

LM106, LM306

Voltage Comparator

The LM106 series are high-speed voltage comparators designed to accurately detect low-level analog signals and drive a digital load. They are equivalent to an LM710, combined with a two input NAND gate and an output buffer. The circuits can drive RTL, DTL, or TTL integrated circuits directly. Furthermore, their outputs can switch voltages up to 24V at currents as high as 10 mA.

The devices have short-circuit protection which limits the inrush current when it is used to drive incandescent lamps, in addition to preventing damage from accidental shorts to the positive supply. The speed is equivalent to that of an LM710. However, they are even faster where buffers and additional logic circuitry can be eliminated by the increased flexibility of the LM106 series. They can also be operated from any negative supply voltage between -3V and -12V with little effect on performance.

Rochester Electronics Manufactured Components

Rochester branded components are manufactured using either die/wafers purchased from the original suppliers or Rochester wafers recreated from the original IP. All recreations are done with the approval of the OCM.

Parts are tested using original factory test programs or Rochester developed test solutions to guarantee product meets or exceeds the OCM data sheet.

Quality Overview

- ISO-9001
- AS9120 certification
- Qualified Manufacturers List (QML) MIL-PRF-38535
 - Class Q Military
 - Class V Space Level
- Qualified Suppliers List of Distributors (QSLD)
 - Rochester is a critical supplier to DLA and meets all industry and DLA standards.

Rochester Electronics, LLC is committed to supplying products that satisfy customer expectations for quality and are equal to those originally supplied by industry manufacturers.

The original manufacturer's datasheet accompanying this document reflects the performance and specifications of the Rochester manufactured version of this device. Rochester Electronics guarantees the performance of its semiconductor products to the original OEM specifications. 'Typical' values are for reference purposes only. Certain minimum or maximum ratings may be based on product characterization, design, simulation, or sample testing.

National Semiconductor

LM106/LM306 Voltage Comparator

General Description

The LM106 series are high-speed voltage comparators designed to accurately detect low-level analog signals and drive a digital load. They are equivalent to an LM710, combined with a two input NAND gate and an output buffer. The circuits can drive RTL, DTL or TTL integrated circuits directly. Furthermore, their outputs can switch voltages up to 24V at currents as high as 10 mA.

The devices have short-circuit protection which limits the inrush current when it is used to drive incandescent lamps, in addition to preventing damage from accidental shorts to the positive supply. The speed is equivalent to that of an LM710. However, they are even faster where buffers and additional logic circuitry can be eliminated by the increased flexibility of the LM106 series. They can also be operated from any negative supply voltage between -3V and -12V with little effect on performance.

The LM106 is specified for operation over the -55° C to $+125^{\circ}$ C military temperature range. The LM306 is specified for operation over 0°C to $+70^{\circ}$ C temperature range.

Features

- Improved accuracy
- Fan-out of 10 with DTL or TTL
- Added logic or strobe capability
- Useful as a relay or lamp driver
- Plug-in replacement for the LM710
- 40 ns maximum response time

Schematic and Connection Diagrams

Metal Can

TL/H/7756-2

3

Top View Note: Pin 4 connected to case.

Order Number LM106H, LM106H/883† or LM306H See NS Package Number H08A

†Available per SMD# 8003701

Absolute Maximum Ratings

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications. (Note 6)

Positive Supply Voltage	15V
Negative Supply Voltage	-15V
Output Voltage	24V
Output to Negative Supply Voltage	30V
Differential Input Voltage	±5V
Input Voltage	±7V

Power Dissipation (Note 1)	600 mW
Output Short Circuit Duration	10 seconds
Operating Temperature Range LM106 LM306	T _{MIN} T _{MAX} −55°C to +125°C 0°C to +70°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec.) ESD rating to be determined.	300°C

Electrical Characteristics (Note 2)

