



# High-Speed, Low-Power, 3V/5V, Rail-to-Rail Single-Supply Comparators

## General Description

The MAX941/MAX942/MAX944 are single/dual/quad high-speed comparators optimized for systems powered from a 3V or 5V supply. These devices combine high speed, low power, and rail-to-rail inputs. Propagation delay is 80ns, while supply current is only 350 $\mu$ A per comparator.

The input common-mode range of the MAX941/MAX942/MAX944 extends beyond both power-supply rails. The outputs pull to within 0.4V of either supply rail without external pull-up circuitry, making these devices ideal for interface with both CMOS and TTL logic. All input and output pins can tolerate a continuous short-circuit fault condition to either rail.

Internal hysteresis ensures clean output switching, even with slow-moving input signals. The MAX941 features latch enable and device shutdown.

The single MAX941 and dual MAX942 are offered in a tiny  $\mu$ MAX package. Both the single and dual MAX942 are available in 8-pin DIP and SO packages. The quad MAX944 comes in 14-pin DIP and narrow SO packages.

## Applications

3V/5V Systems  
Battery-Powered Systems  
Threshold Detectors/Discriminators  
Line Receivers  
Zero-Crossing Detectors  
Sampling Circuits

## Features

- ◆ Available in  $\mu$ MAX Package
- ◆ Optimized for 3V and 5V Applications (operation down to 2.7V)
- ◆ Fast, 80ns Propagation Delay (5mV overdrive)
- ◆ Rail-to-Rail Input Voltage Range
- ◆ Low Power:
  - 1mW Power Dissipation per Comparator (3V)
  - 350 $\mu$ A Supply Current
- ◆ Low, 1mV Offset Voltage
- ◆ Internal Hysteresis for Clean Switching
- ◆ Outputs Swing 200mV of Power Rails
- ◆ CMOS/TTL-Compatible Outputs
- ◆ Output Latch (MAX941 only)
- ◆ Shutdown Function (MAX941 only)

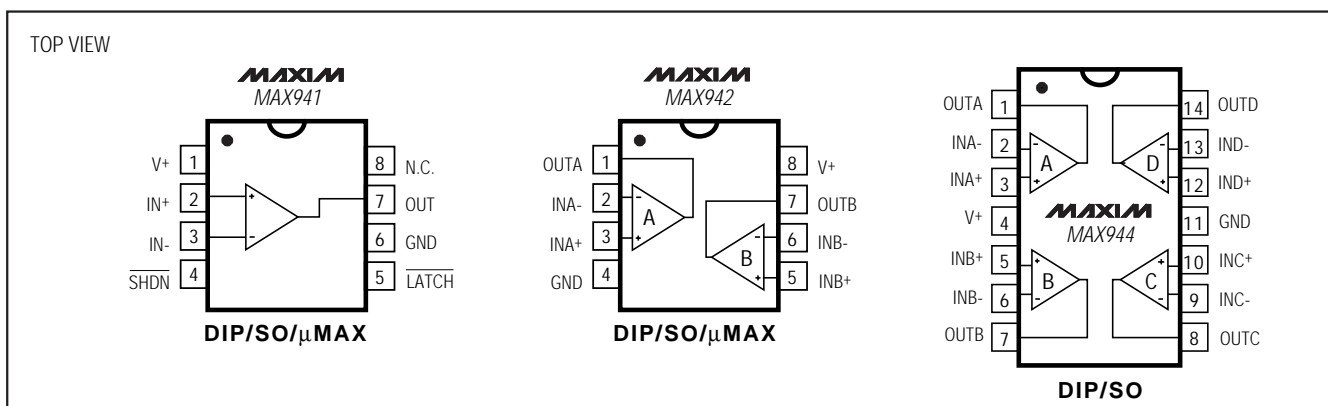
## Ordering Information

PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX941CPA	0°C to +70°C	8 Plastic DIP
MAX941CSA	0°C to +70°C	8 SO
MAX941C/D	0°C to +70°C	Dice*
MAX941EPA	-40°C to +85°C	8 Plastic DIP
MAX941ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO
MAX941EUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 $\mu$ MAX
MAX941MJA	-55°C to +125°C	8 CERDIP

Ordering Information continued at end of data sheet.

\* Dice are specified at  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ , DC parameters only.

## Pin Configurations



Maxim Integrated Products 1

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MAX941/MAX942/MAX944

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## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

### Power-Supply Ranges

Supply Voltage V+ to GND .....	+7V
Differential Input Voltage .....	-0.3V to (V+ + 0.3V)
Common-Mode Input Voltage .....	-0.3V to (V+ + 0.3V)
LATCH Input (MAX941 only) .....	-0.3V to (V+ + 0.3V)
SHDN Control Input (MAX941 only) .....	-0.3V to (V+ + 0.3V)

### Continuous Power Dissipation (T<sub>A</sub> = +70°C)

8-Pin Plastic DIP (derate 9.09mW/°C above +70°C) ...	727mW
8-Pin SO (derate 5.88mW/°C above +70°C) .....	471mW
8-Pin $\mu$ MAX (derate 4.1mW/°C above +70°C) .....	330mW

8-Pin CERDIP (derate 8.00mW/°C above +70°C) .....	640mW
14-Pin Plastic DIP (derate 10.00mW/°C above +70°C) ..	800mW
14-Pin SO (derate 8.33mW/°C above +70°C) .....	667mW
14-Pin CERDIP (derate 9.09mW/°C above +70°C) .....	727mW

### Operating Temperature Ranges

MAX94_C_ _ .....	0°C to +70°C
MAX94_E_ _ .....	-40°C to +85°C
MAX94_MJ_ _ .....	-55°C to +125°C

Storage Temperature Range .....

Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec) .....

