19-1229; Rev 2; 1/01

Micropower, Low-Voltage, SOT23, Rail-to-Rail I/O Comparators

General Description

The MAX985/MAX986/MAX989/MAX990/MAX993/MAX994 single/dual/quad micropower comparators feature low-voltage operation and Rail-to-Rail® inputs and outputs. Their operating voltage ranges from +2.5V to +5.5V, making them ideal for both 3V and 5V systems. These comparators also operate with ±1.25V to ±2.75V dual supplies. They consume only 11µA of supply current while achieving a 300ns propagation delay.

Input bias current is typically 1.0pA, and input offset voltage is typically 0.5mV. Internal hysteresis ensures clean output switching, even with slow-moving input signals.

The output stage's unique design limits supply-current surges while switching, virtually eliminating the supply glitches typical of many other comparators. The MAX985/MAX989/MAX993 have a push/pull output stage that sinks as well as sources current. Large internal output drivers allow rail-to-rail output swing with loads up to 8mA. The MAX986/MAX990/MAX994 have an open-drain output stage that can be pulled beyond V_{CC} to 6V (max) above V_{EE}. These open-drain versions are ideal for level translators and bipolar to single-ended converters.

The single MAX985/MAX986 are available in tiny 5-pin SC70 packages, while the dual MAX989/MAX990 are available in ultra-small 8-pin SOT23 packages.

Selector Guide

PART	COMPARATORS PER PACKAGE	OUTPUT STAGE
MAX985	1	Push/Pull
MAX986	1	Open-Drain
MAX989	2	Push/Pull
MAX990	2	Open-Drain
MAX993	4	Push/Pull
MAX994	4	Open-Drain

Applications

- Portable/Battery-Powered Systems
- Mobile Communications
- Zero-Crossing Detectors
- Window Comparators
- Level Translators
- Threshold Detectors/Discriminators
- Ground/Supply Sensing Applications
- IR Receivers
- Digital Line Receivers

Features

- ♦ **11µA Quiescent Supply Current**
- ♦ **+2.5V to +5.5V Single-Supply Operation**
- ♦ **Common-Mode Input Voltage Range Extends 250mV Beyond the Rails**
- ♦ **300ns Propagation Delay**
- ♦ **Push/Pull Output Stage Sinks and Sources 8mA Current (MAX985/MAX989/MAX993)**
- ♦ **Open-Drain Output Voltage Extends Beyond V_{CC} (MAX986/MAX990/MAX994)**
- ♦ **Unique Output Stage Reduces Output Switching Current, Minimizing Overall Power Consumption**
- ♦ **80µA Supply Current at 1MHz Switching Frequency**
- ♦ **No Phase Reversal for Overdriven Inputs**
- ♦ **Available in Space-Saving Packages:**
  - **SOT23 (MAX985/MAX986/MAX989/990)**
  - **µMAX (MAX989/MAX990)**

Ordering Information

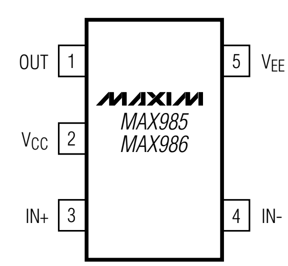
PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE	TOP MARK
MAX985EXK-T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SC70-5	ABK
MAX985EUK-T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SOT23-5	ABYZ
MAX985ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—

Ordering Information continued at end of data sheet.

Typical Application Circuit appears at end of data sheet.

Pin Configurations

TOP VIEW



SOT23/SC70

Pin Configurations continued at end of data sheet.

Rail-to-Rail is a registered trademark of Nippon Motorola Ltd.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage (V_{CC} to V_{EE}) 6V
IN_-, IN_+ to V_{EE} ....-0.3V to (V_{CC} + 0.3V)
OUT_ to V_{EE}
  MAX985/MAX989/MAX993 ....-0.3V to (V_{CC} + 0.3V)
  MAX986/MAX990/MAX994....................................-0.3V to 6V
OUT_ Short-Circuit Duration to V_{EE} or V_{CC} 10s
Continuous Power Dissipation (T_A = +70°C)
  5-Pin SC70 (derate 3.1mW/°C above +70°C)...............247mW
  5-Pin SOT23 (derate 7.10mW/°C above +70°C)...........571mW
  8-Pin SOT23 (derate 9.1mW/°C above +70°C).............727mW
  8-Pin SO (derate 5.88mW/°C above +70°C).................471mW
  8-Pin µMAX (derate 4.5mW/°C above +70°C) 362mW
  14-Pin TSSOP (derate 9.1mW/°C above +70°C) 727mW
  14-Pin SO (derate 8.33mW/°C above +70°C)...............667mW
Operating Temperature Range ....-40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range ....-65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s) ....+300°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

