MAX9092/MAX9093/MAX9094/MAX9095

General-Purpose, Low-Voltage, Dual/Quad, Tiny Pack Comparators

General Description

The MAX9092/MAX9093/MAX9094/MAX9095 comparators are pin-for-pin compatible replacements for the LMX393/LMX393H/LMX339/LMX339H, respectively. The MAX9093/MAX9095 have the added benefit of internal hysteresis to provide noise immunity, preventing output oscillations even with slow-moving input signals.

Advantages of the ICs include low supply voltage, small package, and low cost. They also offer a wide supply voltage range, wide operating temperature range, competitive CMRR and PSRR, response time characteristics, input offset, low noise, output saturation voltage, input bias current, and RF immunity.

The ICs are available in both 8-pin SOT23/μMAX® and 14-pin TSSOP/SO packages.

Applications

Mobile Communications

Notebooks and PDAs

Automotive

Battery-Powered Electronics

General-Purpose Portable Devices

General-Purpose Low-Voltage Applications

Features

- ♦ **Guaranteed +1.8V to +5.5V Performance**
- ♦ **-40°C to +125°C Automotive Temperature Range**
- ♦ **Low Supply Current (65μA/Channel at V_{DD} = +5.0V)**
- ♦ **Input Common-Mode Voltage Range Includes Ground**
- ♦ **No Phase Reversal for Overdriven Inputs**
- ♦ **Low Output Saturation Voltage (120mV)**
- ♦ **Internal 2mV Hysteresis (MAX9093/MAX9095)**
- ♦ **Fast 100ns Propagation Delay**
- ♦ **Open-Drain Outputs**
- ♦ **8-Pin SOT23/μMAX and 14-Pin TSSOP/SO Packages**

***Ordering Information* appears at end of data sheet.**

*For related parts and recommended products to use with this part, refer to **www.maxim-ic.com/MAX9092.related**.*

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage (V_{DD} to V_{SS}) .... -0.3V to +6V
All Other Pins except OUT_ .... (V_{SS} - 0.3V) to (V_{DD} + 0.3V)
OUT_ .... (V_{SS} - 0.3) to 6V
Continuous Power Dissipation (Multilayer Board)(T_A = +70°C)
SOT23 (derate 5.1mW/°C above +70°C) 408.2mW
μMAX (derate 4.8mW/°C above +70°C) 387.8mW
TSSOP (derate 10mW/°C above +70°C) 796mW
SO (derate 11.9mW/°C above +70°C) 952mW

Operating Temperature Range .... -40°C to +125°C
Junction Temperature .... +150°C
Storage Temperature Range .... -65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s) .... +300°C
Soldering Temperature (reflow) .... +260°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.

PACKAGE THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS (Note 1)

SOT23
Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance (θ_{JA}) .... 196°C/W
Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance (θ_{JC}) .... 70°C/W
μMAX
Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance (θ_{JA}) ..... 206.3°C/W
Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance (θ_{JC}) .... 42°C/W

TSSOP
Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance (θ_{JA}) ..... 100.4°C/W
Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance (θ_{JC}) .... 30°C/W
SO
Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance (θ_{JA}) .... 84°C/W
Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance (θ_{JC}) .... 34°C/W

Note 1: Package thermal resistances were obtained using the method described in JEDEC specification JESD51-7, using a four-layer board. For detailed information on package thermal considerations, refer to **www.maxim-ic.com/thermal-tutorial**.

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—2.7V OPERATION

(V_{DD} = 2.7V, V_{SS} = 0V, V_{CM} = 0V, R_L = 5.1kΩ connected to V_{DD}, typical values are at T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** limits apply at the defined temperature extremes.) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OS}			0.4	7	mV
Input Voltage Hysteresis	V_{HYST}	MAX9093/MAX9095		2		mV
Input Offset Voltage Average Temperature Drift	TCV_{OS}			1.5		μV/°C
Input Bias Current	I_B	T_A = +25°C		±0.0003	±250	nA
		T_A = -40°C to +85°C			**±400**	
		T_A = -40°C to +125°C			**±400**	
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}	T_A = +25°C		±0.0003	±50	nA
		T_A = -40°C to +85°C			**±150**	
		T_A = -40°C to +125°C			**±150**	
Input Voltage Range	V_{CM}			-0.1		V
				2		
Voltage Gain	A_V	MAX9092/MAX9095		50		V/mV
Output Saturation Voltage	V_{SAT}	$I_{SINK} \leq 1mA$		25		mV
Output Sink Current	I_O	$V_O \leq 1.5V$	5	16		mA
Supply Current	I_S	MAX9092/MAX9093 (both comparators)		100	180	μA
		MAX9094/MAX9095 (all four comparators)		220	360	
Output Leakage Current		T_A = +25°C		0.005		μA
		T_A = -40°C to +85°C			**1**	
		T_A = -40°C to +125°C			**2**	

