LF111/LF211/LF311 Voltage Comparators

General Description
The LF111, LF211 and LF311 are FET input voltage comparators that virtually eliminate input current errors. Designed to operate over a 5.0V to ±15V range the LF111 can be used in the most critical applications.

The extremely low input currents of the LF111 allows the use of a simple comparator in applications usually requiring input current buffering. Leakage testing, long time delay circuits, charge measurements, and high source impedance voltage comparisons are easily done.

Further, the LF111 can be used in place of the LM111 eliminating errors due to input currents. See the "application hints" of the LM311 for application help.

Features
- Eliminates input current errors
- Interchangeable with LM111
- No need for input current buffering

Connection Diagram

Order Number LF111H, LF111H-MIL or LF311H
See NS Package Number H08C
## Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

(Note 8)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>LF111/LF211</th>
<th>LF311</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Supply Voltage ($V_{dd}$)</td>
<td>36V</td>
<td>36V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output to Negative Supply Voltage ($V_{x12}$)</td>
<td>50V</td>
<td>40V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground to Negative Supply Voltage ($V_{x14}$)</td>
<td>±30V</td>
<td>±30V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Voltage (Note 1)</td>
<td>±15V</td>
<td>±15V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Dissipation (Note 2)</td>
<td>500 mW</td>
<td>500 mW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Short Circuit Duration</td>
<td>10 seconds</td>
<td>10 seconds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Operating Temp. Range
- LF111: −55°C to +125°C
- LF211: −25°C to +85°C
- LF311: 0°C to +70°C

## Storage Temp. Range
- −65°C to +150°C
- −65°C to +150°C

## Lead Temp. (Soldering, 10 seconds)
- 260°C
- 260°C

ESD rating to be determined.

## Electrical Characteristics (LF111/LF211) (Note 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input Offset Voltage (Note 4)</td>
<td>$T_A = 25°C$, $R_S = 50$ kΩ</td>
<td>0.7 mV</td>
<td>4.0 mV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Offset Current (Note 4)</td>
<td>$T_A = 25°C$, $V_{CM} = 0$ (Note 6)</td>
<td>5.0 pA</td>
<td>25 pA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Bias Current</td>
<td>$T_A = 25°C$, $V_{CM} = 0$ (Note 6)</td>
<td>20 pA</td>
<td>50 pA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage Gain</td>
<td>$T_A = 25°C$</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>V/mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response Time (Note 5)</td>
<td>$T_A = 25°C$</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturation Voltage</td>
<td>$V_{IN} \leq -5.0$ mV, $I_{OUT} = 50$ mA, $T_A = 25°C$</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.5 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strobe On Current</td>
<td>$T_A = 25°C$</td>
<td>3.0 mA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Leakage Current</td>
<td>$V_{IN} = 5.0$ mV, $V_{OUT} = 35V$, $T_A = 25°C$</td>
<td>0.2 μA</td>
<td>10 nA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Offset Voltage (Note 4)</td>
<td>$R_S = 50$ kΩ</td>
<td>4.0 mV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Offset Current (Note 4)</td>
<td>$V_S = \pm 15V$, $V_{CM} = 0$ (Note 6)</td>
<td>2.0 nA</td>
<td>3.0 nA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Bias Current</td>
<td>$V_S = \pm 15V$, $V_{CM} = 0$ (Note 6)</td>
<td>5.0 nA</td>
<td>7.0 nA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Voltage Range</td>
<td>$-13.5$</td>
<td>±14</td>
<td>13.0 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturation Voltage</td>
<td>$V^+ \geq 4.5V$, $V^- = 0$</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.4 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Leakage Current</td>
<td>$V_{IN} \leq 5.0$ mV, $V_{OUT} = 35V$</td>
<td>0.1 μA</td>
<td>0.5 μA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive Supply Current</td>
<td>$T_A = 25°C$</td>
<td>5.1 mA</td>
<td>6.0 mA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative Supply Current</td>
<td>$T_A = 25°C$</td>
<td>4.1 mA</td>
<td>5.0 mA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: This rating applies for ±15V supplies. The positive input voltage limit is 30V above the negative supply. The negative input voltage limit is equal to the negative supply voltage or 30V below the positive supply, whichever is less.

Note 2: The maximum junction temperature of the LF111 is +150°C, the LF211 is +110°C and the LF311 is +85°C. For operating at elevated temperatures, devices in the H08 package must be derated based on a thermal resistance of 65°C/W junction to ambient (in 400 linear feet/min air flow), 165°C/W junction to ambient (in static air), or 20°C/W junction to case.

Note 3: These specifications apply for $V_S = \pm 15V$, and the Ground pin at ground, and $-55°C < T_A < +125°C$ for the LF111, unless otherwise stated.

Note 4: The offset voltages and offset currents given are the maximum values required to drive the output within a volt of either supply with a 1.0 mA load. Thus, these parameters define an error band and take into account the worst case effects of voltage gain and input impedance.

Note 5: The response time specified (see definitions) is for a 100 mV input step with 5.0 mV overdrive.

Note 6: For input voltages greater than 15V above the negative supply the bias and offset currents will increase—see typical performance curves.

Note 7: This specification gives the current that must be drawn from the strobe pin to ensure the output is properly disabled. Do not short the strobe pin to ground; it should be current driven at 3 to 5 mA.

