

# 1.8V, Nanopower, PUSH-PULL OUTPUT COMPARATOR

## FEATURES

- **VERY LOW SUPPLY CURRENT: 0.8 $\mu$ A (typ)**
- **INPUT COMMON-MODE RANGE 200mV BEYOND SUPPLY RAILS**
- **SUPPLY VOLTAGE: +1.8V to +5.5V**
- **HIGH SPEED: 6 $\mu$ s**
- **PUSH-PULL CMOS OUTPUT STAGE**
- **SMALL PACKAGES:**  
SOT23-5 (Single)  
SOT23-8 (Dual)

## APPLICATIONS

- **PORTABLE MEDICAL EQUIPMENT**
- **WIRELESS SECURITY SYSTEMS**
- **REMOTE CONTROL SYSTEMS**
- **HANDHELD INSTRUMENTS**
- **ULTRA-LOW POWER SYSTEMS**

## DESCRIPTION

The TLV349x family of push-pull output comparators features a fast 6 $\mu$ s response time, and < 1.2 $\mu$ A (max) nanopower capability, allowing operation from 1.8V – 5.5V. Input common-mode range beyond supply rails make the TLV349 an ideal choice for low-voltage applications.

Micro-sized packages provide options for portable and space-restricted applications. The single (TLV3491) is available in SOT23-5, and SO-8. The dual (TLV3492) comes in SOT23-8, and SO-8. The quad (TLV3494) is available in TSSOP-14, and SO-14.

The TLV349x is perfect for power-sensitive, low-voltage (2-cell) applications.

## TLV349x RELATED PRODUCTS

PRODUCT	FEATURES
TLV370x	560nA, 2.5V to 16V, Push-Pull CMOS Output Stage Comparator
TLV340x	550nA, 2.5V to 16V, Open Drain Output Stage Comparator



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.

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS<sup>(1)</sup>

Supply Voltage .....	+5.5V
Signal Input Terminals, Voltage <sup>(2)</sup> .....	(V-) - 0.5V to (V+) + 0.5V
Current <sup>(2)</sup> .....	±10mA
Output Short-Circuit <sup>(3)</sup> .....	Continuous
Operating Temperature .....	-40°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature .....	-65°C to +150°C
Junction Temperature .....	+150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s) .....	+300°C

NOTE: (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) Input terminals are diode-clamped to the power-supply rails. Input signals that can swing more than 0.5V beyond the supply rails should be current limited to 10mA or less. (3) Short-circuit to ground, one amplifier per package.



## ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE SENSITIVITY

This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

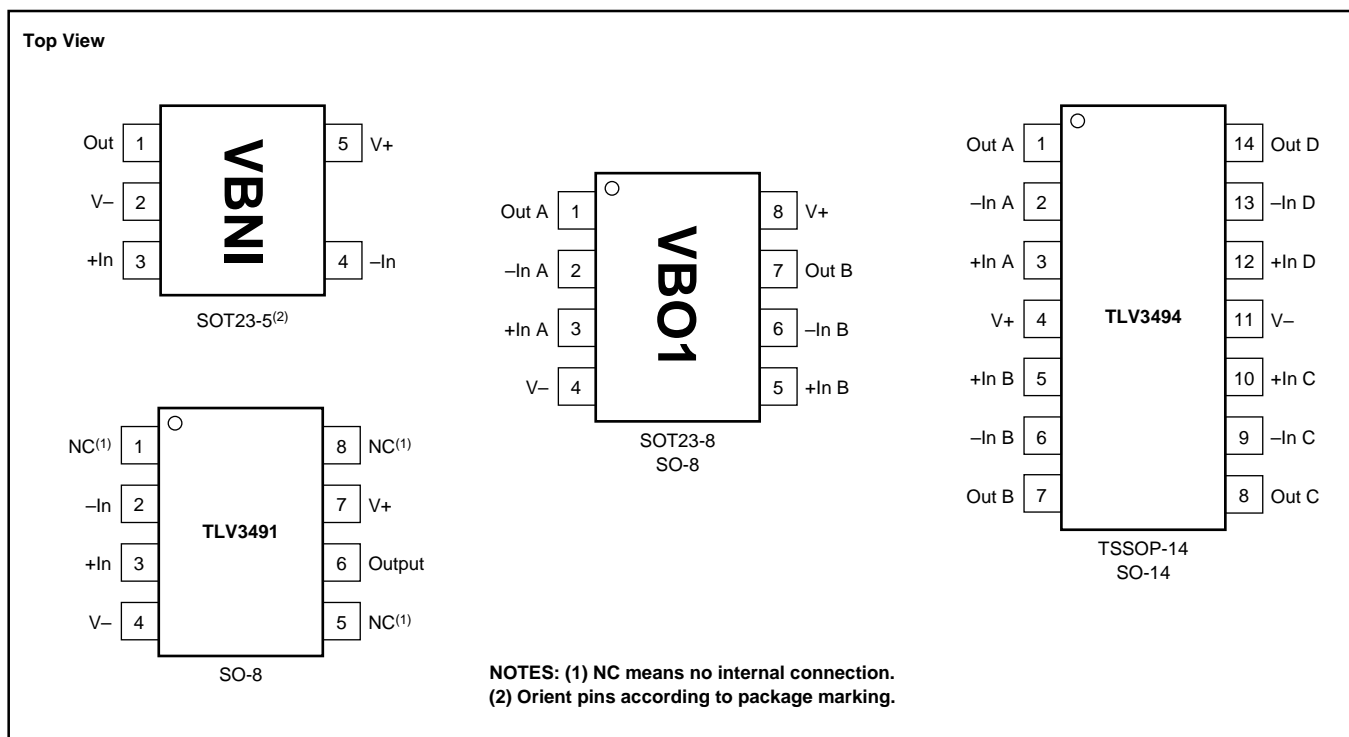
ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

## PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION

PRODUCT	PACKAGE-LEAD	PACKAGE DESIGNATOR <sup>(1)</sup>	SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE	PACKAGE MARKING	ORDERING NUMBER	TRANSPORT MEDIA, QUANTITY
TLV3491	SOT23-5	DBV	-40°C to +125°C	VBNI	TLV3491AIDBVT	Tube, 250
"	"	"	"	"	TLV3491AIDBVR	Tape and Reel, 3000
TLV3491	SO-8	D	-40°C to +125°C	TLV3491	TLV3491AID	Tube, 100
"	"	"	"	"	TLV3491AIDR	Tube, 2500
TLV3492	SOT23-8	DCN	-40°C to +125°C	VBO1	TLV3492AIDCNR	Tube, 250
"	"	"	"	"	TLV3492AIDCNT	Tape and Reel, 3000
TLV3492	SO-8	D	-40°C to +125°C	TLV3492	TLV3492AID	Tube, 100
"	"	"	"	"	TLV3492AIDR	Tape and Reel, 2500
TLV3494	TSSOP-14	PW	-40°C to +125°C	TLV3494	TLV3494AIPWT	Tape and Reel, 94
"	"	"	"	"	TLV3494AIPWR	Tape and Reel, 2500
TLV3494	SO-14	D	-40°C to +125°C	TLV3494	TLV3494AID	Tape and Reel, 58
"	"	"	"	"	TLV3494AIDR	Tape and Reel, 2500

NOTE: (1) For the most current specifications and package information, refer to our web site at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com).

## PIN CONFIGURATIONS



# ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS: $V_S = +1.8V$ to $+5.5V$

**Boldface** limits apply over the specified temperature range,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\mathbf{C}$ .

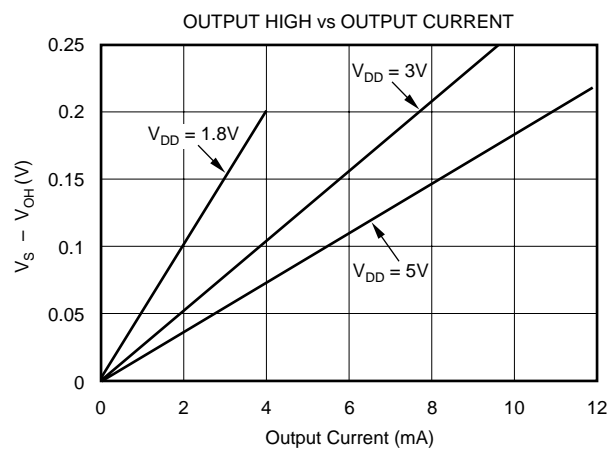
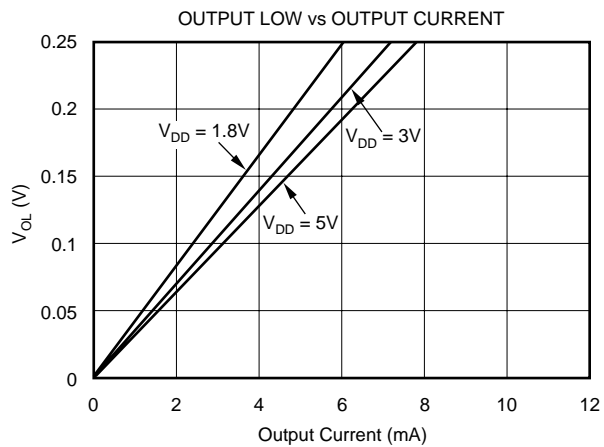
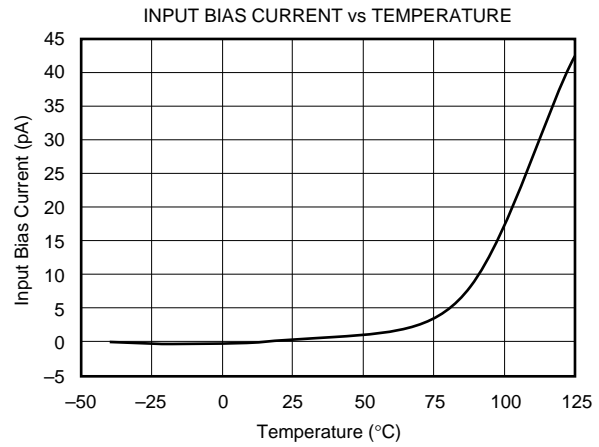
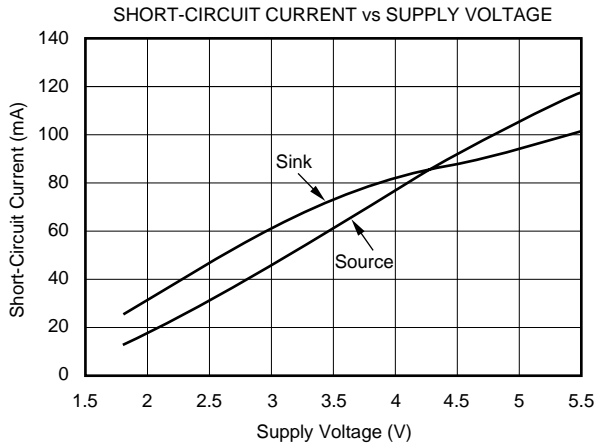
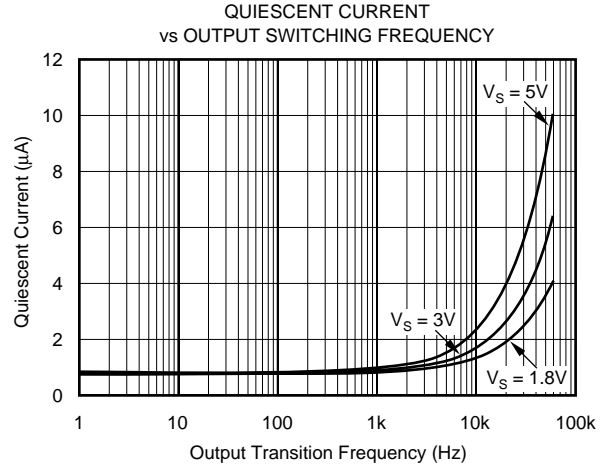
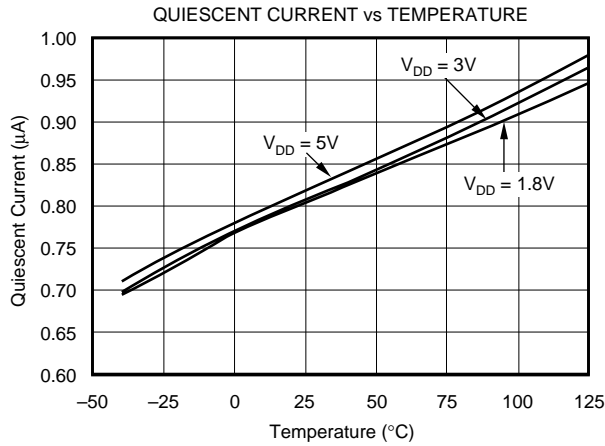
At  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ , and  $V_S = +1.8V$  to  $+5.5V$ , unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	CONDITION	TLV3491, TLV3492, TLV3494			UNITS
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
