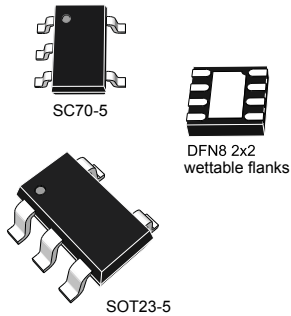


Rail-to-rail high-speed comparator



Features

- Propagation delay: 8 ns
- Low current consumption: 470 μ A typ. at 5 V
- Rail-to-rail inputs
- Push-pull outputs
- Supply operation from 2.2 to 5 V
- Wide temperature range: -40 °C to 125 °C
- ESD tolerance: 2 kV HBM/200 V MM
- Available in SOT23-5, SC70-5 and DFN8 2x2 wettable flanks
- Automotive qualification

Applications

- Telecoms
- Instrumentation
- Signal conditioning
- High-speed sampling systems
- Portable communication systems
- On-board chargers

Product status link

[TS3011](#)

Description

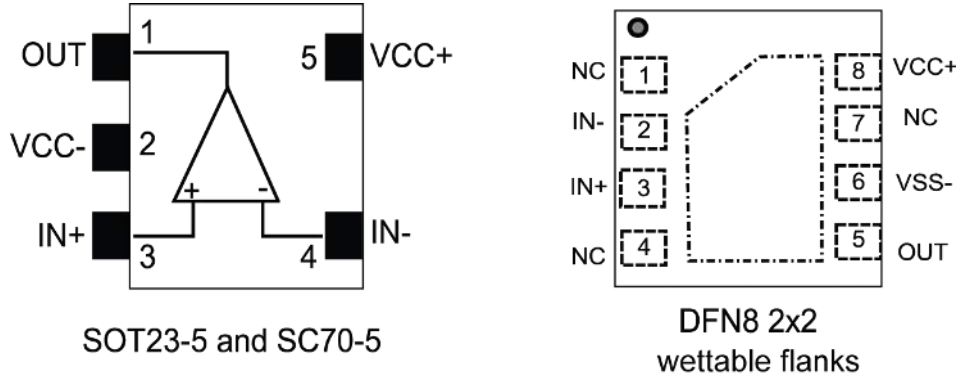
The **TS3011** single comparator features a high-speed response time with rail-to-rail inputs. Specified for a supply voltage of 2.2 to 5 V, this comparator can operate over a wide temperature range from -40 °C to 125 °C.

The **TS3011** offers micropower consumption as low as a few hundred microamperes, thus providing an excellent ratio of power consumption current versus response time.

The **TS3011** includes push-pull outputs and is available in tiny packages to overcome space constraints.

1 Pin configuration

Figure 1. Pin configuration



Note: Exposed pad can be left floating or connected to ground.

2 Absolute maximum ratings and operating conditions

Table 1. Absolute maximum ratings

| Symbol | Parameter | | Value | Unit |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|--|------|
| V _{CC} | Supply voltage ⁽¹⁾ | | 5.5 | V |
| V _{ID} | Differential input voltage ⁽²⁾ | | ±5 | |
| V _{IN} | Input voltage range | | (V _{CC} ⁻) - 0.3 to (V _{CC} ⁺) + 0.3 | |
| R _{THJA} | Thermal resistance junction-to-ambient ⁽³⁾ | SOT23-5 | 250 | °C/W |
| | | SC70-5 | 205 | |
| | | DFN8 2x2 | 57 | |
| R _{THJC} | Thermal resistance junction-to-case ⁽³⁾ | SOT23-5 | 81 | |
| | | SC70-5 | 172 | |
| | | DFN8 2x2 | 26 | |
| T _{STG} | Storage temperature | | -65 to 150 | °C |
| T _J | Junction temperature | | 150 | |
| T _{LEAD} | Lead temperature (soldering 10 seconds) | | 260 | |
| ESD | Human body model (HBM) ⁽⁴⁾ | | 2000 | V |
| | Machine model (MM) ⁽⁵⁾ | | 200 | |
| | Charged device model (CDM) ⁽⁶⁾ | DFN8 2x2/ SOT23-5 | 1500 | |
| | | SC70-5 | 1300 | |

1. All voltage values, except the differential voltage, are referenced to V_{CC}⁻.
2. The magnitude of input and output voltages must never exceed the supply rail ±0.3 V.
3. Short-circuits can cause excessive heating. These values are typical.
4. Human body model: a 100 pF capacitor is charged to the specified voltage, then discharged through a 1.5 kΩ resistor between two pins of the device. This is done for all couples of connected pin combinations while the other pins are floating.
5. Machine model: a 200 pF capacitor is charged to the specified voltage, then discharged directly between two pins of the device with no external series resistor (internal resistor < 5 Ω). This is done for all couples of connected pin combinations while the other pins are floating.
6. Charged device model: all pins and package are charged together to the specified voltage and then discharged directly to ground.

Table 2. Operating conditions

| Symbol | Parameter | Value | Unit |
|-------------------|---|--|------|
| T _{Oper} | Operating temperature range | -40 to 125 | °C |
| V _{CC} | Supply voltage (V _{CC} ⁺ - V _{CC} ⁻), -40 °C < T _{amb} < 125 °C | 2.2 to 5 | V |
| V _{ICM} | Common mode input voltage range, -40 °C < T _{amb} < 125 °C | (V _{CC} ⁻) - 0.2 to (V _{CC} ⁺) + 0.2 | |

3 Electrical characteristics

In the electrical characteristic tables below, all values over the temperature range are guaranteed through correlation and simulation. No production tests are performed at the temperature range limits.