Note 8: Refer to RETSF111X for LF111H military specifications.
### Electrical Characteristics (LF311) (Note 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input Offset Voltage (Note 4)</td>
<td>$T_A = 25^\circ C$, $R_S \leq 50k$</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Offset Current (Note 4)</td>
<td>$T_A = 25^\circ C$, $V_{CM} = 0$ (Note 6)</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>pA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Bias Current</td>
<td>$T_A = 25^\circ C$, $V_{CM} = 0$ (Note 6)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>pA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage Gain</td>
<td>$T_A = 25^\circ C$</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td>V/mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response Time (Note 5)</td>
<td>$T_A = 25^\circ C$</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturation Voltage</td>
<td>$V_{IN} \leq -10, mV$, $I_{OUT} \leq 50, mA$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strobe On Current</td>
<td>$T_A = 25^\circ C$</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Leakage Current</td>
<td>$V_{IN} \leq 10, mV$, $V_{OUT} = 35V$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>nA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Offset Voltage (Note 4)</td>
<td>$R_S \leq 50k$</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Offset Current (Note 4)</td>
<td>$V_S = \pm 15V$, $V_{CM} = 0$ (Note 6)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>nA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Bias Current</td>
<td>$V_S = 15V$, $V_{CM} = 0$ (Note 6)</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>nA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Voltage Range</td>
<td>$V_{IN} \leq 10, mV$, $I_{OUT} \leq 8.0, mA$</td>
<td>$\pm 14$</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturation Voltage</td>
<td>$V^+ \geq 4.5V$, $V^- = 0$</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive Supply Current</td>
<td>$T_A = 25^\circ C$</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative Supply Current</td>
<td>$T_A = 25^\circ C$</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 1:** This rating applies for $\pm 15$V supplies. The positive input voltage limit is 30V above the negative supply. The negative input voltage limit is equal to the negative supply voltage or 30V below the positive supply, whichever is less.

**Note 2:** The maximum junction temperature of the LF111 is $+150^\circ C$, the LF211 is $+110^\circ C$ and the LF311 is $+85^\circ C$. For operating at elevated temperatures, devices in the H08 package must be derated based on a thermal resistance of $+165^\circ C/W$, junction to ambient, or $+20^\circ C/W$, junction to case.

**Note 3:** These specifications apply for $V_S = 55\, \pm 15V$ and $V_{CM} = 125^\circ C$ for the LF111, unless otherwise stated. With the LF211, however, all temperature specifications are limited to $-25^\circ C \leq T_A \leq +85^\circ C$ and for the LF311 $0^\circ C \leq T_A \leq +70^\circ C$. The offset voltage, offset current and bias current specifications apply for any supply voltage from a single 5.0 mV supply up to $\pm 15$V supplies.

**Note 4:** The offset voltages and offset currents given are the maximum values required to drive the output within a volt of either supply with a 1.0 mA load. Thus, these parameters define an error band and take into account the worst case effects of voltage gain and input impedance.

**Note 5:** The response time specified (see definitions) is for a 100 mV input step with 5.0 mV overdrive.

**Note 6:** For input voltages greater than 15V above the negative supply the bias and offset currents will increase—see typical performance curves.

**Note 7:** This specification gives the current that must be drawn from the strobe pin to ensure the output is properly disabled. Do not short the strobe pin to ground; it should be current driven at 3 to 5 mA.

### Auxiliary Circuits

#### Offset Balancing

![Offset Balancing Circuit](TL/H/5703-13)

TL/H/5703-13

#### Strobing

![Strobing Circuit](TL/H/5703-14)

TL/H/5703-14

**Note:** Do Not Ground Strobe Pin.

*Increases typical common mode slew from 7.0V/µs to 18V/µs*
Typical Performance Characteristics

- **Input Bias Current vs Common Mode**
- **Input Bias Current vs Temperature**
- **Transfer Function**

- **Response Time for Various Input Overdrives**
- **Response Time for Various Input Overdrives Output Saturation Voltage**
- **Output Saturation Voltage**

- **Response Time for Various Input Overdrives**
- **Response Time for Various Input Overdrives**
- **Supply Current**

- **Output Limiting Characteristics**
- **Supply Current**
- **Leakage Currents**
**Typical Applications**

100 kHz Free Running Multivibrator

![Diagram of 100 kHz Free Running Multivibrator](image)

TL/H/5703–7

**Crystal Oscillator**

![Diagram of Crystal Oscillator](image)

TL/H/5703–3

10 Hz to 10 kHz Voltage Controlled Oscillator

![Diagram of 10 Hz to 10 kHz Voltage Controlled Oscillator](image)

TL/H/5703–5

*TTL or DTL fanout of two.

Minimum capacitance 20 pF. Maximum frequency 50 kHz.

*Adjust for symmetrical squarewave time when \( V_{IN} = 5.0 \text{ mV} \).
Typical Applications (Continued)

**Frequency Doubler**

Frequency range:
- Input: 5.0 kHz to 50 kHz
- Output: 10 kHz to 100 kHz

- TL/H/5703–8

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**Zero Crossing Detector Driving MOS Switch**

- TL/H/5703–9

**Zero Crossing Detector Driving MOS Logic**

- TL/H/5703–10

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**Driving Ground-Referred Load**

- TL/H/5703–11

*Input polarity is reversed when using pin 1 as output.

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**Comparator and Solenoid Driver**

- TL/H/5703–12

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Input polarity is reversed when using pin 1 as output.
Typical Applications (Continued)

Switching Power Amplifier

Switching Power Amplifier

TL/H/5703–16

TL/H/5703–17
Typical Applications (Continued)

Relay Driver with Strobe

*Absorbs inductive kickback of relay and protects IC from severe voltage transients on \( V'' \) line.

Note: Do Not Ground Strobe Pin.

Positive Peak Detector

*Solid tantalum

Negative Peak Detector

*Solid tantalum
Typical Applications (Continued)

TTL Interface with High Level Logic

*Values shown are for a 0 to 30V logic swing and a 15V threshold.

†May be added to control speed and reduce susceptibility to noise spikes

Using Clamp Diodes to Improve Response

TL/H/5703–21
TL/H/5703–6
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