

### **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 powersupply glitches.

The MAX9021 single comparator is available in tiny 5pin SC70 and SOT23 packages. The MAX9022 dual comparator is available in 8-pin SOT23, µMAX and SOIC packages, and the MAX9024 guad comparator is available in 14-pin TSSOP and SOIC packages.

### **Applications**

Battery-Powered Portable Systems Mobile Communications Sensor Signal Detection Photodiode Preamps

Digital Line Receivers Keyless Entry Systems Threshold Detectors/ Discriminators

#### **Features**

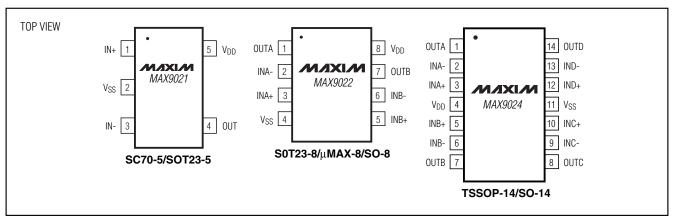
- ♦ Low-Cost Solution Available in Space-Saving SC70 Packages (Half the Size of SOT23)
- ♦ Low 2.8µA Supply Current
- ♦ 3µs Propagation-Delay
- ♦ Internal 4mV Comparator Hysteresis
- ♦ Comparator Output Swings Rail-to-Rail®
- ♦ +2.5 to +5.5V Single-Supply Voltage Range
- ♦ No Phase Reversal for Overdriven 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
MAX9021AXK	-40°C to +125°C	5 SC70
MAX9021AUK	-40°C to +125°C	5 SOT23
MAX9022AKA	-40°C to +125°C	8 SOT23
MAX9022AUA*	-40°C to +125°C	8 μMAX
MAX9022ASA	-40°C to +125°C	8 SOIC
MAX9024AUD	-40°C to +125°C	14 TSSOP
MAX9024ASD	-40°C to +125°C	14 SOIC

<sup>\*</sup> Future product—contact factory for availability.

## **Pin Configurations**



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

Typical Application Circuit appears at end of data sheet.

MIXIM

Maxim Integrated Products 1

#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

	_		
Supply Voltage (VDD	to V <sub>SS</sub> )		0.3V to +6V
Voltage Inputs (IN+,	IN- to V <sub>SS</sub> )	0.3V to (\	$V_{DD} + 0.3V$
Differential Input Volt	tage (IN+ to IN-).		+6.6V
Output Short-Circuit	Duration	2s to Either	V <sub>DD</sub> or V <sub>SS</sub>
Current into Any Pin			20mA
Continuous Power D	issipation ( $T_A = +$	-70°C)	
5-Pin SC70 (derate	3.1mW/°C abov	e +70°C)	247mW
5-Pin SOT23 (dera	te 7.1mW/°C abo	ve +70°C)	571mW
8-Pin SOT23 (dera	te 9.1mW/°C abo	ve +70°C)	727mW

8-Pin µMAX (derate 4.5mW/°C above +70°C)	.362mW
8-Pin SO (derate 5.88mW/°C above +70°C)	.471mW
14-Pin TSSOP (derate 9.1mW/°C above +70°C)	.727mW
14-Pin SO (derate 8.3mW/°C above +70	667mW
Operating Temperature Range	
Automotive Application40°C to	+125°C
Junction Temperature	.+150°C
Storage Temperature Range65°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**

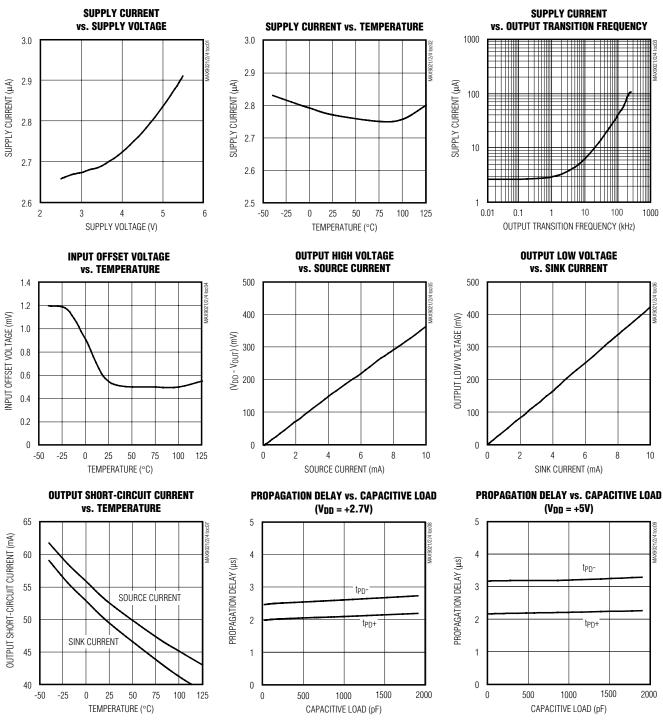
 $(V_{DD} = +5V, V_{SS} = 0, V_{CM} = 0, T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +125^{\circ}C, \text{ unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at } T_A = +25^{\circ}C.)$  (Note 1)

