

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The LMV331 LMV393 and LMV339 is the single and dual comparator version, the LMV339 is quad comparator version, and both are open-drain output comparators for maximum flexibility. It can operate from 2.1V to 5.5V, and have low power consuming 50µA (TYP) per channel at output low.

The LMV331, LMV393 and LMV339 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 LMV331, LMV393 and LMV339 are available in Green SOT23-5 SC70-5, SOP8 MSOP8 TSSOP8, TSSOP14 SOP14 packages. It operates over an ambient temperature range of -40°C to +85°C.

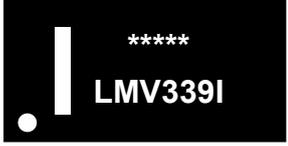
## FEATURES

- Supply Range: +2.1V to +5.5V
- Low Supply Current
- 50µA (TYP) per channel at VS = 5V and output low
- Input Common-Mode Voltage Range Includes Ground
- Low Output Saturation Voltage 100mV Typical
- Open-Drain Output for Maximum Flexibility
- SPECIFIED UP TO +85°C

## APPLICATIONS

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

## Reference News

PACKAGE OUTLINE	Marking
LMV331 	
LMV393 	
LMV339 	

## SIMPLIFIED SCHEMATIC

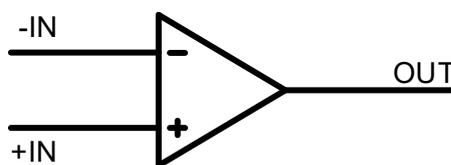


Figure 1. Simplified Schematic

## Absolute Maximum Ratings(1)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Voltage	Supply, $V_s=(V+) - (V-)$		7	V
	Input pin (IN+, IN-) <sup>(2)</sup>	$(V-) - 0.3$	$(V+) + 0.3$	V
	Signal output pin <sup>(3)</sup>	$(V-) - 0.3$	$(V+) + 0.3$	V
Current	Signal Input pin (IN+, IN-) <sup>(2)</sup>	-10	10	mA
	Signal output pin <sup>(3)</sup>	-55	55	mA
Temperature	Operating Range	-40	85	°C
	Storage	-65	150	°C
	Junction		150	°C

(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) Output terminals are diode-clamped to the power-supply rails. Output signals that can swing more than 0.5V beyond the supply rails should be current-limited to  $\pm 55\text{mA}$  or less.

(3) Short-circuit from output to VCC can cause excessive heating and eventual destruction.

## ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins <sup>(1)</sup>	$\pm 2000$	V
		Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101, all pins <sup>(2)</sup>	$\pm 1000$	V

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

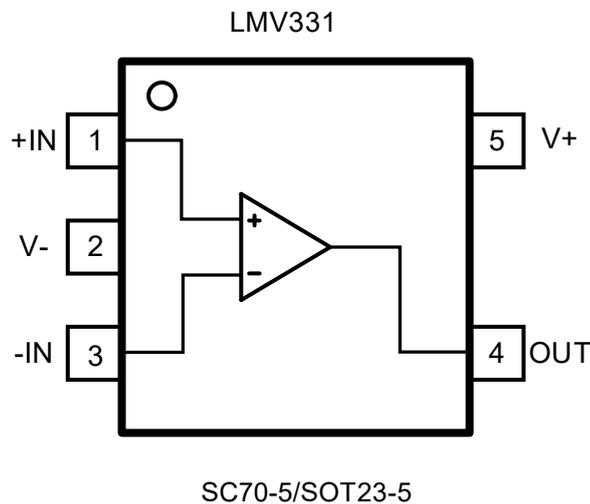
## Recommended Operating Conditions

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, $V_s = (V+) - (V-)$	Single-supply	2.1	5.5	V
	Dual-supply	$\pm 1.05$	$\pm 2.75$	V

## PACKAGE/ORDER INFORMATION

MODEL	OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE	PACKAE DESCRIPTION	QTY
LMV331	-40°C~85°C	SOT23-5/SC70-5	3000
LMV393	-40°C~85°C	SOP8/MSOP8/TSSOP8	2500
LMV339	-40°C~85°C	SOP14/TSSOP14	2500

