19-1862; Rev 2; 8/02

MAXIM

SC70, 1.8V, Nanopower, Beyond-the-Rails Comparators With/Without Reference

MAX9117–MAX9120

General Description

The MAX9117–MAX9120 nanopower comparators in space-saving SC70 packages feature Beyond-the-Rails™ inputs and are guaranteed to operate down to +1.8V. The MAX9117/MAX9118 feature an on-board 1.252V ±1.75% reference and draw an ultra-low supply current of only 600nA, while the MAX9119/MAX9120 (without reference) require just 350nA of supply current. These features make the MAX9117–MAX9120 family of comparators ideal for all 2-cell battery-monitoring/management applications.

The unique design of the output stage limits supply-current surges while switching, virtually eliminating the supply glitches typical of many other comparators. This design also minimizes overall power consumption under dynamic conditions. The MAX9117/MAX9119 have a push-pull output stage that sinks and sources current. Large internal-output drivers allow Rail-to-Rail® output swing with loads up to 5mA. The MAX9118/MAX9120 have an open-drain output stage that makes them suitable for mixed-voltage system design. All devices are available in the ultra-small 5-pin SC70 package.

Applications

2-Cell Battery Monitoring/Management
Ultra-Low-Power Systems

Mobile Communications

Notebooks and PDAs

Threshold Detectors/Discriminators

Sensing at Ground or Supply Line

Telemetry and Remote Systems

Medical Instruments

Selector Guide

PART	INTERNAL REFERENCE	OUTPUT TYPE	SUPPLY CURRENT (nA)
MAX9117	Yes	Push-Pull	600
MAX9118	Yes	Open-Drain	600
MAX9119	No	Push-Pull	350
MAX9120	No	Open-Drain	350

Typical Application Circuit appears at end of data sheet.

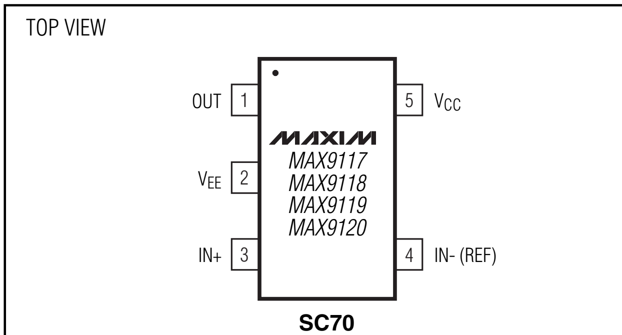
Features

- ♦ **Space-Saving SC70 Package (Half the Size of SOT23)**
- ♦ **Ultra-Low Supply Current**
  350nA Per Comparator (MAX9119/MAX9120)
  600nA Per Comparator with Reference (MAX9117/MAX9118)
- ♦ **Guaranteed to Operate Down to +1.8V**
- ♦ **Internal 1.252V ±1.75% Reference (MAX9117/MAX9118)**
- ♦ **Input Voltage Range Extends 200mV Beyond-the-Rails**
- ♦ **CMOS Push-Pull Output with ±5mA Drive Capability (MAX9117/MAX9119)**
- ♦ **Open-Drain Output Versions Available (MAX9118/MAX9120)**
- ♦ **Crowbar-Current-Free Switching**
- ♦ **Internal Hysteresis for Clean Switching**
- ♦ **No Phase Reversal for Overdriven Inputs**

Ordering Information

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE	TOP MARK
MAX9117EXK-T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SC70-5	ABW
MAX9118EXK-T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SC70-5	ABX
MAX9119EXK-T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SC70-5	ABY
MAX9120EXK-T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SC70-5	ABZ

Pin Configurations



( ) ARE FOR MAX9117/MAX9118.

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.

SC70, 1.8V, Nanopower, Beyond-the-Rails Comparators With/Without Reference

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage (V_{CC} to V_{EE})....................+6V
Voltage Inputs (IN+, IN-, REF) ....(V_{EE} - 0.3V) to (V_{CC} + 0.3V)
Output Voltage
MAX9117/MAX9119 ....(V_{EE} - 0.3V) to (V_{CC} + 0.3V)
MAX9118/MAX9120 ....(V_{EE} - 0.3V) to +6V
Current Into Input Pins 20mA
Output Current....................±50mA
Output Short-Circuit Duration 10s
Continuous Power Dissipation (T_A = +70°C)
5-Pin SC70 (derate 2.5mW/°C above +70°C).............200mW
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

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—MAX9117/MAX9118

(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = 0V, V_{IN+} = V_{REF}, 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 Range	V_{CC}	Inferred from the PSRR test		1.8		5.5	V
Supply Current	I_{CC}	V_{CC} = 1.8V			0.60		µA
		V_{CC} = 5V	T_A = +25°C		0.68		
			T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}			1.30	
IN+ Voltage Range	V_{IN+}	Inferred from output swing test		V_{EE} - 0.2		V_{CC} + 0.2	V
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OS}	(Note 2)	T_A = +25°C		1	5	mV
			T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}			10	
Input-Referred Hysteresis	V_{HB}	(Note 3)			4		mV
Input Bias Current	I_B	T_A = +25°C			0.15	1	nA
		T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}				2	
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	V_{CC} = 1.8V to 5.5V			0.1	1	mV/V
Output Voltage Swing High	V_{CC} - V_{OH}	MAX9117, V_{CC} = 5V, I_{SOURCE} = 5mA	T_A = +25°C		190	400	mV
			T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}			500	
		MAX9117, V_{CC} = 1.8V, I_{SOURCE} = 1mA	T_A = +25°C		100	200	
			T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}			300	
Output Voltage Swing Low	V_{OL}	V_{CC} = 5V, I_{SINK} = 5mA	T_A = +25°C		190	400	mV
			T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}			500	
		V_{CC} = 1.8V, I_{SINK} = 1mA	T_A = +25°C		100	200	
			T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}			300	
Output Leakage Current	I_{LEAK}	MAX9118 only, V_O = 5.5V			0.002	1	mA
Output Short-Circuit Current	I_{SC}	Sourcing, V_O = V_{EE}	V_{CC} = 5V		35		mA
			V_{CC} = 1.8V		3		
		Sinking, V_O = V_{CC}	V_{CC} = 5V		35		
			V_{CC} = 1.8V		3		
High-to-Low Propagation Delay (Note 4)	t_{PD-}	V_{CC} = 1.8V			16		µs
		V_{CC} = 5V			14		

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—MAX9117/MAX9118 (continued)

