

General Description

The MAX9021/MAX9022/MAX9024 single/dual/quad comparators are optimized for low-power consumption while still providing a fast output response. They are designed for single-supply applications from 2.5V to 5.5V, but can also operate from dual supplies. These comparators have a 3µs propagation delay and consume 2.8µA of supply current per comparator over the -40°C to +125°C operating temperature range. The combination of low-power, single-supply operation down to 2.5V, and ultra-small footprint makes these devices ideal for portable applications.

The MAX9021/MAX9022/MAX9024 have 4mV of built-in hysteresis to provide noise immunity and prevent oscillations even with a slow-moving input signal. The input common-mode range extends from the negative supply to within 1.1V of the positive supply. The design of the comparator-output stage substantially reduces switching current during output transitions, eliminating power-supply glitches.

The MAX9021 single comparator is available in tiny 5-pin SC70 and SOT23 packages. The MAX9022 dual comparator is available in 8-pin SOT23, μ MAX®, and SO packages, and the MAX9024 quad comparator is available in 14-pin TSSOP and SO packages.

Applications

Battery-Powered Portable Systems Mobile Communications Sensor-Signal Detection Photodiode Preamps Digital Line Receivers Keyless Entry Systems Threshold Detectors/ Discriminators

Features

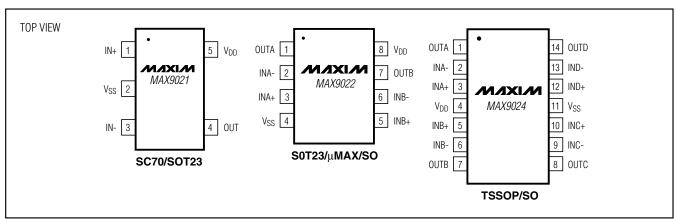
- ♦ Low-Cost Solution Available in Space-Saving SC70 Packages (Half the Size of SOT23)
- ♦ Low 2.8µA Supply Current
- ♦ 3µs Propagation Delay
- ♦ Internal 4mV Comparator Hysteresis
- ♦ Comparator Output Swings Rail-to-Rail
- ♦ 2.5 to 5.5V Single-Supply Voltage Range
- ♦ No Phase Reversal for Overdriven Inputs
- ♦ Space-Saving Packages 5-Pin SC70 (MAX9021) 8-Pin SOT23 (MAX9022) 8-Pin μMAX (MAX9022) 14-Pin TSSOP (MAX9024)

Ordering Information

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN- PACKAGE	PKG CODE
MAX9021AXK-T	-40°C to +125°C	5 SC70-5	X5-1
MAX9021AUK-T	-40°C to +125°C	5 SOT23-5	U5-1
MAX9022 AKA-T	-40°C to +125°C	8 SOT23-8	K8-5
MAX9022AUA	-40°C to +125°C	8 µMAX	U8-1
MAX9022ASA	-40°C to +125°C	8 SO	S8-2
MAX9024AUD	-40°C to +125°C	14 TSSOP	U14-1
MAX9024ASD	-40°C to +125°C	14 SO	S14-2

Typical Application Circuit appears at end of data sheet.

Pin Configurations



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For pricing, delivery, and ordering information, please contact Maxim/Dallas Direct! at 1-888-629-4642, or visit Maxim's website at www.maxim-ic.com.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

	_		
Supply Voltage (V _{DD}	to V _{SS})		0.3V to +6V
Voltage Inputs (IN+,	IN- to V _{SS})	0.3V to ($V_{DD} + 0.3V$
Differential Input Volta	age (IN+ to IN-)		6.6V
Current into Input Pin	S		±20mA
Output Short-Circuit I	Duration	2s to Either	V _{DD} or V _{SS}
Current into Any Pin.			20mA
Continuous Power Di	ssipation $(T_A = $	+70°C)	
5-Pin SC70 (derate			
5-Pin SOT23 (derat	e 7.1mW/°C abo	ove +70°C)	571mW
8-Pin SOT23 (derat	e 9.1mW/°C abo	ove +70°C)	727mW

