

MAX9075/MAX9077

Low-Cost, Ultra-Small, 3µA **Single-Supply Comparators**

General Description

The MAX9075/MAX9077 single/dual comparators are optimized for 3V and 5V single-supply applications. These comparators have a 580ns propagation delay and consume just 3µA per comparator. The combination of low-power, single-supply operation down to 2.1V, and ultra-small footprint makes these devices ideal for all portable applications.

The MAX9075/MAX9077 have a common-mode input voltage range of -0.2V to V_{CC} - 1.2V. Unlike many comparators, there is no differential clamp between the inputs, allowing the differential input voltage range to extend rail-to-rail. All inputs and outputs tolerate a continuous short-circuit fault condition to either rail.

The design of the output stage limits supply-current surges while switching (typical of many other comparators), minimizing power consumption under dynamic conditions. Large internal push-pull output drivers allow rail-to-rail output swing with loads up to 2mA, making these devices ideal for interface with TTL/CMOS logic.

The MAX9075 single comparator is available in 5-pin SC70 and SOT23 packages, while the MAX9077 dual comparator is available in 8-pin SOT23, µMAX®, and SO packages.

Applications

- **Battery-Powered Systems**
- Threshold Detectors/Discriminators

Keyless Entry Systems

- **IR Receivers**
- **Digital Line Receivers**

Pin Configurations



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Features

- ♦ 580ns Propagation Delay from Only 3µA
- 2.1V to 5.5V Single-Supply Operation
- Ground-Sensing Inputs
- Rail-to-Rail Outputs
- No Output Phase Inversion for Overdriven Inputs
- No Differential Clamp Across Inputs
- Available in Ultra-Small Packages 5-Pin SC70 (MAX9075) 8-Pin SOT23 (MAX9077)

Ordering Information

		5	
PART*	TEMP RANGE	PIN- PACKAGE	TOP MARK
MAX9075EXK+T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SC70	AAC+
MAX9075EUK+T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SOT23	ADLX+
MAX9077EKA+T	-40°C to +85°C	8 SOT23	AAAD+
MAX9077EUA+	-40°C to +85°C	8 µMAX	—
MAX9077ESA+	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—
MAX9077MSA/PR2	-55°C to +125°C	8 SO	_

+Denotes a lead(Pb)-free/RoHS-compliant package. *Denotes a package containing lead(Pb). T = Tape and reel.

Typical Operating Circuit



MAX9075/MAX9077

Low-Cost, Ultra-Small, 3µA Single-Supply Comparators

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage
V _{CC} to GND6V
All Other Pins to GND0.3V to (V _{CC} + 0.3V)
Current into Input Pins±20mA
Duration of Output Short-Circuit to GND or V _{CC} Continuous
Continuous Power Dissipation ($T_A = +70^{\circ}C$)
5-Pin SC70 (derate 3.1mW/°C above +70°C)247mW

5-Pin SOT23 (derate 3.1mW/°C above +70°C).......247mW 8-Pin SOT23 (derate 5.2mW/°C above +70°C).......412mW

8-Pin μMAX (derate 4.5mW/°C above +70°C)362mW 8-Pin SO (derate 5.88mW/°C above +70°C)471mW
Operating Temperature Range40°C to +85°C
Military Operating Temperature Range55°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature Range65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)+300°C
Soldering Temperature (reflow)
Lead (Pb)-free+260°C
Containing lead (Pb)+240°C

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$(1/00 - 5)/(1/000 - 0)/(T_0 - T_0)/(1000)$	Thank unloss otherwise noted	Typical values are at T ₄ -	125° C) (Noto 1)
$(V_{CC} = 5V, V_{CM} = 0V, T_A = T_{MIN}$ to	MAX, unless otherwise noted.	Typical values are at TA =	+25 C.) (NOLE I)

SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Vcc	Inferred from PSRR		2.1		5.5	V
ICC	$V_{CC} = 5V$	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$		3	5.2	
		$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			7.5	μΑ
	$V_{CC} = 3V$			2.4		
PSRR	$2.1V \le V_{CC} \le 5.5V$		54	77		dB
V _{CMR}	(Note 2)		0		V _{CC} - 1.2	V
Vos				±1	±8	mV
los				1		nA
Ι _Β	V _{CM} = 0.2V (Note 3)			-5	-20	nA
CIN				3		pF
CMRR	$0V \le V_{CM} \le (V_{CC} - 1.2V)$		60	82		dB
V _{OH}	I _{SOURCE} = 2mA		V _{CC} - 0.4			V
Vol	I _{SINK} = 2mA				0.4	V
t _{PD+}	$C_{LOAD} = 10 pF$, overdrive = 100mV			580		ns
t _{PD-}	$C_{LOAD} = 10 pF$, overdrive = 100mV			250		ns
	C _{LOAD} = 10pF			1.6		ns
	V _{CC} I _{CC} PSRR V _{CMR} V _{OS} I _{OS} I _B C _{IN} CMRR V _{OH} V _{OL} t _{PD+}	$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c } \hline V_{CC} & Inferred from PSRR \\ \hline I_{CC} & V_{CC} = 5V \\ \hline V_{CC} = 3V \\ \hline V_{CMR} & 2.1V \leq V_{CC} \leq 5.5V \\ \hline V_{CMR} & (Note 2) \\ \hline V_{OS} & \\ \hline I_{OS} & \\ \hline V_{CM} = 0.2V (Note 3) \\ \hline C_{IN} & \\ \hline C_{IN} & \\ \hline C_{MRR} & 0V \leq V_{CM} \leq (V_{CC} - 1.2^{tr}) \\ \hline V_{OH} & I_{SOURCE} = 2mA \\ \hline V_{OL} & I_{SINK} = 2mA \\ \hline V_{D+} & C_{LOAD} = 10pF, overdr \\ \hline t_{PD-} & C_{LOAD} = 10pF, overdr \\ \hline \end{tabular}$	VccInferred from PSRRIcc $V_{CC} = 5V$ $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ V_{CC} = 3V $T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}$ VCC = 3V $V_{CC} = 3V$ PSRR $2.1V \le V_{CC} \le 5.5V$ V_{CMR}(Note 2)Vos I_{OS} Ios I_{OS} Ios $OV \le V_{CM} \le (V_{CC} - 1.2V)$ VOHISOURCE = 2mAVOLISINK = 2mAVp_+ $C_{LOAD} = 10pF$, overdrive = 100mVtpp- $C_{LOAD} = 10pF$, overdrive = 100mV	VCCInferred from PSRR2.1ICC $V_{CC} = 5V$ $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ $T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}$ VCC = 3V $T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}$ $V_{CC} = 3V$ PSRR $2.1V \le V_{CC} \le 5.5V$ 54 V_{CMR}(Note 2) 0 Vos $10S$ 0 Ios $1B$ $V_{CM} = 0.2V$ (Note 3)CIN $CMRR$ $0V \le V_{CM} \le (V_{CC} - 1.2V)$ CMRR $0V \le V_{CM} \le (V_{CC} - 1.2V)$ 60 VOHISOURCE = $2mA$ $V_{CC} - 0.4$ VOLISINK = $2mA$ 0.4 VDLISINK = $2mA$ 0.4 Vp_+ $C_{LOAD} = 10pF$, overdrive = $100mV$ tpp- $C_{LOAD} = 10pF$, overdrive = $100mV$	VCCInferred from PSRR2.1ICC $V_{CC} = 5V$ $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ 3VCC = 3V $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} 2.4PSRR $2.1V \le V_{CC} \le 5.5V$ 5477V_{CMR}(Note 2)00Vos ± 1 0Ios11IB $V_{CM} = 0.2V$ (Note 3)-5CIN3-5CIN3CMRR $0V \le V_{CM} \le (V_{CC} - 1.2V)$ 60VOHISOURCE = 2mA $V_{CC} - 0.4$ VOLISINK = 2mA $V_{CC} - 0.4$ tPD+ $C_{LOAD} = 10pF$, overdrive = 100mV580tPD- $C_{LOAD} = 10pF$, overdrive = 100mV250	VCC Inferred from PSRR 2.1 5.5 I_{CC} $V_{CC} = 5V$ $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ 3 5.2 $V_{CC} = 3V$ $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} 7.5 $V_{CC} = 3V$ 2.4 2.4 PSRR $2.1V \le V_{CC} \le 5.5V$ 54 77 V_{CMR} (Note 2) 0 $V_{CC} - 1.2V$ V_{OS} ± 1 ± 8 IOS 1 1 I_B $V_{CM} = 0.2V$ (Note 3) -5 -20 C_{IN} $OV \le V_{CM} \le (V_{CC} - 1.2V)$ 60 82 V_{OH} $I_{SOURCE} = 2mA$ $V_{CC} - 0.4$ 0.4 V_{OL} $I_{SINK} = 2mA$ 0.4 0.4 V_{DL} $I_{SINK} = 2mA$ 0.4 0.4 $V_{PD} +$ $C_{LOAD} = 10pF$, overdrive = 100mV 580 0.4

Note 1: All devices are 100% production tested at $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$. All temperature limits are guaranteed by design.

Note 2: Inferred from CMRR. Either input can be driven to the absolute maximum limit without output inversion, as long as the other input is within the input voltage range.

Note 3: Guaranteed by design.

Typical Operating Characteristics

(V_{CC} = 5V, V_{CM} = 0V, 100mV overdrive, $T_A = +25^{\circ}$ C, unless otherwise noted.)