(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = 0V, V_{IN+} = V_{REF}, 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
Low-to-High Propagation Delay (Note 4)	t_{PD+}	MAX9117 only	V_{CC} = 1.8V		15		µs
			V_{CC} = 5V		40		
		MAX9118 only	V_{CC} = 1.8V, R_{PULLUP} = 100kΩ		16		
			V_{CC} = 5V, R_{PULLUP} = 100kΩ		45		
Rise Time	t_{RISE}	MAX9117 only, C_L = 15pF			1.6		µs
Fall Time	t_{FALL}	C_L = 15pF			0.2		µs
Power-Up Time	t_{ON}				1.2		ms
Reference Voltage	V_{REF}	T_A = +25°C		1.230	1.252	1.274	V
		T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}		1.196		1.308	
Reference Voltage Temperature Coefficient	TC_{REF}				100		ppm/°C
Reference Output Voltage Noise	E_N	BW = 10Hz to 100kHz			1.1		mV_{RMS}
		BW = 10Hz to 100kHz, C_{REF} = 1nF			0.2		
Reference Line Regulation	$\Delta V_{REF}/\Delta V_{CC}$	V_{CC} = 1.8V to 5.5V			0.25		mV/V
Reference Load Regulation	$\Delta V_{REF}/\Delta I_{OUT}$	ΔI_{OUT} = 10nA			±1		mV/nA

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—MAX9119/MAX9120

(V_{CC} = +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 Range	V_{CC}	Inferred from the PSRR test		1.8		5.5	V
Supply Current	I_{CC}	V_{CC} = 1.8V			0.35		µA
		V_{CC} = 5V	T_A = +25°C		0.45	0.80	
			T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}			1.2	
Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	V_{CM}	Inferred from the CMRR test		V_{EE} - 0.2		V_{CC} + 0.2	V
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OS}	$-0.2V \le V_{CM} \le (V_{CC} + 0.2V)$ (Note 2)	T_A = +25°C		1	5	mV
			T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}			10	
Input-Referred Hysteresis	V_{HB}	$-0.2V \le V_{CM} \le (V_{CC} + 0.2V)$ (Note 3)			4		mV
Input Bias Current	I_B	T_A = +25°C			0.15	1	nA
		T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}				2	
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}				75		pA
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	V_{CC} = 1.8V to 5.5V			0.1	1	mV/V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$(V_{EE} - 0.2V) \le V_{CM} \le (V_{CC} + 0.2V)$			0.5	3	mV/V

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—MAX9119/MAX9120 (continued)

(V_{CC} = +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)

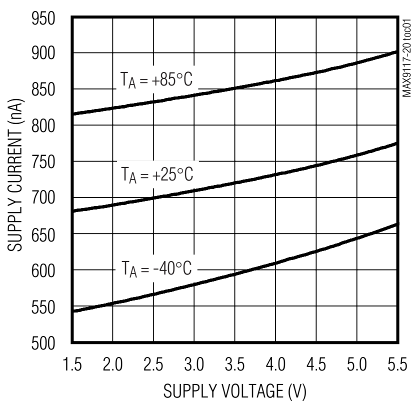
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output Voltage Swing High	V_{CC} - V_{OH}	MAX9119 only, V_{CC} = 5V, I_{SOURCE} = 5mA	T_A = +25°C		190	400	mV
			T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}			500	
		MAX9120 only, V_{CC} = 1.8V, I_{SOURCE} = 1mA	T_A = +25°C		100	200	
			T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}			300	
Output Voltage Swing Low	V_{OL}	V_{CC} = 5V, I_{SINK} = 5mA	T_A = +25°C		190	400	mV
			T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}			500	
		V_{CC} = 1.8V, I_{SINK} = 1mA	T_A = +25°C		100	200	
			T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}			300	
Output Leakage Current	I_{LEAK}	MAX9120 only, V_O = 5.5V			0.001	1	µA
Output Short-Circuit Current	I_{SC}	Sourcing, V_O = V_{EE}	V_{CC} = 5V		35		mA
			V_{CC} = 1.8V		3		
		Sourcing, V_O = V_{CC}	V_{CC} = 5V		35		
			V_{CC} = 1.8V		3		
High-to-Low Propagation Delay (Note 4)	t_{PD-}		V_{CC} = 1.8V		16		µs
			V_{CC} = 5V		14		
Low-to-High Propagation Delay (Note 4)	t_{PD+}	MAX9119 only	V_{CC} = 1.8V		15		µs
			V_{CC} = 5V		40		
		MAX9120 only	V_{CC} = 1.8V, R_{PULLUP} = 100kΩ		16		
			V_{CC} = 5V, R_{PULLUP} = 100kΩ		45		
Rise Time	t_{RISE}	MAX9119 only, C_L = 15pF			1.6		µs
Fall Time	t_{FALL}	C_L = 15pF			0.2		µs
Power-Up Time	t_{ON}				1.2		ms

Note 1: All specifications are 100% tested at T_A = +25°C. Specification limits over temperature (T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}) are guaranteed by design, not production tested.
Note 2: V_{OS} is defined as the center of the hysteresis band at the input.
Note 3: The hysteresis-related trip points are defined as the edges of the hysteresis band, measured with respect to the center of the band (i.e., V_{OS}) (Figure 2).
Note 4: Specified with an input overdrive ($V_{OVERDRIVE}$) of 100mV, and load capacitance of C_L = 15pF. $V_{OVERDRIVE}$ is defined above and beyond the offset voltage and hysteresis of the comparator input. For the MAX9117/MAX9118, reference voltage error should also be added.

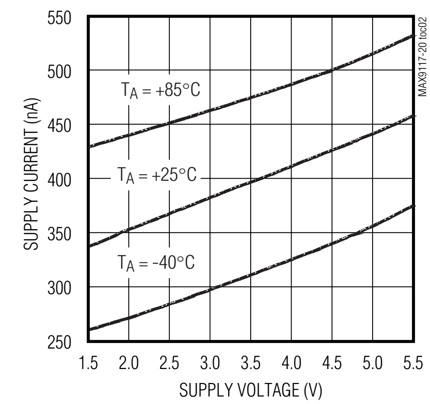
Typical Operating Characteristics

(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = 0V, C_L = 15pF, $V_{OVERDRIVE}$ = 100mV, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

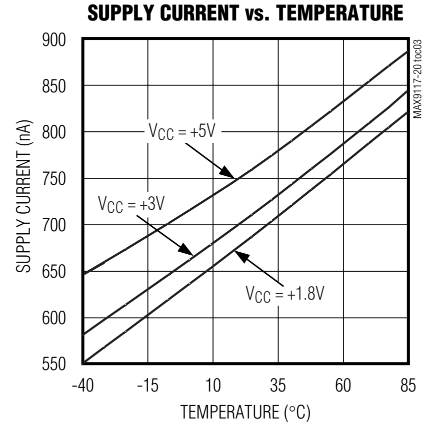
MAX9117/MAX9118 SUPPLY CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE AND TEMPERATURE



