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ASSP

DUAL COMPARATOR

MB47393

■ DESCRIPTION

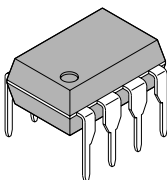
The Fujitsu MB47393 is a dual comparator which is designed to operate from a single power supply over a wide range of voltage. The input characteristics is equivalent of current industry standard comparator. Even though operated from a single power supply, the input common mode voltage range includes ground. Owing to adoption of clamp circuitry in input pins, mis-operation is prevented by negative input. The MB47393 is compatible with LM393.

■ FEATURES

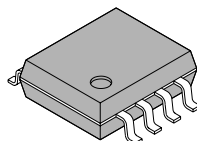
- Wide power supply voltage range
Single power supply — 2V to 30V
Dual power supplies — $\pm 1V$ to $\pm 15V$
- Wide input common-mode voltage range
0V to ($V_{CC} - 1.5$)V
- Low input bias current — 25nA typ.
- High sink current capability because of open collector output 40mA min.
- Package
Plastic 8 pin DIP package (Suffix: -P)
Plastic 8 pin FPT package (Suffix: -PF)
Plastic 9 pin SIP package (Suffix: -PS)

■ PACKAGE

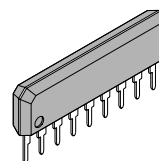
PLAPMSTIC PACKAGE
DIP-08P-M01



PLAPMSTIC PACKAGE
FPT-08P-M01



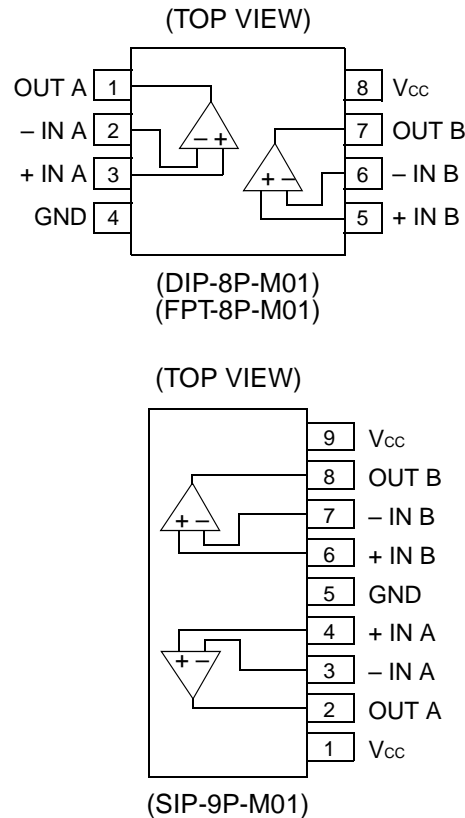
PLAPMSTIC PACKAGE
SIP-09P-M01



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■ PIN ASSIGNMENT



■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (see NOTE)

Ta = 25°C

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Power Supply Voltage	V _{CC}	36	V
Differential Input Voltage	V _{ID}	36	V
Common-Mode Input Voltage	V _I	–5 to +36	V
Output Short Current to GND	—	Infinite*	—
Power Dissipation	P _D	350 (Ta = 55°C)	mW
Operating Temperature	Ta	–20 to +75	°C
Storage Temperature	T _{STG}	–55 to +125	°C

* : This value is specified with respect to the short circuit from output to GND. However, short circuit from the output to V_{CC} cause device destruction.

Note: Permanent device damage may occur if the above Absolute Maximum Ratings are exceeded. Functional operation should be restricted to the conditions as detailed in the operational sections of this data sheet. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

The diagram illustrates a 5-bit digital-to-analog converter (DAC) circuit. It features a 5-bit digital input (IN[4:0]) and a single analog output (OUT). The circuit is powered by a supply voltage V_{CC} and ground.

Current Mirror and Reference Current: A reference current I_{REF} is generated by a resistor ladder consisting of five $1\text{ k}\Omega$ resistors connected in series between V_{CC} and ground. This ladder is connected to a current mirror structure composed of several NMOS and PMOS transistors. The current mirror ensures that the output current is a scaled version of the reference current, determined by the digital input bits.

Output Stage: The output current is converted to a voltage by a load resistor (represented by a circle with a diagonal line) connected between the output node and V_{CC} . The output voltage (OUT) is taken from this node.

Transistor Sizing: The PMOS transistors in the current mirror and output stage are sized such that their transconductance parameters are proportional to the weights of the digital input bits (1, 2, 4, 8, 16). This ensures that the output current is a weighted sum of the input bits, resulting in a linear relationship between the digital input and the analog output.