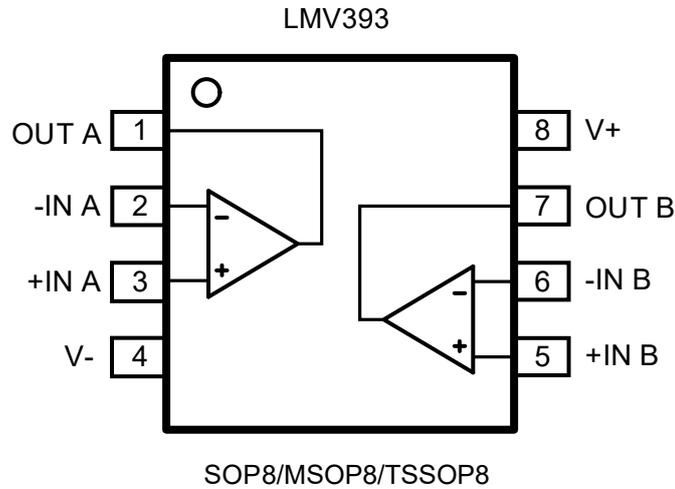
## Pin Configuration and Functions (Top View)



## Pin Description

Pin Name	Pin Number	I/O	Description
	SOT23-5/SC70-5		
+IN	1	I	Noninverting input
V-	2	-	Negative(lowest) power supply
-IN	3	I	Inverting input
OUT	4	O	Output
V+	5	-	Positive (highest) power supply

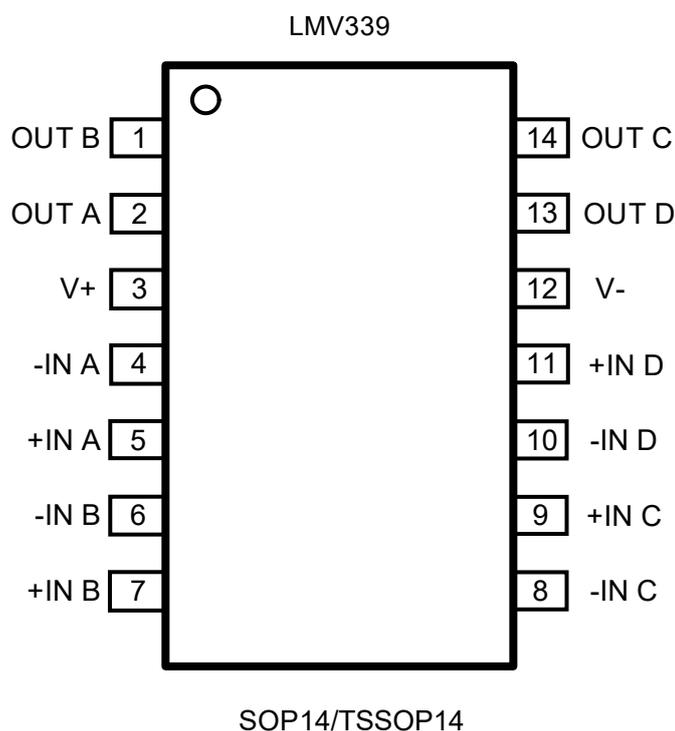
## Pin Configuration and Functions (Top View)



## Pin Description

Pin Name	Pin Number	I/O	Description
	SOP8/MSOP8/TSSOP8		
OUTA	1	O	Output, channel A
-INA	2	I	Inverting input, channel A
+INA	3	I	Noninverting input, channel A
V-	4	-	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	-	Positive (highest) power supply

## Pin Configuration and Functions (Top View)



## Pin Description

Pin Name	Pin Number	I/O	Description
	SOP14/TSSOP14		
OUTB	1	O	Output, channel B
OUTA	2	O	Output, channel A
V+	3	-	Positive (highest) power supply
-INA	4	I	Inverting input, channel A
+INA	5	I	Noninverting input, channel A
-INB	6	I	Inverting input, channel B
+INB	7	I	Noninverting input, channel B
-INC	8	I	Inverting input, channel C
+INC	9	I	Noninverting input, channel C
-IND	10	I	Inverting input, channel D
+IND	11	I	Noninverting input, channel D
V-	12	-	Negative(lowest) power supply
OUTD	13	O	Output, channel D
OUTC	14	O	Output, channel C