<b>OFFSET VOLTAGE</b> Input Offset Voltage <b>vs Temperature</b> vs Power Supply	$V_{OS}$ $dV_{OS}/dT$ PSRR $V_{CM} = 0V, I_O = 0V$ $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$ $V_S = 1.8V$ to $5.5V$		$\pm 3$ $\pm 12$ 350	$\pm 15$  1000	mV $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ $\mu\text{V}/V$
<b>INPUT BIAS CURRENT</b> Input Bias Current Input Offset Current	$I_B$ $I_{OS}$ $V_{CM} = V_{CC}/2$ $V_{CM} = V_{CC}/2$		$\pm 1$ $\pm 1$	$\pm 10$ $\pm 10$	pA pA
<b>INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE</b> Common-Mode Voltage Range Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	$V_{CM}$ CMRR $V_{CM} = -0.2V$ to $(V+) - 1.5V$ $V_{CM} = -0.2V$ to $(V+) + 0.2V$	$(V-) - 0.2V$ 60 54	74 62	$(V+) + 0.2V$	V dB dB
<b>INPUT CAPACITANCE</b> Common-Mode Differential			2 4		pF pF
<b>SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS</b> Propagation Delay Time, Low-to-High Propagation Delay Time, High-to-Low Rise Time Fall Time	$t_{PLH}$ $t_{PHL}$ $t_R$ $t_F$ $f = 10\text{kHz}, V_{STEP} = 1V$ Input Overdrive = 10mV Input Overdrive = 100mV Input Overdrive = 10mV Input Overdrive = 100mV $C_L = 10\text{pF}$ $C_L = 10\text{pF}$		12 6 13.5 6.5 100 100		$\mu\text{s}$ $\mu\text{s}$ $\mu\text{s}$ $\mu\text{s}$ ns ns
<b>OUTPUT</b> Voltage Output High from Rail Voltage Output Low from Rail Short-Circuit Current	$V_{OH}$ $V_{OL}$ $I_{SC}$ $V_S = 5V$ $I_{OUT} = 5\text{mA}$ $I_{OUT} = 5\text{mA}$		90 160	200 200	mV mV
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b> Specified Voltage Operating Voltage Range Quiescent Current <sup>(1)</sup>	$V_S$ $I_Q$ $V_O = 5V, V_O = \text{High}$	1.8 1.8		5.5 5.5 1.2	V V $\mu\text{A}$
<b>TEMPERATURE RANGE</b> Specified Range Operating Range Storage Range Thermal Resistance, $\theta_{JA}$ SOT23-5, SOT23-8 SO-8 SO-14, TSSOP-14		-40 -40 -65		+125 +125 +150	$^\circ\text{C}$ $^\circ\text{C}$ $^\circ\text{C}$ $^\circ\text{C}/W$ $^\circ\text{C}/W$ $^\circ\text{C}/W$