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—2.7V OPERATION

(V_{DD} = 2.7V, V_{SS} = 0V, V_{CM} = 0V, R_L = 5.1kΩ connected to V_{DD}, typical values are at T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** limits apply at the defined temperature extremes.) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Propagation Delay Output High to Low (Note 3)	t_{PHL}	Input overdrive = 10mV		70		ns
		Input overdrive = 100mV		50		
Propagation Delay Output Low to High (Note 3)	t_{PLH}	Input overdrive = 10mV		115		ns
		Input overdrive = 100mV		100		

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS–5.0V OPERATION

(V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V, V_{CM} = 0V, R_L = 5.1kΩ connected to V_{DD}, typical values are at T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** limits apply at the defined temperature extremes.) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OS}	T_A = +25°C			0.4	7	mV
		T_A = -40°C to +85°C				**9**	
		T_A = -40°C to +125°C				**9**	
Input Voltage Hysteresis		MAX9093/MAX9095			2		mV
Input Offset Voltage Average Temperature Drift	TCV_{OS}				1.5		µV/°C
Input Bias Current	I_B	T_A = +25°C			±0.027	±250	nA
		T_A = -40°C to +85°C				**±400**	
		T_A = -40°C to +125°C				**±400**	
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}	T_A = +25°C			±0.007	±50	nA
		T_A = -40°C to +85°C				**±150**	
		T_A = -40°C to +125°C				**±150**	
Input Voltage Range	V_{CM}				-0.1		V
					4.2		
Voltage Gain (Note 4)	A_V	MAX9092/MAX9094		20	50		V/mV
Output Saturation Voltage	V_{SAT}	I_{SINK} ≤ 4mA	T_A = +25°C		120	400	mV
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C			**700**	
			T_A = -40°C to +125°C			**700**	
Output Sink Current	I_O	V_O ≤ 1.5V		10	35		mA
Supply Current (Note 5)	I_S	MAX9092/ MAX9093 (both comparators)	T_A = +25°C		130	200	µA
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C			**250**	
			T_A = -40°C to +125°C			**300**	
		MAX9094/ MAX9095 (all four comparators)	T_A = +25°C		250	400	µA
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C			**500**	
			T_A = -40°C to +125°C			**500**	
Output Leakage Current		T_A = +25°C			0.005		µA
		T_A = -40°C to +85°C				**1**	
		T_A = -40°C to +125°C				**2**	

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS–5.0V OPERATION

(V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V, V_{CM} = 0V, R_L = 5.1kΩ connected to V_{DD}, typical values are at T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** limits apply at the defined temperature extremes.) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Propagation Delay Output High to Low (Note 3)	t_{PHL}	Input overdrive = 10mV		70		ns
		Input overdrive = 100mV		50		
Propagation Delay Output Low to High (Note 3)	t_{PLH}	Input overdrive = 10mV		110		ns
		Input overdrive = 100mV		100		

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—1.8V OPERATION

(V_{DD} = 1.8V, V_{SS} = 0V, V_{CM} = 0V, R_L = 5.1kΩ connected to V_{DD}, typical values are at T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** limits apply at the defined temperature extremes.) (Note 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OS}			0.4	5	mV
Input Voltage Hysteresis		MAX9093/MAX9095		2		mV
Input Offset Voltage Average Temperature Drift	TCV_{OS}			1.5		µV/°C
Input Bias Current	I_B			0.0016		nA
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}			0.0003		nA
Input Voltage Range	V_{CM}			-0.1		V
				1		
Output Saturation Voltage	V_{SAT}	$I_{SINK} \leq$ 1mA		56		mV
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	V_{DD} = 1.8V to 5.5V	60	90		dB
Output Sink Current	I_{OUT}	$V_{OUT} \leq$ 1.5V		6.4		mA
Supply Current (Note 5)	I_S	MAX9092/MAX9093 (both comparators)		120	170	µA
		MAX9094/MAX9095 (all four comparators)		210	340	
Output Leakage Current				0.001		µA

