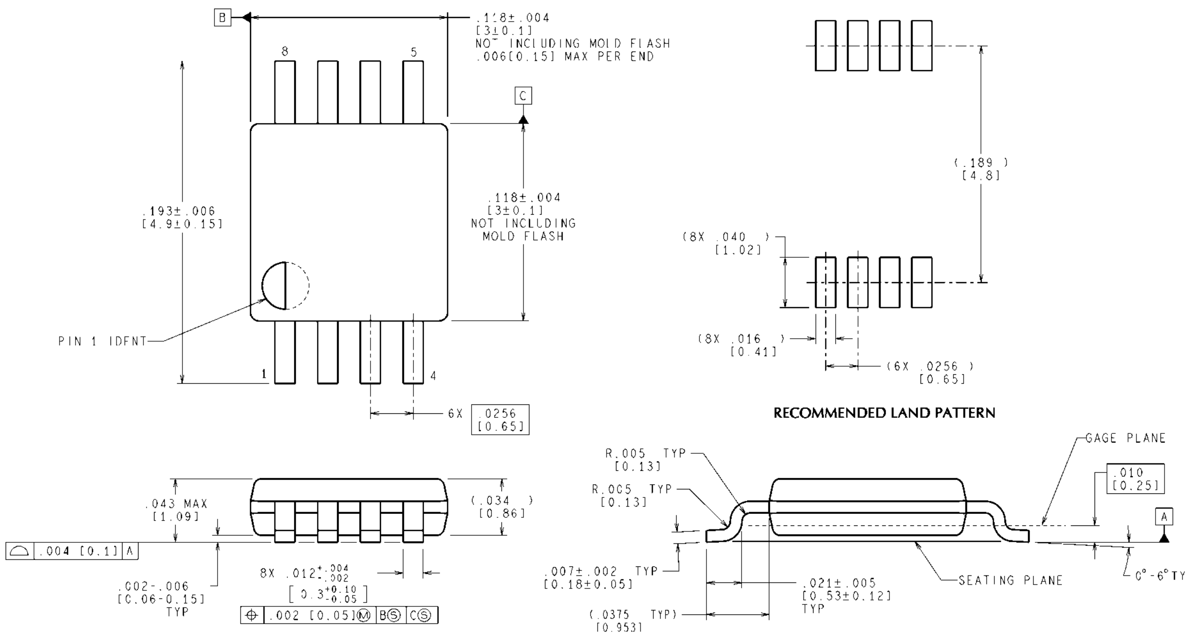


FIGURE 9. Time Delay Generator

The circuit shown above provides output signals at a prescribed time interval from a time reference and automatically resets the output when the input returns to ground. Consider the case of $V_{IN} = 0$. The output of comparator 4 is also at ground. This implies that the outputs of comparators 1, 2, and 3 are also at ground. When an input signal is applied, the output of comparator 4 swings high and C charges exponentially through R. This is indicated above. The output voltages of comparators 1, 2, and 3 swtich to the high state when V_{C1} rises above the reference voltages V_A, V_B and V_C. A small amount of hysteresis has been provided to insure fast switching when the RC time constant is chosen to give long delay times.

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



CONTROLLING DIMENSION IS INCH
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MUA08A (Rev F)

8-Pin MSOP
NS Package Number MUA08A

Notes

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