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Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(V_{CC} = 5V, V_{CM} = 0V, 100mV overdrive, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)



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VIN

V_{OUT}

 V_{IN}

VOUT

65 85

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(V_{CC} = 5V, V_{CM} = 0V, 100mV overdrive, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)



Pin Description

	PIN				
MAX9075		MAX9077		NAME	FUNCTION
SOT23	SC70	µMAX/SO	SOT23		
1	1	—		OUT	Comparator Output
_		1	1	OUTA	Output of Comparator A
2	2	4	2	GND	Ground
3	3	—	_	IN+	Noninverting Comparator Input
_	_	3	4	INA+	Noninverting Input of Comparator A
4	4	—		IN-	Inverting Comparator Input
—	_	2	3	INA-	Inverting Input of Comparator A
5	5	8	8	V _{CC}	Positive Supply Voltage
_	_	5	5	INB+	Noninverting Input of Comparator B
_	_	6	6	INB-	Inverting Input of Comparator B
	—	7	7	OUTB	Output of Comparator B

Detailed Description

The MAX9075/MAX9077 feature a 580ns propagation delay from an ultra-low supply current of only 3μ A per comparator. These devices are capable of single-supply operation in the 2.1V to 5.5V range. Large internal output drivers allow rail-to-rail output swing with up to 2mA loads. Both comparators offer a push-pull output that sinks and sources current.

Comparator Output

The MAX9075/MAX9077 are designed to maintain a low-supply current during repeated transitions by limiting the shoot-through current.

Noise Considerations, Comparator Input

The input common-mode voltage range for these devices extends from 0V to V_{CC} - 1.2V. Unlike many other comparators, the MAX9075/MAX9077 can operate at any differential input voltage within these limits. Input bias current is typically -5nA if the input voltage is between the supply rails.

Although the comparators have a very high gain, useful gain is limited by noise. The comparator has a wideband peak-to-peak noise of approximately 70µV.

Applications Information

Adding Hysteresis

Hysteresis extends the comparator's noise margin by increasing the upper threshold and decreasing the lower threshold. A voltage divider from the output of the comparator sets the trip voltage. Therefore, the trip voltage is related to the output voltage. Set the hysteresis with three resistors using positive feedback, as shown in Figure 1.

The design procedure is as follows:

- 1) Choose R3. The leakage current of IN+ may cause a small error; however, the current through R3 can be approximately 500nA and still maintain accuracy. The added supply current due to the circuit at the trip point is V_{CC}/R3; 10M Ω is a good practical value for R3, as this keeps the current well below the supply current of the chip.
- 2) Choose the hysteresis voltage (V_{HYS}), which is the voltage between the upper and lower thresholds. In this example, choose $V_{HYS} = 50mV$ and assume $V_{REF} = 1.2V$ and $V_{CC} = 5V$.
- 3) Calculate R1 as follows:

 $\mathsf{R1} = \mathsf{R3} \times \mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{HYS}}/\mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{CC}} = 10\mathsf{M}\Omega \times 0.05/5 = 100\mathsf{k}\Omega$

- Choose the threshold voltage for V_{IN} rising (V_{THR}). In this example, choose V_{THR} = 3V.
- 5) Calculate R2 as follows:
- $$\begin{split} R2 &= 1/\{[V_{THR}/(V_{REF} \times R1)] 1/R1 1/R3\} = \\ 1/\{[3 \ / \ (1.2 \times 100 k\Omega)] 1/100 k\Omega 1/10 M\Omega\} = 67.114 k\Omega \end{split}$$
 - A 1% preferred value is $64.9k\Omega$.
- 6) Verify the threshold voltages with these formulas:

VIN rising:

$$V_{THR} = V_{REF} \times R1 (1/R1 + 1/R2 + 1/R3)$$

V_{IN} falling:

 $V_{THF} = V_{THR} - (R1 \times V_{CC})/R3$

7) Check the error due to input bias current (5nA). If the error is too large, reduce R3 and recalculate.

 $V_{TH} = I_B (R1 \times R2 \times R3)/(R1 + R2 + R3) = 0.2mV$

Board Layout and Bypassing

Use 10nF power-supply bypass capacitors. Use 100nF bypass capacitors when supply impedance is high, when supply leads are long, or when excessive noise is expected on the supply lines. Minimize signal trace lengths to reduce stray capacitance. Minimize the capacitive coupling between IN- and OUT. For slow-moving input signals (rise time > 1ms) use a 1nF capacitor between IN+ and IN-.

Chip Information

PROCESS: BiCMOS



Figure 1. Adding Hysteresis



Pin Configurations (continued)

Package Information

For the latest package outline information and land patterns (footprints), go to <u>www.maximintegrated.com/packages</u>. Note that a "+", "#", or "-" in the package code indicates RoHS status only. Package drawings may show a different suffix character, but the drawing pertains to the package regardless of RoHS status.

PACKAGE TYPE	PACKAGE CODE	OUTLINE NO.	LAND PATTERN NO.
5 SC70	X5+1	<u>21-0076</u>	<u>90-0188</u>
5 SOT23	U5+1	<u>21-0057</u>	<u>90-0174</u>
8 SOT23	K8+2	<u>21-0078</u>	<u>90-0176</u>
8 µMAX	U8+1	<u>21-0036</u>	<u>90-0092</u>
8 S0	S8+4	<u>21-0041</u>	<u>90-0096</u>

Revision History

REVISION NUMBER	REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGES CHANGED
0	0/99	Initial release	—
3	1/07	Revised Absolute Maximum Ratings	2
4	12/12	Added MAX9077MSA/PR2 to Ordering Information and updated for lead-free notation. Revised Absolute Maximum Ratings, Electrical Characteristics, and the Noise Considerations, Comparator Input section.	1, 2, 6



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