TL31B, TL331B, TL391B Single Comparators

1 Features

- NEW TL331B and TL391B
- Improved specifications of B-version
  - Maximum rating: up to 38 V
  - ESD rating (HBM): 2k V
  - Improved reverse voltage performance
  - Low input offset: 0.37 mV
  - Low input bias current: 3.5 nA
  - Low supply-current: 430 µA
  - Faster response time of 1 µsec
  - TL391B provides an alternate pinout
- TL331B is improved drop-in replacement for TL331
- Common-mode input voltage range includes ground
- Differential input voltage range equal to maximum-rated supply voltage: ±38 V
- Low output saturation voltage
- Output compatible with TTL, MOS, and CMOS

2 Applications

- Vacuum robot
- Single phase UPS
- Server PSU
- Cordless power tool
- Wireless infrastructure
- Appliances
- Building automation
- Factory automation & control
- Motor drives
- Infotainment & cluster

3 Description

The TL331B and TL391B devices are the next generation versions of the industry-standard TL331 comparator. These next generation devices provide outstanding value for cost-sensitive applications, with features including lower offset voltage, higher supply voltage capability, lower supply current, lower input bias current, lower propagation delay, wider temperature range and improved 2kV ESD performance with drop-in replacement convenience. The TL331B is a drop-in improved replacement for both the TL331I and TL331K versions, while the TL391B provides an alternate pinout of the TL331B to replace competitive devices.

Operation from dual supplies also is possible as long as the difference between the two supplies is within 2 V to 36 V, and VCC is at least 1.5 V more positive than the input common-mode voltage. Current drain is independent of the supply voltage. The outputs can be connected to other open-collector outputs to achieve wired-AND relationships.

Device Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART NUMBER(1)</th>
<th>PACKAGE</th>
<th>BODY SIZE (NOM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TL331, TL331B, TL391B</td>
<td>SOT-23 (5)</td>
<td>2.90 mm × 1.60 mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Family Comparison Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>TL331B/ TL391B</th>
<th>TL331I</th>
<th>TL331K</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supply Voltage</td>
<td>2 to 36</td>
<td>2 to 36</td>
<td>2 to 36</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Supply Current (5V to 36V max)</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Range</td>
<td>−40 to 125</td>
<td>−40 to 85</td>
<td>−40 to 105</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESD (HBM)</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offset Voltage (Max over temp)</td>
<td>± 4</td>
<td>± 9</td>
<td>± 9</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Bias Current (typ / max)</td>
<td>3.5 / 25</td>
<td>25 / 250</td>
<td>25 / 250</td>
<td>nA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response Time (typ)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>µsec</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An IMPORTANT NOTICE at the end of this data sheet addresses availability, warranty, changes, use in safety-critical applications, intellectual property matters and other important disclaimers. PRODUCTION DATA.
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4 Revision History

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

Changes from Revision I (August 2020) to Revision J (November 2020) Page

• Changed TL331B and TL391B minimum recommended supply voltage to 2V throughout.................................1
• Corrected Family Comparison Table supply voltages for "B", "K" and "I" versions......................................................1
• Updated Supply Voltage vs Supply Current Typical Graph for 2V.................................................................9

Changes from Revision H (April 2020) to Revision I (August 2020) Page

• Updated the numbering format for tables, figures, and cross-references throughout the document.................1
• Added "B" device Typical Char graphs..................................................9

Changes from Revision G (January 2015) to Revision H (April 2020) Page

• Added TL331B and TL391B tables and pinouts, Updated front page for new B devices for APL..........................1
• Added Input current, Iᵦ in Absolute Maximum Ratings ........................................4
• Changed incorrect TL331 and TL331K Temp Ranges in Recommended Operating Conditions ..................5
• Changed text from: open-drain output to: open-collector output .................................................................15
• Removed sentence: This is enables much head room for modern day supplies of 3.3 V and 5.0 V..............15
• Changed the text 'The output NPN will sink current when the positive input voltage is higher than the negative
input voltage and the offset voltage' to 'The output NPN will sink current when the negative input voltage is
higher than the positive input voltage and the offset voltage.'.............................................................15
• Changed Output Current specifications from: to: in Design Parameters.................................16
• Changed first paragraph of the Response Time section ..........................................................17
• Added Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates section and Community Resources section...........19
5 Pin Configuration and Functions

