

General-Purpose High-Voltage Open-Drain Output Dual Comparator

1 FEATURES

- **Supply Range: 3.3V to 32V**
- **Supply Current: 380μA (TYP) at $V_s = 5V$**
- **Common-Mode Input Voltage Range Includes Ground**
- **Low Output Saturation Voltage**
- **Open-Drain Output for Maximum Flexibility**
- **SPECIFIED UP TO +125°C**
- **Micro SIZE PACKAGES: SOP8, MSOP8**

2 APPLICATIONS

- **Hysteresis Comparators**
- **Factory Automation & Control**
- **Industrial Equipment**
- **Test and Measurement**
- **Cordless Power Tool**
- **Vacuum Robot**
- **Wireless Infrastructure**

3 DESCRIPTIONS

The LM2903V is the dual comparator version, and the outputs can be connected to other open-collector outputs to achieve wired-AND relationships. It can operate from 3.3V to 32V, and have low power consuming 380μA (TYP).

The LM2903V consist of two independent voltage comparators that are designed to operate from a single power supply over a wide range of voltages. Quiescent current is independent of the supply voltage. The device is the most cost-effective solutions for applications where low offset voltage, high supply voltage capability, low supply current, and space saving are the primary specifications in circuit design for portable consumer products.

The LM2903V is available in Green SOP8, MSOP8 packages. It operates over an ambient temperature range of -40°C to 125°C.

Device Information ⁽¹⁾

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
LM2903V	SOP8	4.90mm×3.90mm
	MSOP8	3.00mm×3.00mm

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.

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4 REVISION HISTORY

Note: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

VERSION	Change Date	Change Item
A.0	2024/07/17	Preliminary version completed
A.1	2024/10/12	Initial version completed
A.2	2025/03/24	1. Update Absolute Maximum Ratings 2. Update Functional Block Diagram 3. Update Input Voltage Range

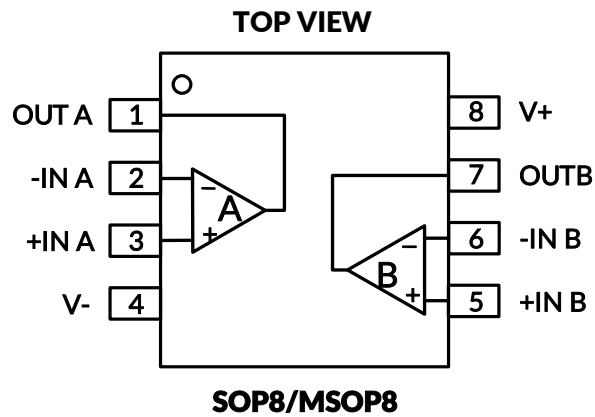
5 PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION ⁽¹⁾

Orderable Device	Package Type	Pin	Channel	Op Temp(°C)	Device Marking ⁽²⁾	MSL ⁽³⁾	Package Qty
LM2903VXK	SOP8	8	2	-40°C ~125°C	LM2903V	MSL3	Tape and Reel, 4000
LM2903VXM	MSOP8	8	2	-40°C ~125°C	LM2903V	MSL3	Tape and Reel, 4000

NOTE:

- (1) This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the right-hand navigation.
- (2) There may be additional marking, which relates to the lot trace code information (data code and vendor code), the logo or the environmental category on the device.
- (3) RUNIC classify the MSL level with using the common preconditioning setting in our assembly factory conforming to the JEDEC industrial standard J-STD-20F, Please align with RUNIC if your end application is quite critical to the preconditioning setting or if you have special requirement.

6 PIN CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTIONS



Pin Description

NAME	PIN	I/O ⁽¹⁾	DESCRIPTION
	SOP8/MSOP8		
OUTA	1	O	Output, channel A
-INA	2	I	Inverting input, channel A
+INA	3	I	Noninverting input, channel A
V-	4	P	Negative (lowest) power supply
+INB	5	I	Noninverting input, channel B
-INB	6	I	Inverting input, channel B
OUTB	7	O	Output, channel B
V+	8	P	Positive (highest) power supply

(1) I=Input, O=Output, P=Power.

7 SPECIFICATIONS

7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) ⁽¹⁾

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Voltage	Supply, $V_S = (V+) - (V-)$		36	V
	Input pin (IN+, IN-)	(V-)-0.3	(V+) +0.3	
	Signal output pin	(V-)-0.3	(V+) +0.3	
Current	Signal input pin (IN+, IN-)		-10	mA
	Signal output pin		55	mA
	Output short-circuits ⁽²⁾	Continuous		
θ_{JA}	Package thermal impedance ⁽³⁾	SOP8	110	°C/W
		MSOP8	170	
Temperature	Operating range, T_A	-40	125	°C
	Junction, T_J ⁽⁴⁾	-40	150	
	Storage, T_{stg}	-65	150	

(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) Short-circuit from output to V_{CC} can cause excessive heating and eventual destruction.

(3) The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JEDEC-51.

(4) The maximum power dissipation is a function of $T_{J(MAX)}$, $R_{\theta JA}$, and T_A . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any ambient temperature is $P_D = (T_{J(MAX)} - T_A) / R_{\theta JA}$. All numbers apply for packages soldered directly onto a PCB.

7.2 ESD Ratings

The following ESD information is provided for handling of ESD-sensitive devices in an ESD protected area only.

			VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human-Body Model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS001-2023	±2000	V
		Charged Device Model (CDM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-002-2022	±1500	



ESD SENSITIVITY CAUTION

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.

