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LMC6772

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

General Description

The LMC6772 is an ultra low power dual comparator with a maximum 10 μ A/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 LMC6772 exceeds both the positive and negative supply rails, a significant advantage in single supply applications. The open drain output of the LMC6772 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 LMC6772.

The LMC6772 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.

Refer to the LMC6762 datasheet for a push-pull output stage version of this device.

Features

(Typical unless otherwise noted)

- Low power consumption (max): $I_S = 10 \mu A/comp$
- 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

Applications

- Laptop computers
- Mobile phones
- Metering systems
- Hand-held electronics
- RC timers
- Alarm and monitoring circuits
- Window comparators, multivibrators

Connection Diagram

8-Pin DIP/SO/MSOP OUT A 1 8 V⁺ IN A⁻ 2 OUT B IN A⁺ 3 IN B⁻ DS012347-1 Top View

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 (Notes 3, 7) ± 30 mA Current at Power Supply Pin, LMC6772 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)

M Package, 8-Pin Surface Mount

Supply Voltage $2.7 \le V_S \le 15V$ Junction Temperature Range $LMC6772AI, \ LMC6772BI \qquad \qquad 40^{\circ}C \le T_J \le +85^{\circ}C$ Thermal Resistance (θ_{JA}) N Package, 8-Pin Molded DIP $100^{\circ}C/W$

172°C/W

2.7V Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$, $V^+ = 2.7V$, $V^- = 0V$, $V_{CM} = V^+/2$. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Тур	LMC6772AI	LMC6772BI	Units
			(Note 5)	Limit	Limit	
				(Note 6)	(Note 6)	
Vos	Input Offset Voltage		3	5	15	mV
				8	18	max
TCVos	Input Offset Voltage		2.0			μV/°C
	Temperature Drift					
	Input Offset Voltage	(Note 10)	3.3			μV/Month
	Average Drift					
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	$\pm 1.35 \text{V} < \text{V}_{\text{S}} < \pm 7.5 \text{V}$	80			dB
A _V	Voltage Gain	(By Design)	100			dB
V _{CM}	Input Common-Mode	CMRR > 55 dB	3.0	2.9	2.9	V
	Voltage Range			2.7	2.7	min
			-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	V
				0.0	0.0	max
V _{OL}	Output Voltage Low	$I_{LOAD} = 2.5 \text{ mA}$	0.2	0.3	0.3	V
				0.4	0.4	max
I _s	Supply Current	For Both Comparators	12	20	20	μA
		(Output Low)		25	25	max
I _{Leakage}	Output Leakage Current	$V_{IN}(+) = 0.5V,$	0.1	500	500	nA
		$V_{IN}(-) = 0V, V_{O} = 15V$				

5.0V and 15.0V Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_J = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V^+ = 5.0\text{V}$ and 15.0V, $V^- = 0\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = V^+/2$. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Тур	LMC6772AI	LMC6772BI	Units
			(Note 5)	Limit	Limit	
				(Note 6)	(Note 6)	
Vos	Input Offset Voltage		3	5	15	mV
				8	18	max
TCV _{os}	Input Offset Voltage	V ⁺ = 5V	2.0			μV/°C
	Temperature Drift	V+ = 15V	4.0			
	Input Offset Voltage	V ⁺ = 5V (Note 10)	3.3			μV/Month
	Average Drift	V ⁺ = 15V (Note 10)	4.0			