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—1.8V OPERATION

(V_{DD} = 1.8V, V_{SS} = 0V, V_{CM} = 0V, R_L = 5.1kΩ connected to V_{DD}, typical values are at T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted. **Boldface** limits apply at the defined temperature extremes.) (Note 2)

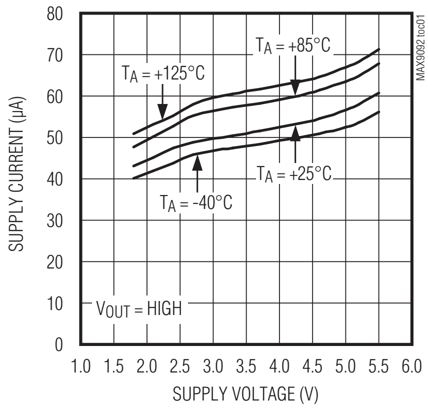
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Propagation Delay Output High to Low (Note 3)	t_{PHL}	Input overdrive = 10mV		70		ns
		Input overdrive = 100mV		60		
Propagation Delay Output Low to High (Note 3)	t_{PLH}	Input overdrive = 10mV		120		ns
		Input overdrive = 100mV		110		

Note 2: All devices are production tested at T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted. All temperature limits are guaranteed by design.
Note 3: Input overdrive is the overdrive voltage beyond the offset and hysteresis-determined trip points.
Note 4: Guaranteed by design.
Note 5: Supply current when output is high.

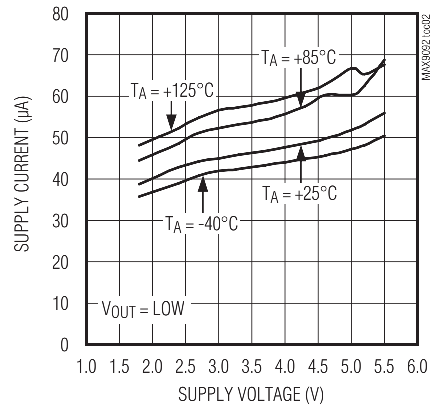
Typical Operating Characteristics

(V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V, V_{CM} = 0V, R_L = 5.1kΩ, C_L = 10pF, overdrive = 100mV, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

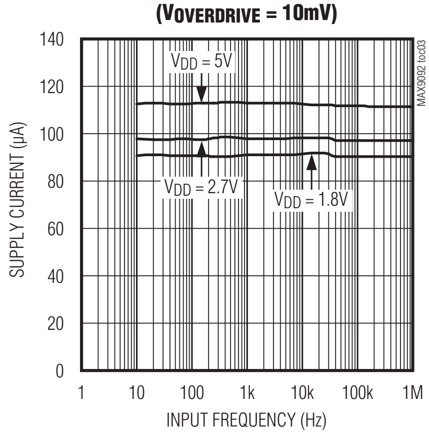
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



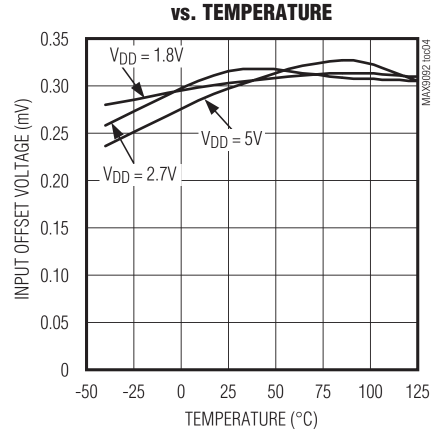
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



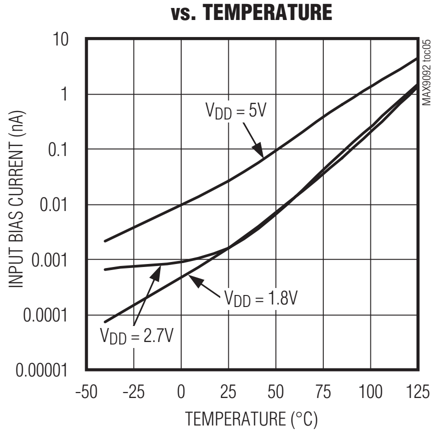
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. FREQUENCY ($V_{OVERDRIVE}$ = 10mV)