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS( $V_S = 5.0V$ )**

 At  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ ,  $V_{CM} = V_S/2$ , unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>					
Operating Voltage Range		2.1		5.5	V
Quiescent Current/per channel (Output High)			29		$\mu A$
Quiescent Current/per channel (Output Low)			50		$\mu A$
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_S = 2.1V$ to $5.5V$ , $V_{CM} = V_S/2$		70		dB
<b>INPUT</b>					
Input offset voltage		-4	$\pm 0.8$	4	mV
Input Offset Voltage Drift			0.8		$\mu V/^\circ C$
Common-Mode Voltage Range		(V-)-0.1		4.5	V
Common-mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM} = -0.1V$ to $4.5V$		70		dB
Input Bias Current			2		pA
Input Offset Current			1		pA
<b>OUTPUT</b>					
Saturation Voltage	$I_O \leq 4mA$		100		mV
Output Pull-up Voltage Range				5.6	V
Output Current(sinking)	$V_O \leq 1.5V$		50		mA
<b>SWITCHING</b>					
Propagation Delay H To L	$R_{PU} = 5.1K\Omega$ , Overdrive = 10mV		460		ns
	$R_{PU} = 5.1K\Omega$ , Overdrive = 100mV		400		
Propagation Delay L To H	$R_{PU} = 5.1K\Omega$ , Overdrive = 10mV		950		
	$R_{PU} = 5.1K\Omega$ , Overdrive = 100mV		850		
Fall Time	$R_{PU} = 5.1K\Omega$ , Overdrive = 100mV		36		ns

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS(V<sub>S</sub> = 2.7V)**

 At T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, V<sub>CM</sub> = V<sub>S</sub>/2, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>					
Operating Voltage Range		2.1		5.5	V
Quiescent Current/per channel (Output High)			17		μA
Quiescent Current/per channel (Output Low)			30		μA
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	V <sub>S</sub> = 2.1V to 5.5V, V <sub>CM</sub> = V <sub>S</sub> /2		70		dB
<b>INPUT</b>					
Input offset voltage		-4	±0.8	4	mV
Input Offset Voltage Drift			0.8		μV/°C
Common-Mode Voltage Range		(V <sub>S</sub> )-0.1		2.2	V
Common-mode Rejection Ratio	V <sub>CM</sub> = -0.1V to 2.2V		70		dB
Input Bias Current			2		pA
Input Offset Current			1		pA
<b>OUTPUT</b>					
Saturation Voltage	I <sub>O</sub> ≤ 4mA		82		mV
Output Pull-up Voltage Range				5.6	V
Output Current(sinking)	V <sub>O</sub> ≤ 1.5V		20		mA
<b>SWITCHING</b>					
Propagation Delay H To L	R <sub>PU</sub> = 5.1KΩ, Overdrive = 10mV		420		ns
	R <sub>PU</sub> = 5.1KΩ, Overdrive = 100mV		380		
Propagation Delay L To H	R <sub>PU</sub> = 5.1KΩ, Overdrive = 10mV		900		
	R <sub>PU</sub> = 5.1KΩ, Overdrive = 100mV		880		
Fall Time	R <sub>PU</sub> = 5.1KΩ, Overdrive = 100mV		36		ns

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS(V<sub>S</sub> = 2.1V)

At T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, V<sub>CM</sub> = V<sub>S</sub>/2, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>					
Operating Voltage Range		2.1		5.5	V
Quiescent Current/per channel (Output High)			15		μA
Quiescent Current/per channel (Output Low)			26		μA
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	V <sub>S</sub> = 2.1V to 5.5V, V <sub>CM</sub> = V <sub>S</sub> /2		70		dB
<b>INPUT</b>					
Input offset voltage		-4	±0.8	4	mV
Input Offset Voltage Drift			0.8		μV/°C
Common-Mode Voltage Range		(V <sub>S</sub> )-0.1		1.3	V
Common-mode Rejection Ratio	V <sub>CM</sub> = -0.1V to 1.3V		70		dB
Input Bias Current			2		pA
Input Offset Current			1		pA
<b>OUTPUT</b>					
Saturation Voltage	I <sub>O</sub> ≤ 4mA		96		mV
Output Pull-up Voltage Range				5.6	V
Output Current(sinking)	V <sub>O</sub> ≤ 1.5V		7		mA
<b>SWITCHING</b>					
Propagation Delay H To L	R <sub>PU</sub> = 5.1KΩ, Overdrive = 10mV		480		ns
	R <sub>PU</sub> = 5.1KΩ, Overdrive = 100mV		430		
Propagation Delay L To H	R <sub>PU</sub> = 5.1KΩ, Overdrive = 10mV		820		
	R <sub>PU</sub> = 5.1KΩ, Overdrive = 100mV		800		
Fall Time	R <sub>PU</sub> = 5.1KΩ, Overdrive = 100mV		38		ns