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+ = 2.7V to 6.0V, T<sub>A</sub> = T<sub>MIN</sub> to T<sub>MAX</sub>, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C. See Note 14.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
Positive Supply Voltage	V+			2.7		6.0	V	
Input Voltage Range	V <sub>CMR</sub>	(Note 1)		-0.2		V+ + 0.2	V	
Input-Referred Trip Points	V <sub>TRIP</sub>	V <sub>CM</sub> = 0V or V <sub>CM</sub> = V+ (Note 2)	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	MAX94_C_ _ , MAX94_EP_ , MAX94_ES_ , MAX94_MJ_	1	3	mV	
				MAX941EUA/MAX942EUA	1	4		
		T <sub>A</sub> = T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>		MAX94_C_ _ , MAX94_EP_ , MAX94_ES_ , MAX94_MJ_		4		mV
				MAX941EUA/MAX942EUA		6		
Input Offset Voltage	V <sub>OS</sub>	V <sub>CM</sub> = 0V or V <sub>CM</sub> = V+ (Note 3)	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	MAX94_C_ _ , MAX94_EP_ , MAX94_ES_ , MAX94_MJ_	1	2	mV	
				MAX941EUA/MAX942EUA	1	3		
		T <sub>A</sub> = T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>		MAX94_C_ _ , MAX94_EP_ , MAX94_ES_ , MAX94_MJ_		3		mV
				MAX941EUA/MAX942EUA		5.5		
Input Bias Current	I <sub>B</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OS</sub> , V <sub>CM</sub> = 0V or V <sub>CM</sub> = V+ (Note 4)		MAX94_C	150	300	nA	
				MAX94_E/M	150	400		
Input Offset Current	I <sub>OS</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>OS</sub> , V <sub>CM</sub> = 0V or V+			10	100	nA	
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	(Note 5)		MAX94_C_ _ , MAX94_EP_ , MAX94_ES_ , MAX94_MJ_	80	300	$\mu$ V/V	
				MAX941EUA/MAX942EUA	80	800		
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	2.7V $\leq$ V+ $\leq$ 6.0V, V <sub>CM</sub> = 0V		MAX94_C_ _ , MAX94_EP_ , MAX94_ES_ , MAX94_MJ_	80	300	$\mu$ V/V	
				MAX941EUA/MAX942EUA	80	350		
Output High Voltage	V <sub>OH</sub>	I <sub>SOURCE</sub> = 400 $\mu$ A		V+ - 0.4	V+ - 0.2		V	
		I <sub>SOURCE</sub> = 4mA		V+ - 0.4	V+ - 0.3			
Output Low Voltage	V <sub>OL</sub>	I <sub>SINK</sub> = 400 $\mu$ A		0.2	0.4		V	
		I <sub>SINK</sub> = 4mA		0.3	0.4			
Output Leakage Current	I <sub>LEAK</sub>	(Note 6)				1	$\mu$ A	

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MAX941/MAX942/MAX944

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(V<sub>+</sub> = 2.7V to 6.0V, T<sub>A</sub> = T<sub>MIN</sub> to T<sub>MAX</sub>, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C. See Note 14.)

