19-1229; Rev 3; 9/02

Micropower, Low-Voltage, UCSP/SC70, 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 voltages range 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 VCC to 6V (max) above VEE. These open-drain versions are ideal for level translators and bipolar to singleended converters.

The single MAX985 is available in a chip-scale package (UCSPTM), significantly reducing the required PC board area. The single MAX985/MAX986 are available in 5-pin SC70 packages and the dual MAX989/MAX990 are available in 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

JCSP is a trademark of Maxim Integrated Products, Inc.

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 Vcc (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: UCSP (MAX985) SOT23 (MAX985/MAX986/MAX989/MAX990) µMAX (MAX989/MAX990)

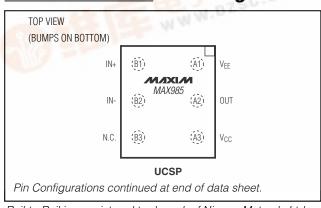
Ordering Information

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN/BUMP- PACKAGE	TOP MARK
MAX985EBT-T*	-40°C to +85°C	6 UCSP-6	AAY
MAX985EXK-T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SC70-5	ABK

*UCSP reliability is integrally linked to the user's assembly methods, circuit board material, and environment. Refer to the UCSP Reliability section of this data sheet for more information.

Ordering Information continued at end of data sheet. Typical Application Circuit appears at end of data sheet.

Pin Configurations



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 VEE	
OUT_ to VEE	
MAX985/MAX989/MAX993	$0.3V$ to $(V_{CC} + 0.3V)$
MAX986/MAX990/MAX994	0.3V to 6V
OUT_ Short-Circuit Duration to VEE or VCC	
Continuous Power Dissipation (T _A = +70°C	C)
5-Pin SC70 (derate 3.1mW/°C above +7	0°C)247mW
5-Pin SOT23 (derate 7.10mW/°C above	+70°C)571mW
6-Bump UCSP (derate 3.9mW/°C above	+70°C)308mW

8-Pin SOT23 (derate 9.1mW/°C above +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	C)727mW
14-Pin SO (derate 8.33mW/°C above +70°C)	667mW
Operating Temperature Range	40°C to +85°C
Junction Temperature	+150°C
Storage Temperature Range	65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	+300°C
Bump Reflow Temperature (Note 1)	+235°C

Note 1: This device is constructed using a unique set of packaging techniques that impose a limit on the thermal profile the device can be exposed to during board-level solder attach and rework. This limit permits only the use of the solder profiles recommended in the industry-standard specification, JEDEC 020A, paragraph 7.6, Table 3 for IR/VPR and Convection Packaging Reflow. Preheating is required. Hand or wave soldering is not allowed.

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

(VCC = 2.7V to 5.5V, VEE = 0V, VCM = 0V, TA = -40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at TA = +25°C.) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
Supply Voltage	Vcc	Inferred from PSRR test			2.5		5.5	V	
		V _{CC} = 5V	Тд	= +25°C		12	20	μΑ	
Supply Current per	Icc	VCC = 3V	TA	= -40°C to +85°C			24		
Comparator	100	V _{CC} = 2.7V	TA	= +25°C		11	20		
		VCC = 2.7 V	TA	= -40°C to +85°C			24		
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$2.5V \le V_{CC} \le 5.5V$			55	80		dB	
Common-Mode Voltage Range (Note 3)		T _A = +25°C			V _{EE} - 0.25		V _{CC} + 0.25	V	
Trange (Note 5)		$T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85$	°C		VEE		Vcc		
Input Offset Voltage	Vos	Full common-mod	е Та	= +25°C		±0.5	±5	mV	
(Note 4)	VUS	range	Ta = -40° C to $+85^{\circ}$ C				±7	1110	
Input Hysteresis	V _{HYST}					±3		mV	
Input Bias Current (Note 5)	IB					0.001	10	nA	
Input Offset Current	los					0.5		рА	
Input Capacitance	CIN					1.0		рF	
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR				52	80		dB	
Output Leakage Current (MAX986/MAX990/ MAX994 only)	ILEAK	V _{OUT} = high					1.0	μΑ	
Output Short-Circuit Current	loo			V _{CC} = 5V		95		mA	
Output Short-Circuit Current	Isc			$V_{CC} = 2.7V$		35		MA	
	VoL	V _{CC} = 5V,	T _A = +25°C			0.2	0.4		
OUT Output Voltage Low		ISINK = 8mA	$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C to } +85^{\circ}\text{C}$				0.55	V	
Out Output Voltage LOW		Vcc = 2.7V,	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$			0.15	0.3		
		Isink = 3.5mA	$T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C$				0.4		