![Diagram of 5 Pin Configuration]

Note reversed inputs compared to similar common pinout

**Figure 5-1. TL331, TL331B DBV Package, 5-Pin SOT-23, Top View**

![Diagram of 5 Pin Configuration]

Note reversed inputs compared to similar common pinout

**Figure 5-2. TL391B DBV Package, 5-Pin SOT-23, Top View**

### Pin Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IN+</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Positive Input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN−</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Negative Input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Open Collector/Drain Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Power Supply Input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GND</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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# 6 Specifications

## 6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings, TL331 and TL331K

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( V_{CC} )</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{ID} )</td>
<td>-36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_I )</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_O )</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_O )</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{IK} )</td>
<td>-50</td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( T_J )</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( T_{stg} )</td>
<td>-65</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under **Absolute Maximum Ratings** may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under **Recommended Operating Conditions**. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

(2) All voltage values, except differential voltages, are with respect to the network ground.

(3) Differential voltages are at IN+ with respect to IN–.

(4) Short circuits from outputs to \( V_{CC} \) can cause excessive heating and eventual destruction.

(5) Input current flows through parasitic diode to ground and will turn on parasitic transistors that will increase ICC and may cause output to be incorrect. Normal operation resumes when input current is removed.

## 6.2 Absolute Maximum Ratings, TL331B and TL391B

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( V_{CC} )</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{ID} )</td>
<td>-38</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_I )</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_O )</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_O )</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{IK} )</td>
<td>-50</td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( T_J )</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( T_{stg} )</td>
<td>-65</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under **Absolute Maximum Ratings** may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under **Recommended Operating Conditions**. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

(2) All voltage values, except differential voltages, are with respect to the network ground.

(3) Differential voltages are at IN+ with respect to IN–.

(4) Short circuits from outputs to \( V_{CC} \) can cause excessive heating and eventual destruction.

(5) Input current flows through parasitic diode to ground and will turn on parasitic transistors that will increase ICC and may cause output to be incorrect. Normal operation resumes when input current is removed.
6.3 ESD Ratings, TL331 and TL331K

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$V_{(ESD)}$</th>
<th>Electrostatic discharge</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$V_{(ESD)}$</td>
<td>Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001(1)</td>
<td>±1000</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101(2)</td>
<td>±750</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

6.4 ESD Ratings, TL331B and TL391B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$V_{(ESD)}$</th>
<th>Electrostatic discharge</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$V_{(ESD)}$</td>
<td>Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001(1)</td>
<td>±2000</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101(2)</td>
<td>±750</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

6.5 Recommended Operating Conditions, TL331 and TL331K
over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$V_{CC}$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$T_J$</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$T_J$</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.6 Recommended Operating Conditions, TL331B and TL391B
over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$V_{CC}$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$T_J$</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.7 Thermal Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THERMAL METRIC(1)</th>
<th>TL331, TL331K</th>
<th>TL331B, TL391B</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$R_{ΘJA}$</td>
<td>218.3°C/W</td>
<td>211.7°C/W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$R_{ΘJC(top)}$</td>
<td>87.3°C/W</td>
<td>133.6°C/W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$R_{ΘJB}$</td>
<td>44.9°C/W</td>
<td>79.9°C/W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Ψ_{JT}$</td>
<td>4.3°C/W</td>
<td>56.4°C/W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Ψ_{JB}$</td>
<td>44.1°C/W</td>
<td>79.6°C/W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics application report.
### 6.8 Electrical Characteristics, TL331B and TL391B