Table 3. $V_{CC} = 2.2\text{ V}$, $V_{ICM} = V_{CC}/2$, $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

| Symbol | Parameter | Test conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|-----------------|--|--|------|------|------|-------------------------|
| V_{IO} | Input offset voltage ⁽¹⁾ | | -7 | -0.2 | 7 | mV |
| | | $-40\text{ °C} < T_{amb} < 125\text{ °C}$ | -8 | | 8 | |
| ΔV_{IO} | Input offset voltage drift | $-40\text{ °C} < T_{amb} < 125\text{ °C}$ | | 5 | 20 | $\mu\text{V}/\text{°C}$ |
| V_{HYST} | Input hysteresis voltage ⁽²⁾ | | | 2 | | mV |
| I_{IO} | Input offset current ⁽³⁾ | | | 1 | 20 | pA |
| | | $-40\text{ °C} < T_{amb} < 125\text{ °C}$ | | | 100 | |
| I_{IB} | Input bias current | | | 1 | 20 | pA |
| | | $-40\text{ °C} < T_{amb} < 125\text{ °C}$ | | | 100 | |
| I_{CC} | Supply current | No load, output high | | 0.52 | 0.64 | mA |
| | | No load, output high, $-40\text{ °C} < T_{amb} < 125\text{ °C}$ | | | 0.9 | |
| | | No load, output low | | 0.65 | 0.88 | |
| | | No load, output low, $-40\text{ °C} < T_{amb} < 125\text{ °C}$ | | | 1.1 | |
| I_{SC} | Short circuit current | Source | 14 | 18 | | mA |
| | | Sink | 11 | 14 | | |
| V_{OH} | Output voltage high | $I_{source} = 4\text{ mA}$ | 1.94 | 1.97 | | V |
| | | $-40\text{ °C} < T_{amb} < 125\text{ °C}$ | 1.85 | | | |
| V_{OL} | Output voltage low | $I_{sink} = 4\text{ mA}$ | | 150 | 190 | mV |
| | | $-40\text{ °C} < T_{amb} < 125\text{ °C}$ | | | 250 | |
| CMRR | Common-mode rejection ratio | $0 < V_{ICM} < 2.7\text{ V}$ | 50 | 68 | | dB |
| T_{PLH} | Propagation delay, low to high output level ⁽⁴⁾ | $C_L = 12\text{ pF}$, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, overdrive = 5 mV | | 16 | | ns |
| | | $C_L = 12\text{ pF}$, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, overdrive = 15 mV | | 12 | | |
| | | $C_L = 12\text{ pF}$, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, overdrive = 50 mV | | 10 | 15 | |
| T_{PHL} | Propagation delay, high to low output level ⁽⁵⁾ | $C_L = 12\text{ pF}$, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, overdrive = 5 mV | | 16 | | ns |
| | | $C_L = 12\text{ pF}$, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, overdrive = 15 mV | | 12 | | |
| | | $C_L = 12\text{ pF}$, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, overdrive = 50 mV | | 10 | 15 | |
| T_R | Rise time (10 % to 90 %) | $C_L = 12\text{ pF}$, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, overdrive = 100 mV | | 3.0 | | ns |
| T_F | Fall time (90 % to 10 %) | $C_L = 12\text{ pF}$, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, overdrive = 100 mV | | 2.5 | | ns |

1. The offset is defined as the average value of positive (V_{TRIP+}) and negative (V_{TRIP-}) trip points (input voltage differences) requested to change the output state in each direction.
2. Hysteresis is a built-in feature of the TS3011. It is defined as the voltage difference between the trip points.
3. Maximum values include unavoidable inaccuracies of the industrial tests.
4. Overdrive is measured with reference to the V_{TRIP+} point.
5. Overdrive is measured with reference to the V_{TRIP-} point.

Table 4. $V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$, $V_{ICM} = V_{CC}/2$, $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

| Symbol | Parameter | Test conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|-----------------|--|--|------|------|------|-------------------------|
| V_{IO} | Input offset voltage ⁽¹⁾ | | -7 | -0.1 | 7 | mV |
| | | $-40\text{ °C} < T_{amb} < 125\text{ °C}$ | -9 | | 9 | |
| ΔV_{IO} | Input offset voltage drift | $-40\text{ °C} < T_{amb} < 125\text{ °C}$ | | 5 | 20 | $\mu\text{V}/\text{°C}$ |
| V_{HYST} | Input hysteresis voltage ⁽²⁾ | | | 2 | | mV |
| I_{IO} | Input offset current ⁽³⁾ | | | 1 | 20 | pA |
| | | $-40\text{ °C} < T_{amb} < 125\text{ °C}$ | | | 100 | |
| I_{IB} | Input bias current | | | 1 | 20 | pA |
| | | $-40\text{ °C} < T_{amb} < 125\text{ °C}$ | | | 100 | |
| I_{CC} | Supply current | No load, output high | | 0.52 | 0.65 | mA |
| | | No load, output high, $-40\text{ °C} < T_{amb} < 125\text{ °C}$ | | | 0.9 | |
| | | No load, output low | | 0.66 | 0.89 | |
| | | No load, output low, $-40\text{ °C} < T_{amb} < 125\text{ °C}$ | | | 1.1 | |
| I_{SC} | Short circuit current | Source | 24 | 27 | | mA |
| | | Sink | 19 | 22 | | |
| V_{OH} | Output voltage high | $I_{source} = 4\text{ mA}$ | 2.48 | 2.52 | | V |
| | | $-40\text{ °C} < T_{amb} < 125\text{ °C}$ | 2.40 | | | |
| V_{OL} | Output voltage low | $I_{sink} = 4\text{ mA}$ | | 130 | 170 | mV |
| | | $-40\text{ °C} < T_{amb} < 125\text{ °C}$ | | | 220 | |
| CMRR | Common-mode rejection ratio | $0 < V_{ICM} < 2.7\text{ V}$ | 52 | 70 | | dB |
| T_{PLH} | Propagation delay, low to high output level ⁽⁴⁾ | $C_L = 12\text{ pF}$, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, overdrive = 5 mV | | 16 | | ns |
| | | $C_L = 12\text{ pF}$, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, overdrive = 15 mV | | 11 | | |
| | | $C_L = 12\text{ pF}$, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, overdrive = 50 mV | | 9 | 13 | |
| T_{PHL} | Propagation delay, high to low output level ⁽⁵⁾ | $C_L = 12\text{ pF}$, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, overdrive = 5 mV | | 16 | | ns |
| | | $C_L = 12\text{ pF}$, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, overdrive = 15 mV | | 11 | | |
| | | $C_L = 12\text{ pF}$, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, overdrive = 50 mV | | 9 | 13 | |
| T_R | Rise time (10 % to 90 %) | $C_L = 12\text{ pF}$, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, overdrive = 100 mV | | 2.3 | | ns |
| T_F | Fall time (90 % to 10 %) | $C_L = 12\text{ pF}$, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, overdrive = 100 mV | | 1.8 | | ns |