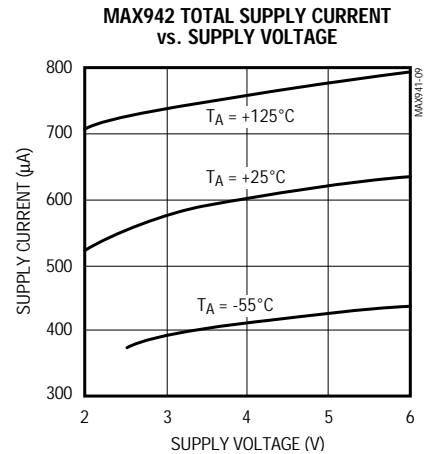
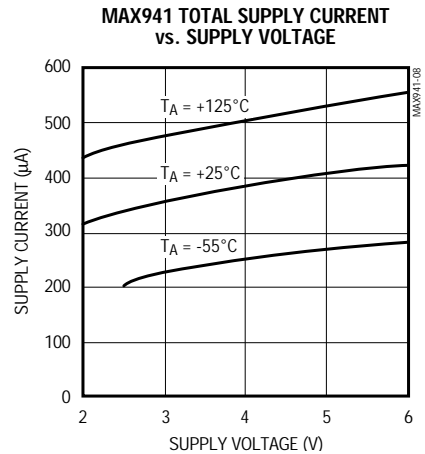
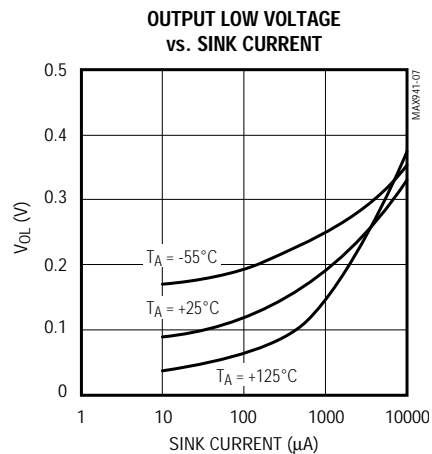
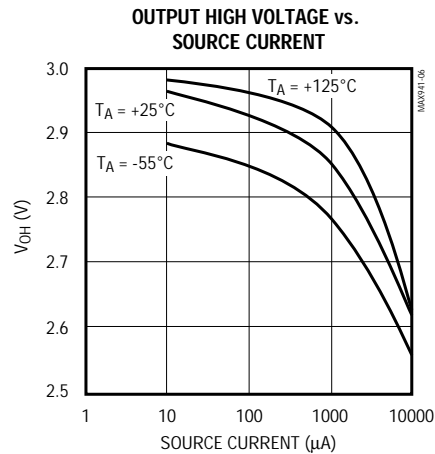
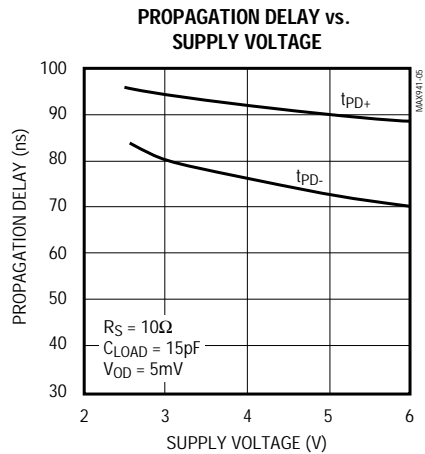
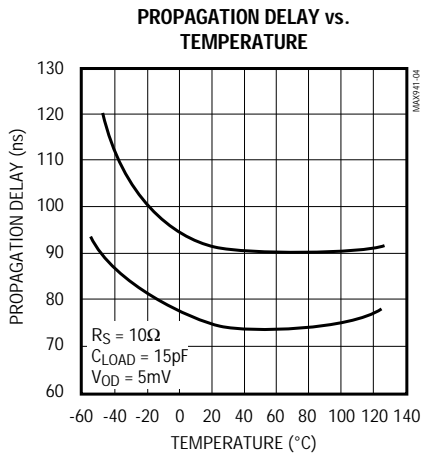
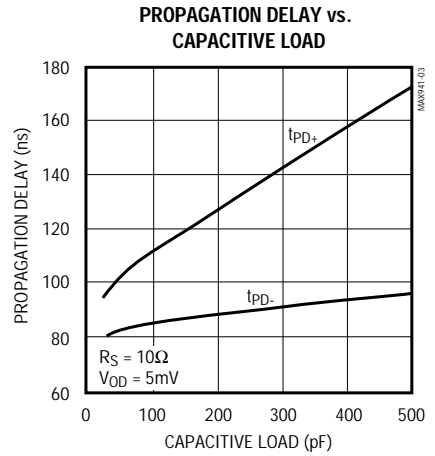
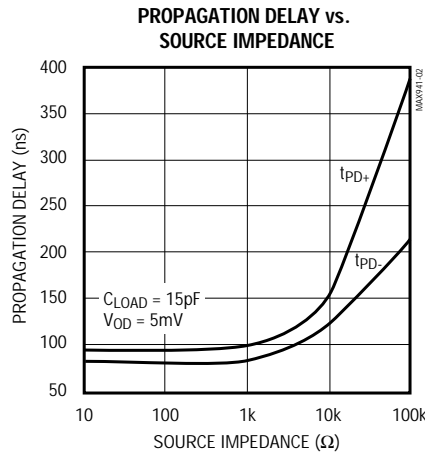
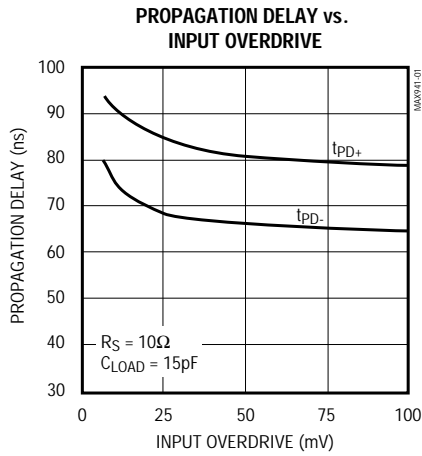
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Supply Current per Comparator	I <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>+</sub> = 3V	MAX941	380	600	μA	
			MAX942/MAX944	350	500		
		V <sub>+</sub> = 5V	MAX941	430	700		
			MAX942/MAX944	400	600		
		MAX941 only, shutdown mode (V <sub>+</sub> = 3V)	12	60			
Power Dissipation per Comparator	PD	(Note 7)	MAX941	1.0	4.2	mW	
			MAX942/MAX944	1.0	3.6		
Propagation Delay	t <sub>PD+</sub> , t <sub>PD-</sub>	(Note 8)	MAX94_C	80	150	ns	
			MAX94_E/M	80	200		
Differential Propagation Delay	dt <sub>PD</sub>	(Note 9)		10		ns	
Propagation Delay Skew		(Note 10)		10		ns	
Logic Input Voltage High	V <sub>IH</sub>	(Note 11)		$\frac{V_{+}}{2} + 0.4$	$\frac{V_{+}}{2}$		V
Logic Input Voltage Low	V <sub>IL</sub>	(Note 11)		$\frac{V_{+}}{2}$	$\frac{V_{+}}{2} - 0.4$		V
Logic Input Current	I <sub>IL</sub> , I <sub>IH</sub>	V <sub>LOGIC</sub> = 0V or V <sub>+</sub> (Note 11)		2	10		μA
Data-to-Latch Setup Time	t <sub>S</sub>	(Note 12)		20			ns
Latch-to-Data Hold Time	t <sub>H</sub>	(Note 12)		30			ns
Latch Pulse Width	t <sub>LPW</sub>	MAX941 only		50			ns
Latch Propagation Delay	t <sub>LPD</sub>	MAX941 only		70			ns
Shutdown Time		(Note 13)		3			μs
Shutdown Disable Time		(Note 13)		10			μs

- Note 1:** Inferred from the CMRR test. Note also that either or both inputs can be driven to the absolute maximum limit (0.3V beyond either supply rail) without damage or false output inversion.
- Note 2:** The input-referred trip points are the extremities of the differential input voltage required to make the comparator output change state. The difference between the upper and lower trip points is equal to the width of the input-referred hysteresis zone. See Figure 1.
- Note 3:** V<sub>OS</sub> is defined as the center of the input-referred hysteresis zone. See Figure 1.
- Note 4:** The polarity of I<sub>B</sub> reverses direction as V<sub>CM</sub> approaches either supply rail. See *Typical Operating Characteristics* for more detail.
- Note 5:** Specified over the full common-mode range (V<sub>CMR</sub>).
- Note 6:** Applies to the MAX941 only when in shutdown mode. Specification is for current flowing into or out of the output pin for V<sub>OUT</sub> driven to any voltage from V<sub>+</sub> to GND.
- Note 7:** Typical power dissipation specified with V<sub>+</sub> = 3V; maximum with V<sub>+</sub> = 6V.
- Note 8:** Parameter is guaranteed by design and specified with V<sub>OD</sub> = 5mV and C<sub>LOAD</sub> = 15pF in parallel with 400μA of sink or source current. V<sub>OS</sub> is added to the overdrive voltage for low values of overdrive. See Figure 2.
- Note 9:** Specified between any two channels in the MAX942/MAX944.
- Note 10:** Specified as the difference between t<sub>PD+</sub> and t<sub>PD-</sub> for any one comparator.
- Note 11:** Applies to the MAX941 only for both SHDN and LATCH pins.
- Note 12:** Applies to the MAX941 only. Comparator is active with LATCH pin driven high and is latched with LATCH pin driven low. See Figure 2.
- Note 13:** Applicable to the MAX941 only. Comparator is active with SHDN pin driven high and is in shutdown with SHDN pin driven low. Shutdown disable time is the delay when SHDN is driven high to the time the output is valid.
- Note 14:** The MAX941EUA and MAX942EUA are 100% production tested at T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C. Specifications over temperature are guaranteed by design.