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

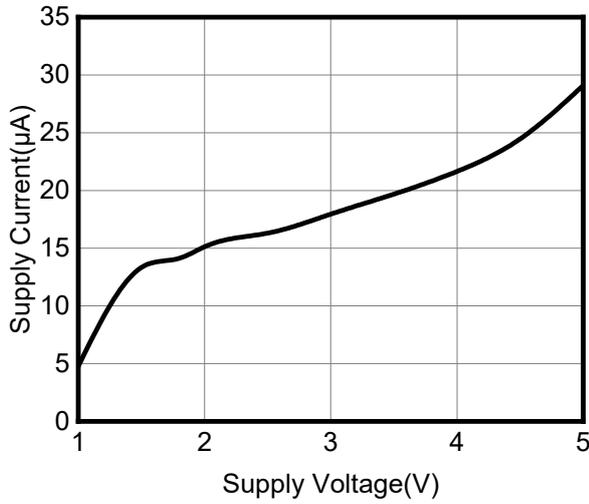


Figure 2. Supply Current vs Supply Voltage Output High

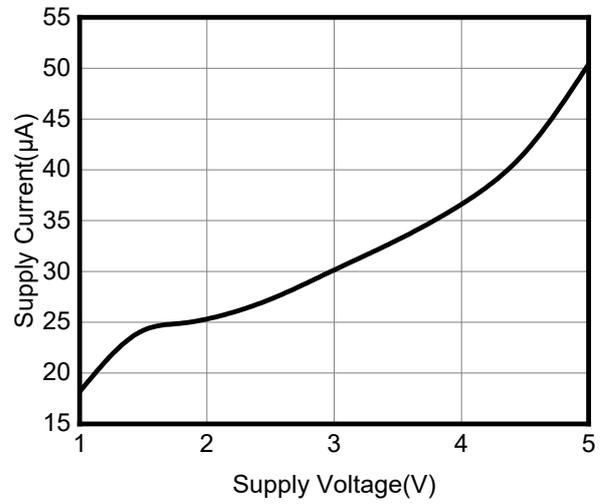


Figure 3. Supply Current vs Supply Voltage Output Low

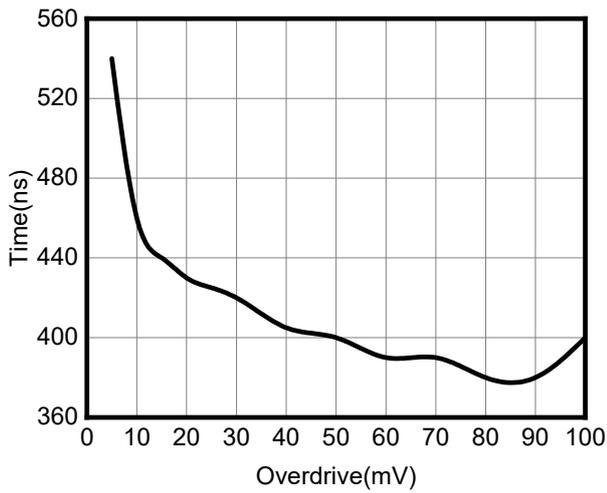


Figure 4. Response Time vs Input Overdrives Negative Transition ( $V_{CC}=5\text{V}$ )