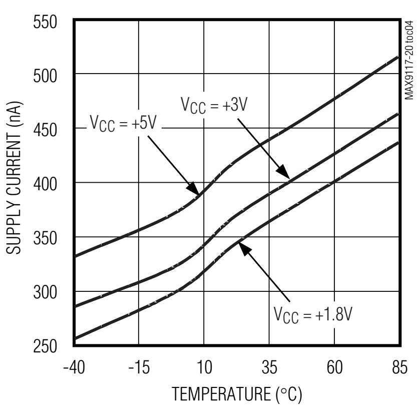
MAX9119/MAX9120 SUPPLY CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE AND TEMPERATURE



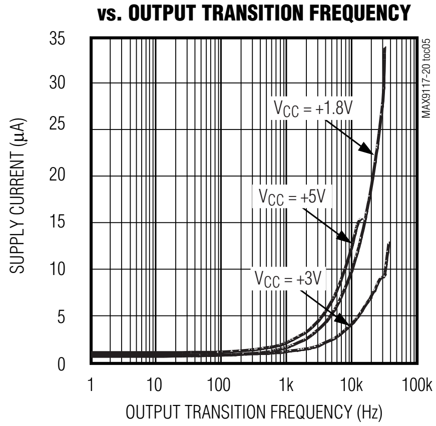
MAX9117/MAX9118 SUPPLY CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE



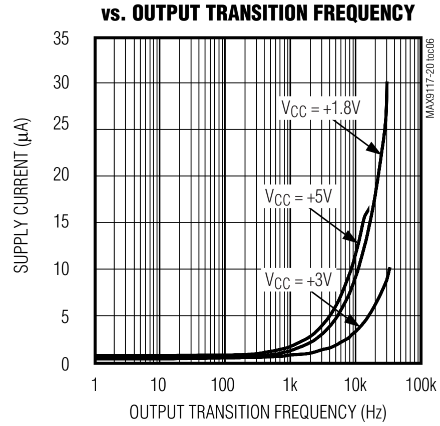
MAX9119/MAX9120 SUPPLY CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE



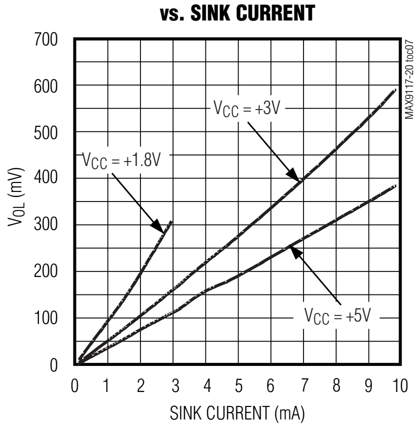
MAX9117/MAX9118 SUPPLY CURRENT vs. OUTPUT TRANSITION FREQUENCY



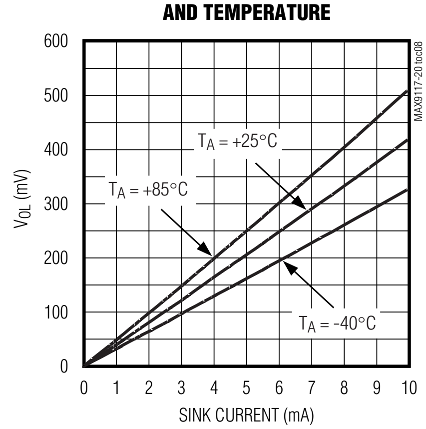
MAX9119/MAX9120 SUPPLY CURRENT vs. OUTPUT TRANSITION FREQUENCY



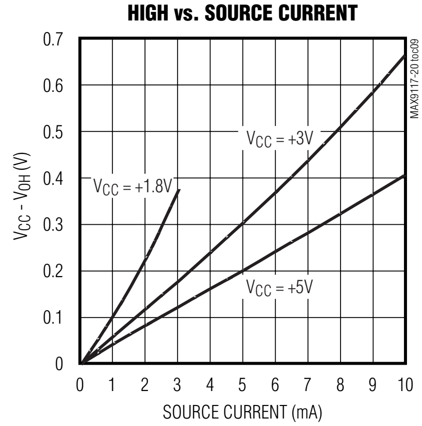
OUTPUT VOLTAGE LOW vs. SINK CURRENT



OUTPUT VOLTAGE LOW vs. SINK CURRENT AND TEMPERATURE



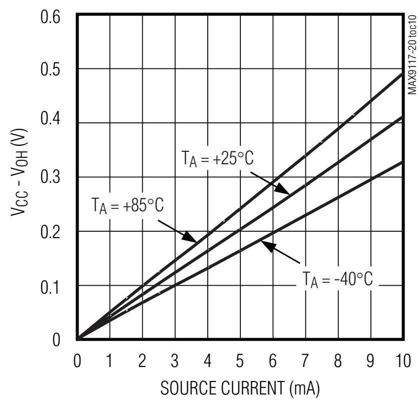
MAX9117/MAX9119 OUTPUT VOLTAGE HIGH vs. SOURCE CURRENT



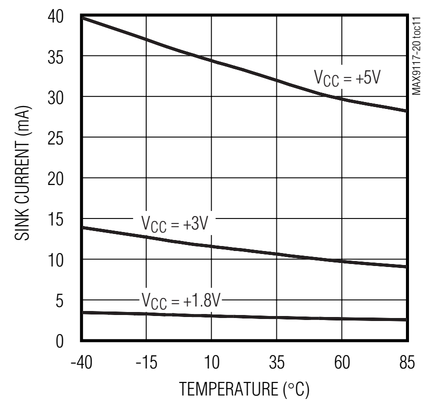
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = 0V, C_L = 15pF, $V_{OVERDRIVE}$ = 100mV, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

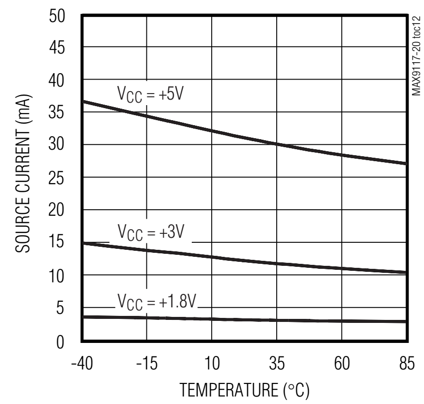
MAX9117/MAX9119 OUTPUT VOLTAGE HIGH vs. SOURCE CURRENT AND TEMPERATURE