7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

Over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, $V_S = (V+) - (V-)$	Single-supply	3.3		32	V
	Dual-supply	±1.65		±16	

7.4 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CM}=(V_S/2)$, $V_S=5\text{V}$, unless otherwise noted.)⁽¹⁾

PARAMETER		CONDITIONS	LM2903V			UNIT
			MIN ⁽²⁾	TYP ⁽³⁾	MAX ⁽²⁾	
V _S	Operating Voltage Range		3.3		32	V
I _Q	Quiescent Current	V _S =5V, no load		380	550	μA
		V _S =32V, no load, T _A =-40°C to 125°C			750	
V _{OS}	Input offset voltage	V _S =3.3V to 32V	-3.5	±0.5	3.5	mV
		V _S =3.3V to 32V T _A =-40°C to 125°C	-4		4	
I _B	Input Bias Current ^{(4) (5)}	T _A =25°C		10	50	pA
		T _A =-40°C to 125°C			50	nA
I _{OS}	Input Offset Current ⁽⁴⁾	T _A =25°C		10	50	pA
		T _A =-40°C to 125°C			50	nA
V _{CM}	Common-Mode Voltage Range ⁽⁶⁾	V _S =3.3V to 32V	(V-)		(V+)-1.5	V
		V _S =3.3V to 32V T _A =-40°C to 125°C	(V-)		(V+)-2.0	
A _{VD}	Large signal differential voltage amplification	V _S =15V, V _O =1.4V to 11.4V, R _L ≥15k to (V+)	20	100		V/mV
V _{OL}	Low-Level output voltage	I _{sink} ≤4mA, V _{ID} =-1V		200	300	mV
		I _{sink} ≤4mA, V _{ID} =-1V T _A =-40°C to 125°C			400	
I _{OL}	Output Current(sinking)	V _O =1.5V; V _{ID} =-1V	18	28		mA
I _{OH-LKG}	High-Level Output Leakage Current	(V+) =V _O =5V; V _{ID} =1V		2	50	nA
		(V+) =V _O =32V; V _{ID} =1V		30	500	nA
Switching Characteristics						
T _{PHL}	Propagation Delay H To L ⁽⁷⁾	V _S =5V	RPU=5.1KΩ, Overdrive =10mV		0.5	μs
			RPU=5.1KΩ, Overdrive =100mV		0.3	
		V _S =32V	RPU=5.1KΩ, Overdrive =10mV		0.4	
			RPU=5.1KΩ, Overdrive =100mV		0.3	
T _{PLH}	Propagation Delay L To H ⁽⁷⁾	V _S =5V	RPU=5.1KΩ, Overdrive =10mV		0.9	
			RPU=5.1KΩ, Overdrive =100mV		0.6	
		V _S =32V	RPU=5.1KΩ, Overdrive =10mV		0.8	
			RPU=5.1KΩ, Overdrive =100mV		0.6	

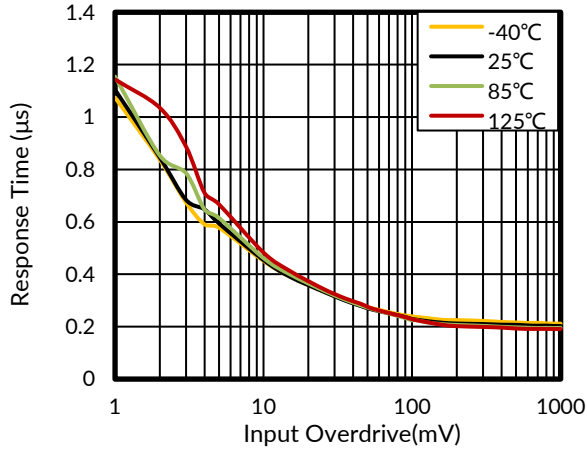
NOTE:

- (1) Electrical table values apply only for factory testing conditions at the temperature indicated. Factory testing conditions result in very limited self-heating of the device.
- (2) Limits are 100% production tested at 25°C . Limits over the operating temperature range are ensured through correlations using statistical quality control (SQC) method.
- (3) Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm as determined at the time of characterization. Actual typical values may vary over time and will also depend on the application and configuration.
- (4) This parameter is ensured by design and/or characterization and is not tested in production.
- (5) Positive current corresponds to current flowing into the device.
- (6) The voltage at either the input or common mode should not be allowed to negative by more than 0.3 V. The upper end of the common-mode voltage range is (V+) - 1.5 V; however, one input can exceed V_S , and the comparator will provide a proper output state as long as the other input remains in the common-mode range. Either or both inputs can go to 32 V without damage.
- (7) High-to-low and low-to-high refers to the transition at the input.

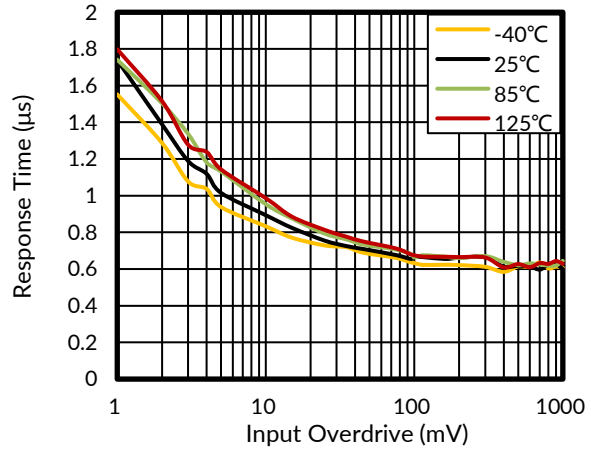
7.5 TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

NOTE: The graphs and tables provided following this note are a statistical summary based on a limited number of samples and are provided for informational purposes only.

