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 \pm 1.25V to \pm 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 is available in a chip-scale package (UCSP[™]), 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.

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

Selector Guide

Applications

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

UCSP is a trademark and µMAX is a registered trademark of Maxim Integrated Products, Inc.

11µA Quiescent Supply Current

Features

- ♦ 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: UCSP (MAX985) SOT23 (MAX985/MAX986/MAX989/MAX990) µMAX[®] (MAX989/MAX990)

Ordering Information

PART	PIN-PACKAGE	TOP MARK	PKG CODE	
MAX985EBT-T	6 UCSP-6	AAY	B6-1	
MAX985EXK-T	5 SC70-5	ABK	X5-1	

Note: All devices are specified over the -40°C to +85°C operating temperature range.

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

_Pin Configurations



Maxim Integrated Products 1

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 _{CC} to V _{EE})	6V
Current into Input Pins	±20mA
IN, IN_+ to VEE0	.3V to (V _{CC} + 0.3V)
OUT_ to VEE	
MAX985/MAX989/MAX9930	.3V to (Vcc + 0.3V)
MAX986/MAX990/MAX994	0.3V to 6V
OUT_ Short-Circuit Duration to VEE or VCC	10s
Continuous Power Dissipation ($T_A = +70^{\circ}C$)	
5-Pin SC70 (derate 3.1mW/°C above +70°C	C)247mW
5-Pin SOT23 (derate 7.10mW/°C above +7	'0°C)571mW
6-Bump UCSP (derate 3.9mW/°C above +	70°Ć)308mW

8-Pin SOT23 (derate 9.1mW/°C above +70°C)727mW
8-Pin µMAX (derate 4.5mW/°C above +70°C)
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 8.33mW/°C above +70°C)667mW
Operating Temperature Range40°C to +85°C
Junction Temperature+150°C
Storage Temperature Range65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)+300°C
Bump Reflow Temperature+235°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

$(V_{CC} = 2.7V \text{ to } 5.5V, V_{EE} = 0V, V_{CM} = 0V, T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values of the second sec$	alues are at $T_A = +25^{\circ}C_{.}$ (Note 1)
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PARAMETER	SYMBOL		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS		
Supply Voltage	Vcc	Inferred from PSRR test			2.5		5.5	V
			Τ _Α	√ = +25°C		12	20	
Supply Current per		$V_{CC} = 5V$ $T_A =$		$_{\rm A} = -40^{\circ}{\rm C} \text{ to } +85^{\circ}{\rm C}$			24	
Comparator	Icc		Τ _Α	√ = +25°C		11	20	μA
		$V_{CC} = 2.7V$	Τ _Α	$_{\rm A} = -40^{\circ}{\rm C} \text{ to } +85^{\circ}{\rm C}$			24	
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	2.5V ≤ VCC ≤ 5.5	V		55	80		dB
Common-Mode Voltage Range (Note 2)	VCMR	T _A = +25°C			V _{EE} - 0.25		V _{CC} + 0.25	V
hange (Note 2)		$T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C$	5°C		VEE		Vcc	
Input Offset Voltage	Vac	Full common-mod	de Ta	√ = +25°C		±0.5	±5	mV
(Note 3) Vos		range	Τ _Α	$T_{A} = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C$			±7	
Input Hysteresis	VHYST					±3		mV
Input Bias Current (Note 4)	IB					0.001	10	nA
Input Offset Current	los					0.5		рΑ
Input Capacitance	CIN					1.0		pF
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR				52	80		dB
Output Leakage Current (MAX986/MAX990/ MAX994 only)	ILEAK	V _{OUT} = high					1.0	μA
Output Short-Circuit Current	100	Sourcing or sinking,VCC = 5VVOUT = VEE or VCCVCC = 2.7V		$V_{CC} = 5V$		95		mA
	ISC				35		1 MA	
		$V_{\rm CC} = 5V,$	T _A = +2	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$		0.2	0.4	- V
		I _{SINK} = 8mA	$T_{A} = -40$	$T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C$			0.55	
OUT Output Voltage Low	VOL	$V_{\rm CC} = 2.7 V_{\rm V}$	T _A = +2	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$		0.15	0.3	
		ISINK = 3.5mA TA :		√A = -40°C to +85°C			0.4	1