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Power Supply Voltage	V _{CC}	2 to 30	V
		±1.0 to ±15	
Operating Temperature	T _a	−20 to +75	°C
Output Sink Current	I _{SINK}	40	mA

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Ta = 25°C, V_{CC} = 5V)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Input Offset Voltage	V _{IO}	V _O = V _{REF} = 1.4V	—	2	5	mV
Input Offset Current	I _{IO}	—	—	5	50	nA
Input Bias Current	I _{IN*1}	—	—	25	250	nA
Common-Mode Input Voltage	V _{CM*2}	—	0	—	V _{CC} -1.5	V
Power Supply Current	I _{CC}	R _L = ∞	—	2	3	mA
Voltage Gain	A _v	R _L = 15kΩ, V _{CC} = 15V	—	200	—	V/mV
Response Time	—	R _L = 1kΩ	—	2	—	μs
Output Sink Current	I _{SINK}	V _{IN(+)} = 0, V _{IN(-)} = 1V, V _{OL} ≤ 1.5V	40	—	—	mA
Output Saturation Voltage	V _{OL}	V _{IN(+)} = 0, V _{IN(-)} = 1V, I _{SINK} = 30mA	—	0.2	0.4	V
Output Leakage Current	I _{LEAK}	V _{IN(+)} = 1V, V _{IN(-)} = 0V, V _O = 30V	—	—	1	μA

Notes:

- *1: I_{IN} is measured when V_I = 0 and direction of the input current flows from IC. When negative voltage is applied to input pin, the pin is equivalently connected the GND through a 1kΩ of resistor.
When low voltage below than -5V is applied, please connect a resistor serially to input pin in order to prevent the high current flow.
- *2: Positive input voltage may exceed the power supply voltage. As long as the other voltage remains in the common-mode input voltage range, the comparator will provide a proper output state.
When V_{CC} = 5V, you are requested to use V_{IN} below 25V.

■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

Figure 2 POWER SUPPLY CURRENT vs POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE

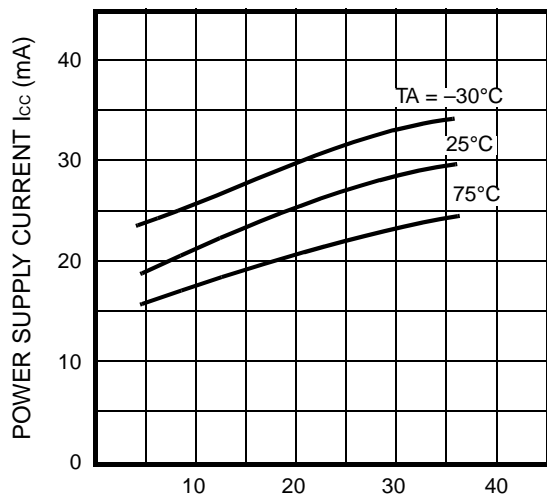
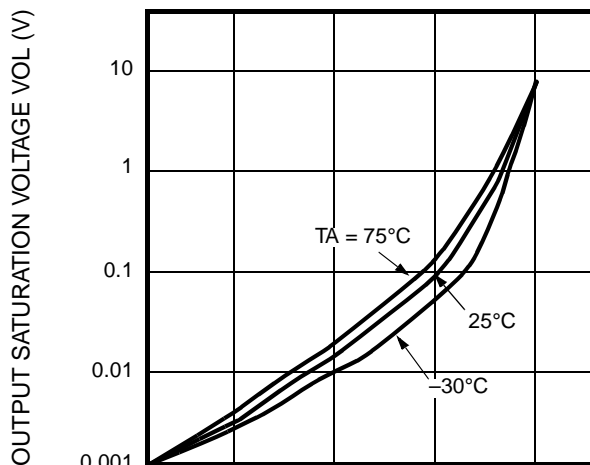


Figure 3 OUTPUT SATURATION VOLTAGE vs OUTPUT SINK CURRENT



■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES (Continued)

Figure 4 INPUT CURRENT vs INPUT VOLTAGE

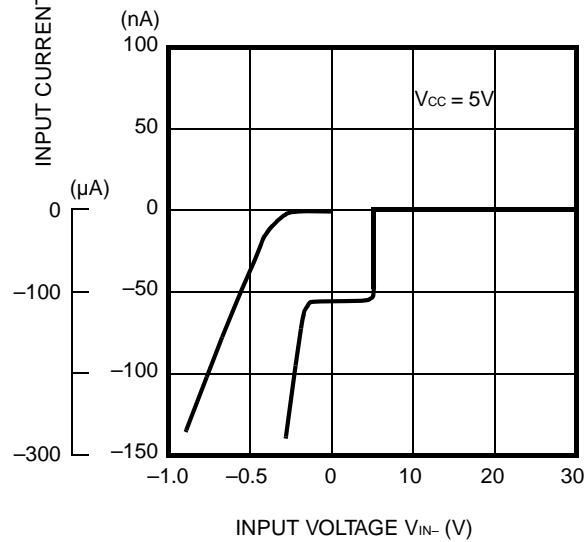


Figure 5 INPUT VOLTAGE/OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs RESPONSE TIME