8-Pin µMAX (derate 4.5mW/°C above +70°C	C)362mW
8-Pin SO (derate 5.88mW/°C above +70°C))471mW
14-Pin TSSOP (derate 9.1mW/°C above +7	0°C)727mW
14-Pin SO (derate 8.3mW/°C above +70	667mW
Operating Temperature Range	
Automotive Application	40°C to +125°C
Junction Temperature	+150°C
Storage Temperature Range	
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

 $(V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0, V_{CM} = 0, T_A = -40$ °C to +125°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = +25$ °C.) (Note 1)

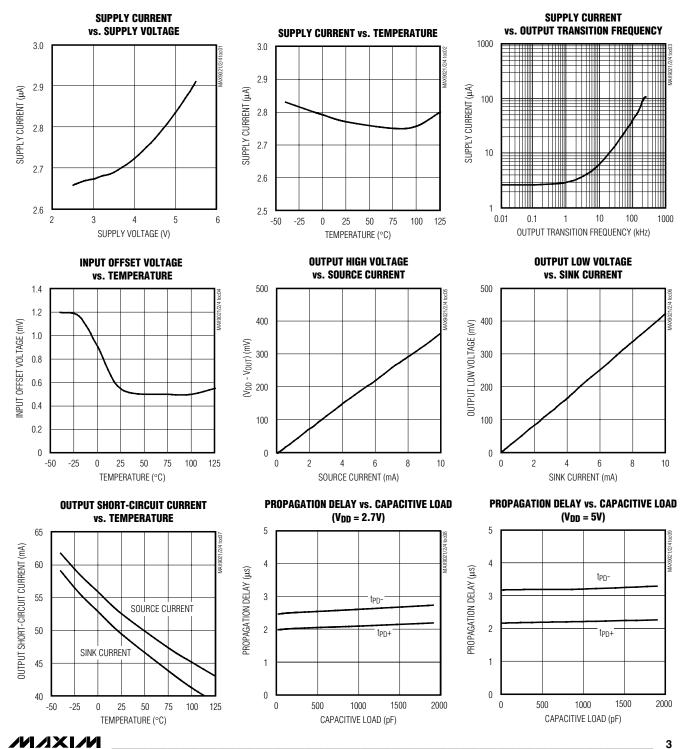
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
Operating Voltage Range	V_{DD}	Guaranteed by PSRR test		2.5		5.5	V	
Supply Current Per Comparator	I _{DD}				2.8	5	μΑ	
Input Offset Voltage	Vos	(Note 2)			±1	±8	mV	
Input Offset Voltage Temperature Coefficient	TCVos				±1		μV/°C	
Hysteresis		(Note 3)			4		mV	
Input Bias Current	IBIAS				3	80	nA	
Input Offset Current	los				±2	±60	nA	
Common-Mode Voltage Range	V _{CM}	Guaranteed by CMRR test		V _{SS}		V _{DD} - 1.1	V	
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$V_{SS} \le V_{CM} \le (V_{DD} - 1.1V), V_{DD} = 5.5V$		70	100		dB	
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	V _{DD} = 2.5V to 5.5V		60	80		dB	
Output-Voltage Swing	V _{OL} , V _{OH}	$V_{OH} = V_{DD} - V_{OUT},$ $(V_{IN+} - V_{IN-}) \ge 20$ mV	ISOURCE = 10µA		2		mV	
			ISOURCE = 4mA		160	400		
		$V_{OL} = V_{OUT} - V_{SS},$ $(V_{IN-} - V_{IN+}) \ge 20 \text{mV}$	ISINK = 10µA		2			
			I _{SINK} = 4mA		180	400		
Output Short-Circuit Current	Isc				50		mA	
Propagation Delay	t _{pd+} , t _{pd} -	$R_L = 10k\Omega$,	$V_{OD} = 10 \text{mV}$		8		μs	
		$C_L = 15pF (Note 4)$	V _{OD} = 100mV		3			
Rise and Fall Time	t _R , t _F	$R_L = 10k\Omega$, $C_L = 15pF$ (Note 5)			20		ns	
Power-On Time		$R_L = 10k\Omega$, $C_L = 15pF$			150		ns	
Maximum Capacitive Load	CL	No sustained oscillations			150		рF	

- Note 1: All devices are production tested at 25°C. All temperature limits are guaranteed by design.
- Note 2: Comparator Input Offset is defined as the center of the hysteresis zone.
- Note 3: Hysteresis is defined as the difference of the trip points required to change comparator output states.
- Note 4: V_{OD} is the overdrive voltage beyond the offset and hysteresis-determined trip points.
- Note 5: Rise and fall times are measured between 10% and 90% at OUT.