5.0V and 15.0V Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$, $V^+ = 5.0V$ and 15.0V, $V^- = 0V$, $V_{CM} = V^+/2$. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extremes.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Тур	LMC6772AI	LMC6772BI	Units
			(Note 5)	Limit	Limit	
				(Note 6)	(Note 6)	
I _B	Input Current	V = 5V	0.04			pА
los	Input Offset Current	V ⁺ = 5V	0.02			pА
CMRR	Common Mode	V+ = 5V	75			dB
	Rejection Ratio	V ⁺ = 15V	82			dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$\pm 2.5 \text{V} < \text{V}_{\text{S}} < \pm 5 \text{V}$	80			dB
A _V	Voltage Gain	(By Design)	100			dB
V _{CM}	Input Common-Mode	V ⁺ = 5.0V	5.3	5.2	5.2	V
	Voltage Range	CMRR > 55 dB		5.0	5.0	min
			-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	V
				0.0	0.0	max
		V ⁺ = 15.0V	15.3	15.2	15.2	V
		CMRR > 55 dB		15.0	15.0	min
			-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	V
				0.0	0.0	max
V _{OL}	Output Voltage Low	V ⁺ = 5V	0.2	0.4	0.4	V
		$I_{LOAD} = 5 \text{ mA}$		0.55	0.55	max
		V ⁺ = 15V	0.2	0.4	0.4	V
		$I_{LOAD} = 5 \text{ mA}$		0.55	0.55	max
Is	Supply Current	For Both Comparators	12	20	20	μA
		(Output Low)		25	25	max
I _{sc}	Short Circuit Current	$V^+ = 15V$, Sinking, $V_O = 12V$	45			mA
		(Note 7)				

AC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$, $V^+ = 5V$, $V^- = 0V$, $V_{CM} = V_O = V^+/2$. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extreme.

Symbol	Parameter	Con	ditions	Тур	LMC6772AI	LMC6772BI	Units
				(Note 5)	Limit	Limit	
					(Note 6)	(Note 6)	
t _{RISE}	Rise Time	$f = 10 \text{ kHz}, C_L = 3$	50 pF,	0.3			μs
		Overdrive = 10 m	V (Note 9)				
t _{FALL}	Fall Time	$f = 10 \text{ kHz}, C_L = 3$	50 pF,	0.3			μs
		Overdrive = 10 m	V (Note 9)				
t _{PHL}	Propagation Delay	f = 10 kHz,	10 mV	10			μs
	(High to Low)	$C_L = 50 pF$	100 mV	4			μs
		(Note 9)					
		V ⁺ = 2.7V,	10 mV	10			μs
		f = 10 kHz,					
		$C_L = 50 pF$	100 mV	4			μs
		(Note 9)					

AC Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

Unless otherwise specified, all limits guaranteed for $T_J = 25^{\circ}C$, $V^+ = 5V$, $V^- = 0V$, $V_{CM} = V_O = V^+/2$. **Boldface** limits apply at the temperature extreme.

Symbol	Parameter	Con	ditions	Typ (Note 5)	LMC6772AI Limit (Note 6)	LMC6772BI Limit (Note 6)	Units
t _{PLH}	Propagation Delay	f = 10 kHz,	10 mV	10			μs
	(Low to High)	$C_L = 50 pF$	100 mV	4			μs
		(Note 9)					
		V ⁺ = 2.7V,	10 mV	8			μs
		f = 10 kHz,					
		$C_L = 50 pF$	100 mV	4			μs
		(Note 9)					

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 k Ω 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.

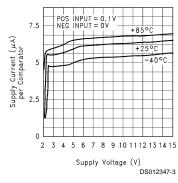
Note 8: Limiting input pin current is only necessary for input voltages that exceed absolute maximum input voltage ratings.

Note 9: C₁ inlcudes the probe and jig capacitance. The rise time, fall time and propagation delays are measured with a 2V input step.

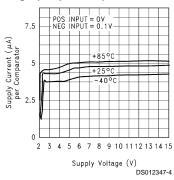
Note 10: Input offset voltage Average Drift is calculated by dividing the accelerated operating life drift average by the equivalent operational time. The input offset voltage average drift represents the input offset voltage change at worst-case input conditions.

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

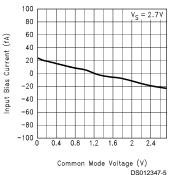
Supply Current vs Supply Voltage (Output High)



Supply Current vs Supply Voltage (Output Low)



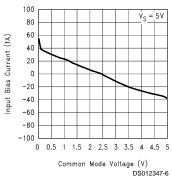
Input Current vs Common-Mode Voltage



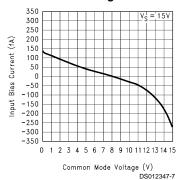
Typical Performance Characteristics $V^+ = 5V$, Single Supply, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise

specified (Continued)