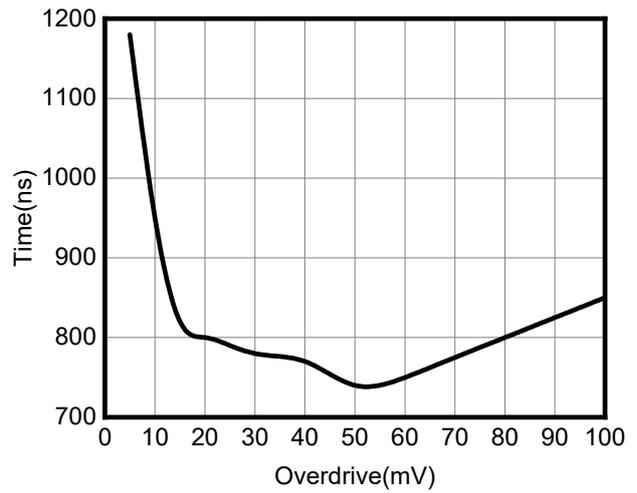


Figure 5. Response Time vs Input Overdrives Positive Transition ( $V_{CC}=5\text{V}$ )

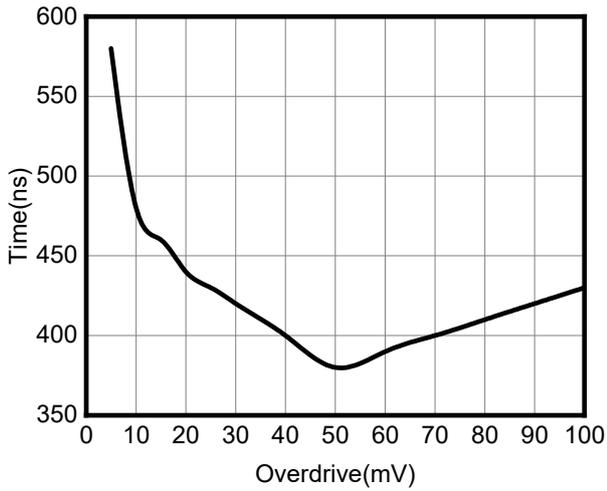


Figure 6. Response Time vs Input Overdrives Negative Transition( $V_{CC}=2.1V$ )

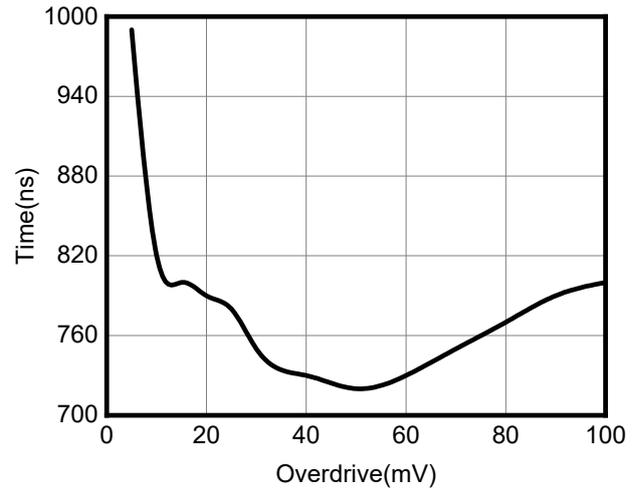


Figure 7. Response Time vs Input Overdrives Positive Transition( $V_{CC}=2.1V$ )

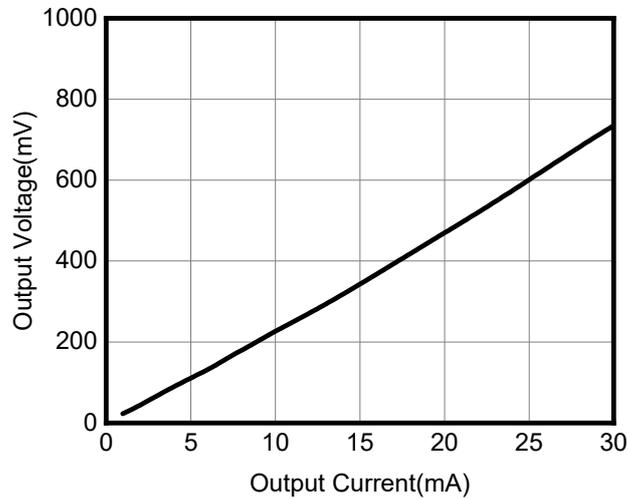


Figure 8. Output Voltage vs Output Current

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

### Overview

The LMV331, LMV393 and LMV339 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 opendrain 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.