1. The offset is defined as the average value of positive (V_{TRIP+}) and negative (V_{TRIP-}) trip points (input voltage differences) requested to change the output state in each direction.
2. Hysteresis is a built-in feature of the TS3011. It is defined as the voltage difference between the trip points.
3. Maximum values include unavoidable inaccuracies of the industrial tests.
4. Overdrive is measured with reference to the V_{TRIP+} point.
5. Overdrive is measured with reference to the V_{TRIP-} point.

Table 5. $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$, $V_{ICM} = V_{CC}/2$, $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

| Symbol | Parameter | Test conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|-----------------|--|--|------|------|------|-------------------------|
| V_{IO} | Input offset voltage ⁽¹⁾ | | -7 | -0.4 | 7 | mV |
| | | $-40\text{ °C} < T_{amb} < 125\text{ °C}$ | -9 | | 9 | |
| ΔV_{IO} | Input offset voltage drift | $-40\text{ °C} < T_{amb} < 125\text{ °C}$ | | 10 | 30 | $\mu\text{V}/\text{°C}$ |
| V_{HYST} | Input hysteresis voltage ⁽²⁾ | | | 2 | | mV |
| I_{IO} | Input offset current ⁽³⁾ | | | 1 | 20 | pA |
| | | $-40\text{ °C} < T_{amb} < 125\text{ °C}$ | | | 100 | |
| I_{IB} | Input bias current | | | 1 | 20 | pA |
| | | $-40\text{ °C} < T_{amb} < 125\text{ °C}$ | | | 100 | |
| I_{CC} | Supply current | No load, output high | | 0.47 | 0.69 | mA |
| | | No load, output high, $-40\text{ °C} < T_{amb} < 125\text{ °C}$ | | | 0.9 | |
| | | No load, output low | | 0.60 | 0.91 | |
| | | No load, output low, $-40\text{ °C} < T_{amb} < 125\text{ °C}$ | | | 1.1 | |
| I_{SC} | Short circuit current | Source | 58 | 62 | | mA |
| | | Sink | 58 | 64 | | |
| V_{OH} | Output voltage high | $I_{source} = 4\text{ mA}$ | 4.84 | 4.89 | | V |
| | | $-40\text{ °C} < T_{amb} < 125\text{ °C}$ | 4.80 | | | |
| V_{OL} | Output voltage low | $I_{sink} = 4\text{ mA}$ | | 90 | 120 | mV |
| | | $-40\text{ °C} < T_{amb} < 125\text{ °C}$ | | | 180 | |
| CMRR | Common-mode rejection ratio | $0 < V_{ICM} < 2.7\text{ V}$ | 57 | 74 | | dB |
| SVR | Supply voltage rejection | $\Delta V_{CC} = 2.2\text{ V to } 5\text{ V}$ | | 79 | | |
| T_{PLH} | Propagation delay, low to high output level ⁽⁴⁾ | $C_L = 12\text{ pF}$, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, overdrive = 5 mV | | 14 | | ns |
| | | $C_L = 12\text{ pF}$, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, overdrive = 15 mV | | 10 | | |
| | | $C_L = 12\text{ pF}$, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, overdrive = 50 mV | | 8 | 11 | |
| T_{PHL} | Propagation delay, high to low output level ⁽⁵⁾ | $C_L = 12\text{ pF}$, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, overdrive = 5 mV | | 16 | | ns |
| | | $C_L = 12\text{ pF}$, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, overdrive = 15 mV | | 11 | | |
| | | $C_L = 12\text{ pF}$, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, overdrive = 50 mV | | 9 | 12 | |
| T_R | Rise time (10 % to 90 %) | $C_L = 12\text{ pF}$, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, overdrive = 100 mV | | 1.1 | | ns |
| T_F | Fall time (90 % to 10 %) | $C_L = 12\text{ pF}$, $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$, overdrive = 100 mV | | 1.0 | | |

1. The offset is defined as the average value of positive (V_{TRIP+}) and negative (V_{TRIP-}) trip points (input voltage differences) requested to change the output state in each direction.
2. Hysteresis is a built-in feature of the TS3011. It is defined as the voltage difference between the trip points.
3. Maximum values include unavoidable inaccuracies of the industrial tests.
4. Overdrive is measured with reference to the V_{TRIP+} point.
5. Overdrive is measured with reference to the V_{TRIP-} point.