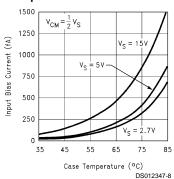
Input Current vs Common-Mode Voltage



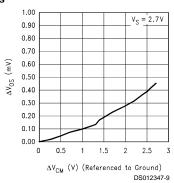
Input Current vs Common-Mode Voltage



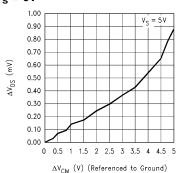
Input Current vs Temperature



 ΔV_{OS} vs ΔV_{CM} $V_{S} = 2.7V$

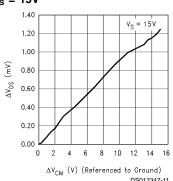


 ΔV_{OS} vs ΔV_{CM} $V_{S} = 5V$

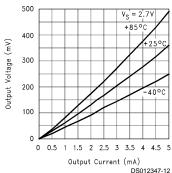


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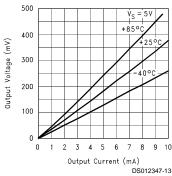
 ΔV_{OS} vs ΔV_{CM} $V_{S} = 15V$



Output Voltage vs Output Current (Sinking)

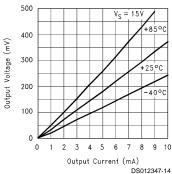


Output Voltage vs Output Current (Sinking)



5

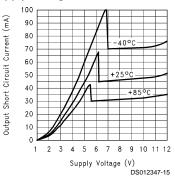
Output Voltage vs Output Current (Sinking)



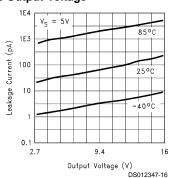
Typical Performance Characteristics V⁺ = 5V, Single Supply, T_A = 25°C unless otherwise

specified (Continued)

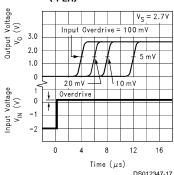
Output Short Circuit Current (Sinking) vs Supply Voltage



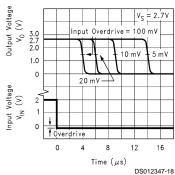
Leakage Current vs Output Voltage



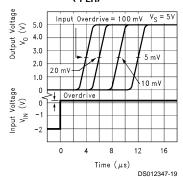
Response Time for Overdrive (t_{PLH})



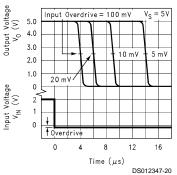
Response Time for Overdrive (t_{PHL})



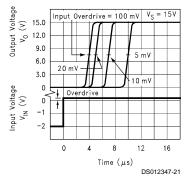
Response Time for Overdrive (tp. H)



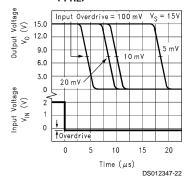
Response Time for Overdrive (t_{PHL})



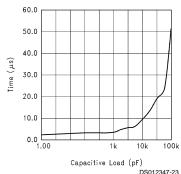
Response Time for Overdrive (t_{PLH})



Response Time for Overdrive (t_{PHL})



Response Time vs Capacitive Load



Application Hints

1.0 Input Common-Mode Voltage Range

At supply voltages of 2.7V, 5V and 15V, the LMC6772 has an input common-mode voltage range 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 CMRR ($\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta V_{CM}$) 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.

1.0 Input Common-Mode Voltage Range (Continued)

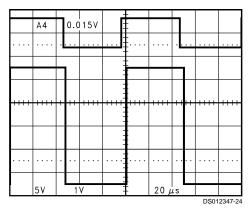


FIGURE 1. An Input Signal Exceeds the LMC6772
Power Supply Voltages with No Output Phase
Inversion

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 LMC6772 ideal for sensor applications. The LMC6772 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 LMC6772 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 LMC6772 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.

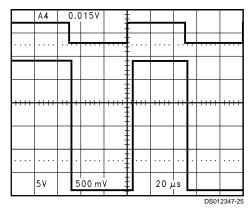


FIGURE 2. Even at Low-Supply Voltage of 2.7V, an Input Signal which Exceeds the Supply Voltages Produces No Phase Inversion at the Output

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

3.0 Output Short Circuit Current

The LMC6772 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.