\[ V_S = 5 \text{ V},\ V_{CM} = (V-) \]; \( T_A = 25^\circ C \) (unless otherwise noted).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( V_{IO} )</td>
<td>Input offset voltage</td>
<td>( V_S = 5 \text{ to } 36 \text{ V} )</td>
<td>–2.5</td>
<td>±0.37</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( V_S = 5 \text{ to } 36 \text{ V}, T_A = -40^\circ C \text{ to } +125^\circ C )</td>
<td>–4</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_S )</td>
<td>Input bias current</td>
<td>( T_A = -40^\circ C \text{ to } +125^\circ C )</td>
<td>–3.5</td>
<td>–25</td>
<td>–50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{OS} )</td>
<td>Input offset current</td>
<td>( T_A = -40^\circ C \text{ to } +125^\circ C )</td>
<td>–10</td>
<td>±0.5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{CM} )</td>
<td>Input voltage range</td>
<td>( V_S = 3 \text{ to } 36 \text{ V} )</td>
<td>(V–) – 0.1</td>
<td>(V+) – 1.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( V_S = 3 \text{ to } 36 \text{ V}, T_A = -40^\circ C \text{ to } +125^\circ C )</td>
<td>(V–) – 0.05</td>
<td>(V+) – 2.0</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( A_{VD} )</td>
<td>Large signal differential voltage amplification</td>
<td>( V_S = 15 \text{ V}, V_O = 1.4 \text{ V to } 11.4 \text{ V}, R_L \geq 15 \text{ k} \Omega \text{ to } (V+) )</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>V/mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{OL} )</td>
<td>Low level output Voltage (swing from ( V– ))</td>
<td>( I_{\text{sink}} \leq 4 \text{ mA}, V_ID = -1 \text{ V} )</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( I_{\text{sink}} \leq 4 \text{ mA}, V_O = -1 \text{ V} )</td>
<td>( T_A = -40^\circ C \text{ to } +125^\circ C )</td>
<td>550</td>
<td></td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{OH-LKG} )</td>
<td>High-level output leakage current</td>
<td>( (V+) = V_O = 5 \text{ V}, V_ID = 1 \text{ V} )</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>nA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{OH-LKG} )</td>
<td>High-level output leakage current</td>
<td>( (V+) = V_O = 36 \text{ V}, V_ID = 1 \text{ V}, T_A = -40^\circ C \text{ to } +125^\circ C )</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
<td>nA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{OL} )</td>
<td>Low level output current</td>
<td>( V_O = 1.5 \text{ V}, V_ID = -1 \text{ V}, V_S = 5 \text{ V} )</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_O )</td>
<td>Quiescent current</td>
<td>( V_S = 5 \text{ V}, \text{ no load} )</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( V_S = 36 \text{ V}, \text{ no load}, T_A = -40^\circ C \text{ to } +125^\circ C )</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>430</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.9 Switching Characteristics, TL331B and TL391B

\[ V_S = 5 \text{ V},\ V_{O\ PULLUP} = 5 \text{ V},\ V_{CM} = V_S/2,\ C_L = 15 \text{ pF},\ R_L = 5.1 \text{ k} \Omega \] \( T_A = 25^\circ C \) (unless otherwise noted).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( t_{\text{response}} )</td>
<td>Propagation delay time, high-to-low; Small scale input signal (1)</td>
<td>Input overdrive = 5mV, Input step = 100mV</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t_{\text{response}} )</td>
<td>Propagation delay time, high-to-low; TTL input signal (1)</td>
<td>TTL input with ( V_{\text{ref}} = 1.4 \text{ V} )</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) High-to-low and low-to-high refers to the transition at the input.

---

---
### 6.10 Electrical Characteristics, TL331 and TL331K

at specified free-air temperature, $V_{CC} = 5$ V (unless otherwise noted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>$T_A$ $(3)$</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$V_{IO}$ Input offset voltage</td>
<td>$V_{CC} = 5$ V to 30 V, $V_O = 1.4$ V, $V_{IC} = V_{IC(min)}$</td>
<td>$25^\circ$C</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{IO}$ Input offset current</td>
<td>$V_O = 1.4$ V</td>
<td>$25^\circ$C</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>nA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{IB}$ Input bias current</td>
<td>$V_O = 1.4$ V</td>
<td>$25^\circ$C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>–25</td>
<td>–250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{ICR}$ Common-mode input voltage range</td>
<td>Full range</td>
<td>$0$ to $V_{CC} – 1.5$ V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A_{VD}$ Large-signal differential voltage amplification</td>
<td>$V_{CC} = 15$ V, $V_O = 1.4$ V to 11.4 V, $R_L \geq 15$ k$\Omega$ to $V_{CC}$</td>
<td>$25^\circ$C</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td>V/mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{OH}$ High-level output current</td>
<td>$V_{OH} = 5$ V, $V_{ID} = 1$ V</td>
<td>$25^\circ$C</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$\mu$A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{OL}$ Low-level output voltage</td>
<td>$I_{OL} = 4$ mA, $V_{ID} = –1$ V</td>
<td>$25^\circ$C</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{OL}$ Low-level output current</td>
<td>$V_{OL} = 1.5$ V, $V_{ID} = –1$ V</td>
<td>$25^\circ$C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{CC}$ Supply current</td>
<td>$R_L = \infty$, $V_{CC} = 5$ V</td>
<td>$25^\circ$C</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) All characteristics are measured with zero common-mode input voltage, unless otherwise specified.