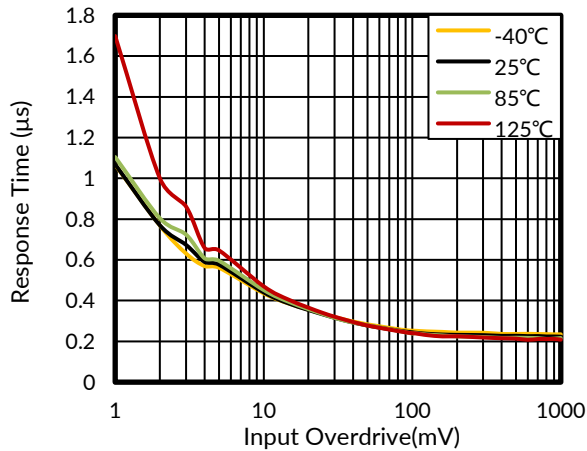
At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$, $R_{PULLUP} = 5.1\text{k}$, $V_{CM} = V_S/2$, $C_L = 15\text{pF}$, unless otherwise noted.



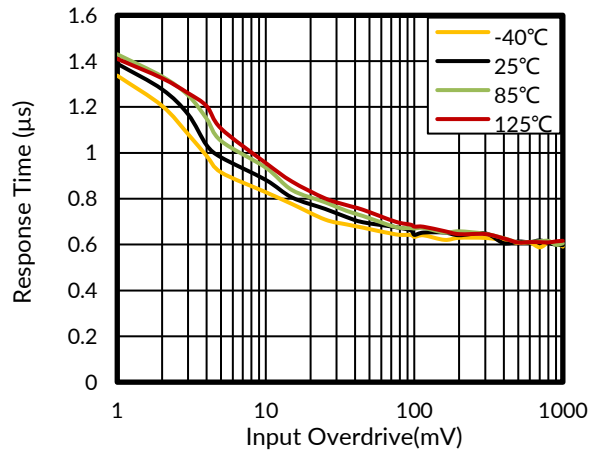
**Figure 1. Response Time vs Input Overdrives
Negative Transition, 5V**



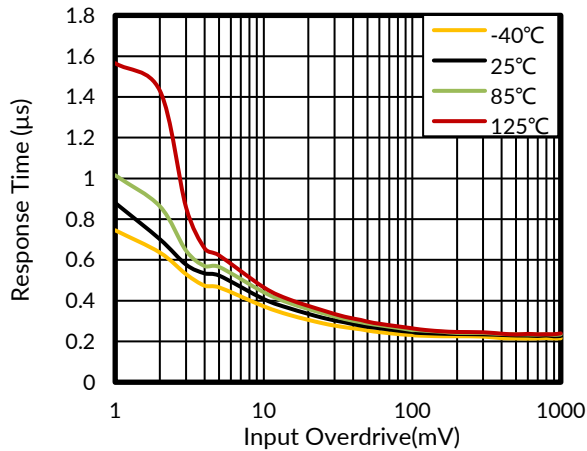
**Figure 2. Response Time vs Input Overdrives
Positive Transition, 5V**



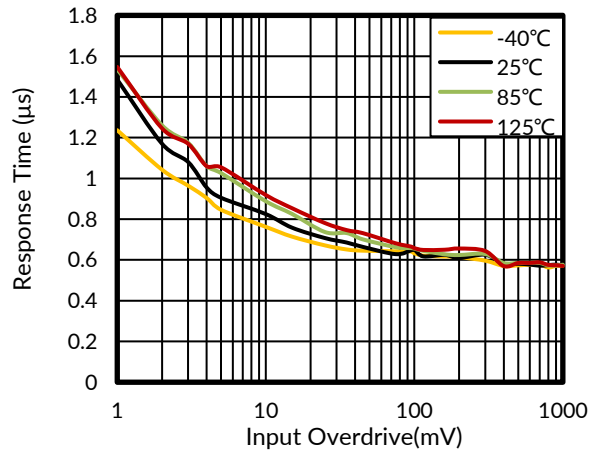
**Figure 3. Response Time vs Input Overdrives
Negative Transition, 12V**



**Figure 4. Response Time vs Input Overdrives
Positive Transition, 12V**



**Figure 5. Response Time vs Input Overdrives
Negative Transition, 32V**



**Figure 6. Response Time vs Input Overdrives
Positive Transition, 32V**

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

NOTE: The graphs and tables provided following this note are a statistical summary based on a limited number of samples and are provided for informational purposes only.

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$, $R_{PULLUP} = 5.1\text{k}$, $V_{CM} = V_S/2$, $C_L = 15\text{pF}$, unless otherwise noted.