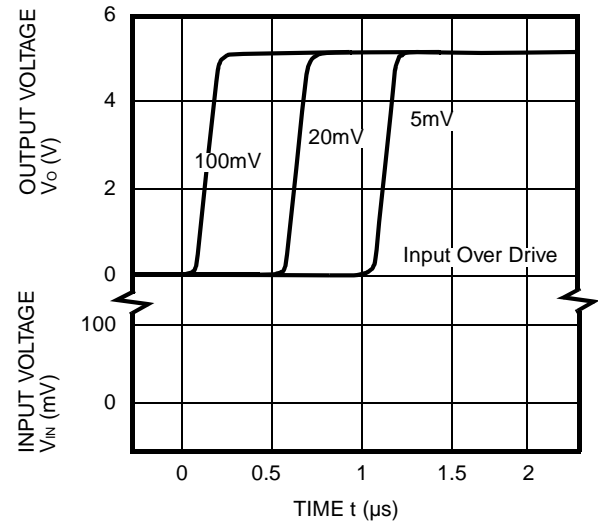


Figure 6 INPUT VOLTAGE/OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs RESPONSE TIME

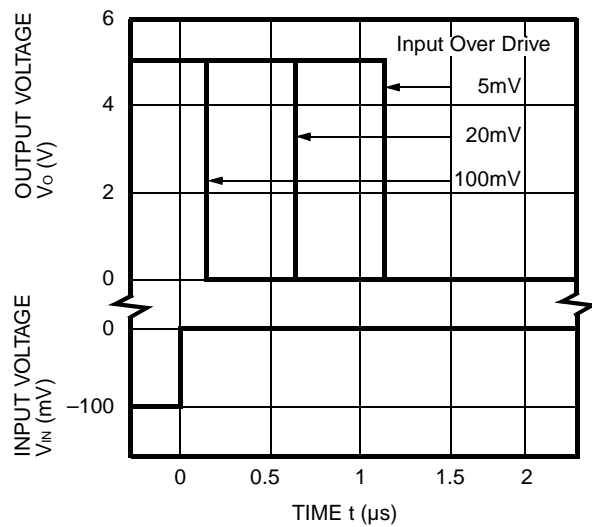
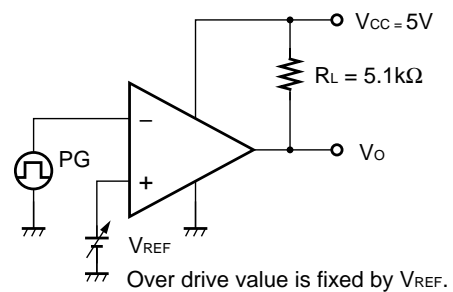


Figure 7 TEST CIRCUIT

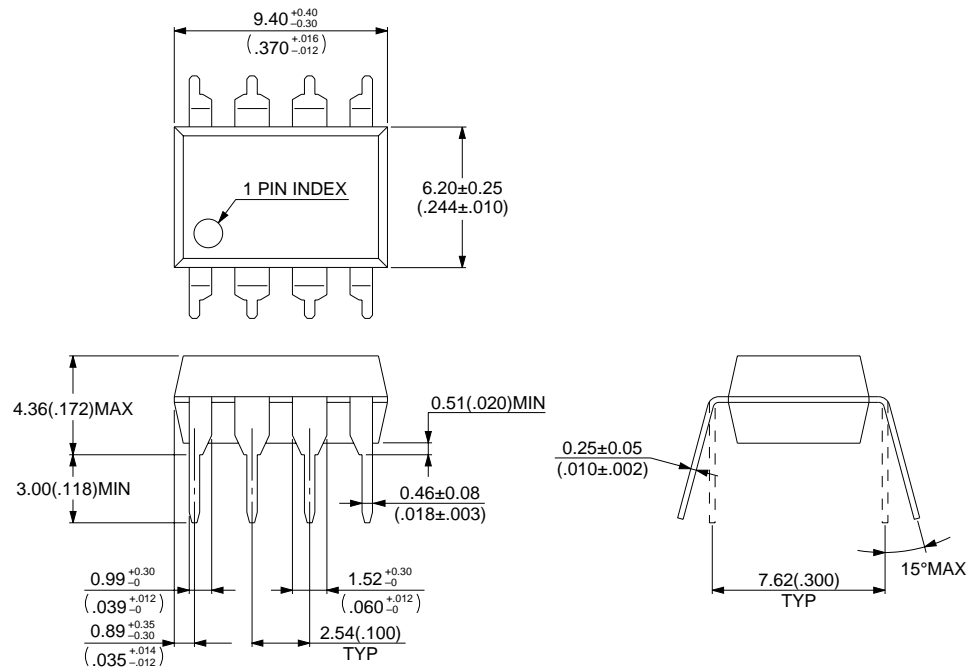


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■ PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