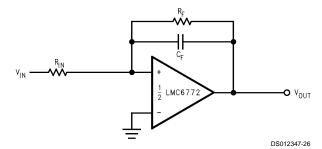


FIGURE 3. Canceling the Effect of Input Capacitance

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.

5.0 Spice Macromodel

A Spice Macromodel is available for the LMC6772. The model includes a simulation of:

- Input common-mode voltage range
- · Quiescent and dynamic supply current
- Input overdrive characteristics

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and many more characteristics as listed on the macromodel disk.

5.0 Spice Macromodel (Continued)

Contact the National Semiconductor Customer Response Center at 1-800-272-9959 to obtain an operational amplifier spice model library disk.

Typical Applications

Universal Logic Level Shifter

The output of the LMC6772 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.

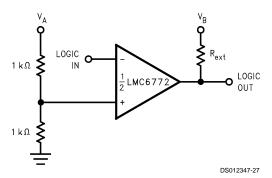


FIGURE 4. Universal Logic Level Shifter

The two 1 $k\Omega$ 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 LMC6772 is ideal for the logic level shifting applications.

One-Shot Multivibrator

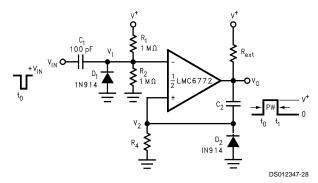


FIGURE 5. One-Shot Multivibrator

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 LMC6772 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

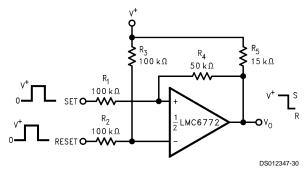


FIGURE 6. Bi-Stable Multivibrator

A bi-stable multivibrator has two stable states. The reference voltage is set up by the voltage divider of $\rm R_2$ and $\rm R_3$. A pulse applied to the SET terminal will switch the output of the comparator high. The resistor divider of $\rm R_1,~R_4,~and~R_5$ 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

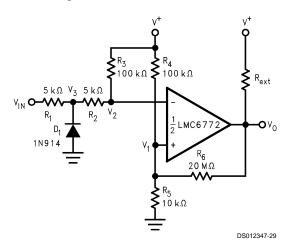


FIGURE 7. Zero Crossing Detector

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

Typical Applications (Continued)

Oscillator

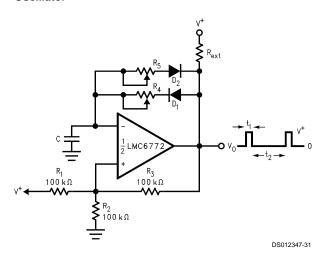


Figure 8 shows the application of the LMC6772 in a square wave generator circuit. The total hysteresis of the loop is set by $R_1,\,R_2$ and $R_3,\,R_4$ and R_5 provide separate charge and discharge paths for the capacitor C. The charge path is set through R_4 and $D_1.$ So, the pulse width t_1 is determined 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 $R_5.$

FIGURE 8. Square Wave Generator

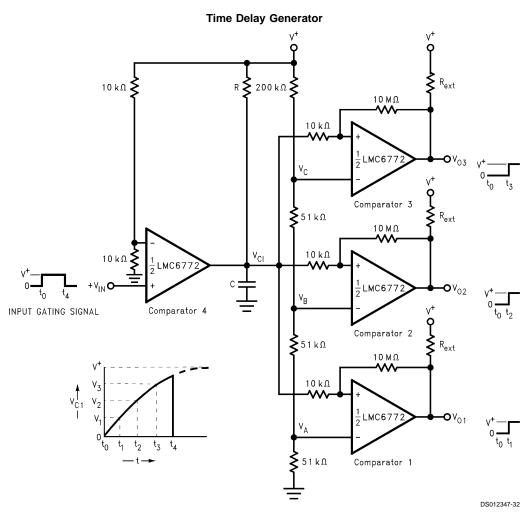


FIGURE 9. Time Delay Generator

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 $V_{\text{IN}}=0$. 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 volt-

Typical Applications (Continued)

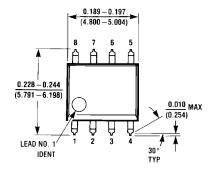
ages of comparators 1, 2, and 3 swtich to the high state when V_{C1} rises above the reference voltages V_A , V_B and V_C .