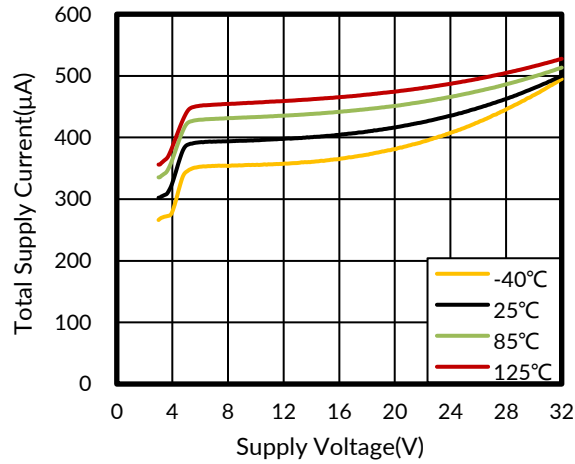


Figure 7. Total Supply Current vs Supply Voltage

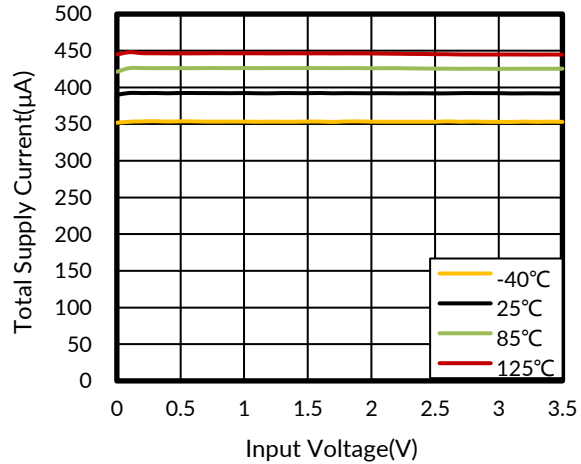


Figure 8. Total Supply Current vs Input Voltage at 5V

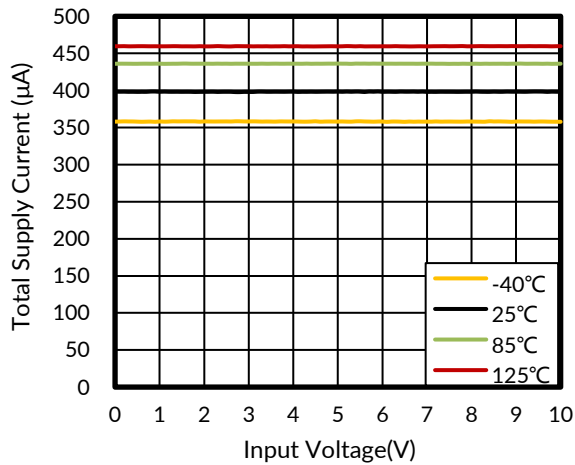


Figure 9. Total Supply Current vs Input Voltage at 12V

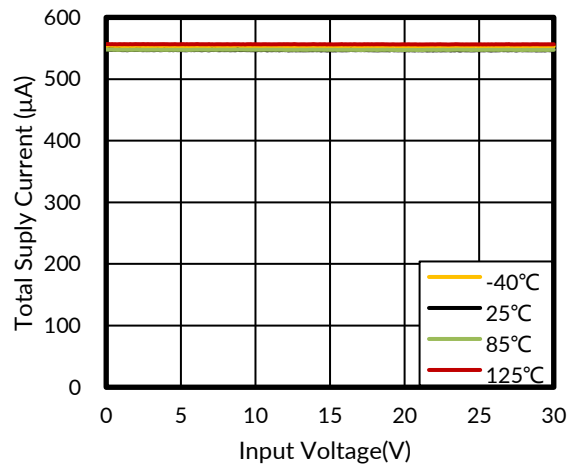


Figure 10. Total Supply Current vs Input Voltage at 32V

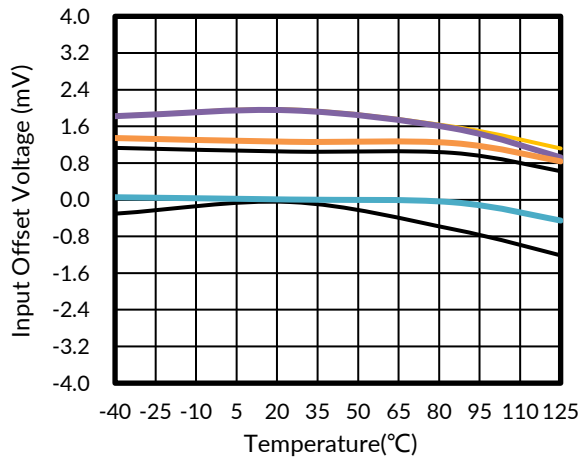


Figure 11. Input Offset Voltage vs Temperature at 5V

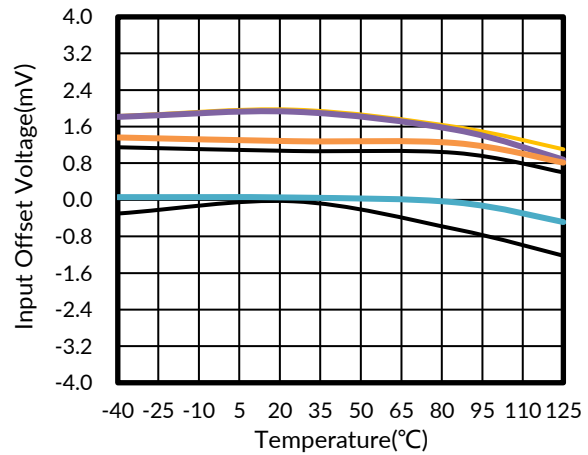


Figure 12. Input Offset Voltage vs Temperature at 12V

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

NOTE: The graphs and tables provided following this note are a statistical summary based on a limited number of samples and are provided for informational purposes only.

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$, $R_{PULLUP} = 5.1\text{k}$, $V_{CM} = V_S/2$, $C_L = 15\text{pF}$, unless otherwise noted.