(V_{CC} = +2.7V to +5.5V, V_{EE} = 0V, V_{CM} = 0V, T_A = -40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	Inferred from PSRR test		2.5		5.5	V
Supply Current per Comparator	I_{CC}	V_{CC} = 5V	T_A = +25°C		12	20	µA
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C			24	
		V_{CC} = 2.7V	T_A = +25°C		11	20	
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C			24	
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	2.5V ≤ V_{CC} ≤ 5.5V		55	80		dB
Common-Mode Voltage Range (Note 2)	V_{CMR}	T_A = +25°C		V_{EE} - 0.25		V_{CC} + 0.25	V
		T_A = -40°C to +85°C		V_{EE}		V_{CC}	
Input Offset Voltage (Note 3)	V_{OS}	Full common-mode range	T_A = +25°C		±0.5	±5	mV
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C			±7	
Input Hysteresis	V_{HYST}				±3		mV
Input Bias Current (Note 4)	I_B				0.001	10	nA
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}				0.5		pA
Input Capacitance	C_{IN}				1.0		pF
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR			52	80		dB
Output Leakage Current (MAX986/MAX990/ MAX994 only)	I_{LEAK}	V_{OUT} = high				1.0	µA
Output Short-Circuit Current	I_{SC}	Sourcing or sinking, V_{OUT} = V_{EE} or V_{CC}	V_{CC} = 5V		95		mA
			V_{CC} = 2.7V		35		
OUT Output Voltage Low	V_{OL}	V_{CC} = 5V, I_{SINK} = 8mA	T_A = +25°C		0.2	0.4	V
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C			0.55	
		V_{CC} = 2.7V, I_{SINK} = 3.5mA	T_A = +25°C		0.15	0.3	
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C			0.4	
OUT Output Voltage High (MAX985/MAX989/ MAX993 only)	V_{OH}	V_{CC} = 5V, I_{SOURCE} = 8mA	T_A = +25°C	4.6	4.85		V
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C	4.45			
		V_{CC} = 2.7V, I_{SOURCE} = 3.5mA	T_A = +25°C	2.4	2.55		
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C	2.3			

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(V_{CC} = +2.7V to +5.5V, V_{EE} = 0V, V_{CM} = 0V, T_A = -40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
OUT Rise Time (MAX985/MAX989/ MAX993 only)	t_{RISE}	V_{CC} = 5.0V		C_L = 15pF		40		ns
				C_L = 50pF		50		
				C_L = 200pF		80		
OUT Fall Time	t_{FALL}	V_{CC} = 5.0V		C_L = 15pF		40		ns
				C_L = 50pF		50		
				C_L = 200pF		80		
Propagation Delay	t_{PD-}	C_L = 15pF	MAX985/MAX989/ MAX993 only	10mV overdrive		450		ns
				100mV overdrive		300		
			MAX986/MAX990/ MAX994 only, $R_{PULL-UP}$ = 5.1kΩ	10mV overdrive		450		
				100mV overdrive		300		
	t_{PD+}	MAX985/MAX989/ MAX993 only, C_L = 15pF		10mV overdrive		450		
				100mV overdrive		300		
Power-Up Time	t_{PU}					20		µs

Note 1: All device specifications are 100% production tested at T_A = +25°C. Limits over the extended temperature range are guaranteed by design, not production tested.
Note 2: Inferred from the V_{OS} test. Either or both inputs can be driven 0.3V beyond either supply rail without output phase reversal.
Note 3: V_{OS} is defined as the center of the hysteresis band at the input.
Note 4: I_B is defined as the average of the two input bias currents (I_{B-}, I_{B+}).

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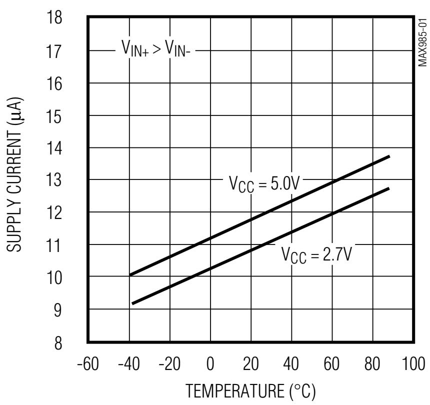
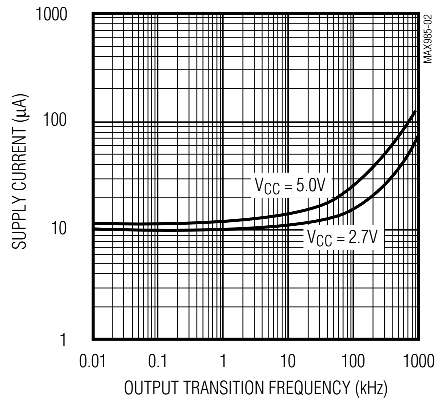
Typical Operating Characteristics

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

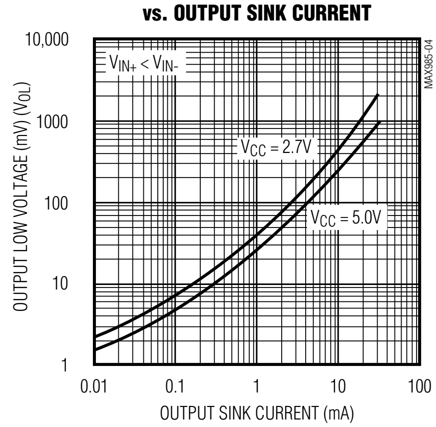
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE



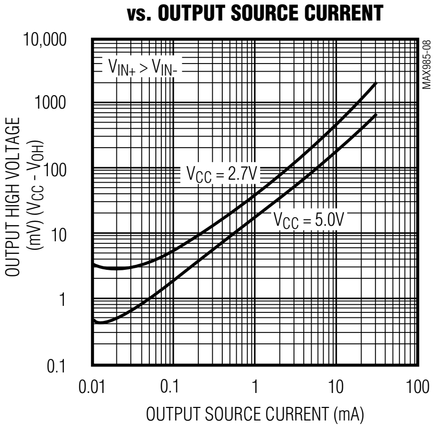
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. OUTPUT TRANSITION FREQUENCY



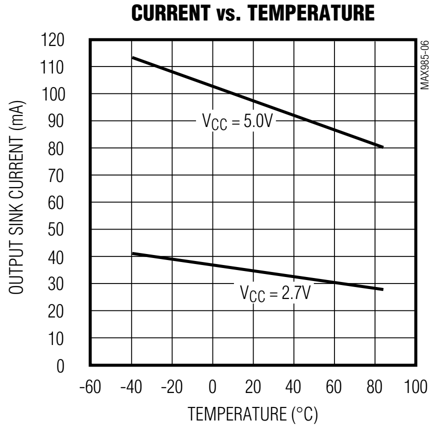
OUTPUT LOW VOLTAGE vs. OUTPUT SINK CURRENT



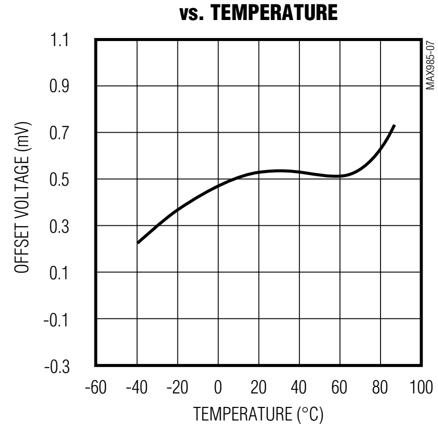
OUTPUT HIGH VOLTAGE vs. OUTPUT SOURCE CURRENT



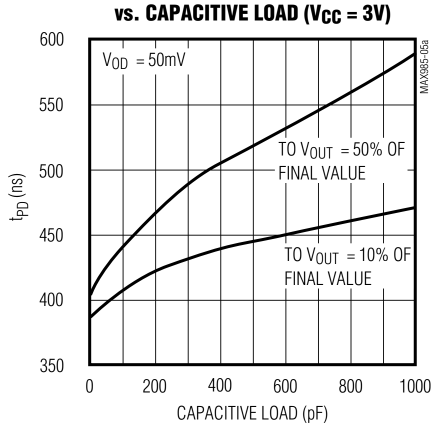
OUTPUT SHORT-CIRCUIT CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE



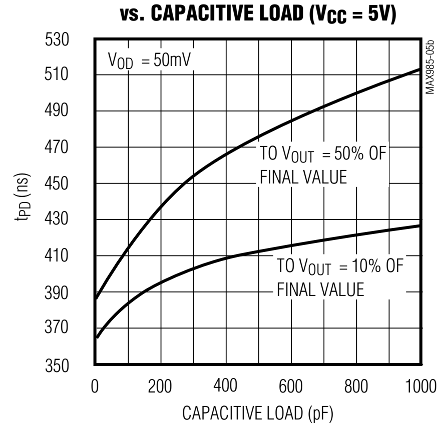
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE



PROPAGATION DELAY vs. CAPACITIVE LOAD (V_{CC} = 3V)



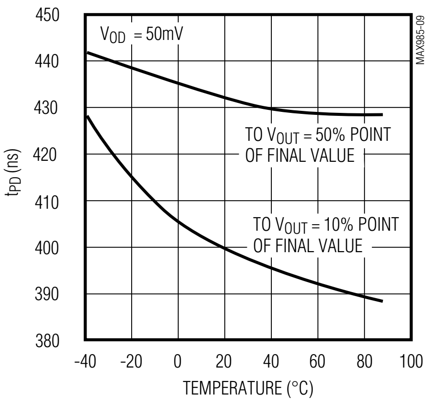
PROPAGATION DELAY vs. CAPACITIVE LOAD (V_{CC} = 5V)



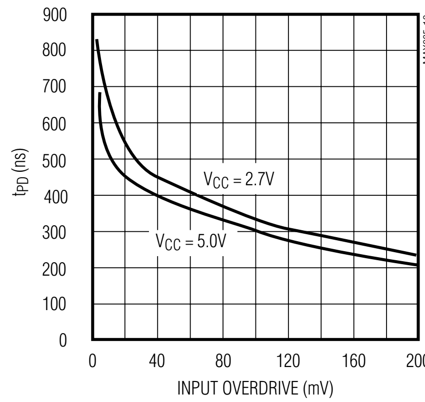
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