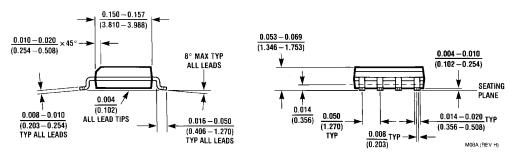
A small amount of hysteresis has been provided to insure fast switching when the RC time constant is chosen to give long delay times.

Ordering Information

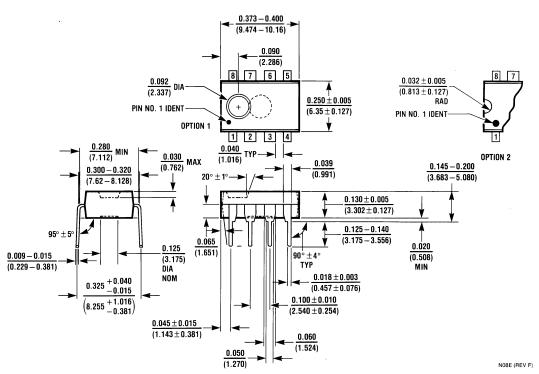
Package	Temperature Range	NSC Drawing	Transport
	-40°C to +85°C		Media
8-Pin Molded DIP	LMC6772AIN, LMC6772BIN	N08E	Rails
8-Pin Small Outline	LMC6772AIM, LMC6772BIM	M08A	Rails
	LMC6772AIMX, LMC6772BIMX	M08A	Tape and Reel
8-Pin Mini SO	LMC6772AIMM	MUA08A	Rails
	LMC6772AIMMX		Tape and Reel

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted





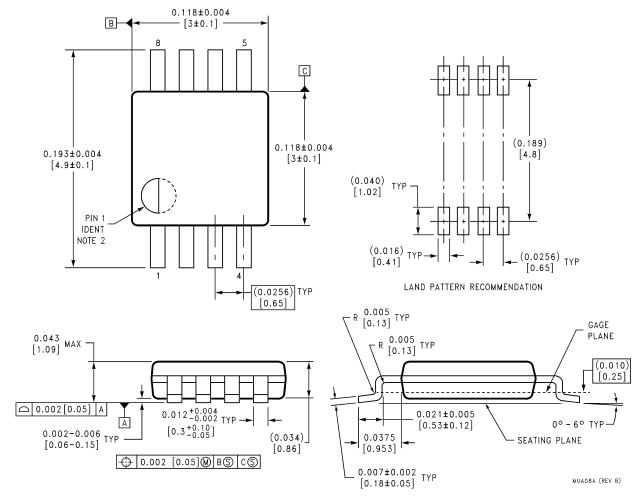
8-Pin Small Outline Package
Order Number LMC6772AI or LMC6772BI
NS Package Number M08A



8-Pin Molded Dual-In-Line Package Order Number LMC6772AI or LMC6772BI NS Package Number N08E

11

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted (Continued)



Order Number LMC6772AIMM or LMC6772AIMMX
NS Number MUA08A

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National Semiconductor Corporation Americas

Tel: 1-800-272-9959
Fax: 1-800-737-7018
Email: support@nsc.com
www.national.com

National Semiconductor Europe

Fax: +49 (0) 180-530 85 86 Email: europe.support@nsc.com Deutsch Tel: +49 (0) 69 9508 6208 English Tel: +44 (0) 870 24 0 2171 Français Tel: +33 (0) 1 41 91 8790 National Semiconductor Asia Pacific Customer Response Group Tel: 65-2544466 Fax: 65-2504466 Email: ap.support@nsc.com National Semiconductor Japan Ltd. Tel: 81-3-5639-7560