4 Electrical characteristic curves

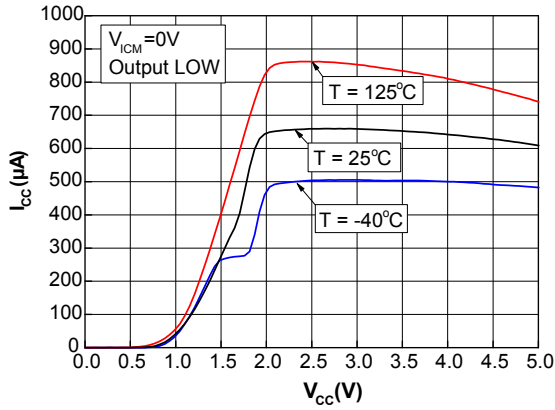
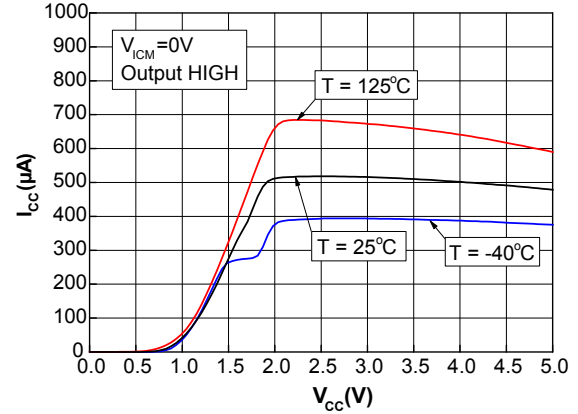
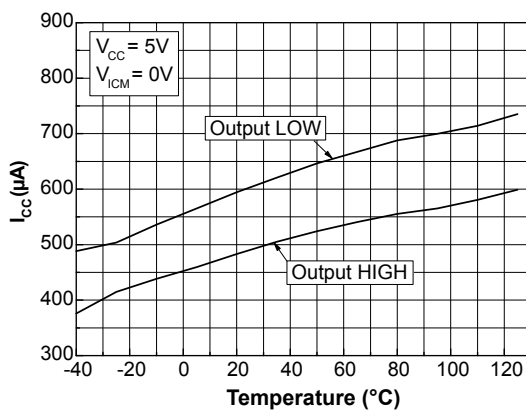
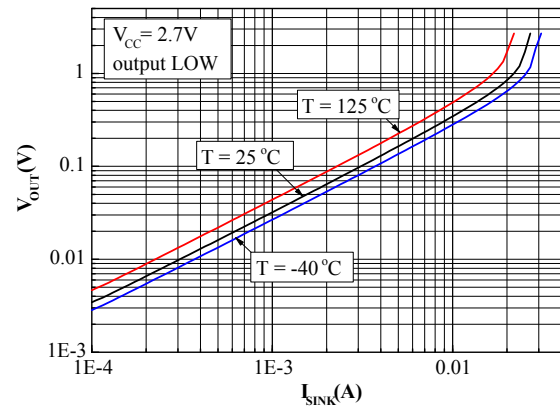
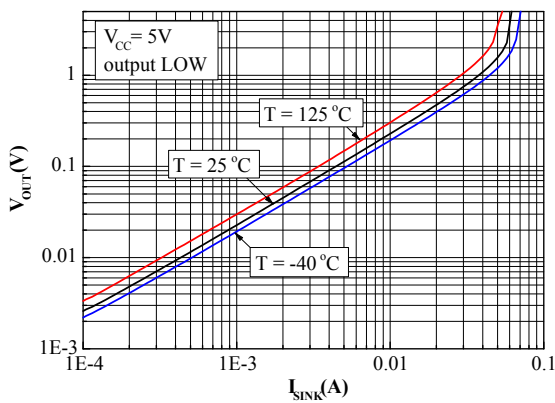
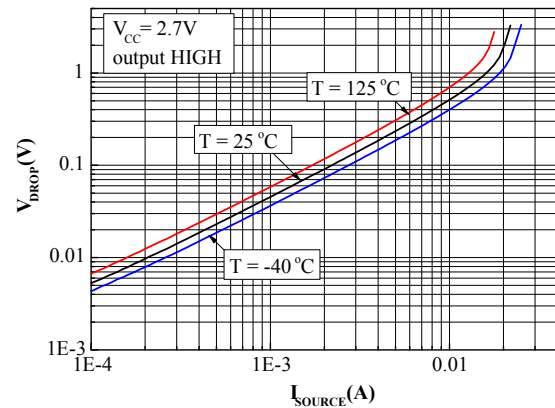
Figure 2. Current consumption vs. power supply voltage - output low