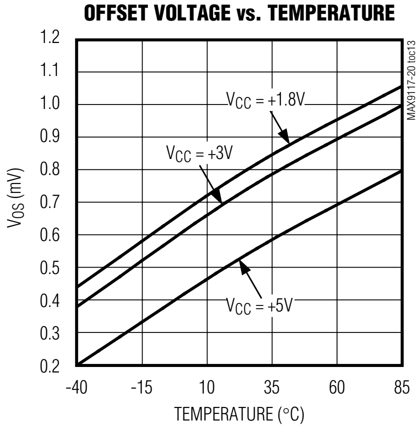
SHORT-CIRCUIT SINK CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE



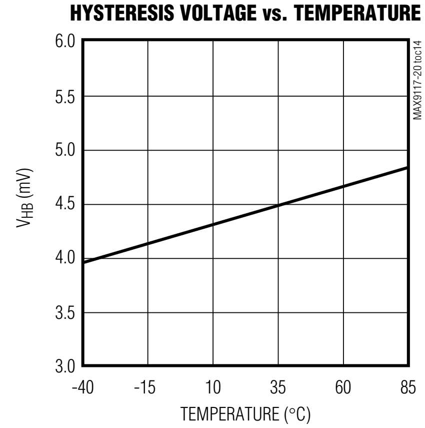
MAX9117/MAX9119 SHORT-CIRCUIT SOURCE CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE



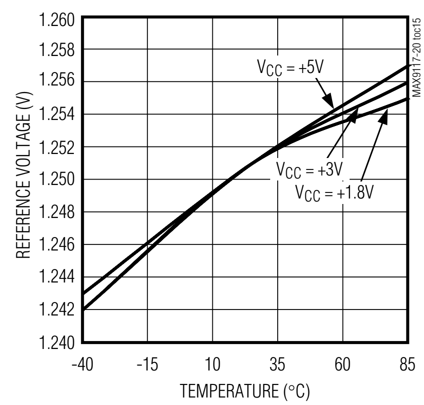
OFFSET VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE



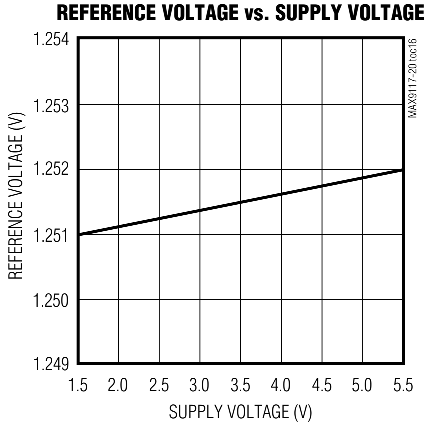
HYSTERESIS VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE



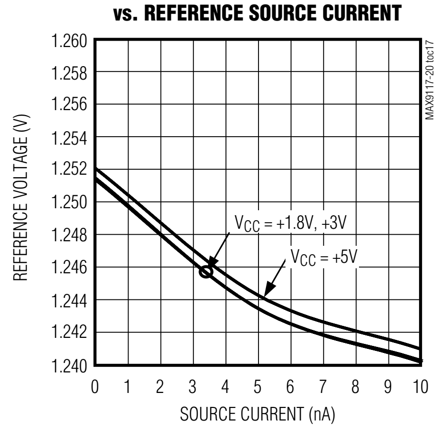
MAX9117/MAX9118 REFERENCE VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE



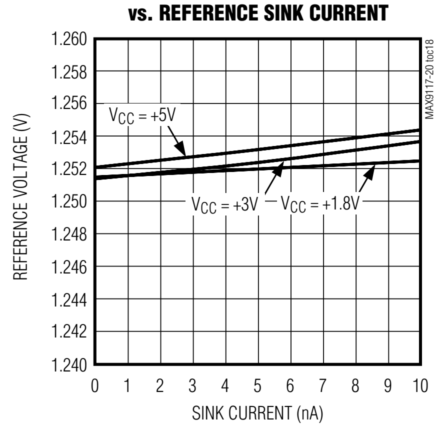
MAX9117/MAX9118 REFERENCE VOLTAGE vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



MAX9117/MAX9118 REFERENCE OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. REFERENCE SOURCE CURRENT



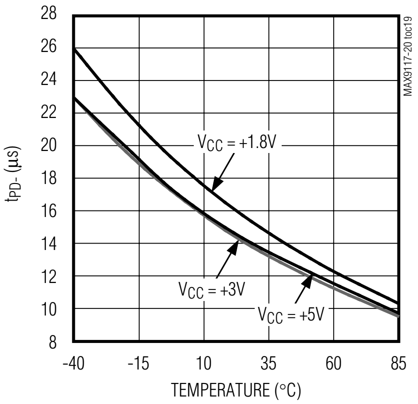
MAX9117/MAX9118 REFERENCE OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. REFERENCE SINK CURRENT



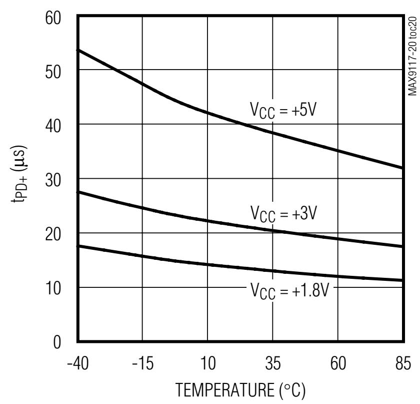
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = 0V, C_L = 15pF, $V_{OVERDRIVE}$ = 100mV, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

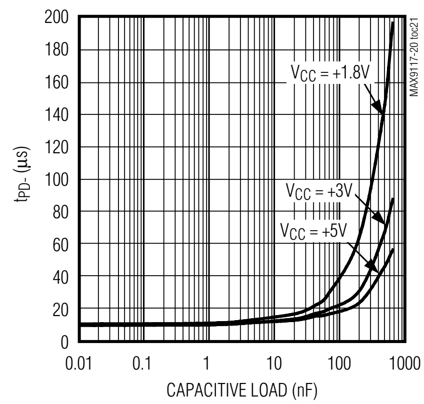
PROPAGATION DELAY (t_{PD-}) vs. TEMPERATURE