NOTE: (1)  $I_Q$  per channel.

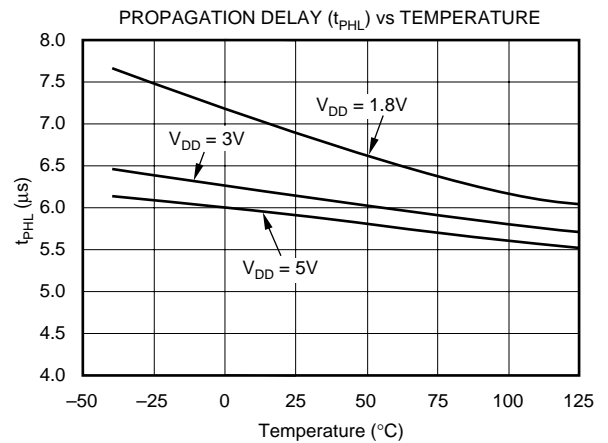
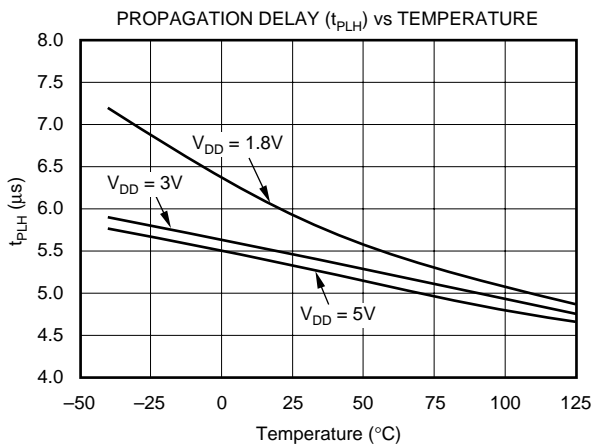
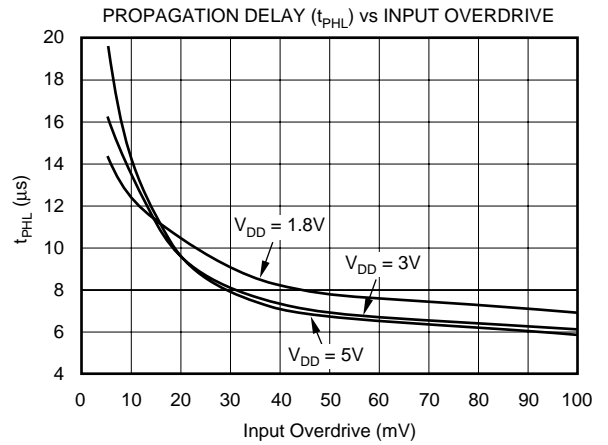
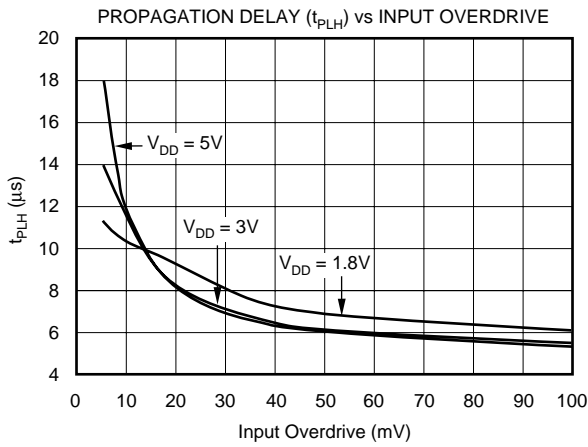
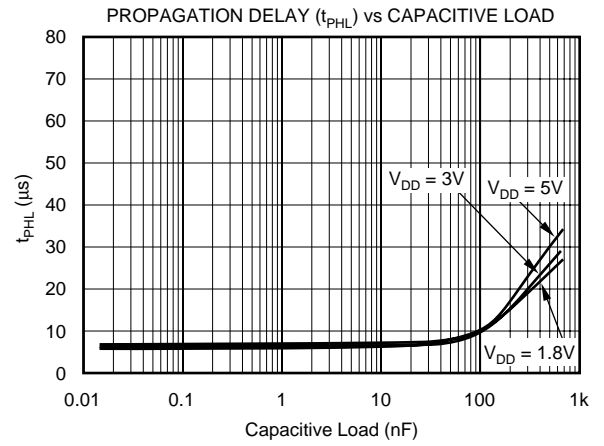
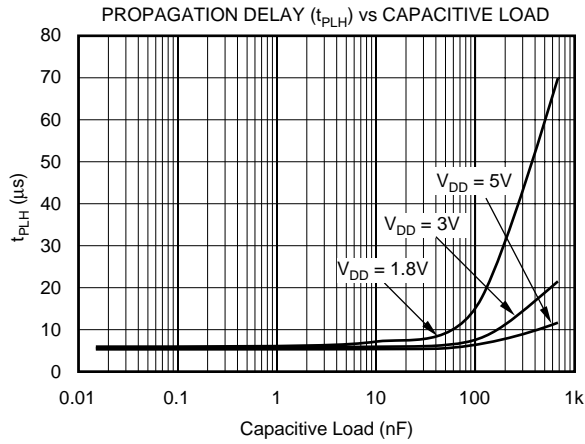
# TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

At  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = +1.8\text{V}$  to  $+5.5\text{V}$ , and  $V_{OD} = 100\text{mV}$ , unless otherwise noted.



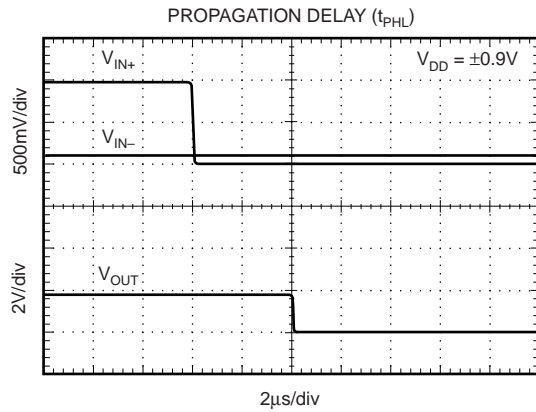
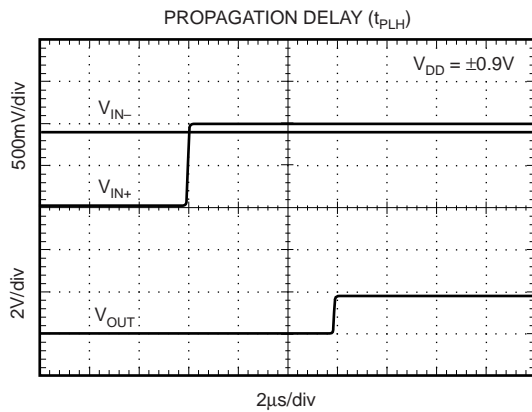
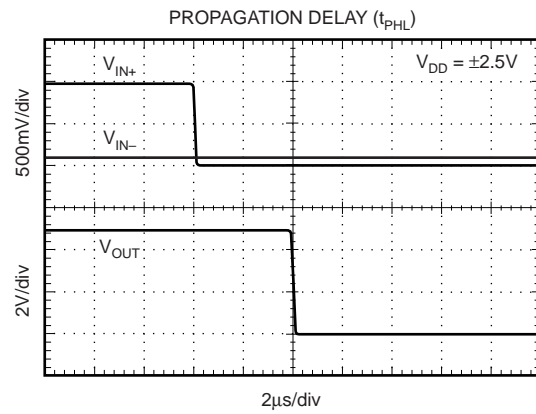
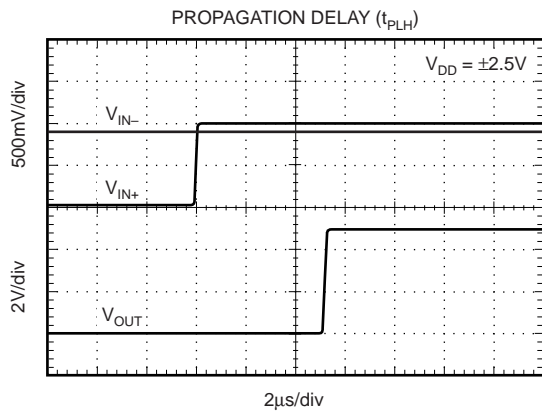
# TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Cont.)