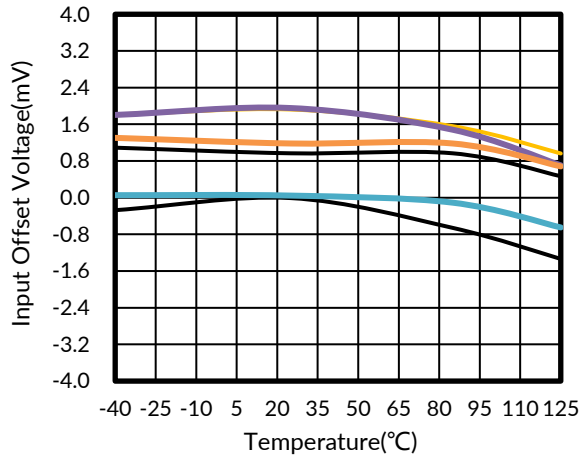


Figure 13. Input Offset Voltage vs Temperature at 32V

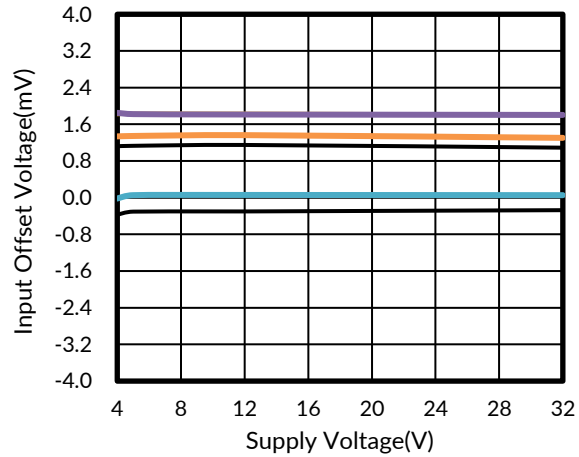


Figure 14. Input Offset Voltage vs Supply Voltage at -40°C

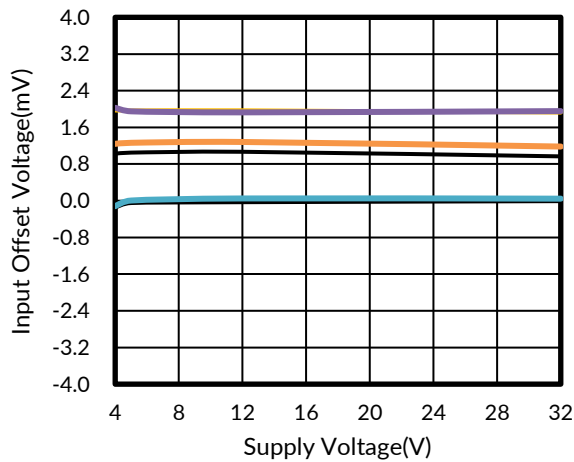


Figure 15. Input Offset Voltage vs Supply Voltage at 25°C

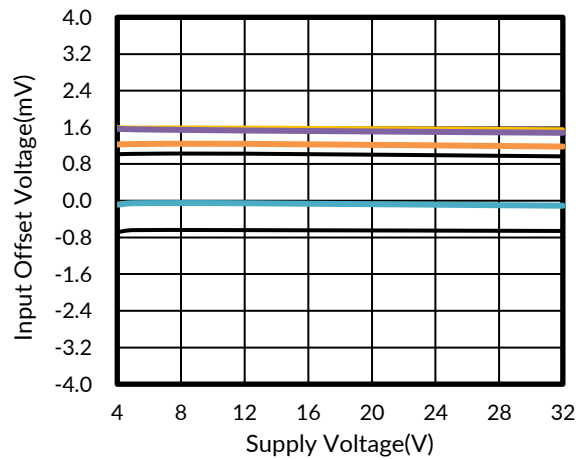


Figure 16. Input Offset Voltage vs Supply Voltage at 85°C

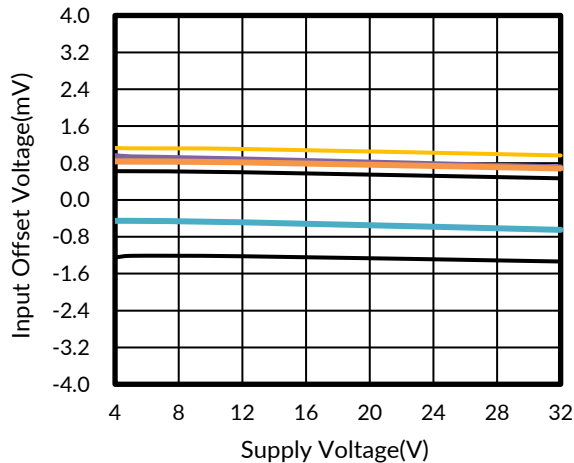


Figure 17. Input Offset Voltage vs Supply Voltage at 125°C

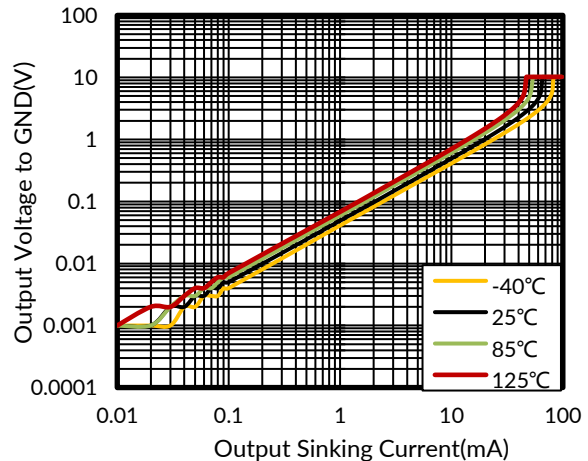


Figure 18. Output Low Voltage vs Output Sinking Current at 5V

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

NOTE: The graphs and tables provided following this note are a statistical summary based on a limited number of samples and are provided for informational purposes only.

At $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$, $R_{PULLUP} = 5.1\text{k}$, $V_{CM} = V_S/2$, $C_L = 15\text{pF}$, unless otherwise noted.