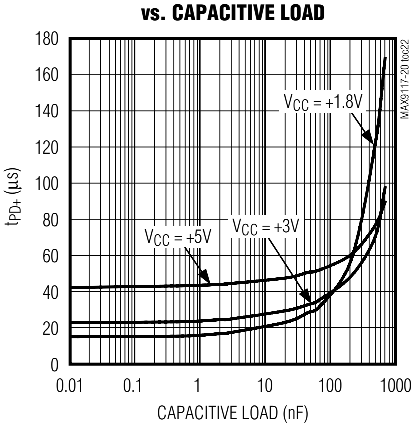
MAX9117/MAX9119 PROPAGATION DELAY (t_{PD+}) vs. TEMPERATURE



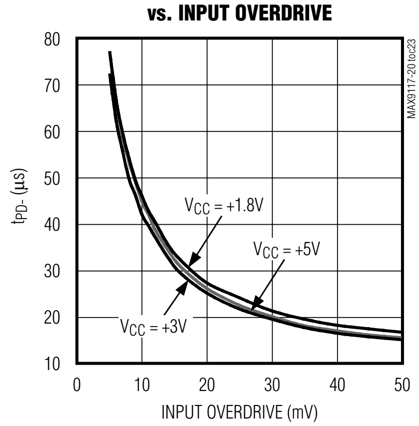
PROPAGATION DELAY (t_{PD-}) vs. CAPACITIVE LOAD



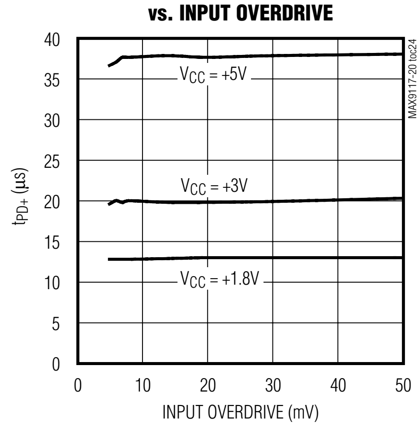
MAX9117/MAX9119 PROPAGATION DELAY (t_{PD+}) vs. CAPACITIVE LOAD



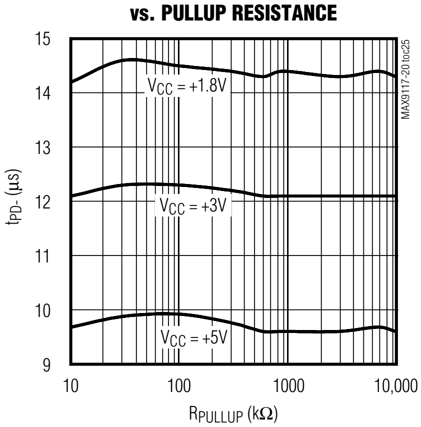
PROPAGATION DELAY (t_{PD-}) vs. INPUT OVERDRIVE



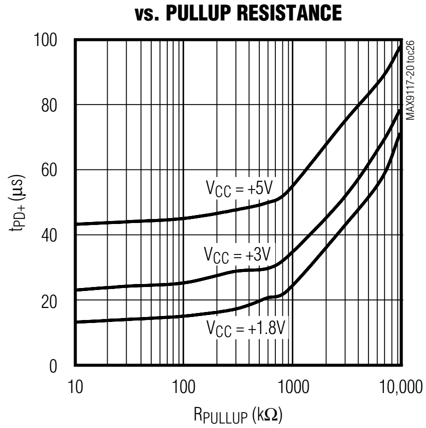
MAX9117/MAX9119 PROPAGATION DELAY (t_{PD+}) vs. INPUT OVERDRIVE



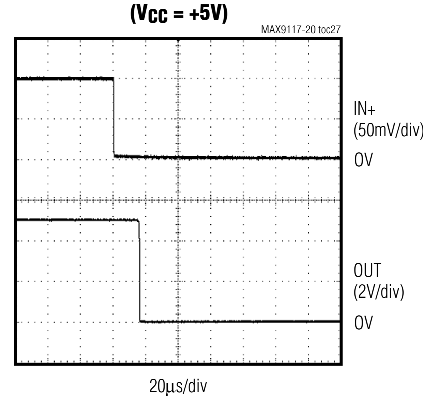
MAX9118/MAX9120 PROPAGATION DELAY (t_{PD-}) vs. PULLUP RESISTANCE



MAX9118/MAX9120 PROPAGATION DELAY (t_{PD+}) vs. PULLUP RESISTANCE



PROPAGATION DELAY (t_{PD-}) (V_{CC} = +5V)

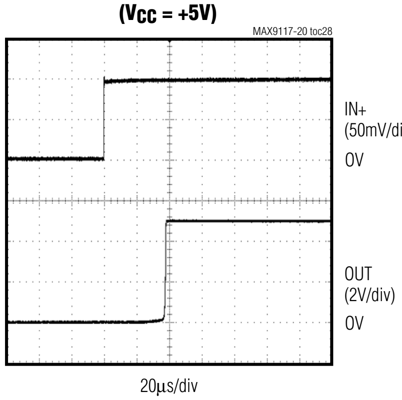


SC70, 1.8V, Nanopower, Beyond-the-Rails Comparators With/Without Reference

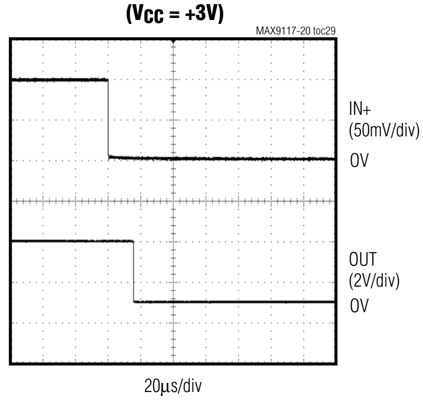
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = 0V, C_L = 15pF, $V_{OVERDRIVE}$ = 100mV, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

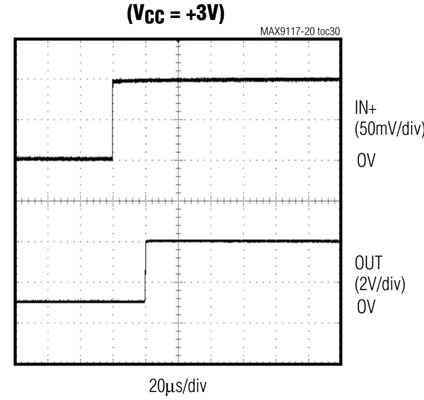
MAX9117/MAX9119 PROPAGATION DELAY (t_{PD+}) (V_{CC} = +5V)