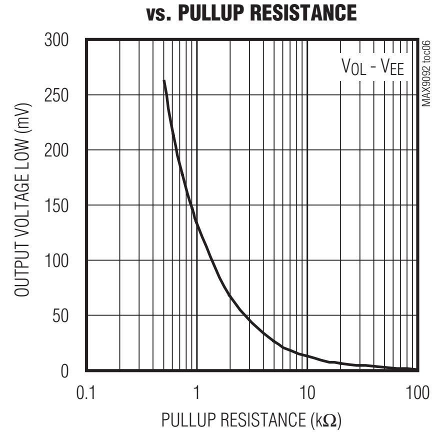
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE



INPUT BIAS CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE



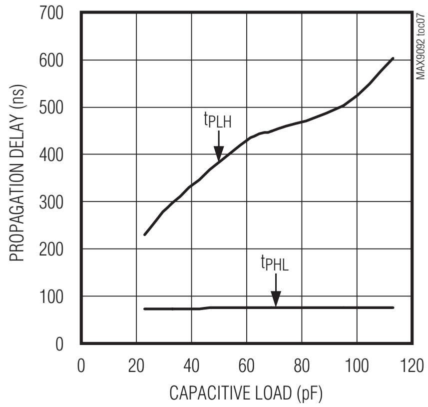
OUTPUT VOLTAGE LOW vs. PULLUP RESISTANCE



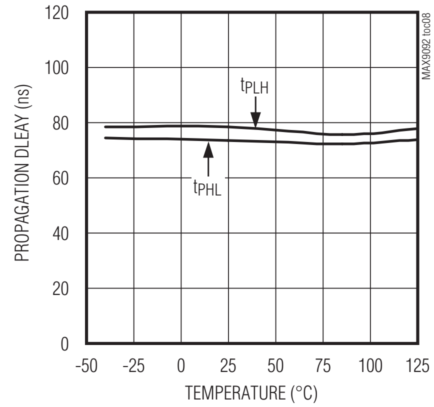
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V, V_{CM} = 0V, R_L = 5.1kΩ, C_L = 10pF, overdrive = 100mV, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

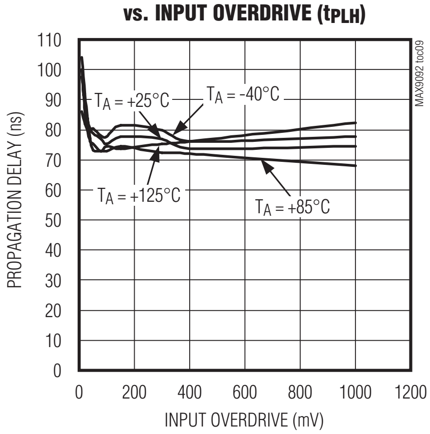
PROPAGATION DELAY vs. CAPACITIVE LOAD ($V_{OVERDRIVE}$ = 100mV)



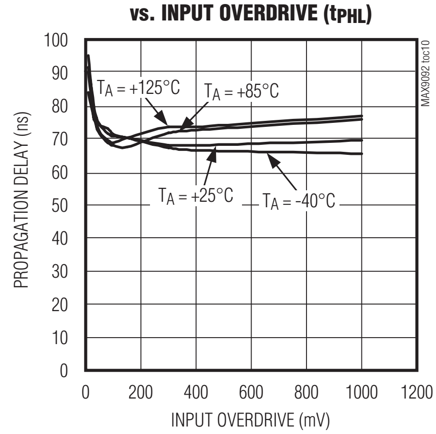
PROPAGATION DELAY vs. TEMPERATURE ($V_{OVERDRIVE}$ = 100mV)



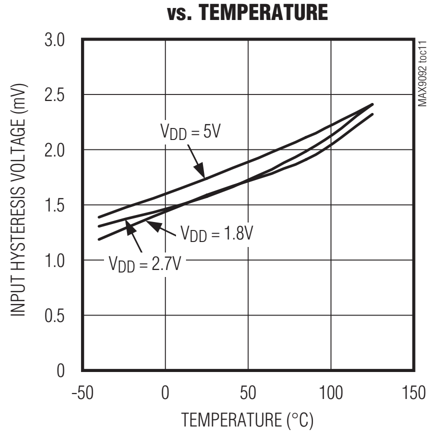
PROPAGATION DELAY vs. INPUT OVERDRIVE (t_{PLH})