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

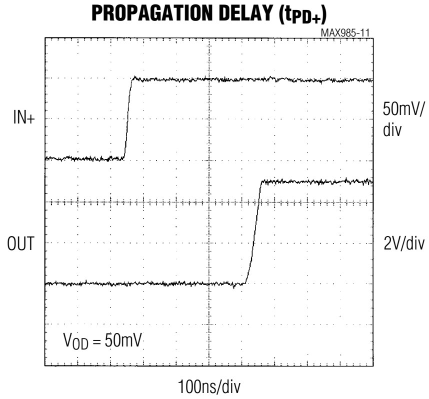
PROPAGATION DELAY vs. TEMPERATURE



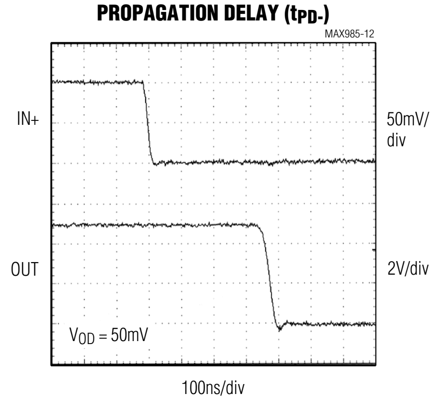
PROPAGATION DELAY vs. INPUT OVERDRIVE



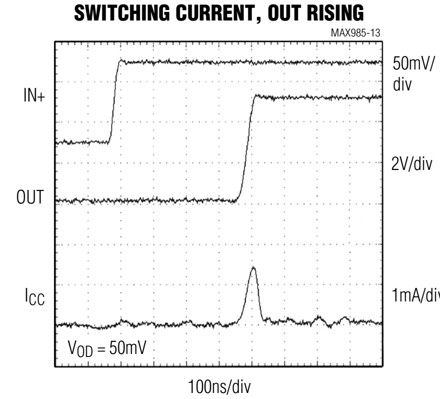
MAX985/MAX989/MAX993 PROPAGATION DELAY (t_{PD+})



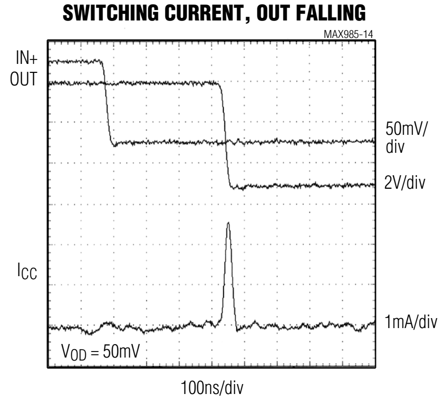
PROPAGATION DELAY (t_{PD-})



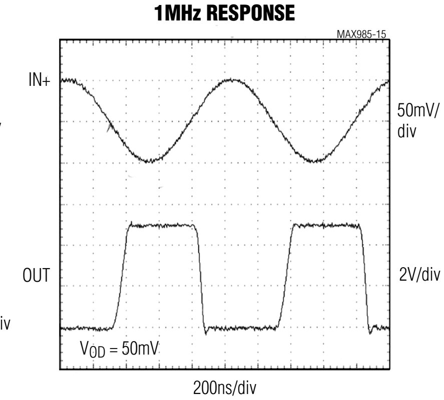
MAX985/MAX989/MAX993 SWITCHING CURRENT, OUT RISING



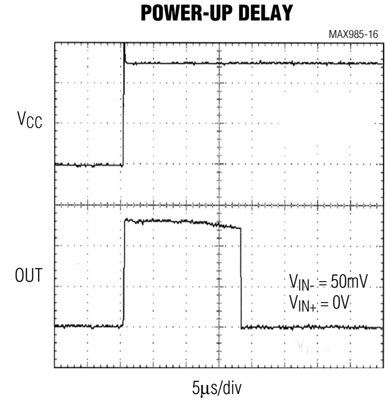
SWITCHING CURRENT, OUT FALLING



1MHz RESPONSE



POWER-UP DELAY



Micropower, Low-Voltage, SOT23, Rail-to-Rail I/O Comparators

Pin Description

PIN				NAME	FUNCTION
MAX985 MAX986		MAX989 MAX990	MAX993 MAX994		
SOT23/ SC70	SO	SO/μMAX/ SOT23	SO/ TSSOP		
1	6	—	—	OUT	Comparator Output
2	7	8	4	V_{CC}	Positive Supply Voltage
3	3	—	—	IN+	Comparator Noninverting Input
4	2	—	—	IN-	Comparator Inverting Input
5	4	4	11	V_{EE}	Negative Supply Voltage
—	—	1	1	OUTA	Comparator A Output
—	—	2	2	INA-	Comparator A Inverting Input
—	—	3	3	INA+	Comparator A Noninverting Input
—	—	5	5	INB+	Comparator B Noninverting Input
—	—	6	6	INB-	Comparator B Inverting Input
—	—	7	7	OUTB	Comparator B Output
—	—	—	8	OUTC	Comparator C Output
—	—	—	9	INC-	Comparator C Inverting Input
—	—	—	10	INC+	Comparator C Noninverting Input
—	—	—	12	IND+	Comparator D Noninverting Input
—	—	—	13	IND-	Comparator D Inverting Input
—	—	—	14	OUTD	Comparator D Output
—	1, 5, 8	—	—	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected.