# High-Speed, Low-Power, 3V/5V, Rail-to-Rail Single-Supply Comparators

## Typical Operating Characteristics

( $V_+ = 3.0V$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)

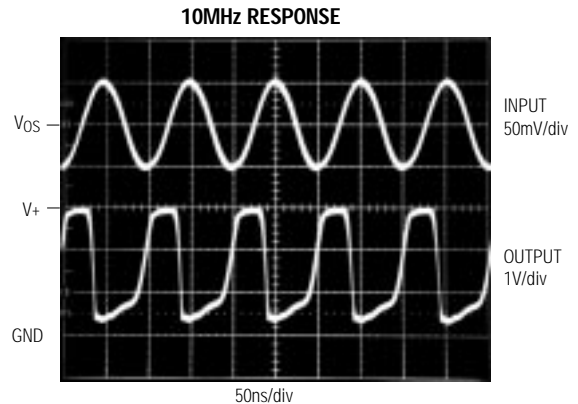
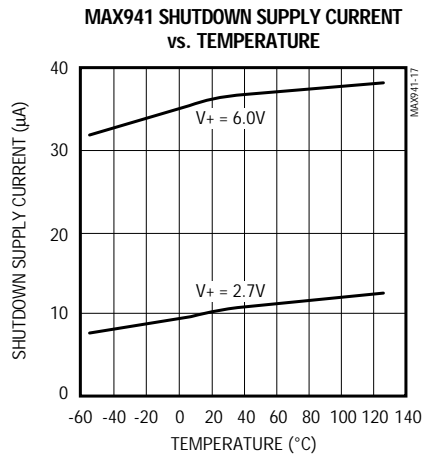
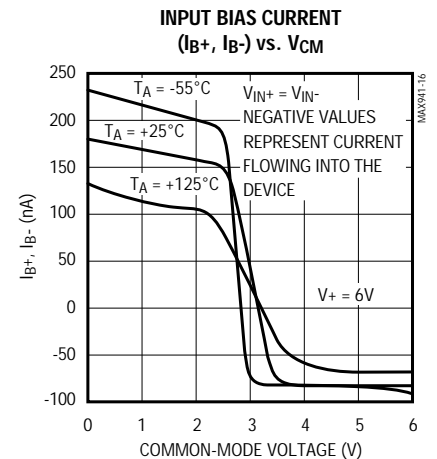
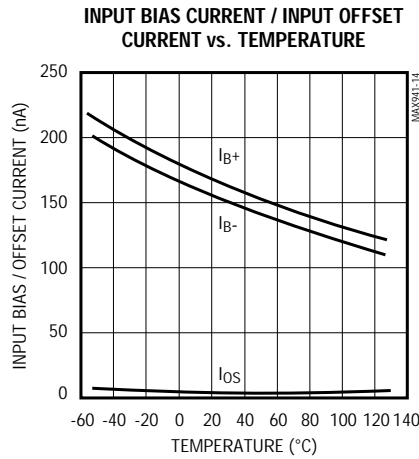
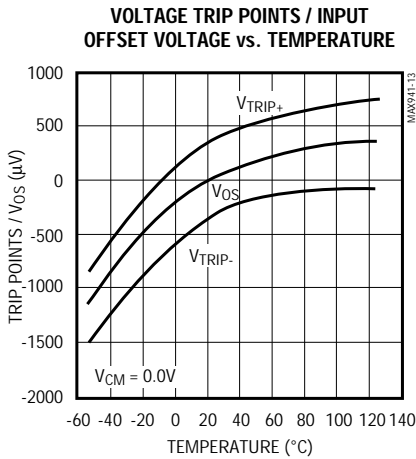
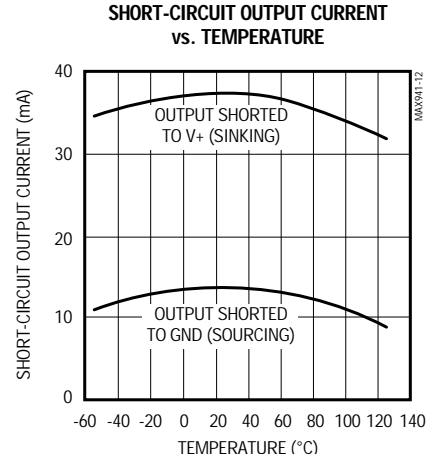
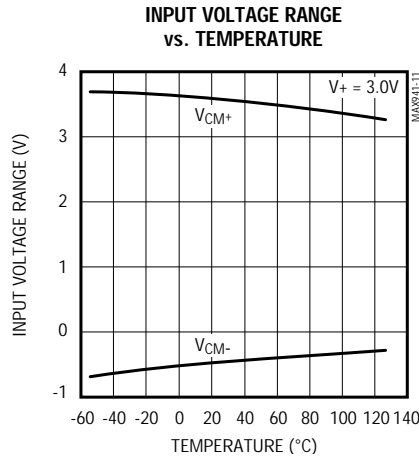
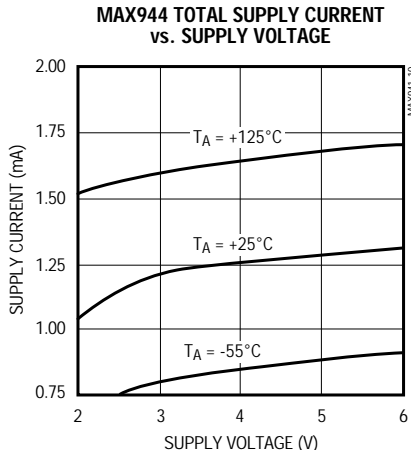