At  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = +1.8\text{V}$  to  $+5.5\text{V}$ , and  $V_{OD} = 100\text{mV}$ , unless otherwise noted.



# TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Cont.)

At  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = +1.8\text{V}$  to  $+5.5\text{V}$ , and  $V_{OD} = 100\text{mV}$ , unless otherwise noted.



# APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The TLV349x family of comparators feature rail-to-rail input and output on supply voltages as low as 1.8V. The push-pull output stage is optimal for reduced power budget applications and features no shoot-through current. Low supply voltages, common-mode input range beyond supply rails, and a typical supply current of 0.8µA make the TLV349x family an excellent candidate for battery-powered applications with single-cell operation.

## BOARD LAYOUT

Figure 1 shows the typical connections for the TLV349x. To minimize supply noise, power supplies should be capacitively decoupled by a 0.01µF ceramic capacitor in parallel with a 10µF electrolytic capacitor. Comparators are very sensitive to input noise. Proper grounding (use of ground plane) and guarding of high-impedance nodes will help maintain specified performance of the TLV349x family.

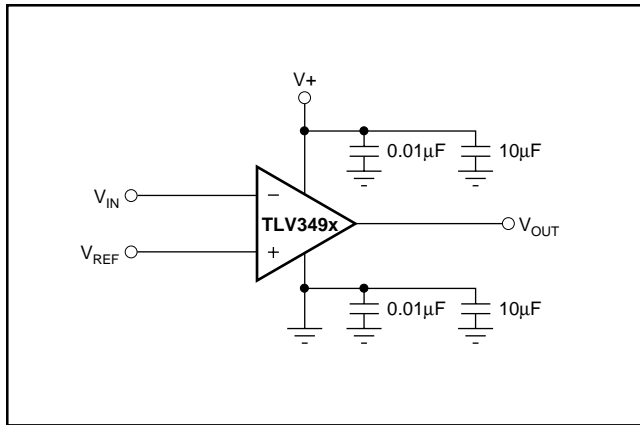


FIGURE 1. Basic Connections of the TLV349x.

## SETTING REFERENCE VOLTAGE

It is important to use a stable reference when setting the transition point for the TLV349. The REF1004 provides a 1.25V reference voltage with low drift and only 8µA of quiescent current.

## EXTERNAL HYSTERESIS

Comparator inputs have no noise immunity within the range of specified offset voltage (±15mV). For noisy input signals, the comparator output may display multiple switching as input signals move through the switching threshold. The typical comparator threshold of the TLV349x is ±15mV. To prevent multiple switching within the comparator threshold of the TLV349x, external hysteresis may be added by connecting a small amount of feedback to the positive input. Figure 2 shows a typical topology used to introduce hysteresis, described by the equation:

$$V_{HYST} = (V^+ - V_{REF}) \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$V_{HYST}$  will set the value of the transition voltage required to switch the comparator output by increasing the threshold region, thereby reducing sensitivity to noise.

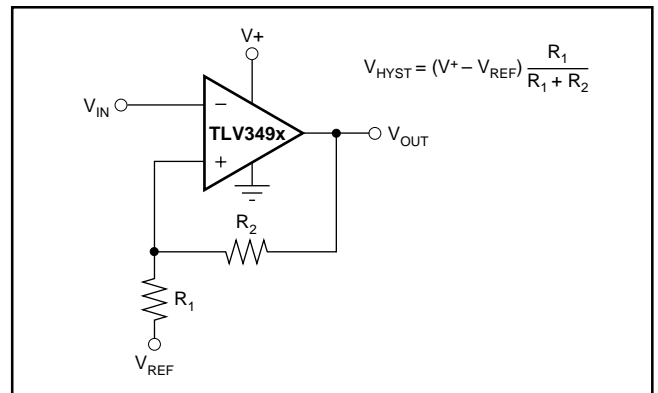


FIGURE 2. Adding Hysteresis to the TLV349x.

# APPLICATIONS

## RELAXATION OSCILLATOR

The TLV349x can be configured as a relaxation oscillator to provide a simple and inexpensive clock output. The capacitor is charged and discharged at a period of  $T = 0.69RC$ , and is powered by a single supply.

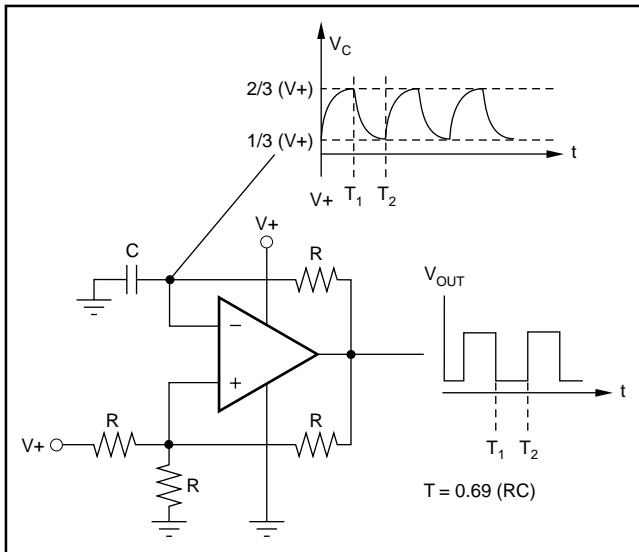


FIGURE 3. TLV349x Configured as a Relaxation Oscillator.