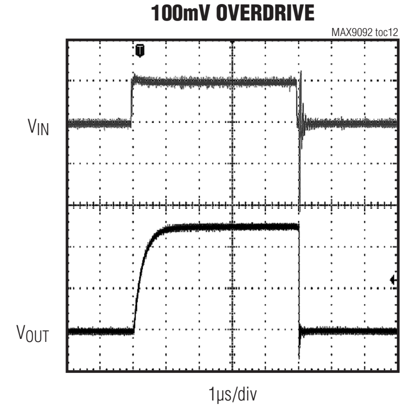
PROPAGATION DELAY vs. INPUT OVERDRIVE (t_{PHL})



INPUT HYSTERESIS VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE



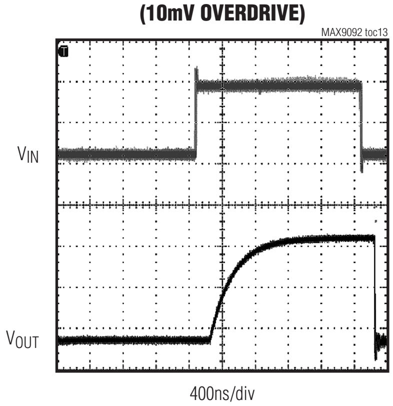
PROPAGATION DELAY 100mV OVERDRIVE



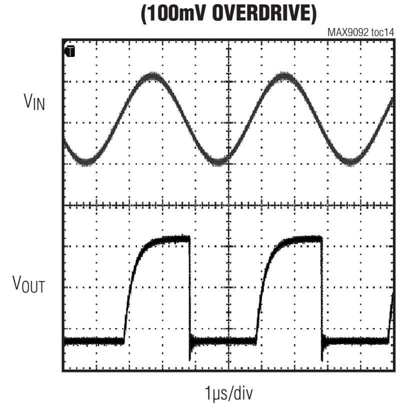
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V, V_{CM} = 0V, R_L = 5.1kΩ, C_L = 10pF, overdrive = 100mV, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

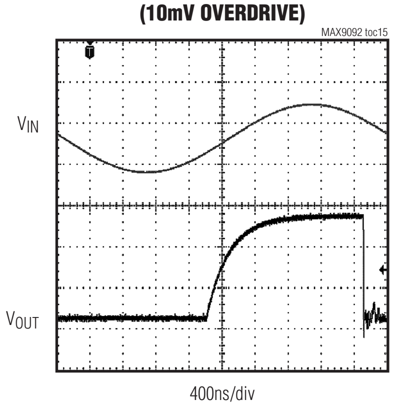
PROPAGATION DELAY (10mV OVERDRIVE)



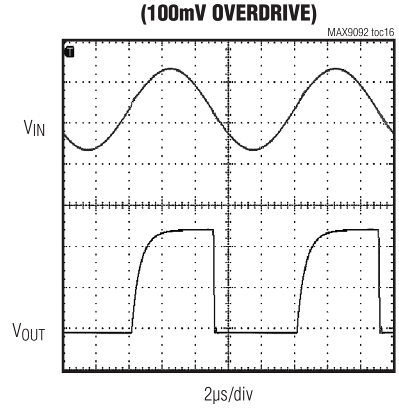
250kHz RESPONSE (100mV OVERDRIVE)



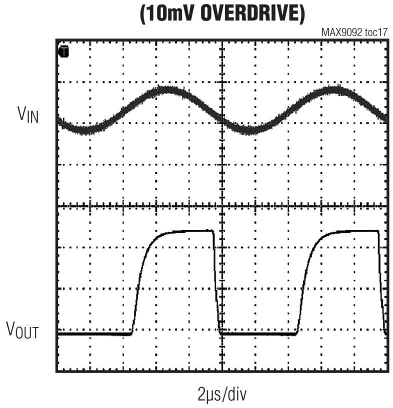
250kHz RESPONSE (10mV OVERDRIVE)