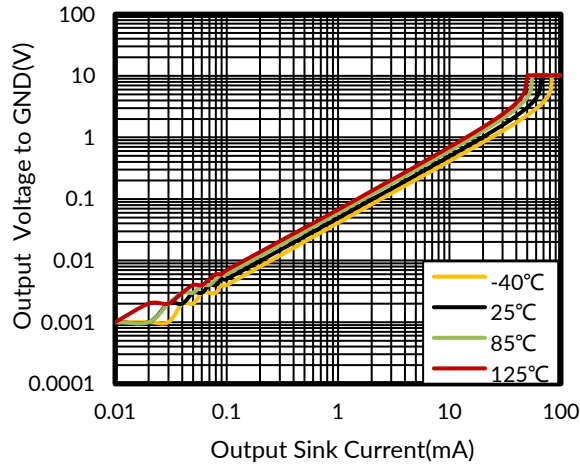


Figure 19. Output Low Voltage vs Output Sinking Current at 12V

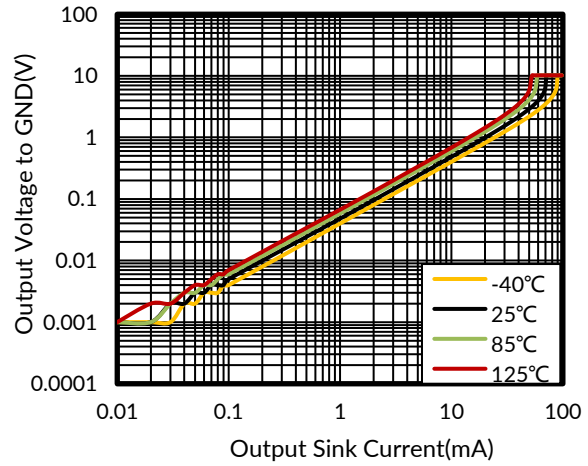


Figure 20. Output Low Voltage vs Output Sinking Current at 32V

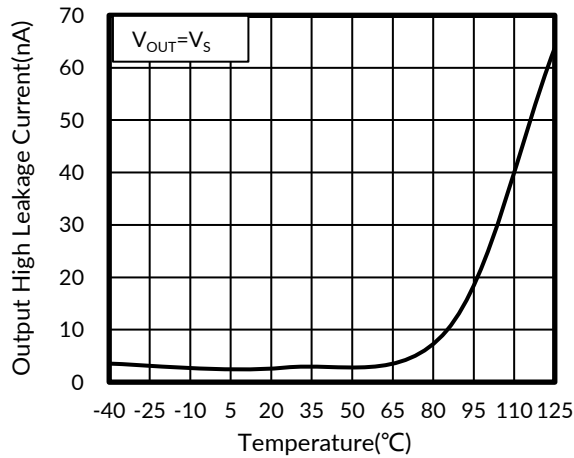


Figure 21. Output High Leakage Current vs Temperature at 5V

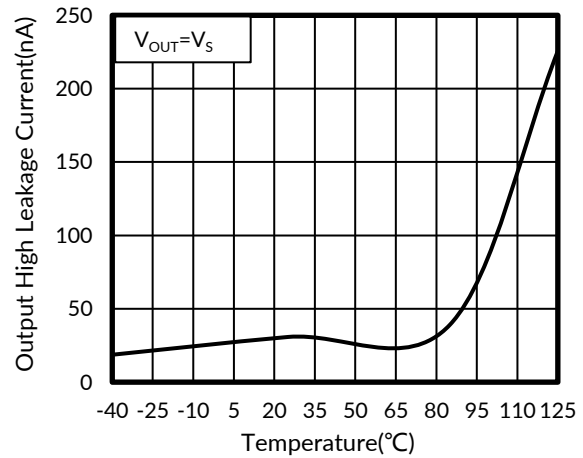


Figure 22. Output High Leakage Current vs Temperature at 32V

8 DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The LM2903V family of comparators can operate up to 32V on the supply pin. This standard device has proven ubiquity and versatility across a wide range of applications. This is due to its low power and high speed. The open-drain output allows the user to configure the output's logic low voltage (V_{OL}) and can be utilized to enable the comparator to be used in AND functionality.

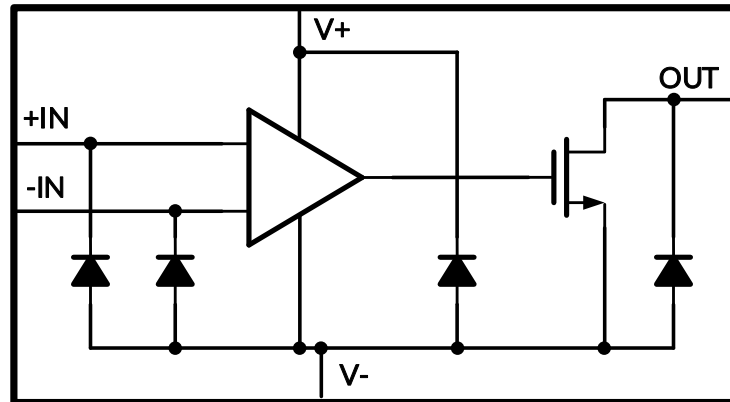


Figure 23. Functional Block Diagram

9 APPLICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the RUNIC component specification, and RUNIC does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. RUNIC's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

9.1 Application Information

LM2903V is typically used to compare a single signal to a reference or two signals against each other. Many users take advantage of the open drain output (logic high with pull-up) to drive the comparison logic output to a logic voltage level to an MCU or logic device. The wide supply range and high voltage capability makes this comparator optimal for level shifting to a higher or lower voltage.

9.2 Typical Application

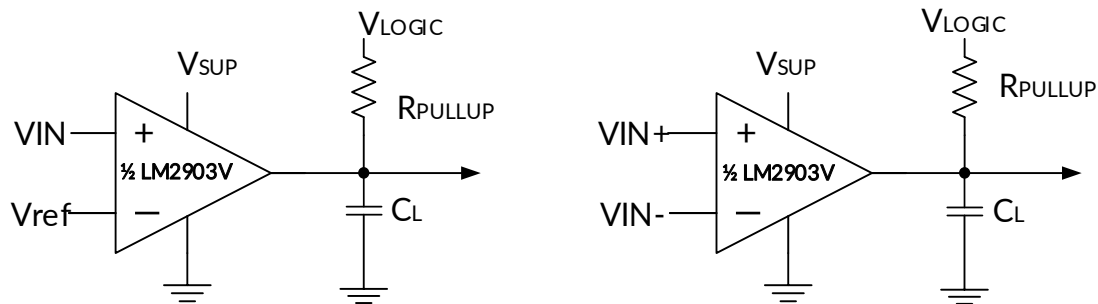


Figure 24. Single-Ended and Differential Comparator Configurations

9.3 Detailed Design Procedure

When using the device in a general comparator application, determine the following:

- Input Voltage Range
- Minimum Overdrive Voltage
- Output and Drive Current
- Response Time

9.4 Input Voltage Range

When choosing the input voltage range, the input common mode voltage range (V_{ICR}) must be taken in to account. The V_{ICR} limits the input voltage range to as high as $V_{CC} - 2.0V$ and as low as $0V$. Operation outside of this range can yield incorrect comparisons.