Detailed Description

The MAX985/MAX986/MAX989/MAX990/MAX993/MAX994 are single/dual/quad low-power, low-voltage comparators. They have an operating supply voltage range between +2.5V and +5.5V and consume only 11µA. Their common-mode input voltage range extends 0.25V beyond each rail. Internal hysteresis ensures clean output switching, even with slow-moving input signals. Large internal output drivers allow rail-to-rail output swing with up to 8mA loads.

The output stage employs a unique design that minimizes supply-current surges while switching, virtually eliminating the supply glitches typical of many other comparators. The MAX985/MAX989/MAX993 have a push/pull output structure that sinks as well as sources current. The MAX986/MAX990/MAX994 have an open-drain output stage that can be pulled beyond V_{CC} to an absolute maximum of 6V above V_{EE}.

Input Stage Circuitry

The devices' input common-mode range extends from -0.25V to (V_{CC} + 0.25V). These comparators may operate at any differential input voltage within these limits. Input bias current is typically 1.0pA if the input voltage is between the supply rails. Comparator inputs are protected from overvoltage by internal body diodes connected to the supply rails. As the input voltage exceeds the supply rails, these body diodes become forward biased and begin to conduct. Consequently, bias currents increase exponentially as the input voltage exceeds the supply rails.

Output Stage Circuitry

These comparators contain a unique output stage capable of rail-to-rail operation with up to 8mA loads. Many comparators consume orders of magnitude more current during switching than during steady-state operation. However, with this family of comparators, the supply-current change during an output transition is extremely small. The *Typical Operating Characteristics* graph Supply Current vs. Output Transition Frequency shows the minimal supply-current increase as the output switching frequency approaches 1MHz. This characteristic eliminates the need for power-supply filter capacitors to reduce glitches created by comparator switching currents. Another advantage realized in high-speed, battery-powered applications is a substantial increase in battery life.

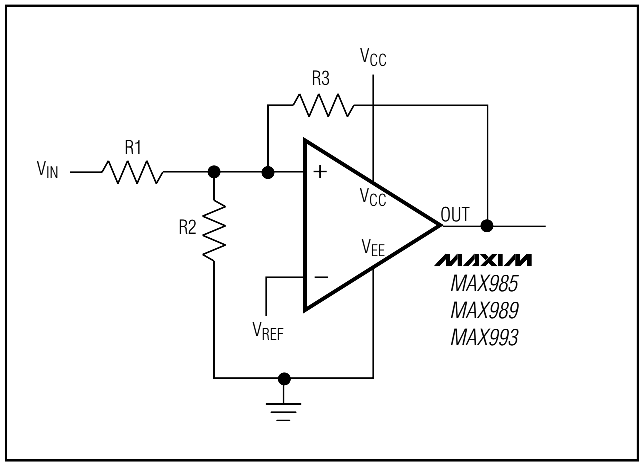


Figure1. Additional Hysteresis (MAX985/MAX989/MAX993)

Applications Information

Additional Hysteresis

MAX985/MAX989/MAX993

The MAX985/MAX989/MAX993 have ±3mV internal hysteresis. Additional hysteresis can be generated with three resistors using positive feedback (Figure 1). Unfortunately, this method also slows hysteresis response time. Use the following procedure to calculate resistor values for the MAX985/MAX989/MAX993.

1) Select R3. Leakage current at IN is under 10nA, so the current through R3 should be at least 1µA to minimize errors caused by leakage current. The current through R3 at the trip point is (V_{REF} - V_{OUT}) / R3. Considering the two possible output states in solving for R3 yields two formulas: R3 = V_{REF} / 1µA or R3 = (V_{REF} - V_{CC}) / 1µA. Use the smaller of the two resulting resistor values. For example, if V_{REF} = 1.2V and V_{CC} = 5V, then the two R3 resistor values are 1.2MΩ and 3.8MΩ. Choose a 1.2MΩ standard value for R3.
2) Choose the hysteresis band required (V_{HB}). For this example, choose 50mV.
3) Calculate R1 according to the following equation:

$$R1 = R3 \times (V_{HB} / V_{CC})$$

For this example, insert the values R1 = 1.2MΩ x (50mV / 5V) = 12kΩ.

4) Choose the trip point for V_{IN} rising (V_{THR}; V_{THF} is the trip point for V_{IN} falling). This is the threshold voltage at which the comparator switches its output from low to high as V_{IN} rises above the trip point. For this example, choose 3V.

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5) Calculate R2 as follows. For this example, choose an 8.2kΩ standard value:

$$R2 = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{V_{THR}}{V_{REF} \times R1}\right) - \frac{1}{R1} - \frac{1}{R3}}$$

$$R2 = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{3.0V}{1.2 \times 12k\Omega}\right) - \frac{1}{12k\Omega} - \frac{1}{2.2M\Omega}} = 8.03k\Omega$$

6) Verify trip voltages and hysteresis as follows:

$$V_{IN} \text{ rising: } V_{THR} = V_{REF} \times R1 \times \left(\frac{1}{R1} + \frac{1}{R2} + \frac{1}{R3}\right)$$

$$V_{IN} \text{ falling: } V_{THF} = V_{THR} - \left(\frac{R1 \times V_{CC}}{R3}\right)$$

$$\text{Hysteresis} = V_{THR} - V_{THF}$$

MAX986/MAX990/MAX994

The MAX986/MAX990/MAX994 have ±3mV internal hysteresis. They have open-drain outputs and require an external pull-up resistor (Figure 2). Additional hysteresis can be generated using positive feedback, but the formulas differ slightly from those of the MAX985/MAX989/MAX993.