# High-Speed, Low-Power, 3V/5V, Rail-to-Rail Single-Supply Comparators

MAX941/MAX942/MAX944

## Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

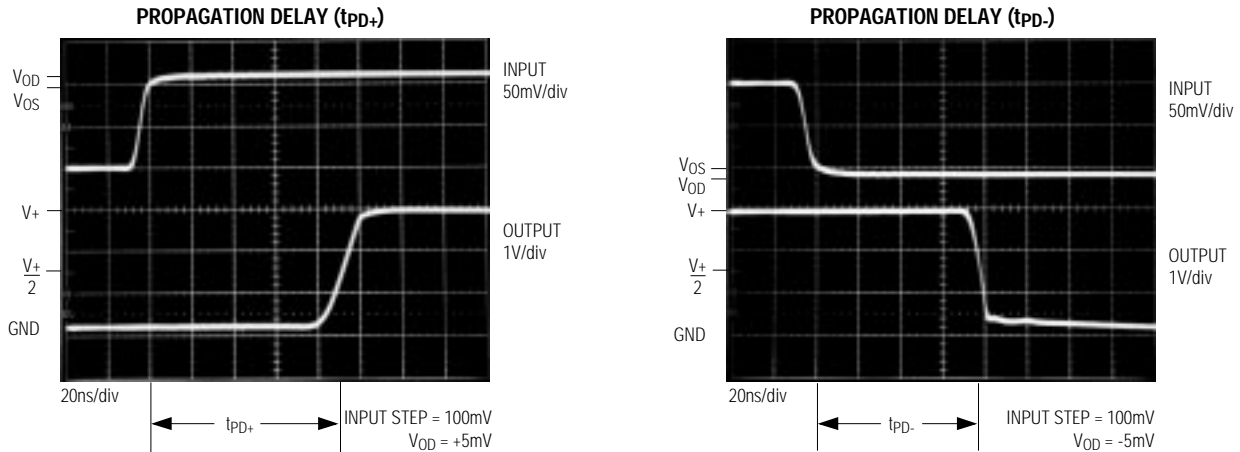
( $V_+ = 3.0V$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



# High-Speed, Low-Power, 3V/5V, Rail-to-Rail Single-Supply Comparators

## Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

( $V_+ = 3.0V$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



## Pin Description

PIN			NAME	FUNCTION
MAX941	MAX942	MAX944		
—	1	1	OUTA	Comparator A output
—	2	2	INA-	Comparator A inverting input
—	3	3	INA+	Comparator A noninverting input
1	8	4	$V_+$	Positive supply ( $V_+$ to GND must be $\leq 7V$ )
—	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
6	4	11	GND	Ground
—	—	12	IND+	Comparator D noninverting input
—	—	13	IND-	Comparator D inverting input
—	—	14	OUTD	Comparator D output
2	—	—	IN+	Noninverting input
3	—	—	IN-	Inverting input
4	—	—	$\overline{SHDN}$	Shutdown: MAX941 is active when $\overline{SHDN}$ is driven high; MAX941 is in shutdown when $\overline{SHDN}$ is driven low.
5	—	—	$\overline{LATCH}$	The output is latched when $\overline{LATCH}$ is low. The latch is transparent when $\overline{LATCH}$ is high.
7	—	—	OUT	Comparator output
8	—	—	N.C.	No connect—not internally connected

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MAX941/MAX942/MAX944

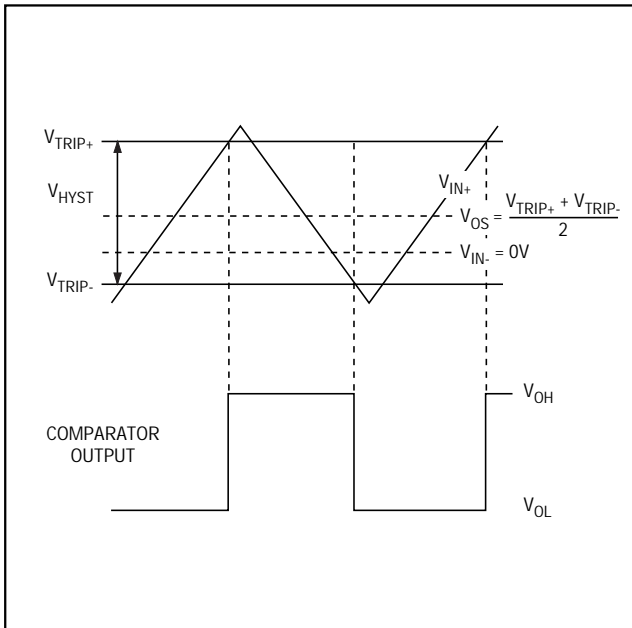


Figure 1. Input and Output Waveform, Noninverting Input Varied

## Detailed Description

The MAX941/MAX942/MAX944 single-supply comparators feature internal hysteresis, high speed, and low power. Their outputs are guaranteed to pull within 0.4V of either supply rail without external pull-up or pull-down circuitry. Rail-to-rail input voltage range and low-voltage single-supply operation make these devices ideal for portable equipment. The MAX941/MAX942/MAX944 interface directly to CMOS and TTL logic.

### Timing

Most high-speed comparators oscillate in the linear region because of noise or undesired parasitic feedback. This tends to occur when the voltage on one input is at or equal to the voltage on the other input. To counter the parasitic effects and noise, the MAX941/MAX942/MAX944 have internal hysteresis.

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 voltage to move quickly past the other, thus taking the input out of the region where oscillation occurs. Standard comparators require hysteresis to be added with external resistors. The MAX941/MAX942/MAX944's fixed internal hysteresis

eliminates these resistors and the equations needed to determine appropriate values.

Figure 1 illustrates the case where  $IN-$  is fixed and  $IN+$  is varied. If the inputs were reversed, the figure would look the same, except the output would be inverted.

The MAX941 includes an internal latch that allows storage of comparison results. The  $LATCH$  pin has a high input impedance. If  $LATCH$  is high, the latch is transparent (i.e., the comparator operates as though the latch is not present). The comparator's output state is stored when  $LATCH$  is pulled low. All timing constraints must be met when using the latch function (Figure 2).

### Shutdown Mode (MAX941 Only)

The MAX941 shuts down when  $SHDN$  is low. When shut down, the supply current drops to less than 60 $\mu$ A, and the three-state output becomes high impedance. The  $SHDN$  pin has a high input impedance. Connect  $SHDN$  to  $V+$  for normal operation. Exit shutdown with  $LATCH$  high; otherwise, the output will be indeterminate.

### Input Stage Circuitry

The MAX941/MAX942/MAX944 include internal protection circuitry that prevents damage to the precision input stage from large differential input voltages. This protection circuitry consists of four back-to-back diodes between  $IN+$  and  $IN-$  as well as two 2.5k $\Omega$  resistors (Figure 3). The diodes limit the differential voltage applied to the internal circuitry of the comparators to be no more than 4V<sub>F</sub>, where V<sub>F</sub> is the forward voltage drop of the diode (about 0.7V at +25°C).