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 <sub>DD</sub>				2.8	5	μΑ
Input Offset Voltage	Vos	(Note 2)	(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 <sub>CM</sub>	Guaranteed by CMRR test		Vss		V <sub>DD</sub> - 1.1	٧
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 <sub>DD</sub> = 2.5V to 5.5V		60	80		dB
	V <sub>OL</sub> , V <sub>OH</sub>	$V_{OH} = V_{DD} - V_{OUT},$ $(V_{IN+} - V_{IN-}) \ge 20mV$	ISOURCE = 10µA		2		mV
Output Voltage Swing			ISOURCE = 4mA		160	400	
Output Voltage-Swing		$V_{OL} = V_{OUT} - V_{SS},$ $(V_{IN-} - V_{IN+}) \ge 20 \text{mV}$	ISINK = 10µA		2		
			I <sub>SINK</sub> = 4mA		180	400	
Output Short-Circuit Current	Isc				50		mA
Propagation Delay	t <sub>pd+</sub> , t <sub>pd</sub> -	$R_L = 10k\Omega$ ,	$V_{OD} = 10 \text{mV}$		8		
		$C_L = 15pF$ (Note 4)	$V_{OD} = 100 \text{mV}$		3		μs
Rise and Fall Time	t <sub>R</sub> , t <sub>F</sub>	$R_L = 10k\Omega$ , $C_L = 15pF$ (Note 5)		$R_L = 10k\Omega$ , $C_L = 15pF$ (Note 5)			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<sub>OD</sub> 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.

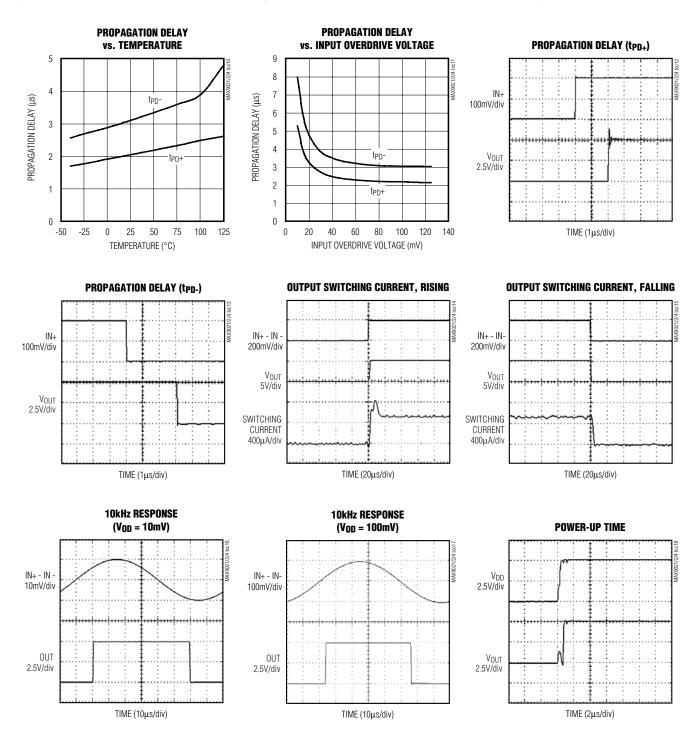
### **Typical Operating Characteristics**

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



### 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		NAME	FUNCTION	
MAX9021	MAX9022	MAX9024	NAME	FUNCTION
1	_	_	IN+	Comparator Noninverting Input
2	4	11	V <sub>SS</sub>	Negative Supply Voltage
3	_	_	IN-	Comparator Inverting Input
4	_	_	OUT	Comparator Output
5	8	4	V <sub>DD</sub>	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 2.8µA and provide a propagation delay, tpD, typically 3µs. They have an operating supply voltage from +2.5V to +5.5V when operating from a single supply and from ±1.25V to ±2.75V 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:

$$V_{TH} = V_{REF} + ((V_{DD} - V_{REF})R2) / (R1 + R2)$$
  
 $V_{TL} = V_{REF}(1 - (R2 / (R1 + R2))$ 

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.