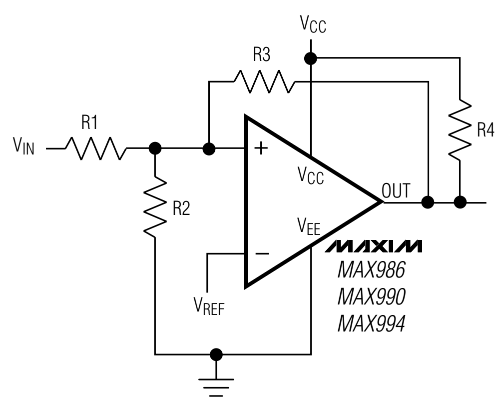


Figure 2. Additional Hysteresis (MAX986/MAX990/MAX994)

Use the following procedure to calculate resistor values:

1) Select R3 according to the formulas R3 = V_{REF} / 500µA or R3 = (V_{REF} - V_{CC}) / 500µA - R4. Use the smaller of the two resulting resistor values.
2) Choose the hysteresis band required (V_{HB}). For this example, choose 50mV.
3) Calculate R1 according to the following equation:

$$R1 = (R3 + R4) \times (V_{HB} / V_{CC})$$

4) Choose the trip point for V_{IN} rising (V_{THR}; V_{THF} is the trip point for V_{IN} falling). This is the threshold voltage at which the comparator switches its output from low to high as V_{IN} rises above the trip point.
5) Calculate R2 as follows:

$$R2 = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{V_{THR}}{V_{REF} \times R1}\right) - \frac{1}{R1} - \frac{1}{R3 + R4}}$$

6) Verify trip voltages and hysteresis as follows:

$$V_{IN} \text{ rising: } V_{THR} = V_{REF} \times R1 \times \left(\frac{1}{R1} + \frac{1}{R2} + \frac{1}{R3 + R4}\right)$$

$$V_{IN} \text{ falling: } V_{THF} = V_{THR} - \left(\frac{R1 \times V_{CC}}{R3 + R4}\right)$$

$$\text{Hysteresis} = V_{THR} - V_{THF}$$

Board Layout and Bypassing

Power-supply bypass capacitors are not typically needed, but 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.

Zero-Crossing Detector

Figure 3 shows a zero-crossing detector application. The MAX985's inverting input is connected to ground, and its noninverting input is connected to a 100mVp-p signal source. As the signal at the noninverting input crosses 0V, the comparator's output changes state.

Logic-Level Translator

Figure 4 shows an application that converts 5V logic levels to 3V logic levels. The MAX986 is powered by the +5V supply voltage, and the pull-up resistor for the MAX986's open-drain output is connected to the +3V supply voltage. This configuration allows the full 5V logic swing without creating overvoltage on the 3V logic inputs. For 3V to 5V logic-level translation, simply connect the +3V supply to V_{CC} and the +5V supply to the pull-up resistor.