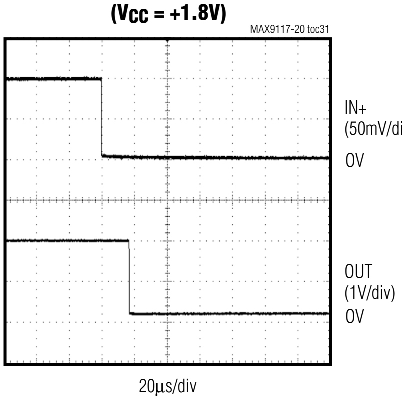
PROPAGATION DELAY (t_{PD-}) (V_{CC} = +3V)



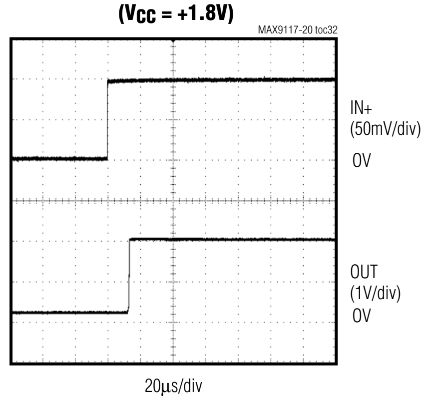
MAX9117/MAX9119 PROPAGATION DELAY (t_{PD+}) (V_{CC} = +3V)



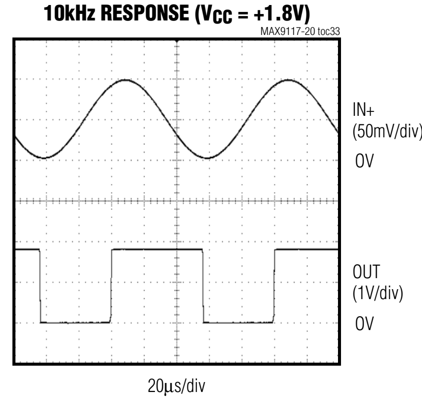
PROPAGATION DELAY (t_{PD-}) (V_{CC} = +1.8V)



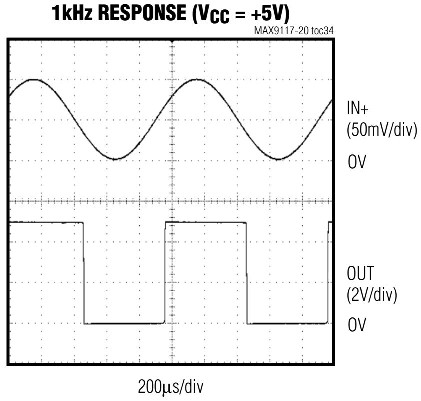
MAX9117/MAX9119 PROPAGATION DELAY (t_{PD+}) (V_{CC} = +1.8V)



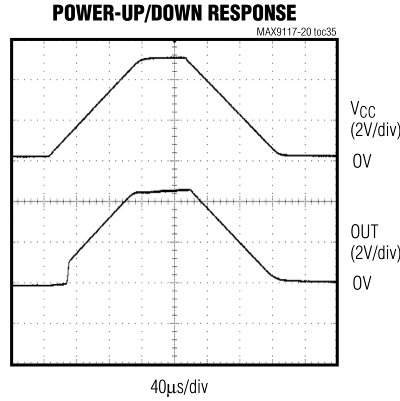
MAX9117/MAX9119 10kHz RESPONSE (V_{CC} = +1.8V)



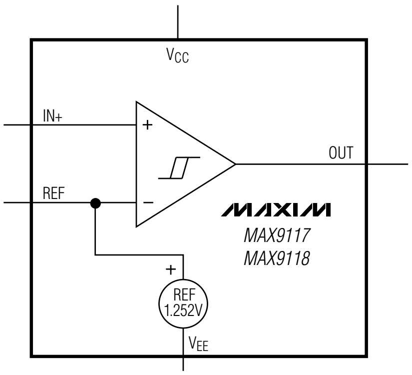
MAX9117/MAX9119 1kHz RESPONSE (V_{CC} = +5V)

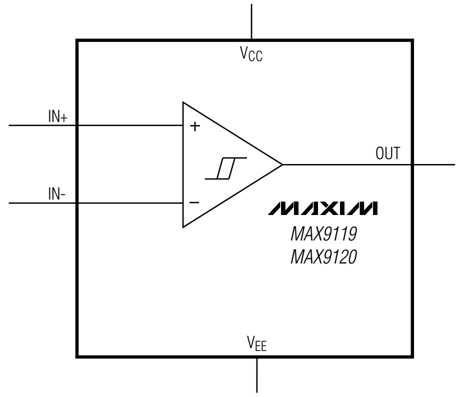


POWER-UP/DOWN RESPONSE



Functional Diagrams





Pin Description

PIN		NAME	FUNCTION
MAX9117/ MAX 9118	MAX9119/ MAX 9120		
1	1	OUT	Comparator Output
2	2	V_{EE}	Negative Supply Voltage
3	3	IN+	Comparator Noninverting Input
4	—	REF	1.252V Reference Output
5	5	V_{CC}	Positive Supply Voltage
	4	IN-	Comparator Inverting Input

Detailed Description

The MAX9117/MAX9118 feature an on-board 1.252V ±1.75% reference, yet draw an ultra-low supply current of 600nA. The MAX9119/MAX9120 (without reference) consume just 350nA of supply current. All four devices are guaranteed to operate down to +1.8V. Their common-mode input voltage range extends 200mV beyond-the-rails. 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 ±5mA 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 MAX9117/MAX9119 have a push-pull output stage that sinks as well as sources current. The MAX9118/MAX9120 have an open-drain output stage that can be pulled beyond V_{CC} to an absolute maximum of 6V above V_{EE}. These open-drain versions are ideal for implementing wire-OR output logic functions.

Input Stage Circuitry

The input common-mode voltage range extends from V_{EE} - 0.2V to V_{CC} + 0.2V. These comparators operate at any differential input voltage within these limits. Input bias current is typically ±0.15nA if the input voltage is between the supply rails. Comparator inputs are protected from overvoltage by internal ESD protection diodes connected to the supply rails. As the input voltage exceeds the supply rails, these ESD protection diodes become forward biased and begin to conduct.

Output Stage Circuitry

The MAX9117–MAX9120 contain a unique break-before-make output stage capable of rail-to-rail operation with up to ±5mA 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. In the *Typical Operating Characteristics*, the Supply Current vs. Output Transition Frequency graphs show the minimal supply-current increase as the output switching frequency approaches 1kHz. This characteristic reduces the need for power-supply filter capacitors to reduce glitches created by comparator switching currents. In battery-powered applications, this characteristic results in a substantial increase in battery life.