(2) The voltage at either input or common-mode should not be allowed to go negative by more than 0.3 V. The upper end of the common-mode voltage range is $V_{CC} – 1.5$ V, but either or both inputs can go to 30 V without damage.

(3) Full range $T_A$ is $–40^\circ$C to $+85^\circ$C for I-suffix devices and $–40^\circ$C to $+105^\circ$C for K-suffix devices.

### 6.11 Switching Characteristics, TL331 and TL331K

$V_{CC} = 5$ V, $T_A = 25^\circ$C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Response time</td>
<td>$R_L$ connected to 5 V through 5.1 k$\Omega$, $C_L = 15$ pF $(1)$ $(2)$</td>
<td>100-mV input step with 5-mV overdrive</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TTL-level input step</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) $C_L$ includes probe and jig capacitance.

(2) The response time specified is the interval between the input step function and the instant when the output crosses 1.4 V.
6.12 Typical Characteristics, TL331 and TL331K

**Figure 6-1. Supply Current vs Supply Voltage**

**Figure 6-2. Input Bias Current vs Supply Voltage**

**Figure 6-3. Output Low Voltage vs Output Current (I\text{OL})**
6.13 Typical Characteristics, TL331B and TL391B

\( T_A = 25^\circ C, V_S = 5 \, V, R_{PULLUP} = 5.1k, C_L = 15 \, pF, V_{CM} = 0 \, V, V_{UNDERDRIVE} = 100 \, mV, V_{OVERDRIVE} = 100 \, mV \) unless otherwise noted.

![Figure 6-4. Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage](image1)

![Figure 6-5. Total Supply Current vs. Input Voltage at 3V](image2)

![Figure 6-6. Total Supply Current vs. Input Voltage at 3.3V](image3)

![Figure 6-7. Total Supply Current vs. Input Voltage at 5V](image4)

![Figure 6-8. Total Supply Current vs. Input Voltage at 12V](image5)

![Figure 6-9. Total Supply Current vs. Input Voltage at 36V](image6)
6.13 Typical Characteristics, TL331B and TL391B (continued)

\( T_A = 25°C, \ V_S = 5 \ V, \ R_{PULLUP} = 5.1k, \ C_L = 15 \ \text{pF}, \ V_{CM} = 0 \ V, \ V_{UNDERDRIVE} = 100 \ \text{mV}, \ V_{OVERDRIVE} = 100 \ \text{mV} \) unless otherwise noted.

![Figure 6-10. Input Bias Current vs. Supply Voltage](image1)

![Figure 6-11. Input Bias Current vs. Input Voltage at 5V](image2)

![Figure 6-12. Input Bias Current vs. Input Voltage at 12V](image3)

![Figure 6-13. Input Bias Current vs. Input Voltage at 36V](image4)

![Figure 6-14. Input Offset Voltage vs. Supply Voltage at -40°C](image5)

![Figure 6-15. Input Offset Voltage vs. Supply Voltage at 25°C](image6)
6.13 Typical Characteristics, TL331B and TL391B (continued)

\[ T_A = 25^\circ C, V_S = 5 \text{ V}, R_{\text{PULLUP}} = 5.1k, C_L = 15 \text{ pF}, V_{\text{CM}} = 0 \text{ V}, V_{\text{UNDERDRIVE}} = 100 \text{ mV}, V_{\text{OVERDRIVE}} = 100 \text{ mV} \text{ unless otherwise noted.} \]

---

![Figure 6-16. Input Offset Voltage vs. Supply Voltage at 85°C](image1)

![Figure 6-17. Input Offset Voltage vs. Supply Voltage at 125°C](image2)

![Figure 6-18. Input Offset Voltage vs. Temperature at 3V](image3)

![Figure 6-19. Input Offset Voltage vs. Temperature at 5V](image4)

![Figure 6-20. Input Offset Voltage vs. Temperature at 12V](image5)

![Figure 6-21. Input Offset Voltage vs. Temperature at 36V](image6)
6.13 Typical Characteristics, TL331B and TL391B (continued)

\( T_A = 25^\circ C, V_S = 5 \text{ V}, R_{\text{PULLUP}} = 5.1k, C_L = 15 \text{ pF}, V_{CM} = 0 \text{ V}, V_{\text{UNDERDRIVE}} = 100 \text{ mV}, V_{\text{OVERDRIVE}} = 100 \text{ mV} \) unless otherwise noted.