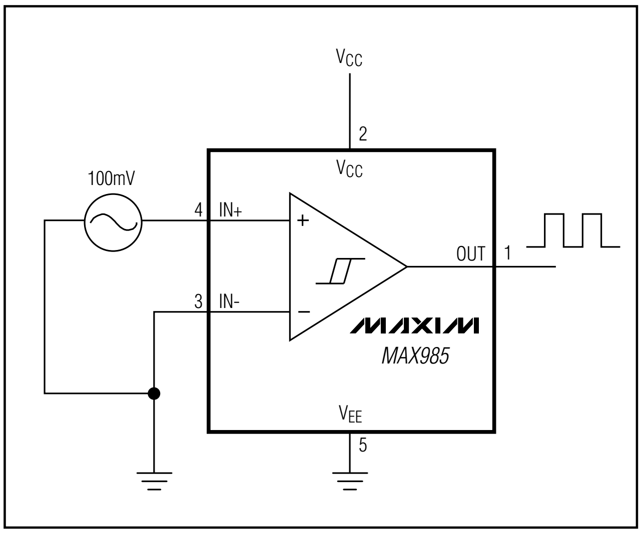


Figure 3. Zero-Crossing Detector

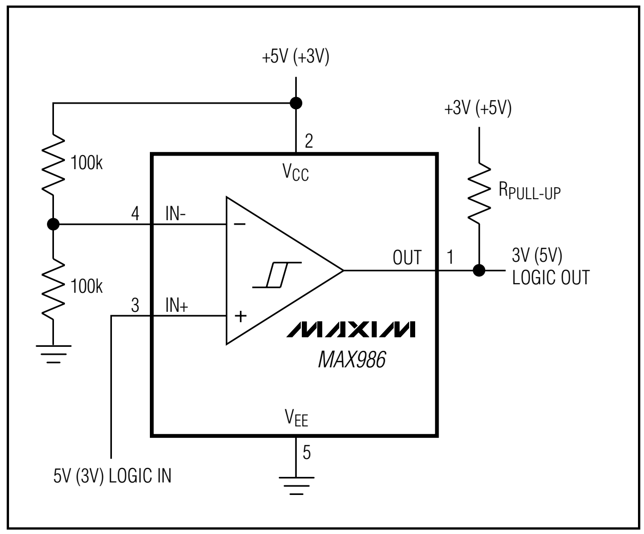
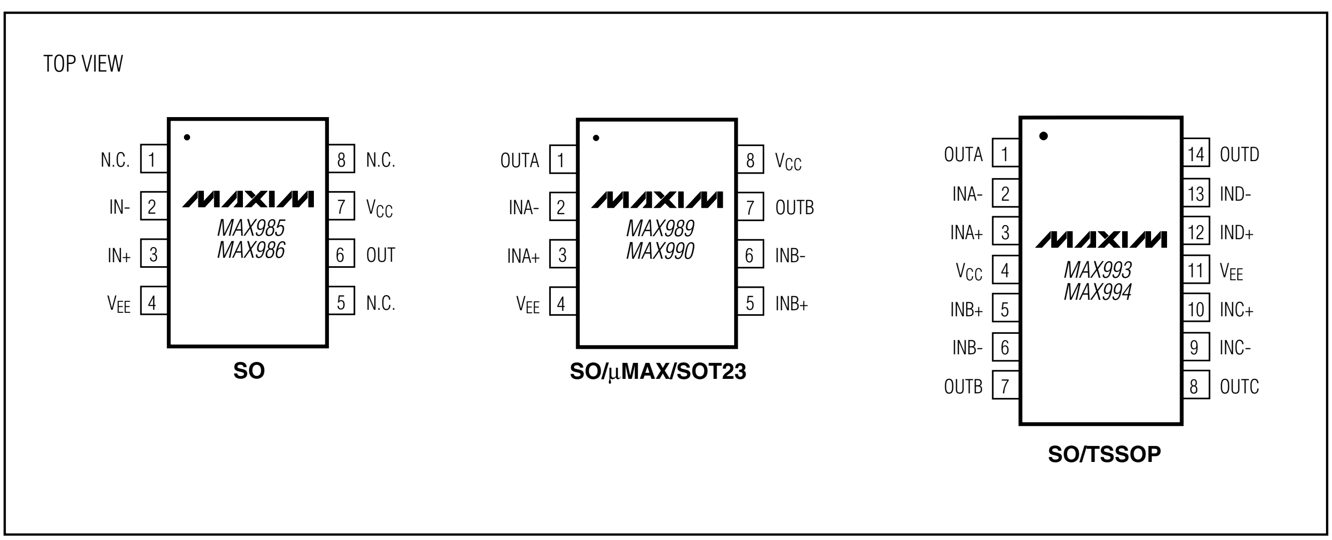


Figure 4. Logic-Level Translator

Pin Configurations (continued)



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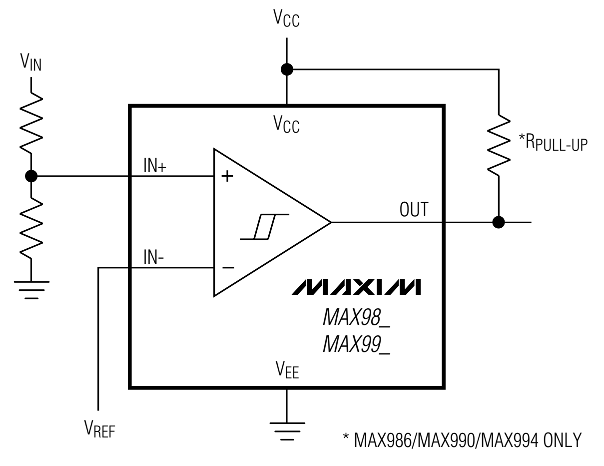
Typical Application Circuit



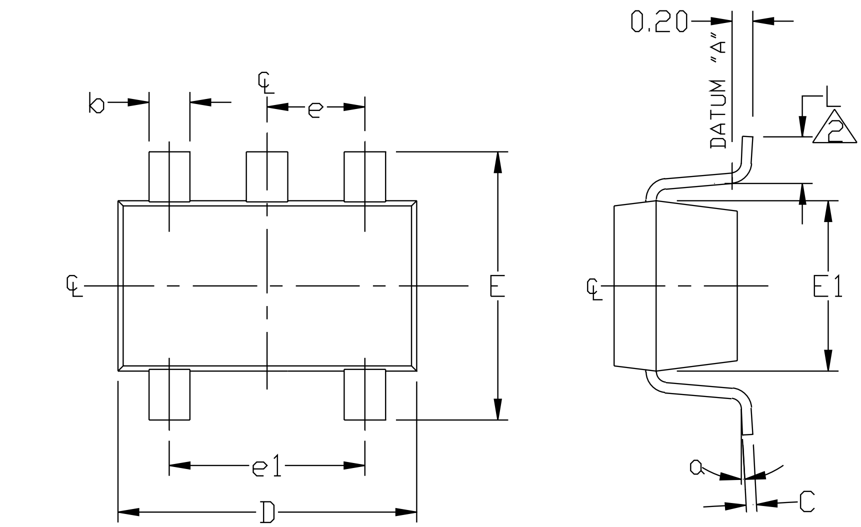
THRESHOLD DETECTOR

Ordering Information (continued)