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

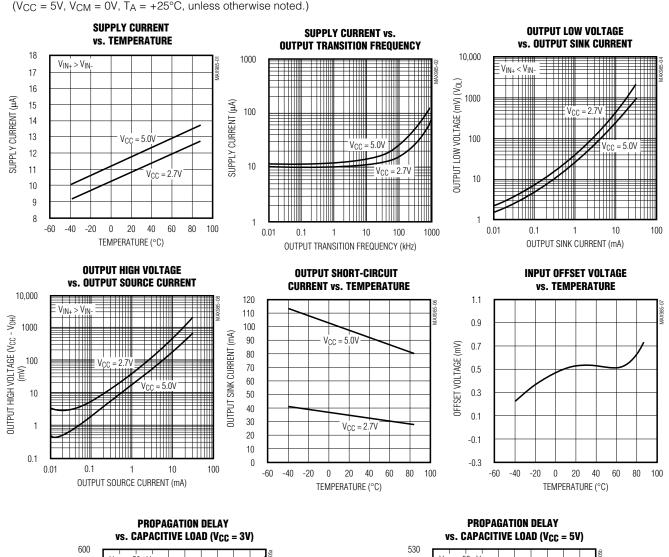
 $(V_{CC} = 2.7 \text{V to } 5.5 \text{V}, V_{EE} = 0 \text{V}, V_{CM} = 0 \text{V}, T_{A} = -40 ^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } +85 ^{\circ}\text{C}, \text{ unless otherwise noted.}$ Typical values are at $T_{A} = +25 ^{\circ}\text{C}.)$ (Note 2)

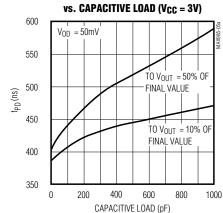
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS		
OUT Output Voltage High (MAX985/MAX989/	\/-··	VCC = 5V, ISOURCE = 8mA		T _A =	+25°C	4.6	4.85			
				T _A =	-40°C to +85°C	4.45			V	
MAX993 only)	Voh	V _{CC} = 2.7V,		T _A =	+25°C	2.4 2.55		ď		
,,,		ISOURCE =	3.5mA	T _A =	-40°C to +85°C	2.3			1	
OUT Rise Time		V _C C = 5.0V		C _L =	15pF		40			
(MAX985/MAX989/	tRISE			C _L =	C _L = 50pF		50		ns	
MAX993 only)				C _L =	200pF		80		1	
	tfall	V _{CC} = 5.0V		CL =	15pF		40			
OUT Fall Time				$C_L = 50pF$			50		ns	
				$C_L = 200pF$			80			
	t _{PD} .	C _L = 15pF	MAX985/MAX989/		10mV overdrive		450			
			MAX993 onl	ly	100mV overdrive		300			
Propagation Delay			MAX986/MAX990/ MAX994 only,		10mV overdrive		450		ns	
			RPULLUP =	,	100mV overdrive		300		110	
	t _{PD+}	MAX985/MAX989/ MAX993 only, C _L = 15pF			10mV overdrive		450			
				F	100mV overdrive		300			
Power-Up Time	tpu				20		μs			

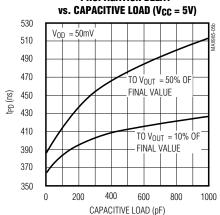
- Note 2: All device specifications are 100% production tested at T_A = +25°C. Limits over the extended temperature range are guaranteed by design.
- Note 3: Inferred from the Vos test. Both or either inputs can be driven 0.3V beyond either supply rail without output phase reversal.
- **Note 4:** V_{OS} is defined as the center of the hysteresis band at the input.
- **Note 5:** I_B is defined as the average of the two input bias currents (I_{B-} , I_{B+}).