For a large differential input voltage (exceeding 4V<sub>F</sub>), this protection circuitry increases the input bias current at  $IN+$  (source) and  $IN-$  (sink).

$$\text{Input Current} = \frac{(IN+ - IN-) - 4V_F}{2 \times 2.5k\Omega}$$

Input current with large differential input voltages should not be confused with input bias current ( $I_B$ ). As long as the differential input voltage is less than 4V<sub>F</sub>, this input current is equal to  $I_B$ . The protection circuitry also allows for the input common-mode range of the MAX941/MAX942/MAX944 to extend beyond both power-supply rails. The output is in the correct logic state if one or both inputs are within the common-mode range.



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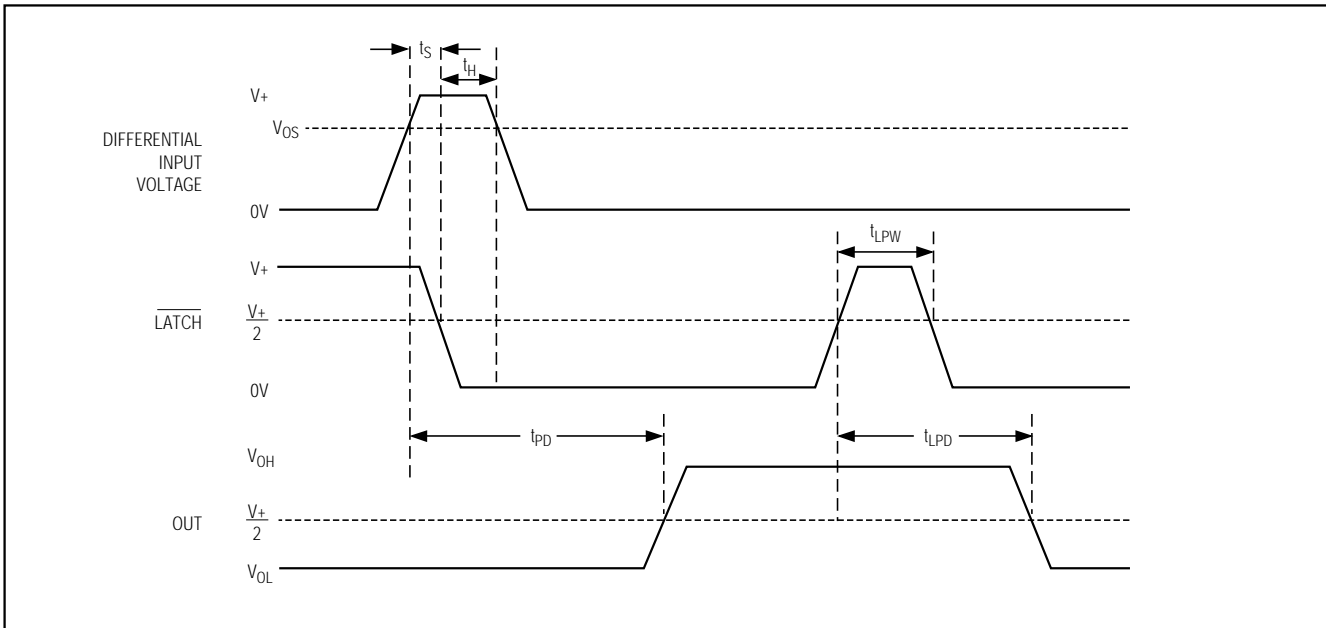


Figure 2. MAX941 Timing Diagram with Latch Operator

## Output Stage Circuitry

The MAX941/MAX942/MAX944 contain a current-driven output stage as shown in Figure 4. During an output transition,  $I_{SOURCE}$  or  $I_{SINK}$  is pushed or pulled to the output pin. The output source or sink current is high during the transition, creating a rapid slew rate. Once the output voltage reaches  $V_{OH}$  or  $V_{OL}$ , the source or sink current decreases to a small value, capable of maintaining the  $V_{OH}$  or  $V_{OL}$  static condition. This significant decrease in current conserves power after an output transition has occurred.

One consequence of a current-driven output stage is a linear dependence between the slew rate and the load capacitance. A heavy capacitive load will slow down a voltage output transition. This can be useful in noise-sensitive applications where fast edges may cause interference.

## Applications Information

### Circuit Layout and Bypassing

The high gain bandwidth of the MAX941/MAX942/MAX944 requires design precautions to realize the comparators' full high-speed capability. The recommended precautions are:

- 1) Use a printed circuit board with a good, unbroken, low-inductance ground plane.
- 2) Place a decoupling capacitor (a 0.1 $\mu$ F ceramic capacitor is a good choice) as close to  $V_+$  as possible.
- 3) Pay close attention to the decoupling capacitor's bandwidth, keeping leads short.
- 4) On the inputs and outputs, keep lead lengths short to avoid unwanted parasitic feedback around the comparators.
- 5) Solder the device directly to the printed circuit board instead of using a socket.