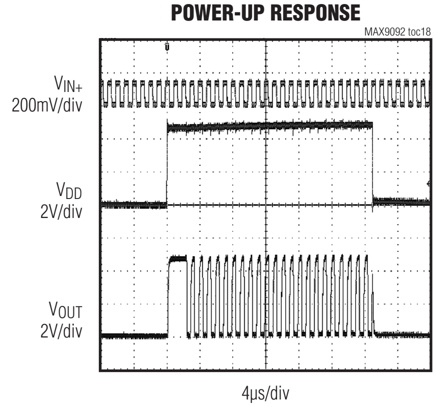
100kHz RESPONSE (100mV OVERDRIVE)



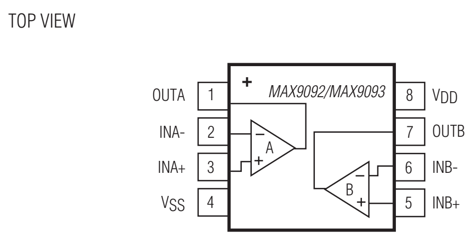
100kHz RESPONSE (10mV OVERDRIVE)



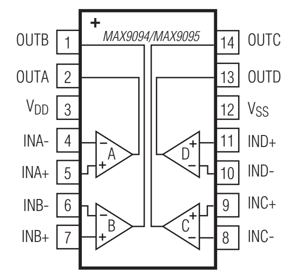
POWER-UP RESPONSE



Pin Configurations



SOT23/μMAX



TSSOP/SO

Pin Description

PIN		NAME	FUNCTION
MAX9092/MAX9093	MAX9094/MAX9095		
1	2	OUTA	Comparator A Output (Open Drain)
2	4	INA-	Comparator A Inverting Input
3	5	INA+	Comparator A Noninverting Input
4	12	V_{SS}	Negative Supply (Connect to Ground)
5	7	INB+	Comparator B Noninverting Input
6	6	INB-	Comparator B Inverting Input
7	1	OUTB	Comparator B Output (Open Drain)
8	3	V_{DD}	Positive Supply
—	8	INC-	Comparator C Inverting Input
—	9	INC+	Comparator C Noninverting Input
—	10	IND-	Comparator D Inverting Input
—	11	IND+	Comparator D Noninverting Input
—	13	OUTD	Comparator D Output (Open Drain)
—	14	OUTC	Comparator C Output (Open Drain)

Detailed Description

The MAX9092/MAX9093/MAX9094/MAX9095 are low-cost, general-purpose comparators that have a single-supply +1.8V to +5V operating voltage range. The common-mode input range extends from -0.1V below the negative supply to within +0.8V of the positive supply. They require approximately 65µA per comparator with a 5V supply and 50µA with a 2.7V supply.

The MAX9093/MAX9095 have 2mV of hysteresis for noise immunity. This significantly reduces the chance of output oscillations even with slow moving input signals. The ICs are ideal for automotive applications because they operate from -40°C to +125°C. See the *Typical Operating Characteristics*.

Applications Information

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 MAX9093/MAX9095 have internal hysteresis to counter parasitic effects and noise.

The hysteresis in a comparator creates two trip points: one for the rising input voltage and one for the falling input voltage (Figure 1). The difference between the trip points is the hysteresis. 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. This provides clean output transitions for noisy, slow-moving input signals.

Additional hysteresis can be generated with two resistors using positive feedback (Figure 2). Use the following procedure to calculate resistor values:

1) Find output voltage when output is high:

$$V_{OUT(HIGH)} = V_{DD} - I_{LOAD} \times R_L$$

2) Find the trip points of the comparator using these formulas:

$$V_{TH} = V_{REF} + ((V_{OUT(HIGH)} - V_{REF})R2)/(R1 + R2)$$

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

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, and 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.

3) The hysteresis band is:

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

In this example, let V_{DD} = 5V, V_{REF} = 2.5V, I_{LOAD} = 50nA, and R_L = 5.1kΩ.

$$V_{OUT(HIGH)} = 5.0V - (50 \times 10^{-9} \times 5.1 \times 10^3\Omega) \approx 5.0V$$

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

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

Select R2. In this example, choose 1kΩ.

Select V_{HYST}. In this example, choose 50mV.