Figure 3. Current consumption vs. power supply voltage - output high

Figure 4. Current consumption vs. temperature

Figure 5. Output voltage vs. sinking current, output low, V_{CC} = 2.7 V

Figure 6. Output voltage vs. sinking current, output low, V_{CC} = 5 V

Figure 7. Output voltage drop vs. sourcing current, output high, V_{CC} = 2.7 V


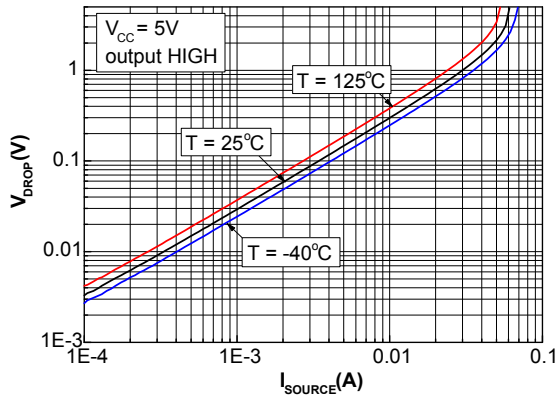
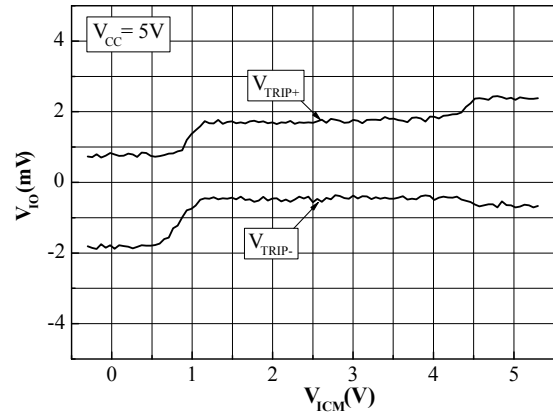
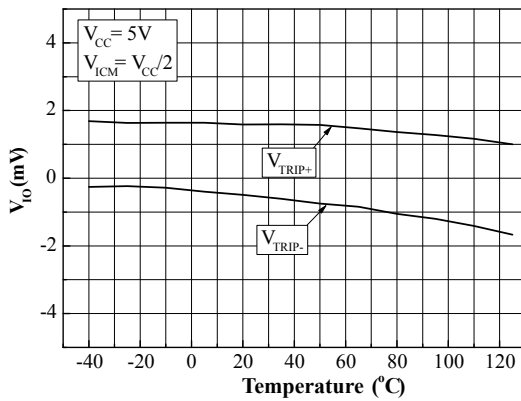
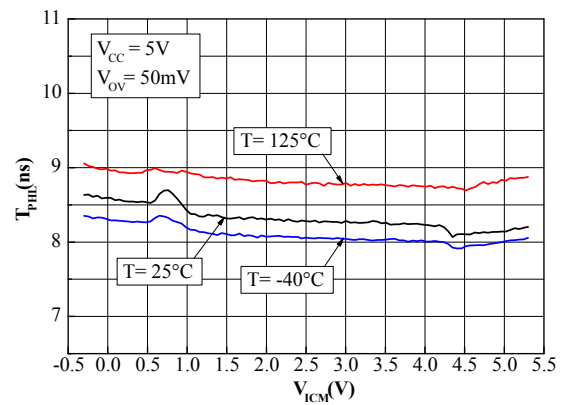
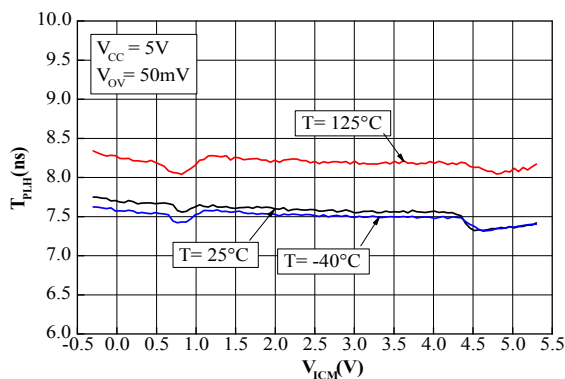
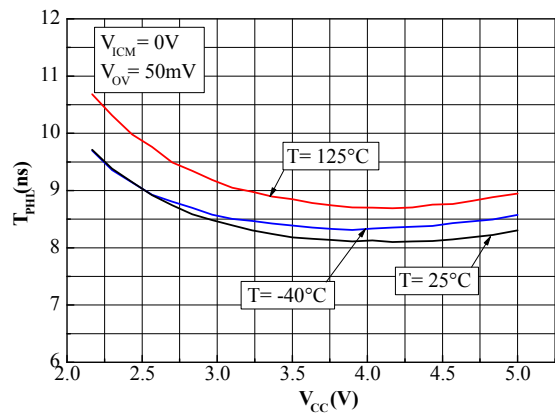
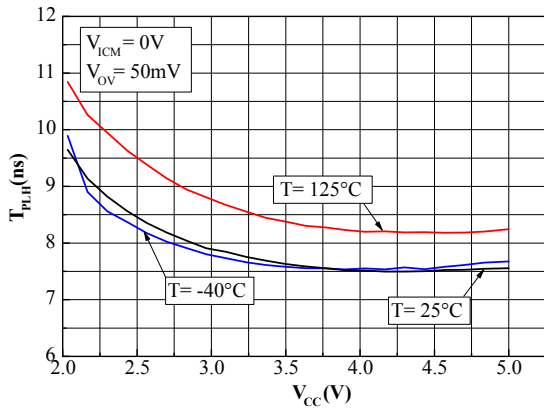
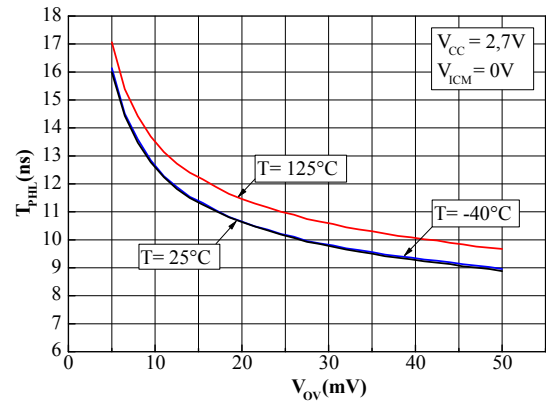
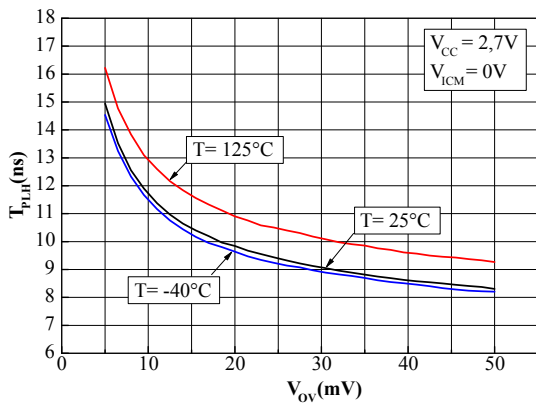
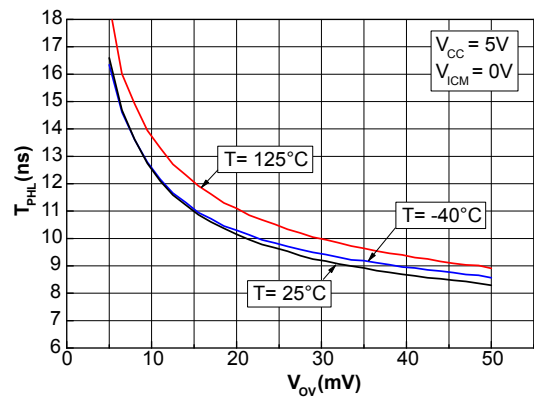
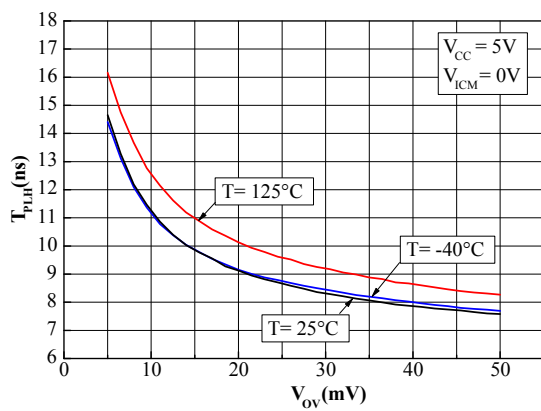
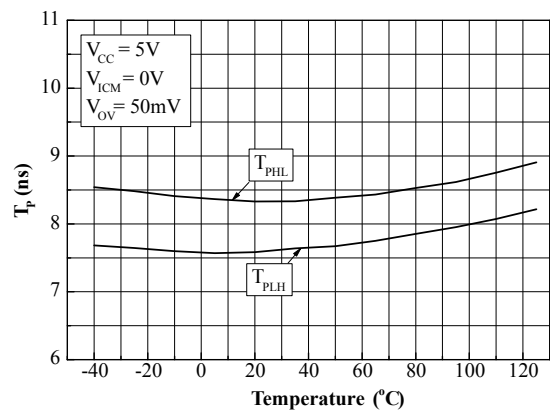
Figure 8. Output voltage drop vs. sourcing current, output high, VCC = 5 V

