

这些比较器设计用于电平检测、低电平  
传感和在消费汽车领域的存储应用和工业中的电子应用

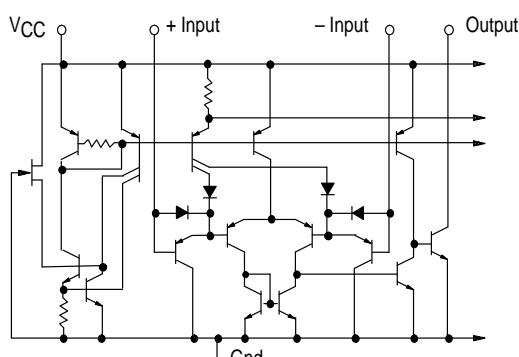
- 单电源或分电源操作
- 低输入偏置电流 25 nA (Typ)
- 低输入失调电流  $\pm 5.0 \text{ nA}$  (Typ)
- 低输入失调电压  $\pm 1.0 \text{ mV}$  (Typ)
- 共模输入电压范围至接地
- 低输出饱和电压 130 mV (Typ) @ 4.0 mA
- TTL and CMOS 兼容
- 输入端上的 ESD 箱位提高了可靠性，而不影响器件操作

#### 极限值

评级	符号	数值	单位
电源供电电压	V <sub>CC</sub>	+36 or $\pm 18$ +30 or $\pm 15$	V <sub>dc</sub>
输入差分电压范围	V <sub>IDR</sub>	36 30	V <sub>dc</sub>
输入共模电压范围	V <sub>ICMR</sub>	-0.3 to V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>dc</sub>
输出对地短路 (Note 1)	I <sub>SC</sub>	Continuous	
功耗 @ T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C 塑料封装 Derate above 25°C	P <sub>D</sub>	1.0 8.0	W mW/°C
结温	T <sub>J</sub>	150	°C
操作温度范围 LM239, A MC3302 LM2901 LM2901V LM339, A	T <sub>A</sub>	-25 to +85 -40 to +85 -40 to +105 -40 to +125 0 to +70	°C
存储温度范围	T <sub>Stg</sub>	-65 to +150	°C

NOTE: 1. 最大输出电流可高达 20 毫安，与 V<sub>CC</sub> 的大小无关  
输出短路到 V<sub>CC</sub> 可能会导致过度加热和最终破坏

图 1 电路原理图



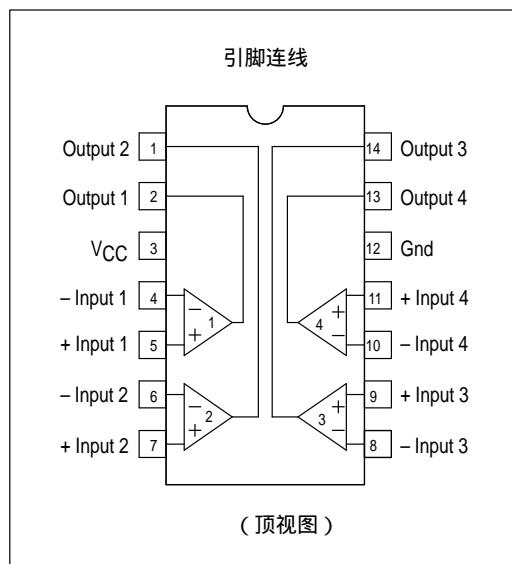
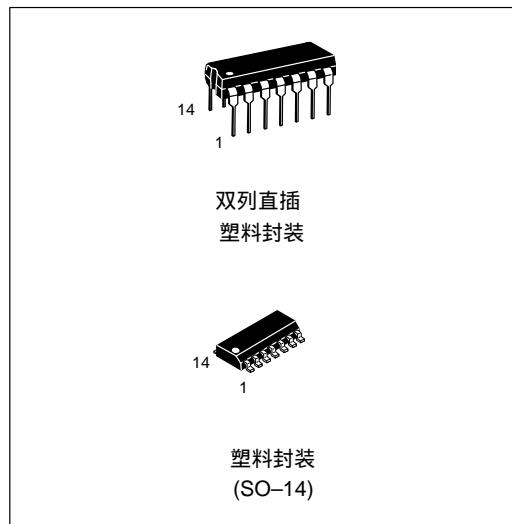
NOTE: 图示为 1 个比较器

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#### 实物图



#### 订购须知

器件	操作温度范围	封装
LM239D,AD LM239N,AN	T <sub>A</sub> = 25° to +85°C	SO-14 Plastic DIP
LM339D, AD LM339N, AN	T <sub>A</sub> = 0° to +70°C	SO-14 Plastic DIP
LM2901D LM2901N	T <sub>A</sub> = -40° to +105°C	SO-14 Plastic DIP
LM2901VD LM2901VN	T <sub>A</sub> = -40° to +125°C	SO-14 Plastic DIP
MC3302P	T <sub>A</sub> = -40° to +85°C	Plastic DIP