2 /V|/1X|/VI

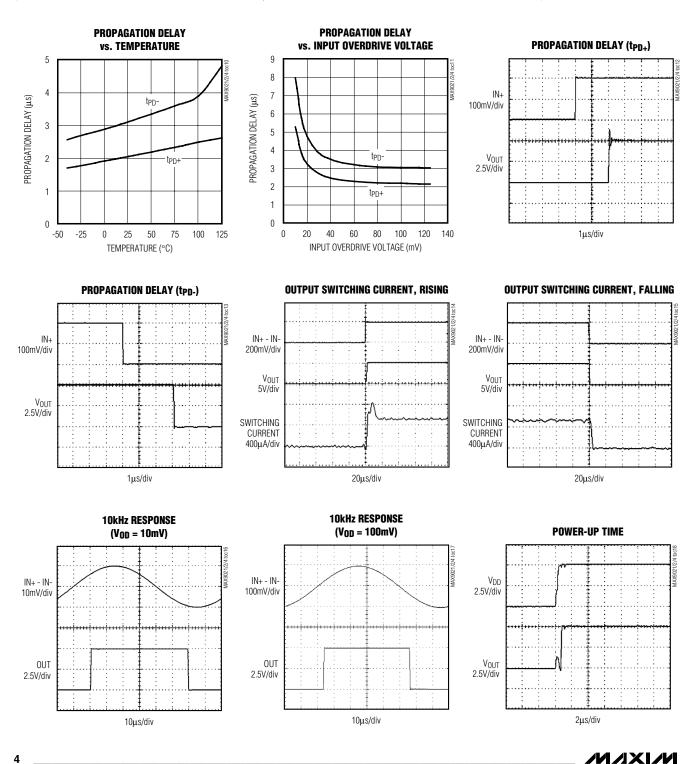
Typical Operating Characteristics

 $(V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0, V_{CM} = 0, R_L = 10k\Omega, C_L = 15pF, V_{OD} = 100mV, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$



Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

 $(V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0, V_{CM} = 0, R_L = 10k\Omega, C_L = 15pF, V_{OD} = 100mV, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$



Pin Description

PIN				
MAX9021	MAX9022	MAX9024	NAME	FUNCTION
1	_	_	IN+	Comparator Noninverting Input
2	4	11	V _{SS}	Negative Supply Voltage
3	_	_	IN-	Comparator Inverting Input
4	_	_	OUT	Comparator Output
5	8	4	V _{DD}	Positive Supply Voltage. Bypass with a 0.1µF capacitor to GND.
_	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

Detailed Description

The MAX9021/MAX9022/MAX9024 are single/dual/quad, low-cost, low-power comparators that consume only 2.8 μ A and provide a propagation delay, tpD, typically 3 μ s. They have an operating-supply voltage from 2.5V to 5.5V when operating from a single supply and from ± 1.25 V to ± 2.75 V when operating from dual power supplies. Their common-mode input voltage range extends from the negative supply to within 1.1V of the positive supply. Internal hysteresis ensures clean output switching, even with slow-moving input signals.

_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 compara-

tor's output sets the trip voltage. Therefore, the trip voltage is related to the output voltage.

These comparators have 4mV internal hysteresis. Additional hysteresis can be generated with two resistors, using positive feedback (Figure 1). Use the following procedure to calculate resistor values:

 Find the trip points of the comparator using these formulas:

where V_{TH} is the threshold voltage at which the comparator switches its output from high to low as V_{IN} rises above the trip point. V_{TL} is the threshold voltage at which the comparator switches its output from low to high as V_{IN} drops below the trip point.