Solve for R1.

$$V_{HYST} = V_{OUT(HIGH)}(R2/(R1 + R2))V$$

$$0.050V = 5(1000/(R1 + 1000))V$$

where R1 ≈ 100kΩ, V_{TH} = 2.525V, and V_{TL} = 2.475V

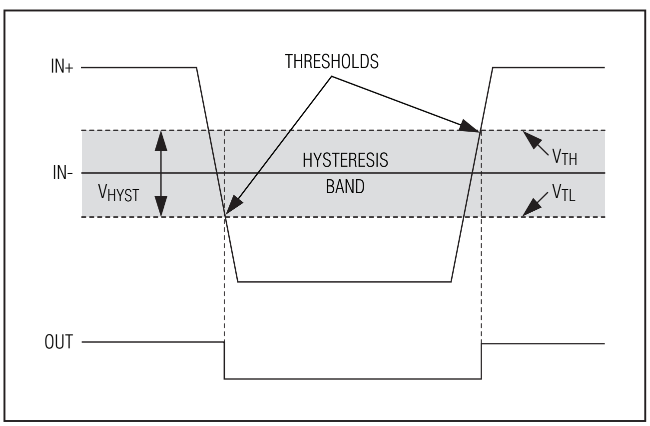


Figure 1. Threshold Hysteresis Band (Not to Scale)

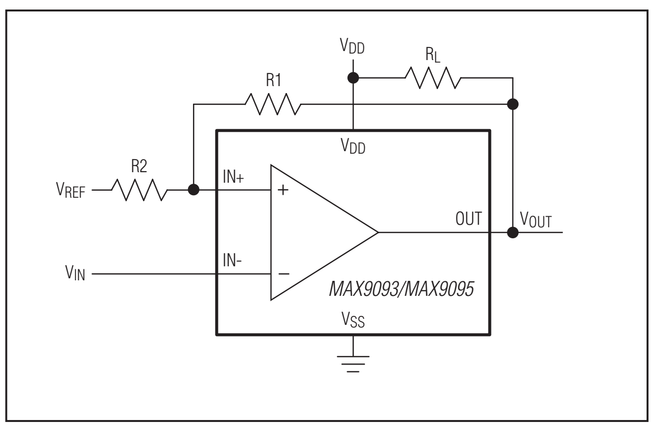


Figure 2. Adding Hysteresis with External Resistors

Choose R1 and R2 to be large enough as not to exceed the amount of current the reference can supply.

The source current required is V_{REF}/(R1 + R2).

The sink current is ($V_{OUT(HIGH)}$ - V_{REF}) x (R1 + R2).

Choose R_L to be large enough to avoid drawing excess current, yet small enough to supply the necessary current to drive the load. R_L should be between 1kΩ and 10kΩ. Choose R1 to be much larger than R_L to avoid lowering $V_{OUT(HIGH)}$ ir raising $V_{OUT(LOW)}$.

Board Layout and Bypassing

Use 0.1µF bypass capacitors from V_{DD} to V_{SS}. To maximize performance, minimize stray inductance by putting this capacitor close to the V_{DD} pin and reducing trace lengths. For slow-moving input signals (rise time > 1ms), use a 1nF capacitor between IN+ and IN- to reduce high frequency noise.

Chip Information

PROCESS: BiCMOS

Ordering Information

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE	TOP MARK
MAX9092AKA+	-40°C to +125°C	8 SOT23	+AESO
MAX9092AUA+*	-40°C to +125°C	8 µMAX	—
MAX9093AKA+	-40°C to +125°C	8 SOT23	+AESP
MAX9093AUA+*	-40°C to +125°C	8 µMAX	—
MAX9094ASD+*	-40°C to +125°C	14 SO	—
MAX9094AUD+*	-40°C to +125°C	14 TSSOP	—
MAX9095ASD+*	-40°C to +125°C	14 SO	—
MAX9095AUD+*	-40°C to +125°C	14 TSSOP	—

+Denotes a lead(Pb)-free/RoHS-compliant package.
**Future product—Contact factory for availability.*

Package Information

For the latest package outline information and land patterns (footprints), go to **www.maxim-ic.com/packages**. Note that a "+", "#", or "-" in the package code indicates RoHS status only. Package drawings may show a different suffix character, but the drawing pertains to the package regardless of RoHS status.

PACKAGE TYPE	PACKAGE CODE	OUTLINE NO.	LAND PATTERN NO.
8 SOT23	K8+5	21-0078	90-0176
8 µMAX	U8+1	21-0036	90-0092
14 SO	S14+1	21-0041	90-0112
14 TSSOP	U14+1	21-0066	90-0113

Revision History

REVISION NUMBER	REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGES CHANGED
0	7/12	Initial release	—