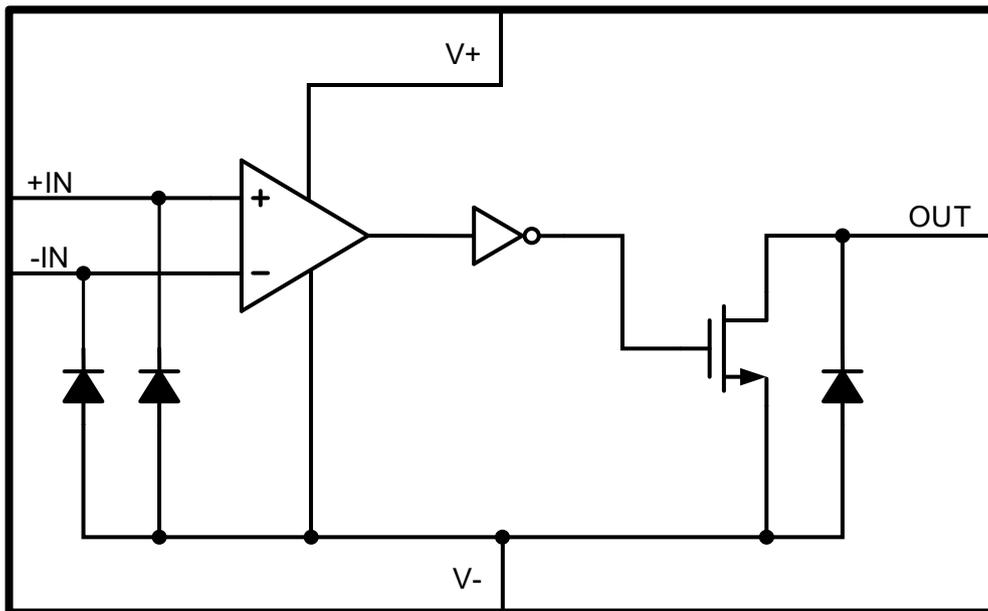


Figure 9. Functional Block Diagram

## APPLICATION and IMPLEMENTATION

### Application Information

LMV331, LMV393 and LMV339 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.