Figure 9. Input offset voltage vs. common mode voltage

Figure 10. Input offset voltage vs. temperature

Figure 11. Propagation delay vs. common mode voltage with negative transition

Figure 12. Propagation delay vs. common mode voltage with positive transition

Figure 13. Propagation delay vs. power supply voltage with negative transition


Figure 14. Propagation delay vs. power supply voltage with positive transition

Figure 15. Propagation delay vs. overdrive with negative transition, $V_{CC} = 2.7\text{V}$

Figure 16. Propagation delay vs. overdrive with positive transition, $V_{CC} = 2.7\text{V}$

Figure 17. Propagation delay vs. overdrive with negative transition, $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$

Figure 18. Propagation delay vs. overdrive with positive transition, $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$

Figure 19. Propagation delay vs. temperature


5 Application recommendation

When high speed comparators are used, it is strongly recommended to place a capacitor as close as possible to the supply pins. Decoupling has two main advantages for this application: it helps to reduce electromagnetic interference and rejects the ripple that may appear on the output.

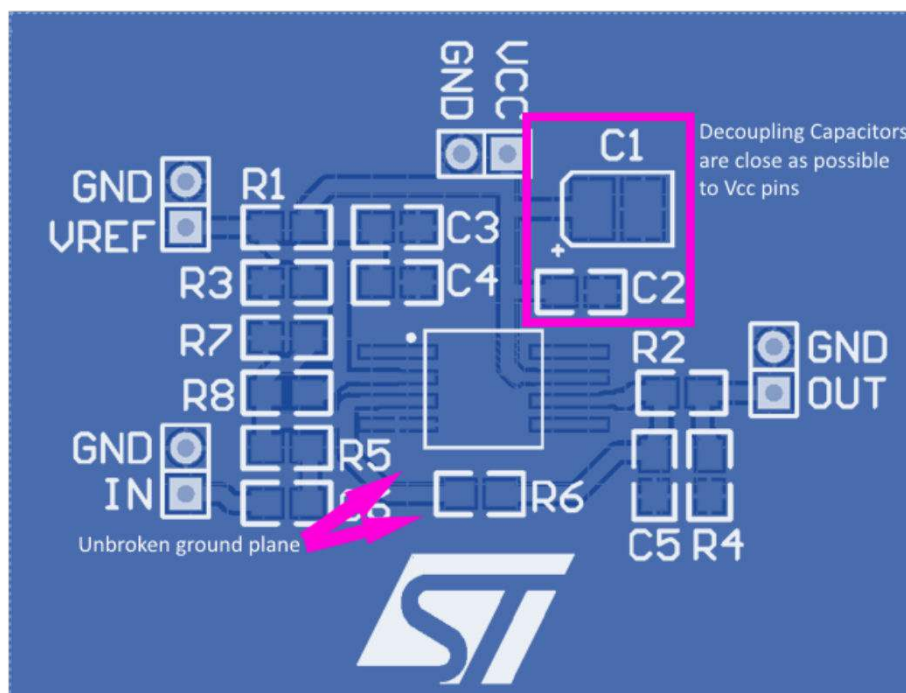
A bypass capacitor combination, composed of 100 nF in addition to 10 nF and 1 nF in parallel is recommended because it eliminates spikes on the supply line better than a single 100 nF capacitor. Each millimeter of the PCB track plays an important role. Bypass capacitors must be placed as close as possible to the comparator supply pin.