## DRIVING THE MSP430

The reset circuit shown in Figure 4 provides a reset to the MSP430 microcontroller. Operation of the circuit is based on a stabilization time constant of the supply voltage, rather than on a predetermined voltage value. The negative input is a reference voltage created by a simple resistor divider. These

resistor values should be relatively high to reduce the current consumption of the circuit. The positive input is an RC circuit that provides a power-up delay. When power is applied, the output of the comparator is low, holding the processor in the reset condition. Only after the supply voltage has stabilized does the positive input of the comparator become higher than the negative input, resulting in a high output state, and releasing the processor for operation. The stabilization time required for the supply voltage is adjustable by the selection of the RC component values. Use of a lower-valued resistor in this portion of the circuit will not increase current consumption because no current flows through the RC circuit after the supply has stabilized. By selecting  $R_1$ ,  $C_1$ ,  $R_2$ , and  $R_3$ , the user can ensure a reliable reset signal to the microcontroller for a given  $dv/dt$  for  $V_{CC}$ .

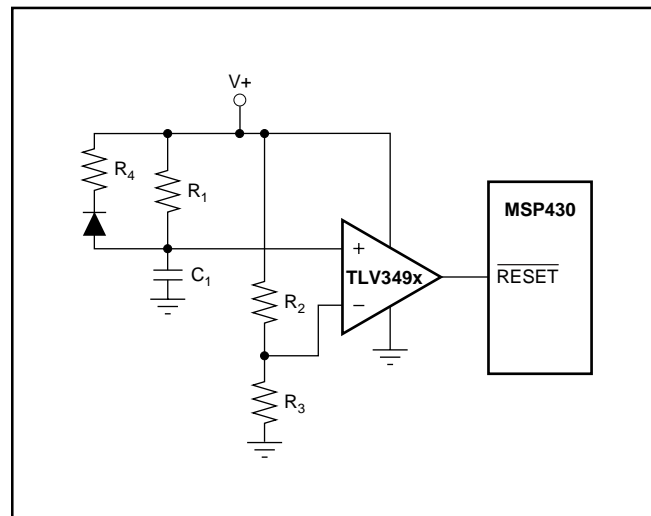
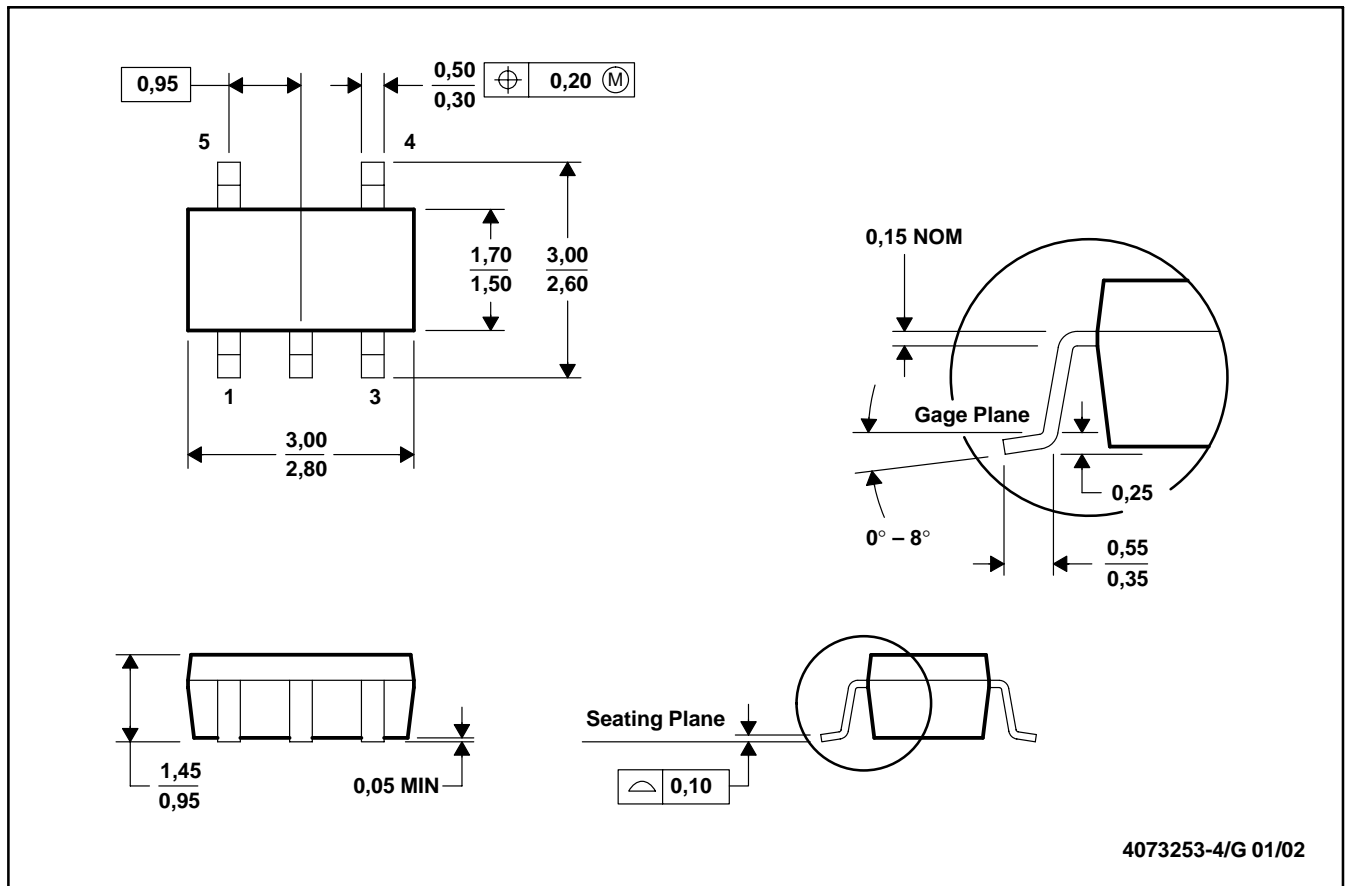


FIGURE 4. The TLV349x Configured as a Reset Circuit for the MSP430.