![Figure 6-22. Output Low Voltage vs. Output Sinking Current at 3V](image1)

![Figure 6-23. Output Low Voltage vs. Output Sinking Current at 5V](image2)

![Figure 6-24. Output Low Voltage vs. Output Sinking Current at 12V](image3)

![Figure 6-25. Output Low Voltage vs. Output Sinking Current at 36V](image4)

![Figure 6-26. Output High Leakage Current vs. Temperature at 5V](image5)

![Figure 6-27. Output High Leakage Current vs. Temperature at 36V](image6)
6.13 Typical Characteristics, TL331B and TL391B (continued)

TA = 25°C, VS = 5 V, RPULLUP = 5.1 k, CL = 15 pF, VCM = 0 V, VUNDERDRIVE = 100 mV, VOVERDRIVE = 100 mV unless otherwise noted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voltage</th>
<th>Propagation Delay, High to Low (ns)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 V</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Graph" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 V</td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Graph" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 V</td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Graph" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 6-28. High to Low Propagation Delay vs. Input Overdrive Voltage, 5V**

**Figure 6-29. Low to High Propagation Delay vs. Input Overdrive Voltage, 5V**

**Figure 6-30. High to Low Propagation Delay vs. Input Overdrive Voltage, 12V**

**Figure 6-31. Low to High Propagation Delay vs. Input Overdrive Voltage, 12V**

**Figure 6-32. High to Low Propagation Delay vs. Input Overdrive Voltage, 36V**

**Figure 6-33. Low to High Propagation Delay vs. Input Overdrive Voltage, 36V**
6.13 Typical Characteristics, TL331B and TL391B (continued)

$T_A = 25^\circ C$, $V_S = 5\, V$, $R_{PULLUP} = 5.1\, k\, \Omega$, $C_L = 15\, pF$, $V_{CM} = 0\, V$, $V_{UNDRIVE} = 100\, mV$, $V_{OVERDRIVE} = 100\, mV$ unless otherwise noted.

![Figure 6-34. Response Time for Various Overdrives, High-to-Low Transition](image1)

![Figure 6-35. Response Time for Various Overdrives, Low-to-High Transition](image2)
7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

The TL331 family is a single comparator with the ability to operate up to 36 V on the supply pin. This standard device has proven ubiquity and versatility across a wide range of applications. This is due to its very wide supply voltages range (2 V to 36 V), low Iq, and fast response.

The open-collector 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.

The TL331B and TL391B are performance upgrades to standard TL331 using the latest process technologies allowing for lower offset voltages, lower input bias and supply currents and faster response time over an extended temperature range. The TL331B can drop-in replace the "I" or "K" versions of TL331. The TL391B is an alternate pinout for replacing competitive devices.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram

![Functional Block Diagram](image)

Current values shown are nominal.

7.3 Feature Description

TL331x family consists of a PNP Darlington pair input, allowing the device to operate with very high gain and fast response with minimal input bias current. The input Darlington pair creates a limit on the input common mode voltage capability, allowing TL331x to accurately function from ground to $V_{CC} - 1.5$ V differential input.

The output consists of an open collector NPN (pull-down or low side) transistor. The output NPN will sink current when the negative input voltage is higher than the positive input voltage and the offset voltage. The $V_{OL}$ is resistive and will scale with the output current. Please see Figure 6-3 for $V_{OL}$ values with respect to the output current.

7.4 Device Functional Modes

7.4.1 Voltage Comparison

The TL331x operates solely as a voltage comparator, comparing the differential voltage between the positive and negative pins and outputting a logic low or high impedance (logic high with pull-up) based on the input differential polarity.
8 Application and Implementation

Note

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

8.1 Application Information

TL331x will typically be used to compare a single signal to a reference or two signals against each other. Many users take advantage of the open drain output 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 TL331x optimal for level shifting to a higher or lower voltage.