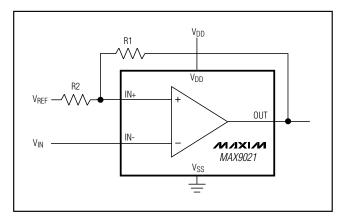


Figure 1. Additional Hysteresis

2) The hysteresis band will be:

$$V_{HYS} = V_{TH} - V_{TL} = V_{DD}(R2 / (R1 + R2))$$

3) In this example, let $V_{DD} = 5V$ and $V_{RFF} = 2.5V$.

$$V_{TH} = 2.5V + 2.5V(R2/(R1 + R2))$$

and

$$V_{TL} = 2.5V[(1 - (R2 / (R1 + R2)))]$$

- 4) Select R2. In this example, we will choose $1k\Omega$.
- 5) Select VHYS. In this example, we will choose 50mV.
- 6) Solve for R1.

$$V_{HYS} = V_{DD}(R2 / (R1 + R2))$$

0.050V = 5(1000\Omega/(R1 + 1000\Omega)) V

where R1
$$\approx$$
 100k Ω , V_{TH} = 2.525V, and V_{TL} = 2.475V.

The above-described design procedure assumes rail-to-rail output swing. If the output is significantly loaded, the results should be corrected.

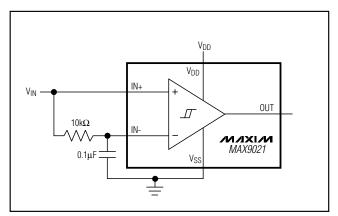


Figure 2. Time Averaging of the Input Signal for Data Recovery

Board Layout and Bypassing

Use 100nF bypass as a starting point. 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-.

Biasing for Data Recovery

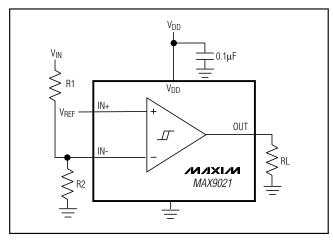
Digital data is often embedded into a bandwidth and amplitude-limited analog path. Recovering the data can be difficult. Figure 2 compares the input signal to a time-averaged version of itself. This self-biases the threshold to the average input voltage for optimal noise margin. Even severe phase distortion is eliminated from the digital output signal. Be sure to choose R1 and C1 so that:

$$f_{CAR} >> 1 / (2\pi R1C1)$$

where fCAR is the fundamental carrier frequency of the digital data stream.

Typical Application Circuit

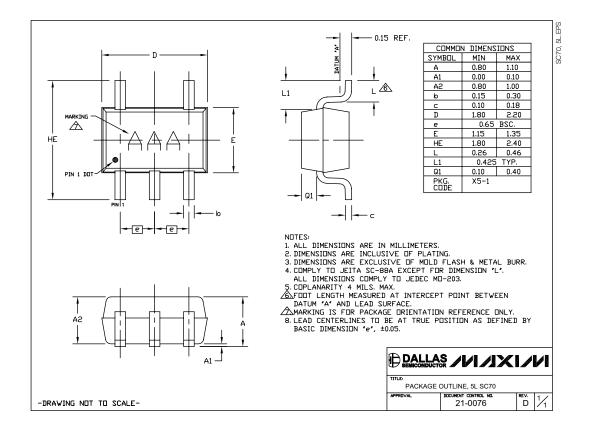
Chip Information



MAX9021 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 106 MAX9022 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 212 MAX9024 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 424

Package Information

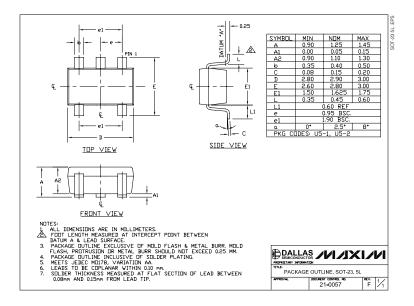
(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information, go to www.maxim-ic.com/packages.)

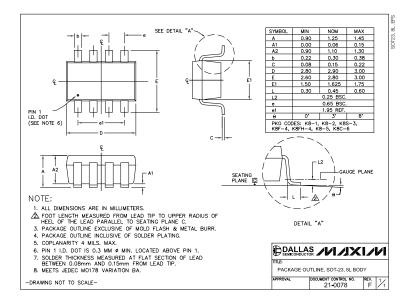




Package Information (continued)

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Revision History

Pages changed at Rev 2: 1, 2, 6, 7, 8

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