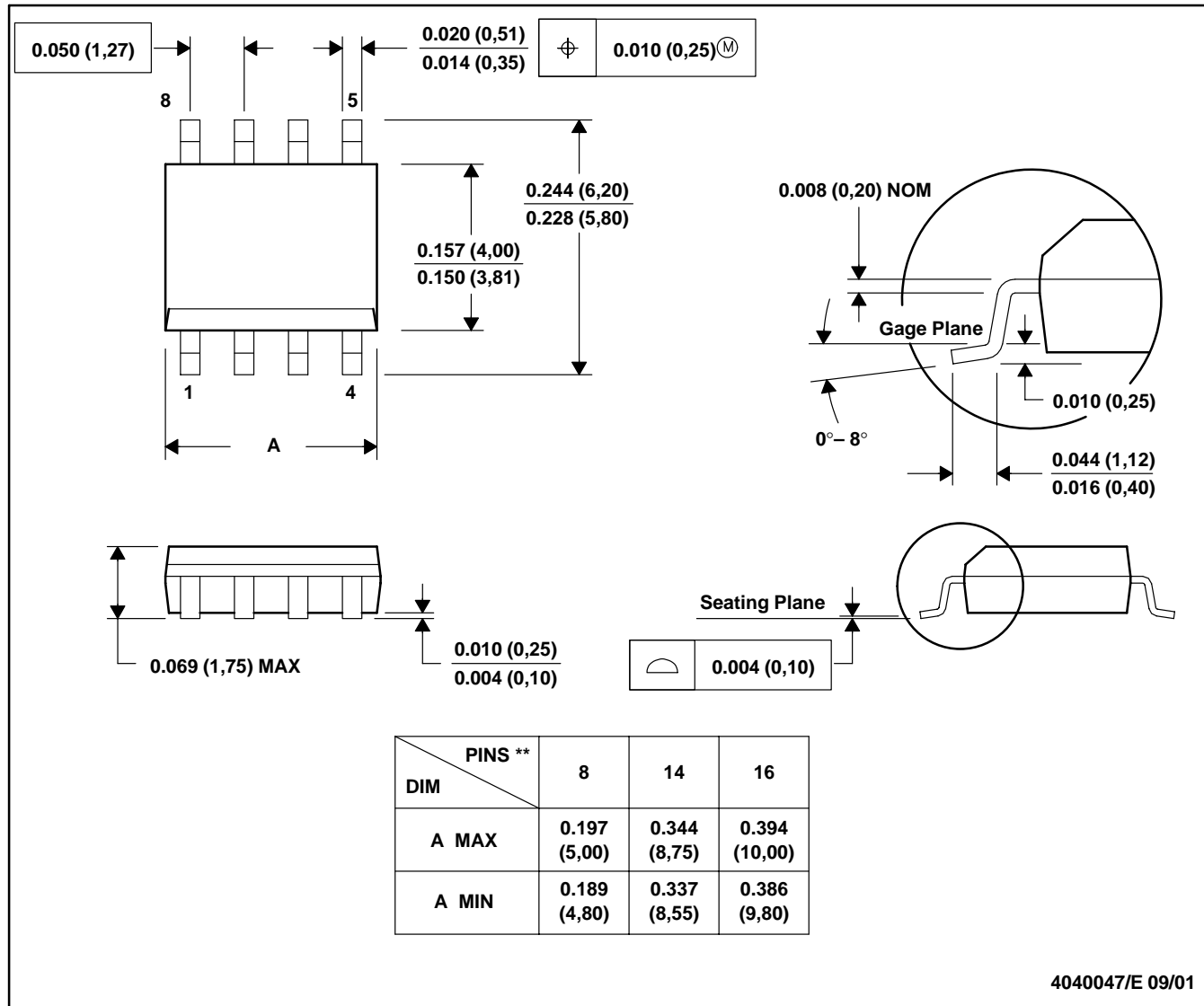
- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.  
 B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.  
 C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion.  
 D. Falls within JEDEC MO-178

PACKAGE DRAWINGS

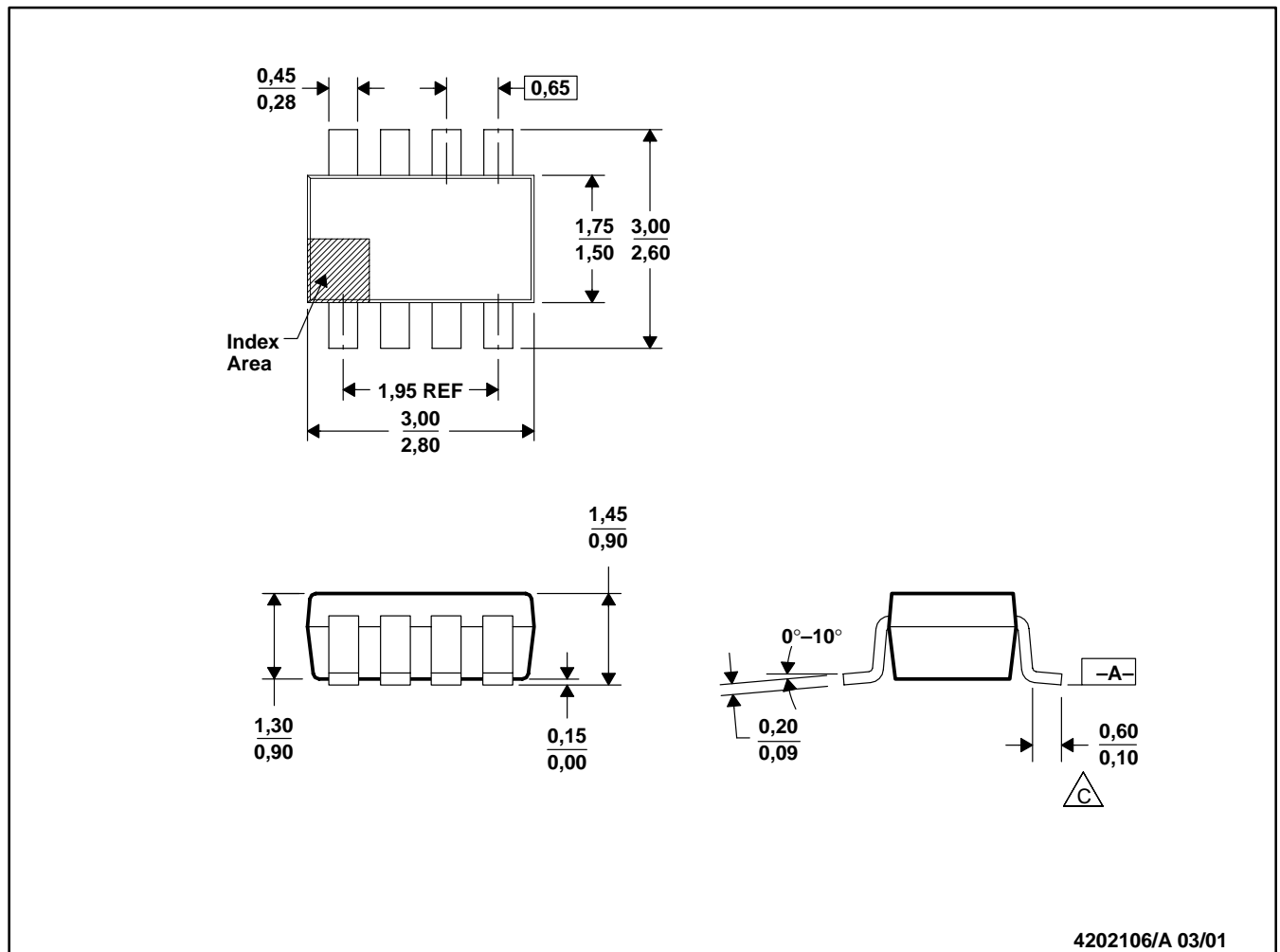
D (R-PDSO-G\*\*)