Typical Operating Characteristics

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

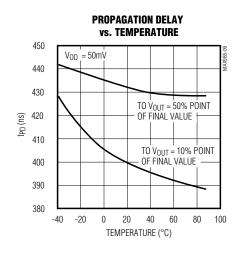


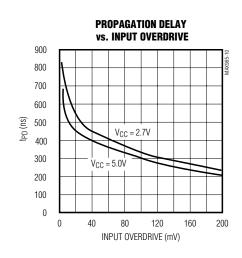


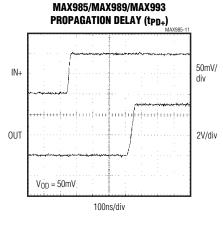


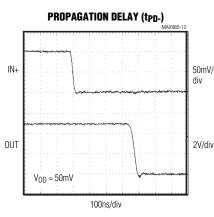
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

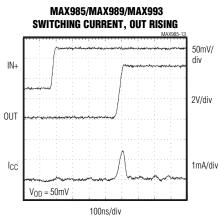
 $(V_{CC} = 5V, V_{CM} = 0V, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$

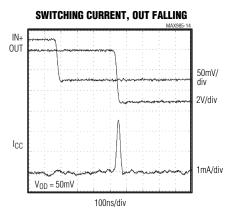


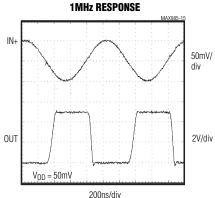


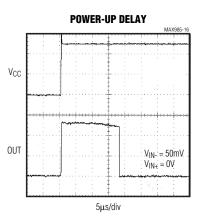












Pin Description

		PIN				
	MAX985 MAX986		MAX989 MAX990	MAX993 MAX994	NAME	FUNCTION
SOT23/ SC70	so	UCSP*	SO/µMAX/ SOT23	SO/ TSSOP		
1	6	A2	_	_	OUT	Comparator Output
2	7	А3	8	4	Vcc	Positive Supply Voltage
3	3	B1	_	_	IN+	Comparator Noninverting Input
4	2	B2	_	_	IN-	Comparator Inverting Input
5	4	A1	4	11	VEE	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	В3	_	_	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected.

^{*}MAX985 only

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 opendrain output stage that can be pulled beyond VCC to an absolute maximum of 6V above VFF.

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 highspeed, battery-powered applications is a substantial increase in battery life.

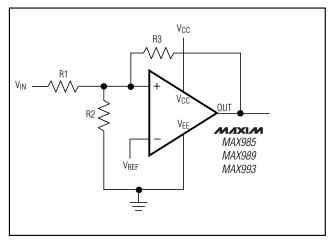


Figure 1. Additional Hysteresis (MAX985/MAX989/MAX993)

_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 (VREF VOUT) / R3. Considering the two possible output states in solving for R3 yields two formulas: R3 = VREF / 1µA or R3 = (VREF VCC) / 1µA. Use the smaller of the two resulting resistor values. For example, if VREF = 1.2V and VCC = 5V, then the two R3 resistor values are 1.2M Ω and 3.8M Ω . Choose a 1.2M Ω 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 = $1.2M\Omega \times (50mV / 5V) = 12k\Omega$.

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.

5) Calculate R2 as follows. For this example, choose an $8.2k\Omega$ 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 Ω

6) Verify trip voltages and hysteresis as follows:

$$\begin{split} &V_{IN} \text{ rising: } V_{THR} = V_{REF} \times R1 \times \left(\frac{1}{R1} + \frac{1}{R2} + \frac{1}{R3}\right) \\ &V_{IN} \text{ falling: } V_{THF} = V_{THR} - \left(\frac{R1 \times V_{CC}}{R3}\right) \\ &Hysteresis = V_{THR} - V_{THF} \end{split}$$

MAX986/MAX990/MAX994

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

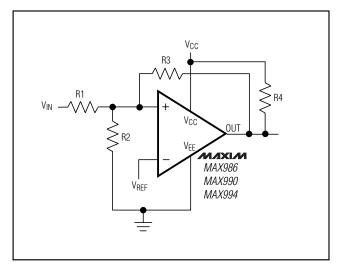


Figure 2. Additional Hysteresis (MAX986/MAX990/MAX994)

Use the following procedure to calculate resistor values:

- 1) Select R3 according to the formulas R3 = V_{REF} / $500\mu A$ or R3 = $(V_{REF} V_{CC})$ / $500\mu A$ R4. Use the smaller of the two resulting resistor values.
- 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:

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

6) Verify trip voltages and hysteresis as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} &V_{\text{IN}} \text{ rising: } V_{\text{THR}} = V_{\text{REF}} \times \text{R1 } \times \\ & \left(\frac{1}{\text{R1}} + \frac{1}{\text{R2}} + \frac{1}{\text{R3} + \text{R4}}\right) \\ &V_{\text{IN}} \text{ falling: } V_{\text{THF}} = V_{\text{THR}} - \left(\frac{\text{R1} \times V_{\text{CC}}}{\text{R3} + \text{R4}}\right) \\ &\text{Hysteresis } = V_{\text{THR}} - V_{\text{THF}} \end{aligned}$$

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 100mV_{P-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 pullup 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 VCC and the 5V supply to the pullup resistor.

UCSP Package Consideration

For general UCSP package information and PC layout considerations, please refer to Maxim Application Note, "Wafer-Level Chip-Scale Package."

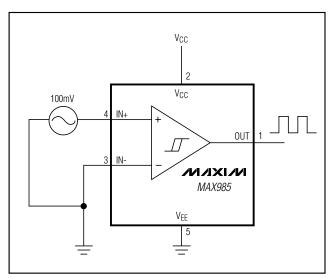


Figure 3. Zero-Crossing Detector

_UCSP Reliability

The chip-scale package (UCSP) represents a unique packaging form factor that may not perform equally to a packaged product through traditional mechanical reliability tests. UCSP reliability is integrally linked to the user's assembly methods, circuit board material, and usage environment. The user should closely review these areas when considering use of a UCSP package. Performance through Operating Life Test and Moisture Resistance remains uncompromised as it is primarily determined by the wafer-fabrication process.

Mechanical stress performance is a greater consideration for a UCSP package. UCSPs are attached through direct solder contact to the user's PC board, foregoing the inherent stress relief of a packaged product lead frame. Solder joint contact integrity must be considered. Information on Maxim's qualification plan, test data, and recommendations are detailed in the UCSP application note, which can be found on Maxim's website at www.maxim-ic.com.

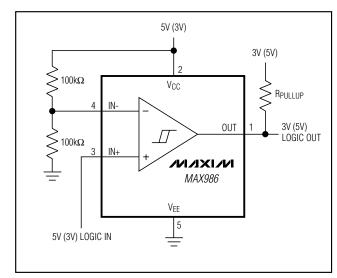
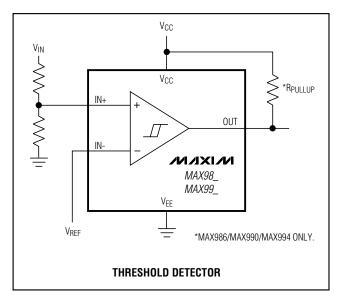


Figure 4. Logic-Level Translator

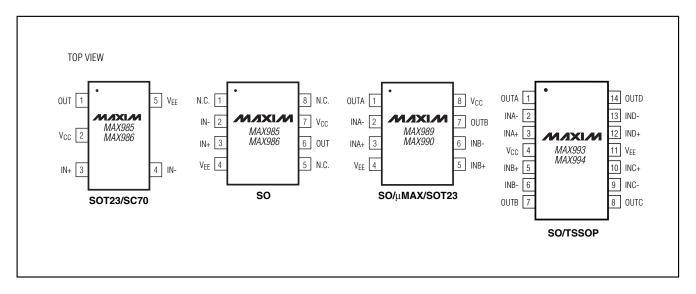
Typical Application Circuit



_Ordering Information (continued)