### Typical Application

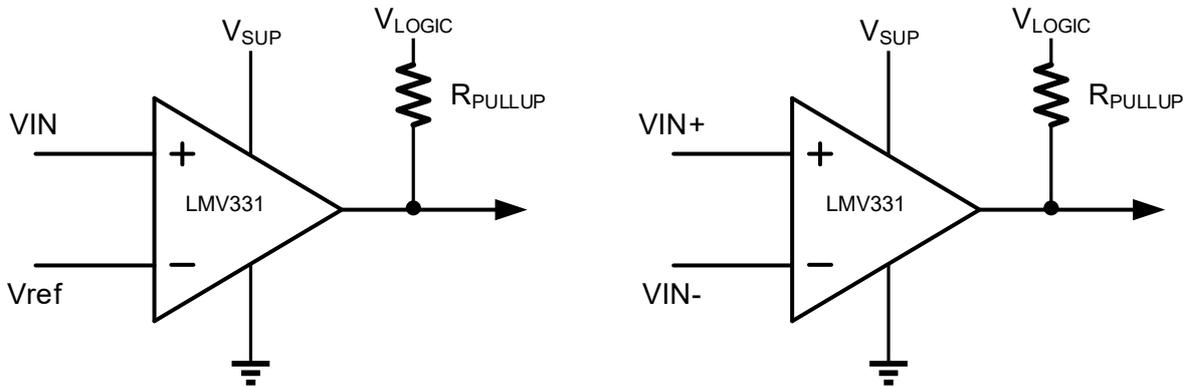


Figure 10. Typical Application Schematic

### 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.

## Layout

### 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.

### Layout Example

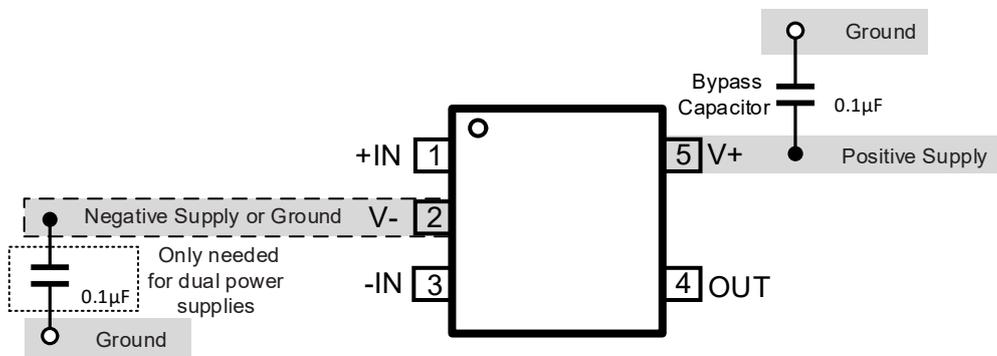
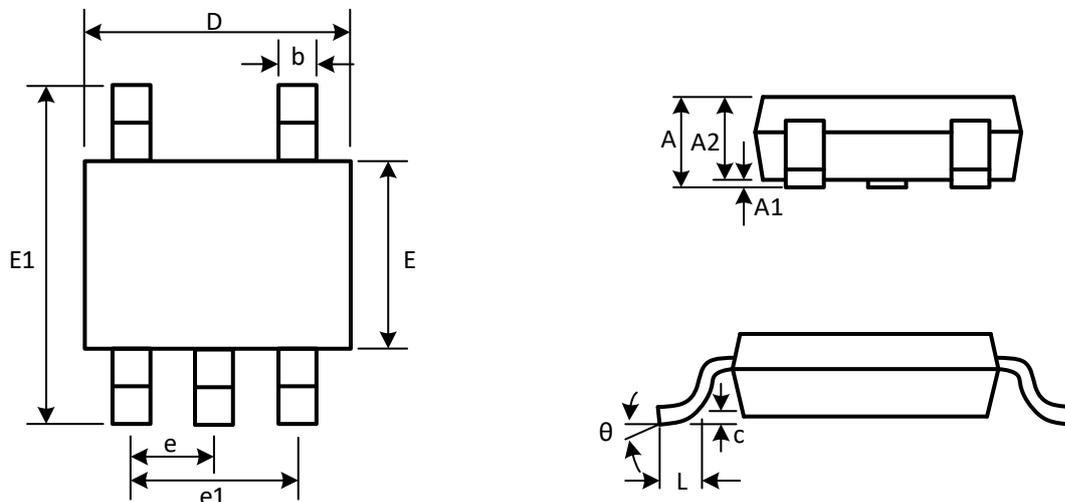


Figure 11. LMV331 Layout Example

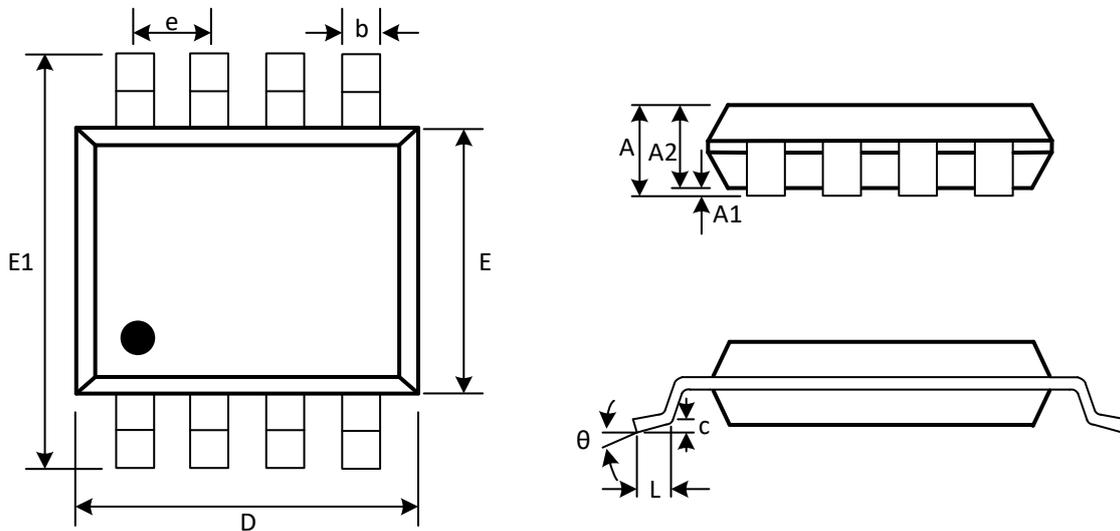
## PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