The smallest value capacitor should be preferably placed closer to the supply pin.

In addition, important values of input impedance in series with parasitic PCB capacity and input comparator capacity create an additional RC filter. It generates an additional propagation delay.

For high speed signal applications, PCB must be designed with great care taking into consideration low resistive grounding, short tracks and quality SMD capacitors featuring low ESR. Bypass capacitor stores energy and provides a complementary energy tank when spikes occur on the power supply line. If the input signal frequency is far from the resonant frequency, impedance strongly increases and the capacitor loses bypassing capability. Placing different capacitors with different resonant frequencies allows a wide frequency bandwidth to be covered. It is also recommended to implement an unbroken ground plane with low inductance.

Figure 20. High speed layout recommendation



6 Package information

In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in different grades of **ECOPACK** packages, depending on their level of environmental compliance. ECOPACK specifications, grade definitions and product status are available at: www.st.com. ECOPACK is an ST trademark.

6.1 SOT23-5 package information

Figure 21. SOT23-5 package outline

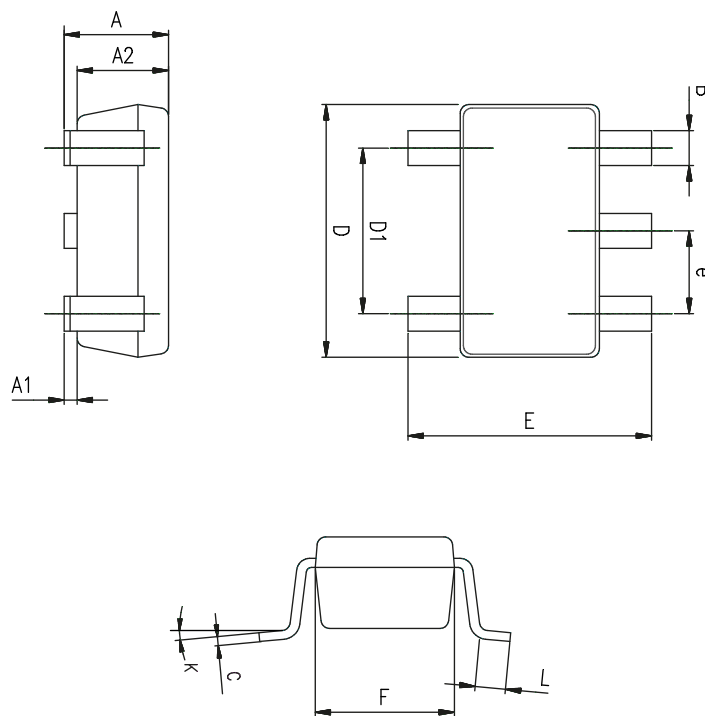
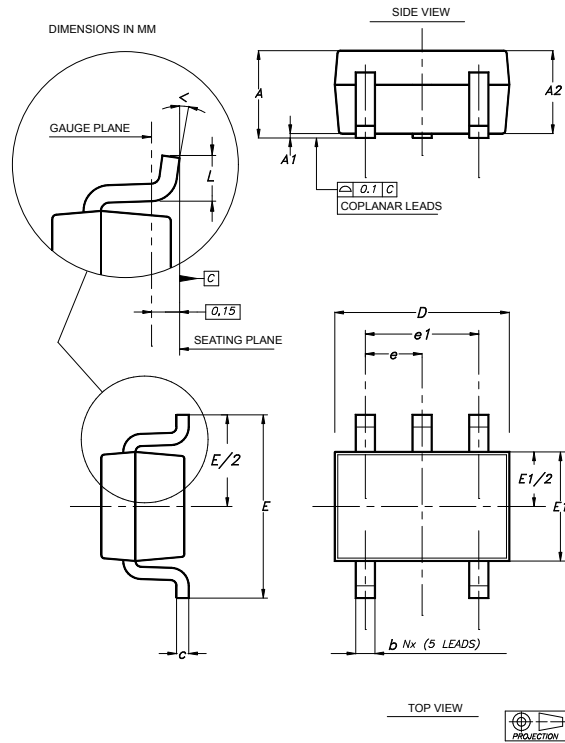


Table 6. SOT23-5 mechanical data

| Ref. | Dimensions | | | | | |
|------|-------------|------|------------|-----------|-------|------------|
| | Millimeters | | | Inches | | |
| | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Min. | Typ. | Max. |
| A | 0.90 | 1.20 | 1.45 | 0.035 | 0.047 | 0.057 |
| A1 | | | 0.15 | | | 0.006 |
| A2 | 0.90 | 1.05 | 1.30 | 0.035 | 0.041 | 0.051 |
| B | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.014 | 0.016 | 0.020 |
| C | 0.09 | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.008 |
| D | 2.80 | 2.90 | 3.00 | 0.110 | 0.114 | 0.118 |
| D1 | | 1.90 | | | 0.075 | |
| e | | 0.95 | | | 0.037 | |
| E | 2.60 | 2.80 | 3.00 | 0.102 | 0.110 | 0.118 |
| F | 1.50 | 1.60 | 1.75 | 0.059 | 0.063 | 0.069 |
| L | 0.10 | 0.35 | 0.60 | 0.004 | 0.014 | 0.024 |
| K | 0 degrees | | 10 degrees | 0 degrees | | 10 degrees |