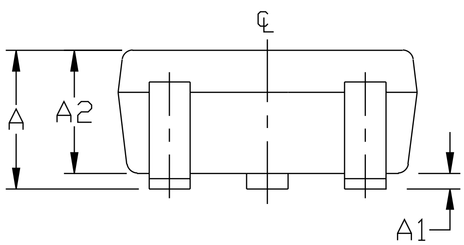
PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE	TOP MARK
MAX986EXK-T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SC70-5	ABL
MAX986EUK-T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SOT23-5	ABZA
MAX986ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—
MAX989EKA-T	-40°C to +85°C	8 SOT23-8	AADZ
MAX989EUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 µMAX	—
MAX989ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—
MAX990EKA-T	-40°C to +85°C	8 SOT23-8	AAEA
MAX990EUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 µMAX	—
MAX990ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—
MAX993EUD	-40°C to +85°C	14 TSSOP	—
MAX993ESD	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO	—
MAX994EUD	-40°C to +85°C	14 TSSOP	—
MAX994ESD	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO	—

Package Information

SOT5L.EPS



SYMBOL	MIN	MAX
A	0.90	1.45
A1	0.00	0.15
A2	0.90	1.30
b	0.35	0.50
C	0.08	0.20
D	2.80	3.00
E	2.60	3.00
E1	1.50	1.75
L	0.35	0.55
e	0.95 REF	
e1	1.90 REF	
a	0°	10°



NOTE:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
2. FOOT LENGTH MEASURED AT INTERCEPT POINT BETWEEN DATUM A & LEAD SURFACE.
3. PACKAGE OUTLINE EXCLUSIVE OF MOLD FLASH & METAL BURR.
4. PACKAGE OUTLINE INCLUSIVE OF SOLDER PLATING.

MAXIM

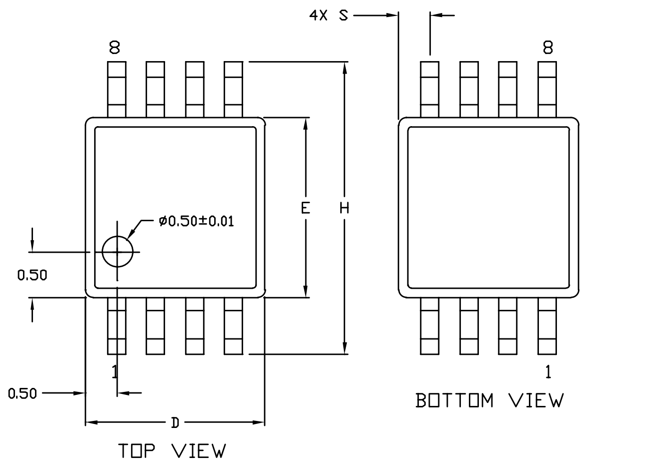
PROPRIETARY INFORMATION

TITLE: PACKAGE OUTLINE, SOT23, 5L

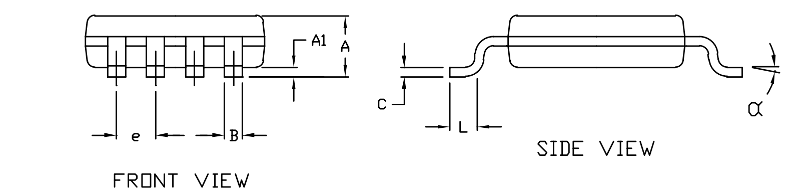
APPROVAL	DOCUMENT CONTROL NO.	REV	
	21-0057	B	1/1

Package Information (continued)

8LUMAXD.EPS



	INCHES		MILLIMETERS		JEDEC INCHES		JEDEC MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.037	0.043	0.94	1.10	---	0.043	---	1.10
A1	0.002	0.006	0.05	0.15	0.002	0.006	0.05	0.15
B	0.010	0.014	0.25	0.36	0.010	0.016	0.25	0.40
C	0.005	0.007	0.13	0.18	0.005	0.009	0.13	0.23
D	0.116	0.120	2.95	3.05	0.114	0.122	2.9	3.1
e	0.0256 BSC		0.65 BSC		0.0256 BSC		0.64 BSC	
E	0.116	0.120	2.95	3.05	0.114	0.122	2.9	3.1
H	0.188	0.198	4.78	5.03	0.193 BSC		4.9 BSC	
L	0.016	0.026	0.41	0.66	0.016	0.027	0.40	0.70
α	0°	6°	0°	6°	0°	6°	0°	6°
S	0.0207 BSC		0.5250 BSC					



NOTES:
1. D&E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH.
2. MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS NOT TO EXCEED 0.15MM (.006").
3. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.
4. MEETS JEDEC MO-187.

PROPRIETARY INFORMATION

TITLE: PACKAGE OUTLINE, 8L uMAX

APPROVAL	DOCUMENT CONTROL NO.	REV	
	21-0036	I	1/1