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

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

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS			MIN	ТҮР	MAX	UNITS		
		$V_{CC} = 5V,$		TA =	+25°C	4.6	4.85			
OUT Output Voltage High		ISOURCE =	8mA	T _A =	-40°C to +85°C	4.45				
(MAX985/MAX989/ MAX993 only)	VOH	V _{CC} = 2.7V	$V_{CC} = 2.7V,$		+25°C	2.4	2.55		V	
		ISOURCE =	3.5mA	T _A =	-40°C to +85°C	2.3				
OUT Rise Time				CL =	15pF		40			
(MAX985/MAX989/	t RISE	V _{CC} = 5.0V	1	CL =	50pF		50		ns	
MAX993 only)				CL =	200pF		80]	
		V _{CC} = 5.0V		CL =	15pF		40			
OUT Fall Time	t FALL			$C_L = 50 pF$			50		ns	
				CL = 200pF			80			
			MAX985/MAX989/		10mV overdrive		450			
			MAX993 on	ly	100mV overdrive		300			
Propagation Delay	t _{PD-}	$C_L = 15 pF$	L = 15pF MAX986/MA MAX994 onl		10mV overdrive		450		ns	
r topagation Delay			RPULLUP =	-	100mV overdrive		300		115	
	t _{PD+}	MAX985/MAX989/			10mV overdrive		450]	
		MAX993 or	MAX993 only, CL = 15pF 100mV over		100mV overdrive		300			
Power-Up Time	tpu						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.

Note 2: Inferred from the V_{OS} test. Both or either inputs can be driven 0.3V beyond either supply rail without output phase reversal.

Note 3: Vos is defined as the center of the hysteresis band at the input.

Note 4: IB is defined as the average of the two input bias currents (IB-, IB+).

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

Typical Operating Characteristics



MAX985/MAX986/MAX989/MAX990/MAX993/MAX994

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

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





MAX985/MAX989/MAX993 Propagation delay (t_{PD+})













POWER-UP DELAY



5

MAX985/MAX986/MAX989/MAX990/MAX993/MAX994

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	A3	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	B3	_		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 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 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 (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 1.2M 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 = $1.2M\Omega \times (50\text{mV}/5\text{V}) = 12\text{k}\Omega$.

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

WAX985/MAX986/MAX989/MAX990/MAX993/MAX994

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

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

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

6) Verify trip voltages and hysteresis as follows:

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

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:

- 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:

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

6) Verify trip voltages and hysteresis as follows:

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

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.

M/IXI/M

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 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 V_{CC} and the 5V supply to the pullup resistor.

UCSP Applications Information

For the latest application details on UCSP construction, dimensions, tape carrier information, PCB techniques, bump-pad layout, and recommended reflow temperature profile, as well as the latest information on reliability testing results, refer to the Application Note: *UCSP—A Wafer-Level Chip-Scale Package* on Maxim's web site at <u>www.maxim-ic.com/ucsp</u>.



Figure 3. Zero-Crossing Detector



Figure 4. Logic-Level Translator



Typical Application Circuit

Ordering Information (continued)

PART	PIN-PACKAGE	TOP MARK	PKG CODE
MAX985EUK-T	5 SOT23-5	ABYZ	U5-1
MAX985ESA	8 SO	—	S8-2
MAX986EXK-T	5 SC70-5	ABL	X5-1
MAX986EUK-T	5 SOT23-5	ABZA	U5-1
MAX986ESA	8 SO	—	S8-2
MAX989 EKA-T	8 SOT23-8	AADZ	K8-5
MAX989EUA-T	8 µMAX-8	—	U8-1
MAX989ESA	8 SO	_	S8-2
MAX990 EKA-T	8 SOT23-8	AAEA	K8-5
MAX990EUA-T	8 µMAX-8	_	U8-1
MAX990ESA	8 SO	—	S8-2
MAX993EUD	14 TSSOP	_	U14-1
MAX993ESD	14 SO	_	S14-1
MAX994EUD	14 TSSOP	_	K14-1
MAX994ESD	14 SO	_	S14-1

Note: All devices are specified over the -40°C to +85°C operating temperature range.



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**.)



MAX985/MAX986/MAX989/MAX990/MAX993/MAX994

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