		LM106			LM306			Linits
Parameter	Conditions	Min	Тур	yp Max Min Ty		Тур	Max	
Input Offset Voltage	(Note 3)		0.5	2.0		1.6	5.0	mV
Input Offset Current	(Note 3)		0.7	3.0		1.8	5.0	μA
Input Bias Current			10	20		16	25	μΑ
Response Time	$R_{L} = 390\Omega \text{ to 5V}$ $C_{L} = 15 \text{ pF}, (\text{Note 4})$		28	40	06	28	40	ns
Saturation Voltage	$\label{eq:VIN} \begin{array}{l} V_{\text{IN}} \leq -5 \text{ mV}, l_{\text{OUT}} = 100 \text{ mA} \\ V_{\text{IN}} \leq -7 \text{ mV}, l_{\text{OUT}} = 100 \text{ mA} \end{array}$		1.0	1.5		0.8	2.0	v v
Output Leakage Current	$\label{eq:VIN} \begin{array}{l} V_{IN} \geq 5 \text{ mV}, 8V \leq V_{OUT} \leq 24V \\ V_{IN} \geq 7 \text{ mV}, 8V \leq V_{OUT} \leq 24V \end{array}$		0.02	1.0		0.02	2.0	μΑ μΑ
THE FOLLOWING SPECIFICATION	S APPLY FOR $T_{MIN} \leq T_A \leq T_{MAX}$	(Note 5)					
Input Offset Voltage	(Note 3)			3.0			6.5	mV
Average Temperature Coefficient of Input Offset Voltage			3.0	10		5	20	μV/°C
Input Offset Current	$T_L \le T_A \le 25^{\circ}C$, (Note 3) $25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le T_H$		1.8 0.25	7.0 3.0		2.4	7.5 5.0	μΑ μΑ
Average Temperature Coefficient of Input Offset Current	$\begin{array}{l} 25^{\circ}C \leq T_A \leq T_H \\ T_L \leq T_A \leq 25^{\circ}C \end{array}$		5.0 15	25 75		15 24	50 100	nA/°C nA/°C
Input Bias Current	$T_{L} \leq T_{A} \leq 25^{\circ}C$ $25^{\circ}C \leq T_{A} \leq T_{H}$			45 20		25	40 25	μΑ μΑ
Input Voltage Range	$-7V \ge V^- \ge -12V$	±5.0			±5.0			V
Differential Input Voltage Range		±5.0	D SACTO		±5.0			V
Saturation Voltage	$V_{IN} \le -5 \text{ mV}, I_{OUT} = 50 \text{ mA}$ $V_{IN} \le -8 \text{ mV}$ For LM306			1.0			1.0	v
Saturation Voltage	$V_{IN} \le -5 \text{ mV}, I_{OUT} = 16 \text{ mA}$ $V_{IN} \le -8 \text{ mV}$ For LM306			0.4			0.4	v
Positive Output Level	$V_{IN} \ge 5 \text{ mV}, I_{OUT} = -400 \mu \text{A}$ $V_{IN} \ge 8 \text{ mV}$ For LM306	2.5		5.5	2.5		5.5	v
Output Leakage Current	$ \begin{split} & V_{IN} \geq 5 \text{ mV}, 8V \leq V_{OUT} \leq 24V \\ & V_{IN} \geq 8 \text{ mV} \text{ For LM306} \\ & T_L \leq T_A \leq 25^\circ\text{C} \\ & 25^\circ\text{C} < T_A \leq T_H \end{split} $			1.0 100			2.0 100	μA μA
Strobe Current	V _{STBOBE} = 0.4V		-1.7	-3.2		-1.7	-3.2	mA

Electrical Characteristics (Note 2) (Continued)

Parameter	Conditions	LM106			LM306			
		Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Strobe "ON" Voltage		0.9	1.4		0.9	1.4		v
Strobe "OFF" Voltage	$I_{SINK} \le 16 \text{ mA}$		1.4	2.2	_	1.4	2.2	v
Positive Supply Current	$V_{IN} = -5 \text{ mV}$ $V_{IN} = -8 \text{ mV}$ for LM306		5.5	10		5.5	10	mA
Negative Supply Current			1.5	-3.6		-1.5	-36	mA

Note 1: The maximum junction temperature of LM106 is 150°C, LM306 is 85°C. For operating at elevated temperatures, devices must be derated based on a

thermal resistance of 170°C/W, junction to ambient, or 23°C/W, junction to case.