8.2 Typical Application

![Typical Application Schematic](image)

**Figure 8-1. Typical Application Schematic**

8.2.1 Design Requirements

For this design example, use the parameters listed in Table 8-1 as the input parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESIGN PARAMETER</th>
<th>EXAMPLE VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input Voltage Range</td>
<td>0 V to V_{CC} – 1.5 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Voltage</td>
<td>2 V to 36 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logic Supply Voltage (R_{PULLUP} Voltage)</td>
<td>2 V to 36 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Current (V_{LOGIC}/R_{PULLUP})</td>
<td>1 µA to 4 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Overdrive Voltage</td>
<td>100 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference Voltage</td>
<td>2.5 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load Capacitance (C_{L})</td>
<td>15 pF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

When using TL331x in a general comparator application, determine the following:

- Input voltage range
- Minimum overdrive voltage
- Output and drive current
- Response time

8.2.2.1 Input Voltage Range

When choosing the input voltage range, the input common mode voltage range (V_{ICR}) must be taken into account. If temperature operation is above or below 25°C the V_{ICR} can range from 0 V to V_{CC} – 1.5 V. This limits
the input voltage range to as high as $V_{CC} - 1.5\ V$ and as low as $0\ V$. Operation outside of this range can yield incorrect comparisons.

Below is a list of input voltage situation and their outcomes:

1. When both 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, 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, 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 low and the output transistor is sinking current

8.2.2.2 Minimum Overdrive Voltage

Overdrive Voltage is the differential voltage produced between the positive and negative inputs of the comparator over the offset voltage ($V_{IO}$). In order to make an accurate comparison the Overdrive Voltage ($V_{OD}$) should be higher than the input offset voltage ($V_{IO}$). Overdrive voltage can also determine the response time of the comparator, with the response time decreasing with increasing overdrive. Figure 8-2 and Figure 8-3 show positive and negative response times with respect to overdrive voltage.

8.2.2.3 Output and Drive Current

Output current is determined by the load/pull-up resistance and logic/pull-up voltage. The output current will produce a output low voltage ($V_{OL}$) from the comparator. In which $V_{OL}$ is proportional to the output current. Use Figure 6-3 to determine $V_{OL}$ based on the output current.

The output current can also effect the transient response. More is explained in the next section.

8.2.2.4 TL331B & TL391B ESD Protection

The "B" versions add dedicated ESD protections on all the pins for improved ESD performance. Please see Application Note SNOAA35 for more information.

8.2.2.5 Response Time

Response time is a function of input over drive. See Section 8.2.3 for typical response times. The rise and fall times can be determined by the load capacitance ($C_L$), load/pullup resistance ($R_{PULLUP}$), and equivalent collector-emitter resistance ($R_{CE}$).

- The rise time ($t_R$) is approximately $t_R \sim R_{PULLUP} \times C_L$
- The fall time ($t_F$) is approximately $t_F \sim R_{CE} \times C_L$

$R_{CE}$ can be determined by taking the slope of Figure 6-3 in its linear region at the desired temperature, or by dividing the $V_{OL}$ by $I_{out}$.
8.2.3 Application Curves

The following curves were generated with 5 V on \( V_{CC} \) and \( V_{Logic} \), \( R_{PULLUP} = 5.1 \, k\Omega \), and 50 pF scope probe.

![Figure 8-2. Response Time for Various Overdrives (Positive Transition)](image1)

![Figure 8-3. Response Time for Various Overdrives (Negative Transition)](image2)

9 Power Supply Recommendations

For fast response and comparison applications with noisy or AC inputs, it is recommended to use a bypass capacitor on the supply pin to reject any variation on the supply voltage. This variation can eat into the comparator's input common mode range and create an inaccurate comparison.

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, which can affect the high level input common mode voltage range. In order 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.