# High-Speed, Low-Power, 3V/5V, Rail-to-Rail Single-Supply Comparators

MAX941/MAX942/MAX944

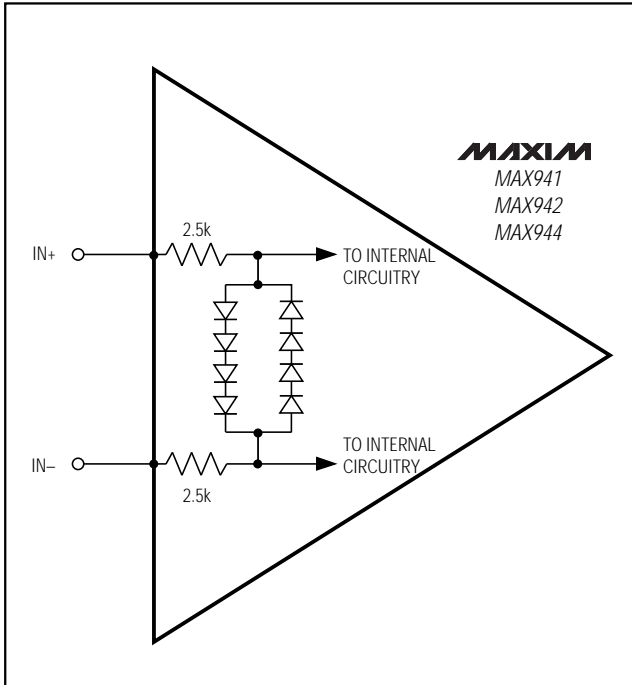


Figure 3. Input Stage Circuitry

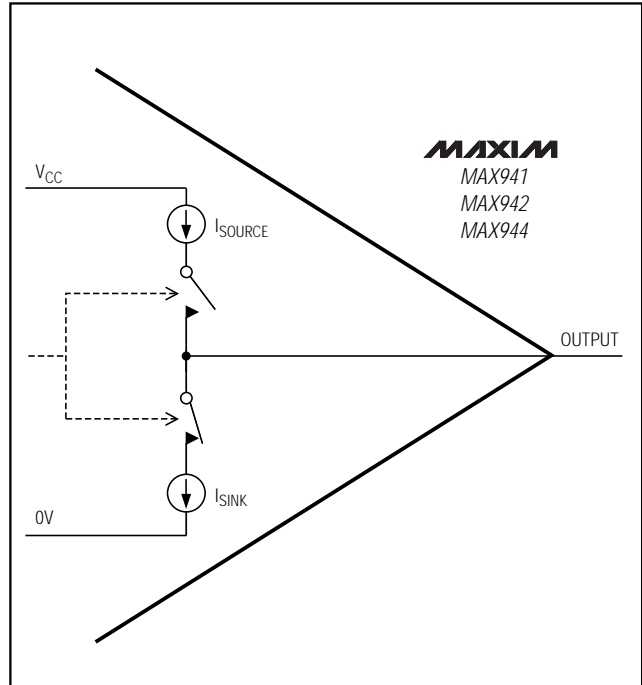


Figure 4. Output Stage Circuitry

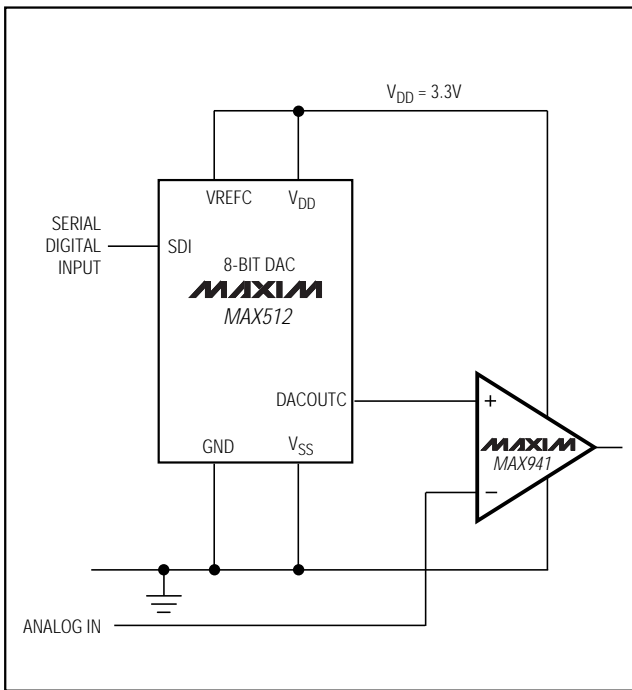


Figure 5. 3.3V Digitally Controlled Threshold Detector

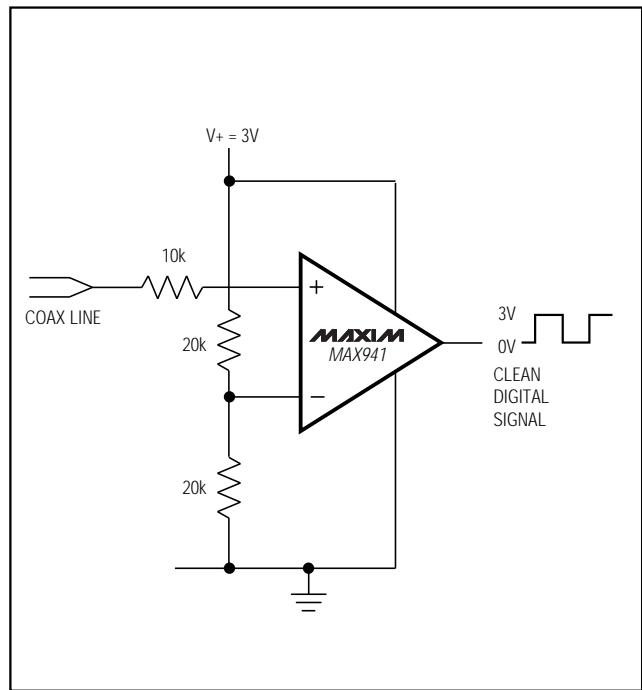


Figure 6. Line Transceiver Application

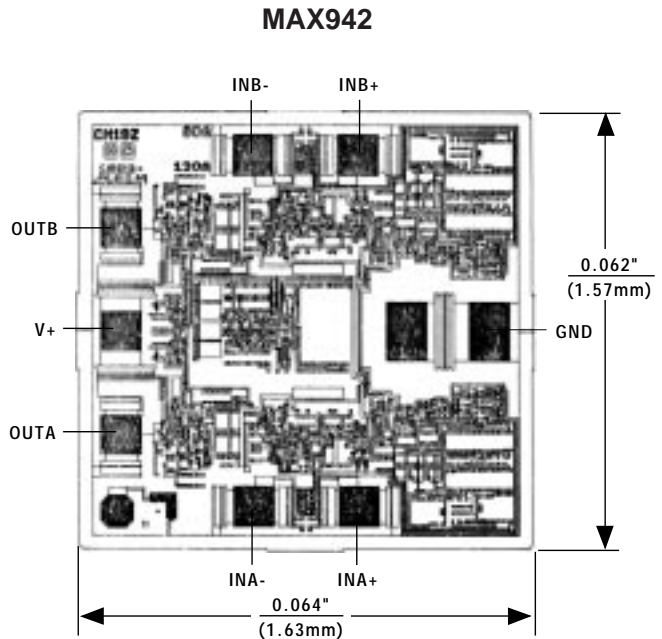
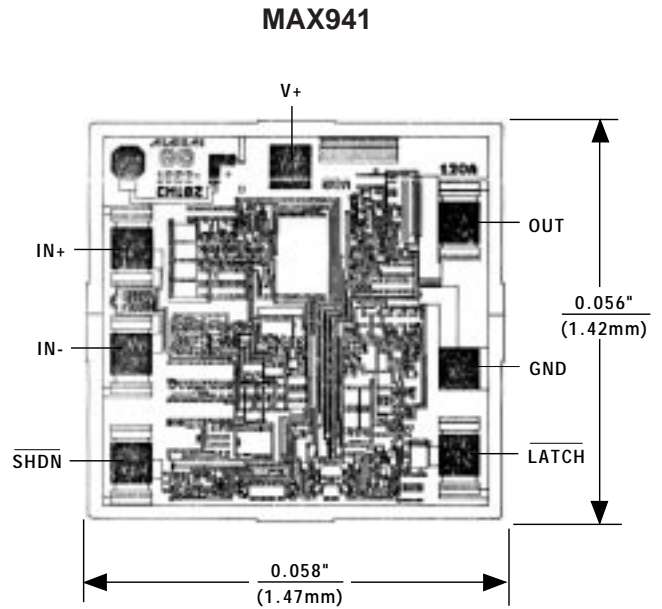
# High-Speed, Low-Power, 3V/5V, Rail-to-Rail Single-Supply Comparators