Note 2: These specifications apply for -3V ≥ V⁻ ≥ -12V, V⁺ = 12V and T_A = 25°C unless otherwise specified. All currents into device pins are considered positive.

Note 3: The offset voltages and offset currents given are the maximum values required to drive the output down to 0.5V or up to 4.4V (0.5V or up to 4.8V for the LM306). Thus, these parameters actually define an error band and take into account the worst-case effects of voltage gain, specified supply voltage variations, and common mode voltage variations.

Note 4: The response time specified (see definitions) is for a 100 mV input step with 5 mV overdrive.

Note 5: All currents into device pins are considered positive.

Note 6: Refer to RETS106X for LM106 military specifications.

Typical Applications



Fast Response Peak Detector



TL/H/7756-5



Adjustable Threshold Line Receiver



TL/H/7756-7

3



Typical Performance Characteristics Voltage Gain Transconductance **Transfer Function** 184 -3V 2V- 2-15V ¥* = +12¥ 10 ٧ 17 154 18 68 - 25°C VOLTAGE GAIN [V/mV] **DUTPUT CURRENT (A)** OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V) 16 = 125°C 10 40 181 10-V+ = +12V 125"C 10--3V 2V" 2-12V 20 = 25 . 10 10 US"C a 10 4 0 +25 +50 +75 +180 +125 -2 -3 -5 -50 -25 -75 -43 0 +8.1 +8.2 +8.3 +8.4 +8.5 +3 +2 +1 0 -1 -4.1 -42 TEMPERATURE ("C) INFUT VOLTAGE (mV) IMPUT VOLTAGE (mV) Short Circuit Output Current **Positive Output Level Saturation Voltage** 8. V+ +12V 1.2 V" = -6V V.N -- -- ---1 1.0 8. $V^+ = +12V$ -3V $\ge V^- \ge -12V$ V_{1N} = -5 mV 1. ** OUTPUT CURRENT (A) SATURATION VOLTAGE (V) OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V) 5 1. = -400 1_ = 50 mA 8. 3 = 15 mA ¥* +12¥ 0 -3V≥V~≥-12V 2 . D m. VIN = +5 mV 8 -75 -50 -25 0 +28 +50 +75 +100 +125 +150 JUNCTION TEMPERATURE ("C) +25 +50 +75 +100 +125 -75 -50 -26 -75 -50 -25 0 0 +25 +50 +75 +100 +125 TEMPERATURE (°C) TEMPERATURE (°C) **Response Time for Response Time for** Various Input Overdrives Various Input Overdrives Input Current OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V) 40 DUTPUT VOLTAGE (V) ¥* +12¥ 5 30 V- - -6V 4 20 BIAS 3 1 INPUT CURRENT (MA) 2 19 z 1 1 0 INPUT VOLTAGE (mV) INPUT VOLTAGE (mV) 3 .191 180 0 58 2 -50 0 OFFSE 106 1 80 190 120 40 50 0 28 0 100 120 0 20 40 60 80 0 25 50 75 108 125 -75 -50 -25 TIME (m) TIME (ms) TEMPERATURE (°C) **Power Consumption Negative Supply Current Positive Supply Current** 120 V* + +12V 18 110 ¥1N = -5 mV V" = - 5V NEGATIVE SUPPLY CURRENT (MA) POSITIVE SUPPLY CURRENT (MA) 100 2 POWER DISSIPATION (mW) 3 10 TA -- - 55°C 80 8 т, 78 Vin = +5 m/ 2 50 56 125 T. 40 2 30 -15V 0 -75 -50 -25 0 +25 +50 +75 +100 +125 . -12 -15 -1 -3 -6 +15 +18 +12 TEMPERATURE ("C) NEGATIVE SUPPLY VOLTAGE (V) POSITIVE SUPPLY VOLTAGE (V) TL/H/7756-8