The following is a list of input voltage situation and the outcomes:

1. When $IN-$ and $IN+$ are both within the common-mode range:
 - a. If $IN-$ is higher than $IN+$ and the offset voltage, the output is low and the output transistor is sinking current
 - b. If $IN-$ is lower than $IN+$ and the offset voltage, the output is high impedance and the output transistor is not conducting
2. When $IN-$ is higher than common-mode and $IN+$ is within common-mode range, the output is low and the output transistor is sinking current
3. When $IN+$ is higher than common-mode and $IN-$ is within common-mode range, the output is high impedance and the output transistor is not conducting
4. When $IN-$ and $IN+$ are both higher than common-mode, the output is undefined. Not recommended for this input voltage situation.

10 LAYOUT

10.1 Layout Guidelines

For accurate comparator applications without hysteresis, it is important maintain a stable power supply with minimized noise and glitches. To achieve this, it is best to add a bypass capacitor between the supply voltage and ground. This should be implemented on the positive power supply and negative supply (if available). If a negative supply is not being used, do not put a capacitor between the IC's GND pin and system ground. Minimize coupling between outputs and inverting inputs to prevent output oscillations. Do not run output and inverting input traces in parallel unless there is a V_{CC} or GND trace between output and inverting input traces to reduce coupling. When series resistance is added to inputs, place resistor close to the device.

10.2 Layout Example

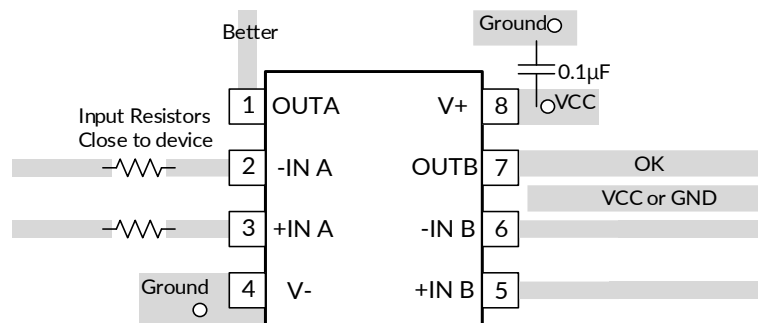
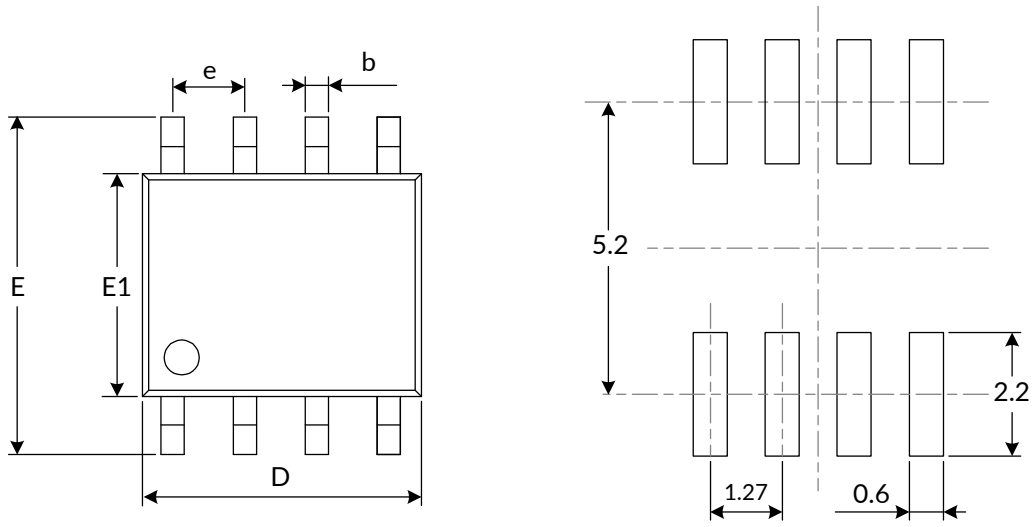