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图 2 . 反相滞后比较器

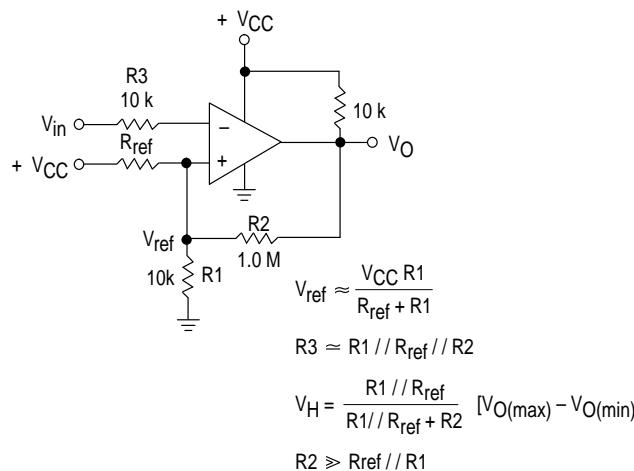
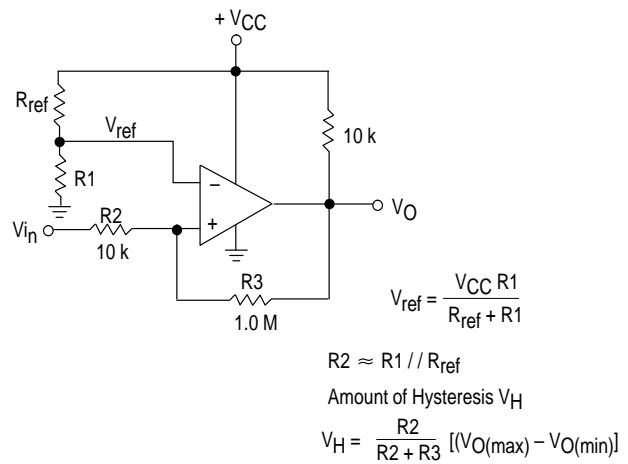


图 3 . 同相滞后比较器



典型特征

( $V_{CC} = 15$  Vdc,  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$  (each comparator) unless otherwise noted.)

图 4 . 归一化的输入失调电压

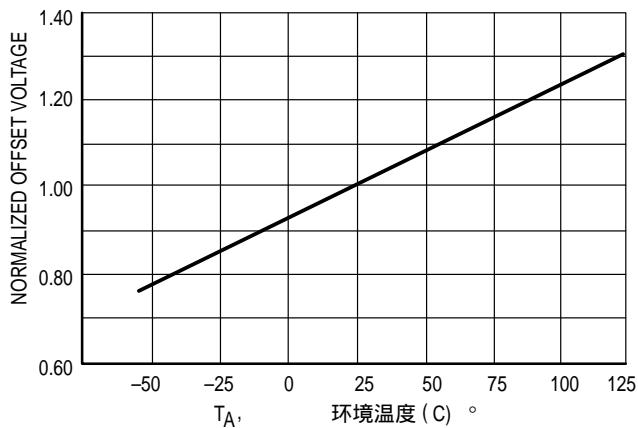


图 5 . 输入偏执电流

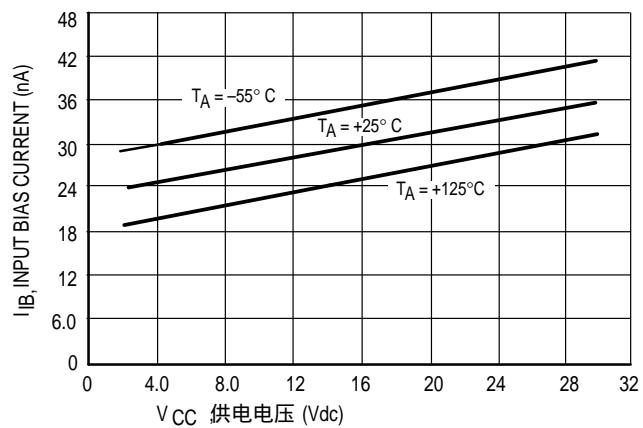
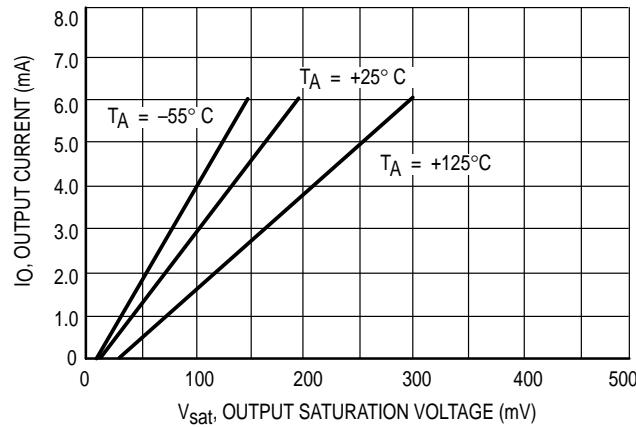