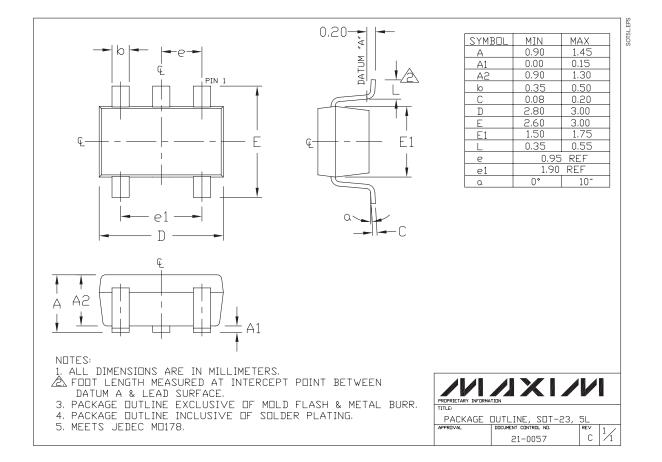
TEMP RANGE	PIN/BUMP- PACKAGE	TOP MARK
-40°C to +85°C	5 SOT23-5	ABYZ
-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	_
-40°C to +85°C	5 SC70-5	ABL
-40°C to +85°C	5 SOT23-5	ABZA
-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	_
-40°C to +85°C	8 SOT23-8	AADZ
-40°C to +85°C	8 µMAX	_
-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	_
-40°C to +85°C	8 SOT23-8	AAEA
-40°C to +85°C	8 µMAX	_
-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	_
-40°C to +85°C	14 TSSOP	_
-40°C to +85°C	14 SO	_
-40°C to +85°C	14 TSSOP	_
-40°C to +85°C	14 SO	_
	-40°C to +85°C	TEMP RANGE PACKAGE -40°C to +85°C 5 SOT23-5 -40°C to +85°C 8 SO -40°C to +85°C 5 SC70-5 -40°C to +85°C 5 SOT23-5 -40°C to +85°C 8 SO -40°C to +85°C 8 SOT23-8 -40°C to +85°C 8 SO -40°C to +85°C 8 SO -40°C to +85°C 8 SOT23-8 -40°C to +85°C 8 SO -40°C to +85°C 8 SO -40°C to +85°C 14 TSSOP -40°C to +85°C 14 SO -40°C to +85°C 14 TSSOP

Pin Configurations (continued)



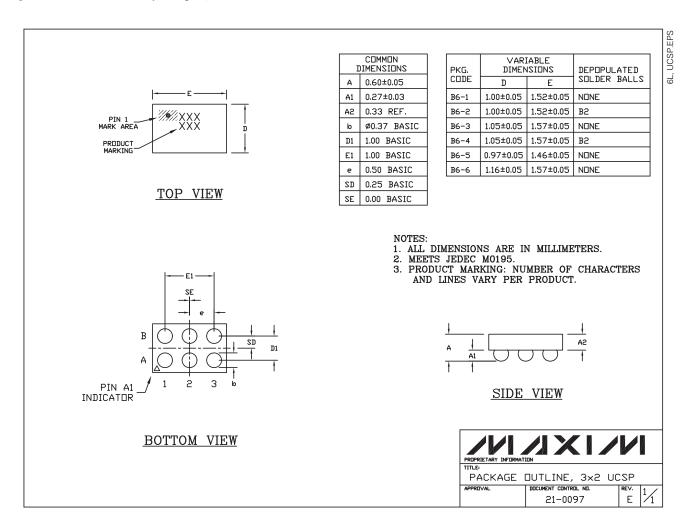
Package Information

(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**.)



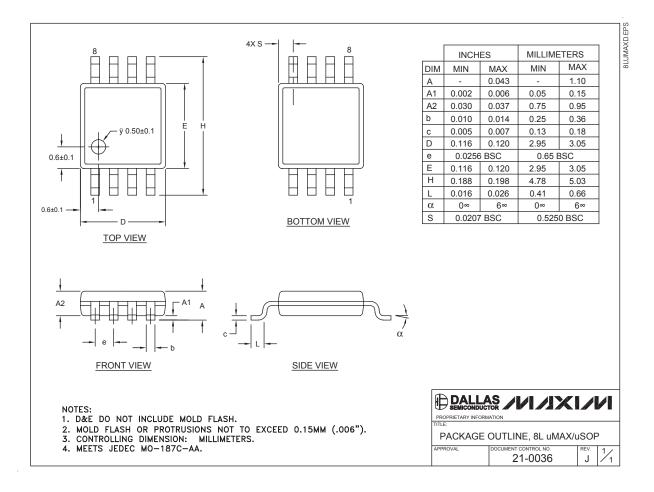
Package Information (continued)

(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)

(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**.)



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