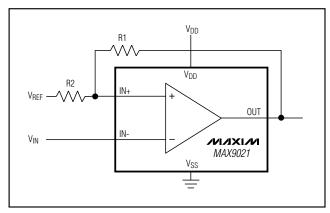


Figure 1. Additional Hysteresis

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  $V_{REF} = +2.5V$ .

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

and

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

- 4) Select R2. In this example, we will choose  $1k\Omega$ .
- 5) Select V<sub>HYS</sub>. 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 $\Omega$ , V<sub>TH</sub> = 2.525V, and V<sub>TL</sub> = 2.475V.

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

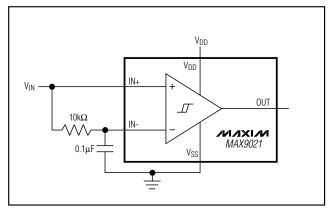


Figure 2. Time Averaging of the Input Signal for Data Recovery

#### **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**

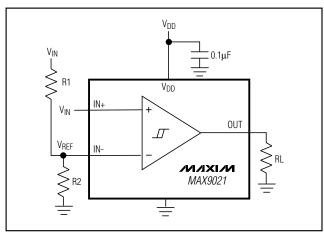
Digital data is often embedded into a bandwidth and amplitude-limited analog path. Recovering the data can be difficult. Figure 2 compares the input signal to a time-averaged version of itself. This self-biases the threshold to the average input voltage for optimal noise margin. Even severe phase distortion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

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

where  $f_{\text{CAR}}$  is the fundamental carrier frequency of the digital data stream.

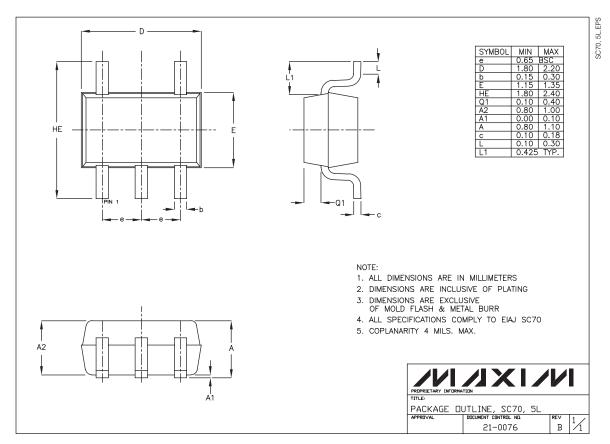
## **Typical Application Circuit**

## **Chip Information**

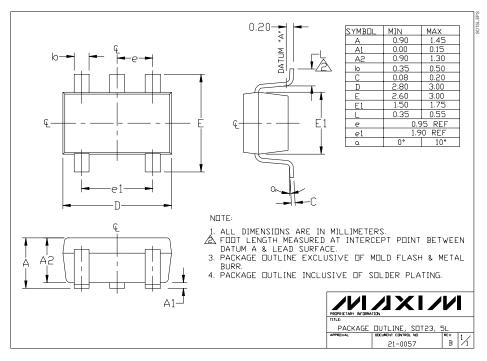


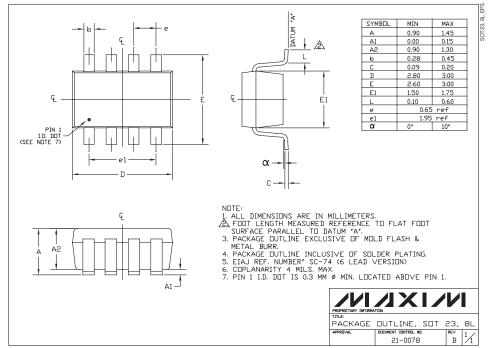
MAX9021 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 106 MAX9022 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 212 MAX9024 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 424

### Package Information



### Package Information (continued)





Maxim cannot assume responsibility for use of any circuitry other than circuitry entirely embodied in a Maxim product. No circuit patent licenses are implied. Maxim reserves the right to change the circuitry and specifications without notice at any time.

8 \_\_\_\_\_\_Maxim Integrated Products, 120 San Gabriel Drive, Sunnyvale, CA 94086 408-737-7600