10.2 Layout Example

![Figure 10-1. TL331 Layout Example](image3)
11 Device and Documentation Support

11.1 Documentation Support

11.1.1 Related Documentation

- Application Design Guidelines for LM339, LM393, TL331 Family Comparators - SNOAA35
- Analog Engineers Circuit Cookbook: Amplifiers (See Comparators section) - SLYY137
- Precision Design, Comparator with Hysteresis Reference Design - TIDU020
- Window comparator circuit - SBOA221
- Reference Design, Window Comparator Reference Design - TIPD178
- Comparator with and without hysteresis circuit - SBOA219
- Inverting comparator with hysteresis circuit - SNOA997
- Non-Inverting Comparator With Hysteresis Circuit - SBOA313
- Zero crossing detection using comparator circuit - SNOA999
- PWM generator circuit - SBOA212
- How to Implement Comparators for Improving Performance of Rotary Encoder in Industrial Drive Applications - SNOAA41
- A Quad of Independently Func Comparators - SNOA654

11.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. In the upper right corner, click on Alert me to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

11.3 Support Resources

TI E2E™ support forums are an engineer's go-to source for fast, verified answers and design help — straight from the experts. Search existing answers or ask your own question to get the quick design help you need.

Linked content is provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's Terms of Use.

11.4 Trademarks

TI E2E™ is a trademark of Texas Instruments. All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

11.5 Electrostatic Discharge Caution

This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

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.

11.6 Glossary

- **TI Glossary** This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

12 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. 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 left-hand navigation.
## PACKAGING INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orderable Device</th>
<th>Status (1)</th>
<th>Package Type</th>
<th>Package Drawing</th>
<th>PINS</th>
<th>Package Qty</th>
<th>Eco Plan (2)</th>
<th>Lead finish/ Ball material (3)</th>
<th>MSL Peak Temp (3)</th>
<th>Op Temp (°C)</th>
<th>Device Marking (4/5)</th>
<th>Samples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TL331BIDBVR</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>SOT-23</td>
<td>DBV</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>RoHS &amp; Green</td>
<td>NIPDAU</td>
<td>Level-1-260C-UNLIM</td>
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<td>331B</td>
<td>Samples</td>
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<td>TL331DBVR</td>
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<td>DBV</td>
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<td>3000</td>
<td>RoHS &amp; Green</td>
<td>NIPDAU</td>
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<td>(T1IG, T1IL, T1IS)</td>
<td>Samples</td>
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<td>SOT-23</td>
<td>DBV</td>
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<td>250</td>
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<td>(T1IG, T1IL, T1IU)</td>
<td>Samples</td>
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<td>DBV</td>
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<td>250</td>
<td>RoHS &amp; Green</td>
<td>NIPDAU</td>
<td>SN</td>
<td>Level-1-260C-UNLIM</td>
<td>-40 to 85</td>
<td>T1IG</td>
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<td>DBV</td>
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<td>RoHS &amp; Green</td>
<td>NIPDAU</td>
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<td>Level-1-260C-UNLIM</td>
<td>-40 to 105</td>
<td>(T1KG, T1KJ, T1KL)</td>
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<td>TL331KDBVRG4</td>
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<td>DBV</td>
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<td>Level-1-260C-UNLIM</td>
<td>-40 to 105</td>
<td>(T1KG, T1KJ, T1KL)</td>
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<td>DBV</td>
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<td>Level-1-260C-UNLIM</td>
<td>-40 to 125</td>
<td>391B</td>
<td>Samples</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

**LIFEBUY:** TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND:** Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

**PREVIEW:** Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) RoHS: TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

Addendum-Page 1
There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TL331:

- Automotive: TL331-Q1
- Enhanced Product: TL331-EP

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Automotive - Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects
- Enhanced Product - Supports Defense, Aerospace and Medical Applications
### TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

#### TAPE DIMENSIONS

- **A0**: Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
- **B0**: Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
- **K0**: Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
- **W**: Overall width of the carrier tape
- **P1**: Pitch between successive cavity centers

#### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE

- Q1
- Q2
- Q3
- Q4

#### REEL DIMENSIONS

- Reel Diameter
- Reel Width (W1)

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Package Type</th>
<th>Package Drawing</th>
<th>Pins</th>
<th>SPQ</th>
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<th>Reel Width (W1) (mm)</th>
<th>A0 (mm)</th>
<th>B0 (mm)</th>
<th>K0 (mm)</th>
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*All dimensions are nominal.*
### TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS

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*All dimensions are nominal*
NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
4. Body dimensions do not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
NOTES: (continued)

5. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
6. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.
NOTES: (continued)

7. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
8. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.
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