Reference (MAX9117/MAX9118)

The internal reference in the MAX9117/MAX9118 has an output voltage of +1.252V with respect to V_{EE}. Its typical temperature coefficient is 100ppm/°C over the full -40°C to +85°C temperature range. The reference is a PNP emitter-follower driven by a 120nA current source (Figure 1). The output impedance of the voltage reference is typically 200kΩ, preventing the reference from driving large loads. The reference can be bypassed with a low-leakage capacitor. The reference is stable for any capacitive load. For applications requiring a lower output impedance, buffer the reference with a low-input-leakage op amp, such as the MAX4162.

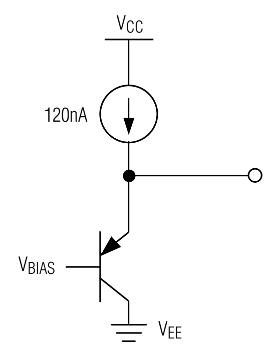


Figure 1. MAX9117/MAX9118 Voltage Reference Output Equivalent Circuit

Applications Information

Low-Voltage, Low-Power Operation

The MAX9117–MAX9120 are ideally suited for use with most battery-powered systems. Table 1 lists a variety of battery types, capacities, and approximate operating times for the MAX9117–MAX9120, assuming nominal conditions.

Internal Hysteresis

Many comparators oscillate in the linear region of operation because of noise or undesired parasitic feedback. This tends to occur when the voltage on one input is equal or very close to the voltage on the other input. The MAX9117–MAX9120 have internal hysteresis to counter parasitic effects and noise.

The hysteresis in a comparator creates two trip points: one for the rising input voltage (V_{THR}) and one for the falling input voltage (V_{THF}) (Figure 2). The difference between the trip points is the hysteresis (V_{HB}). When the comparator's input voltages are equal, the hysteresis effectively causes one comparator input to move quickly past the other, thus taking the input out of the region where oscillation occurs. Figure 2 illustrates the case in which IN- has a fixed voltage applied, and IN+ is varied. If the inputs were reversed, the figure would be the same, except with an inverted output.

Additional Hysteresis (MAX9117/MAX9119)

The MAX9117/MAX9119 have a 4mV internal hysteresis band (V_{HB}). Additional hysteresis can be generated with three resistors using positive feedback (Figure 3). Unfortunately, this method also slows hysteresis response time. Use the following procedure to calculate resistor values.

1) Select R3. Leakage current at IN is under 2nA, so the current through R3 should be at least 0.2µA 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} / I_{R3} or R3 = (V_{CC} - V_{REF}) / I_{R3}. Use the smaller of the two resulting resistor values. For example, when using the

Table 1. Battery Applications Using MAX9117–MAX9120

BATTERY TYPE	RECHARGEABLE	V_{FRESH} (V)	$V_{END-OF-LIFE}$ (V)	CAPACITY, AA SIZE (mA-h)	MAX9117/MAX9118 OPERATING TIME (hr)	MAX9119/MAX9120 OPERATING TIME (hr)
Alkaline (2 Cells)	No	3.0	1.8	2000	2.5×10^6	5×10^6
Nickel-Cadmium (2 Cells)	Yes	2.4	1.8	750	937,500	1.875×10^6
Lithium-Ion (1 Cell)	Yes	3.5	2.7	1000	1.25×10^6	2.5×10^6
Nickel-Metal-Hydride (2 Cells)	Yes	2.4	1.8	1000	1.25×10^6	2.5×10^6

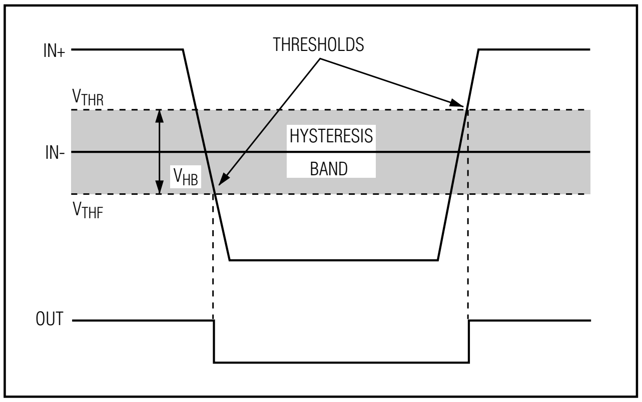


Figure 2. Threshold Hysteresis Band

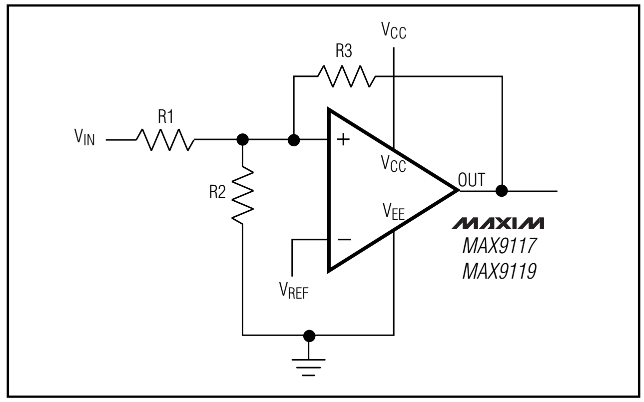


Figure 3. MAX9117/MAX9119 Additional Hysteresis

MAX9117 (V_{REF} = 1.252V) and V_{CC} = +5V, and if we choose I_{R3} = 1µA, then the two 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:

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

For this example, insert the values:

$$R1 = 1.2M\Omega\ (50mV / 5V) = 12k\Omega$$

4) Choose the trip point for V_{IN} rising (V_{THR}) such that $V_{THR} > V_{REF} \times (R1 + R3) / R3$, ($V_{THF}$ 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:

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

$$R2 = 1 / [3.0V / (1.2V \times 12k\Omega) - (1 / 12k\Omega) - (1 / 1.2M\Omega)] = 8.05k\Omega$$

For this example, choose an 8.2kΩ standard value.

6) Verify the trip voltages and hysteresis as follows:

V_{IN} rising: $V_{THR} = V_{REF} \times R1\ [(1 / R1) + (1 / R2) + (1 / R3)]$

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

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

Additional Hysteresis (MAX9118/MAX9120)

The MAX9118/MAX9120 have a 4mV internal hysteresis band. They have open-drain outputs and require an external pullup resistor (Figure 4). Additional hysteresis can be generated using positive feedback, but the formulas differ slightly from those of the MAX9117/MAX9119. Use the following procedure to calculate resistor values.