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

8 PINS SHOWN



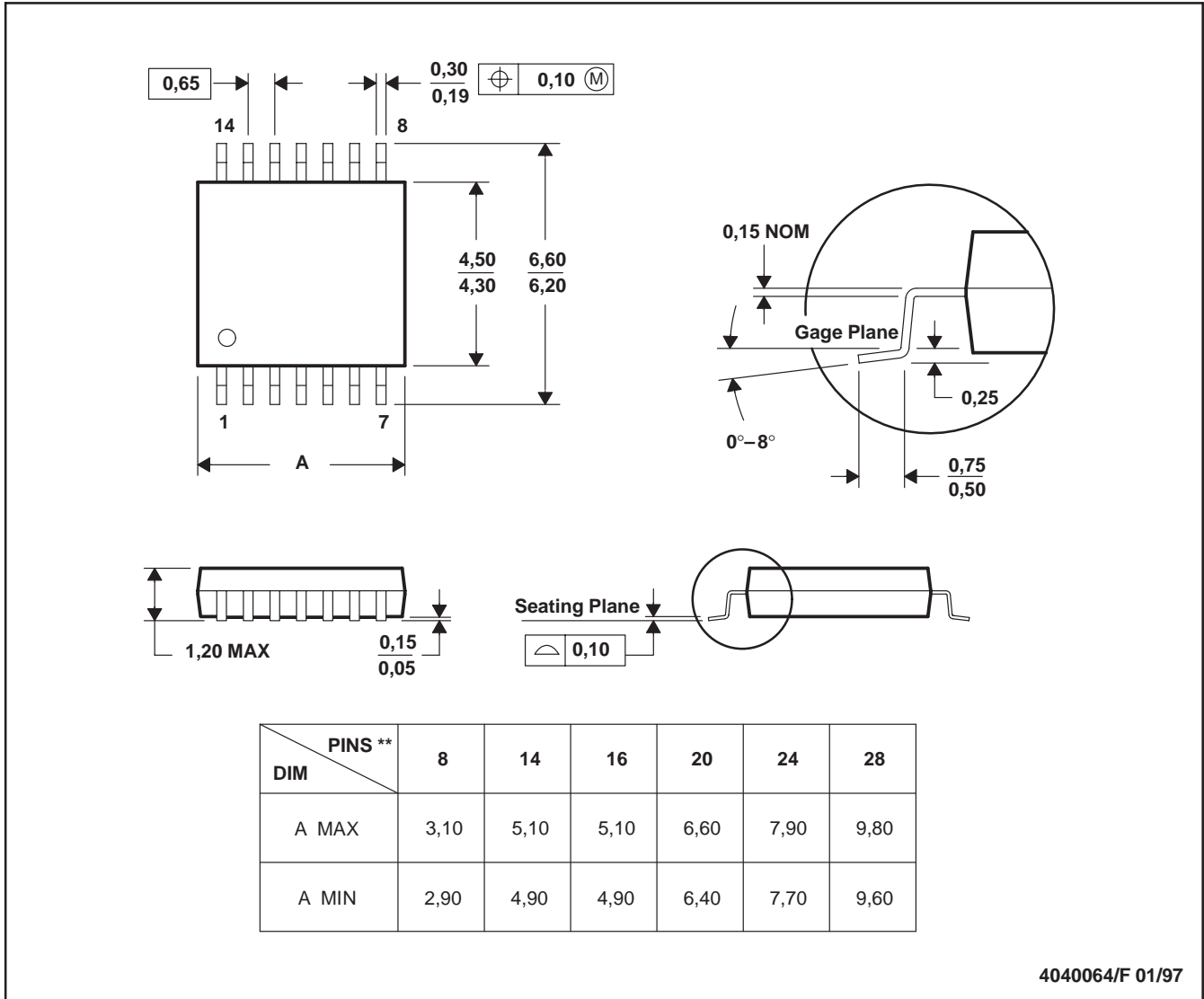
- NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).  
 B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.  
 C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion, not to exceed 0.006 (0,15).  
 D. Falls within JEDEC MS-012



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- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Foot length measured reference to flat foot surface parallel to Datum A.
  - D. Package outline exclusive of mold flash, metal burr and dambar protrusion/intrusion.
  - E. Package outline inclusive of solder plating.
  - F. A visual index feature must be located within the cross-hatched area.

14 PINS 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

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