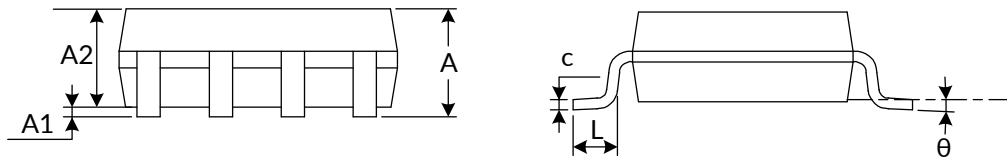
Figure 25. LM2903V Layout Example

11 PACKAGE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

SOP8⁽³⁾



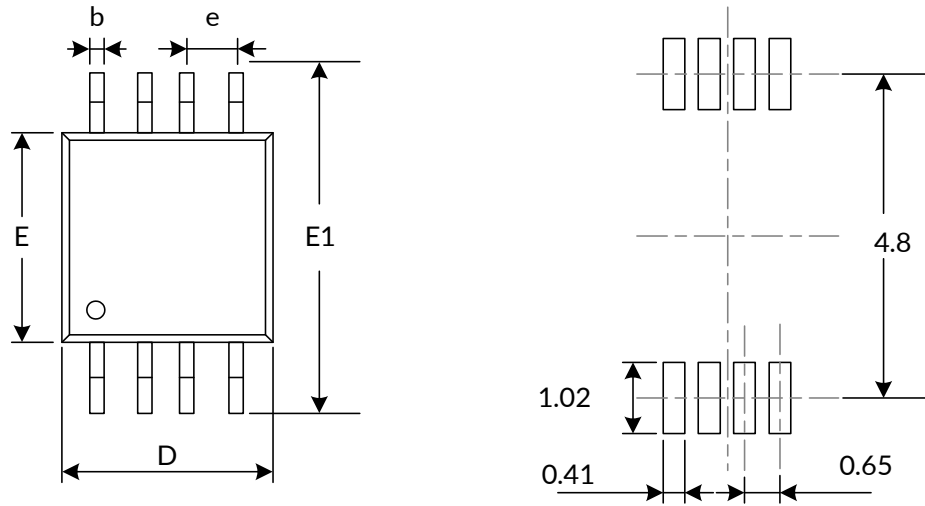
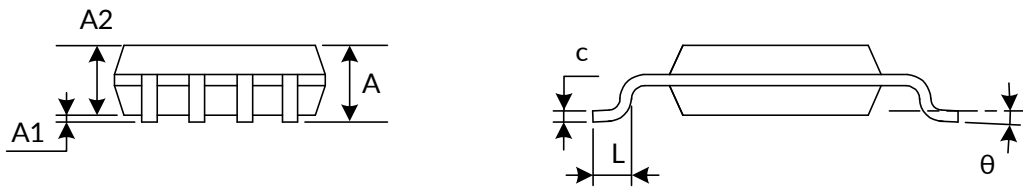
RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN (Unit: mm)



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A ⁽¹⁾	1.350	1.750	0.053	0.069
A1	0.100	0.250	0.004	0.010
A2	1.350	1.550	0.053	0.061
b	0.330	0.510	0.013	0.020
c	0.170	0.250	0.007	0.010
D ⁽¹⁾	4.800	5.000	0.189	0.197
e	1.270(BSC) ⁽²⁾		0.050(BSC) ⁽²⁾	
E	5.800	6.200	0.228	0.244
E1 ⁽¹⁾	3.800	4.000	0.150	0.157
L	0.400	1.270	0.016	0.050
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°

NOTE:

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15mm maximum per side are not included.
2. BSC (Basic Spacing between Centers), "Basic" spacing is nominal.
3. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

MSOP8⁽³⁾

RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN (Unit: mm)


Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
$A^{(1)}$	0.820	1.100	0.032	0.043
$A1$	0.020	0.150	0.001	0.006
$A2$	0.750	0.950	0.030	0.037
b	0.250	0.380	0.010	0.015
c	0.090	0.230	0.004	0.009
$D^{(1)}$	2.900	3.100	0.114	0.122
e	0.650(BSC) ⁽²⁾		0.026(BSC) ⁽²⁾	
$E^{(1)}$	2.900	3.100	0.114	0.122
$E1$	4.750	5.050	0.187	0.199
L	0.400	0.800	0.016	0.031
θ	0°	6°	0°	6°

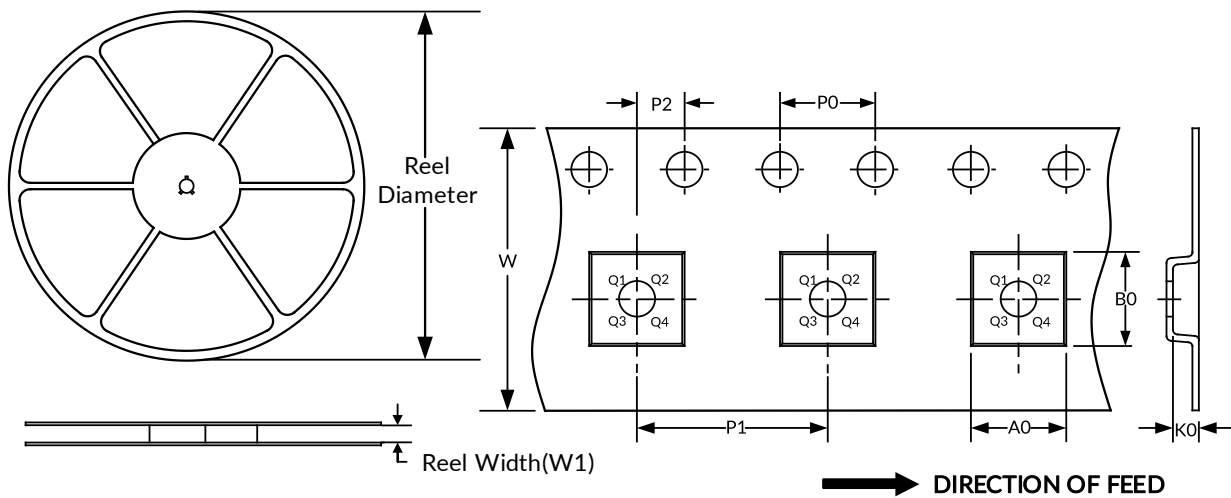
NOTE:

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15mm maximum per side are not included.
2. BSC (Basic Spacing between Centers), "Basic" spacing is nominal.
3. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

12 TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

TAPE DIMENSION



NOTE: The picture is only for reference. Please make the object as the standard.

KEY PARAMETER LIST OF TAPE AND REEL

Package Type	Reel Diameter	Reel Width (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	P2 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
SOP8	13"	12.4	6.40	5.40	2.10	4.0	8.0	2.0	12.0	Q1
MSOP8	13"	12.4	5.20	3.30	1.50	4.0	8.0	2.0	12.0	Q1

NOTE:

1. All dimensions are nominal.
2. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15mm maximum per side are not included.

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