## Ordering Information (continued)

PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
<b>MAX942</b> CPA	0°C to +70°C	8 Plastic DIP
MAX942CSA	0°C to +70°C	8 SO
MAX942C/D	0°C to +70°C	Dice*
MAX942EPA	-40°C to +85°C	8 Plastic DIP
MAX942ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO
MAX942EUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 $\mu$ MAX
MAX942MJA	-55°C to +125°C	8 CERDIP
<b>MAX944</b> CPD	0°C to +70°C	14 Plastic DIP
MAX944CSD	0°C to +70°C	14 SO
MAX944EPD	-40°C to +85°C	14 Plastic DIP
MAX944ESD	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO
MAX944MJD	-55°C to +125°C	14 CERDIP

\* Dice are specified at  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ , DC parameters only.

## Chip Topographies



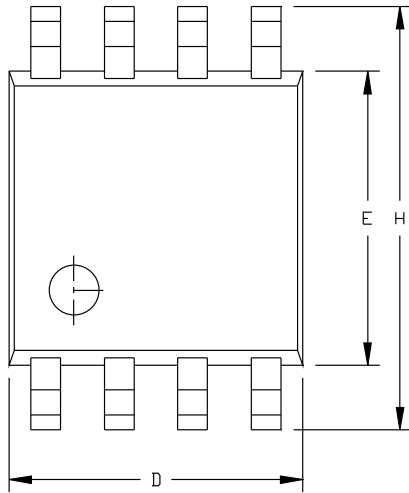
TRANSISTOR COUNT: 134(MAX941), 190(MAX942)  
SUBSTRATE CONNECTED TO GND

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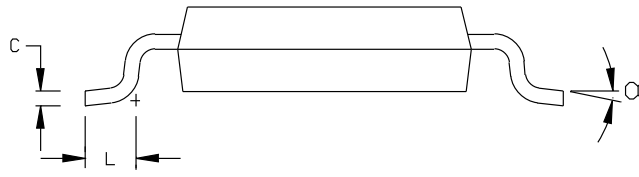
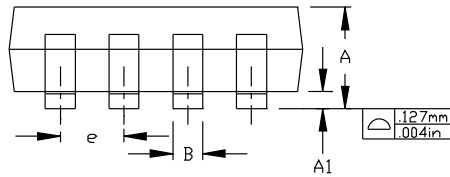
## Package Information

MAX941/MAX942/MAX944

8UMAXD.EPS



	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.036	0.044	0.91	1.11
A1	0.004	0.008	0.10	0.20
B	0.010	0.014	0.25	0.36
C	0.005	0.007	0.13	0.18
D	0.116	0.120	2.95	3.05
e	0.0256			
E	0.116	0.120	2.95	3.05
H	0.188	0.198	4.78	5.03
L	0.016	0.026	0.41	0.66
$\alpha$	0°	6°	0°	6°



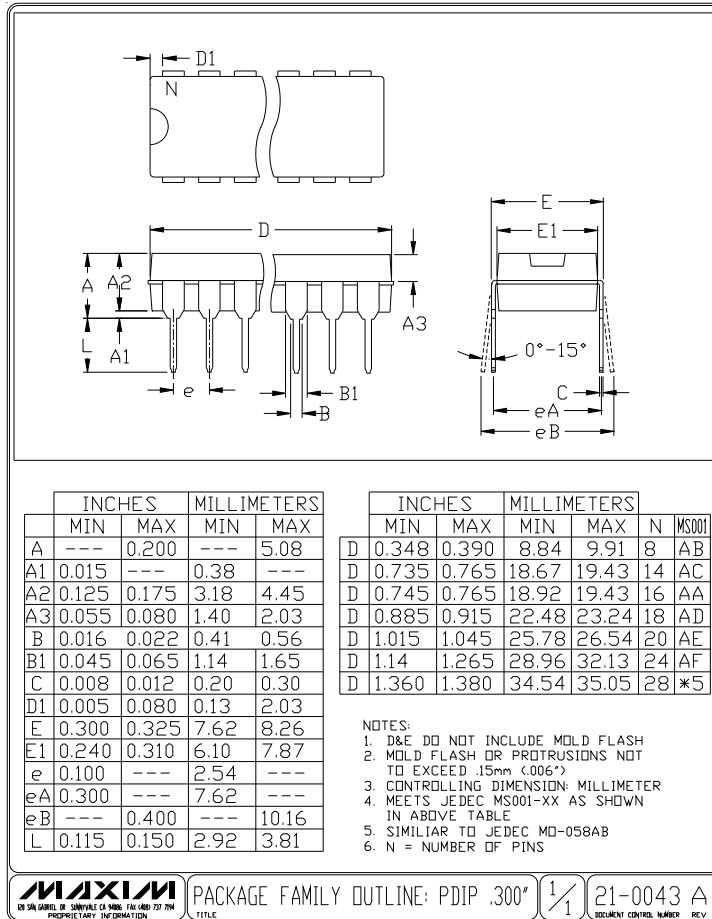
### NOTES:

1. D&E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH.
2. MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS NOT TO EXCEED .15mm(.006").
3. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCHES

<b>MAXIM</b>		
<small>PROPRIETARY INFORMATION</small>		
<small>TITLE:</small> 8LD $\mu$ MAX PACKAGE OUTLINE DWG.		
<small>APPROVAL</small>	<small>DOCUMENT CONTROL NO.</small> 21-0036	<small>REV</small> D 1/1

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Package Information (continued)



PACKAGE FAMILY OUTLINE: PDIP .300"

1/1

21-0043 A

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