图 6 . 输出吸收电流  
输出饱和电压



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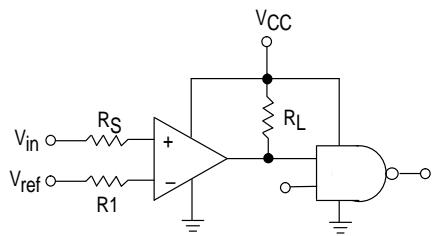
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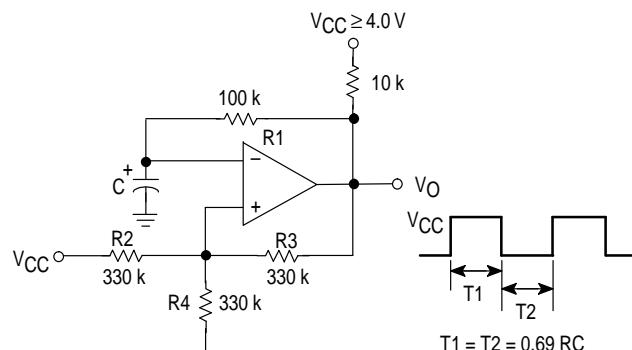
图 6 : 驱动逻辑



$R_S = \text{Source Resistance}$   
 $R_1 \approx R_S$

Logic	Device	$V_{CC}$ (V)	$R_L$ k $\Omega$
CMOS	1/4 MC14001	+15	100
TTL	1/4 MC7400	+5.0	10

图 7 : 方波振荡器



$$T_1 = T_2 = 0.69 RC$$

$$f \approx \frac{7.2}{C(\mu F)}$$

$$R_2 = R_3 = R_4$$

$$R_1 \approx R_2 // R_3 // R_4$$

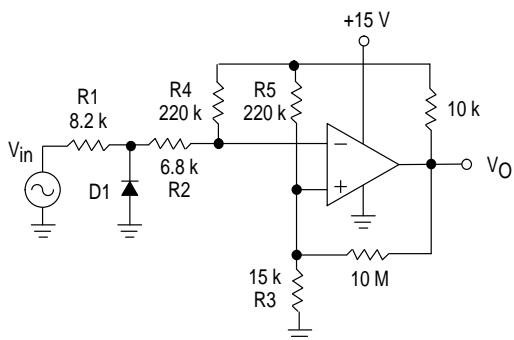
## 应用信息

These quad comparators feature high gain, wide bandwidth characteristics. This gives the device oscillation tendencies if the outputs are capacitively coupled to the inputs via stray capacitance. This oscillation manifests itself during output transitions ( $V_{OL}$  to  $V_{OH}$ ). To alleviate this situation input resistors  $< 10\text{ k}\Omega$  should be used. The addition

of positive feedback ( $< 10\text{ mV}$ ) is also recommended. It is good design practice to ground all unused input pins.

Differential input voltages may be larger than supply voltages without damaging the comparator's inputs. Voltages more negative than  $-300\text{ mV}$  should not be used.

图 9 : 过零检测器  
(Single Supply)



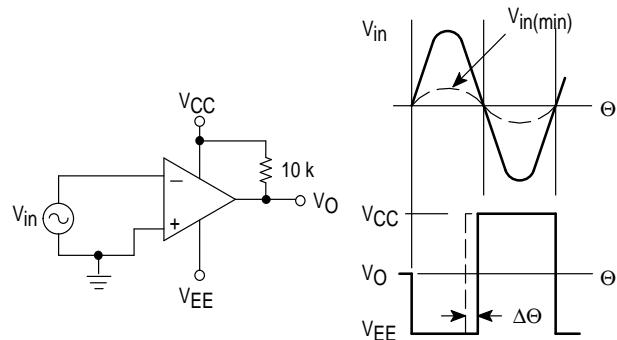
D1 prevents input from going negative by more than 0.6 V.

$$R_1 + R_2 = R_3$$

$$R_3 \leq \frac{R_5}{10} \text{ for small error in zero crossing}$$

图 10 : 过零检测器  
(Split Supplies)

$V_{in(min)} \approx 0.4\text{ V peak for } 1\% \text{ phase distortion } (\Delta\Theta)$ .



外形尺寸：