6.2 SC70-5 (or SOT323-5) package information

Figure 22. SC70-5 (or SOT323-5) package outline

Table 7. SC70-5 (or SOT323-5) mechanical data

| Ref. | Dimensions | | | | | |
|------|-------------|------|------|--------|-------|-------|
| | Millimeters | | | Inches | | |
| | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Min. | Typ. | Max. |
| A | 0.80 | | 1.10 | 0.032 | | 0.043 |
| A1 | | | 0.10 | | | 0.004 |
| A2 | 0.80 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 0.032 | 0.035 | 0.039 |
| b | 0.15 | | 0.30 | 0.006 | | 0.012 |
| c | 0.10 | | 0.22 | 0.004 | | 0.009 |
| D | 1.80 | 2.00 | 2.20 | 0.071 | 0.079 | 0.087 |
| E | 1.80 | 2.10 | 2.40 | 0.071 | 0.083 | 0.094 |
| E1 | 1.15 | 1.25 | 1.35 | 0.045 | 0.049 | 0.053 |
| e | | 0.65 | | | 0.025 | |
| e1 | | 1.30 | | | 0.051 | |
| L | 0.26 | 0.36 | 0.46 | 0.010 | 0.014 | 0.018 |
| < | 0° | | 8° | 0° | | 8° |

6.3 DFN8 2x2 mm package information

Figure 23. DFN8 2x2 mm package outline

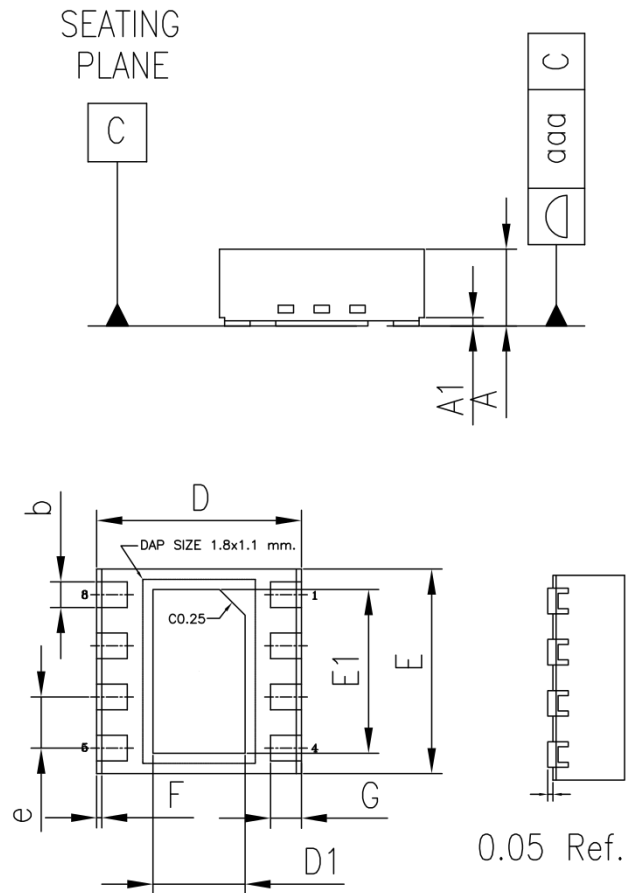


Table 8. DFN8 2x2 mm package mechanical data

| Ref. | Dimensions | | | | | |
|------|-------------|------|------|--------|-------|-------|
| | Millimeters | | | Inches | | |
| | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Min. | Typ. | Max. |
| A | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.80 | 0.027 | 0.029 | 0.031 |
| A1 | | 0.10 | | | 0.003 | |
| b | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.007 | 0.009 | 0.011 |
| D | 1.95 | 2.00 | 2.05 | 0.076 | 0.078 | 0.080 |
| D1 | 0.80 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 0.031 | 0.035 | 0.039 |
| E | 1.95 | 2.00 | 2.05 | 0.076 | 0.078 | 0.080 |
| E1 | 1.50 | 1.60 | 1.70 | 0.059 | 0.062 | 0.066 |
| e | | 0.50 | | | 0.019 | |
| F | | 0.05 | | | 0.001 | |
| G | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.009 | 0.011 | 0.013 |
| aaa | | 0.10 | | | 0.003 | |

7 Ordering information

Table 9. Order codes

| Part number | Temperature range | Package | Packaging | Marking |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------|
| TS3011ILT | -40 °C to 125 °C | SOT23-5 | Tape and reel | K540 |
| TS3011IYLT ⁽¹⁾ | | | | K541 |
| TS3011ICT | | SC70-5 | | K54 |
| TS3011IYCT ⁽¹⁾ | | | | K5N |
| TS3011IYQ3T ⁽¹⁾ | | | | K5N |
| | | DFN8 2x2, wettable flanks | | |

1. Qualified and characterized according to AEC Q100 and Q003 or equivalent, advanced screening according to AEC Q001 and Q 002 or equivalent.

Revision history

Table 10. Document revision history

| Date | Revision | Changes |
|-------------|----------|---|
| 03-Oct-2011 | 1 | Initial release. |
| 18-Feb-2014 | 2 | Updated Table 8: Order codes to add the order code TS3011IYLT. Added: Automotive qualification among the Features in the cover page. |
| 27-May-2016 | 3 | Updated document layout Section 3: "Electrical characteristics": updated unit of "Input offset voltage drift" parameter to $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ (not $\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$). Section 4: "Electrical characteristic curves": X-axes changed to mV (not V) in figures 15, 16, 17, and 18. Table 6: added "K" values for inches Table 7: updated A and A2 min values for inches and added "<" values for inches. |
| 25-Aug-2017 | 4 | Updated cover page image and description. Updated Figure 1: "Pin connections (top view)" and Table 9: "Order codes". Added Section 5.3: "TS3011 DFN package information". |
| 07-Dec-2017 | 5 | Removed package pin connection section. Added Application recommendation. |
| 04-Oct-2021 | 6 | Updated Section Features and Table 1. Absolute maximum ratings. Minor text changes. |
| 24-Jan-2022 | 7 | Added new part number TS3011IYCT in Table 9. Order codes. |
| 24-Jan-2023 | 8 | Updated Applications on the cover page. |

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