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

2) Choose the hysteresis band required (V_{HB}).

3) Calculate R1 according to the following equation:

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

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:

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

6) Verify the trip voltages and hysteresis as follows:

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

V_{IN} falling:

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

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

SC70, 1.8V, Nanopower, Beyond-the-Rails Comparators With/Without Reference

Board Layout and Bypassing

Power-supply bypass capacitors are not typically needed, but use 100nF bypass capacitors close to the device's supply pins when supply impedance is high, supply leads are long, or excessive noise is expected on the supply lines. Minimize signal trace lengths to reduce stray capacitance. A ground plane and surface-mount components are recommended. If the REF pin is decoupled, use a new low-leakage capacitor.

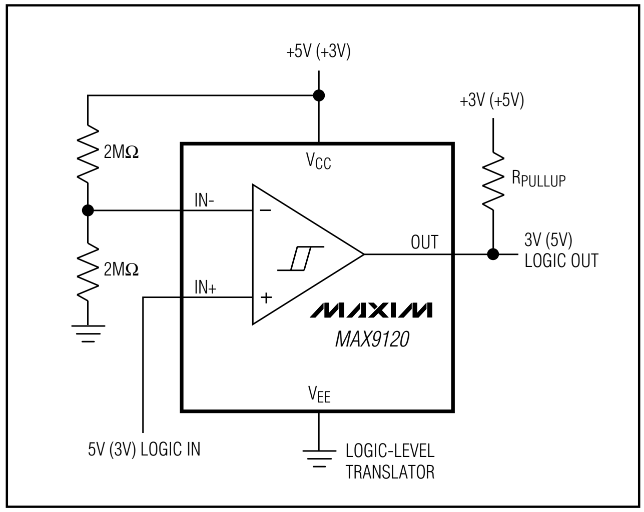
Zero-Crossing Detector

Figure 5 shows a zero-crossing detector application. The MAX9119'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

The *Typical Application Circuit* shows an application that converts 5V logic to 3V logic levels. The MAX9120 is powered by the +5V supply voltage, and the pullup resistor for the MAX9120'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 translations, simply connect the +3V supply voltage to V_{CC} and the +5V supply voltage to the pullup resistor.

Typical Application Circuit



Chip Information

TRANSISTOR COUNT: 98

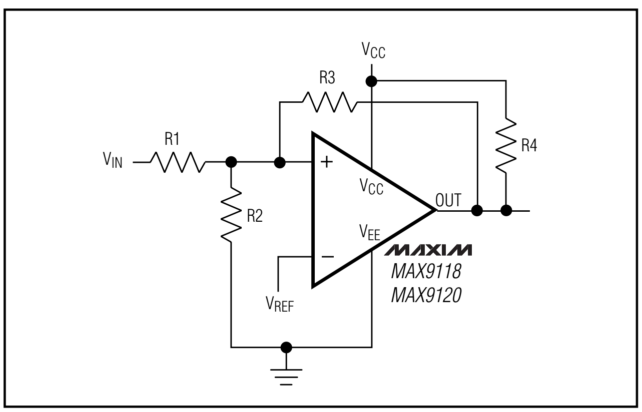


Figure 4. MAX9118/MAX9120 Additional Hysteresis

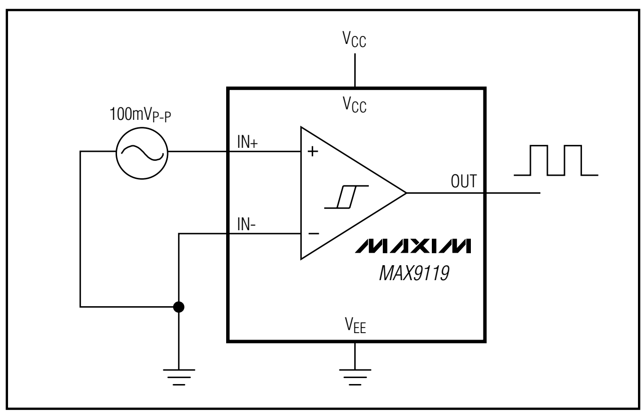
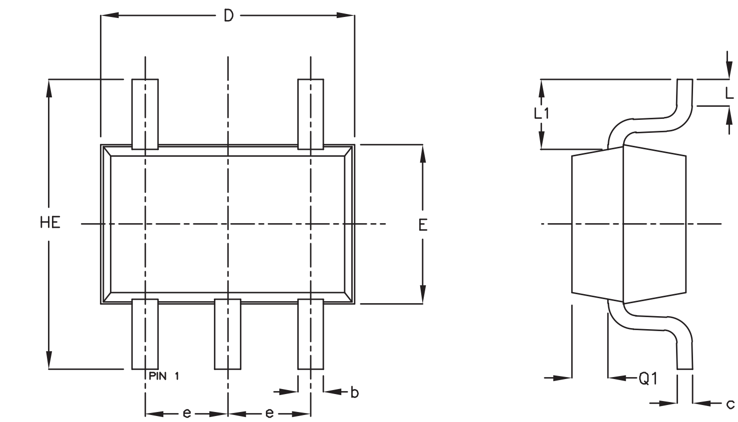


Figure 5. Zero-Crossing Detector

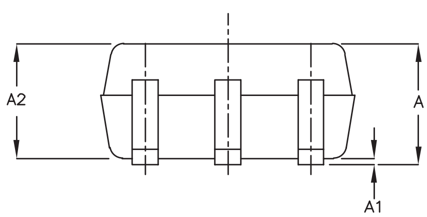
Package Information

(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**.)

SC70, 5L.EPS



SYMBOL	MIN	MAX
e	0.65 BSC	
D	1.80	2.20
b	0.15	0.30
E	1.15	1.35
HE	1.80	2.40
Q1	0.10	0.40
A2	0.80	1.00
A1	0.00	0.10
A	0.80	1.10
c	0.10	0.18
L	0.10	0.30
L1	0.425 TYP.	



NOTE:
1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS
2. DIMENSIONS ARE INCLUSIVE OF PLATING
3. DIMENSIONS ARE EXCLUSIVE OF MOLD FLASH & METAL BURR
4. ALL SPECIFICATIONS COMPLY TO EIAJ SC70
5. COPLANARITY 4 MILS. MAX.

MAXIM
PROPRIETARY INFORMATION
TITLE:
PACKAGE OUTLINE, SC70, 5L

APPROVAL	DOCUMENT CONTROL NO.	REV	
	21-0076	B	1/1