## SOT-23-5



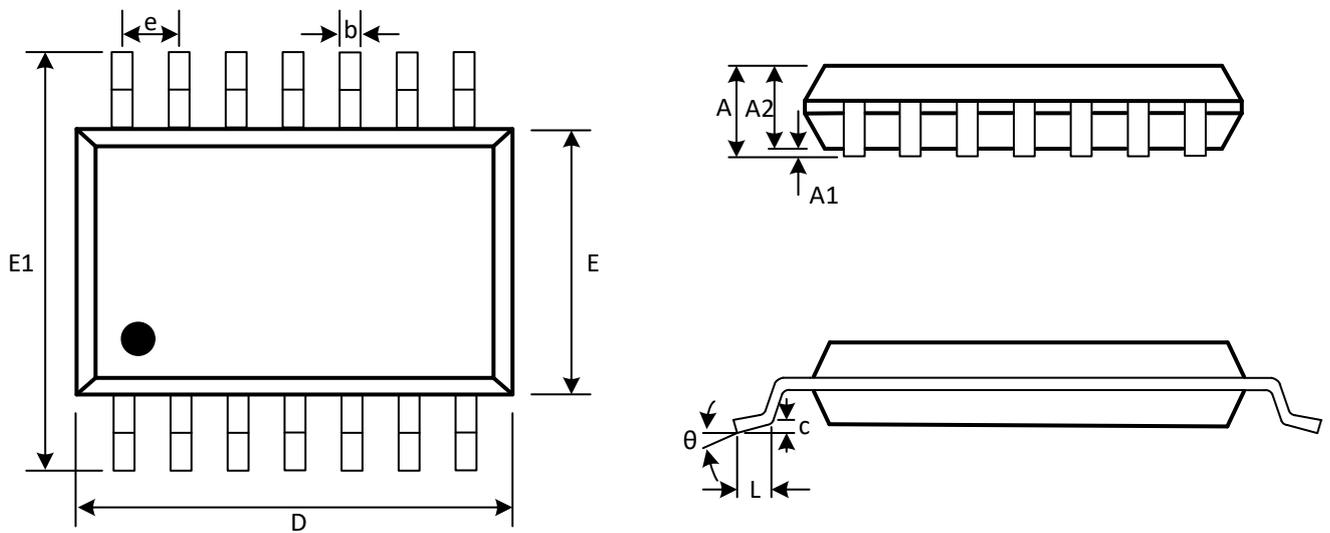
(Unit: mm)

Symbol	Min	Max
A	1.050	1.250
A1	0.000	0.100
A2	1.050	1.150
b	0.300	0.500
c	0.100	0.200
D	2.820	3.020
e	0.950(BSC)	
e1	1.800	2.000
E	1.500	1.700
E1	2.650	2.950
L	0.300	0.600
$\theta$	0°	8°

**SOP-8**


(Unit: mm)

Symbol	Min	Max
A	1.350	1.750
A1	0.100	0.250
A2	1.350	1.550
b	0.330	0.510
c	0.170	0.250
D	4.800	5.000
e	1.270(BSC)	
E	3.800	4.000
E1	5.800	6.200
L	0.400	1.270
$\theta$	0°	8°

**SOP-14**


(Unit: mm)

Symbol	Min	Max
A	1.350	1.750
A1	0.100	0.250
A2	1.350	1.550
b	0.310	0.510
c	0.100	0.250
D	8.450	8.850
e	1.270(BSC)	
E	5.800	6.200
E1	3.800	4.000
L	0.400	1.270
θ	0°	8°