Fax: 81-3-5639-7560 Fax: 81-3-5639-7507

Design

Samples

Products > **Analog** - **Comparators** > **LMC6772**

LMC6772 Product Folder

Dual Micro-Power Rail-to-Rail Input CMOS Comparator with Open Drain Output

Datasheet

<u>Description</u>	<u>eatures</u>	Datasnee	<u>L</u>	<u>& Models</u>	<u>& Pricing</u>	<u>Tools</u>
Parametric Table			Parai	metric Table		
Number of Channels		2	Inpu	t Range		R-R Input
Response Time, typ (us)		4	Outp	out Type	Open Drain	
Supply Voltage, min (Volt)		2.70	Outp	out Current, typ (mA	45	
Supply Voltage, max (Volt)		15	Vos,	Room max (mV)		5, 15
Supply Current per Channel, typ	p (mA)	.0060	Inpu	.0010		
			Spec	cial Functions		-

Package

Datasheet

General

Title	Size in Kbytes	Date	View Online	Download	Receive via Email
LMC6772 Dual Micropower Rail-To-Rail Input CMOS Comparator with Open Drain Output	318 Kbytes	23- Aug- 00	View Online	Download	Receive via Email
LMC6772 Dual Micropower Rail-To-Rail Input CMOS Comparator with Open Drain Output (JAPANESE)	460 Kbytes		View Online	Download	Receive via

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Package Availability, Models, Samples & Pricing

Part Number	Package			Status	Models				Budgetary Pricing		<u>Package</u>
	Туре	Pins	MSL	Status	SPICE	IBIS	Orders	Qty	\$US each	Pack Size	<u>Marking</u>
LMC6772AIM	SOIC_ NARROW		MSL	Full	LMC6772A.MOD	N/A	24 Hour	177	\$1.2600	rail	[logo]¢2¢T
			MSL	production			Buy Now	1K+		of 95	LMC67 72AIM
LMC6772BIM	SOIC	SOIC 8	8 MSL pro	Full production	LMC6772B.MOD	N T / A	24 Hour	4 77	64.0500	rail	[logo]¢2¢T
	NARROW						Buy Now	1K+	\$1.0500	of 95	LMC67 72BIM

LMC6772AIMX	SOIC NARROW	8	MSL	Full production	LMC6772A.MOD	N/A	Buy Now	1K+	\$1.2600	reel of 2500	[logo]¢2¢T LMC67 72AIM
LMC6772BIMX	SOIC NARROW	8	MSL	Full production	LMC6772B.MOD	N/A	Buy Now	1K+	\$1.0500	reel of 2500	[logo]¢2¢T LMC67 72BIM
LMC6772AIMM	MINI SOIC	8	MSL	Full production	LMC6772A.MOD	N/A	Samples	1K+	\$1.2600	reel of 1000	¢Z¢1¢T C21
LMC6772AIMMX	MINI SOIC	8	MSL	Full production	LMC6772A.MOD	N/A		1K+	\$1.2600	reel of 3500	cZ¢1¢T C21
LMC6772AIN	MDIP	8	MSL	Full production	LMC6772A.MOD	N/A	24 Hour Buy Now	1K+	\$1.2600	rail of 40	[logo]¢U¢Z¢2¢T LMC6772 AIN
LMC6772BIN	MDIP	8	MSL	Full production	LMC6772B.MOD	N/A	Buy Now	1K+	\$1.0500	rail of 40	[logo]¢U¢Z¢2¢T LMC6772 BIN
LMC6772 MDA	D	<u> Die</u>		Full production	N/A	N/A	Samples			tray of N/A	-
LMC6772 MWA	Wa	<u>afer</u>		Full production	N/A	N/A				wafer jar of N/A	-

General Description

The LMC6772 is an ultra low power dual comparator with a maximum 10 μ A/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 LMC6772 exceeds both the positive and negative supply rails, a significant advantage in single supply applications. The open drain output of the LMC6772 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 LMC6772.

The LMC6772 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.

Refer to the LMC6762 datasheet for a push-pull output stage version of this device.

Features

(Typical unless otherwise noted)

- Low power consumption (max): $I_S = 10 \mu A/comp$
- 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

Applications

- Laptop computers
- Mobile phones
- Metering systems
- Hand-held electronics
- RC timers
- Alarm and monitoring circuits
- Window comparators, multivibrators

Design Tools

Title	Size in Kbytes	Date	Viev	w Online	Download	Receive via Email
Amplifiers Selection Guide software for Windows	7 Kbytes	12-Jun-2002	View	<u>v</u>		

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