8-LEAD PLASTIC DUAL IN-LINE PACKAGE (CASE No.: DIP-8P-M01)

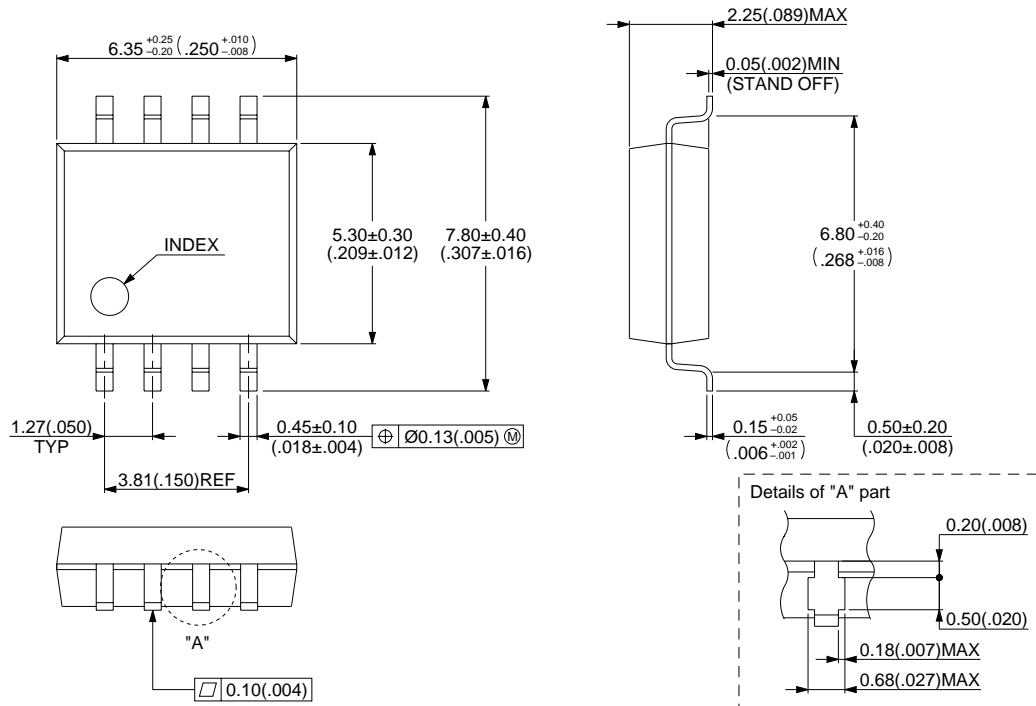


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Dimensions in mm (inches)

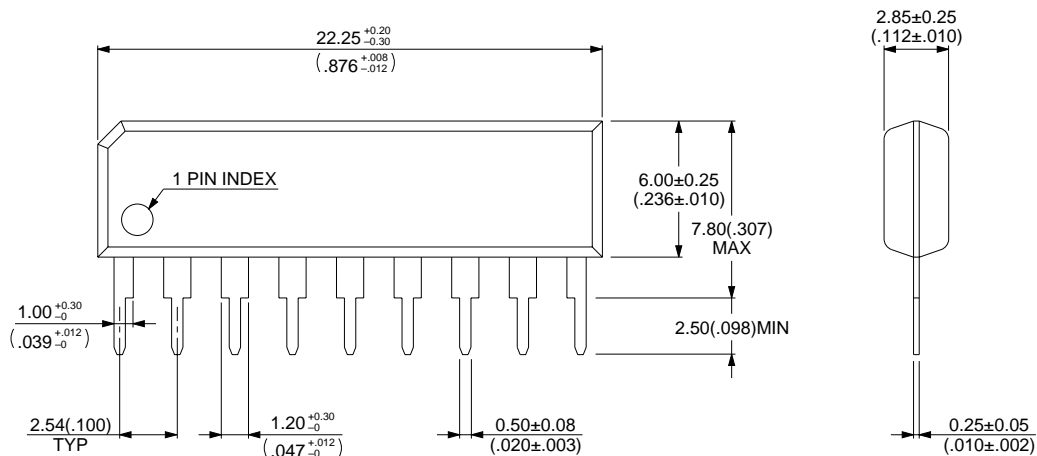
■ PACKAGE DIMENSIONS (Continued)

8-LEAD PLASTIC FLAT PACKAGE (CASE No.: FPT-8P-M01)



■ PACKAGE DIMENSIONS (Continued)

9-LEAD PLASTIC SINGLE IN-LINE PACKAGE (CASE No.: SIP-9P-M01)



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Dimensions in mm (inches)

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